

Archaic Jades
from the
Private
Collections
of Professor
Filippo Salviati
and Irene &
Wolfgang Zacke



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Archaic Jades from the Private Collections of Professor Filippo Salviati and Irene & Wolfgang Zacke

The time has come for our bi-annual private sale of archaic jades, and we are happy to present you with this fine selection of ancient jades. As always, all the jades in this sale were **authenticated and dated by Prof. Salviati**.

Among these rare and beautiful examples of jade carving are some truly exceptional highlights, including a superb and rare jade figure of an elephant (no. 25) dating to the Western Han dynasty and a large jade bi disk (no. 4) from the Liangzhu culture, published in Filippo Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades.

The jades come from the private collections of Irene & Wolfgang Zacke and Prof. Filippo Salviati, as well as a few other private collections.

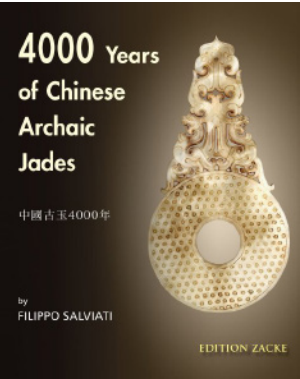
Irene and Wolfgang Zacke have been active in the art trade for well over half a century and were one of the first in Austria to offer Asian works of art for sale, starting in 1968. Since the late 1980s, they have been collecting ancient Chinese jades, building an extensive collection over the decades.

Prof. Filippo Salviati is a researcher and faculty member at the Italian Institute of Oriental Art at the Sapienza University of Rome. For over twenty years, he has been researching the intriguing world of Chinese jades, regularly traveling to China to examine the latest discoveries and study the works preserved in Chinese museums. He has examined many thousands of jades from private and public collections all over the world. He has also written several essays and books on the subject (as well as others relating to East Asian art), including Radiant Stones: Archaic Chinese Jades – a catalog of ancient jades from the collection of Myrna and Samuel Myers (2004) and 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, published by Edition Zacke in 2017.

Prof. Filippo Salviati has worked with Galerie Zacke as an academic and scientific advisor for well over ten years, studying countless jades offered by and consigned to us first-hand and providing invaluable expertise during this period.



Irene Zacke and Prof. Filippo Salviati



Nos. 2, 4 and 5 are published in **Filippo Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, as referenced in this catalog in the respective descriptions**

1 | **A JADE ‘HUMANOID FIGURE’ PENDANT, HONGSHAN PERIOD**

Jade. China, Neolithic period, Hongshan culture, c. 4700-2900 BC

Finely carved as a crowned humanoid seated with the hands placed on the knees. The face detailed with bulging eyes, long ears, and a wide mouth. The body with pierced sections between the arms and legs, as well as a horizontally carved suspension hole behind the head. The translucent stone of a yellow to celadon tone with areas of russet skin and few black specks.

This small pendant is stylistically closely related to the Hongshan humanoid figures discussed in Angus Forsyth, ‘Five Chinese Jade Figures. A Study of the Development of Sculptural Form in Hongshan Neolithic Jade Working’, *Oriental Art*, vol. 21, no. 5, May 1990, pp. 54-63. Forsyth illustrates three figures of comparable silhouette but worked in the round, all from ancient collections assembled well before systematic excavations made the culture widely known. **One was in the collection of Louis C.G. Clarke and has since 1960 been in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (accession number O.55-1961), another from the Severance A. Millikin collection has since 1953 been in the Cleveland Museum of Art (accession number 1953.628), and the third, from the collection of Ernest Erickson, has been at least since the 1960s in the Ostasiatiska Museum, Stockholm.** An additional figure in the Palace Museum, Beijing, has been published together with the Fitzwilliam and Stockholm examples in James C.S. Lin, *The Immortal Stone. Chinese Jades from the Neolithic Period to the Twentieth Century*, Cambridge, 2009, pp. 15-16.



Accession number O.55-1961, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

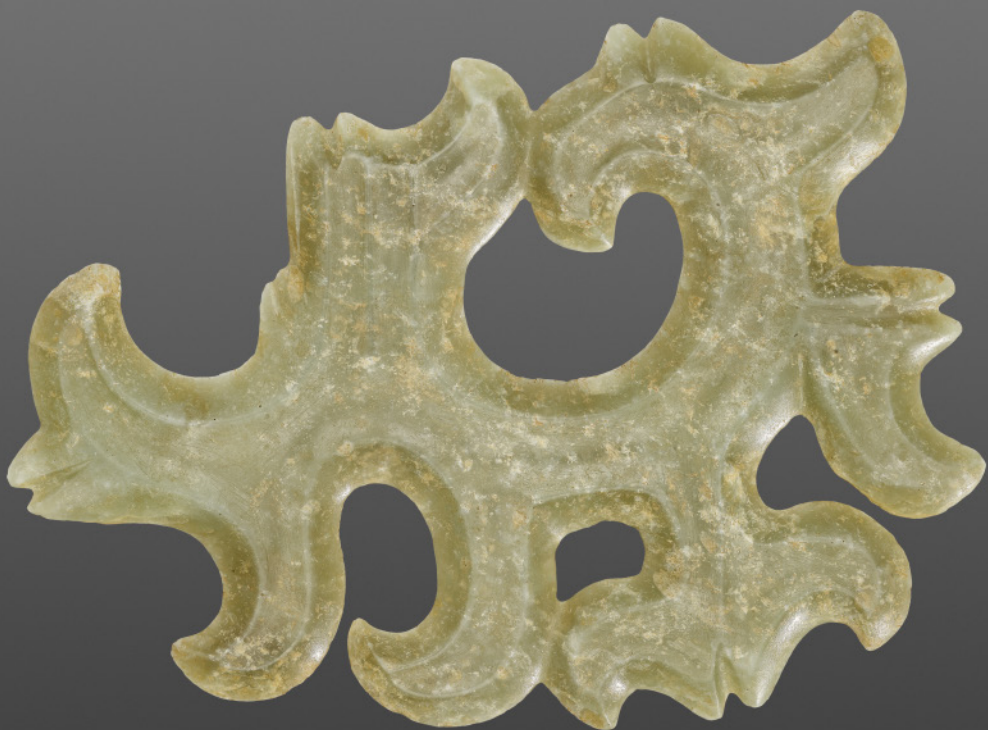


Accession number 1953.628, Cleveland Museum of Art

AUCTION COMPARISON
Compare a related jade pendant, 4.5 cm high, also attributed to the Hongshan culture, at Sotheby's Paris in Arts d'Asie on 10 June 2021, lot 77 (**sold for EUR 40,320**). Compare a closely related jade humanoid figure at Sotheby's Hong Kong in CHINA / 5000 YEARS on 4 June 2020, lot 373 (**sold for HKD 93,750**), and another at Christie's Hong Kong in Chinese Art on 11 June 2021, lot 3160 (**sold for HKD 125,000**).

HEIGHT 4.8 cm
Provenance: British private collection.
Purchase for EUR 16,000





2 | A PALE GREEN JADE ‘CLOUD-SCROLL’ ORNAMENT, HONGSHAN CULTURE

Jade. China, Neolithic period, Hongshan culture, c. 4700-2900 BC

Published: Filippo Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, Vienna 2017, p. 18-21, no. 21 (note that the length stated in this publication is incorrect).

Finely carved in openwork as a stylized scrolling cloud, detailed with raised ridges and grooves on each side. The semi-translucent stone of a pale green tone that appears pale yellow when light filters through it. This variation in color is due to the presence of iron which creates the small dark speckles dispersed in the jade.



Published: Filippo Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, Vienna 2017, p. 18-21, no. 21

Museum comparison: Compare a related jade in the collection of the Tianjin Museum of Art, illustrated by Mou Yongkang, Zhongguo yuqi quanji - 1 Yuanshi shehui (Chinese Jades: Vol. 1, Early Societies), Hebei Meishu Chubanshe, Shijiazhuang, 1993. Compare another related jade of simpler outline excavated from a tomb at a Niuhefang site in Lingyuan county, Liaoning province, and now in the Liaoning Provincial Museum, see Guo Dashun & Hong Dianxu, Hongshan wenhua yuqi jianshang/A Study of Hongshan Culture Jades, Beijing, 2014, part 1, pl. 15

AUCTION COMPARISON
Compare a related cloud-scroll ornament, also attributed to the Hongshan culture, dated c. 3500 BC, 18.4 cm long, at Christie's Hong Kong in The Chang Wei-Hwa Collection of Archaic Jades, Part I on 27 November 2019, lot 2712 (**sold for HKD 1,000,000**). Compare another related cloud-scroll ornament, also attributed to the Hongshan culture, dated c. 4000-3000 BC, 12.3 cm long, in the same auction, lot 2711 (**sold for HKD 175,000**).



LENGTH 14.5 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 5,500

3 | A JADE DISK, BI, LIANGZHU CULTURE

Jade. China, late Neolithic period, Liangzhu culture, c. 3300-2200 BC

Of circular form with a central aperture drilled from both sides to form an encircling ridge. The variegated stone of pale green and light brown color with extensive grayish-white patches and veining. Few translucent areas of the stone appear red when light is shone through from the other side.

MUSEUM COMPARISON
Compare a closely related bi, also dated to the Liangzhu culture, c. 2500 BC, 19.1 cm diameter, in the collection of the British Museum, museum number 1937,0416.8. Compare a related bi, also dated to the Liangzhu culture, in the collection of the Freer Gallery of Art in the National Museum of Asian Art, Smithsonian Institution, accession number F1918.23.



AUCTION COMPARISON
Compare a closely related bi, also attributed to the Liangzhu culture, 18.5 cm diameter, at Christie's Hong Kong in The Chang Wei-Hwa Collection of Archaic Jades, Part I on 27 November 2019, lot 2722 (**sold for HKD 212,500**). Compare a related bi, also attributed to the Liangzhu culture, 17 cm diameter, at Christie's New York in The Collection of Robert Hatfield Ellsworth Part III on 19 March 2015, lot 516 (**sold for USD 12,500**).



DIAMETER 19 cm

Provenance: Austrian private collection.

Purchase for EUR 10,000





4 | **A RARE AND LARGE JADE DISK, BI,
LIANGZHU CULTURE**

Jade. China, late Neolithic period, Liangzhu culture, c. 3300-2200 BC

Published: Filippo Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, Vienna 2017, p. 42-43, no. 46.

Of circular form with a central aperture drilled from both sides to form an encircling ridge. The variegated stone of a deep green and russet tone with darker green shadings, patches of grayish-beige color, and extensive veining.

Bi disks are a type of jade which continued to be crafted in numbers by cultures located in central and northwest China during the transitional period between the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The majority of these discs range in size between ten and twenty centimeters: large ones, such as the present lot, are rare. Their size and weight, requiring both hands to hold them, suggest that these imposing discs were displayed and used in a ritual context. The bi's surfaces were thoroughly polished, with the exception of the central aperture, which was drilled from both sides of the jade using sections of bamboo and sand abrasives, with the ridge in the center marking the point where the two holes meet.

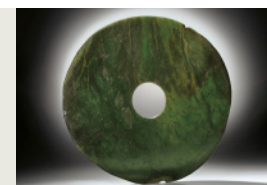
MUSEUM COMPARISON

Compare a related jade bi, dated c. 2500 BC, 32.5 cm diameter, in the collection of the Victoria & Albert Museum, accession number A.42-1936.



AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a related jade bi, dated c. 2000 BC, 34.1 cm diameter, at Christie's New York in Fine Chinese Art from the Arthur M. Sackler Collections on 18 March 2009, lot 277 (sold for USD 194,500).



DIAMETER 45.8 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 28,000



Published: Filippo Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, Vienna 2017, p. 42-43, no. 46.

5 | A RARE JADE CONG, LIANGZHU CULTURE

Jade. China, late Neolithic period, Liangzhu culture, c. 3300-2200 BC

Published: Filippo Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, Vienna 2017, p. 48, no. 53.

The jade is of short square section with rounded sides and a cylindrical interior, each corner carved with a stylized human and animal mask design. The faces are divided with a gently recessed vertical band to the center of each side.

The partly translucent jade is of a strong brown tone with green shadings, veins and patches of white and cream tone, and areas of opaque calcification.

The stylized faces at the corners and the pairs of bulging eyes are characteristics of the jade cong created at the time. See three closely



Published: Filippo Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, Vienna 2017, p. 48, no. 53.

related examples; a slightly taller cong, excavated from Yaoshan, Yuhang, Zhejiang province, now in the Yuhang Museum, Hangzhou, included in the exhibition Liangzhu yu gudai Zhongguo: Yuqi xianshi de wuqian nian wenming / Liangzhu and Ancient China: The 5,000-Year Civilization Demonstrated by Jades, Palace Museum, Beijing, 2019, cat. no. 9; a wider one with a somewhat rough top, excavated from Tomb No. 12 at Yaoshan, also preserved in the Yuhang Museum, illustrated in Gu Fang, The Complete Collection of Unearthed Jades in China, vol. 8: Zhejiang, Beijing, 2005, p. 107; and a calcified piece of slightly smaller size, excavated from Fuquanshan, Qingpu, Shanghai, now preserved in the Shanghai Museum, included in the exhibition Gems of Liangzhu Culture: From the Shanghai Museum, Hong Kong Museum of History, Hong Kong, 1992, cat. no. 55. Comparable congs carved with two registers presenting both types of masks have also been published in the Zhongguo meishu quanji (Complete volumes on fine Chinese art), nos. 172, 175, 177, 180, and 181.

LITERATURE COMPARISON

Compare a related cong, Liangzhu culture, from the Myers collection published in Fillippo Salviati, Radiant Stones: Archaic Chinese Jades, 2004, Honkong, no. 11.



AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a closely related but slightly smaller (6.5 cm wide) Liangzhu jade cong at Christie's Hong Kong in Important Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art on 30 May 2018, lot 3080 (sold for HKD 3,700,000).



LENGTH 8 cm, HEIGHT 4.8 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 7,200



6 | A MINIATURE GREEN JADE CONG, QIJIA

Jade. China, early Bronze Age, Qijia culture, c. 2200-1600 BC

This cong's form is simply classic. Very clearly balanced and completely smooth. The jade itself, on the contrary, features an unusual coloration and an extremely lively marbling. The form is cubical, the smooth sides nonetheless somewhat curved. The jade is green with dense and lively marbling, almost turning black in some areas.

Cong from the Qijia culture are usually plain, as the present piece, but they may occasionally be decorated with series of parallel ridges in relief that are either carved at the corners, or all around the cong.

SIZE 4.3 x 5 x 5 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 1,800

7 | A JADE 'BOVINE HEAD' FITTING, LATE SHANG DYNASTY

Jade. China, late Shang dynasty, 13th-11th century BC

Well carved as the head of a bovine with a long muzzle, the eyes, nostrils, and ears detailed with raised designs, the forehead with a raised diamond motif, the mouth pierced, the back of the head with a circular recess for attachment. The translucent stone of a celadon tone with few black specks and russet encrustation.

MUSEUM COMPARISON

Compare a closely related celadon jade pendant in the form of a buffalo head, also dated to the late Shang dynasty, c. 1300-1050 BC, 3.2 cm long, in the collection of the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in the National Museum of Art, Smithsonian Institution, accession number S2012.9.328.



AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a related jade animal head, also dated to the late Shang dynasty and with a diamond motif on the forehead, 4.2 cm long, at Sotheby's Hong Kong in Monochrome II on 9 October 2020, lot 8 (bought-in at an **estimate of HKD 200,000-300,000**).



LENGTH 3 cm

Provenance: Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati.

Purchase for EUR 3,200





8 | **A PALE CELADON JADE ‘DRAGON AND PHOENIX’ ORNAMENT, WESTERN ZHOU**

Jade. China, c. 1100-771 BC

Of slightly tapering shape, carved on both sides with a phoenix perched on top of a coiling dragon, the contours and details rendered with double-line grooves. The translucent stone is of a pale celadon tone with patches of cream-white tone and dark veins. Few tiny nicks, distinct signs of weathering and erosion, with the surface showing a silky matt surface as a result of long-time burial.

The present ornament displays an elegant combination of two zoomorphic elements, depicting a phoenix perched on top of a coiling dragon, the contours rendered in double-line grooves, a style characteristic of the Western Zhou period.

Literature comparison: A similar example depicting the same motif but of slightly different shape, is in the National Palace Museum Collection (acquisition no. gouyu 611), illustrated in *Art in Quest of Heaven and Truth, Chinese Jades through the Ages*, Taipei, 2012, pl. 5-4-6. Another example depicting similar motifs was excavated in Rujiazhuang, its line drawing illustrated in *Teng Shu-p'ing, Collectors' Exhibition of Archaic Chinese Jades*, National Palace Museum, Taipei, 1999, p. 35, pl. 30:5. A rectangular plaque depicting similar motifs is in the Palace Museum Collection, illustrated in *Zhongguo yuqi quanji 2- Shang & Western Zhou*, Shijiazhuang, 1993, pl. 242.

AUCTION COMPARISON
Compare a near-identical ornament, also dated to the Western Zhou Dynasty, at Christie's Hong Kong, in *Chinese Archaic Jades from the Yangdetang Collection* on 29 November 2017, lot 2743 (**sold for HKD 2,375,000**).



LENGTH 9.6 cm

Provenance: From the collection of David Taylor, and thence by descent within the Taylor family. David Taylor (1876-1958) was a notable British businessman who lived in Belfast and owned various commercial buildings along with a substantial portfolio of stocks and shares. During his travels to China in the early 20th century, he acquired many jades, including the present lot. His grandfather, Sir David Taylor, was born in 1815 in Perth, Scotland, and moved to Belfast in 1842, serving as its Mayor in 1867 and for two consecutive terms in 1883 and 1884.



Sir David Taylor, Mayor of Belfast (1867 and 1883-1884), grandfather of David Taylor (1876-1958)

Purchase for EUR 12,000

9 | **A WHITE JADE ‘TIGER’ PENDANT, LATE SPRING AND AUTUMN PERIOD**

Jade. China, Eastern Zhou dynasty, late Spring and Autumn period, 6th-5th century BC

Of flattened form, carved as a crouching tiger in profile with curled tail and abstracted head, the body decorated with C-shaped scrolls, the tail and head pierced with small apertures. The translucent stone of a white tone with black specks and a small opaque area of beige-brown color with a minor chip.

The present pendant, modeled in the form of a crouching tiger and densely embellished with C-shaped scrollwork, demonstrates a style typical of the late Spring and Autumn period. See two related dragon pendants, included in *Teng Shuping, One Hundred Jades from the Lantien Shanfang Collection*, Taipei, 1995, pl. 54.



Compare with a pendant unearthed at Yimencun, Baoji, Shaanxi Province

A similar pendant was unearthed in 1992 at Yimencun, Baoji, Shaanxi Province, illustrated by Liu Yunhui, Shaanxi chutu dongzhou yuqi (Eastern Zhou Jades Unearthed in Shaanxi), Beijing, 2006, p. 159.

MUSEUM COMPARISON
Compare a related jade dragon pendant, dated c. 5th century BC, in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, accession number 2006.397.



AUCTION COMPARISON
Compare a related jade tiger pendant, also dated 6th-5th century BC, 10.2 cm long, at Christie's New York in *The Collection of Robert Hatfield Ellsworth Part III* on 19 March 2015, lot 580 (**sold for USD 40,000**). Compare a related jade dragon pendant, dated Spring and Autumn period, 8.1 cm long, at Sotheby's Hong Kong in *Monochrome II* on 9 October 2020, lot 26 (**sold for HKD 327,600**).



LENGTH 8.2 cm

Provenance: Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati.

Purchase for EUR 5,500





10 | **A MINIATURE
FINE WHITE
AND RUSSET JADE
PENDANT OF
A DRAGON,
EASTERN ZHOU**

China, Eastern Zhou dynasty, c. 5th-4th century BC

This adorable little dragon-shaped pendant has a very simple crescent shape with a its pointed tail exhibiting splendid curvature and touching its nose. The dragon has its mouth opened. The surface is worked with finely interlinked and raised curls. The Jade is white with russet patches throughout, turning dark red towards the tail.

LENGTH 4.3 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 2,200

11 | **AN IVORY-WHITE
JADE TOAD**

Jade. China, Eastern Zhou, 4th-3rd century BC

The amphibian finely carved standing foursquare with large eyes and a prominent mouth, the warts are rendered as comma-spirals (guwen) in relief. The semi-translucent stone of an ivory-white tone with black and russet veins and inclusions.

LITERATURE COMPARISON

Compare a related Eastern Zhou jade ornament depicting a crouching animal in Filippo Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, Vienna 2017, pp. 178-179, no. 196.



LENGTH 8 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 3,500



12 | **AN UNUSUAL JADE CONG WITH BOVINE MASK
DESIGNS, EASTERN ZHOU DYNASTY**

Jade. China, Eastern Zhou dynasty, 8th-3rd century BC

Of flattened square section, carved with a cylindrical tube extending to either end, the top and bottom rims of which are carved with double-line grooves in the form of irregular scroll designs, the sides carved and incised with taotie-like bovine masks. The semi-translucent stone of a yellowish celadon tone with opaque black and caramel shadings as well as pale brown and russet inclusions.

MUSEUM COMPARISON

Compare a related jade cong with similar animal mask designs, dated c. 433 BC, unearthed in 1978 from the Tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng, Leigudun Tomb no. 1, Suizhou, Hubei, and now in the Hubei Provincial Museum.



LENGTH 6.7 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 4,500

13 | **AN EASTERN ZHOU SINUOUS DRAGON CARVING WITH PHOENIX HEADS**

Jade. China, Eastern Zhou, 4th-3rd century BC

This beautiful and complex carving of celadon-green jade is shaped as a dragon with a long, s-shaped body that is further embellished with curled and truncated appendages and bird heads: the design is so dense that is almost difficult to discern the various parts. The turned back head and the s-shaped curve define the dragon's body, while the truncated appendages indicate the feet, tail and short wings. A short rectangular bar with carved scrolls at the center connects one part of the curved body to the other.

Several stylized bird heads, with curved beaks, emerge from different points of the dragon. The dragon is covered with small raised curls, while the appendages are decorated with parallel lines.

LITERATURE COMPARISON

Compare a dragon-shaped jade pendant from the Myers collection with a similar design and also dated to the Eastern Zhou period, published in Fillippo Salviati, Radiant Stones: Archaic Chinese Jades, 2004, Honkong, no. 97. Compare also with a similar jade excavated in 1977 in Anhui province and published in Zhongguo Yuqi Quanji, volume 9, no.126 p. 66.



LENGTH 10.2 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 3,800



14 | **A FINE WHITE JADE PENDANT WITH TWO DRAGONS, EASTERN ZHOU**

Jade. China, late Eastern Zhou Dynasty, 4th-3rd century BC

This finely crafted and elegantly shaped pendant showing two smoothly worked snake-like dragons touching pheonixes on the outer edge. Carved from a beautiful white trranslucent jade.

A very similar piece is published in in Zhongguo Yuqi Quanji, volume 3, in no. 301 p.192.

LENGTH 9.9 cm

Provenance: Austrian private collection.

Purchase for EUR 8,500



15 | **A WHITE JADE RING WITH
INCISED CURLS AND TAOTIE MASKS,
EASTERN ZHOU**

Jade. China, Eastern Zhou period, 4th - 3rd century BC

This elegant ring, carved out of a piece of white jade still retaining its translucency, and showing a distinctive russet patch, is an item of personal adornment which became popular in China during the Eastern Zhou period, when such rings were used together with other jade ornaments in the composition of pectorals and other types of articulated pendants. In the Chinese traditional terminology such rings, which present a fairly large central perforation and a reduced surface for decoration, are labelled huan.

The present example shows on both sides of the ornament a regular pattern formed by the repetition of a basic decorative module centered on small raised and joined curls which dot the surface of the ring. This decorative scheme is repeated all over the surface of the ornament. Additionally, on each side there are four finely carved taotie-masks.

There are several rings of this type to which the present one can be compared: see for example the ring illustrated and discussed in J. Rawson, Chinese Jade, no. 17:2 which is similar in dimension, stone and workmanship but which exhibits a slightly different pattern made of small, interlinked scrolls.

DIAMETER 11.5 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 3,200



16 | **A JADE RING, HUAN, LATE EASTERN ZHOU DYNASTY**

Jade. China, late Eastern Zhou dynasty, 4th-3rd century BC

Of circular form, finely carved to each side with comma-spirals enclosed by the slightly raised inner and outer rims. The translucent stone of a pale celadon tone wit

**MUSEUM
COMPARISON**

Compare a related jade pendant, dated 5th-4th century BC, 8.4 cm diameter, in the collection of the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in the National Museum of Art, Smithsonian Institution, accession number S1987.627. Compare a related jade huan, dated 400-200 BC, 21 cm diameter, in the collection of the Victoria & Albert Museum, accession number FE.22-1984.



**AUCTION
COMPARISON**

Compare a related jade huan, dated 4th-3rd century BC, 9.1 cm diameter, at Sotheby's Paris in Jades Archaiques De Chine Comprenant L'ancienne Collection Max Loehr on 15 December 2016, lot 71 (**sold for EUR 40,000**). Compare a related jade huan, dated 4th-3rd century BC, at Christie's New York in Dongxi Studio - Important Chinese Jade and Hardstone Carvings from a Distinguished Private Collection on 17 March 2016, lot 927 (**sold for USD 27,500**).



DIAMETER 13.5 cm

Provenance: Austrian private collection.

Purchase for EUR 4,500



17 | **A JADE 'DRAGON' PENDANT, HUANG, WARRING STATES PERIOD**

Jade. China, Eastern Zhou dynasty, Warring States period, 5th-3rd century BC

The arc-shaped pendant is carved with a dragon's head with a split mouth on either end with their bodies intertwined, carved on both sides with raised comma spirals linked by neatly incised lines, and pierced to the center with a small aperture. The translucent stone is of a pale celadon tone with russet and semi-opaque grayish-brown inclusions.

Large double-headed dragon huang of the period were included in a set of jade ornaments which during the Warring States period was typically worn hanging down a belt. These double-headed huang were usually hung at the bottom of the assembled set, with the concave portion facing downward, presumably to assist in maintaining an overall structural balance to the set.

A closely related jade huang was excavated in 1977 at Yanggong, Chanfeng, Anhui Province, illustrated by

Yang Boda, Zhongguo meishu quanji: (Chinese Works of Art Series: Jade) vol. 9, Beijing 1986, no. 124.



Compare with a jade huang excavated at Yanggong, Chanfeng, Anhui Province

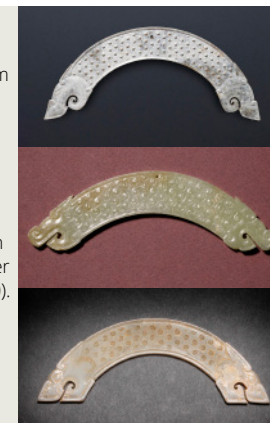
MUSEUM COMPARISON

Compare a closely related jade huang, also dated to the Warring States period, in the collection of the Freer Gallery of Art in the National Museum of Asian Art, Smithsonian Institution, accession number F1932.38.



AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a related jade huang, dated Warring States to Han dynasty, 14.7 cm wide, at Bonhams Hong Kong in The Sze Yuan Tang Collection of Chinese Jades on 5 April 2016, lot 11 (**sold for HKD 812,500**). Compare a related jade huang, dated mid-Warring States period, 12 cm long, at Christie's Hong Kong in The Chang Wei-Hwa Collection of Archaic Jades, Part III on 3 December 2021, lot 2737 (**sold for HKD 212,500**). Compare a related jade huang, dated to the Western Zhou dynasty, 11.2 cm long, at Bonhams London in Fine Chinese Art on 12 May 2022, lot 10 (**sold for GBP 50,700**).



LENGTH 19.8 cm

Provenance: Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati.

Purchase for EUR 11,000

18 | **A JADE HUANG WITH DRAGON HEADS AND PHOENIXES**

Jade. China, late Eastern Zhou, 4th-3rd century BC

Finely carved on each side with interlocking C- and S-scrolls, terminating with a pair of dragon heads with squared snouts, the pierced jaws exposing fangs and curled beards, reticulated through an additional flange depicting two confronted phoenixes, the opaque jade of buff color with scattered russet inclusions.

AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare with a related but slightly earlier Huang at Sotheby's New York in Fine Chinese Ceramics & Works of Art, 18-19 March 2014, lot 149 (**sold for USD 62,500**).



LENGTH 16 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 6,500

19 | **A JADE 'DRAGON' PENDANT, XI, WARRING STATES PERIOD**

Jade. China, Eastern Zhou dynasty, Warring States period, 5th-3rd century BC

Of flattened, arched, and tapering form, finely carved in openwork as a horned and winged dragon, the body neatly incised with subtle scroll and fine lines. The translucent stone of a pale green tone with darker specks.

This curved dragon pendant, xi, is also referred to as a 'knot opener' or 'claw-shaped pendant'. The elongated silhouette of the dragon, with the head turned backwards and the mouth open toward the wing, matches that of a pair of similar but phoenix-shaped xi discovered in 1974 in a Western Han tomb at Dabaotai, Beijing. See also a similar dragon-shaped xi discovered in 1977 in a Western



Compare with a pair of similar but phoenix-shaped xi discovered in a Western Han tomb at Dabaotai, Beijing



See also a similar dragon-shaped xi discovered in a Western Han tomb near Yangzhou, Jiangsu

Han tomb near Yangzhou, Jiangsu, illustrated in Han Guangling guo yuqi (Jade Wares of Guangling, Han Dynasty), Beijing 2003, no. 68.

AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a related pale green jade dragon xi dated to the Eastern Zhou dynasty at Sotheby's in Junkunc: Arts of Ancient China on 19 March 2019, lot 101 (**sold for USD 30,000**). Compare a related jade dragon xi dated to the Warring States period at Christie's Hong Kong in Important Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art on 30 November 2016, lot 3207 (**sold for HKD 350,000**).



LENGTH 10.3 cm

Provenance: Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati.

Purchase for EUR 5,500



20 | **A PALE GREEN JADE ‘DRAGON’ PENDANT, WARRING STATES**

Jade. China, Eastern Zhou dynasty, Warring States period, 5th-3rd century BC

Finely carved as a sinuous dragon with crested head and long snout, the body detailed on both sides with neatly incised scrolls and lines, the tail splitting into two fins coiling in opposite directions and each terminating in a bifurcated tip, the belly pierced with a small aperture. The translucent stone of a pale green tone with icy inclusions.

See six related jade pendants, each excavated from Warring States period tombs in Henan and Hunan provinces, published in Gu Fang, ed., The Pictorial Handbook of Ancient Chinese Jades / Zhongguo gu yuqi tudian, Beijing, Wenwu chubanshe, 2007, pp 190-192.

AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a near-identical pale green jade dragon pendant, dated Eastern Zhou to Han dynasty, in considerably worse condition than the present lot, at Sotheby's New York in A Journey Through China's History. The Dr Wou Kian Collection Part 1 on 22 March 2022, lot 143 (**sold for USD 9,450**). Compare a closely related black and beige jade dragon pendant, also dated to the Eastern Zhou dynasty, at Sotheby's New York in Chinese Art From The Metropolitan Museum Of Art: The Florence And Herbert Irving Gift on 10 September 2019, lot 39 (**sold for USD 18,750**).



LENGTH 18.6 cm

Provenance: Austrian private collection.

Purchase for EUR 3,800



21 | **A JADE DOUBLE DISK, BI, WARRING STATES TO WESTERN HAN DYNASTY**

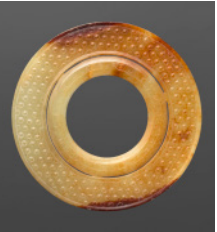
Jade. China, Warring States period to Western Han dynasty, 5th century BC to 1st century AD

Of circular form, the disk neatly carved to both sides with raised comma-spirals, the pierced narrow inner ring neatly incised with scrolls and held in place by four rectangular struts. The translucent stone of a pale celadon tone with white clouds and black specks as well as a semi-translucent patch and further smaller areas of beige-brown color. Few small chips, some smoothened, and natural fissures.

During the Warring States period and Han dynasty, a great variety of carved embellishment and decoration on jade bi disks emerged. In addition to lavish grounds of raised bosses and spirals, openwork and pierced techniques skillfully executed with metal tools were particularly favored. The present lot's double rings joined by four small segments is noteworthy as an example of the carver's ingenuity.


MUSEUM COMPARISON

Compare a related concentric pierced jade huan disc, Warring States period, illustrated in Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade 3, Beijing, 2011, p. 128, no. 124. Compare a closely related jade double disk dated to the Warring States period in the collection of the Harvard Art Museums, object number 1943.50.544.



AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a closely related jade double disk dated to the Western Han dynasty, 10.1 cm diameter, at Bonhams Hong Kong in The Sze Yuan Tang Collection of Chinese Jades on 5 April 2016, lot 27 (**sold for HKD 1,240,000**).



DIAMETER 8.7 cm

Provenance: Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati.

Purchase for EUR 5,500



22 | **A LARGE PALE GREEN AND RUSSET JADE
'DOUBLE DRAGON' PENDANT, HUANG,
EARLY WESTERN HAN**

Jade. China, 2nd century BC

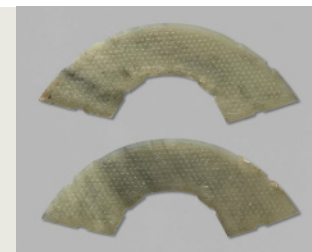
The elegantly curved huang with a stylized dragon head to either end. The mostly translucent stone of a sea-green tone with cloudy white and russet inclusions and shadings. Pierced for suspension.

The surface is densely covered with small and slightly raised hexagons, a pattern called pu, or 'cat tail'. During the Han dynasty, this motif was mostly used to decorate large funerary discs with carved masks. The squarish indentations carved on the border at the extremities of the ornaments evoke the stylized features of two dragon heads in profile: the chin, mouth, snout, and horns.

LITERATURE COMPARISON

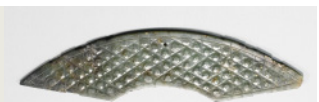
Three related huang carved with patterns of small, raised curls and hexagons were excavated from the princely tombs at Shizishan (Xuzhou, Jiangsu) between 1994 and 1995. Similar huang with jagged profiles but decorated with spirals and dated to the late Eastern Zhou period, are in the National Museum of History, Taiwan, and in the Samuel and Myrna Myers collection.

Compare also with a very similar, yet significantly smaller pair in F. Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, Vienna 2017, no. 285.



AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare with a related jade huang, of significantly smaller size and dated to the Eastern Zhou dynasty, at Sotheby's New York in Fine Chinese Ceramics & Works of Art on 18-19 March 2014, lot 151, bought-in **at an estimate of USD 10,000-15,000.**



LENGTH 33.5 cm

Provenance: The Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke. The couple has been active in the art trade for well over half a century and were one of the first in Austria to offer Asian works of art for sale, starting in 1968. Since the late 1980s, they have been collecting ancient Chinese jades, building an extensive collection over the decades.

Purchase for EUR 12,000



23 | **A CELADON JADE SWORD GUARD, WESTERN HAN DYNASTY**

Jade. China, Western Han dynasty, 2nd century BC to 1st century AD

Of lozenge shape, the front finely carved in high relief with a lively chiling and the reverse in low relief with an angular scroll design centered by a median ridge. The translucent stone of a celadon tone with white clouds and darker inclusions, further with natural fissures and a small chip to one corner.

MUSEUM COMPARISON

Compare two Western Han white jade sword guards carved with a chiling in high relief on one side and a taotie mask in low relief on the reverse, from Xiashan, Yongcheng, Henan province and now in the Henan Provincial Museum, illustrated in The Complete Collection of Jades Unearthed in China, vol. 5, Henan, Beijing, 2005, nos. 219 and 220. **Compare a related jade sword fitting carved with a chiling in high relief, also dated to the Western Han period, in the collection of the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, object number B60J799. Compare a related jade sword guard, also dated to the Western Han period, in the collection of the Freer Gallery of Art in the National Museum of Asian Art, Smithsonian Institution, accession number F1939.28.**



AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a related jade sword guard similarly carved with a chiling in high relief, also dated to the Western Han dynasty, 5.7 cm long, at Christie's New York in Important Chinese Art from the Junkunc Collection on 18 March 2021, lot 609 (**sold for USD 37,500**). Compare a related jade sword guard, similarly carved with an angular scroll design, dated Warring States period to early Western Han dynasty, 5.1 cm long, at Christie's New York in Dongxi Studio - Important Chinese Jade and Hardstone Carvings from a Distinguished Private Collection on 17 March 2016, lot 921 (**sold for USD 16,250**).



WIDTH 6.6 cm

Provenance: From a private family collection in Milan, Italy. Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati, acquired from the above through the Italian trade.

Purchase for EUR 3,200

24 | **A PALE GREEN JADE CARVING WITH DRAGON AND PHOENIX, BEISHANTOU TYPE, WESTERN HAN**

Jade. China, Western Han dynasty, c. 2nd century BC

Carved from an almost white, pale green jade and depicting a dragon and phoenix, partially executed in openwork. The dragon and phoenix appear to be sharing a body, both showing finely incised markings. Their mouths are wide open, and the dragon appears to bite into an elegantly curved volute of the phoenix. The jade shows some calcification at the ends.

The jade shows similarities with jades discovered in a Western Han tomb at Beishantou, Chaohu, Anhui province, excavated between 1996 and 1998. Furthermore it has an almost identical counterpart in the collections of the Shanghai Museum.

LITERATURE COMPARISON

Compare with a closely related jade in F. Salviati, 4000 Years of Chinese Archaic Jades, Edition Zacke, Vienna 2017, no. 290.



LENGTH 8.3 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 3,200





25 | **A SUPERB AND RARE CELADON JADE
FIGURE OF AN ELEPHANT,
WESTERN HAN DYNASTY**

Jade. China, Western Han dynasty, 2nd century BC to 1st century AD

Skillfully worked in the round as an Asian elephant standing foursquare on its short legs with its long trunk curled to its left and its tail swished to its right, the animal depicted with characteristic dorsal bumps flanked by floppy ears, the corpulent body rendered gravitating towards the ground and delicately detailed with incisions to depict folds of wrinkles. The semi-translucent stone of a deep celadon tone brown shadings and grayish-buff areas.

Han dynasty jade elephants carved in the round have yet to be found archaeologically, but some Han dynasty gilt-bronze elephants are extant, including four excavated in an Eastern Han burial site at Lijiacun, Koudian, Yanshi, Henan. See Nanjing Museum and Xuyi Cultural and Media Bureau, Jiangsu Xuyiai xian Dayunshan Xihan Jiangdu wangling yihao mu (Royal Mausoleum No. 1 of the Vassal King of Jiangdu State of the Western Han dynasty), Kaogu/Archaeology, Beijing, vol. 10, 2013, p. 36, fig. 57:1. Another relevant example is a gilt-bronze elephant recently excavated from the tomb of Liu Fei, Prince of Jiangdu of the Western Han Dynasty (and a

stepbrother of Liu Che, Emperor Wu of the Han), Dayunshan, Xuyi, Jiangsu. Measuring 30.5 cm in length and 20 cm in height, this carving is depicted with large round eyes, ears pulled back, a long backward-curling nose and a tail that hangs towards the left.

AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a closely related celadon jade figure of an elephant, also dated to the Western Han dynasty, at Sotheby's Hong Kong in Beasts of Antiquity – Important Jade Animals from the Chang Shou Studio on 4 April 2017, lot 3305 (**sold for HKD 7,300,000**).



Semitranslucent (because massive) deep celadon with brown shadings and gray patches

LENGTH 8 cm

Provenance: Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati.

Purchase for EUR 28,000



26 | **A WHITE JADE 'DRAGON' PENDANT, HAN DYNASTY**

Jade. China, Han dynasty, 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD

The flattened pendant is well carved as a fierce dragon, its back slightly arched, the furcated tail terminating in a curled tip, the mouth wide open revealing sharp fangs, the body and features neatly incised, the center with a circular sunken element pierced with Chinese characters.

The translucent stone is of a white tone with brownish-gray shadings and small areas of opaque calcification.

LITERATURE COMPARISON
Compare a related jade plaque from the Myers collection, dated to the late Eastern Zhou period, published in Fillippo Salviati, Radiant Stones: Archaic Chinese Jades, 2004, Honkong, no. 108 and on the cover.



LENGTH 10.8 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 5,200

27 | **A SET OF TWO CELADON 'PHOENIX' JADES, BI AND HUANG, HAN DYNASTY**

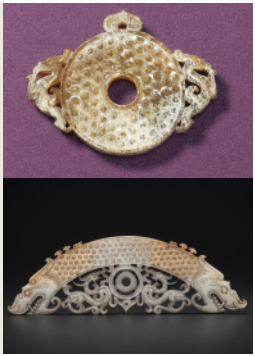
Jade. China, Han dynasty, 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD

The disc (bi) is well carved to both sides of the surface with a band of comma spirals within inner and outer raised borders, the central aperture flanked by two sunken elements pierced with Chinese characters. The disc is flanked on the edges by a pair of phoenixes.

The pendant (huang) of arched form is finely carved with a dragon head to either end, neatly detailed with bulging eyes, open jaw, and a snout-like nose. The body is carved with comma-spirals and two sunken elements of rounded rectangular form pierced with Chinese characters, all between raised borders with pairs of phoenixes above and below.

The translucent stones are of a pale celadon tone with patches of brownish-cream color.

AUCTION COMPARISON
Compare a related jade bi, also flanked by two phoenixes and dated to the Han dynasty, of slightly smaller size (6 cm long), at Christie's Hong Kong in Adorning the Kings - A Private Collection of Archaic Jade Ornaments on 31 May 2017, lot 2715 (**sold for HKD 250,000**). Compare also a related jade huang, dated late Eastern Zhou to Han dynasty, sold in these rooms in Fine Chinese Art, Buddhism & Hinduism on 5 March 2021, lot 60 (**sold for EUR 18,960**).



LENGTH 9.5 cm (bi), LENGTH 14.5 cm (pendant)

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 9,500



28 | A CELADON JADE 'DRAGON' PENDANT, HUAN, HAN DYNASTY

Jade. China, Han dynasty, 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD

Finely carved as a coiled dragon forming a near-circular shape, the face neatly detailed with curled ears and almond-shaped eyes, the body incised with fine lines and detailed with a furcated tail. The translucent stone of a celadon tone with cloudy white and russet inclusions.

MUSEUM COMPARISON

Compare a closely related black jade carving in the Shanghai Museum, dated Eastern Han period, illustrated by Zhang Wei, The Splendour of Chinese Jade, Orientations, May 1997, pp. 34-8, fig. 7. It is referred to as a huan (ring), and the type of dragon as a panchi (coiled serpent). Compare a closely related jade dragon carving dated to the Warring States period in the Palace Museum, Taipei.



AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a closely related jade dragon huan, dated Eastern Han dynasty, 6.8 cm high, at Christie's New York in Fine Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art on 16 September 2010, lot 979 (**sold for USD 13,750**). Compare a related celadon jade dragon pendant, dated probably Western Han dynasty, at Sotheby's Hong Kong in Chinese Art on 28 November 2019, lot 737 (**sold for HKD 437,500**).



HEIGHT 4.8 cm

Provenance: Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati.

Purchase for EUR 4,500



29 | A JADE FIGURE OF A BIXIE, HAN DYNASTY

Jade. China, Han dynasty, 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD

Powerfully carved standing foursquare, the neatly incised wings issuing from the chest, the body with muscular limbs and a furcated tail, the beast's head with opened jaws depicting a ferocious facial expression framed by a long beard, funnel-shaped ears, and a curved horn. The semi-translucent stone of a pale celadon tone with extensive russet shading to the lower body. With a carved and fitted wood stand.

Jade animals carved in the round were comparatively more common in the Han dynasty than in previous periods and a great emphasis was placed on the depiction of wild animals in all their ferocity. Fighting tigers, intimidating bears, fierce eagles and mythical animals carved in menacing or aggressive postures were popular and were made in bronze and jade, depicted on textiles.

This animal, with the head of a dragon, but the body and claws of a lion with large feathery wings is inspired by prototypes from West Asia transmitted to China. Recent studies suggest that the motif of such winged mythical beasts derives from cross-cultural stimulation by way of continuous trade interaction and warfare with Western Asia and in particular, the Steppe areas near China's Northern borders. See J.Rawson, 'The Han Empire and its Northern Neighbours: The Fascination of the Exotic', The Search for Immortality, Tomb Treasures of Han China, Cambridge, 2012, p.28. Images of these beasts were often placed in tombs, either as tomb guardians to protect the deceased against evil spirits, or as auspicious carvings and decoration on smaller luxury ornaments.

Compare with a jade bixie, Western Han dynasty, excavated from Zhouling County, Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province, currently in the Xianyang Museum, illustrated by Gu Fang, The Pictorial Handbook of Ancient Chinese Jades, Beijing, 2007, p.272. See also related jade bixie carvings with similarly elongated heads including: a grey and black jade bixie, Han dynasty, illustrated in Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade 4, Beijing, 2011, p.178, no.236; another illustrated by Tsai Ching-Liang, Jades of Han Dynasty, Taipei, 2005, pl.126. Compare also a brown jade bixie, Han dynasty, Masterworks of Chinese Jade in the National Palace Museum, Taipei, 1969, pl.20. .

AUCTION COMPARISON

Compare a closely related jade carving of a bixie, dated Han dynasty or later, 8.7 cm long, at Bonhams Hong Kong in The Sze Yuan Tang Collection of Chinese Jades on 5 April 2016, lot 32 (**sold for HKD 21,960,000**).



LENGTH 14.5 cm

Provenance: Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati.

Purchase for EUR 7,500



30 | **A JADE FIGURE OF A BIXIE,
SIX DYNASTIES**

Jade. China, Six Dynasties, 3rd-6th century AD

Finely carved in the round as a crouching bixie, its mouth open in a roar revealing tongue and teeth, the head further detailed with thick brows, curled ears, and a furcated horn, the body with neatly incised wings, muscular limbs, and furcated tail. The mostly translucent stone of a white tone with pale brown shadings and cloudy inclusions.

Moving away from the highly stylized depictions of animals in the Shang and Zhou dynasties, artisans of the Han dynasty and Six Dynasties developed a more naturalistic approach to representing animals. This aesthetic was applied to images of both real and mythical creatures, and across artistic mediums. At the same time, lapidary arts flourished, and jade animals of unprecedentedly high quality started to be carved. The present bixie is a superb example of the sculptural practices of the period, and the era's enthusiasm for miraculous creatures that were believed to be portents possessing supernatural power.

Compare with a bixie excavated from an early Western Han tomb in Shaanxi province, illustrated by Yang Boda, *Zhongguo meishu quanji: yuqi* (Chinese Works of Art Series: Jade), vol. 9, Beijing 1986, no. 174, and a bixie in the collection of the Palace Museum and dated to the Northern and Southern dynasties, illustrated *ibid.*, no. 212.



Compare with a bixie excavated from an early Western Han tomb in Shaanxi province



Compare also with a bixie in the collection of the Palace Museum and dated to the Northern and Southern dynasties

AUCTION COMPARISON
Compare a related jade bixie, dated Han to Six Dynasties, 7 cm long, at Sotheby's New York in Important Chinese Art on 21 September 2021, lot 46 (**sold for USD 107,100**).



LENGTH 10.2 cm

Provenance: Private collection of Professor Filippo Salviati.

Purchase for EUR 16,000





31 | **A YELLOW AND RUSSET JADE FIGURE
WITH A RAM'S HEAD**

Jade. China, Han dynasty to Six Dynasties, 1st-6th century

The humanoid figure finely carved kneeling, with the hands lowered to the belly, wearing a robe with incised folds and secured at the waist with a belt, with the head of a ram, with finely incised and curved horns, round bulging eyes, a broad nose, and the pierced mouth showing a row of teeth. The translucent stone is off a pale-yellow tone with russet shadings.

HEIGHT 8.1 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 6,500



32 | **A JADE FIGURE OF A MYTHICAL BEAST,
SIX DYNASTIES OR LATER**

Jade. China, Six Dynasties, 3rd-6th century AD or later

The jade is boldly carved as a mythical beast with the head of a lion and a turtle shell as well as a bushy tail, a lingzhi sprig atop its shell. The translucent stone is of a celadon tone with russet and cloudy white inclusions.

Perhaps this mythical beast is a precursor to the bixi (dragon-turtle), which originated as tortoise-mounted stelae no later than the 3rd century. The bixi is a mythical beast with the head of a dragon, the tail of a qilin, the paws of a buddhistic lion and the body of a tortoise. The domed carapace of the creature was believed to represent the vault of the heavens while its flat lower shell represented the earth; the living flesh within represented humankind. Not only was this mythical creature one of the earliest spiritual symbols in China, it was also associated with the concept of longevity - it appeared to live indefinitely and seemingly went without food, air or water.

LENGTH 4.9 cm

Provenance: Private Collection of Irene and Wolfgang Zacke.

Purchase for EUR 5,500

