

1. IDENTIFICATION: (Artist, title, date, size, country of origin, period/style)

007. JADE CONG

Liangzhu, China
3, 300- 2, 200 BCE

2. FORM: (use of design elements/ principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.)

Reoccurring patterns, symmetrical shape, incised lines and shapes, very detailed and intricate

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Carved jade
Abrasion

4. CONTENT: (subject & genre: iconography, symbolism, the story)

Shapes seem to be of faces, may be deities, people, beasts, or animals

Likely to be a symbol of power due to the amount of skill and work that would have been required to make them



5. ORIGINAL CONTEXT/ SITE/ INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE WORK: (Overlap to #6)

Found in Chinese Liangzhu graves, sometimes in large numbers, was probably funerary or ritualistic in purpose but specifics are unknown

6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?); **ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:**

Made for graves and to symbolize power, unknown

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

Large amount of skill and technique needed (shows that prehistoric people are settling and having more time for art)

Abrasion

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Sculpted rock, use of art for graves/funerary purposes

8. THEME(S):

Funerary

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the Bushel with Ibex Motifs, this piece is believed to be funerary. They depict intricate patterns of natural forms and may symbolize power. However, the Cong does not appear to be a vessel and was made with a hard material of jade.