

DR. CROTT AUCTIONEERS



MANNHEIM / BW  
The Specialists for Vintage Horology  
since 1975



100<sup>th</sup> Auction  
100. 拍賣會

Friday, November 15, 2019  
Hotel Sheraton, Frankfurt Airport



**DR. CROTT AUCTIONEERS**



**MANNHEIM I/BW**  
The Specialists for Vintage Horology  
**since 1975**

Friedrichsplatz 19  
68165 Mannheim, Germany  
Phone: +49 621 3288650  
Fax: +49 621 414004  
WhatsApp: +49 151 57864944

info@uhren-muser.com  
www.uhren-muser.com  
instagram.com/drcrott  
facebook.com/drcrott

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## 100 outstanding timepieces for the 100<sup>th</sup> auction

### The anniversary auction: no. 100

The weekend of our autumn auction will be a very special anniversary for Dr. Crott Auctioneers – we will be holding the 100<sup>th</sup> auction in the history of the house and to honour and commemorate the occasion, we will present you with 100 exceptional, hand-picked timepieces – wristwatches, pocket watches and precision clocks – during our special anniversary auction on the night before our traditional autumn auction.

Among the top-class lots are some remarkable examples of the Omega Speedmaster Professional models, which enjoy a renewed interest in the year of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the moon landing. Appearing at an auction for the first time are a Heuer Autavia „first execution“ and a black Heuer Monaco („Dark Lord“). There are also a range of the most sought-after Rolex Tool Watches and a selection of prized Patek Philippe timepieces. Several fine pocket watches by A. Lange & Söhne as well as a number of highly sophisticated precision pendulum clocks complete the unique offering of our anniversary auction, which looks to be record-breaking just from the selection of the lots, and which will no doubt achieve some sensational results.

### The autumn auction: no. 101

On Saturday, 16<sup>th</sup> of November, our autumn auction with over 600 lots will start at the usual time at the Sheraton Frankfurt Airport Hotel & Conference Center. Incidentally, it will be our last auction in Frankfurt because in 2020 we will be bringing both our bi-annual events home to Mannheim.

The future location is only a few minutes from our offices directly on the banks of the River Rhine. The «Speicher 7» enjoys a nationwide reputation for excellence – not only because of its intriguing design, which is guaranteed to bring a sparkle to the eyes of the visitors – but also for the mouthwatering gastronomic experience that the Michelin Star restaurant has to offer. The luxurious rooms and lounges and of course the unique ambiance of the “Nouvelle Vague“-style bar make any visit a unique and memorable experience. The former granary is a perfect location for meetings and events – as we will experience ourselves during our spring auction on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May, 2020. The fast ICE connection to Frankfurt Airport and the walking distance to the centre of Mannheim ensure that our auctions will remain as well connected to all international destinations as they always have been.

So, let us not think of our auctions 100 and 101 as a farewell to Frankfurt but rather view them as a milestone and the beginning of a new era in the history of our auction house.

# Anniversary auction 100<sup>th</sup> Auction

Friday, November 15, 2019

7:00 pm „Meet and Greet“

8:00 pm Start of the Auction

Sheraton Frankfurt Hotel, Airport

PREVIEW Frankfurt

Friday, November 15, 2019, 8:30 am until 7:00 pm

## 歡慶拍賣盛會 100.拍賣會

在2019年11月15日星期五舉行

19:00 „聚會和問候“

20:00 拍賣會開拍

法蘭克福機場喜來登酒店

法蘭克福機場的喜來登Sheraton酒店

預覽時間 法蘭克福

2019年11月15日星期五 8:30 至 19:00

# International Branch Offices

## **Switzerland**

### **Dr. Crott Auctioneers**

Terence Howells  
Hammerstr. 3, Wettsteinplatz  
4058 Basel  
Tel. (+41) 61 6928020

## **Great Britain**

### **Dr. Crott Auctioneers**

Richard Stenning  
London  
Tel. (+44) 207 839 1234

## **Italy**

### **Dr. Crott Auctioneers**

Costa A. & E. Cronometri  
Piazza di Soziglia 1/4  
16123 Genova  
Tel. (+39) 010 2476111  
uhrge@costacronometri.com

## **Czech. Rep., Slovakia,**

### **Slovenia and Croatia**

#### **Dr. Crott Auctioneers**

Lubomir Komarek  
Hanyochovska 557  
46010 Liberec 3, Czech. Rep.  
Tel. (+420) 777 089 088  
chronos048@centrum.cz

## **Scandinavia**

### **Dr. Crott Auctioneers**

Kari Hentinen  
Uudenmaankatu 23 B  
00120 Helsinki, Finland  
Tel. (+358) (50) 5112777

## **USA**

### **Dr. Crott Auctioneers**

Peter F. Planes, II  
Royce Estate Buyers Inc.  
375 South County Road, Suite 201  
Palm Beach, FL 33480  
Tel. (+1) 305 7784443  
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## **Australia**

### **Dr. Crott Auctioneers**

Shonie Herbath  
Shop 1, 209 Toorak Road  
South Yarra, 3141  
Tel. (+61) 398275695  
shonie@bigpond.com

## **Asia**

### **Dr. Crott Auctioneers /**

Time of Switzerland (Asia Pacific) Ltd.  
Rm 1511, Chinachem Golden Plaza, 77 Mody Rd.,  
Kowloon, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Hongkong  
Tel. (+852) 2730 0889  
info@timeofswitzerland.com.hk

# Impressum

## **Legal advice**

RA Bernd Nennstiel  
Mannheim

## **Descriptions**

Susanne Benz  
Torsten Becker

## **Photos**

Jürgen Jatzko  
Birgit Stevanovic  
Florian Pflästerer

## **Design and Layout**

Torsten Becker  
Jürgen Jatzko  
Steffi Muser

## **Lithography**

Fabian Hensel

## **Translations**

Sabine Winterbauer  
Renate Schmidt  
Joni Wehrich

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since 1975

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# Tips for the Auction

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The auctioneer accepts completed and signed absentee bids in written form, provided they are submitted to us by fax, post or e-mail before the start of the auction. Due to the limited time, we recommend that you confirm your fax bid by a telephone call. Please note that for written bids the lot number, not the description is binding. Order forms are provided at the back of our auction catalogue as well as on our homepage [www.uhren-muser.com](http://www.uhren-muser.com). Please fill in the lot number you wish to bid for as well as a short description, your maximum bid, and your full address.

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**1** Click on the lot number to find this object in the internet.

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**二維條碼**

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**Mixed lot**

For our mixed lots we are only able to supply a detailed description with condition report and photographs of the most valuable piece in the lot; the reported condition cannot be implied for the other pieces, for which we supply at least two photographs each (usually dial and movement or back and movement) on our web site at [www.uhren-muser.com](http://www.uhren-muser.com). Please note that the estimate is based on the total value of all pieces in the lot and reflects the quality of the complete bundle.

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**Object with musical movement**

**拍品附音樂功能**



**Specific materials**

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**腕錶的皮革錶帶**

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**1** Patek Philippe Genève, Ref. 9512-1, "Ellipse" Model, No. A 398, 58 x 40 x 14 mm, 92 g, circa 1975



An exquisite vintage gold enamel lighter in near mint condition, with corresponding cuff links, Ref. 9002-24 Ellipse Model No. 7655, in a original PPC box made for the sultanate of Oman and sold by Asprey jewellers

**Case:** 18k gold, engine-turned, the front side with translucent red, white and green strip-type enamel, the hinged lid engraved with the Khanjar badge of the Omani royal family.

**A truly unique set. We know of no other set of this kind ever to be presented at an auction. The original box bears the embossed coat of arms of the Sultanate of Oman.**

百達翡麗 日內瓦 – 保存如新，細膩極致的黃金琺瑯復古打火機，搭配同系列袖扣，參考號 9002-24，Ellipse系列編號 7655，附百達翡麗原盒。專為阿曼蘇丹王國製造的打火機，由珠寶商Asprey出售

這絕對是獨一無二的一套組合。據我們所知，從未在任何拍賣會展示過。另外，值得一提的是，原盒上鑲嵌阿曼蘇丹王國的鍍金國徽

49026 C: 2, 10  
5.000 - 30.000 EUR 5.500 - 33.000 USD 43.000 - 258.000 HKD



**2** Patek Philippe à Genève, "Ellipse D'Or Jumbo", Movement No. 1303607, Case No. 2781359, Ref. 3605/1, Cal. 28-255C, 33 x 38 mm, 123 g, circa 1977



An elegant vintage automatic Geneva wristwatch in near mint condition, with date, sold on October 3rd, 1979 – with original box and Patek Philippe extract from the archives

**Case:** 18k gold, push back, 18k gold Patek Philippe Milanaise bracelet, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 180 mm. **Dial:** gold.

The "Ellipse D'Or" was launched in 1968 and - with its extremely minimalist design - was a very elegant watch that was also ahead of its time. Its visual balance is accomplished by the stylish rectangular case design with rounded corners that follows the "golden ratio".

Reference 3605 was produced from 1971 to 1984 and was the largest of the Ellipse D'Or models made by Patek Philippe. It was fitted with the ultra-flat calibre 28-255C, which was also used in the legendary Nautilus Jumbo.

百達翡麗 日內瓦 "Ellipse D'Or Jumbo" – 優雅，保存如新的日內瓦復古自動腕錶，附日期，成交於1979年10月3日，附原盒及百達翡麗後補證書

49027 C: 2 D: 1 M: 1, 41  
8.000 - 15.000 EUR 8.800 - 16.500 USD 68.800 - 129.000 HKD







**3** Henry Capt à Genève, Case No. 418,  
39 mm, 52 g, circa 1830



**A double-sided, half pearl-set gold and enamel pocket watch of museum quality, with musical movement and two automatons in four colour gold, produced for the Chinese market: "The Swing"**

**Case:** 18k gold, front and back with glass panels, the bezels studded with half pearls, reeded band, the back cover with four colour gold automaton scene and polychrome enamelled landscape, button at 6 o'clock for activating the automaton. **Dial:** gilt, engine-turned centre, Roman numerals, winding arbors at "2" for the musical movement and the automatons and at "6" for the watch, spade hands. **Movm.:** full plate movement, barrel, cylinder escapement, brass balance, musical movement with barrel with pins and vibrating blades.

Against an enamel miniature painting with a mill and a mountain stream, a party of three is depicted in multi-colour gold on a wooded knoll. On the left a lady plays the lute, a young lady in a hat sits on a swing in the middle while her chivalrous admirer to the right looks at the scene. The staff with which he pushed the swing is on the ground. When the automaton is activated, the lute is being played and the swing moves back and forth.

A similar pocket watch is illustrated and described in: "Pocket Watches" by Cecil Clutton/George Daniels, Munich 1982, fig. 279.

### The Art of the Automaton in Geneva

During the 1780s, Geneva opened a most intriguing chapter of horological history. The city developed, with great flair, the art of automatons: machines designed to imitate the movements of live beings or creatures. They ranged from the simplest forms, where a figure's moving arms could point to the time, to complex, full-scale productions, such as pastoral scenes, theatre pieces or concerts. Automata were soon being used to animate a wide variety of objects, such as scent bottles, amphorae, mirrors or snuffboxes; their use as timepieces was often merely a pretext for possessing these exquisite creations. And since where there is life, there is sound, the automata were fitted with a musical mechanism. The acknowledged masters of this marriage between ornamental watches and automata included Pierre Morand, Henry Capt, Isaac Daniel Piguet and Philippe Samuel Meylan as well as the Jaquet Droz workshop in Geneva, with colleagues and successors Jean-Frédéric Leschot and Jacob Frisard. All were the brilliant creators of musical watches functioning first with chiming bells, and later with a cylinder or pin-drum that caused a comb made up of a set of blades to vibrate. These watches were especially prized in the East and during trade with Turkey and China they acquired a subtle local touch, a discreetly exotic charm that makes them easy to distinguish today. In the hands of the Rochat family and the Bruguier workshop, this tradition continued until 1850.

Source: La Tribune des Arts présente en exclusivité le Patek Philippe Museum, <http://www.patekmuseum.com/as> of 10/07/2011.

Henry Capt 日內瓦 – 博物館收藏價值的鑲半珍珠雙面黃金琺瑯懷錶，附音樂機芯，兩個活動雕飾，極精緻的四色黃金琺瑯"山谷鄉村"迷你畫飾，針對中國市場"盪鞦韆"

49024 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
25.000 - 50.000 EUR 27.600 - 55.100 USD 215.000 - 430.000 HKD





**4 Junghans electronic "ASTRO-CHRON", Case No. 00638, 205 x 115 x 60 mm, circa 1967**



**A rare and early table clock with quartz movement – the first clock with quartz movement developed for private use**

**Case:** brass, rhodium-plated. **Dial:** silvered. **Movm.:** precision quartz movement.

Quartz clocks are generally regarded as a product of the 1970s, when they became a relatively low-cost mass product that competed against the traditional mechanical timepieces and plunged the horological industry into a deep crisis. The history of the quartz clock, however, goes back much further in the 20th century: In 1927, Bell Laboratories in New York presented the first quartz clock and from 1932 on quartz timepieces were used in research laboratories in Germany, from 1938 on also in Great Britain.

The Black Forest manufacturer **Junghans** was a pioneer in this field and began developing a quartz clock for use in private homes in the late 1950s; the company received a number of patents for this technology between 1963 and 1968. When the result of their research was ready to be presented to the public, Junghans used a special marketing campaign to launch the **"ASTRO-CHRON"** clock: A clock that had been sealed by a notary on January 1, 1967 was presented to the press on March 15; the time error in the three months past only came to approximately three seconds – which was at the time a sensational achievement and Junghans fully expected to conquer the market with their novel timekeeper.

The movement is vastly different to what sits inside a modern quartz timepiece today. First, the quartz was installed in a glass cylinder in the shape and size of an old-fashioned electron tube, and second, the clock was not driven by a stepper motor but by an electronic oscillator rotating visibly and fast, thus ensuring the continuous running of the second hand (which was an untypical feature in a quartz clock). In combination with the eleven upright plates, the whole arrangement looks, to modern eyes, rather like a movement or demonstration model.

To convey the high standards Junghans was aiming for, the technology – which was, compared to today's clocks taking up extravagant amounts of space more in

line with a demonstration model than an everyday timepiece – was housed in a heavy, high-value case of solid brass designed in a clear-cut, bold design that still appeals to the eye today. The sober, plain dial is surrounded by representations of the world time zones, while a disc on the back of the clock determines the time in the capitals of the world. The high-quality configuration had its price: 785 marks were a considerable sum to pay for a timepiece – and eventually the reason why Junghans' engineering marvel did not turn into a commercial success. In comparison, a VW Beetle for example cost 4500 DM in 1967.

Only approximately 5,000 examples of the "ASTRON-CHRON" models were produced in total – making this first commercially produced quartz clock a rare piece of technical history.

Junghans electronic "ASTRO-CHRON" – 罕見的早期座鐘，附石英機芯，最早研發的私人用電子走動座鐘

49089 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
300 - 3.000 EUR 400 - 3.400 USD 2.600 - 25.800 HKD





5 Nicolaus Rugendas, Augsburg, 36 mm, 40 g,  
circa 1650



**A single-handed Augsburg miniature enamel pendant watch  
in museum quality "Mercury and Flora"**

**Case:** polychrome enamel, gold mountings, brass bezel, ball-shaped pendant with ring. **Dial:** enamel, outer white chapter ring for the hours with Roman numerals, single steel hand. **Movm.:** full plate movement, chain/fusee, applied blued iron click work, plain two arm iron balance without balance spring.

The enamel case is all over decorated with opaque polychrome painting. The back shows an exquisite miniature of the deities Mercury and Flora as a loving couple, resting on the edge of a forest; the brushwork is brisk and the colours are bright. A fortress before a mountain range is just visible in the background. A canvas of marvellous, colourful spring flowers - tulips, lilies, daffodils and carnations - covers the case band and the dial on the front; the inside is painted a bright, light blue colour.

In his mention of Nicolaus Rugen in his book "Meister der Uhrmacherkunst" (masters of watchmaking), 2nd edition, Wuppertal 2010, Juergen Abeler refers to the renowned Augsburg family Rugendas, makers of watches and compasses: Nicolaus I Rugendas, was born in Melsungen (Hesse) in 1582 and went to Augsburg in 1608; he became a master in 1616 and died in 1658. He was known to be a very capable watch and clockmaker and was also fortunate enough to marry well (1608, Sarah Schmidt). He was registered as master of the guild in 1638/39. Of his nine children, two sons Hans Jakob I and Nicolaus II (born in 1619) were also clockmakers. His son Nicolaus II Rugendas lived as clockmaker in Augsburg from 1619 to 1695. His master piece was a table clock, which was bought by Archduke Leopold Wilhelm in 1661. Several dozen of mechanical clocks as well as sun- and moon dials by Nicolaus II remain; however, it is not completely clear whether the mechanical clocks may have been created by his father. His son Nicolaus III (1665 - 1745) was also a compass- and watchmaker.

The colours used on the case and the brisk brushwork indicate that this piece was made in Augsburg; this assumption is further supported by the fact that no gold was used as a substrate for the enamel work - gold was not commonly used in Augsburg. In the 17th century the free imperial city of Augsburg boasted a great number of highly specialized goldsmiths' workshops and was a stronghold of first-class enamel painting just like Geneva, Blois or Paris. In a paper on enamel painting in Augsburg and Geneva in the late 17th and early 18th century ("Les arts du feu à Augsbourg et à Genève 1680-1710") Hans Boeckh, the former curator of the Patek Philippe Museum in Geneva writes that it is entirely justified to speak of an independent "Augsburg School".

There are, however, hardly any examples of it remaining, no more than a handful of clocks have survived - this is one of them.

The iconographic interpretation of the two deities **Flora and Mercury** together may see this combination as an allegory of commercial success. Mercury, the god of commerce and thieves in loving union with Flora, goddess of flowers and the renewal of the cycle of life, and the fortune that comes with it.

Nicolaus Rugendas, Augsburg 德國 - 博物館品質, 來自德國Augsburg的單一指針迷信珞鍊錶"Mercury and Flora"(一對戀人)

50736 C: 2, 32 D: 2, 32 M: 2, 41, 51  
30.000 - 40.000 EUR 33.000 - 44.000 USD 258.000 - 344.000 HKD





**6 A. Lange & Söhne Glashütte B/Dresden, Movement No. 61408, Case No. 61408, 56 mm, 122 g, circa 1925**



**A silver Glashütte deck watch with independent jumping seconds mechanism "seconde morte", sold in 1925 for 750 marks to Johann Schmid, priest in Pötzmes (Bavaria) – with original box, certificate and order confirmation, invoices and contemporary correspondence**

**Case:** silver, pink gold hinges and crown. **Dial:** silver. **Movm.:** 3/4 plate movement, gold screw compensation balance.

**Should one take a watch when travelling by train?**

In 1925 the parish priest of Pötzmes in Bavaria purchased a fine quality silver pocket watch from Lange & Söhne in Glashütte. The timepiece boasts a fairly rare silver dial and a large, jumping central second with stop function (a so-called "seconde morte"); the delicate movement is still in perfect condition. Although Pötzmes was nowhere near a railway line, the man of the cloth was nevertheless apprehensive about the effect electrical installations may have on the running of his watch. When he approached Lange & Söhne with his question, he was assured that - whereas a visit to a 20,000-volt transformer station was not to be recommended - normal use of the 50,000-volt railway should not affect the watch. The driver's cab was to be avoided though.

Four original bills for cleaning and adjusting by the maker bear evidence of the care that was put into the maintenance of this timepiece. In February 1941, however, the watch was returned to its owner without having been serviced - at the time Lange & Söhne were not permitted to carry out any civil work.

朗格，格拉蘇蒂 B/Dresden 德國 - 格拉蘇蒂觀測懷錶，搭配銀錶殼及暫停功能的跳躍式中心秒針"seconde morte"，於1925年由德國巴伐利亞邦 Pöetzmes 市的 Johann Schmid 神父以 750 馬克購得，附原盒，證書，買賣契約證書，發票及當年書信來往文件

49018 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

7.000 - 15.000 EUR 7.800 - 16.500 USD 60.200 - 129.000 HKD



A. LANGE & SÖ  
Glashütte bei Dresden



graphie von Gebr. H  
weltberühmten Uhrenfabri  
nant. Auf dem Markt  
Uhrmacherei einführt.



Hiermit bestätigen wir, dass das Ankeruhrwerk No.  
von dem besten Material mit unserem verbesserten, geset  
Ankergang, Rubin-Lapfenlöchern, harter isochronischer  
sirenden Chronometer-Umruhe versehen, gefertigt wurde  
Temperaturen u. Lagen genaustens reguliert ist. Wir bü  
einen durchaus zuverlässigen Lei

**7** Heuer, Swiss, "Autavia - Full Lumes - 1. Execution",  
Movement No. 456598, Case No. 49301, Ref. 2446M,  
Cal. Val. 72, 40 mm, circa 1962



**The rarest and most sophisticated vintage Heuer chronographs 1st execution – with oversized sub-registers and full lume handset – in prime condition. This is one of the most authentic Autavia models ever to come on the international auction market in the last 15 years!**

**Case:** steel; screw back; bidirectional rotating black anodized bezel with 60 minutes division and triangle with radium filling; small round non-screwed down push chronograph buttons; domed winding crown without signature.

**Dial:** 1st execution: black; oversized silvered sub-registers with engine-turning; radium luminescent indexes/Arabic "12"; original rimless radium dauphine hands.

For a while now the early Heuer Autavia timepieces have been sold at peak prices and they regularly achieve results similar to those of the cult brands Rolex or Patek Philippe – whereas the Autavia chronographs are much more difficult to find. Every so often an Autavia reference 2446 appears on the market, it is, however, hardly ever a 1st execution or in such perfect condition as this one. This family-owned chronograph has never been presented at an auction before.

The distinctive feature of the Autavia 2446 1st execution of 1962 is the set of full lume dauphine hands without the fine steel border. Which are extremely rare since Heuer quickly realized after the launch how delicate and fragile the hands were and updated them with a steel safeguard.

Over the years the luminous mass of this chronograph has acquired a marvellous amber-coloured patina which – in combination with the black dial and the distinctive oversized subsidiary dials – gives a stunning effect.

Fortunately the case of the watch is in the same amazing condition as the Dial: the large, clean bevells on the lugs are a feast for the eyes and the inlay of the triangle on the rotating bezel is immaculate. The watch still has the original small, round pushers on the side and the domed crown without the "Heuer" logo – these parts are so often lost or replaced during a service.

In the last 15 years not even 10 examples of the Autavia 2446 1st execution have appeared on the international auction market and hardly any of those were in such flawless, breathtaking condition as this piece. This is certainly the most perfect and authentic Autavia to come up for sale in recent years.

豪雅 "Autavia - Full Lumes - 1. Execution" – 極罕見，極精緻的第一代復古豪雅碼錶腕錶。搭配超大副錶盤及發光指針，頂級品相。這是過去15年來第一次在國際拍賣會上出現的豪雅原創儀表盤Autavia系列腕錶之一

49031 C: 2, 4 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

50.000 - 150.000 EUR 55.100 - 165.000 USD 430.000 - 1.290.000 HKD





**8** A. Lange & Söhne Glashütte B/Dresden, Movement No. 28051, Case No. 53517, 51 mm, 91 g, circa 1889



A historical interesting Glashuette hunting case pocket watch, sold on 06/25/1889 to Dürrstein & Co in Dresden for 254 Marks - with original box, Lange extract from the archives and personal statement from the curator of the foundation Deutsches Uhrenmuseum Glashütte (German watch and clock museum Glashütte). With watch chain and medal "Gold gab ich zur Wehr, Eisen nahm ich zur Ehr" (I gave gold for the country and took iron for honour).

**Case:** iron, gun-metal finished, gold mountings. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** 3/4 plate movement, screw compensation balance.

It is a changeful story that leads us from the making of this timepiece in the 1880s to World War I - it is one of the very few watches produced by Lange & Söhne, where movement number and case number do not match. According to company records, the watch in its original gold case was made in Glashütte as number 28051 and sold to the Dürrstein company in Dresden in 1889. Around 20 years later, Lange & Söhne delivered another watch bearing the number 53517 in a iron case to the company Jaksch in Riga; the watch was returned, however, some weeks later because it was undeliverable. After another four years, in late 1914, the movement of this watch was sold to Celle - this time in a silver case.

The iron case remained in Glashütte and in 1916 - when wartime Germany was in need of resources and foreign currencies - watch number 28051 was taken from its gold case and fitted into the steel case. This is verified by the engraving on the cuvette: "Das Gold gab ich dem Vaterland" (I gave the gold to the fatherland). To reward this dedication, the Bank of Germany awarded a medal with the inscription "Gold gab ich zur Wehr, Eisen nahm ich zur Ehr" (I gave gold for the country and took iron for honour); the inscription is repeated on the watch chain, which also bears the year "1916 - In eiserner Zeit" (1916 - an iron time). The watch was formerly the property of Johannes Hermann Gustav Remy, a member of the prominent Remy industrialist family. Lieutenant commander and submarine captain Remy went missing in action in 1918 in the Mediterranean near Malaga.



A similar call for donations had been made before in the time of the Prussian kingdom. Princess Marianne of Prussia asked Prussian women to donate their gold in exchange for iron jewellery with the inscription "Gold gab ich für Eisen" (I gave gold for iron). In World War I this call for donations was repeated and from 1916 on the donations were rewarded with medals such as this one, which was designed by Hermann Hosaeus (1875 - 1958); Hosaeus was famous for his war memorials and medals.

朗格，格拉蘇蒂 B/Dresden 德國 - 生動歷史意義的格拉蘇蒂獵式懷錶，於1889年6月25日由德國Dresden的Dürrstein & Co公司以254馬克購得，附原盒，朗格後補證書，德國格拉蘇蒂鐘錶博物館基金會館長的親函聲明，同系列錶鍊，以及鑲嵌"Gold gab ich zur Wehr, Eisen nahm ich zur Ehr"(黃金奉獻國家，以榮耀接受鐵片)的紀念幣

49040 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

10.000 - 20.000 EUR 11.000 - 22.000 USD 86.000 - 172.000 HKD





**9 Jan Jansz. Bockels in de Hage (Jan Janse Bockels, The Hague), 93 x 93 x 50 mm, circa 1620**



An important, horizontal single-hand Renaissance table clock with hour strike and alarm; the silver dial is exquisitely engraved with floral motifs that are most likely based on the "Florilegium" by Emanuel Sweerts

**Case:** firegilt brass case, moulded, two pierced walls with beautifully engraved foliate scrolls, bun feet. **Dial:** brass, firegilt, engraved Roman hours, central silver alarm disc with engraved flower ornaments, outer ring with twelve touch studs for the hours, single iron hand. **Movm.:** square brass movement, firegilt, applied floral decorations, 2 x gut/fusee, barrel for alarm, solid baluster movement pillars, iron bell / 2 hammers, verge escapement, locking plate with external teeth, applied blued iron click work, iron balance without balance spring, florally engraved, pierced balance cock.

This beautiful Dutch Renaissance-style table clock is fitted in a serenely minimalist outer case. Only two rectangular sound holes in the outer wall are covered with open-work grilles engraved with foliage. In the centre sits a revolving silver alarm disc exquisitely engraved with a canvas of flowers – daffodils, sunflowers and strawberry petals against a gently shaded background. The floral motifs are most likely based on the "Florilegium" created by Emanuel Sweerts.

Sweerts dealt in bulbs and rare plants and regularly traveled to the fair in Frankfurt with his catalogue to offer flowers and rare plants he grew in his large garden in Amsterdam. He used his catalogue as a guideline for his "Florilegium amplissimum et selectissimum (1612)". Sweerts' work shows 330 bulbs in the first and 243 flowering plants in the second part. The "Florilegium" is filled with etchings and was very popular with 17th century artists who used it as inspiration for their work. Many still life scenes dating from this time show a growing appreciation and popularity of flowers.

**Jan Jansz. Bockels** is known to have worked as a watchmaker in Den Haag from 1610 to 1640. Today his watches are held by private collections and a number of museums such as the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam and the British Museum in London.

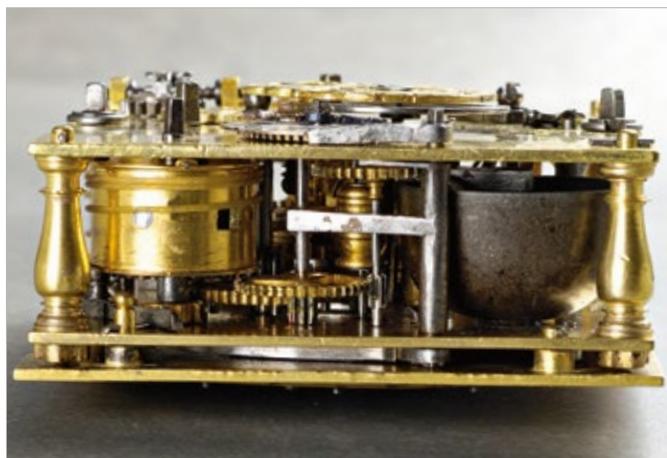


Source: G.H. Baillie "Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World", Vol. I, Edinburgh/London, 1947, p. 31

Jan Jansz. Bockels in de Hage (Jan Janse Bockels, Den Haag) 荷蘭海牙 – 意義深遠的文藝復興時期單一指針水平座鐘，附整點報時及鬧鈴功能，極盡完美藝術雕飾的銀錶盤，猜測應該是根據荷蘭大師級畫家 Emanuel Sweerts 的作品 "Florilegiums"

49075 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 16, 41

12.000 - 25.000 EUR 13.300 - 27.600 USD 103.200 - 215.000 HKD





**IO** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual GMT-Master officially certified Chronometer", Movement No. N729553, Case No. 482549, Ref. 6542, Cal. 1066, 38 mm, circa 1959



An impressive, perfectly preserved and extremely rare vintage automatic wristwatch with "Pepsi" Bakelite bezel, 24h indicator, alternating date disc and Swiss only Gilt Dial in its original condition - without crown guard, so called "Pussy Galore"

**Case:** steel, screw back Ref. 6542 III/59, bidirectional rotating two-coloured original "Pepsi" Bakelite bezel with radial Arabic 24 hours, screwed "Twinlock" winding crown, riveted flexible steel "Oyster" bracelet with endlinks stamped 65, clasp dated 4/57, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 190 mm. **Dial:** black, "gilt dial", gloss finish, warm luminous indexes, long and slim red 24-hour hand, luminous Mercedes hands (re-lumed, slightly oxidized). The sample with the Geiger counter showed the correct values for this dial corresponding to its age.

This **reference 6542** is one of the last examples of this model and the best-preserved watch of its kind available on the market right now. The case is almost immaculate and has a marvelously polished and brushed surface with strong beveled lugs. The unusual, two-coloured Bakelite bezel is equally pristine and creates a perfect, incredibly beautiful frame for the black, glossy dial with gilt printing. Numerals and hands are charmingly aged and wow the onlooker with a gentle and warm creamy hue repeated in the numerals of the 24 h scale on the bezel. The original "Oyster-flex" bracelet shows hardly any signs of wear. The watch takes its name from "Bond girl" Honor Blackman in the 1964 film "Goldfinger". Honor Blackman plays the role of Goldfinger's pilot Pussy Galore and wears a Rolex GMT Master reference 6542.

All things considered, this charismatic timepiece is truly a fantastic opportunity for any discerning collector of rare vintage Rolex sports watches to acquire a true icon - moreover, one that has survived the years in such excellent condition!



勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual GMT-Master officially certified Chronometer" - 形象極佳，完美品相，極罕見的復古自動腕錶，百事可樂招牌色 "Pepsi" 電木膠錶圈，附交替日期盤顯示及原廠品質的瑞士獨創鍍金錶盤，無防護夾邊的錶冠，暱稱 "Pussy Galore"

50757 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
100.000 - 200.000 EUR 110.100 - 220.100 USD 860.000 - 1.720.000 HKD





**II Monogrammist "MS", German, 62 x 41 mm, 84 g, circa 1590**



**A rare cartouche-shaped single-handed pre-balance spring Renaissance pendant watch with stackfreed**

**Case:** brass, firegilt, engraved decor, river pearl. **Dial:** silver, engraved view of a town. **Movm.:** full plate movement, verge escapement, stackfreed, three-arm iron balance without balance spring.

The movement dates back to the early Renaissance; its cartouche-shaped form matches the shape of the case. The case is all-over engraved with spirals, flower tendrils and geometric pattern. The centre of the silver dial on the front with inserted Roman numerals is decorated with view of a town engraving. A small river pearl hangs from a loop at the bottom of the case.

押花題字 "MS" 德國 - 罕見的單一指針文藝復興時期捲雲造型鍊錶，附分段釋放功能

50553 C: 2, 14, 24 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

4.500 - 12.000 EUR 5.000 - 13.300 USD 38.700 - 103.200 HKD





**I2\*** Omega "Speedmaster Professional Red Racing",  
Movement No. 26076731, Ref. 145.012-68 SP,  
Cal. 321, 41 mm, circa 1968



An important vintage chronograph with 30 min. and 12h counter and auxiliary seconds, the last Speedmaster model to be fitted with the famous caliber 321 movement; produced on June 11th, 1968 and delivered to England - with Omega extract of the archives

**Case:** steel, screw back with Speedmaster logo, anti-magnetic protection cap, Hesalite crystal, folded "Omega" steel bracelet with deployant clasp Ref. 1039, endlinks stamped 516, bracelet length 135 mm, total length 170 mm. **Dial:** black, red hour markers, red hands.

At first glance this timepiece looks like a normal Speedmaster Professional, but the watch boasts a rather unusual dial configuration - the so-called "Racing Dial". In the late 1960 and early 1970s two versions of this dial were available, both featuring colourful accents on the markers to - we assume - enhance the legibility of the chronograph.

The most famous models are the "Orange Racing" with a grey dial and orange-coloured accents, and the much more rare "Red Racing". Less than ten examples are known.

歐米茄 "Speedmaster Professional Red Racing" - 意義深遠的復古碼錶腕錶，附小秒針，30分鐘及12小時小錶盤，這是於1968年6月11日製作完工的最後一批搭配著名機芯321的海馬系列腕錶，送交到英國，附歐米茄後補證書

50624 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
26.000 - 35.000 EUR 28.700 - 38.500 USD 223.600 - 301.000 HKD





**I3** Attributed to Johann Christian Neuber à Dresde,  
86 x 62 x 30 mm, circa 1780



A gold-mounted hardstone snuff box of museum quality, a so-called "Stein-Cabinet" created by one of the most famous German goldsmiths of the 18th century

Case: octagonal box, two later French import marks for gold 1864-1893.

The octagonal box is inlaid with 60 numbered specimens of semi-translucent and opaque hardstones such as dendritic and banded agate, jasper, chalcedony, etc., mounted within slim gold bands. The hinged lid is inlaid with 16 stones that are individually numbered on the inside gold bands. In the centre sits an oval portrait cartouche protected by a rose quartz dome inside a narrow blue enamel border, surrounded by a wide, intricately engraved frame. The base is ornamented in a similar manner, with the numbers 45 to 60 engraved on the gold bands, radiating from an oval central agate panel. The sides are inlaid with 28 rectangular agate plaques numbered 17 to 44 within slim gold mounts. The geometric borders on the lid are engraved with ovals and flowers, the vertical gold bands with a wave-like pattern while the outer frame is engraved with interlacing patterns.

Neuber occasionally produced hand-written booklets where he described the stones he used and the locations in Saxony where they had been found. The numbers engraved above each specimen corresponded to the number in the booklet.

Today Johann Christian Neuber's opulent boxes reside in important museums and collections all over the world. They exert a powerful allure – the meticulous mounting of the stones, the stones themselves and particularly the exquisite selection and arrangement of the materials are what makes Neuber's boxes such highly sought-after collector's objects.

**Johann Christian Neuber** (1736-1808) of Dresden, jeweler to the court and lapidary artist, trained as a goldsmith and lapidary with his future father-in-law Heinrich Taddel. In 1762 he was accepted as a member of the gold workers' guild in Dresden and from 1767 on he worked at court; in 1769 Neuber was made warden of the "Grünes Gewölbe" and in 1775 he was appointed jeweler to the court.



Neuber's work is strongly influenced by the neoclassical style. He specialized in making snuff boxes decorated with gold and hardstones, which were precious enough to be given as royal gifts on a regular basis. In 1781 Neuber created a magnificent table for the Elector Frederick August of Saxony, which the king presented to Louis-Auguste Baron de Breteuil in gratitude for his assistance in the peace treaty of Teschen – the table is considered Neuber's masterpiece. Source: wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann\_Christian\_Neuber, as of 09/26/2019

據考為Johann Christian Neuber的作品，德國Dresde(n) – 博物館品質的黃金滾邊鑲嵌珍貴寶石煙盒，稱之為寶石彩盒，出自18世紀的極富歷史意義德國黃金鑄工時期的作品

49097 C: 2, 15, 31, 33

50.000 - 100.000 EUR 55.100 - 110.100 USD 430.000 - 860.000 HKD





**I4** Christian Friedrich Tiede, Berlin, Height  
490 mm, circa 1840



**An important small half seconds precision regulator of museum quality, with up side down pendulum lever escapement, hidden weight and up/down indicator - 7 days power reserve**

**Case:** carved wooden case covered with gold leaf, back covered with velvet.

**Dial:** silvered. **Movm.:** circular brass plate movement diameter 10 cm, Tiede's zinc/steel-compensation pendulum, pendulum spring suspension.

The inexhaustible fund of information available in Jürgen Ermert's series on precision pendulum clocks (now comprising five volumes) gives us a reprint of an article published in the German horological magazine of 1914, entitled: "A Graham anchor without pallets". Wilhelm Schultz, clockmaker, editor and author of various publications discusses an "unusual escapement" - the description of the clock in question indicates that it was most likely this wall clock made by Tiede: "The solid but relatively small movement (the plates have diameters of only 10 cm each) was probably intended for testing purposes and has been meticulously finished - something all items produced in Tiede's workshop have in common." He comments on the inverted escapement and the "anchor without pallets": "The most peculiar aspect of this movement, however, is the fact that the anchor has no pallet staff but is simply linked to the pendulum spring." Schultz compares this construction to Riefler's escapement and shows that - while there are similarities in the two designs - the mode of operation is different. By 1914 the original escapement of this clock was unfortunately already damaged; it was replaced by a pin pallet escapement later but still set up to work as a swinging lever and preserving the original escape wheel. Ermert comments on the escapement: "Concept of an early lever escapement, presumably designed before the Winnerl/Lange escapement of 1841. It is possible that, while he was working for Gutkaes, Tiede could have come across the mechanism in a regulator clock made by Conrad Salomo Weisse of Dresden circa 1820. Friedrich Tiede may have had some input also when his friend Adolph Lange designed a similar type of escapement." (Jürgen Ermert, "Präzisionspendeluhren" (precision pendulum clocks), Vol. 4, p. 324).



The case is covered with gold foil and has a velvet-covered back panel; it is mostly in original condition. The beautiful clock face signed "Fr. Tiede, Berlin" is relatively small with a size of 9.5 cm only. It is fitted with an up/down indication, because the block weight moves hidden inside the case. The bob of the zinc/steel compensation pendulum is intricately ornamented.

**Friedrich Tiede** (1794-1877) studied watchmaking in Wismar. He subsequently studied at Delolme in Braunschweig and later on at Gutkaes in Dresden. There he became close friends with Adolph Lange. Since the circumstances in his homeland did not favour his return, he established himself in Berlin, where he manufactured chronometers and excellent precision regulators. Even though he possessed letters of commendation from Alexander von Humbolt and several other great scholars, he remained modest and would constantly strive to help the people around him. He particularly supported Ferdinand Adolph Lange, taking frequent to Glashütte to see him and giving him valuable advice. In 1838 obtained a patent as the royal astronomical watchmaker at court.

Source: C. Dietschold, Der Cornelius Nepos der Uhrmacher, Dietschold's Verlag 1911.

Christian Friedrich Tiede 柏林 - 意義深遠，博物館品質的精密小巧校準掛鐘，附半秒鐘擺，倒置的槓桿式擒縱，暗藏升降顯示的重力錘裝置，附7天動力儲存

50755 C: 2, 33 D: 2, 9 M: 2, 41, 46, 51  
16.000 - 25.000 EUR 17.600 - 27.600 USD 137.600 - 215.000 HKD





**15** Southern German, Height 600 mm, circa 1612



**An impressive and important large one handed hour striking Renaissance iron clock of museum quality**

**Case:** square open iron case, polychrome painted, 1 bell, 2 hammers.

**Dial:** painted hour chapter ring with radial Roman numerals, finely cut iron hand.

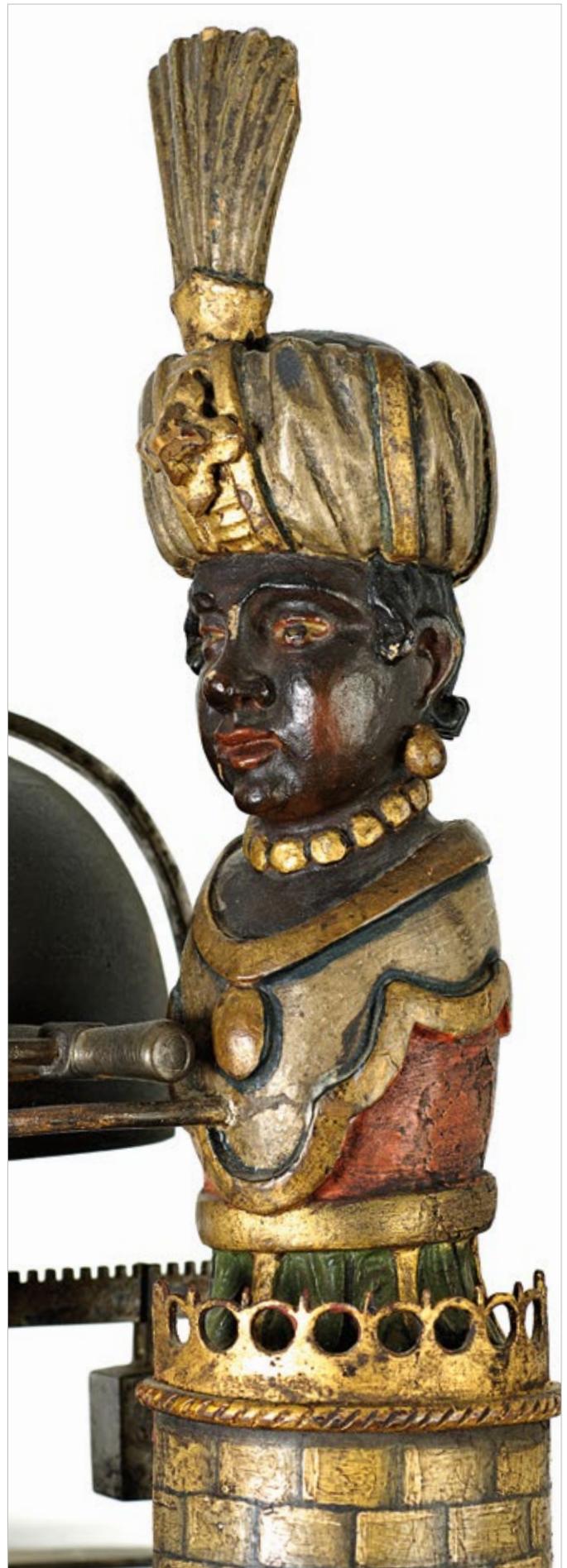
**Movm.:** iron frame, iron going train in 2 levels with weight winding spools, verge escapement, foliot balance and adjustable weights.

Almost 60 cm high, the two black figures wearing turbans and jewellery sit on top of this large wall clock; at every hour they strike the bell with their hammers. The large and the small wheel can be seen engaging within the dial. The open iron frame flanked by beautifully twisted columns reveals a well-preserved, large iron movement.

德國南方 – 印象深刻，意義深遠，博物館品質的文藝復興時期大型鐵製掛鐘，附整點報時

50638 C: 2, 17 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

10.000 - 30.000 EUR 11.000 - 33.000 USD 86.000 - 258.000 HKD





**I6** Patek Philippe & Cie. Genève, "Qualité Extra",  
Movement No. 97796, Case No. 330451, 60 mm,  
173 g, circa 1895



A heavy Geneva minute repeating pocket watch of historical interest with quarter hour strike "Grande Sonnerie" and 32h power reserve indicator. The watch was sold in 1897 to watchmaker August Ericsson in St. Petersburg for 2,850 Swiss francs and remained in the property of the Ericsson family ever since. It comes with a receipt of a revision recently carried out by Patek Philippe in Genf for 10,888 euros, and a certificate issued by Patek Philippe in 1959, giving details on the history of the watch.

**Case:** 18k gold. **Dial:** enamel, luminous numerals. **Movm.:** divided 2/3 plate movement, 2 hammers / 2 gongs, gold screw compensation balance.

This heavy pocket watch is fitted with a technically sophisticated movement of unusual beauty; it was purchased for his own use from Patek Philippe by the renowned Swedish watchmaker **August Ericsson** in 1897 for 2,850 Swiss francs, which was at the time an enormous amount of money. When he acquired the watch, Ericsson had been living in St. Petersburg for over 30 years and had established a successful watch and clock shop – he delivered to the Russian imperial family as well as to the Russian navy. After August's death in 1915, the watch was passed on to his son Alexander and has been passed down the generations since then – this is the first time ever this watch comes up for sale. According to the family, August Ericsson had a new case made in later years.

The quarter hour strike on two gongs is resonant and clear; the repeater is released very easily by only a quick touch of the lateral slide, as the slide is not needed to cock the mechanism – that is done by the crown, which winds the repeater mechanism in one direction, while turning it in the other direction winds the movement of the watch as usual. Winding the watch simultaneously sets the power reserve indicator (which is an extremely rare feature in a Patek Philippe timepiece).

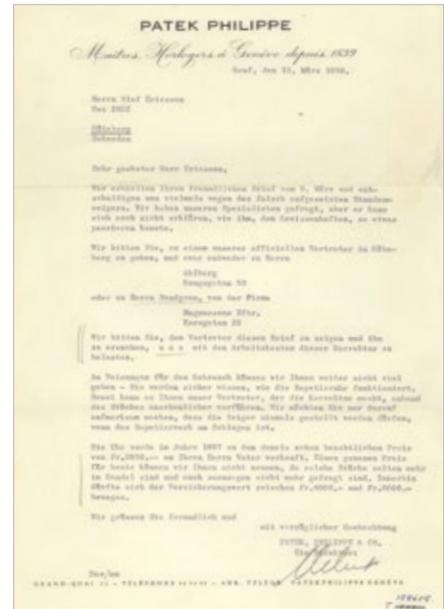
The letter from Patek Philippe dating from 1959 states: "The watch was sold to your father in 1897 for 2,850 francs, which was a considerable sum at the

time. We cannot give you an exact estimate as to its current value due to the fact, that such pieces very rarely come on the market today and are generally not in demand. However, the current insurable value insurance value should be approximately 6,000 to 8,000 francs." According to the official exchange rate for German marks and Swiss francs in 1960, this came to an amount between 5.8 and 7.7 million marks (100 Swiss francs = 96.564 marks).

百達翡麗 日內瓦 "Qualité Extra" – 生動歷史意義，厚實的日內瓦懷錶，附三問，大自鳴"Grande Sonnerie"及32小時動力儲存顯示，於1897年俄國聖彼得堡的鐘錶大師August Ericsson以2850瑞士法郎購得。直到現在仍由Ericsson家族收藏。附日內瓦百達翡麗近期的一張銷售收據金額為10,888歐元，以及百達翡麗1959年有關此錶歷史描述的證明文件

49037 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

60.000 - 80.000 EUR 66.000 - 88.000 USD 516.000 - 688.000 HKD





**I7** Zenith / A. Cairelli, Roma "Cronometro Tipo CP-2", Cal. 146DP, 43 mm, circa 1970



An aviator's legendary, extremely rare wristwatch of the Italian Air Force in near mint condition, with chronograph and 30 min. counter, delivered by the Italian concessionaire A. Cairelli, Rome  
**Case:** steel, screw back with engraving, movement protection cap, turnable bezel.  
**Dial:** black.

**A. Cairelli** in Roma was a provider of the Reale Aeronautica Italiana (Royal Italian Airforce). A. Cairelli in Rome was a retailer established in 1932 who offered wristwatches, board watches and other mechanical instruments; he was an important supplier to the Italian military and delivered to the Reale Aeronautica Italiana (Royal Italian Airforce). He signed the dials of the instruments and watches with his own name. The design of the Cronometro TIPO CP-2 was not done by Zenith but followed the extremely detailed specifications of the military. Altogether about 2,500 watches were produced, but not all of them were delivered to the military. Cairelli kept about 500 watches back on standby and as replacements; he sold them later on the civil market. The Zenith-calibre 146 DP is the first chronograph calibre by Zenith; it was based on the Martel calibre 749 and is known for its outstanding reliability and accuracy.

真力時 / A. Cairelli, Roma 意大利 "Cronometro Tipo CP-2" – 傳奇性，極罕見，保存如新的意大利空軍專用飛行腕錶，附碼錶及30分鐘小錶盤，曾由意大利羅馬的軍方特許代理鐘錶商A. Cairelli託售

49016 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

11.000 - 16.000 EUR 12.200 - 17.600 USD 94.600 - 137.600 HKD





**I8\*** Patek Philippe Genève, "Nautilus Jumbo", Movement No. 1304187, Case No. 534116, Ref. 3700/1, Cal. 28-255C, 42 x 44 mm, circa 1977



**A heavy vintage automatic Geneva wristwatch with date, sold on February 7th, 1978 - with Patek Philippe extract from the archives**

**Case:** steel, screwed on bezel, steel PPC bracelet, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 190 mm. **Dial:** black, bar texture.

Over time, the dial of this Patek Philippe Nautilus has slightly changed from black to a charming, iridescent cognac colour. The dial has kept its lustre though despite the gentle aging and this lends the watch - in combination with the steel case - a new, different kind of beauty. Amongst the Nautilus aficionados, the so-called "tropical dials" are particularly cherished and sought after.

In 1976 Patek Philippe launched their first **Nautilus** model, an "unorthodox" wristwatch in a steel case. At the time, a gold, ultraflat watch design was considered the epitome of luxury - Patek Philippe surprised the market by opposing the prevailing trend with the "Nautilus Jumbo", a bold porthole design with a plain steel case. The first model of the range is reference 3700/1; the water resistance case (up to 120 m) receives a Swiss patent. In 1978 the steel version of this model had a price of 5,450 D-Mark, the gold version came to 16,800 D-Mark - at the time only a little less than a Mercedes-Benz 200 D would cost.

百達翡麗 日內瓦 "Nautilus Jumbo" - 厚實的日內瓦復古自動腕錶，附日期，成交於1978年2月7日，附百達翡麗後補證書

49063 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

75.000 - 100.000 EUR 82.500 - 110.100 USD 645.000 - 860.000 HKD





**I9** Patek Philippe Genève, "Nautilus Jumbo", Movement No. 1308118, Case No. 541340, Ref. 3700/1, Cal. 28-255C, 42 x 44 mm, circa 1978



**An extremely rare vintage bi-color automatic Geneva wristwatch in near mint condition, with date – with original box and original certificate**

**Case:** steel/gold, screwed on bezel, steel/gold Patek Philippe bracelet, bracelet length 140 mm, total length 175 mm. **Dial:** black, bar texture, applied luminous gold indexes.

In 1976 Patek Philippe launched its first **Nautilus** model. At this time, luxury sports watches are expected to be as thin as possible, so this large watch with its brawny ship's porthole design is completely novel. The first model of the collection is the Ref. 3700/1; a Swiss patent is awarded for its water-resistant case (up to 120 meters). In 1978 the steel version of this model had a price of 5,450 D-Mark, the gold version came to 16,800 D-Mark - at the time only a little less than a Mercedes-Benz 200 D would cost.

This timepiece has a wonderful, slightly iridescent dial in an elegant charcoal-grey hue. The case is in exceptionally good condition with a firm bracelet and virtually no signs of wear - a watch that has been used with utmost care and which is a rare find even among the most passionate collectors of Patek Philippe timepieces.

百達翡麗 日內瓦 "Nautilus Jumbo" – 極罕見，保存如新的日內瓦復古雙色自動腕錶，附日期，附原盒及原廠證書

50718 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

65.000 - 80.000 EUR 71.500 - 88.000 USD 559.000 - 688.000 HKD





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**20** Patek Philippe Genève, "Nautilus Jumbo", Movement No. 1304770, Case No. 537323, Ref. 3700/1, Cal. 28-255C, 42 x 44 mm, 202 g, circa 1978



**A heavy vintage automatic Geneva wristwatch with date, sold on December 22nd, 1978 – with Patek Philippe extract from the archives**

**Case:** 18k gold, screwed on bezel, case back with noble family crest and dedication engraving, 18k gold PPC bracelet by Gay Frères, bracelet length 145 mm, total length 185 mm. **Dial:** black, bar texture, applied gold indexes.

In 1976 Patek Philippe launched its first **Nautilus** model. At this time, luxury sports watches are expected to be as thin as possible, so this large watch with its brawny ship's porthole design is completely novel. The first model of the collection is the Ref. 3700/1; a Swiss patent is awarded for its water-resistant case (up to 120 meters). In 1978 the steel version of this model had a price of 5,450 D-Mark, the gold version came to 16,800 D-Mark - at the time only a little less than a Mercedes-Benz 200 D would cost.

This timepiece has a wonderful, slightly iridescent dial in an elegant charcoal-grey hue. The case is in exceptionally good condition with a firm bracelet and virtually no signs of wear - a watch that has been used with utmost care and which is a rare find even among the most passionate collectors of Patek Philippe timepieces.

百達翡麗 日內瓦 "Nautilus Jumbo" – 厚實的日內瓦復古自動腕錶，附日期，成交於1978年12月22日，附百達翡麗後補證書

50658 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

100.000 - 150.000 EUR 110.100 - 165.000 USD 860.000 - 1.290.000 HKD





**2I** Attributed to Pierre-Philippe Thomire à Paris / Nicholas Davrainville à Paris, Movement No. 25, Height 830 x Width 510 mm x Depth 270 mm, circa 1815



A monumental, Empire-style mantel clock originally created for a noble house in England, featuring an exceptional musical movement with a pipe organ playing eight tunes, including the national anthem of the United Kingdom "God Save the King". The pipe organ is either self-releasing or set to release on demand – created by one of the most renowned clockmakers and organ builders of his time, Nicholas Davrainville. In a magnificent ornamental case, which, due to its outstanding level of quality, can be attributed to Pierre-Philippe Thomire (1751-1843), possibly the most important bronzier in the late 18th and early 19th century: "For the Love of Music"

**Case:** ormolu, green marble. **Dial:** enamel, radial Roman numerals, gilt Empire hands. **Movm.:** circular brass full plate movement, 2 barrels, 1 hammer / 1 bell, count wheel, anchor escapement, 8 day-movement, silk suspended short pendulum. **Musical movement:** heavy brass movement with chain/fusee and governor; brass frame with wooden pinned barrel signed, numbered and dated **Davrainville à Paris No 25 1814**, 20 tin flutes playing eight tunes.

**Case:**

The imposing base rests on six bun feet and houses the musical movement, which consists of two green marble plates and a firegilt bronze sound box between them. Corresponding to the motifs on the clock, the front of the base is decorated with exquisitely chased and engraved musical instruments and dancing maidens. The sides are also elaborately embellished with Empire-style ornaments: Winged putti playing trumpets in the company of two squirrels are poised on a bar that is held by a bird of prey on each side. The opulent ornamentation uses naturalistic motifs and combines them with classic style elements. The fittings on the marble plates are similarly decorated with applied winged putti, garlands and lyres in the bottom section, with swans, laurel wreaths and arrows in the top section and musical instruments surrounded by vine tendrils and roses on the side panels. The rectangular marble body with canted corners and relief-type fittings supports the firegilt bronze pendulum clock above. The front of the clock shows a cartouche with a putto hovering in the clouds, surrounded by palmettes, the edges are decorated with Medusa heads and delicate flowers on the sides. The muse Terpsichore with a lyre in her hand looks lovingly at the winged Cupid as they move towards a flower-bedecked altar to light the fire of love. A music rest stands behind Cupid. The clock face rises behind Terpsichore and Cupid, supported by two harps and with musical instruments, sheets of music and arrows on its top.

**The pipe organ:**

One minute before the hour, the clock activates the organ, which plays one of the eight available tunes. **One of them is the national anthem of the United Kingdom "God Save the King", which indicates that this impressive piece was originally created for a noble house in England.** Nicholas Davrainville is known to have worked for many aristocratic families.

The tunes can be selected manually with a button on the right side of the Case: Leaving the button pushed in changes the tune every hour, if the button remains pulled out, the organ keeps replaying the last tune. To play a tune on demand, a push button just behind the first one must be pushed in and pulled out again – if it remains pushed in, the organ keeps playing to the end of the tune.

Tardy's "Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français" lists **Nicholas Davrainville** as working in the Rue Basse-du-Rempart in Paris in the first half of the 19th century. He was one of the most famous makers of timepieces, musical instruments and organs of his time. His earliest known piece is signed with the number 7 and the date 1813, his last one bears the number 498 and dates from 1838.

Several of Davrainville's masterpieces reside in world-renowned museums such as the Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg, the Musée des Arts décoratifs in Paris, the Musée des Arts et Métiers in Paris, the Musée de la Musique Mécanique in Les Gets and in the Speelklok Museum in Utrecht.

**Pierre-Philippe Thomire** (1751-1843) was one of the most important bronziers and ciseleurs of the Empire period. Although he trained as a sculptor, he decided to become a bronzier like his father and by the late 18th and early 19th century, Thomire was one of the greatest and most successful masters of his trade. He was best known for his exquisitely chased, gilded bronzes, many of them

commissioned by the king himself. Thomire often worked with merchants such as Simon-Philippe Poirier and his successor Dominique Daguerre and regularly delivered bronze fittings to renowned ébénistes such as Adam Weisweiler and Guillaume Beneman. Thomire apprenticed with Gouthière and set up his own workshop afterwards, producing bronze ornaments for furniture. Later he became assistant to Duplessis, the director of the Manufacture de Sèvres. After Duplessis' death in 1783 Thomire took over the position of bronzier in the manufactory. In 1809 Napoleon appointed him "Ciseleur de l'Empereur".

據考為Pierre-Philippe Thomire的作品 巴黎 / Nicholas Davrainville 巴黎 – 巨大不朽的帝國座鐘，壁爐造型，特別為英國貴族家庭而製，搭配一共八首悅耳旋律的笛聲音樂機芯，其中一首為英國國歌"God save the King"，定時設置的音樂機芯，也可隨自己喜好啟動音樂，這是出自著名的鐘錶大師，也是管風琴製作大師Nicholas Davrainville最好的作品。頂級品質的極盡奢華錶殼，應該就是出自十八世紀末，十九世紀初最偉大的銅鑄匠Pierre-Philippe Thomire (1751-1843)的作品"對音樂的熱愛"

50738 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

95.000 - 150.000 EUR 104.600 - 165.000 USD 817.000 - 1.290.000 HKD





**22\*** Omega "Speedmaster Professional Chronometer Apollo XI 1969", Movement No. 28422217, Case No. 260/1014, Ref. BA 145.022-69, Cal. 861, 42 mm, 163 g, circa 1969



**An extremely rare gold Speedmaster with original box – No. 260 of a limited edition of 1014 timepieces especially made in honour of the moon landing of the American NASA astronauts in 1969; produced on December 9th, 1969 and delivered to Switzerland – with Omega extract of the archives**

**Case:** 18k gold, screwed on back, engraving: "Omega Speedmaster Apollo XI 1969 - The First Watch Worn on the Moon 260", burgundy tachy bezel, anti-magnetic protection cap, original solid 18k gold Omega bracelet with deployant clasp, Ref. 1116/575, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 190 mm. **Dial:** solid gold.

This particular gold model of the **Omega Speedmaster Professional** reference 145.022-69 was created to commemorate the successful moon landing in 1969 – it was produced in a limited edition of 1,014 pieces. The first and only watch that was ever worn on the moon, it was awarded the title "Omega Speedmaster Apollo XI 1969 - The First Watch Worn on the Moon", which is engraved on the caseback.

The first commemorative edition was produced in August 1969 and was an exact copy of the Speedmaster the US astronauts wore during the Apollo 11 mission; only 28 of these gold watches were made and inscribed with the dedication: "To mark man's conquest of space with time, on time". The timepieces were intended

for persons such as Richard Nixon, who was President of the United States at the time, as well as his vice president and the astronauts. The remaining examples were sold to the public. Due to the great success of the watches, however, a total of 1,014 pieces were produced and sold until 1972. Source: "Omega" by Marco Richon, Biel 2007, page 605.

The overall condition of this gold Speedmaster is excellent. The inscription "Omega Speedmaster Apollo XI 1969 - The First Watch Worn on the Moon" and the number of the watch (260) on the caseback are both still deep; the gold case has some slight, age appropriate surface scratches. The bordeaux colour of the tachy bezel is close to immaculate and in perfect harmony with the 18K gold of the watch itself. The dial is made of solid gold and signed "OM" (Or Massif).

歐米茄 "Speedmaster Professional Chronometer Apollo XI 1969" – 極罕見的黃金海馬系列腕錶，附原盒，1014只 限量款的第260號，為紀念1969年美國太空總署成功登陸月球的光榮事蹟，所推出的特別限量版，製於1969年12月9日，送交瑞士，附歐米茄後補證書

50467 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
40.000 - 60.000 EUR 44.000 - 66.000 USD 344.000 - 516.000 HKD





**23** B. Reboullet, Ecole Nationale d'Horlogerie de Cluses, Movement No. 4960, Case No. 4960, 55 mm, 136 g, circa 1903



**A French quarter repeating graduate's precision watch - lever chronometer - with chronograph**

**Case:** 18k rose gold, monogrammed. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** bridge movement, 2 hammers / 2 gongs, gold screw compensation balance with 2 movable navette shaped platinum weights, blued helical balance spring.

The design of this complex graduation piece contains some interesting features - the most striking of them being the unusual balance, which has only six screws but is fitted with two oval weights in the style of a chronometer balance; the weights are made of platinum. Signature and movement number are concealed under the dial. The 18K hallmarked case - in itself unusual for a school watch - made by the Société générale des monteurs de boîtes d'or de Besançon shows that the watchmaker **B. Reboullet** created himself a truly special souvenir of his apprenticeship; this is verified by the engraving "Souvenir d'apprentissage" on the cuvette. Another known piece Reboullet produced during his time at the Ecole d'Horlogerie Cluses is the demonstration model of a spring detent escapement, also dating from 1903. This exceptional graduation piece is supremely executed; no expense was spared to create a truly unique masterpiece.

The former royal and later national watch- and clockmaking school was established by King Charles Albert of Sardinia in 1848 to support the economic development in Cluses in the Arve Valley and of course in the whole Duchy of Savoy. The original school was modeled on the school in Geneva, the first director of the Cluses school was French maker Achille Benoit of Paris.

B. Reboullet, Ecole Nationale d'Horlogerie de Cluses – 法國專業鐘錶學校的精密懷錶 - 錨式擒縱天文台錶 -, 附二問功能及碼錶

49010 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
12.000 - 20.000 EUR 13.300 - 22.000 USD 103.200 - 172.000 HKD





**24** Zenith "Chronograph Automatic El Primero",  
Case No. 538D789, Ref. A386, Cal. 3019PHC, 37 mm,  
circa 1969



**A legendary vintage wristband chronograph with date and tachy scale**

**Case:** steel, screw back, original buckle. **Dial:** silvered, sub dials in various gray scales.

Only 4,500 examples of this **Zenith El Primero reference A386** were produced between 1969 and 1972. This timepiece is fitted with what was at the time the newly introduced calibre 3019 PHC, making it a member of that prestigious club of very first automatic chronographs.

Whereas many of the vintage sports watches usually show the telltale signs of excessive stress, this timepiece is in remarkably good condition. The 37 mm steel case has large chronograph pushers and the original signed and fluted crown. The lugs are mattfinished, the bezel is polished as are the outside edges of the flat, screwed-down caseback, which provides an interesting contrast to the brushed finish in the centre. Likewise, the three-colour dial is in excellent condition, if charmingly aged – the luminous mass is slightly darkened. The watch also features a red paddle hand, which can be found in many of the Zenith El Primero watches of that time.

Inside sits the legendary El Primero 3019 PHC high-beat calibre Zenith launched in 1969 as one of the first ever automatic chronograph movement, thus laying the foundation for the El Primero range of movements. The automatic movement beats at 36,000 vibrations per hour, allowing a measurement accurate to one tenth of a second and making the El Primero the most accurate serial production watch movement in the world to this day.

真力時 "Chronograph Automatic El Primero" – 傳奇的復古腕錶碼錶，附日期及測速儀度標

49015 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

11.000 - 15.000 EUR 12.200 - 16.500 USD 94.600 - 129.000 HKD





## 25 Southern German, Height 740 mm, circa 1596



### An extremely rare one handed quarter hour striking Renaissance iron clock with automaton and alarm

**Case:** square iron case, polychrome painted, 2 bells, 3 hammers. **Dial:** painted hour chapter ring with radial Roman numerals, central red alarm disc with threaded holes and pin, finely cut iron hand with hand shaped head for time indication and control dial for quarter hour strike. **Movm.:** iron frame, iron going train in 3 levels with four weight winding spools, verge escapement, large two-arm iron balance.

As large as the clock itself is the figure in oriental dress that stands on top of the case and strikes the bells on the hour and quarter hour; the angel's face in the pediment opens its mouth when the clock strikes. The left door is painted with the figure of a nobleman next to a wall clock and the inscription: "Alls Offt die Ur Schlagt O Mesch dein Ennd betracht" (whenever the clock strikes, man, bethink your end). The door to the right shows a scholar in his study and the inscription "Alle Weisshait kumbt Vonn Gott" (all wisdom comes from God). The hand and the auxiliary hand have beautifully worked tips in the form of hands. The iron frame only holds the lower third of the movement, the top part is taken up by the escapement and the large balance with a size of nearly 12 cm. In our opinion the frame of this clock is still mostly original.

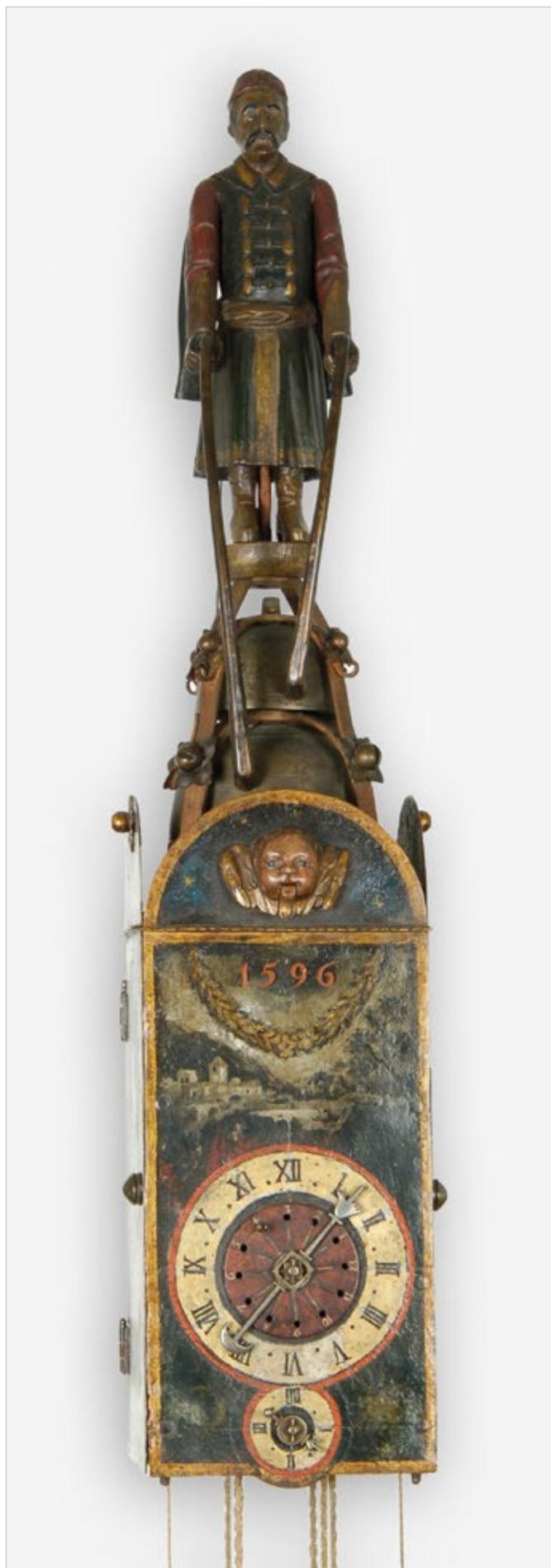
In Klaus Maurice's book "Die deutsche Räderuhr" on German mechanical clocks, a nearly identical bell cage is shown - the clock itself has not survived.

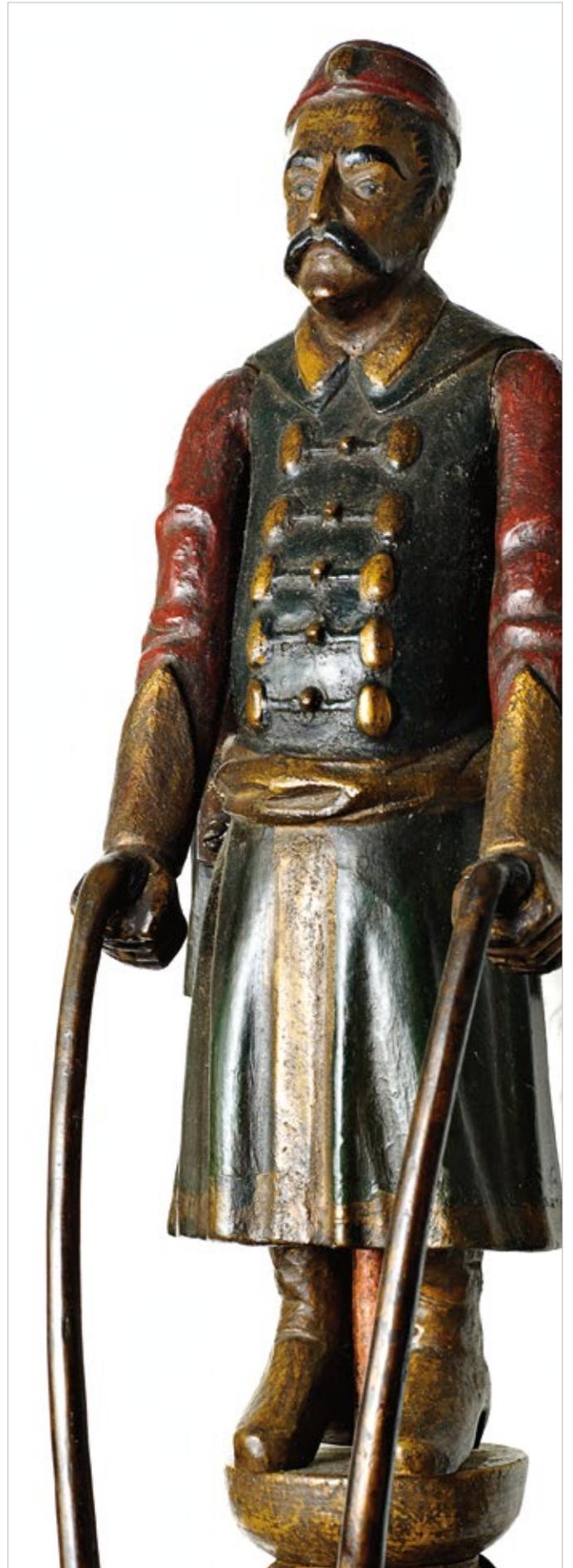
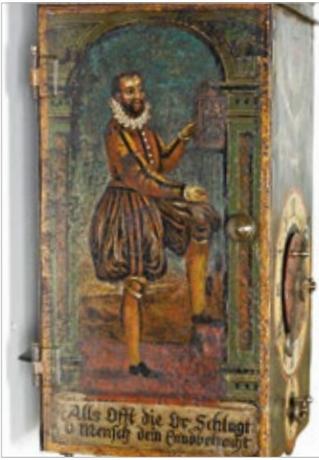
Motifs and design of this early clock make it an extremely rare and unique timepiece.

德國南方 – 極罕見的文藝復興時期單一指針鐵製掛鐘，附刻/整點報時，活動人偶及鬧鈴

49072 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

10.000 - 20.000 EUR 11.000 - 22.000 USD 86.000 - 172.000 HKD





**26** Courvoisier Frères "Mobilis", La Chaux-de-Fonds, Movement No. 102882, Case No. 2502, 53 mm, 102 g, circa 1900



A "poor man's tourbillon" in almost mint condition, based on Paul Loichot's Swiss patent No. 30754; with club-tooth lever escapement and a rare, lavishly decorated niello-silver case with matching chatelaine and pill box - with original box

**Case:** niello-silver. **Dial:** gilt, engine-turned and florally engraved. **Movm.:** full plate movement, U.S. Pat. appl. for D.R.P. ang. Pat. N. 7888/1905, Brevettato R.A.208.N.232, Btè S.G.D.G. 30754, screw compensation balance.

The delicately wrought case of this pocket watch is decorated with a filigree pattern of stars and tendrils as well as an eye-catching rose gold signature cartouche. The watch comes with a matching chatelaine made of niello-silver links with stripe pattern and a small box with floral ornamentation.

Brothers Henri-Louis and Philippe Auguste Courvoisier traded from 1842 on under the name "**Courvoisier Frères**". When more brothers joined the partnership in 1882, they changed the company name to "Courvoisier Fils". Specialising in high quality watches, they were commissioned by the city of La Chaux-de-Fonds to create a watch for the Prussian King William IV; at the time this ultra-flat watch was supposedly the thinnest in the world. The tourbillon movement invented by the Swiss Paul Loichot (which he turned in the case so it would be visible face-sided) was patented for the Courvoisier brothers on July 4th, 1905 under the number 19062 and the name "Mobilis".

Courvoisier Frères "Mobilis", La Chaux-de-Fonds 瑞士 – 保存如新的鎢銀懷錶，搭配Paul Loichot先生設計的瑞士專利編號 30754 "Volks"(平民百姓)陀飛輪及馬式槓桿擒縱，附同系列錶鍊藥盒及原盒

49039 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
5.000 - 10.000 EUR 5.500 - 11.000 USD 43.000 - 86.000 HKD





**27** THREE HOROLOGICAL MILESTONES - "165 Years  
- Homage to F. A. Lange"



On the occasion of the company's 165 year anniversary in 2010, A. Lange & Söhne commemorated the spiritual legacy of company founder Ferdinand Adolph Lange with a trilogy of timepieces with exceptional complications and named it "165 Years - Homage to F. A. Lange". The individual limited models were available independently and only 21 sets consisting of the three timepieces "1815 MONDPHASE", "TOURBOGRAPH 'Pour le Mérite'" and "LANGE 1 TOURBILLON" were sold in total. All three watches carry the limited edition number 46 on the back and are made of 18K honey gold, a novel type of gold alloy of unprecedented hardness developed exclusively for A. Lange & Söhne. The set comes in an exclusive real wood case accompanied by a Lange book with the Lange guarantee seal, the limited edition number and the operating instructions for each watch.

This is only the second set ever to appear on the international auction market!

鐘錶界的三個重要里程碑 - "165 Years - Homage to F. A. Lange" (165周年紀念精裝收藏版)

Ferdinand Adolph Lange (費爾迪南多阿道夫朗格)在德國的格拉蘇蒂創立了朗格品牌，於2010年恰逢165周年，為此朗格公司專門推出了這套附有獨特非凡的複雜功能特別限量款組合 - "165周年紀念精裝收藏版"。這套附"1815 MONDPHASE", "TOURBOGRAPH 'Pour le Mérite'" 及 "LANGE 1 TOURBILLON"等等複雜功能的3只珍貴腕錶組合，為限量發行，每只限量腕錶都可單獨被收購，整套腕錶組合至今則只出售過21套。所有腕錶錶背均刻有限量號46，均為蜜色18K金，這是朗格精心研發的擁有貴族氣息般的黃金合金。這套組合放置於附限量號碼吊牌的頂級純木錶盒，另外，每只錶都附朗格介紹書，朗格蓋章的保固卡，操作說明書

在此特別強調，這套將在我們拍賣會競拍的限量腕錶組合，是第二套在全球拍賣市場中公開競拍!

49043 C: 1 D: 1 M: 1, 41

350.000 - 450.000 EUR 385.100 - 495.100 USD 3.010.000 - 3.870.000 HKD





1. - A. Lange & Söhne, Glashütte i/SA, "1815 MONDPHASE - Homage to F. A. Lange", Movement No. 84133, Case No. 194158, limited edition serial number 46/265, Ref. 212.050, Cal. L943.2, 37,5 mm, circa 2010

An important and extremely rare Glashütte wristwatch in mint condition, with moon phase - produced in a special series limited to only 265 pieces in 18k honey gold, with 2 setting pins, loupe and cleaning cloth

**Case:** 18k honey gold, sapphire glass screwed on back, edition serial number on the caseback, original chestnut brown alligator leather strap with 18k honey gold buckle. **Dial:** solid gold, argenté, auxiliary seconds with seconds stop device, engine-turned centre, moon disc of solid honey gold, blued steel hands. **Movm.:** 3/4 plate movement, German silver, sunburst finish, 26 rubies, screwed gold chatons, Glucydur screw balance with in-house balance spring, very finely hand-engraved balance cock, index spring fine adjusting device.

1. 朗格 格拉蘇蒂 i/SA, "1815 MONDPHASE - Homage to F. A. Lange" 精準的月相顯示, 德國, 機芯號 84133, 錶殼號 194158, 限量號碼 46/265, 參考號 212.050, Cal. L943.2, 37.5 mm, 約 2010

意義深遠, 極罕見的格拉蘇蒂全新腕錶, 附月相顯示, 265只蜜色18K金特別限量款的其中之一, 附2支調整筆, 放大鏡及拭鏡布





2. - A. Lange & Söhne, Glashütte i/SA, "TOURBOGRAPH Pour le Mérite", Movement No. 40101, Case No. 150146, limited edition serial number 46/50, Ref. 712.050, Cal. L903.0, 41 mm, circa 2010

An important and extremely rare Glashuette wristwatch in mint condition, with visible one-minute tourbillon and split seconds chronograph. It is the first one-minute tourbillon in a wristwatch format with a fusée-and-chain transmission as well as an additional rattrapante chronograph - produced in a special series limited to only 50 pieces in 18k honey gold

**Case:** 18k honey gold, sapphire glass screwed on back, edition serial number on the caseback, original chestnut brown alligator leather strap with 18k honey gold buckle. **Dial:** solid gold, argenté, window for tourbillon cage, engine-turned centre, blued steel hands and rhodium-plated split seconds gold hand. **Movm.:** bridge movement, German silver, 43 rubies, 6 screwed gold chatons and 2 diamonds, very finely ground and bevelled chronograph steel parts, twin barrel, chain/fusee with planetary gearing, 465 movement parts, Glucydur screw balance with in-house balance spring.

2. 朗格 格拉蘇蒂 i/SA, "TOURBOGRAPH Pour le Mérite" 新時代陀飛輪腕錶。德國。



機芯號 40101, 錶殼號 150146, 限量號 46/50, 參考號 712.050, Cal. L903.0, 41 mm, 約 2010

意義深遠, 極罕見的格拉蘇蒂全新腕錶, 附一分鐘陀飛輪的透視窗及追針計時碼錶, 這是朗格首款新時代陀飛輪腕錶, 擁有芝麻鍊傳動系統驅動走時輪系, 一共只生產50只蜜色18K金特別限量款



3. - A. Lange & Söhne, Glashütte i/SA, "LANGE 1 TOURBILLON - Homage to F. A. Lange", Movement No. 82102, Case No. 192071, limited edition serial number 46/150, Ref. 722.050, Cal. L961.2, 38,5 mm, circa 2010

An important and extremely rare Glashuette wristwatch in mint condition with visible one-minute tourbillon with patented seconds stop device, regulator off-center hour dial, oversized date and 72h power reserve indicator - produced in a special series limited to only 150 pieces in 18k honey gold

**Case:** 18k honey gold, sapphire glass screwed on back, edition serial number on the caseback, original chestnut brown alligator leather strap with 18k honey gold buckle. **Dial:** solid gold, argenté, engine-turned centre, window for tourbillon cage, mirror-polished bar made of honeycoloured gold, large double window for date, gold hands. **Movm.:** 3/4 plate movement, German silver, screwed gold chatons, twin barrel, 49 rubies, 6 screwed gold chatons and 2 diamonds, finely executed mirror-polished steel tourbillon cage, tourbillon and intermediate wheel cocks of honey-coloured gold decorated with hand-engravings, crown wheel cock with sunburst finish, Glucydur screw balance with in-house balance spring.

3. 朗格 格拉蘇蒂 i/SA, "LANGE 1 TOURBILLON - Homage to F. A. Lange" 陀飛輪,



機芯號 82102, 錶殼號 192071, 限量號 46/150, 參考號 722.050, Cal. L961.2, 38.5 mm, 約 2010

意義深遠, 極罕見的格拉蘇蒂全新腕錶, 附一分鐘陀飛輪的透視窗, 專利設計的停秒裝置, 標準面盤, 朗格大型日期窗及72小時動力儲存顯示, 150只蜜色18K金特別限量款的其中之一

**28** Jean-Pierre Tavernier, Paris, 81 mm, 411 g,  
circa 1765



**A historically important early navigation deck chronometer of museum quality with cylinder escapement, so called "Montre de Marine"**  
**Case:** brass, firegilt. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** brass full plate movement, firegilt, chain/fusee, balance stop device, three-arm steel balance, oversized brass cylinder wheel, fine florally engraved, pierced balance cock.

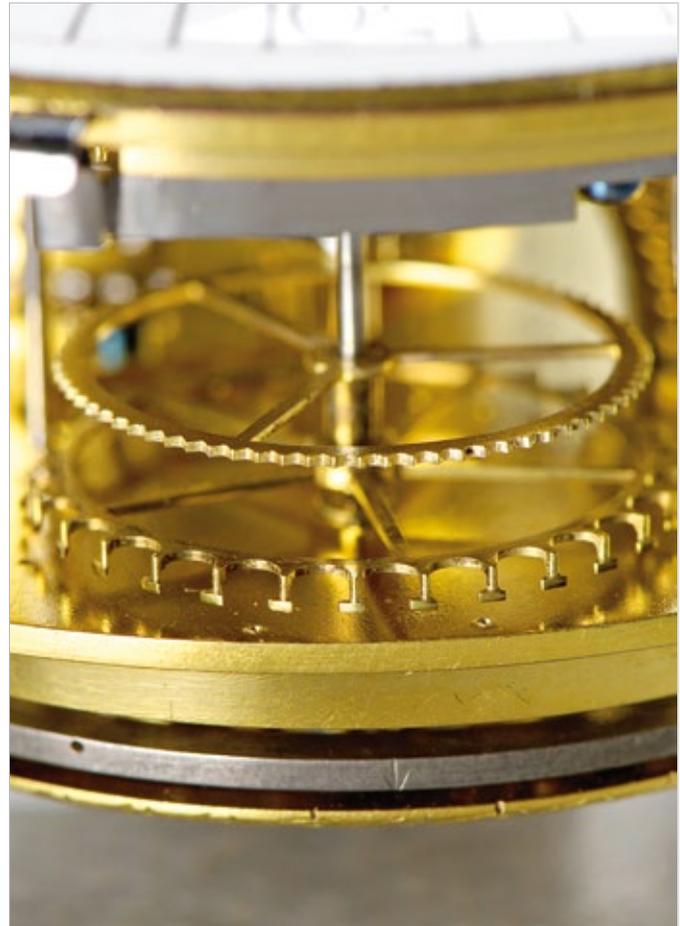
A chronometer of such outstanding design and quality must be regarded as predecessor of the marine chronometers developed later, such as the work of Arnold or Le Roy. Presumably dating from a time when Harrison had finally won the reward for calculating longitude at sea from the Board of Longitude, this timepiece was obviously not yet fitted with the spring detent escapement, which John Arnold would eventually invent. Instead, this movement uses a cylinder escapement with a steel cylinder and a 60-teeth wheel, which results in a jumping second (seconde morte) and a correspondingly slow beat of the 45 mm balance. A second gear wheel sits on the spindle of the escapement wheel and interacts with the balance locking lever. The execution of the construction attests to Tavernier's remarkable skills and the immaculate clock face with its beautiful poker & beetle hands is a feast for the eyes. The movement is unsigned but the inside of the magnificent balance cock bears the initials of the maker **J. P. T.** The retaining spring to prevent removal of the movement can be set with a special key by means of a device on the upper work plate. It is possible that it was such a timepiece Tavernier presented to the Académie des Sciences in 1766 as his ship's watch, which is recorded in the Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences of 1767.

**Jean-Pierre Tavernier** was born in 1714 and became a master in 1746. He specialized in small, portable watches but also published tables on the equation of time. He died in 1795; his sons Louis, Etienne and Pierre Benjamin worked as watch- and casemakers in Paris as well.



Jean-Pierre Tavernier 巴黎 – 博物館品質，深遠歷史意義的早期導航觀測時計，附工字輪式擒縱，稱之為"Montre de Marine"

49087 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
42.000 - 60.000 EUR 46.300 - 66.000 USD 361.200 - 516.000 HKD





## 29 Frisard à Rouen, Height 580 mm, circa 1810



A splendor mantle clock of museum-like high quality "Mars and Neptune" with half hour strike and date, together with a pocket sundial bearing the comital coat of arms of the Duke of Rambuteau - formerly part of the collection of Joséphine de Beauharnais on Château de Malmaison, later owned by the Earl of Rambuteau

**Case:** mahogany and firegilt bronze. **Dial:** enamel, signed. **Movm.:** circular brass full plate movement, punch mark "LS", 1 hammer / 1 bell, 2 barrels, spring signed "Monginot April 1809", pin wheel escapement, compensation grid-iron pendulum with knife edge suspension.

The high case with all-over glass paneling rests on a wide base and is flanked by two gilt bronze figures representing Mars and Neptune, the Roman gods of war and of the sea. Each of them carries his symbol, the sword and the trident. The exquisitely finished sculptures are signed "Malmaison" and the "N" of Napoleone with a crown; as the Comte de Rambuteau was a member of Empress Josephine's circle of close friends in the early 19th century, this timepiece may have been a gift from the empress. The other parts of the case are ornamented with delicate gold borders, the front is decorated with two billy goats eating from a basket full of grapes.



**Château de Malmaison** was formerly the residence of Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais, along with the Tuileries it was the headquarters of the French government from 1800 to 1802.

Joséphine de Beauharnais bought the manor house in April 1799 for herself and her husband, General Napoléon Bonaparte, the future Napoléon I of France, at that time away fighting the Egyptian Campaign. In the autumn of 1802 the Consul and his family moved to Saint-Cloud and Joséphine made frequent trips to the "Imperial Palace of Malmaison" in order to renovate and extend the estate. After the divorce in 1809, the Emperor gave her the property together with its collections, and it was there that she died on 29 May 1814. Her son, Prince Eugène, inherited the property but his widow sold Malmaison to the Swedish banker Jonas Hagerman in 1828. In 1842, Queen Christine of Spain, the widow of King Ferdinand VII, acquired the château to use as her place of residence before selling it back to Napoleon III, Joséphine's grandson, in 1861.

Source: <https://en.musees-nationaux-malmaison.fr/chateau-malmaison/c-life-malmaison>, as of 10/08/2019.

**Claude-Philibert Barthelot**, Comte de Rambuteau was born in Mâcon in 1781. On request of his father-in-law, Louis, Comte de Narbonne-Lara, he became chamberlain of Napoleon in 1809; he also held positions as prefect of the departments Simplon, Loire and Seine. In 1844 he was made an Officier of the Legion of Honour. During his 15 years as Prefect of Paris, he modernized the face of Paris by replacing the old sewers, drying out the swamps, finishing the building of the Arc de Triomphe, organising the construction of fountains and introducing gas lighting. Rambuteau established the foundation for the transformation of Paris, which Baron Haussmanns would eventually complete many years later. He died in 1869 at Château de Rambuteau near Ozolles. The metro station Rambuteau in Paris is named after him.

**Charles Henry Frisard** was born in Villaret in Switzerland on May 4, 1779. He settled in Rouen in the Rue du Grand Pont before 1809. He was a protestant and Freemason (one of the founders of the Masonic Lodge "La Sincère Amitié" of Rouen), so it is possible that he was related to Benedikt Frisard, who worked in Villaret, and to the Frisard makers who were active in Paris at the time.

Several members of the **Moginot** family worked as spring makers in the late 18th and early 19th century. One of them is mentioned as a creditor of Robert Robin in November 1799. The mainspring of this timepiece has been signed either by Gaspard Moginot (26, Rue St. Séverin) or by Thomas Moginot (32, Rue de la Huchette); the Annuaire Azur lists the both in 1806.



Frisard à Rouen – 博物館品質，頂級品質的奢華古老座鐘“Mars and Neptune”，附半小時報時功能及日期，另搭配法國貴族Rambuteau徽章雕飾的日晷懷錶，曾是法國拿破崙王妃約瑟芬的私人收藏，後來被法國貴族Rambuteau收購珍藏

49085 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
65.000 - 100.000 EUR 71.500 - 110.100 USD 559.000 - 860.000 HKD





**30** Hahn à Echterdingen (Philipp Matthäus Hahn),  
61 mm, 127 g, circa 1785



An important German pocket watch with 24h dial, date, day regent, moon phases in combination with the time from moonrise to moonset divided into red and black quarters of the night and auxiliary seconds

**Case:** brass, gilt. **Dial:** enamel dial with red Arabic hours on the left and black Arabic hours on the right; in the centre four subsidiary chapter rings: auxiliary seconds, day regent, date and moon phases. **Movm.:** full plate movement, firegilt, open barrel, open work balance bridge with regulator scale decorated with flowers and tendrils, large five-arm brass balance, cylinder escapement with steel cylinder.

The seconds are adjusted by an angled, sliding lever meshing with the second wheel.

The watch is illustrated and described in "Quellen und Schriften zu Philipp Matthäus Hahn", commissioned by the Württembergisches Landesmuseum in Stuttgart, published by Christian Väterlein, Part 1 Catalogue, Stuttgart 1989, p. 472.

**Philipp Matthaues Hahn** (1739-1790), minister of the parishes Onstmettingen, Kornwestheim and Echterdingen was an avid protestant clergyman, but also one of the most eminent precision mechanics and watch- and clockmakers of the 18th century. He produced a large number of high quality pocket watches, most of them with calendar and moon phase indications. Hahn created sun dials and hall clocks as well as astronomical bracket clocks and calendar movements of exceptional mechanical quality and attractive design. Today his large observatory clock is one of the highlights of the clock museum in Furtwangen. He was the first maker in Germany to use the cylinder escapement in his pocket watches. Hahn was also very interested in the production of calculators and scales and laid the foundation for Wuerttemberg's industry of weighing machines, which still enjoys an international reputation today. His sons continued his work and signed their watches and clocks with the signature "Hahn, Hofmechanikus Stuttgart".



Along with his sons Christoph Matthaues, Johann Georg, Christian Gottfried and Immanuel, Hahn's brothers Georg David Polykarp and Egidius Stephanus Gottfried also worked temporarily in his workshop. The most notable makers in Hahn's group were Jacob Auch, Georg Matthäus Burger, Georg Joseph Sandra, Philipp Gottfried Schaudt, Johann Gottfried Ewald Sechting, Mauritius Steiner and Christoph Friedrich Strubel.

Lit.: "Meister der Uhrmacherskunst", Juergen Abeler, 1977

Hahn à Echterdingen (Philipp Matthäus Hahn) 德國 – 意義深遠的德國懷錶，附24小時時間顯示錶盤，日期顯示，天象儀，連帶用紅黑色劃分夜間四個階段月照時間功能的月相顯示，以及小秒針

49002 C: 2, 11 D: 2, 16, 32 M: 2, 41, 51

17.000 - 25.000 EUR 18.700 - 27.600 USD 146.200 - 215.000 HKD





**3I** A collection of 8 vintage wristwatches



Ollendorff Watch Co., La Chaux-de-Fonds /  
Ollendorff Co. Inc., New York, "Aida", 23 x 44 mm, circa 1930

**An extraordinarily large, early, rectangular wristwatch with chronograph**  
**Case:** chromium-plated, push back with hinge. **Dial:** silvered, tachy scale.

It seems that the extremely rare chronograph function of this watch was not readily accepted by the customers – this could be a reason for the rather low production numbers of this model. There are no clues in literature that refer to this very unusual timepiece.

一套8只復古腕錶

Ollendorff Watch Co., La Chaux de Fonds 瑞士 / Ollendorff Co. Inc., 紐約  
"Aida" – 獨特非凡，大錶徑的早期四方形腕錶碼錶

50060 C: 2, 10 D: 2, 9 M: 2, 41, 51  
3.000 - 6.000 EUR 3.400 - 6.700 USD 25.800 - 51.600 HKD





32\* Louis Duchêne & Fils à Genève, 50 mm, 75 g,  
circa 1800



**An important Geneva gold enamel automaton carousel verge pocket watch**

**Case:** 18k gold, glazed back with figures. **Dial:** enamel, polychrome painted, eccentric hour chapter ring with Arabic numerals, scale for adjusting device at "12". **Movm.:** full plate movement, keywind, chain/fusee.

The back of this timepiece is decorated with blue Champlevé enamel and a cut-out sector in the top half shows a painted parkland set against the "performing automaton" with alternating appearances of a huntsman and a stag in the course of a minute.

This type of performing automaton with moving figures is incredibly rare. We sold a very similar piece made by Bouvier Frères during our 82nd auction; another one, with additional moving figures, is owned by the Patek Philippe Museum in Geneva (Vol. IV, S. 63, inventory No. S-212). In 1981 another pocket watch of this kind was sold in an auction; it was signed "Roux Roman et Bordier & Compagnie" and the estimate at the time was 100,000 to 130,000 deutschmark.

The company **Duchêne** was founded by Louis Duchêne (1730-1804) in Geneva around 1750. The company signed its products with Duchêne & Cie. from 1770 until 1790; in 1791 the company name changed to **Louis Duchêne & Fils** and traded under that name until 1820. The two sons of Louis Duchêne, Jacob Louis Duchêne (1751-1800) and Jacob Etienne Duchêne (1759-1840) were partners in the firm. Watches by Duchêne carry varying signatures on the dials, cases and movements.

Source: [https://watch-wiki.org/index.php?title=Louis\\_Duch%C3%AAne\\_%26\\_Cie](https://watch-wiki.org/index.php?title=Louis_Duch%C3%AAne_%26_Cie), as of 07/04/2017

Louis Duchêne & Fils 日內瓦 – 意義深遠的日內瓦黃金琺瑯早期冠輪懷錶，搭配人偶旋轉活動雕飾

50112 C: 2, 16 D: 2, 16 M: 2, 41, 51  
19.000 - 25.000 EUR 20.900 - 27.600 USD 163.400 - 215.000 HKD





33 John Joyne, Paris, Height 300 mm, circa 1680



A French highly decorative, small "pendule miniature religieuse" in the Hague tradition, with half hour strike

Case: veneered ebony, very fine silver marquetry, windows to the sides, moulded pediment. Dial: silvered chapter ring. Movm.: rectangular-shaped brass movement, 90 x 110 mm, 1 hammer / 1 bell, verge escapement, going barrel, silk string suspension, cycloidal cheeks, steel pendulum rod and brass bob.

The ebonised wooden case of this clock is rather small for a typical Hague style "religieuse"; its sides are lavishly decorated with highly elaborate silver marquetry of animals and mythical creatures. The chapter ring is supported by two crowned lions and two putti holding the signature plaque.

John Joyne was active from around 1660 to 1700 in Saint-Germain-des-Prés in Paris. He became a member of the clockmakers' company in Paris in 1660 and was made a free brother of the guild in 1687. Another of his clocks, a small, rectangular verge clock signed "John Joyne, St. Germain Paris", is owned by the British Museum.

In his article in the Antiquarian Horology magazine, Ivan Slee discusses another side of John Joyne's character - Joyne was not only a renowned watch- and clockmaker, but also a scoundrel and a political schemer who lived during an exciting period of English history, when corruption, murder and conspiracies were a daily occurrence. The conflict between protestants and Roman Catholics was raging and when Charles II came to the throne, England was also under pressure from the Dutch across the channel, who intended to take advantage of the weakened state of the English navy. At the same time Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) began his reformation of the Royal Navy, which would establish the foundation for the English power at sea over the next two centuries. The Whigs were strongly opposed to the king's policies, however, and rallied together under the leadership of the Earl of Shaftesbury; one of the Earl's followers was John Scott, an unscrupulous man with a history of violence. In 1675 Scott went to Paris where he met John Joyne, and the two of them teamed up to carry out various shady ventures. When rumours of a papal conspiracy spread in 1678, Scott murdered a magistrate and was indicted by Pepys; he escaped and once



again went to Joyne. Pepys now came under attack from the Whigs, who were his political enemies; he was imprisoned in the tower on charges of treason that were most likely fabricated. Pepys was able to get in touch with Joyne in Paris through his brother-in-law, who convinced Joyne to help apprehend Scott; as Scott owed Joyne a considerable sum of money, Joyne agreed. Joyne received 300 pounds for his efforts from Pepys - he tried to blackmail Pepys into further payments but these attempts seem to have come to nothing. As he was made a free brother of the Clockmakers' Company five years later, Joyne seems to have given up his criminal activities and concentrated on his trade. He was active as a maker until 1697; there is no information available on John Joyne after that date.

John Joyne 巴黎 - 極盡裝飾風格的法國古老宗教式座鐘，搭配海牙傳統風格錶殼，附半小時報時功能

49003 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
25.000 - 35.000 EUR 27.600 - 38.500 USD 215.000 - 301.000 HKD





**34** A. Lange & Söhne Glashütte i/SA, Movement No. 99904, Case No. 99904, Cal. 43, 57 mm, 162 g, circa 1937



A historically important, heavy and large Glashuette hunting case minute repeating pocket watch in near mint condition, with chronograph and 30 min. counter, manufactured in quality 1A, sold on 03/11/1937 for the sum of 2564,25 Reichsmarks to company Adolf Lünser, Berlin, supplier to the Reich Chancellery - with Lange extract from the archives. The watch used to have a guarantee certificate issued by Adolf Lünser in 1937, of which only a picture still exists.

**Case:** 18k gold, case design "Royal à goutte", glazed movement, inner lid with a presentation engraving by Adolf Hitler "Mit besten Wünschen zum 12.3.1937".

**Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** 3/4 plate movement, 2 hammers / 2 gongs, gold screw compensation balance.

According to Martin Huber's "Lange-Liste", Lange & Söhne only ever produced about 50 pocket watches with minute repeater and chronograph function. This watch ( listed on page 211) is in near mint condition and has clear and appealing repeater sound.

### The "Hitler watches"

The history of the so-called Hitler watches was researched and described in detail by Christian Pfeiffer-Belli and Waldemar Becker in the Dezember 2005 edition of the magazine "Klassik Uhren" (classic watches). According to this information, Adolf Hitler gave away only circa 70 Lange & Söhne timepieces as gifts on different occasions. This pocket watch with minute repeater and chronograph was presented to Minister of the Reich at the time Dr. Wilhelm Frick on his 60th birthday. It is one of the few complicated watches the Chancellor's office ordered through the jeweller Lünser. Watchmaker and business man Adolf Lünser in Berlin had already signed a supplier's contract with the German Armed Forces and the Navy in 1925. Before that, Lünser had worked for Lange & Söhne in Glashütte. After the end of the war the watch was lost until it came up for auction for the first time in Germany in 1979; since then it has been kept in a safe deposit box, which explains the almost new condition of the timepiece.



朗格，格拉蘇蒂 i/SA 德國 - 歷史價值，厚實的格拉蘇蒂大錶徑獵式懷錶，附三問，碼錶及30分鐘小錶盤，品管 1A，於1937年3月11日由德國柏林的皇家帝國總理府御用鐘錶委託Adolf Lünser公司以2564.25舊馬克購得，附德國格拉蘇蒂鐘錶博物館的證書及朗格工作記錄影本

49022 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

60.000 - 80.000 EUR

66.000 - 88.000 USD

516.000 - 688.000 HKD





**35** A. Lange & Söhne, Glashütte i/SA, "LANGE 1",  
Movement No. 7553, Case No. 117958, Ref. 101.026,  
Cal. L901.0, 38,5 mm, circa 1998



An extremely rare and important Glashuette wristwatch in a very rare stainless steel case, with Lange oversize date and power reserve indicator, sold on October 15th, 1998 - with original box, original certificate and operating instructions

**Case:** stainless steel, sapphire glass screwed on back, "Lange" stainless steel buckle. **Dial:** solid silver, argenté, blued steel hands.

This stainless steel "LANGE 1" is likely to be the most legendary and particular wristwatch the company A. Lange & Soehne has produced since its rebirth in the early 1990s. The stainless steel case is at the heart of this success story because the renowned watchmaking company in Glashuette never "officially" used a steel case for any of their wristwatches - precious metal was their material of choice. Together with the fact that not even a handful of steel models are known or have come up for sale in public over the last 20 years, this explains the exclusivity and the almost mythical reputation of the watch.

According to our research this is in fact only the sixth example of the model that has ever been presented at an auction; A. Lange & Soehne have never even disclosed the exact number of steel watches that were produced. The only confirmation ever given by A. Lange & Soehne states that all Lange 1 models in a stainless steel case are listed under reference 101.026 and are fitted with the celebrated caliber L901.0.

A. Lange & Soehne also confirm that a "very small number of examples" were produced in the company's first year on demand by special clients or retailers.

朗格，格拉蘇蒂 i/SA，"LANGE 1" - 極罕見，意義深遠的格拉蘇蒂腕錶，搭配精鋼錶殼，附朗格大型日期窗及動力儲存顯示，成交於1998年10月15日，另附原盒，原廠證書及操作說明書

49019 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

100.000 - 130.000 EUR 110.100 - 143.000 USD 860.000 - 1.118.000 HKD





**36** French, probably Abbeville, Height 200 mm,  
circa 1550



**An important, early one-handed hexagonal tabernacle clock with hour strike and alarm**

**Case:** copper and brass, firegilt, engraved. **Dial:** brass, engraved Roman hours, compass rose, single brass hand as for indicating the hours, blued hand for alarm.

**Movm.:** hexagonal brass movement in two levels, 12 baluster shaped movement pillars, brass train, 2 long brass fusees with guts on each level, brass barrel for alarm, 2 hammers/1 bell, verge escapement, two-arm brass balance without balance spring.

The firegilt case rests on six lion feet. It is designed as a small hexagonal tower topped with a domed bell tower. The walls are engraved with grotesques, strapwork, coats of arms and Corinthian columns at the corners. The two side panels flanking the dial each have an observation door for checking on the fusee mechanism. The open-work, domed bell tower is decorated with strapwork and cartouches, depicting alternating female and male mascarons engravings. Each of the six corners of the balustrade surrounding the bell tower is occupied by a three-dimensional figure: The four evangelists John, Luke, Matthew and Markus, the apostle Paul and King David. The bell tower is crowned with the figure of Judith, holding a sword and the head of Holofernes.

The earliest portable French clocks still retained Gothic style elements. The use of several Christian elements indicates that the clock was originally made for a high-ranking member of the clergy. The quality of the technical and artistic execution identifies this clock as a remarkable survivor from the 16th century. Museum objects such as this hardly ever appear on the German market. Two almost identical objects are illustrated and described in: Tardy, Vol. 1, La Pendule Francaise, Paris, 1981, pages 59 and 61.

據考為Abbeville的作品，法國－意義深遠，單一指針的早期六角形塔鐘，附整點報時機芯及鬧鈴

50549 C: 2, 23 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
23.000 - 35.000 EUR 25.400 - 38.500 USD 197.800 - 301.000 HKD





**37** Patek Philippe Genève, Movement No. 1119772,  
Ref. 3450, Cal. 27-460QB, 37 mm, circa 1985



An important and extremely rare, automatic Geneva wristwatch in near mint condition, with perpetual calendar, moon phase and Roman leap year display. With original box, brochure, leather wallet and original certificate.

**Case:** 18k gold, push back, Patek Philippe leather bracelet with 18k gold Patek Philippe buckle. **Dial:** silvered, applied gold indexes, window for day and month indication, date indicator, moon phase, round window for leap year indication, gold alpha hands.

Finding a **Patek reference 3450** in such breathtaking condition is a real stroke of luck!

Bought on March 29th, 1985 at the Patek Philippe Salon in Geneva itself, the watch has survived the years in a pristine state and is in exceptional condition - with sharp, faceted lugs, a smooth bezel and crisp hallmarks on the outside of the case. The dial is also in remarkable condition without even the slightest wear and tear.

From 1981 to 1986 only 244 examples of this reference with automatic calibre 27-460QB were produced, most of them in yellow gold with some very few copies in rosé or white gold. The successor of reference 3448, reference 3450 comes with a modified leap year indication. The watches of the first series had Arabic numerals for the first three years and a red disc for the fourth year; the second series had Roman numerals that were visible in a small window at 4 o'clock.

The leap year function is operated by calibre 27-460QB (Quantium Bissextile), a modified version of automatic movement 27-460 which was introduced in 1962.

日內瓦 百達翡麗 – 意義深遠、保存如新、極罕見的日內瓦自動腕錶，附萬年曆，羅馬閏年顯示及月相顯示，附原盒、小冊子、皮革文件夾及原廠證書

49025 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

160.000 - 260.000 EUR 176.000 - 286.000 USD 1.376.000 - 2.236.000 HKD





  
PATEK  
PHILIPPE  
GENEVE

*Certificat d'authenticité*

**38** Ernst Müller, Berlin, Height 1570 mm, circa 1860 

**A remarkable precision regulator with centre seconds and world time indicator, two months power reserve**

**Case:** oak, veneered with ebony, curled maple. **Dial:** silvered. **Movm.:** trapezoid-shaped brass movement, Graham escapement with adjustable stone pallets, zinc/steel-compensation pendulum according to Tiede.

The interest in the different local times in the many regions of the world existed long before the International Meridian Conference in Washington in 1884, which divided the world into time zones and voted for the Greenwich meridian as the prime meridian. The silvered inner chapter ring of this wall clock made by Ernst Müller of Berlin is inscribed with 109 locations, from Adelaide to Yedo (Tokyo). Since the Greenwich meridian had not been adopted as prime meridian at the time, Müller decided to use Berlin as zero meridian and started counting from that point.

Jürgen Ermert illustrates and describes this clock in great detail in the 2nd volume of his series on Precision Pendulum Clocks in Germany between 1730 and 1940; during his research on the timepiece, Ermert found an article on the **World Exhibition in Paris 1867** with details on the maker of this clock who was otherwise fairly unknown.

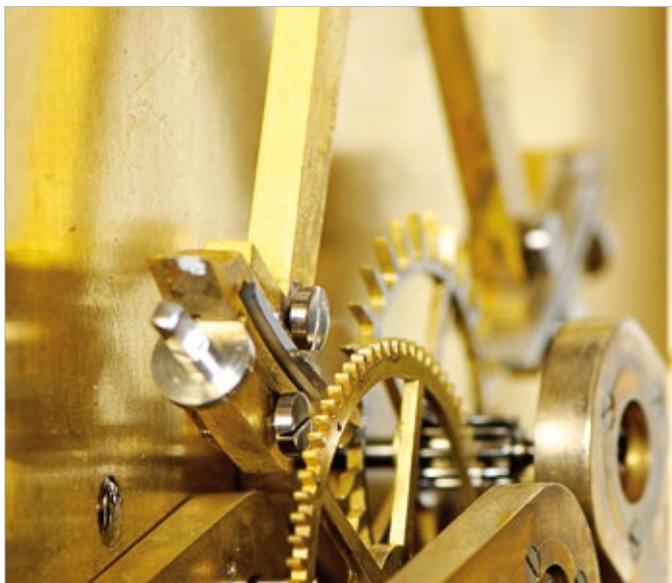
According to the article, **Ernst Müller** was **clockmaker to the court in Berlin** and had a shop at Kronenstrasse 56, which existed since 1771. He participated in the exhibition with "a clock invented by himself, showing the exact time for all locations worldwide" – we cannot say if that particular timepiece was the clock we have here or one very similar to it.

The technical execution is of supreme quality right down to the last detail: The Graham escapement can be adjusted for the angle of the lever and for the pallets, likewise the fork and of course the angle of the decline. The escapement is very similar to a design by Friedrich Tiede, who also worked in Berlin. The plate is stamped with a "T", which – Ermert presumes – may indicate that one of Tiede's ebauches was used. The heavy lateral block weight guarantees the two months power reserve. A beautiful detail is the delicate filigree work of the hands, with each showing an escutcheon inside a gear wheel, while the seconds hand shows the same detail in its gilt, short side. The maker of the case obviously did not want to be outdone by all these exquisite details and used a locking device with a surprisingly sophisticated mechanism.

This timepiece is an altogether unusual and very beautiful pendulum clock of supreme technical quality.

Ernst Müller 柏林 – 獨特非凡的精密秒擺掛鐘，附中心秒針，世界時區顯示，2個月動力儲存

49008 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
16.000 - 30.000 EUR 17.600 - 33.000 USD 137.600 - 258.000 HKD





39 A. Bergier à Lyon, 67 x 36 mm, 103 g, circa 1630



An extremely rare oval watch with additional sun dial and compass

**Case:** silver and gilt brass, silver centre part lavishly engraved with mythological birds and entwined leaves, hinged base with sun dial and compass. **Dial:** brass, firegilt, silver chapter ring, lavishly engraved with entwined leaves, mythical birds and masks, blued hand. **Movm.:** oval full plate brass movement, firegilt, signed, gut/fusee, plain two-arm iron balance without balance spring, fine florally engraved, pierced balance cock.

According to Tardy, **Abraham Berg(i)er** was born in Geneva and married in Lyon. In 1597 he went to Grenoble and was appointed town clockmaker in 1612 as successor of Laurent Grégoire. From 1624 to 1642 he was back working in Lyon.

A. Bergier 法國里昂 – 極罕見的橢圓形鍊錶，同時具備日晷及指南針功能

50440 C: 2, 11 D: 2 M: 2, 49  
16.000 - 22.000 EUR 17.600 - 24.300 USD 137.600 - 189.200 HKD





**40** Patek Philippe & Co, Genève, Movement No. 863559, Case No. 626203, Ref. 130, Cal. 13'''  
33 mm, circa 1944



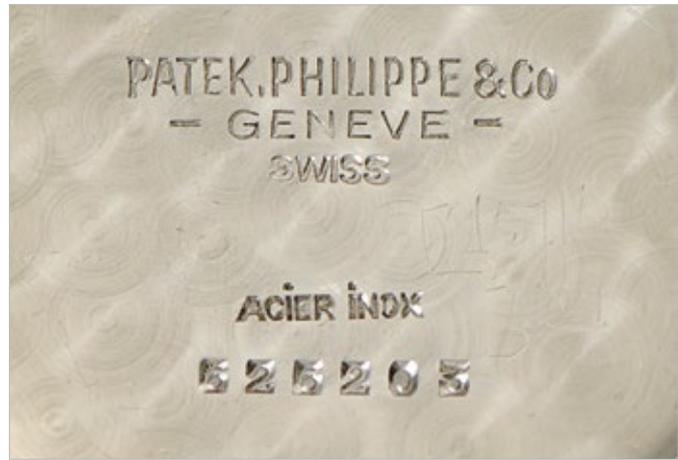
An extremely rare, Geneva wrist watch with chronograph function and 30-minute counter – one of approximately only 70 known steel models, sold on December 27, 1945; with original box and Patek Philippe extract from the archives

**Case:** steel, push back, PPC buckle. **Dial:** silvered, satined, enamelled scales and Patek Philippe & Co. Genève logo, raised steel indexes/Roman numerals, tachy scale.

This **steel wristwatch reference 130** was made in 1944 and is without doubt one of the most coveted collector's pieces from the range of Patek Philippe's elegant chronographs. The reference was launched in 1934 in several different styles with regard to material and dials: two-pusher and one-pusher chronographs, silver-coloured or black dials with Arabic or Roman numerals, Breguet numerals, short and long baton indexes, sector dial; yellow, red or white gold and steel, with the steel version being the rarest variant after the white gold version: Most likely only 150 steel watches were produced in total and only 70 are known on the market today. At the time most customers preferred the more luxurious gold version, so that hardly any of these timepieces were produced in steel – making them a highly sought-after collector's item today.

Reference 130 is perfectly proportioned with a large dial for easy reading; it is fitted with a delicate, concave bezel, a pusher at 2 o'clock and another at 4 o'clock. The steel version has very distinctive lugs which are different to those of the precious metal ones – this is due to the physical properties of the material. They appear slightly heavy and lend the watch a more sportive and masculine appeal.

This timepiece is in extremely good condition; while the steel case shows some signs of wear, the edges of the lugs are still sharp. The silvered dial with dot indexes and Roman numerals has acquired a gently patina while the black enamel logo "Patek Philippe & Co, Genève" as well as all the scales remain distinctly raised.



百達翡麗公司 日內瓦，極罕見，優雅的日內瓦腕錶，附碼錶，30分鐘小錶盤 - 總共約70只精鋼錶殼限量版的其中之一，成交於1945年12月27日，附原盒及百達翡麗後補證書

49023 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

150.000 - 250.000 EUR 165.000 - 275.000 USD 1.290.000 - 2.150.000 HKD





**41** A. Lange & Söhne, Glashütte B/Dresden, Movement No. 216, Case No. 127, 130 x 145 x 130 mm, circa 1913



A rare, small Glashütte torpedo boat chronometer with 54h power reserve indicator sold on 11/30/1914 to the hydrographic department of the k. u. k. Kriegsmarine in Pola for the sum of 560 Marks - with Lange extract from the archives

**Case:** mahogany. **Dial:** silvered. **Movm.:** brass movement, 56 mm, frosted, gilt, going barrel, spring detent escapement according to Thomas Earnshaw, Nickel-steel Guillaume balance 2 screws and 4 weights.

The chronometer No. 127 was sold to the Hamburg-American Line on August 13, 1913 for 800 mark. It is yet unclear why its mahogany case today holds the numbered movement and case of chronometer 216, sold to a completely different part of the world - to Pula, which is today part of the Republic of Croatia. At the time Pula was an important naval and commercial harbour of the Austro-Hungarian Navy with dry and floating docks, laboratories and depots as well as the Hydrographic Office, which created surveys based on their collected hydrographic data. An almost illegible French customs document that comes with the timepiece does not provide any further information on this mystery either. This small size chronometer is part of a series of torpedo boat chronometers Lange & Söhne produced from 1911 on at the behest of the Imperial Naval Office in Berlin; no more than 65 of them had been produced by 1933. In R. Meis: A. Lange & Söhne, 1997, Reinhard Meis quotes a brochure dating from the 1920, which states: "The small size marine chronometer has the same advantages as our large size marine chronometers but is fitted with a simple barrel without fusee." Lange & Söhne only produced torpedo boat chronometers again near the end of World War II; those, however, were based on the category B pocket watch calibre 48.

朗格，格拉蘇蒂 B/Dresden 德國 - 罕見的格拉蘇蒂小型魚雷潛艇航海時計，附54小時動力儲存顯示，於1914年11月30日由位於克羅地亞Pola市的k. u. k.戰艦海軍水利工程部以560馬克購得，附朗格後補證書

49021 C: 2, 4 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
10.000 - 15.000 EUR 11.000 - 16.500 USD 86.000 - 129.000 HKD





**42** Zenith "Chronograph Automatic El Primero",  
Ref. 01-0200-415, Cal. 3019PHC, 40 x 44 mm,  
circa 1974



A vintage automatic wristwatch with chronograph, tachy scale and date indicator – original mint condition – so called "TV screen"

**Case:** steel, screw back, original steel bracelet with clasp, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 190 mm. **Dial:** blue.

The watch has never been worn and parts of the original protective coating are still there.

"El Primero surely is one of the best known calibres in the watchmaking industry. Even non-insiders or those who take only a fleeting interest in watches are likely to have heard of El Primero - it is a name that stands for supreme quality chronometers. This should not come as a surprise; it is after all a movement built to meet the requirements for over 40 years. Today's collectors are particularly keen on the models with featuring 3019. As only small series of the individual models were produced that also had a lot of variants, some watches from this time are almost impossible to find nowadays and the prices asked for them are suitably high."

Source: Manfred Rössler, El Primero - der Chronograph, Forstinning 2015, p. 10f

真力時 "Chronograph Automatic El Primero" – 全新的復古自動腕錶，全新出廠品相，附碼錶，測速儀度標及日期顯示，稱之為"TV screen"(電視螢幕造型)

49028 C: 1 D: 1 M: 1, 41, 51

3.000 - 5.000 EUR 3.400 - 5.500 USD 25.800 - 43.000 HKD





**43\*** THE ONLY KNOWN THREE-TUNE SINGING BIRD CAGE WITH AUTOMATON BIRDS, FOUNTAIN AND BUTTERFLY



Swiss, Bautre & Moynier / Jean-David Maillardet / Courvoisier & Cie. / Charles-Frédéric Nardin, 410 x 215 mm, overall size 460 x 320 mm, started circa 1820 and completed circa 1830

**A magnificent singing bird cage automaton of museum quality, with two chirping birds jumping between perches, an animated waterfall and a fluttering butterfly, clock and enchanting musical movement playing three different tunes (either on the hour or on demand)**

**Case:** gilt bronze, chased and engraved, glass. **Dial:** silvered, signed, Roman hours, blued Breguet hands. **Movm.:** rectangular full plate movement, chain/fusee, verge escapement, three-arm brass balance. **Musical movement:** heavy brass movement with chain/fusee, pinned barrel and vibrating blades, signed Charles-Frédéric Nardin. **Automaton movement:** rectangular movement, brass, steel, barrel, chain/fusee, rectangular bellows, piston whistle.

**This breathtaking masterpiece is the result of supreme Swiss craftsmanship; the impressive installation combines exquisite design with the most advanced clockmaking skills: A lavishly ornamented cage holds two delicate, chirping birds jumping from one perch to another with flapping wings, a butterfly flutters its wings above an animated fountain while a tune plays and the clock displays the time.**

The case consists of three parts: the plinth with levers for setting and activating the automatons and the music, the base with clock and musical movement, and the singing bird cage automaton.

**The plinth:**

Oval, gilt (330 x 230 mm), groove for the missing glass bell-jar. On the right, four levers set the functions: "Silence" (moving the lever to the right prevents activation of the music, moving it to the left allows automatic activation of the music on the hour) - "Musique" (activates the music on demand) - "Meme/Autre" (repeats the same tune again or switches to the next one) - "Musique d'Oiseaux" (activates the singing bird, butterfly and waterfall automatons). A set of rods connects the levers to the controls for activating the music and the automatons.

**The base with clock and musical movement:**

The rectangular gilt bronze base rests on four elaborately engraved bun feet. The silvered dial with the **Bautre & Moynier** signature sits in the middle of the front panel. It features Roman numerals and blued Breguet hands, with a fine engine-turned floral pattern in the centre. The clock face is flanked by applied musical trophies; additional applied vase and star ornaments are shown on the two sides and on the back. A delicate border of leaves and pearls runs around the whole of the base.

**The clock:**

The clock movement was probably made by Courvoisier et Cie in La Chaux-de-Fonds (active from 1811 to 1845); it activates the musical movement on the hour.

**The musical movement:**

The musical movement signed by **Charles-Frédéric Nardin** is activated on the hour or on demand. It plays three different tunes which can be selected on a pinned barrel. One of the three tunes was identified as "Der Jägerchor" (The Hunters' Choir) from the opera "Der Freischütz" by Carl Maria Von Weber (1786-1826).

**The birdcage:**

A rectangular, domed gilt bronze cage resides on a rectangular base with chamfered corners and claw feet. Front and back panels of the base are decorated with applied motifs of leaves and rose petals, the sides with applied laurel leaves. The intricately worked grille panels composed of balusters, ovals and circles are framed by four corner columns which support the cage with the openwork dome. The dome is made of curved poles, acanthus and C- volutes and a lyre motif frieze; on the very top sits a matching urn finial.

**The automaton:**

The automaton consists of two singing birds with a dazzling, colourful plumage of hummingbird feathers and a butterfly with hand-painted, iridescent wings near a fountain. When the mechanism has been wound and the slider activates the automaton, the birds start chirping and moving to and fro with fluttering wings and tails. Their beaks open and close while they apparently jump from one



perch to the other. In the centre of the arrangement sits a fountain spouting a jet of water towards the sky, which is simulated by seven twisted, revolving glass rods. On top of the rods rests a gilt bronze bud finial with a butterfly flapping its wings above the running water.

The movement driving the automatons sits in the bottom of the cage. The brass and steel mechanism is fitted with chain/fusee, bellows and sliding piston. The panel to the right of the base holds the winding square. The automatons for the birds are hidden in two of the four columns of the cage. Part of this mechanism is a large cam which activates levers on three different axes; several small cams are mounted on its shaft. The plates hold a large, rectangular bellows with a piston whistle attached at its end, carefully mimicking birdsong – here it is the chirping of a canary and the call of the nightingale. This mechanism can be attributed to Jean-David Maillardet (1748-1834) of La Chaux-de-Fonds.

**Provenance:**

- Collection Guido Reuge († 1994), Sainte-Croix, Vaud, Switzerland
- Private Collection, Switzerland

**Literature:**

Kerman-Bailly, Sharon, & Bailly, Christian, "Oiseaux de Bonheur, Tabatières et Automates", Genève, Antiquorum Editions, 2001, pp. 197-198.

**Condition:**

The object itself as well as the different mechanisms were thoroughly cleaned in 2015. The damaged butterfly was put back into position above the fountain.

In respect of the monumental design and the technical sophistication of this masterpiece, it is assumed that it was created to be presented at one of the universal exhibitions.

This singing bird cage automaton was made between 1780 and 1840 and is a typical example of the automatons produced in Geneva. It is the result of a cooperation between the best artisan craftsmen and the most skilled watchmakers of the time: The musical movement was made by Charles-Frédéric Nardin, the cage itself was most likely designed by Courvoisier & Cie.; the





automaton birds jumping between the perches were created by Jean-David Maillardet. Once this magnificent treasure was completed, it was delivered to Bautre & Moynier, who were at the time the most important retailer of such luxurious goods Geneva. Late in the 18th century, a large variety of singing bird automatons was available. They ranged from snuff boxes, pocket watches, table clocks, vases as well as simple or hanging cages. The popularity of these objects rose dramatically when the trade relations with the Chinese, Ottoman and Russian markets started blossoming towards the end of the century. Jaquet-Droz were the first to create cages with singing bird automatons. They used small pipes to imitate the calls of the birds, but that made the birds quite bulky and the whole construction rather large. The invention of the sliding piston, however, reduced the size of the mechanisms considerably and it was possible to fit them into smaller objects such as pocket watches or boxes. Once vibrating blades in the form of steel combs became available, it was possible to produce combinations of birdsong and other music. The most important makers of that period were Piguet & Meylan, who even fitted clock movements into their magnificent engineering marvels.

From 1830 to 1840, the production of automaton animals and clocks was at its peak and had reached a level of incomparable quality and technical sophistication. This led to an increase in the size of the items, also more cost-efficient materials were used. Nevertheless, the production costs of these highly complex and intricately embellished constructions remained very high and they were available to a selected, wealthy clientele only. Today most of these masterpieces reside in museums and it is a very rare occasion when one of these engineering marvels appears on the art market.

#### Bautte & Moynier

Jean-Francois Bautte (1772-1837) lost his parents very early and began his apprenticeship at the age of 12; he learned the crafts of case making, engineering, watchmaking and also that of a jeweller. From 1779 on Bautte worked with the case maker Jacques-Dauphin Moulinié, and the watchmaker Jean-Gabriel Moynier joined the company around 1804; the company called itself "Moulinié, Bautte & Moynier" from then on. Around 1810 this factory had 90 employees and Bautte enjoyed great success, becoming the most important watch dealer in Geneva. Around 1824, following the departure of Moulinié, the manufacture remains on the hands of Bautte and Moynier under the new name of Bautte & Moynier. As an outstanding businessman, Bautte traded with all European royal courts and thus became one of the most famous watchmakers and most important watch dealers of his time.

In 1777 **Jean-David Maillardet** (1748-1834) was described as "clockmaker and machinist expert". He worked for some time in Berlin, and then settled in Fontaines in the Val-de-Ruz, where he worked closely with Courvoisier and Jaquet-Droz. Recognizing Jean-David Maillardet's immense talent, in 1783 Henri-Louis Jaquet-Droz entrusted him a significant part of the factory, along with a personal residence. Furthermore he provided him with a writer and a drawer, which enabled Maillardet to build his own automata. Reports of the exhibitions (1804 and 1809) mention the bird cages manufactured by Maillardet featuring two canaries, hopping from branch to branch. As far as we know, he was the only one who created this kind of mechanism at the time.

The company of **Courvoisier & Cie.** was active in La Chaux-de-Fonds between 1811 and 1845. Only a small number of cages by this maker is known. They have all similar characteristics to the present piece, including the cage decoration and the use of chain/fusee to drive the birds' mechanism.

**Charles-Frédéric Nardin** was manufacturer of metal music combs mechanisms, based in La Chaux-de-Fonds between 1806 and 1823.

這是全球獨一無二的座鐘，全球唯一擁三種音樂旋律，以及鳥籠內附活動鳥鳴，活動噴泉和活動蝴蝶的座鐘

Bautte & Moynier / Jean-David Maillardet / Courvoisier & Cie. / Charles-Frédéric Nardin 瑞士，

410 x 215 mm，總高度和寬度為 460 x 320 mm，約 1820年開始製作，直到約 1830年完工

博物館品質，精緻非凡的鳥籠造型座鐘，搭配兩隻來回跳躍唱歌的鳥，流動水柱，振動翅膀的蝴蝶，座鐘機芯，以及三種悅耳動聽旋律，教人嘆為觀止的音樂機芯，音樂可整點啟動或自行設定啟動時間

49001 C: 2, 17 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

400.000 - 500.000 EUR 440.100 - 550.000 USD 3.440.000 - 4.300.000 HKD





**44** Longines / Wittnauer "Weems Hour Angle Sidereal Time", Movement No. 5442726, Case No. 5442726, Ref. 16, Cal. 18.69N, 47 mm, circa 1936



An aviator's rare, oversized wristwatch with centre seconds, sidereal time regulation and Weems second setting system

Case: silver, hinged push back. Dial: enamel chapter ring, inner silvered rotating disc.

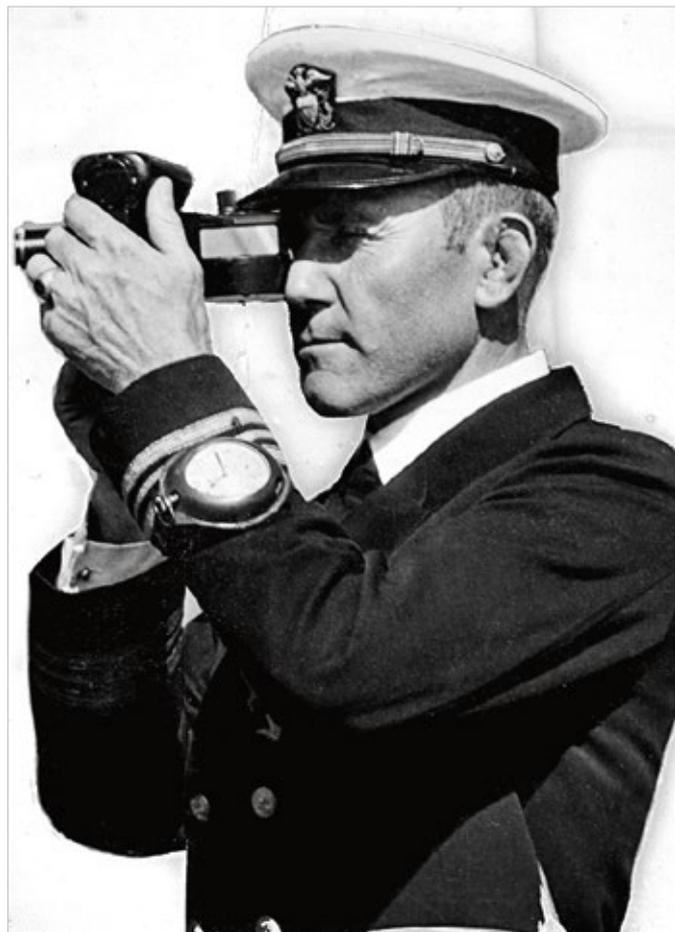
During the early years of aviation between 1920 and 1930 the majority of pilots wore watches by Longines - at the time Longines was far ahead of other companies when it came to technical innovation. Exact timekeeping was crucial for the progress in aviation and in the late 1920 an era of revolutionary developments in the navigation sector was set in motion. A pioneer in this field was US Navy Captain Philip Van Horn Weems, who was a teacher of the famous Charles A. Lindbergh. He invented a second-setting mechanism which allowed the pilots to set their watches to the closest second - Weems created a mobile dial for synchronising the second with the radio time signal. Longines patented this brilliant system in 1935.

浪琴錶 / Wittnauer "Weems Hour Angle Sidereal Time" - 罕見的超大錶徑飛行腕錶，附中心秒針，恆星時，以及美國海軍船長Weem先生所創造的走秒設定功能

50694 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
14.000 - 25.000 EUR 15.500 - 27.600 USD 120.400 - 215.000 HKD



Captain Philip Van Horn Weems





**45** Heinz Eberhardt, Neustadt/Dosse, Deutsche Uhrmacherschule Glashütte i/SA, graduate of Alfred Helwig's master class, 195 x 195 mm, circa 1938



**A rare escapement model with spring detent escapement**

**Case:** oak, brass, glass. **Movm.:** brass plate, signed, gilt, spring detent escapement according to Thomas Earnshaw, bimetallic chronometer balance with 4 weights and 2 screws, blued helical balance spring.

**Heinz Eberhardt** was born on June 3, 1915 in Neustadt/Dosse. He attended the German Watchmaking School from May 1933 to September 1935. Eberhardt finished his apprenticeship in 1934 and passed his final examination in 1935; in 1938 he returned to the school for a short time and received his master craftsman's certificate. In addition to a tourbillon (which he created together with Kuhls and Geitz), he produced a model of a lever escapement, a micrometer gauge and a pocket watch with lever escapement while at the school; for his master's piece he completely rebuild a wristwatch. When Eberhardt left the school, he received a certificate of approval from the Grossmann foundation. He was one of a small number of students who were allowed to build a tourbillon only a short time after finishing their apprenticeship. Afterwards Eberhardt worked with Geitz for the company Willenberg in Mainz, then for Junghans in Schramberg, for Huber in Munich and later in Glashuette for Strasser & Rohde and Gössel & Co. After World War II he was appointed managing director and workshop supervisor for Willenberg. Eberhardt eventually opened his own workshop for timekeeping instruments in Wambach in the area of Wiesbaden. He died on June 25, 1997.

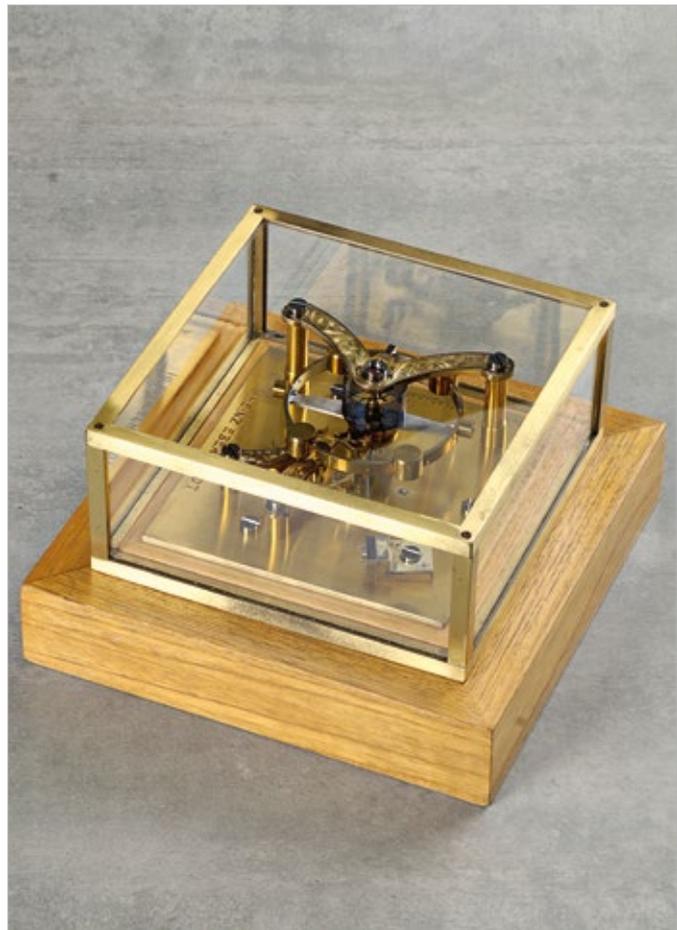
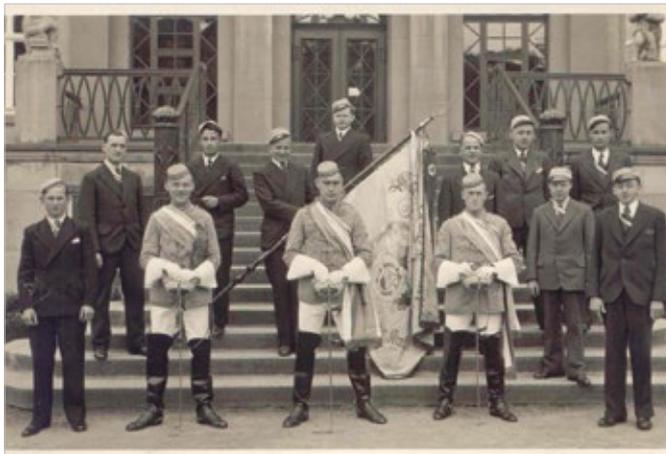
Source: Fritz von Osterhausen, "Die Tourbillonbauer - Alfred Helwigs Meisterschüler", in *Klassik Uhren* 5/1999

Heinz Eberhardt, Neustadt/Dosse, 德國專業鐘錶學校 格拉蘇蒂 i/SA, Alfred Helwig先生的專業作品,

罕見的機芯模型, 附發條衝擊式天文台擒縱

49012 C: 2 M: 2, 41

7.000 - 12.000 EUR 7.800 - 13.300 USD 60.200 - 103.200 HKD





**46** Heuer, Swiss, "Monaco", Ref. 74033N, Cal. 7740, 40 x 45 mm, circa 1974



A legendary "cult" wristband chronograph in near mint condition, with date, 30 min. and 12h counter, so called "Dark Lord" - with original box

**Case:** steel, original PVD coating, steel push back, original PVD-coated Heuer steel buckle. **Dial:** black, luminous indexes.

There are no exact records of how many examples of the Heuer model "Monaco Dark Lord" were in fact produced - figures vary between 100 and 200 pieces. We know, however, that production ran for one year only (1974) and that the model was never presented in an official catalogue. This makes it one of the rarest and most valuable chronographs the Heuer company ever produced, a true "Holy Grail".

The "Dark Lord" is the first Heuer wristwatch with a PVD coated case and one of the last chronographs of the Monaco series. It was introduced on the market at a time when the thickness of the coating was still being tested - **it is certainly a stroke of luck that presents us with an example where the coating is still faultless!** The watch also still has its original leather strap and the original clasp.

The black, almost magical effect of the case and the black dial with the distinctive, bright orange-coloured chronograph hands are what lends the "Monaco Dark Lord" its particular appeal and make it the Holy Grail of Heuer timepieces for many collectors. The model takes its nickname from its similarity to the distinctive helmet of Star Wars character Darth Vader.

豪雅 "Monaco" - 傳奇性, 保存如新的"cult"系列腕錶碼錶, 搭配30分鐘及12小時小錶盤, 日期, 稱之為"Dark Lord"(黑色伯爵), 附原盒

49035 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

40.000 - 70.000 EUR 44.000 - 77.000 USD 344.000 - 602.000 HKD



HEUER



**47** Invented by William Congreve Esq., Height  
1790 mm, circa 1810



A unique English long case pedestal clock of museum quality, with patented "Extreme Detached Escapement" according to the construction of the British Major General and polymath Sir William Congreve

**Case:** mahogany, rising hood glazed on all sides. **Dial:** brass, silvered chapter rings and applications, signed. **Movm.:** solid pierced brass plates united by 6 double tapered and knopped pillars, weight suspension by chain, wooden pendulum rod and -brass bob with separate rating ball, knife edge suspension.

Friends of fine clocks know Sir **William Congreve** (1772 - 1828) for his patented "rolling ball clocks", which appear at auctions every so often and are prized not so much for their accuracy but for their interesting design. This, however, is one of the extremely rare long case pedestal clocks using his "extreme detached escapement" that he patented in 1808. At the heart of this escapement with split anchor sits the pendulum suspension: a very large brass frame over three levels, supporting the top part of the anchor while at the same time alternately lifting and lowering both arms of the anchor - the sweeping, curved anchor arms and brackets certainly present an impressive spectacle that is revealed to the onlooker by the skeleton dial. The seconds dial is double 60 as the pendulum only receives impulse every two seconds. The glass panels on all sides and the top of the graceful, beautifully moulded English case allow a perfect view. As the escapement requires very precise fine adjusting, the case can be secured with a wall fastening device.

Congreve supplied many clocks to King George III. Two longcase "Extreme Detached Escapement" clocks form part of the Royal Collection (one in Buckingham Palace and the other in St. James' Palace). Unlike this clock both the ones in the Royal Collection had their movements and escapements radically altered by Vulliamy and Frodsham respectively. **John Moxon** made the majority of Congreve's clocks, and are easily identifiable by his signature double tapered pillars.

Sir William, however, was not only interested in horology; he was most famous for his invention of the so-called "Congreve rocket" he invented in 1804 and which was used against the French navy in 1805 for the first time. Updated versions of his construction were used up to the 1860s, with varying success though. Still, the rockets were widely used, even in the Anglo-American War. Their use during the Battle of Baltimore in September 1814 made such an impression on the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner" F. S. Key, that he devoted a line in the national anthem of the United States to the Congreve rockets: "And the rocket's red glare...". Congreve was a polymath and a very prolific inventor - his inventions included a hydropneumatics canal lock, a process of colour printing, unforgeable banknote paper, protection of buildings against fire, etc. In 1812 Congreve was voted into Parliament and remained a member until his death.

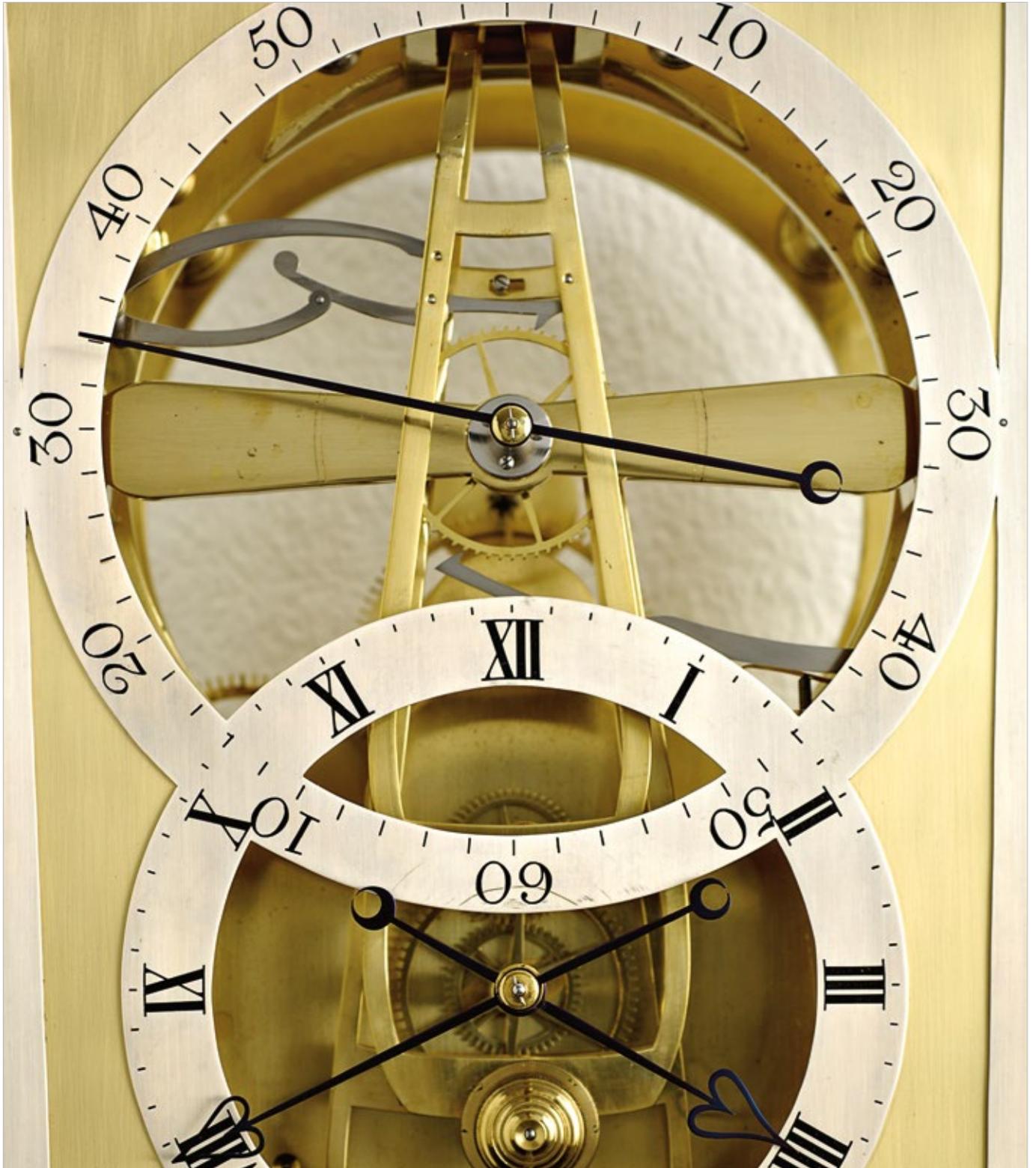
A lunar impact crater on the far side of the Moon is named in Sir William Congreve's honour.

William Congreve Esq. 創作發明，英國 - 獨一無二，博物館收藏價值的英國落地鐘，專利設計的Extreme Detached"分離式擒縱，是根據英國將軍暨大學教授William Congrever爵士的構圖製作

49094 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 17, 41

40.000 - 60.000 EUR 44.000 - 66.000 USD 344.000 - 516.000 HKD





**48** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual Milgauss Superlative Chronometer officially certified", Movement No. M210064, Case No. 4478460, Ref. 1019, Cal. 1580, 38 mm, circa 1976

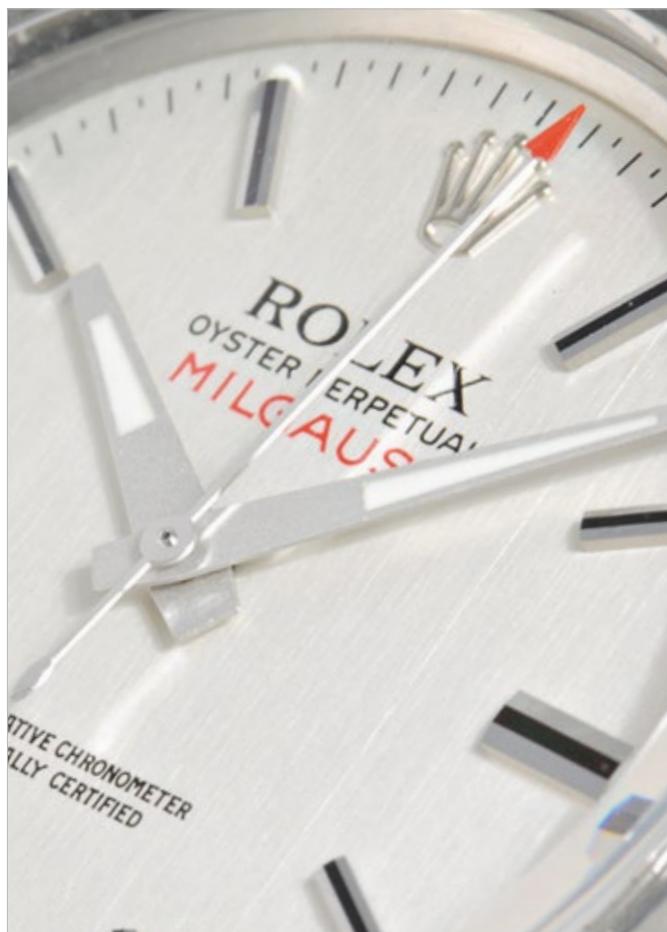


A vintage antimagnetic automatic wristwatch. In May 2006 the watch was given a general overhaul by Rolex in Cologne. With original box Case: steel, "re-cased" by Rolex, polished bezel, screw back Ref. 1019 III/68, antimagnetic protection cap, screwed "Twinlock" winding crown, steel "Oyster" bracelet Ref. 78360 with endlinks stamped 580, clasp B (dent), bracelet length 155 mm, total length 185 mm. Dial: silvered (Super-LumiNova), luminous hands (Super-LumiNova).

The name "**Milgauss**" is a combination of "Mil" (a thousand), and "Gauss", (the unit of the measurement of magnetism). Normal movements can take up to 70-80 Gauss; anything higher compromises their working order. Good watches usually resist magnetic fields of 60 to 70 Gauss; the 'Milgauss', however, keeps its astounding precision in magnetic fields up to 1000 Gauss. The watch's dial, ring and cover of its movement are made in soft iron forming a Faraday cage - Rolex managed to create a brilliant solution to the problem. Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855) was a German astronomer, mathematician and physicist; he published several important works on celestial mechanics, geodesy, magnetism, electromagnetism and optics. The English chemist and physicist Michael Faraday (1791-1867) was known for his groundbreaking experiments in electricity and magnetism. Many of his concepts were derived directly from his experiments (such as lines of magnetic force) and became common ideas in modern physics. Gauss - a magnetic induction unit, symbol 'g' in the C.G.S. system. A similar watch is described and illustrated in "Rolex, Collecting Wristwatches", by Osvaldo Patrizzi, 2001 Edition, pp. 352, 353.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual Milgauss Superlative Chronometer officially certified" - 復古抗磁自動腕錶，此錶於2006年5月送回德國科隆的勞力士公司全面維修過，附原盒

49071 C: 2, 43 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
14.000 - 25.000 EUR 15.500 - 27.600 USD 120.400 - 215.000 HKD





**49** Jacques Duguict à Blois, 80 mm, 496 g,  
circa 1640



An important, one-handed, early and rare, pre-balance hour striking verge coach watch with alarm

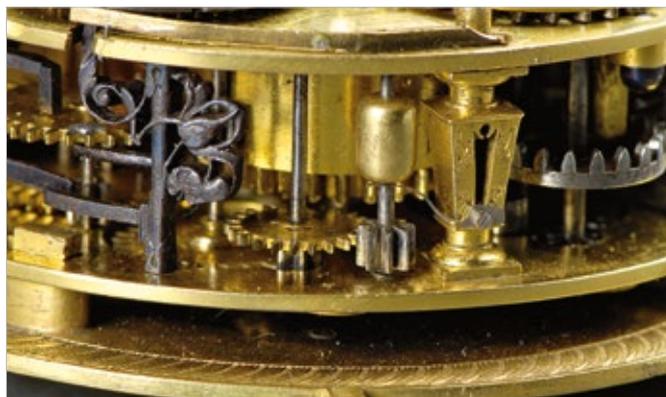
**Case:** brass, firegilt, pierced edges, decorated with finely hand-engraved flower tendrils, rear bell. **Dial:** brass, firegilt, the rim and centre with finely engraved floral and foliage decoration, central rotating alarm ring with engraved Arabic numerals and foliage engraved arms, single blued steel hand. **Movm.:** full plate movement, chain/fusee, lavishly florally engraved barrel for striking train, additional barrel for alarm, 2 hammers, verge escapement, iron balance without balance spring.

In the 350 years since its creation, this timepiece has always been well looked after and is – considering its age – in excellent condition. The dial is immaculate and owes its current state to the cover, which is a rather unusual feature in a carriage watch.

The engraved floral ornamentation of the pierced case rim is exquisite and very typical for the Blois area in France in the early 17th century. During the 16th and 17th century the French royal court often resided in Blois, which made the city a hub of the arts attracting a great number of skilled craftsmen and artists; at the time, many excellent enamel painters and watch- and clockmakers lived in or near Blois.

Watchmaker **Jacques Duguict** (1599-1645) was a native of Blois who specialized in the making of solar watches. In 1631 he published a printed paper titled "Le Nouveau Sciataire" about the production of solar watches allowing the determination of the meridian and the height of the pole on sea.

An oval-shaped pendant watch with enamel ornamentation, strike and alarm by Jacques Duguict from the Soltykoff collection features a similar dial and is illustrated and described in F.J. Britten's "Old Clocks and Watches & Their Makers", London 1977, p. 75, Figs. 65 and 66 and in Tardy's "Dictionnaire des horlogers Francais", 1972, pages 197 and 198.



Jacques Duguict à Blois – 意義深遠，罕見的早期單一指針馬車鐘，附整點報時及鬧鈴功能

49058 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
37.000 - 50.000 EUR 40.700 - 55.100 USD 318.200 - 430.000 HKD





**50\*** Omega "Speedmaster Broad Arrow", Movement No. 16649302, Ref. 2915-3, Cal. 321, 39 mm, circa 1959



**An important vintage wristwatch with chronograph, 30 min. and 12h counter, auxiliary seconds, tachy bezel and tropical dial, produced on June 11th, 1959 and delivered to Venezuela. This is one of the first Speedmaster models introduced by Omega to the market and also the third Speedmaster model reference 2915 - with Omega extract from the archives**

**Case:** steel, srew back with Speedmaster logo, anti-magnetic soft iron cup, domed Hesalite crystal, folded "Omega" steel bracelet with endlinks stamped 6.

**Dial:** black, earlier original luminous "broad arrow" hands.

#### Speedmaster Broad Arrow

This watch is one of the very few original "Speedmaster Broad Arrow" models Ref. 2915 that have come on the market in recent years. The period Omega bracelet with which it is fitted makes the piece even more desirable than its contemporaries!

The famous Omega Speedmaster was launched in 1957; it was the result of a creative cooperation between Pierre Moinat, then head of Omega's "creative" department, Claude Baillod, who designed the case, and George Hartmann, who built the prototype of the watch. It was supposed to be "for men who reckon time in seconds", for example race drivers, athletes, engineers and scientists; the tachymetre scale is on the bezel and allows for extremely fast calculation of speed - which gave the watch its "Speedmaster" name. Only later did the course of events turn the Speedmaster into the "Moon Watch".

This Speedmaster Broad Arrow reference 2915-3 sits in a 39 mm water-resistant case and the black tachy bezel is graduated to 300 km/h. The distinguishing feature of this model are of course the broad arrow hands, which were originally intended for references 2915-1 and 2915-2. We must assume that the hands of this timepiece were exchanged on the customer's request. The legendary, 1st generation calibre 321 movement is protected by an anti-magnetic soft iron cap. It is worth noting that the ring that supports the movement has two holes - which usually only applies to reference 2915-3. The early dial has a acquired

a lovely patina and features the applied metal "Omega" logo as opposed to the usual printed version and a new, slimmer "Omega" signature where "O" and "G" are almost oval in shape. Another distinctive feature of this model is the simple "Swiss Made" below 6 o'clock, without "T" designation.

The "Broad Arrow" hands were replaced with "Alpha" hands in 1959; the steel bezel gave way to the black insert graduated to 500 km/h. Mercury 7 astronaut Walter Schirra wore the updated Ref. CK 2998 during his space walk.

The Speedmaster has always been one of the most iconic watches on the market. At the time of its launch in 1957 it was most certainly a cutting-edge design - the original water-resistant sports chronograph watch. The fact that the tachymetre scale is on the bezel as opposed to printed on the dial makes the dial far more legible and simplifies the calculation of speed. This groundbreaking feature was embraced by most other watch manufacturers soon after its introduction; Rolex for example used it in their famous "Daytona" model in the 1960s.

The Speedmaster Broad Arrow is described and illustrated in Marco Richon's "Omega - A Journey Through Time", pp. 596-597, and in "Omega Saga", pp. 372-374; also in "Omega Sportswatches" by John Goldberger, pp. 95-107 (also featuring on the cover).

歐米茄 "Speedmaster Broad Arrow" - 意義深遠的復古碼錶腕錶，附30分鐘及12小時小錶盤，小秒針，錶圈上的測速儀度標，以及暖色調錶盤，於1959年6月11日製作，送交到委內瑞拉，根據記載，這是歐米茄首發 Speedmaster 款型的其中之一，同時也是第三只參考號2915 Speedmaster 系列的腕錶，附歐米茄後補證書

49096 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

42.000 - 60.000 EUR 46.300 - 66.000 USD 361.200 - 516.000 HKD





**5I Jacques Bruguier à Genève, 940 x 630 x 30 mm, 313 g, circa 1870**



**An important and remarkable singing bird box with original winding key**

**Case:** tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl, inlaid with a fine engraved three-coloured gold floral decoration, gold enamel. **Automaton mechanism:** rectangular, full-plate, chain/fusee, going barrel, rectangular bellows.

The body of the automaton is made of dark brown tortoise shell. All visible sides are elaborately ornamented with red, yellow and white gold floral marquetry and alternating, delicate little mother of pearl and gold-coloured dots around the edges. When the movement is wound and the slider for the automaton is pushed to the right, the gold cover - exquisitely painted with a Swiss mountainscape with a waterfall and a farm building - opens to reveal a rotating bird rising from a gilt lattice floor with a central plaque bearing the signature of Jacques Bruguier - the chirping bird flutters its wings, turns its head and opens its beak. The bird's multi-coloured feathers dazzle the onlooker with bright red, sea-blue and emerald green hues with fine iridescent highlights. The inside of the gold lid is decorated with light blue enamel and painted with a colourful bouquet of flowers.

The tortoise shell case provides a particularly beautiful, resonant sound. The back plate holds a folding compartment for the original key - this is an extremely rare singing bird automaton of supreme quality.

**Jacques Bruguier** (1801-1873) married Jacqueline, the daughter of renowned singing bird box maker Charles Abraham Bruguier, on January 13, 1853 and had his workshop at the Rue des Pâquis in Geneva. One can assume from the identical names that the two families were related, but this is not known for certain. Jacques Bruguier's parents were clockmaker Jean-Abraham Bruguier and his wife Rose Lamon and he was born in June 1801 in Geneva, which was French territory at the time - the city had just been annexed by the new French Republic. Jean-Abraham took his family to the Ardèche region of France, but Jacques later returned to Geneva. He began working as a mechanic for Charles-Abraham Bruguier and was living with him at Grand Pré by 1852; at the time his future wife Jacqueline was also working for her father, pinning music box cylinders.

By the time Jacques and Jacqueline married, Jacques was already over 50 years old and Jacqueline was close to 40. Nevertheless the couple had two children, Jacques Alexandre and Abrahamine Charlotte Françoise. Jacques and Jacqueline Bruguier lived at Place de la Madeleine 166 from 1853 to 1861. Jacques Bruguier moved to 14, Rue du Cendrier in 1867. He died on October 7, 1873. Source: "Flights of Fancy" by Sharon and Christian Bailly, Antiquorum Editions, 2001, p. 280

Jacques Bruguier 日內瓦，意義深遠，獨特非凡的鳥鳴煙盒，附原廠鑰匙

49086 C: 2, 16 M: 2, 41

30.000 - 40.000 EUR 33.000 - 44.000 USD 258.000 - 344.000 HKD





**52** Rolex Swiss, "Cellini", Movement No. 3639,  
Ref. 9576, Cal. 650, 32 mm, 86 g, circa 1960



**An extremely rare and ultra-thin vintage bracelet watch in practically new condition, with four-colour gold dial - with original box and guarantee**

**Case:** 18k gold, screw back Ref. 9576 and "Brevet Demande" with opening indentations, 18k gold/white gold Moiré pattern bracelet, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 180 mm. **Dial:** four-colour Moiré pattern gold dial.

This remarkable Rolex vintage model presents itself in excellent, practically new condition; the watch sits in an ultra-flat, multi-colour gold case that is only 5.5 mm thick. The extraordinary dial features slim gold indexes and a matching Rolex logo. The blue baton hands provide a striking contrast to the unusual pattern of the background.

勞力士 "Cellini" 瑞士 - 極罕見, 保存如新的超薄復古手鐲腕錶, 搭配四色黃金錶盤, 附原盒及保證卡

50678 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

8.000 - 15.000 EUR 8.800 - 16.500 USD 68.800 - 129.000 HKD





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stellt. Sie wurde  
reguliert und befindet  
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... Rolex, Biel und Genf, herge  
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sich in garantiert  
garantiert  
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*Garant*

**53** Pieter Visbach Fecit Haghe (The Hague),  
Height 330 mm, circa 1665



**An important and early Dutch "pendule religieuse" in the Hague tradition - 8 days duration**

**Case:** ebony and red tortoiseshell-veneered wood, moulded, windows to the sides, glazed front door flanked by pilasters, the front door locked on the right side with the square winding key, moulded arched pediment. **Dial:** hinged dial plate with applied gilt brass chapter ring with inlaid radial Roman hours set on a black velvet surround. Hinged repoussé signature plaque below covering an aperture for the controlling of the pendulum. **Movm.:** rectangular brass movement 145 x 77 mm, 1 barrel, verge escapement, cycloidal cheeks, silk suspended short pendulum.

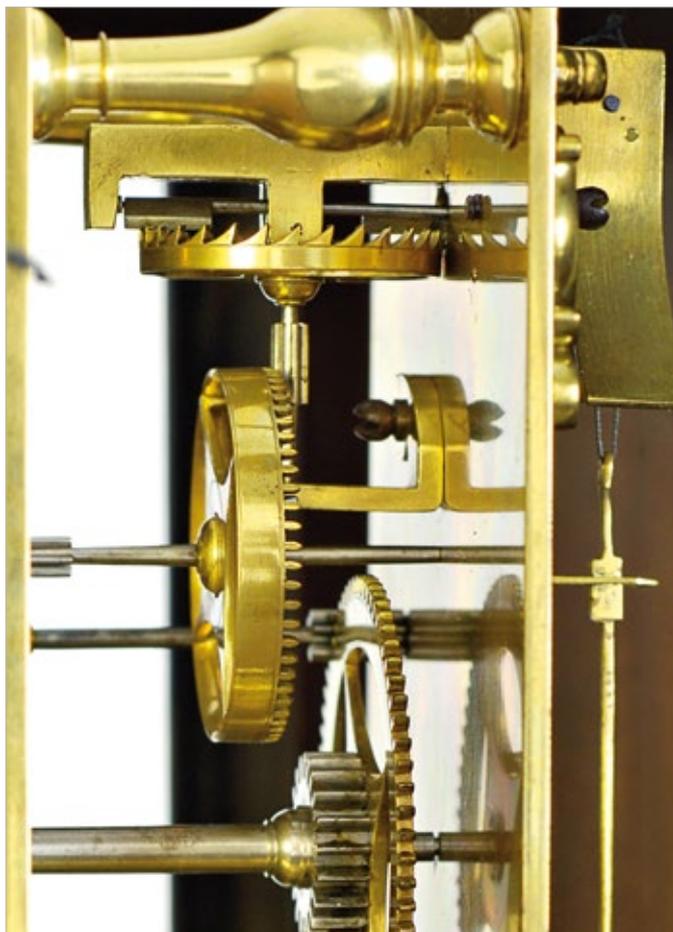
**Pieter Visbach**, The Hague, also Visbagh (1634-1722) apprenticed to Salomon Coster in 1646; moved to Middelburg in 1652, where he probably worked with Adam Oosterwijck, Severijn's father. After Coster's death in 1659 he returned to The Hague and in 1660 took over the workshop from Coster's widow, accepting the obligation to keep on young Christiaan Reijnaert as an employee. One of the witnesses to this contract of sale was Jacobus van Leeuwarden, Jan Jacobzoon's father. Pieter Visbach was without question the most prominent clockmaker in The Hague until Johannes van Ceulen had become famous. Visbach first rented a house in Wagenstaat/Veerkade and bought it in 1671. He was the first master of the Clockmakers' Guild in The Hague, founded in 1688. His younger brother Geerlof was also a maker of Hague clocks; his son Frederick succeeded his father as keeper of the clock of Nieuwe Kerk in 1705. Little is known about Visbach's years in Middelburg. There is no information on the location of his workshop and we do not know where, when and from whom Visbach learned to make Hague clocks. Source: H.M. Vehmeyer, "Clocks: Their origin and development 1320-1880", Vol. II, Wilsle 2004, p. 1000.

This clock is illustrated and described in H.M. Vehmeyer, "Clocks: Their origin and development 1320-1880", vol. I, Wilsle 2004, pp. 298.

Pieter Visbach Fecit Haghe 荷蘭海牙 – 意義深遠的早期荷蘭宗教風格 "Hague Stil" 古老座鐘，附8天動力機芯

49005 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

29.000 - 40.000 EUR 32.000 - 44.000 USD 249.400 - 344.000 HKD





**54 Rolex "Oyster Perpetual Explorer Superlative Chronometer officially certified", Movement No. 120381, Case No. 4160547, Ref. 1016 Explorer Bundeswehr, Cal. 1570, 36 mm, circa 1976**



99 of them were ordered. These particular models were delivered to the German Armed Forces, the Bundeswehr, in 1979 and already retired in 1982.

This timepiece was one of the 99 watches of the model "Explorer Bundeswehr" reference 1016; it bears the military supply number 6645-12-154-4531 and comes with a covering note where Mr. Buchholz of Rolex Cologne confirms that all 99 watches were engraved at the Rolex branch in Cologne. The numerals 6645 represent the NATO identifier, 12 is the country code for Germany. The other numerals are national identifiers. Konrad Knirim describes the "Bundeswehr Explorer" wristwatch on page 618 of his book "Militäruhren" (military timepieces), Bottrop 2002.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual Explorer Superlative Chronometer officially certified" – 罕見的抗磁自動腕錶，搭配符合德國空軍標準的潛水功能，德國國家編號 BUND 6645-12-154-4531，成交於 1979 年。這是 99 只限量款的其中之一。此款參考號 Explorer 1016 勞力士錶的特色是都附德科隆勞力士公司設計的軍徽雕飾，附原盒及相關文件

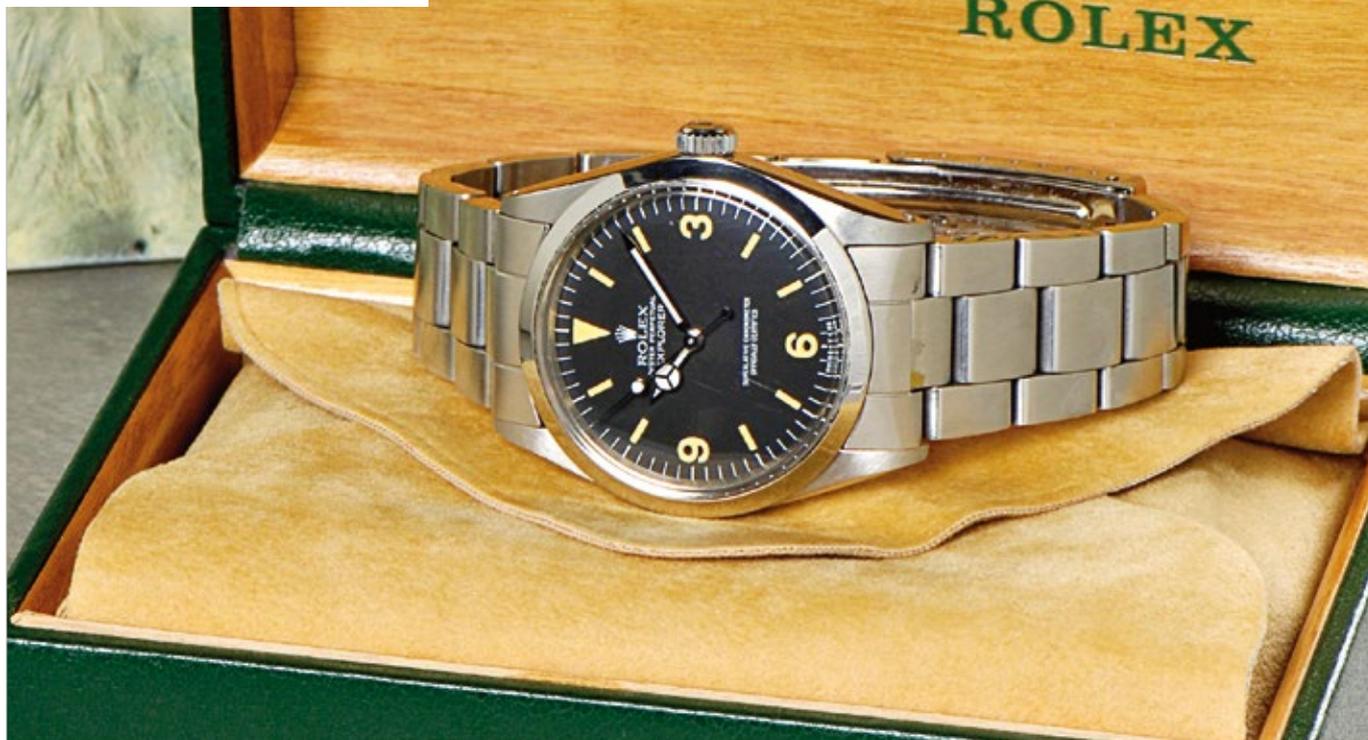
49014 C: 2, 10 D: 2, 49 M: 2, 41, 51  
35.000 - 50.000 EUR 38.500 - 55.100 USD 301.000 - 430.000 HKD

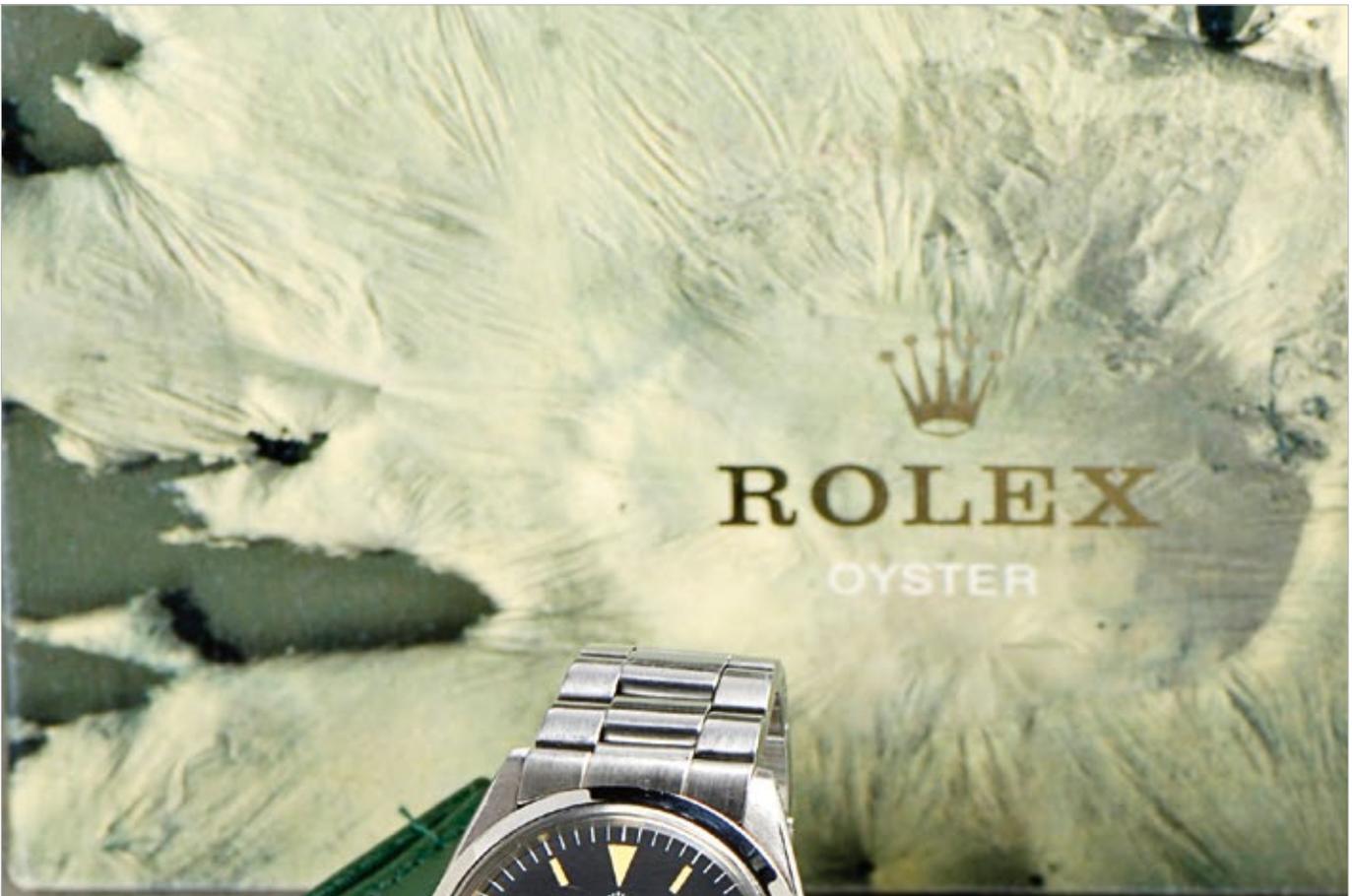
**A rare automatic and antimagnetic submersible wristwatch used by the German Air Force – BUND 6645-12-154-4531 – delivered in 1979. This is one of 99 timepieces of the Explorer 1016 model supplied to the German Air Force, all of them with military engraving by Rolex in Cologne – with original box and documentation**

**Case:** steel, screw back Ref. 1016 with engraved military numbers: Bund 6645-12-154-4531, screwed "Twinlock" winding crown, steel "Oyster" bracelet Ref. 78360 with endlinks stamped 580, clasp VD, bracelet length 170 mm, total length 190 mm. **Dial:** black, luminous Mercedes hands (Super-LumiNova).

The Rolex "Explorer" reference 1016 was part of the Rolex range for nearly 30 years after its launch in the early 1960s; the watch is also referred to as "The reinforced Rolex" because of its particularly sturdy design. It features the typical lustrous black dial with the bold 3-6-9 hours. While the Explorer was produced in large numbers, only very few of the models were designated for military purposes.

For many international task forces Rolex was the brand of choice when it came to watches – especially popular were the classic models such as the Submariner references 6538, 5513 and 5517. In the late 1970s, the German Air Force was looking for a simple timepiece that was easy to read at night for their long-range reconnaissance pilots. The German Air Force used Breguet "Atlantic" planes for these tasks; eventually the decision was made in favour of the Rolex Explorer and





**55** Fd. Grandperrin, 394 Rue St. Honoré, Paris,  
Height 670 mm, circa 1855



An important astronomical table clock with planetarium and planisphere - made for the World exhibition in Paris 1855 - with full calendar, half hour/hour strike, moon age and moon phase and one month power reserve

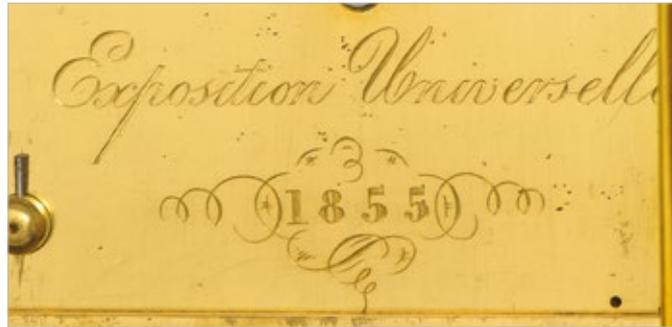
**Case:** bronze, firegilt, glass dome for planetarium, glazed on all sides, richly decorated base with sound holes. **Dial:** enamel chapter rings, inside a table of equation of time, signed "Valat" on the back, three subsidiary dials for indications of the weekday, month and date. **Movm.:** solid rectangular brass plate movement, signed, punch mark "AB", 1 hammer / 1 bell, 2 large barrels, pin wheel escapement with adjustable stone pallets, steel pendulum rod with brass bob, pendulum spring suspension.

The front of this remarkable astronomical pendulum clock is exquisitely engraved with the symbols of research - a telescope, a pair of compasses, a goniometer and a globe; according to the inscription on the movement the clock was exhibited at the industrial exhibition of 1855 in Paris, which is also verified by the entry in the original exhibition catalogue. The heavy clock case is supported by columns and lavishly ornamented - most spectacular, however, are colouring and execution of the 15 cm large, magnificently blue enamel disc which displays constellations and signs of the zodiac over the year. Like the dial that is signed on the back, the disc was most likely made by **Valat**. Below this planisphere sits the model of the planets, which is protected by a glass dome and exhibits Earth and the Moon; the other planets visible to the naked eye - Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn - are represented by stars. Earth (where the pinion needs replacing) has a size of approximately 13 mm and shows the exact outlines of the continents; a silvered ring with the annual calendar and the signs of the zodiac surrounds the model. According to Tardy, **Ferdinand Grandperrin** worked in Paris at 394 Rue St. Honoré from 1804 on. In 1860 A. Gervais became his successor.

Fd. Grandperrin, 位於巴黎的394 Rue St. Honoré - 意義深遠的天文座鐘, 搭配天文觀測及活動星圖, 這是特別為在巴黎於1855年舉辦的世界展覽會而製作的珍貴座鐘, 附半/整點報時, 完整月曆, 月齡, 月相顯示及一個月動力儲存

49078 C: 2 D: 2, 31 M: 2, 41

200.000 - 300.000 EUR 220.100 - 330.000 USD 1.720.000 - 2.580.000 HKD





**56** Universal Genève "Tri-Compax", Case No. 1666546, Ref. 52225 1, Cal. 281, 35 mm, circa 1954



**An astronomical vintage Geneva wristwatch with chronograph, moon phase and full calendar - with original tag**

**Case:** 14k gold, screw back, anti-magnetic protection cap, 14k gold Universal buckle. **Dial:** silvered

There is no doubt that the Tri-Compax is the most iconic watch the company Universal Genève ever produced; the model was first introduced in 1944. The overall condition of this watch is excellent - a dream come true for any Universal enthusiast!

The case shows no signs at all of having ever been polished; likewise, the dial is still in the same pristine condition as on the day when the watch was originally delivered in 1954.

Universal Genève "Tri-Compax"款式，日內瓦 - 日內瓦復古天文星相腕錶，附碼錶，月相顯示及完整月曆，及附原廠吊牌

49000 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

10.000 - 15.000 EUR 11.000 - 16.500 USD 86.000 - 129.000 HKD





57\* Hierosme Grebauval à Rouen, 58 x 29 mm, 60 g, circa 1640



**An extremely rare small octagonal watch**

**Case:** silver and gilt brass, lavishly florally engraved with mystik creatures and foliage. **Dial:** brass, firegilt, silver chapter ring, lavishly engraved with entwined leaves and masks, blued hand. **Movm.:** fine full plate movement, firegilt, signed, chain/fusee, three-arm brass balance without balance spring, fine florally engraved, pierced balance cock.

The case of this miniature pendant watch is allover ornamented with exquisite silver engraving. The main sections show "Mary with the child" on the front and "Saint Louis" on the back. Above the chapter ring the motif is "Leda and the swan", the centre of the ring is decorated with houses on a lakeshore. Its size and the particularly elaborate ornamentation make this timepiece a very rare and unusual example among the octagonal pendant watches.

According to Tardy, **Hierosme (Jérôme) Grébauval** was active in Rouen in the mid 17th century.

Hierosme Grebauval à Rouen – 極罕見，小巧的八角形鍊錶

49066 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 49  
20.000 - 28.000 EUR 22.000 - 30.900 USD 172.000 - 240.800 HKD





**58** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual 200m=660ft Submariner Superlative Chronometer officially certified", Movement No. D15376, Case No. 870278, Ref. 5512, Cal. 1560, 39 mm, circa 1962



**A diver's rare automatic wristwatch with pointed crown guards - with original box and "Submariner 200" paper card**

**Case:** steel, screw back Ref. 5512 IV/62, bidirectional rotating original faded black bezel, screwed "Rolex" winding crown, pointed crown guards, super domed plexiglass, riveted steel "Oyster" bracelet with endlinks stamped 80, clasp dated 2/68, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 200 mm. **Dial:** matt black, 4-line dial, flat gilt luminous Mercedes hands, minute hand slightly broken out.

Launched in 1959 **reference 5512** was produced until the late 1970's, this reference can be considered the first modern Submariner with introduction of the crown guard (square) and a new type of bezel, wider than the case, to allow a better grip while wearing diving gloves.

The Rolex "point guards" edition was considerably smaller in numbers than the "square guards" series, because the watches were originally designed to

have square guards and then modified later. Keen to develop and test features intended to improve and perfect the Rolex diver's watches, the company only produced a small number of models to test the engineering and rise to the challenge of improved crown guards. Today this watch is one of the most highly desired models among the collectors of fine Rolex time pieces.

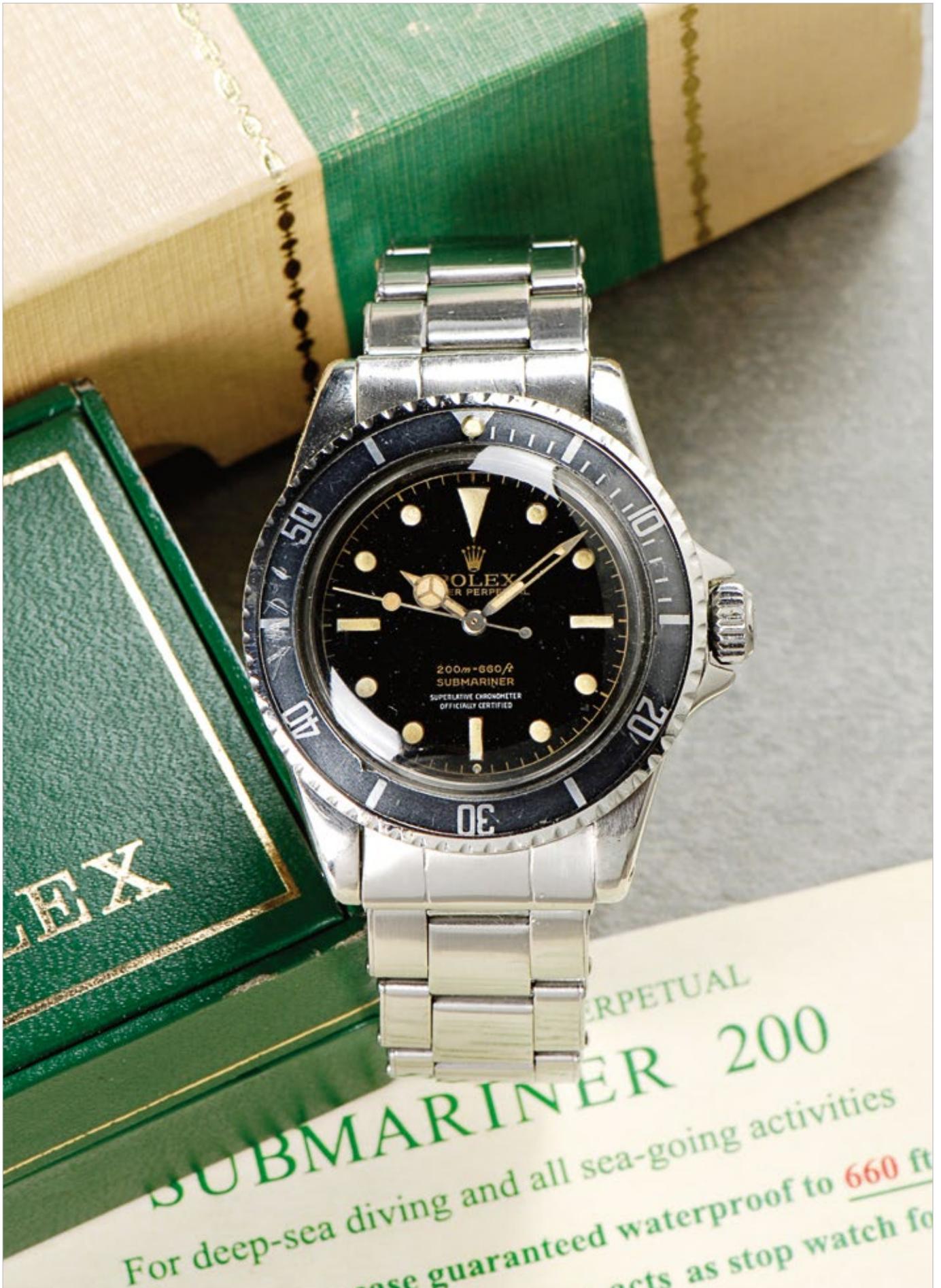
The inscription on the dial is exquisitely done and unusual in that it runs over four lines: The depth rating and the designation "SUBMARINER" in gold are sunk and set above the chronometer certification, which is split across two lines and printed in fine silver letters.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual 200m=660ft Submariner Superlative Chronometer officially certified" – 罕見的自動潛水腕錶，搭配錶冠防護夾，附原盒及"Submariner 200"硬紙卡

49088 C: 2, 11 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

50.000 - 70.000 EUR 55.100 - 77.000 USD 430.000 - 602.000 HKD





59 Southern German, Height 530 mm, circa 1600



**An important large quarter hour striking Renaissance iron clock of museum quality, with automaton, moon phase and date indication**

**Case:** square closed iron case, polychrome painted, 2 bells, 2 hammers.

**Dial:** painted hour chapter ring with radial Roman numerals, central date disc with Arabic numerals, finely cut iron hands. **Movm.:** iron frame, iron going train in 3 levels with weight winding spools, verge escapement, rear iron pendulum.

Pediment and case of this wall clock are lavishly decorated with paintings: the sides show an architectural illusion framing Minerva, goddess of arts and trade and Sapientia, the personification of wisdom. The two life-like, bearded faces move their lower jaws with every strike of the two large bells.

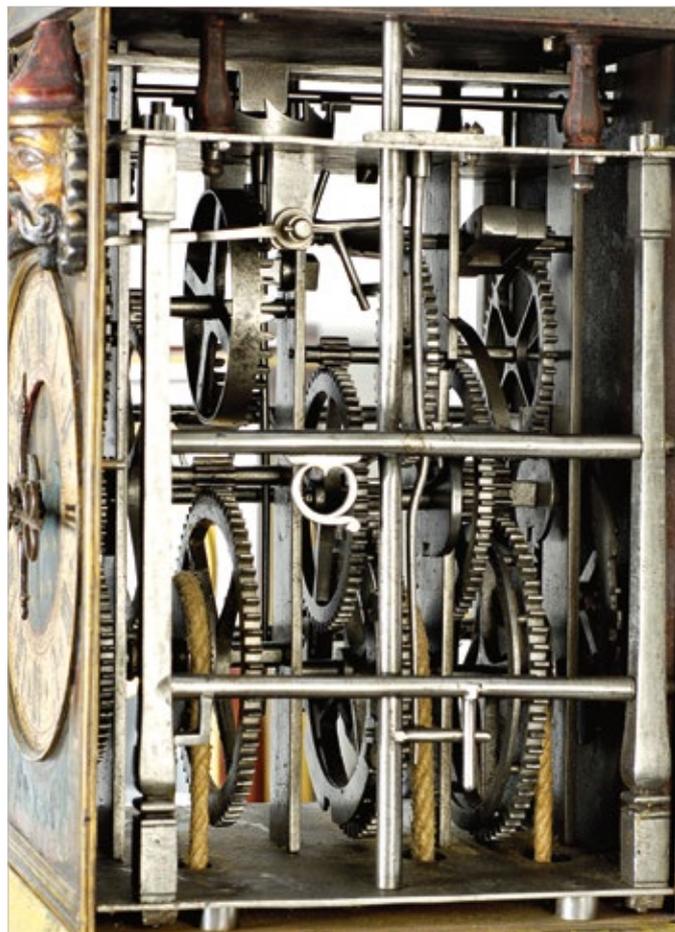
Early Renaissance-style iron bracket clocks with automata hardly ever appear at international auctions. Even in their time these clocks were immensely valuable and rare – only high-ranking members of the clergy and the aristocracy or very successful and wealthy merchants were able to afford this kind of clock, which explains why these clocks are rarely found outside museums.

A very similar model to this one – with an automaton where the two heads on the clock open their mouths and “catch a breath” on the strike of the hour – was part of the famous Joseph Fremersdorf Collection in Stuttgart.

德國南方 – 意義深遠，博物館品質的文藝復興時期大型鐵製掛鐘，附活動雕飾，日期，月相顯示及每刻鐘報時

50637 C: 2, 17 D: 2, 17 M: 2, 41, 51

10.000 - 20.000 EUR 11.000 - 22.000 USD 86.000 - 172.000 HKD





60\* Patek Philippe & Cie. Genève, Suisse, Movement No. 124877, Case No. 234800, 45 mm, 87 g, circa 1904



An exquisite, small Geneva pocket watch with minute repeater and split seconds chronograph, delivered to Spaulding & Co. Chicago with original box, original certificate and Patek Philippe extract from the archives  
**Case:** 18k gold, monogrammed, punch mark PPC. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** bridge movement, signed PPC, 2 hammers / 2 gongs, gold screw compensation balance.

Tiffany's in New York and "Spaulding's" in Chicago - both attractions not only for clients intending to buy fine jewellery but also for many visitors who just come to enjoy the many exquisite treasures displayed in the shop windows. This is how the famous shop established by Henry Abiram Spaulding (born in 1837 in New York) in 1888 was described by Industrial Chicago in the late 19th century. The shop had flourished and prospered quickly under his management and the Paris branch in the at Avenue de l'Opera was soon as well-known all over the world as the main shop - particularly fascinating was the "evening room" on Paris, a sales room outfitted in all black velvet.

Just like Tiffany's, Spaulding's had watches delivered by Patek Philippe that already carried their own signatures. Not only the dial of this timepiece but also the movement and the cuvette are signed with "Spaulding & Co.". The 16-ligne movement features complicated rattrapante and repeater mechanisms and is in perfect condition, as are dial and the case.

百達翡麗 日內瓦 瑞士細膩非凡的日內瓦小巧懷錶。附三問及追針計時碼錶，送交美國芝加哥的Spaulding & Co.公司，附原盒，原廠證書及百達翡麗後補證書

49068 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
25.000 - 35.000 EUR 27.600 - 38.500 USD 215.000 - 301.000 HKD

**SPAULDING & Co.**  
CHICAGO  
Goldsmiths Silversmiths and Jewelers  
Importers of  
Diamonds Precious Stones  
Watches and Art Goods  
Producers of  
Rich Jewelry and Silverware  
We are showing many novelties in gold and silver and art things, exclusive in design—rare jewelry and gems—especially suitable for bridal gifts.  
Special and artistic designs furnished. Correct and latest forms in Fine Stationery.



SPAULDING & CO  
CHICAGO



OF ORIGIN &  
watch No 124877 16 lines  
thirty five lever escapement compass  
gold case & cap. jewels enamelled  
— Minutes repeat. poli  
our man

**6I Georges Causard, Horloger du Roy / attributed to Hubert Martinet, Paris und London, Height 590 mm, circa 1770**



An extremely rare, highly important Louis XV bronze splendour clock with half hour / hour strike and four automatons, signed Causard H Ger. Du Roy, S. La Cour

**Case:** cast bronze, firegilt and patinated, red leather, enamel. **Dial:** white enamel, radial Roman hours, radial Arabic minutes, outer five minute divisions, signed, firegilt pierced hands. **Movm.:** brass clock movement, 1 hammer / 1 bell, 2 large barrels, drum escapement, count wheel, silk string suspension. **Automaton:** brass/steel, 1 barrel, brass regulation discs, baluster movement pillars, rack and pinion system.

A great number of various types of automaton animals created in the late Renaissance period attest to a long tradition of highly skilled automaton making in Europe. The Rococo period brought along a taste for all things outlandish; the figural representation of exotic animals as automatons in combination with timepieces came back into fashion and was particularly popular in France and England. This popularity gained momentum when the trade relations between Europe and China grew stronger quickly and began to include highly complex and lavishly ornamented clocks, many of which found their way into the collection of the Chinese imperial court.

This elephant is one of the most sophisticated and complex automaton animals ever, the quality of the mechanism and the craftsmanship are phenomenal: The nuances of colour in the different gilded and patinated materials create an exciting vibrancy - the imposing body of the elephant is made of dark, patinated cast bronze, the base, the clock resting on a large fleece and the two sitting figures are gilt. The drum-shaped clock has a white enamel dial; its sides are covered with grained red leather and decorated with tassels. A man in traditional Chinese garb sits on a tasseled cushion on top of the clock with a parasol in his hand. On the elephant's head sits a monkey wearing a cocked hat and holding a grappling hook. The monkey's posture and its piercing glance imply curiosity and energy. **Most impressive, however, is the incredibly**



**lifelike elephant with integrated automaton – the animal's enamel eyes move to and fro, the ears flap back and forth and the articulated tail and trunk move from side to side, with the trunk also expanding and contracting.** The composition sits on a base with rococo ornamentation that simulates a leaf-strewn, rocky ground – a typical motif of the Louis XV period. The anatomical details of the large pachyderm are extremely true-to-life – the animal moves his ears, eyes, tail and trunk in a very lifelike manner. Only a mechanism of supreme quality is capable of delivering such service. For the lifelike movement of the trunk a construction was devised which connected the elements to each other inside the trunk.

Hubert Martinet created a small series of automaton elephants that were very similar to this one. One nearly identical elephant by Martinot is part of the Collection Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. That magnificent automaton features a musical movement in the base and has moving figures and flowers; it was created in London circa 1768-1772. The ears, eyeballs, tail and trunk of the elephant move synchronously. Rumour has it that it was commissioned as a gift for an Indian official. The elephant was exhibited several times in London, The Netherlands and Paris before it became part of the Rothschild collection. Another automaton elephant signed by Hubert Martinet with a nearly identical mechanism is illustrated and described on page 190 (Fig. 15-31 A, B) of "Mystery, Novelty and Fantasy Clocks", 1999, by Derek Roberts. Two more are part of the Nathan-Rupp collection in the historical museum Basel and in the inventory of the Royal Palace in Warsaw.

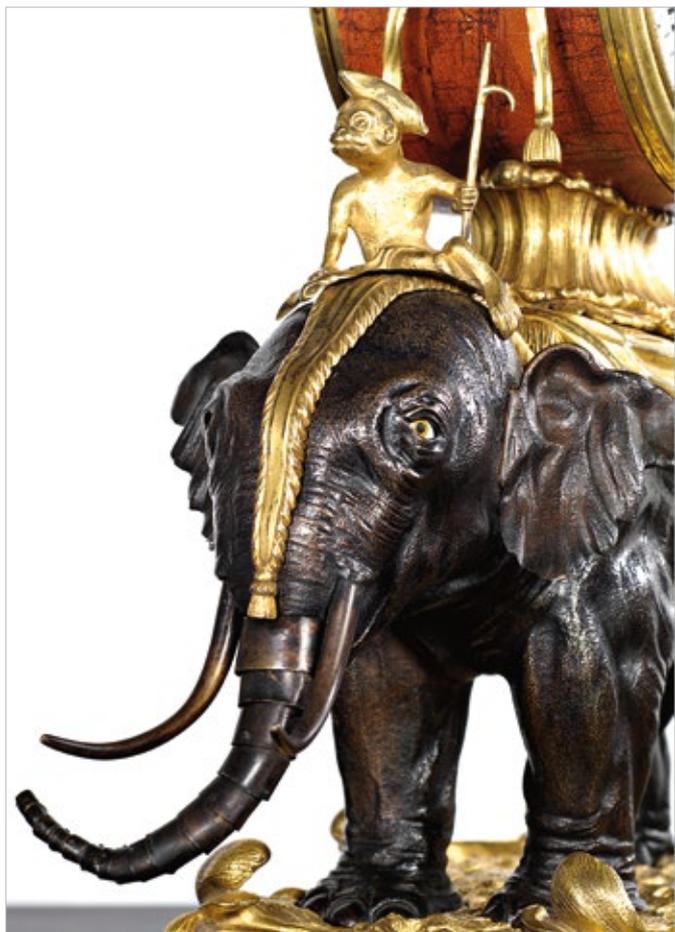
Even though little is known about **Hubert Martinet**, it has been established that he was active as a watchmaker and retailer in the 1770s and 1780s in London and Paris.

That he worked in Paris is confirmed by his signature on a French cartel clock which is illustrated in Tardy's "La Pendule Française", Vol. 1, p. 86. The Duke of Orleans also kept two of Martinet's clocks at the Palais Royal; they were confiscated by the revolutionary government in 1793.

Tardy writes in his "Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français" that **Georges Causard** was born in Audeloncourt. He became a master in 1770 and was appointed "Horloger du Roi suivant la Cour". The date of Causard's death is not known but we know that he was still alive after 1789.

Georges Causard, Horloger du Roy / 據考為Hubert Martinet的作品，巴黎和倫敦 – 極其罕見，意義崇高的路易十五世奢華黃銅古老座鐘，附半/整點報時及4個活動雕飾，錶盤上的Causard H Ger. Du Roy S. La Cour簽名字樣

49056 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
160.000 - 200.000 EUR 176.000 - 220.100 USD 1.376.000 - 1.720.000 HKD





**62** Patek Philippe Genève, Movement No. 5001266,  
Case No. 4628350, Ref. 5078P-001, Cal. R 27 PS,  
38 mm, circa 2013



An extremely rare automatic Geneva wristwatch in mint condition, with minute repeater and white enamel dial from the "Grandes Complications" collection, sold on August 30, 2013 - with original box, original certificate, additional personalized platinum push back with monogram, leather folder with technical data, glossy photograph and instructions and Patek Philippe sales tag

**Case:** platinum, glazed push back, slide on the band for activating the repeating mechanism, PPC platinum buckle. **Dial:** white enamel.

Patek Philippe introduced this breathtaking masterpiece with minute repeater - which is the most complex and most coveted of all high complications - in 2008; **reference 5078** was available in several case and dial variants while today there is only the 18K white gold version. The model is fitted with calibre R 27 PS, comprising of 342 individual parts and driven by an automatic movement with micro-rotor, which is visible through the sapphire crystal caseback.

百達翡麗 日內瓦 - 極罕見的日內瓦全新自動腕錶，附三問功能，"Grandes Complications"系列的白色琺瑯錶盤。成交於2013年8月30日，附原盒，原廠證書，備用的個人色彩雕花刻字鉑金錶蓋，皮革文件夾，技術數據，光亮清晰的照片，說明書及百達翡麗銷售吊牌

49054 C: 1 D: 1 M: 1, 41

260.000 - 350.000 EUR 286.000 - 385.100 USD 2.236.000 - 3.010.000 HKD





Référence:

5078P-001

**63** Patek Philippe & Cie. Genève, Movement  
No. 197937, Case No. 613368, Cal. 19'''', 51 mm, 92 g,  
circa 1924



An extremely rare and fine Geneva doctor's chronograph with two-tone sector dial, 30 minute counter and pulsation scale, sold on April 7th, 1937 - with original box and Patek Philippe extract from the archives  
**Case:** 18k gold, enamelled monogram. **Dial:** two-tone silvered. **Movm.:** bridge movement, gold screw compensation balance.

This striking monopusher pocket chronograph is unusually beautiful and elegant; it is in excellent condition. The watch's most distinguishing features is the rare pulsation scale on the exquisite sector dial.

It is remarkable that the watch was probably stored for 13 years before it was finally sold in 1937.

百達翡麗 日內瓦 - 極罕見，精緻的日內瓦醫用碼錶，搭配雙色鍍銀扇形錶盤，附30分鐘小錶盤及血壓計度標，成交於1937年4月7日，附原盒及百達翡麗後補證書

49033 C: 2 D: 2, 8 M: 2, 41, 51

17.000 - 25.000 EUR 18.700 - 27.600 USD 146.200 - 215.000 HKD





Contract for the Arch

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Leather strap :

**64** Patek Philippe Genève, Movement No. 3360174,  
Case No. 4213505, Ref. Ref. 5125J-001, Cal. 315 S QA  
LU - 35 R, 37 mm, circa 2003



An automatic Geneva wristwatch from a limited series, in mint condition, with full calendar, moon phase and 24h indicator - No. 017 of only 125 pieces in 18k yellow gold; created for the 125th anniversary of renowned German jeweller Wempe in 2003 - with original presentation box, Patek Philippe certificate, operating instructions, anniversary medal, replacement 18k gold screw back and setting pin

Case: 18k gold, glazed screw back, 18k gold Patek Philippe deployant clasp.

Dial: silvered.

Patek Philippe produced this special timepiece on the occasion of Wempe's 125th anniversary in 2003. It was created to celebrate the exceptional relationship between Patek Philippe and Wempe and is one of a numbered series of 125 watches in 18k yellow gold, 18k white gold, 18k rose gold and 100 watches in platinum.

百達翡麗 日內瓦 - 限量系列，全新的日內瓦自動腕錶，搭配完整月曆，月相顯示及24小時顯示，125只18K金限量系列的第017號，這是2003年為慶祝Wempe公司125週年所推出的限量款，附原廠展示盒，百達翡麗證書，操作說明書，週年慶金幣，備用的18K金旋轉錶蓋及調整筆

49029 C: 1 D: 1 M: 1, 41

28.000 - 38.000 EUR 30.900 - 41.800 USD 240.800 - 326.800 HKD





**65** An impressive set of two Glashütte graduate's pieces with original diplomas



**Deutsche Uhrmacherschule Glashütte i/SA / Georg Fabian, Czarnikau (Posen), Movement No. 2522, 56 mm, circa 1913**

**A remarkable table chronometer with pivoted detent escapement – manufactured in quality 1A – with original mahogany box**

**Case:** brass, signed. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** 3/4 plate movement, signed, compensation balance with two gold weights and 6 adjusting screws.

**Deutsche Uhrmacherschule Glashütte i/SA / Georg Fabian, Czarnikau (Posen), Movement No. 2148, Case No. 2148, 53 mm, circa 1911**

**A gold Glashuette hunting case pocket watch – manufactured in quality 1A**

**Case:** 14k pink gold, monogrammed, case maker "F. Eehalt, Stuttgart". **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** 3/4 plate movement, signed, gold screw compensation balance.

We are looking at two graduation pieces of outstanding technical and beautiful design in superior condition – they acquaint us with one of the most excellent graduates of the watch- and clockmaking school in Glashütte, as well as with the tragic circumstances of his life that are revealed in the remaining documents. **Georg Fabian** was born on March 20, 1894 in Czarnikau in what is today Poznan in Poland; his father was the watch- and clockmaker Carl Fabian. Fabian trained in Glashütte from September 1909 to September 1911. For this period at the school, his leaving certificate lists an impressive list of pieces: the model of a movement with lever escapement, a cylinder watch, a precision pendulum clock, an electrically operated motion work, a galvanoscope, a testing bridge – and this hunting case watch No. **2148** in a gold case, which is, for financial reasons, unusual for a school piece. However, the masterful execution of this timepiece certainly justifies the extravagance. During a second stay at the school in July and August of 1913, Fabian produced another example of his outstanding skills – the pocket chronometer No. **2522** – "completely independently and on his own", as the renowned Prof. Ludwig Strasser attested. In October Fabian received an "outstanding" grade in the official exam completing his apprenticeship. In May the same year, Fabian became a member of the Saxonia fraternity. From their documents we learn some interesting facts on his career: In the autumn of 1914 he volunteered for the war and presumably very soon after received a heavy

injury to his right arm, which meant that he would never be able to use his right hand again. Nevertheless he made every effort to work in his chosen profession and was able to pass the exams for his master craftsman's certificate with "good to very good"; this was honoured with a mention in the magazine *Uhrmacher-Woche* (watchmakers' weekly): "This result is particularly worth mentioning because Mr. Fabian returned from the war with a 70% disability and can only work with his left hand. The efforts Mr. Fabian went through to make use of the knowledge he acquired before the war is to be admired and commended by all."

一套過目難忘的兩只格拉蘇蒂專業鐘錶學校作品組合，附原廠結業證書

德國專業鐘錶學校 格拉蘇蒂 i/SA / Georg Fabian, Czarnikau (Posen) 波蘭 ##-## 獨特非凡的座鐘時計，附振盪衝擊式天文台擒縱，品管 1A，附桃花心木原盒

德國專業鐘錶學校 格拉蘇蒂 i/SA / Georg Fabian, Czarnikau (Posen) 波蘭，機芯號 2148，錶殼號 2148，53 mm，約 1911

格拉蘇蒂黃金獵式懷錶，品管 1A

49036 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
35.000 – 45.000 EUR 38.500 – 49.600 USD 301.000 – 387.000 HKD



Georg Fabian  
Czarnikau.



**66** Master's Mark "NS" (Nicolaus Schmidt the Elder), Augsburg, 170 x 170 x 90 mm, circa 1580



An important horizontal, two-hand Renaissance table clock of museum quality with original fire-gilding, chased decoration in high relief, 24 hour dial, quarter hour/hour strike, alarm and early minute indication "The Lion Hunt", most probably made for the Spanish court

**Case:** brass, firegilt, the side panels with chased decoration in high relief, four feet designed as winged putti heads, small bell for the quarter strike, large bell for the hour strike. **Dial:** brass, firegilt. **Movm.:** square brass movement, firegilt, maker's mark twice: "NS" within a shield, gut/fusee for going train, 3 barrels for quarter hour/hour strike and alarm, baluster movement pillars, 2 hammers, iron train, locking plate with internal teeth, verge escapement with foliot, iron balance.

#### The Case

The firegilt brass case is elaborately embellished with finely chased and engraved scroll, leaf and vine motifs on the top, raised cast reliefs to the side and floral and leaf motifs at the bottom. There are circular apertures in the bottom lid to accommodate the bells mounted on the backplate. The lid can be opened with a catch. Next to the winding holes are inscriptions in Spanish language, indicating the functions of the winding arbors: DESPIERTADOR (alarm) - CAMPA (strike) - CUERDA (going) - CUARTOS (quarters). The case is raised on four feet in the shape of winged putto heads a popular motif in the Renaissance. The reliefs on the sides depict a scene from antiquity: the lion hunt and celebration of victory. The lion hunt has a long history. It was regarded to be a King's sport in ancient Assyria and was a symbol of the King fighting for and protecting his people. The king as lion hunter was a popular motif in royal art symbolising courage and intrepidity. In the 16th century the iconography from antiquity was revived and served as an important source of inspiration for painters craftsmen. Roman sarcophagi with hunting scenes were a model for works of art and a popular theme with the nobility, such as the Medicis. Via drawings and prints classical motifs were spread in Europe. The lion hunt on the side of this table clock is based on a relief on a Roman sarcophagus in the Palazzo Rospigliosi in Rome. The dynamic composition is also reminiscent of a relief on a Roman sarcophagus from collection Borghese in the Louvre. The Italian engraver Giovanni Antonio da Brescia created an

engraving on the basis of the sarcophagus in the Palazzo Rospigliosi around 1510-1520. This engraving was presumably the source of inspiration for the relief on the present clock. This scene occurs on reliefs of various German clocks and commemorative plaques from the 16th century. This clock must have been popular not only because of its movement and function, but also its beautiful execution commensurate with the contemporary vogue of Renaissance of the 16th century.

#### The Dial

The firegilt square dial has a prominent chapter ring, set in a firegilt bezel, with Roman quarter hour division, with touch pieces to ascertain the time in the dark, as well as Arabic five minutes divisions. The silver ring has Roman hour twice "I-XII" with half-hour divisions and more towards the centre, Arabic numerals "1-24". The inner gilt brass ring shows Italian hours with four times Arabic numerals "1-6". In the middle is an engraved Arabic gilt-brass alarm disc twice "1-12" having three holes to facilitate setting. The time is indicated by a pair of blue-steel hands, the hour hand having a tail to indicate the alarm time.

#### The Movement

The spring-driven four-train gilt-brass and iron movement has square plates. The going train has a fusee and verge escapement with foliot. The striking trains first indicate the quarters on a smaller bell, followed by the hours on the larger bell, both governed by numbered steel countwheels. The maker has marked the clock on the backplate twice with his initials "NS" within a shield for Nicolaus Schmidt the Elder.

**Nikolaus Schmidt the Elder** was born in 1549 in Wiltz in Luxembourg and established his own business in Augsburg in 1576. There is no record of his death; however, we can assume that he died sometime between 1625 and 1629. His son Nikolaus Schmidt the Younger was also a renowned maker. Several of Schmidt's timekeepers are in important museums all over the world, e.g. the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Historisches Museum in Basle. Nikolaus Schmidt the Elder is recorded in "Meister der Uhrmacherkunst" by Juergen Abeler, 2nd edition, Wuppertal 2010, p. 503.

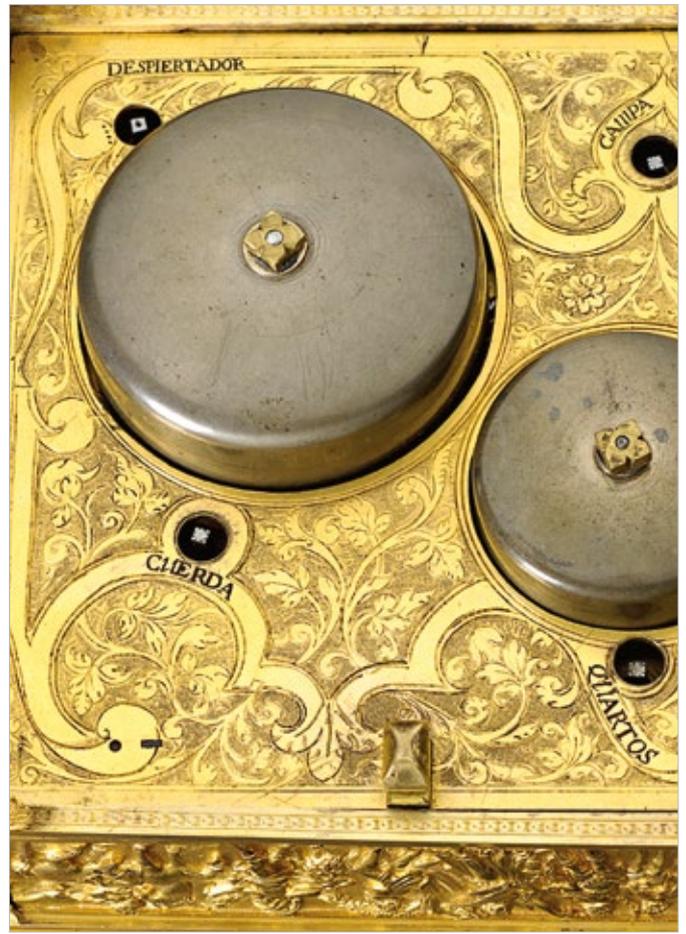
Another table clock with the almost identical lion hunting scene was made by Gallus Schellhammer from Nuremberg and is illustrated in Klaus Maurice, "Die deutsche Räderuhr", Volume 2, Munich 1976, fig. 511a.

專業印記 "NS" (Nikolaus Schmidt der Ältere), Augsburg 德國 - 意義深遠, 博物館品質的文藝復興時期雙指針水平座鐘, 附原廠鍍金浮雕24小時顯示錶盤, 刻/整點報時及鬧鈴功能, 以及早期的走動分針, "眾人獵獅", 應該是專為西班牙皇室而製

49081 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
150.000 - 200.000 EUR 165.000 - 220.100 USD 1.290.000 - 1.720.000 HKD









Giovanni Antonio da Brescia „Roman Lion Hunt“ circa 1525, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



**67** Breitling Genève, "Unitime", Case No. 1276793,  
Ref. 1765, Cal. VENUS 178TJ, 42,4 mm, circa 1969



An aviator's attractive "new old stock" vintage wristband chronograph with 30 min. and 12h counter, 24h indicator and original sales tag with recommended retail price of DM 565,-

**Case:** steel, screw back, turnable black bezel, original contemporary leather strap with buckle. **Dial:** black.

This rare **Breitling 1765 "Unitime"** was introduced in the 1960's, as a tool watch expressly designed for pilots, with this example dating to circa 1969, based on its outer-caseback serial number and "1765" case.

This sports chronograph is a magnificent example of the highly sought-after Breitling big case "Unitime" reference 1765.

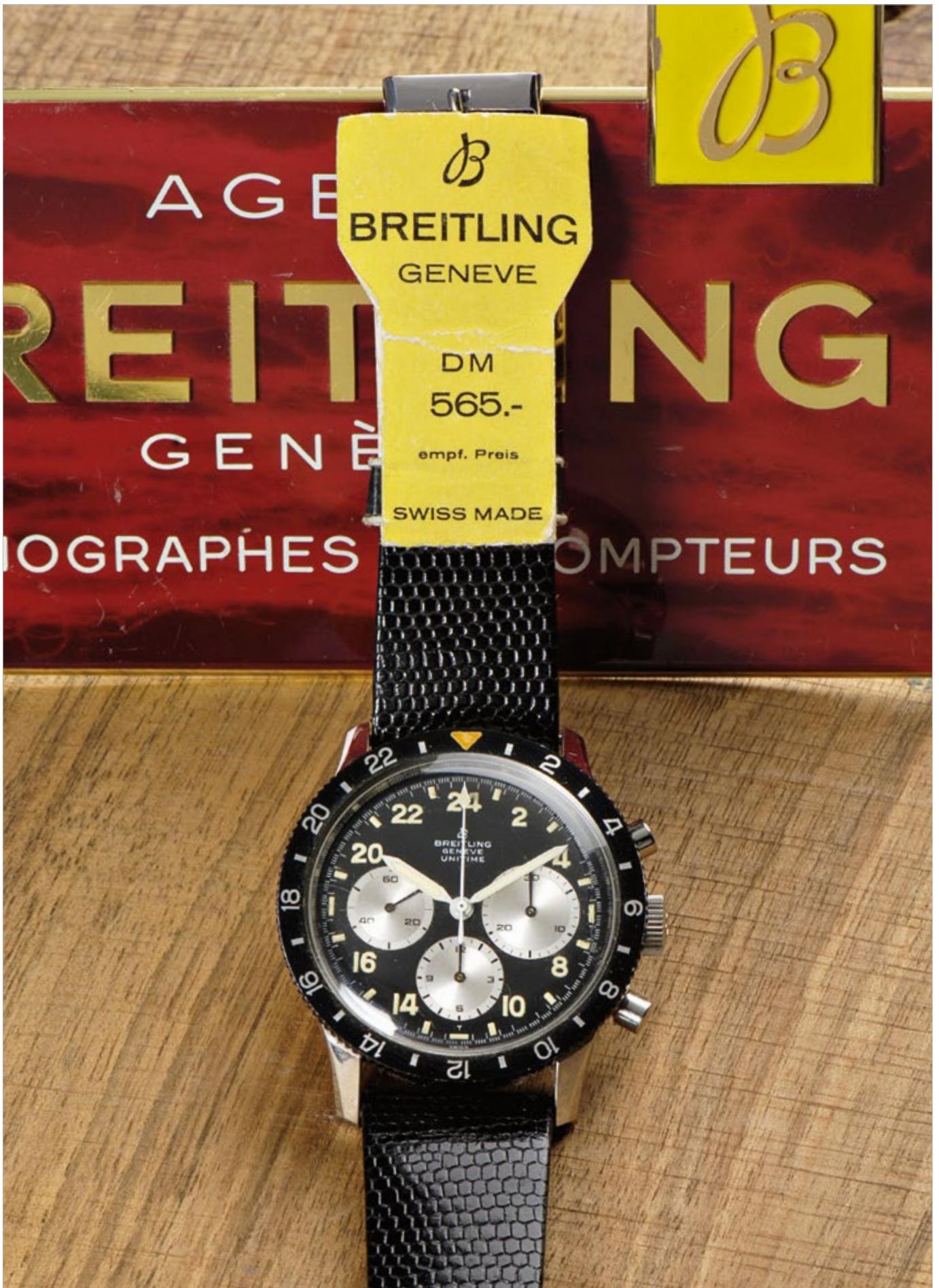
The charismatic timepiece with its reverse panda dial - black dial with silvered sub dials - the 24-hour rotating bezel in this amazing condition only very rarely comes on the market.

百年靈日內瓦"Unitime" – 光彩奪目的復古飛行碼錶腕錶，庫存新品，附30分鐘小錶盤，12小時小錶盤及24小時時間顯示，附原廠百年靈價格標上當時的售價 565馬克

49030 C: 1, 4 D: 1 M: 1, 41, 51

10.000 - 15.000 EUR 11.000 - 16.500 USD 86.000 - 129.000 HKD





B

BREITLING  
GENEVE

DM  
565.-

empf. Preis

SWISS MADE



**68** Patek Philippe Genève, Movement No. 762327,  
Case No. 689064, Ref. 2526, Cal. 12-600AT, 35 mm,  
112 g, circa 1955



**An extremely rare vintage automatic Geneva wristwatch with enamel dial**

**Case:** 18k gold, screw back, "PP" crown, 18k gold PPC bracelet by Ponti Gennari, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 185 mm. **Dial:** enamel, applied gold indexes, auxiliary seconds, gold alpha hands.

**Reference 2526** is a highly appealing model and much sought-after by collectors. The first self-winding wristwatch model with the caliber 12"-600 AT was launched by Patek Philippe in 1953, starting at serial number 760'000. It is assumed that Patek Philippe produced the Ref. 2526 in 580 pieces, most of them with an enamel dial. A choice of 9 different types of gold bracelet was offered; different colors of gold or in platinum, they were made by Gay Frères and Ponti Gennari and designated by letters from A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K. Four generations of this model have evolved as follows: - 1st generation: domed screw back, synthetic beige enamel dial, applied indexes. The enamel is flared around the index holes and those holding the central hands and the subsidiary seconds hand. - 2nd generation: domed screw back, synthetic beige enamel dial, applied indexes which are inlaid in the enamel surface; the enamel is flared around the holes holding the central hands and the subsidiary seconds hand. Only some very few watches with a black dial and even fewer with Breguet numerals were produced in this particular series. - 3rd generation: identical to the 2nd generation, but with an almost flat screw back. Very few examples of this series were produced with a black dial - and only one with a black dial and Breguet numerals is known to date. - 4th generation: practically flat screw back, synthetic beige enamel dial, applied luminescent indexes which are inlaid in the enamel surface; the enamel is flared around the holes holding the central hands and the subsidiary seconds hand. It is unfortunate that many of the remaining 2526 models have suffered some cracking of their dials over time, which obviously diminishes their value.

Perfect examples in immaculate condition such as this one are in great demand and much sought-after by discerning collectors all over the world.

百達翡麗 日內瓦 – 極罕見的日內瓦復古自動腕錶，搭配琺瑯錶盤

50720 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
45.000 - 55.000 EUR 49.600 - 60.600 USD 387.000 - 473.000 HKD





**69** Moritz Grossmann, Glashütte in Sachsen, Case No. 5306, 57 mm, 169 g, circa 1880



**A remarkable, heavy Glashuette pocket chronometer with pivoted detent escapement**

**Case:** 18k gold, engine-turned. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** 2/3 plate movement, gold screw compensation balance, blued helical balance spring.

For this remarkable pocket chronometer - which is in excellent condition - **Moritz Grossmann** used a pivoted detent escapement after a patent by **Matthias Petersen**, a chronometer maker of Altona who registered a patent for a detached escapement with locking cylinder in 1875. Petersen had approached Grossmann for support with his design as early as 1871. Grossmann later fitted some pocket watches and marine chronometers with this improved, reliable escapement. A modified lever cylinder which allowed for an easier production method later resulted in type II of Grossmann's escapement. Both designs are commonly known as "German chronometer escapement".

**Carl Moritz Grossmann** was born in Dresden on March 27, 1826; his father was a sorter at the Royal Court Post Office. Moritz grew up in modest circumstances, but his teachers at school soon realised that he was an exceptionally gifted pupil and he received a free place at the "Technische Bildungsanstalt" (which was later to become Dresden's Technical University). This enabled him to study for two years - just like Ferdinand Adolph Lange some years before him. In 1842 Grossmann began his apprenticeship with the watchmaker Gottfried Friedrich Kume (sen.) in Dresden and was allowed to end his apprenticeship early because of his unusual talent. He also learnt English, French and Italian; at the same time Grossmann became friends with the watchmaker Lange who was 11 years older. Both men were ambitious and meticulous workers, keen to learn and to build watches. His travels took Moritz Grossmann to Altona in 1847 where he worked with chronometer maker Moritz Krille; afterwards he went to stay with watchmaker to the Munich court Josef Bierganz. He went on to the La Chaux-de-Fonds, the Swiss stronghold of the watchmaking industry; from there he traveled to England, France, Denmark and Sweden, always on the lookout for opportunities to learn and further his knowledge and abilities in watchmaking.

He only returned to Dresden for a short while in 1854 before moving to Glashuette, about 30 km from Dresden. In Glashuette Grossmann invented the „Glashuetter Drehstuhl“, a small watchmaker's lathe. He began devoting himself to the construction of lever escapements and tried to perfect the pivoted detent escapement. He also built precision tools, movement models, fine pocket watches and marine chronometers. Grossmann mastered this multitude of tasks with a team of highly qualified colleagues; he was able to win the two expert watchmakers Ludwig Strasser and Carl Maucksch for his workshop. This allowed Grossmann not only to build his own watches but also pass his knowledge on to others. Grossmann gave lectures, wrote articles for national and international horological magazines and translated technical books such as Claudius Saunier's textbook on watchmaking „Lehrbuch der Uhrmacherei“, which consisted of several volumes. In 1866 Grossmann was the first German to win a competition at the British Horological Institute in London with his paper "On the detached lever". Moritz Grossmann was also very socially and politically active; he founded the voluntary fire brigade of the sports club in Glashuette, the military club and supported the building of the railway link to the Mueglitz valley. After his wife died in 1871, he remarried and the couple had three children. In 1876 Grossmann became a member of the state parliament of Saxony. He initiated and created the concept for the German Watchmaking School in Glashuette; he founded the school in 1878 and served as its first chairman of the board and taught maths and languages at the school. Moritz Grossman died after a stroke on January 23, 1885 in Leipzig, shortly after holding a lecture on the introduction of Universal Time. Just like his friend Lange he was only 60 years old when he died. After Grossmann's sudden death his factory in Glashuette was dissolved. Sincere thanks are given to the Grossmann Uhren GmbH for the text and the information provided.

Moritz Grossmann 格拉蘇蒂，德國Sachsen邦 - 獨特非凡，厚實的格拉蘇蒂懷錶時計，附振盪衝擊式天文台擒縱

49034 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
30.000 - 50.000 EUR  
33.000 - 55.100 USD  
258.000 - 430.000 HKD





**70\*** Omega "Seamaster 300 Automatic", Movement No. 16460793, Ref. CK2913, Cal. 501, 39 mm, circa 1959



**A diver's important vintage automatic wristwatch - reference CK2913, first execution - with flawless Bakelite bezel, anti-clockwise bezel graduation, short radium arrow-hand and original flex steel bracelet. The watch was originally delivered to Sweden and comes with original box and Omega extract of the archives**

**Case:** steel, screw back with Seamaster logo and engraving "CERTIFIED HIGH PRESSURE WATERPROOF SEAMASTER", bidirectional rotating steel bezel with radium lume dot at 12 o'clock and Bakelite insert with anti-clockwise 60 minutes division, Hesalite crystal, flexible "Omega" steel bracelet with deployant clasp, dated 2/59, bracelet length 130 mm, total length 190 mm. **Dial:** matt black, luminous triangular indexes and luminous Arabic numerals.

The Seamaster 300 was developed for professional as well as civilian divers; reference CK 2913 was one of three special models Omega introduced in the late 1950s. The other two were the Speedmaster and the Railmaster. The Seamaster 300 reference CK 2913 was launched on the market in 1957; it is still regarded as the model with the longest production run of all the Omega range.

There are eight versions of the CK 2913, starting with 2913-1 up to reference 2913-8. From 1960 on it was replaced by reference CK14.755 replaced, followed by reference ST165.014 in 1962.

As this watch shows, the first execution until 1959 featured a slim Bakelite bezel with anti-clockwise calibration. Experience had shown that it was vital for the

divers to know how much time they were spending underwater. For exact reading of the time, radium hands were used, with a wide arrow hand for the hours and a slimmer dauphine hand against a matte black dial with luminous Arabic numerals and isosceles triangles at 3, 6, 9 and 12 o'clock as well as acute triangles at the five-minute markers. Automatic calibre 501 ensured the reliable running of the watch; it was replaced by calibre 552 (reference CK14.755) in 1960. Source: Marco Richon "Omega", Biel 2007, p. 323ff.

The overall condition of this Omega Seamaster 300 is outstanding. The Bakelite bezel is immaculate, the radium lume dot still present. The inscription "CERTIFIED HIGH PRESSURE WATERPROOF SEAMASTER" on the caseback is deeply engraved; the steel case has some slight, age appropriate surface scratches. The matte black dial is in pristine condition; the luminous mass of the indexes and the hands has acquired a charming hue from age and lends the watch its unique, appealing look.

歐米茄 "Seamaster 300 Automatic" - 意義深遠的復古潛水自動腕錶，參考號 CK2913 的第一代，完美無瑕人造樹膠錶圈，逆跳數字旋轉錶圈，螢光闊箭指針及原廠精剛錶帶，曾送交到瑞典託售，附原盒及歐米茄後補證書

49064 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

85.000 - 120.000 EUR 93.600 - 132.000 USD 731.000 - 1.032.000 HKD





**71** A. Lange & Söhne Glashütte B/Dresden, Movement No. 27421, Case No. 27421, 52 mm, 118 g, circa 1889



A unique Glashütte pocket watch with chronograph and date – manufactured in quality 1A – sold on 1889/03/29 to Dürstein & Co in Dresden for 550 Marks – with Lange extract from the archives  
**Case:** 18k pink gold, engraved noble family crest. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** 3/4 plate movement, gold screw compensation balance.

According to Reinhard Reichel, manager of the foundation Watch and Clock Museum in Glashütte, this watch is a rare collector's object. It is the only watch made by Lange with this set of functions that was sold as a finished timepiece. Only four watches with this combination of complications with chronograph and date were ever sold; the first three were delivered to the Charles William Schumann company in New York.

Moreover, the watch is in perfect condition. The back is decorated with an elaborately engraved emblem with a coronet of rank used by the lower nobility; the lion holding a carrot also points to landed gentry.

朗格，格拉蘇蒂 B/Dresden 德國 – 獨一無二的格拉蘇蒂懷錶，附碼錶及日期，完工品管 1A，於1889年3月29日由德國Dresden的Dürstein & Co公司以550馬克購得，附朗格後補證書

49055 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

40.000 - 60.000 EUR 44.000 - 66.000 USD 344.000 - 516.000 HKD





A. LANGE  
& SÖHNE

GLASHÜTTE  
B/DRESDEN

72 Augsburg, Height 430 mm, circa 1610



An important Renaissance figure clock of museum quality, with rolling eyes, two automatons and quarter hour/hour strike "The dromedary"

**Case:** copper, firegilt, silver, chased and engraved, ebonized oak wood.

**Dial:** silver, inlaid Roman numerals, florally engraved centre, blued steel hands.

**Movm.:** octagonal brass full plate movement, gut/fusee for going train, barrel for striking train, iron baluster movement pillars, striking on 2 bells with 2 engraved hammers, locking plate with internal teeth and 2 control dials for quarter hour strike and automaton, brass and iron train, verge escapement, iron ring balance.

The dromedary rises from a high, octagonal base of ebonized wood with eight wooden bun feet. The proud animal wears a magnificent saddle pad and harness lavishly embellished with arabesque decoration and carries a rider on its back. The ground it stands on is made to look like a lush meadow with snails, amphibians and toads and has been mounted on top of the wooden base. The side panels of the large moulded base are abundantly decorated with silver fittings. The rider on the back of the dromedary seems to be of African origin and is dressed in the garb of a Roman general; he holds the reins in his left hand and carries a riding crop in his right. Both figures are automatons and move in different ways: The dromedary rolls its eyes to the beat of the balance, and the rider moves his arm with the riding crop up and down on the strike of the hour.

The silver dial with inlaid Roman hours is embedded in the meadow; the central area is decorated with flowers which were, most likely, originally inlaid with enamel. The dial is framed by a firegilt bezel; the quarter hour periods are shown in Roman numerals, the five-minute divisions in Arabic numerals. The time is displayed by blued steel hands.

The movement is mounted between two brass plates and sits in the wooden base. It is driven by a gut/fusee system and a barrel, where the verge movement with rim foliot is coupled to the eyes of the animal. The striking mechanism first strikes the quarter hour on the smaller bell and then the hour on the larger one; both are operated by a locking disc with internal teeth.

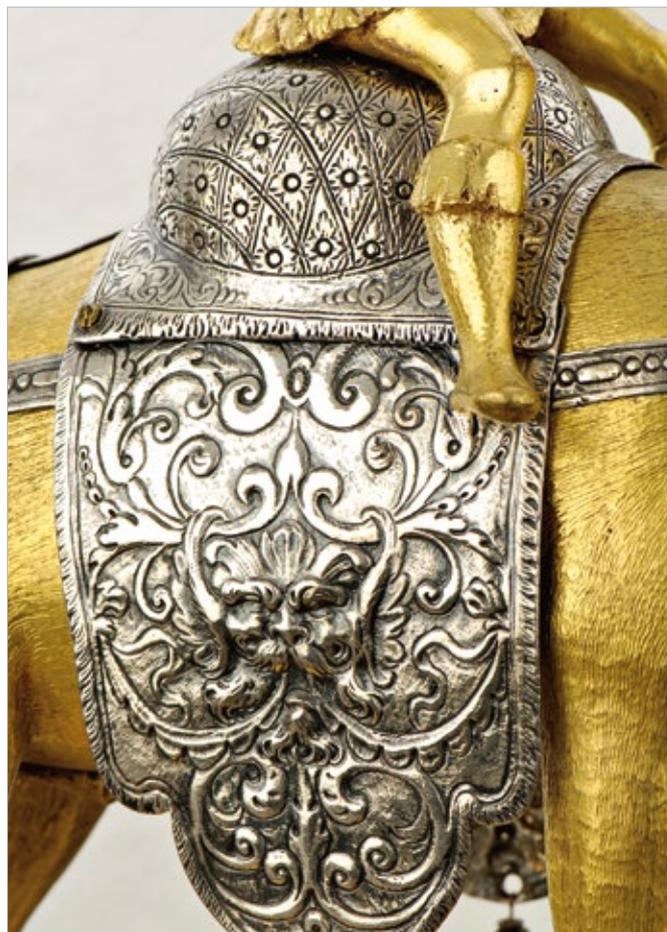
In the late Middle Ages, clockmaking was far enough advanced to produce the first automatons, fine objects that connected science to art. The most important automaton clocks were created between 1580 and 1630; most of them were made in Augsburg – together with Nuremberg, Augsburg was the most important German centre of the arts. Originally these masterpieces were created as collector's pieces for the cabinets of curiosities in noble palaces and houses of the very wealthy; they were also very popular diplomatic gifts. From the mid 16th century on, the Sultan of Constantinople regularly received automaton clocks as part of the annual tribute paid to maintain peace. Jesuit priests frequently presented the Chinese emperor with automaton clocks in the hope of bringing Christianity to China. Only very few automaton dromedaries from this time have survived and most of them reside in museums or important collections such as the Bavarian national museum in Munich.

Two other Renaissance dromedary clocks with automaton are illustrated in Klaus Maurice, "Die deutsche Räderuhr", Vol. 2, Munich 1976, illustrations 298 and 299; another from the collection Ritter Rudolf von Gutmann in Derek Roberts, "Mystery, Novelty and Fantasy Clocks", Atglen 1999, p. 37.

Augsburg 德國 – 意義深遠，博物館品質的文藝復興時期"駱駝"眼睛轉動雕像座鐘，附兩個活動雕飾及刻/整點報時機芯

49079 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

150.000 - 200.000 EUR 165.000 - 220.100 USD 1.290.000 - 1.720.000 HKD





**73** Rolex "Oyster Cosmograph Daytona", Movement No. 15417, Case No. 7081979, Ref. 6263, Cal. 727, 37 mm, circa 1981



**A highly attractive Rolex "cult" timekeeper "COSMOGRAPH DAYTONA Big Red" - with original certificate, original box, booklet, Rolex seal tag and chronometer certification**

**Case:** steel, screw back Ref. 6263, screwed "Triplock" winding crown, screwed chronograph pushers (MKII), black bezel with tachy scale, steel "Oyster" bracelet Ref. 62523H.18 with endlinks stamped 455B, clasp D12 (not original), bracelet length 155 mm, total length 195 mm. **Dial:** silvered.

The "Oyster Cosmograph Daytona" reference 6263 is a must for most collectors of Rolex timepieces - not only because the watch is a true cult icon but also because of its beautiful and appealing overall design. The combination of the silvered dial with the red Daytona logo, the black subsidiary dials and the attractive black acrylic bezel presents a thrilling contrast to the sportive yet elegant steel case.

The overall condition of this timepiece dating from 1981 is excellent; over the years the dial has acquired a fine, iridescent rose colour but - notwithstanding the new, charming hue - retains its fine lustre and lends the watch a new, unusual beauty.

**References 6263** (with acrylic bezel) and 6265 (with engraved steel bezel) are available in two versions: with white dial with black subsidiary dials and with black dial with white subsidiary dials. References 6263 and 6265 were introduced in 1970 to replace references 6262 and 6264 (without screw-down pushers) and featured the larger "Daytona" lettering in red from about 1974, hence the name "Big Red".

勞力士 "Oyster Cosmograph Daytona" - 高度引人注目的勞力士 "cult" 系列腕錶, "COSMOGRAPH DAYTONA Big Red", 附原廠證書, 原盒, 小冊子, 勞力士吊牌及天文台錶審核證書

49070 C: 2, 10 D: 2, 48 M: 2, 41, 51  
50.000 - 75.000 EUR 55.100 - 82.500 USD 430.000 - 645.000 HKD





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Ref. 6263

Ser.Nr.

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THE ROLEX WATCH COMPANY LTD.  
certifies this ROLEX Oyster Chronometer to be  
in perfect condition and guarantees the  
dependable functioning of this Chronometer  
for the period of one year as from date of  
purchase, damages resulting from ill treatment  
excepted. It has been entirely manufactured  
by Rolex Bienne and Geneva.

Name and address

## 74 Frères Rey & Cie. à Genève, 258 g, circa 1820



An important quarter repeating Geneva pocket watch with jumping centre seconds, calendar and equation of time

"Minutes du Soleil" - with original wooden box

**Case:** 18k rose gold, signed movement protection cap. **Dial:** enamel, rose gold minute and hour hand, rose gold sun hand for equation of time. **Movm.:** brass full plate movement, 2 hammers / 2 gongs, chain/fusee, open barrel for striking train, double wheel duplex escapement, temperature-compensating balance spring, large three-arm ring balance, balance stop device.

Movement, dial and case of this impressive timepiece are immaculate. The pocket watch features a rare and fascinating complication - the equation of time. Quite unusually, the equation is displayed by means of a revolving disc in the centre of the dial. The date window with month and date sits at 12 o'clock.

**Equation of time:** This complication turns the "Raederuhr" into a sun dial. The "Raederuhr" shows midday every 24 hours. The sun dial on the other hand shows midday when the sun is at its highest point. Due to the inclination of the Earth's axis and the ellipticity of its orbit the sun is not always at its highest point at the same time. A clock with equation shows the extent of this deviation.

This construction includes a perpetual calendar with a kidney-shaped cam plate, where the radius of the disc mirrors the daily difference between local apparent and local mean time. A lever "reads" the circumference of the disc and a toothed rack sitting on the same axis as the lever interacts with a moving gear wheel. In very basic systems, the axis of this wheel is a pointer or a disc which indicates the equation of time; in more complex mechanisms, the wheel is connected to a differential gear which controls an extra minute hand on the main dial. Calculation of the difference between local apparent and local mean time required the invention of the pendulum clock (in 1656 by Christiaan Huygens); it was first described in 1672 by English astronomer John Flamsteed. In 1705 Daniel Quare (1649 - 1720) started designing and building longcase equation clocks, first in England and later in France; the clocks either simultaneously displayed local

apparent and local mean time, showed the equation of time or could be switched between the two settings.

Source: [www.uhrenlexikon.de/begriff.php?begr=%C4quation&nr=1](http://www.uhrenlexikon.de/begriff.php?begr=%C4quation&nr=1), as of 10/03/2019.

The **brothers Rey** were descendants of a very renowned watch- and clockmaking family in Geneva, which already appears in the records in the early 18th century. The brothers established their business in the early years of the 19th century with a workshop in Saint Gervais; on October 1, 1821 they filed for bankruptcy.

Frères Rey & Cie. 日内瓦 - 意義深遠的日内瓦懷錶，附跳秒的中心秒針，二間，月曆及均時差 "Minutes du Soleil"，附木製原盒

50287 C: 2, 22 D: 2 M: 2, 41

16.000 - 25.000 EUR 17.600 - 27.600 USD 137.600 - 215.000 HKD





**75** Hausmann & Co. Roma, Napoli, Genova, Case  
No. 72763, 45 mm, circa 1925



**An impressive, large and early single button split seconds chronograph**

**Case:** 18k gold, push back, hinged movement protection cap. **Dial:** enamel, 30 min. counter, red spiral tachymeter scale.

**Hausmann & Co.** are a Roman jewellery business founded in 1794, with branches in the most prestigious shopping destinations of the eternal city: Via del Corso, Via dei Condotti and Via del Babuino. To this day top brands such as Jaeger-LeCoultre and Patek Philippe are sold with the company's signature.

**The lucky collector who takes this large pilot's watch home will be thrilled – this chronograph is not only a fine timepiece but also a witness to the early history of aviation.**

Hausmann & Co., 羅馬, 那不勒斯, 日內瓦 – 過目難忘的大錶徑飛行腕錶, 早期的單一錶鈕, 附追針計時碼錶

50719 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
30.000 - 40.000 EUR 33.000 - 44.000 USD 258.000 - 344.000 HKD





**76** Dominicé & Blondet à Genève, Case No. 29123,  
53 mm, 113 g, circa 1815



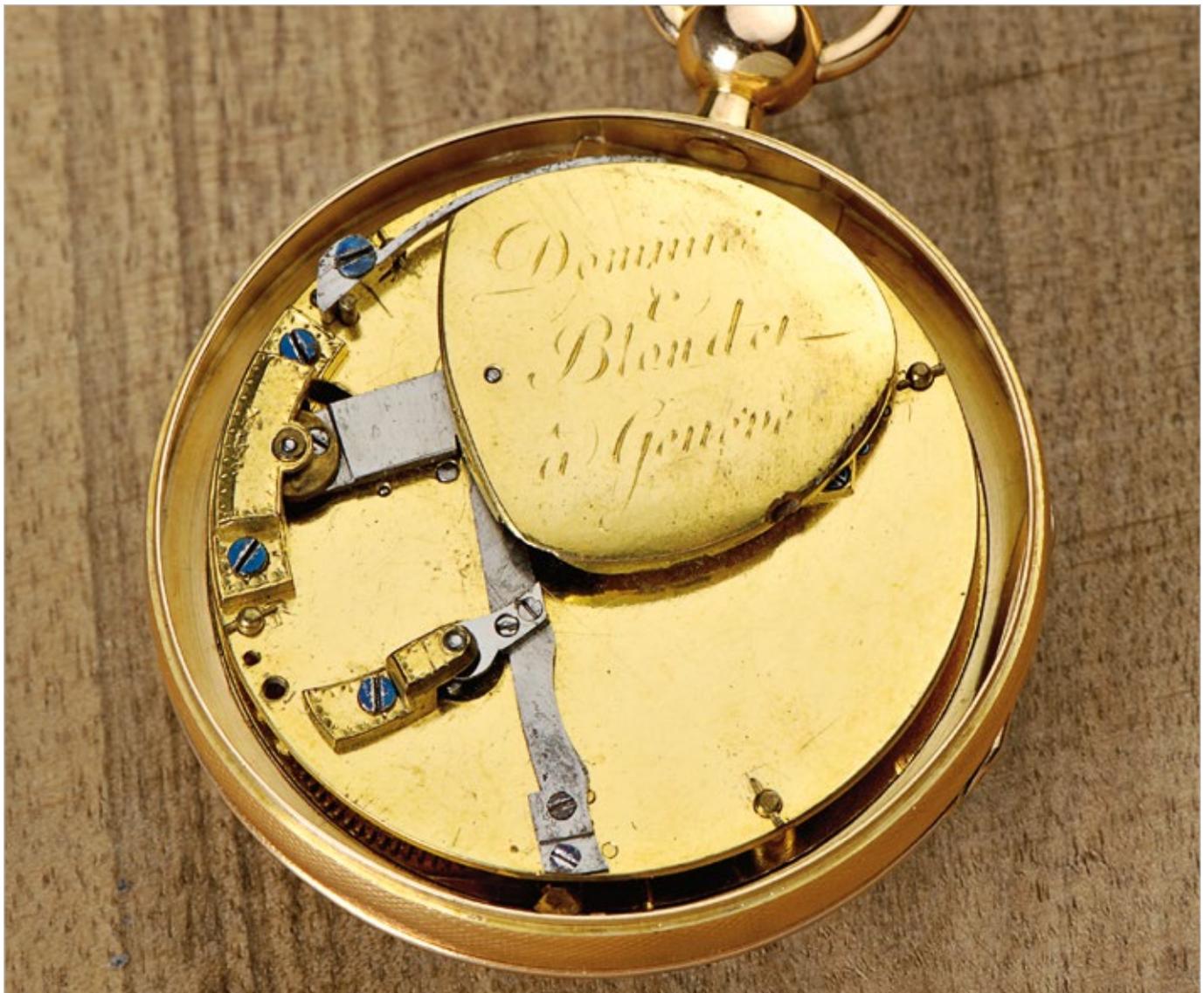
An extremely rare pocket watch with an early oscillating weight winding movement and virgule escapement, from the property of a German royal house

**Case:** 18k rose gold. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** full plate movement, three-arm brass balance.

**Dominicé & Blondet** were watch manufacturers in Geneva in the early 19th century.

Dominicé & Blondet 日內瓦 – 極罕見的懷錶，附早期振盪擺錘上弦及鐮勾式擒縱，曾為德國貴族的私人財產

50089 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
5.000 - 7.000 EUR 5.500 - 7.800 USD 43.000 - 60.200 HKD





**77\*** Omega "Speedmaster Professional", Movement No. 0001642, Ref. 2413, Cal. 861, 42 mm, circa 1970



**An important Omega PROTOTYPE with chronograph, 30-minute and 12-hour counters, subsidiary seconds, tachy scale and bidirectional rotating bezel with 60 minutes division**

**Case:** steel, screw back, anti-magnetic protection cap, folded "Omega" steel bracelet Ref. 1039 with deployant clasp dated 1/69, endlinks stamped 516, bracelet length 145 mm, total length 180 mm. **Dial:** black, silver tachy scale.

The statement made by the Omega museum on September 17, 2019 says: "Il s'agit bien d'un prototype Speedmaster avec lunette tournante mais malheureusement pas d'extrait possible car les archives ne répertorie pas les prototypes avec les mouvements commençant par '0000'" ("This is a SPEEDMASTER-PROTOTYPE with rotating bezel, but unfortunately a copy from the archives cannot be produced because prototypes with movement numbers starting with "000" are not listed in the records.").

There are several differences between this prototype and other Speedmaster Professionals – the silvery tachy scale sits on the dial and not on the bezel as is conventional practice. The bezel is bi-directional with 60-minute divisions. The otherwise blank caseback does not carry the usual Speedmaster Professional six-figure reference number but the four-figure number "2413" near the edge.

The authenticity of this prototype is certified and offers a unique chance to purchase a timepiece which, to the best of our knowledge, has never been offered on the market with a dial/bezel combination of this kind.

歐米茄 "Speedmaster Professional" – 意義深遠的歐米茄PROTOTYP原型腕錶，附碼錶、30分鐘及12小時小錶盤，小秒針、測速儀度標及60分鐘刻度的雙向旋轉錶圈

49095 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
32.000 - 40.000 EUR 35.200 - 44.000 USD 275.200 - 344.000 HKD





**78** Breguet Neveu & Cie, Paris, No. 255,  
140 x 130 x 140 mm, circa 1836



A fine small ship's chronometer with two barrels and regulator dial, the original ratchet key and transport box. Canceled from the books as "Profits & Pertes" on December 31, 1859, for the sum of 400 Francs. Case: mahogany. Dial: silvered. Movm.: brass movement, 62 mm, spring detent escapement according to Thomas Earnshaw, tripod adjusting device for the balance spring, chronometer compensation balance with gold and platinum screws, freesprung blued helical balance spring.

This ship's chronometer in a small, excellently preserved mahogany case is fitted with two independent barrels – a handsome little gem that has been masterfully designed and executed in Breguet's typical virtuosity. Just like the "full-size" chronometers, there are exquisite details such as the tripod adjusting device for the balance spring. The escapement section has not been arranged as a separate module that can be removed for servicing (where the gear train would be locked automatically) but the smaller design also ensures easy handling: A small lever locks the escapement wheel at the turn of a screw and the balance can be removed safely.

Interested parties can read what the famous Alfred Helwig wrote some decades later to describe what may happen otherwise: "In that case the gear wheel is suddenly released and whizzes away... If the mainspring then suddenly drops back on its rest screw, a kind of explosion occurs, because the gear wheel keeps gaining weight and cannot just be stopped by the endstones. Whoever experiences such a calamity will feel the horror in every inch of their being..."

This ship's chronometer, however, is of course in excellent condition with regards to movement, dial and case; it is only the transport box that shows some marks of having been attached in the chronometer cabinet on board.

寶璣 巴黎 – 精緻小巧的航海時計，附兩個發條盒及標準時計面盤，附原廠鑰匙及方便攜帶的木製盒，於1859年12月31日以"Profits & Pertes"為名，標價400法郎銷售一空

49077 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

40.000 - 50.000 EUR 44.000 - 55.100 USD 344.000 - 430.000 HKD





**79** International Watch Co., Schaffhausen, "IWC"  
Probus-Scafusia, Case No. 44288, 56 mm, 135 g,  
circa 1889

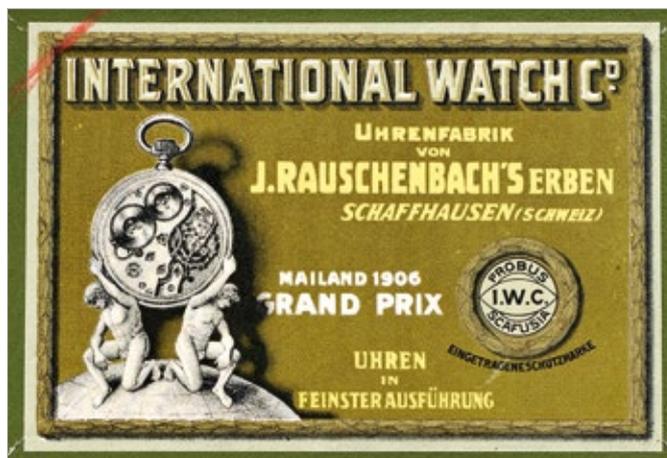


A Schaffhausen minute repeating hunting case pocket watch in practically new condition with chronograph and 30 min. counter  
Case: 14k gold. Dial: enamel. Movm.: bridge movement, 2 hammers / 2 gongs, gold screw compensation balance.

Early complicated pocket watches made by IWC Schaffhausen hardly ever come on the market because they were produced in very small numbers only. This watch has just received a full revision and is in practically new condition – a rare treasure for any collector! An almost identical timepiece was sold in one of our auctions 15 years ago.

萬國錶IWC，沙夫豪森，"IWC"Probus-Scafusia – 保存如新的沙夫豪森獵式懷錶，附三問，碼錶及30分鐘小錶盤

49074 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
11.000 - 20.000 EUR 12.200 - 22.000 USD 94.600 - 172.000 HKD





**80** A. Lange & Söhne, Glashütte i/SA, "ZEITWERK MINUTE REPEATER", Movement No. 121523, Case No. 224364, Ref. 147.025F, Cal. L043.5, 44,2 mm, circa 2016



A heavy and extremely rare Glashuette wristwatch in mint condition, with digital time indication by a jumping numerals display for hours and minutes and decimal minute repeater. This watch was given a general overhaul by A. Lange & Söhne in Glashuette in March 2019. With original box, Lange-booklet, Lange-guarantee seal dated March 29, 2016, operating instructions, loupe and cleaning cloth

**Case:** platinum, sapphire glass screwed on back, pusher for activating the minute repeater, platinum Lange deployant clasp. **Dial:** solid silver, rhodié, 2 hammers / 2 gongs, power reserve indicator.

The **ZEITWERK MINUTE REPEATER** was introduced in 2015 and is the world's first mechanical wristwatch with a jumping numerals display and decimal minute repeater. As soon as the repeating mechanism is activated with the pusher at 10 o'clock, the gong hammer on the left strikes the hours, the one on the right the single minutes. For the double-tone ten-minute intervals, both hammers strike the gongs slightly offset in time. The two hammers made of black-polished steel are positioned on both sides of the subsidiary seconds dial. The gongs are arranged along the black-rhodiumed German silver time bridge. The jumping numerals mechanism always delivers a precise reading of time because the discs advance instantaneously rather than in the creep mode. It consists of two minute discs and a large hour ring that occupies the entire diameter of the movement. All numerals are identical in size and arranged for natural left-to-right reading. The constant-force escapement assures the steady flow of power to the balance and, every 60 seconds, the precise switching of the numerals. Until today this ZEITWERK MINUTE REPEATER has only been presented in this version and has only been built in very small quantities. Source: [www.alange-soehne.com](http://www.alange-soehne.com)

朗格 格拉蘇蒂 i/SA, "ZEITWERK MINUTENREPETITION" – 厚實, 極罕見的格拉蘇蒂全新腕錶, 搭配跳時、跳分時間顯示錶盤, 十進制三問報時裝置, 此錶於2019年3月送回格拉蘇蒂的朗格公司全面維修, 附原盒, 此錶的朗格書籍, 2016年3月29日的朗格保固卡, 操作說明書, 放大鏡及拭鏡布

49042 C: 1 D: 1 M: 1, 41

300.000 - 350.000 EUR 330.000 - 385.100 USD 2.580.000 - 3.010.000 HKD





**8I** Attributed to John Rich, London/Geneva, Case No. 8319, 57 mm, 118 g, circa 1810



An important and unique, Empire-style gold and enamel pocket watch of museum quality, produced for the Chinese market; set with split pearls and decorated with a multi-colour gold automaton scene of a cooperage with an exquisite miniature enamel painting of a river landscape in the background. The typical design of the movement and the English designations on the central lid indicate that this automaton was made by John Rich – with original gold enamel key and case, presumably from the time of the Collection Gustave Loup

**Case:** 20k gold, the back cover with translucent cobalt blue enamelling over an engine-turned ground, the bezels on the front and back side set with half-pearls, pin at 6 o'clock for for activating the automaton, firegilt middle lid. **Dial:** four colour gold automaton scene and polychrome enamelled landscape; peripheral enamel hour dial with hand-painted Arabic numerals, framed by a translucent red so-called "pourpre de cassis" enamel border and a floral champlevé outer rim.

**Movm.:** bridge movement, keywind, firegilt, engraved, 2 florally engraved barrels, cylinder escapement, three-arm brass balance.

The cooperage is depicted in multi-colour gold against the enamel painting in the background. The motif shows a man working the hoops on the left, the cooper planing the staves in the centre and a barrel being toasted on the right. When the automaton is activated, the workers start their tasks and the dolphin fountain far on the right spouts water.

Around 1780, highly skilled craftsmen in Geneva began producing automatons for the Eastern market. From 1780 to 1850, a great variety of these masterpieces of engineering and artistic skills were created by the most renowned watchmakers such as John Rich in England. The remarkable work of the enamel artists in Geneva as well as the long-standing commercial relationship between Geneva and the Eastern market must have been one of the reasons that convinced John Rich, the famous London maker of timepieces and automatons, to establish a branch in Geneva together with his temporary partner Decombaz. The automaton in this timepiece possesses the magnificent and daunting level of artistic skill and craftsmanship that is impossible to emulate today.



#### The gold work:

The different hues of gold of the figures were achieved by cutting individual, wafer-thin gold platelets and then welding them together and engraving them. Afterwards the figures were fixed upon silver base plates. The split pearls on the bezels are set in gold and held by four prongs.

#### The enamel work:

The base plate of the enamel miniature is made of gold and framed by a white enamel border with engraved Champlevé ornamentation. The subtle nuances of the miniature painting had to be applied in a step by step process, where the colours with a higher melting point are fired first at 700 to 800 degrees. At the end of the process a clear layer is burned onto the surface. In addition to the fine colouring work it is this clear layer that is a particular quality attribute of this "golden era" of enamel art in Geneva between 1780 and 1840.

#### The guilloché work:

This extremely sophisticated and lavish guilloché pattern was carried out with a geometric lathe, which was operated manually and had to be set up anew for each individual pattern.

#### Provenance:

This timepiece is illustrated in Alfred Chapuis' book "Le Monde des Automates"; Chapuis attributes it to the Collection Gustave Loup.

**Gustave Loup** (1876-1961) lived and worked in China for many years and after 1900 he was able to acquire a number of timepieces from various sources, among them the imperial collection in the summer palace in Jehol, which is Chengde today. In his time, Loup owned by far the largest and most valuable collection of timepieces that were produced for the Chinese market.

**Edgar Mannheimer** (1925-1993) was a fascinating and charismatic personality – the proprietor of the company "Uto Auktionen" was the most important retailer of timepieces of his time. He was in contact with all major collectors, such as the owners of some of the objects from the former Loup collection – this is why in the 1970s timepieces of this provenance regularly appeared at Uto auctions in Zurich. **This automaton, which is of such particular, outstanding provenance has not been on the market for over 40 years!**

**John Rich** was certainly a fascinating man. Some of his artworks are the most complicated automata such as the so-called "The Magician Box", or the "Sandoz Scent Bottle". Alfred Chapuis and Edmond Droz, both authorities on automata, have described the Magician as "the most remarkable snuffbox known to the authors". Some boxes that have been examined or restored are signed "John Rich, London" or "John Rich, London & Genève", whereas some others which are mechanically identical bear no signature at all.

Source: Osvaldo Patrizzi "Dictionnaire des Horlogers Genevois", Geneva 1998, p. 342.

Literature:

- Alfred Chapuis and Edward Gelis, "Le Monde des automates", Vol. II, 1928, p. 54, Ill. 334

- "Exposition Gustave Loup", Musée d'art et d'histoire de Genève, 1914

- Ian White "The Majesty of the Chinese Market Watch", AHS, 2019

據考為John Rich的作品，倫敦/日內瓦 – 博物館品質，意義深遠的單一指針鑲半珍珠黃金琺瑯懷錶，帝國風格，針對中國市場，錶殼由4種活動雕飾的"木桶製作工廠"，以及細膩的多色黃金迷你琺瑯畫飾"河邊村莊"的精緻組合。此種經典的製作工廠雕飾及錶內殼的英文標示，應該就是John Rich的創作，附原廠黃金琺瑯鑰匙及錶盒，來自古斯塔夫·盧普（1876-1961）的珍貴收藏品，他是當代在中國極有權威的收藏家

49073 C: 2 D: 2, 16 M: 2, 41

55.000 - 75.000 EUR 60.600 - 82.500 USD 473.000 - 645.000 HKD





**82** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual Date Sea-Dweller 2000ft=610m Superlative Chronometer officially certified" / Tiffany & Co., Case No. 8040782, Ref. 1665, Cal. 1570, 40 mm, circa 1983



An automatic diver's wristwatch with date and the extremely rare, original "Tiffany dial". The watch was fully revised at Rolex in Geneva in April 2019 and comes with a service guarantee by Rolex Geneva dated April 8, 2019 as well as a booklet

**Case:** steel, screw back with engraving "Rolex Patent Gas Escape Valve Oyster", helium valve, bidirectional rotating black bezel, screwed "Triplock" winding crown, steel "Oyster" bracelet Ref. 93150 with endlinks stamped 585 (later original), Oysterlock folding clasp G and extension link, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 190 mm. **Dial:** black (tritium), silver date wheel with open 6 and 9, luminous Mercedes hands (tritium).

In addition to Rolex watches with "exotic" or "tropical dials", the "Tiffany dials" are another, highly coveted model variation. They often fetch remarkable prices at auctions, because to the avid Rolex collectors the Tiffany dials represent a long gone era in the history of the brand. While co-branding was rather common in the 1960s, it would be unthinkable today due to the strict quality control Rolex maintains. These dials were regular model-specific dials imprinted with the "Tiffany & Co." name. Lettering, colours and spacing often varied, making this type of dial a particular favourite among counterfeiters. This, however, makes those Tiffany dials with a certificate of authentication such as this one particularly rare – treasures that have the hearts of true Rolex aficionados beating faster!

The Sea-Dweller **reference 1665** was introduced in the late 1960s; Rolex developed this model in collaboration with the French deep sea exploration company COMEX (Compagnie Maritime d'Expertises). The standard Submariner 5513 was the first watch to be fitted with Rolex's new invention, the gas escape valve. Later came the first Sea-Dweller, Ref. 1665. Its first generation was inscribed "Sea-Dweller, Submariner 2000" in red. The second Sea-Dweller generation of Ref. 1665 from the mid 1970s was simply signed "Sea-Dweller" in white; all were rated to 2000ft/610m. Ref. 1665 was replaced in 1980 by the Ref. 16660 with quick-set date, sapphire crystal and improved "double gas-escape valve", which was rated to 4000ft/1220m. This reference was finally superseded in the mid 1990s by the Ref. 16600 with calibre 3135 "fast-beat" move.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual Date Sea-Dweller 2000ft=610m Superlative Chronometer officially certified" / 第凡內公司 – 潛水自動腕錶，附日期及極罕見的原版第凡內錶盤，此錶於2019年4月送回日內瓦勞力士公司全面維修，附2019年4月8日日內瓦勞力士公司開立的證明及小冊子

49090 C: 2, 26 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
45.000 - 60.000 EUR 49.600 - 66.000 USD 387.000 - 516.000 HKD









**84** Rolex "Chronograph", Case No. 1422515,  
Ref. 6238, Cal. 72B VJ, 36 mm, circa 1966



An attractive vintage wristband chronograph with tachy scale, 30 min. and 12h counter - so called "PRE-DAYTONA", produced for the American market

**Case:** 14k gold, screw back Ref. 6238, screwed "Twinlock" winding crown, non-screwed down chronograph pushers, 18k gold "Rolex" buckle. **Dial:** silvered, luminous indexes, luminous baton hands and small golden needle pointer.

The Rolex **reference 6238** has always been an underestimated watch, even though it had the privilege of being seen on the wrist of James Bond in "On Her Majesty's Secret Service". Rolex produced a total of circa 3,600 examples of reference 6238 until the 1960s - compared to today's models of similar importance, this is a relatively small number. Most of these timepieces have a steel case with **only a few gold examples**, which were produced in 14k gold for the American market or 18K gold for the European market. Most collectors call this reference the "Pre-Daytona", the forerunner of the Daytona.

The watch marks the beginning of a new, modern style in the early 1960s and a new look for the brand that should continue almost unaltered through the next 30 years. The dial illustrates this development very clearly - the three-colour style of the previous models (reference 6034 and 6234) is gone and replaced by a standard finish in silver or black. The tachy scale sits directly on the edge of the dial, one step before removing it from the dial completely and placing it on the outer bezel - which was the genesis of the Daytona.

Extensively described and illustrated in "Rolex Chronographen - Faszination durch Präzision", Paolo Gobbi, Edition Callwey Verlag, p. 290

勞力士"Chronograph", 迷人風采的復古碼錶腕錶，附測速儀度標，30分鐘及12小時小錶盤，稱之為"PRE-DAYTONA"，針對美國市場

50721 C: 2 D: 2, 33 M: 2, 41  
67.000 - 90.000 EUR 73.700 - 99.100 USD 576.200 - 774.000 HKD







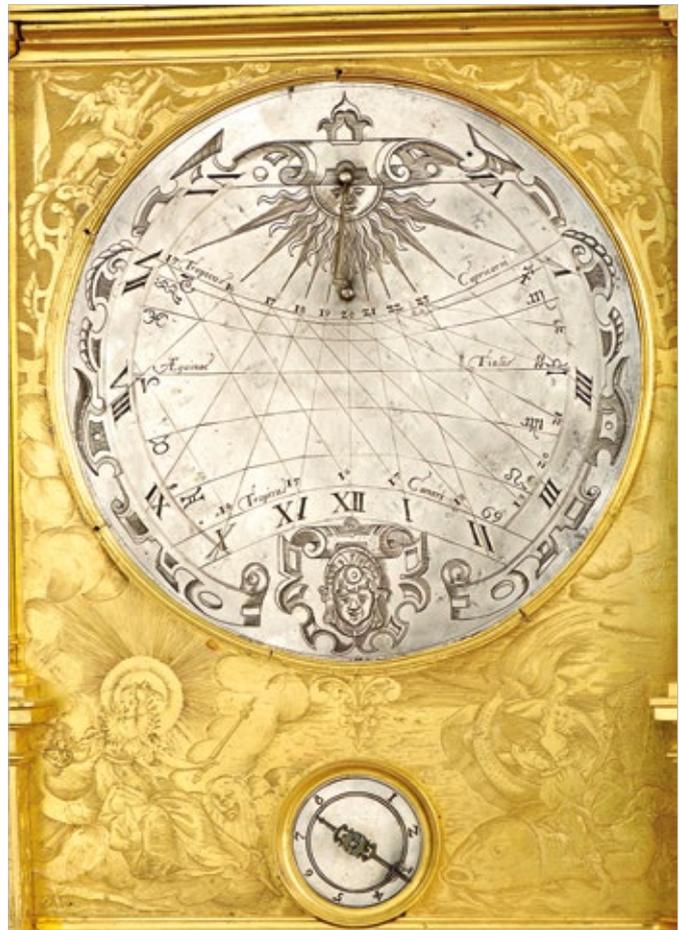
**A Bohemian table clock of museum-like quality with quarter hour strike, crossbeat escapement and remontoir in the manner of Jost Burgi - Unique Masterpiece**

**Case:** The gilt-brass case has four panels flanked by cast and turned pillars on integral plinths and is engraved with masks and scrolls. The left panel of the case has a glazed aperture and is engraved with putti, scroll borders and a cherub leaning on an hourglass within a cartouche above a silver quarter-hour dial. The right panel also has a glazed aperture and is engraved with scroll borders, putti and a cherub blowing bubbles within a cartouche, above a silver hourstrike dial; the whole is raised on a moulded base with winged-claw feet and surmounted by an architectural cresting with turned finials within a baluster gallery rail.

**Dial:** The front panel is bordered with shaped glazed apertures to view the crossbeat escapement action, there is a remontoir state of wind disk with fine blued steel pointer to the left. The whole is finely engraved with architectural scrolls, two putti holding aloft swags, a putto with a scythe and a putto with an oar. In the middle is a plain hammered-silver dial with an engraved chapter ring I-XII twice and half-hour star markings, the outer gilt brass ring engraved with the four quarters I-III and five-minute divisions with Arabic numerals. The blued-steel hour and minute hands have counter-balance tails. The upper portion of the back panel is engraved with similar decoration and centred by a silver dial, finely engraved with a direct south-facing vertical sundial for an approximate latitude of 50° (Prague). The architectural scroll border is centred at the base with a mask within a cartouche and above with the sun, the furniture consisting of hour lines VI-VI anticlockwise, lines of declination, signs of the Zodiac and Bohemian hour lines, with an engraved and hinged gnomon, a silver dial below engraved with concentric rings and Arabic numerals 1-8 regulation of time, flanked by engraved allegorical figures of the sun seated on a lion and the moon on a dolphin.

**Movm.:** The posted frame has steel corner posts and four gilt-brass plates supporting the barrel and going train. A gut line is attached to a pulley running over a further pulley, mounted on the back corner post, to the large spring barrel. The setting up is realised by an intermediate winding wheel mounted on an arbor wound through the front dial plate. A second line runs from the maintaining pulley to one of two fixed pulleys on an extended arbor carrying the state of remontoir wind disc. The second pulley has a line running to a grooved lever activated by the quarter striking thus effecting the remontoir rewind; the 21.5 cm diameter steel escape wheel with 6 crossings and 180 finely cut teeth is driven by a short steel train of two pinions and wheels mounted between a large bridge and the front plate. The motion work has a quarter star wheel mounted on the front plate; the cross-beat foliots geared together and pivoted between the front plate and a further scalloped plate mounted with a depthing carriage for the escapement, fine adjustment by means of a cam and spring. The front plate has two arched inspection apertures, whilst the cross-beat levers have adjustable crisply cast, chased and gilded winged-cherub heads. The quarter and hour striking trains are latched to the base, both trains with chain fusees, barrels with pinned caps, outside ratchet wheels, steel wheels and pinions of a particularly fine tooth form and front winding through a pierced copper dust cover. The quarter-striking countwheel carries four sets of three pins engaging a scalloped lever thus rewinding the remontoir spring. There is additional gearing showing the last quarter struck on the left-side dial, a pivoted lever releasing the hour striking train with similar gearing to show the last hour struck on the right-side dial. Duration 2 days.

There are four similar clocks known; two in Kassel, one in Dresden and one in Copenhagen. Clocks are one of the most important inventions of the Renaissance period. This clock is one of the rarest examples of Germanic clockmaking to appear on the market for many years. And although unsigned utilises two of the inventions of Jost Burgi (1552-1632), namely the cross beat escapement and the remontoire, both of which contributed to the development of accurate timekeeping. In 1604 Burgi was appointed Imperial Clockmaker to Emperor Rudolph II in Prague and was foremost among the clock and globe makers of the time. He was known to have made a number of experimental docks with similar movements, all of which were unsigned, see H. Alan Lloyd Same Outstanding Clocks Over Seven Hundred Years 1250-1950, chapter VIII page 61 and plates 66 to 72. The small number of cross beat clocks that exist are mostly contained in unadorned cases, suggesting they were made for practical astronomical calculations. By contrast, this clock is housed in a highly finished case and can be assumed to have been commissioned for a noble client. A clear indication that the clock was made for use in Prague is shown by the superbly engraved direct south facing sundial on the back of the clock designed for that latitude.



**Literature**

- H. Alan Lloyd, "Some outstanding clocks over seven hundred years 1250-1950", p. 64, plate 65-72.
- Klaus Maurice, "Die Deutsche Räderuhr", vol. II, p. 81, plate 635 - 637.
- Klaus Maurice, "The Clockwork Universe", p. 76, 220-221. 226-227.
- A. E. Seemann, "Kostbare Instrumente und Uhren", p. 124-125.

Bohmen 波希米亞 - 博物館收藏價值的懷錶，附一刻鐘報時，十字敲擊擒縱及恆定動力上弦裝置，由Jost Bürgi設計 - 專業作品 -

49080 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
220.000 - 300.000 EUR 242.100 - 330.000 USD 1.892.000 - 2.580.000 HKD





**86** Tag Heuer, Swiss, "Mikrotimer Flying 1000 Chronograph", Movement No. 00630305, Limited Edition 02/11, Ref. CAR5A10.FT6034, 45 mm, circa 2014



An extremely rare, automatic precision wristwatch in practically new condition, with 1/1000 chronograph – C.O.S.C CHRONOMETER – produced in a small series of only 11 pieces; this watch is No. 2, sold on March 13th, 2014. With original box, operating instructions, guarantee card and C.O.S.C. card

**Case:** titanium carbide coated steel, glazed screw back, caoutchouc strap with titanium deployant clasp. **Dial:** black, centre with "fausses côtes" decoration.

Only 11 examples of the **Tag Heuer Mikrotimer Flying 1000** were ever made. The model was introduced in 2011 and was the first wristwatch to measure to 1/1000 of a second. The mechanism operates with twin barrels, each with its own gear train to power two separate movements. One movement displays the time, the other drives the chronograph function with 3.6 million beats per hour. Due to its high frequency, the chronograph only has a power reserve of 150 seconds, while the time indication has a 42 hour power reserve. The 1/1000 seconds measurement is indicated by the yellow central second hand,

which revolves around the dial 10 times per second; the white central second hand displays the seconds in steps of five seconds. The small subsidiary dial at 6 o'clock shows the tenths of seconds.

The Mikrotimer Flying 1000 model boasts not only remarkable technological features but also satisfies the wearer with the sportive appeal of its design – this would be a fabulous timepiece even without the extraordinary technical gadgets involved.

豪雅錶 "Mikrotimer Flying 1000 Chronograph" – 極罕見，保存如新的精密自動腕錶，附1/1000碼錶 - 瑞士官方天文台錶 -，一共為11只迷你限量款，此錶是第2號，成交於2014年3月13日，附原盒，操作說明書，保證卡及瑞士官方天文台錶檢定局證書

49051 C: 1 D: 1 M: 1, 41

90.000 - 120.000 EUR 99.100 - 132.000 USD 774.000 - 1.032.000 HKD





**87** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual GMT-Master Superlative Chronometer officially certified", Movement No. O 786296, Case No. 7023263, Ref. 16750, Cal. 3075, 40 mm, circa 1981



An automatic wristwatch with "Pepsi" bezel, 24h indicator, centre seconds and date, sold on August 30th, 1983 - "Full Set" with original box, operating instructions and original punched certificate. This is one of the earliest GMT masters, reference 16750

**Case:** steel, screw back Ref. 16750, turnable bezel with 24h indicator, screwed "Twinlock" winding crown, large steel "jubilee" bracelet Ref. 62510H with endlinks stamped 555, clasp B, bracelet length 155 mm, total length 195 mm. **Dial:** matte black, luminous Mercedes hands.

A rare "full set" with a lovely, patinated dial and charmingly aged, cognac-coloured luminous indexes.

The Rolex GMT-Master reference 16750 was produced from 1981 and 1988. The successor of reference 1675, it was fitted with a quick-setting date function, which required a change in the arrangement of the hands: instead of 24-hour hand, hour, minute and seconds, the sequence was now hour, 24-hour hand, minute and seconds. Models such as this one with matte black dial and luminous indexes without white-gold edging are hard to find.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual GMT-Master Superlative Chronometer officially certified" - 自動腕錶，搭配"Pepsi"百事可樂招牌色錶圈，24小時時間顯示，中心秒針及日期，成交於1983年8月30日，附"Full Set"全套銷售配備，原盒，操作說明書及原廠證書，這是勞力士最原始的參考號16750 GMT-Master系列的其中之一

49013 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
20.000 - 30.000 EUR 22.000 - 33.000 USD 172.000 - 258.000 HKD





**88** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual Date Sea-Dweller Submariner 2000, 2000ft=610m Superlative Chronometer officially certified", Movement No. D402566, Case No. 5204348, Ref. 1665, Cal. 1570, 40 mm, circa 1977



**A diver's highly attractive vintage automatic wristwatch with date and double red writing on the dial, so called "Double Red Sea Dweller", first series**

**Case:** steel, screw back Ref. 1665 with engraving "Rolex Patent Oyster Gas Escape Valve", helium valve, bidirectional rotating black bezel, screwed "Triplock" winding crown, steel "Oyster" bracelet Ref. 93150 with Oysterlock folding clasp and endlinks stamped 258, clasp G, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 190 mm.

**Dial:** black (MKIV), creamy coloured luminous indexes and luminous hands, silver date disc.

The Sea-Dweller **reference 1665** was introduced in the late 1960s; Rolex developed this model in collaboration with the French deep sea exploration company COMEX (Compagnie Maritime d'Expertises). The standard Submariner 5513 was the first watch to be fitted with Rolex's new invention, the gas

escape valve. Later came the first Sea-Dweller, Ref. 1665. Its first generation was inscribed "Sea-Dweller, Submariner 2000" in red. The second Sea-Dweller generation of Ref. 1665 from the mid 1970s was simply signed "Sea-Dweller" in white; all were rated to 2000ft/610m. Ref. 1665 was replaced in 1980 by the Ref. 16660 with quick-set date, sapphire crystal and improved "double gas-escape valve", which was rated to 4000ft/1220m. This reference was finally superseded in the mid 1990s by the ref.16600 with calibre 3135 "fast-beat" move.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual Date Sea-Dweller Submariner 2000, 2000ft=610m Superlative Chronometer officially certified" – 高度引人注目的復古潛水自動腕錶，附日期及雙行紅色字樣的錶盤，稱之為"Double Red Sea Dweller"，是此系列的首創錶款

50722 C: 2 D: 2, 33 M: 2, 41

30.000 - 50.000 EUR 33.000 - 55.100 USD 258.000 - 430.000 HKD





**89** Ulysse Nardin, Locle & Genève, Case No. 13499,  
61 mm, 190 g, circa 1911



An impressive, large and heavy hunting case minute repeating watch with perpetual calendar, moon phase and split seconds chronograph for the German market - with copy of the Ulysse Nardin records - sold on 1911/07/26 for 1570 SFr.

**Case:** 18k gold, glazed movement. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** bridge movement, 2 hammers / 2 gongs, gold screw compensation balance.

The movement of this remarkable pocket watch was made by **Victorin Elisée Piguet**. He began with the design of the movement in 1908, the watch was, however, not completed before 1910. It was eventually sold in July 1911 for the formidable price of 1,570 Swiss francs.

**Victorin Elisée Piguet** was considered one of the most renowned makers of extra-complicated movements and supplied most of the important Swiss, German and English manufacturers with his ebauches.

雅典錶 Locle & Genève 瑞士 - 形象極佳，厚實的大錶徑獵式懷錶，附三問，萬年曆，月相顯示及追針計時碼錶，針對德國市場，附雅典錶機芯明細影本，1911年7月26日的成交價：1570瑞士法郎

50645 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41

50.000 - 70.000 EUR 55.100 - 77.000 USD 430.000 - 602.000 HKD





90\* Omega "Speedmaster", Movement  
No. 16648570, Ref. 2915-3, Cal. 321, 39 mm,  
circa 1959



An important vintage wristwatch with chronograph, 30 min. and 12h counter, auxiliary seconds and tachy bezel, produced on June 18th, 1959 and delivered to New Zealand - with Omega extract from the archives

**Case:** steel, screw back with Speedmaster logo, anti-magnetic soft iron cup, "Omega" buckle. **Dial:** black, luminous alpha hands, later original hand of the 12h counter.

#### Speedmaster reference 2915-3

This watch is one of the very few original "Speedmaster" models Ref. 2915 to have come on the market in recent years.

The famous Omega Speedmaster was launched in 1957 and remained unchanged until 1959. By then not even 4,000 watches had been produced; while references 2915-1 and 2915-2 had been more or less identical, small updates were now made for the third series (reference 2915-3): The original broad arrow hands were replaced with alpha hands (with an elongated hour hand) and a black aluminium bezel graduated to 500 km/h. The famous astronaut Walter Schirra wore this updated reference CK 2998 when he walked in space during the Mercury 7 mission.

This Speedmaster Ref. 2915 has the 39 mm water-resistant case with black tachy bezel, which is graduated to 300 km/h. The calibre 321 movement is protected by an anti-magnetic soft iron cap. The dial features the applied metal "Omega" logo as opposed to the usual printed version and the slimmer "Omega" signature in a different font where "O" and "G" are almost oval in shape. Another distinctive feature is the simple "Swiss Made" below 6 o'clock, without "T" designation.

歐米茄 "Speedmaster" 海馬系列 - 意義深遠的復古碼錶腕錶，附小秒針，錶圈上的測速儀，30分鐘及12小時小錶盤，於1959年7月18日製作完工，送交到紐西蘭，附歐米茄後補證書

50628 C: 2, 11 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
29.000 - 40.000 EUR 32.000 - 44.000 USD 249.400 - 344.000 HKD





**91** Wilhalmus Köberle in Eichstaett, 91 mm, 917 g, circa 1690



An important, one-handed German coach watch with hour strike and date

**Case:** bronze, firegilt, pierced case band, decorated with engraved flower and foliage scrolls, as well as baskets filled with fruits; the back with engraved scene of a farmstead, rear bell. **Dial:** silver, champlevé, finely decorated centre with signature plaque and fruit arrangement, date window at "6", single blued steel hand. **Movm.:** full plate movement, chain/fusee, 2 barrels, 1 hammer, verge escapement, silver regulator disc, iron balance.

**Wilhelm Koeberle** was born around 1648 in Wasserburg on the shores of Lake Constance and married 1688 in Eichstaedt. He is known to have been a very prolific maker of mainly table clocks and carriage clocks. Koeberle died in 1720. Today many of his pieces are in the possession of different collections and museums, e.g. the Mathematisch Physikalischer Salon in Dresden or the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

Source: Juergen Abeler, "Meister der Uhrmacherkunst", 2. Edition, Wuppertal 2010, p. 304.

Wilhalmus Köberle in Eichstaett 德國 – 意義深遠的德國單一指針馬車鐘，附整點報時及日期

50442 C: 2, 11 D: 2 M: 2, 49  
22.000 - 30.000 EUR 24.300 - 33.000 USD 189.200 - 258.000 HKD





**92** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual DAY-DATE Superlative Chronometer officially certified", Movement No. 1082972, Case No. 6217933, Ref. 18038, Cal. 3055, 36 mm, circa 1979



**"THE EYE OF THE TIGER"**

**A very rare vintage automatic wristwatch with an impressive tiger eye dial, date and weekday indicator in English writing - with original box and extensive Rolex accessories**

**Case:** 18k gold, screw back Ref. 18000, reeded gold bezel, screwed "Twinlock" winding crown, 18k gold "President" bracelet Ref. 18000, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 185 mm. **Dial:** tiger eye, gold baton hands.

Rolex regularly tries out different materials for the dials of the Day-Date models and even uses gemstones occasionally - this timepiece boasts a dial made of Tiger Eye. Manufacturing costs of these dials are high because the stones are very delicate and many of them break during production - making the timepieces with hard-stone dials highly sought-after collector's pieces.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual DAY-DATE Superlative Chronometer officially certified" - "THE EYE OF THE TIGER" 虎之眼  
非常罕見的復古自動腕錶，搭配氣勢磅礴的虎之眼錶盤，日期及英文星期顯示，附原盒及大量的勞力士相關配件

50644 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41  
20.000 - 30.000 EUR 22.000 - 33.000 USD 172.000 - 258.000 HKD





ROLEX WATCH CO. LTD.  
GENEVA-BIENNE

SATURDAY

ROLEX  
OYSTER PERPETUAL  
DAY-DATE

17

SUPERLATIVE CHRONOMETER  
OFFICIALLY CERTIFIED

SWISS



ROLEX PRESIDENT

**93** A. Lange & Söhne, Glashütte i/SA, LANGE 1, "Last Edition", Movement No. 130006, Case No. 215603, Ref. 101.050, Cal. L901.0, 38,5 mm, circa 2016



An extremely rare Glashuette wristwatch in mint condition, with oversize date and power reserve indicator – produced in a small series of only 20 watches in honey-colored 18k gold; the limited edition serial number "20 PCS" is engraved on the rear case ring – with original box, Lange-booklet, Lange-guarantee seal dated January 27, 2016 and operating instructions

**Case:** 18k honey gold, sapphire glass screwed on back, pusher at "10" for quick setting of calendar, 18k honey gold "Lange" buckle. **Dial:** solid silver, argenté, applied indexes/Roman numerals and leaf hands in honey gold.

In 2015 A. Lange & Söhne launched a new generation of the LANGE 1 with an updated movement design. A year later, the company created a very special edition of the "old" Lange 1 with the classic Lange calibre L901.0 for their most respected clients, which was limited to 20 pieces only and never advertised to the public. The distinctive features of this reference are the elaborate hand-engravings on the movement bridges and cocks and the unusual material of the case, the numerals and the hands made of 18k honey gold; the honey gold was introduced the first time through the timepieces A. Lange & Söhne launched on the occasion of the company's 165th anniversary in 2010: this new type of gold alloy is significantly harder than any other gold alloys and was developed exclusively for A. Lange & Söhne. The honey gold has a subtle warm hue with a colour tone between pink gold and yellow gold. With a Vickers hardness of over 300, it is approximately twice as hard as other gold alloys and consequently much more scratch resistant.

朗格，格拉蘇蒂 i/SA, LANGE 1, "Last Edition" – 極罕見的格拉蘇蒂全新腕錶，附大型日期窗及動力儲存顯示，一共才20只蜜色18K金迷你限量款，附原盒，此錶的朗格書籍，2016年1月27日的朗格保固卡及操作說明書

49044 C: 1 D: 1 M: 1, 41

66.000 – 76.000 EUR 72.600 – 83.600 USD 567.600 – 653.600 HKD





**94** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual 200m=660ft Submariner", Case No. 989880, Ref. 5513, Cal. 1520, 39 mm, circa 1963



The Rolex "point guards" edition is very rare. Keen to develop and test features intended to improve and perfect the Rolex diver's watches, the company only produced a small number of models to test the engineering and rise to the challenge of improved crown guards. Today this watch is one of the most highly desired models among the collectors of fine Rolex time pieces.

**A very rare vintage automatic diver's watch with pointed crown guards and SWISS only Underline Dial, which is an extremely unusual dial variation created in 1963 for watches with a serial number around 1 million**

**Case:** steel, screw back, screwed "Rolex" winding crown, riveted steel "Oyster" bracelet with endlinks stamped 80, clasp dated 2/64, bracelet length 150 mm, total length 190 mm. **Dial:** black, luminous Mercedes hands.

The dial is inscribed with "SWISS" only in white! at 6 o'clock, with a tiny line underneath the writing in the bottom part of the dial – hence the designation "underline". This type of dial is extremely rare and was only produced in 1963 for watches with a serial number around 1 million. The crown is identical to that used in a DoubleSwiss and also highly uncommon. The experts assume that these dials mark the passage from the black "glossy dials" to the black, "matte dials". The black dials such as this one have a lacquered background in which the letters have been etched in with a special process and shine through in a "gilt" colour, which gives the watches their designation "gilt dials".

The marvelous patina and the immaculate luminous dots of the dial are in perfect harmony with the luminous Mercedes hands and the inlaid pearl. The slightly faded ring in the original bezel matches the overall appearance of this timepiece and makes it a highly coveted collector's object the likes of which hardly ever appear on the market.

**Reference 5513** was introduced at the end of 1961 and produced until 1989, which means it had the longest production run of all Submariner models. This enormous success results from a number of attractive details: The watch is waterproof to a depth of 200 m, the large and sturdy crown with protection device is suitable for scuba-diving and the black bezel with the silver triangle has a minute division from 1 to fifteen minutes.

Reference 5513 set benchmarks in the world of sports watches and this timepiece is an impressive example of that. It is a worthy addition to any superior collection of rare sports watches.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual 200m=660ft Submariner" – 極罕見的復古自動潛水腕錶，附保護夾的錶冠及"SWISS only Underline Dial"字樣錶盤，極其罕見的錶盤設計，此款設計只限於1963年所製造的介於第一百萬系列號碼之間

49093 C: 2, 10 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

40.000 - 50.000 EUR 44.000 - 55.100 USD 344.000 - 430.000 HKD





**95** William Carpenter, London, Movement No. 2506,  
63 mm, 173 g, circa 1800



**A paste-set pair-cased enamel verge pocket watch of high quality, with stoppable centre seconds**

**Case:** outer case - gilt brass and polychrome enamel. Inner case - gilt brass, polished, case maker's punch mark "WC". **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** full plate movement, chain/fusee, verge escapement, three-arm steel balance.

The back of the outer case is decorated with polychrome enameling and shows two young ladies with a pair of doves in a park. The front is set with a row of red and green stones and the band is engraved with floral motifs.

**William Carpenter** in London was an innovative and highly gifted watchmaker of the late 18th century, who successfully produced fine watches and automata for the Chinese, Indian and Ottoman markets. We do not exactly know the dates of his life but he was presumably born in 1727 and freed from the Clockmaker's Company in 1781. Carpenter probably worked until 1803 or 1818; he is best known for his exquisite musical automata. Some of his automata are owned by the Palace Museum in Beijing and by the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

William Carpenter 倫敦 - 頂級品質的鑲寶石早期冠輪瑯瑯懷錶。搭配雙層錶殼及停秒功能的中心秒針

50552 C: 2, 32 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

5.000 - 10.000 EUR 5.500 - 11.000 USD 43.000 - 86.000 HKD





**96** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual Tru-Beat Superlative Chronometer officially certified", Movement No. N823819, Case No. 138962, Ref. 6556, Cal. 1040, 35 mm, circa 1955



An extremely rare vintage automatic wristwatch with jumping centre seconds and Tru-Beat mechanism made of Beryllium! - with box  
**Case:** steel, screw back Ref. 6556 I/56, screwed "Twinlock" winding crown, riveted steel "Oyster" bracelet Ref. 7205 (later) with endlinks stamped 57, clasp dated 2/70, bracelet length 160 mm, total length 190 mm. **Dial:** silvered, wonderful aged Tru-Beat dial.

**Reference 6556** was produced predominantly in stainless steel with a very few examples in gold. The 1960 catalogue stated that the system was to be replaced by the new reference 1020 but this was never launched. The interesting extra mechanism for the independent jumping seconds is made of beryllium and composed of a lever that allows the seconds wheel to jump, therefore allowing the usual going seconds hand with a beat of 18,000 to beat once per second. Illustrated and described in "Rolex, Collecting Wristwatches", by Osvaldo Patrizzi, 2001 Edition, p. 194-197.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual Tru-Beat Superlative Chronometer officially certified" - 極罕見的復古自動腕錶，搭配"Tru-Beat"系列跳秒功能的鈹製中心秒針! 附錶盒

50452 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

13.000 - 20.000 EUR 14.400 - 22.000 USD 111.800 - 172.000 HKD





**97** A. Lange & Söhne, Glashütte i/Sa., Movement No. 214161, Case No. 214161, Instrument No. 127-560A-1, Request No. FI 23883, Cal. 48.1, 55 mm, circa 1944



An aviator's deck watch of the German Luftwaffe (depot device) in near mint condition, with indirect centre seconds and hack feature; with additional wristband compass model "AK 39 FL 23235-1"  
Case: steel, grey protective lacquer, push back, original oversized aviator's leather strap. Dial: black.

These timepieces were exposed to all kinds of stress in everyday use. As the aircraft cockpits were not cushioned in any way, the cases of these pilots' watches were usually subjected to much wear and tear and a timepiece such as this which has never been worn is extremely rare.

The sale of the military goods produced during the war began with aviator's watch No. B 210131 on September 26, 1940; the last watch to be sold was No. 216978, sold on April 30, 1949. The total production contained 6,904 timepieces with calibre 48/1; to avoid providing information about targets to the enemy, no manufacturer's names were engraved from 1944 on – this watch is one of those without a brand logo.

Source: [www.knirim.de](http://www.knirim.de)

朗格 格拉蘇蒂 i/Sa – 保存如新的德國空軍專用飛行腕錶(備用設備)。搭配獨立運轉的中心秒針及停秒裝置，另附加一只型號 "AK39 FL 23235-1" 腕錶造型的水盤指南針

50458 C: 2 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51

6.000 - 8.000 EUR 6.700 - 8.800 USD 51.600 - 68.800 HKD





**98** A. Lange & Söhne, Glashütte i/SA, "RICHARD LANGE PERPETUAL CALENDAR TERRALUNA", Movement No. 120190, Case No. 224980, Ref. 180.026FE, Lange Manufacture Calibre L096.1, 45,5 mm, circa 2016



A Glashütte wristwatch in mint condition, with perpetual calendar, power reserve indicator and orbital moon phase - with original box, Lange-booklet, Lange-guarantee seal dated September 23, 2016, operating instructions, setting pin, loupe and cleaning cloth  
**Case:** 18k white gold, sapphire glass screwed on back, original black alligator leather strap with 18k white gold deployant clasp. **Dial:** solid silver, argenté.

The three-part regulator dial of the **RICHARD LANGE PERPETUAL CALENDAR "Terraluna"** was inspired by a precision chronometer crafted by master watchmaker Johann Heinrich Seyffert of Dresden (1751-1817). As not to interfere with the readability of the dial, the moon phase is visible on the back through the sapphire caseback and shows the positions of the moon, Earth and the sun as seen from the Northern hemisphere. In the centre, Earth revolves around its own axis in 24 hours; the position of the sun is represented by the balance, with a revolving 24 hour scale for reference. On the outer celestial disc, the cut-out for the moon revolves around Earth in slightly more than 29.5 days. Once correctly set, the so-called orbital moon phase display is so accurate that if the watch runs without interruption, it will take **1058 years** before it needs a correction by one day. Another technical highlight is the 14-day power reserve with constant-force mechanism, which releases a fixed amount of torque to the balance every ten seconds and ensures the constant amplitude. The energy to drive the calendar mechanism continuously builds up via a cam disk and releases at midnight, so that all calendar indications jump simultaneously thanks to spring-loaded levers and always remain unambiguously visible.

朗格 格拉蘇蒂 i/SA, "RICHARD LANGE EWIGER KALENDER TERRALUNA" - 全新的格拉蘇蒂腕錶, 搭配萬年曆, 動力儲存顯示及軌道圈月相顯示, 附原盒, 朗格介紹書籍, 2016年9月23日朗格蓋章的保固卡, 操作說明書, 調整筆, 放大鏡及拭鏡布

49046 C: 1 D: 1 M: 1, 41

140.000 - 180.000 EUR 154.000 - 198.100 USD 1.204.000 - 1.548.000 HKD





A. LANGE & SÖHNE  
GLASHÜTTE USA

RICHARD LANGE EWIGER KALENDER  
"Perpetua"

Das Buch zur  
Garantie & Service

**99** Rolex "Oyster Perpetual GMT-Master officially certified Chronometer", Case No. 461752, Ref. 6542, Cal. 1030, 38 mm, circa 1959



**A very attractive vintage automatic wristwatch with "Pepsi" bezel, 24h indicator, date and "gilt dial" - without crown guard**

**Case:** steel, screw back Ref. 6542 IV/60, bidirectional rotating two-coloured "Pepsi" bezel with radial Arabic 24 hours, screwed "Twinlock" winding crown, riveted steel US "Oyster" bracelet, clasp dated 1/72, bracelet length 170 mm, total length 210 mm. **Dial:** black, "gilt service-dial", gloss finish, warm luminous indexes, long and slim red 24-hour hand, luminous Mercedes hands.

The present watch is one of the first examples of GMT-Master, **reference 6542** and **the most sought after Rolex GMT Master model.**

The GMT has gone through countless variations. It's instantly recognizable by the long and slim hand for the second timezone, and the lack of crown guards on the case.

勞力士 "Oyster Perpetual GMT-Master officially certified Chronometer" – 高度吸引力的復古自動腕錶，百事可樂招牌色"Pepsi"錶圈，附24小時顯示，日期及"gilt dial"鍍金錶盤，無防護邊的錶冠

49091 C: 2, 10 D: 2, 43 M: 2, 41  
25.000 - 40.000 EUR 27.600 - 44.000 USD 215.000 - 344.000 HKD





**100** A collection of 4 extraordinary pocket watches



International Watch Co, Schaffhausen, "System Pallweber",  
Movement No. 21909, Case No. 34443, Cal. 14" Pallweber, 40 mm, 53 g,  
circa 1886

**A lady's extremely rare pocket watch with digital time display -  
Pallweber system**

**Case:** silver, engraved monogram. **Dial:** enamel. **Movm.:** 1/2 plate movement,  
monometallic ring balance.

The small, 14" Pallweber pocket watches are particularly rare, IWC produced only approximately 1,800 of them in this size. After 100 auctions, this is the first of its kind we are able to present. The dial of the WC timepiece is in immaculate condition and beautifully embellished with inscriptions and elaborate, floral ornamentation.

In the late 19th century many watch manufacturers had the so-called jump hour watches in their range - among them renowned makers such as Lange & Söhne in Glashütte. One of the most prolific producers of this watch type, however, was IWC, using a technology based on Joseph Pallweber's construction; Pallweber had taken out a patent on watches with jumping numerals in 1883.

一套4只不同凡響的懷錶

萬國錶 沙夫豪森 "System Pallweber" –  
極罕見的女仕懷錶，搭配阿拉伯數字時間顯示，Pallweber的專利款

50053 C: 2, 6 D: 2 M: 2, 41, 51  
2.000 - 5.000 EUR 2.200 - 5.500 USD 17.200 - 43.000 HKD





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14. Porto und Versand gehen zu Lasten des Käufers.
15. Bei eintretendem Konkurs oder Vergleichsverfahren des Käufers gilt das Aussonderungsrecht nach § 47 und § 48 InsO als vereinbart.
16. Sollte eine Bestimmung ganz oder teilweise unwirksam sein, so bleibt die Gültigkeit der übrigen unberührt.
17. Der Einlieferer, der Versteigerer sowie die Bieter versichern, solange sie sich nicht gegenteilig äußern, dass die Versteigerung bzw. der Erwerb aller abgebildeten Gegenstände aus der Zeit des Dritten Reiches nur aus Zwecken der Kunst, der Wissenschaft, der Forschung oder der Lehre, der Berichterstattung über Vorgänge des Zeitgeschehens oder der Geschichte der staatsbürgerlichen Aufklärung, der Abwehr verfassungswidriger Bestrebungen oder ähnlicher Zwecke erfolgt (§§86a, 86 StGB).
18. Die abgebildeten Uhren erscheinen nicht immer massstabgetreu.
19. Im Zweifelsfalle ist die deutsche Version dieser Versteigerungsbedingungen der maßgebliche und bindende Text.
20. Das Gebot muss den Gegenstand unter Aufführung von Lot-Nummer und Katalog-/Objektbezeichnung benennen. Im Zweifel ist die Lot-Nummer maßgeblich; Unklarheiten gehen zu Lasten des Bieters.

21. Mit dem Antrag zum telefonischen Bieten erklärt sich der Kunde mit der Aufzeichnung von Telefongesprächen einverstanden. Auktionen Dr. H. Crott haftet nicht für das Zustandekommen und die Aufrechterhaltung von Telekommunikationsverbindungen oder Übermittlungsfehler.
22. Der Kunde ist damit einverstanden, dass sein Name, seine Adresse und Käufe für Zwecke der Durchführung und Abwicklung des Vertragsverhältnisses elektronisch von Auktionen Dr. H. Crott gespeichert und verarbeitet werden.

## Conditions of Sale

1. The sale is on behalf and for account of the seller.
2. The auctioneer has the right to combine any two or more lots or to divide or withdraw any lot or to alter the sequence at his sole discretion.
3. The preview provides every buyer with the opportunity to examine the lots to be auctioned and to convince himself of their condition. Claims against the auctioneer cannot be considered after the knocking down. The catalogue descriptions do not represent any agreement on the condition of goods under § 434 of the BGB (German Civil Code).
4. Every visitor to the premises of the auction house is held responsible for any damage caused wilfully or unintentionally; this especially applies during the previews.
5. The buyer shall be the highest bidder after a thrice repeated call and fall of the hammer. Should several persons bid simultaneously, the decision will be made by lot. The auctioneer is entitled to withdraw the knocking down and to offer the lot anew if a higher bid given in time was overlooked or if any other doubts have arisen. In case the reserve price has not been reached the knocking down may be given conditionally pending the approval of the owner. The buyer is obliged to the knocking down „conditionally“. A lot which fails to reach its reserve price may be re-bought by the auctioneer on behalf of the seller without any simultaneous announcement to this effect.
6. Payment must be made immediately upon purchase. The knocking down obliges for collection. Possession and risk with respect to the sold lot pass immediately to the buyer, ownership upon full payment.
7. The purchase price consists of the knock down price plus a surcharge of 25% (objects with no star), the latter being the auctioneer's commission include the „value added tax“. The „value added tax“ will be refunded within one month if export can be proved through the production of customs documents or if the auctioneer arranges the export himself.
- 7a) The purchase price consists of the knock down price plus a surcharge of 22% plus 19% tax (objects with one star). The „value added tax“ will be refunded within one month if export can be proved through the production of customs documents or if the auctioneer arranges the export himself.
8. Following the knock down the purchase price must be paid to the auctioneer in European currency (EURO). Invoices issued during or immediately after the auction should be carefully reviewed; all invoices are subject to error and may be corrected subsequently.
9. Written orders may be submitted not later than one day prior to the beginning of the auction. The prices contained in such orders represent maximum bids, i.e. the knocking down may be at lower price. In addition to the price the surcharge mentioned under point „7“ above will be charged.
10. In default of payment we will charge interest on the outstanding amount at a rate of 1 per cent per month for every month or part thereof. The buyer will default in payment, irrespective of a reminder, if he does not pay within 30 days after the final knock-down. If payment is made in a foreign currency, any exchange rate losses and bank charges shall be borne by the buyer. The same shall apply to cheques, which will not be recognized as payment until Auktionen Dr. H. Crott has received an unconditional credit note from its bank. If the buyer defaults in payment, Auktionen Dr. H. Crott may at its discretion insist on performance of the contract or, if the buyer still has not paid by the date set by Auktionen Dr. H. Crott claim damages for non-performance. In the latter case, Auktionen Dr. H. Crott may determine the amount of the damages by putting the lot between the price bid by him and the price realized on the resale, if this is lower, plus the cost of the resale plus the premium.
11. The auctioned objects must be collected by the buyer within eight days. On the day of the auction the lots can be handed over in the auction room, on the following days in our office only, at business hours: Mo-Fr 9 am to 5 pm, by appointment only. The auctioneer is not responsible for any damages or loss of the objects. The storage and transportation are at the risk and expense of the buyer. Place of performance and competency of court for both parties is Mannheim. German law is applied.
12. Purchase price and any purchase price arrears as well as surcharges and costs may be claimed by the auctioneer in his own name (the auctioneer may sue in his own name).
13. All persons taking part in the auction shall accept the above conditions upon making any oral or written offer.
14. Shipment and transportation can be arranged on behalf of and at the expenses of the buyer.
15. In case of buyer's bankruptcy or composition proceedings, the right of segregation (§ 47 and § 48 InsO) is applied.
16. If any of the provisions of these terms is found invalid, all remaining provisions of these terms shall remain fully valid and applicable.
17. All dimensions on catalogue photos are approximate.
18. In case of doubt the German version of these conditions of sale is the authoritative and binding text.
19. The bid must specify the object and the lot number as well as the catalogue and object description. If in doubt, the lot number is binding, all responsibilities for the correct details of the bid lie with the bidder.
20. All telephone bidders consent to the communications being recorded. Auktionen Dr. H. Crott will not be responsible for effecting and maintaining telecommunication and online connections or for transmission errors.
21. The customer agrees that their name, address and purchases are stored and processed electronically by Auktionen Dr. H. Crott for purposes of execution of the contractual relationship.

# Dr. Crott Auctioneers

## Assessment system

# 克洛特博士拍賣公司

## 評估標準

### Case Dial / Hands Movement

- 1 as new
- 2 very good
- 3 good
- 4 slightly scratched
- 5 scratched
- 6 a dent
- 7 dents
- 8 slightly oxydized
- 9 oxydized
- 10 slightly worn
- 11 worn
- 12 very worn
- 13 damaged
- 14 slightly repaired
- 15 repaired
- 16 small restaurations
- 17 restaurations
- 18 alterations
- 19 additions
- 20 lacking elements
- 21 not original
- 22 later custom made
- 23 slightly worn
- 24 worn
- 25 very worn
- 26 later original crown
- 27 later crown
- 28 re-gilt
- 29 partly re-gilt
- 30 to be restored
- 31 hairline
- 32 hairlines
- 33 slightly chipped
- 34 chipped
- 35 pearl missing
- 36 pearls missing
- 37 jewel/stone missing
- 38 jewels/stones missing
- 39 slightly damaged
- 40 damaged

### Case

- 41 refinished
- 42 custom made
- 43 later original
- 44 later
- 45 some parts replaced
- 48 re-built
- 49 new rhodium-plating

### Dial / Hands

- 41 refinished
- 42 custom made
- 43 later original
- 44 later
- 45 some parts replaced
- 48 to be cleaned
- 49 hands later original
- 50 hands later
- 51 hands part. replaced

### Movement

- 41 capable of running
- 42 custom made
- 43 later original
- 44 later
- 45 some parts replaced
- 46 later escapement
- 47 later balance
- 48 re-built
- 49 cleaning needed
- 50 broken balance-staff
- 51 cleaning recommended

### 錶殼 字盤/指針 机芯

- 1 新款
- 2 非常好
- 3 好
- 4 輕微抓痕
- 5 抓痕
- 6 一處凹凸痕
- 7 多處凹凸痕
- 8 輕微氧化
- 9 氧化
- 10 少有使用過
- 11 使用過
- 12 頻繁使用過
- 13 損壞
- 14 稍微修補
- 15 修補
- 16 稍微維護
- 17 維護
- 18 更動
- 19 補充
- 20 欠缺零件
- 21 不是原廠
- 22 不是原廠，  
有追加整理
- 23 輕微損耗
- 24 損耗
- 25 嚴重損耗
- 26 後補上的原廠頂冠
- 27 後補上的頂冠
- 28 全新的鍍金
- 29 部分重新鍍金
- 30 需要維護
- 31 極細的裂紋
- 32 多處極細的裂紋
- 33 輕微剝落
- 34 多處剝落
- 35 缺一顆珍珠
- 36 缺多顆珍珠
- 37 缺一顆鑽
- 38 缺多顆鑽
- 39 輕微損壞
- 40 損壞

### 錶殼

- 41 重新壓印
- 42 特殊配製
- 43 後製的原版
- 44 後製
- 45 部分補充過
- 48 整修過
- 49 重新鍍治

### 字盤/指針

- 41 重新壓印
- 42 特殊配製
- 43 後製的原版
- 44 後製
- 45 部分補充過
- 48 需要清潔
- 49 後來的原版指針
- 50 後來追加的指針
- 51 部分追加的指針

### 机芯

- 41 走動正常
- 42 特殊配製
- 43 後製的原版
- 44 後製
- 45 部分補充
- 46 後製的擒縱裝置
- 47 後製的擺輪
- 48 整修過
- 49 cleaning needed
- 50 擺輪斷裂
- 51 建議整修

## Our assessment system for catalogued items

Dear Customer,  
in order to improve our service to you, our catalogue features an assessment system which allows you to easily access information regarding the condition of each item we offer for sale.

Although we take great care to be as objective as possible in assessing the items, we must point out that our opinions are inevitably subjective.

We draw your attention to the fact that our grading system of items is solely for information purposes and represents our opinion of the condition of the item. In no way does this constitute a guarantee or a statement of fact for which Auktionen Dr. Crott can be made liable. In addition Auktionen Dr. Crott will accept no liability for incomplete information or a wrong representation of an item.

All catalogued items are carefully examined and assessed. Age and rarity are taken into consideration as well as the esthetic and technical aspects, also in regard to the technical innovations at the period of manufacture.

At the end of each description you will find the grading key consisting of numbers and letters. These grade the item with regard to the condition of the case, dial, hands and movement. The abbreviations are: C Case, D Dial resp. Hands, M Movement. The numbers following these letters indicate our assessment of the condition of the case, dial and movement and are used in combination with the table on the left.

Example:

C: 3, 28 D: 3 M: 2, 42

Case: good, re-gilt

Dial/Hands: good

Movement: very good, custom made

## 我們對拍賣品的評估標準

敬愛的客戶

為了增加您對鐘錶的認識，以及節省您寶貴的時間，我們對所有拍品，都作了品相報告。

在評估標準上，我們是絕對的竭盡心力，但請您務必理解，一切的文字陳述，評價，均是您作為參考用，本公司不負擔任何法律責任，也不表明本公司對拍賣品的真實性，價值所作的任何擔保。

在圖錄中，對每一拍品的介紹，歷史由來，機蕊構造等等，均作參考性意見，一切以原物為主，本公司不承擔責任。對於圖錄上的拍品，我們一再的審核，評估。

事實上，整個製造過程，關於藝術，歷史由來，審美觀點，都是極被重視的。

在每一拍品的文字陳述外，所有的拍品也都附帶三種評估標準，包括C代表錶殼，D代表錶盤及M代表機蕊。所附的數字表示，您可在評估標準的頁面上，一目了然。

範例:

C: 3, 28 D 3, M: 2, 42

錶殼: 好，全新的鍍金

錶盤: 好，

機蕊: 非常好，特殊配製



