

Protection on Historical Cultural Scene of Qinglongdong in Zhenyuan in China

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Abstract. Qinglongdong are a general designation of building-groups which are the largest in Guizhou Province, including of post-roads, bridges, Buddhistic temples, Confucian buildings, Taoistic temples, Huiguan buildings, gardens. They merge the cliff, cave and old trees on Zhonghe Mountain which is Karst Topography in Zhenyuan in Guizhou. They remain 40 buildings and 16 relics now. It is unique that Qinglongdong cultural scene have characteristic of symbiosis of religionary and secular culture and ethical architectures growing from Karst Topography.

The protection plan can protect and transmit Qinglongdong unique cultural scene. The protective subarea of three levels can extrude historical cultural landscape. Plan appropriate roadway, reestablishing symbol architectures, renovating the broken historic buildings, design modern landscape illumination can better represent between historical cultural landscape and cultural syncretism. Single route of architectures visited in succession, several focus layout and all-around point of view are used to display and transmit the distinctively cultural charm.

Qinglongdong are a general designation of building-groups which is built on the west cliff and the south foot on Zhonghe Mountain, including of post-roads, bridges, Buddhistic temples, Confucian buildings, Taoistic temples, Huiguan buildings, gardens. Qinglongdong are a kind of the accumulation of years of the humanities to civilization. They are carrier and symbol of all kinds of cultures interaction. On the one hand, Qinglongdong represent aesthetic feeling of the integration of human landscape and natural environment. On the other hand, they implicate cultural syncretism of the religion and laical, the Han nationality and Minority.

Qinglongdong describe historic scene of the development of politics, economy, art, education and technique in a certain extent (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Panorama of Qinglongdong.

1. Aesthetic Characteristics of Architectures and Environment of Qinglongdong

Qinglongdong are located on the north in Zhenyuan which is one of the national historical and cultural cities in China. They cling to the cliff and melt with the steeps, karst caves, old trees, lianas. The integration of architectures and environment of Qinglongdong form aesthetic characteristics mountainous region in the South in China.

1.1. NOUMENAL CHARACTERISTIC OF QINGLONGDONG

Qinglongdong were built in Hongwu Reign Title of Ming Dynasty in beginning. They were formed in the main in terminal Qing Dynasty by remedied and expanded several times. The existent architectures were mostly built in Guangxu Reign Title of Qing Dynasty. Qinglongdong are made up of historic buildings, stone inscriptions, mobile cultural relic and historic environments, and so on.

1.1.1. Historic Buildings

Qinglongdong remain 40 buildings and 16 relics of 9 building-groups now (TABLE 1) (Figure 2).

TABLE 1. The basic State of Architectures in Qinglongdong .

Building groups	Buildings	Brief explanation	type	Existent form
Zhusheng Bridge	Zhusheng Bridge	remedied in 2001	Structure	Remain
	Yonggutongjin city pavilion	destroyed in 1934	Architec ture	Site

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	Kuixing pavilion	destroyed in 1934, reconstructed in 1984		Remain
Zhongyuan dong	Shanmen	gateway dug in the rock	Artificial cave	Remain
	Wangxing pavilion	largely remedied in 1984	Architecture	
	Weituo palace	self-existent habitacle on the small scale	Structure	
	Dafo palace	bynamed: Cangjinglou. largely remedied in 1979	Architecture	Site
	Fangsheng chi	altered in 1979~1983	Structure	
	Chanfang	destroyed in 1934(Duzhu pavilion in the south built in 1984, belonging to non historic building)	Architecture	
	Shanfang	destroyed in 1934		Remain
	Zhongyuandong	modified inartificial cave	Artificial cave	
	Liujiào pavilion	remedied in 1984	Architecture	
Houmeng	gate adapted to the wall. plugged up in 1984	Structure		
Wan shou gong	Shanmeng	gate adapted to the wall	Architecture	Remain
	Xilou	toilet on the first floor altered in 1985		
	Xianglou	Xilou and Xianglou combined into Jiangxihuisuo		
	Yangsi palace	——		
	Keting	——		
Wanshougong	——			
Nan(c hang) fu	Xuzhenjun palace	naturally destroyed in 1980's(communal toilet in the south built in 1985)	Architecture	Site
	Keting	——	Architecture	Remain
	Wanshougong	——		
	Wengongci	altered in 1984~1985		
Houmen	gate adapted to the wall			

Ziyangdong	Shanmen	modified inartificial cave	Artificial cave	Remain
	Shengren palace	——	Architecture	
	Leishen palace (Laojun palace)	the same architecture, Leishen palace on the underlayer, Laojun palace on the superlayer		
	Kaoci	(Sanjiao pavilion in the south built in 1984, belonging to non historic building)		
	Dukang palace	habitable on the small scale on the rock	Structure	Site
	Dengdao'an	gate adapted to the wall with torii shape	Architecture	
Qinglongdong	Shuijinggong	habitable on the large scale on the rock, destroyed in institutional revolution period	Structure	Site
	Shanmen	——	Architecture	Remain
	Lingguan palace	self-existent habitacle on the small scale, destroyed in institutional revolution period	Structure	Site
	Caishen temple	habitable on the small scale on the rock	Structure	Remain
	Doulaogong			
	Guanyin palace	——	Architecture	Remain
	Lvzu palace	——		
	Wangjianglou	——		
Yuhuang pavilion	the top spot in Qinglongdong ancient building-groups			
Dongshan Temple	Shanmen	naturally destroyed in 1980's	Architecture	Site
	Zheng palace			
	Sengfang			
	Beifang			
	Zhandao			

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	Ban pavilion	deserted architecture in severe danger	Architecture	Remain
Ximochi	Ximuochi	destroyed by the falling rock in 1980's	Structure	Site
	Zhuangyuan Bridge	deserted architecture in severe danger	Structure	Remain
	Dushu pavilion	——	Architecture	Site
Xiangluyan	Yixian pavilion	byname: Lianhua pavilion	Architecture	Remain
Linggong Temple	Shanmen	torii: demolished in 1980's	Architecture	Site
	Qian palace	——	Ancient architecture	Remain
	Dongxiangfang	——		
	Xixiangfang	——		
	Hou palace	——		
	Pian palace	——		
Huiquan Bridge	routeway outside the north gate of Linggong Temple	Structure		

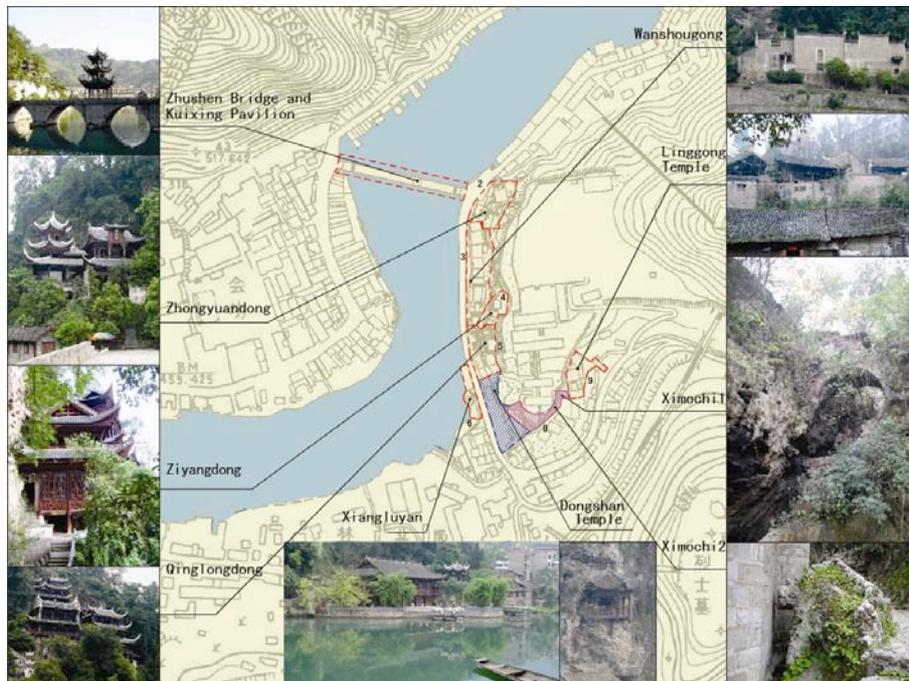


Figure 2. Building groups of Qinglongdong.

1.1.2. Stone Inscriptions

Stone inscriptions in the protective area include of Ruqianidiyongtian, inscription of Zhongyuandong remedied, Haishangfeilai, Quanshiyanyuan and Xiniuwangyue Stone.

1.1.3. Historic Environments

Historic environments of Qinglongdong include of the mountains, rivers, plants, ways, and so on, which are relative with Qinglongdong.

1.2. NATURAL AND HUMANISTIC ENVIRONMENT

Qinglongdong were located on the No. 14 Dongxia Street, Wuyang Town, Zhenyuan in Guizhou Province. They were built on Zhonghe Mountain of Karst Topography and faced of Wuyang River. Zhenyuan which is traffic stronghold in all ages is called on Qianzhongmigong.

1.2.1. Natural Environment

Zhenyuan belongs to semitropical monsoon wetness climate region. Its natural Environment is charming. There are the peculiar mountains, grotesque stones, bushy vegetation and wild animals. For

example: Wuyangsanxia, Tiexi Beauty Spot, Gaoguo River, and so on.

1.2.2. Humanistic Environment

Zhenyuan has been built for 2000 years. The splendid history and abundant cultural relic and site are existed in Zhenyuan. For example: Qinglongdong, Hepingcun Site, Ancient Dwellings, and so on.

2. Spirit of Multiple Cultural Syncretism in Qinglongdong

The spirit of Qinglongdong reflects on unique historic culture in Zhenyuan. Qinglongdong implicate multiple and dynamic culture.

2.1. CULTURAL SYNCRETESM IN ARCHITECTURAL CULTURE IN QINGLONGDONG

Qinglongdong architectural cultures are the representation of unique regional culture made of multiple folks, multiple genres, multiple styles.

2.1.1. Cultural Syncretism of the Religion and Laical

Qinglongdong architectural cultures implicate cultural Syncretism which includes between religion culture of Buddhistic, Taoistic, Confucian and laical culture. Religion architectures, cultural buildings, business buildings and gardens are coexistent (TABLE 2).

TABLE 2. The Architectural Function in Qinglongdong .

The Architectural Groups	The Architectural Function
Zhusheng Bridge	Public architecture
Zhongyuandong	Buddhist temple
Wanshougong	Huiguan buildings
Ziyangdong	Confucian architecture
Qinglongdong	Taoist temple
Dongshan Temple	Ancestral temple
Ximochi	Garden
Xiangluyan	Public architecture
Linggong Temple	Ancestral temple

2.1.2. Cultures blend of the Han nationality and Minority

Qinglongdong are integration and infiltration of culture between Han folk in the middle area and various folks in border area in China. For example, there are forms of Chongyanwuding roof, Chongyanxieshan roof in Qinglongdong. These are affected by the architectural culture

in the middle area in China. However, Diaojiaolouganlan structural forms are also used in architectures based on the particular hypsography. These are affected by the traditional structural forms of Dong and Miao nationality in the east of Guizhou Province. The appearance of some special architectural forms developed Chinese architectural culture and made the architectural culture various.

2.2. SPIRIT OF EVENT AND ACTIVITY

There are 23 folks in Zhenyuan. The cultures of various folks are full-bodied. Formerly, there were various Buddhist ceremonies in Qinglongdong, including of Fonepan Festival, Fodan Festival, and so on. Zhang Sanfeng ever cultivated himself according to the Taoist religious doctrine at Zhongyuandong based on legend. There were laical activities in Spring Festival, Summer Begins, and so on.

3. Protection on Historical Cultural Scene

The cultural connotations and the actual conditions were carefully evaluated in the protective plan of Qinglongdong. The aesthetic particularity and syncretism of the various cultures are emphases of the protection on historical cultural scene.

3.1. EXTRUDING HISTORIC CULTURAL SCENE BY ADJUSTING OF DISTRICTS

The three levels protective subareas are planned due to the west boundary illogical in the protective range, difficult operation in construction controlled area.

3.2. ENRICHING HISTORIC CULTURAL SCENE BY PROTECTIVE WAY OF ALL KINDS OF ARCHITECTURES

3.2.1. *Renovating and Restoring the Broken Historic Buildings*

Taken example of Linggong Temple: the broken roof frame will be disconnected, the usable components will be held, the broken components will be replaced, the roof of Qing tiles will be renewed and the paint decoration will be redone (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Actual conditions of Linggong Temple.

3.2.2. Reestablishing Symbol and Special Function Architectures

Taken example of Yonggutongjin City Pavilion: they will be rebuilt based on old photos and archaeological information and will be used as the ticket office and safeguard office. In addition, the sign tablet will be set to be identified (Figure 4)



Figure 4. Yonggutongjin City Pavilion.

3.2.3. Plan Appropriate Roadway

The relations of roadways will be adjusted and classified to be managed. The necessary road, bridge, dock and park will be built. The sightseeing road will be dredged and built, too.

3.2.4. Design Modern Landscape Illumination at Night

The main historic buildings will be designed modern landscape illumination at night. The ecotypic street lamps can be installed in Zhusheng Bridge, dock, post-road, and so forth.

3.3. PERFECTING HISTORIC CULTURAL SCENE BY ACTIVITIES DESIGN

Except to sightseeing, the other activities have been cancelled in Qinglongdong now. The original activities will be partially renewed in

protective plan. In addition, some activities will be organized in the Singing Festival of Dong folk, the Suona Festival of Tujia folk, and so forth. Thus, the cultural connotation of Qinglongdong will be lively.

4. Show Plan Representing the Historic cultural Scene

The themes of Qinglongdong will be represented in show plan, which include: integration scene, special culture, natural view.

Based on the experience action, there are the four function show areas in the protective range, which are the Main Protective Show area, the subordinate protective show area, the folk relax area and the protective show outspread area.

Single route of architectures visited in succession, several focus layout and all-around point of view are used to display and transmit the distinctively cultural charm (Figure 5).

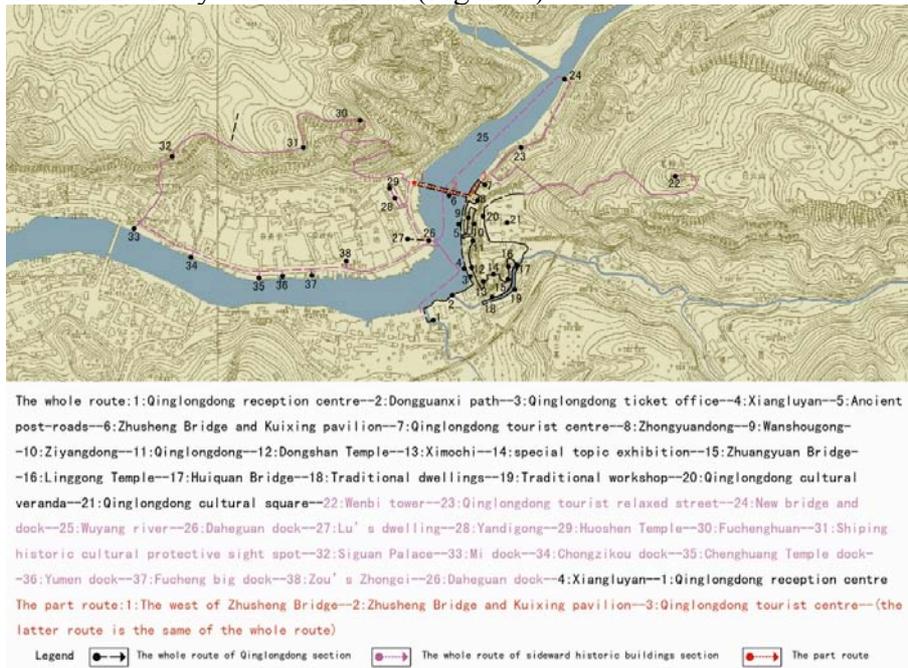


Figure 5. The show route plan.

5. Epilogue

The regional culture is the spirit of Qinglongdong. Their culture can be represented by their historic cultural scenes, which include not only the traditional architectures, natural and humanistic environment, but also cultural habitude, event and activities. The regional spirits

become important because of the matter modernization. Thus, people can feel attributive and domanical and can understand and apperceive the dynamic development of historic culture.

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