



Welcome!

The Missouri Botanical Garden welcomes you to its “Lantern Festival: Art by Day, Magic by Night,” one of China’s most treasured and ancient traditions. Coupled with our annual Chinese Culture Days—this year combined with the opening of the Lantern Festival—and the presence of our beautiful Chinese Garden, it seems a fitting event!

The festival celebrates the Garden’s long history of botanical research and close collaboration with China, most recently through our Flora of China project. This has been a monumental endeavor undertaken over the last 25 years to document the huge diversity of China’s plants. The Flora of China is an international collaborative project to publish a comprehensive catalog of all Chinese wild plants, jointly published by the Missouri Botanical Garden Press (St. Louis) and Science Press (Beijing). Many examples of beautiful plants native to China are also included in the Garden’s living collections, thriving in our St. Louis climate.

Whether your interest is in the Lantern Festival, Chinese culture and history, Chinese gardens and architecture, or the vast plant diversity of China, there is something for everyone at the Missouri Botanical Garden. Come celebrate with us!

Wishing you an enjoyable visit,

Dr. Peter Wyse Jackson
President



Table of Contents

Schedule of Events	2
Dining	3
Shopping	3
Program Descriptions	4
Traditional Artisans and Games	7
Lantern Descriptions	10
Map, Event, and Lantern Locations	14
Fun Facts Answer page	25
Inclement Weather Schedule	26
Thank you to Community	27
Thank you to our Sponsors	28

Saturday, May 26 through Monday, May 28

10 a.m.	CHINESE ARTS AND CRAFTS <i>Spink Pavilion</i>	F
	HUNDRED MAN T'AI JI, Sunday & Monday only <i>Cohen Amphitheater</i>	I
10:30 a.m.	OPENING EXTRAVAGANZA, PARADE, AND CEREMONY <i>Saturday only</i> <i>Spoehrer Plaza to Cohen Amphitheater</i>	B
11 a.m.	DRAGON DANCE, Sunday & Monday only <i>Central Axis Reflecting Pools</i>	E
Noon	NEW SHANGHAI CIRCUS <i>Cohen Amphitheater</i>	I
1 p.m.	CHINESE GARDEN TOUR <i>Chinese Garden</i>	G
	CULTURAL FASHION SHOW <i>Shoenberg Theater, Ridgway Visitor Center</i>	A
	HUNDRED MAN T'AI JI <i>Cohen Amphitheater</i>	I
1:30 p.m.	CHINESE CULINARY ARTS <i>Kemper Center for Home Gardening (Limited Seating)</i>	H
2 p.m.	CHINESE GARDEN TOUR <i>Chinese Garden</i>	G
	DRAGON DANCE <i>Central Axis Reflecting Pools</i>	E
2:30 p.m.	GRAND PARADE <i>Spoehrer Plaza to Cohen Amphitheater</i>	I
3 p.m.	CHINESE GARDEN TOUR <i>Chinese Garden</i>	G
	NEW SHANGHAI CIRCUS <i>Cohen Amphitheater</i>	I
	THE ARTS OF CHINESE TEA <i>Kemper Center for Home Gardening</i>	H
4 p.m.	CHINESE GARDEN TOUR <i>Chinese Garden</i>	G
	THE TALES OF CHINESE LANTERNS <i>Shoenberg Theater, Ridgway Visitor Center</i>	A
4:30 p.m.	THE ARTS OF CHINESE TEA <i>Kemper Center for Home Gardening</i>	H

5 p.m.	NEW SHANGHAI CIRCUS <i>Cohen Amphitheater</i>	H
8 p.m.	LANTERNS ILLUMINATED	

Climatron, Temperate House, and Children's Garden close at 5 p.m. (Separate admission applies to Children's Garden.)

Shopping

See live demonstrations and exhibits of traditional Chinese arts and shop for unique merchandise and souvenirs at these locations:

Garden Gate Shop, *Ridgway Visitor Center, 9 a.m.–10 p.m.*

Cultural Exhibits & Marketplace, *Monsanto Hall, Ridgway Visitor Center, 10 a.m.–5 p.m.*

Lantern Festival Marketplace, *Linnean Plaza, 9 a.m.–10 p.m.*

Traditional Artisans, *Garden Grounds, 10 a.m.–10 p.m.*

Dining

Sassafras Café
Ridgway Visitor Center, 9 a.m.–4 p.m.; 5:30–8 p.m.

Terrace Café
Kemper Center, 10 a.m.–4 p.m.; 6–8 p.m.

Lantern Festival Food Court
Linnean Plaza (just east of the Ridgway Visitor Center) and upper East parking lot, 9 a.m.–10 p.m.

IMPORTANT WARNING

The Lanterns are temporary, fragile, and wired for electricity.
DO NOT touch.
DO NOT go beyond the fenced areas.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Chinese Arts & Crafts 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Spink Pavilion **F**

This program is designed for children and the young at heart! Have your face painted with the Chinese zodiac, make your own lantern, try your hand at Chinese paper cutting and folding, and get your Chinese name written on a fan. Young visitors will enjoy playing chopstick games and jainzi, the traditional Chinese folk game in which players try to keep a shuttlecock in the air by kicking it.

Hundred Man T'ai Ji 10 a.m. Sunday & Monday; 1 p.m. daily

Cohen Amphitheater **I**

Are you looking for another way to reduce the stress of today's busy lifestyles and improve health? Originally developed in ancient China for self-defense, T'ai Ji evolved into a graceful form of exercise that's now used for stress reduction and to help with a variety of other health conditions. This may be the start for you to explore the benefits of T'ai Ji to restore your health.

This popular program will take place in three parts:

1. A T'ai Ji routine developed specifically for this festival by metro St. Louis T'ai Ji Masters
2. Demonstration of various styles and forms by local schools to depict a variety of t'ai ji exercises and disciplines
3. Instructor-led simple movements for audience participation



Opening Extravaganza, Parade, and Ceremony 10:30 a.m.

Saturday only

Spoehrer Plaza to Cohen Amphitheater **B I**

The celebration kicks off with a magnificent Chinese dragon dance at Spoehrer Plaza. Immediately following, the Lion Dance Team and Drum Team will perform briefly then lead the visitors to Cohen Amphitheater where the Lion Dance team and Waist Drum team will perform to formally welcome the visitors. The **Opening Ceremony** will begin at 11 a.m. upon the arrival of the dragon and dignitaries. After brief remarks, the festival will be opened when the dragon "comes alive."

Dragon Dance 11 a.m. Sunday & Monday; 2 p.m. daily

Central Axis Reflecting Pools **E**

The most auspicious being in Chinese folklore, the dragon is a creature of incomparable strength whose 24-legged dance can dispel bad luck and ward off evil. Earliest written records place dragon dancing in the West Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–24 A.D.) when the dragon danced during a spring drought. The dragon also dances to celebrate the New Year or to open a festival.

New Shanghai Circus Noon, 3 p.m., 5 p.m.

Cohen Amphitheater **I**

Celebrate the exotic wonders of China and enjoy the dramatic interpretation of classic Chinese dance and physical performance art. The New Shanghai Circus is a spectacular extravaganza of elegant dance, dazzling acrobatics, mysterious magic, mystical music, and much more. For more than 40 years, the New Shanghai Circus troupe has worked to perfect the fine Chinese folk art of tumbling into an international award-winning performance involving both artistry and acrobatics. The troupe has toured throughout Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and North America.

Cultural Fashion Show 1 p.m.

Shoenberg Theater, Ridgway Visitor Center **A**

Marvel at glorious costumes from the Tang Dynasty through the Qin Dynasty. The pageantry is presented through traditional music and joyful dances. Performers demonstrate how the fashion has evolved along with the change of history and culture.

Chinese Garden Tour **G**

Guided tour each day at 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., and 4 p.m.

Chinese traditional music throughout the day

The Grigg Nanjing Friendship Garden is a private “scholar’s garden,” designed as a retreat to escape the distractions of everyday life. It is said, Chinese gardens are built, not planted. Much of the space is filled with pavilions, bridges, and decorative pavements, reflecting the traditional Chinese shan shui (mountains and water) landscape. Stones symbolize the five sacred mountains in China around a central pool of water.

Chinese Culinary Arts 1:30 p.m.

Kemper Center for Home Gardening **H**

Chinese cuisine has evolved over 5,000 years of civilization. Its culinary techniques, preparation, serving, and appreciation of food have been developed to the highest level. Chinese culture considers cooking an art and a science. Learn low-sodium, simple-to-prepare Chinese entrees that you can make at home. Chef Chu will demonstrate the art of food carving. **(Limited Seating)**

Grand Parade 2:30 p.m.

Spoehrer Plaza to Cohen Amphitheater **B**

One of the highlights of the festival, this colorful parade consists of dance teams, acrobats, groups in traditional costumes, martial arts teams, and drummers along with lion and dragon dancers. The parade winds through the Garden path to the Cohen Amphitheater, where performances immediately follow.

The Art of Chinese Tea 3 p.m., 4:30 p.m.

Kemper Center for Home Gardening **H**

Watch and taste as the art of Chinese tea preparation and service, called gongfu cha, is demonstrated. The term gongfu cha means “making tea with efforts” and illustrates the importance of making high quality tea in the Chinese tradition.

The Tales of Chinese Lanterns 4 p.m.

Shoenberg Theater, Ridgway Visitor Center **A**

This program depicts the tradition and joy of lantern festivals. China celebrates the lantern festival 15 days after the lunar new year to mark the end of the spring festival. The tales of the Cowherd and the Weaving Maid (depicted in the Double Seventh Festival lantern), together with the lantern dance of the Han nationality and the dance of the Dunhuang Buddha Hands (depicted in the Goddess Blessing Buddha lantern), bring the lanterns alive on stage.

“Plants & People: China” Interactive Exhibit

March 31 through September 3 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily

Brookings Interpretive Center, Climatron **J**

Visitors of all ages are invited to explore the wonders of China, a country rich in natural landscapes, habitats, and plant species diversity. Enjoy interactive themed displays and discover the vast flora of China and the important role its plants and ecosystems play in the lives of people—both in China and around the world. Through hands-on, creative play, learn about Chinese medicine, food, clothing, shelter, and transportation methods that are derived from plants. Experience Chinese art, literature, and symbolism, all cultural aspects influenced by nature. (Closed Lantern Festival evenings.)

TRADITIONAL ARTISANS & GAMES**Traditional Artisans**

Throughout Garden

Purchase tokens to exchange for a variety of souvenir items and experiences from traditional artisans. Demonstrations include dough figurines, paper cutting, Chinese egg-painting, and more!

Wishing Tree

The wishing tree is a celebrated element of lantern festivals in China. An oversized coin is tied to the end of a red ribbon. Make a silent wish and toss the coin into the designated wishing tree, aiming for the highest branch possible. Traditional belief is that the wish will come true. The wishing tree is also a sight to see when decorated with hundreds of dangling ribbons. \$1 cash.

Wishing Well

Turn your pocket change into good luck at the wishing well. Lore suggests that certain wells could grant a spoken wish or wisdom in exchange for a sacrifice. Coins also had properties that kept water from tasting sour, so it became “lucky” to throw them in wells. In this Chinese version, the “wishing well” has an ornate red silk backdrop with bells dangling from a bar suspended in the air. Each of the eight bells is labeled in Chinese with a different wish—health, wealth, happiness, and more. State the wish you desire, throw a coin at the label to ring the bell, and the wish will be granted!

Chinese Kung Fu Tea

Chinese kung fu tea is specially brewed from tea leaves at a high temperature. Purchase a cup from the roving performer and you'll be treated to an unusual method of service—marvel as the tea man pours your cup from afar using a distinctively long-necked tea pot.

Sugar Drawing

Watch as a sugar painter creates an animal or other artistic pattern in this unique art form. The skilled artisan will use a brush to stroke hot liquid sugar into an intricate design, working very quickly before the liquid cools to a solid. The entire creation is made from a single continuous line of sugar. The final creation is a special souvenir to keep—or to eat!

Seal Engraving

This traditional form of seal art originated in ancient China. Artists engrave words, poems, or pictures onto the side surface of a seal (as opposed to the bottom), giving each seal a decorative flair all its own.

Dough Figurines

The Chinese people have been sculpting edible wheat and rice flour into dough figurines for centuries, as far back as the Tang dynasty of 618 to 907 A.D. The figurines have been used as offerings in tombs and at banquet feast tables, and also as children's toys or to eat. The dough is made from a careful mixture of ingredients so it is easy to mold yet can last for years. Colorful pieces are carefully sculpted by hand, using sharp objects to add fine details.

Opera Face Masks

Facial makeup is an integral part of Chinese opera, a special art that adds distinction, quality, and exaggerated expression to roles. Colors reflect the disposition of each character. Have your own face mask elaborately painted in a traditional Chinese opera design.

Dragon-Phoenix Calligraphy

Pictographic dragon and phoenix calligraphy originated during the Han Dynasty and grew in popularity through the Tang Dynasty. The decorative form of calligraphy features colorful birds, flowers, butterflies, and patterns painted into the shapes of letters in a name.

Costumed Pictures

Dress up in costumes that mimic the everyday fashions worn during the Ming, Tang, and Ping Dynasties, each featuring design elements that represent particular characteristics. Bring a camera to capture a shot for your own personal enjoyment.

Pearl Engraving

An artisan will engrave a miniature picture or message of your choice onto a pearl using this specialized technique and the assistance of a microscope.

Paper Cutting (Jianzhi)

Chinese paper cutting has been around for centuries, ever since paper was introduced during the Eastern Han Dynasty. Intricate Jianzhi designs are most often used as decorations to adorn doors and windows (also called “Window Flower”) and are said to bring good luck.

Straw Articles

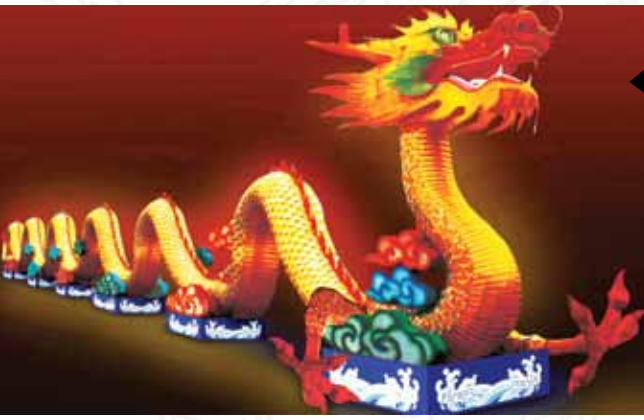
The Chinese have traditionally used straw to make many items—bags, shoes, hats, fans, and more—as the material was so plentiful. Browse for select straw souvenirs of your own!

Embroidery Art

Embroidery is the ancient art of decorating fabric or other materials with needle and thread or yarn. In this technique, other materials such as pearls, beads, quills, and sequins are incorporated to create various pictures and scenery.



LANTERN 1: WELCOMING DRAGON



FUN FACT

Do you know what the other 11 Chinese zodiac signs are?
See answer on page 25!

The dragon is one of the 12 animals in the Chinese Zodiac, which is used to designate years in the Chinese calendar. Each animal is thought to be associated with certain personality traits. Dragon

years are usually the most popular to have babies; in China there are more babies born in Dragon years than in any other animal years of the Zodiac.

LANTERN 2: THE DRAGON PILLARS GATE



FUN FACT

There are two pairs of huabiao at Tiananmen Square. Do you know when these were erected?
See answer on page 25!

In China, a huabiao is usually erected in front of palaces and tombs as a symbol of the

government's responsibility to the people. It is typically made from white marble with a square base decorated with dragons, lotuses, and other symbols. Resting on the base is a column with a coiled dragon and clouds. The column is crossed at the top by a "cloud board" and is topped by a round cap. At the top of the cap is a denglong or hou, which communicates the mood of the people to the Heavens.

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LANTERN 3: THE TERRACOTTA WARRIOR



FUN FACT

Do you know how many terracotta warriors were discovered?
See answer on page 25!

The warriors depicted here represent figures from the "Terracotta Army," a collection of terracotta sculptures depicting the armies of Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. The figures date back to the 3rd century B.C., but weren't discovered until 1974 in the Shaanxi Province by local farmers. The original terracotta figures are life-sized and vary in height, uniform style, and hairstyle in accordance with rank. The figures were also originally painted to create a realistic appearance.

LANTERN 4: THE FACES OF CHINESE OPERA



FUN FACT

White masks are very important. Can you guess what the white mask symbolizes?
See answer on page 25!

Characters in the Chinese opera often wear masks that have different colors, each meant to symbolize a character's role and portray their emotional state and personality:

- Green masks** symbolize characters who are impulsive and have no self-control.
- Red masks** are for characters who are brave and loyal.
- Black masks** are for those characters considered fierce, but also impartial.
- Yellow masks** symbolize characters who are ambitious and cool-headed.
- Blue masks** mean the character is loyal and steadfast.

LANTERN 5: DRAGON EMBRACING THE PILLARS



FUN FACT

Do you know how many animals are said to make up the mythical dragon?
See answer on page 25!

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Chinese dragons are strongly associated with water in popular belief. They are believed to

be the rulers of moving bodies of water, such as waterfalls, rivers, or seas. They are also a symbol of luck, nobility, bravery, strength, and knowledge. Historically, the Emperor of China used the dragon as a symbol of his imperial power, and his emblem would have five claws. Nobility and high-ranking officials were allowed to use four-clawed dragons, and lower-ranking officials and the general public were limited to three-clawed dragons.

LANTERN 6: LOTUS FLOWER



FUN FACT

Do you know which part of the lotus is commonly pickled and served in salads in several Asian cuisines?
See answer on page 25!

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To the Chinese the lotus symbolizes ultimate purity and perfection because it rises

untainted and beautiful from the mud. It is a popular artistic subject, from poems and dances to paintings and sculpture. Every part of the plant, from roots to petals, can be put to good use and has medicinal properties. Because of this, the plant as a whole—not just the flower—conveys deep significance.

LANTERN 7: LOTUS PONDS



FUN FACT

Do you know when the Sacred Lotus blooms?
See answer on page 25!

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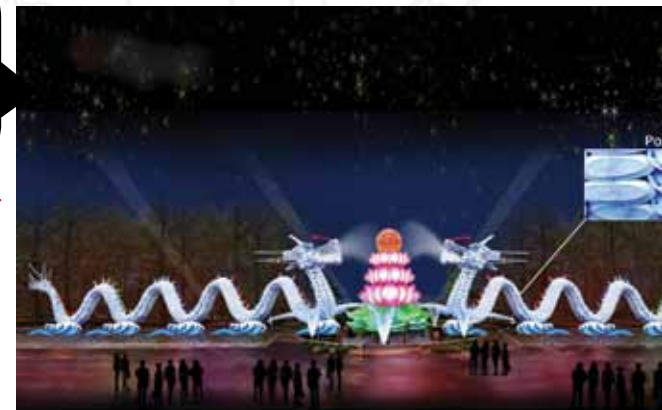


The Confucian scholar Zhou Dunyi (1017–1073) wrote:

I love the lotus because while growing from mud, it is unstained.

Sometimes called the Sacred Lotus, this flower often symbolizes elegance, beauty, perfection, purity, and grace. As the poem suggests, its beauty is often characterized as being enhanced by its muddy origins as an aquatic flower.

LANTERN 8: PORCELAIN DRAGON

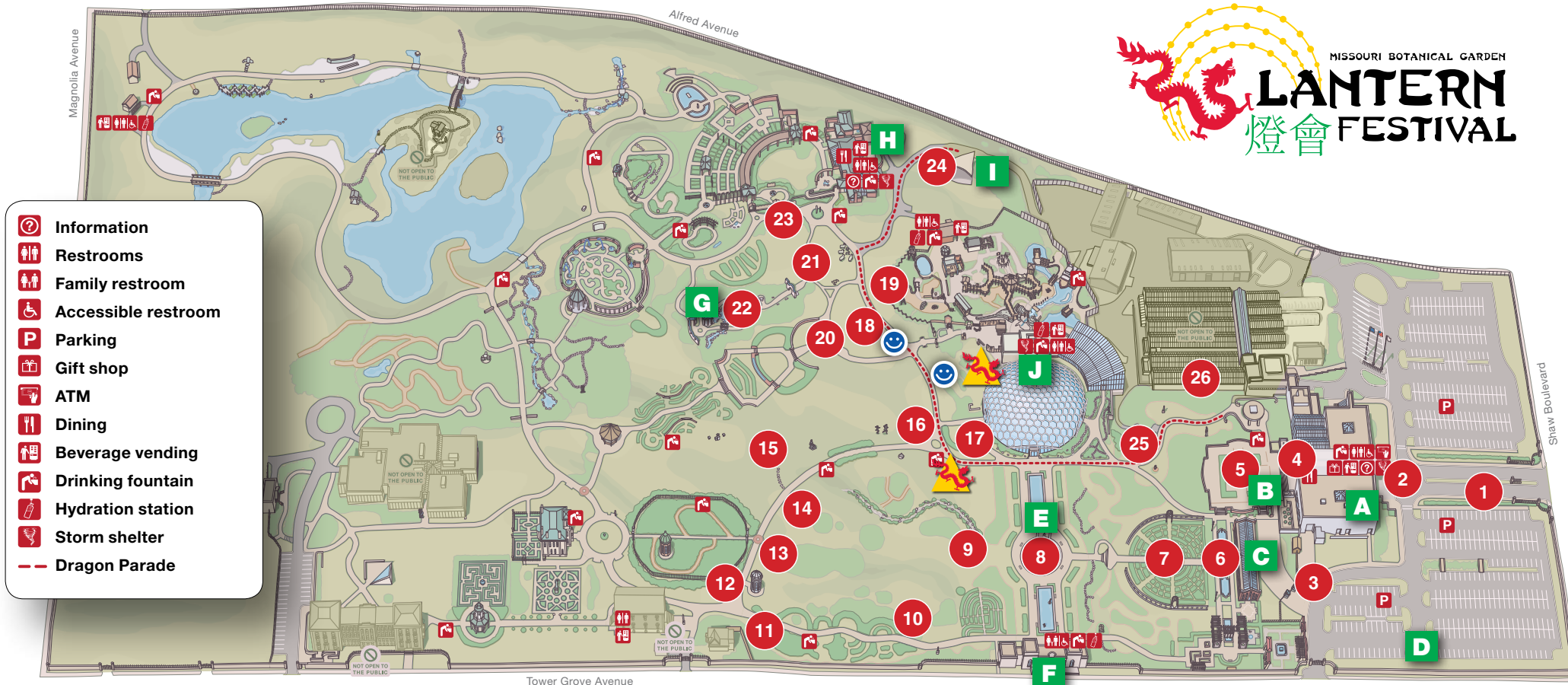


FUN FACT

Do you know what the common English-language synonym for porcelain is?
See answer on page 25!

In China, 2012 is the Year of the Dragon, and many of the lantern sets depict this mythical creature. Did you also know that China was the birthplace of porcelain making? Chinese

porcelain dates back to at least the Eastern Han Dynasty period (196–220 A.D.), although most Westerners are more familiar with porcelain from the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644 A.D.), which controlled much of the porcelain trade along the Silk Road. This installation consists of more than 40,000 individualized pieces of porcelain and tied together using ancient techniques.



- Information
- Restrooms
- Family restroom
- Accessible restroom
- Parking
- Gift shop
- ATM
- Dining
- Beverage vending
- Drinking fountain
- Hydration station
- Storm shelter
- Dragon Parade

- 1. Welcoming Dragon
- 2. The Dragon Pillars Gate (Huabiao)
- 3. The Terracotta Warrior
- 4. The Faces of the Chinese Opera
- 5. Dragon Embracing the Pillars
- 6. Lotus Flower
- 7. Lotus Ponds
- 8. Porcelain Dragon
- 9. Sail Boat
- 10. Zodiac Lanterns
- 11. Panda's Paradise
- 12. Moonlit Pathway
- 13. Goddess Blessing Buddha

- 14. The First Emperor's Quest for Immortality
- 15. Double Seventh Festival
- 16. The Flying Apsaras
- 17. Four-Faced Buddha
- 18. Butterfly Lovers
- 19. Nine-Dragon Mural
- 20. Heavenly Temple
- 21. Colorful Flower
- 22. Jiang Tai Gong Fishing
- 23. Cherry Blossom
- 24. Chinese Pillars
- 25. Blissful Wedding
- 26. Qilin

- A** Ridgway Visitor Center
- B** Spoehrer Plaza
- C** Linnean Plaza
- D** Upper East Parking Lot
- E** Central Axis
- F** Spink Pavilion
- G** Chinese Garden
- H** Kemper Center
- I** Cohen Ampitheater
- J** Brookings Interpretive Center

- Lantern Installations
- Venue Locations
- Traditional Artisan Tents
- Games

LANTERN 9: SAIL BOAT



FUN FACT

Can you guess how many water bottles were used to make this sail boat?
See answer on page 25!

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Ancient Chinese sailing vessels, known as junks, are still in use today. They were used as ocean-sailing ships as early as

the 2nd century A.D. in China and other parts of Asia. Although seafaring junks are made of wood and bamboo, our vessel is made from plastic bottles and follows the 3 R's of sustainability: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. The Missouri Botanical Garden has Reduced the number of plastic bottles we use, and this installation Reuses bottles collected from around St. Louis. At the end of the exhibit, these bottles will be Recycled.

LANTERN 10: ZODIAC LANTERNS



FUN FACT

Do you know which Zodiac sign corresponds to the year 2012?
See answer on page 25!

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The animals in the Chinese Zodiac are fabled to have held a race

across a river for a place among the signs. Rat used his clever ways to be the first to get across (often at the expense of others), and is the first animal in the Zodiac. The other eleven followed in succession. Each Zodiac sign corresponds to a calendar year, and the cycle repeats every twelve years. All the animals have specific characteristics associated with them, and people are thought to assume the qualities of the animals into which year they are born.

LANTERN II: PANDA'S PARADISE



FUN FACT

Do you know what percentage of the panda's diet is bamboo?
See answer on page 25!

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Everybody recognizes the giant panda, with its round shape, black and white fur, and black patches around its eyes.

Its image appears on signs and labels that identify many endangered species, both plants and animals, and it is itself a protected species. This bear is native to central-western and southwestern China, and the Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries, located in the southwest Sichuan province, are one of the few natural habitats to be protected as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

LANTERN 12: MOONLIT PATHWAY



FUN FACT

Our stars and moons have fallen from the sky to light your path. Can you guess how many light bulbs are in this set?
See answer on page 25!

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The symbolic significance of moons and stars has been traced to Chinese coins from approximately 2,000 years ago. The ancient character for star also meant to spread or distribute, and the implied meaning of the star symbol is that Chinese coins should be like the star-studded sky: widespread, numerous, and broadly distributed. The moonlit pathway evokes a heavenly sky, but also wealth, power, and abundance as you pass beneath the canopy of stars and moons.

LANTERN 13: GODDESS BLESSING BUDDHA



FUN FACT

The art-filled caves form an expansive series of Buddhist temples. Can you guess how many temples there are?
See answer on page 25!

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The bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, also known in China as Guanyin, is the

embodiment of compassion and is said to recognize and understand—and subsequently relieve—the suffering of all living beings. Guanyin is most often represented as a beautiful woman, and in Chinese art is often depicted in a white flowing robe, standing on top of a dragon with two acolytes, a boy and a girl, standing on either side.

LANTERN 14: THE FIRST EMPEROR'S QUEST FOR IMMORTALITY



FUN FACT

However much he wished to live forever, his eventual death ended his reign as the First Emperor. Can you guess how old he was when he died?
See answer on page 25!

The First Emperor, Qin Shi Huang, unified China, enacted many economic and political reforms, such as standardizing the currency and systems

of measurement. He also built an early version of the Great Wall of China, the Terracotta Army and the mausoleum they “guard,” and an enormous road system. But he was also superstitious, and as he grew older, he began to fear death and sought a magic elixir that would offer him immortality.

LANTERN 15: DOUBLE SEVENTH FESTIVAL



FUN FACT

Do you know when the double seventh festival usually occurs in China?
See answer on page 25!

A young cowherd, Niulang and a beautiful weaver girl, Zhinü, got married without telling Zhinü's mother, the Goddess. When she found out the angry Goddess ordered Zhinü to return to Heaven. Niulang went to find her, so the Goddess created a wide river in the sky (the Milky Way) to separate them forever. But once a year, all the magpies in the world fly up into Heaven to form a bridge so they can be together for a single night: the seventh night of the seventh moon.

LANTERN 16: THE FLYING APSARAS



FUN FACT

Frescoes in the caves cover over 45,000 square meters. Can you guess how many images of flying apsaras there are?
See answer on page 25!

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THE KONZEN FAMILY

Flying apsaras, sometimes referred to as feitian in Chinese, are flying celestial beings whose images are mostly found in cave murals, such as those in the Dunhuang Grottoes in Gansu province, China. Artists depict flying apsaras surrounded by clouds and wearing flowing dresses with furling silk ribbons, but no wings or feathers. Some of them are shown playing musical instruments such as lutes, fifes, or small drums. Their overall effect is that of grace and elegance.

LANTERN 17: FOUR-FACED BUDDHA



FUN FACT

Can you guess how tall the Leshan Giant Buddha is?
See answer on page 25!

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MS. ELIZABETH L. GREEN

There are many temples and sculptures depicting the Buddha in China and around the world.

Buddha is sometimes depicted as fat and happy, and other times he is very thin; sometimes he stands, and other times he is sitting. Buddha sometimes holds various symbolic objects or makes symbolic gestures, and his clothing varies; for example, in China, where monks and nuns do not expose their upper arms, the Buddha is shown with a tunic and long sleeves.

LANTERN 18: BUTTERFLY LOVERS



FUN FACT

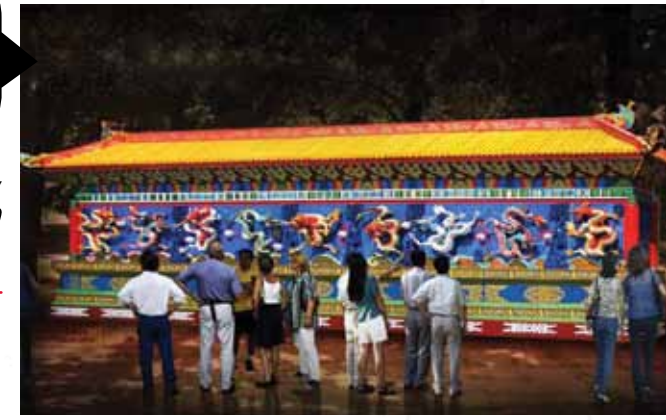
The legend of the Butterfly Lovers is very old. Can you guess when it was first told?
See answer on page 25!

Sponsored by
macy's

The popular love story of Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai is a "Romeo and Juliet" tale passed down in China for well

over 1,000 years. Zhu Yingtai, disguised as a man, becomes best friends with her classmate Liang Shanbo. The two plan to marry, but when Shanbo visits Yingtai's home, he learns the girl is betrothed to another. Under the pressure of traditional societal rules, the two die for their love, and transform into a pair of butterflies.

LANTERN 19: NINE-DRAGON MURAL



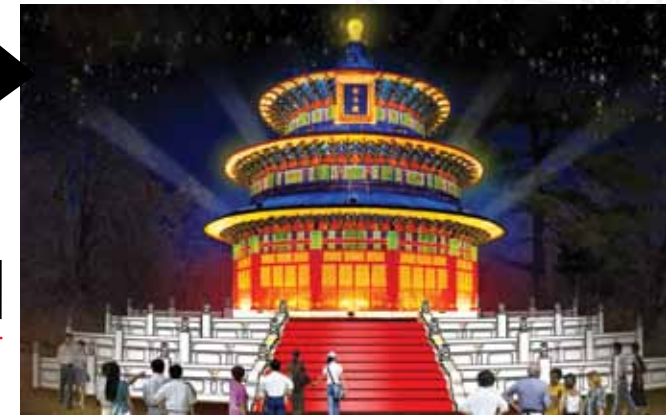
FUN FACT

Can you guess how many sons the Dragon is said to have?
See answer on page 25!

Sponsored by
Ameren MISSOURI

The Chinese consider the number nine to be special because it is the largest possible single digit, and nine was considered the number of the Emperor. Chinese dragons have scales in multiples of nine, and there are nine forms of the dragon. The nine-dragon wall has images of nine different dragons, and is found in imperial Chinese palaces and gardens. Among the most famous nine-dragon walls are two in the Forbidden City in Beijing.

LANTERN 20: HEAVENLY TEMPLE



FUN FACT

In addition to the numbers four and twelve, can you guess what other number (or multiples thereof) is significant in the design of this temple?
See answer on page 25!

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Peabody

Heaven and Earth symbolically meet in the Heavenly Temple wherever there is a conjunction of the circular (Heaven) with the square (Earth). Inside the temple in the hall of prayer for good harvests there is a series of pillars that represent the four seasons, twelve months, and twelve traditional Chinese hours. All the buildings within the temple complex have dark blue roof tiles, representing Heaven. Because of its profound influence on architecture and planning in the Far East, it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1998.

LANTERN 21: COLORFUL FLOWER



FUN FACT

Do you know what is harvested from Chinese camellias?
See answer on page 25!

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GENE AND JUDY TOOMBS FAMILY

China is a culture of flowers, and the art and customs of the society are filled with

symbols and habits that center on flowers. Some important flowers in Chinese art and culture include ones that the Garden also cultivates and displays: orchid, chrysanthemum, water lily, azalea, and camellia. Although China does not have an official state flower, two unofficial national flowers of China are the plum blossom and the tree peony.

LANTERN 22: JIANG TAI GONG FISHING



FUN FACT

The Shang dynasty lasted from the 16th through the 11th centuries B.C. Can you guess how long the Zhou dynasty lasted?
See answer on page 25!

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NOVUS

Jiang Tai Gong was an expert in military affairs, and hoped that one day he could help overthrow

the evil Shang ruler. He waited patiently, fishing with no hook, believing that the fish would come to him of their own volition when they were ready. Eventually he was made prime minister by King Wen of Zhou, who gave him the name Jiang Tai Gong. He later helped Wen's son, King Wu, overthrow the Shang dynasty.

LANTERN 23: CHERRY BLOSSOM



FUN FACT

The Garden has a collection of flowering cherry trees, mostly in the Japanese Garden. Can you guess how many there are?
See answer on page 25!

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The cherry blossom

has all sorts of meanings in different societies around the world, and many cities celebrate the cherry blossom with a festival in the spring. In the United States, the most famous display of cherry blossoms is in Washington D.C. In China, the cherry blossom is a very significant symbol of feminine power, beauty, and love.

LANTERN 24: CHINESE PILLARS



FUN FACT

The pillars depicted here are covered with dragons, symbolizing strength and power. Can you guess how many of our lantern sets include dragons?
See answer on page 25!

Although Chinese garden designs are asymmetrical and meant to create a sense of flow, when buildings are constructed or renovated, they should be symmetrical, and any secondary elements, such as pillars or outbuildings, should be positioned in pairs on either side of the main structure. This symmetry symbolizes balance and is the design principle guiding the creation and placement of these pillars on either side of the amphitheater.

LANTERN 25: BLISSFUL WEDDING



FUN FACT

The bride wears a red dress and elaborate headpiece, and the groom usually wears a sash forming an "X" in front of him. Do you know why red is the color of wedding ceremonies in China?
See answer on page 25!

The wedding banquet marks the conclusion of the elaborate traditional Chinese wedding

ceremony, which also includes a procession from the bride's home to the groom's. In Chinese society, the wedding banquet is sometimes considered more important than the actual wedding itself and features such important ceremonies as the bride's presentation of wine or tea to her parents, her new in-laws, her spouse, and their guests.

LANTERN 26: QILIN



FUN FACT

What do you do with your leftover glass bottles? You could construct a giant Qilin! Can you guess how many bottles you would need to build one of these mythical creatures?
See answer on page 25!

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MR. AND MRS. CHARLES P. GALLAGHER, United Fruit and Produce Company

Qilins are rare creatures composed of different animal forms, some real and some mythical. They look fierce, but they are peaceful creatures that can walk on grass without harming it and can even walk on water. Qilins are said to appear in areas ruled by wise and kind leaders. Although normally gentle, they are quick to defend the righteous against evil by spouting flames from their mouths, making them symbols of protection, success, and longevity.

Fun Facts Answers

1. Welcoming Dragon

Answer: Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, Pig.

2. The Dragon Pillars Gate (Huabiao)

Answer: During the Ming Dynasty in the 15th century.

3. The Terracotta Warrior

Answer: 8,000.

4. The Faces of the Chinese Opera

Answer: White masks signify a character who is evil, crafty, and suspicious. The villain usually wears a white mask.

5. Dragon Embracing the Pillars

Answer: Tradition has it composed of nine different animals.

6. Lotus Flower

Answer: Lotus root.

7. Lotus Ponds

Answer: Peak bloom is in early July.

8. Porcelain Dragon

Answer: China!

9. Sail Boat

Answer: About 4,600.

10. Zodiac Lanterns

Answer: The dragon.

11. Panda's Paradise

Answer: 99%.

12. Moonlit Pathway

Answer: About 150.

13. Goddess Blessing Buddha

Answer: 492.

14. The First Emperor's Quest for Immortality

Answer: 49.

15. Double Seventh Festival

Answer: The seventh day of the seventh lunar month on the Chinese calendar, in the summer. This year it falls on August 23.

16. The Flying Apsaras

Answer: 4,500.

17. Four-Faced Buddha

Answer: 233 feet tall.

18. Butterfly Lovers

Answer: during the late Tang dynasty, in the early 900s AD.

19. Nine-Dragon Mural

Answer: Nine, of course!

20. Heavenly Temple

Answer: the number nine, which holds great symbolic importance in Chinese culture.

21. Colorful Flower

Answer: Tea.

22. Jiang Tai Gong Fishing

Answer: 1046-256 BC.

23. Cherry Blossom

Answer: 192.

24. Chinese Pillars

Answer: 12 sets.

25. Blissful Wedding

Answer: In China, red symbolizes fertility, happiness, good luck, and, of course, marriage!

26. Qilin

Answer: 13,000.

INCLEMENT WEATHER PLAN

In the event of rain or ground saturation the following schedule will apply.

- 10 a.m. **HUNDRED MAN T'AI JI**, Sunday, Monday only
Orthwein Display Hall
- 10:30 a.m. **OPENING EXTRAVAGANZA AND CEREMONY**, Saturday only
Shoenberg Theater
OPENING PARADE, Saturday only—**CANCELED**
Dragon Dance, Ridgway Visitor Center
- Noon **NEW SHANGHAI CIRCUS**
Shoenberg Theater
- 1 p.m. **CULTURAL FASHION SHOW**
Shoenberg Theater
HUNDRED MAN T'AI JI
Orthwein Display Hall
GUIDED TOUR OF THE CHINESE GARDEN (if possible)
- 1:30 p.m. **CHINESE CULINARY ARTS**
Kemper Center for Home Gardening
- 2 p.m. **DRAGON DANCE**
Ridgway Visitor Center
GUIDED TOUR OF THE CHINESE GARDEN (if possible)
- 2:30 p.m. **GRAND PARADE—CANCELED**
- 3 p.m. **NEW SHANGHAI CIRCUS**
Shoenberg Theater
THE ARTS OF CHINESE TEA
Kemper Center for Home Gardening
GUIDED TOUR OF THE CHINESE GARDEN (if possible)
- 4 p.m. **THE TALES OF CHINESE LANTERNS**
Shoenberg Theater
GUIDED TOUR OF THE CHINESE GARDEN (if possible)
- 4:30 p.m. **THE ARTS OF CHINESE TEA**
Kemper Center for Home Gardening
- 5 p.m. **NEW SHANGHAI CIRCUS**
Shoenberg Theater

ALL DAY

CHINESE ARTS AND CRAFTS

Spink Pavilion

CULTURAL EXHIBITS

Ridgway Visitor Center

TRADITIONAL ARTISANS

Throughout Garden Grounds unless conditions are extreme

FOOD COURT AND CHINESE MARKET

East parking lot and Linnean Plaza unless conditions are extreme

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MUSIC

Chinese Garden if possible

Thank You!

Since 1996, the Garden has collaborated with the Chinese Culture Education and Services Foundation to produce an event to celebrate Chinese culture. Hundreds of community volunteers work towards producing a weekend filled with colorful Chinese pageantry, art, music and dance, history and legends, and of course, wonderful food!

Our thanks to the following individuals and organizations that have dedicated months of planning to the Lantern Festival Opening Weekend Celebration:

Chairperson

Advisor

Chinese Arts and Crafts

New Shanghai Circus

Dragon Dance Team

Exhibition/Vendors

Food Court

Grand Parade and Opening Ceremony

Grigg Nanging Friendship Garden

Indoor Programs

Chinese Culinary Art Show

Teahouse

Media

Photos and Recording

Public Relations

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Chunsheng Xia

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Shen Liu

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Lisa Hu

Clarence Chang, Jie Zhu

Buddha's Light International Association—St. Louis Chapter

Organization of Chinese Americans (OCA)—St. Louis Chapter

St. Louis Chinese Academy (SLCA)

St. Louis Chinese American News

St. Louis Chinese Association

St. Louis Chinese Language School (SLCLS)

St. Louis Modern Chinese School (SLMCS)

Confucius Institute at Webster University

2012 Chinese Culture Days Planning Committee

World Journal

THANK YOU

The Missouri Botanical Garden is able to host major exhibits such as Lantern Festival through generous community support. Please join the Garden in thanking the sponsors that helped make this extraordinary event possible:

Lantern Festival Presenting Sponsor



Lantern Festival Opening Weekend Sponsor



- Lantern Installation #2 Dragon Pillars Gate
- Lantern Installation #4 Faces of Chinese Opera
- Lantern Installation #5 Dragon Embracing the Pillars
- Lantern Installation #6 Lotus Flower
- Lantern Installation #7 Lotus Ponds
- Lantern Installation #9 Sail Boat
- Lantern Installation #10 Zodiac Animals
- Lantern Installation #11 Panda's Paradise
- Lantern Installation #12 Moonlit Pathway
- Lantern Installation #13 Goddess Blessing Buddha
- Lantern Installation #16 Flying Apsaras
- Lantern Installation #17 Four-Faced Buddha
- Lantern Installation #18 Butterfly Lovers
- Lantern Installation #19 Nine-Dragon Mural
- Lantern Installation #20 Heavenly Temple
- Lantern Installation #21 Colorful Flower
- Lantern Installation #22 Jiang Tai Gong Fishing
- Lantern Installation #23 Cherry Blossom
- Lantern Installation #26 Qilin

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