

ANCIENT CHINESE JADE

From the Neolithic to the Han



J. J. LALLY & CO.
ORIENTAL ART

ANCIENT CHINESE JADE

From the Neolithic to the Han

ANCIENT CHINESE JADE

From the Neolithic to the Han

March 10 to April 2, 2016

J. J. LALLY & CO.
O R I E N T A L A R T

41 East 57th Street New York, NY 10022
Tel (212) 371-3380 Fax (212) 593-4699
e-mail staff@jylally.com www.jylally.com





JADE *BI* AND *CONG*

JADE *bi* discs with central circular apertures and *cong* cylinders enclosed by squared corners are the most famous Chinese jade forms surviving from antiquity, but their original meaning and purpose remains a mystery. Jade *bi* have been discovered at Neolithic sites in eastern China dated as early as the fifth millennium B.C. Jade *cong* have been discovered at Neolithic sites in the Jiangnan region dated as early as the last quarter of the fourth millennium B.C.

Many theories of the use and meaning of jade *bi* and *cong* in antiquity have been devised based on ancient Chinese texts, particularly the *Zhouli* ("Rites of Zhou"), one of the classics of Confucian literature. The most widely circulated theory described the jade *bi* as a symbol of heaven and the jade *cong* as a symbol of the earth, made for use in sacred rituals to communicate with the powers of heaven and earth. The *bi* and *cong* were also said to have been ritually used together as astronomical instruments, with the *cong* being used as a sighting tube together with a special type of toothed *bi* to determine true north, an essential element in divination. But none of these theories has been supported by modern archaeological evidence and the ancient texts, written two thousand years after the era when the *bi* and *cong* were produced, are now generally regarded as political documents which cannot be relied upon for accurate historical information.

Although jade *bi* and *cong* have been known and collected in China for centuries, the dating of specific examples and the chronological evolution of different types is still only partially understood. As recently as fifty years ago the Neolithic origin of the jade *cong* was not yet widely accepted. Scientifically

dated archaeological excavations carried out in the 1970s proved that stone and jade *cong* were created by the inhabitants of southeast China now referred to as the Liangzhu culture (3300–2200 B.C.), named after the modern city of Liangzhu, near Hangzhou in Zhejiang province where evidence of the earliest and largest walled city in China was first discovered early in the twentieth century. The jade *cong* now is regarded as an innovation of the Neolithic Liangzhu culture, and the large, heavy jade *bi* also are regarded as a Liangzhu innovation.

Jade *cong* and *bi* continued to be made throughout the Bronze Age, long after the Liangzhu culture disappeared. In the Northern Song (960–1127) the *cong* and *bi* reappeared as emblems of classical antiquity and new ceramic and bronze interpretations became popular. Since the Song period these enigmatic ancient forms have been a subject of study for scholars and a constant source of fascination for curators and collectors.

CATALOGUE

1. A LARGE NEOLITHIC DARK GREEN JADE *Bi* DISC

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with thick flat sides and straight outer edge, polished to a smooth lustrous surface all over, the central circular aperture drilled from both sides with a narrow ledge remaining in the middle, the very dark green, almost black jade with olive-brown and pale cloudy mottling; Chinese wood fitted box with brocade lining and inset burl wood panel bearing the carved inscription: *Zhou bi* (周璧) *Tao Zhai zhen cang* (陶齋珍藏).

Diameter 7⅝ inches (19.3 cm)

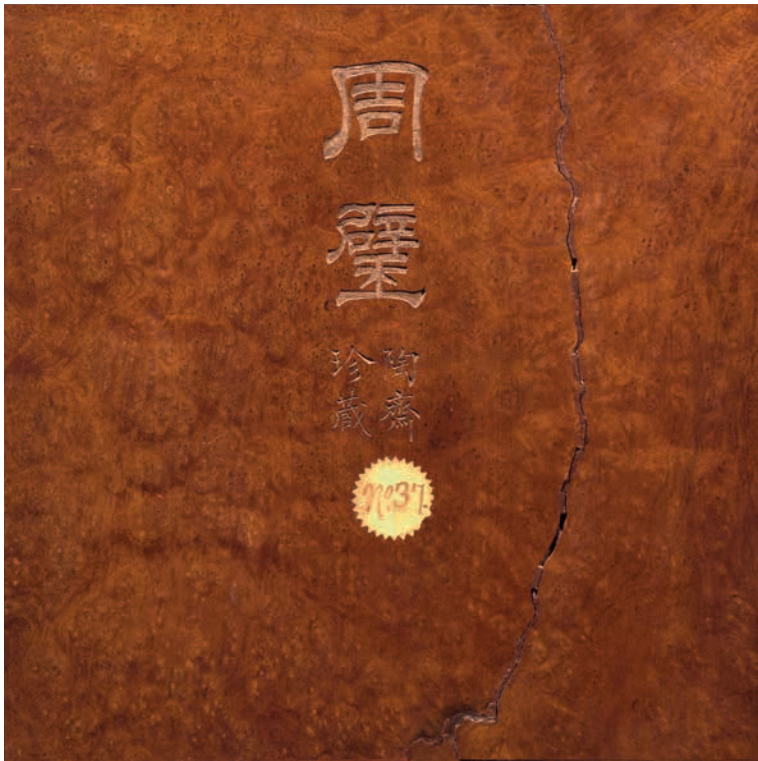
Provenance From the Collection of Viceroy Duanfang (端方, 1861–1911)
From the Collection of Eugene Meyer (1875–1959) and Agnes E. Meyer (1887–1970)

A Liangzhu jade *bi* disc of very similar form and size unearthed at the Wenjiashan site, Zhejiang province is illustrated in the catalogue of the special exhibition at the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology at Beijing University, by Qin and Fang (eds.), *Quanli yu xinyang: Liangzhu yizhi qun kaogu tezhan* (Power in Things: New Perspectives on Liangzhu), Beijing, 2015, p. 223, pl. II-2-10b, with description on p. 389.

Compare also other similar Liangzhu Neolithic jade discs in the British Museum, illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 131, fig. 2; in the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., illustrated by Murray in “Neolithic Chinese Jades in the Freer Gallery of Art,” *Orientations*, November 1983, p. 14, fig. 1; and in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, illustrated by Watt in *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin*, New York, Summer 1990, p. 10, no. 7.

新石器時代 良渚玉璧 徑 19.3 厘米

出處 端方舊藏、邁爾夫婦舊藏



2. A NEOLITHIC DARK GREEN JADE *Bi* DISC

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with thick flat sides and rounded outer edge, polished to a smooth lustrous surface all over, the small central aperture drilled from both sides with a narrow ledge remaining in the middle, the very dark green, almost black jade with pale cloudy mottling on one side and continuing unevenly over the outer edge; Chinese fitted box with brocade lining and inset burl wood panel bearing the carved inscription: *Zhou bi* (周璧).

Diameter 5 inches (12.8 cm)

Provenance From the Collection of Eugene Meyer (1875–1959) and Agnes E. Meyer (1887–1970)

This type of *bi* disc, with thick sides and small central aperture, is a characteristic Liangzhu Culture jade form. Comparable examples in various sizes have been excavated at many Liangzhu Culture burial sites. Several similar *bi* discs discovered at the Liangzhu site in Fanshan, near Hangzhou, Zhejiang province are illustrated in line drawings and cross-sectional views in the excavation report published in *Wenwu*, 1988, No. 1, p. 10.

Compare also the Liangzhu *bi* disc of slightly larger size unearthed from the Xin'anqiao site, Deqing, Zhejiang province, now in the Deqing Museum, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 8, *Zhejiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 39.

A similar Neolithic jade *bi* disc of slightly smaller size in the Luoyang Museum is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Chinese Jades in Traditional Collections), Vol. 1, *Neolithic Period, Shang, Western Zhou, Spring and Autumn Period, Warring States Period*, Beijing, 2010, p. 59. Another jade *bi* disc of smaller size is illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 37, no. 7.

新石器時代 良渚玉璧 徑 12.8 厘米

出處 邁爾夫婦舊藏



3. A LARGE INSCRIBED NEOLITHIC JADE CONG

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

the tall block hollowed out as a cylinder of square cross section with thick walls, the slightly tapered sides divided into thirteen tiers of matching panels angled across the four corners and separated by deep grooves tapering back to the plain vertical band down the center of each side, each panel carved as a rudimentary mask with a pair of raised horizontal bars across the top above a shorter ‘nose’ bar with rounded ends flanked by two round ‘eyes’ very faintly incised on either side, with plain collars at either end, the upper collar faintly incised with a shield shaped emblem below the flat mouth rim, the stone of very dark green almost black color with degraded surface shading lighter in some areas; Chinese wood fitted box with brocade lining and inset burl wood panel bearing the carved inscription: *Zhou Zu cong* (周祖琮) *Tao Zhai zhen cang* (陶齋珍藏).

Height 12⅞ inches (32.7 cm)

Provenance From the Collection of Viceroy Duanfang (端方, 1861–1911)
From the Collection of Eugene Meyer (1875–1959) and Agnes E. Meyer (1887–1970)

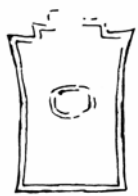
Chinese Neolithic jade carvings inscribed with an emblem are extremely rare. Most of the inscribed Chinese Neolithic jades were produced by the Liangzhu culture which flourished near Lake Tai and in the lower reaches of the Yangzi River valley, in parts of present day southern Jiangsu and northern Zhejiang provinces. Jade *cong* and *bi* discs were essential for ritual in the Liangzhu culture. *Cong* and *bi* have been found in large numbers in Liangzhu burials, but the great majority are not inscribed.

Less than twenty similarly inscribed Liangzhu Neolithic jades are recorded to date. Inscriptions are more frequently found on Neolithic jade *bi*. In addition to the present example only three other Liangzhu Neolithic *cong* bearing inscribed shield shaped emblems have been published.

A very similar Liangzhu jade *cong* of slightly smaller size in the Palace Museum, Beijing, carved with twelve tiers and inscribed with a shield shaped emblem below the upper rim, is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Chinese Jades in Traditional Collections), Vol. 1, *Neolithic Period, Shang, Western Zhou, Spring and Autumn Period, Warring States Period*, Beijing, 2010, p. 33; compare also the taller Liangzhu jade *cong* in the Capital Museum, Beijing, inscribed with a shield shaped emblem, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *op. cit.*, p. 35; and the smaller Liangzhu jade *cong* in the Musée Guimet, Paris, inscribed with a shield shaped emblem illustrated in a line drawing by Teng, “Incised Emblems on Ritual Jades of the Liangzhu Culture,” published in Yang (ed.), *New Perspectives on China’s Past: Chinese Archaeology in the Twentieth Century, Volume I: Cultures and Civilizations Reconsidered*, New Haven, 2004, p. 176, 6-5a.

新石器時代 良渚刻紋玉琮 高 32.7 厘米

出處 端方舊藏、邁爾夫婦舊藏



4. A NEOLITHIC RUSSET-BROWN AND YELLOW JADE *CONG*

Liangzhu Culture, *circa* 3300–2250 B.C.

the wide cylinder with square projecting panels around the sides angled across four corners and divided into two tiers and with short plain collars around the apertures at either end, the repeating panels each carved with a rudimentary stylized mask comprised of twin parallel ridges finely incised with horizontal lines above small circles with incised ‘v’ points at either side for the eyes and a short raised bar for the nose, the panels separated by deep grooves cut across the angle to end at the plain vertical band down the center of each side, the interior plain and polished, the jade of mottled reddish-brown and tan-yellow color.

Height 3 inches (7.6 cm)

Provenance From the Collection of Eugene Meyer (1875–1959) and Agnes E. Meyer (1887–1970)

A jade *cong* of slightly smaller size carved in a very similar shape and with closely comparable masks on the projecting corners, excavated from the Liangzhu site at Heyedi, Hai’ning city, Zhejiang province is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 8, *Zhejiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 35.

Another jade *cong* of similar form and size and with similar decoration, carved from mottled reddish-brown and tan-yellow jade in the British Museum is illustrated by Rawson (ed.), *The British Museum Book of Chinese Art*, London, 1993, p. 52, fig. 23, lower right.

Compare also the Liangzhu *cong* carved from similar mottled reddish-brown and tan-yellow jade collected by the Emperor Qianlong and made into a flower vase, now in the National Palace Museum, Taipei, illustrated in *Ping pen feng hua: Ming Qing huaqi tezhan* (The Enchanting Splendor of Vases and Planters: A Special Exhibition of Flower Vessels from the Ming and Qing Dynasties), Taipei, 2014, pp.144–145, II-07, with English description on pp. 265–266.

新石器時代 良渚玉琮 高 7.6 厘米

出處 邁爾夫婦舊藏



5. A NEOLITHIC MOTTLED GREEN AND TAN JADE *CONG*

Liangzhu Culture, *circa* 3300–2250 B.C.

hollowed as a cylinder, the slightly tapered flat sides with square projecting panels angled across four corners and divided into four tiers, the wide apertures at either end enclosed by short plain collars, the repeating panels each carved with a rudimentary stylized mask comprised of twin parallel ridges above small round incised ‘eyes’ and a short raised bar for the ‘nose’, the panels separated by deep grooves cut across the angle to end at the plain vertical band down the center of each side, the interior of the thick walls plain and polished, the dark green jade mottled with tan-brown and pale grayish-white, showing a weathered surface.

Height 4¾ inches (12 cm)

A Liangzhu jade *cong* of similar form, with five tiers of corner-panels similarly carved with stylized masks, excavated from tomb no. 1 at the Shedunmiao site, Haining, Zhejiang province and currently in the collection of the Haining Museum is illustrated by Gu (ed.) in *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 8, *Zhejiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 32.

Another Liangzhu jade *cong* carved with five tiers of similarly stylized masks, unearthed at Meijiali, Zhejiang province is illustrated in the catalogue of the special exhibition at the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology at Beijing University by Qin and Fang (eds.), *Quanli yu xinyang: Liangzhu yizhi qun kaogu tezhan* (Power in Things: New Perspectives on Liangzhu), Beijing, 2015, pp. 211–213, no. II-2-1, with description on p. 385. Compare also the similarly carved Liangzhu jade *cong* with six tiers of masks unearthed from Wujiafu, Zhejiang province, now in the collection of the Yuhang Museum in Hangzhou, also illustrated by Qin and Fang (eds.), *op. cit.*, pp. 352–353, III-2-12, with description on p. 431.

新石器時代 良渚玉琮 高 12 厘米



6. A NECKLACE OF NEOLITHIC JADE BEADS

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

made up of thirty-four beads of various shapes and sizes including twenty tubular beads, six awl shaped beads, six small rounded beads and two mushroom shaped beads, all with cloudy tan mottled coloration.

Length 14⅞ inches (36 cm)

A similar necklace made up of forty-seven Neolithic jade beads excavated from a Liangzhu Culture site at Fuquanshan, Qingpu county, Jiangsu province in 1984, and now in the Shanghai Museum, is illustrated by Rawson (ed.), *Treasures from Shanghai: Ancient Chinese Bronzes and Jades*, London, 2009, p. 67, no. 8.

新石器時代 良渚玉項飾 長 36 厘米



7. THREE SMALL NEOLITHIC JADE ORNAMENTS

Dawenkou, Hongshan or other primitive culture, *circa* 4000–2000 B.C.

including a flat plaque of roughly rectangular form pierced with a central circular aperture and carved with tiny points at the corners; an oval plaque pierced with two apertures and with twin notches creating two small points at the edges of the median; and a ring of wedge shaped cross section, all carved from jade of mottled cloudy olive-tan color.

Lengths ¹⁵/₁₆, 1, ⁹/₁₆ inch (2.4, 2.5, 1.8 cm)

Compare the perforated ornament of closely related form unearthed from the Neolithic site at Fuzhuang village, Yanglou, Haozhou city, Anhui province, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1, *Primitive Society*, Shijiazhuang, 1992, no. 69, with description on p. 239. Another similar perforated ornament in the Kwan Collection is illustrated by Yang, *Chinese Archaic Jades from the Kwan Collection*, Hong Kong, 1994, no. 37, attributed to the Dawenkou culture or the primitive culture of Yangtze-Huaihe region, *circa* 4300–3000 B.C.

新石器時代 大汶口或紅山玉飾三件 各長 2.4, 2.5, 1.8 厘米



8. A GROUP OF SMALL NEOLITHIC JADE ORNAMENTS

Liangzhu Culture, *circa* 3300–2250 B.C.

comprised of seven pendants of various cylindrical, ovoid or rounded forms, each with a pierced tab at the top for suspension; a long tubular bead with ‘bull’s nose’ aperture for stringing; and a solid disc with well-finished flat base and sides and recessed top incised with lines radiating to the four compass points from an incised circle surrounding a tiny central recess, the jade of mottled opaque cloudy tan and cream white tone.

Length of tube 2⁵/₈ inches (6.8 cm)

Several small jade pendants and beads similar to the present examples, unearthed from the Liangzhu site at Yaoshan, Zhejiang province are illustrated in *Liangzhu yizhi qun kaogu baogao* (Reports of the Group Sites at Liangzhu), Vol. I, *Yaoshan*, Beijing, 2003, col. pls. 95–97 and 527, with descriptions on pp. 57 and 166.

新石器時代 良渚玉飾十一件 玉管長 6.8 厘米



9. TWO LONG ROD SHAPED JADE ORNAMENTS

Neolithic Period, *circa* 4000–2000 B.C.

each plain rod of oval cross section, tapering down to a blunt point and pierced with a hole for suspension drilled from both sides near the tip of the flattened opposite end, the sides softly polished, the pale onion-green jade of even tone, showing scattered cloudy inclusions on one side of the shorter rod.

Lengths 6¼ and 7⅝ inches (15.9 and 19.4 cm)

Compare two rod shaped ornaments similarly pointed and pierced, excavated at Zhanglingshan, Nanjing, Jiangsu province, illustrated by Sun in “A Chronology of Liangzhu Jades,” *Colloquies on Art & Archaeology in Asia*, No. 18, *Chinese Jades*, London, 1997, p. 59, pl. 20, described as early Liangzhu period, *circa* 3,000 B.C.

新石器時代 玉錐形器二件 長 15.9, 19.4 厘米



10. TWO SMALL NEOLITHIC JADE ORNAMENTS

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

a bird shown flattened in simplified silhouette with wings displayed, the oval head with large round eyes and short beak, drilled with a hole through the breast, the jade of milk-white tone; and a blade shaped pendant with polished sides and half-round point, the inset tab at the blunt end pierced with two tiny holes, the cloudy white jade with reddish-brown mottling

Length of bird 2⅛ inches (5.4 cm)

Length of blade 1¾ inches (4.4 cm)

Two similar jade bird form ornaments with ‘bull nose’ piercings on the back excavated from the Liangzhu site at Fanshan, Yuhang, Zhejiang province are illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1, *Primitive Society*, Shijiazhuang, 1992, p. 144, no. 199 and p. 145, no. 202, with descriptions on pp. 281 and 282.

A small jade blade of similar form but without the pierced tab excavated from the Liangzhu site at Yaoshan, Tongxiang, Zhejiang province is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 8, *Zhejiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 55.

新石器時代 良渚玉飾二件 玉鳥長 5.4 厘米 玉刀長 4.4 厘米



11. THREE NEOLITHIC JADE CONG FORM BEADS

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

a small *cong* of square cross section, drilled with a circular channel through the center and with two registers of square projecting panels across four corners, each carved across the angles with double bands of incised parallel lines above round ‘eyes’ and a raised narrow band for the ‘nose,’ separated by a recessed vertical band on each side, the cloudy cream colored jade with darker mottling; a miniature *cong* with raised narrow bands across the angles, the plain polished sides divided into two registers, the jade of milk white tone; and a corner segment of a *cong* carved in two registers with slightly raised panels across the angle carved with circular eyes within pointed oval surrounds above a narrow raised ‘nose’ band, the reverse plain and smoothly rounded, with a vertical channel drilled from both ends, the cream white jade with remains of encrusted earth.

Heights 1⅛ , ⅝ , 1⅞ inches (2.9, 1.6, 4.7 cm)

Three miniature jade *congs* unearthed at Yaoshan, Yuhang, Zhejiang province are illustrated in the catalogue of the special exhibition at the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology at Beijing University by Qin and Fang (eds.), *Quanli yu xinyang: Liangzhu yizhi qun kaogu tezhan* (Power in Things: New Perspectives on Liangzhu), Beijing, 2015, p. 343, pl. III-2-7, where the authors suggest on p. 429 that miniature jade *congs* may have been used as ritual objects as well as decorative beads.

Another miniature jade *cong* is illustrated by Rawson, in *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 140, no. 5:2, where the author also shows *loc. cit.*, fig. 1, a line drawing from the excavation report on the Liangzhu site at Yaoshan, Yuhang, Zhejiang province with two *cong* form beads said to be fittings on the shaft of a ritual axe.

Compare also the miniature jade *cong* unearthed from the Liangzhu site at Huangtushan, Mocheng, Changshu, Jiangsu province, illustrated in *Changshu bowuguan cang yu* (Collected Jade of Changshu Museum), Beijing, 2001, no. 4.

新石器時代 良渚小玉琮三件 高 2.9, 1.6, 4.7 厘米



12. A NEOLITHIC JADE BRACELET (*ZHUO*)

Liangzhu Culture, *circa* 3300–2250 B.C.

the well finished and smoothly polished wide ring with thick sides, flattened on the inner surface and steeply rounded on the exterior, the olive green stone with cloudy mottling throughout.

Diameter 3⅜ inches (8.5 cm)

A jade bracelet of very similar form and size excavated from the Liangzhu site at Yaoshan, Zhejiang province, is illustrated in *Liangzhu yizhi qun kaogu baogao* (Reports of the Group Sites at Liangzhu), Vol. I, *Yaoshan*, Beijing, 2003, p. 301, col. pl. 490, with description on p. 158 and in a line drawing on p. 159, pl. 199, no. 3.

Compare also the Liangzhu jade bracelet of very similar form in the British Museum, showing the same cloudy alteration of the stone, illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 147, fig. 1.

新石器時代 良渚玉鐲 徑 8.5 厘米



13. A NEOLITHIC JADE BRACELET (*ZHUO*)

Liangzhu Culture, *circa* 3300–2250 B.C.

with plain narrow flattened sides, the angles gently squared and the surface softly polished, the pale onion-green jade with scattered white mottling throughout.

Diameter 3⅝ inches (9.2 cm)

Compare the jade bracelet of similar form and size excavated in 1987 from the Liangzhu site at Yaoshan, Zhejiang province, illustrated in *Liangzhu yizhi qun kaogu baogao* (Reports of the Group Sites at Liangzhu), Vol. I, *Yaoshan*, Beijing, 2003, p. 286, col. pl. 403, with a line drawing on p. 141, pl. 175, and a description on p. 142. The same jade bracelet is illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1, *Primitive Society*, Shijiazhuang, 1992, p. 174, no. 253, with description on p. 299.

新石器時代 良渚玉鐲 徑 9.2 厘米



14. A NEOLITHIC JADE OPENWORK HOOKED CLOUD FORM PENDANT

Hongshan Culture, circa 3500–2000 B.C.

with a large central ‘C’-scroll extended out to a slightly smaller matching scroll at one side and linked to hooked and angled elements at the top and sides and a pair of inverted crescents along the base, with forked tooth shaped projections all around the outer rim, the undulating surface carved all over with wide continuous grooves following the design and linking all the elements, a small truncated projection at the top center margin with two suspension holes drilled from one side, the pale onion-green jade with cloudy tan mottling throughout, polished all over to a soft luster.

Length 4¾ inches (12.1 cm)

Similarly carved openwork jade hooked cloud form pendants have been excavated at the large Hongshan temple and stone mound burial complex at Niuheliang in Liaoning province. Compare the cloud form jade pendants found at the Niuheliang site illustrated in *Wenwu*, 2008, No. 10, p. 26, col. pl. 25 and in a line drawing on p. 30, pl. 34, no. 3; in *Wenwu*, 1986, No. 8, in a line drawing on p. 12, pl. 18, no. 3; and by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 2, *Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 129. Another cloud form jade pendant excavated at the Hongshan culture site at Nasitai, Balinyouqi, Inner Mongolia, is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *op. cit.*, p. 31.

Compare also the openwork Hongshan jade plaque of this type from the collection of Baron von Oertzen, Johannesburg, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, illustrated by Sun in the *Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin*, Fall 2010, “Recent Acquisitions, A Selection: 2008–2010,” p. 4.

A fragment of a hooked cloud form Hongshan jade plaque in the collection of the National Museum of History, Taiwan, is illustrated by Johnson and Chan in the catalogue of the special exhibition organized by the San Antonio Museum of Art, *5,000 Years of Chinese Jade*, San Antonio, 2011, p. 36, no. 1; and two more Hongshan jade plaques of this type in the Kwan Collection are illustrated by Yang, *Chinese Archaic Jades from the Kwan Collection*, Hong Kong, 1994, nos. 3 and 4.

For a concise discussion of Hongshan jade pendants including a summary of archaeological evidence and suggestions for further reading see So, “A Hongshan Jade Pendant in the Freer Gallery of Art,” *Orientations*, May 1993, pp. 87–92.

新石器時代 紅山勾雲形玉珮 長 12.1 厘米



15. A NEOLITHIC WHITE MARBLE OWL FORM PENDANT

Hongshan Culture, circa 3500–2000 B.C.

simply carved from a solid block, the stylized bird with rounded protruding eyes and small pointed beak tucked in at the top of the swelling breast, the feet delineated by short vertical grooves on an undercut ledge above the forward-flaring wedge shaped tail with rounded underside, the outspread wings defined by a shallow groove around the perimeter in front, well rounded in back and ending in two forward-flaring points behind the tail, pierced behind the head with a pair of conical holes joined to form a ‘bull nose’ suspension loop, the fine white marble with some dark stains to the back and earth encrustation all over.

Width 2¾ inches (7 cm)

Many carved jade owl pendants of closely related design have been published in archaeological reports on excavations at Hongshan sites and in museum catalogues, but no other example carved from marble appears to have been previously published.

A jade owl form pendant of smaller size excavated from tomb no. 1 at Hutougou, a Hongshan burial site in Fuxin county, Liaoning province and now in the Liaoning Provincial Museum, is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 2, *Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 116.

A similar Hongshan jade owl form pendant of larger size in the collection of the Palace Museum, Beijing is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Chinese Jades in Traditional Collections), Vol. 1, *Neolithic Period, Shang, Western Zhou, Spring and Autumn Period, Warring States Period*, Beijing, 2010, p. 21. Another Hongshan jade pendant of closely related form in the collection of Aohanqi Museum, Inner Mongolia, is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *op. cit.*, 2010, p. 22.

Compare also the jade owl form pendant in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, illustrated by Dohrenwend, *Chinese Jades in the Royal Ontario Museum*, Toronto, 1971, p. 43.

新石器時代 紅山白大理石鴞 寬 7 厘米



16. A WHITE JADE FLAT RING (*HUAN*)

Neolithic Period, *circa* 5000–2000 B.C.

of plain form with wide central aperture, the cream white jade with cloudy beige mottling and a few dark gray natural inclusions, the sides slightly thicker at the center and tapering to the rounded rim, the smooth polished surface with encrusted earth.

Diameter 4³/₈ inches (11.2 cm)

Similar jade rings of this flattened form with wide central aperture have been discovered at several Neolithic sites in China, dating from as early as *circa* 5000 B.C. to *circa* 1600 B.C. Compare, for example, the jade flat ring of the same size with similar cloudy mottled surface excavated from Wushan county, Chongqing, Sichuan province, illustrated by Gu (ed.) in *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 13, *Sichuan and Chongqing*, Beijing, 2005, p. 215, described as Daxi culture (*circa* 4400–3300 B.C.).

Compare also the similar jade flat rings of slightly smaller size excavated in Jiangsu province and now in the collection of the Nanjing Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades) Vol. 1, *Primitive Society*, Shijiazhuang, 1992, pp. 86–87, nos. 121 and 123, described as Songze culture (*circa* 4000–2500 B.C.).

Two slightly smaller jade rings of flattened form excavated in Gansu province are illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 15, *Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang*, Beijing, 2005, pp. 14–15, described as Qijia culture (*circa* 2250–1900 B.C.).

新石器時代 玉環 徑 11.2 厘米



17. A NEOLITHIC OPENWORK JADE PLAQUE

Longshan Culture, *circa* 3000–1700 B.C.

elaborately pierced and carved in outline with a stacked symmetrical arrangement of hooks, scrolls, plumes and apertures, the silhouetted shapes all mirrored left and right of center and rising from a short pointed projection at the base to a square opening near the top surmounted by a small winged mask shaped element, the flat surface smoothly polished all over, one side incised with thin lines loosely following the outline of the design, the pale olive green jade with cloudy white and tan mottling throughout.

Length 4¼ inches (10.8 cm)

A pair of small Longshan jade plaques very similar to the winged mask shaped uppermost central element of the present plaque, excavated at the Taosi site, a major Longshan culture ruin in Xiangfen county, Shanxi province, is illustrated in *Yu hun guo hun: yuqi, yu wenhua, Xia dai Zhongguo wenming zhan* (Soul of Jade, Soul of the Nation: Exhibition of Jade, Jade Culture, and the Xia Dynasty Civilization in China), Hangzhou, 2013, p. 89.

Compare also the pair of small jade ‘dragon and phoenix’ plaques carved in a similar openwork silhouette style excavated from tomb no. 14 at the Sunjiagang site, Li county, Hunan province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 10, *Hubei, Hunan*, Beijing, 2005, pp. 154 and 155, described as Shijiahe culture (*circa* 2400–1900 B.C.), contemporary with Longshan culture.

A Longshan jade adze in the Shandong Provincial Museum, decorated on the handle with an elaborate incised mask very similar in style and outline to the uppermost central element of the present plaque is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 4, *Shandong*, Beijing, 2005, p. 16.

Compare also the Longshan openwork jade plaque of related form, surmounted by an eagle with wings displayed, illustrated by Bai (ed.), *Tianjin bowuguan cang yu* (Jade Wares Collected by the Tianjin Museum), Beijing, 2012, p. 32, no. 015.

新石器時代 龍山玉飾 長 10.8 厘米



18. A GREEN JADE CEREMONIAL BLADE (*Gui*)

Late Neolithic Period, early 2nd Millennium B.C.

of long narrow shape, thicker at the *tang* and thinning very gradually towards the slightly flared cutting edge, drilled from one side with a small hole near the butt with partially unfinished rounded end, cut with notches to the edges on either side of the hole and with a well finished semicircle cut out further down on one edge, very finely polished all over to a smooth surface which feels soft to touch, the dark olive green stone with subtle natural markings; Chinese fitted wood box with silk lining.

Length 11¼ inches (28.6 cm)

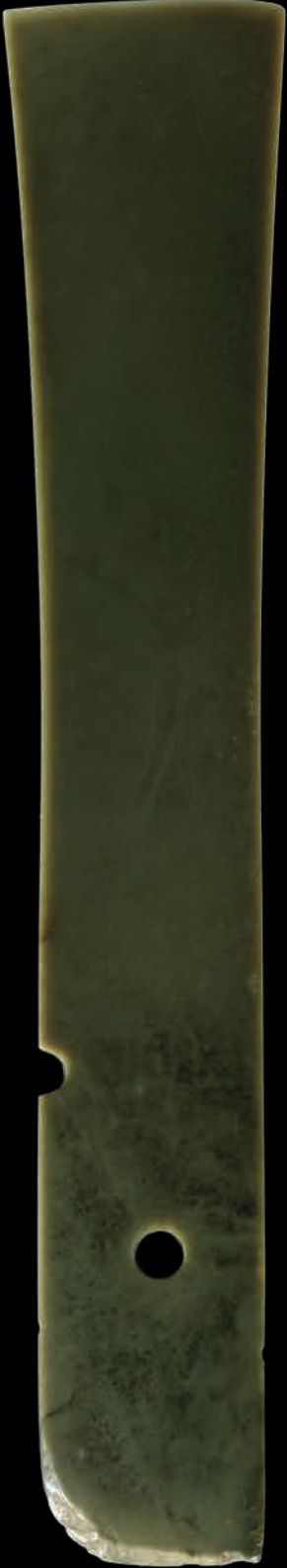
Provenance From the Collection of Eugene Meyer (1875–1959) and Agnes E. Meyer (1887–1970)

Compare three Neolithic jade *gui* blades in the collection of the Palace Museum, Beijing illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cangpin daxi: yuqi bian* (Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade), Vol. 1, *Neolithic Age*, Beijing, 2011, p. 191, no. 184, described as Longshan Culture; on p. 200, no. 194, described as Qijia Culture; and on p. 247, no. 246, described as Neolithic period.

Compare also the late Neolithic jade *gui* blade of smaller size, cut with a small semicircular void on the edge of one side, excavated from a Longshan burial site at Shimao, Shenmu county, Shaanxi province, now in the collection of the Shaanxi History Museum, illustrated in *Yu hun guo hun: yuqi, yu wenhua, Xia dai Zhongguo wenming zhan* (Soul of Jade, Soul of the Nation: Exhibition of Jade, Jade Culture, and the Xia Dynasty Civilization in China), Hangzhou, 2013, p. 195.

新石器時代晚期 玉圭 長 28.6 厘米

出處 邁爾夫婦舊藏



19. A LARGE CEREMONIAL JADE BLADE (*GE*)

Shang Dynasty, *circa* 13th Century B.C.

in the form of a *ge* dagger-axe with beveled edges and a well-defined medial ridge on both sides, curving gently down to the tapered point, which is set off-center, the blunt *tang* carved with pairs of squared teeth at the edge and with associated shallow grooves on both sides above a small circular aperture, the jade of attractive olive-brown color with natural greenish mottling, showing traces of cinnabar.

Length 12¾ inches (31.5 cm)

Finely carved jade blades of this distinctive form, following the design of a bronze weapon used by Shang foot soldiers, were important ceremonial emblems of status and power, sometimes presented as tribute offerings, not intended for use in warfare.

Compare the smaller jade blade of closely related form discovered in the tomb of the Shang military general and high priestess Fu Hao (d. *circa* 1200 B.C.), illustrated in *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, pl. 108, no. 5, with description on p. 135. Another very similar Shang jade blade formerly in the Collection of A.W. Bahr is illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 57, no. 35.

For a comprehensive discussion of ceremonial jade blades of the Bronze Age in China, see Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, pp. 192–193, where the author illustrates a similar jade *ge* in the British Museum on p. 193, fig. 3. See also Wilson, “Lithic Art in the Bronze Age: A Jade Dagger-Axe,” *The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art*, January 1990, pp. 23–24, where the author illustrates jade blades of closely related form found in the Fu Hao tomb and describes the form as an example of the fully developed Anyang style.

商 玉戈 長 31.5 厘米



20. A JADE *Bi* DISC WITH COLLARED CENTRAL APERTURE

Shang Dynasty, 13th–12th Century B.C.

of wide flat form, finely incised on both sides with evenly spaced concentric circles in a repeating pattern of three sets of three narrow lines separated by very shallow grooves, and with incised double-lines on the innermost section of the disc encircling the narrow vertical collars on either side of the central aperture, the rims of the collars with roughly squared edges and the outer edge of the disc with rounded lip, the polished surface altered in burial to opaque cloudy tan color, with some widely scattered pitting, the original pale olive green color of the stone showing through on one side.

Diameter 6⅞ inches (17.5 cm)

Provenance From the Mariotti Collection, sold by Ader at Hotel Drouot, Paris, 4 December 1952

A jade collared disc of very similar form excavated from the tomb of Fu Hao (d. *circa* 1200 B.C.) is illustrated in *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, pl. 87, no. 1, with description on p. 119; and a Shang jade disc of similar form and design, unearthed from tomb no. 54 at Huayuanzhuang, Anyang, Henan province, is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 5, *Henan*, Beijing, 2005, p. 79.

Another similar jade collared disc unearthed in 1989 from the Shang cemetery at Dayangzhou, Xin'gan, Jiangxi province, illustrated in *Shang dai Jiangnan: Jiangxi Xin'gan Dayangzhou chutu wenwu jicui* (Shang Dynasty in the South of Yangtze River: Selected Relics Unearthed from Dayangzhou, Xin'gan, Jiangxi Province), Beijing, 2006, pp. 214–216.

Compare also the jade collared disc of very similar form excavated at Sanxingdui, Guanghan county, Sichuan province, exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York in 2002 and illustrated by Bagley (ed.) in the catalogue of the travelling exhibition entitled *Ancient Sichuan: Treasures from a Lost Civilization*, Seattle, 2001, p. 172, no. 61, together with line drawings of other similar jade discs ranging in size from 8 to 18 cm which were discovered at the same site.

Other jade collared discs with very similar concentric lines and grooves are illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 99, no. 102; illustrated by Mino and Robinson, *Beauty and Tranquility: The Eli Lilly Collection of Chinese Art*, Indianapolis, 1983, pp. 66–67; and illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 166, fig. 1, preceded by a discussion of collared discs as a category of jade carvings found in burials dating from the late Neolithic period to the early Western Zhou, *circa* 2000–1000 B.C., *op. cit.*, pp. 164–165.

商 有領玉璧 徑 17.5 厘米

出處 Mariotti 舊藏，巴黎Ader拍賣會Hotel Drouot 於1952年12月4日賣出



21. A JADE FIGURE OF AN ELEPHANT

Shang Dynasty, 12th–11th Century B.C.

carved as a free-standing sculpture with thick flattened body, the large head drilled through with a biconical hole for the eyes and carved with wide flat ears in very shallow relief, standing on conjoined short legs, the feet divided by grooves across the base, the broad smooth flanks rising to a rounded backbone which continues down to a large angular tail, the short trunk curled up above a ‘V’-shaped mouth, the cloudy opaque stone of pale greenish-white tone, the softly polished surface showing remains of encrusted earth.

Length 2⅞ inches (7.3 cm)

Compare the small jade figure of an elephant unearthed from tomb 1728 at the Shang dynasty royal cemetery site in Xibeigang, Henan province, illustrated by Lee (ed.) in *Yinxu chutu qiwu xuancui* (Selected Works Unearthed from Yinxu), Taipei, 2009, p. 216, no. 201; and the larger jade elephant of very similar form unearthed from tomb 1567 at the same royal cemetery, illustrated by Lee (ed.), *op. cit.*, pp. 196–197, no. 175.

Compare also the jade figure of an elephant simply carved as a small free-standing silhouette in the collection of the Tianjin City Art Museum illustrated in *Tianjin shi yishu bowuguan cang yu* (Jades from the Tianjin City Art Museum), Hong Kong, 1993, no. 51.

商 玉象 長 7.3 厘米



22. A JADE FIGURE OF A WATER BUFFALO

Shang Dynasty, 12th–11th Century B.C.

carved as a free-standing sculpture with thick flattened body, the large head with lightly incised round eyes, the blunt muzzle drilled through with a biconical hole for the nostrils, the curved horns with shallow incised ribbing above small leaf shaped ears, the broad smooth flanks rising to a rounded backbone with a hump at the shoulders, the long tail accentuated by small drilled indentations on both sides, standing on wide conjoined legs, the rectangular feet divided by deep grooves across the base, the cloudy opaque stone of slightly mottled pale greenish tone, with softly polished surface.

Length 2 ½ inches (6.4 cm)

Compare the slightly smaller Shang dynasty jade recumbent buffalo carved in low relief illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 125, no. 152.

商 玉牛 長 6.4 厘米



23. EIGHT SMALL TURQUOISE PENDANTS

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

a silkworm larva with curved, segmented body, two smaller silkworm pupae, a cicada pupa, and a crouching rabbit with long ears, each carved in the round and pierced near the head for stringing, and three variously carved *taotie* masks, each with plain flat polished back and drilled with a vertical channel for stringing, the blue-green turquoise of various shades, with traces of cinnabar and earth remaining.

Lengths ¾ inch–1⅞ inches (1.9–3.7 cm)

Compare the turquoise *taotie* mask form ornament of more elaborate design excavated at the site of the late Shang/ early Western Zhou cemetery in Qianzhang, Tengzhou, Shandong province illustrated in the catalogue of the special exhibition at the Shenzen Museum, *Yu shi zhi hun* (Soul of Jade and Stone), Beijing, 2013, p. 139.

Compare also the small *taotie* mask form pendant carved from jade unearthed from the Western Zhou cemetery at Zhangjiapo, Fengxi, Shanxi province, illustrated *op. cit.*, p. 92.

A similarly carved jade pendant in the form of a crouching rabbit unearthed from the late Shang/ early Western Zhou cemetery at Qianzhang, Tengzhou, Shandong province is illustrated *op. cit.*, p. 137.

A small jade cicada pendant very similar to the present example unearthed from a Western Zhou site at Tangcheng huayuan, Luoyang, Henan province is illustrated in *Luoyang guyu tupu* (Illustrated Catalogue of Ancient Jades from Luoyang), Zhengzhou, 2004, p. 79, no. 81.

西周 綠松石飾八件 長 1.9–3.7 厘米



24. TWO JADE FLUTED CYLINDERS

Shang Dynasty, 13th–12th Century B.C.

each well-carved with six shallow flutes on the exterior of the thin straight walls, the interiors plain and well-polished, one cylinder with a narrow projecting flange carved with four blunt teeth around the waist and with slightly thicker rims at both ends, both cylinders made from very similar jade of pale greenish-tan color.

Height 1½ inches (3.9 cm) each

A similar jade fluted cylinder with toothed flange around the waist unearthed from the tomb of Fu Hao (d. *circa* 1200 B.C.) at Anyang, Henan province is illustrated in the excavation report *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, col. pl. 37, no. 1, with description on p. 187. Another jade fluted cylinder of similar form with flange around the waist unearthed in 1977 at Anyang, Henan province, from tomb no. 18, is illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades) Vol. 2, *Shang and Western Zhou*, Shijiazhuang, 1993, p. 81, no. 107, with description on p. 255.

Compare also the two jade fluted cylinders unearthed from the tomb of Fu Hao and illustrated in the excavation report, *op. cit.*, pl. 154, no. 6, with an ink rubbing of each illustrated on p. 186, pl. 93, nos. 15 and 18, and descriptions on p. 187; and two jade fluted cylinders illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 136, nos. 171–172.

商 圓箍形玉飾二件 各高 3.9 厘米



25. A JADE NOTCHED DISC (YABI)
Late Neolithic Period / Shang Dynasty, circa 2000–1500 B.C.

with wide central circular aperture, the narrow flat sides carved as three conjoined arcs, each rising to a wedge shaped point and with pairs of blunt notched teeth carved on each of the three arcs, all evenly spaced and symmetrically arranged around the outer rim, the inner rim plain and simply rounded, the pale grayish-white jade encrusted with cinnabar and burial earth.

Diameter 4¼ inches (10.8 cm)

This rare type of *bi* disc with notched and serrated rim was identified as a *xuanji* (璇璣) by the Chinese scholar-collector Wu Dacheng in his description of a similar notched disc illustrated in the catalogue of his collection, the *Gu yu tu kao*, published in 1889. Wu's identification was based on his interpretation of a section of the *Shangshu* (Classic of History), a pre-Qin dynasty text containing a reference to a turning sphere (*xuanji* 璇璣) to be used in conjunction with a jade transverse sighting tube (*yuheng* 玉衡) for astronomical observations by court astronomers. This identification and description of the use of ancient jade notched discs was widely accepted and elaborated upon by Chinese and Western scholars during the following decades, but no archaeological evidence to support the theory has ever been found. Modern scholars, led by Xia Nai, have repudiated the theory and argued convincingly for the term *xuanji* to be abandoned and replaced by the term *yabi* (牙璧). See "The Classification, Nomenclature, and Usage of Shang Dynasty Jades" by Xia Nai, published in *Kaogu*, 1983, No. 5, pp. 455–467. The same monograph was presented by Xia at the International Conference on Shang Civilization, Hawaii, 1982, and is published in English by Chang (ed.), *Studies of Shang Archaeology*, New Haven, 1986, Chapter 9, pp. 207–236.

A slightly smaller jade *yabi*, with pairs of blunt notched teeth carved on each of the three arcs, excavated from a Longshan Culture (circa 3000–1700 B.C.) site at Tengxian, Shandong province, is illustrated by Xia, *Kaogu xuebao*, 1984, No. 4, pl. 2:1, with a stone example from a late Shang burial at Anyang, Henan province, *loc. cit.*, pl. 1. The same jade *yabi* is illustrated in color in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1, *Primitive Society*, Shijiazhuang, 1992, p. 34, col. pl. 42.

Another similar jade *yabi* in the collection of the Palace Museum, Beijing, is illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cang wenwu zhenpin quanji* (The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum), *Jadeware* (I), Hong Kong, 1995, p. 58, no. 49; and another similar *yabi* in the collection of the Kaifeng Museum is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Chinese Jades in Traditional Collections), Vol. 1, *Neolithic Period, Shang, Western Zhou, Spring and Autumn Period, Warring States Period*, Beijing, 2010, p. 84.

Compare also the *yabi* of similar form in the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Washington D.C., illustrated in *Asian Art in the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, The Inaugural Gift*, Washington, D.C., 1987, p. 89, no. 45; another illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 103, no. 106; and another closely related jade *yabi* in the British Museum, illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 163, pl. 8:1.

For a comprehensive discussion of *yabi* discs excavated in China, see Luan, "Yabi yanjiu (Researches on Yabi)," *Wenwu*, 2005, No. 7, pp. 69–81.

新石器時代晚期 / 商 玉牙璧 徑 10.8 厘米



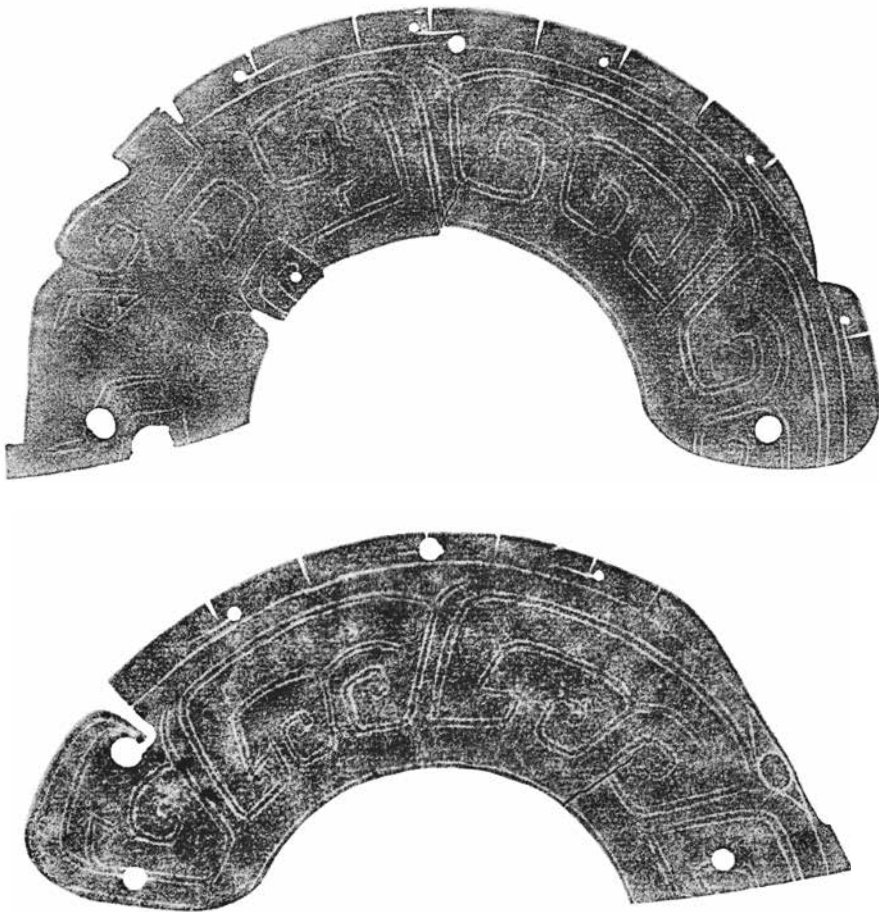
26. TWO MATCHING JADE ARC SHAPED DRAGON PENDANTS (*HUANG*)
Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

each large, thick pendant decorated on both sides with incised double-line meander of hooked, spurred and curled scroll motifs below a narrow segmented ‘backbone’ incised on the outer rim, the larger pendant with a horned dragon head carved in silhouette at one end, detailed with incised outlines of large eyes, ‘D’-shaped ears and short limbs, the opposite end simply carved as a curled tail, the companion pendant following the same plan but with less detail, the dragon’s head indicated by a round eye and a blunt snout at one end, the tail at the opposite end indicated by a tightly curled hook, both pendants pierced for suspension with holes at the center of the outer rim and both ends, carved from olive green jade with natural passages of dark brown and pale tan mottling, with traces of encrusted earth and cinnabar.

Lengths 6 and 5⅝ inches (15.2 and 14.3 cm)

Compare the arc shaped jade dragon pendant of very similar outline, incised with similar double-line scroll meander and details, excavated from a late Shang dynasty tomb at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou city, Shandong province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 4, *Shandong*, Beijing, 2005, p. 91.

西周 龍形玉璜二件 長 15.2, 14.3 厘米



27. A JADE, AGATE AND QUARTZ PECTORAL ORNAMENT
Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

the thick *tixingpai* (梯形牌) plaque of trapezoidal outline carved from pale yellowish-green jade, decorated on both sides with a highly stylized linear motif of a cicada with wings displayed on either side of the heart shaped thorax and short arms ending in claws raised beside the head, the upper and lower edges of the plaque drilled with a series of ‘bull nose’ holes suspending four long double strands and one shorter single strand of red, orange and pale yellowish beads carved from carnelian agate and quartz.

Length of reassembled pectoral set 15 inches (38 cm)
Length of *tixingpai* jade plaque 2¾ inches (7 cm)

A similarly carved jade *tixingpai* trapezoidal plaque suspending multiple strands of colorful beads is illustrated by Rawson, “Ordering the Exotic: Ritual Practices in the Late Western and Early Eastern Zhou,” *Artibus Asiae*, 2013, LXXIII:1, figs. 26b, 37a, 38, where the author notes it was found in the tomb of a female consort of a Rui lord excavated at the site of the 8th century cemetery of the Rui State at Liangdai village, Hancheng city, Shanxi province. Rawson goes on to say that *tixingpai* and beads pectoral ornament sets evidently first appeared in the 10th century B.C. in the tombs of high-ranking females and the use of long strands of biconical agate and other beads strung to create horizontal bands of different colors suggests the influence of Western, non-Zhou tribes. The same *tixingpai* and beads pectoral ornament set was previously published in *Wenwu*, 2008, No. 1, p. 10, fig. 15.

Rawson illustrates two more jade *tixingpai* and beads pectoral ornament sets excavated from female tombs at the site of the Western Zhou cemetery of the Jin State at Beizhao, Tianma-Qucun, Shanxi province, with burials dated to Western Zhou and early Eastern Zhou, *op. cit.*, fig. 27. The same pectoral ornament sets are illustrated in *Wenwu*, 1994, No. 8, pp. 28–30, figs. 3, 8; and in *Wenwu*, 1995, No. 7, pp. 18–19, fig. 20.

Another similar Western Zhou *tixingpai* trapezoidal jade pendant and beads pectoral ornament set excavated from the Ying State cemetery at Pingdingshan, Henan province, and now in the Henan Provincial Museum is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 5, *Henan*, Beijing, 2005, p. 177.

西周 蟬紋玉牌串珠珮飾 總長 38 厘米 梯形牌長 7 厘米



28. ELEVEN PETAL SHAPED JADE ORNAMENTS

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

each small ovoid plaque decorated on both sides with incised concentric flower petal outlines rising to a small point and with three double-lines below, drilled at either end for stringing, the grayish-white jade showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Lengths $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 inch (2.1–2.5 cm)

Jade ornaments of similar form with incised linear decoration are described as part of the ornament on a veil or face cover excavated from the Western Zhou cemetery of the Jin State at Tianma-Qucun, Shanxi province, are illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 3, *Shanxi*, Beijing, 2005, p. 85.

西周 花瓣形玉飾十一件 長 2.1 - 2.5 厘米



29. FOURTEEN JADE BEADS WITH INCISED DRAGON DESIGNS

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

of irregular flattened tubular form, each incised with a dissolved dragon motif in linear style continuing over all sides, the grayish-green jade showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Lengths $\frac{5}{8}$ – $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches (1.6–3.1 cm)

Three Zhou dynasty jade beads of similar form carved with dissolved dragon motifs excavated at Shangguo, Wenxi county, Shanxi province and now in the Shanxi Provincial Museum are illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 3, *Shanxi*, Beijing, 2005, p. 166.

西周 龍紋玉珠十四件 長 1.6 - 3.1 厘米



30. A PLAIN JADE DISC (*Bi*)
Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

with smoothly polished sides tapering slightly toward the outer rim, the wide central aperture cut from one side, the jade of translucent yellowish tone with gray and brown mottling, showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Diameter 4½ inches (11.5 cm)

Compare the slightly larger plain jade *bi* of similar form in the National Palace Museum, Taipei illustrated in *Gugong huanxing yuqi tezhan tulu* (A Catalogue of the National Palace Museum's Special Exhibition of Circular Jade), Taipei, 1995, pp. 84–85, no. 45, described as Western Zhou.

西周 玉璧 徑 11.5 厘米

31. FIVE JADE SILKWORM FORM PENDANTS
Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

each carved from translucent pale greenish jade, with button shaped eyes and tapering segmented body, drilled through the head for stringing and showing remains of cinnabar.

Lengths 1⅞–1¼ inches (3.7–2.7 cm)

Compare the group of silkworm form pendants of similar design excavated at the Western Zhou Yu State burial site at Zhuyuangou, Baoji, Shaanxi province, illustrated by Lu and Hu, *Baoji Yuguo mudi* (Yu State Cemeteries in Baoji), Vol. 2, Beijing, 1988, pl. 139, nos. 2 and 3.

西周 玉蠶五件 長 3.7–2.7 厘米



32. A JADE BOVINE MASK FORM ORNAMENT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

the angled front incised with the outline of a stylized bovine head, drilled through the center between the curled horns and round eyes, the reverse plain and concave, with cinnabar red filling the incised lines in contrast to the olive green jade.

Length 1 7⁄16 inches (3.7 cm)

Compare the Shang jade animal mask ornament illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Chinese Jades in Traditional Collections) Vol. 1, *Neolithic Period, Shang, Western Zhou, Spring and Autumn Period, Warring States Period*, Beijing, 2010, p. 109, where the author notes that the angled shape suggests the plaque was carved from the corner of a *cong*. Compare also the similar jade animal head form ornament excavated at a Western Zhou site in Fufeng county, Shaanxi province, and shown in a reassembled string of jade beads and ornaments in Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 14, *Shaanxi*, Beijing, 2005, p. 73.

西周 牛面紋玉飾 長 3.7 厘米



33. A JADE OX HEAD FORM ORNAMENT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

carved in simplified frontal silhouette, with blunt horns above notched ears and incised oval eyes, smoothly rounded in front, flat at the back and drilled through the center, the pale olive green stone shading to brown at the muzzle and showing remains of cinnabar.

Length 1 1⁄16 inches (2.7 cm)

Compare the jade ox head ornament of similar form in the Baoji Museum of Bronze Relics excavated at the Western Zhou Yu State burial site at Zhuyuangou, Baoji, Shaanxi province, illustrated by Lu and Hu, *Baoji Yuguo mudi* (Yu State Cemeteries in Baoji), Vol. 2, Beijing, 1988, pl. 139.1. Compare also the jade ox head form ornament excavated at the late Shang capital at Anyang, Henan province, illustrated in *Anyang Yinxu chutu yuqi* (Jades from Yinxu), Beijing, 2005, p. 33.

西周 牛首形玉飾 長 2.7 厘米



34. A JADE CICADA FORM PENDANT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

of thick, rounded form with ribbed neck and bulging eyes, pierced through the nose, drilled longitudinally for stringing and pierced through the edges of the wings, the underside concave, the pale greenish jade with smooth polished surface showing remains of cinnabar.

Length 1 ½ inches (3.8 cm)

A similar jade cicada form pendant excavated at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou city, Shandong province is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 4, *Shandong*, Beijing, 2005, p. 149, described as late Shang dynasty. Compare also the jade cicada form pendant excavated from the late Western Zhou cemetery of the Guo State, at Sanmenxia city, Henan province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 5, *Henan*, Beijing, 2005, p. 162.

西周 蟬形玉飾 長 3.8 厘米



35. FIVE JADE ENTWINED DRAGON AND BIRD PLAQUES

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

each pierced and carved with the highly simplified angular silhouette of a dragon head at one end and a bird head at the opposite end, the bodies conjoined at the center, incised with linear details and oval ‘eyes’ on one side, the reverse plain and drilled with tiny perforations for stringing across the angles at the edges, the pale olive green jade showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Lengths 1 7⁄8–2 1⁄8 inches (5.4–4.8 cm)

Compare the very similar jade plaques strung in a collar discovered at the Western Zhou cemetery of the Jin State at the Tianma-Qucun site, Shanxi province, illustrated on the cover of *Wenwu*, 1995, No. 7, and in the excavation report on pp. 35–36. The same collar is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 3, *Shanxi*, Beijing, 2005, p. 135.

西周 龍鳳紋玉珮五件 長 5.4–4.8 厘米



36. FIVE JADE PLAQUES OF ‘TIED BUNDLE’ FORM

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

each carved on one side with clusters of three conjoined panels incised with parallel lines emerging above and below a deeply grooved central transverse band, which may be interpreted as a tied bundle of silk, the reverse plain and drilled with tiny perforations for stringing across the angles at the edges, the pale olive green jade showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Length 1 11⁄16 inches (4.3 cm) each

Compare the jade plaques of this form strung in a collar of jades and agates discovered at the Western Zhou cemetery of the Guo State and now in the collection of the Shanghai Museum, illustrated by Zhang in *Shanghai bowuguan cangpin yanjiu daxi: Zhongguo gudai yuqi* (Research Series of the Shanghai Museum Collection: Ancient Chinese Jades), Shanghai, 2009, p. 124, no. 87, with description on p. 121, where the author suggests this form of jade plaque may be intended to represent a tied bundle of silk.

Compare also the jade plaques of similar form and design strung in a long necklace or pectoral of various jade ornaments excavated at the Western Zhou cemetery of the Jin State at the Tianma-Qucun site, Shanxi province, illustrated in *Wenwu*, 1995, No. 7, inside cover and on p. 16.

西周 束絹形玉珮五件 各長 4.3 厘米



37. AN INCISED JADE TIGER FORM PLAQUE

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

carved as a stylized silhouette, the tiger shown crouching with tail extended, the large head with ears pinned back and jaws open showing pointed fangs, finely incised on both sides with linear details and ornamentation including large lozenge shaped eyes, double-line hooked scroll motifs for the ribs, shoulders and haunches, 'D'-shaped ornament on the tail and long straight claws, all within a single line border, with cinnabar filling the incised decoration, giving strong contrast to the onion-green jade which now shows cloudy tan color in some areas, the tail drilled from both sides.

Length 4¼ inches (10.8 cm)

Compare the plain tiger form plaque similarly carved as a silhouette excavated at the site of the Western Zhou Yan State cemetery at Liulihe, Hebei province, illustrated in *Liulihe Xi Zhou Yan guo mudì* (Yan State Cemetery of the Western Zhou Period at Liulihe), Beijing, 1995, pl. 100, no. 1, with description on pp. 231–232 and a line drawing on p. 234, pl. 143, no. 1.

Compare also the tiger form plaque of related design excavated from the tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng, illustrated in the catalogue of the exhibition organized by the Hubei Provincial Museum, *Zeng Hou Yi mu: Zhan'guo zaoqi de li yue wenming* (Tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng: Ritual-and-Music Civilization in the Early Warring States Period), Beijing, 2007, p. 103.

西周 虎形玉珮 長 10.8 厘米



38. A WHITE JADE PEACOCK PLAQUE

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

of slightly tapered *tixingpai* (梯形牌) form, very finely carved on both sides with a mythic crested bird with hooked beak shown in profile surrounded by a long stylized tail showing the ‘eye’ pattern of a peacock’s feathers and curled into a wide spiral, with narrow perforated flanges along two edges for stringing, the jade of even cream white tone with smooth polished surface, traces of earth and cinnabar remaining in the incised lines.

Height 2⅜ inches (5.9 cm)

Width 2¼ inches (5.7 cm)

Provenance J. T. Tai & Co., New York
C.T. Loo & Co., New York
Collection of D. David-Weill (1871–1952), Paris, No. DW35/46

Exhibited *Arts de la Chine Ancienne*, Musée de l’Orangerie, Paris, 1937

Published Salles, Georges. *Arts de la Chine Ancienne*, Paris, 1937, no. 115
Salmony, Alfred. *Carved Jade of Ancient China*, London, 1938, pl. XXV, no. 7

An early Western Zhou jade plaque of very similar form carved with closely related crested bird motifs in the Hotung Collection, now on display in the British Museum, is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 49, fig. 37a, b.

西周 孔雀紋玉牌 高 5.9 厘米 寬 5.7 厘米

出處 戴潤齋舊藏、盧芹齋舊藏、大衛威爾舊藏

展覽紀錄 *Arts de la Chine Ancienne*, Musée de l’Orangerie, Paris, 1937

出版紀錄 Salles, Georges. *Arts de la Chine Ancienne*, Paris, 1937, no. 115
Salmony, Alfred. *Carved Jade of Ancient China*, London, 1938, pl. XXV, no. 7



39. A GRAY JADE DOUBLE MASKS PENDANT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

the thick oblong plaque decorated on both sides with two registers, each filled with a pair of addorsed masks with large eyes and dissolved features joined by a deep ‘U’-shape fall of long hair, separated by a plain band bordered by double-lines at the center and with zig-zag pattern incised above and below, drilled with a longitudinal channel and pierced across the edges at either end for stringing, the jade of silvery grayish tone showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Length 2 3⁄8 inches (5.9 cm)

西周 獸面紋玉飾 長 5.9 厘米

40. A PALE GREEN JADE COILED DRAGON ORNAMENT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

the small plaque of irregular outline, incised on one side with a dragon head in profile surrounded by a slender coiled serpent body, the reverse plain and polished smooth, drilled through the center, showing traces of cinnabar in the incised lines.

Width 1 1⁄16 inches (2.7 cm)

A small jade plaque incised with twin dragon heads in a very similar style, excavated from the site of the late Western Zhou/early Spring and Autumn period cemetery of the Huang State at Baoxiangsi, Guangshan county, Henan province is illustrated in *Kaogu*, 1984, No. 4, p. 315, pl. 17, no. 33, with description on p. 316.

Compare also the jade ornament with incised design of a coiled phoenix carved in a very similar style, drilled through the center, in the collection of the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cangpin daxi: yuqi bian* (Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade), Vol. 2, *Xia, Shang, Zhou*, Beijing, 2011, p. 222, no. 259, described as Western Zhou.

西周 龍紋玉飾 寬 2.7 厘米

41. A PAIR OF JADE CICADA PENDANTS

Late Shang/ early Western Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 11th Century B.C.

each with round eyes, small head, and slender tapered body, carved with two pairs of grooves across the middle of the plain folded wings, the underside with a tapered vertical channel, the shape indicating the jade may have been repurposed in antiquity, the tiny beak-shaped mouth pierced horizontally, the translucent jade of very pale olive tone, showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Lengths 1 3⁄4 inches (4.4 and 4.5 cm)

Compare the late Shang/early Western Zhou jade cicada pendant of related form with round eyes and pierced beak shaped mouth illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 224, no. 12:23.

商晚期 / 西周早期 蟬形玉墜一對 長 4.4, 4.5 厘米



42. A GREEN JADE FISH FORM PENDANT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

incised on both sides with a large round eye and gills, a long dorsal fin on the back and two shorter fins on the belly, the tail forked, the snout pierced, with remains of cinnabar.

Length 3¼ inches (8.5 cm)

西周 魚形玉珮 長 8.5 厘米



43. A YELLOWISH-GREEN JADE DRAGON FORM PENDANT

Late Shang/ early Western Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 11th Century B.C.

with plain body and curled tail, the short leg tucked under the large head with blunt horn, pierced through the mouth, the yellowish-green jade with traces of cinnabar.

Length 2⅙ inches (5.3 cm)

A similar pendant in the Palace Museum, Beijing is illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cangpin daxi: yuqi bian* (Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade), Vol. 2, *Xia, Shang, Zhou*, Beijing, 2011, p. 145, no. 139, described as Shang.

商晚期 / 西周早期 龍形玉珮 長 5.3 厘米



44. AN OLIVE GREEN JADE DRAGON FORM PENDANT

Late Shang/ early Western Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 11th Century B.C.

shown in profile with hooked tail and short leg, a large eye below the blunt horn, and linked angular scrolls on the body, drilled through the mouth, the pale green jade with remains of earth and cinnabar.

Length 2⅙ inches (6.8 cm)

A similar pendant excavated from the tomb of Fu Hao (d. *circa* 1200 B.C.) at Anyang, Henan province is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 5, *Henan*, Beijing, 2005, p. 38.

商晚期 / 西周早期 龍形玉珮 長 6.8 厘米



45. A JADE BIRD FORM PENDANT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

shown in silhouette, the eye pierced, the pale yellowish jade showing traces of cinnabar.

Length 1⅜ inches (3.6 cm)

A similar pendant excavated at Liutaizi, Jiangjixiang, Jiyang county, Shandong province, is illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 2, *Shang and Western Zhou*, Shijiazhuang, 1993, p. 181, no. 252.

西周 雀形玉飾 長 3.6 厘米



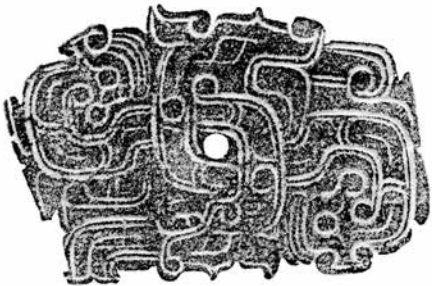
46. A JADE ORNAMENT WITH ENTWINED HUMAN HEADS AND DRAGONS DESIGN

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

the thick plaque of irregular outline, finely incised on the rounded front with two dragon heads and two human heads rising from serpentine bodies entwined around a central piercing, the reverse plain, with remains of cinnabar filling the incised lines in contrast with the pale olive green jade.

Length 2 ¼ inches (5.8 cm)

A similar jade ornament discovered in a Western Zhou burial site at Huangdui village, Fufeng county, Baoji prefecture, Shaanxi province, is illustrated in the excavation report in *Wenwu*, 1986, No. 8, fig. 34, with an ink rubbing on p. 63, no. 27. The same pendant is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 14, *Shaanxi*, Beijing, 2005, p. 75.



西周 人首龍紋玉珮 長 5.8 厘米



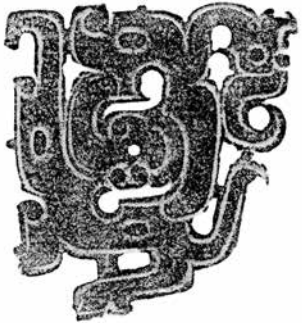
47. AN OPENWORK JADE ENTWINED DRAGONS ORNAMENT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

the thin plaque with slightly rounded front, pierced and carved with four dragons with long snouts encircling a small central aperture, the reverse plain, with incised outlines enhanced by remains of cinnabar red in contrast with the translucent gray-green jade.

Length 1 11/16 cm (4.3 cm)

Compare the Western Zhou openwork jade ornament of similar form and design illustrated by Yang, *Chinese Archaic Jades from the Kwan Collection*, Hong Kong, 1994, no. 136, where the author refers to another similar openwork jade ornament excavated at Tanghu, Xinzheng county, Henan province.



西周 夔龍鏤空玉珮 長 4.3 厘米



48. A JADE ORNAMENT CARVED WITH A HUMAN FACE

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

repurposed from the upper part of a longer pendant, the thick truncated plaque carved on both sides with a stylized human head outlined in profile and detailed with large eyes, broad nose, pursed lips and a crest of long curled hair, his hands clasped under his chin, incised with a border of tight scroll motifs at the back of the head, cut off at the base and drilled through the center, the olive green jade with remains of cinnabar.

Length 1 3/8 inches (3.7 cm)

西周 人首形玉飾 長 3.7 厘米



49. A WHITE JADE HANDLE SHAPE PLAQUE

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

carved on one side with the profile image of a crested bird with hooked beak encircled by its own long spiral-scrolled tail feathers, the reverse plain with holes at either end, the greenish-white jade showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Length 2 ⅛ inches (5.4 cm)

Compare the similarly decorated plaque excavated at Liulihe, Beijing, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 1, *Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei*, Beijing, 2005, p. 5.

西周 鳳紋柄形器玉飾 長 5.4 厘米

50. A WHITE JADE ORNAMENT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

decorated on both sides with the profile image of a kneeling figure with scroll designs on the torso and long hair rising from the top of the head, with holes for stringing at either end, the grayish-white jade with remains of earth and cinnabar.

Length 2 ¾ inches (7 cm)

A jade plaque carved with similar imagery in the Palace Museum, Beijing, is illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cangpin daxi: yuqi bian* (Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade), Vol. 2, Beijing, 2011, p. 216, no. 247.

西周 人紋玉飾 長 7 厘米

51. A WHITE JADE HUMAN FIGURE AND DRAGONS PENDANT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

carved on both sides with the profile head of a man crowned by long hair swept up and falling straight down behind, the body formed by two large dragon heads stacked and interlaced, with a conical aperture through the hair, the white jade showing remains of cinnabar.

Length 2 ¼ inches (5.8 cm)

Compare the pendant excavated at Tianma-Qucun, Shanxi province, illustrated in *Wenwu*, 1994, No. 8, pp. 16 and 18, fig 26.3.

西周 人首龍紋玉珮 長 5.8 厘米

52. A WHITE JADE HUMAN HEAD AND DRAGON-FISH PENDANT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

carved on both sides with the head of a man of simian appearance, shown in profile, the body covered by a large dragon head and ending in a short fish tail, drilled with a tiny aperture at the top, the translucent white jade showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Length 2 ¼ inches (5.8 cm)

Compare the two pendants unearthed at Fengxi, Zhangjiapo, Shaanxi province, illustrated in the catalogue of the special exhibition at the Shenzhen Museum, *Yu shi zhi hun* (Soul of Jade and Stone), Beijing, 2013, pp. 76 and 78.

西周 人首龍魚形玉珮 長 5.8 厘米



53. A PALE GRAY-GREEN JADE PENDANT (*HUANG*)

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

the thick plaque carved on each side with a pair of fantastic beasts with horned human heads shown in profile at opposite ends of the arc, the bodies decorated with ‘D’-shaped scales and scroll motifs in double-outline, pierced at each end, the pale green jade showing some natural dark brown coloration, with remains of earth and cinnabar.

Length 4⅜ inches (10.6 cm)

Compare the jade *huang* in the collection of the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 2, *Shang and Western Zhou*, Shijiazhuang, 1993, p. 209, pl. 292.

西周 人面紋玉璜 長 10.6 厘米

54. AN INCISED JADE SLIT RING (*JUE*)

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

incised on one side with dragon heads dissolved into scroll motifs interspersed with oval ‘eyes’, the reverse plain and polished, the pale onion-green jade with remains of cinnabar and earth.

Diameter 1⅛ inches (4.3 cm)

Compare the pair of jade *jue* in the British Museum illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 243, no. 14:9, where the author mentions that the Eastern Zhou *jue* show the influence of Western Zhou prototypes.

西周 龍紋玉玦 徑 4.3 厘米

55. A SMALL WHITE JADE OWL FORM PENDANT

Shang Dynasty, 12th–11th Century B.C.

shown in profile with folded wings and short tail, the crested head with hooked beak, lightly incised with a round eye and scroll motifs on both sides, pierced through the beak, the translucent white jade with traces of cinnabar.

Height 1¼ inches (3.2 cm)

A similar jade owl form pendant discovered in the tomb of Fu Hao (d. *circa* 1200 B.C.) is illustrated in *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, pl. 139, no. 3. Another small jade pendant of closely related form and decoration is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 225, no. 12:25, described as Shang.

商 白玉鴞 高 3.2 厘米

56. AN INCISED JADE SLIT RING (*JUE*)

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

incised on one side with two confronted dragons with entwined tails, interspersed with oval ‘eyes’, the reverse side plain and polished, the pale onion-green jade with remains of cinnabar and earth.

Diameter 1¼ inches (3.1 cm)

A pair of very similar jade *jue* in the National Palace Museum, Taipei is illustrated by Teng (ed.), *Art in Quest of Heaven and Truth—Chinese Jades Through the Ages*, Taipei, 2012, p. 80, pl. 5-5-6, described as late Western Zhou.

西周 龍紋玉玦 徑 3.1 厘米



57. A JADE ARC SHAPED ORNAMENT WITH CRESTED BIRDS

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

the shallow arc decorated with a confronted pair of birds surrounded by their own drooping crests and curled tail plumage incised in double-line technique, the underside plain and polished, with tiny perforations at either end, the pale greenish jade with traces of cinnabar.

Length 2¼ inches (5.6 cm)

Compare the Western Zhou birds amidst plumage incised in a very similar style on a small jade *cong* excavated at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi province illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 14, *Shaanxi*, Beijing, 2005, p. 43.

西周 鳳紋玉飾 長 5.6 厘米



58. A MINIATURE JADE CONG

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

probably made as a pendant, the plain squared cylinder with waisted sides and projecting shoulders below the mouth at both ends, the pale greenish-white and russet-brown jade with polished surface showing traces of cinnabar.

Length 1⅜ inches (3 cm)

Compare the miniature jade *cong* in the National Palace Museum, Taipei, illustrated by Teng (ed.), *Art in Quest of Heaven and Truth—Chinese Jades Through the Ages*, Taipei, 2012, p. 64, plate 5-2-7, described as late Shang.

Compare also the slightly smaller *cong* shaped jade bead in the Sanmenxia Museum, excavated from the Guo State cemetery at Sanmenxia, Henan province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 5, *Henan*, Beijing, 2005, p. 168, described as late Western Zhou.

西周 小玉琮 長 3 厘米



59. A JADE FINIAL WITH TURQUOISE INLAY

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

of truncated conical form, with slightly waisted sides flaring to a flat circular top inlaid with a turquoise disc at the center, the sides incised with a double-line collar below the rim and widely spaced curving and slanting lines ending short of the tapered base, a wide central longitudinal channel pierced from below, the pale yellowish-white jade showing remains of earth and cinnabar.

Length 1⅞ inches (2.9 cm)

Compare the jade finial of very similar form attached to a long hollow jade hairpin, now in the Henan Provincial Museum, excavated at Xiasi, Xichuan county, Henan province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 5, *Henan*, Beijing, 2005, p. 196. The same hairpin was illustrated in the excavation report, *Xichuan Xiasi Chunqiu Chu mu* (Chu Tombs of the Spring-Autumn Period at Xiasi, Xichuan), Beijing, 1991, pl. 40, no. 1, with line drawings on p. 101, pl. 83, no. 5.

西周 鑲綠松石玉簪帽 長 2.9 厘米



60. A SMALL JADE CROUCHING TIGER PENDANT

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

of arc shape, the body softly contoured, the legs held in close with tail curled and mouth open, drilled through the jaw with an aperture for stringing, the pale greenish-white jade of even tone.

Length 1 5⁄8 inches (4.1 cm)

Compare the very similar pendant excavated at Anyang, Henan province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 5 *Henan*, Beijing 2005, p. 78, described as late Shang dynasty with the author’s suggestion that it is a segment of a bracelet which was recarved in antiquity.

西周 虎形玉飾 長 4.1 厘米

61. A SMALL JADE BEAD IN THE FORM OF A RECUMBENT BUFFALO

Late Shang/ early Western Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 11th Century B.C.

with legs gathered under, the blunt head with incised eyes, short horns and small ears, drilled through the length of the body, the pale greenish jade with remains of cinnabar.

Length 5⁄8 inch (1.6 cm)

Compare the jade bead in the form of a buffalo in the collection of the Tianjin City Art Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 2, *Shang and Western Zhou*, Shijiazhuang, 1993, p. 134, no. 183, described on p. 280 as late Shang. Two similarly carved jade beads attributed to the Shang dynasty and described as crouching rabbits are illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 230, no. 12:36.

商晚期 / 西周早期 牛形玉珠 長 1.6 厘米

62. A WHITE JADE CICADA FORM PENDANT

Late Shang/ early Western Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 11th Century B.C.

with plump segmented body and bulging eyes, the wings with incised outlines and scroll motifs, a pierced tab for stringing on the underside, the white jade with traces of cinnabar

Length 1 5⁄16 inch (2.4 cm)

Compare the very similar jade cicada form pendant published by So, *Chinese Jades from the Cissy and Robert Tang Collection*, Hong Kong, 2015, p. 68, no. 10a, described as late Shang/ early Western Zhou.

商晚期 / 西周早期 蟬形玉飾 長 2.4 厘米

63. A JADE TORTOISE SHELL FORM BEAD

Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.)

the shell incised with lozenge pattern, the underside incised with scroll and chevron motifs, with grooved open ends and drilled longitudinally, the jade of even pale green tone.

Length 3⁄4 inch (2 cm)

A similar jade bead is illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cangpin daxi: yuqi bian* (Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade), Vol. 2, Beijing, 2011, p. 248, no. 302.

西周 玉龜殼 長 2 厘米



64. A WHITE JADE ARC SHAPED PENDANT (*HUANG*)

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, 4th–3rd Century B.C.

of broad, gently curved form, recut in antiquity from a circular *bi* disc, finely carved on both sides with an all over grid pattern of comma-spirals in high relief above a highly polished ground enclosed by canted borders and flat polished edges along the inner and outer rims, the blunt ends each with a squared inset at the center and pierced with two tiny holes for suspension, the white jade of very pale greenish tint with tan and brown streaks.

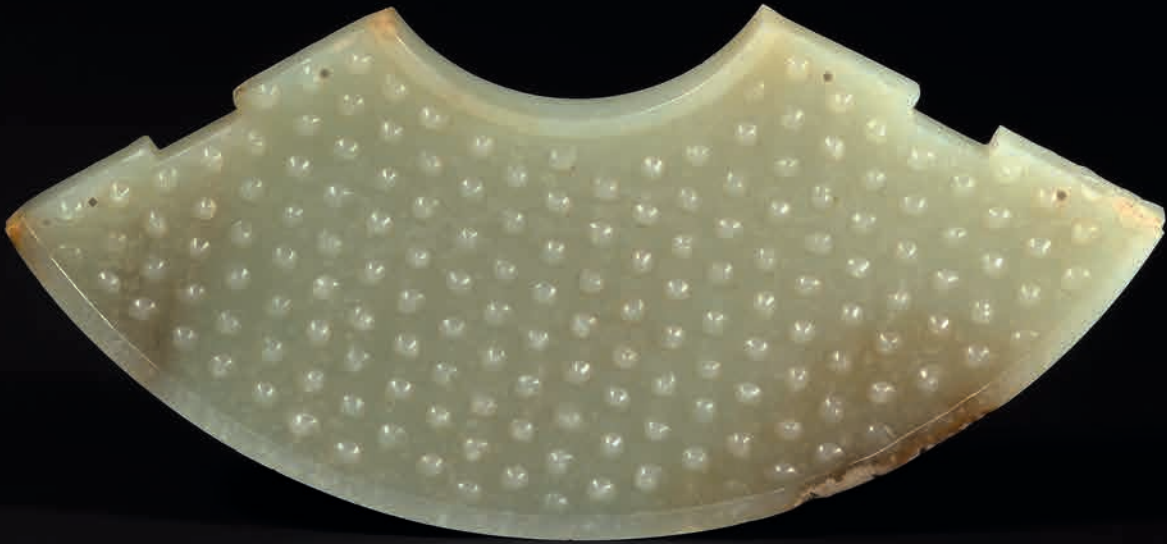
Length 6 inches (15.3 cm)

A similar jade *huang* pendant of smaller size in the British Museum is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 267, no. 17:6.

Another similar jade *huang* pendant, almost identical to the example in the British Museum, formerly in the Falk Collection and now in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is illustrated by Ayers and Rawson in the catalogue of the O.C.S. special exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, *Chinese Jade Through the Ages*, London, 1975, p. 48, no. 107.

Compare also the jade *huang* pendant illustrated by Loehr in *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 331, no. 485.

東周 穀紋玉璜 長 15.3 厘米



65. A MOTTLED GREEN JADE STANDING FIGURE

Late Eastern Zhou / Qin Dynasty, 3rd Century B.C.

the highly simplified human figure carved from a slightly tapered thick quadrangular block, the oval head with flat face very lightly incised with eyes, nose and mouth, an incised band cut straight across the torso and joined to sloping grooves on the sides to indicate the folded arms, the dark green jade with lighter mottling throughout, remains of earth and cinnabar on the softly polished surface.

Height 4¾ inches (12.1 cm)

Two similarly carved small stone figures with highly simplified block form bodies and incised facial features discovered at the late Eastern Zhou site of Qin Gong cemetery at Fengxiang, Shaanxi province are illustrated in line drawings published in *Wenwu*, 1983, No. 7, p. 35, nos. 12 and 13.

Compare also the green jade simplified plaque form figures with incised facial features unearthed at Lujiakou and Lianzhicun in the northern suburbs of Xi'an city, Shaanxi province illustrated in *Shaanxi chutu Dong Zhou yuqi* (Eastern Zhou Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2006, pp. 204–205, nos. GW21–GW22, described as late Warring States period.

Two similar very simply carved plaque form figures each with an angular topknot at one side of the head are illustrated by Bai (ed.), *Tianjin bowuguan cang yu* (Jade Wares Collected by the Tianjin Museum), Beijing, 2012, p. 98, no. 81; and by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 284, no. 19:4, described as Qin dynasty carvings.

東周晚期 / 秦 玉俑 高 12.1 厘米



66. A PAIR OF GREEN JADE PIGS
Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.– A.D. 8)

each very simply carved from a solid block, the legs and feet delineated by deep slash cuts and notches, the pointed ears laid back flat on the sides of the head, the blunt snout with a small pierced tab at the base, the flat rump with a thick pierced tab for the tail, the translucent celadon green stone with creamy white areas and with remains of iron-rust and earth lightly encrusted on the polished surface.

Length 4 ½ inches (11.5 cm) each

The custom of placing a pair of pigs (a banquet food) in the hands of the deceased is thought to have been done with the auspicious intent that there should be good food “in hand” at all times.

A similarly modelled pair of pigs in the collection of the Harvard University Art Museums is illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 387, no. 555, where the author cites a very similar example found in an early Eastern Han tomb at Beizhuang, Dingxian, Hebei assigned to the period A.D. 56-88 on the basis of epigraphic evidence, illustrated in *Kaogu Xuebao*, 1964, No. 2, p. 148, fig. 4.

Another pair of Han pigs carved in a very similar style from mottled jade is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, pp. 319–320, no. 24:10. See also the very similar Han pig in the collection of the Tianjin Museum, illustrated by Bai (ed.) in *Tianjin bowuguan cang yu* (Jade Wares Collected by the Tianjin Museum), Beijing, 2012, p. 112, no. 095. Compare also the jade pigs of this type carved in the same classic style, sometimes referred to as ‘Han Eight Cuts’, illustrated in the catalogue of special exhibition at the Hong Kong Museum of Art, *Chinese Jade Animals*, Hong Kong, 1996, pp. 68–69, nos. 36–38.

Jade pigs were used in burials throughout the Han and Six Dynasties period. In *Chinese Jades from Han to Ch’ing*, Asia Society, New York, 1980, p. 45, James Watt illustrates a single jade pig from the collection of Laurence Sickman and cites a pair of jade pigs excavated from a tomb in Xuzhou, Jiangsu province which has been attributed to the end of the third century B.C., illustrated in *Kaogu*, 1974, No. 2, p. 121 as the earliest example of jade pigs recorded by archaeologists in China.

西漢 玉豚一對 各長 11.5 厘米



67. A JADE TWIN DRAGONS SCABBARD BUCKLE

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.– A.D. 8)

carved in high relief with two *chi* dragons, the larger dragon shown striding towards the smaller beaked dragon perched on the rounded end of the clasp, the reverse with an oblong slotted tab and hooked ends, the translucent pale green jade with cloudy areas.

Length 3½ inches (8.8 cm)

A very similar jade scabbard buckle is illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 395, no. 572; and another similar jade scabbard buckle in the collection of the Palace Museum, Beijing, is illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cang wenwu zhenpin quanji* (The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum), *Jadeware* (I), Hong Kong, 1995, p. 220, no. 183, from the Qing Court collection.

西漢 玉劍璲 長 8.8 厘米



68. A SMALL QUADRANGULAR JADE SEAL

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.– A.D. 220)

with plain tapered sides and concave shoulder, the narrow platform top with a pierced tab, the pale olive green jade with cloudy mottling, incised with a single character *xu* (孺) on the base.

Height 15⁄16 inch (2.2 cm)

A similar jade seal unearthed in 1991 from a Western Han tomb at Fannancun, near Xi'an, is illustrated in *Shaanxi chutu Han dai yuqi* (Han Dynasty Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2009, p. 66, no. 10.

漢 「孺」橋鈕玉印 高 2.2 厘米



69. A SMALL SQUARE JADE SEAL

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.– A.D. 220)

with canted plain sides, the platform with square tab pierced with twin channels, the base incised with two characters *man he* (蠻禾) in fancy seal script, the jade of opaque pale tan color.

Width ½ inches (1.3 cm)

A similar jade seal with two characters on the base unearthed in 2006 from the tomb of Han Emperor Liu Qi (d. 153 B.C.) illustrated by Liu in *Shaanxi chutu Han dai yuqi* (Han Dynasty Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2009, p. 62, no. 4.

漢 「蠻禾」覆斗鈕玉印 寬 1.3 厘米



70. A THINLY CARVED JADE TUBULAR FITTING

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.– A.D. 220)

with flat base, well-hollowed with a wide oval channel, the domed upper section divided in half by a straight groove down the middle, pierced at the center edge with two pairs of tiny apertures through the base and low on the sides.

Length 3½ inches (8.9 cm)

A thinly carved jade double tube excavated in 1994–5 at Shizishan and now in the Xuzhou Museum, Jiangsu province, is illustrated by Lin (ed.) in the catalogue of special exhibition organized by the Fitzwilliam Museum University of Cambridge, *The Search for Immortality: Tomb Treasures of Han China*, London, 2012, pp. 182–183, no. 72.

漢 玉管 長 8.9 厘米



71. AN OLIVE GREEN JADE *Bi* DISC

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.– A.D. 8)

with central aperture approximately the same width as the ring, carved on both sides with oblique rows of incised comma-spirals on shallow bosses in an all over grid pattern defined by shallow lines ground into the surface, bordered by single incised lines near the flat polished edges of the inner and outer rims, the pale olive green jade with degraded surface showing wide areas of cloudy tan color; Chinese wood fitted box with brocade lining and inset burl wood panel bearing the inscription: *Zhou Gu bi* (周穀璧) *Chen shi zhen cang* (陳氏珍藏).

Diameter 5½ inches (14 cm)

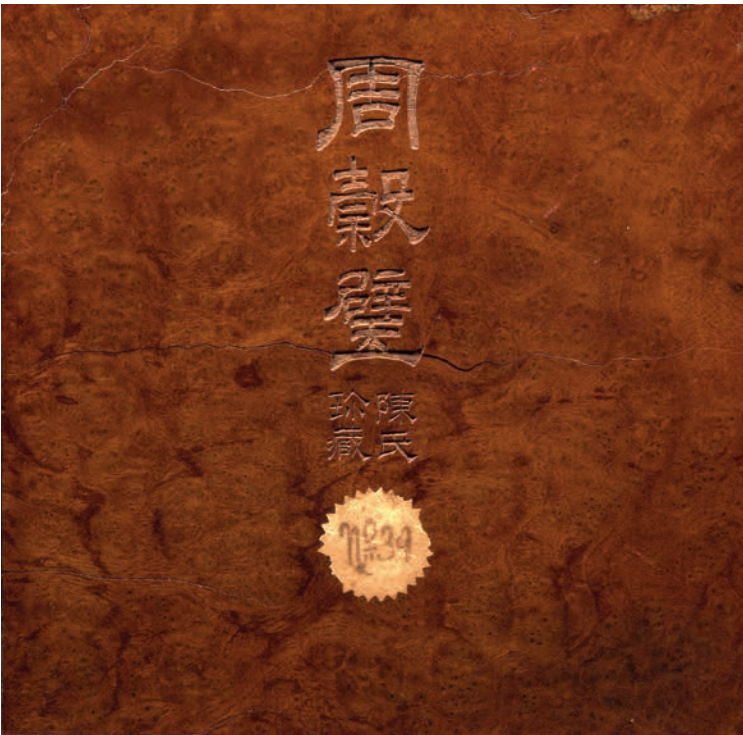
Provenance From the Collection of Eugene Meyer (1875–1959) and Agnes E. Meyer (1887–1970)

A similar *bi* disc carved with comma-spirals discovered at Mancheng, Hebei province, in the tomb of Liu Sheng (r. 154–113 B.C.), the king of the Zhongshan State, is illustrated in the excavation report, *Mancheng Han mu fajue baogao* (Excavation of the Han Tombs at Man-ch'eng), Beijing, 1980, Vol. II, pl. 211, no. 1 and in a line drawing *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 296. Another *bi* disc of similar form and design discovered in 1977 at Ganquan, Hanjiang, Yangzhou city, Jiangsu province in a late Western Han tomb, now in the collection of the Yangzhou Museum, is illustrated by Xu (ed.) in *Han Guangling guo yuqi* (Jade Wares of Guangling in Han Dynasty), Beijing, 2003, p. 59, no. 30.

Compare also the similar jade *bi* disc from a late Warring States period Qin State burial, excavated in 1977 at Gaozhuang, Fengxiang, Shaanxi province, illustrated by Liu (ed.) in *Shaanxi chutu Dong Zhou yuqi* (Eastern Zhou Dynasty Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2006, p. 206, no. GW24.

西漢 菱格穀紋玉璧 徑 14 厘米

出處 邁爾夫婦舊藏



72. A JADE COLLARED DISC (*YUAN*)

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.– A.D. 8)

the smoothly polished flat disc with a shallow collar rising on both sides around the rim of the central circular aperture, the outer edge simply rounded, the jade altered in burial to a creamy beige color with a random swirling pattern of paler markings, giving the impression of two liquids imperfectly mixed, and with scattered pseudomorphs of a silk wrapping showing as a faint pattern of very fine interwoven lines.

Diameter 5⅜ inches (13.8 cm)

Provenance From the Collection of Hon. Leonard B. Sand, New York, NY

Published and Exhibited J. J. Lally & Co., *Ancient China: Jades, Bronzes & Ceramics*, New York, 1999, no. 21

The simple form of this type of ancient jade, found in burials ranging over a wide area and over a long time span within the archaic period, sometimes leads to imprecise dating, but the very distinctive stone, polish and patination seen in the present example are uniquely characteristic of the jade collared discs found at Dian Culture sites in Yunnan. Compare, for example, the two jade collared discs excavated in 1956 at Shizhaishan, Jinning, Yunnan province, exhibited in the travelling exhibition organized by the Rietberg Museum Zurich and illustrated by Lutz, *Dian Ein Versunkenes Königreich in China*, Zurich, 1986, p. 105, no. 54.

Compare three collared discs of this distinctive color excavated in Yunnan, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 12, *Yunnan, Guizhou, Xizang*, Beijing, 2005, pp. 42 and 62, described as Western Han dynasty.

The collared disc is an ancient Chinese jade form with origins which may be traced back to the Neolithic period, and many well-finished examples of widely varying form and size have been discovered in Shang dynasty tombs. Several collared discs of different sizes and shapes found in the tomb of Fu Hao (d. *circa* 1200 B.C.), are illustrated in *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, pls. 87–94, including one which is very similar to the present example in form and size in pl. 89, no. 1.

西漢 滇 有領玉瑗 徑 13.8 厘米

出處 珊德法官舊藏

展覽出版 藍理捷1999年展覽及特賣，「古代中國：玉器、青銅器、陶瓷器」，21號



73. AN INCISED GREEN JADE PLAQUE

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.– A.D. 220)

of pentagonal outline, polished flat on one side and incised in fine linear style with a mysterious scene of two figures gazing up and gesturing toward a dish balanced on a thin pole, with a large cat-like beast striding at one side, amidst billowing striated clouds, the reverse left rough, indicating the plaque was probably used as an inlay, the dark green jade showing some cloudy degradation at the edges.

Length 4 ¼ inches (10.6 cm)

The magical scene of enigmatic figures and a fantastic beast on this jade plaque corresponds to the description of the high mountain realm of the immortals in the *Shanhaijing* (Classic of Mountains and Seas), a compilation of mythical history and geography which had great cosmological and philosophical influence during the Han dynasty.

This style of figure scene is seen on Han dynasty lacquers. Compare the finely incised immortals and fantastic beasts on the lacquer *lian* excavated at Mawangdui, a royal Western Han burial site in Changsha, Hunan province, illustrated in *Changsha Mawangdui er, san hao Han mu* (Tombs 2 and 3 of the Han Dynasty at Mawangdui, Changsha), *Report on Excavation, Volume I*, Beijing, 2004, col. pl. 33, pl. 75, with description on p. 140 and line drawings on p. 146.



漢 刻紋玉牌 長 10.6 厘米

74. AN INCISED JADE RULER

Eastern Han Dynasty/ Three Kingdoms Period, circa A.D. 3rd Century

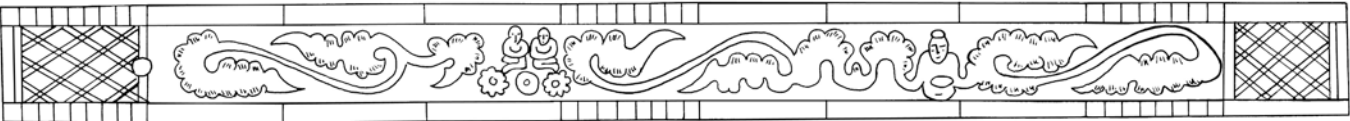
divided into ten equal segments by incised lines on both long edges of both sides, and with three segments on each edge also divided into eight smaller units, decorated with a pair of seated figures and one larger seated figure amidst undulating cloud scrolls, the same decoration repeated on both sides between crosshatched panels at either end, drilled near one end, the grayish-green jade with cloudy areas, showing remains of cinnabar.

Length 9 ⅞ inches (23 cm)

Compare the plain carved bone ruler of similar form excavated in 1982 at Xigong, Luoyang, illustrated in *Ancient Treasures of Luoyang*, Beijing, 1990, p. 74, no. 55, described as Eastern Han dynasty.

Compare also the plain carved bone ruler in the Liaoning Provincial Museum, excavated in 1955 at Sandaohao, Liaoyang city, Liaoning province, illustrated in *Zhongguo gudai du liang heng tuji* (Weights and Measures in China Through the Ages), Beijing, 1984, p. 15, no. 28, described as late Eastern Han/ Three Kingdoms period.

東漢 / 三國 刻紋玉尺 長 23 厘米



75. AN INCISED GREEN JADE DRAGON HEAD PLAQUE FRAGMENT

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.– A.D. 220)

the large head shown in profile, with the outline of the plaque delineating the pointed snout and clenched jaws, the surface highly polished on one side and vigorously incised and scraped to show various details including a large circular eye above a hooked fang emerging from the side of the mouth, a long ribbed horn curving down from behind the ear, and one foreleg ending in clawed foot held close under the chin, the reverse unfinished and plain, indicating the carving was probably used as an inlay, the dark moss green jade with remains of earth and cinnabar.

Length 6¾ inches (17.2 cm)

A similarly carved jade plaque in the form of a wild boar with incised details on the polished surface, excavated in 2002 from a tomb at Maopo, Chang'an, Shaanxi province, dated to the middle of the Western Han dynasty, is illustrated by Liu, *Shaanxi chutu Han dai yuqi* (Han Dynasty Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2009, p. 229, no. 197.

漢 龍首紋玉牌 長 17.2 厘米



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ancient Treasures of Luoyang, Beijing, 1990
Anyang Yinxu chutu yuqi (Jades from Yinxu), Beijing, 2005
Asian Art in the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, The Inaugural Gift, Washington, D.C., 1987
Ayers, John G. and Rawson, Jessica. *Chinese Jade Through the Ages*, London, 1975
Bagley, Robert W. (ed.), *Ancient Sichuan: Treasures from a Lost Civilization*, Seattle, 2001
Bai, Wenyuan. (ed.), *Tianjin bowuguan cang yu* (Jade Wares Collected by the Tianjin Museum), Beijing, 2012
Chang, Kwang-chih. (ed.), *Studies of Shang Archaeology*, New Haven, 1986
Changsha Mawangdui er, san hao Han mu (Tombs 2 and 3 of the Han Dynasty at Mawangdui, Changsha), *Report on Excavation, Volume I*, Beijing, 2004
Changshu bowuguan cang yu (Collected Jade of Changshu Museum), Beijing, 2001
Chinese Jade Animals, Hong Kong, 1996
Dohrenwend, Doris. *Chinese Jades in the Royal Ontario Museum*, Toronto, 1971
Gu, Fang. (ed.), *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Chinese Jades in Traditional Collections), Vol. 1, *Neolithic Period, Shang, Western Zhou, Spring and Autumn Period, Warring States Period*, Beijing, 2010
Gu, Fang (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vols. 1–15, Beijing, 2005
Gugong bowuyuan cang wenwu zhenpin quanji (The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum), *Jadeware* (I), Hong Kong, 1995
Gugong bowuyuan cangpin daxi: yuqi bian (Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade), Vols. 1–2, Beijing, 2011
Gugong huanxing yuqi tezhan tulu (A Catalogue of the National Palace Museum’s Special Exhibition of Circular Jade), Taipei, 1995

He he zong Zhou: Xi Zhou wenhua tezhan (The Cultural Grandeur of the Western Zhou Dynasty), Taipei, 2012
Jenyns, Soame. *Chinese Archaic Jades in the British Museum*, London, 1951
Kaogu (Archaeology), monthly periodical, Beijing, 1974–current
Kaogu xuebao (Journal of Archaeology), quarterly periodical, Beijing, 1964–current
Lam, Peter Y.K. (ed.), *Nanyue wang mu yuqi* (Jades from the Tomb of the King of Nanyue), Hong Kong, 1991
Lee, Yongdi. (ed.), *Yinxu chutu qiwu xuancui* (Selected Works Unearthed from Yinxu), Taipei, 2009
Liangzhu yizhi qun kaogu baogao (Reports of the Group Sites at Liangzhu), Vol. I, *Yaoshan*, Beijing, 2003
Lin, James C.S. *The Search for Immortality: Tomb Treasures of Han China*, London, 2012
Liu, Yang. *Translucent World: Chinese Jade from the Forbidden City*, Sydney, 2007
Liu, Yunhui. *Shaanxi chutu Dong Zhou yuqi* (Eastern Zhou Dynasty Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2006
Liu, Yunhui. *Shaanxi chutu Han dai yuqi* (Han Dynasty Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2009
Liulihe Xi Zhou Yan guo mudi (Yan State Cemetery of the Western Zhou Period at Liulihe), Beijing, 1995
Loehr, Max. *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975
Lu, Liancheng and Hu, Zhisheng. *Baoji Yuguo mudi* (Yu State Cemeteries in Baoji), Vol. 2, Beijing, 1988
Luan, Fengshi. “*Yabi yanjiu* (Researches on *Yabi*),” *Wenwu*, 2005, No. 7, pp. 69–81
Luoyang guyu tupu (Illustrated Catalogue of Ancient Jades from Luoyang), Zhengzhou, 2004
Lutz, Albert. *Dian Ein Versunkenes Königreich in China*, Zurich, 1986
Mancheng Han mu fajue baogao (Excavation of the Han Tombs at Man-ch’eng), Vols. I and II, Beijing, 1980
Mino, Yutaka and Robinson, James. *Beauty and Tranquility: The Eli Lilly Collection of Chinese Art*, Indianapolis, 1983

Murray, Julia K. “Neolithic Chinese Jades in the Freer Gallery of Art,” *Orientations*, November, 1983
Qin, Ling and Fang, Xiangming. (eds.), *Quanli yu xinyang: Liangzhu yizhi qun kaogu tezhan* (Power in Things: New Perspectives on Liangzhu), Beijing, 2015
Ping pen feng hua: Ming Qing huaqi tezhan (The Enchanting Splendor of Vases and Planters: A Special Exhibition of Flower Vessels from the Ming and Qing Dynasties), Taipei, 2014
Rawson, Jessica. *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995
Rawson, Jessica. “Ordering the Exotic: Ritual Practices in the Late Western and Early Eastern Zhou,” *Artibus Asiae*, 2013
Rawson, Jessica. (ed.), *The British Museum Book of Chinese Art*, London, 1993
Rawson, Jessica. (ed.), *Treasures from Shanghai: Ancient Chinese Bronzes and Jades*, London, 2009
Shaanxi chutu Dong Zhou yuqi (Eastern Zhou Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2006
Shang dai Jiangnan: Jiangxi Xin’gan Dayangzhou chutu wenwu jicui (Shang Dynasty in the South of Yangtze River: Selected Relics Unearthed from Dayangzhou, Xin’gan, Jiangxi Province), Beijing, 2006
So, Jenny F. *Chinese Jades from the Cissy and Robert Tang Collection*, Hong Kong, 2015
Suizhou Yejiashan: Xi Zhou zaiqi Zengguo mudi (Suizhou Yejiashan: Zeng State Cemetery of Early Western Zhou), Beijing, 2013
Sun, Zhixin. “A Chronology of Liangzhu Jades,” *Colloquies on Art & Archaeology in Asia*, No. 18, *Chinese Jades*, London, 1997
Sun, Zhixin. *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin*, New York, Fall 2010
Teng, Shu-p’ing. (ed.), *Art in Quest of Heaven and Truth—Chinese Jades Through the Ages*, Taipei, 2012
Teng, Shu-p’ing. “Incised Emblems on Ritual Jades of the Liangzhu Culture,” in *New Perspectives on China’s Past: Chinese Archaeology in the Twentieth Century, Volume I: Cultures and Civilizations Reconsidered*, New Haven, 2004
Teng, Shu-p’ing. *Qunyu biechang xuji* (Collectors’ Exhibition of Archaic Chinese Jades), Taipei, 1999
Tianjin shi yishu bowuguan cang yu (Jades from the Tianjin City Art Museum), Hong Kong, 1993
Watt, James C.Y. *Chinese Jades from Han to Ch’ing*, Asia Society, New York, 1980
Watt, James C.Y. *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin*, New York, Summer 1990
Wenwu (Cultural Relics), monthly periodical, Beijing, 1983–current
Wilson, J. Keith. “Lithic Art in the Bronze Age: A Jade Dagger-Axe,” *The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art*, January 1990

Xia, Nai. “The Classification, Nomenclature, and Usage of Shang Dynasty Jades,” *Kaogu*, 1983, No. 5, pp. 455–467
Xichuan Xiasi Chunqiu Chu mu (Chu Tombs of the Spring-Autumn Period at Xiasi, Xichuan), Beijing, 1991
Xu, Liangyu. (ed.), *Han Guangling guo yuqi* (Jade Wares of Guangling in Han Dynasty), Beijing, 2003
Yang, Boda. *Chinese Archaic Jades from the Kwan Collection*, Hong Kong, 1994
Yinxu Fu Hao mu (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980
Yu hun guo hun: yuqi, yu wenhua, Xia dai Zhongguo wenming zhan (Soul of Jade, Soul of the Nation: Exhibition of Jade, Jade Culture, and the Xia Dynasty Civilization in China), Hangzhou, 2013
Yu shi zhi hun (Soul of Jade and Stone), Beijing, 2013
Zeng Hou Yi mu: Zhan’guo zaoqi de li yue wenming (Tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng: Ritual-and-Music Civilization in the Early Warring States Period), Beijing, 2007
Zhang, Wei. *Shanghai bowuguan cangpin yanjiu daxi: Zhongguo gudai yuqi* (Research Series of the Shanghai Museum Collection: Ancient Chinese Jades), Shanghai, 2009
Zhongguo gudai du liang heng tuji (Weights and Measures in China Through the Ages), Beijing, 1984
Zhongguo meishu quanji: gongyi meishu bian (Compendium of Chinese Art: Artifacts), Vol. 9, *Jades*, Beijing, 1986
Zhongguo yuqi quanji (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vols. 1–4, Shijiazhuang, 1992–1993

Cover: Cat. no. 4
Frontispiece: Cat. nos. 1, 3, 4

Photography: Oren Eckhaus, Maggie Nimkin (nos. 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 65, 66, 73, 74)
Line drawings: Vanessa Quinn
Ink Rubbings: I-Hsuan Chen
Design: Amy Pyle, Light Blue Studio
Printed in Hong Kong by Pressroom
Copyright © 2016 J. J. Lally & Co.

J. J. LALLY & CO.
NEW YORK