Asia-China-Gōng / kung1 ([觥](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/觥)) ritual bronze wine pitcher, Shang and Zhou dynasties ca. 1700 to 900 BCE.

Guangs have a vertical handle at one end and a spout at the other. They are decorated with taotie饕餮 designs in the form of frontal, bilaterally symmetrical, zoomorphic, masks with raised eyes and no lower jaw. The taotie design has been traced to the Liangzhu culture (3310–2250 BCE), the last Neolithic jade culture in the Yangtze River Delta, that produced large ritual jades, incised with the taotie motif. Its area of influence extended from around Lake Tai north to Nanjing, east to Shanghai and south to Hangzhou. The two theories of the taotie motifs are ancient face masks encompassing the personae of either 1) shamans or 2) the god-kings. If the former interpretation is held they may represent faces of animals used in the sacrificial ceremonies. If the latter interpretation is held the faces were those of the god kings who were the link between humankind and their deceased ancestors (Jordan Paper). When the taotie design is incorporated into the guang it appears to conform to the first interpretation, as the wine that was placed in these vessels could be construed as the sacrificial blood of the (mythic) animal depicted that was to render the spirit of the animals vitality in those who imbibed its "blood". It is an ancient theme that was incorporated into Dionysian libations and into the Christian Eucharist and has distinct shamanic and later Gnostic overtones. The handle of the guang is of often in the shape of the neck and head of an animal with stylized horns, and the spout of the vessel is in the form of the head of a creature whose mouth constitutes the end of the spout.