

ANCIENT CHINESE JADE



J. J. LALLY & CO.
ORIENTAL ART



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CATALOGUE

1. A LARGE NEOLITHIC STONE CEREMONIAL AXE (*Fu*)

circa 4th/3rd Millennium B.C.

the wide flat blade with an aperture drilled from both sides and centered below the unevenly finished butt end, the sides slightly tapered, the cutting edge blunt, the dark gray stone with a widely dispersed network of pale root marks on one side of the polished surface.

Length 7½ inches (19 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 8

A Liangzhu culture provenance is likely for this piece, but an alternative culture cannot be ruled out. Compare the stone axes from the Liangzhu culture, excavated from Fuquanshan, Qingpu, Zhejiang province, illustrated by Huang, *Gems of Liangzhu Culture*, Hong Kong, 1992, p. 64, no. 9 and p. 66, no. 10. Compare also the stone axe of similar tapered form with slightly flared straight sides and similarly drilled with a large aperture from both sides, excavated from the Xuejiagang Neolithic site at Qianshan, Anhui province, dating to approximately 3000 B.C., illustrated by line drawing in the site report, *Kaogu xuebao*, 1982, No. 3, p. 309, fig. 24:2.

The arduous labor devoted to production of such an impractical thin and unsharpened blade clearly indicates that this axe was not meant for use as a tool, rather it was produced for ritual use by the ruling elite.

新石器時代 石斧 長19厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第8號



2. A NEOLITHIC JADE BIRD HEAD PENDANT

Hongshan Culture, circa 3800–2700 B.C.

the slender arc with thick rounded sides, carved at the top with a stylized bird head with large protruding eyes separated by a shallow tapering groove extending from the forehead down to the hooked beak, and with a pair of ear-like tufts rising at the back of the head, drilled high on the neck with a transverse suspension hole, the translucent onion-green stone with softly polished lustrous surface.

Length 4½ inches (11.5 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 6

Compare the small jade pendant similarly carved with a compact rounded animal head with protruding eyes and a pair of small ear-like tufts at the back of the head, also drilled with a transverse hole for suspension, in the Tianjin Art Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1, Shijiazhuang, 1992, p. 14, no. 17, with caption on p. 222 where it is classified as Hongshan on the basis of the type of stone and style of carving.

新石器時代 紅山鳥首玉飾 長 11.5 厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 6 號



3. A NEOLITHIC JADE TOOTHED MASK ORNAMENT

Hongshan Culture, circa 3800–2700 B.C.

the smoothly polished plaque with grooved surface carved on both sides with an abstract mask, the 'eyes' drilled through small recesses on either side of a tapered 'nose' above a long row of blunt 'teeth' flanked by curled 'fangs' at each end, echoed by twin curled 'horns' at the upper corners and with double projecting points emerging at the middle of the short sides, the translucent pale grayish green stone drilled with a small hole for suspension at the center near the upper edge.

Length 4¾ inches (11 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 7

Compare the smaller Hongshan jade pendant of similar form exhibited at the Art Gallery of the Chinese University of Hong Kong and illustrated in the exhibition catalogue by Yang, *Chinese Archaic Jades from the Kwan Collection*, Hong Kong, 1994, no. 6.

Compare also the large Hongshan jade pendant of closely related form, excavated from tomb no. 27 of burial mound no. 1 at the second location within the Niuheliang site, Chaoyang, Liaoning province, now in the collection of the Liaoning Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, illustrated by Gu (ed.) in *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 2, *Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 133.

新石器時代 紅山帶齒面形玉飾 長 11 厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 7 號



4. A NEOLITHIC JADE BIRD FORM PENDANT

Hongshan Culture, *circa* 3800–2700 B.C.

of flattened form, with wings displayed, the slightly rounded body with a short beak and bulging eyes on the upper edge, the reverse plain, pierced with a 'bull nose' channel for suspension, the grayish green stone with cloudy mottling.

Width $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches (4.8 cm)

Compare the similar Hongshan bird form pendant, excavated from the Nasitai site in Balinyouqi, Inner Mongolia and now in the Balinyouqi Museum, described as an owl and 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. 26.

Another similar Hongshan bird form pendant of larger size in the collection of the Palace Museum, Beijing, is illustrated by Gu (ed.) in *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.

新石器時代 紅山玉鴉 寬4.8厘米

5. A NEOLITHIC JADE OBLONG PENDANT

Hongshan Culture, *circa* 3800–2700 B.C.

of rounded form, carved on both sides with a central panel of deep grooves separated by five ribs extending to pointed teeth at the lower edge, a small hole at the center of the upper edge for suspension, the olive green stone with cloudy tan mottling.

Length $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches (9.2 cm)

Compare the Hongshan oblong pendant discovered at Aohanqi, Inner Mongolia, now in the collection of the Aohanqi Museum, 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. 32

Compare also the Hongshan oblong pendant discovered in Anyang, Henan province from the tomb of Lady Hao (*circa* 1200 B.C.), illustrated in the catalogue of the exhibition organized by the National Palace Museum, Taipei, *Wu Ding yu Fu Hao: Yin Shang shengshi wenhua yishu tezhan* (King Wu Ding and Lady Hao: Art and Culture of the Late Shang Dynasty), Taipei, 2012, p. 119, no. III-3.

新石器時代 紅山橢圓形玉飾 長9.2厘米



6. A NEOLITHIC JADE CEREMONIAL BROAD AXE (*FU*)

circa 3500–2500 B.C.

of wide quadrangular form, the slightly convex sides drilled with a pair of large holes, and tapering sharply to the cutting edge, the yellowish green stone with darker mottling and micaceous inclusions.

Length $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches (14.9 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 7

新石器時代 玉斧 長 14.9 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 (1903-1988) 舊藏
藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 7 號

7. A NEOLITHIC JADE CEREMONIAL AXE (*FU*)

circa 3000–2500 B.C.

with thick convex sides and rounded edges, drilled from both sides with a large aperture near the rough butt end, the gray stone with buff mottling, the surface softly polished.

Length 5 inches (12.7 cm)

A similar jade ceremonial axe of slightly larger size in the British Museum is illustrated by Rawson and Ayers, *Chinese Jade Throughout the Ages*, London 1975, p. 22, fig. 1.

新石器時代 玉斧 長 12.7 厘米

8. TWO NEOLITHIC AGATE PENDANTS (*HUANG*)

Songze/Hemudu Culture, *circa* 4000–2500 B.C.

each smoothly polished shallow arc with rounded sides and pierced with two holes for suspension, one opaque milk white, the other translucent grayish white.

Length $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches (9.8 cm); $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches (13.7 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue nos. 15 and 16

新石器時代 崧澤或河姆渡瑪瑙璜二件 長 9.8、13.7 厘米

來源 藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 15、16 號



9. A NEOLITHIC JADE NOTCHED DISC (YABI)

circa 3000–2500 B.C.

the wide ring with outer rim carved as four truncated arms sweeping out from the broad central aperture, with three arms cut off abruptly at a shallow oblique angle, the fourth shorter arm ending in a bracket shape outline rising to a blunted point at the center, the thick convex sides tapering out to a rounded edge, the smoothly polished yellowish olive green stone with original russet brown inclusions and cloudy areas.

Diameter 6 inches (15.2 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 33

The earliest jades of notched disc form have been found at Dawenkou culture (circa 4300–2300 B.C.) sites and many variations of the form have been documented in later Neolithic and early Bronze Age sites. The most typical examples are carved as flat discs with three arms. Examples with four arms are known, but they are relatively rare. Compare for example the notched disc with four truncated arms illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, 1975*, p. 102, no. 105; and another example with four arms of more typical form, *op. cit.*, p. 104, no. 107.

Compare the very similar Neolithic jade notched disc of smaller size, 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. 250, no. 251.

Compare also the Neolithic jade notched disc with four truncated arms excavated from tomb no. 100 at a burial site in Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi province, illustrated by Gu (ed.) in *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 3, *Shanxi*, Beijing, 2005, p. 3, described as Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture (circa 3000–2500 B.C.).

新石器時代 玉牙璧 徑15.2厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第33號



10. A NEOLITHIC JADE CEREMONIAL AXE (*CHAN*)

circa 3000–2000 B.C.

of thick oblong shape with convex sides, the blunt butt end with a small hole above a larger aperture drilled from both sides, the long sides with rounded edges, the cutting edge beveled, the dark green stone with black mottling, the surface smoothly polished.

Length 9½ inches (24.1 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 5

Compare the Neolithic axe of similar form also carved from black mottled dark green jade, illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, 1975*, p. 33, no. 2.

新石器時代 玉鏹 長 24.1 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 (1903-1988) 舊藏；藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 5 號

11. A NEOLITHIC JADE SLIT RING (*JUE*)

circa 3500–2500 B.C.

with flat sides, thicker at the slit and tapering thinner at the closed side, with squared edges, the cloudy white stone polished to a high gloss.

Diameter 1⅝ inches (4.3 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr, acquired in Beijing, 1944

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 4

Compare the slit rings of similar form excavated at Majiabang culture (*circa* 5000–3000 B.C.) sites, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1, Shijiazhuang, 1992, p.p. 70-72.

Compare also the Neolithic white jade slit ring of similar form in the British Museum, illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 121, no. 2:3.

新石器時代 玉玦 徑 4.3 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 1944 年購於北京；藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 4 號

12. A NEOLITHIC JADE CEREMONIAL AXE (*CHAN*)

circa 3000–2000 B.C.

of oblong shape with convex sides and rounded edges, drilled with two biconical holes lined up near the rough butt end, the dark green stone with cloudy inclusions.

Length 8⅝ inches (20.5 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 6

Compare the larger oblong Neolithic jade axe in the British Museum carved from very similar stone, illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 170, no. 10:2.

新石器時代 玉鏹 長 20.5 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 (1903-1988) 舊藏；藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 6 號



13. A NEOLITHIC JADE RING (*HUAN*)

circa 2500–2000 B.C.

with plain flat sides and squared rims, the green stone mottled in white, the softly polished surface with encrusted earth from burial.

Diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches (11.2 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr, acquired in Beijing, 1943

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 19

A similar jade ring unearthed from a Neolithic site at Lushanmao, Shaanxi 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. 109, described as Taosi culture.

新石器時代 玉環 徑11.2厘米

來源 羅樾教授1943年購於北京
藍理捷1993特展圖錄第19號

14. A NEOLITHIC JADE RING (*HUAN*)

circa 2500–2000 B.C.

with smoothly polished flat thin sides, polished down in antiquity over original fissures where the translucent green stone shades to tan brown.

Diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches (12 cm)

Ex Collection of Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 17

Compare the similar green jade ring discovered at the Taosi culture site at Lushanmao, 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. 120.

新石器時代 玉環 徑12厘米

來源 羅樾教授(1903-1988)舊藏
藍理捷1993特展圖錄第17號



15. A NEOLITHIC JADE NOTCHED DISC (*YABI*)

circa 3000–2000 B.C.

with three deep notches and three small projecting 'teeth' evenly spaced around the outer rim, the wide central circular aperture with slightly convex edge, the sides gently tapered to a slightly thinner outer rim with rounded edge, the surface smoothly polished and glossy all over, the opaque milk white stone finely speckled and with scattered remains of encrusted earth.

Diameter $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches (15 cm)

Compare the similar jade notched disc excavated at a Neolithic burial site at Heshangfangzixiang, Jianchang county, Liaoning province, illustrated by Sun in the essay "Preliminary Discussions on the Prehistoric Jade Culture of Northeast China," published in a series of research papers organized by the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, by Tang (ed.), *Dong Ya yuqi* (East Asian Jades: Symbol of Excellence), Vol. 1, Hong Kong, 1998, p. 112, pl. 11.2:3.

新石器時代 玉牙璧 徑15厘米



16. A NEOLITHIC JADE RING (*HUAN*)

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with plain flattened sides and smoothly polished lustrous surface, ground thinner in antiquity over one section, the pale green stone showing cloudy white alteration all over from burial.

Diameter 4½ inches (11.4 cm)

Compare the Liangzhu jade *huan* of smaller size in the collection of the Nanjing Museum, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 7, *Jiangsu, Shanghai*, Beijing, 2005, p. 25.

新石器時代 良渚玉環 徑11.4厘米

17. A NEOLITHIC JADE SLIT RING (*JUE*)

circa 2000–1500 B.C.

the flat plain ring with a narrow slit cut at an oblique angle through the side, the surface smoothly polished and squared at the edges, the translucent olive green stone with cloudy tan altered areas at the outer rim and widely scattered 'root marks'.

Diameter 5⅛ inches (13 cm)

Compare the plain jade ring with a narrow slit excavated from Wangjiafenshan, Ningxiang, Hunan province, now in the Hunan Provincial Museum, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 10, *Hubei, Hunan*, Beijing, 2005, p. 162.

新石器時代 玉玦 徑13厘米



18. A NEOLITHIC JADE BRACELET (*ZHUO*)

circa 2nd Millennium B.C.

of shallow cylindrical form with half-round thick bands around the outer rims, the translucent pale yellowish green stone with cloudy tan and brown mottling.

Diameter $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches (7.3 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 16

A similar jade bracelet discovered in the tomb of Fu Hao (*circa* 1200 B.C.) is illustrated in *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, pl. CXLIX, no. 1043. The simplicity of the form of the Fu Hao bracelet and the present example suggests a pre-Shang date. A number of jades in the Fu Hao tomb and other Shang burials are regarded as "heirloom" pieces carved in pre-Shang times, as discussed by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 146.

新石器時代 玉鐲 徑7.3厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 16 號



19. A NEOLITHIC JADE *CONG*

circa 2nd Millennium B.C.

of evenly worked cylindrical form with squared rims, carved with twin clusters of narrow horizontal ribs in three very slightly projecting panels evenly spaced around the exterior of the thick sides, the interior well finished, the translucent pale green stone mottled in olive brown, and with cloudy tan areas of alteration from burial.

Diameter 3 inches (7.6 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 21

A very similar jade *cong* of smaller size in the National Palace Museum, Taipei, is illustrated in *Huanghe liuyu shiqian yuqi tezhan tulu* (Catalogue of Special Exhibition of Prehistoric Jade from the Yellow River Valley), Taipei, 2001, pp. 168-169, no. 4-12. Another smaller jade *cong* with similar decoration found in the tomb of Lady Hao (*circa* 1200 B.C.) is illustrated in *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, pl. CXLIX, no. 1096.

新石器時代 鐲形玉琮 徑7.6厘米

來源 藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 21 號



20. A NEOLITHIC JADE CEREMONIAL AXE (*CHAN*)

circa 2000 B.C.

with slightly convex sides, the cutting edge finely honed and cut in a shallow arc, the butt end left rough and drilled with a hole and the long sides squared, the grayish green stone with darker markings, the surface polished to a high gloss.

Length 5 inches (12.7 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 28

Compare the jade axe unearthed from Gancaodian, Yuzhong, Gansu province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 15, *Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xingjiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 43, described as Qijia culture.

新石器時代 玉鏹 長 12.7 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 (1903-1988) 舊藏；藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 28 號

21. A NEOLITHIC JADE CEREMONIAL AXE (*CHAN*)

circa 3000–2000 B.C.

of oblong shape, with a chamfered cutting edge on one long side and one short side, pierced with a small hole near the blunt end, the stone of mottled dark green color.

Length 5 inches (12.7 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 26

Compare the larger axe of similar form in the British Museum, illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 171, no. 10:4.

新石器時代 玉鏹 長 12.7 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 (1903-1988) 舊藏；藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 26 號

22. A NEOLITHIC JADE CEREMONIAL AXE (*CHAN*)

circa 2000 B.C.

the oblong blade with rounded edges, pierced with a hole drilled from both sides near the butt, tapered down to a blunted cutting edge, the ice-gray stone softly polished.

Length 6 inches (15.2 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr, acquired in Beijing, November, 1942

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 25

Compare the jade axe excavated from the burial site at Dawenkou, Tai'an, Shandong province, now in the Shandong Provincial Museum, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 4, *Shandong*, Beijing, 2005, p. 14, described as late Dawenkou culture.

新石器時代 玉鏹 長 15.2 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 1942 年 11 月購於北京；藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 25 號



23. A LARGE NEOLITHIC JADE CEREMONIAL BLADE (*DAO*)

circa 2500–2000 B.C.

in the shape of a reaping knife, very thinly carved, with a straight upper horizontal edge and straight outward sloping short ends, the long cutting edge very gently curved and beveled on both sides, drilled with three large holes in a line below the upper edge and with one smaller hole toward one end and lower down, the stone of dark olive green tone with some natural brown veins and pale striations.

Length 22⁷/₁₆ inches (57 cm)

Large ceremonial jade *dao* blades have been treasured in both Chinese and Western collections.

Compare the similar jade blade very close in size and color, in the collection of the National Palace Museum, Taipei, illustrated in *Huanghe liuyu shiqian yuqi tezhan tulu* (Catalogue of Special Exhibition of Prehistoric Jade from the Yellow River Valley), Taipei, 2001, pp. 102-103, no.2-1, described as Qijia culture.

Compare also the large jade blade in the collection of the National Museum of China, Beijing, illustrated in *Zhongguo guojia bowuguan guancang wenwu yanjiu congshu: yuqi juan* (Studies of the Collection of the National Museum of China: Jade), Shanghai, 2007, p. 76, no. 26.

Another similar jade blade of smaller size in the British Museum is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 186, no. 10:17. See also the jade blade in the Freer Gallery, illustrated by Hayashi, *Chūgoku kogyoku no kenkyū*. Tokyo, 1991, p. 477, pl. 6-74. Another large jade blade in the Minneapolis Institute of Art, from the Alfred F. Pillsbury Collection, is illustrated by Peterson (ed.), *Chinese Jades: Archaic and Modern from the Minneapolis Institute of Arts*, London, 1977, p. 71, no. 47, with description on p. 70.

One of the largest jade blades of this form, excavated from Xiakou, Gulang, Gansu province, is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 15, *Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 39, described as Qijia Culture.

新石器時代 玉刀 長57厘米



24. A NEOLITHIC MOTTLED GREEN JADE CONG

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

of upright form with hollow cylindrical center and flat squared exterior, the sides very slightly tapered toward the base and divided into five tiers of panels angled across the corners, the open ends enclosed by short plain collars of rounded outline, the five projecting panels carved with stylized masks across the corners, each mask comprised of twin bands of narrow parallel grooves above small circular incised 'eyes' and a short raised bar with rounded ends for the 'nose', the panels separated by deeper wide grooves cut across the angle to meet a plain vertical band down the center of each side, the interior of the thick sides plain and polished, with a narrow rib near the center showing the opening was drilled from both ends, the dark green jade with widely scattered small black flecks and cloudy mottling throughout.

Height 6¼ inches (15.9 cm)

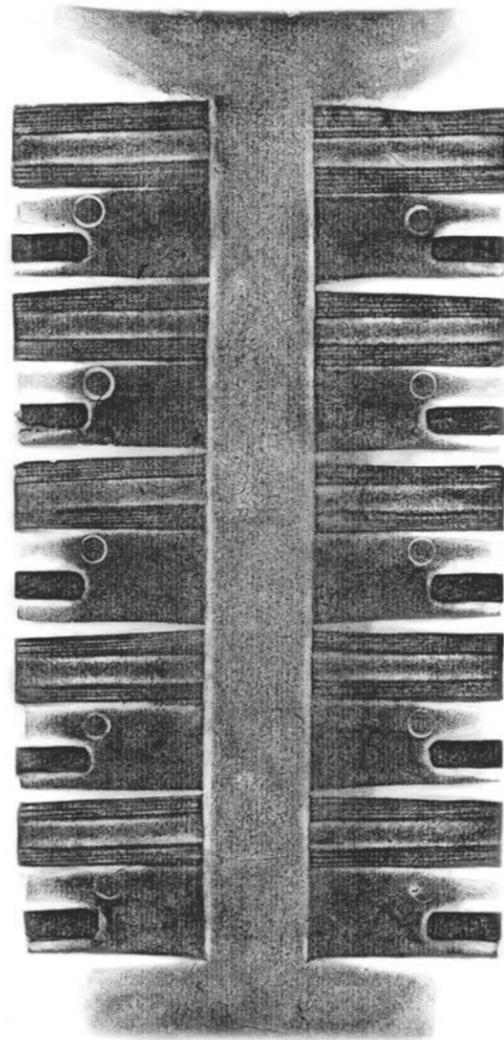
Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 19

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.), *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 15.9 厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 19 號



25. A NEOLITHIC JADE BRACELET (ZHUO)

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with square-angled flat sides and wide circular aperture, the surface smoothly polished all over, the cloudy buff-colored stone with green and brown mottling.

Diameter $2\frac{15}{16}$ inches (7.5 cm)

Compare the similar jade bracelet unearthed from M6 at the Liangzhu site in Yaoshan, Yuhang district, Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, illustrated in *Yao kun meiyu: Liangzhu bowuyuan cang Liangzhu wenhua yuqi jingcui* (Beautiful Jade: Selected Liangzhu Jades from the Collection of the Liangzhu Museum), Beijing, 2011, p. 236, no. 113.

新石器時代 良渚玉鐲 徑7.5厘米

26. A NEOLITHIC JADE BRACELET (ZHUO)

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with square-angled flat sides of irregular outline enclosing a wide circular aperture, the olive green stone with cloudy white and brown mottling.

Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (8.9 cm)

Compare the similar jade bracelet unearthed in 1993 from the Liangzhu site at Miaoqian, Yuhang district, Hangzhou city, Zhejiang province, illustrated in *Yao kun meiyu: Liangzhu bowuyuan cang Liangzhu wenhua yuqi jingcui* (Beautiful Jade: Selected Liangzhu Jades from the Collection of the Liangzhu Museum), Beijing, 2011, p. 329, no. 203.

新石器時代 良渚玉鐲 徑8.9厘米



27. A NEOLITHIC WHITE JADE BRACELET (*ZHUO*)

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with square-angled flat sides of irregular outline enclosing a wide circular aperture, the stone of milk white tone.

Diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches (9.5 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 12

A similar jade bracelet unearthed from M8 at the Liangzhu site at Yaoshan, Yuhang district, Hangzhou city, Zhejiang province, is illustrated in *Yao kun meiyu: Liangzhu bowuyuan cang Liangzhu wenhua yuqi jingcui* (Beautiful Jade: Selected Liangzhu Jades from the Collection of the Liangzhu Museum), Beijing, 2011, p. 291, no. 171.

新石器時代 良渚玉鐲 徑9.5厘米

來源 藍理捷 1993特展圖錄第12號

28. A NEOLITHIC CLOUDY GRAY-GREEN JADE DISC (*BI*)

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with thick sides and squared flat outer edge, smoothly polished all over, the small central aperture drilled from both sides and with a narrow crescent-shaped ledge remaining in the middle, the cloudy gray-green stone with darker green mottling throughout.

Diameter $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches (12.2 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 18

Compare 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. Another similar Neolithic 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.

The *bi* disc was an essential element of Liangzhu burial rituals. Important Liangzhu burials often contain several *bi* of various sizes including very large examples. Archaeological reports indicate that the majority of the *bi* discs found in a tomb are roughly cut and unevenly ground, with only one or two examples in each burial showing the finely finished details and highly polished surface of the present example which would require a high degree of skill and much greater time and effort to produce.

新石器時代 良渚玉璧 徑12.2厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第18號



29. A NEOLITHIC GRAYISH-GREEN JADE DISC (*Bi*)

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with wide thick sides smoothly polished all over, the small central aperture drilled from both sides leaving a narrow ledge at the middle, with original rough areas on both sides and at the outer edge polished in antiquity but not ground flat, the surface of pale grayish-green tone with cloudy mottling all over.

Diameter $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches (16.3 cm)

Compare the jade *bi* disc with thick sides, unearthed from M14 at the Liangzhu site in Fanshan, Yuhang district, Hangzhou city, Zhejiang province, illustrated in *Yao kun meiyu: Liangzhu bowuyuan cang Liangzhu wenhua yuqi jingcui* (Beautiful Jade: Selected Liangzhu Jades from the Collection of the Liangzhu Museum), Beijing, 2011, p. 139, no. 32.

新石器時代 良渚玉璧 徑 16.3 厘米



30. A LARGE NEOLITHIC STONE CEREMONIAL AXE (*Fu*)

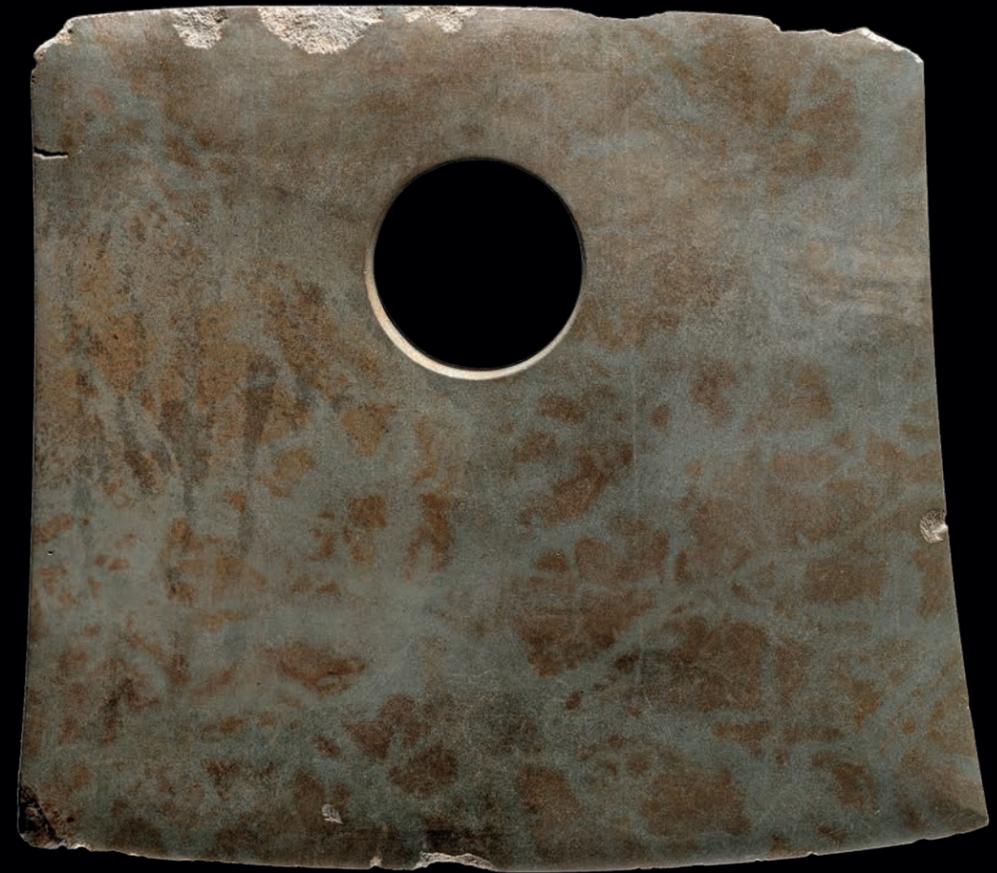
Liangzhu Culture, *circa* 3300–2250 B.C.

of wide quadrangular form, the flat blade with smoothly polished surface very gently tapered toward the cutting edge, drilled with a wide aperture cut from both sides and centered below the unevenly finished butt end, the dark gray stone with a dispersed web of root marks and brown staining on one side.

Width $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches (17.5 cm)

Compare the polished stone axe of very similar shape and size excavated from the Liangzhu culture site at Fuquanshan, Qingpu county, Zhejiang province, illustrated by Huang, *Gems of Liangzhu Culture*, Hong Kong, 1992, pp. 64–65, no. 9, where the author notes the unsharpened edge and the arduous work required to shape and polish the stone and states that this kind of axe was "...not a daily tool, but a ritual object for the upper class..."

新石器時代 良渚石斧 寬17.5厘米



31. TWO TUBULAR NEOLITHIC JADE BEADS

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

a short cylindrical bead drilled down the center and a tall bead of oval cross outline drilled off center, both with smoothly polished plain straight sides.

Lengths $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches (3 cm); $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (6.3 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 14 (shorter bead)

新石器時代 良渚玉管二件 長3、6.3厘米
來源 藍理捷 1993特展圖錄第14號(短管)

32. A NEOLITHIC STONE CEREMONIAL AXE (*FU*)

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with slightly rounded lateral edges and beveled cutting edge, with a wide hole close to the rough upper edge, the stone of cloudy mottled blue-gray tone, the surface polished to a high gloss.

Length $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches (11.7 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 11

A similar axe excavated from the Liangzhu site at Fuquanshan is illustrated in *Wenwu* 1986, No. 10, p. 8, fig. 20 and in a line drawing on p. 10, fig. 31:5. Compare also the similar axe, illustrated by Salmony, *Archaic Chinese Jades from the Edward and Louise B. Sonnenschein Collection*, Chicago, 1952, pl. LIII-4.

新石器時代 良渚石斧 長11.7厘米
來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第11號

33. A NEOLITHIC JADE AWL SHAPE PENDANT

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

the slender rod of oval cross section with a deep groove down one side, a conical point at one end and a pierced tab at the opposite end, the smoothly polished onion green stone with cloudy mottling.

Length 3 inches (7.6 cm)

Compare the similar awl-shaped pendants excavated at Fuquanshan, Qingpu county, Jiangsu province strung on a necklace with beads of various shapes and sizes, illustrated by Huang, *Gems of Liangzhu Culture*, Hong Kong, 1992, p. 209, no. 81.

新石器時代 良渚錐形玉飾 長7.6厘米

34. A NEOLITHIC JADE BRACELET (*ZHUO*)

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with slender rounded sides tapering gently to the outer rim, the smoothly polished creamy white stone with reddish brown and pale green mottling.

Diameter $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches (8.4 cm)

Compare the similar jade bracelets with more steeply rounded sides illustrated in *Liangzhu wenhua yuqi* (Liangzhu Culture Jades), Hong Kong, 1989, pp. 72 and 73, nos. 96 and 97.

新石器時代 良渚玉鐲 徑8.4厘米



35. A NEOLITHIC JADE CYLINDER

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with straight sides smoothly polished inside and out, the edges neatly squared, the translucent yellowish green stone with a wide band of dark brown and cloudy tan color around the rim at one end caused by alteration of the stone during long burial.

Diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches (5.3 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 15

Compare the straight-sided jade ring of similar proportions excavated from the Liangzhu site at Fanshan, Zhejiang province illustrated by line drawing along with other rings of various shapes and sizes in *Wenwu*, 1988, No. 1, p. 18, fig. 31:5. Compare also another straight-edged jade ring of slightly larger size excavated from the Liangzhu site at Zhanglingshan, Jiangsu province, illustrated in *Liangzhu wenhua yuqi* (Liangzhu Culture Jades), Hong Kong, 1989, p. 81, no. 106.

新石器時代 良渚玉筒 徑5.3厘米

來源 藍理捷1994特展圖錄第15號



36. TWO NEOLITHIC STONE CEREMONIAL AXES (BEN)

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

each of narrow block shape with a stepped-down short *tang* at one end and wedge shape cutting edge at the opposite end, the gray stone very smoothly polished all over.

Lengths $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches (12.5 cm); $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches (17 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 12

Compare the similarly formed and polished stone axes excavated at Fuquanshan, Jiangsu province, illustrated by Huang, *Gems of Liangzhu Culture*, Hong Kong, 1992, p. 70, no. 12, and another very similar example discovered at Wuxian, Jiangsu, illustrated by Watson in the catalogue of the travelling exhibition, *The Genius of China*, London, 1973, p. 55, no. 44.

新石器時代 良渚石鏃二件 長12.5、17厘米

來源 藍理捷1994特展圖錄第12號



37. A NEOLITHIC JADE BRACELET (*ZHUO*)

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

with slightly waisted high sides flaring out toward the neatly squared rims and smoothly polished inside and out, the pale onion-green stone with cloudy white and dark brown natural markings.

Diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches (8.2 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 17

Compare a similarly carved bracelet excavated in 1977 from the Liangzhu site at Zhanglingshan, Jiangsu, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1, Shijiazhuang, 1992, p. 180, no. 260.

新石器時代 良渚玉鐲 徑8.2厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第17號



38. A NEOLITHIC JADE THREE-PRONG ORNAMENT

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300-2250 B.C.

of flattened form, carved from cream white stone with a short central prong and a pair of tall prongs rising from the rounded base, all three drilled with holes across the angle at the back and the central prong also with a vertical channel through the center.

Width 2 inches (5.1 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 27

Jade ornaments of this type have been excavated at Fanshan and Yaoshan near Hangzhou, Zhejiang province. A similar example showing the unusual feature of additional drilled holes at the back of the prongs is illustrated in the Fanshan excavation report in *Wenwu*, 1988, No. 1, p. 19, fig. 38 and in a line drawing on p. 23.

新石器時代 良渚三叉形玉冠飾 寬 5.1 厘米
來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 27 號

39. THREE SMALL NEOLITHIC JADE ORNAMENTS

Dawenkou or other primitive culture, circa 3rd Millennium B.C.

including two flat oblong plaques each pierced with a central aperture and with tiny points carved at the corners, and a larger fan shape plaque with convex polished sides also pierced with a central aperture, all carved from cloudy tan colored stone.

Lengths 1-1¼ inches (2.5-3.1 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 26

Compare the similar fan shape jade plaque discovered at a Neolithic site in Lushanmao, Shaanxi province, 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. 119, described as Taosi culture.

新石器時代 大汶口或其它原始文明小玉飾三件 長 2.5-3.1 厘米
來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 26 號

40. A NEOLITHIC CROWN SHAPE ORNAMENT

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300-2250 B.C.

with concave corners cut out at the bottom and a bracket shape indentation at the center of the top above a small hole, the smoothly polished flat sides indented at the bottom edge to form a flange pierced with two small holes, the white stone with gray natural markings.

Length 3¼ inches (8.2 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 22

Jade ornaments of this form excavated from the Liangzhu culture site at Fanshan, near Hangzhou, Zhejiang province are illustrated in *Wenwu*, 1988, No. 1, p. 19, figs. 35 and 36; other examples of related form are illustrated in *Liangzhu wenhua yuqi* (Liangzhu Culture Jades), Hong Kong, 1989, pp. 84-85, nos. 110 and 111, and another excavated from Fuquanshan, Jiangsu province is illustrated by Huang, *Gems of Liangzhu Culture*, Hong Kong, 1992, p. 169, no. 61.

新石器時代 良渚冠形玉飾 長 8.2 厘米
來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 22 號



41. A NEOLITHIC JADE ORNAMENT WITH INCISED MASK

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

the flat quadrangular plaque decorated on one side in very fine incised lines with an elaborate mask with circular eyes within elliptical ovals joined by a bridge above an oval 'nose' and an elongated oval 'mouth', surmounted by a high 'headdress' of radiating lines rising to a bracket shape top and centered with a small face within a quadrilateral frame, the reverse plain, the sides of the plaque with shallow rounded indentations cut out near the top and tapering down to an inset narrow flange pierced with three holes for mounting, the dark reddish-brown stone with cloudy degraded surface.

Width 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches (5.4 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 29

A closely related double mask design is incised on a crown shape jade plaque with pierced flange for attachment excavated in 1987 from a Liangzhu site at Yaoshan, Zhejiang province, illustrated in *Liangzhu wenhua yuqi* (Liangzhu Culture Jades), Hong Kong 1989, p. 93, no. 120-121. It has been suggested that the design is meant to show a deified shaman image, identified by his human face and large flaring feather headdress, riding on the head of a giant monster with animal eyes.

新石器時代 良渚神面紋玉飾 寬5.4厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第29號



42. A NEOLITHIC JADE SHIELD SHAPE ORNAMENT

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

the thick plaque of rounded form decorated with an elaborate mask carved with a pair of incised circular 'eyes' surrounded by raised elliptical ovals joined by a bridge surmounted by a complex fan shape crest, and with a short 'mouth' bar with rounded ends below, all embellished with dense linear spiral and scroll designs very finely incised throughout, the plain flat back with three square tabs projecting from the upper margin and a fourth tab at the bottom, all drilled vertically for attachment, the cream white stone with reddish brown stain and cloudy degraded areas.

Width 2¼ inches (5.7 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 28

Compare the jade ornament of closely related form similarly carved with thick pierced tabs at the back excavated in 1986 from a Liangzhu culture site at Fanshan, Zhejiang province, illustrated in the excavation report in *Wenwu*, 1988, No. 1, pl. 2:4, and in a line drawing on p. 24, fig. 46, and again in color showing four views in *Liangzhu wenhua yuqi* (Liangzhu Culture Jades), Hong Kong, 1989, p.p. 98-99, nos. 128-30. Another jade ornament of this type excavated from the Liangzhu Henshan site, tomb M2:4, now in the collection of the Yuhang Museum in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, is illustrated in *Quanli yu Xinyang: Liangzhu yizhiqun kaogu tezhan* (Power in Things: New Perspectives on Liangzhu), Beijing, 2015, p. 264, with description on p. 405.

Compare also the masks similarly carved with large raised oval panels around the eyes and filled in with similar complex linear scrollwork, carved on the lower tier of a two-tiered *cong* excavated from a Liangzhu site at Sidun, Jiangsu province, illustrated in two views in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1, Shijiazhuang, 1992, p. 110, no. 150.

新石器時代 良渚神面紋盾形玉飾 寬5.7厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第28號



43. A NEOLITHIC JADE MASK-FORM ORNAMENT

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

recut in antiquity from the corner of a *cong*, with two large circular eyes within slightly raised ovals joined by a medial ridge below a wide border carved across the angle with twin bands of incised lines, and with a raised 'mouth' bar at the bottom, and embellished with very fine linear scroll motifs all over, the back drilled at the top and bottom with holes for attachment.

Height 1¼ inches (3.2 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 24

Compare the jade *cong* carved from very similar stone with similar big-eye masks on the bottom layer surrounded by finely incised linear scroll motifs, excavated from a Liangzhu culture site at Yaoshan, Zhejiang province in 1987, illustrated in *Liangzhu wenhua yuqi* (Liangzhu Culture Jades), Hong Kong, 1989, p. 19, no. 22.

新石器時代 良渚神面紋玉飾 高3.2厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第24號

44. A CARVED NEOLITHIC JADE CYLINDRICAL BEAD

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2500 B.C.

with four masks in two registers, each mask with slightly raised features including round eyes incised within ovals joined by a wide bridge above a short bar shape mouth, detailed with incised fine lines and surrounded by fine incised linear scroll decoration, a channel drilled from both ends.

Length 1¼ inches (3.2 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 23

Similar jade beads are illustrated by So, *Chinese Jades from the Cissy and Robert Tang Collection*, Hong Kong, 2015, p. 48, no. 4a, and by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 144, no. 5:11.

新石器時代 良渚神面紋玉管 長3.2厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第23號



45. A CARVED NEOLITHIC JADE CYLINDRICAL BEAD

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with four masks in two registers, each mask with slightly raised features including round eyes incised within ovals joined by a wide bridge above a short bar shape mouth, detailed with incised fine lines and surrounded by fine incised linear spirals and arcs.

Length 1¾ inches (3 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 13

See footnote to no. 44 above.

新石器時代 良渚神面紋玉管 長3厘米

來源 藍理捷 1993特展圖錄第13號



46. A NEOLITHIC JADE CHEVRON SHAPE ORNAMENT

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

the curved front decorated with an elaborate mask with large round eyes incised within slightly raised ovals joined by a short bridge above a raised 'nose' and with cross-hatched 'teeth' in the pointed center, all embellished with scroll motifs and linear decoration incised in very fine lines, each narrow tapering end decorated with spiral lines and a tiny bird head, all in the same finely incised linear style, the reverse with two wedge-shaped tabs drilled across the edges for attachment, the stone of cloudy yellowish green color showing red staining throughout.

Length 2 inches (5.1 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 30

The shape of this ornament is unique but the components of the mask and the bird motifs are seen on other Liangzhu jade carvings.

A *huang* shape jade ornament with central mask and stylized bird motifs at the upper corners excavated at the Liangzhu culture burial site at Fanshan in Yukang, Zhejiang province is illustrated in *Wenwu*, 1988, No. 1, pl. 3:5, in a line drawing on p. 17, fig. 29 and as an ink rubbing in fig. 30; and a crown shape jade ornament with stylized birds incised at the upper corners discovered at the Liangzhu culture altar site at Yaoshan in Yukang, Zhejiang province is illustrated in the same issue of *Wenwu*, *op. cit.*, pl. 4:1, and in a line drawing on p. 42, fig. 24.

Compare also the bird motifs incised on either side of the masks on a jade *cong* discovered at the Liangzhu site in Fuquanshan, Jiangsu province, illustrated by Huang, *Gems of Liangzhu Culture*, Hong Kong, 1992, p. 224, no. 89.

新石器時代 良渚神面紋三角玉飾 長5.1厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第30號



47. A NEOLITHIC JADE ORNAMENT CARVED WITH MASKS

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

of short thick drum shape, carved on the exterior with three matching masks, each with a pair of deeply grooved round eyes joined by a slightly raised narrow bridge above a flattened nose of inverted 'T' shape and an elongated mouth, all enhanced with and surrounded by incised linear decoration including a fan-shaped crest between the eyes and hooked scrolls randomly scattered to fill the raised panel of each mask, with plain recessed vertical bands between the panels, the top and bottom of the bead polished flat but with the smoothed contours of some imperfections not entirely ground down, a small channel drilled through the center leaving very thick walls, the stone of olive brown color with pale tan mottling.

Diameter 1 1/8 inches (2.8 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 31

Compare the slightly larger carving of this form, similarly decorated with three masks in slightly raised panels, with finely incised details around the exterior, excavated in 1987 from a Liangzhu site at Yaoshan in Zhejiang province, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1 Shijiazhuang, 1992, p. 107, no. 147.

新石器時代 良渚神面紋柱形玉飾 徑2.8厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第31號



48. A NEOLITHIC JADE AWL SHAPE PENDANT

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

tapering to a point and with a pierced tab at the opposite end, finely carved with the mask of a mythical animal with large slanted oval eyes and a small oblong mouth.

Length 3¼ inches (8.3 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 25

An awl shape pendant of larger size carved with closely related big eye masks in shallow relief, unearthed in 1982 at Fuquanshan, Qingpu, Jiangsu province, is illustrated in *Liangzhu wenhua yuqi* (Liangzhu Culture Jades), Hong Kong, 1989, p. 112, no. 145.

新石器時代 良渚神面紋錐形玉飾 長 8.3 厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 25 號



49. A SLENDER NEOLITHIC JADE CONG

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

with hollow cylindrical center and flat squared exterior divided into four tiers, the open ends enclosed by plain collars of rounded outline, the tiers carved with stylized masks across the corners, each mask comprised of a pair of small circular incised 'eyes' above a short raised bar with rounded ends for the 'nose' framed by raised bands of narrow parallel ribs above and below, the bottom tier lacking the lower border and the uppermost tier carved with twin ribbed borders.

Height 3½ inches (9.5 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 32

Compare the very similar slender *cong* excavated from M14 at the Liangzhu site in Fanshan, Zhejiang province, illustrated in *Yao kun meiyu: Liangzhu bowuyuan cang Liangzhu wenhua yuqi jingcui* (Beautiful Jade: Selected Liangzhu Jades from the Collection of the Liangzhu Museum), Beijing, 2011, p. 112, no. 11. Compare also the slender *cong* with similar carving but with only two layers of masks, excavated in 1986 at Fanshan, Zhejiang province, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 1, Shijiazhuang, 1992, p. 160, no. 225.

新石器時代 良渚琮形玉管 高 9.5 厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 32 號



50. A NEOLITHIC JADE NECKLACE

Liangzhu Culture, circa 3300–2250 B.C.

comprised of fifty-seven ovoid beads and seven awl-shaped pendants of various sizes and varied colors, the beads carved from well-matched stone of cloudy buff color.

Length 24 inches (61 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61厘米



51. A NEOLITHIC JADE CEREMONIAL BLADE (*CHAN*)

Longshan or Dawenkou Culture, *circa* 3000–2000 B.C.

of oblong shape, the sides widening very slightly toward the straight cutting edge beveled on both sides, drilled with a neat circular aperture centered near the blunt end, the pale grayish-olive stone with swirling darker cloudy markings, the surface softly polished.

Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches (18.5 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 30

Compare the similar tablet shape Neolithic jade blade in the British Museum illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 182, no. 10:15.

Another blade of very similar form is illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 52, no. 24.

新石器時代 龍山或大汶口玉鏹 長 18.5 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 (1903-1988) 舊藏
藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 30 號

52. A NEOLITHIC JADE DISC (*BI*)

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

with wide central aperture, the thin sides tapering unevenly to the gently rounded outer rim, evenly worked and smoothly polished all over, the stone of cream white color mottled in olive green and yellowish brown and with scattered dark 'root marks'.

Diameter $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches (11.7 cm)

The specific form of this very well finished disc, with squared inner rim around the wide central aperture and very slightly rounded sides tapering to the outer rim is typical of jade *bi* excavated at some Longshan culture sites. Compare the jade discs of similar form discovered in 1978 from burials at Taosi, Xiangfen, Shanxi province, identified as a Longshan culture site, illustrated in line drawings, *Kaogu*, 1983, No. 1, p. 38, figs. 10:7 and 10:8.

新石器時代 龍山玉璧 徑 11.7 厘米



53. A MINIATURE NEOLITHIC JADE BIRD HEAD FINIAL

Late Shijiahe Culture, *circa* 2300–1600 B.C.

in the form of a stylized eagle head with prominent hooked beak, the hollow neck drilled at the base and pierced at opposite sides for mounting.

Width $\frac{2}{3}$ inch (1.7 cm)

新石器時代 石家河鷹首形玉冒 寬 1.7 厘米



54. A NEOLITHIC JADE 'EAGLE' HAIR ORNAMENT (*Ji*)

Late Shijiahe Culture, *circa* 2300–1600 B.C.

the noble bird with grooved wings folded back and crested head held erect, compactly carved as the upper half of a thick rod which continues down to a ribbed section drilled with a narrow transverse channel above the sharp pointed end of chiseled arrowhead shape, the onion green stone with a cloudy tan colored area on one side.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches (8.2 cm)

A very similar late Shijiahe eagle pattern jade hair ornament in the collection of the National Palace Museum, Taipei is illustrated in *Art in Quest of Heaven and Truth—Chinese Jades Through the Ages*, Taipei, 2012, p. 57, pl. 4-5-11, where the author attributes this type of jade hairpin to "...the bird-worshipping Yi people..." from Northeast China around the Shandong peninsula who moved "...to the middle reaches of the Yangzi River, taking eagle worship to their new home. They loved to fix their hair using a jade pin with eagle pattern in order to be blessed by the eagle god."

Another similar Shijiahe culture eagle pattern jade pin discovered in the tomb of Fu Hao (*circa* 1200 B.C.) is illustrated in *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, pl. CLXII, no. 942.

新石器時代 石家河鷹形玉笄 長 8.2 厘米



55. AN ARCHAIC JADE BRACELET (*ZHUO*)

Neolithic Period–Early Shang Dynasty, *circa* 2500–1400 B.C.

of cylindrical form with evenly worked thick sides smoothly polished inside and out, bulging slightly convex on the interior and very gently tapered in towards the rims on the exterior, the dark moss green stone with attractive natural markings and areas of cloudy tan and russet brown from burial.

Diameter $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches (8 cm)

Compare the similarly worked jade bracelet illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 147, no. 6:1 attributed to the Liangzhu culture, with footnoted references to several jade bracelets excavated at Liangzhu culture sites. Compare also the cylindrical jade bracelet illustrated in *Liangzhu wenhua yuqi* (Liangzhu Culture Jades), Hong Kong, 1989, p. 82, no. 107.

新石器時代—商早期 玉鐲 徑8厘米



56. AN ARCHAIC JADE CEREMONIAL JADE DAGGER-AXE (*GE*)

Early Shang Dynasty, *circa* 15th Century B.C.

the sturdy blade with straight cutting edge on one side opposite a gently curving edge, beveled on both sides of both edges, the short sharp point set slightly askew with a shallow medial ridge rising from the point and dissolving into the flat center of the blade, pierced with a central aperture at the base of the squared *tang* marked by a pair of small teeth projecting at either side, the butt end left rough on one side, the grayish green stone with darker mottling.

Length 11¼ inches (28.5 cm)

Compare the similar Shang dynasty jade *ge* unearthed from the Eastern Zhou cemetery at Liangdaicun, Hancheng, Shaanxi province, illustrated in *Yuhui Jinsha: Xia Shang shiqi yu wenhua tezhan* (A Convergence of Jade at Jinsha: Special Exhibition of the Jade Culture of the Xia and Shang Periods), Chengdu, 2017, p. 89. Another similar Shang dynasty jade *ge* excavated from ritual pit no. 2 at Sanxingdui, Guanghan, Sichuan province, is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 13, *Sichuan, Chongqing*, Beijing, 2005, p. 33.

Shang jade dagger-axes were made for ceremonial use, but in form they were modelled after functional bronze weapons. For a comprehensive discussion of this form of jade blade as it evolved throughout the Shang dynasty, see Wilson, "Lithic Art in the Bronze Age: A Jade Dagger-Axe," *The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art*, January 1990, vol. 77, no. 1, where the author illustrates on p. 12 fig. 15 a bronze dagger-axe of closely related form, unearthed at Xinzheng, Henan province, described as Erligang period.

商早期 玉戈 長28.5厘米



57. A LARGE FRAGMENTARY JADE CEREMONIAL BLADE (*DAO*)

Early Shang Dynasty, *circa* 18th–17th Century B.C.

into two pieces, the flat blade with beveled cutting edge on one long side, with large holes drilled from opposite sides, the yellowish green stone with natural markings of reddish-brown and tan color.

Lengths 4¾ inches (12.1 cm); 6½ inches (16.5 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 31

商早期 玉刀殘件 長 12.1、16.5 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 (1903-1988) 舊藏
藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 31 號

58. AN ARCHAIC MOTTLED STONE DAGGER-AXE (*GE*)

Early Shang Dynasty, *circa* 16th–15th Century B.C.

the thick blade with convex sides and straight edges, the tapered point skewed off-center, the *tang* inset above narrow notches and pierced with a hole, the mottled gray limestone softly polished.

Length 7¾ inches (18.8 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 40

Compare a similar stone dagger-axe unearthed from a Shang grave at Zhengzhou, Henan, illustrated in the excavation report, *Wenwu*, 1983, No. 3, p. 72, pl. 21:12.

商早期 石戈 長 18.8 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 (1903-1988) 舊藏
藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 40 號

59. AN ARCHAIC STONE CEREMONIAL BLADE (*CHAN*)

Shang Dynasty, *circa* 15th–13th Century B.C.

of thick rounded form, the squared *tang* with a central aperture, the mottled gray stone degraded.

Length 7¼ inches (18 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 37

商 石鏞 長 18 厘米

來源 羅樾教授 (1903-1988) 舊藏
藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 37 號



60. A LARGE ARCHAIC JADE CEREMONIAL DAGGER AXE (*GE*)

Shang Dynasty, *circa* 1200 B.C.

the thinly carved blade of slender elegant unusual form, with sharp beveled cutting edges, both sides curving down in slightly different arcs and widening to very shallow angle-points where the beveled edges end and the blade immediately tapers more rapidly, ending in a narrow skewed point, with a very gently rising median crest extending from the bottom of the plain squared *tang* through the drilled hole at the top of the blade down to the tip, the pale green and buff mottled stone smoothly polished all over.

Length 18¼ inches (46.3 cm)

Provenance: Ex Collection D. David-Weill (1871–1952), Paris

Ex Collection Guy Gudchau, Paris

Ex Collection Elie Borowski, Basel

Ex Collection Kojiro Ishiguro, Tokyo

A slightly smaller jade *ge* of very similar form found in the tomb of Lady Hao, a consort of the Shang King Wu Ding, is illustrated in the excavation report *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, col. pl. XVII, no. 443.

Two large jade dagger axes of this form unearthed in 1986 from the ceremonial pits at Sanxingdui, Guanghan, Sichuan province are illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 2, Shijiazhuang, 1993, pp. 111-112, nos. 154 and 155.

Compare also the long jade *ge* of similar slender form illustrated by Loehr, *Ancient Chinese Jades from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University*, Cambridge, 1975, p. 70, no. 61.

商 玉戈 長46.3厘米

來源 巴黎大衛威爾(1871-1952)舊藏

巴黎 Guy Gudchau 舊藏

巴塞爾 Elie Borowski 舊藏

東京石黑孝次郎舊藏



61. AN ARCHAIC JADE CEREMONIAL DAGGER-AXE (GE)

Shang Dynasty, *circa* 13th–11th Century B.C.

the thin blade with lightly beveled edges and shallow medial ridge curving gently to the point which is set off center, the *tang* pierced with a hole for hafting and cut with serrated teeth at the butt end, the stone of opaque olive-tan color, with darker and lighter mottling.

Length 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches (25.7 cm)

Ex Sotheby's, New York, 3 December 1986, lot 2

Ex Collection Richard and Jean Salisbury

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 34

A jade dagger-axe of similar form excavated in 1980 from a late Shang dynasty tomb in Laoniupo, Xi'an, Shaanxi province, is illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 2, Shijiazhuang, 1993, p. 117, no. 164. Another dagger-axe of the same type in the Palace Museum, Beijing, is illustrated in the same volume, *op. cit.*, p. 122, no. 170.

商 玉戈 長25.7厘米

來源 紐約蘇富比1986年12月3日2號拍品

Richard and Jean Salisbury 舊藏

藍理捷1994特展圖錄第34號



62. A LARGE ARCHAIC JADE CEREMONIAL AXE (*CHAN*)

Shang Dynasty, *circa* 1300–1200 B.C.

carved with two sets of three projecting 'teeth' on either side of the thin quadrangular blade with slightly convex sides polished to a high gloss all over and drilled with a hole in the center, the rounded cutting edge smoothly beveled, the moss green jade with black flecking and areas of cloudy tan color due to alteration from burial.

Length 11½ inches (28.2 cm)

A very similar Shang jade axe of smaller size in the British Museum is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, pp. 176-177, no. 10:13, where the author states "Notches were probably carved as part of an effort to distinguish a ceremonial implement from a utilitarian tool."

商 大玉鏹 長 28.2 厘米



63. A LARGE FRAGMENTARY JADE CEREMONIAL DAGGER-AXE (*GE*)

Early Shang Dynasty, *circa* 16th–15th Century B.C.

in two pieces, the tapering blade with lightly beveled edges, the square *tang* inset above two small projecting teeth, the mottled pale green stone with gray inclusions, smoothly polished.

Lengths 8¼ inches (22 cm); 11¼ inches (28.5 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 41

Compare the large jade *ge* unearthed at the site of Panlongcheng, an early Shang dynasty city in present day Lijiazui, Huangpi, Hubei province, illustrated in *Panlongcheng—1963–1994 fajue baogao* (The Panlongcheng Site: Report of Archaeological Excavation 1963–1994), Beijing, 2001, col. pl. 19:2, pl. 53:2 in Vol. II, with description and line drawing on pp. 179–180, pl. 119:2 in Vol I. Compare also the similar jade *ge* unearthed from the tomb of Changzikou, buried in the early Western Zhou period with a rich variety of Shang dynasty artifacts, illustrated in *Luyi Taiqinggong Changzikou mu* (Taiqinggong Changzikou Tomb in Luyi), Zhengzhou, 2000, col. pl. 72:1, with description and line drawing on pp. 156–157, pl. 130:2.

商早期 玉戈殘件 長22、28.5厘米

來源 羅樾教授(1903–1988)舊藏

藍理捷1993特展圖錄第41號

64. AN ARCHAIC JADE CEREMONIAL DAGGER-AXE (*GE*)

Shang Dynasty, *circa* 13th–12th Century B.C.

with beveled cutting edges from the top of the squared *tang* down to the slightly skewed point and a pronounced medial ridge on both sides, a small hole below the *tang*.

Length 9¾ inches (23.6 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr (1903–1988)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 38

A similar jade *ge* from the tomb of Fu Hao (*circa* 1200 B.C.) is illustrated in *Yuhui Jinsha: Xia Shang shiqi yu wenhua tezhan* (A Convergence of Jade at Jinsha: Special Exhibition of the Jade Culture of the Xia and Shang Periods), Chengdu, 2017, p. 88.

商 玉戈 長23.6厘米

來源 羅樾教授(1903–1988)舊藏

藍理捷1993特展圖錄第38號

65. A SMALL ARCHAIC JADE CEREMONIAL JADE DAGGER-AXE (*GE*)

Shang Dynasty, *circa* 13th–11th Century B.C

the straight blade with beveled edges and shallow medial ridge, abruptly tapered to a sharp point, the squared *tang* with a small hole, with encrusted cinnabar red on one side.

Length 6¼ inches (15.4 cm)

An archaic jade ceremonial blade of very similar shape and size in the British Museum is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 195, no. 10:25.

商 小玉戈 長15.4厘米



66. AN ARCHAIC JADE *CONG*
Shang Dynasty, *circa* 1600–1050 B.C.

with square plain exterior sides ending in solid projecting corners below the raised circular rims of the cylindrical interior, the light green stone mottled in white and brown, smoothly polished all over, with encrusted earth from burial.

Height $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches (8.4 cm)

Ex Hirano Kotoken, Ltd. Tokyo 1989

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 22

A *cong* of similar form excavated from the Shang royal tomb of Lady Fu Hao (*circa* 1200 B.C.) is illustrated in *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, pl. LXXXI:3, no. 1244. Another similar *cong* in the British Museum is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 151, fig. 2, dated to the Neolithic or Shang period, *circa* 2000–1200 B.C.

商 玉琮 高 8.4 厘米

來源 東京平野古陶軒 1989 年

藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 22 號



67. AN ARCHAIC JADE BIRD PENDANT

Shang Dynasty, 13th–11th Century B.C.

with wings spread, the round head with disc shape eyes, drilled through the beak, traces of cinnabar.

Width 1¼ inches (3.2 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr, acquired in Beijing, 1943

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 60

商 雀形玉墜 寬3.2厘米 · 來源 羅樾教授1943年購於北京；藍理捷1993特展圖錄第60號



68. AN ARCHAIC JADE BIRD FINIAL

Shang Dynasty, 13th–11th Century B.C.

with head turned to one side, wings folded and long tail extended, pierced through a tab at the breast.

Length 1½ inches (3.7 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr, acquired in Beijing, 1945

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 65

Exhibited and Published: *Early Chinese Jades*, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1953, no. 56.

商 雀形玉飾 長3.7厘米 · 來源 羅樾教授1945年購於北京；藍理捷1993特展圖錄第65號
展覽及著錄 「中國古玉」，密西根州立大學，安娜堡，1953年，展品第56號



69. A SMALL ARCHAIC JADE FROG

Shang Dynasty, circa 15th–11th Century B.C.

simply modelled, crouching with head held up and mouth open.

Length 1¾ inches (3.5 cm)

商 玉蛙 長3.5厘米



70. AN ARCHAIC JADE RABBIT PENDANT

Shang Dynasty, 13th–11th Century B.C.

with large ears pinned back, incised details on both sides, drilled through the mouth.

Length 2 inches (5.1 cm)

Ex Collection Lord Cunliffe (1899–1963), no. JA/65

Ex Collection Richard and Jean Salisbury, acquired from Bluett & Sons, London, 1987

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 35

A similar jade rabbit pendant excavated from a Shang tomb in Shanxi is illustrated in *Wenwu*, 1986, No. 11, p. 16, fig. 41:5.

商 兔形玉珮 長5.1厘米

來源 Cunliffe 勛爵 (1899-1963) 舊藏，編號 JA/65；Richard and Jean Salisbury 1987年購自倫敦
Bluett & Sons；藍理捷1994特展圖錄第35號



71. AN ARCHAIC JADE DRAGON PENDANT

Shang Dynasty, 13th–11th Century B.C.

the bottle-horn dragon with fish tail drilled through the mouth, traces of cinnabar.

Length $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches (9.9 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr, acquired in Beijing, 1943

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 54

Exhibited and Published: *Early Chinese Jades*, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1953, no. 79

商 龍形玉珮 長9.9厘米

來源 羅樾教授1943年購於北京；藍理捷1993特展圖錄第54號

展覽及著錄 「中國古玉」，密西根州立大學，安娜堡，1953年，展品第79號



72. AN ARCHAIC JADE FISH PENDANT

Shang/Early Western Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 12th–10th Century B.C.

with dragon head, a pair of fins projecting from both sides of the belly.

Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches (8.7 cm)

A similar fish pendant from the Hotung Collection is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 25, fig. 10, described as made from a collared disc, an example of repurposed jade during the Shang dynasty.

商/西周早期 魚形玉珮 長8.7厘米



73. A SMALL ARCHAIC JADE AXE SHAPE PENDANT

Shang/Early Western Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 12th–11th Century B.C.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches (4.8 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 38

Exhibited and Published: C.T. Loo, *An Exhibition of Chinese Archaic Jades Arranged for the Norton Gallery of Art*, West Palm Beach, Florida, 1950 pl. XVI:4

商/西周早期 斧形小玉飾 長4.8厘米

來源 藍理捷1994特展圖錄第38號

展覽及著錄 盧芹齋 *An Exhibition of Chinese Archaic Jades Arranged for the Norton Gallery of Art*，佛羅里達州西棕欖灘，1950年，展品第 XVI:4 號



74. A SMALL ARCHAIC JADE DAGGER-AXE (*GE*)

Shang/Early Western Zhou Dynasty, 12th–10th Century B.C.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches (9.5 cm)

Ex Collection Capt. S.N. Ferris Luboshez, acquired in Shanghai before 1949

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 37

商/西周早期 小玉戈 長9.5厘米

來源 Luboshez上校1949年以前購於上海；藍理捷1994特展圖錄第37號



75. AN ARCHAIC JADE TWIN DRAGONS PENDANT (*HUANG*)

Early Western Zhou Dynasty, 10th–9th Century B.C.

finely carved on both sides of the thick arc with a matching pair of dragon-beasts, the heads at either end and the tails entwined at the center amidst a symmetrical arrangement of winged scroll designs and scale motifs, each head shown in profile with a large eye, blunt snout and a rising mane of hair over short horns, with one short foreleg ending in triple talons curled tightly under the chin, drilled at either end for stringing, one end cut down in antiquity and re-drilled with a suspension hole at the edge, the translucent yellowish green stone of even tone, showing extensive remains of cinnabar red.

Width $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches (11.8 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 71

Compare the jade *huang* similarly carved with a design of twin dragon-beasts in the collection of the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 2, Shijiazhuang, 1993, p. 209, no. 292. Another jade *huang* of closely related form excavated in 1982 from a Western Zhou site at Tengxian, Shandong province is illustrated in *Zhongguo meishu quanji: gongyi meishu bian* (Compendium of Chinese Art: Artifacts), Vol. 9, *Jades*, Beijing, 1986, p. 43, no. 82.

Compare also the smaller *huang* of closely related design from the Pillsbury Collection, illustrated by Peterson (ed.), *Chinese Jades: Archaic and Modern from the Minneapolis Institute of Arts*, London, 1977, p. 101, no. 103.

西周早期 雙龍紋玉璜 寬11.8厘米

來源 藍理捷 1993特展圖錄第71號



76. TWO ARCHAIC JADE HANDLES (*BING*)

Early Western Zhou Dynasty, 11th-9th Century B.C.

one slender and rounded, the other flat and tapered.

Lengths $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches (9.9 cm); $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (8.9 cm)

Ex Collection Professor Max Loehr, acquired in Beijing, 1944

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue nos. 48 and 51

西周早期 柄形玉器二件 長9.9、8.9厘米

來源 羅樾教授1944年購於北京；藍理捷1993特展圖錄第48、51號

77. AN ARCHAIC JADE TWIN DRAGONS PENDANT (*HUANG*)

Early Western Zhou Dynasty, 10th-9th Century B.C.

with profile dragon heads at each end joined by scroll motifs, drilled for stringing.

Length $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches (8 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 72

西周早期 雙龍紋玉璜 長8厘米

來源 藍理捷1993特展圖錄第72號

78. AN ARCHAIC JADE TWIN DRAGONS PENDANT (*HUANG*)

Early Western Zhou Dynasty, 10th-9th Century B.C.

carved on both sides with twin scroll motifs and dragon heads, drilled for stringing.

Length $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches (7.3 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 75

西周早期 雙龍紋玉璜 長7.3厘米

來源 藍理捷1993特展圖錄第75號

79. AN ARCHAIC JADE DRAGON-CARVED PENDANT

Western Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 950 B.C.

of flared cylindrical form, carved with profile dragons in rising parallel spiral bands, remains of cinnabar red highlighting the design, a wide channel for stringing.

Length 2 inches (5 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 73

A very similar pendant from the Hotung Collection is illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 240, no. 14:3, with a panoramic view showing the decoration unrolled on p. 50.

西周早期 龍紋玉飾 長5厘米

來源 藍理捷1993特展圖錄第73號



80. A LARGE SEGMENTED ARCHAIC JADE DISC (*Bi*)

Western Zhou Dynasty (1050–771 B.C.)

in nine roughly equal flat fan-shaped segments, each cut in a concave arc at the narrow end and in a corresponding concave arc at the wide end, perforated with four small holes near the straight inner edge of each section to allow the segments to be tied together to form a large *bi*, the stone of mottled olive green color with cloudy areas showing the effects of long burial.

Diameter 17¼ inches (43.8 cm)

Smaller segmented jade *bi* made in three segments with holes drilled at the inner edges to allow the segments to be tied together have been found occasionally in Neolithic tombs and appear more frequently in Shang and Western Zhou burials, but a large nine-piece example is extremely rare.

Compare the smaller jade *bi* made in three plain segments illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 158, no. 7:9, dated “Shang or Western Zhou”, with a description of the cutting of the segments and the perforations which lists characteristics matching the present example. Rawson suggests these segmented jade *bi* may have been made for different reasons at different times and speculates “...jade carvers may have deliberately copied ancient rings that had been mended...” but goes on to say the Shang and Zhou discs made up of divided segments of equal size probably had a special significance.

西周 九璜玉璧組 徑43.8厘米



81. AN ARCHAIC JADE MINIATURE TAOTIE FORM ORNAMENT

Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770-221 B.C.)

the mask of a horned beast, pierced through the middle and at the sides.

Width $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (1.6 cm)

東周 饕餮面玉飾 寬 1.6 厘米



82. AN ARCHAIC JADE ORNAMENTAL FITTING

Late Eastern Zhou Dynasty, circa 3rd Century B.C.

of slender arched form, with slotted transverse channels at the ends and a transverse channel drilled at the median, finely carved on three sides with varied comma spiral motifs in relief.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches (5.4 cm)

東周晚期 玉飾組件 長 5.4 厘米



83. AN ARCHAIC JADE HUMAN FIGURE PENDANT

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, circa 7th-5th Century B.C.

a seated man shown in profile, with finely incised details on both sides.

Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches (3.1 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 40

東周 人形玉墜 高 3.1 厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 40 號



84. AN ARCHAIC JADE BIRD PENDANT

Early Western Zhou Dynasty, 11th-10th Century B.C.

with blunt beak, incised on both sides with upswept wings and downturned tail.

Width 2 inches (5.2 cm)

西周早期 鳥形玉珮 寬 5.2 厘米



85. AN ARCHAIC JADE BIRD PENDANT

Early Western Zhou Dynasty, 11th-10th Century B.C.

with hooked beak, carved on both sides with grooved wing and downturned tail.

Length $1\frac{13}{16}$ inches (4.6 cm)

Compare the Early Western Zhou dynasty jade bird pendants in the British Museum, illustrated by Rawson, *Chinese Jade from the Neolithic to the Qing*, London, 1995, p. 227, fig. 1.

西周早期 鳥形玉珮 長 4.6 厘米



86. AN ARCHAIC JADE SWORD POMMEL (*SHOU*)

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 6th–5th Century B.C.

with thick walls, carved in relief with linked comma spiral motifs in a lively crowded pattern filling the straight sides and platform top, the underside partially hollowed and drilled near the base for attachment, the stone of rust brown color shading to tan.

Height 1¾ inches (4.4 cm)

Compare the jade sword pommel of more complex notched form similarly decorated with a dense pattern of linked comma spirals discovered in a late Spring and Autumn period burial at Liuhe Chengqiao, Jiangsu province, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 3, Shijiazhuang, 1993, p. 55, no. 91.

東周 玉劍首 高4.4厘米

87. A SMALL ARCHAIC JADE FINIAL

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, 6th–5th Century B.C.

of solid cylindrical form and chocolate brown color, well carved in relief with six vertical rows of paired comma spiral motifs and with a matching border around a ropetwist ring on the top, the base polished flat.

Height 7⁄8 inch (2.4 cm)

Compare two closely related jade finials in the collection of the Art Institute of Chicago, illustrated by Salmony, *Archaic Chinese Jades from the Edward and Louise B. Sonnenschein Collection*, Chicago, 1952, pl. XC, nos. 11 and 12.

東周 小玉冒 高2.4厘米

88. AN ARCHAIC JADE 'GRAIN PATTERN' BEAD

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9)

of slender cylindrical form, finely carved with knobbed spirals in relief between raised borders, the grayish white stone drilled for stringing.

Length 5⁄8 inch (2 cm)

西漢 穀紋玉管 長2厘米

89. AN ARCHAIC JADE BEAD

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 5th Century B.C.

of cylindrical form, the greenish tan stone carved on the straight sides, top and bottom with knobbed 'C' scrolls within raised borders, drilled down the center for stringing.

Length 1³⁄₁₆ inch (2.3 cm)

東周 雲紋玉管 長2.3厘米



90. AN ARCHAIC JADE OPENWORK LONG PENDANT

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, circa 5th–4th Century B.C.

of flattened form, pierced and carved with pairs of beaked and winged dragons projecting from the long borders of the oblong center panel carved on both sides with a lively pattern of raised comma shape scroll motifs within raised borders, drilled with a longitudinal channel for stringing, the translucent yellowish green stone with glossy surface showing traces of cinnabar red.

Length 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches (8.6 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 81

A similar jade openwork long pendant of smaller size in the collection of the British Museum is illustrated by Rawson and Ayers, *Chinese Jade Throughout the Ages*, London, 1975, no. 133, with description on p. 54.

Compare the smaller jade pendant of related form unearthed from a Warring States tomb at Yanggongxiang, Chengfeng county, Anhui province, illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cang wenwu zhenpin quanji* (The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum), *Jadeware* (I), Hong Kong, 1995, p. 177, no. 147.

Compare also the two smaller jade pendants of related form excavated from tomb no. 1 at Shangwangcun, Linzi, Shandong province, now in the Zibo Museum, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 4, *Shandong*, Beijing, 2005, p. 193.

東周 透雕條形玉飾 長 8.6 厘米

來源 藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 81 號



91. AN ARCHAIC JADE LONG PENDANT

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 5th Century B.C.

of flattened oblong shape carved on two sides with a dense pattern of stylized dragon heads and curling cloud motifs, the design extended into the outline of the narrow notched edges, drilled with a longitudinal channel for stringing, the pale beige stone with russet markings.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches (7 cm)

Ex Collection Richard and Jean Salisbury
Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 39

Two similar jade pendants excavated from a Chu Kingdom tomb in Xiasi, Henan province are illustrated in *Zhongguo meishu quanji* (The Compendium of Chinese Art: Artifacts), Vol 9, *Jades*, Beijing, 1986, p. 54, no. 104.

東周 條形玉飾 長7厘米

來源 Richard and Jean Salisbury 舊藏；藍理捷 1994 特展圖錄第 39 號

92. AN ARCHAIC WHITE JADE LONG PENDANT

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 5th Century B.C.

of tapered oblong shape, carved in varied relief on two rounded sides with a dense pattern of stylized dragon heads dissolved in curling cloud scroll motifs, the design extended into the outline of the square-cut notched edges, drilled with a longitudinal channel for stringing, the pure white translucent stone showing touches of russet at both ends.

Length $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches (9.3 cm)

Compare the jade oblong pendant of closely related form and design in the Avery Brundage Collection, illustrated in the catalogue of the traveling exhibition shown at Musée Cernuschi, *Jades chinois: Pierres d'immortalité*, Paris, 1997, p. 76, no. 34.

東周 條形白玉飾 長9.3厘米

93. AN ARCHAIC GREEN JADE LONG PENDANT

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, *circa* 5th–4th Century B.C.

of slender oblong shape carved in relief on two rounded sides with a lively pattern of raised comma shape scrolls, the narrow edges square-cut and notched, drilled with a longitudinal channel for stringing, the translucent pale green stone with glossy polished surface.

Length $2\frac{15}{16}$ inches (7.4 cm)

Compare the similar jade ornament excavated in 1957 from tomb no. 1 at Changtaiguan, Xinyang county, Henan province, illustrated in *Zhongguo guojia bowuguan guancang wenwu yanjiu congshu: yuqi juan* (Studies of the Collection of the National Museum of China: Jade), Shanghai, 2007, p. 178, no. 128.

東周 條形玉飾 長7.4厘米



94. AN ARCHAIC JADE CUP WITH INCISED DECORATION

Late Spring and Autumn Period, 6th–5th Century B.C.

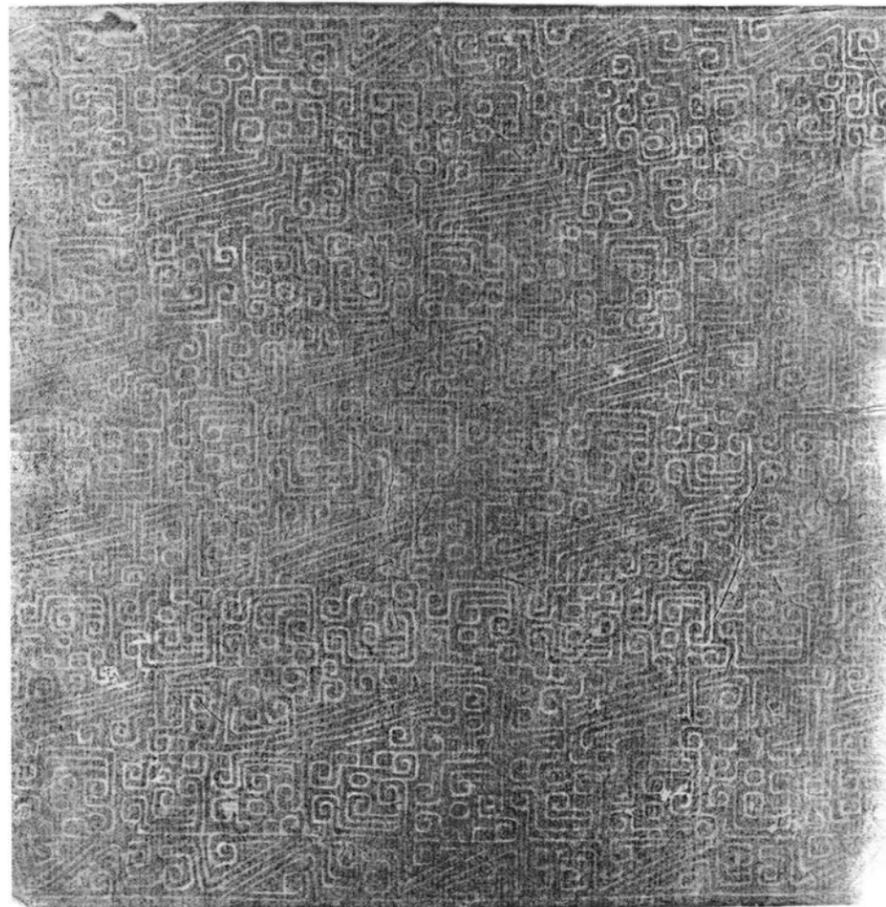
of tall cylindrical form, the straight sides very evenly worked and smoothly polished, with a thin turquoise disc inset as the base, cut through the side with a pair of small rectangular slots to receive a handle now lost, finely incised with a complex repeating pattern of interlocking oblique lines and tightly curled scroll motifs interspersed with oval 'dragon eyes' all over the exterior, the interior plain and softly polished, the onion green translucent stone of even tone with scattered cloudy buff spots of alteration from long burial.

Height 5 inches (12.8 cm)

The distinctive incised linear pattern on this cup is associated with the Qin State during the late Spring and Autumn period.

Compare, for example, fragments of a jade *cong* incised with a very similar pattern, excavated in 1986 from tomb no. 1 of the Duke of Qin at Nanzhihui village, Fengxiang county, Shaanxi province, illustrated in *Shaanxi chutu Dong Zhou yuqi* (Eastern Zhou Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2006, p. 79.

春秋晚期 秦式龍紋玉杯 高 12.8 厘米



95. A JADE DRAGON PLAQUE FRAGMENT

Warring States Period, 5th–4th Century B.C.

boldly carved in profile and fully detailed on both sides, the head with blunt horn, large staring eyes, open jaws and incised teeth, the body with raised comma-spirals and fine linear details, the surface polished to a high gloss all over, the translucent stone of pale green and olive tone.

Length 3¾ inches (9.3 cm)

Ex Eskenazi, Ltd., London, acquired October, 1991

Compare the pair of large jade tiger plaques in the Freer Gallery of Art, illustrated by Lawton, *Chinese Art of the Warring States Period: Change and Continuity, 480–222 B.C.*, Washington, D.C., 1982, p. 149, no. 96.

戰國 龍形玉珮殘件 長9.3厘米

來源 1991年10月購自倫敦埃斯卡納齊



96. AN ARCHAIC JADE DISC (BI)

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

well carved on both sides with raised comma-spiral shape 'sprouting grain' motifs within narrow plain wedge-shaped borders, the pale green translucent stone with a band of dark brown shading to creamy tan color, the surface highly polished.

Diameter 2¾ inches (7.1 cm)

Compare the similar jade disc 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. 3, *Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period*, Beijing, 2011, p. 93, no. 89.

東周 玉璧 徑7.1厘米



97. AN ARCHAIC JADE PENDANT (*HUANG*)

Late Warring States Period, *circa* 3rd Century B.C.

of slender arc shape, finely carved at each end with a dragon head with blunt snout and open jaws, decorated on both sides with raised comma spirals between wedge-shaped borders, the edges finely finished, highly polished all over, with a small hole at the center of the arc for stringing.

Width $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches (9.5 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 82

Compare the similar jade *huang* of smaller size 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. 3, *Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period*, Beijing, 2011, p. 135, no. 134.

戰國晚期 玉璜 寬 9.5 厘米
來源 藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 82 號



98. AN ARCHAIC JADE SWORD POMMEL (*SHOU*)

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

the thick disc finely carved with a band of comma-spirals in relief around the domed center decorated with 'C'-scrolls and a crosshatched star motif, the underside with a deep circular groove for attachment, the white jade stained with iron-rust.

Diameter $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches (4.6 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 83

Compare the jade sword pommel of this form carved with very similar decoration illustrated by Watt, *Chinese Jades from the Collection of the Seattle Art Museum*, Seattle, 1989, p. 45, no. 4.

東周晚期 玉劍首 徑 4.6 厘米
來源 藍理捷 1993 特展圖錄第 83 號



99. AN ARCHAIC JADE DISC (*BI*)

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, 5th–4th Century B.C.

carved on both sides with raised 'sprouting grain' curls, some linked in pairs and others with long tails or tightly spiraled, between narrow plain borders, the stone altered during long burial to opaque creamy tan color.

Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (9 cm)

Compare the jade *bi* disc in the collection of the Freer Gallery of Art, illustrated by Lawton, *Chinese Art of the Warring States Period: Change and Continuity, 480–222 B.C.*, Washington D.C., 1982, p. 168, no. 117.

東周 玉璧 徑 9 厘米



100. AN ARCHAIC JADE RING (*HUAN*)

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, 5th–4th Century B.C.

with wide central aperture, carved on both sides with a lively pattern of raised comma-spirals between narrow wedge-shape plain borders, the translucent pale yellowish green stone with natural russet brown markings.

Diameter 3 inches (7.7 cm)

東周 玉環 徑7.7厘米

101. A PAIR OF ARCHAIC JADE DRAGON BEADS

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, 6th–5th Century B.C.

each miniature white jade feline beast carved in the round in a walking posture, the flattened body with relief scrolls on the flanks, the legs also scroll motifs and the small head with scroll-form muzzle, drilled transversely through the back for stringing.

Length $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches (2.7 cm) each

Compare the very similar jade bead illustrated by Zhang, *Shanghai bowuguan cangpin yanjiu daxi: Zhongguo gudai yuqi* (Research series of the Shanghai Museum Collection: Ancient Chinese Jades), Shanghai, 2009, p. 134, no. 96.

東周 龍形玉飾一對 各長2.7厘米

102. AN ARCHAIC JADE DISC (*BI*)

Late Eastern Zhou, *circa* 3rd Century B.C.

decorated on both sides with a grid pattern of raised comma-spirals accentuated with incised curling lines within raised angled borders, the pale yellowish green stone with deep brown and russet markings and showing superficial cloudy white alteration from burial on one side, the surface polished to a high gloss

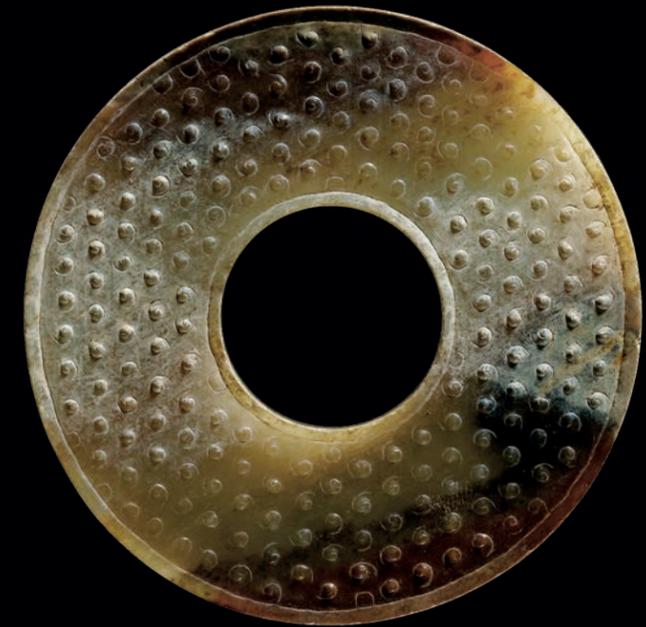
Diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches (8.6 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 84

A similar jade *bi* disc in the collection of the Freer Gallery of Art is illustrated by Lawton, *Chinese Art of the Warring States Period: Change and Continuity, 480–222 B.C.*, Washington D.C., 1982, p. 170, no. 121.

東周晚期 玉璧 徑8.6厘米

來源 藍理捷1993特展圖錄第84號



103. A PAIR OF ARCHAIC JADE DRAGON PENDANTS

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, 5th–4th Century B.C.

each with flattened sinuous body and forked tail, incised with scroll motifs on both sides, the olive green stone turning to buff color at the edges, drilled for stringing.

Lengths $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches (7.3 cm); 3 inches (7.6 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 77

東周 龍形玉珮一對 長7.3、7.6厘米

來源 藍理捷 1993特展圖錄第77號

104. AN ARCHAIC JADE TURTLE FORM BEAD

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

finely decorated on the flat circular top of the 'shell' with linked twin scroll motifs enhanced by fine line details, four tiny feet emerging at the edges, the tiny head with incised eyes, ringed neck and open mouth, the underside flat, with a transverse channel pierced through the head to the tail for stringing, the stone of even pale green color.

Length $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch (2 cm)

東周晚期 龜形玉飾 長2厘米

105. AN ARCHAIC JADE RING (*HUAN*)

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

finely carved in relief on both sides with tiny comma-spiral shape 'sprouting grain' between narrow wedge-shape borders, the surface polished to a high gloss, the olive green translucent stone with dark brown mottling, with encrusted remains of cinnabar and earth from burial.

Diameter $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches (6.7 cm)

東周 玉環 徑6.7厘米

106. AN ARCHAIC JADE DRAGON PENDANT

Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770–221 B.C.)

carved in the round with slender flattened serpentine body and small head with rounded ears and protruding eyes, with double scroll pattern freely incised all over, the pale green jade altered to tan on one side, with remains of cinnabar red filling the incised lines and highlighting the decoration, drilled through the back for stringing.

Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches (8.7 cm)

A similar jade dragon of slender flattened form decorated with double scroll pattern and pierced through the back is illustrated by Salmony, *Archaic Chinese Jades from the Edward and Louise B. Sonnenschein Collection*, Chicago, 1952, p. 224, no. 2.

東周 龍形玉飾 長8.7厘米



107. A PAIR OF ARCHAIC JADE SILHOUETTE DRAGON PENDANTS

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, 5th–4th Century B.C.

each flat plaque simply carved in outline with the dragon's head turned back and forked tail turned up, drilled for stringing at the center of the curled body, the olive green stone with earth and bronze corrosion encrusted on the plain matte surface.

Length $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches (10.6 cm)

Compare the pair of jade silhouette dragons excavated from the tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng at Suizhou, Hubei province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 10, *Hubei, Hunan*, Beijing, 2005, p. 84.

東周 龍形玉珮一對 長 10.6 厘米

108. AN ARCHAIC JADE DISC (*Bi*)

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

finely carved on both sides with small comma-spiral shape 'sprouting grain' between narrow wedge shape borders, the surface polished to a high gloss, the translucent stone of even olive green color, encrusted with earth and cinnabar from burial.

Diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches (9.2 cm)

Compare the similar jade *bi* disc in the collection of the Freer Gallery of Art, illustrated by Lawton, *Chinese Art of the Warring States Period: Change and Continuity, 480–222 B.C.*, Washington D.C., 1982, p. 170, no. 120.

東周 玉璧 徑 9.2 厘米



109. AN ARCHAIC JADE CICADA

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9)

of elegantly simplified form, the wings rising from the flat base to a central ridge, a deep notch at the neck, the silvery white stone polished to a high gloss.

Length 2 inches (5 cm)

Compare the similar jade cicada excavated in 1957 at Houchuan, Xiaxian, Henan province illustrated in *Zhongguo guojia bowuguan guancang wenwu yanjiu congshu: yuqi juan* (Studies of the Collection of the National Museum of China: Jade), Shanghai, 2007, p. 193, no. 143, described as early Western Han.

西漢 玉蟬 長5厘米

110. AN ARCHAIC JADE CICADA

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220)

with angular projecting eyes and pointed wings defined by deep slash-cuts.

Length 2 inches (5.1 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 74

A similar cicada from a Han dynasty tomb at Hanjiang, Jiangsu province is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 7, *Jiangsu*, Shanghai, Beijing, 2005, p. 134.

漢 玉蟬 長5.1厘米

來源 藍理捷 1993特展圖錄第74號

111. A PAIR OF ARCHAIC JADE SLIT DISCS (*JUE*)

Spring and Autumn Period (770–475 B.C.)

each thin disc decorated on one side with linked pairs of incised double-line 'dragon scrolls'.

Diameter 1 $\frac{5}{16}$ inches (4 cm) each

A similar *jue* in the Palace Museum, Beijing is illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Chinese Jades in Traditional Collections), Vol. 1, Beijing, 2010, p. 185.

春秋 玉玦一對 各徑4厘米

112. AN ARCHAIC JADE PENDANT (*HUANG*)

Late Warring States Period, 3rd Century B.C.

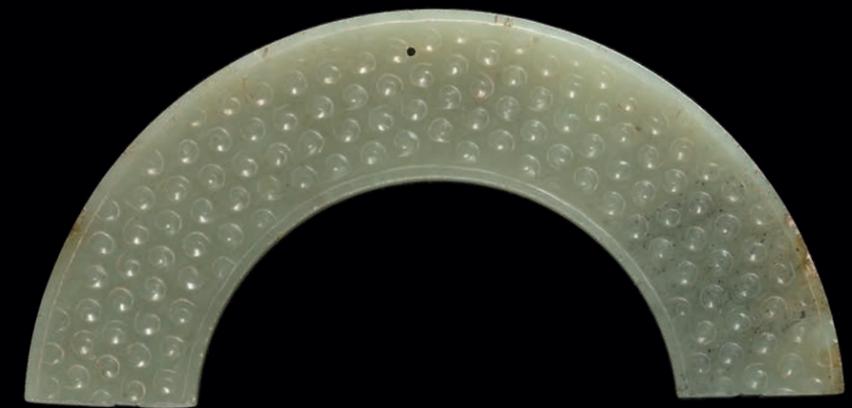
carved on both sides with raised comma-spirals, the ends notched.

Width 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (11.4 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1993 catalogue no. 79

戰國晚期 玉璜 寬11.4厘米

來源 藍理捷 1993特展圖錄第79號



113. AN ARCHAIC JADE SWORD GUARD (*GE*)

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220)

carved on both sides with the eyes of a dragon at the center flanked by linked 'C' scrolls.

Length $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches (5.5 cm)

Compare the jade sword guard illustrated by Zhang, *Shanghai bowuguan cangpin yanjiu daxi: Zhongguo gudai yuqi* (Research series of the Shanghai Museum Collection: Ancient Chinese Jades), Shanghai, 2009, p. 164, no. 131.

漢 玉劍格 長5.5厘米

114. AN ARCHAIC JADE SWORD POMMEL (*SHOU*)

Warring States Period (475–221 B.C.)

incised with bands of fine linear crosshatching on the top, the underside carved with linked pairs of comma-spiral motifs, the flat base drilled for attachment.

Diameter $1\frac{15}{16}$ inches (4.9 cm)

Compare the jade sword pommel with similar incised design, excavated in 1999 at Shitangzhen, Banshan district, Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, illustrated by Li (ed.) in *Hangzhou guyu* (Ancient Jade of Hangzhou), Beijing, 2003, p. 74, no. 57.

戰國 玉劍首 徑4.9厘米

115. AN ARCHAIC JADE SWORD GUARD (*GE*)

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

carved on one side with a *chilong* with serpentine body threaded through the central ridge, the other side with two eyes centering a simplified *taotie*.

Length $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches (5.3 cm)

Compare the jade sword guard of this form and design illustrated by Lam, *Nanyue wang mu yuqi* (Jades from the Tomb of the King of Nanyue), Hong Kong, 1991, nos. 195–196.

東周晚期 玉劍格 長5.3厘米

116. AN ARCHAIC JADE SCABBARD CHAPE (*BI*)

Warring States Period, 4th–3rd Century B.C.

carved on the top, front and back with symmetrical arrangements of hooked angular scroll motifs in low relief accentuated with incised lines.

Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (6.4 cm)

Compare the jade scabbard chape in the collection of the Freer Gallery of Art, illustrated by Lawton, *Chinese Art of the Warring States Period: Change and Continuity, 480–222 B.C.*, Washington D.C., 1982, p. 160, no. 108.

戰國 玉劍珌 高6.4厘米



117. A LARGE ARCHAIC JADE DISC (*Bi*)

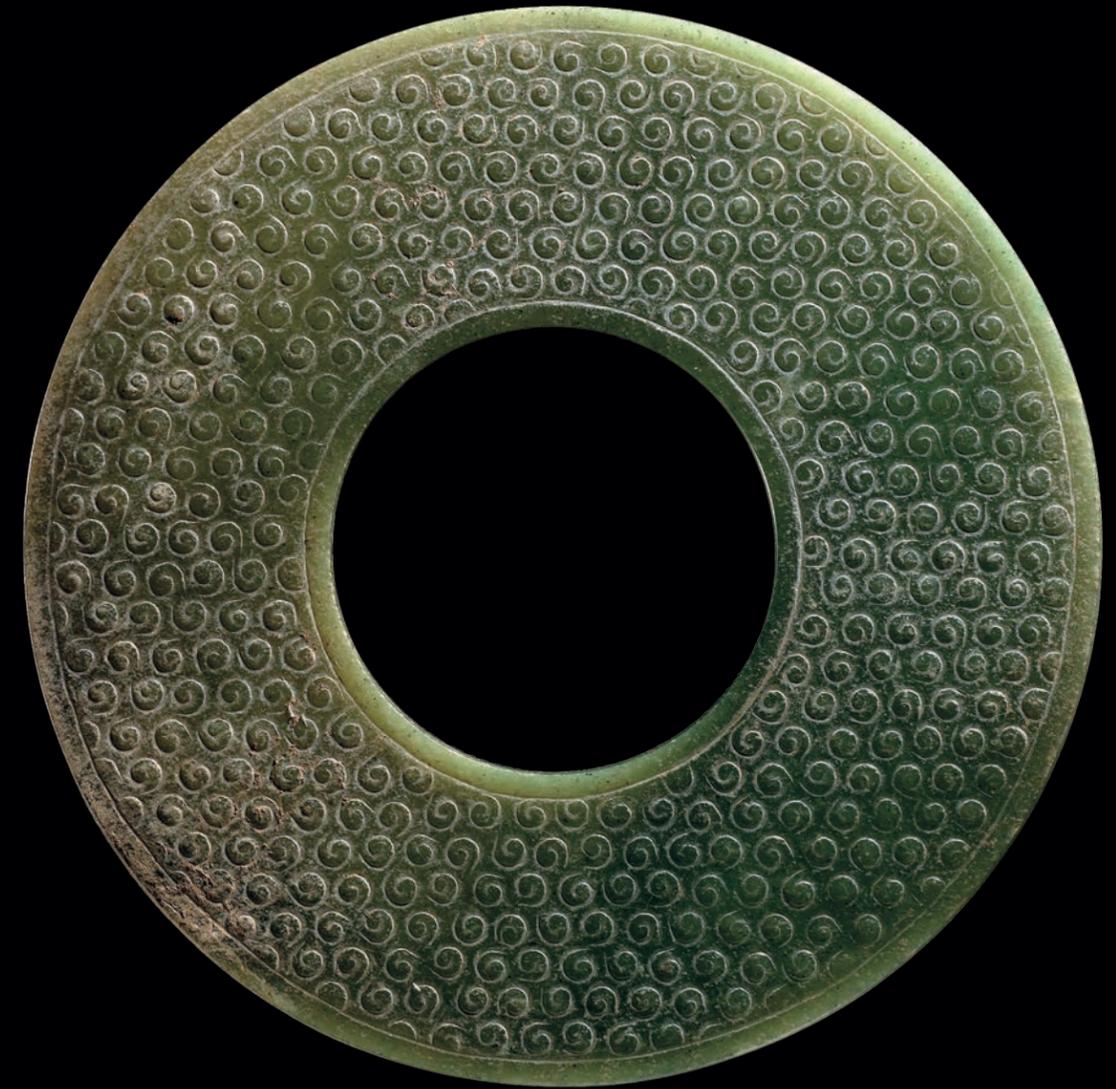
Late Eastern Zhou–Han Dynasty, *circa* 3rd Century B.C.

the dark green jade disc with wide central aperture, carved on both sides with ‘sprouting grain’ comma spirals incised on low rounded bosses tightly packed in an all-over pattern between simple line borders, the stone of even color, showing some cloudy tan alteration on one side due to long burial.

Diameter $7\frac{15}{16}$ inches (20 cm)

Compare the large jade *bi* unearthed in 1965 from tomb no. 2 at Wangshan, Jiangling county, Hubei province, now in the collection of the Hubei Provincial Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 3, Shijiazhuang, 1993, p. 167, no. 261, described as late Warring States period.

東周晚期至漢 大玉璧 徑20厘米



118. A PAIR OF LARGE ARCHAIC JADE PENDANTS (*HUANG*)

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9)

each dark green jade plaque in the form of a shallow arc with angled ends cut flat, with a line of incised inscription on one end, decorated on both sides with incised spirals on low rounded bosses in a geometric grid enclosed by simple line borders, the surface altered in burial to cloudy beige on the reverse, pierced at the center edge for stringing.

Length $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches (20 cm)

Compare the similar pair of jade plaques unearthed from a Han dynasty tomb in Wanggoucun, Jingning, Gansu province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 15, *Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 100.

西漢 大玉璜一對 長20厘米

119. AN ARCHAIC JADE DISC (*BI*)

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9)

decorated on both sides with incised spirals on low rounded bosses in a geometric grid enclosed by simple line borders around the inner aperture and outer rim, the polished surface with encrusted earth and remains of cinnabar red from burial.

Diameter $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches (16.2 cm)

Compare the similar jade *bi* disc unearthed from a Han dynasty tomb in Wanggoucun, Jingning, Gansu province, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chutu yuqi quanji* (Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China), Vol. 15, *Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang*, Beijing, 2005, p. 98.

西漢 玉璧 徑16.2厘米



120. AN ARCHAIC JADE GARMENT HOOK

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220)

carved as a dragon with horned head turned back as the hook, and with a wide feather scroll tail.

Length $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches (4.2 cm)

漢 玉帶鉤 長4.2厘米

121. TWO SMALL ARCHAIC JADE GARMENT HOOKS

Early Western Han Dynasty, 3rd–2nd Century B.C.

each with rounded body of teardrop shape tapering to a bird head hook, the flat underside with a stud for attachment, the gray-green jade altered to cloudy white from long burial.

Lengths $\frac{7}{8}$ inch (2.2 cm) and 2 inches (5 cm)

Ex J.J. Lally & Co., 1994 catalogue no. 41

A similar hook in the National Museum of China is illustrated in *Zhongguo guojia bowuguan guancang wenwu yanjiu congshu: yuqi juan* (Studies of the Collection of the National Museum of China: Jade), Shanghai, 2007, p. 194, no. 144.

西漢早期 小玉帶鉤二件 長2.2、5厘米

來源 藍理捷 1994特展圖錄第41號

122. AN ARCHAIC WHITE JADE SEAL

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220)

surmounted by a crouching beast with blunt snout and two long horns, the underside carved in intaglio with a fallen deer, remains of cinnabar red.

Length $\frac{7}{8}$ inch (2.2 cm)

Compare the jade seal illustrated by Luo (ed.), *Gugong bowuyuan cang gu xiyin xuan* (Selected Ancient Seals in the Collection of the Palace Museum), Beijing, 1982, p. 89, no. 495.

漢 獸鈕玉印 長2.2厘米



123. AN ARCHAIC BROWN JADE TORTOISE SEAL

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220)

with smooth rounded 'shell', the flat base with four characters, now illegible.

$1 \times 1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ inches (2.5 × 2.5 × 1.9 cm)

漢 龜鈕玉印 2.5 × 2.5 × 1.9厘米

124. AN ARCHAIC JADE MINIATURE DRAGON FINIAL

Eastern Zhou Dynasty, circa 5th–4th Century B.C.

with body coiled, the raised head with blunt snout and curled horn, shown biting on a wing.

Height $1\frac{1}{6}$ inch (1.7 cm)

東周 小螭龍玉冒 高1.7厘米



125. AN ARCHAIC JADE COLLARED DISC (YUAN)

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9)

the softly polished flat sides with a shallow collar rising around the inner rim on both sides, the jade altered to a creamy beige color with a random pattern of paler markings, and with a very fine pattern of lines caused by fabric wrapping at the time of burial.

Diameter 5 inches (12.7 cm)

The collared disc is an ancient Chinese jade form with origins in the Neolithic period. 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 were found in the Shang dynasty tomb of the royal consort Fu Hao, for example, illustrated in *Yinxu Fu Hao mu* (Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu in Anyang), Beijing, 1980, pls. LXXXVII-XCIV.

The simplicity of the form and its persistence in ancient burials ranging over a wide area and a long time span within the archaic period can lead to imprecise dating this type of jade disc, but the very distinctive stone, polish and patination seen in the present example are all characteristic of the jade collared discs found at Dian culture sites discovered in Yunnan and dated to the Western Han Dynasty. Compare, for example, the two jade collared discs excavated in 1956 in Shizhaishan, Jinning, Yunnan province, exhibited in the traveling exhibition organized by the Rietberg Museum in Zurich in 1986 and illustrated by Lutz, *Dian Ein Versunkenes Königreich in China*, Zurich, 1986, p. 105, no. 54.

西漢 有領玉瑗 徑 12.7 厘米



126. AN ARCHAIC JADE 'ARCHER'S RING' ORNAMENT

Western Han Dynasty (220 B.C.–A.D. 9)

carved with linked comma-spirals on the exterior, 'T'-scrolls on the concave interior and a bird-head dragon in openwork at the border.

Length $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches (5.5 cm)

Compare the jade 'archer's ring' excavated in 1986 from the Western Han royal tomb at Beidongshan, Xuzhou, Jiangsu province, illustrated in *Da Han Chu wang* (Chu Kings of the Great Han Dynasty), Beijing, 2005, pp. 300-303. Another similar jade 'archer's ring' in the Freer Gallery of Art is illustrated by Lawton, *Chinese Art of the Warring States Period: Change and Continuity, 480–222 B.C.*, Washington, D.C., 1982, p. 164, no. 111.

西漢 鞞形玉珮 長 5.5 厘米



127. AN ARCHAIC JADE ORNAMENTAL PLAQUE (PEI)

Western Han Dynasty (220 B.C.–A.D. 9)

well carved in varied relief with a dragon at one end, a phoenix at the other end and overlapping tails at the center, above an openwork frieze of winged scroll motifs.

Length $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches (6.1 cm)

Compare the jade plaques from Han dynasty burial no. 1 at Beishantou, Chaohu, Anhui province, illustrated in *Chaohu Han mu* (Han Burials in Chaohu), Beijing, 2007, col. pl. 69:6 and 69:7, and in line drawings on p. 129, pl. 94:6 and 94:7.

西漢 玉劍珮 長 6.1 厘米



128. AN ARCHAIC JADE DISC SHAPE BEAD

Western Han Dynasty (220 B.C.–A.D. 9)

with a central ridge on one side and flat on the reverse, carved on both sides with scroll-linked bosses.

Diameter $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch (2.1 cm)

A very similar jade bead is illustrated by Salmony, *Archaic Chinese Jades from the Edward and Louise B. Sonnenschein Collection*, Chicago, 1952, pl. XC, no. 15. Compare also the bead from a Han dynasty tomb at Chaohu, Anhui province, illustrated in *Chaohu Han mu* (Han Burials in Chaohu), Beijing, 2007, col. pl. 69:3-4, and in a line drawing on p. 129, pl. 94:5.

西漢 碟形玉飾 徑 2.1 厘米



129. AN ARCHAIC JADE ANIMAL HEAD FINIAL

circa 3rd/2nd Century B.C.

of Ordos type, the head of a snarling predator with the horns of a ram.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (4.5 cm)

Ex Collection Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bull

Exhibited and Published: *"Animal Style" Art from East to West*, Asia House Gallery, New York, 1970, p. 103, no. 82, illustrated on p. 99.

紀元前 3-2 世紀 玉獸首冒 長 4.5 厘米

來源 Richard Bull 夫婦舊藏

展覽及著錄 "Animal Style" Art from East to West, 紐約亞洲協會藝廊, 103 頁 82 號, 插圖第 99 頁



130. AN ARCHAIC JADE TWIN PHOENIX STEM CUP

Western Han Dynasty (206 BC–AD 9)

of deep cylindrical form, tapering to a narrow base raised on a short stem and splayed circular foot, very finely carved in varied relief with a pair of mythical crested birds each shown striding forward with long tail feathers displayed, surrounded by a dense pattern of knobbed and linked 'C' scrolls filling the wide central field between narrow borders of alternating erect and pendant 'T'-shaped hooks, and with a collar of stylized petal motifs around the base, the stem and spreading foot left plain and highly polished, the translucent stone of pale yellowish tone with dark reddish-brown inclusions shading to black at the foot.

Height 4½ inches (11.3 cm)

The phoenix bird decoration on the present cup is unique but a number of other archaic jade cups of this form decorated with scroll motifs and stylized petals are recorded, including a stem cup from the Qing Court Collection, now in the Palace Museum, Beijing, with ring handle at one side, illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cang wenwu zhenpin quanji* (The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum), *Jadeware* (I), Hong Kong, 1995, p. 264, no. 220; another cup with ring handle in the collection of the National Palace Museum, Taipei, illustrated by Gu (ed.), *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Chinese Jades in Traditional Collections), Vol. 2, Beijing, 2010, p. 132; a stem cup without handle excavated in 1976 at the site of a Qin dynasty palace (Efang Gong) near Xi'an, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji* (Compendium of Chinese Jades), Vol. 4, Shijiazhuang, 1993, p. 6, no. 7, with caption on p. 229; and another stem cup without handle excavated in 1983 from the Western Han period tomb of the King of Nanyue at Xiangganshan, Guangdong province, illustrated by Lin, *The Search for Immortality: Tomb Treasures of Han China*, London, 2012, pp. 287-289.

Jade stem cups of this type were objects of luxury made for the emperor and powerful feudal rulers. Lin, *op cit.*, pp. 287 and 289 cites the famous Han dynasty *Shiji* (Book of History) where it is recorded by Sima Qian that the emperor Wudi (r. 141–87 B.C.) believed drinking dew and jade powder from a jade cup conferred longevity and therefore ordered a device for collecting dewdrops to be built at the Jian Zhang Palace.

西漢 雙鳳紋高足玉杯 高11.3厘米



131. AN ARCHAIC JADE DISC (*Bi*)

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9)

finely carved on both sides with a wide frieze filled with three *taotie* masks with long horns curling symmetrically to either side, overlapping and entwined with limbs ending in long claws in a complex repeating pattern, the main field filled with small faceted bosses defined by a precise grid of shallow grooves enclosed by narrow incised ropetwist borders, the inner and outer rims neatly squared, the mottled yellowish green stone polished to a high gloss.

Diameter 5¼ inches (14 cm)

Compare the jade *bi* disc of this size carved with a very similar pattern in the collection of the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Gugong bowuyuan cang wenwu zhenpin quanji* (The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum), *Jadeware* (I), Hong Kong, 1995, p. 254, no. 212.

西漢 玉璧 徑14厘米



132. THREE ARCHAIC JADE BELT FITTINGS

Late Eastern Zhou–Han Dynasty, *circa* 4th–3rd Century B.C.

a tan jade scabbard slide decorated in fine incised lines with a stylized bird motif on the gently arched top between twin raised bands and incised with a *taotie* mask on the flange at one side, the rectangular loop below with repeating scroll pattern on the edges; together with a smaller scabbard slide carved in relief with a dense pattern of linked comma spiral motifs using a reddish brown layer of the stone, with a rectangular loop below; and a narrow 'D' shape ornament with a plain rounded top over a wide open squared loop, polished to a high gloss.

Widths $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches (5.3 cm); $1\frac{15}{16}$ inches (4.9 cm); $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches (3.5 cm)

東周晚期至漢 玉帶配飾三件 寬 5.3、4.9、3.5 厘米



133. AN ARCHAIC JADE BELTHOOK WITH IRON CORE

Western Han Dynasty, 3rd–2nd Century B.C.

finely carved with the head of a feline beast with curled horns as the terminal, the body in nine alternating segments of ribbed and winged shape joined by the iron core to form a shallow arc over the central stud, the hook now missing, the jade altered to cloudy white from long burial.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches (14.6 cm)

Ex Eskenazi, Ltd., London, acquired October, 1996

Compare the sectioned jade belthook with iron core excavated from the tomb of King of Nanyue (r. 137–122 B.C.) at Xianggangshan, Guangzhou, Guangdong province, illustrated by Lam (ed.), *Nanyue wang mu yuqi* (Jades from the Tomb of the King of Nanyue), Hong Kong, 1991, pls. 116–118, with description on p. 263.

西漢 鐵蕊獸首玉帶鉤 長 14.6 厘米

來源 1996年10月購於倫敦埃斯卡納齊



134. AN ARCHAIC JADE DISC (*Bi*)

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9)

carved on both sides with small faceted bosses densely packed in a regular grid of incised lines forming a pattern similar to woven matting, enclosed by narrow beveled borders, the translucent yellowish green stone with dramatic russet and tan mottling, the surface highly polished.

Diameter $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches (9.9 cm)

A smaller jade *bi* disc with very similar decoration is illustrated by Watt, *Chinese Jades from the Collection of the Seattle Art Museum*, Seattle, 1989, p. 47, no. 25b.

西漢 玉璧 徑9.9厘米

135. AN ARCHAIC JADE DISC (*Bi*)

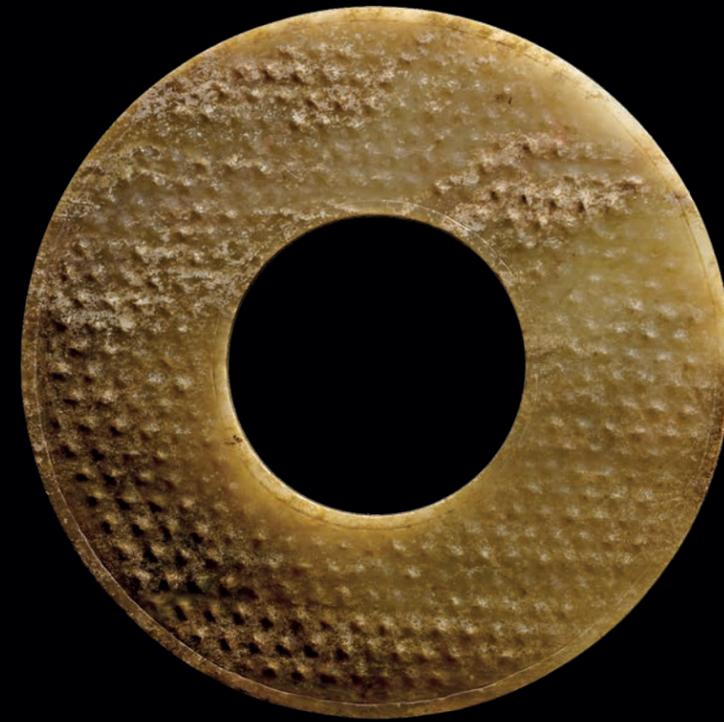
Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9)

carved on both sides with small faceted bosses in a tight grid of incised lines framed by narrow plain borders, the pale green stone showing cloudy tan areas and darker mottling.

Diameter $3\frac{13}{16}$ inches (9.7 cm)

A very similar jade *bi* is illustrated by Watt, *Chinese Jades from the Collection of the Seattle Art Museum*, Seattle, 1989, p. 47, no. 25b.

西漢 玉璧 徑9.7厘米



136. AN ANCIENT JADE OPENWORK PLAQUE

Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618–907)

of rectangular form, pierced and carved on the front with a pair of phoenix in flight with wings spread and long tail feathers trailing back amid scrolling clouds, the reverse incised with a simple outline of the design, the stone of olive tan color and showing some degradation of the glossy surface.

Length $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches (16.2 cm)

Ex Collection Dr. Franco Vannotti, Lugano, acquired from L. Wannieck, Paris, 1947

Exhibited and Published: *Ostasiatische Kunst und Chinoiserie*, Cologne, Staatenhaus, 1953, no. 232

Eskenazi Ltd., *Chinese and Korean Art from the Collections of Dr. Franco Vannotti, Hans Popper and others*, London, 1989, pp. 96–97, no. 44

A very similar jade plaque from the same set in the Shanghai Museum is illustrated by Zhang, *Shanghai bowuguan cangpin yanjiu daxi: Zhongguo gudai yuqi* (Research series of the Shanghai Museum Collection: Ancient Chinese Jades), Shanghai, 2009, p. 194, no. 154. Another example is illustrated by Siren, *Kinas Konst under Tre Artusenden*, Vol. II, Stockholm, 1943, fig. 236, and another similar plaque is in the Art Institute of Chicago, from the Edward and Louise B. Sonnenschein Collection, no. 1950.902.

唐 透雕玉牌 長 16.2 厘米

來源 盧加諾 Franco Vannotti 博士 1947 年購自巴黎 L. Wannieck

展覽及著錄 *Ostasiatische Kunst und Chinoiserie*，科隆 1953，第 232 號
埃斯卡納齊 *Chinese and Korean Art from the Collections of Dr. Franco Vannotti, Hans Popper and others*，倫敦 1989，96-97 頁，第 44 號



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