

Appendix A

Chronology of Chinese History

Xia Dynasty	c. 2205 – c. 1766 B.C.
Shang Dynasty	c. 1766 – c. 1122 B.C.
Zhou Dynasty	c. 1122 – 249 B.C.
Western Zhou	c. 1122 – 771 B.C.
Eastern Zhou	770 – 249 B.C.
Spring and Autumn period	770 – 481 B.C.
Warring States period	403 – 221 B.C.
Qin Dynasty	221 – 207 B.C.
Han Dynasty	202 B.C. – A.D. 220
Western Han	202 B.C. – A.D. 9
Xin Dynasty	A.D. 9 – 23
Eastern Han	A.D. 25 – 220
Three Kingdoms	220 – 280
Wei	220 – 265
Shu	221 – 265
Wu	222 – 280
Jin Dynasty	265 – 420
Western Jin	265 – 317
Eastern Jin	317 – 420
Southern and Northern Dynasties	420 – 589
Sui Dynasty	590 – 618
Tang Dynasty	618 – 906
Five Dynasties	907 – 960
Later Liang	907 – 923
Later Tang	923 – 936
Later Jin	936 – 947
Later Han	947 – 950
Later Zhou	951 – 960
Song Dynasty	960 – 1279
Northern Song	960 – 1126
Southern Song	1127 – 1279
Liao	970 – 1125
Western Xia	990 – 1227
Jin	1115 – 1234
Yuan Dynasty	1260 – 1368
Ming Dynasty	1368 – 1644
Qing Dynasty	1644 – 1911
Republic	1912 – 1949
People's Republic	1949 –

Appendix C

Chinese public parks created between 1949 and 1979

This list of public parks created between 1949 and 1979 has been organised by cities, as well as the various development phases. The cities included are among the most important in China, i.e. the three municipalities directly under the Central Government,¹ twenty-three provincial capitals,² and another sixteen cities.³ The development phases, classified according to political and economic situations, included the Rehabilitation after the Liberation (1949-1952), the First FYP (1953-1957), the GLF (1958-1960), the Readjustment (1961-1965), the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), and the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution (1969-1979).

Parks included in this list mainly fall into four categories: newly built ones in the new socialist era, inherited but which were severely destroyed upon the Liberation and re-constructed thereafter, inherited but with new names attached for new ideological or cultural purposes, and those developed based on confiscated imperial gardens or private gardens.

Each entry contains size and date of the park with a brief description of the information available, including reference to site history, features and management. Sources consulted for the compilation of this preliminary list range from publications of landscape architecture projects,⁴ municipal chronicles,⁵ park records,⁶ reports in contemporary journals,⁷ scholarly research,⁸ to internet sources. For information from the internet, the official websites of municipal bureau of parks are the priority where applicable.⁹ Most of the figures of park area and lake area are from *New Gardens and Parks of China* (1985).¹⁰

¹ They are Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai. Chongqing became a municipality directly under the Central Government in 1997.

² They are Changchun, Changsha, Chengdu, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Guiyang, Haikou, Hangzhou, Harbin, Hefei, Ji'nan, Kunming, Lanzhou, Nanchang, Nanjing, Nanning, Shenyang, Shijiazhuang, Taiyuan, Wuhan, Xi'an, Xining, and Zhengzhou.

³ They are Anshan, Changzhou, Chongqing, Dalian, Guilin, Hengyang, Luoyang, Maanshan, Qingdao, Qiqihar, Shantou, Wuxi, Zhalantun, Zhanjiang, Zhuzhou and Zibo.

⁴ Such as China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985); Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986).

⁵ Such as Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000); Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000).

⁶ Such as Management Department of Purple Bamboo Park 紫竹院公园管理处. *Zizhuyuan gongyuan zhi* [Purple Bamboo Park records] 紫竹院公园志. (Beijing: Beijing Linye Chubanshe, 2003).

⁷ The most important one is *Jianzhu Xuebao* [Architectural Journal] 建筑学报.

⁸ Such as Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭风. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林, 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003).

⁹ Such as the website of Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks and Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks.

¹⁰ China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985).

1949-1952

Anshan

219 Park 二一九公园, 140 ha, lake 27 ha, 1948.

Located in the east of the city, the park was developed based on Morning Sunlight Mountain Park (朝日山公园) established in the pre-Liberation era. It was re-named as 219 Park on 19 February 1948 to commemorate the liberation of the city. It consisted of several functional zones and scenic areas: a waterbody, a children's play zone, a horticultural display area, a zoological garden, and East Hill Fairyland for recreation (水景区、儿童游乐区、花卉泉石区、动物园、东山乐园). The admission became free at the turn of the 21st century. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 18; 'In commemoration of the 58 years of the Anshan liberation: the present and the past' 纪念鞍山解放 58 周年——今昔. <http://www.qianhuaweb.com/20060216/ca258269.htm>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Beijing

Xihaizi Park 西海子公园, 14.18 ha, lake 5.4 ha, opened 1949.

Located in the Tong County, it was formerly the private garden of Yin Rugeng (殷汝耕), a traitor. In 1949, the property was confiscated and opened as a public park, managed by the People's Government of Tong County. One important feature of the site was the historic artefact of the thirteen-storey Igniting Lamp Pagoda (燃灯塔), built during the Liao Era (907-1125). Its lotus pedestal was destroyed in 1976 due to the influence of Tangshan earthquake, but was restored in 1985. In 1990, the park covered 14.18 hectares, with a waterbody of 5.4 hectares. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng Juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 187; Tongzhou Finance Bureau 通州区财政局. 'Xihaizi gongyuan' [Xihaizi Park] 西海子公园. http://www.bicz.gov.cn/tongzhou/tzls/120040612_6344.htm, accessed on 05/10/2006.)

Jade Pool Park 玉渊潭公园, 137.03 ha, lake 70.97 ha, constructed 1951.

During the pre-modern times, the site was in the suburban area to the west of the Imperial City, and known for its natural and wild characteristics. The name of 'Jade Pool' came into being in the Yuan Dynasty (1260-1368). To the east of the site, Diaoyutai Imperial Palace was constructed during the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1711-1799) of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), where Diaoyutai State Guesthouse is now located. After 1910 when the Imperial School (京师大学堂) was established by the Qing Government, the site was used as a nursery for students in agriculture and forestry. As a result, various trees were planted, which further contributed to its naturalistic quality.

From 1951, taking precautions against flood menace, the area was subjected to earth work, such as dredging. Detailed design and construction proposals were produced in 1955. The site was officially managed by the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks in 1956. The emphasis at the time was on tree planting, with 130,000 trees planted in 1957 alone.

The administrative organ responsible for the management was frequently altered with the fluctuation of political situations, which much affected the construction and operation of the park. After the policy of 'combining greening with production' was advocated during the GLF campaign (1958-1960), the Aquatic Product Office (水产办公室) administrated the park in 1963 and fish

farming was developed. When the Office was abandoned in 1964, Jade Pool-Purple Bamboo Park Administrative Department was established for the management. The launch of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 much disturbed the management order: in April 1967, the Security Guard Army of Diaoyutai State Guesthouse took over the eastern side of the park and the east gate was blocked; in March 1970, the park, along with Purple Bamboo Park, was administered by the Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (农林科学院); but shortly in April, the responsibility was transferred to the Beijing Yongding River Water-conducting Management Department (北京市永定河引水管理处). After the Cultural Revolution, the park was managed again by the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks and was finally re-opened as a public park on 12 March 1979. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 161-163.)

Ritan Park 日坛公园, 20.62 ha, 1951.

Located to the east of the Imperial City, the site was formerly for the emperor to offer sacrifices to solar deity, built in 1530 in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). After the Liberation, it was proposed to be extended and opened as a public park in 1951 by the municipal authority. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks 北京市园林局. 'Ritan gongyuan' [Ritan Park] 日坛公园.

<http://www.bjpl.gov.cn/WZGB/GYFJQ/GYFJQShow.aspx?typeid=601&iid=2201&mod2=%E5%85%A8%E5%B8%82%E5%85%AC%E5%9B%AD>, accessed on 24/11/2006.)

Joyous Pavilion Park 陶然亭公园, 59 ha, lake 17.47 ha, 1952.

Joyous Pavilion Park was the first Park of Culture and Rest in Beijing. The construction commenced with lake-digging and hill-mounding through the mobilisation of mass volunteer manual labour, and followed the Soviet Park of Culture and Rest model. It was managed with limited financial resources, irrationally developed during the GLF (1958-1960), and seriously undermined during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). It was representative in applying traditional garden design approaches, such as mountain-and-water pattern, poetic naming, and 'garden within a garden'. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 32.)

Dragon Pool Park 龙潭公园, 120.99 ha, lake 47.79 ha, constructed 1952.

The park was developed based on East Lake, one of the three artificial lakes (East Lake, Middle Lake and West Lake), resulted from the regeneration of Longxugou Ditch, an environmentally execrable kiln pit where sewage drained. The project was organised by the People's Government. Tree planting started in 1953. A piece of land south of East Lake covering an area of 51.2 hectares was taken over for the establishment of Dragon Pool Botanical Garden in 1957. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 165.)

Changchun

Victory Park 胜利公园, 24.63 ha, lake 1.29 ha, 1948.

The park was first laid out in 1915. It was further developed in 1948 with extensive greening, organised by the Changchun municipal authority. It consisted of six functional zones: a zoological garden, a horticulture zone, a goldfish pond, a children's play ground, an aquatic sports zone, and a lotus pond (动物区、花卉区、金鱼区、儿童游艺区、水上活动区和荷花池). ('Changchun Victory Park' 长春胜利公园. <http://www.lib.cc.jl.cn/liuyou/tyid-12.htm>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Changsha

Tianxin Park 天心公园, 3.6 ha, 1950.

Located in the southeast of the city, the park was severely damaged upon the Liberation, but some old city walls were remained on the site. The park was restored in 1950 in order to have the historic artefacts well preserved. The completed park consisted of two zones: a recreational and rest zone in north and a historic relic zone in south. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 155-157; 'City construction' 城市建设. <http://220.168.54.220/difangwx/fengqing/38.html>, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Hunan Martyrs Park 湖南烈士公园, 113.33 ha, lake 45.56 ha, constructed 1951, opened 1953.

Located in the northeast of the city, the site accommodated a hilly area with an attitude of 40 to 60 metres in the west and a broad water surface, Nianjia Lake (年佳湖), in the east. Based on this topographical condition, the park was laid out with two functional zones: the commemoration zone in the commanding west and the recreational and rest zone in the low-lying east.

Taking advantage of the sloping lands in the west, three platforms at different levels were established along a north-south axis with formality to create a solemnity atmosphere. In December 1951 when the Second Session of the First Hunan People's Congress (省首届二次各界人民代表会议) was held, a monument was proposed by the Hunan Communist Committee (中共湖南省委) to be established on the highest platform to commemorate the revolutionary martyrs in the People's Liberation War. The monument was completed with Chairman Mao's inscription, 'The Monument of Hunan Martyrs Park' (湖南烈士公园纪念碑), in September 1959.

Corresponding to the waterscape in the east, various facilities were provided along the lakeshore, such as a teahouse, a pier of pleasure boats and a restaurant. Other facilities in the recreational and rest zone included a children's play ground, an open air theatre, an art performance hall, and so on.

About 137,000 trees were planted in the spring of 1953. Further planting included a plantation of tea plants in 1958, following the policy of 'combining greening with production'. The mid-lake island was another important feature in the park built in 1963, with trees of red leaves representing the loyal heart of the revolutionary martyrs. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 139-145; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 18; 'Hunan Martyrs' Park' 湖南烈士公园. <http://qb.chinabroadcast.cn/3821/2005/07/25/1566@635085.htm>, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Chengdu

People's Park 人民公园, 10.13 ha, lake 1.51 ha, named 1950.

The site was first developed as Junior City Park (少城公园) in 1911. It had been a revolutionary base in the pre-Liberation period. In 1914, a monument (辛亥秋保路死事纪念碑) was established in memory of the martyrs in the Protecting Railway Revolution (保路运动), and later became an important feature in the new People's Park. After the Chengdu liberation in December 1949, the park was regenerated following the 1951 instructions of Marshal He Long (1896-1969) and the 1952 design proposal examined by Government officials, Mi Jianshu (米建书) and Li Jieren (李劫人), with the park opened in October that year. It was compromised by air defence positions in 1965. ('Chengdu People's Park' 成都市人民公园记.

<http://scnews.newssc.org/system/2006/06/26/010029928.shtml>, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Chongqing

People's Park 人民公园, 1.2 ha, named July 1950.

The park was first laid out in 1929 and named Central Park. It was severely damaged by Japanese invasions in May 1939. It was later restored, with the Monument to 1911 Revolution Martyrs (辛亥革命烈士纪念碑) established in 1946 and the Monument to the Chongqing Fire-fighting Martyrs (重庆市消防人员殉职纪念碑) in 1947. These made the park an important place for revolutionary commemoration and education. After the Liberation, the park was administered by the People's Government, and was re-named as People's Park in July 1950. The park was subjected to destruction during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). The situation began to be improved from 1972, when Long Pavilion Tea Garden (长亭茶园) was opened.

('Chongqing People's Park' 重庆人民公园. http://www.cqyl.gov.cn/park/show_content.asp?id=667&class=000100040003, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Dalian

Liberation Park 解放公园, named 1945.

The park was originally laid out by the colonists of Tsarist Russia in 1902. During the Japanese occupation, it was named Hou Happy Garden (后乐园). It was re-named as Liberation Park in 1945 when the Japanese surrendered, and in 1983 turned into Lushun Botanical Garden.

('Liaoning Lushun Botanical Garden' 辽宁旅顺植物园. <http://www.51766.com/img/lszwy/>, accessed on 24/11/2006.)

North Sea Park 北海公园, 1 ha, named June 1946.

The park was first built by the colonists of Tsarist Russia in 1898 and named North Park due to its location in the northern suburban of the city. The Japanese occupation thereafter brought about some facilities, such as tennis courts and rockeries, established by the South Manchuria Railways Co. (SMR) (南满洲铁道株式会社, 简称满铁) in 1907. After the Liberation, on 1 June 1946, the park was re-named by the Dalian Government as North Sea Park. It was managed by the Dalian Branch Railway Bureau (大连铁路分局) till 1956, and later by the People's Government of the Zhongshan District. (Sun Yu 孙玉. 'Public park: the labours' fairyland with history' 公园: 铸刻着

历史的劳动者乐园. http://www.daliandaily.com.cn/gb/daliandaily/2005-07/22/content_848316.htm, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Culture Park 文化公园, named June 1946.

The park was first built by the South Manchuria Railways Co. (SMR) (南满洲铁道株式会社, 简称满铁) in 1909, and named Electric Park (电气游园) due to the electric hobbyhorse provided. After the Liberation, on 1 June 1946, the park was re-named by the Dalian Government as Culture Park, and on 11 May 1948 as Lu Xun Park. It was turned into Dalian Zoological Garden in September 1966 proposed by the Luda Basic Construction Committee (旅大市基本建设委员会). (Sun Yu 孙玉. 'Public park: the labours' fairyland with history' 公园: 镌刻着历史的劳动者乐园.

http://www.daliandaily.com.cn/gb/daliandaily/2005-07/22/content_848316.htm, accessed on 24/11/2006.)

Zhongshan Park 中山公园, 11.6 ha, named June 1946, constructed 1954.

The site originally consisted of desolated hillocks. After the Liberation, it was proposed to be a park for people's rest, sight-seeing and recreation by the People's Government. To commemorate Sun Zhongshan (Sun Yet-san) (1866-1925), it was named Zhongshan Park on 1 June 1946. The construction commenced in 1954. Song Qinglin (1893-1981), Sun's wife, provided some instructions in 1955. The park was further developed in 1958. (Sun Yu 孙玉. 'Public park: the labours' fairyland with history' 公园: 镌刻着历史的劳动者乐园.

http://www.daliandaily.com.cn/gb/daliandaily/2005-07/22/content_848316.htm, accessed on 24/11/2006.)

Labour Park 劳动公园, 54 ha, 1949.

Originally built in 1898 by the colonists of Tsarist Russia, the park was first named West Park due to its location in the western suburban of the city. It was also called Tiger Park, since tigers were raised here. The name was changed to Central Park by the Japanese colonists in 1926, because the park at the time became situated in the centre of the city due to urban expansion. After the Liberation, on 1 November 1947, the park was re-named as Lenin Park in commemoration of the Soviet October Revolution. The name was finally fixed on 3 March 1949 as Labour Park, when the Dalian Government made a re-development proposal for the park. The completed park consisted of five functional zones: a sightseeing and rest zone, a horticultural display zone, a cultural and recreational zone, a children's play zone, and a sports activities zone (浏览休息区、花卉观赏区、文化娱乐区、儿童游乐区、体育活动区). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 18, 32; 'Dalian Labour Park' 大连劳动公园. <http://www.dlaefi.org.cn/v/foreigner/tour/jingdian/dgy>, accessed on 16/10/2006; Sun Yu 孙玉. 'Public park: the labours' fairyland with history' 公园: 镌刻着历史的劳动者乐园.

http://www.daliandaily.com.cn/gb/daliandaily/2005-07/22/content_848316.htm, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Star Sea Park 星海公园, 15.98 ha, named 1949, re-developed 1950.

Located near the seashore, the park was first constructed by the South Manchuria Railways Co. (SMR) (南满洲铁道株式会社, 简称满铁) in 1909, with facilities such as a hotel, a golf course and a bathing beach, and named Xinggepu Park (星个浦游园). After the Liberation, it was re-named as Star Sea Park in 1949, with more facilities, such as a dressing room, an eating house and pavilions, provided from 1950 onwards. The new park consisted of five functional zones: the bathing beach along the seashore, the two peninsulas in the east and west ends, a children's play zone in southeast, an administration and management zone in northeast, and a quiet rest zone in east.

The quiet rest zone was arranged near the main entrance, where evergreen groves were

placed to avoid a direct view of the park. The central feature of the zone was a fountain with a sculpture depicting the local life. A waterfall towards the south was created taking advantage of the site topography. Different from the design approach of the main entrance with spatial segmentation, the secondary entrance in the west was connected to a China rose garden with an axisymmetrical layout leading the sight into the sea beyond. Other important features of the park included a large lawn in the middle for youth recreation, and two peninsulas, i.e. the West Hill and the East Hill, on which Viewing Sea Pavilion and Greeting Tide Pavilion were built.

Plantings were carefully arranged so that functional zones would have distinctive characteristics from each other. Chinese tamarisks (*Tamarix chinensis* Lour.) were arranged along the bank, cherry blossoms were planted in the quiet rest zone, *Pinus thunbergii* Parl. was the dominating species on the West Hill, and the East Hill accommodated *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. in dense green. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 34-41; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 18; Sun Yu 孙玉. 'Public park: the labours' fairyland with history' 公园: 镌刻着历史的劳动者乐园. http://www.daliandaily.com.cn/gb/daliandaily/2005-07/22/content_848316.htm, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Sino-Soviet Friendship Park 中苏友谊公园, 1.9 ha, constructed 1949.

('Sino-Soviet Friendship Park' 中苏友谊公园. <http://www.izy.cn/travel/vb7/5782.html>, accessed on 16/10/2006.)

South Hill Park 南山公园, named May 1950.

The park was first built as South Hill Beauty Park (南山丽公园) in 1920 and as Mishengge Pond Park (弥生个池公园) in 1930. After the Liberation, the park was re-developed and on 14 May 1950 re-named as South Hill Park. When the Monument to Lu Xun of the former Culture Park was moved in, it became the new Lu Xun Park of the city. For the development and promotion of urban greening, gardening and landscaping, the park was proposed to be re-constructed as Dalian Botanical Garden on 21 July 1980. (Sun Yu 孙玉. 'Public park: the labours' fairyland with history' 公园: 镌刻着历史的劳动者乐园. http://www.daliandaily.com.cn/gb/daliandaily/2005-07/22/content_848316.htm, accessed on 24/11/2006.)

Children's Park 儿童公园, 6.2 ha, lake 2.1 ha, 1951, named 1972.

The park was first built in 1936 as Jingge Pond Children's Park (镜个池儿童游园), but was severely destroyed upon the Liberation. In 1951 it was restored by the Dalian Harbour Affairs Bureau (大连港务局), and was re-named as Harbour Park (海港公园). Managed by the Municipal Government in 1953, its name was changed to Mingze Park (明泽公园), and in April 1972 Children's Park. Proposal for further development of the park was made after the 1976 smash of the Gang of Four, and the construction was finally completed in 1981.

The new Children's Park consisted of five functional zones: a youth play zone in west, an infant play zone in south, a large lawn between the two play zones, an aquatic sports zone in north, and an administration and management zone along the south boundary of the park. For educational purposes, steles and sculptures reminiscent of the past revolutionary events were established, such as the stele, incorporating Mao's revolutionary poem, 'The Red Army, never fearing the challenging Long March; Looked lightly on the many peaks and rivers',¹¹ established at the entrance of the youth play zone. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed.

¹¹ Translated by Edgar Snow in 1936, in <http://archives.openflows.org/zhongguo/doc00000.doc>, accessed on 7/12/2006. The original Chinese text is '红军不怕远征难，万水千山只等闲'.

Zhongguo xin yuanlin [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 134-139;
Sun Yu 孙玉. 'Public park: the labours' fairyland with history' 公园: 镌刻着历史的劳动者乐园.
http://www.daliandaily.com.cn/qb/daliandaily/2005-07/22/content_848316.htm, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Lüshun Friendship Park 旅顺友谊公园, 1.64 ha, constructed 1952.

(Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 18.)

Fuzhou

West Lake Park 西湖公园, 43.8 ha, lake 30 ha, 1950.

Located in the northwest of the city, the West Lake came into being as early as 282 in the Western Jin era (265-317). The site was developed thereafter through the dynasties to be a garden with a rich collection of pavilions. It was in 1914 opened as a public park, but terribly damaged upon the Liberation.

Restoration commenced in 1950 and tree planting started in the following year. A small zoological garden was meanwhile established, in which animals, including leopard and monkey, were kept. In 1952, the lake was cleared for boating. These early developments were generally favourable, but the park was subjected to serious destruction during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). In 1969, the West Lake was re-named as Red Lake (红湖), and 'May Seventh' Farm was established regardless of normal park functions, since 'Taking Grain as the Key Link' then became the absolute guideline. All the facilities for children's recreation were got rid of in order to obtain aluminium to make Chairman Mao badges. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 18, 20; 'Fuzhou West Lake' 福州西湖.

<http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A6%8F%E5%B7%9E%E8%A5%BF%E6%B9%96>, accessed on 29/11/2006.)

South Park 南公园, 3.44 ha, lake 1.1 ha, 1952.

Originally the private garden of Geng Jimao, the Jingnan Marquis in the early Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) (清初靖南王耿继茂), it was first opened as a public park in 1915, and named South Park due to its southern location in the city. During the pre-Liberation period, the park was a demonstration place, with in the late 1920s a memorial built for those native martyrs in the March 29th Uprising and the Exhibition Hall of China-made Goods built in support of the Resisting Japanese Goods Movement. The park was severely damaged upon the Liberation due to years of wars. Restored by the Municipal People's Government, the park was re-named as Mass Park (大众公园) in 1952, but again South Park in 1962. With the launch of Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), the park was seriously destructed and turned into a 'May Seventh' farm in 1969. The situation was not improved until 1973 when rehabilitation began. ('South Park' 南公园.

http://www.hidu.cn/sitehtml/news_class_1287_7091.htm, accessed on 29/11/2006.)

Guangzhou

Orchid Garden 兰圃, 3.99 ha, 1950.

The site was a narrow strip in the city running from north to south, which was flat in east and sloping in west. Although it was quite difficult to have significant landform modifications through

lake-digging and hill-mounding, the Chinese mountain-and-water tradition was still sought after with a meandering stream created, reminiscent of the historic *Qu shui liu shang*¹² of Orchid Pavilion in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province. The construction as a whole was in a naturalistic tradition. More than one hundred species of orchids were planted, from which the name of the park was derived. As tea culture had been characteristic of the Guangzhou city, pavilions for tea sampling activities became an important feature of the park. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 20, 48, 79, 95, 103; Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林, 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), pp. 106-108.)

East Suburb Park 东郊公园, 55.3 ha, lake 10.08 ha, re-developed 1950.

The site was originally a tree nursery of Guangzhou Government (广州政府林场, 又名石碑林场), built in 1929. It was re-named as Zhongshan Park in 1933 in memory of Sun Zhongshan (1866-1925). After the Liberation, tree planting was emphasised from 1950 to 1953. In 1957 the name was changed to Forest Park (森林公园), and in 1960 East Suburb Park. Administered by the Tianhe District in 1994, the name was finally fixed as Tianhe Park (天河公园) on the New Year's Day of 1997. The park consisted of six functional zones: the south entrance scenic zone, an aquatic sports zone, a children's play zone, a leisure and sightseeing zone, a recreational and sports zone, and a rear-service and management zone (南入口景观区、水上活动区、儿童游乐区、休闲观赏区、康乐健身区、后勤管理区). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20; Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Tianhe Park' 天河公园. <http://www.gzszy.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=83>, accessed on 20/10/2006; Tianhe Park Office 天河园林办. 'Tianhe Park' 天河公园. <http://yuanlin.thnet.gov.cn/ylibj/xsdw/detail.jsp?recid=73766>, accessed on 20/10/2006; 'Tianhe Park' 天河公园. http://www.ly321.com/news/ysight/2006_8_21_16_36_128103.htm, accessed on 20/10/2006.)

Canton Elegant Park 越秀公园, 64.90 ha, lake 6.96 ha, 1951.

The park accommodated Canton Elegant Hill, which had been much valued since ancient times with regard to *fengshui* of the city. The hill held two of the Eight Landscape Scenes of Guangzhou, i.e. Canton Elegant Pine Waves (粤秀松涛) built in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and Guarding Sea Layered Pavilion (镇海层楼) built in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

Following the Soviet 'Park of Culture and Rest' model, the park consisted of five functional zones, which were at the same time scenic areas: historic remains area, Dragon Sentry Emplacement area, North Beauty Lake area, South Beauty Lake area, and East Beauty Lake area (古迹纪念区, 蟠龙岗炮台区, 北秀湖区, 南秀湖区, 东秀湖区). Of these areas, the first two held historic artifacts, North and East Beauty Lake area were for recreational activities, and South Beauty Lake area was for quiet rest. Taking advantage of the favourable climate of the South China region, plantings were well developed in the park to provide various visual attractions throughout the year. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 18, 36, 44, 94; Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林, 广州园林.

¹² *Qu shui liu shang* (曲水流觞) was a game played in ancient China. Sitting along the winding river, the players put their cups full of wine in the upper reaches of the river and let them flow with the water. If the cup stops in front of someone, this person must drink the wine. Later it gradually developed into a cultural custom that people not only drank but also had to write extempore verses. The most famous story about *Qu shui liu shang* has to do with Wang Xizhi, a great calligrapher of the East Jin Dynasty. Once, he played *Qu shui liu shang* with his friends in Orchid Pavilion, insisting that each should make an extempore verse and those who could not would be punished by having to drink. Everyone enjoyed themselves. Later, they compiled their verses into an anthology and Wang Xizhi wrote a preface to it, called *Preface to Orchid Pavilion*, which became a great masterpiece of Chinese calligraphy. See <http://www.china-fun.net/LearnCHS/Article/120070813/1072806.shtml>, accessed on 20/09/2007.

(Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), pp. 83-86; Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Yuexiu Park' 越秀公园. <http://www.gzszyl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=11>, accessed on 14/10/2006.)

Culture Park 文化公园, 7.69 ha, 1951.

The site was first built in 1951 as the Exhibition Fair of Specialities of South China (华南土特产展览交流大会). The name was changed to Lingnan Cultural Relic Palace (岭南文化宫) in 1952, and finally Guangzhou Culture Park in 1956.

The park was a place for publicity, exhibition, sports activity, entertainment, and so on. Its layout was very rigid based on grids, which divided the site into twelve rectangular sections, accommodating buildings or facilities for various programmes and social activities. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 18, 20; Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林, 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), pp. 182-185; Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Guangzhou Culture Park' 广州文化公园. <http://www.gzszyl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=53>, accessed on 14/10/2006.)

Harbin

Zhaolin Park 兆麟公园, 7.07 ha, 1948.

Located in the Daoli District, the park was first constructed in 1900. Upon the Liberation, it was significantly damaged due to lack of management. It was restored and reconstructed from March to June 1948, organised by the People's Government. ('Zhaolin Park' 兆麟公园.

<http://218.10.232.41:8080/was40/detail?record=42&channelid=46610&presearchword=>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Daowai Park 道外公园 (今靖宇公园), 5.25 ha, 1952.

Located in the Daowai District, the park was first constructed in 1917, but upon the Liberation it was in a devastated condition due to lack of management. It was restored and reconstructed in 1952. There were further constructions after 1955 funded by the Municipal Government. Some additional funds were raised within the District. The park was re-named as Jingyu Park (靖宇公园) in 1985. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; 'Jingyu Park' 靖宇公园. <http://218.10.232.41:8080/was40/detail?record=36&channelid=57029&presearchword=>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Hefei

Unmoored Ferry Park 逍遥津公园, 31.3 ha, lake 11.2 ha, constructed 1950.

The name of the park was associated with a famous historic event of the Three Kingdoms era (220-280), the war between Wei and Wu. Some historic remains survived in the modern era.

Following the Soviet Park of Culture and Rest model, the park consisted of five functional zones: a youth recreational zone beside the south entrance, a cultural activities zone in north, a zoological garden in southeast, a quiet rest zone in southwest, and a *penjing* garden as a 'garden within a garden' in northwest (青少年活动区, 文化活动区, 动物展区, 安静休息区, 盆景园).

In the youth recreational zone, sculptures were established in 1974 as an important feature not only for spatial organisation but also for recalling the past events during the Liberation war

thus with ideological and educational significance. One sculpture presenting 'little heroic sisters of the prairie' (草原英雄小姐妹) was set in the east and the other depicting 'an urgent message with a feather attached' (鸡毛信) in the west.

In the cultural activities zone and the quiet rest zone, traditional design approaches, such as sequences of contrasted spaces and view borrowing were adopted. The quiet rest zone was divided into three scenic areas, accommodating a waterside pavilion, a plum blossom hill and a peony garden, to further provide a series of intimate spaces. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 70-81; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 18, 41-44.)

Hengyang

Mountain Screen Park 岳屏公园, 20 ha, lake 4 ha, 1952.

The name of the park was derived from a traditional analogy, regarding the hillock with a 93 metres altitude within the park as a folding screen of the mountain to the south of the park. Important features of the park included a children's play ground, a memorial tower to the War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945) of Hengyang (衡阳抗战纪念塔), and Condensed Fragrant Garden (凝香园) as a 'garden within a garden'. ('Yueping Park' 岳屏公园.

<http://www.hnt.gov.cn/info/Scenic.aspx?id=628&type=%E6%99%AF%E7%82%B9>, accessed on 24/11/2006.)

Jilin

Labour Park 劳动公园 (今儿童公园), 2 ha, 1949.

The site was developed as Labour Park in 1949 by the Municipal People's Government. In 1956, it was turned into a Children's Park, and in 1979 administered by the Municipal Park Department (吉林市园林处). ('General Information of Changyi District of Jilin City' 吉林市昌邑区概况.

<http://www.jlscy.gov.cn/zhineng/gaikuang.htm>, accessed on 30/11/2006.)

River South Park 江南公园, 34.4 ha, 1952.

The park was first established in 1908. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 20, 31; 'River South Park Management Office' 江南公园管理处. <http://www.jlyl.cn/04/04.htm>, accessed on 20/10/2006.)

Jinan

Victory Park 胜利公园 (今青年公园), 1.07 ha, named 1945.

Formerly developed by Japanese colonists, the park was re-named as Victory Park in 1945 to celebrate the triumph of the War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945), and as Youth Park in 1950. ('Youth Park' 青年公园 (济南市).

[http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%9D%92%E5%B9%B4%E5%85%AC%E5%9B%AD_\(%E6%B5%8E%E5%8D%97%E5%B8%82\)](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%9D%92%E5%B9%B4%E5%85%AC%E5%9B%AD_(%E6%B5%8E%E5%8D%97%E5%B8%82)), accessed on 30/11/2006.)

People's Park 人民公园 (今中山公园) , 3.3 ha, 1948.

The site was first developed as a park in 1904 in the reign of Guangxu (1875-1908) of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), and named Commercial Port Park (商埠公园). In the Republican era (1912-1949), after President Sun Zhongshan (Sun Yet-san) (1866-1925) died on 12 March 1925, it was re-named as Zhongshan Park. Upon the city's liberation in September 1948, the park was nearly a ruin due to years of warfare, and was then taken over by the Construction Bureau. It was later administered by the Ji'nan Cultural and Educational Bureau from 1949 to 1953, when some facilities were constructed or refurbished, including a library, a reading room, a skating rink and a cinema, and was re-named as People's Park. When the park was again administered by the Construction Bureau in August 1953, its Park Management Department was responsible for further constructions and improvements. The entry was charged from June 1958. The name of the park returned to Zhongshan Park in 1986. ('Introduction of Ji'nan Zhongshan Park' 济南市中山公园概况. <http://www.jnsyji.gov.cn/Gyjq/zsh.htm>, accessed on 17/10/2006; 'Introduction of Ji'nan Zhongshan Park' 济南市中山公园简介. http://www.jnsyji.gov.cn/zhwgk/zhshu_zhshgy.htm, accessed on 23/09/2007)

*Kunming***Black Dragon Pool Park 黑龙潭公园, 91.4 ha, 1950.**

The site became state owned and developed as a park in 1950. It was subjected to severe destructions during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), when some artefacts inherited from the feudal era were destroyed. It was further appropriated in 1970 when a factory was built by the then Kunming Revolutionary Committee. Towards the late 1970s, it was thereafter successively administered by the Kunming City Construction Bureau (昆明市城市建设局) (1976) and the Kunming Park Bureau (市园林局) (1979). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 120; 'Black Dragon Pool Park' 黑龙潭公园. <http://www.kmyl.gov.cn/show.php?id=429>, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

*Nanchang***81 Park 八一公园, 19.67 ha, lake 13.33 ha, named 1950.**

Located in the East Lake in the city centre, the site was first developed for flood control in 802 in the Tang Dynasty (618-906), and as Lakeside Park, in 1932 in the Republican era (1912-1949). It was re-named as Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) Park in 1946, and 81 Park in 1950. While the latest name was very much of a revolutionary characteristic referring to the Army Day (August 1),¹³ traditional elements were nonetheless incorporated in the creation of the park, such as garden architecture in traditional style, and the name of Hundred Flower Continent (百花洲), directly excerpted from a *ci* poem by Xiang Zimai of the Song Dynasty (960-1279).¹⁴ The park had three functional zones: a cultural and recreational zone in northeast with facilities such as an open air theatre, a children's play ground, a greenhouse, a skating rink, a pier of pleasure-boats and pavilions, a lake zone for boating and a quiet rest zone consisting in the four islands on the Lake. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu

¹³ The Army Day is designated to commemorate the Nanchang Uprising led by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) on 1 August 1927 during the new democratic revolution period.

¹⁴ 向子堃《蝶恋花》词序中有“百花洲老桂盛开”。

Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 88-91: '81 Park' 八一公园. http://www.lzy.cn/travel_guide/e35/0_0_5403_1_0_0.html, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Nanjing

Yuhuatai Martyrs Cemetery 雨花台烈士陵园, 90 ha, 1950.

Located in the south of the city, the site accommodated undulating hillocks. The design and construction of the cemetery was completed in the 1970s with three functional zones. The highest hillock in the centre was developed as a commemorative zone. A north-south axis was arranged, along which several important features, including a group sculpture of martyrs at the point where the martyrs died, a monument to the martyrs at the commanding point, and a memorial hall, were arranged successively. Beside this central axis, there were other martyrs' tombs, both named and anonymous, embellished places of martyrs' death, and a young pioneers' square. In the east of the site was a scenic and recreational zone, with facilities provided including a teahouse, a restaurant and pavilions. These buildings were constructed in a style of *jiangnan* (south of the Changjiang River) local dwellings. The third functional zone was allocated along the south and west peripheries for production and park management, with tea being the main planting. Pines and cypresses were the dominating planting of the park to represent the martyrs' revolutionary spirit and lofty moral character. For the group sculpture of martyrs on the central axis, maples and *Cedrus deodara* G. Don were planted to serve as a foil. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 134-138; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 18, 67.)

Egret Continent Park 白鹭洲公园, 19.01 ha, lake 4 ha, constructed 1929, restored 1951.

Located in the southeast of the city, the park mainly served nearby residents. The site was first developed as early as 1929, but was severely damaged upon the Liberation. The rehabilitation commenced with the regeneration of the Qinhuai River. It was laid out applying traditional garden design approaches, such as the mountain-and-water pattern and opposite scenery. The buildings were also constructed in traditional style. The park consisted of five scenic areas: an open air entertainment area, a horticulture area, a thatched cottage with bamboo fence area, the Zhongfen Island area, and an area accommodating the remains of the East Garden (露天舞台区, 花卉区, 竹篱茅舍景区, 中分岛景区, 东园故址). (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 228-235; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 13, 18.)

Nanning

People's Park 人民公园, 52.33 ha, lake 6.66 ha, constructed April 1951.

The park was the first Park of Culture and Rest built in the city after the Liberation. Extensive tree planting was developed from the beginning by mass mobilisation of citizens. The then mayor, Mo Wenhua (莫文骅), was a crucial figure in the organisation.

One of the important features of the park was the Seeing Immortal Slope (望仙坡), which

name was derived from folklores. There were totally 141 steps along the Slope from bottom to top. The number was to represent the 141 Soviet aided projects in the 1950s as a political gesture. To the northeast of the Slope, a memorial of Chairman Mao was built in 1978, and the place was later called Red Sun Square (红太阳广场). To the south of the Slope was White Dragon Lake, which had had a history of nearly one thousand years since the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1126). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 31; 'Stirring stories of People's Park' 人民公园的动人传说. http://tsg.nanning.gov.cn/2795/2005_12_31/2795_09498_1136008313926.html, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Qingdao

Lu Xun Park 鲁迅公园, 2.3 ha, named 1950.

The park was first designed in 1929 by Ge Jingying (葛敬应), the director of the then Agriculture and Forestry Office (农林事务所), and named Ruoyu Park (若愚公园) after the then mayor Hu Ruoyu (胡若愚). It was re-named as Seashore Park in 1931, when the succeeding mayor, Shen Honglie (沈鸿烈), had it further expanded. After the Liberation, the name was changed as Lu Xun Park in memory of the modern revolutionist, thinker and writer, Lu Xun (1881-1936). ('Lu Xun Park' 鲁迅公园. http://www.sina-qd.com/tour_9.shtml, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Culture Park (Haipohe Park) 文化公园 (今海泊河公园), 17.3 ha, 1952.

The site originally accommodated woodlands and nursery. Due to the Japanese invasion, it was severely destroyed upon the Liberation. It was restored as Cultural Park in 1952, which was funded by the Yangben Dye Factory (阳本染织厂). In 1957, the park was further developed with an entrance gate, a corridor, a greenhouse, furniture such as tables and chairs by the Qingdao Municipal Government and was re-named as Haipohe Park. A zoological garden was built in the 1960s. Constructions continued in the 1970s with a skating rink, an office building, a staff dressing room, a dining hall, and a group sculpture of Collecting Rent Courtyard (收租院).

('Haipohe Park' 海泊河公园.

<http://qdsq.qingdao.gov.cn/shizhi.nsf/a2eb9d10a040f971482566c70032900b/d32c7fd96db3e431482566cc002c82b1?OpenDocument>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Shanghai

Zhabei Park 闸北公园, 13.69 ha, named May 1950.

The site originally held the tomb of Song Jiaoren (宋教仁). It was developed as Song Garden (宋公园) in 1913, and opened as a park in 1929. It was re-designed in 1946 by He Shanwen (贺善文) and Wang Bi (王璧) in the Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处), and named Jiaoren Park (教仁公园). After the Liberation, the park was re-named as Zhabei Park on 28 May 1950. It was extended in 1959 with new facilities, such as entrance gate, pavilion, corridor, teahouse, exhibition hall, greenhouse, and so on. Other facilities were constructed during the early 1960s, including a skating rink, a pier for pleasure-boats and a reading room. From 1979 to 1981, the park was further designed by Xie Jiafen (谢家芬) in the Design Section of Shanghai Park Management Bureau (市园林管理局设计室), with the Song Tomb restored. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委

员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), p. 161.)

Kun Hill Park 昆山公园, 0.29 ha, opened January 1950.

The site was first developed as a park in 1893 during the reign of Guangxu (1875-1908) of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). In the wartime, it once became the concentration camp of the Japanese armies in 1940. It was of a devastated condition upon the Liberation, but was rehabilitated and re-opened in 1950. It was again closed due to air-raid shelter projects during the 1970s. The park was not effectively re-constructed until 1979. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 28, 180, 182.)

Xiangyang Park 襄阳公园, 2.45 ha, opened May 1950.

The site originally accommodated agricultural fields and graveyards. It was established as Xiangyang Park on 28 May 1950 by the Shanghai People's Government. In respect of the planting and spatial arrangements, the broad lawn was said to be the influence and emulation of that of the English landscape garden, which was introduced by the English colonists during the pre-Liberation era. The park was significantly damaged by air defence positions during the 1970s. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 20, 103; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 132-134.)

Hua Hill Children's Park 华山儿童公园, 0.4 ha, constructed 1950, opened 1952.

Upon the Liberation, the site was ruined with rubbish heaps. It was developed as a park by the Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处) in June 1950 and was formally opened to the public in May 1952. In 1972, the management office building of the park was turned into a small library for pupils and high school students. The park was further improved in 1973 with more recreational facilities provided. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 28, 152.)

Shaoxing Children's Park 绍兴儿童公园, 0.27 ha, opened May 1951.

Formerly a dilapidated site with rubbish heaps, sewages and slums, the site was developed as a park in 1951, which was proposed by the Shanghai People's Government. It was greatly affected by the construction of air defence positions and closed in 1970, but was rehabilitated and re-opened at the end of 1975. The admission was free until 1985. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 201-202.)

Xikang Park 西康公园, 0.56 ha, opened May 1951.

The project was carried out and managed by the Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处). The function of the park was greatly undermined by the construction of air defence positions in 1971 and closed for two years. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), p. 208.)

Revival Island Park 复兴岛公园, 4.19 ha, opened May 1951.

The site accommodated the Sports Club (上海浚浦局体育会) built in 1930 and a Japanese style garden, built after the 1937 occupation of Japanese armies, with evergreens, round shrubs and cherries. After the Liberation, the site was managed by the Shanghai Harbour Affairs Bureau (上海市港务局). In 1951, it was proposed by the Bureau to be developed as a park, which was approved by the People's Government. The project was directed by the Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 190-191.)

Nanyang Park 南阳公园, 0.38 ha, named 1951.

The site was first developed in 1921 as a children's play ground, and in 1937 became Nanyang Children's Park (南阳儿童公园). After the Liberation, it was re-named as Nanyang Park in 1951. The park was seriously damaged during the 1970s due to the construction of underground air defence positions. While developments resumed in the early 1980s, the park was built over with the Shanghai Shopping Centre (上海商城大厦) in April 1985. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), p. 370.)

Sea Peace Park 海宁公园, 0.1 ha, constructed 1951, opened 1952.

Before constructed as a park, the site accommodated Sea Light Cinema (海光电影院). The park was destroyed due to the construction of air defence positions during the 1970s. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 182-184.)

Boyang Park 波阳公园, 0.9 ha, constructed 1951, opened May 1952.

The park was constructed based on the Boyang Nursery in 1951, which was proposed by the Shanghai People's Government. Zhang Xiumei (张秀媚) in the Garden Making Section of Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处造园科) was in charge of the planning and design. The park had very simple facilities in the beginning with a thatched pavilion, a lotus pond and a cinder road, and the admission was free. It was severely destroyed due to the construction of air defence positions after the launch of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). In 1973, it was re-designed and re-constructed, directed by Xie Jiafen (谢家芬) in the Design Unit of Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处设计组) and funded by the Park Management Department of Yangpu District (杨浦区园林管理所). The park was opened again in 1977 with an admission fee. There was a children's play zone in the east. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 28, 191-192.)

Longhua Park 龙华公园(今龙华烈士陵园), 7.99 ha, lake 0.2 ha, constructed July 1951, opened May 1952.

Formerly the Xuehua Park (血华公园), the park was derelict upon the Liberation due to

inappropriate management. The restoration was directed by the Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (上海市工务局园场管理处) in July 1951. When opened in May 1952, the park was re-named as Longhua Park. It was in 1964 further designed by Wu Zhenqian (吴振千) and Zhou Zaichun (周在春) in the Design Section of Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处设计科), and extended with a nursery and a greenhouse. In 1985, it was proposed to be re-constructed as Longhua Martyr's Cemetery by the general offices of the Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party and the State Council. The project was not completed until 1991. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 351-354.)

Haining Children's Park 海宁儿童公园 (今海宁公园), 0.1 ha, opened May 1952.

(Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 28, 182-184.)

People's Park 人民公园, 12 ha, lake 0.33 ha, opened October 1952.

Located in the heart of the city, the site was originally the north half of a racetrack for the amusement of foreign colonists, built in the late nineteenth century. After the Liberation, it was proposed to be rebuilt as People's Park on 7 September 1950, while the south half of the area was to be People's Square.

Chen Shifu (程世抚) in the Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (上海市工务局园场管理处) was the chief designer. Assistants included Wu Zhenqian (吴振千), Lu Guangqi (吕光祺), and Xu Jingyou (徐景猷). The design principle was to be economical, beautiful and practical, and the park was laid out with the landscape garden style. The construction began on 3 June 1952, and the earthwork was undertaken by the Municipal Unemployed Workers Relief Committee (市失业工人救济委员会).

The completed park consisted of three functional zones: a children's play zone in northeast, an adult's recreational zone in southwest, and a rest zone to north and in the centre. The admission was free when it was opened on the National Day of 1952. But after the park was refurbished in late 1953 funded by Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau, the admission was charged from the New Year's Day of 1955. Some other features added in the park included a fishing area in southwest in 1957 and a hillock in south in 1958.

The park was subjected to destruction after the launch of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), because it was considered as a carrier of old feudal ideas. Broad roads, running from north to south, traversed the park with tall plane trees lined on both sides, which significantly altered the appearance. It was further destroyed from 1970 when the construction of air defence positions was required under the then national defence policy.

But shortly the construction of the park saw a favourable return in early 1971 when part of those air defence positions had been completed. Trees were planted, lawns were laid, and a lotus pond was dug in the west. The concern for political representation continued in the construction, and a sculpture of Zhang Side (1915-1944) (张思德) was set up for commemoration purpose in the north of the park beside the lawn area. Two mounds were piled in southeast and southwest. After the air defence positions were finally completed in March 1975, the park was re-organised with three functional zones: a cultural and propaganda zone in the centre, a recreational and rest zone in west, and a youth play zone in east. Some more park facilities were further provided. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China:

development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 18, 103; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 28, 110-114.)

Shanghai County Shen Village Park 上海县莘庄公园, 1.13 ha, lake 0.13 ha, opened 1952.

The site was administered by the Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处) in July 1951. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 28, 217-219.)

Wusong Park 吴淞公园, 0.58 ha, constructed 1952.

The site was proposed to be a park by the People's Government of Wusong District in August 1951, which was approved by the Shanghai People's Government in October of the year. In 1952, the Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处) was in charge of the project, and the park was created solely with planting material arrangements without any building structures. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 209-211.)

Shantou

Zhongshan Park 中山公园, 20 ha, lake 6.27 ha, rehabilitated 1950.

Located in the centre of the city, the site was surrounded by a moat. It was first proposed to be a park in 1921, named Central Park in 1923 and re-named as Zhongshan Park in 1925 in memory of President Sun Zhongshan (Sun Yet-san) (1866-1925). But due to lack of funds, the construction did not start until 15 September 1926 and the park was finally opened to the public on 28 August 1928. The then chief designer was Xiao Cheng (肖诚).

Severely damaged upon the Liberation, the park was administered by the Cultural and Educational Department of the Shantou Military Control Committee (汕头市军事管制委员会文教接管部) from 27 October 1949. Regeneration commenced in 1950 when 600 unemployed workers were organised to dredge the Moon Eyebrow River (月眉河) and consolidate the embankments. In 1951, high school students of the city were mobilised to volunteer in the construction. The park was completed with two functional zones: a quiet and rest zone in east and a cultural and recreational zone in west.

The quiet and rest zone accommodated a naturalistic and Lingnan style mountain-and-water garden consisting of five small islands and a causeway. Facilities included a pleasure boats pavilion, a photographic studio (1970s), and a zoological garden (1970s). The cultural and recreational zone was in sharp contrast with the quiet and rest zone with a formal layout. The large square lawn in its centre, some 120 metres in width and length, provided the reference for the arrangement of surrounding spaces. Facilities included a restaurant, a teahouse, a *penjing* garden, a youth palace, a children's play ground, a museum, an open air theatre, a cinema, and a swimming pool.

The park was significantly destroyed during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), when it was turned into a pig farm. The number of pigs peaked at 2 526 in 1971. The construction and management of the park did not become normal in the late 1970s. (Teaching and Research Section of the

School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 109-113; 'A brief history of the construction of Shantou Zhongshan Park' 汕头中山公园建设史略. <http://stca.shantou.gov.cn/slqk4-b.htm>, accessed on 22/12/2006; 'Shantou Zhongshan Park' 汕头中山公园. <http://cstc.lib.stu.edu.cn/ArticleShow.asp?ArticleID=673>, accessed on 22/12/2006.)

Shenyang

Zhongshan Park 中山公园, 16.1 ha, named 1946.

('Zhongshan Park' 中山公园. <http://www.soochina.cn/article/articleshow.asp?ID=12619>, accessed on 4/12/2006.)

Xinghua Park 兴华公园, 3.45 ha, constructed 1950.

The site was first developed as a park in 1939. But it had no facilities upon the Liberation. From 1950, greenhouse, rockery, children's play ground, ballroom, pavilion, and so on, were constructed step by step. ('Xinghua Park' 兴华公园. <http://www.sylib.net/sub/source/sy/xinghua.htm>, accessed on 16/10/2006.)

North Cemetery Park 北陵公园, 330 ha, lake 33 ha, constructed 1950.

The park was developed based on a Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) cemetery which was of a north-south axis. Taking into account the rich history of the site, the new park was proposed to be both traditional to have place identity and modern to represent the new era.

The pine forest in north was preserved. A new east-west axis was created on the level lands in south. The design of the new axis was largely influenced by the Soviet Park of Culture and Rest model, with regularly arrayed flowerbeds, fountains, and serial outdoor rooms. Despite this incorporation of modern elements, the mountain-and-water pattern created through lake-digging and hill-mounding was a more dominating characteristic associating with the Chinese garden design tradition.

The park consisted of both functional zones and scenic areas. A cultural and recreational zone was located in the south, with facilities provided including children's garden, skating rink, swimming pool, courts, and acrobatic ground. The rest grounds constituted a sightseeing and rest zone. For the design of scenic areas, ten Landscape Scenes were arranged with neatly composed four-character naming attached (东园清兴, 花坞留春, 湖山意境, 莲浦风荷, 珠屿垂钓, 平湖晚霞, 西苑知春, 松陵石径, 昭陵红叶, 松海听涛), which was an important traditional garden design approach to provoke sentiment and artistic imagery with places. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 26-33; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 51, 54-55.)

Youth Park 青年公园, 29 ha, constructed 1952, opened 1958.

The creation of the park followed the mountain-and-water pattern in the Chinese garden design tradition. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 55, 57; 'Qingnian gongyuan' [Youth Park] 青年公园. <http://www.ontour.cn/jqzx/jingdian.aspx?id=001001010001030>, accessed on 03/10/2006.)

Shijiazhuang

People's Park 人民公园, 7.33 ha, lake 0.35 ha, constructed 1949, opened 1950.

The park was originally built by the Japanese colonists during the pre-Liberation era, but facilities provided were limited, with only a hexagon wood pavilion in northeast and a fountain in south. After the Liberation, the park was re-constructed and expanded, initiated by the People's Government. A zoological garden was incorporated in 1954, but moved to the city's Zoological Garden in September 1983. ('Sight-seeing places' 游览地.

http://www.siz.gov.cn/art/2006/10/21/art_17338_134717.html, accessed on 4/12/2006; 'Shijiazhuang Zoological Garden' 石家庄动物园. <http://kids.bichild.com/showcompany.asp?id=184>, accessed on 4/12/2006.)

North China Military Region Martyrs Cemetery 华北军区烈士陵园, 21 ha, constructed March 1950.

('North China Military Region Martyr's Cemetery' 华北军区烈士陵园.

<http://www.hebei.com.cn/node2/zl/2006/yxhb/jyd/userobject1ai459556.html>, accessed on 28/12/2006.)

Taiyuan

People's Park 人民公园 (今儿童公园), 11 ha, lake 4 ha, 1950.

The site originally accommodated two pools resulted from the construction of the city in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), and was where several revolutionary assemblages took place in the early twentieth century. It was of a dilapidated condition upon the Liberation. In 1950, the Construction Bureau of Taiyuan People's Government (太原市人民政府建设局) established the Park Management Department (公园管理机构). The construction of the new People's Park comprised a monument to revolutionary martyrs (1951), a white marble arch bridge (1952), a zoological garden (1952), and a cultural and recreational zone (c. 1952). The park was opened in 1953 with a charged admission, but free on special festivals from 1955. It was significantly destroyed during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), and the situation was not improved until the late 1970s. ('The transformation of Haizhibian' 海子边的变迁. <http://lib.sx.cn/ty2500/sec/qiba/hzb.htm>, accessed on 16/10/2006.)

Tianjin

Liberation North Park 解放北园, 1.2 ha, 1949.

First laid out in 1887 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, the park was named Victoria Park, also English Park, and was the earliest park in the city. After the Liberation in 1949, it was re-named as Liberation North Park. ('Concession parks' 租界公园.

<http://www.ziyyd.gov.cn/news2/show.asp?url=NewsNews/c/2004-01-28/22332711280.shtml>, accessed on 4/12/2006.)

Aquatic Park 水上公园, 183.1 ha, lake 87.9 ha, constructed 1950, opened 1951.

Located in the southwest of the city, the park was characterised by an extensive waterbody, with various waterside facilities and aquatic activities such as boating. Through lake-digging and hill-mounding, the park created was of a mountain-and-water pattern as that of the traditional gardens. It consisted of two pieces of lands respectively in north and south and two water surfaces respectively in east and west. Several islands dotted the waterscape in the centre,

connecting the north and the south banks. Children's play ground was arranged in the north, while the area in the south was developed as a zoological garden. Along the bank lined weeping willows. As there was no interesting scenery outside the park for view borrowing, dense evergreen trees and shrubs were planted along the peripheries. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 18-25; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 55, 59.)

Liberation South Park 解放南园, 0.73 ha, restored 1950, named March 1951.

The park was first laid out around 1900 in the Germany concession and was named Germany Park (德国公园). It was heavily damaged upon the Liberation, but restored in January 1950. ('Parks and greening' 园林绿化-园林景观. <http://www.tjhexi.gov.cn/x-news.asp?NewsId=3102>, accessed on 4/12/2006.)

People's Park 人民公园, 14.2 ha, lake 4 ha, 1951.

The site formerly accommodated Rong Garden (菜园) which was built in 1863. When opened to the public in 1951, it was named People's Park. Chairman Mao Zedong (1893-1976) had an inscription for it in 1956, which was the only one he had for public parks in China. The new park was laid out with a mountain-and-water pattern. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; 'People's Park' 人民公园. <http://www.lolour.com/member/sight/6451/>, accessed on 16/10/2006.)

Wuhan

Listening-to-waves Area of East Lake 东湖听涛区, 101.88 ha, lake 24.1 ha, 1950.

East Lake was located in the east suburb of the city, and Listening-to-waves Area was one of the six scenic areas of it. The site had exceptional mountain and water resources and was of a rich history. With the watersbody, cultural and recreational activities of admiring the moon, listening to the waves, viewing fishes and boating were developed. In response to the site history, buildings and pavilions were constructed in traditional styles. In addition, their names were excerpted from relevant classical literature to serve as a connection to the past, such as Lingering-and-chanting Pavilion (行吟阁) associated with Qu Yuan (c. 339-c. 278 B. C.), the great patriotic poet of the Warring States era (403-221 B. C.), and Long Sky Pavilion (长天楼) associated with Wang Bo (650-676), a famous poet of the Tang Dynasty (618-906). Others included Double Moon Pavilion (双月亭) and Listening-to-waves Wineshop (听涛酒家). Plantings were also selected according to relevant literature, such as magnolia, sweet-scented osmanthus and lotus all mentioned in *Chu Ci* by Qu Yuan (c. 339-c. 278 B. C.). Besides this incorporation of traditions, revolutionary themes were nonetheless explored: a square to the east of the Long Sky Pavilion was named as Lu Xun Square to commemorate the great modern revolutionist, thinker and writer. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 90-97; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 23, 67.)

Ziyang Lake Park 紫阳湖公园, 28.17 ha, lake 13.73, constructed 1951.

('Ziyang Lake Park' 紫阳湖公园. <http://www.wuchang.gov.cn/Publish/2005-4-28%5C2005-4-282115250.shtml>, accessed

on 18/10/2006.)

Wuxi

Xi Hui Park 锡惠公园, 45.8 ha, lake 2.65 ha, 1952.

The site accommodated the Xi Mountain with a height of 74 metres in east, the Hui Mountain with a height of 300 metres in west, and the Mirroring Mountain Lake (映山湖) with an area of 1.6 hectares in the middle. The park consisted of three functional zones, and at the same time scenic areas: a historic remains zone, the Xi Mountain cultural and recreational zone, and a quiet rest zone. New garden buildings of the park was constructed with the local style or with reference to those local residences south of Changjiang River.

The historic remains zone was at the east foot of the Hui Mountain. Along an east-west axis, rectangle courtyards and artefacts of the Southern and Northern Dynasties (420-589), the Tang Dynasty (618-906), the Song Dynasty (960-1279), and the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) were arranged, and pines and cypresses were lined.

The Xi Mountain cultural and recreational zone was originally the Xi Mountain Park of Culture and Rest laid out in 1952. Facilities included a formal fountain plaza, a children's play ground, a hundred flowers house, a zoological garden, an open-air theatre, and a recreation hall, all located along the south foot of the Mountain. A series of open spaces were organised for mass activities, in which large lawns were edged with woods, and flowerbeds were regularly arranged. The Dragon Light Pagoda was at the mountaintop, and meanwhile served as the end of the axis of the fountain plaza. The north mountainside was dense woods, awaiting further development for tourism.

The quiet rest zone had three parts: the Mirroring Mountain Lake in east, the Foolish Old Man Vale as a 'garden within a garden' laid out in 1958 in the middle, and the Rhododendron Garden with an area of two hectares built in the late 1970s in southwest. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 60-67; 'Xihui Park' 锡惠公园. <http://www.1th.net/wxjd/zrfq24.htm>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Xi'an

Lotus Lake Park 莲湖公园, 7.27 ha, lake 1.23 ha, 1952.

The site originally accommodated the Chengtian Gate of Chang'an City of the Tang Dynasty (618-906), and was first developed as a park in 1922. After the Liberation, it was further constructed from 1952. In 1965, its North Lake was turned into a large swimming pool in response to Chairman Mao's call to 'swim in big rivers and seas (到大江大海中去游泳)'. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 122; 'Lotus Lake Park' 莲湖公园. <http://www.snhw.gov.cn/yule/lianhu/fianhujianguoqcheng.htm>, accessed on 20/10/2006.)

Xining

Victory Park 胜利公园, 15 ha, named September 1949.

The park was formerly Kylin Park (麒麟公园) first constructed in 1928. ('Do you know the earliest park in Xi'ning?' 你知道西宁最早的公园吗. http://tripper.com.cn/whither/sight_article_show.asp?areaid=89&articleid=3513. accessed on 20/10/2006.)

1953-1957

Anshan

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Eternal Happiness Park 永乐公园, 80 ha, constructed 1956.

A special feature of the park was a 'garden within a garden'. ('Five parks of Anshan getting rid of the bounding walls' 鞍山五大名园拆围墙. <http://www.upla.cn/news/contents/2006/03/75-650.shtml>. accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Beijing

Purple Bamboo Park 紫竹院公园, 47.61 ha, lake 11.7 ha, 1953.

The site was to the northwest of the Imperial City and was originally of a wild characteristic. It was once the upper reach of the ancient Gaoliang River before the third century. In the Yuan Dynasty (1260-1368), it was developed as a reservoir, which became one of the important water resources for the city. During the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1711-1799) of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), Purple Bamboo Buddhist Monastery was built within the site, which in late Qing Dynasty became a temporary dwelling for the emperor and empress. Due to silt filling over the years and appropriation of water surfaces for paddy fields during the Republic era (1912-1949), the lake reduced to 1.47 hectares. The site was meanwhile used for burial, which further undermined the scenic quality.

The regeneration started with clearing the paddy fields and enlarging the lake area with mass manual labour. The general aim was to restore the natural and wild quality of the site. This continued the Chinese traditional naturalistic landscape style and the mountain-and-water pattern, where hillocks were piled in the centre and in the south of the site with excavated earth, resulting in Central Island and Bright Moon Island, on which trees were planted. These activities were further augmented in 1958 within the high-spirited context of the GLF (1958-1960).

To comply with the policy of combining greening with production, fish farming began in 1954. Till 1957, the farming area had reached 12.13 hectares producing some 59,000 fish.¹⁵ For the expansion of fish farming, the lake was further extended in 1970.

Most buildings of the park were built after 1972. In 1974, Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks produced a proposal of *The Overall Planning of Purple Bamboo Park*, and in 1976 stated that 'the park should be characterised by generous trees, natural waterscape, and simple garden architecture.'¹⁶ (Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks 北京市园林局. 'Beijingshi zizhuyuan gongyuan guihua' [Planning and design of Purple Bamboo Park of Beijing] 北京市紫竹院公园规划. *Jianzhu Xuebao*. 1 (1960): pp. 30-31; China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 2-9; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19;

¹⁵ Management Department of Purple Bamboo Park 紫竹院公园管理处. *Zizhuyuan gongyuan zhi* [Purple Bamboo Park records] 紫竹院公园志. (Beijing: Beijing Linye Chubanshe, 2003), p. 8.

¹⁶ China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), p. 3.

Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 159.)

Xuanwu Park 宣武公园, 7.80 ha, 1953.

Located in the Xuanwu District, the park started to be developed with tree plantings in 1953. While now named after the district, its initial name was Shanguo Temple Park (善果寺公园) after the remains of Shanguo Temple located nearby. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 177.)

Dongdan Park 东单公园, 4.75 ha, 1955.

Located to the east of the Imperial Palace, the site was used for military purposes by foreign armies in late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and by the Republic Government in 1948.

After the Liberation, the construction of this small park followed the Soviet 'Park of Culture and Rest' model with several functional zones: a public activity zone in south, a quiet and rest zone in north, and an administration and management area in the southwest corner. But this emulation of Soviet model was criticised. It was argued that the site was too small to have effective functional divisions, and the Soviet model was more applicable for larger sites.

During the 1970s, under the revolutionary policy of 'preparing for war', earth was mounded in hillocks in the north of the park to provide strategic air defence positions. Facilities for cultural recreation were nonetheless provided, including a traditional hexagon glazed pavilion with multiple eaves built on a hilltop. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 44-48; Fang, Zihan. 'Chinese city parks: political, economic and social influences on design (1949-1994)' (unpublished Master of Landscape Architecture Thesis, School of Renewable Natural Resources, The University of Arizona, 1997), pp. 54-55; Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 170.)

Nanguan Park 南馆公园, 2.60 ha, 1956.

Located in the northeast corner of the Inner City, the site became a recreational ground for nearby residents and was locally called 'Nanguan'. When developed as a park in 1956, it was named Nanguan Park following the local naming and continued to serve the residents well. The park was encroached upon in 1969 to serve air defence positions, but was restored in 1976 when the positions were abandoned. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 170-171.)

Black Hill Park 黑山公园, 5.8 ha, 1956.

Located in the Mentougou District, the site was originally the graveyard of Suo Family of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Some Lacebark Pines (*Pinus bungeana* Zucc.) and Chinese Pines (*Pinus tabulaeformis* Carrière.) within the site were precious with more than one hundred years old, and were preserved. The park was misappropriated by other institutions during the Cultural

Revolution (1966-1969). (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 188.)

Fragrant Hill Park 香山公园, 155.61 ha, 1956.

Located in the suburban area to the northwest of the Imperial City, the site was first developed in 1186 during the Jin Era (1115-1234). The new construction from 1956 took advantage of the inherited mountain-and-water resources. The planting of Common Smoketree (*Cotinus coggygia* Scop.) was especially developed, and has been known as the 'Fragrant Hill Red Leaves' in autumn. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 55, 67; Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks 北京市园林局. 'Xiangshan gongyuan' [Fragrant Hill Park] 香山公园.

<http://www.bjbpl.gov.cn/WZGB/GYFJQ/ShowGarden.aspx?id=1819&mod2=%b9%ab%d4%b0%bd%e9%c9%dc>, accessed on 08/10/2006.)

Beijing Botanical Garden 北京植物园, 220.21 ha, 1956.

Located near the Lying Buddha Temple of the West Hill, the Garden was established in 1956 through the approval of the State Council. The initial proposed area was 400 hectares. (Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks 北京市园林局. 'Beijing zhiwuyuan' [Beijing Botanical Garden] 北京植物园.

<http://www.bjbpl.gov.cn/WZGB/GYFJQ/ShowGarden.aspx?id=1816&mod2=%b9%ab%d4%b0%bd%e9%c9%dc>, accessed on 08/10/2006.)

Nanyuan Park 南苑公园, 7.87 ha, constructed 1957.

Located in the south suburban area, the site was originally a wasteland with stagnant pools. Tree planting started in 1957, with additional fencing, paved paths and pavilions built in 1975. The park was not formally opened until June 1987. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 183.)

Changxindian Park 长辛店公园, 5.4 ha, constructed 1957.

Located in the Changxindian County, the site was originally a sloping wasteland. Planting started in 1957. From 1965, it was administered and managed by the Fengtai District. It was not formally opened to public until July 1987 when further facilities were provided, funded by the People's Government of the District. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 183.)

Chengdu

South Suburban Park 南郊公园, 7.8 ha, lake 0.65 ha, 1953.

Located in the southwest of the city, the construction of the park was based on Liu Xiang Cemetery,¹⁷ laid out in 1938. It was the only park in southwest China with a northern garden style. Along the main north-south axis, a building group was planned and designed by Yang

¹⁷ Liu Xiang was once the chairman of the Sichuan Province Government during the Republican era, and the commanding officer of the seventh war zone during the War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945).

Tingbao (1901-1982), emulating the emperor cemetery of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The surrounding hillocks were naturally shaped. ('Beautiful Chengdu, garden city is not a dream' 锦绣成都, 花园之城不是梦. <http://www.landscape.com.cn/news/html/news/detail.asp?ID=30563>, accessed on 19/10/2006; 'South Suburban Park' 南郊公园. <http://www.cdylw.com/park/news.asp?id=692>, accessed on 29/11/2006.)

Chengdu Zoological Garden 成都动物园, 25.67 ha, lake 1.42 ha, 1953.

Located in the north suburban area of the city, the Garden was first laid out at Hundred Flower Pond (百花潭) in 1953, and was re-located at the current site in 1975. It was the largest zoological garden in southwest China, and the fourth largest in China.¹⁸ ('Chengdu Zoological Garden' 成都动物园. <http://www.cdzoo.com.cn/yqjianjie.htm>, accessed on 29/11/2006.)

Chongqing

Zoological Garden 重庆动物园, 41 ha, lake 1.27 ha, constructed 1953.

('Chongqing Zoological Garden' 重庆动物园.

http://www.cqylj.gov.cn/news/show_content.asp?id=22&class=000100040004, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Loquat Hill Park 枇杷山公园, 5.67 ha, lake 0.03 ha, opened 1955.

The site formerly accommodated the private garden of Wang Lingji (王陵基), once the chairman of the Sichuan Province Government. It was confiscated after the Liberation and developed as a public park by the People's Government. Important features included Red Star Pavilion, Fu Garden, Crape Myrtle Garden, a *penjing* garden, and Greeting Green Corridor (红星亭, 阜园, 紫薇园, 盆景园, 迎翠廊). ('Loquat Hill Park' 枇杷山公园.

http://www.cqylj.gov.cn/news/show_content.asp?id=14&class=000100040002, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Shaping Park 沙坪公园, 17.27 ha, lake 1.46 ha, constructed 1957.

Shaping Park is a Park of Culture and Rest with various functions, including sightseeing, entertainment, leisure and recreation. Planting design had been attached special importance in the construction. ('Shaping Park' 沙坪公园. http://www.cqylj.gov.cn/park/show_content.asp?id=19&class=000100040003, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Guangzhou

Guangzhou Uprising Martyrs Cemetery 广州起义烈士陵园, 21.98 ha, lake 2.10 ha, constructed 1954, opened 1958.

The cemetery was constructed in July 1954 in memory of the martyrs in the armed uprising on 11 December 1927 led by the CCP, and was opened to the public on 1 May 1958.

It consisted of two functional zones: a commemoration zone in west and a recreational zone in southeast. The structure of the layout of the site was determined by three axes. The east-west one ran through the three hillocks: Yellow Village Hillock (黄庄岗), Red Flower Hillock (红花岗) and Monk Hillock (和尚岗). The other two axes were north-south oriented, intersecting with the east-west one respectively at Yellow Village Hillock and Monk Hillock. The north-south axis to west constituted the commemoration zone and was the principal one, on which the Monument to

¹⁸ The other three largest zoological gardens in China are those of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

the Martyrs of the Guangzhou Commune Uprising was to be established.¹⁹ The area along the north-south axis to east was topographically low, where an artificial lake was created to be the central feature of the recreational zone. There was a mid-lake pavilion, Devoting-for-the-People Pavilion (血祭轩辕亭). Additionally, for recreational purposes, pleasure grounds for elder people and children, a flower exhibition hall, an athletic centre and a skating rink were provided.

Other important features included the Tomb of Guangzhou Uprising Martyrs located on Red Flower Hillock, with Marshal Zhu De (1886-1976)'s inscription 'Cemetery of the Martyrs of Guangzhou Commune (广州公社烈士之墓)' on its wall. This was celebrated as one of the eight landscape scenes of the city, 'Hong ling xu ri (红陵旭日)'. On Yellow Village Hillock along the north-south axis to east, were another two traditional style memorial pavilions: Sino-Soviet Warfare Friendship Pavilion (中苏友谊亭) to north and Sino-Korea Warfare Friendship Pavilion (中朝友谊亭) to south.

Pines and cypress, commonly applied in commemorative places, were planted. Willow trees were also included. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 146-150; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 95, 99; Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林, 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), pp. 143-145; Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Guangzhou Uprising Martyrs Cemetery' 广州起义烈士陵园. <http://www.gzsyzl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=7>, accessed on 14/10/2006.)

Guiyang

Qian Spirit Park 黔灵公园, 251 ha, lake 14 ha, constructed 1957.

Located in the northwest of the city centre, the creation of the park took advantage of the existing topographic conditions and the Chinese mountain-and-water garden tradition. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 55; 'City Parks' 城市公园. <http://www.gygov.gov.cn/chinagy/72342414794162176/20051201/2479.html>, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Haikou

People's Park 人民公园, 29.33 ha, constructed 1954.

The park had seven functional zones: the East and West Lake zone, a commemoration zone, a tropic planting sample zone, a quiet rest zone, a living zone, a orchid garden and a zoological garden (东西湖游览区、烈士纪念区、热带植物标本区、安静休息区、生活区、兰圃及动物区). A monument to the liberation of Hainan Province was established in 1954. During the 1950s and 1960s, the park had no fences along its periphery, but it was enclosed for a better management in the early 1970s. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20; 'Haikou People's Park' 海口人民公园. <http://www.51766.com/img/hkrmgy/>; 'Return greenspace to people, get rid of the fences of Haikou People's Park' 把绿地归还于民, 海口人民公园的围墙拆了. <http://www.hi.chinanews.com.cn/fnnnews/2006-08-18/50729.html>, accessed on 23/10/2006.)

¹⁹ The Monument was not completed in the late 1980s.

Hangzhou

Viewing Fish at Flower Harbour Park 花港观鱼公园, 18.03 ha, lake 3.31 ha, 1953.

Detailed case study is provided in the thesis. The park was designed by landscape professionals and Chinese garden traditions were comprehensively explored. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19.)

Redbud Park 紫荆公园, 2.18 ha, lake 0.54 ha, constructed 1956, opened 1960.

The park was located in the Gongshu District. ('City construction' 城区建设. <http://old.hangzhou.gov.cn/main/gb/tradition/introduce/citylog/viewarticle.jsp?artid=1659>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Heng River Park 横河公园, 1.5 ha, 1957.

The park was located in the Shangcheng District. ('Introduction of Hangzhou parks' 杭州公园介绍. <http://www.4hai5hu.com/checkuse/check120.htm>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Harbin

Nangang Park 南岗公园 (今儿童公园), 16 ha, named 1953.

Located in the Nangang District, the park was first constructed in 1925 and was named Middle East Railway Nursery (中东铁路苗圃). It was re-constructed in 1934 as Harbin Botanical Garden (哈尔滨植物园). The name was changed as Railway Garden (铁路花园) in 1945, Nangang Park (南岗公园) in 1953, and finally Children's Park in 1956, when the City Government built a children's railway in the park. For children's recreation, five functional zones were developed: a recreational zone in west, a sports zone in the centre, a quiet rest zone in east, a horticultural display zone, and a planting cultivation and management zone (西部碧苑游览区、中部儿童运动区、东部安静休息区、花卉观赏区、花卉培植及公园管理区). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 84-85; 'Children's Park' 儿童公园.

<http://218.10.232.41:8080/was40/detail?record=44&channelid=7900&presearchword=>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Stalin Park 斯大林公园, 10.69 ha, 1953.

Located in the Daoli District, the site was a narrow strip, 1,800 metres long from east to west and on average 60 metres wide from north to south, along the south bank of the Songhua River. The park was first constructed in 1938 and named to commemorate Joseph Stalin (1879-1953). But it was severely damaged upon the Liberation. The re-construction was proposed by the Party Committee and the Municipal Government (市委市政府).

Taking advantage of the open sight towards the Songhua River, the traditional garden design approach of view borrowing was applied to compensate the narrowness of the site. Additionally, it had no fencing and entrance gate to be a greenspace with easy access.

While the site was already of a limited width, a road nine-metre wide for flood control ran through the centre of the park, dividing it into two even narrower strips. Based on this spatial structure, flowerbeds, fountains, and sculptures were arranged regularly along the 'axis', and the park was therefore of a formal layout. Within this order, plantings were mainly considered for

decoration. Of these park elements, the role of sculpture was considerable: some were established for commemoration, such as the monument in memory of the victory in fighting the 1957 flood, which was established in 1958 and became a symbol of the city; others were established as a reflection of the new life in the socialist era, such as reading and studying, martial arts, and nurturing the future generation.

Due to the climate of the city with long period of winter and short summer, the park had a high proportion of hard surfaces, such as road and square, to accommodate more people especially in summer, since seasonal swimming was much favoured by the citizens. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 42-49; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; 'Stalin Park' 斯大林公园. <http://218.10.232.41:8080/was40/detail?record=42&channelid=46610&presearchword=>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Riverside Park 江畔公园, 21.26 ha, constructed 1955.

The park was located in the Daowai District. In 1961, a 0.7 hectare 'garden within a garden', Hundred Flowers Garden (百花园) with a garden style in south China, was built in the park. The construction was significantly affected during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). ('Riverside Park' 江畔公园. <http://218.10.232.41:8080/was40/detail?record=36&channelid=57029&presearchword=>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Peace and Tranquility Park 太平公园, 4 ha, constructed 1957.

Located in the Taiping District and built in 1957, the park had a square for public activities in southeast, a children's play zone in northeast, and a zoological garden in northwest. There were further constructions in 1960 with a theatre in west, and an artificial rockery in east. In 1964, Youth Pavilion was constructed in the southwest corner to greet the 15th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The park was subjected to severe destruction during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). The situation was ameliorated from 1971, when the east fencing was re-established, and it was ensured that a fund of about 5,000 *yuan* would be allocated annually by the Harbin Park Bureau (市园林局) for its maintenance. ('Peace and Tranquility Park' 太平公园. <http://218.10.232.41:8080/was40/detail?record=30&channelid=28847&presearchword=>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Ji'nan

Baotu Spring Park 趵突泉公园, 3.39 ha, lake 0.66 ha, 1956, extended 1964-1965.

The site accommodated Baotu Spring, which enjoyed a very long history and was praised as the No. 1 spring in China. There were also many surviving historic artefacts, which had been the source of inspirations for the poet, Li Qingzhao (1084-c.1156), of the Song Dynasty (960-1279) to compose her *ci* poem.

The site was developed and opened as a park in 1956, in which the spring became its central feature and appreciating spring, viewing fishes and tea sampling became its distinctive activities. Six scenic areas were arranged: the east entrance area, the Shuyu Spring area, the Shangzhi Hall area, the Baotu Spring area, the Maple Brook area, and Cang Garden as a 'garden within a garden' (东门入口区, 漱玉泉区, 尚志堂区, 趵突泉区, 枫溪区, 沧园区). The park was laid out with traditional garden making approaches, such as the mountain-and-water pattern and obstructive scenery. Local characteristics were sought after in the architectural construction

with stone rather than wood, and in the planting of weeping willow according to the proverb of the City. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 82-89.)

Lanzhou

Lanzhou Zoological Garden 兰州动物园, 1957.

(<http://www.tourd.com.cn/xciingqu4382-54.html>)

Luoyang

Imperial City Park 王城公园, 32 ha, lake 1.67 ha, 1955.

The park was named Imperial City Park, since the site was originally where the Imperial City of Zhou Dynasty (c.1122-249 B.C.) was located. As the largest park of the city, it consisted of a recreational zone (大型游乐区) and four scenic areas: a viewing peony area, a peony culture area, a historical culture area, and a zoological garden (牡丹观赏区、牡丹文化区、历史文化区、动物园). ('Imperial City Park' 王城公园. <http://www.lywch.com/gg.asp>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Peony Park 牡丹公园, 6.2 ha, lake 0.4 ha, 1956.

The park was built on a site where the West Garden (西苑) of Sui Dynasty (590-618) was formerly located. Its name derived from the peony planting tradition of the city. The park consisted of five functional zones: a viewing peony zone, an aquatic sports zone, a children's play zone, a quiet rest zone, and a flower cultivation zone (牡丹观赏区, 水上娱乐区, 儿童活动区, 安静休憩区, 花卉生产区). ('Peony Park' 牡丹公园. http://tour.lyha.cn/jinqidian/qj_index.asp?postid=319, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Nanchang

People's Park 人民公园, 31.7 ha, lake 4.4 ha, constructed 1955, named 1958, opened 1963.

Located in the northeast of the city, the site was formerly part of an old airport. It was developed as a nursery in 1951 and a park in 1955.

It consisted of four functional zones. A quiet rest zone was in north and in the middle, with lawn areas edged with maples, sweet-scented osmanthus or pines and embellished with *Cinnamomum camphora* L. or *Magnolia grandiflora* L.. A recreational zone was arranged in southwest with facilities including an open air theatre, a restaurant and a children's play ground. A 'garden with a garden' was established in the southwest corner with greenhouse for horticultural display, and pavilions and rockeries for sight-seeing. A zoological garden was built in east, separated from other parts of the park by a wandering stream.

The name of the park showed at the entrance was in the calligraphy made out by Zhu De (1886-1976) in 1964. This was an interesting combination of traditional culture and revolutionary spirit, with the calligraphy being an age-old Chinese cultural practice and Zhu De being one of the ten marshals of the new China. Other traditional elements could be easily identified in the garden buildings of the park. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing:

Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 92-96; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; 'People's Park' 人民公园. <http://mctour.nc.gov.cn/default.aspx?newsid=429>, accessed on 17/10/2006; 'Free admission to the People's Park from 1st July for the people' 创举顺潮流合民意 人民公园七一起免费开放. http://www.jx.xinhua.org/ywdd/2003-06/10/content_586555.htm, accessed on 8/2/2007.)

Nanjing

Peace and Tranquility Park 太平公园 (今郑和公园), 1.6 ha, lake 0.15 ha, constructed 1953.

The construction was organised by the Baixia District Government (白下区). The park was re-named as Zhenghe Park (郑和公园) on 3 May 1985. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; 'Zhenghe Park' 郑和公园. http://www.njbxdi.gov.cn/gw/js/sub_unit_instl.asp?typeid=5, accessed on 20/10/2006.)

Qingdao

Storing Water Hill Park 贮水山公园, 26 ha, named 1956.

('Storing Water Hill Park' 贮水山公园. http://www.sina-qd.com/tour_40.shtml, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Cangkou Park 沧口公园, 8 ha, 1956.

The project was initiated by the Qingdao People's Government in 1956. Tree planting started in the next year, and from 1957 to 1959, on average 300 volunteers a day, including workers, teachers and students, were recruited for the construction. ('Cangkou Park' 沧口公园. <http://qdsq.qingdao.gov.cn/shizhi.nsf/a2eb9d10a040f971482566c70032900b/151b2b58755eb183482566cc002d5ad8?OpenDocument>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Qiqihar

Red Bank Park 红岸公园, 40 ha, constructed 1956.

The park had eight functional zones: a 'garden within a garden', a horticultural display zone, a children's play zone, a quiet rest zone, a zoological garden, a cultural and recreational zone, a aquatic sports zone, and an adventure activity area (园中园区、花卉观赏区、儿童游乐区、安静休息区、动物观赏区、文化娱乐区、水上娱乐区和游艺开发区). ('Red Bank Park' 红岸公园. <http://daily.travel.163.com/sight/site.jsp?id=7012>, accessed on 20/10/2006.)

Shanghai

Healthy Park 康健园, 3.43 ha, lake 0.92 ha, opened 1953.

The site was originally a private farm with limited recreational facilities. It was managed by public-private partnerships from 1956, and was fully confiscated to be a public park in 1963. From March 1979, it was administered by the Shanghai Park Management Bureau (上海市园林管理局). (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi*

[Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 29, 139-141.)

Rainbow Bridge Park 虹桥公园, opened May 1953.

The park was turned into a nursery of the Park Management Department (市园林管理处) in 1972. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), p. 29)

Penglai Park 蓬莱公园, 2.76 ha, opened October 1953.

Formerly a wasteland, the site was proposed to be a park in 1952 by the Shanghai People's Government. The Garden Making Section of Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处造园科) was in charge of the project. It was opened on the National Day of 1953, but was closed in 1970 due to the construction of strategic air defence positions. It was re-opened in June 1972. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 29, 197-198.)

Transportation Park 交通公园, 1.57 ha, constructed October 1953, opened 1954.

The site formerly accommodated slums. After being levelled by a fire in 1953, it was proposed to be a park by the Shanghai People's Government. The Garden Making Section of Park Management Department of Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处造园科) was in charge of the project. It was opened on the New Year's Day of 1954, and named after the Transportation Road nearby. But the facilities of the park were very simple at the time, with two thatched pavilions, one bamboo corridor, a pond and few flower beds. More facilities were provided thereafter, but the park was severely damaged during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), closed in 1972 due to strategic air defence positions, and encroached upon by the No. 3 Knitting Mill (上海针织三厂).

Regeneration began in 1977, directed by Zhang Yiwei (章怡维) in the Design Section of Municipal Park Department (市园林处设计室), and the park was re-opened at the end of 1978. It was mainly laid out to serve the nearby residents, especially the youth and the old, with two functional zones: a play ground in east and a quiet rest zone in west. The management offices were located at the east end. There was relatively larger proportion of paved grounds than normal for mass assemblages and to accommodate more visitors. In the quiet rest zone, sculptures and flowerbeds were arranged along an axis of a square. China rose characterised the park in the planting arrangement. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 224-227; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 169-170.)

Zhangyan Park 张堰公园, proposed 1953, opened 1958.

The site formerly accommodated the private garden of Qian Shide (钱世德), which was in a desolate condition upon the Liberation. It was proposed to be a park by the People's Government of Zhangyan County in 1953. Funded by the People's Committee of the County, the project was realised through mobilisation of mass labours in 1958. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志.

(Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 32, 242-244.)

Putuo Park 普陀公园, 1.32 ha, opened January 1954.

The site originally accommodated agricultural fields, graveyards and slums. It was proposed to be a park at the end of 1952 by the Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局) and the Shanghai Real Estate Management Bureau (市房地产管理局). Liu Lùhua (柳绿华) in the Shanghai Park Management Department of the Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处) was in charge of the planning and design. The admission to the park was free till 1960. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 29, 157-158.)

Caoyang Park 曹杨公园, 2.82 ha, opened May 1954.

Located in the Caoyang New Worker's Village, the park was designed by Liu Lùhua (柳绿华) in the Shanghai Park Management Department of Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处). It was opened in 1954, but closed in 1958 as a vineyard for production. It was re-opened in the next year.

The management of the park was also subjected to variations. It was first administered by the Park Management Department of Putuo District (普陀区园林管理所), but by the District Sports Activities Committee (普陀区体育运动委员会) in May 1965, when it was re-named as Caoyang Sports Park. In February 1970, both the name and management organ of the park became the same as before.

This small park consisted of four functional zones: an entrance zone in north, a mass recreational zone in the centre, a children's play zone in west, and a quiet rest zone in south. The mass recreational zone was divided by a north-south boulevard into two. The east half was an open lawn and the west half was intimate with dense trees. In the quiet rest zone, pavilions were arranged beside a small lake. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 239-241; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 29, 153-155.)

West Suburb Park 西郊公园, opened May 1954.

The site was formerly a golf course for English colonists. After the Liberation, a design proposal for a Park of Culture and Rest was produced in October 1953 by the Shanghai Municipal Construction Committee (市政建设委员会). But in the next year, the site was proposed to be a zoological garden only. Its undulating lawns were said to be a result of the influence and emulation of that of the English landscape garden. (Shanghai Park Management Department 上海市园林管理处. 'Shanghaishi xijiao gongyuan de guihua sheji' [Planning and design of West Suburb Park in Shanghai] 上海市西郊公园的规划设计. *Jianzhu Xuebao*. 12 (1957): pp. 32-37; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 103; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), p. 29.)

Yang Family Residence Children's Park 杨家宅儿童公园, opened June 1954.

The park was annulled in 1965 when a swimming pool and a skating rink were constructed on the site. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi*

[Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), p. 29)

Lujiazui Park 陆家嘴公园, opened December 1954.

The park was first constructed in 1954 through reclamation of graveyards and farmlands, which was funded by the Shanghai Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处). Part of the park occupied for the construction of the Haiguang High School (海光中学) in 1957. In 1972, the park was built over for the Shanghai Public Transportation Company (市公交公司汽车五场) and it was annulled as a result. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanshi zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 29, 377.)

Helen Children's Park 海伦儿童公园, 1.9 ha, constructed 1954, opened 1955.

The site originally accommodated rubbish heaps. Opened on the Children's Day of 1955, it was the largest children's park in Shanghai at the time, with three functional zones: an infant's zone, a children's zone, and an expedition zone (幼儿活动区、儿童活动区和迷阵障碍区). In the early 1960s, a range of facilities called 'Brave's Road (勇敢者之路)' were provided in the expedition area. The park was partly destroyed due to the construction of the strategic air defence positions during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanshi zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 30, 183-184.)

Quiet and Peace Park 静安公园, 3.92 ha, opened October 1955.

The site was proposed to be a park by the Shanghai People's Government in 1954. The overall planning was done by Chen Lifang (陈丽芳) in the Design Unit of Shanghai Park Management Department of Public Affairs Bureau (市工务局园场管理处设计科). The construction conformed to the existing topographical conditions with few new structures built. The park was subjected to severe destruction during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). The construction of air defence positions from 1971 to 1972 further aggravated the situation. But from 1973 the situation began to be improved. In respect of planting and spatial arrangements, the sparse woods and the broad undulating lawns were said to be an influence and emulation of that of the English landscape garden, which was introduced by English colonists during the pre-Liberation era. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 103; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanshi zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 30, 205-208.)

Friendship Park (Facing River Park) 友谊公园 (临江公园), 4.47 ha, opened 1956.

The site originally accommodated Wen Temple (文庙). It was turned into a park through mobilisation of mass volunteer youths by the Baoshan County Committee (中国新民主主义青年团宝山县委) in March 1956, and named Friendship Park upon its completion in commemoration of the united efforts in the construction. It was re-named as Facing River Park in October 1962. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanshi zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 31, 211-213.)

Hongkou Park 虹口公园 (今鲁迅公园), 22.52 ha, lake 3.47 ha, extended 1956.

The site originally accommodated agricultural fields. It was developed as a park as early as 1902 and the design proposal was provided by an English landscape gardener, W. Llnes Stuckey. It was laid out in the English landscape garden style. The superintendent was Mr. Athur at the time, and a Scot, D. Macgregor in 1904. It was named Hongkou Park in 1922, Zhongzheng Park (中正公园) in 1945, and again Hongkou Park in 1951. It had been mainly used for sports activities till 1951 when Hongkou Stadium was constructed to west.

In 1956, the park was especially expanded for commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the death of Lu Xun (1881-1936), since his former residence was nearby. The overall planning was done by Wu Zhenqian (吴振千) and Liu Lùhua (柳绿华) in the Design Section of Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处设计室). Liu was also in charge of the planting design. Park buildings was designed by Chen Zhi and Wang Dingzeng in the Shanghai Civil Architectural Design Institute (上海民用建筑设计院).

It was intended to create a solemn atmosphere for the commemoration, and meanwhile to represent the personality of perseverance, the spirit of hard struggle, and the style of loving the people and plain living of Lu Xun. Chinese garden design traditions were also explored in the new creation. For example, lake-digging and hill-mounding projects were carried out in northeast in June 1959 through mobilisation of mass volunteers. Important building structures of the park included the Lu Xun Cemetery in the centre, a memorial hall in southeast and a exhibition hall in southwest. A Hundred Plants Garden was built to north of the memorial hall, since Lu Xun was interested in Chinese herbal medicine during his lifetime. Peaches and plums were planted around the exhibition hall as a symbol of his outstanding status as a people's teacher.

The park was significantly damaged during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969) with the construction of air defence postions. (Chen, Zhi 陈植 and Wang Dingzeng 汪定曾. 'Shanghai hongkou gongyuan gaijian ji: Luxun jinianmu he chenlieguan de sheji' [A record of the reconstruction of Shanghai Hongkou Park: the design of Luxun memorial cemetery and exhibition hall] 上海虹口公园改建记——鲁迅纪念墓和陈列馆的设计. *Jianzhu Xuebao*. 9 (1956): pp. 1-10; China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 120-125; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 284-290.)

Baoshan Martyrs Cemetery 宝山县烈士公墓, constructed March 1956.

This cemetery was laid out with a north-south axis, along which arranged a screen wall, a 16 metres high monument, a rectangle square, painted corridors and an exhibition hall. The screen wall was established with a 25 metres long bas-relieve depicting the 'Successful crossing of the Changjiang River (百万雄师胜利渡江)'. On the front facade of the monument was the inscription, 'Eternal glory to the revolutionary martyrs (革命烈士永垂不朽)', in Marshal Chen Yi (1901-1972)'s calligraphy. The rectangle square was flanked by two walls on east and west, with Chen's poem on it. In the painted corridors and the exhibition hall, the heroic deeds of the martyrs were presented. The 1,886 tombs and memorial buildings were located in north of the cemetery. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), p. 347.)

Pudong Park 浦东公园, 9.88 ha, opened 1957.

The site was first established as the Lujiazui Nursery in 1955 in the Pudong District. In 1956, most of the site was occupied for the construction of Huangpu Stadium. The rest was developed

as Pudong Park, which was opened on the National Day of 1957. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 30-31.)

Yangpu Park 杨浦公园, 12.47ha, constructed early 1957, opened 1958.

The site originally accommodated agricultural fields, pools, and graveyards. Construction of the park started in early 1957 and it was opened on 24 January 1958. The overall planning and design was done by Chen Lifang (陈丽芳) in the Design Section of Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处设计科). Following the Soviet 'Park of Culture and Rest' model, the park had some functional zones, such as play grounds for children and a quiet rest zone for elder people. With topographical modification, the park followed the traditional mountain-and-water pattern. In respect of planting and spatial arrangements, the undulating lawns were said to be the influence and emulation of that of the English landscape garden. (Chen, Lifang 陈丽芳. 'Zhongguo yuanlin de tantao' [An exploration of Chinese gardens and parks] 中国园林的探讨. *Jianzhu Xuebao*. 12 (1958): pp. 33-36; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 44, 55, 103; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 184-189.)

Long Wind Park 长风公园, 36.6 ha, lake 14.3 ha, constructed April 1957, part opened 1958.

Located in the west of the city, the park was created with a traditional mountain-and-water pattern through lake-digging and hill-mounding by mass manual volunteers. Liu Lùhua (柳绿华) in the Design Section of Shanghai Park Management Department (上海市园林管理处设计科) was responsible for the overall planning. The Shanghai Civil Architectural Design Institute (上海民用建筑设计院) was in charge of park buildings.

The name of the park was attached special importance. In the beginning of the development, it was named Hu West Park (沪西公园) indicating its location within the city. When it was partly opened on 1 July 1958, the name was changed as Jade Pineapple Lake Park (碧萝湖公园) to have artistic and poetic quality. When fully opened in 1959, it was re-named as Long Wind Park, which was derived from a classical Chinese text, 'Wish to ride the long wind and cleave the ten thousand *li*²⁰ waves'.²¹ Despite the association with tradition, the new name was clearly a manifestation of the revolutionary spirit within the context of the GLF (1858-1960). This was reinforced when the lake was named Gleaming Mattock Lake (银锄湖) and the hill Mighty Arm Mountain (铁臂山), excerpted from the poem by Chairman Mao, 'Farewell to the God of Plague', composed on 1 July 1958, which read 'Gleaming mattocks fall on the Five Ridges heavenhigh; Mighty arms move to rock the earth round the Triple River'.²²

In respect of the planting and spatial arrangements, the sparse woods and the broad lawns were said to be an influence of that of the English landscape garden, which was introduced by English colonists during the pre-Liberation era. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 10-17; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 55, 103, 114, 116; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture

²⁰ A measurement unit in the Chinese Market System.

²¹ The original Chinese text is '愿乘长风破万里浪'.

²² Translation quoted in Salter, Christopher L. 'In memoriam: selected landscape poetry of Mao Tse-Tung'. *The China Geographer*, No. 5 (Fall, 1976), p. 60. The original Chinese text is '天连五岭银锄落，地动山河铁臂摇'.

records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 31, 114-119.)

South Park 南园, 1.87 ha, constructed April 1957, opened October 1957.

The site was managed by the Shanghai Real Estate Management Bureau (市房地产管理局) in 1955. After it was proposed to be a park in the First Session of the Second People's Congress (市第二届人民代表大会第一次会议) in January 1957, part of the site was developed with the proposition by the Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处). The principle of the construction was to be economical. The park was initially free for admission. In 1958, it was managed by the Greening Office of Luwan District (卢湾区绿化办公室). It was closed in 1960 due to appropriations by other institutions, and was not rehabilitated and re-opened with an admission fee until 1964. But it was closed again in 1965 due to a tunnel project of Huangpu River, which seriously destroyed the park, which was not re-designed until 1974 by Chen Lifang (陈丽芳) in the Design Unit of Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处设计组). It was partly re-opened in June 1979.

For the daily recreation of the nearby residents, the park consisted of three functional zones corresponding to three large lawns, a mass recreational zone in north near the entrance, a youth and children's play zone in southeast, and an elder people's play zone in southwest. These three zones were spatially divided by trees and shrubs. A small mound was piled opposite to the entrance so that the scenery of the park would not be taken in in a glance. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 235-238; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 202-205.)

Lanxi Youth Park 兰溪青年公园, constructed 1957.

The site originally accommodated agricultural fields and graveyards. It was first developed as the Communist Youth Orchard (共青果园) in 1957 by recruiting youth labours, and was later developed as the Communist Youth Nursery (普陀区共青苗圃) around 1965. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 158-159.)

Communist Youth Park 共青公园 (今珠溪园), opened May 1957.

The site originally accommodated Cai Family Cemetery. After the Liberation, it was developed as a nursery by the People's Government of Qingpu County. It was further constructed as a park by recruiting youth labours in 1957, which resulted in its naming. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 31, 248-249.)

Puhuitang Park 蒲汇塘公园, opened December 1957, closed 1964.

(Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), p. 31.)

Pingliang Park 平凉公园, 1.31 ha, constructed March 1957, opened 1958.

The site originally accommodated a small stream and rubbish heaps. Liu Lohua (柳绿华) in the Design Unit of Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处设计科) was in charge of the planning and design. The park was opened in January 1958 with free entry. It was closed

in 1961 for some amendments and improvements, and re-opened in the next year with an admission fee. There was a children's play zone in east. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 31, 192-193.)

Sweet Osmanthus Forest Park 桂林公园, 2.27 ha, lake 0.09 ha, opened August 1958.

The site originally accommodated Huang Family Garden, a private residence of Huang Jinrong (黄金荣), the director of the police station of the French concessions. After the Liberation, it was proposed to be a park on 29 May 1957 by the Shanghai City Planning and Architectural Management Bureau (上海市城市规划建筑管理局). Sweet osmanthus (*Osmanthus fragrans* Lour.) was the principal planting, being the reason for its naming. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 31, 135-138.)

Caoxi Park 漕溪公园, 2.05 ha, lake 0.09 ha, opened October 1958.

The site originally comprised the graveyards of Cao family who were businessmen in gauze. It was severely damaged during the pre-Liberation period. It was proposed to be developed as a park on 29 May 1957 by the Shanghai Planning Bureau. The project was funded by the Shanghai People's Committee. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 31, 141-143.)

Children's Traffic Park 儿童交通公园, 1.33 ha, constructed 1957, opened June 1959.

The park was built over as part of the Luwan District Stadium in July 1960. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 32, 379.)

Shenyang

South Lake Park 南湖公园, 52.24 ha, lake 12.58 ha, 1955.

The park was first laid out in 1938 and named Changzhao Lake Park (长沼湖公园). During the Republican era, it once became an execution ground of noble-minded patriots. After the Liberation, it was re-named as South Lake Park in 1946 and became one of the parks in a northern garden style. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 79; 'South Lake Park' 南湖公园. http://www.lzy.cn/travel_guide/8ce/0_0_5725_1_0_0.html, accessed on 4/12/2006.)

Shijiazhuang

Liberation Park (Chang'an Park) 解放公园 (长安公园), 25.33 ha, lake 6 ha, constructed May 1956, opened August 1958.

Administered by the Shijiazhuang Landscape Architecture Bureau (石家庄市园林绿化管理

局), the park was initially named Liberation Park, with the Liberation Road nearby. It was re-named as Chang'an Park in 1960 when the districts of the city were re-arranged and it was at the time located in the Chang'an District. The name was again changed in 1968 during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969) as East Red Park (东方红公园), with the district name being changed as East Red District also. The name returned to Chang'an Park in 1980.

The park consisted of four functional zones: a culture and exhibition zone in north, a greening zone in south, a children's play zone in southeast, and a lake in west (文化展览区, 花坛区, 儿童活动区, 湖区). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20; 'Sight-seeing places' 游览地. http://www.siz.gov.cn/art/2006/10/21/art_17338_134717.html, accessed on 4/12/2006; 'Brief introduction of Chang'an Park' 长安公园简介. http://www.sizchina.com/art/2004/10/08/art_2527_35194.html, accessed on 16/10/2006.)

Tianjin

Southwest Building Park 西南楼公园, 0.85 ha, 1954.

The park was laid out symmetrically, with the main access road serving as the central axis. ('Parks and greening' 园林绿化-园林景观. <http://www.tihexi.gov.cn/x-news.asp?NewsId=3102>, accessed on 4/12/2006.)

Wuhan

Liberation Park 解放公园, 38.2 ha, lake 7.53 ha, constructed 1953, opened 1955.

The site originally accommodated a racetrack. It was managed by the Wuhan Municipal Construction Bureau (武汉市建设局) in 1952, and was established as the No. 1 nursery in November of the year. This laid the foundation for a park development in the next year. The park was finally opened in May 1955. The entry was free entry till January 1957.

Yu Shuxun, the director of the Design Unit of East Lake Management Department (余树勋, 东湖风景区管理处设计室主任), was the chief designer. Following the Soviet 'Park of Culture and Rest' model, the park consisted of two functional zones, at the same time scenic areas: a quiet and rest zone or the woodland area, and a cultural and recreational zone or the so-called 'regular area'.

The cultural and recreational zone was of a symmetrical layout with an axis in the middle of the park, and was surrounded by a watercourse. Facilities provided included a skating rink, a cinema and an open air theatre. Planting arrangements included dense woods and large lawns, and a circular flowerbed was built in the centre. The quiet and rest zone consisted of a bonsai garden in east, a tea-stall, an aviary and several pavilions in west, and the Soviet Martyrs' Tomb and orchards in north.

Of the planting in the park, *Taxodium ascendens* Brongn. was the main species. The central axis was lined with Chinese parasol (*Platanus* spp.) and embellished with cedar (*Cedrus deodara* G. Don) and flower beds.

Following the Chinese garden tradition, eight landscape scenes were proposed in the early 1980s, i.e. Plums in the First Rays of the Morning Sun (朝梅晨曦), Jade Green Embracing Lotus in the Breeze (风荷拥翠), Laurel at Sunset and Studying at Night (夕桂夜读), Jumping Shark with the Rising Sun (旭日腾蛟), Stringed and Woodwind Instrument with Tones (丝竹载音), Listening to Bird Singing in Spring Dawn (晓春听鸣), Knotweed Pool Mirroring the Moon (蓼汀漫月), and

Blue Ripples and Spindrift (鳞浪浣花). (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 101-104; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 44; Editorial Board of Wuhan Chorography 武汉地方志编纂委员会. *Wuhanshi zhi, Chengshi jianshe zhi (xia ce)* [Wuhan municipal records, City construction records (Vol. 2)] 武汉市志, 城市建设志 (下册). (Wuhan: Wuhan University Press, 1989), pp. 615-617.)

Riverside Park 滨江公园, 6 ha, 1954.

The admission to the park was free. In 1969, Flood Control Monument (防洪纪念碑) was established with Chairman Mao's inscription,²³ in memory of the victory in fighting the 1954 flood. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20; 'Riverside Park' 滨江公园.

<http://www.whlib.gov.cn/photo/view.asp?id=8345>, accessed on 18/10/2006; 'Yiyuan Street Office' 一元街办事处.

<http://www.jiangan.gov.cn/zwgk/gkml/pcjq/200609/273.html>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Wuchang Children's Park 武昌儿童公园, 1.66 ha, 1956.

('Wuchang Children's Park' 武昌儿童公园.

<http://daj.wuchang.gov.cn/ReadNews.asp?NewsID=135&BigClassName=%E6%BF%A0%E6%AE%BF%E5%96%97%E7%BB%BB%E6%84%B0%E6%A2%BD%E9%8D%95%EE%82%8B%EF%BD%85%EE%85%BC%E6%BE%B6%E5%A9%84%EE%86%8C%E9%97%81%E7%A8%BF%EF%B9%A6%E9%8D%A0%E5%BA%A8%E5%B4%9D?SmallClassID=43&BigClassID=24&SmallClassID=48&SmallClassName=%E6%AD%A6%E6%98%8C%E5%84%BF%E7%AB%A5%E5%85%AC%E5%9B%AD&SpecialID=0>, accessed on 4/12/2006.)

Hanyang Park 汉阳公园, 2.8 ha, lake 0.34 ha, constructed 1956, opened 1957.

Located in north of the Hanyang District, the site was originally a wasteland with reed pond. When in 1956 it was to be developed as a park, it was intended to follow the Suzhou garden style. The park was divided by a watercourse into two parts: a south one for sight-seeing and recreation, and a north one accommodating some facilities, including a greenhouse, a nursery, an aviary, and an office building. The south part was characterised by an axial layout with a north-south axis, along which a flowerbed, a sculpture, a fountain, Literature Collection Hall (文汇堂) and a peony garden were successively arranged. To the east of the axis was a large lawn with an open air theatre, a rose garden, a goldfish corridor and several pavilions. To the west of the axis, facilities provided included a teahouse, a retail stall and also several pavilions for rest. The park was administered by the Park Bureau of Hanyang District. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 246-247; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; 'Hanyang Park' 汉阳公园.

http://www.whfz.gov.cn/Article_Show.asp?ArticleID=5588, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Qiaokou Park 硃口公园, 3.73 ha, opened 1956.

The site accommodated factories for war production till 1955, when it was proposed to be developed as a park. The construction started in early 1956. The entry was free when the park was opened on 1 May 1956, but charged from 1 August 1957. The construction came to a

²³ The inscription is '庆祝武汉人民战胜一九五四年特大洪水, 还要准备战胜今后可能发生的同样严重的洪水'.

deadlock in 1960, when people planted vegetables to tide over food shortage during the Three Difficult years (1959-1961). It was further undermined during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), as parks were then regarded as something associated with feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. This situation was not improved until the late 1970s. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20.)

Zhengzhou

Bishagang Park 碧沙岗公园, 22.86 ha, lake 1.21 ha, constructed 1956, opened 1957.

The site originally accommodated a cemetery. It was proposed to be developed as a park in 1956 by the Zhengzhou municipal authority, and a zoological garden was incorporated. The name of the park was changed to Labour Park in the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), but was returned to the original thereafter. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Xu Xiaoyu 许笑雨. 'Everlasting noble spirit in Bishagang' 浩气长存碧沙岗. http://www.hnby.com.cn/hzhu/de/120041115_3442.htm, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Zhuzhou

Jumping Dragon Park 奔龙公园, 30 ha, constructed 1955.

The name of the park was derived from a local folklore. ('Benlong Park' 奔龙公园. <http://tour.xylv.com/hunan/zhuzhou/2358.html>, accessed on 24/11/2006.)

1958-1960

Anshan

Lishan Park 立山公园, 50 ha, lake 1.2 ha, constructed September 1958.

The park was laid out at the foot of Cool Pavilion Mountain (凉亭山) and named after Lishan District. It was re-named as Mengtai Park (孟泰公园) in May 1994 in memory of Mengtai, a representative of the Chinese working class. ('Cool Pavilion Mountain: being beautiful with popular legends' 凉亭山——因传说而美丽. <http://anshan.nen.com.cn/79943317202141184/20051128/1721565.shtml>, accessed on 20/10/2006.)

Beijing

Youth Lake Park 青年湖公园, 17.60 ha, lake 4.30 ha, constructed 1958.

Located out of Anding Gate, the site originally contained a series of stagnant pools. Responding to the Patriotic Health Campaign (1952), the People's Government of Eastern City District mobilised youths in 1958 to volunteer in the creation of a new artificial lake, which was named Youth Lake as a political gesture. In December 1959, the site was proposed to be developed as a park by the Planning Bureau, and the construction formally began in the next year. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国

现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 171-172.)

Willow Shade Park 柳荫公园, 17.47 ha, lake 6.27 ha, constructed 1958.

Located to the north of Youth Lake Park, the site accommodated several clay pits of the Republic era (1912-1949). In 1958, these pits were amalgamated through excavation, and turned into a lake, the Jiuda Lake (久大湖). In December 1959, the site was proposed to be developed as a park by the Planning Bureau. However, it was seriously damaged due to appropriation by other institutions in 1960. The park was not restored until 1984 as Willow Shade Park. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 172; Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks 北京市园林局. 'Luyin Gongyuan' [Willow Shade Park] 柳荫公园.

<http://www.bjpl.gov.cn/WZGB/GYFJQ/GYFJQShow.aspx?typeid=601&id=2186&mod2=%E5%85%A8%E5%B8%82%E5%85%AC%E5%9B%AD>, accessed on 05/10/2006.)

Young Pioneer Park 红领巾公园, 40.41 ha, lake 20.9 ha, 1958.

Located outside Chaoyang Gate, the site originally accommodated a clay pit. In 1958, it was dredged, cleared and planted with trees, through mobilisation of about two hundred thousand volunteers, largely teenagers and youngsters, from which the name of the park was derived. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 185; Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks 北京市园林局. 'Honglingjin Gongyuan' [Young Pioneer Park] 红领巾公园.

<http://www.bjpl.gov.cn/WZGB/GYFJQ/GYFJQShow.aspx?typeid=601&id=2204&mod2=%E5%85%A8%E5%B8%82%E5%85%AC%E5%9B%AD>, accessed on 05/10/2006.)

Unity Lake Park 团结湖公园, 13.80 ha, lake 4.60 ha, constructed 1958.

The park was located outside Chaoyang Gate, to the west of Young Pioneer Park, and within a residential area. Upon the Liberation, the site accommodated clay pits with stagnant water. In 1958, dredging work was carried out and an artificial lake was created by volunteers from institutions, schools and armies. The park was named Unity Lake Park as a political and ideological gesture representing the close relationship between the mass people and the army. Further construction work occurred in 1974, and more cultural facilities were provided from 1984 onwards. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 179; Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks 北京市园林局. 'Tuanjie-hu Gongyuan' [Unity Lake Park] 团结湖公园.

<http://www.bjpl.gov.cn/WZGB/GYFJQ/GYFJQShow.aspx?typeid=601&id=2211&mod2=%E5%85%A8%E5%B8%82%E5%85%AC%E5%9B%AD>, accessed on 05/10/2006.)

Man Must Lake Park 人定湖公园, 8.88 ha, lake 2.40 ha, constructed 1958.

Constructed in 1958 within the upsurge of the GLF, the name of the park was derived from the revolutionary slogan of 'Man Must Conquer Nature'.

Located outside Desheng Gate and to the west of Youth Lake Park, the site originally accommodated stagnant lakes with weeds and derelict grave mounds, and upon the Liberation was a breeding ground for flies and mosquitoes.

Mobilised by the Municipal Committee of Patriotic Health Campaign and the People's Government of Western City District in January 1958, volunteers from nearby institutions, factories and schools created a new lake and planted trees, with a surprisingly high tree survival rate at 95 percent. The park was an example of a project led by government, carried out by collective efforts, and managed by mass ordinary people. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 171.)

South Lishi Road Park 南礼士路公园, 1.29 ha, constructed 1958.

The park was located to the west of Imperial City and to the east of South Lishi Road. Trees were first planted in 1958. The area was expanded in 1964, directed by the People's Government of Western City District. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 173.)

Changchun

Changchun Zoological Garden 长春动物园, 73 ha, lake 22 ha, 1959.

Located in the southeast of the city, the garden was first laid out in 1938, with the first phase of construction completed in 1940. But it was severely damaged upon the liberation. The restoration commenced in 1959. ('Changchun Zoological and Botanical Garden' 长春动植物园. <http://www.lib.cc.jl.cn/liuyou/lyjd-8.htm>, accessed on 24/11/2006.)

Changsha

Orange Island Park 桔洲公园, 5.73 ha, 1959.

The site was a peninsula in the Xiang (Hsiang) River. It was developed as a park in 1959 in memory of Chairman Mao's activities here. Mao came to the site as early as 1925 and composed a famous *ci* poem, *Changsha*. The first several lines read: 'Alone I stand in the autumn cold, On the tip of Orange Island, The Hsiang flowing northward.'²⁴ Mao paid a visit to the site again in 1959. The park was laid out with two scenic areas: one along the periphery facing the Xiang River and the other the tangerine forest in the centre of the site. Facilities provided included traditional style pavilions for sight-seeing and rest, a stele bearing Mao's poem, a teahouse, a dressing room, and a pergola. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 151-154.)

²⁴ Translation quoted in Salter, Christopher L. 'In memoriam: selected landscape poetry of Mao Tse-Tung'. *The China Geographer*, No. 5 (Fall, 1976), 52. The original Chinese texts are '独立寒秋，湘江北去，橘子洲头'.

Changzhou

Red Plum Park 红梅公园, 37.43 ha, 1959.

Located in the east of the city, this newly built park consisted of three functional zones and eight landscape scenes.

A cultural and recreational zone was arranged in west. Facilities provided included a children's play ground, a skating rink, a pier for pleasure-boats, an exhibition hall, an open-air theatre, a tea-stall and a restaurant. It accommodated five landscape scenes, Old Forest with Heavenly Peace (天宁老林), Shady Green Hill with Autumn Dewdrop (翠微秋露), Sturdy Pines on Snow-capped Mountain (雪山劲松), Lotus in the Breeze in Crooked Pool (曲池风荷), and Green Hill and Jade Reflection (青峦碧影).

A popular science and educational zone was in east, established for the dissemination of biological and scientific knowledge. It consisted of a zoological garden, a China rose garden, a bonsai garden and a botanical garden. To the west of the China rose garden was the landscape scene of Wind Bridge and Flower Path (风桥花径).

A cultural relic zone was in south, with some buildings dated as far back as the Jin Dynasty (265-420), and two landscape scenes of Glow of the Setting Sun at Refined Brush (文笔夕照) and Red Plum at Spring Dawn (红梅春晓).

New buildings in the park was constructed with reference to the local residences south of Changjiang River to be in concert with the existing traditional building structures, while some other buildings were constructed in modern styles that were considered eccentric, such as those in the popular science and educational zone. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 68-74.)

Chengdu

Culture Park 文化公园, 12 ha, lake 0.4 ha, 1958.

The park was developed based on the flower garden of the Taoist Qingyang Palace (道教青羊宫). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo Xiandai Gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern Parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), 20; 'Culture Park' 文化公园. <http://tour.xylv.com/sichuan/chengdu/10292.html>, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Chongqing

Goose Hill Park 鹅岭公园, 6.53 ha, lake 0.27 ha, 1958.

The site originally accommodated a private residence built in the reign of Xuantong (1908-1911) of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). It became the Headquarter of Southwest Military Area (西南军区司令部驻地) after the Liberation. In March 1958, it was administered by the Chongqing Municipal Authority, and opened as a public park four months later. ('Goose Mountain Park' 鹅岭公园. http://www.cqylj.gov.cn/news/show_content.asp?id=13&class=000100040002, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Dalian

Fu Family Park 付家庄公园, 20 ha, constructed 1959.

('Fu Family Bathing Beach' 付家庄海水浴场. <http://www.0532.com/dalian/manual/tuiazhuang.php>), accessed on 29/11/2006.)

Guangzhou

Flowing Flower Lake Park 流花湖公园, 50.5 ha, lake 33 ha, constructed 1958.

The site was developed as a park in 1958 for flood control of the city, as well as providing recreational grounds. The park consisted of three functional zones: a cultural and recreational zone in the flat grounds in the centre, a *penjing* zone along the periphery, and a rest zone on those islands, which accommodated a series of 'gardens within a garden'. Buildings in the park were mainly built during the 1970s. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 119-125; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 48, 55, 95; Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林, 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), pp. 93-97.)

Lychee Bay Lake Park 荔湾湖公园, 27.8 ha, lake 16.7 ha, 1958.

The planting of lychee trees on the site had been developed since the Tang Dynasty (618-906). The creation of the new park continued this planting theme. While lake constituted sixty per cent of the total area, bridges and pavilions were particularly provided. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20; Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林, 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), pp. 100-104; Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Lychee Bay Lake Park' 荔湾湖公园. <http://www.gzszyl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=76>, accessed on 14/10/2006.)

East Hill Lake Park 东山湖公园, 33.11 ha, lake 20.91 ha, constructed 1958, opened 1959.

Waterbodies constituted a significant part of the park. Islands, bridges, pavilions and piers were therefore especially organised in the layout. There were some considerations for functional divisions. Recreational facilities for children were provided near the west entrance, and those for elder people near the east entrance. Administration and management offices were arranged in the northwest corner of the park. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20; Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林, 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), pp. 137-139; Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'East Hill Lake Park' 东山湖公园. <http://www.gzszyl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=58>, accessed on 14/10/2006.)

Lu Lake Park 麓湖公园, 205.12 ha, lake 20 ha, 1958.

The park was first developed with embankment built for water collection. This project was carried out with mobilisation of mass volunteer manual labour by the Guangzhou People's Government. The most outstanding feature of the park was several 'gardens within a garden' and

wineshop facilities. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20; Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林. 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), p. 159; Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Lu Lake Park' 麓湖公园. <http://www.gzszyl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=63>, accessed on 10/10/2006.)

Dawning Harbour Park 晓港公园, 16.66 ha, lake 4.73 ha, constructed 1958.

The park was managed at the district level. The development strengthened the existing mountain-and-water pattern. It was finally opened to the public in 1974. The park mainly consisted of three parts: an entrance plaza, a lake area and a woodland area. Bamboo was the primary planting. Waterside pavilions were designed with local characteristics. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20; Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林. 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), pp. 89-91; Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Dawning Harbour Park' 晓港公园. <http://www.gzszyl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=69>, accessed on 10/10/2006.)

Guilin

Seven-Star Park 七星公园, 41.43 ha, lake 1.58 ha, late 1950s.

With a karst topography, the site had become a popular tourist destination since the Tang Dynasty (618-906). Although it was seriously damaged upon the Liberation, many historic artefacts survived with folklores associated.

The creation of the new park took advantage of the existing topographic conditions, and historic remains were incorporated. Traditional Chinese garden design approaches, such as the mountain-and-water pattern, borrowed scenery, opposite scenery and obstructive scenery, were developed.

The park consisted of seven scenic areas: the Seven-Star Karst area (七星岩景区) in east as the central feature of the park; the Flower Bridge area (花桥景区) nearby the main entrance in west, in which the Bridge was first constructed during the Song Dynasty (960-1279) and restored in 1965 with reinforced concrete to be a permanent feature of the park; the Sand Continent area (沙洲景区) in northwest for youth recreation; the Crescent Moon Mountain area (月牙山景区) in southwest; the Sweet-scented Osmanthus and Lawn area (桂花草坪景区) to north of the Crescent Moon Mountain, accommodating the tourist service centre; the Camel Hump area (驼峰景区) in south, accommodating a zoological garden and a *penjing* garden, a 'garden within a garden' built in 1977; the Meeting Immortal Karst area (会仙岩景区) at east.

Buildings of the park were designed in traditional style. Sweet-scented Osmanthus was the dominating species in the planting of the park. (The Landscape Architecture Group of Architectural Theory and History Research Section of the Architectural Science Research Institute 建筑科学研究院建筑理论及历史研究室园林组. 'Qixingyan gongyuan guihua' [Planning of Seven-Star Park] 七星岩公园规划. *Jianzhu Xuebao*, 6 (1960): pp. 17-20; Shang Kuo 尚廓. 'Rong rengong yu daziran: Guilin fengjingqu qixingyan' [Incorporating the Artificial into the Natural: Seven-Star Park in the Guilin National Park] 融人工于大自然——桂林风景区七星岩. *Jianzhu Xuebao*, 6 (1980): pp. 25-28; China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 102-109; Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集.

(Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 199-204; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 20, 55, 65, 79.)

Hangzhou

Shangcheng Xiaoying Park 上城小营公园, 0.25 ha, 1958.

The park was located in the Shangcheng District. ('Introduction of Hangzhou parks' 杭州公园介绍. <http://www.4hai5hu.com/checkuse/check120.htm>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Gongshu Park 拱墅公园, 3.47 ha, lake 0.6 ha, 1959.

The park was located in the Gongshu District. ('City construction' 城区建设. <http://old.hangzhou.gov.cn/main/qb/tradition/introduce/citylog/viewarticle.jsp?artid=1659>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Harbin

Culture Park 文化公园, 35.3 ha, constructed 1958, opened 1959.

Located in the Nangang District, the site originally accommodated a cemetery. It was decided to be developed as Culture Park by the municipal authority in 1956. The construction followed the Soviet 'Park of Culture and Rest' model, with the largest open-air dance floor in China laid out in 1958. The park was severely destroyed due to the construction of air defence positions during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 20, 23, 32, 36, 44; 'Culture Park' 文化公园. <http://218.10.232.41:8080/was40/detail?record=44&channelid=7900&presearchword=>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Qingbin Park 清滨公园, 3.37 ha, constructed 1958.

('Qingbin Park' 清滨公园. <http://218.10.232.41:8080/was40/detail?record=44&channelid=7900&presearchword=>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Xiangfang Park 香坊公园, 7.26 ha, 1958.

Located in the Xiangfang District, the site was originally a manor in the early twentieth century. It was abandoned in 1903, and developed as an elm forest thereafter. In 1958, it was proposed by the People's Commune to be a park. Further constructions happened in 1964, coordinated by the Construction Department of the District (区建设科). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; 'Xiangfang Park' 香坊公园. <http://218.10.232.41:8080/was40/detail?record=37&channelid=3794&presearchword=>, accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Ji'nan

Thousand Buddha Hill Park 千佛山公园, 166 ha, 1959.

('Thousand Buddha Hill' 千佛山. <http://auto.qjwb.com.cn/newsdetail.asp?id=56495>, accessed on 23/10/2006.)

Lanzhou

Wild Goose Beach Park 雁滩公园, 6.67 ha, lake 3.33 ha, 1958.

The park was characterised by its mountain-and-water pattern and planting arrangements. ('Wild Goose Beach Park' 雁滩公园. <http://www.soochina.cn/article/articleshow.asp?ID=11233>. accessed on 20/10/2006.)

White Pagoda Hill Park 白塔山公园, 66.67 ha, 1958.

('White Pagoda Hill Park' 白塔山公园. <http://www.youabc.com/lanzhou/jmgdian/bailashan/>. accessed on 20/10/2006)

Maanshan

Rain Hill Lake Park 雨山湖公园, 23 ha, 1958.

The park was first designed covering an area of 129 hectares, with a 72.4 hectares water surface. But the completed area till the early 1980s only reached 23 hectares on the east bank of the Rain Hill Lake. It consisted of three functional zones. A children's pleasure garden was located in north near the entrance, with facilities such as swings and slides. A zoological garden was built in south, keeping animals such as bears, monkeys, birds, and deers. A quiet rest zone was in the middle with dense woods, ornamental plantings and lawns. Facilities provided included a greenhouse as a 'garden within a garden', a skating rink and a swimming dock. Taking advantage of the topography, open spaces were arranged along the lakeside, while spaces with a measure of intimacy were planned off them with trees, lawns, ponds and pavilions. Buildings of the park were mainly constructed after the 1970s in modern styles. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 82-87.)

Nanjing

Mochou Lake Park 莫愁湖公园, 41.89 ha, lake 33.52 ha, constructed late 1920s, restored 1959.

The site with an extensive lake had become a famous site for tourism since the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1126), but the name of 'Mochou' was derived much earlier from a poem of the Southern Dynasty (420-589). The site was developed as a park during the Republic era (1912-1949), but was severely damaged upon the Liberation.

In 1959 restoration commenced with traditional garden design approaches. The area on the south bank of the lake was first developed with five scenic areas. From east to west, they were successively the Chinese flowering crabapple commemoration area (海棠话旧区), the revolutionary remains area (革命遗迹区), the cultural and recreational area (文化娱乐区), the hundred flower blossom area (百花争艳区), and the children's play area (儿童游乐区). The Chinese flowering crabapple commemoration area accommodated most of the historic buildings, which were largely restored to their original conditions. Chinese flowering crabapple was the primary planting here as a theme. The revolutionary remains area originally accommodated the cemetery of the martyrs of Canton army guarding the Nanjing Provisional Government during the 1911 Revolution. It was refurbished and became a central feature of the area. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 50-57; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern

parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 13, 18, 20.)

Shanghai

Huaihai Park 淮海公园, 2.67 ha, constructed March 1958, opened July 1958.

The site originally accommodated a cemetery. It was proposed to be developed as a park in August 1956 in the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the First Shanghai People's Congress (上海市第一届人民代表大会常务委员会第九次会议). Chen Lifang (陈丽芳) in the Design Unit of Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处设计科) was the chief designer. There was consideration for functional divisions, following the Soviet 'Park of Culture and Rest' model. But this was questioned, and it was considered that the area was too small to have actual effects in the spatial quality between divisions. The park was seriously affected by strategic air defence positions from 1970. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 48; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 31, 199-201.)

Fahua Park 法华公园 (今天山公园), 7.31 ha, lake 1.73 ha, constructed May 1958, opened 1959.

The site was a wasteland accommodating graveyards before the Liberation. It was determined to be developed as a park in 1958 by the People's Committee of the Changning District. The project was funded by the Shanghai Park Management Department. Sun Jiazheng (孙家铮) and Xue Qilin (薛麒麟) were in charge of the planning and design. The construction of the park at the time was simple due to economic reasons. It was opened on the National Day of 1959.

After the mid-1960s, the park did not function well due to improper and inadequate managements. It was managed by the District Sports Activities Committee (区体育运动委员会) in 1965 and was re-named as National Defence Sports Park of the Changning District (长宁区国防体育公园). Several factories encroached upon the park after the launch of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Situation improved from 1973 when the park was again administered by the Park Management Department of the Changning District (长宁区园林管理所). The regeneration was directed by Zhou Zaichun (周在春) in the Design Section of Shanghai Park Department (市园林处设计室). Traditional garden design approaches were developed, such as the arrangement of scenic areas and spatial sequences. As a whole, the park consisted of a lawn area in south and a lake area in north. From south to north, a series of spaces with various characteristics were arranged, successively the formal entrance square, the broad lawn, the lotus pond, the open lake, and the commanding hillock with a hexagonal pavilion on top. The layout of the lawn was said to be influenced by that of the English landscape garden. New functional zones were allocated around the scenic areas: a youth recreational zone in northwest, a children's play zone in southwest, and an elder recreational zone in northeast. The park was re-opened in May 1975 and re-named as Heaven Mountain Park (天山公园). (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 210-217; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and

evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 20, 103; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 32, 145-148.)

Peace Park 和平公园, 17.58 ha, constructed 1958.

The site was of a devastated condition after years of Liberation wars. It was proposed to be developed as a park in 1958 by the Shanghai People's Committee. Chen Lifang (陈丽芳) in the Design Section of Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处设计科) was the chief designer, who explored the Chinese naturalistic garden design tradition with a mountain-and-water pattern. Construction was first carried out jointly by the Yulin District and the Tilanqiao District under the Patriotic Health Campaign. The park was formally opened on 22 April 1959. A sculpture of dove was laid in the park on the National Day of 1959 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the PRC, which resulted in the name of the park. But the sculpture was demolished in the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 32, 175-178.)

Pengpu Park 彭浦公园, opened January 1959.

The park was appropriated by the vocational school of the Park Management Department in 1965, managed by the army in 1970, and finally removed in 1981. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 32, 170-171.)

Benefiting People Children's Park 惠民（儿童）公园, 0.80 ha, opened October 1959.

The site originally accommodated a cemetery. Later managed by the People's Committee of the Yulin District, it was developed as a children's park with free entry. The park was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). Regeneration commenced in 1977 and the park was re-opened in October 1979 with an admission fee. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 32, 193.)

Baiyangdian Park 白洋淀公园, opened 1960.

The site was first developed as a nursery by the Park Management Department in 1955, and was opened as a park in 1960. But in 1964 it was encroached upon by factories and schools. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), p. 30.)

Red Park 红园, 5.07 ha, constructed March 1960, opened July 1960.

The site originally accommodated a kindergarten and farmlands. It was proposed to be developed as a Park of Culture and Rest in 1960 by the People's Committee of the Minhang District. The project was directed by Liu Lohua (柳绿华) in the Design Unit of Shanghai Park Management Department (市园林管理处设计科). The principal to be economical was adhered to in the construction. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000),

p. 219-222.)

Tianjin

Xigu Park 西沽公园, 31.8 ha, lake 6.5 ha, constructed 1958, opened 1959.

Located in the northwest of the city, the site was formerly a farmland of the Railway Bureau. The park was established with a naturalistic characteristic. ('Xigu Park' 西沽公园. <http://tianjin.enorth.com.cn/system/2003/01/14/000490905.shtml>. accessed on 16/10/2006.)

Tonglou Park 佟楼公园, 0.87 ha, 1960.

The park was laid out on a triangular site in a naturalistic manner, with play grounds for both children and the elder. ('Parks and greening' 园林绿化-园林景观. <http://www.tjhexi.gov.cn/x-news.asp?NewsId=3102>. accessed on 4/12/2006.)

Wuhan

Green Hill Park 青山公园, 38 ha, lake 14.53 ha, constructed 1959.

The park was administered by the Park Bureau of the Qingshan District. Lake-digging and mounding projects in 1964 and in 1978 resulted in a traditional mountain-and-water pattern. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19, 55; 'Green Hill Park' 青山公园. http://www.whfz.gov.cn/Article_Show.asp?ArticleID=5589. accessed on 18/10/2006.)

Xi'an

Xingqing Park 兴庆公园, 49.53 ha, lake 10.29 ha, constructed March 1958, opened July 1958.

The site originally accommodated the Xingqing Palace of the Tang Dynasty (618-906) in southeast of the old city. It had deteriorated since mid-Tang Dynasty and was turned into a farmland upon the Liberation. In the mid-1950s, it was proposed to be developed as a park, which was to be both traditional taking into consideration of the rich history of the site, and modern reflecting the new socialist spirit.

The construction was directed by the Municipal Park Construction Committee. The mayor Yang Xiaochu (杨晓初) was an important figure in the organisation. Mass volunteer citizens were mobilised for lake-digging and hill-mounding, which resulted in a traditional mountain-and-water pattern for the central scenic area. Other traditional elements of the park included buildings restored according to their original conditions of the Tang Dynasty, and plantings developed according to associated classical poems, such as peony and weeping willow. The design proposals for new buildings were made out through a competition among four design institutes of the city. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanyin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 110-117; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 20, 30, 51-52, 122; 'Xingqing Park' 兴庆公园. <http://www.snmw.gov.cn/yule/xinqing/>. accessed on 31/01/2008.)

Xining

People's Park 人民公园, 24 ha, lake 4 ha, constructed 1959.

The park had several functional zones: a flower zone, a lake zone, a children's play zone, a zoological garden and a fine arts exhibition zone (花卉区、人工湖、儿童游乐区、动物观赏区及美术展览馆). The lake was created in 1964. ('People's Park' 人民公园. <http://baike.baidu.com/view/338121.htm>, accessed on 20/10/2006.)

Zhalantun

Zhalantun Park of Culture and Rest 扎兰屯市文化休息公园, 68 ha, 1960.

The site was first developed by the Middle East Railway Bureau of Tsarist Russia in 1905. In 1960, it was proposed to be re-constructed as a Park of Culture and Rest by the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Municipality.

Following the Soviet 'Park of Culture and Rest' model, the park consisted of five functional zones: a cultural recreational zone beside the east main entrance, an aquatic sports zone in the centre, a quiet rest zone in west, a zoological garden in northeast, and a sports activity zone in southwest. The park accommodated the Monument to the Martyrs of Soviet Army, for political and educational purposes. (Xu, zhenya 徐振亚. 'Zhalantun wenhua xiuxi gongyuan de guihua sheji' [Planning and design of Zhalantun Park of Culture and Rest] 扎兰屯文化休息公园的规划设计. *Jianzhu Xuebao*. 12 (1963): pp. 18-19; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 36, 44; Zhalantun Municipal Tourism Bureau 扎兰屯市旅游局. 'Diaoqiao Gongyuan' [Suspension Bridge Park] 吊桥公园. http://www.zhalantun.gov.cn/showart.asp?cat_id=52&art_id=132, accessed on 03/10/2006.)

Zhanjiang

Cun Golden Bridge Park 寸金桥公园, 34.2 ha, lake 7.53 ha, 1958.

(Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 20; 'Cun Golden Bridge Park' 寸金桥公园. <http://www.southcn.com/travel/quangdong/zhanjiang/jinqdian/200212030876.htm>, accessed on 20/10/2006.)

Zibo

People's Park 人民公园, constructed 1960.

('International design competition for the People's Park of Zibo, Shandong' 山东淄博人民公园景观规划国际竞标方案. <http://www.landscapecn.com/info/works/detail.asp?ID=341>, accessed on 15/12/2006.)

1961-1965*Beijing*

Huicheng Gate Park 会城门公园, 2.50 ha, constructed 1964.

Huicheng Gate was once one of the city gates of Jin Zhongdu (central capital) of the Jin Era

(1115-1234). Although the Gate had been demolished, it was commemorated in the name of the new park in 1964, when tree planting started on the site. The park was located within the Yangfangdian Residential Area of Haidian District, and was formally opened to the public in 1969. Further facilities were added in the park in 1977 and 1979 after the extensive damage during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 173.)

Fuzhou

Beacon Tower Hill Park 烟台山公园, 1 ha, named 1962, constructed 1964.

The name of the park was derived from historic events associated with the site, as the hilltop was once used for beacon-fire guarding against Japanese pirates from the late Yuan Dynasty (1260-1368) to the early Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). After the Liberation, the site was used as a military position of the People's Air Force during the 1950s and for industrial production in 1958. In 1962 it was proposed to be developed as a park with the name of 'Beacon Tower Hill Park', by the Cangshan District Government (中共仓山区委) and the People's Committee of the District (区人委). Constructions commenced in 1964 and it was opened on the National Day of the year. In early 1966, some Vietnamese learning driving in the city volunteered to plant some silk-cotton trees, the national tree of Vietnam, in the park. As a result, the park was re-named as Sino-Vietnam Friendship Park. But shortly with the launch of Cultural Revolution (1966-1969), the park was severely destroyed. It was turned into a farm in 1969. Rehabilitation commenced in 1972, funded by the city's Revolutionary Committee (市革命委员会), and re-opened on the National Day of the year. (Information database of Fujian Province 福建省情资料库. 'Beacon Tower Hill Park' 烟台山公园. <http://www.fjsq.gov.cn/ShowText.asp?ToBook=3005&index=147&>, accessed on 30/11/2006.)

Guangzhou

Xiuquan Park 秀全公园, 21 ha, lake 13 ha, constructed 1962.

Located in the Xinhua County of the Huadu District (花都区新华镇), the park consisted of two functional zones: a recreational zone on the central island, and a leisure zone covering the rest of the park. (Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Xiuquan Park' 秀全公园. <http://www.gzszyl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=74>, accessed on 14/10/2006.)

Flower Place Park 花地公园, 3.13 ha, early 1960s.

The site had been a sight-seeing place for Guangzhou citizens since the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). It was turned into a private commercial nursery during the 1950s, and developed as a park named Flower Place Park (花地公园), in the early 1960s. It was re-named as Intoxicating View Park (醉观公园) in October 1983. The park consisted of several functional zones: a children's recreational zone in northeast, a water courtyard in southeast, a bonsai garden in northwest, and a tea garden in southwest (儿童游乐园和醉观酒楼, 水院、盆景园、茗木园). The special characteristic of Guangzhou gardens and parks could be identified in the rockery design. (Liu, Tingfeng 刘庭凤. *Lingnan yuanlin, Guangzhou yuanlin* [Lingnan and Guangzhou gardens and parks] 岭南园林. 广州园林. (Shanghai: Tongji University Press, 2003), pp. 191-192; Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Intoxicating View Park' 醉观公园. <http://www.gzszyl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=73>, accessed on 14/10/2006.)

Crab Hill Park 蟹山公园, 2.18 ha, 1964.

The park was first constructed in 1932, but was desolate upon the Liberation. It accommodated the remains of Crab Hill Fort and the associated corridor (蟹山古炮台及其甬道遗址), built in 1885 in the reign of Guangxu (1875-1908) of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Additionally, there were some western style pavilions in the park. (Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Crab Hill Park' 蟹山公园. <http://www.gzszyf.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=70>, accessed on 14/10/2006.)

*Guilin***South Brook Hill Park 南溪山公园, 9.41 ha, lake 0.87 ha, 1965.**

Located in the south of the city, the site originally accommodated one of the city's eight landscape scenes, *Nan Xi Xin Ji* (南溪新霁). Opened as a park in 1965, it consisted of three functional zones: a rest zone in north with large lawns, bamboo and pine groves, and with facilities including bridges, teahouses and pavilions along the South Brook; a sight-seeing zone in the middle comprising of the South Brook Hill; and a cultural and recreational zone to south of the Hill. The management department of the park was established in 1974. Buildings of the park were mainly constructed after the 1970s. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 105-108; 'South Brook Park' 南溪公园. http://www.gxta.gov.cn/Scenery/Default.asp?Scenery_ID=1136, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

*Guiyang***Forest Park 森林公园, 260 ha, 1961.**

The site was originally an experimental tree farm of the Guizhou Forestry Science Academy (贵州省林科院实验林场). The park developed had a special planting feature named 'Greeting Spring Corridor (迎春走廊)'. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 67; 'Forest Park' 森林公园. http://www.uu97.com/jd_2693.html, accessed on 23/10/2006.)

*Hangzhou***Chaoming Park 潮鸣公园, 0.26 ha, 1961.**

The park was located in the Xiacheng District. ('Introduction of Hangzhou parks' 杭州公园介绍. <http://www.4hai5hu.com/checkuse/check120.htm>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

*Xi'an***New Wind Park 新风公园, 6.13 ha, 1965.**

The park was developed in 1965 when Premier Zhou Enlai expressed a concern about the cultural relics of the Daxing Benevolence Temple (大兴善寺). It was severely destroyed during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969). It was re-named as Daxing Benevolence Temple Park (大兴

善寺公园) in 1983. ('The history of Xiaozhai of Xi'an' 西安小寨的历史及其它.
<http://blog.xaonline.com/user1/1736/archives/2006/xaxzdlsjqt.html>, accessed on 20/10/2006.)

1966-1969

Guangzhou

People's Park 人民公园, 4.48 ha, named 1966.

The site had accommodated feudal offices since the Sui Dynasty (590-618). With the suggestion of Sun Zhongshan (Sun Yet-san) (1866-1925), it was first developed as a park with a symmetrical layout in 1917. Opened in the next year, it was named No. 1 Park. It was re-named as Central Park in November 1926. Before the Liberation, it was once a place for political demonstrations and assemblages, but also for some flower fairs. After the Liberation, more cultural and recreational facilities were provided. (Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'People's Park' 人民公园. <http://www.gzszyl.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=78>, accessed on 14/10/2006.)

Guiyang

South Suburb Park 南郊公园, 34.8 ha, lake 2.3 ha, constructed 1966.

The park was developed in 1966 based on a limestone cave discovered one year earlier when 'preparing for war' projects were carried out on the site. This endowed the park with a distinguished local characteristic. ('South Suburb Park' 南郊公园. <http://www.yw121.com/showsight1.asp?sid=1309>, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

1970-1979

Beijing

North Riverside Park 北滨河公园, 4.22 ha, constructed 1975.

Located outside Desheng Gate of the Imperial City, to southeast of Man Must Lake Park, and to southwest of Youth Lake Park, the site was formerly the nursery of the Xicheng District. It was first established as a park in 1975, but not formally opened to the public until 1980. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 173.)

Ritan Park 日坛公园, 20.62 ha, re-developed 1978.

The park was subjected to further development in the late 1970s with the establishment of several diplomatic missions nearby. A garden with an area of 1.7 hectares in southeast of the park was regenerated in the autumn of 1978 to be a new one, called 'Crooked Pool in Flourishing Spring (曲池胜春)'. Originally built for the imperial family, the garden was rectangular and was of a symmetrical layout. The new garden incorporated naturalistic elements within this formal framework. The existing north-south footpath, also axis, divided the garden into two parts. The eastern part was preserved as an orchard of walnut trees and persimmons. The western part

was developed into another small garden, dominated by Chinese rose. These two parts were further separated spatially by a two-metre high mound, formed with the arisings in the creation of the central fish pond. A traditional style pavilion was established beside the pond and meanwhile on the north-south axis conforming to the spatial order. The garden entrance was built with a traditional approach: stone work acted as a folding screen opposite the entrance, so that the scenery of the garden could not be taken in at a glance. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 204-209; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 19; Beijing Municipal Bureau of Parks 北京市园林局. 'Ritan Gongyuan' [Ritan Park] 日坛公园. <http://www.bjbp.gov.cn/WZGB/GYFJQ/GYFJQShow.aspx?typeid=601&id=2201&mod2=%E5%85%A8%E5%B8%82%E5%85%AC%E5%9B%AD>, accessed on 24/11/2006.)

Yan Hill Park 燕山公园, 16 ha, 1978.

Located in the Fangshan District, the park was laid out in 1978 for the recreation and well-being of workers by the Yan Hill Petrochemical Company and the Petrochemical Office of the Fangshan County. (Editorial Board of *Beijing chorography* 北京市地方志编纂委员会. *Beijing zhi, Shizheng juan, Yuanlin luhua zhi* [Beijing chorography, Municipal constructions volume, Beijing landscape architecture records] 北京志·市政卷·园林绿化志. (Beijing: Beijing Chubanshe, 2000), p. 188; 'Yan Hill Park' 燕山花园. <http://www.jingjiao.com.cn/app/Scene-228.htm>, accessed on 23/10/2006.)

Changsha

Yuelu Park 岳麓公园, 100 ha, 1975.

The creation of the park took advantage of the existing topography and the mountain-and-water garden making tradition. (Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan. fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), p. 55; 'Yuelu Hill' 岳麓山 <http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%B2%B3%E9%BA%93%E5%B1%B1>, accessed on 19/10/2006.)

Guangzhou

Shamian Park 沙面公园, 2.14 ha, 1979.

The site originally accommodated Empress Garden of the English concession. In 1949, it was managed by the Guangzhou Municipal Committee (广州市委). In 1979, the site was developed as a park along with the construction of White Swan Hotel. The park was of a naturalistic style with some functional zones: a children's garden in east, a rest zone in northwest, and an open square in south facing the Pearl River. (Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Parks 广州市市政园林局. 'Shamian Park' 沙面公园. <http://www.gzszy.gov.cn/service/szdata.php?id=80>, accessed on 14/10/2006; 'Shamian Park' 沙面公园. http://www.lw.gov.cn/tour_fengqinglvyou_jingdianjieshao_content.aspx?newsID=ART200309261802365484, accessed on 23/10/2006.)

Hangzhou

Children's Park 儿童公园, 2.82 ha, 1977.

Located on the east bank of West Lake, the park resulted from the regeneration of the former Yongjin Park (涌金公园). It consisted of three functional zones: an entrance zone in east, a youths' play zone in north, and an infants' play zone in south.

In the entrance zone, a sculpture of comrade Lei Feng (1940-1962), a fountain plaza and a screening wall with Chairman Mao's inscription 'Aim high, go ahead, and you will win (好好学习, 天天向上)', were arranged along the main access road. The sculpture and the inscription not only indicated the attribute of the park, but also had ideological and educational significance for future generations.

Facilities of the youths' play zone were arranged on the periphery of its central lawn. There were a single-plank bridge, a chain bridge, and a 'snowcapped mountain' in east, together symbolising 'trials of a long journey'. In north, there were an open air theatre, a pier of pleasure boats and pavilions for rest. In southwest, swings and an electronic toy named 'navy-army-airman', were provided, again for ideological and educational purposes.

The infants' play zone accommodated a recreational room, a reading room, and an exhibition room, which were constructed based on original pavilions and buildings. There were also some other outdoor equipments. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 167-170; 'The investigation of the current situation of Hangzhou Children's Park and its future promotion' 杭州少儿公园现状调查及其未来振兴之路. <http://info.toys.hc360.com/2005/03/07130923996.shtml>, accessed on 30/11/2006.)

Nanchang

Qingyunpu Garden 青云谱花园, 0.96 ha, lake 0.13 ha, constructed April 1975, opened December 1978.

The garden was created with traditional garden design approaches, such as 'obstructive scenery'. Facilities provided included a children's play ground, a *penjing* hall, and Bird Singing Pavilion (儿童乐园, 盆景室, 鸟语亭). ('Qingyunpu Garden' 青云谱花园.

<http://www.qyp.gov.cn/web/hyccs/view.asp?NewsNo=00000009>, accessed on 17/10/2006.)

Shanghai

Shanghai Botanical Garden 上海植物园, constructed 1974.

The site formerly accommodated the Longhua Nursery. It was developed as a botanical garden in 1974, partly opened on 1 April 1978, and named Shanghai Botanical Garden on 1 January 1980. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 38.)

Nandan Park 南丹公园 (今光启公园), 1.28 ha, opened May 1978.

The site originally accommodated the cemetery of Xu Guangqi (1562-1633), a scientist in late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). It was desolate upon the Liberation. In 1957, the cemetery was restored, funded by the Shanghai Cultural Bureau (上海市文化局). But during the Cultural

Revolution (1966-1969), the site was seriously appropriated and damaged. It was not rehabilitated until 1978, when it was turned into a park and managed by the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee. Chen Lifang (陈丽芳) in the Design Unit of Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Parks (市园林局设计室) was in charge of the overall planning and planting design, while Xing Tonghe (邢同和) in the Shanghai Civil Architectural Design Institute (上海民用建筑设计院) the architectural design.

The completed park consisted of three functional zones: a sight-seeing and rest zone in southeast, a children's play zone in southwest, and the restored cemetery in north. The sparse woods and undulating lawns were said to be a result of the influence of that of the English landscape garden. (Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 231-234; Li, Min 李敏. *Zhongguo xiandai gongyuan: fazhan yu pingjia* [Modern parks of China: development and evaluation] 中国现代公园——发展与评价. (Beijing: Beijing Kexue Jishu Chubanshe, 1987), pp. 19, 103; Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 37, 290-293.)

Gathering Dragon Pool Park 嘉定汇龙潭公园, 3.19 ha, opened June 1979.

The construction of the park was funded by the Revolutionary Committee of the Jiading County in June 1976 and the Shanghai Park Management Department in October 1977. Xie Jiafen (谢家芬) in the Design Unit of Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Parks (市园林局设计室) was the chief designer. (Editorial Board of *Shanghai landscape architecture records* 《上海园林志》编纂委员会. *Shanghai yuanlin zhi* [Shanghai landscape architecture records] 上海园林志. (Shanghai: Shanghai Shehui Kexueyuan Chubanshe, 2000), pp. 37, 224-227.)

Shijiazhuang

Peace Road Park 平安路公园 (今平安公园), 3.38 ha, lake 0.57 ha, opened 1978.

The site was originally part of the barracks during Japanese occupation, and was in a desolate condition when Japanese surrendered in 1945. It was developed as a nursery in 1954, and proposed to be a park in 1974. The nursery accommodated the office of Greening Brigade (绿化队) from 1967 to 1977. The park was completed and opened in May 1978, and initially named Peace Road Park with the Peace Road nearby, and later Peace Park in May 1982. ('Sight-seeing places' 游览地. http://www.siz.gov.cn/art/2006/10/21/art_17338_134717.html, accessed on 4/12/2006.)

Tianjin

Dongting Park 洞庭公园, 1.47 ha, 1978.

('Parks and greening' 园林绿化-园林景观. <http://www.tjhexi.gov.cn/x-news.asp?NewsId=3102>, accessed on 4/12/2006.)

Zhanjiang

Children's Park 儿童公园, 1.3 ha, constructed May 1974, opened 1975.

The site originally accommodated a cemetery. It was proposed to be developed as a children's park in May 1974. The park was laid out with a north-south axis, and consisted of two

functional zones: a youths' play zone in north and an infants' play zone in south.

In the youths' play zone, facilities provided included one called 'trials of a long journey', symbolising the Long March, a strategic movement of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army during the 1930s. It thus had ideological significance for the education of future generations. Similarly, a sculpture named 'South Sea young pioneer' was established on the central axis. To south of the sculpture, a fountain with an elephant sculpture marked the entrance of the infants' play zone. (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design 中国城市规划设计研究院, ed. *Zhongguo xin yuanlin* [New gardens and parks of China] 中国新园林. (Beijing: Zhongguo Linye Chubanshe, 1985), pp. 140-145; Teaching and Research Section of the School of Architecture of Tongji University 同济大学建筑系园林教研室, ed. *Gongyuan guihua yu jianzhu tuji* [A collection of designed parks] 公园规划与建筑图集. (Beijing: Zhongguo Jianzhu Gongye Chubanshe, 1986), pp. 171-175.)

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