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Promote Chinese traditional garden culture and explore the beauty of classical gardens and Qinghui Garden

Zijun Liang [1], Youyuan Feng [2] *

[1] Faculty of Design and Art, Beijing Institute of Technology of Zhuhai College, Zhuhai 519600, China.
[2] Department of Student Affairs, Beijing Institute of Technology of Zhuhai College, Zhuhai 519600, China

* **Corresponding author**: Youyuan Feng (Email: yy648488679@gmail.com)

Abstract: In traditional Chinese architecture, classical gardens are unique and have major achievements. Classical Chinese gardens are a rich world cultural heritage and the culmination of oriental aesthetics. Chinese gardening art takes the pursuit of the spiritual realm of nature as the ultimate and highest goal, to achieve the aesthetic purpose of "although it is made by man, it seems to be opened from heaven". It is deeply immersed in the connotation of Chinese culture, an artistic treasure created by China's 5,000-year cultural history, a vivid portrayal of the inner spiritual character of a nation, and a magnificent cause that we need to inherit and develop today.

Keywords: Classical Chinese Garden; Gardening Art; Chinese Culture; Spiritual.

1. Introduction

Located in Daliang Street, Shunde District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, Qinghui Garden is a masterpiece of classical gardens in southern China and has the reputation of one of the four famous gardens in Lingnan. The layout can not only absorb the essence of garden art, but also adapt to local conditions, and the environment is known for its secluded nature, beauty, and elegance. Qinghui Garden, together with Foshan Liang Garden, Panyu Yuyin Mountain House, and Dongguan Keyuan, is known as the four famous gardens in Guangdong. The whole garden of Qinghui Garden is exquisitely constructed and compactly arranged. The architectural art is quite high, and magnificent, the building form is light and flexible, elegant and simple, the garden space is distinguished, and the structure is clear. The whole garden is famous for showing the elegant and simple style of the Lingnan courtyard, with a garden in the garden, scenery outside the scene, and a change of scenery step by step, and has the characteristics of both Lingnan architecture and Jiangnan garden. The existing Qinghui Garden integrates Ming and Qing dynasty culture, Lingnan ancient garden architecture, Jiangnan garden art, and the characteristics of the water town of the Pearl River Delta, and is a picturesque and dream-like charming resort. There are a large number of decorative and ornamental ceramics, plastered sculptures, wood carvings, and glass. In the park, wonderful sentences can be picked up, the celebrity Yashi rhyme still exists, and art masterpieces are everywhere, which makes people linger. The garden art treatment is quite ingenious. The rockery in the park, the meandering water, the winding corridor, and the scenery are full of interest. Ginkgo biloba, longan, jade tang chunrui, sand willow fluttering. Leisurely Walk Quqiao likes to watch the golden carp playing in the blue waves; Xu Xing flower path, when you can enjoy the green trees, the fragrance of flowers is on your face. In the garden, there are occasional songs of the strings, and listening to a Cantonese opera is refreshing and mesmerizing.



Figure 1. The Torii Of Qinghui Garden

2. A brief discussion on the influence of the concept of "the unity of heaven and man" on Chinese gardens

2.1. The idea of "the unity of heaven and man" in classical Chinese gardens

Nature is the most basic feature of classical Chinese gardens, that is, learning nature through the admiration of nature, and creating a garden form that is "based on nature and higher than nature". The garden has two main characteristics: one is that the garden's environment can be perfectly integrated with the surrounding natural environment, and the other is that the garden is mainly based on plant landscaping. The most characteristic gardens are those built by Xie Lingyun, Tao Yuanming, Wang Wei, and a group of great literati. They use simple and natural techniques to create a sublime realm of harmony between man and nature. When gardening, it not only follows the laws of nature itself, but also integrates people's thoughts and emotions into it, and pursues the integration of material and emotion, which is the expression of the idea of "the unity of heaven and man" in classical garden construction.

2.2. The connotation of "although made by people, it is like the heavens are opened"

Although it is made by man, it is like the heavens open" is artificial, but it must be made as natural as it is. The meaning of "although made by man, it is like the sky opens" is reflected in life, that is, to integrate nature into daily life. Therefore, ancient Chinese gardens are a condensed and refined natural world, and plants, trees, mountains, and stones should show their original form of the natural world, rather than being pretentious and full of artificial traces. The area of a garden is often limited, and there is no room for famous mountains and rivers, but the craftsman epitomizes the ingenious world between this small garden world, to obtain natural interest.

2.3. The idea of "the unity of heaven and man" in Qinghui Garden

In Qinghui Garden, the water garden is virtual, the house is real, and the front is real and the back is real; The pool ring is based on architecture, which is real in fiction; The building leaks with openwork windows, which is real and virtual; This details such as the coexistence of virtual and real, rigidity and softness, etc., make Qinghui Garden obtain a distant sense of space, and at the same time, the "white space" produced by the contrast between virtual and real also leaves an aesthetic opportunity for the people in the garden to "the unity of heaven and man, and the induction of heaven and man".

3. The spiritual and cultural ecology of the garden

With the rapid development of China's society, the people's demand for cultural life has become more and more urgent. As the main carrier of cultural activities, the construction of cultural buildings should reflect cultural connotations and regional characteristics to meet people's spiritual and aesthetic needs.

Qinghui Garden, is a representative work of Lingnan garden, integrating Ming and Qing dynasty culture, Lingnan ancient garden architecture, Jiangnan garden art, and Pearl River Delta water town characteristics, is a picturesque and dream-like charming resort, exuding the spirit, temperament, and charm of the traditional culture of the Han nation.

3.1. History of Qinghui Garden

In the first year of the Ming Dynasty (1621), Shangshu of the Ministry of Rites and Huang Shijun, a scholar of the university, built the Huang Family Ancestral Hall, the Tianzhang Pavilion, and the Ling'a Pavilion at the foot of Fengshan Mountain outside the southern gate of the city. After the Huang family declined, the courtyard was abandoned. During the Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty (1711-1799), Daliang Jinshi Long purchased the old site at the right time, repaired and expanded it , planted flowers and dill grass, and gradually became a scale. In the tenth year of Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty (1805), Long Tinghuai built Xiaofang Garden. In the fifth year of Jiaqing (1800), he resigned and returned south, and built a garden to serve his mother. In the eleventh year of Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty (1806), Long Yuanren, the son of Long Tinghuai, enlarged, called "Qinghui Garden", and asked Li Zhaoluo, a Jiangsu calligrapher, to inscribe the name of the garden. Later Long Yuanxi built Long Taichang Garden and Chu Qian Garden, and after several twists and turns, Long Taichang Garden was later renamed "Vast Garden". During the Second Sino-Japanese War, the Long family took refuge overseas, and the courtyard became increasingly dilapidated. After 1959, Tao Zhu, then secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee, inspected Shunde, instructed key protection, and allocated funds for restoration, merging Chuqian Garden, Guangyuan Garden, Jiemei Hall, and Jingqin Hall, collectively known as "Qinghui Garden", and later opened as the first guest house of the Shunde County Party Committee. After the reform and opening up, Qinghui Park added restaurants, hotels, and parking lots, which are comprehensive service units for tourism, catering, and accommodation. In the nineties of the twentieth century, given,because of its historical, artistic and ornamental value, the Shunde Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government rebuilt and expanded Qinghui Garden, expanded the old system, and added many architectural attractions such as Fenglai Peak, Reading Yunxuan, Liufen Pavilion, Mu Yingjian, Red Fern Book House, etc., the area was expanded from more than 6,600 square meters to 9,795 square meters, to further develop Shunde's tourism resources, at the end of the 20th century, the Shunde Municipal Government expanded Qinghui Garden again, increasing the area to 22,500 square meters. In November 2011, the descendants of the Long family donated to the government nearly 100 cultural relics such as land deeds, house deeds, photos, and materials of the ancestors of the Long family, as well as photos and letters of Long Qiming when he was a member of the Flying Tigers, which have high historical value.

4. The historical and cultural connotation of Qinghui Garden



Figure 2. Zhenyanzhai

Today, Ching Fai Garden covers an area of 22,000 square meters, making it the largest of the four famous gardens in Lingnan. In the park, the water and wood are Qinghua, the scenery is elegant and beautiful, and the former residence of the Long family is integrated with the new scenery of expansion. The attractions of Qinghui Garden include: Zhenyanzhai, Xiyin Library, Study Room, Boat Hall, Hexagonal Pavilion, Bixi Caotang, Chengyi Pavilion, Old Gate, Qinghui Garden History, Reading Yunxuan (Waterfall Pavilion, Strange Stone), Fenglai Peak, One Spoon Pavilion, One Spoon Pond, Mu Yinglan, Four Seasons Window, Eight Views of Old Yangcheng, Zhuangyuan Hall, Gongyuan, Bamboo Garden, Bisheng Flower House, Doudong, Guizhilu, Xiaopengwin, Lion Mountain, Luyun Rockery and so on. Today's Qinghui Garden, integrating Ming and Qing Dynasty culture, Lingnan ancient garden architecture, Jiangnan garden art, and the characteristics of the water town of the Pearl River

Delta, not only has high ornamental value, but also has rich historical and cultural connotations.

4.1. Overall gardening characteristics

The gardening characteristics of Qinghui Garden first lie in the practicality of the garden, to adapt to the hot climate in the south, the formation of a unique layout of front sparse and dense, a front low and back high, but sparse but not empty, dense but not stuffed, the architectural shape is light and flexible, open and transparent. Its garden space combination is to highlight the large space of the water garden in the courtyard through various small spaces, and the focus of gardening revolves around the composition of the water garden.

Secondly, the water and wood in Qinghui Garden are Qinghua, deep and empty, the scenery is elegant and beautiful, the former residence of the Long family is integrated with the expansion of the new scenery, the use of blue water, green trees, ji walls, leaky windows, stone mountains, small bridges and curved corridors and pavilions and pavilions are integrated interactively, the shape construction is ingenious, flowers and fruits are verdant, and the art boutiques are picked up from above, integrating ancient architecture, gardens, carvings, poetry and gray carvings and other arts in China, highlighting the characteristics of "majestic, strange, dangerous, secluded, showy, and expansive" in China's ancient garden courtyard architecture.

However, the lotus pond of Qinghui Garden cannot be limited by common sense, the four walls of the deep pool, the high tree gallery house around the week, resisting the hot summer in South China, self-satisfaction is cool, and the temperature of the whole park can be adjusted appropriately.

In addition to this function, the water surface is open and there are no obstacles, which makes the attractions such as Chengyi Pavilion, Bixi Caotang, Hexagonal Pavilion, Pool Corridor, Boat Hall, Xiyin Library, Zhenyanzhai , and Flower Pavilion unfold one by one like a long scroll of Chinese painting. The panoramic space with different scenery and different scenery is harmoniously constructed together with the surrounding buildings.

4.2. The Aesthetics of Qinghui Garden

4.2.1. The artistic beauty of classical gardens

Qinghui Garden is a classical garden formed in the Ming and Qing dynasties, which is a comprehensive art form. The garden not only includes the four elements of architecture, stacked stones, water body, and botanical garden but also includes painting, clay sculpture, calligraphy, literature, and other spiritual culture and art, integrating the beauty of natural scenery, architectural art, and historical and cultural beauty. Secondly, Qinghui Garden belongs to a private forest, which is not large, but it creates an infinite artistic conception in a limited space, space separation, twists and turns, and changing scenery step by step. Third, the wonderful sentences in the garden can be picked up, and the sound of celebrities still exists, making the garden more poetic and picturesque.

4.2.2. Lingnan characteristics



Figure 3. Floor Plan of Qinghui Garden

(1) Qinghui Garden is located in Lingnan, the climate is humid and hot, and the gardening of Qinghui Garden adopts a unique layout of front thinning and back dense, front low and back high. The vestibule has an open rectangular pool called the octagonal wall lobe pool, and the back is a denser residential area. This layout is conducive to ventilation, so that the cool breeze in summer is constantly blowing in the backyard, and the dense arrangement of the backyard can reduce the radiation of sunlight; Secondly, the building shape is light and flexible, open and transparent, and a large number of doors and windows are combined to form floor-to-ceiling window screen doors.

(2) The charm of the water town in the Pearl River Delta: the proportion of water features is significant, consistent with the Shunde River surging into a network and the dense landscape of fish ponds, often using the water surface instead of the ground as a courtyard; The essence boat hall of the whole park building, also known as the Miss Building, is a two-story building modeled after the unique painting "purple cave boat" building on the Pearl River. There are two ponds in front of the boat hall, and the bow of the boat is planted with 100-year-old wisteria, climbing a century-old tree that wraps around the edge of the pool, like a boat rope. The railings on both sides of the passage are decorated with water ripples, which embody the idea of the main building "ship", and the ship has the shape of a god.

4.2.3. Interior decoration

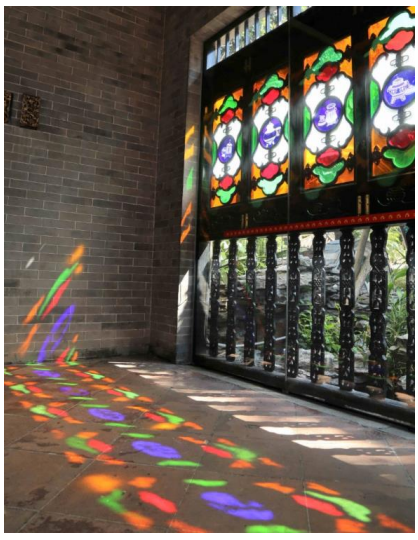


Figure 4. Four Seasons Window

(1) The decoration in the garden is diverse, colorful and colorful, and full of the intimacy of life. Far from the political center and cultural center, Lingnan culture is a kind of Confucian culture and secular culture, and the architectural style tends to be freer and more flexible, pragmatic and fun-seeking. Decorative wood carvings, brick carvings, stone carvings, ceramic sculptures, clay sculptures, and gray sculptures are all over the park, among which gray sculptures are the most Lingnan flavor. The gray sculptures in Qinghui Garden are mainly relief-style murals and door links, with rich themes and colorful colors, which are pleasing to the eye. Its sculptural technique is expressed in the form of relief and semi-relief. It presents three-dimensional and semi-three-dimensional forms, and the works have a strong sense of three-dimensionality. The shape is rich in layers, reflecting the hierarchical relationship between houses and houses, and between houses, the overall exquisite, transparent, clearly layered, prominent theme, and strong sense of overall architectural decoration. The gray shaping technique is summarized and simple, the lines are thick, the color is mainly expressed in large color blocks, strong and clear, rich in color, and the use of natural colors is more, reflecting a strong folk decorative style.

(2) The openness and compatibility of Qinghui Garden: it absorbs Western landscaping techniques and reflects the integration of Chinese and Western cultures. Qinghui Garden is influenced by Western architectural styles, mainly reflected in the color glass, forming a completely different garden from the south and north of the river. Most of these door and window glasses are etched and processed color glass products imported from Europe in the Qing Dynasty, which are simple and exquisite. Qing Dynasty painted etched gold sheet glass is a rare large-scale application of Qing Dynasty precious set of color carved glass in garden decoration, this is a set of imitation of the Qing Dynasty Qianlong period "Yangcheng Eight Scenes" glass products, respectively named "White Cloud Evening Look", "Datong Smoke and Rain", "Purun Lian Spring", "Polo Bath Day", "Pearl River Night Moon", "Jinshan Ancient Temple", "Jingtai Monk Return", "Shimen Return". These eight painted etched gold pieces of glass. Through the carved glass of green, red, yellow, and blue on the left window, you can see the scenery of the four different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter outside the window, which is beautiful.

4.2.4. Borrowing techniques



Figure 5. The Embodiment Of Borrowing Scenery Techniques

The borrowed scenery in the garden has the magic of collecting the infinite in the finite. The method usually includes opening up the viewing perspective line and removing obstacles; Raising the height of the viewing spot and breaking through the boundaries of the garden; Borrowing virtual scenes, etc. The content of borrowed scenery includes: borrowing landscapes, animals and plants, buildings, and other scenes; borrowing people for scenery; Borrowing astronomical and meteorological scenes, etc.

Borrowing scenery is a traditional technique of Chinese garden art. The area and space of a garden are limited, to expand the depth and breadth of the scenery and enrich the content of the tour, in addition to using diverse unity, twists and turns and other gardening techniques, the gardeners also use the method of borrowing scenery, collecting the infinite in the limited. It expands the space, enriches the landscape effect, improves the artistic quality of the garden, and reflects that "although the garden is separated from the inside and outside, the scenery is not limited to distance".

Frame scenery is one of the architectural art garden framing methods, the space scenery is not endless, or there is a desirable scene in the dull. Using door frames, window frames, tree frames, caves, etc., we selectively absorb the beautiful scenery of the space and form a landscaping method such as a picture embedded in a mirror frame. Qinghui Garden uses doors, windows, holes, columns, corridors, and other borders to selectively include the scenery in the garden, like a picture embedded in a picture frame. The frame scene makes full use of the principle of painting composition, takes the simple and dark scene frame as the foreground, captures the characteristic parts of many scenes in the garden, abandons the scattered and plain things to form a landscape picture, the picture composition is complete, the main body is prominent, and it has a unique artistic effect.

Leaky scenery is one of the traditional landscaping techniques of Chinese gardens, and it is a type of scenery developed from frame scenery. Leakage is the scene seen through the virtual partition, the virtual partition can be a flower window, partition fan, leaky window, leaky wall, fence, or loose tree trunk branch right to ingest the landscape picture, called the leaky scene, also called leakage scene. The leakage of Qinghui Garden scenery arouses the interest and desire of tourists to explore the scenery, and the leaked scenery itself has a vague beauty that seems to be real and virtual, like virtual and real. This leakage setting takes into account both the effect of static appreciation, and the moving viewpoint of the scene during dynamic viewing, and the step-by-step scenery is restored.

4.2.5. Mountain Rock Analysis



Figure 6. Stacked Stone Landscapes

The rocks in Qinghui Garden are Lion Mountain, Yoyuxuan Rock, Green Cloud Rockery, Nine Lion Mountain, Fenglai Peak, and Doudong. The garden displays strange

stones of different shapes, large and small, rugged or standing, each showing their interest and competing for display. Among them, there are Lingbi stones, Taihu stone, stone, and so on, which are known as garden play stones in ancient times. The stone used in the garden, with the spirit wall stone as the top grade, the spirit wall stone is naturally formed, a variety of shapes, has a delicate texture, and few eyelets, with "thin, wrinkled, leaky, transparent" and other characteristics, the color is as bright as lacquerware, lightly hit the micro button, the aftersound is as crisp as jade, so it has the nickname of "eight tone stone". Taihu stone, set "a thin, wrinkled, leaky, transparent" four wonders, Taihu stone to win in shape, after thousands of years of wave water washing, sun, rain, dissolution, and weathering after forming some holes, the shape is wonderful, psychic, and clear. Yuhuashi, is known as the "queen of stones". It is difficult to generate and collecting is not an easy task. Yuhua stone is a natural fossil, if you can see the natural landscape in the stone, it will be a priceless, extremely valuable, and precious product. The gray stone embedded in the wall is Yingde stone from Yingde County, Guangdong, and there are two kinds of stone: water stone and dry stone. Water stones are sawn from cave walls in streams and rivers, and dry stones are hewn from stone mountains. The stone pursues natural formation, mostly peak-loving cockroaches, delicate and turning, with the characteristics of "thin, transparent, leaky, wrinkled" in ornamental stones, elegant colors, colorful durians, often used as garden modeling stones to pile rockeries, is one of the favorite stones of literati Yashi.

4.2.6. The humanistic feelings of Qinghui Garden

Qinghui Garden, which carries a history of 400 years, is precious in today's highly developed economy in Shunde. Qinghui Garden is a business card of Shunde, the home of the Shunde people's spiritual return, and a window for outsiders to fully understand Shunde. Qinghui Garden is not only a protected cultural heritage, but also its infinite vitality, and with the process of history, new vitality and connotation will continue to be injected.

5. The inheritance and dissemination of traditional Chinese garden culture

5.1. Traditional gardens are an important carrier of Chinese traditional culture

Traditional Chinese gardens reflect China's social, economic, cultural, and technological capabilities. "If the ecology rises, civilization will prosper, and if the ecology declines, civilization will decline." Traditional garden culture is not only an important part of Chinese traditional culture, but also the essence of Chinese traditional culture. It embodies the Chinese vivid character and the spirit of pursuing artistic conception. Not only that, the environment of traditional gardens, mountains, rocks, water bodies, and buildings, is the implementation of the ecological concept of sustainable development, which is the embodiment of "green water and green mountains are gold and silver mountains".

5.2. The Impact of traditional gardens on public health and Culture in modern society

Taking history as a guide, the cultural connotation of traditional gardens is rich. With the development of the times, more and more young people are more and more interested in traditional culture, and more and more people are willing to enter the garden to feel the artistic conception, culture, and history. The inheritance of garden culture and the mission and social responsibility of modern society fall on the shoulders of our contemporary youth. We should cultivate our sense of mission and national sentiment to inherit and carry forward this culture.

5.3. The Influence of traditional garden design on Western Culture and establish national self-confidence

Traditional Chinese gardens play an important role in the world's garden system. The Chinese culture has accumulated the deepest spiritual pursuit of the Chinese nation, and the integration of traditional garden culture and modern society is conducive to enhancing national cultural self-confidence; Innovative garden culture connotation is conducive to promoting the creative transformation and innovative development of Chinese excellent traditional garden culture; Strengthen exchanges and sharing our country's garden culture with the outside world, respect the foreign garden culture, promote the development of garden culture, contribute to the world's garden system, promote the country's cultural dissemination, and realize the great dream of rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

6. Conclusion

Qinghui Garden is one of the representative works of Zhonglingnan classical gardens, with the high artistic reference value and reference significance, and its architectural features, garden layout, decorative art, etc., have brought us a lot of inspiration today. It perfectly integrates Lingnan craftsmanship into the complex and square garden, which makes people deeply admire the creativity of the ancients. In the beautiful and poetic atmosphere of Jiangnan Gardens, garden art makes people feel open, free, bold, and heroic masculine.

Throughout the classical Chinese gardens, the garden nature with the aesthetic characteristics of ancient Chinese is not limited to the visual experience of shape and color, but also the embodiment of people's respect for nature, and more importantly, the inevitable product of cultural development, that is, through the regulation of people's living environment by garden art, to grasp the characteristics and significance of human existence.

The development of modern science and technology and informatization has had a huge impact on China's traditional garden culture. In the process of modern construction, inheriting traditional cultural concepts has an important impact on the innovation of China's garden design concepts, and continuously inheriting garden art and culture can achieve the development of China's traditional culture.

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