OF CHINESE CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

Stone statue of Buddha, Tang Dynasty, 98 x 28 cm.

mid-19th century, large numbers of invaluable items have been stolen, and many of them taken abroad. During the past two decades, there has been an increase in the number of Chinese cultural objects looted and from China. To facilitate identification, the Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk has been designed as a tool to assist museums, dealers in art and antiquities, and collectors not to purchase such objects without provenance documentation.

This Red List was developed with the generous support of:

Strategic partners

ICOM for Africa, Latin America, Iraq, Afghanistan, Peru, Cambodia, and Mexico.

Supporting partners

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
U.S. Department of State
1, rue Miollis - 75732 Paris Cedex 15 - France
E-mail: secretariat@icom.museum - Website: http://icom.museum

National Red Lists

2011

Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk

2009

Red List of Cambodian Antiquities at Risk

2007

Red List of Peruvian Antiquities at Risk

2006

Red List of Afghanistan Antiquities at Risk

2003

Emergency Red List of Iraqi Antiquities at Risk

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2011

Introduction

China’s rich cultural heritage affects the identity and cultural identity of the Chinese people. The Chinese government and the whole country attach great importance to cultural protection. China has a long history of more than 5,000 years. During this time, many cultural objects have been created and left behind for future generations. However, a significant number of these cultural objects have been illegally taken abroad, and of them taken abroad. During the past two decades, there has been an increase in the number of Chinese cultural objects looted and illicitly exported from China. To facilitate identification, the Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk has been designed as a tool to assist museums, dealers in art and antiquities, and collectors not to purchase such objects without provenance documentation.

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Objective

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) is the main international organisation of museums and museum professionals committed to preserving and presenting the world’s cultural heritage to a wide public. ICOM is the world’s leading forum with about 1,000 members in 137 countries. ICOM is an international network of museums and museum professionals, specialists in a wide range of museological and heritage-related disciplines.

Goals is a long-term, non-profit governmental organisation (NGO) working in the field of cultural heritage and an international organisation. The main goal of ICOM is to organise and coordinate the activities of its members. ICOM is a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk is the key practice of ICOM. The Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk has been designed to prevent illegal dealing, theft, and the illegal export and sale of cultural objects of China. It has been developed by the international community. This publication contains a list of cultural objects that are at risk of being illicitly traded on the international antiquities market.

The cultural heritage of China is protected by national and international laws and agreements.

If you suspect an item may be the object of illicit trade, please contact:

If you wish to see more information on the Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk, please visit:

http://icom.museum/redlist/china/

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1, rue Miollis - 75732 Paris Cedex 15 - France
E-mail: secretariat@icom.museum - Website: http://icom.museum

Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk

2011

The cultural heritage of China is protected by national and international laws and agreements.

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OF CHINESE CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

Introduction

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) is the main international organisation of museums and museum professionals committed to preserving and promoting the world’s cultural and natural heritage. ICOM seeks to bring together all those professionally engaged in the care, study, and presentation of cultural objects. It is an international network of museums and museum professionals specialised in a wide range of museological and heritage-related disciplines.

Goal

Because of the great diversity of Chinese objects, the ICOM Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk is not exhaustive, and any antiquity originating from China should be subjected to detailed scrutiny and precautionary measures.

Methods

To facilitate identification, the Red List has been designed as a tool to assist museums, dealers in art and antiquities, collectors not to purchase such objects without provenance documentation. Therefore, ICOM appeals to museums, auction houses, dealers in art and antiquities, and customs and law enforcement officials in the identification of objects that may be at risk from illegal export or sale. In addition, ICOM issues a Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk, listing the objects that are considered to be at risk of loss due to theft, looting, or other factors. The Red List is updated on a regular basis to reflect changes in the international legal and administrative context.

Introduction

Demand rose during the 1990s and 2000s, and there is now a growing concern that the trade in antiquities on the national and international markets may have negative effects. A number of Chinese antiquities have been looted and illicitly exported from China in recent decades, in spite of the efforts made by the Chinese government to protect China’s cultural heritage.

Objective

The present document is designed as a tool to assist museums, dealers in art and antiquities, collectors, and art market professionals in the identification of objects that may have been stolen and/or illicitly exported. The ICOM Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk illustrates a number of categories of objects of the types illustrated hereafter are at risk of being illicitly traded on the international black market.

Conclusion


Regulations concerning the Protection and Management Methods of Vertebrate Fossils (1983)

Regulations concerning the Protection and Management Methods of the Famous Late Painters after 1949 (1986)


Bilateral Agreements

Agreements or memorandums of understanding signed by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security of China with the following countries:

Australia, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Italy, Peru, People’s Republic of China, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, and Argentina.

Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk

The Red List was developed with the generous support of

E-mail: redlist@sach.gov.cn
Fax: +86 10-59881573
Tel: +86 10-59881572
People’s Republic of China
No. 10, Chaoyangmen North Street, Beijing 100020
State Administration of Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage of China is protected by national and international laws and agreements.

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) is the main international organisation of museums and museum professionals concerned with promoting and fostering the world’s cultural and natural heritage. ICOM has a consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

ICOM appeals to museums, auction houses, dealers in art and antiquities, and collectors not to purchase such objects without having checked thoroughly their origin and authenticity.

National courts, museums, auction houses, dealers in art and antiquities, collectors, and art market professionals should be aware that the places where objects are sold may be not only inappropriate, but also illegal. Dealers and auction houses should have in mind the legal frameworks in place in their country. At the national level, the main legislative measures are:

If you suspect an item may be the object of illicit trade, please contact:

For the Protection of Cultural Heritage

Ministry of the People’s Republic of China
No. 16, Changanmen North Street
Beijing 100001
People’s Republic of China

For the Protection of Cultural Heritage

Ministry of the People’s Republic of China
No. 16, Eastern Chang’an Street
Beijing 100016
People’s Republic of China

You are kindly requested to contact the nearest Chinese consulate or the nearest Ministry of Cultural Affairs to report any information you may have.

Images and references:

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The Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk

**Ceramics**

- **Pottery jar**, Neolithic Age, 50 x 18.4 cm.
- **Painted earthenware horseman**, Tang Dynasty, 32.5 x 32 cm.
- **Stone statue of a Bodhisattva**, Tang Dynasty, 39 cm.
- **Painted stone panel depicting a warrior**, Five Dynasties, 113.5 x 58 cm.
- **Bronze mirror**, Han Dynasty, Ø 18 cm.

**Textiles and accessories**

- **Jade hair ornament**, Neolithic Age, 23 cm.
- **Pendant**, Spring and Autumn period, 5.9 x 4.8 x 1.5 cm.
- **Silver ingot**, Southern Song Dynasty, 11.4 x 7 x 4.7 cm.
- **Garments and personal adornments of various ethnic groups**. [illus. 46-47-48-49]

**Embroidery**

- **Thangka**
- **Calligraphy hand scroll**, Qing Dynasty, 103 x 63 cm.
- **Letters, Ming Dynasty**, 30 x 41 cm.
- **Stone stele rubbing**, Qing Dynasty, 59 x 52 cm.

**Wooden ridge beam decoration**, Ming Dynasty, length: 150 cm.
- **Wooden slip**, Han Dynasty, length: 37 cm.
- **Wooden slips on paper in black or red ink**. [illus. 32-33]
- **Bamboo slips**, Han Dynasty, 2.1 x 23 cm (one slip).
- **Wooden slips**. [illus. 29-30-31]
- **Calligraphy hand scroll**, Qing Dynasty, 90 x 54 cm.
- **Inscriptions**
- **Architectural elements**
- **Textile and accessories**
- **Garments and personal adornments of various ethnic groups.** [illus. 46-47-48-49]
## The Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk

### Categories of Objects

**Ceramics**
- Shang Dynasty: Bronze ding, Western Zhou Dynasty: Bronze gui, Spring and Autumn period: Bronze bell.
- Tang Dynasty: Blue-and-white porcelain vase, Five Dynasties: Painted stone panel depicting a warrior.
- Ming Dynasty: Five-colour porcelain covered jar, Zun vase, Southern and Northern Dynasties: Head of a Buddha statue.
- Neolithic Age: Zhulong vessel, Neolithic Age: Zhuzhuang vessel, Neolithic Age: Cong vessel.
- Sui Dynasty: Ivory belt hook.
- Southern Song Dynasty: Gilded silver pitcher.
- Warring States period: Gold plaque, Bi disc.
- Western Zhou Dynasty: Bronze container.
- Shang Dynasty: White jade jue vessel.
- Yuan Dynasty: White jade cong vessel.

** Metals**
- Han Dynasty: Bronze mirror.
- Qin Dynasty: Bi disc.
- Southern Song Dynasty: Gilded silver pitcher.
- Warring States period: Gold plaque.
- Ming Dynasty: Gilded bronze coin.
- Tang Dynasty: Gilded silver pitcher.

**Painting and calligraphy**
- Ming and Qing Dynasties: Painting hand scroll, Painting and calligraphy including text, portraits, landscapes, birds and flowers.
- Song Dynasty: Rubbing book.
- Yuan Dynasty: Thangka.
- Ming Dynasty: Rubbing of bronze inscriptions.
- Song Dynasty: Stone stele rubbing.

**Architectural elements**
- Spring and Autumn period: Wooden ridge beam decoration.

**Textiles and accessories**

**Inscriptions**
- Ancient characters cast, engraved or impressed on such materials as stone, bricks, letters, maps and handwriting.

**Books and documents**
- Inscriptions and decorative patterns written, carved or printed on a wide variety of materials such as bamboo, wood, silk or paper. These include bamboo and wood slips, woodblock-printed books, rare archival documents, letters, maps and handwriting.

### From the Neolithic Age

- Zhuzhuang vessel, Zhulong vessel, Cong vessel, Bi disc.
- White jade jue vessel, White jade cong vessel.
- Bronze mirror, Bronze gui, Bronze bell.
- Wooden slip, Bamboo slips.

### From the Shang Dynasty

- White jade cong vessel, White jade jue vessel.
- Glazed decorative element.

### From the Zou Dynasty


### From the Han Dynasty

- White jade cong vessel.
- Wooden ridge beam decoration, Wooden ridge beam decoration.
- Glazed decorative element.
- White jade cong vessel.
- Five-colour porcelain covered jar.
- Wooden ridge beam decoration.

### From the Qin Dynasty

- Jades and precious stones.
- Textile and accessories.
- Books and documents.
- Inscriptions and decorative patterns written, carved or printed on a wide variety of materials such as bamboo, wood, silk or paper. These include bamboo and wood slips, woodblock-printed books, rare archival documents, letters, maps and handwriting.

### From the Han Dynasty

- Five-colour porcelain covered jar.
- Wooden ridge beam decoration.
- Wooden ridge beam decoration.
- Glazed decorative element.
**RED LIST OF CHINESE CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK**

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**The Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk**

**Head of a Buddha statue, Southern and Northern Dynasties, 86 x 56 cm.**

**Portraits, figures and models in stone, wood, metal, and brick. [illus. 6-7-8-9]**

- Hubei Provincial Museum (Wuhan, Hubei), and the Wudangshan Museum (Hubei). © All photographic rights are reserved by the China Cultural Relics Information and Consultation Center.

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**The Red List includes the following categories:**

- **Ceramics**
- **Sculpture**
- **Painting and calligraphy**
- **Inscriptions**
- **Folk objects**
- **Jade and precious stones**
- **Metals**
- **Numismatics**
- **Architectural elements**
- **Textiles and accessories**
- **Garnments and personal adornments of various ethnic groups.**

---

**The Red List includes the following categories:**

1. **Ceramics**

   - **From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD**
     - **From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD**
     - **From the Zhou Dynasty (1046 BC) to 1949 AD**
     - **From the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC) to 1949 AD**
     - **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**
     - **From the Song Dynasty (960 AD) to 1949 AD**

2. **Sculpture**

   - **From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD**

3. **Painting and calligraphy**

   - **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

4. **Inscriptions**

5. **Folk objects**

6. **Jade and precious stones**

7. **Metals**

8. **Numismatics**

9. **Architectural elements**

10. **Textiles and accessories**

11. **Garnments and personal adornments of various ethnic groups.**

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**From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD**

1. **From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD**

2. **From the Zhou Dynasty (1046 BC) to 1949 AD**

3. **From the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC) to 1949 AD**

4. **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

5. **From the Song Dynasty (960 AD) to 1949 AD**

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**Ceramics**

- **From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD**

**Sculpture**

- **From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD**

**Painting and calligraphy**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Inscriptions**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Folk objects**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Jade and precious stones**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Metals**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

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**Numismatics**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Architectural elements**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

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- **From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD**

**Painting and calligraphy**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Inscriptions**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Folk objects**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Jade and precious stones**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Metals**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

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**Numismatics**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Architectural elements**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Textiles and accessories**

- **From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD**

**Garnments and personal adornments of various ethnic groups.**

---


**Ceramics**

From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD

- White jade container, Neolithic Age, Ø 7.2 cm.
- White jade container, Western Zhou Dynasty, 22.8 cm.
- White jade container, Shang Dynasty, 15 x 10.7 cm.
- Gilded bronze coin, Tang Dynasty, Ø 2.4 cm.
- Bronze spade-shaped currency, Spring and Autumn period, 5.8 x 2.8 cm.
- Embroidered silk robe, Qing Dynasty, 130 x 95 cm.
- Decorated ceramic vase, Southern Song Dynasty, 186 x 58 cm.
- Porcelain plate, Song Dynasty, 21.4 x 21.4 cm.

**Painting and calligraphy**

From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD

- Handwritten letter from a literatus, Ming Dynasty, 32.5 x 28.5 cm.
- Rubbing of bronze inscriptions, Ming and Qing Dynasties, 46 x 32 cm.
- Oracle bone, Shang Dynasty, 29.8 x 22.2 x 4.4 cm.
- Rubbing book, Song Dynasty, 18 x 24 cm.
- Bamboo slips, Han Dynasty, 2.1 x 23 cm (one slip).
- Inscriptions and decorative patterns written, carved or printed on a wide variety of materials such as bamboo, leather, wood, paper, metal, and silk. [illus. 37-38]
- Inscriptions

**Inscriptions**

From the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC) to 1949 AD

- Bronze plaque, Warring States period, 8 x 13.8 cm.
- Gold plaque, Warring States period, 8 x 13.8 cm.
- 3. Illustrated periodicals, Neolithic Age, 5.9 x 4.8 x 1.5 cm.
- 1. Jade and semi-precious stones

**Folk objects**

Everyday utensils and folk arts, such as New Year pictures, paper-cuts, clay figurines, jade objects such as amulets, talismans, and finewood objects, beads, cords, and lamps. [illus. 18-19]

**Architectural elements**

From the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to 1949 AD

- White jade ornament, Yuan Dynasty, 4.1 x 7.1 cm.
- Mould for casting coins, Southern Dynasty, 10.5 x 10.8 x 10.6 cm.
- Paper currency, Qing Dynasty, 18.9 x 9.4 cm.
- Mould for casting coins, Southern Dynasty, 10.5 x 10.8 x 10.6 cm.
- Paper currency, Qing Dynasty, 18.9 x 9.4 cm.
- Textile and accessories

**Textile and accessories**

Garments and personal adornments of various ethnic groups. [illus. 46-47-48-49]

**Sculpture**

From the Neolithic Age (ca. 8000 BC) to 1949 AD

- Painted stone panel depicting a warrior, Five Dynasties, 113.5 x 58 cm.
- Stone statue of a Bodhisattva, Tang Dynasty, 39 cm.
- Five-colour porcelain covered jar, Ming Dynasty, 32 x 38 cm.
- Painted earthenware horseman, Tang Dynasty, 32.5 x 32 cm.
- Stone stele of a Buddha and two Bodhisattvas, Six Dynasties, 37.6 cm.
- Head of a Buddha statue, Southern and Northern Dynasties, 86 x 56 cm. [illus. 1-2-3-4-5]
Objective
The international community has recognized the need in recent decades to adopt a framework for the protection of cultural objects at risk. This framework should include measures to prevent looting, theft, and illegal trafficking, and to ensure that objects are returned to their place of origin. The Red Lists have been designed to address this need.

Introduction
Red List cultural objects are those that are at risk of being illicitly traded on the international antiquities market. They are characterized by their rarity, historical significance, or cultural importance. The Red List is a tool to prevent looting, theft, and illegal trafficking, and to ensure that objects are returned to their place of origin. The Red List is a tool to prevent looting, theft, and illegal trafficking, and to ensure that objects are returned to their place of origin.

The Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk
The Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk was developed with the generous support of the Chinese government to protect China's cultural heritage, present and future, tangible and intangible. The Red List has been designed to prevent looting, theft, and illegal trafficking, and to ensure that objects are returned to their place of origin.

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