

**Village Scene: Countryside**



Vol I/5.03

2-4 different views of an olive



CHN359

27 mm



CHN221

29 mm



CHN495

36 mm



CHN251

33 mm





# Zodiac Animals - Differently carved



CHN016B1-12 Size between 34 - 37 mm

Rat Pig Ox Tiger Rabbit Dragon Snake Horse Goat Monkey Rooster Dog



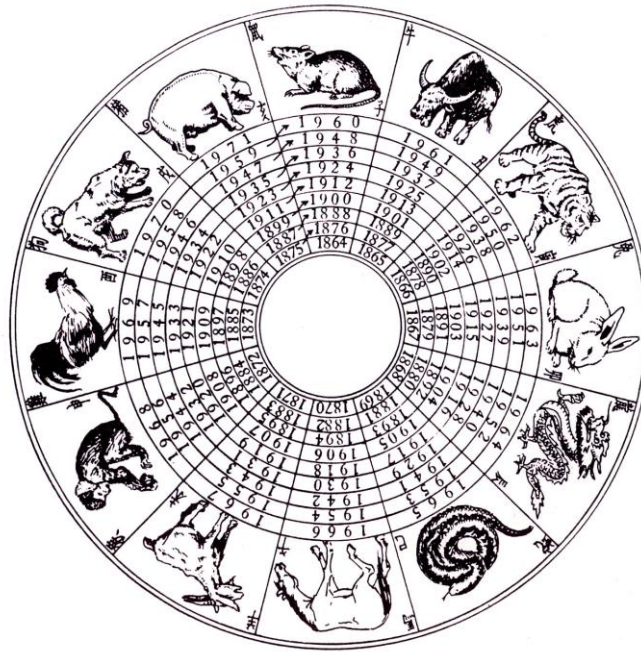
Rat Ox



Tiger Rabbit



Dragon Snake



Twelve year cycle of the Chinese Zodiac (\*\*)

CHN425.01-06 26-28 mm CHN425.07-12 27-28 mm



Horse Goat



Monkey Rooster



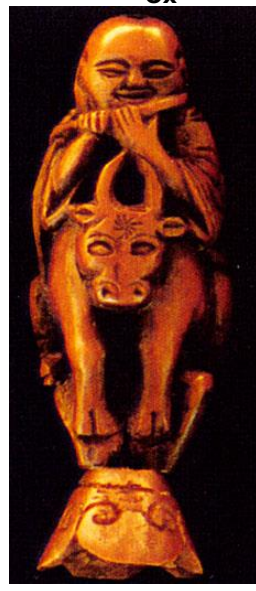
Dog Pig



CHN075.02  
Front / back



CHN501  
Front / back



CHN061A2 43 mm  
Front

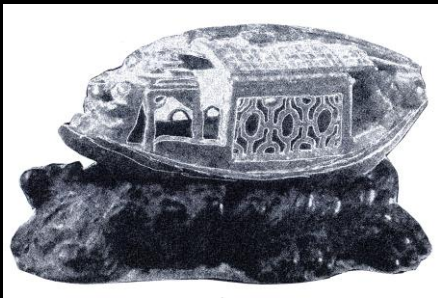


CHN546.01  
Front / back



CHN039  
Front / back

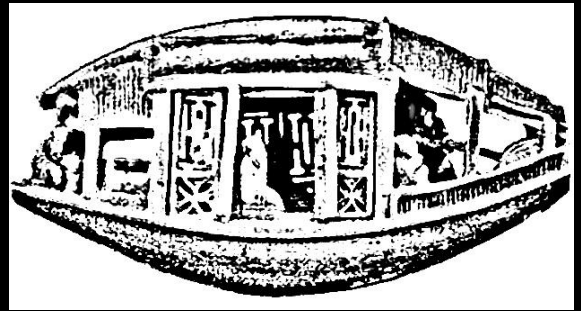




Palace Museum – Beijing (drawing)



Collection of author

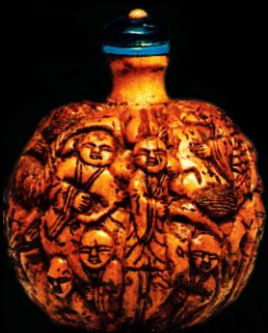


National Palace Museum – Taipei (drawing)

### Other Collections / Artists / Dealer



Xi-Wang Mu welcomes guests (peach festival)  
Bright Hill Temple - Singapore



Snuff Bottle  
Collection: Yeung Tat-Che  
Hong Kong



Collection H.Pintgo  
UK



Royal Botanical  
Garden Kew =  
London, UK



City Liaoning Provincial Museum  
Shenyang City

## Other Collections: Royal Botanical Garden Kew / London

Present of the British Foreign Office in 1898 to the Royal Botanical Garden Kew at London



KEW002



KEW008  
(see H.Pinto01.3)



KEW003



KEW007



KEW006  
(see H.Pinto04.2)



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KEW009  
**Crab**



KEW005  
**Boat** (see H.Pinto02.3)



KEW010  
**Squirrel with grapes**



KEW001  
**Tortoise** (see H.Pinto01.2)



KEW004  
**Mouse** (see H.Pinto01.5)

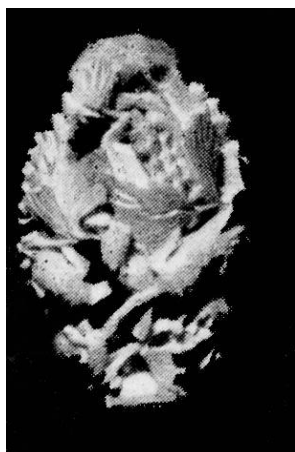
All Photos from / with kind allowance of: Royal Botanical Garden Kew – London



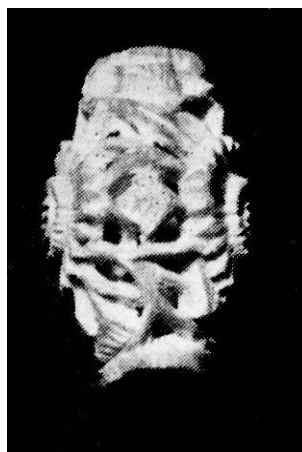
Other Collections: H.Pinto



Pinto02.1



Pinto02.2



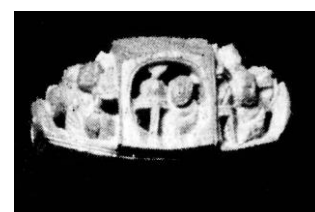
Pinto02.4



Pinto03.01



Pinto01.5



Pinto02.3



Pinto04.2

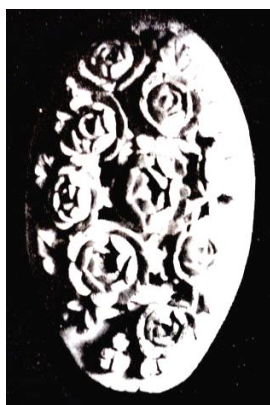
開看入竹路自有向山心



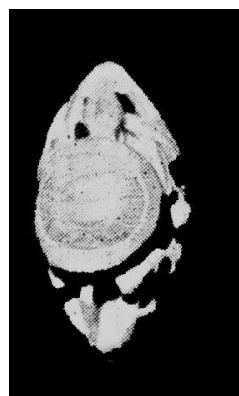
Vol I/4.03



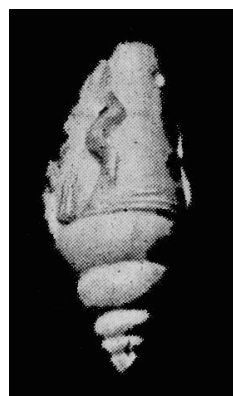
Pinto04.3



Pinto05.01



Pinto01.2



Pinto01.3



Pinto05.03

The style of these carvings is absolutely different from the ones of today but quite similar to the collection from Royal Botanical Garden Kew, London. Age-wise they are somewhere in between, Pinto collection about 1946, Kew Garden collection 1898 or earlier. Please compare the examples Pinto 1.2, 1.3, 4.2, 2.3 and 1.5 with Kew Garden of previous page. (Pictures out of magazine "Wood" at Botanical Garden Kew- London)



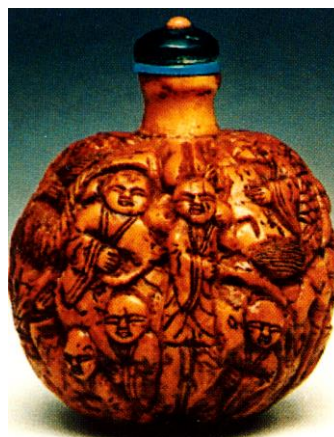
## Other Collections



DTR001  
Artist: Tomochika (JPN)



DTR002  
Artist: not known (JPN)



HKU974  
**18 Luohan**



HKU972  
**Dragon Boat**

**Collection : Yeung Tat-che, Hongkong (\*\*)**  
According to Palace Museum, Beijing, walnuts were rarely used to make snuff bottles



BEIJ002 (\*\*)  
Shou - God of Longevity  
**Palace Museum Beijing**



Vol I/4.18



BEIJ004 (\*\*)  
Shou - God of Longevity  
**Palace Museum Beijing**



YYY001  
**18 Luohan**



YYY002  
**Zong Kuei sets out for patrol**



YYY003  
**People on pavillon**



RBM004  
**Dealer from Beijing (Red Bridge Market)**

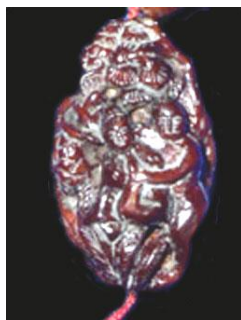
Treasures out of Bamboo, Wood, Ivory and Horn (ISBN 957-99391-0-1)



**Other Collections (Internet)**



EAW001a  
\_b  
**Erotic Art Collector (Internet) (\*\*)**



ATN001  
**Antiqnet (Internet)**



EAW002\_a  
\_b  
**Erotic Art Collector (Internet)**



LB03  
**Artist: Wang Zengjiu**



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LB04  
**Artist: Wang Zengjiu**



LB07



LB08

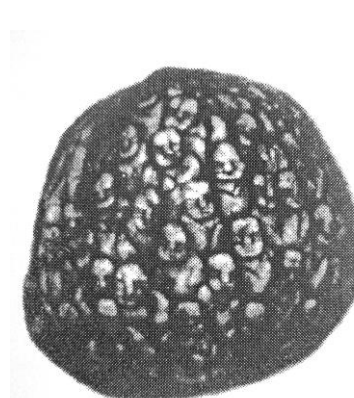
LBxx - Photos: Courtesy of Liu Bing, China Radio International (CRI), Beijing



SDE001a  
**Search Desk eBay (Internet)(\*\*)**



PBM001b  
**Peabody Museum, Salem - USA (\*\*)**



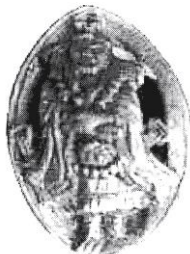
LMC001a  
**Lucky Mojo Curio (Internet)(\*\*)**

## Other Artists: Zhao Yutao – Zigong / Sichuan Province

Apricot / peach seeds



ZHAO14.03



ZHAO14.04



ZHAO14.05



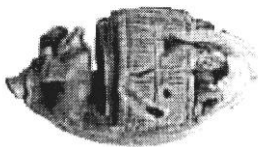
ZHAO14.07



Zhao001e  
Zodiac / Dog



Zhao001b  
Zodiac / Horse



ZHAO08.01



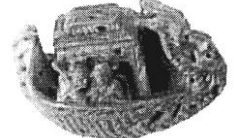
ZHAO08.02



ZHAO08.03



ZHAO08.04



ZHAO08.05

### A Unique Skill in China ---Zhao Jutao's Art on Pit Carvings (\*\*)

(Article, translated from Internet)

Zhao Jutao, a resident of Zigong, Sichuan, was born on December 6, 1964. He worked as an ordinary grinder in a factory in 1980, and began to make tree-root carving and small copper carving in 1985. He once awarded First Prize in Tree-root Carving Exhibition, and some of his works were showed in Zhang Daqian Memorial for a long time and received good comments. In 1988, he found a text named "Notes of Pit Boat" in a Chinese textbook of junior high school. This made him realize that artistic creations can be made on seeds. Using natural lines of the walnut and his imagination, his carved pits are lifelike

In 1997, two of his peach-pit carvings named "the Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea", "New Notes of Pit Boat" were selected to participate in "97 Qingdao 2nd Chinese Carving Art Exhibition & Competition". They were awarded Excellent Prize and collected by the Organizing Committee of Exhibition & Competition. They were also selected for "Who's Who for World Chinese Artistic Circles" and "Chinese Fine Works Collection for Carving Art".

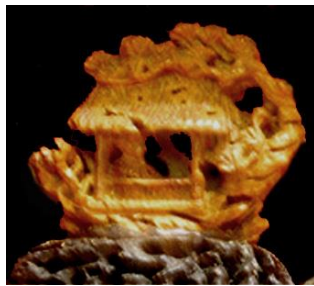
On 1 April 2000, his pit carvings made a sensation again in "Chinese National Folk Arts & Handicrafts Exhibition" held in Chengdu, Sichuan. They received good comments from visitors and collectors for its refinement and decoration. His representative works are: "108 Warriors of Water Margin", "12 Symbolic Animals", "the Eight Immortals" for apricot pit carving. Peach-pit carving works included "New Notes for Pit Boat" and "Flying Apsaras". Works of walnut shell carving include special "18 Arhats" and "Happiness and Longevity". It is worth mentioning "the Story of Naja", a peach-pit carving made by his repeating detailed carving on the lines of peach-pit. Two magical rings on the arms of Naja can be moved freely. This is a breakthrough in pit carving, for it is the first time in history that moveable parts are realized on pit carving.



**Other Artists: Han Zhiyao / Dalian – Liaoning Province (\*\*)  
Peach Seeds**



Han03



Han04



Han05



Han14



Han10



征馬望春草  
行人看暮雲



Han11

Vol I/4.10



Han08



Han16



Han20

Han Zhiyao is a modern carving artist from Dalian of Northeast China's Liaoning Province and had a special interest for calligraphy and painting. He started carving boats at the age of eight. Over time, he perfected his skills and has created some high-quality boat carvings out of seeds (quotation out of Internet)

**Other Artists: Yun du village / Jiangsu Province (\*\*)**

Peach Seeds



**Flower / Bird-Flower Basket**  
Yundu09



Wealth / Honor - Flower Basket  
Yundu10



**Double Happiness Basket**  
Yundu11



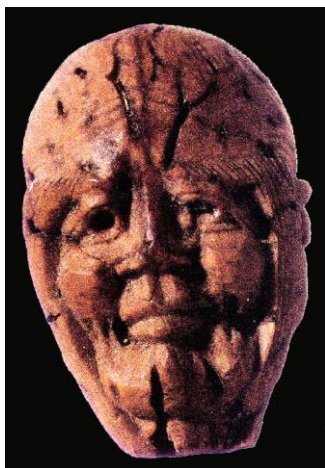
**Abundant Wealth Basket**  
Yundu13



**Monkey with fish**  
Yundu14



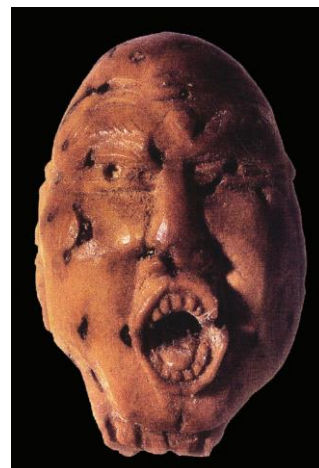
**Monkey on monkey**  
Yundu03



Yundu07 **Luohan**



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Yundu08 **Luohan**



Yundu01 **Zodiac / Horse**



Yundu02 **Zodiac / Pig**

Yun du village is in Xi Yang County, Lan Her District – Jiangsu Province





Walnut - *Juglans regia*



'Mountain Peach' (?)



Peach, normal



Walnut - *Juglans manshurica*

### Additional Information



Apricot



Fig. 44. *Ceanothus australis* Forst. a. Twig with flowers and a ♀ inflorescence, b. ♀ flower, c. ditto, in section, d. ♀ flower in section, e. inflorescence, f. cross-section of fruit, g. view of twig (a and e x 1/2, b x 3, c-e x 5, f nat. size, g x 2).



'Chinese Olive'



Carving



Different types of peaches  
(top row: side view, below: bottom view)



The instruments

# The Plant: *Canarium pimela* - "The Chinese Olive"



*Canarium indicum* - The Fruit



The Tree



*Canarium indicum* - The Seed

Botanical Garden Singapore

## Excerpt from a FAO document (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN)

Latin name - Growing locally at	Local name	Description	Described by
<b><i>Canarium album</i></b> S. China, Vietnam; cultivated	Chinese olive	tree; fruit pulp and seeds edible, sold on the world market; wood and resin sometimes used; grown as an ornamental	Hedrick, 1972; Menninger, 1977; Mabberley, 1987; Verheij and Coronel, 1991
<b><i>Canarium indicum</i></b> Malaysia to Melanesia; cultivated	<b>Java almond;</b> kanari or ngali nut	tall buttressed tree, drupe, endocarp hard, thin and brittle, triangular in cross section, c 3 g, seeds 3; oily "pili" nuts (seeds) eaten after removal of testa raw or roasted, eaten in Sri Lanka as a dessert nut, made into bread in the Celebes, highly esteemed in Melanesia where several races cultivated; fresh seed oil mixed with food, also used as an illuminant; grown as a shade tree	Hawes, 1948; Leenhouts, 1956; Hedrick, 1972; Menninger, 1977; Verheij and Coronel, 1991; Macrae et al., 1993; Pelomo, 1993
<b><i>Canarium pimela</i></b> S. China, Hainan, Indo-China, Borneo; cultivated	Chinese <b>black olive</b>	tree; oily "pili" nuts edible, fruit candies or pickled; sold on the world market; wood and resin sometimes used; fruit and leaves used in local medicine	Howes, 1948; Hedrick, 1972; Menninger, 1977; Mabberley, 1987; Verheij and Coronel, 1991
<b><i>Canarium vulgare</i></b> Moluccas; cultivated	Chinese olives, <b>Java almond,</b> wild almond	oily "pili" nuts eaten in Sri Lanka as a dessert nut, made into bread in the Celebes; fresh seed oil mixed with food, also used for lamps; grown as a shade tree and in plantations;	Howes, 1948; Menninger, 1977
<b><i>Canarium luzonicum</i></b> S.E. Asia	<b>Java almond,</b> pili nut, elemi	"oily pili" nuts edible; seed oil source of "Manila elmi" for varnishes, etc.	Howes, 1948; Menninger, 1977; Mabberley, 1987

Remark: Three different plants are locally called "Java almond".



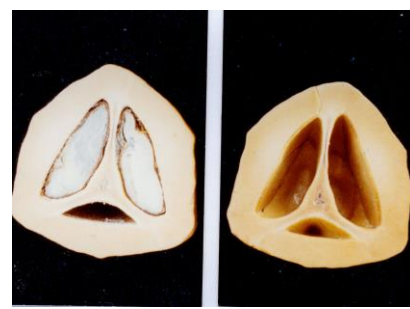
*Canarium pimela* - The

seed



Fig. 44. *Canarium aculeatum* Poir. a. Twig with flowers and a leaf; b. flower; c. fruit in section; d. flower in section; e. inflorescence; f. cross-section of fruit; g. view of fruit (under x 10); h. x 3; and h. 5; f. nat. size, g. x 2.

*Canarium pimela* Koen.



*Canarium pimela* - Cross-section



## Other Seeds for Carving: Walnuts



**Juglans regia** - The fruit



**Juglans regia**  
CHN871a



**Juglans manshurica**  
CHN374\_a



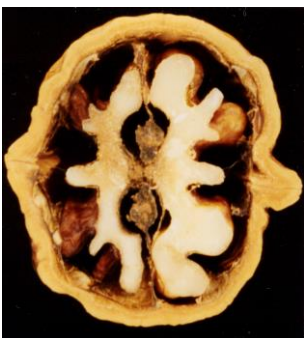
**Juglans manshurica** - The Plant

## Walnut (hetaomu)

Walnut was used for many examples of Qing period furniture sourced from the Shanxi region, which generally demonstrate refined workmanship; earlier pieces are extremely rare. Walnut is easily confused with nanmu, however, the surface of walnut tends to have more of an open-grained texture, and the color tends more towards golden-brown or reddish-brown when contrasted with the olive-brown tones of nanmu. Furthermore, their freshly worked surfaces each emit a distinctive fragrance.

China has several species of walnut that produce timber suited for high quality furniture making. True Walnut (*J.regia* L.) is generally cultivated in the north and northwestern regions, but also extends into the southwestern provinces. It is a deciduous tree reaching 20 meters in height that produces an edible nut that can be pressed into a high-quality vegetable oil. The light-colored sapwood is clearly distinguishable from the heartwood, the latter being reddish-brown to chestnut-brown in color, and sometimes even purplish, or with darker striated patterning. It dries very slowly, but is quite stable afterwards. It is of medium density ( $\pm 62 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) and has a relatively fine texture.

Because True Walnut is generally cultivated for its fruit rather than timber, Manchurian Walnut (***J. mandshurica* Maxim.**) is often used in its place. It is distributed throughout the northern to northeastern forests of China. It is somewhat lower in density ( $\pm 5.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) than True Walnut, and somewhat lighter in color. Wild Walnut (***J. cathayensis* Dode**) is distributed throughout central to eastern China, with noted concentrations in Yunnan province.



**Juglans regia**  
The Seed / Cross section

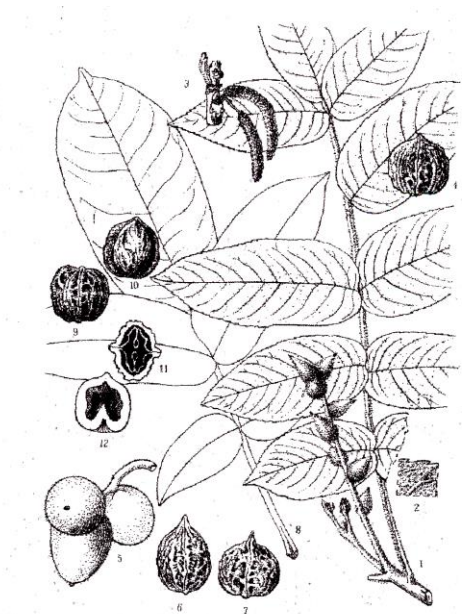


Figure 270. 1-7 *Juglans manshurica* Maximowicz, 胡桃楸 *In uno quo* (*J. cathayensis* Dode). —1. Bunches with fruiting spike. —2. Leaflet abaxial view. —3. Male spikes. —4. Nut. —5. Fruiting spike. —6, 7. Nuts. 8-12 *J. regia* Linnæus, 胡桃 *In uno*. —8. Leaf. —9, 10. Nuts. —11. Nut cross section. —12. Nut longitudinal section. (FOC 282, 285; FRPS 21: 34, pt. 9, 1979. —88-89 Zhang Jialu).



**Juglans manshurica**  
The seed / Cross section

**Other Seeds for Carving: Peach / Apricot / Others**



**Front view** 37  
mm  
**Buddha with 5 children**  
**(front)**



**Not yet carved**  
**Peach**



**Back view** CHN783  
**3 goats (back)**



**Peach** 32 mm



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CHN693



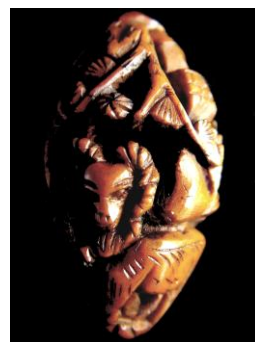
**Zodiac / Ox** 28  
mm  
CHN407.02



**Peach**



**Buddha** 24 mm  
CHN028.2/028.1 **Apricot**



**Zodiac / Ox** 30  
mm  
CHN075.08



**Olive**



## Other Seeds for Carving

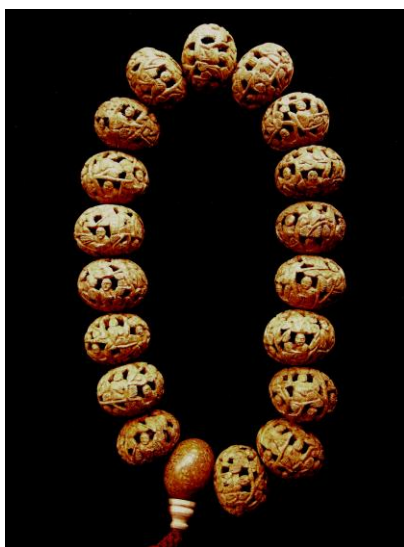


CHN646



CHN645

16 mm

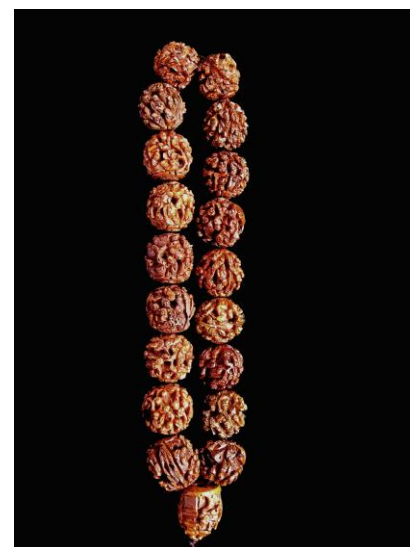


CHN764

22 mm



Vol\_II3.04



CHN643

18 mm



CHN969

20 mm



CHN763

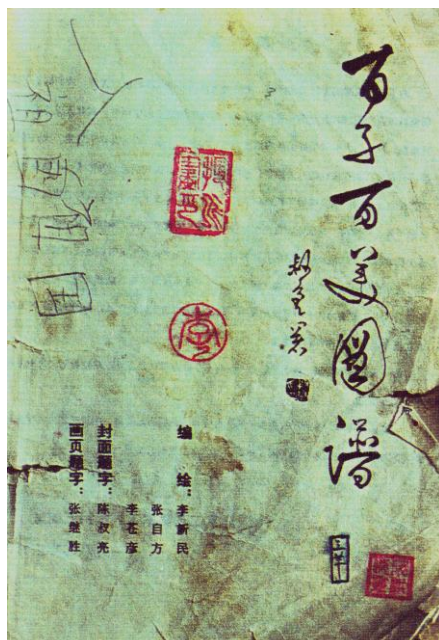
16 mm

All shown seed examples are called "olive" by the local dealers / carvers but we are convinced none of them is '*Canarium pimela*'. They are used mainly for rosaries only.

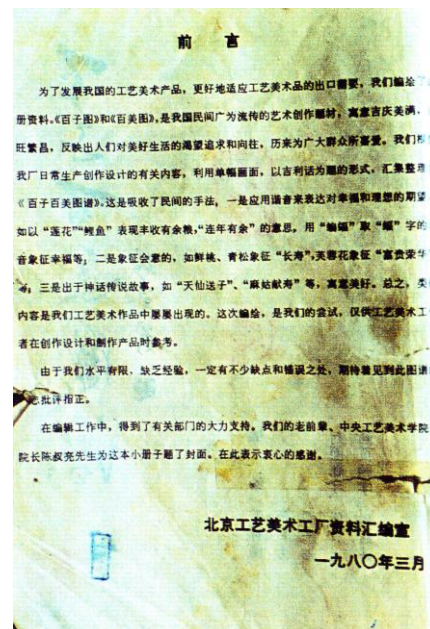
## Sources of Designs: Example / Beijing Arts & Crafts Factory



Design Book of Mrs. Tan, Yongqing  
Cover page



Page 1



Page 2 / Preface

### Book: 'Hundred Sons, Hundred Gods, Harmonic Paintings'

#### Preface: (Quotation/Translation)

In order to spread the products of our country's arts and crafts as well as to meet the needs of the export demands for them, we have compiled a booklet of specific drawings (paintings) material.

'Hundred Sons' Painting and 'Hundred Good' Paintings is broadly regarded as being handed down from generation to generation of folk artists. They are the subject matter of creative works, giving an idea of celebrating good luck, happiness and prosperity. They reflect people's yearnings and wishes for the good things in life. From the past to the present, crowds of people have been fond of this.

With the help of frequently used designs and related contents of creative works, we have used a single painting and combined it with auspicious sayings to form 'Hundred Sons, Hundred Gods, Harmonic Paintings'. This booklet absorbs the artiste's skills and techniques namely,

- 1) Using harmonious spring to express happiness and ideal hopes, as for example, lotus flower and carp to mean having a bumper harvest and surplus grain, meaning "each successive year have surplus". Using 'pian fu' (bat), borrowing the homonymic sound of 'fu' to symbolise happiness, etc.
- 2) To show a silent understanding (implied meaning) as for example fresh peach, green pine to symbolise longevity, hibiscus to symbolise flourishing wealth, abundance and honour
- 3) Using mythological stories as for example, 'heavenly deity send son' and 'ma-gu grants longevity to express good wishes.

In a word, these analogous subject matter frequently appear in the products of our arts and crafts.

This compilation is our art concept and merely provides our artistes with a design to refer to in their creative work and manufacture of goods.

Due to our limited standard and lack of experience, there are shortcomings and errors in this booklet, which we hope our readers will evaluate and give us their comments.

In the compilation of this work, we have great help and support from related departments. Our predecessor, Mr Chen Shu Liang, director of Central Arts and Crafts Academy has written the introduction. We tender here our heartfelt appreciation.



**Sources of Designs: Beijing Arts & Crafts Factory**  
 (Carvings from Mrs. Tan, Lanfang / Hebei)



**Picture no.42**  
 May grandsons live in harmony



**Picture no.39**  
 Village kids laugh and play in the waves



**Picture no.11**  
 Happiness, Good Luck, Prosperity



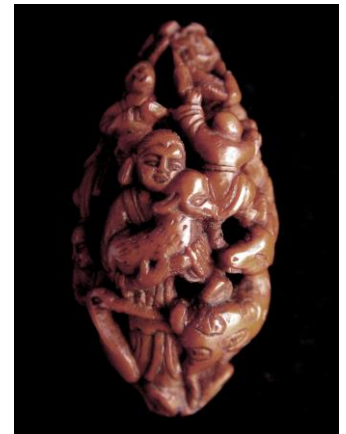
**Picture no.3**  
 Longevity



**Picture no.30**  
 For ever Longevity status



Vol I/2.22



CHN498 33 mm  
 Compare with Picture no.30 (left)



Olive, front view 38 mm  
 CHN788



back view  
 Compare with Pictures no. 42, 39 (top left)



Olive, front view 36 mm  
 CHN768

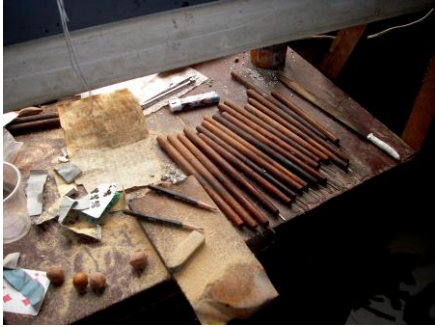


back view  
 Compare with Pictures no. 11, 3 (top right)

Compare red or green parts of the shown pictures with the carved olives of Mrs. Tan



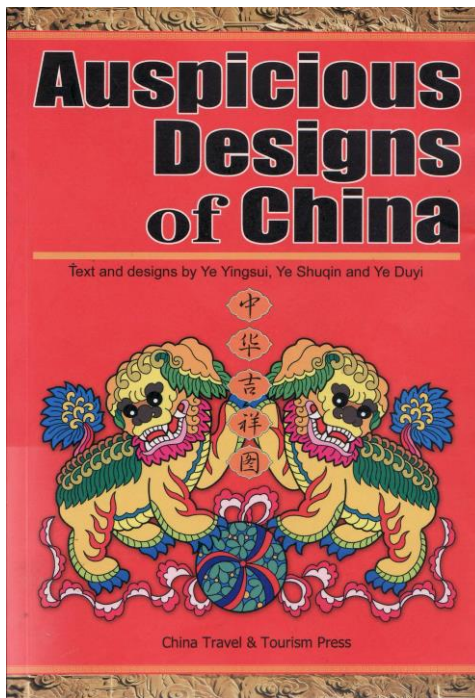
# The Instruments / The Working Places for Carving



Zhou Shan / Suzhou



Mrs.Tan illustrates the carving - Lanfang / Hebei



Other source of designs (\*\*)



The chisels Lanfang / Hebei



The carving method



The model (out of a book) and the result Zhou Shan / Suzhou



## The Carving Process



Back-view: unfinished/finished  
22 mm



Finishing stages  
Seed: 23 mm, carving: 12 mm



Front-view: unfinished/finished  
22 mm



Flea market Beijing



CHN439.01 (not yet finished)  
34 mm



(not yet finished) (finished)



CHN439 (finished)  
32 mm

These examples illustrate the stages of carving. Looking at the carved parts of the olive magnified x10, one can see, it is done with a chisel and not with a mechanical drill.

## How Wishes are Hidden



CHN316 27 mm



CHN731 35 mm



### Boy riding on an elephant

A boy riding on an elephant (qixiang) is phonetically similar to jixiang, meaning good fortune. If the boy additionally carries a ruyi in his hand, which is a wish-granting symbol. The total means: May good fortune and your wishes come true.

(qixiang 騎象), (jixiang 吉祥).

### Monkey riding on a horse

Monkey 1 (hou) sounds very similar to "marquis" 2 (hou). Sitting on a horse (mashang) is a pun for soon. The total carving represents a wish for being appointed to a high-ranking position soon and a long life (man with 2 peaches)

1 (hou 猴), 2 (hou 侯), (mashang 馬上)



CHN448 31 mm



Snuff bottle, ivory



CHN858 33 mm

Three versions of a fish with lotus:

In Chinese, the expression for lotus is "shui furong," which suggests wealth ("fu") and honor ("rong"). The expression for fish is "yu," which sounds like abundance, which is also "yu." Therefore, the combination of lotus and fish means: **"May you have an abundance of wealth and honor."**