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2012

富门(亚洲)拍卖有限公司

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Consignments Welcome. Please feel free to contact us for professional opinion.

各位朋友，委托者及投标者：

新春将至，谨祝大家在新的一年里鲤跃龙门，腾龙四海！

#### 敢於创新 走在尖端

在变幻不定的因素影响全球的情况下，2011年是跌宕起伏的一年，但对富门（亚洲）而言，2011却是敢於创新，稳中求变，大胆前瞻、开拓进取的一年。去年，富门（亚洲）不仅成功地在香港开设了亚洲第一个办事处，而且开创拍卖行业的先河，举办了两场香港与北京同步的异地实时拍卖会，吸引了众多中外收藏家踊跃竞投。而首届的春季邮票拍卖会更录得约1300万港元成交额的佳绩，为公司及亚洲区办事处的业务发展奠定了稳固的基础。

#### 邮品拍卖 行业领先

一直以来，富门邮品拍卖行是行业中的领先者，同时它还是单一集邮项目及单枚邮票最高拍卖价格的世界记录保持者。据2009年6月世界最专业的集邮专报Linn's报道，全世界最名贵的25件邮品中，富门已售出其中的13件，这比其他拍卖行所售出的总和还要多！

#### 创尊贵品牌 业务多元化

我们并没有因为已有的成就而沾沾自喜，更於去年创立尊贵的“富门名酒拍卖”品牌，成功开创红酒业务，为红酒爱好者提供专业而可靠的服务。我们对未来的展望中，富门（亚洲）不仅仅只是一间设於香港的拍卖行，它更期望成为各类藏品收藏家值得信赖的伙伴，成为你们收藏生活的一部份。

来年我们将会继续贯彻富门的一贯宗旨，致力於为大家提供专业的服务。我诚邀阁下在我们来年的拍卖会上委托拍卖藏品或参与竞投，期盼在2012年的拍卖会中与大家见面。



赵资灵博士  
富门（亚洲）有限公司行政总裁

Dear Friends, Consignors and Bidders,

Happy New Year! Wish you continued success and prosperity in 2012!

#### Initiative and Creativity

In 2011, in spite of global financial instability, David Feldman kept growing rapidly. Our first Asian office was set up in Hong Kong. Two auctions run by David Feldman, both of them were held simultaneously in Hong Kong and Beijing, attracted a large number of bidders from both China and overseas. As a result of running auctions simultaneously at various localities, David Feldman demonstrated its initiative and creativity in the auction industry. Most proudly, the marvelous result of our first spring stamps auction, with the total turnover of HK\$13 million, has become the cornerstone of David Feldman's auction career in Asia.

#### Leading Position in Philatelic Auction

David Feldman is one of the world's leading philatelic auction houses, and it is the holder of such world records as the highest price achieved for a single philatelic item and the highest price for a single stamp. According to the report of Linn's Stamp News (US) in June 2009, thirteen of the twenty five most expensive philatelic items were sold by David Feldman, which were even more than those sold by all other auction houses.

#### Reputable Brands and Multi-Focused Business

We keep improving our service and broadening the range of our business. Last year, we set up a new line of business in wine auction and established our valuable brand "Feldman Wine Auctions". As an auction house based in Hong Kong, David Feldman (Asia) is dedicated to serving the collectors of various collectable items and becoming a friend of them.

In 2012, our professional team will continue to carry out David Feldman's mission to provide high quality auction service to our clients. It is my great honor and pleasure to invite you to consign in our up-coming auctions and we are looking forward to meeting you there.

Dr Sam Chiu  
David Feldman (Asia) Limited





今年我们创立了“富门名酒”的品牌，不但参加了“第三届香港美酒佳肴巡礼”让更多名酒收藏家及爱好者认识我们，更举办了首届富门名酒拍卖会及试酒会，为公司这项新业务的发展奠定了扎实的基础。 This year we **established our valuable brand name “Feldman Wine Auctions”**. In addition, we joined in the “3<sup>rd</sup> Hong Kong Wine and Dine Festival”. As a result, more wine collectors and lovers got to know about David Feldman. We also held the inaugural wine auction and wine tasting dinner party, which all helped to build an important milestone for David Feldman in its new business line of fine wine auction.



**亚洲首个** 香港与北京两地同步竞投邮票拍卖会备受瞩目，不但吸引中港外买家齐集会场，更开创邮票拍卖会的先河，奠定了我们在邮票拍卖行业的龙头位置。 David Feldman organized a stamp auction simultaneously in Hong Kong and Beijing, which attracted a large number of buyers from China, Hong Kong and other countries. It was the **first multi-venue stamp auction in Asia** and strengthened David Feldman's leading position in stamp auction.



# 古典珍邮之变体风韵

## The Elegance of the Stamp Errors (or Varieties) of Imperial Chinese Stamps

「大江东去，浪淘尽，千古风流人物」苏轼的名句感慨着英雄人物在时代变迁后的消逝，如今不朽的是他们的精神，一切功过亦是任凭个人观感。在几千年中国历史长河中，也曾出现几位撼动朝政影响时局的著名女子，像吕后，武则天及慈禧太后。史家们对于前二者倒是评价颇高，认为对社稷有功，而对慈禧太后则是一致批评，慈禧太后被称为「无冕女皇」。在她执政47年间，中国除了太平天国之乱外，还饱受外国侵略，中国国力日渐衰败。

“River of no return, the wave will wash, through the remarkable people”. This famous poem of Su Shi expresses the sorrowful feeling about the historical heroes who faded away as the time goes by. Now immortal are their spirit, all the merits and demerits have been only personal impressions. There were several women who had influenced the political situation in the ancient Chinese dynasties, for example, the Empress Lu in Han Dynasty, the Empress Wu Zetian in Tang Dynasty and the Empress Dowager in Qing Dynasty. While the Empress Lu and the Empress Wu Zetian won high reputation in historians’ comments for their contribution to society, the comments on the Empress Dowager have been negative. Under her

其实，与慈禧太后相关的事物很多，在北京到处可见太后爱吃的甜点，她的字画，展现她的奢华与才情。其中最令人震惊的，也最为外行人所未知的莫过于这一套-----<慈禧太后六十寿辰纪念票>。

“rule” of forty seven years, China had experienced the Taiping Rebellion and several invasions from foreign countries. The state power of China kept declining. The Empress Dowager is also known as the “uncrowned Queen”.

In fact, many cultural heritages related to the Empress Dowager still exist. In Beijing, people can taste some famous dessert that the Empress loved, and they can enjoy her calligraphy and painting which display her luxury life and talent. However, one of the more precious items related to her, but still unknown to the general public, is the *Empress Dowager 60<sup>th</sup> Birthday Commemorative Stamp Issue*.



左为大龙票，右为小龙票。  
Large Dragon (on left) and Small Dragon (on right).

由海关总税务司赫德罗宾创办大清海关试办邮政。1878年，首先发行了大龙票<sup>1</sup>。在1894年，慈禧太后六十大寿之际，赫德建议发行纪念邮票，由德籍职员费拉尔绘制，在上海以石版印刷。故此这套<慈禧太后六十寿辰纪念票>，简称「慈寿票」或「万寿票」，亦是中国首套纪念邮票，当时邮票面值皆以银两为单位。1897年，正式成立「大清邮政局」，邮资改以洋银为单位，因当时已发行的邮票不切实

Robert Hart, the Commissioner of Customs, set up the Customs Postal Service for the Qing Empire in China. In 1878, The **Large Dragons**<sup>1</sup> were the first set of stamps they issued and were the first Chinese stamps. Later in 1894, when it came to Empress Dowager’s 60th birthday, Robert Hart suggested the issuing of a set of commemorative stamps to celebrate this event. The stamps were designed by Mr. Robert Alexis de Villard, a German staff member in the Customs Service, and were then lithographed in Shanghai. The set of *Empress Dowager 60<sup>th</sup> Birthday Commemorative Issue*, which is also called “Dowagers longevity” or “longevity” for short by most philatelists, is the first commemorative stamp issue in Chinese history. On these stamps the fee was in taels of silver. In 1897, the National Postal Service (of the Qing Empire) was established.

用，新邮票又一时未及筹备，故当局将大龙，小龙<sup>2</sup>及慈寿票加盖<sup>3</sup>「暂作洋银」使用。所谓加盖是指在邮票上加字作改变币值之用。在这一系列的加盖过程，产生了许多意外，形成各种变体，对于一般收藏家而言，拥有文化价值的藏品最具吸引力，而邮学界的收藏家们更看重邮品的背景及其特殊印刷效果，以作研究邮史之用，于是这些变体票便成为收藏家们的心头好。

The Chinese Imperial Posts replaced “taels of silver” with “foreign Silver Dollar” as the stamps’ face values. Due to the use of new currency units, the previously issued stamps could no longer be circulated. However, the authority had insufficient time to print new stamps so it **overprinted**<sup>3</sup> left-over **Small Dragon**<sup>2</sup> and *Dowager* stamps with the new values in Silver Dollar Currency. “Overprinting” means printing words on stamps in order to make changes of their face value and currency unit. During the overprinting process, some stamps were produced by accidents, resulting in what is known as varieties. Collectors are attracted by these items because of their unique historical background, special printing effect, rarity and their significance in the study of stamp history. Thus, these stamp varieties have become a favorite of those senior collectors.

<sup>1</sup> 大龙票是中国首套邮票，图幅为大型，中央绘龙图，面值以银两计，全套同共三枚，计壹分，叁分及伍分。  
Large Dragon is the first set of Chinese stamps. The stamps are relatively large in size and all have a dragon figure printed in center. The stamp fee was valued in taels of silver. A complete set of Large Dragon includes three stamps, respectively, 1 candarin, 3 candarins and 5 candarins.

<sup>2</sup> 大龙票版模因长期使用破损不堪再用，乃於1885年改制新版，图样与大龙票相似，但图幅较小，称为小龙票。  
In 1885 when the plate for printing the stamps was worn out and could not be used, the newly-designed stamps were issued, which are similar as Large Dragon but are smaller in size. Therefore, they are called Small Dragon.

<sup>3</sup> 清朝政府的币制原为银两，如“×分银”、“×钱×分银”等。由于币制的改变，邮票印刷跟不上需要，於是清政府在新币值邮票未印发之前，常将旧币值邮票加字改值使用，因而在集邮界常称“小龙加盖”、“慈寿加盖”、“红印花加盖”等等。  
In Qing Dynasty, the original currency was taels of silver. The smaller units of currency included “Fen Yin” and “Qian”. However, many stamps were soon out of date as the currency system in Qing Dynasty changed to foreign silver dollars. Before the government could issued the stamps using new monetary units, it overprinted new currency value on the stamps that were originally printed under the currency system of taels of silver. Therefore, such stamps were produced as the Little Dragon Small or Large Figure Overprints, Dowager Small or Large Figure Overprints and Red Revenue Overprints.

<慈寿票>的加盖变体票便是邮坛翘楚。1897年，初版加盖票仍不敷使用时，当局发行再版票并继续加盖「暂作洋银」，如此往返，计慈寿票共印刷四版，期间出现各种不同变体票，其中以四种「复盖」及八种「倒盖」的变体票备受追捧，称为「四复八倒」，存世极少，乃稀世珍品。在整个印刷系统中，面值小的邮票为4X5两小格小版张<sup>4</sup>，面值大的邮票则为5X5格式。「倒盖」大部份是意外事件，由於纸张颠倒置於印刷机器上而产生。而「复盖」顾名思义，即重复加盖於同一张邮票产生的叠加现象。

The history of Dowager stamps with overprinted words are unique in Chinese Imperial stamp history. In 1897, as those initial overprinted stamps were used up, the postal authority of Qing government reprinted the stamps and then overprinted them with new values in Silver Dollar Currency for circulation. As a result, *Dowagers* stamps were actually printed a total of four times. Among these, the most famous are the four kinds of "Double Overprints" and the eight kinds of "Inverted Overprints". These are the most valuable and very rare. The stamps with low face values were printed in 2 panes each with four rows by five columns, while those with high face values were printed in a pane of five rows by five columns. The "Inverted Overprint" was accidentally caused by the inverted direction of

「四复八倒」之首为慈寿9分银倒盖小字加盖暂作10分票，仅两枚新票及两枚旧票存世，由於数量极少，故此只有四位收藏家可以集齐共12枚的「慈寿加盖变体大全套」。这枚珍邮是最负盛名的玖分银对倒变体票，因印刷子模<sup>5</sup>出错而成，9分票小版张为5X5格式共25个子模，其第16子模与第21子模的对倒。此外玖分银票尚有修饰及摺版等变体票，皆为收藏家或学者的研究慈寿印刷素材。

the original stamp inputting during the overprinting process. "Doubled Overprint" meant the new values were accidentally printed twice on the same stamp.

*Dowager small figure INVERTED overprint 10c on 9ca* is the rarest issue within the "4 Double & 8 Inverted" varieties. On record, there are only two mint and two used stamps. As they are so rare, only four collectors can collect four complete sets of "4 Double & 8 Inverted". Another famous Dowager stamp varieties is the 9-Candarins in tête-bêche pairs. They were formed by the inversion of printing block of stamp no. 21 together with the upright stamp of no. 16. There are also retouched "Nine" and folded-image versions, which are good examples for research of how Dowager stamps were printed.

<sup>4</sup> 一张全版邮票印模共有六小版张，其中面值小的邮票如1至6分的共有两格4X5的小版张，而面值大的邮票如9分，12分及24分，则为5X5格小版张。For *Dowager*, one full pane consists of six single panes of twenty-five stamps (large format stamps) or six double panes of 20 stamps (small format stamps). The panes of stamps with lower face values, including those whose face value is from 1 to 6 candarian, were printed 4 rows by 5 columns. The panes of the stamps with higher face values were printed 5 rows by 5 columns, for example, the 9 candarins, 12 candarins and 24 candarins ones.

<sup>5</sup> 印制邮票的母模和子模：  
母模泛指邮票印版在制版时首先按设计图稿制成的原始版。根据印刷工艺的需要，一种邮票的印版可有“一票一母模”和“一票多母模”之分，前者常见于某种图样只有一个面值的邮票，后者常见于某种图样具有不同面值的邮票；而多种邮票共用一个主图母模的又称为“多票同母模”。  
子模是指邮票印版上或含有多枚邮票印版上或含有多枚邮票同样的中间版上相当于任何一单枚邮票的局部。上述中间版包括雕刻版邮票含有多枚邮票图样的小钢轴和影写版邮票的阳图底片、碳素纸等。如为分别独立的、用以拼成印版的子模则又称为“活模”。  
Characteristics of primary printing plates (or mother printing plates) and secondary printing plates:  
Primary printing plate refers to the original plate for printing a designed stamp. According to the various requirements in printing, stamps can be differentiated by "made from one primary printing plate" and "made from several printing plate". The former kind of stamps is normally those with only one face value, while the latter kind of stamps has the same design but different face values. Also, those stamps which share one common primary printing plate are known as "several stamps made from the same primary printing plates".  
A secondary printing plate was used for printing a certain part of some stamp designs. A secondary printing plate includes a steel printing roller with the designed images of several stamps in "carved version", or the film negatives and carbon paper for the stamps in "photography version". The secondary printing plate, if it is separated and can be combined with other plates for various stamp designs, is named the "movable printing plate".

根据费拉尔个人的慈寿票印刷记录所得，变体票是他一时疏忽大意造成的错误。但是著名集邮家赵资灵博士在多番研究下，於1998年发表文章，证实为费拉尔故意制造具有瑕疵的邮品以牟取利益，赵博士更指出在每版廿五枚九分票中，出现至少六个可分辨的子模，这些错误重覆出现在其它五版邮票的相同位置中，由此可见，当时费拉尔以一格小版张作为母模，广泛印刷於其它五格小版张中。

Robert Alexis de Villard in his record of the printing of Dowager stamps explained that he has made a carelessly mistake creating these tête-bêche pairs on the 9-Canadrins stamp panes. However, famous philatelist Dr. Sam Chiu proved that Mr. Villard purposely produced these stamps with flaws in order to gain profit. As Dr. Chiu pointed out, in a pane of 9-Candarins stamps, there are at least 6 different positions visible with secondary features that repeatedly appeared in the same identical positions in the other 5 panes of stamps during the printing of the full sheet containing 6 panes. Thus, it proves that the primary printing plate for producing a single pane of 25 was also used for producing the other 5 panes of stamps.



上为慈寿票，右为慈寿9分银倒盖小字加盖暂作10分票。  
Dowager stamp (on top) and *Dowager small figure INVERTED overprint 10c on 9ca* (on right).

时至今日，曾经叱咤风云，只手遮天的慈禧太后早已化成一杯黄土，一切是非成败皆成过眼云烟，然而不能否认的是她遗留下来的奢华与历史意义。因着她的喜好，旅客到北京时争先品尝太后当年爱吃的甜食，因着她的寿辰纪念票，邮坛如今依然疯狂，在是次富门秋季拍卖中，这枚「四复八倒」之首以超过港币三百万元的天价成交，着实惊人，可见其炙手可热之姿，估计它将持续在邮坛中发光发热。

Although the Empress Dowager passed away a long time ago, her historical significance had not be forgotten. One fact is that the enthusiasm in collecting her 60<sup>th</sup> birthday commemorative issue keeps increasing among the stamp collectors. In our recent autumn sale, the *Dowager small figure INVERTED overprint 10c on 9ca* was sold for over HK\$ 3.1 million. This not only proves the high value and demand of the top Dowager stamps, but also indicates that the value of such imperial Chinese stamps will still keep on increasing in the years to come.

# 紅花娇艳，独領風騷

## The Charming of 'The Red Revenue'

在中国传统文化里，對於古典名著《红楼梦》和古典邮票「红印花」的研究皆被称之为「红学」。而邮坛「红学」比文坛「红学」更现实且具体。自20世纪60年代以来，致力於「红学」研究的邮学家遍及世界，他们以红印花的身世由来、承印厂家、加盖程式、版式刷色、收藏传承等为研究内容，出版研究著作，是百年来邮学研究的重要课题。

严格来说，「红印花」并非邮票，晚清时期海关创办了一种被称为「派司」的制度，商人在中国

In traditional Chinese culture, the study of the classical stamp *The Red Revenue* is known as "redology", which is of the same significance as another kind of "redology" which studies the world-famous Chinese classical novel *Dream of the Red Mansion*. Since the 1960s, the philatelists from throughout the world have been studying *The Red Revenue*. The study subjects include the stamps' historical background, producers, overprinting process, colors and patterns, collection and circulation etc. The research findings are included in many academic publications and have become an important contribution to Philately.

Strictly speaking, *The Red Revenue* was not a postal stamp. It was actually the certificates for tax rebate. In late Qing Dynasty, the businessmen, who exported the goods which they had imported into China and had paid import duty for them, could get the paid tax refunded. To facilitate tax rebate,

进口货物验讫缴稅後，若打算再出口时，可享受退税的优惠，而红印花正是完稅凭证上的背胶印花，它是印有国名、面值和齿孔的稅票，而非邮票。1897年大清郵政正式成立，郵資由銀兩改成洋銀，这样郵政試办时期的郵票就不适用了，为了应急，就把小龙及慈壽等票，连同造冊处<sup>1</sup>库存未发行之紅色三分印花稅票，加盖暫作洋銀改值郵票，勉强於过渡时期使用。由於紅色吉祥艳丽，得名「紅印花」。它的出現反映了中國郵政發展史的一個階段，更被譽為「文物郵票」。

the Chinese Customs issued *The Red Revenue* to the businessmen as the tax rebate certificates. *The Red Revenue* is perforated and was printed with the country's name and face value. When the National Postal Service of the Qing Empire was set up in 1897, the currency for the postal rate was changed from taels of silver to foreign silver dollars. Therefore, the previously issued stamps could not be used any longer. In addition to the method of overprinting new face values on the existed stamps, the postal authority changed new and uncirculated *The Red Revenue* (with face value of 3 fen yin) into stamps, after they took out the certificates from the store house of **the Customs' Printing Department**<sup>1</sup> and overprinted the new face value of silver dollars on them. The stamps were fondly named *The Red Revenue* due to their auspicious red color. The stamps are truly the "relic stamps" as they witnessed the special events in Chinese postal history.



「紅印花」票  
*The Red Revenue*

*The Red Revenue* is the first "substitute stamps" in China. Although most of these overprinted stamps with high face value were used for money transfer or bills of exchanges, still some of the high face value stamps were affixed on the envelopes of the letters which were posted to overseas countries. The new values overprinted on *the Red Revenue* stamps consist of 1c, 2c, 4c, \$1 and \$5. Some overprinting varieties appeared in the process of overprinting. Most famous of them are called "Eight Treasures of The Red Revenue", namely, *the Basic Stamp of Red Revenue*, *Small*

「紅印花」為中國第一枚「代用郵票」。加蓋後的紅印花多用作郵政滙票之用，但因部分寄外洋之信件，需要高面值票，故亦曾貼用於信件。加蓋面值有：壹分、貳分、肆分、壹圓和伍圓五種，加蓋過程造就了幾種變體票，隨著歲月的流逝，人們視為珍郵，美譽為「紅印花八寶」，分別是：紅印花原票、小字「當壹圓」新票、小字「當壹圓」四方聯<sup>2</sup>、小字四方聯「當壹圓」舊票、小字2分倒蓋兼覆蓋、「當伍圓」<sup>3</sup>倒蓋、小字4分覆蓋和小字2分綠色加蓋，此票更被人們美譽為「綠衣紅娘」<sup>4</sup>。

不管你是集郵愛好者或是投資者，只要身在郵壇便不能不知道這「紅印花」，其在古典珍郵里最炫麗奪目，依然是人們爭相競逐的嬌艷紅花，待人揭開其神秘的面紗！

*\$1, Small \$1 Block of Four*<sup>2</sup>, *Small \$1 Used*, *Small 2c with Inverted and Doubled Overprint*, *\$5 with Inverted Overprint*<sup>3</sup>, *Small 4c Doubled Overprint*, and *Small 2c Overprint in Green*. The last one is fondly known as "red lady in a green dress"<sup>4</sup>.

Nowadays, *the Red Revenue* has become a rare treasure attracting philatelists and even investors. *The Red Revenue* is not only the most charming and popular imperial Chinese stamp issue, it is also an important China's historical and cultural heritage item.

<sup>1</sup> 造冊處設在上海，為清政府成立的印刷廠，它的任務是受命提供各海關使用的統一表格、統一的海關證件，編印海關貿易報告、統計年報，印刷海關文件、書籍等等。創立初期，造冊處還參與郵票印刷和發行工作，清代大龍，小龙，慈壽，紅印花及其加蓋皆由造冊處印刷。The Statistical Department was established in Shanghai as a subordinate unit of the Chinese customs in Qing Dynasty. It was actually the official printing department of the Qing government. It produced various documents for the Customs, including standard forms, certificates, trade reports, annual statistical documents, as well as many other documents and books of the Customs. The Printing Department was also responsible for printing and issuing postage stamps. The Large Dragon, Small Dragon, Dowagers, the Red Revenue and their overprinted versions were all products of this department.

<sup>2</sup> 四方聯是指郵票以兩行兩列的方式四張在一起的郵票。  
"Block of Four" is four stamps still attached in the format of 2 rows by 2 columns.

<sup>3</sup> 「當伍圓」，大都貼用於滙銀執據上，待滙款兌付後，即將滙票繳總局銷毀，故「當伍圓」票流傳於世為數甚少。當伍圓及倒伍圓存世數量僅約5,000枚，而變體的倒伍圓更是極少存世，因此是極具收藏價值的罕有珍郵。Red Revenue \$5 Overprint was mostly used on bills of exchange. After the holders of the bills were paid, Red Revenue \$5 Overprint would be destroyed by the Department for Bill of Exchange. Therefore, these stamps were extremely rare. It is estimated that only around 5,000 single pieces of \$5 Overprint and \$5 with Inverted Overprint ever exist in the world. Among them, the special version of \$5 Inverted Overprint is even more rare and precious.

<sup>4</sup> 紅印花加蓋郵票，無論何種形式，大字小字，各種面值，所使用的加蓋油墨均為黑色。但是在1942年，上海集郵界却發現了一枚使用綠色油墨加蓋的小字「暫作洋銀二分」郵票，由於其色彩配合的妥帖，一時轰动郵壇，引起集郵家們的關注。當時上海集郵者中有文人雅士給這枚郵票起了一個好聽的名字叫「綠衣紅娘」。  
On different types of The Red Revenue Overprint, the ink color of the overprinted words was black. In 1942, however, the ink color on a single piece of Small 2c Overprint was found green, and on the stamp it matches other colors perfectly. This stamp attracted the great attention of stamp collectors and they fondly named the stamp a "red lady in a green dress".

# 辛亥百年——革命之母

## The Xinhai Revolution and the Mother of Revolution

百年以前，辛亥整整一年间爆发大小革命多次，革命党人终于在第十一次成功推翻清政府。中国推翻封建制度已经一百年，在政府的思想教育及公民教导下，这段历史仿佛历历在目。孙中山先生是精神领袖，被尊为「国父」，一众烈士们也纷纷展现他们的爱国之情，在奋斗过程中，革命军需要大量的粮草供应和庞大的资金支持，故此爱国华侨及商人的慷慨捐助成为革命者坚实的後盾。当时往来信件之多，不仅见证这段历史，亦让後辈人肃然起敬，发人深省！

In 1911, the year of the Xinhai stem-branch in the sexagenary cycle of the Chinese calendar, revolutions broke out in China. The 11<sup>th</sup> revolution in the year finally overthrew China's last imperial dynasty, the Qing (1644–1912). The Xinhai Revolution was the greatest democratic revolution in Chinese history because it ended the 2,000 years of monarchy and feudalism. One hundred years have passed since the revolution, but Chinese still commemorates the revolution and the revolutionary heroes. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the spiritual leader of the revolution and the "Father of the Republic". Many other revolutionaries devoted their life to establishing a democratic China. Followers from all over the world, including the patriotic Chinese merchants from various countries, highly appreciated the value of the revolution and generously offered financial support to the revolutionists. The correspondence between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the revolution supporters have become the extremely valuable historical evidence for this event.

中国革命同盟会，是中国清朝末年，由兴中会、华兴会、光复会等多个组织合并组成；主要成员包括孙中山、宋教仁、黄兴、章太炎等人，是他们领导和组织的一个全国性的革命团体。同盟会确认其政纲是孙中山提出的「驱除鞑虏，恢复中华，创立民国，平均地权」十六字纲领。中国同盟会曾在中国多处组织起义，试图推翻清政府。自1906年起，同盟会联合地方会党，先後发动了萍浏醴起义、黄冈起义、七女湖起义、钦廉防城起义、镇南关起义、钦廉上思起义、云南河口起

Tongmenghui (United League) was a national revolutionary organization combining many revolutionary groups, such as Xingzhonghui (Revive China Society), Huaxinghui (China Revival Society) and Guangfuhui (Restoration Society). It was led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Song Jiaoren, Huang Xing and Zhang Taiyan. The goal of Tongmenghui was "to expel the barbarians, to restore China to the Chinese, to establish republic, and to distribute land equally among the people". Since 1906, Tongmenghui, cooperated with other local revolutionary organizations, launched numerous revolts in different localities in China, which included the "Huanggang Uprising", "Guangzhao New Army Uprising" and "Second Guangzhao Uprising", etc. Tongmenghui had established branches all over the world and the overseas Chinese could show

义、广州新军起义和黄花岗起义。同盟会在世界各地皆有分部，海外侨胞纷纷捐款资助。在富门春季拍卖中展示了多款寄给孙中山先生的信件，其中大部份谈及募款事项。

辛亥革命推翻了清王朝的腐朽统治，结束了皇权专制政体，确立了共和政体。海外华侨「既捐巨资以为军费，而回国效命决死，以为党军模范者复踵相接」，成为最大的幕後功臣，因而被孙中山誉为「革命之母」。

their support by donating money to the revolutionary party. In the David Feldman autumn sale, the several auctioned correspondence letters between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his supporters all included the contents about donations to the revolutionary parties.

The Xinhai Revolution overthrew the Qing Dynasty and ended the autocratic monarchy in China. A republic was established after the revolution and this had made a profound impact on modern China. The overseas Chinese made huge donation to the revolutionary party and some of them came back to participate in the revolution at the risk of losing their life. Dr. Sun Yat-sen highly appreciated the merits of these overseas Chinese and praised them as "the mother of the revolution".

# 怎样才能被誉为「佳酿」？

## How can wines be called 'Vintage'?

早在公元前六千年前，欧洲地区便开始了葡萄种植和葡萄酒的酿制。而在这阶段更早之前，人类采摘的野生葡萄有可能意外地被酿制成葡萄酒。中世纪时，中欧大国法兰克王国的统治达到顶峰，由於国皇督信基督教，又葡萄酒被基督教视为「圣血」，教会人员都视种植葡萄和酿制葡萄酒为毕生职务，所以葡萄酒的发展便得以在欧洲奠定下稳固基础。法兰克王国经过多年分裂，后来演变为法国。

In 6000 B.C., the cultivation of grapes and making of wine started in Europe. Even earlier, people might have tasted the wine which was accidentally made of the wild grapes they collected. In the Middle Age, Francia, the empire which had strong national power in Central Europe, made Christianity its national religion. Wine was regarded as "Holy Blood" in Christian culture so that many church members devoted their life to cultivating grapes and making wines. Thus, the wine-making technology had a solid foundation in Europe. Francia was separated in the following years and France was a country which evolved from Francia after its decline.

十七世纪时，法国的勃根地和波尔多已是酿制葡萄酒的优良地区，而且法国各个地区经过多年的葡萄酒酿制发展，良好的技术与经验令法国成为当今著名的葡萄酒出产地。直至二次大战後，酒厂和酿酒师都根据类似勃根地和波尔多的土壤和气候到世界各地寻找新的葡萄酒酿制地点，这亦造就了新兴的葡萄酒出产地，如美国、澳洲、阿根廷等。

Burgundy and Bordeaux had been the excellent area for wine making since 17<sup>th</sup> century. Over the years, with the highly developed techniques and skills in wine making, France has had the world-famous wine production regions. After World War II, wineries and winemakers found new areas in the world which have weather, soil and other environmental conditions similar to Burgundy and Bordeaux and they cultivated grapes and made wine there. Therefore, wine production was developed in some new regions, in such countries as the US, Australia and Argentina.

一瓶优良的葡萄酒的制成取決於各种重要的因素。葡萄的品种、酿制年份、储存年代、出产地、酿制程序和技术都会影响它的气味、形成和口感，而且品尝酒的方式和收藏的方法亦十分讲究。因此，葡萄酒与「高贵」一词相连，令不少红酒爱好者着迷。

极品的葡萄酒则常见於拍卖，透过客人争相竞拍，更见其可贵之处。而可以进入富门拍卖序列的葡萄酒更是千金难求。这是因为富门与其它拍卖行不同，买家成功投标後，葡萄酒会由

Every single factor determines whether a bottle of wine is good or not. The grape type, production region and year, wine making process and skills, and storage, all affects the wine's smell and taste. In addition, how to store and taste wine are important. When all these meticulous details which influence wine quality have been taken care of, the high quality vintage wine has the feature of "nobility", and such of its feature has fancied all wine lovers.

Most probably the best wines are only available from wine auctions and its value is recognized after the clients' bidding. The wines in David Feldman's auctions are even more precious. This is because David Feldman's unique

拍卖委托者的原地酒窖内直接送达买家手中，以保持酒的最原本的完美状态；再配合我们为拍卖的红酒签发的「血统识别证明」，这样的葡萄酒才可称得上为「佳酿」。

在富门首届名酒拍卖中，一系列的葡萄酒都是极品之最。如2001至2004年的波尔多系列、1961年的拉图、1934至1982年的伊甘堡系列等佳酿都是珍贵之绝。我们欢迎任何卖家委托我们向各买家展示他们的各款珍藏。

service to require the wines be delivered from their storage cellar directly to a buyer's address. David Feldman then issues a certificate to the buyer to verify that the wine is genuine and authentic. The wines can then have the added value and shown as a real "vintage" after this careful service.

In David Feldman's inaugural wine auction, a series of wines, for example, the *Duclot Bordeaux Collection from 2001 to 2004 vintages*, *Chateau Latour of 1961* and *Chateau d'Yquem 1934-1982*, are all top-class vintages. Clients are welcome to consign their vintages to David Feldman and thus we have great pleasure to display them to the wine lovers in Asia.

# 香港第一枚生肖紀念金幣：龍幣

*The first Hong Kong Zodiac Commemorative Gold Coin: The Year of the Dragon*

龍是中華民族的圖騰，其歷史淵源可追溯至五千年前的中國。它雖然是虛構的動物，卻具有無數象徵意義。它對於中國人有着吉祥、高貴、尊榮、孕育萬物等意蘊。從歷代皇帝都以「真龍天子」自居，到時至今日中國人自稱「龍的傳人」，均可見龍文化對中國文化有着重大和深遠的意義。

Dragon is a symbol of the Chinese nation and it has a history of more than five thousand years. Dragon is a fictitious animal, but it represents the multiple facets of Chinese culture. Dragon, in Chinese culture, is a symbol of auspiciousness, nobility, dignity and power to create everything, etc. In ancient times, the emperors thought themselves as "real dragon emperors". Nowadays, Chinese people call themselves "the descendants of dragon". All these facts show the great significance of dragon in the Chinese culture.

由一九七六年至一九八七年的十二年間，香港政府發行了十二款生肖紀念幣，而香港第一枚生肖金幣便是龍年紀念金幣。龍幣的正面刻有英女皇肖像，背面則是一條瑞龍。金幣的設計富有香港特色，除了印證當時香港屬於英國殖民地的色彩外，亦展示了香港與中國文化密不可分的关系。

During the twelve years from 1976 to 1987, the Hong Kong government issued a set of twelve gold coins of Chinese zodiac animals. The first coin in the set is *The Year of the Dragon* issued in 1976. The observe side of the coin is minted with portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, while the figure of the reserve side is an auspicious dragon. The design of the coin fully shows the characteristic of Hong Kong, which was a British colony at the time but still maintaining tight relations with China.



龍幣  
*Year of the Dragon coin*

龍幣面額為一千圓，其金質純度為千分之九百一十六點六，每枚重量為十五點九七六克。紀念金幣僅發行三萬枚，而且當中一萬枚可能經過精金和特制的印模鑄成後，再被磨光，所以幣面光滑如鏡。

踏入二零一二年，龍幣不但能在今年的農曆龍年為收藏者帶來吉祥與喜慶的祝福，它的歷史價值與它散發的金色光芒同樣熠熠生輝，永恒不滅。

The face value of a coin *the Year of the Dragon* was HK\$1,000. The coins are made of gold with millesimal fineness of 916.6 and each coin weighs 15.976 grams. Totally 30,000 coins of *the Year of the Dragon* were issued. Ten thousand of them were produced in the special adamantine mold and were then further polished, so they all had the mirror-like surface.

As another year of the dragon, 2012, approaches, the coin *the Year of the Dragon* will bring good luck and fortune to their collectors. The gold coin never fades away, and its cultural and historical value will last forever.

# 紅十字會郵集

红十字会运动 惠泽社羣

<红十字会邮集>在2008年获取三个国际金奖，其中包括2008以色列国际邮展金奖之殊荣。这套邮集共128页，当中盛载丰富邮史资料，包括早期无贴邮票封，红十字会邮票，仔模样票，样票，设计图稿，无齿票，小本票及半官方邮票，罕有已使用封，罕有的红十字会邮政用品，邮戳，宣传戳，私人标签及瑞士官方免费标签及贴封。



这是一个条理分明及有趣的邮集，以下为详细的描述。

## 1. 红十字基金会之前

邮集的前11页介绍红十字会创立的理念和地点，红十字会及当地卫生委员会成立前的战士的状况。

## 2. 成立中及早期的红十字会国际委员会组织

邮集中共27页介绍红十字会的人道主义理想，五国委员会，委员会的成功和成就，传播的理念及创建之初社团开始履行自己职责的情况。

## 3. 战时红十字会的活动

邮集中共37页说明红十字会在战场上急救伤员，在监狱照顾士兵及战俘的情况，以及红十字会关心和保障士兵的健康和卫生的工作及战后受到战争伤害地区的人民所面临的问题，以及红十字会向这些地区提供大规模的援助的状况。

## 4. 和平时代的红十字会活动

邮集中共26页介绍红十字会拓展其活动，包括国际红十字联合会提供援助以改善平民的卫生状况，以及红十字会致力于为全世界人民争取更美好健康的生活。

## 5. 红十字会-提倡人道主义

邮集中共23页介绍红十字会的财政来源和项目运作。完成红十字会项目并不是一件容易的事情，在有限的财政预算下，从人员组织到项目设计，从安排简单的担架到调配现代交通运输工具，每一项工作都凝聚着工作人员的心血。

## 6. 结语

邮集最後5页说明履行公约的困难，但申明这项工作必须继续下去。

另外，除上述128页参展部份，此邮集尚包括大量高价值的备份资料及额外的材料，可扩充其内容作进一步发展，丰富其资讯，使这邮集成为更好的收藏品。这些剩余的材料分布在200多页邮集，四本新票集及首日封和各种各样的封及明信片等等。

(价格待询)

# Exhibit and Collection of the Red Cross Stamps

The Red Cross Movement - Everywhere for Everyone

This Exhibit of the Red Cross Stamps had won three international awards, including a gold medal in the Israel 2008 World Philatelic Exhibition. The exhibit consists of 128 pages, containing the various kinds of stamps and philatelic items related to the International Red Cross in different historical period. In the exhibit are early stampless cover, Red Cross stamps, die proofs, proofs, essays, imperforates, booklets, semi-officials, scarce on cover usages, usages on scarce Red Cross stationery, cancellation and postmarks from the early scarce usages to the modern slogans, covers with private labels and the early Swiss Gratis labels etc.



This is an interesting and well-organized album. The details are as below:

## 1. Prior to the Foundation the Red Cross:

The first 11 pages of the album illustrate the original idea of establishing the organization and its birthplace. This part also describes the soldiers' conditions before the Red Cross and local health care commissions were founded.

## 2. Founding and Early Years of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC):

Twenty seven pages of the album introduce the goals of the organization, Committee of Five Geneva 1863, the committee's achievements, the spread of the idea, and that the societies began to fulfill their duties.

## 3. The Red Cross in Wars:

Thirty seven pages of the album describe the achievements of the Red Cross in wars, including that the Red Cross gave first aid to the wounded on battlefield, nursed and protected the Prisoners of War (POW), took care of the soldiers' health and hygiene, helped to solve the post-war problems and provided humanitarian aid to the people in war-stricken areas.

## 4. The Red Cross in Peace

Twenty six pages of the album illustrate its expanded mission in the peaceful years, including the International Federation, its achievements in improving the civilians' health and hygiene conditions and its goals to work for a better and healthier life for the people in this world.

## 5. The Red Cross and its Humanitarianism Ideology

Twenty three pages in the album introduce the financial needs of the Red Cross. The operation of the organization is not an easy matter. This part introduces how a project is carried out, including the details of staff, plan and the tools from simple stretchers to modern transportation means.

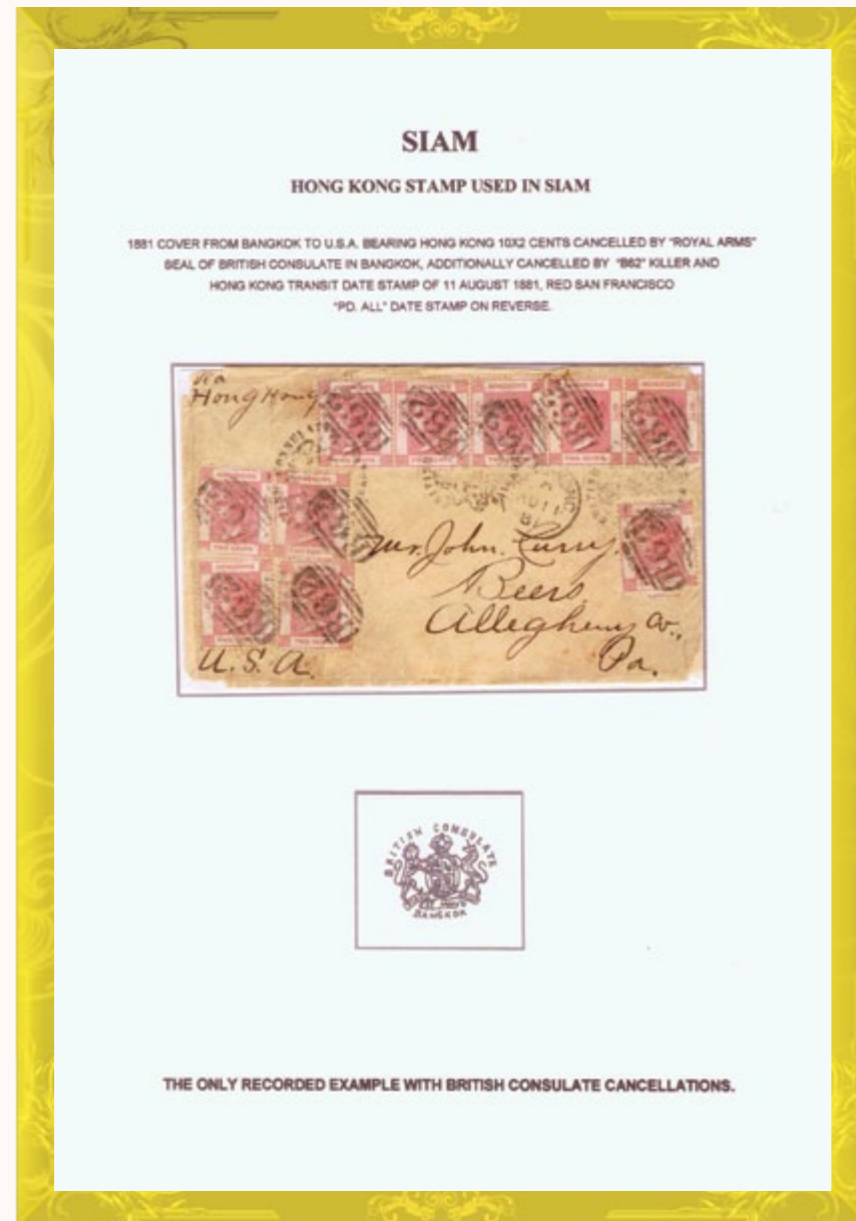
## 6. Epilogue

The last five pages of the album illustrate the difficulties in implementing the conventions but state that the Red Cross must keep carrying out its mission.

In addition to the above-mentioned 128 pages which were exhibited, the album also includes some very precious extra materials which can be used to further develop this marvelous collection and thus to increase the album's value. These materials are in more than 200 pages of an album, including four books of new stamps and first day covers, and various covers and cards etc.

(Price on request)

Offering from a Grand Prix Collection  
“大金奖”精选邮品



**SIAM : Hong Kong stamp used in Siam: the only recorded example with British Consulate Bangkok cancellations used on Hong Kong stamp cover.**

(Price on Request)

暹羅： 香港郵票在暹羅使用： 惟一紀錄銷英國曼谷領使館戳銷香港票封。

(價格待詢)

<TsingHwa University & TsingHwa Yuan  
Post Office cancellations 100 year record>  
by Stephen Ping Sei Yen & Chen Chin Chuen

Fifth in the series of the Chinese Post Mark Study Society publication is this monumental, definitive & trend setting study of the history of one of the top China University using postal history to illustrate history.

From its inception during the last year of the Dynasty, at least one cover or card was presented for each year of university's life to until 1957. Of course, it was tough during the war years where few or none were recorded when the university moved to the west. This illustrate another direction postal history is evolving: the study of the people who wrote or received these items. Many of such TsingHwa professors were listed with their biographies. Stephen capped-off this study with a most noble act, he donated all his TsingHwa University on the eve of the University's 100 year anniversary. A "must-have" for any philatelic library or anyone who is interested in the history of TsingHwa. Written in Chinese only.

Listed price \$150  
For our customers HK\$120 plus postage

<清华大学与清华园邮局百年记忆>  
严平西，陈进权 编着

中国邮戳研究会从书(五)透过讲述中国著名的清华大学相关邮政历史，呈现这所百年名校不朽的光辉历史。这是前所未有的，创新的编撰手法，势必引领潮流。

从清朝灭亡前一年创校起至1957年，最少每年一封或一张明信片讲述清华大学生活。其中因战乱致学校西迁的时期则未有记录。这本书同时说明现今邮政历史的演变：研究寄信及收信者的资料，并且记载于很多清华大学的教授的传记中。在清华大学建校100周年之际，严先生将生平收藏的百件相关邮品全数捐赠给清华大学，此举实属难能可贵，展现其高尚的情操！

这本著作适合任何一个对清华大学历史感兴趣的读者，亦绝对是一本不可或缺的集邮研究作品。

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