

### A – Pai Lou Gateway

This elaborate archway represents 'the face' of the garden. Green and blue were the most commonly used colours of the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties.

### B – Main Entrance Hall

The river running in front of the main door is the boundary between the 'inside' and 'outside' worlds. The partition inside the main door serves to demonstrate the deferential nature of Chinese culture and to quicken the curiosity of visitors.

### C – Square Pavilion

This is the only square pavilion in the garden and it reveals a different view at the turning corner.

### D – Double Lane Corridor

The inner corridor is traditionally used to display the history of the family. The outer side allows visitors to bask in the morning sunshine.



中國花園  
上海美國大學建築系  
盧振國 文 二〇一〇年 春 月 於 此 園 上

### E – Study

The Scholar's Study serves as a sanctuary for the master of the house. Here he can write poems, practice calligraphy and painting.

### F – Souvenir/Tea Shop

Visitors can find an authentic memento of their visit or partake of traditional Chinese refreshments at the shop and its sheltered courtyard.

### G – The Heart of the Lake Pavilion

In the middle of the lake stands a pavilion named 'Chongyuan' with its mirror clear images of the garden. 'Chongyuan' reminds Chinese visitors to the garden to remember where their cultural roots lie.

### H – Zigzag Bridge

This is one of the important elements of Chinese garden design and divides the lake into two parts while connecting the "Heart of the Lake Pavilion" to the rock mountain.

### I – Main Hall / Tea House

Overlooking the lake with views on all four sides of the building, this is the traditional dining room for the Scholar and his friends or guests. In our garden, it is a place for visitors to enjoy authentic Chinese tea and finger food.

### J – Tower Block / Conference Room

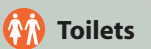
This two-storey building is traditionally a place for a quiet drink with peaceful music. In our garden it is also a function room available for visitors to enjoy the peaceful atmosphere.

### K – Climbing Mountain Half Pavilion

Located at the highest point of the rockery this pavilion, in its tranquil setting, symbolises the Ming philosophy of 'keeping the clouds and borrowing the moon'.

### L – Climbing Mountain Corridor

This is the ascending path to the top of the rockery with a small garden 'Tingchuan', meaning tranquil lake and running river, on the side of the corridor.



Toilets