

World Heritage

A Regular Report on the Implementation of the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Part II

Preservation Status of the Specific World Heritage

Treaty signatory state: The People's Republic of China

Name of property: Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion in Qufu

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A Regular Report on the Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage

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Part II. The preservation of specific world heritage

A summary:

The Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion in Qufu are the precious historical relics due to Confucius' position and influence in the Chinese history of more than 2,500 years. As the property conformed to the standards I, II, IV and VI for the inscription of World Heritage List as a cultural heritage, it was officially inscribed in the World Heritage List in December 1994. Since then, we have focused our effort on the following aspects with a purpose to strictly implement the World Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, raise the management level in maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the property and preserve the value of the world heritage:

1. We have further rectified the surrounding environment of the property. To restore the original look of the Confucius Temple and the sacred way in the Confucius Forest and protect ancient trees, we removed the asphalt road built during the "culture revolution" and turned it to stone tablet roads while expanding the green areas. We have also changed the sand-stone roads around the Confucius Forest to stone tablet road. We offered electric-driven sightseeing buses and prohibit other vehicles from entering. We renovated the sidewalk outside the eastern wall of the Confucius Temple as well as the street outside the south gate, replacing the asphalt road with stone tablet road. All the shopping stalls within the secondary gate of the Confucius Forest have been cleared. The opening beside the northern gate of Confucius Temple and Confucius Mansion has been greened. A modernized archives office in the Confucius Mansion has been put into use. We are also restoring the Qufu city wall, which was built to guard the Confucius Mansion and the Confucius Temple in Ming Dynasty.

2. We have stepped up our efforts in repairing and maintaining ancient architecture, overhauling the Dacheng Gate, Apricot Altar and the Bedroom Hall; repairing the northern part of eastern walls of Confucius Temple; heightening the walls of the Confucius Forest; repainting the doors and wind frames of the buildings on the axial line of the Confucius Temple and Confucius Forest. Once a year, we would get rid of the weeds on the old buildings. The Western Warehouse in the Confucius Mansion has been rebuilt, where an Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles was established. The niches in the eastern and western wings of the Confucius Temple have also been restored.

3. We have also taken more measures to protect the cultural relics. We have further improved the cultural relic safety system by increasing personnel, equipment and technological investment. In the Confucius Mansion and Confucius Temple, we have set up the underground cable power-supply system. We regularly dredge the underground sewage system in the Confucius Temple. In the Confucius Forest, we have built water ponds for fire-fighting. Meanwhile, all the lightning prevention systems with the main buildings in the property have been improved and updated. All these measures have helped ensure the 10-year safety in the 1990s.

4. We have raised our level of scientific management and protection of relics. We equipped

the advanced computer system and set up the complete files for the ancient trees and steles. We have done the surveying over all the ancient buildings in the property and compiled a large series of books -- Complete Collection of Qufu Steles. The use of modernized archives office in the Confucius Mansion has contributed to the improvement of relics protection conditions.

5. We have strengthened the legal and managerial system construction over the protection of the property. In 1995, we formulated the Measures of Qufu City for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics. In May 2001, the city government adopted the document -- Views of the Qufu City People's Government on Further Improving the Cultural Relics Work. In the latter half of last year, the government drafted the Regulations Concerning on the Protection and Management of World Heritage Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion, which is now being deliberated. In August 2001, the city set up the World Heritage Monitoring Office to increase the routine monitoring of the property. At the same time, the government has also improved the relics safety responsibility system. For a better management of the intangible assets in the property, the government has applied to the State Trademark Bureau for the registration of 77 trademarks of six categories late last year. The bureau has officially accepted the application. As a result of our outstanding achievements in world heritage protection, we were honored as an "advanced unit in the protection of world heritage in China" in 1998 by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Construction and Chinese National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

6. We have presented to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage an application to include the Confucius Temple in Nishan Mountain and Temple of Yan Hui as the extension item of the property of Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion, which would enrich the connotation and value of the property.

7. Starting from late 1999, the city started its reform on the management system for the property in light of the principle of separating institutions from enterprises and ownership and operation right. At present, the Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee represents the government to exercise the administration over the cultural relics in the city. The admission management for the three property scenes is done by the Cultural Relics and Tourism Development Company and Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division. As a result of the reform, the management scope of the Cultural Relics and Tourism Development Company and Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division, which were separated from the Committee is: Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion, Temple of Zhougong, Temple of Yan Hui, Shouqiu, Tomb of Shaohao, Confucius Temple on Nishan Mountain, cultural relics store, Stele Garden of Analects, Tourist Service Company and ancient building repair team. Their main duties are: Responsible for the security of the cultural relics in the scenic spots and on display; the opening of the scenic spots and reception affairs; the sanitation and greening in the scenic spots; the management of the order in the opened scenic spots; the fire safety in the scenic spots; and the operation and management of the tertiary industry in the scenic spots.

8. From December 6-13, 2000, the city's Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division, which is responsible for the management of cultural relics and scenic spots in the property place, did a cleaning work. In the course of cleaning, some staff brushed and wiped the relics, causing the injury of more than 10 pieces in various degrees in the ancient buildings of Confucius Mansion and Temple. After the incident, the departments concerned have seriously studied the case to learn a lesson from it. They cited this case to review the management system and come up with concrete measures to ensure the safety of cultural relics. The persons held responsible have been given due

sanctions after the responsibility was clarified.

In a word, the authenticity and integrity of the property has not been changed after being inscribed on the list of world heritage. Its value continues to be preserved.

II.1. Preface

- a. Country:
The People's Republic of China
- b. Name of property:
Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion in Qufu
- c. Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second:
E. $116^{\circ} 58' 30''$, N. $35^{\circ} 36' 42''$
- d. Date of inscription on the List of World Heritage
December 17, 1994
- e. The organization or entity responsible for compiling the report
Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee
- f. Date of completing the report
September 10, 2002
- g. Signature of the State Party

II.2. Statement of Significance:

The Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion in Qufu were developed due to Confucius' position and impact in China's 2,500-year history. Confucius was a great thinker, statesman, educator of ancient China and an outstanding world cultural giant. His Confucianism, centered on benevolent governance and rule of virtue, was regarded as orthodox thought in the feudal society of China and even Korea, Japan and Viet Nam. Therefore, he had been honored as the "Greatest sage and teacher" and an "Exemplary teacher for all ages". In the 18th century, Confucius' thought spread to Europe, exerting a great impact on the Enlightenment Movement there. To display their worship of Confucius and respect for Confucianism, the feudal governments in various dynasties built and rebuilt the large-scale Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion.

The Confucius Temple was the place where Confucius was commemorated. There are more than 2,000 Confucius temples in the regions of Asia. The Confucius Temple in Qufu is not only the principal one, but also the oldest, largest and most representative one in architectural format. Located in the center of Qufu City, the temple -- gradually developed on the basis of Confucius' residence -- is a massive, magnificent ancient building complex with the flavor of Oriental architecture.

The Confucius Temple is keeping more than 1,000 steles dated from 149 B.C. to 1949 A.D.. They are not only the precious materials for the study of politics, thoughts and culture of various dynasties and the history of the temple itself, but also the treasure of Chinese calligraphy. The temple also collects a large number of stone carvings; especially well-known are the Han Dynasty portraits, carvings depicting Confucius' deeds and the carved-dragon columns of the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Confucius Forest, located on the southern bank of Sihe River to the north of Qufu City, is the cemetery of Confucius and his descendants. It is the largest family mausoleum that has lasted the longest time. Since Han Dynasty, the offspring of Confucius have set up tomb steles there. Now there are more than 4,000 tombstones from the Han (206 B.C.-220 B.C.), Song, Jin, Yuan, Ming,

Qing (960-1911) dynasties and the Republic of China (1911-1949). It is also the largest stele forest in China. Confucius Forest is not only an open-air museum involving tombs, buildings, stone carvings and steles, but also a natural botanical garden.

Confucius Mansion was the official manor of Confucius' eldest grandsons who inherited the title of Yan Shenggong bestowed by the emperor. Located to the east of Confucius Temple, the mansion also collected the documents and files of Ming and Qing dynasties, which recorded the various activities in the mansion in more than 400 years. The 60,000-odd files boasted the largest and oldest private archives, which are of important value to the research of Chinese history of the Ming and Qing dynasties, especially the economic history of Ming and Qing dynasties.

Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion were built strictly in light of the Confucian thought in various feudal dynasties. With their neat format, orderly layout and rich commemorative significance, these complexes take up a special position in Chinese ancient temple, mausoleum and official mansion buildings. They have also exerted a great impact on the commemorative buildings, gardens and residents in Chinese and Oriental cultural spheres. In the eastern countries like China, Korea and Viet Nam, there will remain quite a few buildings with a strong style and favor completely different from that of the western culture. The existent Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion were last completed in Ming and Qing dynasties. In mid-Ming Dynasty, a large number of craftsmen were gathered in Qufu. They represented the most advanced national level and the unique artistic and aesthetic achievements in Chinese architecture at that time. The Confucius Temple, in particular, reflected the style of Confucian architecture. The Confucian thought stressed "peace" , either in terms of politics, philosophy and ethics. In terms of aesthetics, they pursued harmony, which was an important characteristic and style of the Chinese art. The complex of Confucius Temple is seen amid the green trees. The indoors and outdoors are inter-permeated; both difference and coordination can be found between different buildings and between the details and the whole. Such changes in the Confucius Temple are the ones gradually taking place regularly under the instruction of the Confucian ideas. The complex in the Confucius Temple is no doubt a masterpiece and model of the architectural aesthetics of "peace" and a grand cultural and artistic palace in the east.

As an important part of the cultural heritage of the mankind, the Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion are not only the outstanding example of Oriental architecture, but also bear extremely rich historical connotations. They have attracted more and more statesmen, thinkers and people from all walks of life from various countries. The inscription on the list of world heritage has helped promote the protection and utilization of the property, making it a world center of Confucius and Confucianism research, publicity and education. Although Confucius died more than 2,400 years ago, his thought is still having an extensive positive influence in China and the world. The gist of his thought -- aimed at "benevolence" -- reflects the incontestable truth of the world's oldest philosophical anthropology. Confucius' nature view that integrated man with nature, progressive social view, political view that centered on enhancing the people's sense of education, the ethical and educational view that helped maintain social order and the ethnic view that advocated peaceful coexistence and harmonious coexistence have proved to be compatible to the objective law of social development.

II.3. Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Confucius Temple was built on the basis of Confucius' residence to commemorate and hold memorial ceremonies. In 478 B.C., the next year after Confucius' death, King Aigong of State of Lu ordered the building of the temple. His residence was built into a three-room temple where his

clothes, hats, musical instruments, chariot and books were displayed for his disciples and offspring to pay respect to. In 195 B.C., Han Emperor Liu Bang went by the State of Lu and held a major ceremony to honor Confucius. Since then, new officials to the area would first pay respect to Confucius before taking to the office. They had paid great attention to the protection of the temple. In the Wei, Jin and Southern and Northern dynasties periods (220-589), the rulers had the temple repaired, but the scale remained the same. After Sui Dynasty (581-618), the temple expanded beyond the scale of the residence. In Tang Dynasty (618-907), the temple had developed into a fairly large scale. From Song, Jin, Yuan to Ming dynasties (960-1644), the temple had the current scale after expansion and rebuilding. In 1513 (8th year of Zhengde in Ming Dynasty), the seat of the county was moved for the purpose of guarding the temple, thus the position of the temple in the central part of the city was highlighted. In 1724 (2nd year in the reign of Emperor Yongzheng of Qing Dynasty, the temple was hit by lightning, and its main building was burned. In the next year, the emperor ordered that the temple be rebuilt, giving a special permission to use yellow glazed tiles and painted golden dragons. Confucius Temple thus became one of the highest-level memorial temples in the country.

Confucius Forest was the cemetery of Confucius and his descendents. Confucius died in 479 B.C. and then buried along the Sihe River north of the city of Lu. At that time, there was no ceremonial building. By late Han Dynasty, there were more than 50 tombs. In 863 (4th year of Xiantong in Tang Dynasty, the emperor allocated 50 households to do the cleaning work in the forest. In 1007 (4th year of Jingde of Song Dynasty), the emperor added 20 households to take care of the mausoleum. In 1119 (1st year of Xuanhe), stone figures were made for the tomb of Confucius, including a pair of memorial poles and figures and two pairs of animals. In Jin Dynasty, the bedroom hall and memorial hall were built. In 1331, (2nd year of Zhishun of Yuan Dynasty), 54th-generation Yan Shenggong Kong Sihui had the walls and double gates built as "it was hard to prevent timber cutting in the mausoleum." In 1424 (22nd year of Yongle of the Ming Dynasty, a wooden archway was built in front of the gate. In 1494 (22nd year of Hongzhi of Ming Dynasty), the archway of Wangu Changchun and two stele pavilions were built along the forest way. In 1684 (23rd year in the reign of Emperor Kangxi of Qing Dynasty), the emperor approved the application of Yan Shenggong for more farmland. Then the forest was expanded to 200 hectares, and the new walls totaled more than 8,000 meters.

Confucius Mansion was the manor of Confucius offspring's eldest grandsons. After his death, Confucius' descendents lived beside the Confucius Temple. In Song Dynasty (960-1279), the eldest grandson of Confucius of that generation was bestowed the title of Yan Shenggong. His office was still in the Confucius Temple. In 1377 (10th year of Hongwu of Ming Dynasty), a separate mansion was built. In 1503 (16th year of Hongzhi), the mansion and residence of Yanshengong were built on the same axial line. A complete complex with the administration in the front and the residence behind was shaped. In late Ming and early Qing dynasties, more buildings were built on the eastern and western wings of the mansion. The current scale of the mansion came into being after several rounds of rebuilding.

Since the Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994, the government has paid more attention to the protection of the property and the environment in light of the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The maintenance and repair of the ancient buildings in the property has proceeded strictly according to the procedure as stipulated in the law. First, a plan should be made. Then, the experts would study it. And finally, the plan would be reported to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for

examination and approval before the project could start. Inspection would be conducted in the course of construction, which would undergo acceptance check. The daily maintenance and repair work has been done in light of the principle of "repairing it like old". The original format, structure, materials and technique of the ancient buildings would be maintained. Facts have proved that the maintenance of the property, which adopted the traditional techniques and materials, has been successful in preserving the authenticity and integrity. The restoration of the Western Warehouse of the Confucius Mansion and the building of the Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles are not only conducive to the collection and management of the precious steles, but also helpful to the recovery of niches on the eastern and western side chambers of the Confucius Temple. The rectification of the environment, especially the renovation of the sacred way in Confucius Forest and Confucius Temple as well as the expansion of green areas, has highlighted the historical solemnity and dignity of the heritage and improved the habitat for the ancient trees along the roads. In 2002, the city wall for the guarding of Confucius Mansion and Confucius Temple of the Ming Dynasty started to be rebuilt. It will help improve the overall environment of Qufu. The security measures have been tightened in the past years, which have ensured that no major security accident has taken place since the property was inscribed.

II.4. Management:

a. Ownership

The world heritage property, Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion belongs to the People's Republic of China.

b. Legal status

The property is protected by the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, Environment Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and City Planning Law of the People's Republic of China and other laws.

c. Manager

Starting from the end of 1999, the city started the reform of the management system for the property in light of the principle of separating institutions from enterprises from ownership from operation right. At present, the Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee represents the government to exercise the administration over the cultural relics in the city. The admission management for the three property scenes is done by the Cultural Relics and Tourism Development Company and the Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division. As a result of the reform, the management scope of the Cultural Relics and Tourism Development Company and Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division, which were separated from Committee is: Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion, Temple of Zhougong, Temple of Yan Hui, Shouqiu, Tomb of Shaohao, Confucius Temple on Nishan Mountain, cultural relics store, Stele Garden of Analects, Tourist Service Company and ancient building repair team. Their main duties are: Responsible for the safety of the cultural relics in the scenic spots and on display; the opening of the scenic sorts and reception affairs; the sanitation and greening in the scenic spots; the management of the order in the opened scenic spots; the fire safety in the scenic spots; and the operation and management of the tertiary industry in the scenic spots.

To strengthen the management over the world heritage-Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion, the government has made public the Explanations of Qufu City on the Protection Scope of Cultural Relics Units and on the Construction Control Zones according to the State and provincial laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics and in light of location conditions. The city has also

issued the Measures of Qufu City for the Management and Protection of Cultural Relics and the Views of the Qufu City Government on Further Improving the Cultural Relics Work. Now the it is drafting the Regulations on the Protection and Management of World Heritage -- Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion.

The Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee has just established the World Heritage Monitoring Office to increase routine monitoring. At the same time, it has also consolidated and improved the responsibility system for cultural relics safety.

d. Managerial technologies and personnel training

To better protect the property with better technology, the Cultural Relics Administration Committee joined the Ancient Architecture Technology Research Institute of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, Shandong University, Shandong Agricultural University and Qufu Normal University to conduct the research on history, architecture, , cultural relics, gardening, geology, topography and plantation of the property. Since 1985, the property management agencies have recruited 41 college graduates; sent more than 20 staff to study in Fudan University, Nankai University, Beijing Institute of Architecture, Beijing Institute of Tourism and Southeast University; and organized 68 staff and workers to study the courses on cultural relics and museum management offered by Qufu Normal University. At the same time, they have also held annual training sessions on cultural relics, gardening, ancient building repair, cultural relics and archaeology, fire protection and computer application. Some 98% of the staff have taken part in the training.

II.5. Factors Affecting the Property:

a. Pressure from development

The protection of Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion could be traced back to more than 2,000 years ago. Since Han Dynasty (2nd Century B.C.), they have been under the state protection. Confucius Temple underwent more than 90 times Confucius, Forest more than 30 times and Confucius Mansion more than 20 times of expansion and repairs. In 1513 (8th year of Zhengde in Ming Dynasty), the seat of the county was moved for the purpose of guarding the Confucius Temple, thus the position of the temple in the central part of the city was highlighted. Since 1949, especially since 1978, the State and local governments have not only worked to protect the cultural relics, but also put in huge sum of investment into the maintenance of ancient buildings. They have also paid great attention to the protection of the general background of the cultural relics. In 1982, the State Council of the People's Republic of China designated Qufu as one of the first batch of national-level famous historical and cultural cities. In 1987, the city delimited the protection scope and construction control zones for Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion. In August 1994, the government made known and reiterated the protection scopes and construction zones for the cultural relic sites. The Measures of Qufu City for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics issued in May 1995 also had the similar provisions. In May 2001, the city government in 1995 passed the Views of the Qufu City People's Government on Further Improving the Cultural Relics Work. Therefore, the legal protection over the property has been active and effective. There does not exist the pressure from dismantling or rebuilding, or the possibility that may affect the authenticity or integrity due to social development.

b. Environmental pressure

Qufu is located in the zone of temperate monsoon climate. In summer, it is hot and rainy while in winter, it is dry and windy. The annual average temperature is 13.6 degrees Centigrade. The annual average rainfall is 666.3 mm. The average sunshine is 2,433.3 hours a year. There is no polluting heavy industry, so the city is hardly polluted. But the dry and windy weather may be a

factor that causes fire disaster. The weather changes also very much affect the stone carvings and steles in the open air through erosion and weathering. So far, there has not been an effective way for the protection of the stone carvings and steles. The current measure is to relocate the steles into the rooms. Still, it cannot completely solve the problem of erosion.

c. Natural disasters and prevention

There are a large number of ancient buildings in Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion. The large Confucius Forest with many trees is more prone to fire disasters in spring and winter. To prevent fire and eliminate hidden perils, we have improved the underground fire protection system in the Confucius Temple and Confucius Mansion, a cable power supply system and a fire-and theft-monitoring system in Confucius Mansion. Lightning rods are installed on the high buildings. In Confucius Forest, 11 underground fire-fighting pools have been built. Fire-fighting vehicles and equipment have also been in place. The property is now under a 24-hour monitoring. No fire disaster has occurred in the past dozens of years.

Earthquakes and floods are the natural disasters that cannot be accurately forecasted. Tectonically, Qufu is located at the western part of the mid-north of Luxi Unwarping Faulted Zone on the Zhongchao Paraplatform, and the connection part of Nishan Hump on Heze-Nishan Bulge with Qufu Depression. The emersion of the stratum in the area is not continuous; the fault structure develops; and the magamatic activity is weak. According to historical records, 35 felt earthquakes occurred from 618 B.C. to 1668 A.D. , the strongest one taking place in 1668 (7th year in the reign of Emperor Kangxi in the Qing Dynasty). That was a quake of magnitude 8.5 on Richter scale in Tancheng. It damaged Qufu where "ninety-percent of the houses collapsed, and only one-tenth of people survived." But the Confucius Temple buildings were not damaged, which showed that ancient buildings' quake-resistant ability was rather high. From 1937 to 1990, nine felt quakes occurred, none of which caused damages. The floods in Qufu mainly happen in the hot and rainy months of June-August. From 1840 to 1990, 34 floods took place, about once every 4.4 years. They did not cause any harm to the Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion.

The government has paid great attention to the prevention and forecast of floods and earthquakes. Flood-prevention projects, such as dredging rivers, have been conducted. Geological surveys have been done in the area for quake forecast. A permanent organ has been set up to manage the flood and quake prevention and relief work. A rescue team has been formed by the cultural relics departments to cope with emergency situations so that the losses would be reduced in case of natural disasters.

d. Pressure from tourists and tourism

As the property covers a large area and has various entrances and exits, it is able to accommodate a large number of tourists. At present, about 1.1 million tourists come to Qufu every year, about 3,000 person/times a day. To protect the cultural relics, Confucius Temple and Confucius Mansion do not allow the entry of tourists into the rooms of ancient buildings Rails have been built for some stone carvings and steles to prevent trampling and touching. Although a few tourists did carve, draw or climb over the rails, such improper behaviors have been rarely seen as a result of effective publicity. So the property has not been damaged by such actions.

e. Number of residents in the property place and protective scope

There are no residents living in the protective scope, and residents in the buffer zone number about 50,000. The urban area of Qufu has less than 80,000 people. The total population of Qufu city is 630,000. Qufu residents have a strong sense of cultural relics protection. They regard it as their duty to take care of the property. So local residents are an important force in heritage protection.

f. Other pressures

There has not existed any threat from terrorists' major sabotage activities or potential armed conflicts.

II.6. Monitoring

a. Protection of ancient buildings

(1) Routine maintenance project: In spring and autumn each year, we will clean the weeds on the ancient buildings and do minor repairs to prevent rain leakage so as to protect the wood structure and prolong the life of ancient buildings.

(2) Maintenance and protection: In the course of repairing ancient buildings, we have tried our best to preserve the original structure and shape by using original materials. The replaced components and materials have been made up to the traditional technical level and standards on measurements. The changed and replaced parts have been restored to the original look so that more original materials and components could be retained. The project has adopted polymer materials to reinforce and stick the wood components. The use of new materials and technologies must be beneficial to preserving more and better original structure and materials, and strengthening and protecting ancient buildings.

(3) Sewage system: A smooth drainage system is crucial to the life span of ancient buildings. Slight ponding may cause the subsiding of the base and tilting of walls and even the whole building. In the past eight years, we have dredged the drainage systems in Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion. The ponding in the courtyard within the Hongdao Gate of Confucius Temple will be diverted directly to the city moat, which will be helpful to protecting the buildings and ancient trees.

(4) Lightening prevention devices: We have improved the lightening prevention systems in Confucius Temple and Confucius Mansion. Each spring, we will do a safety check over the lightening devices on each building. All the devices have passed the inspection. We have also paid attention to repairing and maintaining these devices with a purpose to guarantee the safety of ancient buildings.

b. Protection of famous and ancient trees and steles:

There exist a large number of famous and ancient trees in the property, which are an important part of the world heritage, bearing great value. We have set up an organ for the protection of ancient trees and staffed with professionals to strengthen the work of pest and disease prevention and treatment. We have also set up complete scientific archives for the trees. The newly built Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles has conducive to the protection of precious steles. At the same time, all the files have been under the coverage of archives. A large-scale "Complete Collection of Steles in Qufu" is being compiled.

d. Security measures of cultural relics in the property:

(1) Fire prevention: The fire prevention task is especially heavy in the property. In dry north, ancient buildings and trees are prone to fires. So fire protection is the top priority work. Since the property was listed as a world heritage, we have kept improving the fire prevention system. We have built an independent power-supply and pressurization systems, and a fire-fighting water tank in the large Confucius Forest. A professional fire-fighting team has been set up, and it has been working closely with the city's fire-fighting forces. Since New China was founded, there has never been major fire disaster in the property.

(2) Prevention of theft and sabotage: We have equipped videotaping and peril detective system in all the important parts of the property. Professional security personnel are on patrol 24 hours a

day. Due to effective measures, no theft or sabotage cases have occurred since the property was inscribed.

e. The administrative requirements in property monitoring

(1) To intensify the routine monitoring of the property, we have set up the World Heritage Monitoring Office. Equipped with modern office facilities, qualified professionals are staffed to conduct the daily monitoring.

(2) Ensuring the funding support. Before the system of relics management was reformed in October 1999, the funds for the property mainly came from the admission tickets to the property places. The management agencies had strong fund raising ability. In 2000, the funds of the Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division used for protection and repairs were 3.884 million yuan. In 2001, the actual funds spent on cultural relics protection were 4.8 million yuan. In 2002, the planned funds for the purpose were 5.76 million. In the future, the funds each year will be increased progressively by 10% on the basis of that of 2002.

(3) Intensifying the legal and management system construction. In May 1995, the Measures of Qufu City for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics was issued in the form of mayor's decree. In May 2001, Qufu City People's Government adopted the document -- Views of the Qufu City People's Government on Further Improving the Cultural Relics Work. Now it is drafting the Regulations Concerning the Protection and Management of World Heritage Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion.

(4) Rectifying the environment for the property. Initiated by the city government, the departments concerned made a joint effort to rectify the environment by removing the shops and illegal buildings that did not go well with the property.

II.7. Conclusions and Suggested Actions to be Taken

a. The main conclusions on the value of the property (See II.2 and II.3 above)

The value of the property Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion has continued to be preserved. The property will play a more positive role in the social development.

b. The main conclusions on the management and the factors that affect the property (See II.4 and II.5 above)

The current management system basically can meet the need of the protection and management of the property Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion, but it has some room for improvement. The amount and sources of management and protection funds need to be specified, so that the funds could be in place on time. The quality of managerial personnel needs to be improved. The relationship between protection and utilization should be better handled. Laws and rules should be strictly followed to guarantee that the property value would be maintained and used sustainably.

c. Suggested actions to be taken in the future

The current management system basically meets the need of the protection and management of the property, Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion but it has some room for improvement. The amount and sources of management and protection funds need to be specified, so that the funds could be in place on time. The quality of managerial personnel needs to be improved. The relationship between protection and utilization should be better handled. Laws and rules should be strictly followed to guarantee that the property value would be maintained and used in a sustainable way. Vigorous efforts should be made to rectify the surrounding environment.

d. Organs that are responsible for the implementation

Qufu City People's Government, Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee and

Qufu City Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division.

e. Timetable for the implementation

Completed before October 2002

f. Need for international aid

Technological support and personnel training

II.8. Evaluation on the second part of the regular report

II.9. Documentation

See Page

I.1 Preface

a.	Country: People's Republic of China	001
b.	Name property: Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion	002
c.	Location of the property See II. 9. Appendix I Indicate exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second (Offer at least three coordinate values for large-scale property, town or region): Central point: E. 116° 58' 30" , N. 35° 36' 42" Northwest corner: Southeast corner:	003
d.	Date of being inscribed on the World Heritage List December 17, 1994	004
e.	Organization or entity responsible for compiling this report: Organization/entity: Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee Person in charge: Chen Chuanping Address: 1 Donghuamen Dajie Qufu City, 273100 Tel: 0537—4412444 Fax: 0537—4411234 Email: yjq@email.confucius.net.cn	005
f.	Date of completing this report: September 10, 2002	006
g.	Signature on behalf of treaty signatory state: Signature: Name: Title:	007

II. 2. Statement of Significance

	The standards for the inscription on the List of World Heritage: Standards for cultural heritage: ① — ② — iii — ④ — v — ⑥	008
	Have you sought to apply new standards by re-inscription or property extension?	009
	No	010
	Yes/No	011

<p>What were the comments on the property's authenticity/integrity by the consulting agency when it was inscribed?</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The expert group from ICOMOS visited the property place in May 1994. The group was impressed by the high-level management and the fact that the property's management department had more than 700 staff. The group also inspected the buffer zone, believing that this zone was sufficient for an effective protection of the property place.</p> <p>The Council also consulted Ms. Michele, an expert in the Chinese history and art of this historical period. She held a positive attitude towards the obvious value of the building complexes there.</p>	
<p>The decision and comments/suggestions by the World Heritage Committee when the property was inscribed.</p> <p>The expert group from ICOMOS visited the property place in May 1994. The group was impressed by the high-level management and the fact that the property's management department had more than 700 staff. The group also inspected the buffer zone, believing that this zone was sufficient for an effective protection of the property place.</p> <p>Value</p> <p>The building complexes are closely linked with the great Chinese thinker and educator Confucius. In the past 2,000 years or so, he had been worshiped in all the feudal dynasties in China. The buildings are the most outstanding representatives of religious art and buildings in the long history of China. (As they were rebuilt after several fire disasters, most of them were of Ming and Qing styles)</p> <p>Comparative analysis</p> <p>As the birth and burial place of Confucius, the commemorative buildings in Qufu were unique.</p> <p>The follow-up actions to be taken at the suggestion of ICOMOS</p> <p>The international technical aid that the Chinese government should apply lies in two aspects: Fire prevention and stele protection.</p>	012
<p>What follow-up actions will be and have been taken after these comments/decisions are made:</p> <p>We have further strengthened the building of fire protection facilities, increased the staff of professional firefighters and intensified the fire prevention facilities. We have made more efforts in the research and filing of the steles. We are compiling a "Complete Collection of Qufu Steles", which will be thread-bound and printed on traditional xuan paper.</p>	013
<p>A statement of significance:</p> <p>The property was inscribed on World Heritage List because it conformed to Standard I, IV and VI.</p> <p>Standard I: The commemorative building complexes in Qufu have been of outstanding artistic value as a result of the support of emperors of all the feudal dynasties. The best artists and craftsmen joined in the design and rebuilding.</p> <p>Standard II: The building complexes in Qufu represent China's progress in material civilization in terms of architecture in a fairly long period of time.</p>	014

	<p>Standard VI: In the past 2,000 years or so, the huge impact of Confucius over Oriental philosophy and politics as well as the Western society in the 18th and 19th centuries was one of the most important factors leading to the evolution towards modern ideological and managerial systems.</p> <p>Confucius was a world-recognized cultural giant. The Confucianism he founded has been influencing China, Oriental world in the past 2,000-plus years. The Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion are the precious heritages that have witnessed the worship of Confucius and Confucianism in history. Their unique and incomparable integrity, authenticity and value have qualified them to conform to Standards I, II and VI for the inscription on the World Heritage List. Now we believe that they are also up to the Standard IV. Qufu was one of the 24 famous cultural and historical cities made public by China. As an integral part of Qufu, the Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion have formed the core of this famous cultural city.</p>	
	<p>Will you consider a re-inscription for the property? Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please explain reasons: We have applied to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for including the Confucius Temple on Nishan Mountain and Temple of Yan Hui in Qufu as an extension project of the property of Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion. It is our belief that it will be favorable to consolidating the value of the property, extending its impact and better manifesting its modern value.</p>	<p>015</p> <p>016</p>
	<p>Are the boundaries and buffer zone of the property still sufficient to ensure the protection and preservation of the value of the property: Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>017</p> <p>018</p>
	<p>Will the treaty signatory country positively consider amending the boundaries and buffer zone for the property? Yes/No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>019</p> <p>020</p>

II.3. An Explanation on the Authenticity/Integrity

	<p>Has the value of the property, which was specified before, been preserved since it was inscribed? Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>021</p>
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	<p>What were the comments on the authenticity/integrity when the property was inscribed?</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The expert group from ICOMOS visited the property place in May 1994. The group was impressed by the high-level management and the fact that the property's management department had more than 700 staff. The group also inspected the buffer zone, believing that this zone was sufficient for an effective protection of the property place.</p> <p>The Council also consulted Ms. Michele, an expert in the Chinese history and art of this historical period. She held a positive attitude towards the obvious value of the building complexes there.</p> <p>Value</p> <p>The building complexes are closely linked with the great Chinese thinker and educator Confucius. In the past 2,000 years or so, he had been worshiped in all the feudal dynasties in China. The buildings are the most outstanding representatives of religious art and buildings in the long history of China. (Although they were rebuilt after several fire disasters, most of them were of Ming and Qing styles)</p> <p>Comparative analysis</p> <p>As the birth and burial place of Confucius, the commemorative buildings in Qufu were unique.</p> <p>The follow-up actions to be taken at the suggestion of ICOMOS</p> <p>The international technical aid that the Chinese government should apply lies in two aspects: Fire prevention and stele protection.</p>	023
	<p>Recommendation</p> <p>The property was inscribed on World Heritage List because it mainly conformed to Standard I, IV and VI.</p> <p>Standard I: The commemorative building complexes in Qufu have been of outstanding artistic value as a result of the support from emperors of all the feudal dynasties in China. The best artists and craftsmen joined in the design and rebuilding.</p> <p>Standard II: The building complexes in Qufu represent China's progress in material civilization in terms of architecture in a fairly long period of time.</p> <p>Standard VI: In the past 2,000 years or so, the huge impact of Confucius over Oriental philosophy and politics as well as the Western society in the 18th and 19th centuries was one of the most important factors leading to the evolution towards modern ideological and managerial systems.</p>	
	<p>Have any changes occurred to the property's authenticity/integrity since it was inscribed?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes/No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No</p>	024 025
	<p>Whether foreseeable (further) changes will occur to the property's authenticity/integrity of the property in the near future?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes/No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No</p>	026 027

II.4. Management

	<p>How can you make arrangements in the most proper way for the protection and management of the property? (More than one if possible)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Legal (√) Contractual (√) Traditional (√)</p>	028
	<p>Please explain and evaluate the effect of implementation of these arrangements at the state-, provincial- or the city-level in maintaining the value of the property as noted in II.2:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">We will work to further enhance the awareness of the significance of the property so as to enable the protection and management to be more scientific, legalized and systemized with a purpose to guarantee its authenticity and integrity and endure its value.</p>	029
	<p>Do you think, generally speaking, such legal, contractual and/or traditional protection are sufficient?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes/No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">With more intensive human activities, the conflict between protection and utilization is inevitable. It is not sufficient to rely merely on the above-mentioned measures. We must enhance the awareness of the whole society and further improve the environment for the property protection and management according to law so that we would see a situation where there are laws to abide by; the laws must be strictly enforced; and violators must be prosecuted.</p>	030 031
	<p>A list of and the excerpts of the laws and regulations on the protection and management of cultural and natural properties.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">See II.9. and Appendix VI</p>	032
	<p>What administrative and managerial arrangements have you made for the property?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Starting from 1999, the city started the reform of the management system for the property in light of the principle of separating institutions from enterprises and ownership and operation right. At present, the Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee represents the government to exercise the administration over the cultural relics in the city. The admission management for the three property scenes is done by the Cultural Relics and Tourism Development Company and Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division. As a result of the reform, the management scope of the Cultural Relics and Tourism Development Company and Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division, which were separated from Committee is: Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion, Temple of Zhougong, Temple of Yan Hui, Shouqiu, Tomb of Shaohao, Confucian Temple on Nishan Mountain, cultural relics store, Stele Garden of Analects, Tourist Service Company and ancient building repair team. Their main duties are:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Responsible for the safety of the cultural relics in the scenic spots and on display; the opening of the scenic sorts and reception affairs; the sanitation and greening in the scenic spots; the management of the order in the opened scenic spots; the fire safety in the scenic spots; and the operation and management of the tertiary industry in the scenic spots.</p>	033
	<p>Please point out which level of agency is managing the property:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Property (✓) Regional ()</p>	034

	<p style="text-align: center;">State (✓)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Other situation (please explain):</p> <p>Please give the full name of the entity that is directly responsible for managing the property (preservation, maintenance and tourist management) as well as its address, telephone number/fax/email address:</p> <p>Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee Address: 1 Donghuamen Dajie, Qufu Tel: 0537—4412444 Fax: 0537—4411234 Email: yjq@email.confucius.net.cn Qufu Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division Address: 4 Gulou Beijie, Qufu Tel: 0537—4415199 Fax: 0537—4414806</p>	035
	<p>Is it necessary to amend the administrative or managerial arrangements?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes/NO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>The adjustment will better meet the need of world heritage protection and management in the new century more efficiently so that the protection and management work of the property will proceed faster and more soundly.</p>	036 037
	<p>Is there a management plan?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes/No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>Is the plan being executed? Since when?</p> <p>In 1992, a cultural relics protection zone and construction control zone were demarcated. Illegal construction has been prohibited. Starting from 1995, fireworks and firecrackers were not allowed in the zones. In the same year, the city issued the measures of Qufu City for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics. From 1996, coal-burning boilers were prohibited in the city proper to prevent discharge of harmful gas. All these regulations are being executed. At present, the Regulations for the Protection and Management of World Heritage -- Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion is being deliberated. The 2003 Management Plan for the Maintenance, Protection and Management of Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion and the 2003 Cultural Relics Safety Protection Plan have been made.</p>	038 039
	<p>What legal and administrative measures will be taken to maintain the value or the property as is noted in II.2?</p> <p>Deepening the reform to further straighten out the relationships in cultural relics management so as to clarify and unify the responsibility, rights and interests.</p> <p>Improving the rules and regulations and speeding up the process of formulating the Regulations on the Protection and Management of World Heritage -- Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion.</p> <p>Intensifying the effort of personnel training to raise their professional quality.</p>	040
	<p>Please provide detailed information about the following matters, especially the changes since the property was inscribed:</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preservation: Please mention all the major measures taken and note the preservation status: After the property was inscribed, we replaced the asphalt road with stone tablet road for the sacred way in the Confucius Forest and expanded the green area for the better protection of the ancient trees along the road; rebuilt the sidewalk outside the eastern wall of the Confucius Temple and the street outside southern gate, replacing the asphalt road with stone tablet road; removed all the shopping stalls within the secondary gate of the Confucius Forest; and renovated Kongmiao Xilu into a stone table road. All these measures have effectively helped improve the surrounding environment around the property. 	041
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ownership Starting from 1999, the city started the reform of the management system for the property in light of the principle of separating institutions from enterprises and ownership from operation right. At present, the Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee represents the government to exercise the administration over the cultural relics in the city. The admission management for the three property scenes is done by the Cultural Relics and Tourism Development Company and Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division. As a result of the reform, the management scope of the Cultural Relics and Tourism Development Company and Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division, which were separated from Committee is: Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion, Temple of Zhougong, Temple of Yan Hui, Shouqiu, Tomb of Shaohao, Confucius Temple on Nishan Mountain, cultural relics store, Stele Garden of Analects, Tourist Service Company and ancient building repair team. Their main duties are: Responsible for the safety of the cultural relics in the scenic spots and on display; the opening of the scenic sorts and reception affairs; the sanitation and greening in the scenic spots; the management of the order in the opened scenic spots; the fire safety in the scenic spots; and the operation and management of the tertiary industry in the scenic spots. 	042

	<p>Please give a detailed explanation on the staffing for the property:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Number of staff</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Senior researchers</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Medium-grade researchers</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Junior-grade reserachers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1995</td><td>353</td><td>5</td><td>53</td><td>97</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>365</td><td>7</td><td>59</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>406</td><td>16</td><td>73</td><td>109</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>480</td><td>18</td><td>79</td><td>110</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>746</td><td>22</td><td>84</td><td>114</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>766</td><td>27</td><td>85</td><td>115</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>813</td><td>31</td><td>90</td><td>119</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>813</td><td>31</td><td>90</td><td>119</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Number of staff	Senior researchers	Medium-grade researchers	Junior-grade reserachers	1995	353	5	53	97	1996	365	7	59	99	1997	406	16	73	109	1998	480	18	79	110	1999	746	22	84	114	2000	766	27	85	115	2001	813	31	90	119	2002	813	31	90	119	043
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	<p>Whether the staffing condition has an impact on the proper management of the property? Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p>	044																																													
	<p>Do the staff need additional training? Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p>	046																																													

Orientation of personnel training: Professional skills, historical knowledge, foreign languages and management.	047
<p>Funds and financial situation</p> <p>Before the system of relics management was reformed in October 1999, the funds for the property mainly came from the admission tickets to the property places. The management agencies had a strong fund raising ability. In 2000, the funds of the Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division used for protection and repairs were 3.884 million yuan. In 2001, the actual funds spent on relics protection projects were 4.8 million yuan. In 2002, the planned funds were 5.76 million. In the future, the funds for protection and repairs each year will be increased progressively by 10% on the basis of that of 2002.</p> <p>Will the funds available be sufficient for the proper management of the property? Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p>	048
<p>Point out which international aids that the property has benefited from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● World Heritage Foundation: None ● International publicity activities of UNESCO: None ● UNDP, World Bank or the country or regional projects of other agencies: None ● Bilateral cooperation: None. ● Other aids: A small amount of non-government aid. 	051
<p>Information technology (computer) equipment:</p> <p>Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee owned 9 million yuan worth of advanced computer information management system as well as a number of hardware and software personnel. They have set up their own website, which has been visited by more than 1 million people.</p> <p>You are using (may choose more than one):</p> <p>PC (✓)</p> <p>Apple computer ()</p> <p>Master computer (✓)</p> <p>The number of computers available: 30 PCs and two master computers</p> <p>Have you hooked up to the Internet? Yes/No Yes.</p> <p>Do you use e-mails for day corresponding? Yes/No Yes.</p>	056

Is there a GIS system for the property management?	Yes/No	061
No		

List the scientific research plans that have been going on about the property management: The "Complete Collection of Qufu Steles"; the protection and disease and pest prevention of ancient and famous trees; the scientific surveying over the ancient buildings in the property; the collection of the archives of Confucius Mansion; and the new edition of "Family Tree of Confucius".		063
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The financial and personnel input for the scientific research plans: The "Complete Collection of Qufu Steles" is being worked out in collaboration with a publishing house. The cultural relics management department plans to put in 1 million yuan. The pest and disease prevention work for ancient trees will need about 300,000 yuan; the compilation of archives of Confucius Mansion will need 19 million yuan; the surveying over ancient buildings will need 500,000 yuan. All the above mentioned projects will be covered by city finance. The new edition of "Family Tree of Confucius" will need about 4 million yuan, which depends mainly on the donation of the offsprings of Confucius. All these projects will be done by specialized groups or personnel.		064
How will you publicize information/achievements?		065
Through newspapers, periodicals, TV, Radio and Internet.		

Does the property have any statistical materials on the tourists?	Yes/No	066																																								
Yes																																										
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year Number of people Place</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Confucius Temple</td> <td>1.1 million</td> <td>1.05 million</td> <td>1.072 million</td> <td>1.162 million</td> <td>1.20 million</td> <td>980,000</td> <td>1.05 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Confucius Forest</td> <td>513,000</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>668,000</td> <td>595,000</td> <td>620,000</td> <td>530,000</td> <td>600,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Confucius Mansion</td> <td>929,000</td> <td>970,000</td> <td>946,000</td> <td>962,000</td> <td>972,000</td> <td>890,000</td> <td>930,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2542000</td> <td>2620000</td> <td>268,6000</td> <td>271,9000</td> <td>279,2000</td> <td>2400,000</td> <td>2580,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year Number of people Place	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Confucius Temple	1.1 million	1.05 million	1.072 million	1.162 million	1.20 million	980,000	1.05 million	Confucius Forest	513,000	600,000	668,000	595,000	620,000	530,000	600,000	Confucius Mansion	929,000	970,000	946,000	962,000	972,000	890,000	930,000	Total	2542000	2620000	268,6000	271,9000	279,2000	2400,000	2580,000		
Year Number of people Place	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001																																			
Confucius Temple	1.1 million	1.05 million	1.072 million	1.162 million	1.20 million	980,000	1.05 million																																			
Confucius Forest	513,000	600,000	668,000	595,000	620,000	530,000	600,000																																			
Confucius Mansion	929,000	970,000	946,000	962,000	972,000	890,000	930,000																																			
Total	2542000	2620000	268,6000	271,9000	279,2000	2400,000	2580,000																																			

	Special problems that the property encounter, and the degree of threat from the hazard. See II.5. above for factors that affect the property	076
	Is there an emergency plan or a plan to prevent hazard for the property? Yes. 1. Before winter comes, we will do a thorough cleaning of dry weeds in the property area to prevent fires. 2. Before the rain season comes, we will make a anti-flooding plan and prepare rescue materials. 3. Besides having a professional security team, we have also built a joint team for cultural relics safety, who patrols the property area every night.	Yes/No 077 078
	The fields where the signatory country wishes to improve: Intensify the protection of ancient trees and steles, the technical training of professional personnel and the exchanges and cooperation between property management agencies.	080
	The factors that affect the property are increasing or decreasing: The impact on development and utilization is increasing while the water, atmosphere and unfavorable climate are also gradually increasing.	081
	What effective actions have been or will be taken to reduce the unfavorable facts that affect the property: 1. Strengthened the administrative and law enforcement effort by the property management departments; 2. Intensified the treatment of atmosphere and water pollution; 3. Restored the city walls of Ming Dynasty to protect Confucius Temple and Mansion; 4. Formulating the Regulations on the Protection of World Heritage -- Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion.	082

II.6. Monitoring

	By the end of 1997, we conducted a regular monitoring over the property place. It proved that the authenticity, integrity and remarkable value have been well preserved. In May 1998, Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee was commended as a "national advanced unit in world heritage protection and management". The criteria for the appraisal were the maintenance and repair of ancient buildings, safety and countermeasures for cultural relics protection, treatment of the environment of surrounding areas of the property place, management of tourism, funds for property protection and management and composition and quality of managerial personnel.	083
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	<p>Has a formal monitoring system been built for this property? Yes</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes/No</p> <p>For detailed information contact: World Heritage Monitoring Office of Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee Tel: 0537-4412958 Person in charge: Yang Jinqun</p>	<p>084</p> <p>085</p>
	<p>Have any indexes been set for the monitoring of the preservation of the property? Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide the latest information on the main indexes or the main indexes being used. Please make sure that the information is accurate and reliable. For instance, the same way is adopted to monitor, or on the same dates similar equipment or ways have been used to monitor. List and explain the main indexes used to monitor the preservation of the property place:</p> <p>The indexes selected are: repair and maintenance of ancient buildings, safety and countermeasures for cultural relics, treatment of surrounding environment of the property place; tourism management, funds of property protection and management and composition and quality of managerial personnel.</p>	<p>088</p> <p>089</p> <p>090</p>
	<p>Which cooperation partners have taken part or will take part in the regular monitoring?</p> <p>Formulate the administrative rules on organizing regular monitoring of the property; Set up a leading group headed by the city government and composed of chiefs of departments concerned to prepare for the monitoring; Formulate and distribute the "Notice on the Preparation for the Monitoring of the World Heritage Property: Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion".</p>	<p>091</p> <p>092</p>
	<p>What improvement will be estimated in monitoring system or what measures could be taken to improve?</p> <p>The scientific and IT level will be gradually raised; and the exchanges between property places will be more frequent.</p>	<p>093</p>
	<p>Under specific situations, World Heritage Committee or World Heritage Presidium may have examined the preservation of the property after the property was being inscribed, and made suggestions to the signatory country. Under this circumstance, the signatory country's report is required to report the actions in response to the comments or decisions made by the committee or the presidium. If applicable, please provide detailed information:</p> <p>Keep heightening the fire prevention ability, improve fire prevention facilities and attach great attention to the construction of professional fire protection teams; Research on and explore the methods of stele protection. In 1998, we built the Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles. Now we are compiling the large-scale "Complete Collection of Qufu Steles".</p>	<p>094</p>

II.7. Conclusion and Suggested Actions to be Taken

	Main conclusion on the preservation of the value as a world heritage property: The original value of the property as a world heritage has continued to be preserved intact, and it will continue to play its positive role in the future's social development.	095
	The main conclusion on the management of the property and the factors that may affect the property The management system has basically met the need for the property management. The tourist activities and development are having a greater impact over the property place. The unfavorable climates are an obvious factor that affects the property place.	096
	Suggested actions to be taken in the future: The management system has basically met the need for property management and protection, but there is room for improvement. The amount and sources of management and protection funds need to be specified, so that the funds could be in place on time. The quality of managerial personnel needs to be improved. The relationship between protection and utilization should be better handled. Laws and rules should be strictly followed to guarantee that the property value would be maintained and used sustainably. Vigorous efforts should be made to rectify the surrounding environment of the property place.	097
	Write down the names of the agencies that are responsible for implementing these actions: (if different from 005): Qufu City People's Government, Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee and Qufu City Cultural Relics and Tourist Service Division	098
	The timetable for the implementation of the above-mentioned actions: Completed before the end of October 2002	099
	Which of the planned activities may need the international aid from World Heritage Foundation? Technologies or personnel?	100
	Have you contacted any domestic or foreign property management institutions? Yes	101
	If yes, please specify: We have frequent information and personnel exchanges with domestic world heritage sites.	102
	Please point out the experiences from your regular report or the preservation/protection work of the property that can be shared with other signatory countries in dealing with similar issues: The principles for cultural relics protection should be strictly adhered to -- "Rescue first; protection prioritized" and "Effective protection, rational utilization and intensified management". Paying much attention to personnel training to heighten the professional level of the professional staff. Actively using high-tech means to upgrade the cultural relics techniques.	103
	The name of the expert to contact for this purpose and his or her address: Agency/organization: Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee	104

Person in charge: Chen Chuanping Address: 1 Donghuamen Dajie, Qufu, Shandong Province 273100 Tel: 0537—4412444 Fax: 0537—4411234 Email: yjq@email.confucius.net.cn	
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II.8. Evaluation on Part II of the Regular Report

At the preparation stage for the regular report, have you provided enough and sufficient information to the agency or individuals in charge? Yes.	105
Whether the questionnaire is clear and helpful for the signatory country to meet the requirement of the report? Yes, very clear and helpful.	106

II. 9. Documents Enclosed

<p>The signatory country is required to provide the following materials. Please check if they are enclosed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (✓) The map and plane sketch of the location of the property, its boundaries and the buffer zone as well as necessary details of the property itself (See Question 003 for details) 2. (✓) The photo showing the overview of the property (bird's eye view) 3. (✓) The note to the preservation of the property (photos, slides and films/videos if there is any) 4. (✓) Details about the main aspects of the property (Scenery, animal and plant species and mementos, etc) 5. (✓) Photos that indicate the main threat to the property and the surrounding environment 6. (✓) Excerpts of national, provincial and city laws and rules on the protection of natural and cultural heritage. 7. (✓) The duplicate copy of the property management plan as well as the excerpts or copies of other plans related to the property (such as emergency plans or utilization plans, etc). 8. (✓) List of reference books
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Appendix 1: Maps showing the general location boundaries and buffer zone of the heritage, the schematic plan's and the essential details of the heritage

Location of Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion in the People's Republic of China

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Location of Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion in Shandong Province

P37

Location of Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion in Qufu

P38

Protection Scope and Buffer Zones of Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion

P39

Elevation View of the Kuiwen Attic in Confucius Temple

P40

Elevation View of the Apricot Altar in Confucius Temple

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Elevation of the Dacheng Hall in Confucius Temple

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Sectional View of the Dacheng Hall in Confucius Temple

Appendix II: Panorama Views of the Heritage

1. A Bird's-eye-view of Confucius Temple

2. A Bird's-eye-view of Confucius Forest

3. A Bird's-eye-view of Confucius Mansion

Appendix III: Illustrations on the preservation of the property (photos)

1. Wanren Palace Wall

(Formal front gate of Ming Dynasty Qufu and also the southern gate of Confucius Temple)

2. Panorama View of Confucius Temple

3. Jinsheng Yuzhen Archway of Confucius Temple

4. Kuiwen Attic of Confucius Temple

5. Thirteen Stele Pavilions of Confucius Temple

6. Apricot Altar of Confucius Temple

7. Dacheng Hall of Confucius Temple

8. Internal View of the Dacheng Hall in Confucius Temple

9. Internal View of the Side Halls of Confucius Temple

10. Old Well in Confucius' Mansion by Kongmiao Donglu

11. Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles newly built in 1998 (behind Confucius Temple) improved the protection condition for the steles and helped the east and west side halls of Confucius Temple restored its historical look.

12. View of the Courtyard of the Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles (On display are famous Han and Wei steles including Five Phoenix Carving, Stele of Yi Ying and Stele of Zhang Menglong).

13. Wangu Changchun Archway on the Sacred Way of Confucius Forest

14. Gate of Confucius Forest

15. Path in front of Confucius Tomb in Confucius Forest

16. Confucius Tomb in Confucius Forest

17. Ming Dynasty Tombs in the Confucius Forest

18. Gate of Confucius Mansion

19. Chongguang Gate in Confucius Temple

20. View of Three Main Courtyards of Confucius Temple

21. View of the Front Main Rooms in inside Confucius Mansion

22. Internal View of the Front Building in Confucius Mansion

23. Internal View of the Rear Building in Confucius Mansion.

24. The asphalt road of Sacred Way in Confucius Forest was changed to Slabstone road. No vehicle is allowed to pass in the middle of the road. The green belts along the road were expanded, which was good for the growth of ancient trees and the environment improvement.

25. The round-Confucius Forest road was changed from sand-stone road to slabstone road. Vehicles are prohibited to enter. Electric-driven vehicles will be used to help improve the environment.

26. The asphalt road of Queli Jie to the east of Confucius Temple was changed to slabstone road, which made it better compatible with the surrounding of Confucius Temple.

27. The project is under way to renovate the stone tablet road of West Banbi Jie Street in Confucius Temple. The renovated road will be in better harmony with the environment of Confucius Temple.

28. The Ancient City Wall of Ming Dynasty in Qufu is being Restored. According to historical records, a new Qufu city was built centered around the Confucius Temple in the eighth year (1513) of Zhengde of Ming Dynasty. In the first year of Jiajing (1522), the project was completed. In the 20th year of Wanli (1592), the southern gate was built in the wall in front of the city wall. After the project was completed, the position of Confucius Temple in the central part of the city was highlighted. The Ming Dynasty city wall was kept until it was dismantled in 1978. In 2002, the restoration project started. It will be beneficial to the protection of the property's authenticity and integrity and the harmony of city's environment with the property.

List of Slides

1. A Bird's-eye-view of Confucius Temple in Qufu
2. Thirteen Stele Pavilions of Confucius Temple in Qufu
3. Dacheng Hall of Confucius Temple in Qufu
4. Internal View of the Dacheng Hall of Confucius Temple in Qufu
5. Ancient City Wall Built in Ming Dynasty
6. A Bird's-eye-view of Confucius Forest in Qufu
7. Dalin Gate of Confucius Forest in Qufu
8. Sacred Road in front of Confucius' Tomb in Confucius Forest in Qufu
9. Confucius' Tomb in Confucius Forest in Qufu
10. Gate of Confucius Mansion in Qufu
11. Chongguang Gate of Confucius Mansion in Qufu
12. Panorama of the Three Main Courtyards of Confucius Mansion in Qufu
13. Internal View of the Front Building of Confucius Mansion in Qufu
14. External View of the Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Tablets in Qufu
15. Queli Street in Qufu

Appendix IV: Details about the main aspects of the property (scenery, animal and plant species and mementos, etc)

Category	Name	Number	Location	Historical period	Prominent characteristics	Value	Current status
Historical remains about Confucius and mementos	Confucius Cave	1	Confucius Temple on Nishan Mountain	Zhou Dynasty	Also called Kunling Cave. Confucius' parents once went up to the mountain to pray for a son. Later, Confucius was born in this cave. In the second year of Jianning in Han Dynasty (169 A.D.), trees were planted in front of the cave. Confucius' offspring would come to pay respect to Confucius here each year.	The place where Confucius was born	Basically well preserved
	Place where Confucius lectured	1	Confucius Temple	In the first year of Qianxing (1022)	According to "Zhuangzi", Confucius toured amid the forests; sat on his Apricot Altar, teaching; his disciples played musical instruments and drums." In the second year of Tianxi (1018) in the Song Dynasty, apricot trees were planted. In the Jin Dynasty, a pavilion and stele were erected.	A place in memory of Confucius teaching	An Apricot Altar pavilion was built

	Where Confucius watched flowing water	1	Confucius Temple on Nishan Mountain		When he watched flowing river, Confucius sighed with emotion over the water that no longer returns. In the "The Analects: Zihan", "Confucius said beside the river: 'Time flies like this river, non-stop day and night.'" A pavilion was built in the Jin Dynasty to commemorate it.	The place where Confucius watched flowing river	A Guanchuan Pavilion was built
	Queli	1	To the east of Confucius Temple	Zhou Dynasty	According to "History of Han: Story of Meifu", "the Temple of Zhongni (Confucius) was just in the neighborhood of Queli". Queli was later known as the hometown of Confucius. All the dynasties have records on its location. An archway was built in the Ming Dynasty to mark its location.	Hometown of Confucius	The archway built in Ming Dynasty still remains
	Gate of Confucius' residence	1	East of Confucius Temple	From Song to Yuan dynasties	At the northeast corner of Confucius Temple was Confucius' residence. A gate was built in Song Dynasty. In Qing Dynasty, it was called the gate of Confucius' residence.	A symbol of Confucius' residence	Well preserved
	Well in the Confucius Temple	1	East of Confucius Temple		Stone rails were built to protect it in the year of Zhengde in Ming Dynasty	It was the well for Confucius according to legend.	Well preserved.

	Juniper that Confucius planted	1	Confucius Temple		It was frequently seen in the ancient records since Tang Dynasty. Now only the tree stool remained. Beside it was a juniper grown out of the old one in 1732, the 10 th year of Qing emperor Yongzheng.	According to legend it was planted by Confucius.	Only tree stool remains
	Wenli Hall	1	Temple of Zhougong	Early Qing Dynasty	According to "the Analects", Confucius once entered the Imperial Ancestral Home to ask about the rites. To commemorate Confucius for his frequent check about rites, a Wenli Hall was built on the original site of Temple of Zhougong.	A memento of Confucius	Only base and a poem of stele of Qing Emperor Gaozong remain.
	Lecture Hall	1	To the east of Confucius Forest	Zhou Dynasty	Also called Study Hall of Holy Teacher. It was frequently seen in the ancient records since Han Dynasty. In Yuan Dynasty, it was changed to Zhusi Academy.	A place where Confucius sorted our ancient classics and taught.	The original building no longer existed. Now the Zhusi Academy remains.
	Spring and Autumn Terrace	1	Southeast of Confucius Temple		It was seen in the records of Southern Dynasty. A temple was built on it to mark Confucius in Song Dynasty.	Legend has it that Confucius wrote his "Spring and Autumn".	Now the base and a stone tablet with the characters "Where Confucius wrote 'Spring and Autumn'" remain.

Cloud Dance Terrace	1	South Confucius Temple	of Zhou	It was an altar where the people of the State of Lu prayed for rain. According to "the Analects," Confucius and his disciples once had activities there. A stele was erected on the platform in Ming Dynasty.	Where Confucius engaged in his activities.	Well preserved
Jue xiangpu	1	West Confucius Temple	of Zhou	According to "The Book of Rites," Confucius and his disciples once shot arrows there. It was frequently seen in the classics since Jin Dynasty. The stele was erected in the 16 th year of Hongzhi in Ming Dynasty (1503).	Where Confucius shot arrow.	The site still remains.
Liang guan Terrace	1	South Confucius Temple	of Zhou	According to "The Book of History", Confucius acted as Dasikou when he was 56. He killed Shao Zhengmao, an official of the State of Lu who tried to overthrow the administration. This event was frequently seen in the classics since the Tang Dynasty. The stele was erected in Ming Dynasty.	Where Confucius killed Shao Zhenmao who tried to overthrow the administration.	The terrace no longer exists, but the base still remains.

	Poetry and Rite Hall	1	In the Confucius Temple	Zhou	Northeast of the Confucius Temple is the site of Confucius' residence. According to "The Analects," Confucius told his sons that "One cannot speak without leaning poems or stand without learning rites." A memorial hall was built in Ming Dynasty.	Where Confucius taught his son to study.	The Ming building is well preserved.
	Tomb of Confucius	1	In Confucius Forest	Zhou	According to "The Book of History," After he died, Confucius was buried by the Sihe River to the north of the city of State of Lu. It was frequently seen in ancient classics and steles since then. Stone altar and temple gate were build in Han Dynasty. In Song Dynasty, a stone figure was erected. In early Yuan Dynasty, a stele was erected.	The place where Confucius was buried confirmed by "The Book of History".	Well preserved.

	Old town of the State of Lu	1		From Zhou to Han	In the 11 th century B.C., Zhou Dynasty built the State of Lu with its capital city in today's Qufu. The city was still there in Han Dynasty. It covered 10.4 square kilometers and had a circumference of more than 11 kilometers. From 1977 to 1987, the archaeology department did a drilling and proved that it was the capital of the State of Lu, where there were palaces, civilian houses, pottery and bone-ware making workshops, copper and iron making sites and burial areas. Relics unearthed dated back to Shang to Han dynasties. The bronze wares and jade wares during Confucius' period were very exquisite. The city was built strictly according to the rites of Zhou Dynasty. Now more than 4 kilometers of city wall still remains.	The environment where Confucius lived. In 1961, it was designated as one of the first batch of state-level key relic sites under protection.	The remnant site is fairly well preserved.
Tombs of well-noted figures	Tomb of Shu Lianghe	1	Forest of Qishengwang	Zhou	The tomb has earth mound. In 1244, a tomb stele was erected. In front it is a memorial hall. There is a stone figure erected in Yuan Dynasty.	Shu Lianghe (? 548B.C.), father of Confucius, a senior official of the State of Lu. He was a well-noted warrior.	Well preserved.

Tomb of Kong Ji	1	In the Confucius Forest	Zhou	To the south of Confucius' Tomb. It has an earth mound. The tomb was maintained throughout all the dynasties. There are two steles in front of it, respectively carved in 1244 and 1443. A pair of vivid stone old men stood before it. They were made in the first year of Xuanhe of Song Dynasty (1119).	Kong Ji (about 483B.C.-402B.C.), whose style name was Zisi, was the grandson of Confucius. He was a famous philosopher and thinker in the early Warring States Period.	Well preserved.
Tomb of Yan Hui	1	Yan Forest	Zhou	It is an earth-mound tomb. The stele was erected in Jin Dynasty and re-erected in Ming Dynasty. There are hundreds of tombs of his descendents around the tomb with a stele with the characters "Yanguo Fushenggong Mu".	Yan Hui (531B.C.-490B.C.) was Confucius' favorite disciple. He was respected as "No. 2 holy man" by the succeeding generations.	Well preserved.
Tomb of Lin Fang	1	In Lijia Village	Zhou	It is an earth-mound tomb, with a stele bearing the characters "Xianxian Changshanhou Linzifang Mu". Around it were the tombs of his descendents. Only several remain. East of the mausoleum was a stele of "Site of Lin Fang."	Lin Fang, Confucius' disciple who once asked him about rites.	Well preserved

	Tomb of Kong Shangren	1	In Confucius Forest	Qing	In front of the tomb was a stele bearing the characters of "Fengzhi Daifu Hubu Guangdong Qingnisi Yuanwailang Dongtang Xiansheng Mu".	Kong Shangren (1648—1718), a well-known writer in the Qing Dynasty. His "Peach Blossom Fan" was one of the masterpieces of ancient Chinese classic operas.	Well preserved
Ancient building complex	Buildings in Confucius Temple		In the city of Qufu	Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties	These buildings were built to pay respect to Confucius. First built in 478B.C., they were expanded and repaired in the dynasties later. Now there are more than 466 rooms in more than 100 buildings including temples, pavilions, gates, archways and halls. It is one of the three largest ancient complexes existing in China. The complex is composed of three parts vertically and nine-row courtyards in the imitation of imperial palaces.	They reflected the position and impact of Confucius and the Confucianism in all the historical periods. They are precious materials for the study of ancient architecture.	Well preserved
Ancient buildings	Jinsheng Yuzhen Archway	1	Confucius Temple	In the 17 th year of Jiajing of Ming Dynasty (1538)	Stone structure; four pillars and three openings; with eaves; without dougong; the protruding pillar tops with stone animals.	These five archways are in the front of Confucius Temple to commemorate Confucius. Jinsheng Yuzhen Archway and TaiheYuanqi Archway appear simple in style. Demou Tiandi	Well preserved
	Taihe Yuanqi Archway	1	Confucius Temple	In the 23 rd year of Jiajing (1544) of Ming Dynasty	Ibid.		

	Demou Tiandi Archway and Daoguan Gujin Archway	2	Confucius	In the 13 th year of Yongle in Ming Dynasty(1415)	Four pillars and three openings; five floors; yellow tile roof; ruyi dougong; on the pillar stone bases are stone animal carvings.	Archway and Daoguan Gujin Archway are unique in style. The Lingxing Gate bears clear-cut carvings.	
	Lingxing Gate	1	Confucius Temple	In the 19 th year of Qing Emperor Qianlong (1754)	In the Ming Dynasty, it was of wood structure. In the Qing Dynasty, it was changed to stone structure with four pillars and three openings. On the top of the pillars were carved heavenly generals. This is the outer gate of Confucius Temple, indicating the scale of the rituals in the Confucius Temple.		
	Shengshi Gate	1	Confucius Temple	Expanded in the 17 th year of Ming Emperor Hongzhi (1504)	Five openings; three-arch gate; wood roof; five-step dougong.	They were built according to the rites that an emperor was entitled to five gates. They are the materials for the research of ancient Chinese architectural norms and arts.	Well preserved
	Hongdao Gate	1	Confucius Temple	First built in the 10 th year of Ming Emperor Hongwu 1377 and rebuilt in Qing Dynasty	Five rooms and three openings; seven-purlin and three-pillar wood frame; five-step dougong		
	TongwenGate	1	Confucius Temple	First built in Song Dynasty and rebuilt in early Qing Dynasty	Ibid		

	Dazhong Gate	1	Confucius Temple	First built in Jin Dynasty and rebuilt in early Qing Dynasty	Five rooms and three openings; seven-purlin and three-pillar wood frame; one-dou and three-sheng dougong		
	Dacheng Gate	1	Confucius Temple	First built in Song Dynasty and rebuilt in the eighth year of Qing Emperor Yongzheng (1730)	Five rooms and three openings; seven-purlin and three-pillar wood frame; five-step gold-glazed dougong		
	Kuiwen Attic	1	Confucius Temple	First built in the second year of Song Emperor Tianxi (1018) and expanded in the 17 th year of Song Emperor Minghong (1054)	It is the building to store books in the Confucius Temple. It is 24.35 meters high, 30.10 meters wide and 17.62 meters deep. It has a five-row courtyard and each row has seven rooms. It has yellow-tile xieshan roof, three-layer flying eaves and four layers of dougong. The upper layer of dougong has seven steps, and the auxiliary eaves have seven steps. The lower eaves all have five steps. It was a wood-structure. The inner part has two layers with a hidden layer. The well-structured building is a masterpiece of whole-wood buildings.	As one of the famous wood-structure attics in China, it is of high scientific and artistic value.	Well preserved. The upper layer was renovated in 1985

	Dacheng Hall	1	Confucius Temple	<p>First built in Song Dynasty and rebuilt in the eighth year of Qing Emperor Yongzheng (1730) following the format of Ming Dynasty.</p>	<p>This is the central hall of Confucius Temple. It is 27.3 meters high, 50.2 meters wide and 33 meters deep. Horizontally it has nine rooms and vertically three rooms. It has a double-eave xieshan roof. The upper layer of the dougong has nine steps, and the lower layer has seven steps. The building has a winding corridor, below which are 28 stone pillars. The 10 pillars under the front eaves have deep relief carvings of two flying dragons. The other 18 pillars have shallow relief carvings of intertwined dragons. Each pillar has 72, and there are a total of 1296 dragons, all exquisitely carved. The caissons and purlins have the decoration patterns of dragons and clouds. The whole building looks splendid and magnificent.</p>	<p>It is one of the three largest ancient palace complexes in China. What is especially rare is the ten deep relief dragon pillars in the front corridor.</p>	Well preserved
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	Apricot Altar	1	Confucius Temple	First built in the first year of Qianxing (1022). In Jin Dynasty, a pavilion was built on it. It was rebuilt in the third year of Ming Emperor Longqing (1569).	It is three rooms wide with double flying eaves, with suspension eaves Xuanshan, cross-shape ridge and yellow glazed tiles. The building has beautifully decorated and painted beams and caissons. Separated from other buildings, the rostrum elegantly stands alone in the compound.	It is the symbol for Confucius to start teaching, thus of great significance.	Well preserved
	Stele pavilions	17	Confucius Temple	Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties	Stele pavilions were built to protect the imperial steles of emperors. Thirteen pavilions stand in front of Dacheng Temple in two rows. They are of different styles in different historical periods. The pavilions of Jin Dynasty look sedate. The Yuan pavilions look simple and unsophisticated. The Qing pavilions look elegant. There are more than 60 steles in the pavilions, which were carved in Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing dynasties and the Republic of China in Han Chinese language as well as Manchu and Basba lanagues.	They reflect the characteristics of the pavilions in different times and serve as the evidence to show how the fedual emperors pay respect to Confucius and his thoughts.	Well preserved

	Shenji Hall	1	Confucius Temple	In the 22 nd year of Ming Emperor Wanli (1592)	It is five rooms wide and three rooms deep. It has a single-eave and green-tile xieshan roof, seven-purlin and four-pillar wood framework and five-step dougong.	In the room is displayed the stone-carved "Painting of Confucius Deeds" made in the Ming Dynasty. It is the earliest stone-carved serial pictorial in ancient China.	Well preserved
	Bedroom Hall	1	Confucius Temple	First built in the Song Dynasty, and rebuilt in the eighth year of Qing Emperor Yongzheng (1730) following the format of Ming Dynasty	The hall is 21.80 meters high, 39.60 meters wide and 23 meters deep. Horizontally, it has seven rooms and four rooms vertically. It has double-eave yellow-tile roof and seven-step upper layer of dougong and five-step lower layer of dougong. Winding corridors surround the hall. Below the corridors are 22 stone pillars carved with beautiful shallow-relief phoenix and peony. On the caisson, ceilings and beams are painted flying dragons and intertwined phoenix just like the bedroom hall for the impresses.	It is one of the three major buildings in the Confucius Temple. It was where Confucius wife was respected. It is a unique building only found in the Confucius Temple in Qufu.	Well preserved

	Two Wing Halls	2	Confucius Temple	Rebuilt in the eighth year of Qing Emperor Yongzheng (1730) following the format of Ming Dynasty	They are located on the two sides of the Dacheng Hall. Each side has 50 room including 40 in the forefront. They are 166 meters each. It was the place where the representative figures of Confucianism were respected. It has single eave, seven-purlin, four-pillar wood framework, front hallway and a cloud-shaped dougong.	It is one of the longest side halls in China to indicate the long history of Confucian ideas.	Well preserved
	Corner Tower	4	Confucius Temple	First built in the second year of Yuan Emperor Zhishun, and rebuilt in Ming and Qing dynasties.	It is in the shape of L with a three-pillar and through-eave wood framework, five-step dougong and single-eave xieshan roof. It is one of the characteristics of Confucius Temple in Qufu to follow the building format of imperial palaces.	It was a precious example to study ancient Chinese ritual buildings.	Well preserved
	Congshen Hall	1	Kongmiao Donglu	In the 17 th year of Hongzhi of Ming Dynasty (1504)	It is a main building on this road. It has five rooms and nine-purlin and four-pillar wood framework and front corridor. Two of the stone eave column are carved relief cloud and dragon. Other four columns bear flowers. It has single-eave wudian roof and five-step dougong.	It is an important building to consecrate the five-generation ancestors of Confucius. It was an important ritual building in the Confucius Temple.	Well preserved

	Qisheng Hall	1	Kongmiao Xilu	Rebuilt in the eighth year of Qing Emperor Yongzheng (1730)	Ibid.	It was where Confucius' father was consecrated. It was an important part of the rites of Confucius Temple.	Well preserved
	Queli Archway	1	Queli Street	Approximately in early Ming Dynasty and rebuilt in the 12 th year of Ming Emperor Hongzhi (1499)	It is a four-pillar and three-room wood structure with ruyi and nine-step dougong. It has a wudian roof and the two side roofs are cut short inward.	It is a symbolic building in the former residence of Confucius.	Well preserved
Ancient building complex	Confucius Forest		North of the city of Qufu	Ming and Qing Dynasties	It has more than 60 gates, archways and pavilions, mostly concentrated in front of the tomb of Confucius. The others are also mostly built in front of the tombs to mark the persons' loyalty, filial piety, chastity and righteousness. It is also a reflection of Confucian ethics.	It is of high value to the study of ancient Chinese burial system and customs.	Well preserved

Ancient buildings	Wan Gu Changchun Archway	1	Sacred Way of Confucius Forest	In the 22 nd year of Ming Emperor Wanli (1594)	The archway has a six-pillar, five-opening and all-stone structure, but imitating the wood structure. It has a wudian roof with a simplified stone ruyi dougong. The whole archway is covered with beautiful high-relief carvings which include flying dragons, dancing phoenix, running horses, kinrin and flowers.	The archway is beautifully shaped and steadily structured. The carvings are exquisite. It is of high scientific research and artistic value.	Well preserved
	Zhishenglin Archway	1	In front of the gate of Confucius Forest	In the 22 nd year of Ming Emperor Yongle (1424)	It has four pillars, three rooms and three stories and a wudian roof. The main opening has eleven-step dougong and the side opening has seven-step dougong.	It is one of the earliest three-room and three-story archways.	Well preserved
	Large Forest Gate	1	Gate of Confucius Forest	In the second year of Yuan Emperor Zhishun (1331)	It has three rooms, a xuanshan roof and a five-purlin and three-pillar wood framework. The door is built on the high terrace. Route for carriages is left in the middle of the main opening.	Gate terrace was a popular device in the Song and Yuan dynasties. It is one of the material example of such device.	Well preserved

	Burial Hall		Confucius Forest	In the seventh year of Hongzhi in Ming Dynasty(1494) and rebuilt in the 22 nd year of Wanli of the same dynasty (1594)	It has five rooms, a nine-purlin single-eave xieshan roof, yellow tiles, a wood framework and a front corridor. With carved and painted beams, it is the building of the highest degree in the Confucius Forest.	It was the place where ceremonial rituals were held when people paid respect to Confucius. It is of reference value to the study of China's mausoleum system.	Well preserved
Ancient buildings	Confucius Temple		In the city of Qufu	Ming and Qing Dynasties	It was the place where Confucius' grandson lived. Covering more than 70,000 square meters, it has more than 560 halls, chambers and rooms. It is composed of three parts. The central part is the formal office hall. The part behind it is the inner residence. The rear part is the garden. On the west side of the courtyard was the place where the host met guests while the east part was the study rooms as well as the bedrooms for the second son. The courtyard is decorated by flowers, old cypress, bamboo forest, potted landscapes and rockery hills.	It is the largest feudal mansion in China. This kind of mansion has an administrative office in the front and residence at the back. It is of important value to the research of ancient Chinese official system, building layout and ethical thoughts.	Well preserved

Ancient buildings	The gate	1	Confucius Mansion	Ming Dynasty	It has three openings, three doors and five-purlin and three-pillar wood framework. It has a grey-tile xuanshan roof with cloud dougong.	It is the formal gate of the Confucius Mansion. The board hung above the gate highlighted its unique position in the Chinese history.	Well preserved
	Chongguang Gate	1	Confucius Mansion	During the years of Ming Emperor Hongzhi	It has four pillars, three rooms and three stories with openings on the four sides. The elegant building stands in the middle of the courtyard.	It is a masterpiece of ancient Chinese festoon gate that bears high value for the study of similar buildings.	Well preserved
	Official office		Confucius Mansion	Ming and Qing dynasties	It was the place where Yan Shenggong handled administrative affairs. The main buildings include the main hall, No. 2 and No. 3 halls, and the six offices for the officials in charge of household registration, classics, music, official seals, books etc.. The original looks of the three main halls have all been restored.	It is an important evidence to study ancient Chinese administrative offices.	Well preserved

	Garden		In the rear part of Confucius Mansion	First built in the 16 th year of Ming Emperor Hongzhi (1503) and rebuilt in Qing Dynasty.	Covering more than 10,000 square meters, the garden has rockery hills, ponds, flower patches, zigzagging bridges, pavilions and flower attic. The courtyards are decorated with rare flowers and grasses and arbor trees.	The garden blends the styles of south and north China. It is an important example to study northern gardens. The plants in the garden such as spine date, five cypress trees embracing a Chinese scholar tree, Chinese vistoria and Chinese red bud are quite well known.	Well preserved
	Inner residence		Confucius Mansion	Ming and Qing Dynasties	This was the residential area of Yan Shenggong and his family. With high walls and deep courtyard, this is a typical northern style of residence. It includes a front main courtyard, a front hall and a rear courtyard. The layout displays the feudal ethical thoughts. The original look has been restored for display.	It is an important example for the study of ancient official mansion.	Well preserved
	Kongfu Xilu		Confucius Mansion	Ming and Qing Dynasties	Called western study, this was the place where Yan Shenggong read and met guests. The main buildings include Honge Hall, Zhongshu Hall and Anhuai Hall. Decorated with flowers and rockery, these buildings were meticulously designed and laid out.	Blending building with garden, it has a strong flavor of gardens.	Well preserved

Ancient building complex	The Confucius Temple on Nishan Mountain		30 km to the east of Qufu	First built during the years of Xiande in Zhou Later Dynasty (954 – 960) and rebuilt in the 27 th year of Qing Emperor Daoguang (1847)	The whole complex covers 160,000 square meters. It has 69 rooms in its 27 buildings. The central part of the complex was dedicated to Confucius and his wife Confucius as well as his disciples. The western part of the building is where Confucius' parents were consecrated. On the east side is a main lecture hall. At the foot of the mountain is the "Qunling Cave". This was the place where Confucius was born. In front of the gate was a pavilion where Confucius watched the flowing river. Behind the building is an academy.	This was a commemorative building for Confucius' birthplace. It is one of the earliest academy buildings in China now.	Well preserved
	Qishen Wanglin Forest		13 km to the east of Qufu	Qing Dynasty	It covers an area of 35429 square meters. It has 14 rooms in four buildings including a gate and a burial hall. Stone figures are also seen in the courtyard. It is another cemetery of Kong family.	There are a joint tomb of Confucius' parents and the tomb of Bopi, his elder brother.	Well preserved

	Temple of Yan Hui		Inside Qufu	Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties	It was the temple where Confucius' disciple Yan Hui was worshipped. It has a five-row courtyard. The central part was dedicated to Yan Hui. And his wife The western part was for his parents. On the eastern part was the family temple. It was first built in the Yuan Dynasty. Covering 24,000 square meters, it has 24 buildings of Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties as well as 53 steles of Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. The well that Yan Hui fetched water from is still there.	Yan Hui (521B.C. — 490 B.C.) was the favorite disciple of Confucius. The temple was built on the site of his residence. It is an important material for the study Confucian buildings.	Well preserved
	Zhusi Academy		East Confucius Forest	of Rebuilt in Ming and Qing Dynasties	In Han Dynasty, it was called Lecture Hall. In Yuan Dynasty, it was called Zhusi Academy. Now covering 20,000 square meters, it has seven buildings. It was one of the four academies in ancient Qufu. The other three were Nishan, Shimen and Chunqiu Academies.	It was the place where Confucius sorted out literature and engaged in teaching.	Basically well preserved

Steles	Steles in the Confucius Temple	1044	Confucius Temple	From Western Han to the Republic of China (BC149 to 1936)	<p>Confucian Temple steles are one of the largest stele forests in China. It has experienced such dynasties as: Western Han, Eastern Han, Wei, Northern Wei, Eastern Wei, North Qi, Sui, Tang, Song, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing and the Republic of China. Its steles of Han, Wei and Six Dynasties periods are well known home and abroad. It now has six steles of the Western Han Dynasty, 18 steles of the Eastern Han Dynasty. It has the largest collection of Han steles in the country, which is not only large in number, but also good in quality. On the steles of Beibishi and Wufeng Keshi were the earliest carved characters found in China. The steles of Yiying, Liqi, Kongzhou and Shichen carry the best carvings of official script, a style of Chinese calligraphy. They include the calligraphy of famous calligraphers and writers Mi Fu, Dang Huaiying, Yuan Haowen, Zhao Mengfu, Zhang Qiyuan, Jie Xisi, Dong Qichang, Li Dongyang, Zhou Tianqiu and Weng Fanggang. The stele forest displays the colorful Chinese calligraphy. And the steles recording the visits and repairs of the Confucius Temple by the emperors of various dynasties reflect the imperial governments' great esteem for Confucian thoughts. The poems written by the scholars when they visited the temple are also of high value in literature.</p>		
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	Beibi Stone Carving	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Carved in the fourth year of Zhongyuan in the reign of Han Emperor Jingdi (BC149)	In the front of the stele was carved shallow relief jade patterns. On the right side was the characters carved in intaglio: "Beibi was carved in September of the Sixth year of Lu. The characters were written in the seal style blended with the official script style.	They were one of the earliest stone carved characters in China. They are the important materials for the research of the evolution from the seal style to official script style of calligraphy.	Unearthed in 1941, and well preserved.
	Wufeng Stone Carving	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Carved in the second year of Western Han Dynasty (BC56)	Also called "Stone Carving of King Luxiaowang. The characters were written in a natural, solid and forceful style.	They were one of the famous Western Han stone carvings in China. They are the valuable materials for the research of the evolution from the seal style to official script style.	On the right side of stele was the note written by Gao Deyi who found the carving in the Second Year of Mingchang of the Jin Dynasty (1191). The stele is well preserved

Stele of Yi Ying	1		Erected in the first year of Yongxing in the Eastern Han Dynasty (153 A.D.)	The stele recorded the fact that officials Wu Xiong and Zhao Jie, at the suggestion of former prime minister Yi Ying, wrote to the imperial court asking for setting up a guard and 100 stone figurines to protect the Confucius Temple and the sacrificial vessels. They also asked the state to pay for consecrating Confucius in spring and autumn. The stele is 199 cm long, 92 cm wide and 23 cm thick. The stele bears 18 lines, each having 40 characters written in official script style. The calligraphy looks forceful, dynamic and elegant.	It is a representative calligraphy stele of official script in Han Dynasty. It is also of important value to the study of Confucius Temple's history and ideological history of Han Dynasty.	It has always been well preserved in the Confucius Temple. Only some characters in the lower part of the stele have been worn out.
Tomb Stele of Kong Qian	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the second year of Yongxing in Eastern Han Dynasty (154 A.D.)	The stele is 83 cm high, 52 cm wide and 22.5 cms wide. The stele has eight lines of official script characters, each line having 10 characters. It recorded the resume of Kong Qian (121—154). The script was solid and simple.	Kong Qian is the 27 th -generation grandson of Confucius and the elder brother of well-noted writer Kong Rong in Han Dynasty. The stele is an important material for the study of Han Dynasty calligraphy and Kong's family.	It was originally placed in Confucius Forest. In early Qing Dynasty, it was moved to Confucius Temple. It is basically well preserved.

	Tomb Stele of Kong Jun	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the first year of Yongshou in Eastern Han Dynasty (155 A.D.)	The stele is 150 cms high, 47.5 cms wide and 23 cms thick. Above the eight lines of script were written the characters "Tomb of Kong Jun". Each line has 15 words written in official script -- simple, vigorous and dexterous. On the right corner of the stele was a note by Weng Fanggang in the 58 th year (1793) of Qianlong in Qing Dynasty.	Kong Jun was the 19 th -generation grandson of Confucius. The stele is an important material for the study of calligraphy of Han Dynasty and Confucius' family.	It was originally placed in Confucian Forest. In the 58 th year of Qing Emperor Qianlong (1793), it was moved into Confucius Temple. It is now basically well preserved.
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	Stele of Ritual Vessels	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the second year of Yongshou in Eastern Han Dynasty (156).	The stele praised Han She, prime minister of the State of Lu, who exempted Confucius' mother Yan Shi and wife's family members of official corvee and made ritual vessels to decorate Confucian Temple. On the back and side of the stele were carved the names of the donors and the amount they donated. It is 173 cm high, 78 cm wide and 20 cm thick. The stele has characters carved on four sides. The top part of the stele is round and without words. The front side of the stele has 16 lines of words in official script, each having 36 characters. The calligraphy looked powerful, non-constrained and solid.	It was one of the representative steles of Eastern Han official script steles, known as "No. 1 masterpiece of Han Dynasty stele." It is therefore of high value of calligraphy art. It is also of high value for the study of the history of Confucius Temple and Confucius family.	Well preserved
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	Stele of Kong Zhou	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the seventh year of Yanxi in Eastern Han Dynasty (164)	Also called Stele of Taishan Duwei Kong Zhou. The top part of the stele is round with a hole. With a height of 308 cms, a width of 102 cms and a thickness of 24 cms, the stele has 15 lines, each bearing 28 words written in official script style. It recorded the deeds of Kong Zhou (103—163). Kong was the 19 th -century grandson of Confucius and father of famous writer Kong Rong. On the back of the stele were the names and their native places of his students, officials, disciples and pages. The stele bears great calligraphy work -- plumpish, elegant and smooth.	It is one of the representative steles of Han Dynasty official script. It is of great value to the study of calligraphy art and the history of Confucius family.	The stele was originally placed in Confucius Forest. In early Qing Dynasty, it was moved into Confucius Temple. It is well preserved.
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	Stele of Shi Chen	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the second year of Jianning in Eastern Han Dynasty (169)	The stele, with a round top and a wordless head. With a height of 207.5 cm, a width of 85 cm and a thickness of 22.5 cm, the stele has characters carved on both sides. The inscription on the front was called "Lu Prime Minister Shi Chen's Request for Offering Sacrifices to Confucius". It has 17 lines, each having 36 words. The inscription was the report to the king for holding ceremonies in respect of Confucius. The inscriptions on the back were also called "Shi Chen's Account of Confucius Temple", describing the ceremonies commemorating Confucius in the Confucius Temple. The calligraphy on the two sides were similar -- both elegant, reserved, vigorous and natural.	It was one of the representative steles of Han Dynasty official script in the period where this calligraphy style became mature. It bears high artistic value and serves as an important material for the study of the history of the Confucius Temple.	Well preserved
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	Stele of the Tomb of Kong Biao	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the fourth year of Jianning in Eastern Han Dynasty (171).	The full name of the stele is "Stele of Boling Prefecture Chief Kong Biao". It is 283 cm high, 99 cm wide and 27 cm thick. The stele has a round top with a hole as well as a head with seal-style characters. The inscription has 18 lines, each having 45 characters written in official script style to record Kong Biao's deeds. Kong Biao (? – 171), also called Yuan Shang, was the 19 th -century grandson of Confucius. On the back of the stele were the titles, native places and names of the officials who erected this stele. The calligraphy is well-structured, forceful and exquisite.	As one of the famous Han Dynasty steles, it has a high artistic value.	It was originally placed in the Confucius Forest, then moved into Confucius Temple in early Qing Dynasty. It has been well preserved
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Stele of Jia Shijun	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the second year of Shengui in Northern Wei Dynasty (519)	Also called the Stele of Jia Sibao, the stele is 215 cm high, 84 cm wide and 20 cm thick. It has a square top with relief-carved double dragons. The inscriptions and head inscription were both carved in intaglio. The formal text has 24 lines, each having 40 characters. The inscription recorded the deeds of Jiao Sibao when he administered Yanzhou. The calligraphy is vigorous and solid.	It was one of the famous Wei steles, which is of a high level of calligraphy art. It is well preserved.	
Stele of Zhang Menglong	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the third year of Zhengguang in Northern Wei Dynasty (541)	The full name of the stele is the Stele of Lu Kun Prefecture Chief Zhang Menglong. The inscription has 26 lines, each having 46 words written in intaglio. The inscription recorded Zhang's deeds in promoting agriculture. The calligraphy is well laid out and rhythmic.	As the representative stele of Wei steles, it represents the highest level of Wei-style calligraphy.	Well preserved

Stele of Li Zhongxuan	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the third year of Xinghe in Eastern Wei (541 A.D.)	Also called Stele Marking Li Zhongxuan Repairing Confucius Temple. On top of the stele were relief-carved four lying dragons. The inscription has 25 lines, each having 51 words. It recorded the deeds of Yanzhou prefecture chief Li Zhongxuan who repaired the Confucius Temple and built Confucius and other 10 scholars' statues. The calligraphy displays a high level of skill and unique structure, blending the seal, official script and regular styles.	It is a well-known Wei stele of a high artistic level. It is an important material for the study of the history of Confucius Temple.	Well preserved
Stele Marking the Repair of Confucius Temple in Sui Dynasty	1	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Erected in the seventh year of Daye in Sui Dynasty (611 A.D.)	Also called Stele Marking Chen Shuyi of Sui Dynasty Repairing Confucius Temple, the stele is 215 cm high, 82 cm wide and 21.5 cm thick. The inscriptions, 21 lines, each having 47 words, is written in a formal style that resembled regular and official script styles. It was the beginning of the regular style in calligraphy.	As a well-noted stele in the Sui Dynasty, it is of important value to studying the transition from official script to regular style.	Well preserved

	Stele of Tang Dynasty Commemorating Confucius	1	Tang Stele Pavilion in Confucius Temple	Erected in the second year of Yifeng in Tang Dynasty (677 A.D.)	Also known as Stele of Tang Zong Zhang, the stele is about 350 cm high, 127 cm wide and 32.5 cm thick. On the front side was carved inscription to hail Confucius and record the repair of Confucius Temple. Cui Xinggong wrote the inscription, and Sun Shifan did the handwriting. The back side of the stele recorded the documents about the events that after Tang Emperor Taizong was enthroned in the ninth year of Wude (626), he issued a decree to grant Confucius' descendents the title of marquis; in the first year of Qianfeng (666), the emperor honored Confucius as imperial teacher and sent officials to commemorate Confucius; and the emperor's son requested the erection of a stele for Confucius. The large stele bears more than 2,500 words written in official script. The whole inscription was harmoniously and orderly arranged, and the calligraphy was square and graceful.	As a well-known stele of official script style in Tang Dynasty, it is of great value to studying calligraphy art and the ideological history in the dynasty.	Well preserved
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	Stele of Confucius Temple Of the State of Lu	1	Tang Pavilion in Confucius Temple	Erected in the seventh year of Kaiyuan in Tang Dynasty (719)	The steel is 420 cm high, 145.5 cm wide and 61.2 cm thick. It has a half-round top and a head. The inscription has 19 lines, each having 60 words, recording the deed of Kong Sui, 35 th -generation grandson of Confucius repairing the temple, building walls and erecting steles. The text was written by Li Ye, and the calligraphy was done by Zhang Tinggui. The official script-style inscription was upright and forceful.	It is the representative work of Zhang Tinggui as well as a famous stele of official script in Tang Dynasty. It is of important value to the study of official script in Tang Dynasty and the history of the Confucius Temple.	Well preserved
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<p>Stele Marking the Repair of Temple of King for the Propagation of Culture in Yanzhou in Song Dynasty</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Jinbei Pavilion in Confucius Temple in Song Dynasty</p>	<p>Erected in the eighth year of Taiping Xingguo in Song Dynasty (983).</p>	<p>The stele is 540 cm high, 131 cm wide and 37 cm thick. It stands on a tortoise with a dragon head. It has also a head with seal-style characters. The text has 29 lines, each bearing 72 words. It was written by Lu Mengzheng, and the calligraphy was done by Bai Congju. The inscription recorded the deeds of Song Emperor Taizong who ordered the repair of Confucius Temple. The calligraphy, in running style, looks well-organized, smooth and various.</p>	<p>It is of great value to the study of calligraphy, ideological history in Song Dynasty and the history of the Confucius Temple.</p>	<p>Well preserved</p>
<p>Stele Marking the Repair of the Temple of King for the Propagation of Culture in Jin Dynasty</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>In the Jinbei Pavilion of Confucius Temple</p>	<p>In the second year of Cheng'an in Jin Dynasty (1197)</p>	<p>The stele, standing on a tortoise base with a dragon head, is about 360 cm high and 158 cm wide. The text has 19 lines and 75 words, recording the deeds of Jin Emperor Zhangzong in repairing Confucius Temple. Dang Huaiying wrote the text and did the calligraphy in official script. The calligraphy looks dynamic, upright and solid, reflecting the style of official script of Tang Dynasty.</p>	<p>Dang Huaiying was a well-known writer and calligrapher in Jin Dynasty. The stele is of high literature and calligraphy value. It is also an important material for the research of the history of ideological history of the Jin Dynasty and the history of Confucius Temple.</p>	<p>Well preserved</p>

	Ming Steles	4	Inside the Confucius Temple	Erected respectively in the fourth (1371) year of Hongwu, 15 th (1417) year of Yongle, fourth year of Yongle (1468) and seventh year of Hongzhi (1504) in Ming Dynasty	The four steles are 6 meters high and 2 meters wide. The tortoise base is one and half meters high. On the steles are vivid winding dragons. The inscription was written in elegant regular style. The Stele of Chenghua, in particular, is known for its fine-structured and exquisite calligraphy.	These are important materials for the study of the history of politics and ideology of the Ming Dynasty. Therefore, they are of great historical and artistic value.	Well preserved
	Calligraphy carvings in Yuhong Attatic	584	Two side halls of the Confucius Temple	Qing Dynasty	It was a collection of great calligraphers of various periods collected by Kong Jishu, the 69 th -generation grandson of Confucius, who had them carved. The works were written in such dynasties as Jin, Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. They covered the styles of cursive script, running, official script and seal.	This is one of China's largest calligraphy carving collections. The "Qunyu Tangtie" of Southern Song Dynasty is very precious after the real copies were lost. The "Note to the Cui Jingye Tomb of Northern Wei" is the earliest carving edition after the original carving copy was missing.	Well preserved

	Steles in the Confucian Forest	More than 4,000	Confucius Forest	In the Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing Dynasties and the Republic of China	Confucian Forest Steles are the largest stele forest in China. The Han steles have been moved into the Confucius Temple. Now the steles of Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing dynasties and the Republic of China can be seen. Under the ground are preserved a large number of epigraph steles. The steles are tomb steles as well as the steles recording the emperors, officials and scholars' visits to the forest and the records about the forest repair. The calligraphy works were written by such famous artists as Wu Kuan, Li Dongyang, Yan Song, Weng Fanggang, He Shaoji and Kang Youwei.	Of great historical and literature value and calligraphy value, they are important materials for the study of Confucius family.	Well preserved
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	Tome Stele of Kong Wenshao written by Yan Song	1	Confucius Forest	In the 35 th year of Ming Emperor Jiajing (1556)	The stele was in front of the tomb of Kong Wenshao, who, also named Zhide, was the 62th-generation grandson of Confucius. The stele has a square top and a head carved with relief dragon. The inscription was written in seal style -- evenly laid out, orderly neat and elegant. The note beside it was written in regular style -- upright and graceful.	Yan Song was a well-noted figure in the Chinese history. His calligraphy work was rarely passed down. So this stele is of high value for the study of Yan's calligraphy.	Well preserved
	Steles in the Confucius Mansion	72	Confucius Mansion	In the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties	The contents of the steles reflected the relationship between Confucius Mansion and royal families and officials, the history of Confucius Mansion, and the relationship between the owner of mansion and peasants. There are 17 steles about the poems, paintings and calligraphy works of Qing emperors and empresses.	They are of great value to the study of the relationship between Confucius Mansion and Ming and Qing emperors as well as the history of Confucius Mansion.	Four steles were somewhat damaged by erosion. Others are well preserved.

	Stele that recorded the talks of Ming Emperor Taizu with Yan Shenggong	1	Confucius Mansion	In the Sixth year of Ming Emperor Hongwu (1373)	In the first (1368) and sixth year (1373) of Hongwu, Ming Emperor Taizu respectively met Yan Shenggong Kong Kejian and his son Kong Xixue. The first talk was recorded in the vernacular and the second talk was recorded in classical Chinese.	Chinese classics were all written in classical Chinese. The vernacular records about emperors' remarks were very rare. This stele was of great value to the research of the politics of later Yuan and early Ming dynasties.	Well preserved
Stone carvings	Carvings of the Han Dynasty paintings	90	Divine Kitchen of Confucius Temple	Western Han to Eastern Han	The carvings were unearthed from the Han tombs. They were about legends, historical stories, hunting, fishing, carriage tours and acrobatics and dances. Concave and convex surface line carving and shallow relief carving had been adopted in making these works.	They are the materials for the study of ancient Chinese culture and arts as well as the society, history, culture, arts and customs of the Han Dynasty.	Well preserved

	Anhanli Yushi painting carvings	7	Divine Kitchen of Confucius Temple	Late Western Han Dynasty	It was a group of complete tomb stones for a double coffin chamber with the characters "Shanlu Shidong Anhanchen Yushiye" written in seal style. The walls of the tomb were carved the figures including green dragons from the east, red birds from the south and tortoise from the north as well as the scenes of singing and dancing, entertainment and playing chess. The shallow-relief carvings were simple and vivid. These exquisite stone carvings were unearthed in Qufu in 1937.	They are the important materials for the study of the tomb system, arts and culture of Han Dynasty.	Well preserved
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	Stone ornaments	3	Divine Kitchen of Confucius Temple	Han Dynasty	<p>A group of four stone ornaments are now in Confucius Temple. They are 180 cm high, 95 cm wide and 71 cm thick, mostly figures, carriages and horses, odd animals, relief-carved dragons sculpted in intaglio. The second group of six ornaments was originally placed in Confucius Mansion. They are 269 cm high and 73 cm wide, all carriages, horses and figures carved in intaglio. The third group of three stones were moved in from south of Qufu City. Relief carvings were 119 cm high, 96 cm wide and 72 cm thick, depicting tigers with wings, figures, carriages and horses.</p>	<p>These ornaments were the decorative objects for Han buildings or tombs, which are now rarely seen. They are of great value for the research of ancient architecture and building system.</p>	Well preserved
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	Stone figures of Han Dynasty	2	Exhibition Hall of Han and Wei Steles	Eastern Han Dynasty	<p>One of the stone figure's height is 220 cm and bust 245 cms. The person wears a turban and holds a sweeper in two hands. On the belly of the stone man was carved in seal style "guard of mansion". On his back was a note about Ruan Yuan who moved the stone figure during the reign of Emperor Qianlong in the Qing dynasty. Another stone figure is 254 cm tall with a bust of 290 cm. He wears a big cap of warrior and a sword, standing with hands joining. The carving is simple and solid. On the belly of the man are two lines of 10 words carved "Guard for the prefecture chief of Luo'an in Han Dynasty" in intaglio in the seal style of calligraphy. The handwriting is smooth and rigorous.</p>	<p>This is a famous Han round carving work, which blends both carving and calligraphy. It is an important material for the research of Han Dynasty carvings.</p>	<p>It was placed in front of a Han Tomb in south city. In 1953, it was moved into Confucius Temple and protected under a pavilion.</p>
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	Carvings of Confucius portraits	8	In the Shengji Hall of Confucius Temple	Portraits of Jin and Tang dynasties, and stone carvings of Song, Ming and Qing dynasties.	Two stone portraits of Confucius as Sikou, were drawn by Wu Daozi in Tang Dynasty and carved in Ming Dynasty. One stone carving about Confucius as a teacher, was drawn by Wu Daozi and carved in Ming Dynasty. Portrait of Confucius by tea table, was drawn by Wu Daozi and carved in the second year of Shaosheng in Tang Dynasty (1095). Two carvings about Yan Hui, drawn by Gu Kaizhi in Jin Dynasty and respectively carved in the second year of Shaosheng and eighth year of Zhenghe (1118) of Song Dynasty. Mi Fu of Song Dynasty praised Confucius portrait as a teacher, drawn by Wu Daozi. Mi Fu's poems in praise of Confucius, carved in Ming Dynasty. A small portrait of Confucius, was carved in the 13 th year of Qing Emperor Yongzheng (1735).	Wu Daozi's protrait has been used as a standard image of Confucius. These are important materials for the study of Chinese figure paintings.	Well preserved
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Stone carvings of Confucius deeds	120	In the Shengji Hall of Confucius Temple	In the 20 th year of Wanli in Ming Dynasty (1592)	There are 120 stone carvings, each 60 cm long and 38 cm wide. At the suggestion of a provincial governor He Chuguang, the paintings were made by Yang Zhi, edited by Mao Fengyu and carved by Zhang Cao. The carvings, with both illustrations and words, are a vivid chronology of Confucius.	It was the first serial pictorial about a historical personage's deeds and with a complete plot that exists now in China. The pictures were well-designed, lines smooth and human images graphic. They are of fairly high historical and artistic value.	Well preserved
Carved stone columns	74	In the Dacheng Gate and Dacheng, Chongsheng and Qisheng halls of Confucius Temple	Ming and Qing dynasties	The patterns are diversified, including dragons, phoenix, peonies, passionflowers, granada and chrysanthemum. The techniques of high relief was adopted. There are 56 columns carved with high relief techniques and 18 carved with high relief. The highest column is 5.90 meters with a diameter of 0.8 meters.	It is a characteristics of Qufu buildings to use stone columns, and what is special about Confucius Temple buildings are the stone columns, too. The relief dragons are winding and flying on the columns while the columns with high relief techniques have also beautiful patterns. They are exquisite stone artworks in Ming and Qing dynasties.	Well preserved

	Dragon flights	8	Banshui Bridge, Shengshi Gate, Dacheng hall and Dacheng Gate of Confucius Temple	Ming and Qing dynasties	The steps to the halls and gate bear the stone-carved vigorous dragons, vivid clouds and waves.	These stone carving works of Ming and Qing dynasties are of great value to the study of stone carving arts in the periods	Basically well preserved
	Stone figures	155	Confucius Temple and Confucius Forest	Han, Song, Ming and Qing	There are three Han Dynasty stone figures, which look solid and plain. The two Song Dynasty figures look elegant and serene, and the four stone animals are very vivid. There are eight groups of stone figures of Ming Dynasty and 10 groups of stone figures of Qing Dynasty. The figures look either leisurely or powerful. The stone horses are either thin but strong, or fat and docile. They are all of high artistic level.	They are of high value to the study of China's stone carving arts.	Basically well preserved
	Files of Confucius Mansion	9110 files and 300,000 pieces	Archives Office of Confucius Mansion	Ming Dynasty to Republic of China (1522—1948)	Confucius Mansion archives started to be collected in the first year of Jiaqing in Ming Dynasty (1522) and ended in July 1948. They have been sorted out and catalogued into 9,110 files, including 6,527 files for Qing Dynasty and 2,521 files for the Republic of China. They fall	These are the oldest and most complete family archives. They are precious materials for the study of political, and ideological histories, especially economic history since 16 th century.	Well preserved. A "Selected Collections of Archive Materials of Confucian Mansion" has been published.

					into 13 categories of hereditary titles, clans, subordinates, corvee labor, law suits, rents and taxes, forest and temple management, rituals, administration, finance, secretarial work and general affairs.		
	Costumes	8000 pieces	Archive Office of Confucius Mansion	Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties	Collected by Confucius Mansion. The best part of the collection are the official suits of Mr and Mrs Yanshenggong.	They provide precious materials for the research of the development and changes of costume and a certain historical period of social life.	Mostly well preserved.
	Bronze wares	1500 pieces	Archives Office of Confucius Mansion	From Shang to Qing Dynasties	The most valuable things in the collection are the ritual vessels and musical instruments, most of which were given by emperors. In addition to the old collection in Confucius Mansion, the tombs in ancient Lu cities had also some precious bronze wares.	They reflect a high technical level and bear important reference value to the study of ancient ritual system and social life.	Well preserved
	Porcelain wares	6500 pieces	Archive Office of Confucius Mansion	Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties	The collection of Confucius Mansion	The collection, which reflects the technical level of porcelain making, are important materials for the study of ancient social life.	Well preserved
	Books	3100 volumes	Archive Office of Confucius Mansion	Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties	The collection of Confucius Mansion. Most of them are the classics of Confucianism as well as the family history	They have provided a large amount of primitive materials for the research of ancient politics,	Well preserved

					files of Confucius.	economy and ideology, thus of high historical value.	
	Calligraphy and paintings	3500 pieces	Archives Office Confucius Mansion	of Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties	Mainly the collection of Confucius Mansion. The best part are the portraits of Confucius, paintings about Confucius deeds and Yanshengong and his wife in various periods.	They are the important materials for the study of Confucius and his deeds as well as the Ming and Qing official costumes.	Well preserved
	Jade wares	2000 pieces	Archives Office Confucius Mansion	of From New Stone Age to Qing Dynasty	In addition to the collection of Confucius Mansion, there are the jade wares unearthed from the tombs in ancient Lu cities. They reflect a high level of jade making technique.	They are of high value for the research of social life, economic level and ritual system.	Well preserved

	Chinese juniper	Oriental arborvitae	Chinese pistachio	Chinese Scholar tree	Chinese wisteria	Silk tree	Mulberry	Ginkgo	Chinese chestnut	Bung hackberry	Russian olive	Wild jujube	Obovate acuminate	Chinese honey locust	Wintersweet	Clove	Banksia rose	Manchurian catalpa	Total
Confucius Temple	597	606		14		1	11	4	1									12	1246
Confucius Mansion	28	21	2	8	2					3		1					3		73
Confucius Forest	834	7080	1484	3	5	8	5			7	2						3		9431
Nishan	1	1538																	1539

Mountain																				
Zhusi Academy	5	8																		13
Mencius Mother Forest	5	3980	15																	4000
Temple of Yan Hui	17	47		6									1							71
Total	1487	13280	1501	31	7	9	16	4	1	10	2	1	1	1	2	1	7	12		16370

Location and	Title	Type of tree	Age of tree	Height (M)	Bust (CM)	Crown		Note
						East to west	South to north	
Confucius Temple	The Chinese juniper planted by Confucius	Chinese juniper	2500					Only stool remains
Confucius Temple	Han Dynasty juniper	Chinese juniper	1800	14.18	359.7	8.05	10.3	
Confucius Forest	Chinese pistache of State of Lu	Chinese pistache	1500	20.7	518.1	22.54	21	
Confucius Temple	Tang Dynasty Chinese scholartree	Chinese scholartree	1100	16.11	238.2	8.05	10.48	
Confucius Temple	Poetry and Ritual ginkgo	Ginkgo	1000	16.16	238	13.95	18.9	
Confucius Temple	Spiral cypress	Pencil cedar	950	14.16	361.5	9.2	706	
Confucius Temple	Double-dragon lying cypress	Chinese juniper	980	11.86	179.7	5.08	5.3	

Confucius Mansion	Ming Dynasty Chinese scholar tree	Chinese scholar tree	600	13.63	362.1	16.7	16.82	
Confucius Mansion	Medicinal jujube tree	Wild jujube	550	12.96	153.6	5.03	8.33	
Confucius Mansion	Five cypress trees embracing Chinese scholar tree	Oriental arborvitae	400	12.93	337.0	8.06	10.15	
Confucius Temple		Chinese chestnut	260	12.54	228.3	12.3	17.1	
Confucius Mansion		Chinese honey locust	150	15.54	255.9	15.84	14.4	
Confucius Mansion		Locust	110	15.66	191.1	10.9	13.02	
Confucius Temple	Chinese pistache planted by Zi Gong	Chinese pistache	2472					Only stool remains
Confucius Mansion		Chinese wistaria	120	8.75	150.2	8.5	12.3	
Confucius Mansion	Ten-li fragrance	Banksia rose	110	4.8	191.0	9.5	9.2	
Confucius Mansion		Lilac	100	4.89	144	5.5	6.0	
Confucius Temple	Chinese scholar tree embracing cedar	Chinese scholar tree	650	15.93	392.5	17.69	15.55	
Confucius Mansion	Lying dragon plum blossom	Wintersweet	120	5.1	16.70	12.5	13	
Confucius Mansion	Wild mountain guest	Five-leaved chaste tree	110	4.32	95.1	4.30	3.72	
Confucius Mansion		Chinese juniper	600	15.66	305.2	10.92	11.8	

Confucius Mansion	County governing tree	Bunge hackberry	150	17.39	179.5	11.65	15.15	
Confucius Temple		Oriental arborvitae	950	19.62	328.5	9.44	13.91	
Confucius Temple		Mulberry	100	14.69	170.1	13.5	12.8	
Confucius Forest		Chinese juniper	900	20.7	379.5	14.01	11.9	
Confucius Forest		Oriental arborvitae	750	20.54	270	12	11.7	
Confucius Forest		Obovate acuminate	200	10.73	217.5	7.75	9.03	
Confucius Forest		Silk tree	110	10.27	157.2	9.39	10.11	
Confucius Forest		Golden-rain tree	150	11.23	175.5	8.97	9.45	
Confucius Forest		Catalpa bungei	100	16.32	146.4	9.6	10.5	
Confucius Forest		Chinese wistaria	150	15.45	150.3	10.5	12.02	
Confucius Forest		Chinese hackberry	200	18.52	124.3	5.9	5.8	
Confucius Forest		Chinese scholartree	190	16.06	262.6	16.6	17.2	

Appendix 5. Photographs showing major threats to the heritage and its surrounding areas

An iron tower located about 100 metres to the east wall of the Confucius Mansiom looks in disharmony with the environment of the property. This tower will be dismantled in mid-October, 2002.

Appendix 6. Excerpts of relevant national, provincial and city laws and rules on the protection of cultural and natural heritage

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics

Article 3 Unmovable cultural relics such as ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, ancient buildings, grotto caves, stone carvings, murals, and important historical sites and typical buildings of modern times may be classified, according to their historical, artistic and scientific value, into units of cultural relics under key protection at the national level, units of cultural relics under protection at the provincial level, and units of cultural relics under protection at the city/county level.

Movable cultural relics such as important substances, art works, literature, manuscripts, books, reference materials, and typical objects of various historical periods shall be classified into cultural relics of rare value and cultural relics of ordinary importance. Cultural relics of rare value shall be divided into first-class cultural relics, second-class cultural relics, and third-class cultural relics.

Article 4 The principle of key efforts in conservation, rescue first, rational utilization, and strengthening of management shall be adhered to in all work relating to cultural relics.

Article 5 All cultural relics lying underground, in inland rivers, and under territorial waters within the territory of the People's Republic of China shall be owned by the State.

Unmovable cultural relics including ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs and grotto caves shall belong to the State. The memorial buildings, ancient buildings, stone carvings, murals, and typical buildings of modern times listed by the State for conservation shall be owned by the State, unless otherwise stipulated by the State.

The ownership of unmovable cultural relics owned by the State shall not change with any change in the ownership or use right of the land they are attached to.

The following cultural relics shall be owned by the State:

- (1). Cultural relics unearthed within the territory of China, excluding those otherwise stipulated by the State.
- (2). Cultural relics collected and kept by cultural relics collection units or by other government departments, military units, State-owned enterprises, or institutional organizations.
- (3). Cultural relics collected or purchased by the State.
- (4). Cultural relics donated by citizens, legal persons or other organizations to the State.
- (5). Other cultural relics to be owned by the State according to stipulations in law.

The ownership of the movable cultural relics owned by the State shall not change with termination of or change in the units collecting or keeping them.

The ownership of State-owned cultural relics shall be protected by law and shall not be encroached upon.

Regulations of Shandong Province for the Protection and management of Cultural Relics (Excerpt)

Article 8 People's Governments at various levels shall incorporate the protection and management of immovable cultural relics into their urban and rural development plan

Article 13. Administration units for cultural relics protection subordinated to cultural relics administration department should not alter their subordination without the agreement of local people's governments or upper-level cultural relics administration department.

Measures of Jining City for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (Excerpt)

Article 3 All levels of people's governments should strengthen leadership on cultural relics undertaking, include cultural relics protection into their social development plans and urban and rural construction plans, establish the leadership responsibility system, adopt effective measures, protect cultural relics in their own administrative regions and develop cultural relics undertaking.

Article 4 The City Cultural Relics Administration Bureau is the cultural relics administration department of the city. It administrates, supervises and guides the cultural relics protection work of the whole city according to law.

Cultural relics protection administration organs established by all counties (cities and districts) are cultural relics administration departments. In areas that have not yet established cultural relics protection administration organs, the cultural administration departments act as cultural relics administration departments. Under the guidance of the City Cultural Relics Administration Bureau, the cultural relics administration departments at the county (city and district) level are responsible for cultural relics protection within their own administrative regions.

People's governments at the city and county (city and district) levels should establish cultural relics administration committees led by competent leaders, to be responsible for providing guidance and coordination to cultural relics protection administration undertaking in the local administrative regions.

Article 5. Major responsibilities of the cultural relics administration departments at the city and county (city and district) levels:

- (1) Disseminating and implementing the laws and rules on cultural relics protection administration;
- (2) Making comments and proposals to the same level people's governments on cultural relics protection;
- (3) Formulating and implementing cultural relics protection programs and plans in their local administrative regions;
- (4) Inhibiting and investigating in co-operating with relevant departments all illegal acts in violation of the cultural relics protection laws and rules;
- (5) Guiding and supervising relevant units on cultural relics management, protection and repair;
- (6) Guiding and managing the collection and selection of cultural relics, as well as the display, exhibition and operation activities of cultural relics;
- (7) Assisting relevant department in archeological excavation of cultural relics; and
- (8) Other responsibilities in the area of cultural relics protection.

Article 6 All state departments, social organizations, enterprises and public institutions are responsible for protecting cultural relics, and have the right to stop and report acts in violation of the cultural relics laws and rules.

No organization or individual is allowed to damage cultural relics with any means.

Article 7 Public security, custom, urban and rural construction, planning, land management, transportation, water conservancy and industrial and commerce administration departments should implement their cultural relics protection obligations within their responsibilities based on the administration laws and rules on cultural relics protection.

Article 9 People's governments at the city and county (city and district) levels should include their special funds for cultural relics undertaking and investments in infrastructure construction into the same level government fiscal budgets and infrastructure construction plans respectively. The special funds for cultural relics undertaking should increase along with the growths in fiscal revenues year by year.

The cultural relics administration departments should write special reports on extra budgetary funds urgently needed for the collection and purchasing of movable valuable cultural relics and for rescue maintenance funds for key cultural relics protection units. The finance departments shall appropriate the funds after examination and verification.

The cultural relics maintenance funds of the city and county (city and district) should be included into their corresponding urban maintenance and construction funds. The cultural relics administration departments of people's governments at the city and county (city and district) levels should hand in their fund utilization plans of the next year based on their maintenance projects. They shall be covered by the urban maintenance and construction funds with the approval of the same level people's governments.

Cultural relics administration departments are responsible for the cultural relics funds, which should be used exclusively for the designated purposes without any embezzlement.

Article 10 The incomes of the cultural relics institutions must only be used for the development of cultural relics undertaking.

Article 13 Within one year after the verification and designation of a cultural relics protection unit, people's governments at the city and county (city and district) levels should establish its protection symbol, lay down its boundary marks and set up its protection organization.

The protection scope of cultural relics units and their construction control zones should be demarcated by local people's governments according to relevant state and provincial regulations. They should be reported to the provincial people's government for approval or to the people's governments at the city and county (city and district) levels authorized by the provincial people's government for approval and announcement.

Measures of Qufu City for the **Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (Excerpt)**

Article 4. Entrusted by the city government, the Qufu City Cultural Relics Administration Committee executes the protective and management functions to the cultural relics and ancient and famous trees in the whole city. Its main functions include:

- (1) Disseminating and implementing state laws and rules on the protection of cultural relics

- and ancient and famous trees;
- (2) Formulating and implementing safety programs and plans of the city on the protection and management of cultural relics;
 - (3) Carrying out the activities to manage, maintain, collect, display, exhibit, operate and study the cultural relics and ancient and famous trees within the jurisdiction of the city;
 - (4) Making comments and proposals on cultural relics protection; and
 - (5) Inhibiting all acts in violation of the laws and rules on the protection of cultural relics and ancient and famous trees.

Article 5. All government organs, organizations, townships, villages (streets) and individuals of the city have the obligation to protect cultural relics and ancient and famous trees, as well as the right to stop and report all acts that damage cultural relics and ancient and famous trees. The public security, industrial and commerce, urban construction, land, environmental protection and forestry departments, as well as townships and villages (streets), must, based on their respective roles, actively cooperate with the cultural relics administration departments to protect cultural relics.

Article 7. For all levels of cultural relics protection units already approved, the same level people's governments should demarcate their protection scope, establish their cultural relics protection symbols, provide explanations on the symbols and set up records and protection organizations.

According to the needs of cultural relics protection, certain construction control zones should be demarcated around all levels of cultural relics protection units of the city. When making construction plans, people's governments at the city and township levels should formulate their protection measures together with the cultural relics administration departments and include the measures into the plan.

Article 9. Newly constructed, reconstructed and expanded constructions around the cultural relics protection units within the construction control zones must not damage the surrounding scenery of the latter. The location sites, utilized land and the types, heights, volumes and colors of the constructions should match the surrounding environment of the cultural relics.

No construction project should take place within the protection areas of the ancient city site of the state of Lu. In case of special needs, report must be made according to legal procedures to upper level cultural relics administration department for approval.

Buildings or constructions built inside the ancient city of Ming Dynasty and within 300 meters of the surrounding areas of the ancient construction groups must match the styles of the latter. The eaves must not exceed nine meters in height. The concept plan must be reported to the cultural relics administration department for agreement and be approved by the planning department.

Article 10. When maintaining or restoring resettled cultural relic protection units of memorial buildings, ancient buildings and stone carvings (including their adjuncts, such as frescos, status and stele inscriptions), effort should be made to observe the principle of preserving the original status and strictly abide by the technical standards of restoration and resettlement.

The Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (Excerpt)

Article 324. Whoever intentionally damages or destroys valuable cultural relics under State protection, or the major sites designated to be protected at the national or provincial level for their historical and cultural, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or shall only, be fined, if the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined.

Whoever intentionally damages or destroys places of historical and cultural interest under state protection, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention and shall also or shall only be fined.

Whoever negligently damages or destroys valuable cultural relics under State protection, or the major sites designated to be protected at the national or provincial level for their historical and cultural value, if the consequences are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Appendix 7. Duplicate copies of administrative plans of the heritage and excerpts and/or duplicate copies of other existing plans related to the heritage (i.e. emergency plan and utilisation plan)

Written Reply of the People's Government of Shandong Province on the Overall Urban Planning of Qufu City (Excerpt)

1. Nature of the city: Famous international historical cultural city.
...
3. Size of the city: In the near future to 2000, urban population will be 130,000 to 150,000, and the land area will be around 18 km²; in the long-term future to 2010, urban population will reach 180,000 to 200,000, and the land area will reach around 24 km².
4. Planned area of the city: It will consist of an urban area and several historical sites of cultural relics and scenery spots in the outer suburbs. The total area will be around 164.8 km².

The urban area: It will reach Sihe (from the east of 104 National Highway to Wangzhuang) in the north, Liaohe in the south, Yanjiachun in the west, and the east side of Babaoshan Industrial Zone in the east, with an area of 160 km².

The historical sites of cultural relics and scenery spots in the outer suburbs:

Nishan Mountain: The protection area of this cultural relic site includes the construction group stretching to Shandaokou in the south, the foot of the mountain both in the north and west, and the east side of Shengchan Road stretching from north to south by Yaxia in the east and within 250 meters outside the area. The area is about 1.3 km².

Mencius Mother's Forest: It is situated within 300 meters around the village wall (including

the forest road) with an area of 0.7 km².

Lianggong Forest: It is situated within 100 meters around the village wall with an area of 0.2 km².

5. Planned layout of the city: The city will expand simultaneously to the east and south. The population inside the ancient city of Ming Dynasty shall be controlled under 10,000.
6. The history, culture and cultural relics of Qufu should be protected and well utilized. The urban planning, construction and management should aim for high standards and high level in order to build the city into an internationally well-known historical and cultural city.
7. The unique characteristics and flavor of the ancient city shall be highlighted. The architectural style should take full consideration of the features of local buildings. A majority of the houses should be built with slope roof, which is the traditional and local style. The color of the buildings should be mainly grey or white. The volume of the buildings should be no higher than 30 meters. At the same time, famous ancient trees should be well protected, and the greening in the city should also reflect the flavor of an ancient city.
8. The protection plan for the famous historical and cultural cities should be strictly implemented. The protection shall be conducted at three levels: First, the absolute protection area. The buildings and environment in this scope should be strictly protected. No one may change the original status, look and environment without approval. Second, the strictly controlled area. In the Grade I zone of the area, no buildings or structures may be built; in the Grade II zone of the area, the height of the eaves of the buildings should be no higher than 7.92 meters; and in Grade III zone of the area, the height of building eaves should be no higher than 9 meters. Third, the environmental coordination area. Construction may be done in answer to the demand of the protection targets for surrounding environment.
9. The Overall Urban Planning Plan of Qufu City should be well implemented. The relationship between cultural relics protection and urban construction should be well handled. The old city should be mainly protected, trimmed and utilized. The area to the south of Highway No. 327 and north of Xiaoyi River should be better afforested. The volume, height and density of buildings there should be controlled so as to develop into a new transitional Zone from old to new districts.

Explanations of Qufu City on the Protection Scope and Construction Control Zones for the Sites of Cultural Relics

- I. The protection scope for the sites of cultural relics and construction control zones are hereby delimited according to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics with a purpose to intensify the management of the sites of cultural relics in the city.
- II. Management of the protection scope

Within the protection scope of the sites of cultural relics, the ancient buildings and their auxiliary buildings may not be dismantled or rebuilt. The original cultural relics may not be damaged. No new buildings or other construction projects may be built or conducted. No

inflammable, explosive or other dangerous goods may be stored in or beside the buildings. If other projects must be built due to special needs, or original ancient buildings and their auxiliary buildings must be dismantled, rebuilt or relocated, the projects need to be approved by the people's government that made public the building as a site of cultural relics under protection as well as the higher level cultural administration department. In the protection scope of key site of cultural relics under the national-level protection, if other projects must be done due to special needs, they need to be approved by the provincial people's government and the state's cultural administration department. The repair and restoration project for ancient buildings should be planned and reported to the competent department of cultural relics. The construction should proceed in light of the principle of repairing the old like old. The original structure may not be changed, and shoddy projects are not tolerated in order to maintain the original look of ancient buildings.

III. Construction control zones:

The construction control zones fall into four categories:

Grade I zone: It is a non-construction zone to protect the environment and look of cultural relics. In this area, only greening project, fire routes and necessary utility projects are allowed. No buildings or structures may be built. The existent modern buildings should be relocated as the government should create conditions for the relocation. The buildings that are hardly dismantled for the time being may be used after being repaired. When the dangerous houses must be overhauled, the project needs to be consented by the city's department of cultural relics and approved by urban planing department. But the construction area may not be increased, and the number of floors (height) may not be added. Only non-permanent houses are allowed to be built. Their style and color should be in harmony with the surrounding environment. They should be built behind the red line for road planning.

Grade II zone: It is an area where single-store buildings are retained. The buildings that may be retained in this zone should be well maintained. But they may not be rebuilt or expanded in order to be fit for the background. The buildings that do not need to be retained should be dismantled gradually. The current buildings may be used after repair. If the dangerous houses need to be overhauled, they should be rebuilt into courtyard-style buildings that suit the general look of the ancient city. But the construction area may not be expanded. The architectural design needs to be consented by the city's department of cultural relics and approved by the urban planning department.

Grade III zone: It is an area where the buildings with eave height less than 7.92 meters are allowed. The new buildings' nature, shape, volume and color should be in harmony with the sites of cultural relics. Their design should be consented by the city's department of cultural relics and approved by the urban planning department.

Grade IV zone: It is a special control area, which may be set around the sites with special value or protection requirements while the above three grades of zones can hardly meet the demand. In the zone, the projects that may change the terrain and topography (Earthwork or quarrying), plantation, road and water system are prohibited.

Protection Scope and Construction Control Zone for Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion

1. Confucius Temple and Confucius Mansion

Protection scope:

It starts from the southern end of the Sacred Way in the south and ends at the northern wall of Nanmiaofu on Houzuo Jie in the north. In the west, it starts from the western wall of Confucius Temple on Banbi Jie to the eastern wall on Queli Jie (including Queli Archway and Drum Tower), turning east to the northern wall of Xifang and turning north to the old western wall on Gulou Beijie (including 1 meter beyond the Drum Tower), which crosses with the northern wall of the Miaofu on Houzuo Jie. The scope is within 15.4 meters beyond the central line of the Sacred Way in the Confucius Temple.

The area, which is surrounded by the southern wall of the Post Office on Gulou Beijie extending eastward by 56.5 meters, turning north to the south of Yanmiao Jie towards the east of Xigulou Dajie, was part of the vegetable garden of the Confucius Temple. It is now separated by the road, and now becomes an urban district. It should be managed as a Grade II zone.

Queli Guesthouse was where happy events were celebrated in the Confucius Temple. It should be strictly controlled as it is. The construction area and floors may not be expanded or added above the second floor.

Construction control zone:

Grade I control zone: In the area starting from the west of Gulou Beijie, turning along the stone to south of Houzuo Jie Lu, then extending to south city moat; and extending around the scope from north of Zhonglou Jie to the west of Gulou Nanjie. The zone also extends by 20 meters from the two sides of Sacred Way of Confucius Temple in the protection scope.

Grade II control zone: It goes beyond the western side of the southern section of Gulou Dajie, wall of Queli Guesthouse and western wall of Qufu Normal University by 15 meters. From the south, it begins from north of city moat to 15 meters within the northern crossing on Banbi Jie in the north, 15 meters within north of Houzuo Jie, 50 meters to the east of Drum Tower, and 30 meters from the center of Drum Tower to two sides. It includes a 200-meter area beyond the Grade I control zone along the Sacred Way.

With the city moat as a center, the inner part reaches the horse way and outer part extends to the inner ring of the eastern and western round-city highway and the 10-meter green belt to the south of southern city moat, including the front dike area of the water system at southwest corner of the southeast triangle water supply area (north of State Highway 327).

Grade III control zone: Within the city moat of Ming Dynasty.

2. Confucius Forest

Protection scope:

Within 10 meters beyond the south exterior wall of Confucius Forest and 5 meters within western, northern and eastern walls. It includes the baby tree forest (From the upper part of the east-west extending line of the northern wall of Confucius Forest to the 143-meter point from the western end of State Highway No.104) of Confucius Forest and the Forest way (3 meters beyond the wall from the main gate to secondary gate; the existent road from the main gate to north gate, including stele pavilions and ancient trees).

Construction control zone:

Grade I control zone: From the east end of the protection scope to the western end of

Highway No. 104; in the west it goes to the eastern rim of the western branch of Highway No. 104; in the north, it reaches the southern rim of Highway No. 104; in the south, it goes to the northern rim of the road linking east and west branches of Highway No. 104 in the Linqian village (One section of the completed village area in Linqian village goes to the 60-meter point beyond the south wall of Confucius Forest).

The zone along the Sacred Way is controlled as the ancient city of Lu.

**Maintenance and Protection Management Plan
for Ancient Buildings in
Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and Confucius Mansion in 2003**

	Name of building	Year of completion	Type of building	Status of building	Items of maintenance and protection	Maintenance budget (RMB10,000)
Confucius Temple	The corner of front court of Dazhong Gate	Added in the 17 th year of Hongzhi	Five-purlin, two-pillar and through-eave wood frame	Wood frame was seriously tilted. Rain leaked.	Roof tiles were removed to repair wood frame	6
	Corner tower of the rear courtyard	First built in Yuan Dynasty. The northeast corner tower built in the 7 th year of Yongzheng of Qing Dynasty	Five-purlin, two-pillar and through-eave wood frame: five-step dougong	Wood structure was seriously tilted. Rain leaked.	Roof tiles were removed to repair wood frame	6
	East and west side chambers in Dacheng hall	Rebuilt in the 8 th year of Yongzheng in Qing Dynasty	There are 80 rooms plus eight corner rooms. Seven-purlin wood structure	Part of the building roof saw rain leakage.	Repaired roof.	15.5
	Jinsheng Gate	Rebuilt in the 8 th year of Yongzheng in Qing Dynasty	Three-room, one-door, seven-purlin, three-pillar wood framework; one dou and two sheng jiaomaye dougong	The eastern wall subsided	Repair eastern wall.	1.5
	Jinsi Hall	Rebuilt in the 8 th year of Yongzheng in Qing Dynasty	Five-room xuanshan building; wood structure; one dou and two sheng jiaomaye dougong	The building structure was seriously damaged; rain leaked into roof; moon terrace damaged.	Repaired wood frame, roof and moon terrace.	6.5
	Warehouse of Musical Instruments	Built in the 8 th year of Yongzheng in Qing Dynasty	Nine-room, with front corridor, wood structure and one dou and two sheng jiaomaye dougong	Wood structure tilted; door and windows were deformed; rain leaked into part of the roof.	Repaired wood frame and roof.	5.5
	Hall of King Qisheng Wang	Rebuilt in the 8 th year of Yongzheng in Qing Dynasty	Five rooms; with front corridor, nine purlins; five-pillar front and rear corridor wood frame; five-step double Ang dougong	Wood framework tilted; door and windows were deformed; rain leaked.	Overhauled wood frame; replaced roof and repaired indoor floor.	42.8

Bedroom Hall King of Qisheng	Rebuilt in the 8 th year of Yongzheng in Qing Dynasty	Three rooms; without corridor; wood frame; five-step double Ang dougong	Wood structure was seriously tilted; tiles were seriously damaged.	Overhauled the woodframe, replaced roof and repair indoor floors.	25.5
Chenghua and Hongzhi pavilions were restored	Originally a building of Ming Dynasty		Destroyed due to historical reasons	Two stele pavilions were restored.	80

	Name of building	Year of completion	Type of building	Status of the building	Items of contents of maintenance and protection	Maintenance budget (RMB10,000)
Confucius Mansion	Western wall of the Eight-shaped wall outside the gate of Confucius Mansion	Building of Qing Dynasty	Part of the exterior wall of Confucius Mansion.	The top of the 20-meter part of the exterior wall was seriously tilted the maximum tilting part is about 30 cm.	Rebuilt the 20-meter part of the exterior wall of the western Eight-shaped wall outside the Confucius Mansion.	3
	Three western halls (Zhangshu Hall, Siyue Hall and Baihu Hall)	Building of Qing Dynasty	Eleven-room, seven-purlin, xuanshan, with front corridor and without dougong.	The golden pillar between Zhangshu Hall and Siyue Hall subsided; the front wall protruded and tilted; the door and windows were seriously deformed; the pillar of the large wood frame split seriously; rain leaked into part of the roof.	The three halls of Confucius Mansion were repaired; terrace was built; rotten pillars were placed; broken tiles and animal ornaments were.	48.5
	Main hall	Building of Ming Dynasty	Five-room wide; three-room deep; grey-tile xuanshan roof and one-dou jiaomaye dougong.	The base of the rear wall of the hall subsided, swelled and tilted.	The rear wall was rebuilt.	4

The western side entrance door of the main hall	Building of Ming Dynasty	A side door	The main framework of the western side door of the main hall seriously tilted. The whole building leaned westward. The wood structure was seriously decayed. The roof was deformed, and the tiles were damaged. The base was subsided.	The door was overhauled.	2.8
Long corridor on the west side of Confucius Mansion.	Modern building		Serious rain leakage was found through the roof of the corridor.	The western corridor was dismantled to restore the original look.	20
The front main room	Building of Ming Dynasty	Seven-purlin, seven-room xuanshan grey-tile building with a front corridor.	The eastern wall of the room split and the top part leaned outward. The wood structure of the eastern three rooms seriously leaned eastward. The wood structure of the whole building seriously tilted, and the girds, columns and purlins were loosened or disconnected.	The three rooms were overhauled. The decayed wood components were replaced. Damaged tiles and animal ornaments were replaced.	28
Five rear rooms in the Confucius Mansion	Building of Qing Dynasty	Seven-purlin rooms with gray tiles and front corridor.	The gird frames seriously leaned eastward. The second pillar from the east subsided by about 6 centimeters. The front eave pillars and the frame were seriously deformed. A large part of the roof tiles were damaged.	The five rear rooms were overhauled.	30

Greenhouses of rear garden of Confucius Mansion	Modern buildings		The buildings have been worn out. There exist major security perils.	Three new high-grade greenhouses are built.	36
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	Construction Name	Construction year	Construction type	Construction status	Contents of maintenance and protection	Maintenance budget (RMB10,000)
Confucius Forest	Main Forest Gate	Rebuilt in Qing Dynasty	Three-room five-purlin xuanshan building without dougong	The roof was parted leaked. Some tiles were damaged.	The tiles were replaced, and the seriously decayed wood components were changed. The damaged tiles and animal ornaments were repaired.	4.5
	Secondary Forest Gate	Seventh year of Hongzhi in Ming Dynasty	Five-room, five-purlin, double-eave xieshan building.	The wood components were seriously decayed. The surface of the roof was seriously deformed, and tiles damaged.	The large wood framework was overhauled, and seriously decayed wood components were changed. The tiles of roof and the animal ornaments were repaired.	4
	Musing Hall	Building of Qing Dynasty	Three-room and seven-purlin xuanshan building	Part of the roof leaked, and tiles were damaged.	The roof was repaired and tiles repaired and added.	4
	Divine Butcher's House and Land Temple	Building of Qing Dynasty	Yingshan building	The wood components are seriously decayed. The roof leaked and tiles were damaged.	The wood frames and roof were repaired.	3
	Zhuhua Pavilion	Buildings of Ming and Qing Dynasty	Three	Part of the roof leaked	The roof was repaired.	4
	Walls of Confucius Forest	Modern building	Altogether 8 kilometers.	Part of the walls seriously tilted.	Part of the walls were repaired and rebuilt.	6
	Normal maintenance and repair of ancient buildings.				Normal maintenance and repair of ancient buildings.	20

					Weeds were cleared from the roof. And the ground in the courtyards was repaired.	
Total						407.1

Cultural Relics Safety Plan in 2003

The cultural relics of the Confucius Temple, Forest and Mansion in Qufu have been listed on the list of world heritage. To ensure the safety of the state's cultural relics, effectively guarantee the personnel, material and technological support and prevent all types of accidents in 2003, we formulate the safety work plan for 2003 according to the rules and policies of central, provincial and city governments, in light of the principle of "whoever is in charge is responsible for the work" and on the basis of finishing the task of cultural relics security management in the previous year.

- I. We will intensify the political education and theoretical study to raise the political quality of the staff and workers while improving the construction of Party branch and a team of Party members so as to give full plays the model role of Party members. We will also organize the staff and workers to study and implement the management rules.
- II. We will regularly check, maintain and increase the fire prevention equipment, test and repair the lightening rods and training the staff and workers on fire prevention rules and skills.
- III. We will organize the study of fire prevention knowledge on 11/9 Fire Prevention Day to enhance staff and workers' awareness and skills of fire protection.
- IV. We will apply to replace the fire-fighting vehicles for Confucius Temple and Confucius Mansion so that they would meet the requirement for Grade I fire risk unit. We will also apply for the stationing of professional fire-fighting forces in the property to guarantee the safety of the Temple and Mansion.
- V. We will build a full-time fire-fighting team in Confucius Forest and buy vehicles for fire fighting. This plan has been reported to the superior departments concerned for approval.
- VI. Videotaping monitoring system will be built in such key buildings as Dacheng Hall and Kuiwen Attic in Confucius Mansion and Temple. This plan has also been reported to the superior departments concerned for approval.
- VII. We will renovate the existent wireless telecommunication system and heighten the position of antenna to ensure the smooth communication.
- VIII. We will replace the remnant one-third of BC fire extinguishers to meet the requirement for ABC types.
- IX. We will adjust the team of security personnel. Those of senior ages will be transferred to other posts while younger people with higher political quality will be assigned to the posts.
- X. We will continue to improve the management rules and system by formulating detailed rules and implementing a target-safety responsibility system. More patrol work will be organized. The security will be more tightened during major festivals and activities to ensure the safety of property.

Appendix 8. List of reference books

Historical Records	Western Han	Written by:	Sima Qian
History of the Former Han Dynasty	Eastern Han	Written by:	Ban Gu
History of the Later Han Dynasty	Song of South Dynasty	Written by:	Fan Ye at al
Historical Records of the Three Kingdoms	Jin	Written by:	Chen Shou
History of Jin Dynasty	Tan	Written by:	Fang Xuanling
History of Song Dynasty	Liang of South Dynasty	Written by:	Sheng Yue
History of Southern Qi Dynasty	Liang of South Dynasty	Written by:	Xiao Zixian
History of Liang Dynasty	Tan	Written by:	Yao Silian
History of Chen Dynasty	Tan	Written by:	Yao Silian
History of Wei Dynasty	North Qi	Written by:	Wei Shou
History of Northern Qi Dynasty	Tang	Written by:	Li Baiyao
History of Zhou Dynasty	Tang	Written by:	Lin fudefen
History of Sui Dynasty	Tang	Written by:	Wei Zheng
History of Southern Dynasties	Tang	Written by:	Li Yanshou
History of Northern Dynasties	Tang	Written by:	Li Yanshou
Old History of Tang Dynasty	Later Jin	Written by:	Liu Xu
New History of Tang Dynasty	Song	Written by:	Ouyang Xiu
History of Song Dynasty	Yuan	Written by:	Tuo Tuo
History of Liao Dynasty	Yuan	Written by:	Tuo Tuo
History of Jin Dynasty	Yuan	Written by:	Tuo Tuo
History of Yuan Dynasty	Ming	Written by:	Song Lian
History of Ming Dynasty	Qing	Written by:	Zhang Tingyu
Historical Manuscripts of Qing Dynasty	Republic of China	Written by:	Zhao Erxun
Notes on Water Classics	North Wei	Written by:	Li Daoyuan
Travel Notes	Tang	Written by:	Feng Yan
Essays of Dong Jia	Song	Written by:	Kong Chuan
Brief Review of Annals	Song	Written by:	Zheng Qiao
Records of Confucius Family Houses	Jin	Written by:	Kong Yuancuo
Journey to the East	Yuan	Written by:	Yang Huan
Record About Simple Lanes	Ming	Written by:	Lu Zhaoxian
Annals of Yanzhou	Ming	Written by:	Yu Shenxing
Annals of Queli	Ming	Written by:	Chen Gao
Annals of Sheng Men	Ming	Written by:	Lu Yuanshan
Sketches about the Rebuilding of Confucius Temple at Queli	Ming	Written by:	Li Dongyang
Annals of Queli	Qing	Written by:	Kong Shangren
Textual Studies of Literatures of Queli	Qing	Written by:	Kong Jifen
Annals of Qufu County	Qing	Written by:	Pan Xiang
Records of Queli	Qing	Written by:	Zheng Xiaoru
Collections of Ancient Records	Song	Written by:	Ouyang Xiu

Records of Stele Inscriptions	Song	Written by: Zhao Mingcheng
Explanation on Official Script	Song	Written by: Hong Shi
More Explanation on Official Script	Song	Written by: Hong Shi
Series of Precious Carvings	Song	Written by: Chen Si
A Collection of Fine Stele Inscriptions	Ming	Written by: Du Mu
Stele Inscription Records of Hanshan	Ming	Written by: Zhao Jun
A Complete Collection of Stele Inscription	Ming	Written by: Yi Yizheng
A List of Luzhutang Steles	Ming	Written by: Ye Sheng
Outstanding Stone Steles	Ming	Written by: Zhao Han
History of Stele Inscription	Ming	Written by: Guo Zongchan
Origins of Characters	Qing	Written by: Zeng Yanmei
Ancient Stele Inscription Collection	Qing	Written by: Cao Rong
Notes on Stele Inscription	Qing	Written by: Gu Yanwu
Collection of Pushu Pavilion	Qing	Written by: Zhu Yizun
Summer Leisure in the Year of Gengzi	Qing	Written by: Ye Chengze
Additional Notes on Stele Inscriptions	Qing	Written by: Ye Yebao
Argument on Official Script	Qing	Compiled by: Gu Nanyuan
On Official Script	Qing	Compiled by: Zai Yunsheng
Continuous Record on Official Script	Qing	Written by: Liu Qingli
Postscripts of Xuzou	Qing	Written by: Wang Shu
Collection of Stele Inscriptions	Qing	Written by: Wu Yujin
Catalogue of Stele Inscriptions of Qianyan Studio	Qing	Written by: Qian Daxin
List of Stele Inscriptions of Zhuyan Jihe	Qing	Written by: Zhao Wei
Stele Visits at Shanzuo	Qing	Written by: Fa Weitang
Stele List of Shanzuo	Qing	Written by: Duan Songling
Stele Inscription Records of Eastern and Western Han Dynasty	Qing	Written by: Weng Fanggang
Additional Postscripts for Stele Inscription of Shoutang	Qing	Written by: Wu Yi
Stele Inscription of Guanmiao Studio	Qing	Written by: Li Guangying
Best of Stele Inscriptions	Qing	Written by: Wang Chang
Extensive Stele Visits	Qing	Written by: Xing Shu
Comments on Stele Inscriptions of Pingjing	Qing	Written by: Hong Yixuan
Postscripts of Stele Inscription of Gumuo Studio	Qing	Written by: Zhao Shaozu
Garden of Stele Inscriptions	Qing	Edited by: Liu Xihai
Catalogues of Stele Inscriptions	Qing	Written by: Wu shifen
Additional Study of Stele Inscriptions of Baqiong Studio	Qing	Written by: Lu Zengxian
Study of Han Steles		Published by: Qilu Publishing House

Selected Collection of Carved Portraits of Han Dynasty in Shandong		Published by:	Qilu Publishing House, 1982
Collected Work of Liang Sicheng			China Construction Industry Publishing House
Type and Structure of Chinese Architecture			China Construction Industry Publishing House
History of Ancient Chinese Garments			China Theater Publishing House
Collected Archive Materials of Confucius Temple in Qufu			Shandong Qilu Publishing House
Biography of Confucius		Written by:	Kuang Yaming, Qilu Publishing House
Constructions of Confucius Temple in Qufu		Published by:	China Building Industry Publishing House
Confucius		Published by:	Shandong Pictorial Publishing House
Qufu: Ancient City of State of Lu		Published by:	Qilu Publishing House, 1982
History of Chinese Books	Japan	Written by:	Seimi Akai
Pictorials of the Deeds of Confucius and Mencius	Japan	Written by:	Haruyoshi Baba
Records of Confucius' Deeds	Japan	Written by:	Haruyoshi Baba
Confucius Temple and Portraits of Confucius in Japan	Japan	Written by:	Sanpachio Suzuki
Chronology of Confucianism	South Korea		Boyin Publishing House
Tracing Confucius	Hong Kong		