



QIANLONG GARDEN RESTORATION PROJECT  
乾隆花园修复工程

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

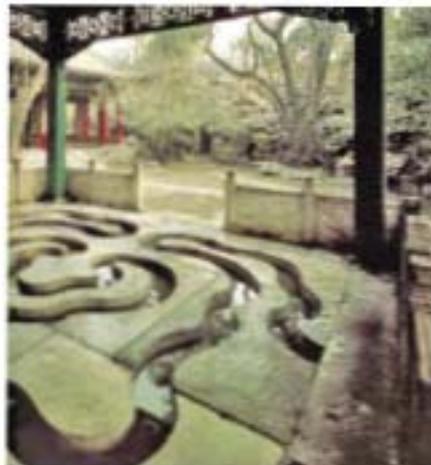
The Qianlong Garden (built 1771-1776) is a unique architectural and historic complex that has survived from China's imperial past. Measuring approximately two acres, it was created as part of the Qianlong District and intended to be a mini-Forbidden City within the Forbidden City itself, for the anticipated retirement of Emperor Qianlong (r. 1736-1795). It is the private imperial creation of China's longest-reigning sovereign, who was as renowned for his aesthetic taste as for his political leadership. Due to a number of fortuitous circumstances it remains relatively intact, although it has been neglected for over a century, and its famed interiors are threatened by serious disrepair. It is the only private imperial garden built for an emperor's retirement. This distinction is reflected in the layout of the buildings and gardens among its four courtyards, the extensive and unusual use of rockery gardens that are perfectly harmonized within the site, and most of all in the extravagantly executed Qing interiors, which Chinese scholars consider to be the most sophisticated and developed period of interior design in China's history. They were made with the best materials and artistry that were available—meticulously crafted and elegantly decorated with bamboo marquetry, white jade cartouches, trompe l'oeil paintings, and embroidered satin sitting areas. The four surviving room-size trompe l'oeil silk murals, with Western influence and perspective, are unique not only in the Forbidden City but in all of China. The Lodge of Retirement, located in the Garden's fourth courtyard, is considered a high point of Qing Dynasty interior design. While tourists have had limited access to some of the courtyards, the interiors and private garden have never been open to the public.

The Garden survived successive generations intact because of a remarkable imperial edict that Emperor Qianlong issued during his lifetime: that this area of the Forbidden City would be preserved in future years as



part of a palace for “super sovereigns.” Were it not for that edict—in effect, an early “landmarks preservation law”—it is likely that this complex would have been significantly altered by subsequent reigning sovereigns in the Forbidden City, as

this was a common practice. In more recent history, the Lodge and the other buildings in the Qianlong Garden—like the Forbidden City itself—survived the ravages of the Cultural Revolution because of the protection afforded by Chou En-lai during that period. For much of the 20th century, the lack of available financial resources protected the site from alteration—a form of benign neglect. Thus, patronage and poverty have secured this site for history, and it is now poised for restoration and presentation to a large public audience at a propitious moment.





乾隆花园是中国北京紫禁城(故宫博物院)中最富历史意义和丰富建筑含义的场景。然而,自从1924年中国的末代皇帝被驱逐出紫禁城后,乾隆花园豪华奢侈的室内装饰和私家花园令人痛心地被遗弃遗忘了。世界建筑文物保护基金会和故宫博物院正着手分四个阶段来实施一项总体规划,预计于2016年完成修复整个乾隆花园。

从2002年开始,世界建筑文物保护基金会和故宫博物院首次开始合作修复乾隆花园中最精美的一个建筑,倦勤斋。故宫博物院和基金会之间的合作是第一次与一家外国机构共同修复紫禁城内的具有历史性的室内装饰。倦勤斋工程正在顺利进行中,将于2008年奥林匹克运动会前完工开放。

倦勤斋只是乾隆花园里24座建筑中的其中一座。花园的面积大约是两公顷。基金会和故宫博物院于2004年把整个乾隆花园作为一个综合场景进行了核实考证,做出结论,认为有足够的理由为乾隆花园做一项总体规划。理由包括:

场景的意义和独特性

处于年久失修的脆弱状态

乾隆花园的总体规划正好和故宫设计的从现在到2020年修复整个紫禁城的总体规划在时间上相吻合

为美国和中国文保和博物馆专业人员提供的技术和文化交流的契机

相对未被破坏的状态

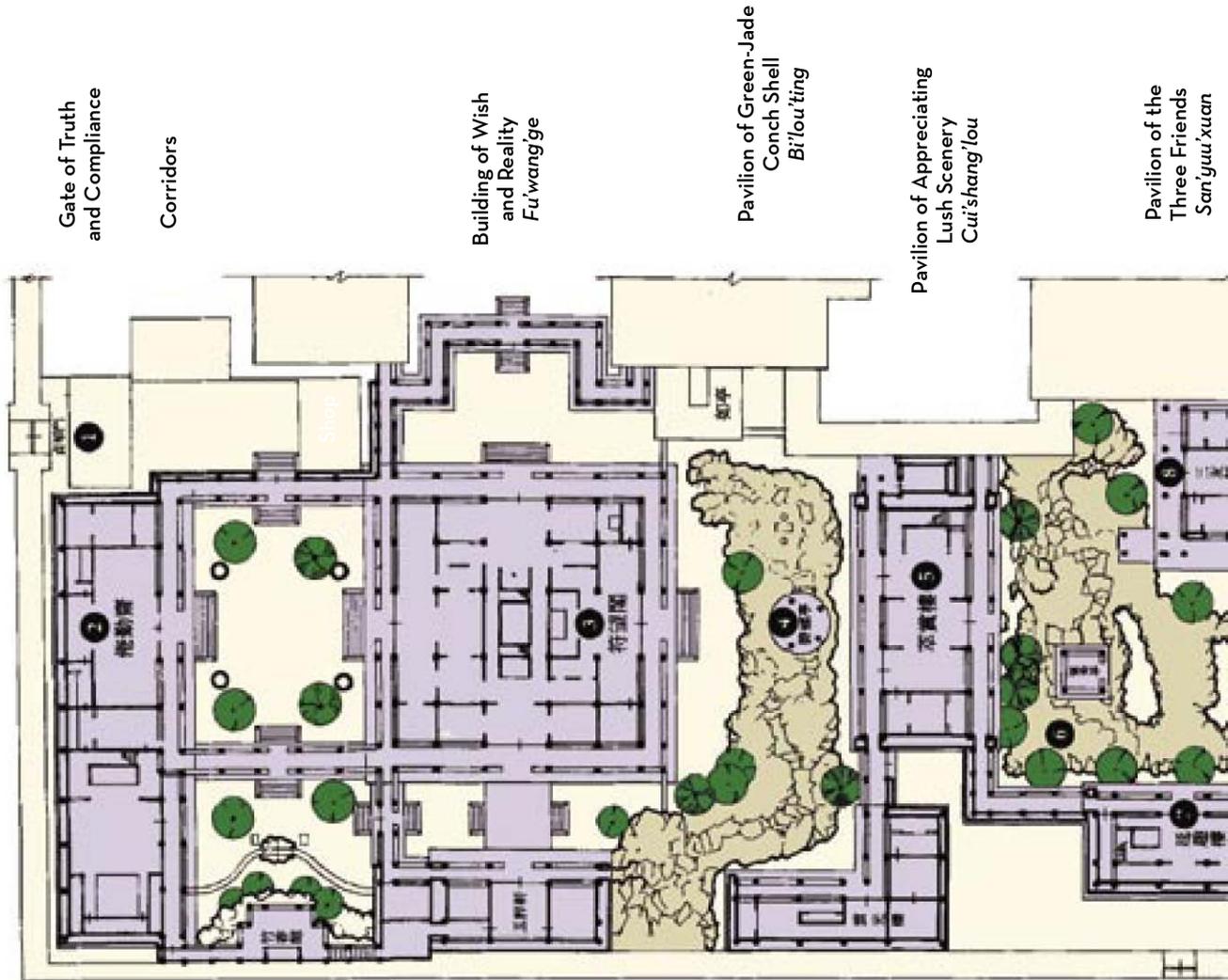
扩大对中国的建筑和帝王历史重要方面进行教育使更多人了解的机会  
充分利用基金会在倦勤斋工程上的影响使乾隆花园里其他建筑受益的机会

产物是发展了一个修复整个乾隆花园的正式总体规划。和倦勤斋工程一样,乾隆花园总体规划将和故宫博物院通力合作。总体规划要修复场景的建筑整体和稳定性(包括基础设施和修复历史性的室内装饰);在花园里设教育和展示中心以便观众参观浏览;把它作为一个实验室来研究振兴建国时所用的中国传统技艺和材料,而这些技艺和材料在今天的中国已近失传了。把乾隆花园的修复作为一个中美文保工作者、文化教育者、展览机构、计划机构、陈列展示机构和教育机构的专业和技术人员相互交流的国际论坛。一个修复好的乾隆花园,带有展示说明,并首次向公众开放,定会加深现代世界对中国艺术和文化传统的理解和赞赏。

为倦勤斋和乾隆花园总体规划提供资金赞助的主要单位是福利曼基金会,罗伯特威尔逊保护我们的文化遗产挑战,布朗基金会,英美烟草公司,蒂佛妮公司基金会,彼得基莫曼夫妇,和故宫博物院的应合匹配款项。

# Qianlong Garden Site Plan

Lodge of Retirement



Gate of Truth  
and Compliance

Corridors

Building of Wish  
and Reality  
*Fu'wangge*

Pavilion of Green-Jade  
Conch Shell  
*Bi'lou ting*

Pavilion of Appreciating  
Lush Scenery  
*Cui'shang'lou*

Pavilion of the  
Three Friends  
*San'yau'xuan*

West Hall Theatre Pavilion for  
*Cha'qu* performances

Room of  
Bamboo Fragrance  
*Zhu'xiangguen*

Chamber Heart Partition  
*Jing chenxin shi*

Jade Pavilion  
*Yu'cuixuan*

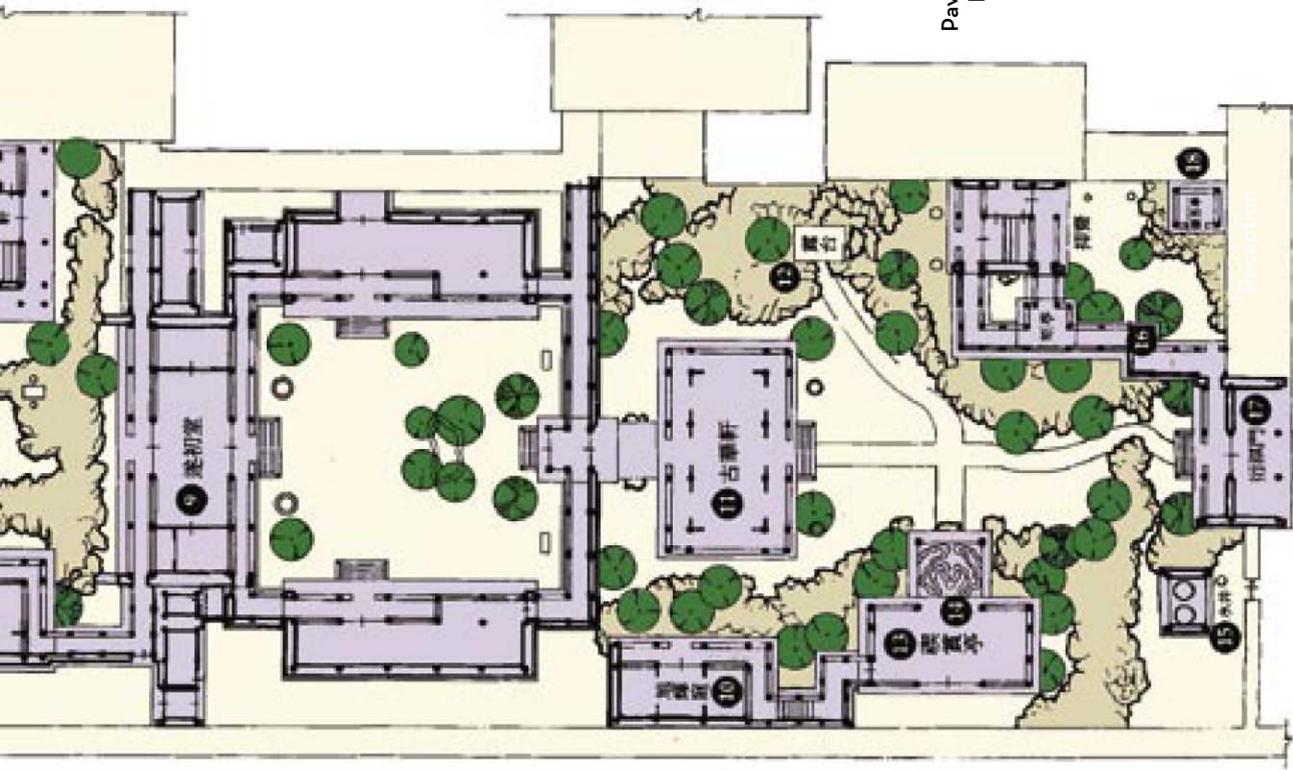
Building of Cloud Light  
*Yun'guang'lou*

Pavilion of Lofty Beauty  
*Song xiu ting*

FOURTH COURTYARD

(designed after Jian 'fu'gong garden, Qianlong's favorite in the Forbidden City)

THIRD COURTYARD



Hall of Fulfillment  
of Original Wishes  
*Suichu'tang*

Floral Pendant Gate  
*Chuihua men*  
Pavilion of Ancient  
Flowers  
*Gu'hua'xuan*

Terrace of Collecting  
Morning Dew  
*Cheng lu tei*

Pavilion of Practicing  
Inner Restraint  
*Yi zhai*

Square Pavilion  
*Ju ting*

Pavilion of Picking  
Fragrances  
*Xiefang'ting*

Gate of Spreading Happiness  
*Yangi Men*

Pavilion of  
Extended Delight  
*Yanqu'lou*

New Exhibit and Interpretation,  
Tourist Services

Hall of Glorious Dawn  
*Xu'hai ting*

Pavilion of Ceremony  
of Purification  
*Xi shangting*

Cup Floating Stream

Water Well  
*Jing ting*

SECOND COURTYARD

FIRST COURTYARD

# The Qianlong Garden

The Qianlong Garden (QLG) is one of the most historically significant and architecturally rich sites in the Forbidden City (Palace Museum), Beijing, China. It has been sorely neglected, however, with its opulent interiors and private garden largely abandoned after the last Emperor of China was expelled in 1924. The World Monuments Fund (WMF), in partnership with the Palace Museum (PM) is undertaking the implementation of a Master Plan to restore the entire QLG in four distinct phases, to be completed by 2016.

In 2002 WMF and the Palace Museum first began working together under a partnership to restore the most elaborate building in the Qianlong Garden, the Lodge of Retirement. The partnership between the Palace Museum and WMF was the first with a foreign organization to restore a historic interior in the Forbidden City. The Lodge project is successfully underway and is scheduled to open in time for the 2008 Olympics.

The Lodge, however, is only one of 24 structures in the Garden, which measures approximately two acres. In 2004 WMF and the Palace Museum reviewed the entire Garden as a comprehensive site and concluded that there are compelling reasons to implement a Master Plan for the Garden at this time. The reasons included:

- the significance and uniqueness of the site
- its relatively untouched state
- its vulnerable state of disrepair
- opportunities for expanding public education and interpretation of key aspects of China's architectural and imperial history to expanding audiences
- the opportunity to fully leverage WMF's current work at the Lodge of Retirement to benefit the other buildings and sites located in the Qianlong Garden.
- the opportune moment of dovetailing the Master Plan for the QLG with the planned design of a Master Plan for the entire Forbidden City that the Palace Museum plans to undertake between now and 2020
- the opportunity for international technical and cultural exchange with conservation and museum professionals in the U.S. and China.

The result was the development of a formal Master Plan to restore the entire Qianlong Garden. As with the Lodge project, the Master Plan will be undertaken in full partnership with the Palace Museum. The Master Plan will restore the site's architectural integrity and stability (including infrastructure and restoration of the historic interiors); make it accessible to the public with new educational and interpretative centers within the Garden; use it as a laboratory to revive Chinese craftsmanship and materials used in the Garden's construction but no longer readily available in China today; and use the Garden's restoration as an international forum for professional and technical exchange between Chinese and American conservators, cultural educators, and institutions in the areas of exhibitions, planning, site interpretation, and education. A restored Qianlong Garden, newly accessible and interpreted, will help deepen the modern world's understanding and appreciation of China's artistic and cultural traditions.

*Leading funders for the implementation of the Lodge of Retirement and the Qianlong Garden Master Plan include The Freeman Foundation, Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve our Heritage, The Brown Foundation, British American Tobacco, the Tiffany & Co. Foundation, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kimmelman, and matching funds from the Palace Museum.*



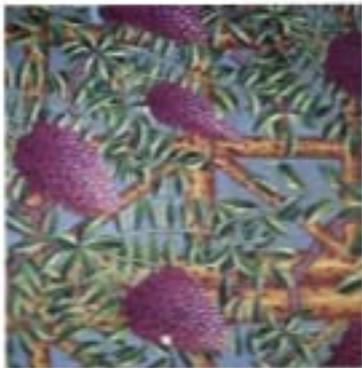
**Perspective Rendering and plan of the Qianlong Garden.**

在修复倦勤斋的过程中传统工艺技巧也得到了恢复。

# 乾隆花园的重要意义和幸存经历



Traditional craftsmanship skills are being revived to restore the Lodge. 在修复倦勤斋的过程中传统工艺技巧也得到了恢复。



Details of the room-sized trompe l'oeil murals painted on silk in the Lodge of Retirement. 倦勤斋内房间大小的绢画通景画细节

乾隆花园(建于1771-1776年)是从中国帝王朝代幸存下来的具有独特建筑和历史风格的综合体。占地面积大约两公顷,是乾隆区的一部分,本是为乾隆皇帝退位后(1736-1795)修建的紫禁城中的小紫禁城。它是中国帝王在位时间最长、能文善武的皇帝私人创造的产物。由于几次偶然的情况,花园相对保存完好。但是,它已被遗忘忽略了一个多世纪,很多著名的内部装饰已受到年久失修的威胁。乾隆花园是唯一一个专门为皇帝退位后私人使用的私家帝王花园。这一特点反映在四进院落中的建筑和花园设计里,反映在广泛和不同寻常、与场景和睦共处的假山园林里,更反映在豪华奢侈的清代室内装潢里,中国学者们认为它代表中国历史上最先进和成熟的室内装饰时期。

室内装潢是由当时最好的材料和工匠精心手工制作的,有竹丝镶嵌,白玉雕刻,通景画,刺绣缎面坐垫等。四块房间大小的绢画通景画带有西方的影响和透视手法,这不仅在紫禁城是独一无二,在全中国也是绝无仅有的。位于乾隆花园第四进院落的倦勤斋被认为是清朝室内装潢的顶点。尽管游客可以有限的参观一些院落,乾隆花园的室内装潢和私人花园从来未对外开放过。



A modern paintings conservation studio at the Palace Museum was created for the Qianlong Garden project. 为乾隆花园保护工程在故宫博物院里建造了一个现代化的保护工作室。

乾隆花园之所以经历了几代人幸存下来是因为乾隆皇帝生前发出的一道非凡的谕旨:紫禁城中的这一部分要在未来被保护下来作为“太上皇”的宫殿。如果不是有这道谕旨,其实也就是早期的“文物保护法”那么,这个地方很可能按照惯例,被后来紫禁城里的皇帝们大加改动了。在近代历史里,倦勤斋和乾隆花园里的其他建筑和紫禁城一样,在文化大革命的动乱中幸存了下来。原因是当时的周恩来总理提出了要保护紫禁城。20世界的绝大部分时间,由于缺乏资金反而没有对花园有大的修缮改动。这也是所谓的善意疏忽。因此,保护令和贫困在历史上把它保护下来,现在,乾隆花园将以修复好的姿态在一个形势大好的时候向公众开放。

# 乾隆花园总体规划预期的影响

## Architectural and Restoration Agenda

The Master Plan will restore the architectural and physical integrity of the Garden, its buildings, interiors, garden rockeries, plantings and soil and rehabilitate and modernize the QLQ infrastructure: heating, drainage and electricity. Most of the buildings in the QLQ are structurally sound, yet many elaborately decorated interiors require extensive restoration.

The implementation of the Qianlong Garden Master Plan is expected to serve as a learning laboratory for restoration and planning in other areas of the Forbidden City.



## Public Education Agenda

The QLQ Master Plan will ensure that the restored buildings, building interiors and gardens are accessible to the public for the first time as a unified, contiguous site—an experience only previously enjoyed by China's emperors. The QLQ Master Plan will provide a model public education and interpretation program for both Chinese and international visitors and the history and conservation of the site.

## International Cultural and Technical Exchange

An active program of cultural and technical exchange between Chinese and American museums and conservation specialists form the core of this collaboration to help the Palace Museum establish proper restoration standards and approaches for the Lodge conservation standards and practices.

The Qianlong Garden Master Plan is the first international partnership project to which the Palace Museum will be contributing matching financial support.

The Qianlong Garden Master Plan will create an institutional partnership between the Smithsonian Institution and the Palace Museum—the first between the national museums of the U.S. and China.

## 建筑和修复日程

■ 总体规划将修复乾隆花园的建筑和外形的整体性。它的建筑、室内装饰、假山园林、植物和土壤,恢复并把乾隆花园的基础设施现代化:如取暖、排水、和供电系统。

■ 乾隆花园里的大部分建筑结构完好,但是许多精美的内装饰需要大规模的修复。

■ 乾隆花园总体规划的实施将不负众望成为紫禁城其他地区修复和计划的学习实验室。

## 公共教育日程

■ 乾隆花园总体规划将保证把修复好的建筑,内装饰和花园首次作为统一和连贯的整体向公众开放。只有过去的中国皇帝才享受过这一经历。

■ 乾隆花园总体规划将不仅为中国和国际参观认识而且为历史和该场址的保护提供一个公共教育和展示项目的典范

■ 中美博物馆和文保专家们在文化和技术上积极交流形成了这个合作项目的核心。它有助于故宫博物院在倦勤斋的保护标准和实践中制定恰当的修复标准和方法。

■ 乾隆花园总体规划是故宫博物院首次为国际合作项目提供呼应匹配的资金赞助。

■ 乾隆花园总体规划将使史密森学会和故宫博物院建立机构间的合作伙伴关系。这是中美国家级博物馆间首次建立的合作伙伴关系。