

Painting scenery and Countryside: the Aesthetic Research of traditional Rural Gardens from the View of 《The Dwelling in Fuchun Mountain》

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Abstract

According to the research method of image science, taking the rural landscape on both sides of the Fuchun River as the background, combining the historical documents with the present situation of the rural landscape of the Fuchun River Basin, and combining the painting with the text, this paper highlights and emphatically analyzes the aesthetic characteristics of the traditional rural gardens. It emphasizes the respect for natural landscape, the original aesthetic taste of painting, and the garden function of nature and man, be it farmers, scholars, fishermen and woodcutters; a discussion of how the ancient people adjust the relationship between villages and nature is also carried out so as to create a rural garden environment which is livable, business-friendly and tourist-friendly as well. By expanding the scope of traditional landscape aesthetics through rural gardens, the paper aims to provide aesthetic reference for the construction of present beautiful countryside.

Keywords

Rural garden; The Dwelling in Fuchun Mountain; Aesthetic characteristics; inspiration.

1. Rural garden

1.1 "Village Garden" Research

When traditional scholars study classical garden types, they divide gardens into three types: royal gardens, private gardens, and temple gardens. They are often neglected in rural gardens or "ancient village gardens", which makes the Chinese classical garden system incomplete. Rural gardens are often referred to as "village gardens" and "village landscapes". They are a type that differs from urban gardens. It refers to the long-term continuous planning and construction of some villages, and the integration of people and heavens with the geographical environment. Tune, imagery rich overall environmental system [1]. Rural gardens are made up of special landscapes, buildings, plants, roads, and rural culture. Rural garden art reflects certain social aesthetic ideals and ideologies. It also emphasizes the overall layout of the village, the combination of architectural space, the proportion of the body, the texture of the material, the color and other garden languages, and constitutes a specific art form to express the social and cultural features and the spirit of the times. The current problems of rural revitalization, especially the aesthetic orientation of rural construction, have always been the focus of rural construction debate.

1.2 "Fuchun Mountain Residence" Interpretation of "Ideal Country"

The masterpiece of the Yuan Dynasty painter Huang Gongwang's "Fuchun Mountain Residence" is a typical representative work of the ancient rural environment depiction, which is of great value for the study of the current rural construction. The painting shows the local landscape on both sides of the Fuchun River in Fuyang, Zhejiang [2]. The Fuchun River has beautiful scenery and rich products. It is a typical "land of fish and rice" in the south of the Yangtze River. The ancient villages and towns in the area gather and become the place where the literati of the dynasties created the scene, such as the poet Luo Yin of the Tang Dynasty, the Huang Gongwang of the Yuan Dynasty, the Dong Dynasty of the Qing Dynasty, etc. . Among them, the most famous paintings are Huang Fuwang's "Fuchun

Mountain Residence", which shows the natural landscapes and villages on both sides of the Fuchun River basin through the artistic expression techniques, showing the leisurely and simple farming life in the beautiful environment, reflecting the "people." The harmonious development concept of the traditional village with the tone of the day.

2. Research Methods

"Fuchun Mountain Residence" is a rural landscape depicting the agricultural civilization period. It is an important material for studying the local landscape and can be studied as an important document for rural development. This paper attempts to interpret this painting from the perspective of landscape architecture, based on the imageology method. It aims to interpret the physical facts and visual facts in the landscape of human landscapes by focusing on the content forms of paintings [3]. Although these drawings do not accurately reflect the landscape of the site, its most valuable aspect is the relationship between the village and the terrain. The depiction of the landscape painting by the ancient painter, although with the difference between experience and cognition, conveys the landscape information different from the mapping, which has special value for landscape research. For the protection of historical landscapes, we can start from these maps and continue the wisdom of the ancient villages and become the starting point for the current rural revitalization design. The current rural revitalization design can start from the map, and then extract the natural landscape environment, the overall layout of the village, the construction form, plant cultivation, construction materials, etc. to summarize the characteristics of the local landscape, refine the rural aesthetic connotation, and provide theoretical support for the current beautiful rural construction.

From the perspective of the layout of the screen, "Fuchun Mountain Residence" uses ink painting to represent the landscape of Fuchun Riverside village. The foreground, medium and long-term landscapes are distinct. The foreground focuses on the villages built on the hills and the riverside pavilions. The river is a boating boat, trees and rocks, etc.; the middle scene is naturally forming a rolling mountain, like a fairyland on earth; the vision is to use the light ink to express the distant mountain islands, while leaving a lot of white, making the entire rural space far more profound. On the whole, the villages on both sides of the Fuchun River live in harmony with nature, a quiet and quiet rural scene.

3. Aesthetic characteristics of traditional village landscape

Traditional villages are the "ecological wisdom" for human beings to explore human beings in harmony for a long time. These ecological wisdoms are reflected in the relationship between the location of the village, the layout of the village, and the internal and external environment. "Fuchun Mountain Residence" is the embodiment of the wisdom of the ancestors. The people choose to build a village under the hills of Fuchun, which is surrounded by mountains and rivers, and live next to the water. The plains of the two sides of the plains are fertile and fertile, and the traffic between the mountains and the waters of the villages. The smell makes natural landscapes, farmland and villages seamlessly integrated [4]. What Huang Gongwang wants to portray is a scene of a paradise. This is a journey through the years of travel to the Fuchun River basin. It has a heartfelt source, a pictogram, and an ink-like appearance. It shows the charm of the ideal Zhongchunjiang village. .

3.1 Road law natural, the prototype of rural garden

Taoism is naturally the basic feature of rural gardens. Rural gardens are places of production and living that respect the nature, use nature, and imitate nature to build villagers. Although the ancients lacked sufficient understanding of nature, they used the simple ecological concept to describe the world as a system composed of the "five elements". The system movement is about the overall relationship and follows the path of yin and yang. For example, a village is a rural garden. It consists of buildings, public activity spaces, Fengshui forests, small bridges, nozzles, and farmland. The rural gardens were earlier than the urban gardens, which originated in the early stage of agricultural civilization. The urban landscape gardens began in the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties.

The aesthetic consciousness of the scholars and the awakening of the landscape was the main body of people's aesthetics. Landscape poetry and landscape paintings have also become the form of landscapes of landscape gardens. Just as Zhang Chao in the Qing Dynasty was in "The Dream of Dreams", "The article is the landscape of the desk, and the landscape is an article on the ground." Through the "Fuchun Mountain Residence", Huang Gongwang used a more realistic approach to show that the village respected the ancient "five elements" feng shui system, built on the pillow mountain water, and negative yin and yang. From an ecological point of view, this is to make full use of the natural mountain and water environment conditions, so that the location of the settlement village not only has sufficient sunlight, but also avoid the winter cold wind intrusion and create a livable village environment. The excellent traditional villages choose the metropolis to follow the natural characteristics, choose the mountains that are surrounded by mountains, the wind and the gas, and the fertile soil. This kind of village planning and design will generally retain the original mountain shape and harmoniously handle the mountains. -- Village --- Lin --- --- Water relationship, so that the village grows in the natural landscape environment. The homologous landscape paintings are the same as the poetic dwellings of the Fuchun Riverside that Huang Gongwang wants to express. The rural landscape of the riverside is expressed through artistic techniques. It is this natural landscape and pastoral scene, which is also the pursuit of urban gardens. "Although it is made by people, it is from heaven," and the rural gardens are located in natural mountains and waters, returning to the garden.

It can be seen that respecting nature, absorbing classical wisdom, and clever use of the environment to plan design, the village can get a good layout and form a harmonious relationship between man and land. The rural garden formed by natural landscapes is the female form of the urban garden. It is also the object of the artist's performance and the paradise of the villagers. In addition to the villages represented by Fuchun Mountain, Wang Wei's Suichuan industry, Bai Juyi's track-walking house, and so on, all have prototypes of natural landscapes. As the rural elite enters the city, the natural landscape impression of the hometown has become the object of their gardening, which has made the traditional gardens a living environment.

3.2 Originally picturesque, the aesthetic taste of rural gardens

The country garden pursues the original aesthetic taste. The picturesque countryside is not like the emphasis of artistic composition and perspective in Western urban gardens, but on the simplicity of nature itself. Nature is not an accessory to the village, but an integral part of the villagers' production and life, which constitutes the unique aesthetic taste of the rural garden. This kind of aesthetic taste is also pursued by the painter. In order to express the original authentic aesthetic taste of the Fuchun River Valley, Huang Gongwang has spent seven years visiting the Fuchun River Basin and searching for the drafts of Qifeng. Finally, this aesthetic taste has been transformed into a painting. Fuchun Mountain Residence.

The rural environment is generally more natural and simple than the city, and the original natural beauty has become the traditional rural garden feature of Fuchunjiang. The Fuchun River is affected by the water potential, and the river surface is mostly broad and far-reaching. According to the ripples and undulations of the coastal rivers in the picture, it can be judged that the river surface is vast, and the river banks form water bays and sandbanks. During the waterfowl game, the ecological environment is particularly good, which can be called the fairyland on earth. After years of river flooding on both sides of the Fuchun River, a relatively flat beach has been formed. The most typical ones are the Huangtianyu Lagoon depression and the riverside plain. The regular flood will leave a thick layer of silt to form fertile soil, which is beneficial to the fertile soil. Farming production. The hills and hills on both sides of the strait are rolling and forming a soft skyline, and the whole environment brings the feeling of painting to the paradise. Just as in the book "With Zhu Yuansi", "The singer of the scorpion, the peak of the heart; the savvy world, the glimpse of the valley." Even those who pursue fame and fortune, after seeing this majestic mountain peak and valley, will continue

to feel uncomfortable and feel calm, thus showing that the mountains of Fuchun River are beautiful, it is the inner peace and harmony pursued by the literati hermit.

The famous painter Huang Gongwang, due to the political loss, only traveled through the Fuchun River area through the beautiful scenery on both sides of the Fuchun River. After many years of exploration, he searched for the beauty of Qifeng and focused on painting. According to the investigation of Huang Gongwang's researcher Jiang Jinle and other realities, the "Fuchun Mountain Residence" scrolls the mountain shape with reference to the scenery of the Lushan area in the basin; the mountains and hills in the volume have a rushing, the jungle sandbar may refer to the Zhongmu, Tangjiatun Houshan and the various sizes of sandbars in the basin; the peak of the tail is independent, referring to the solitary peak "Master Peak" behind the Miaoshan Dock of Huang Gongwang's reclusive place. Huang Gongwang's self-existing Yifeng Dao, metaphorizes his image to the tail of the tail. Among the peaks [2]. Through the technique of pulling and pulling far, the whole painting shows the spatial pattern of the village surrounded by the mountains and the water. The village is built in the mountains and the water is hidden in the forest. The pavilion built by the water is exquisite and elegant. The simple villagers live and work in peace and contentment, and a picture of the rich village of the village is the picture of the Huanggong sentiment between the mountains and rivers. The creation of the bamboo path in the temple has been for many years, and finally this landscape of the mountains and rivers that has been passed down through the ages is now in the eyes of the world.

3.3 People and heaven, interpretation of poetic dwelling

The harmonious and livable rural garden environment is not only a happy land for the villagers, but also a paradise for the literati. In order to avoid the interference of politics, the literati chose to live in a beautiful village with open land and remote land. The area of Miaoshanwu in the Fuchun River Valley is beautiful and the land is open. The overall environment is the pattern of the two mountains and the Jiajiang River. Due to the cutting of the Fuchun River, the two banks of the southeast and the northwest hills are formed on both sides of the river. In the northwest, the Xianxia Ridge has a southeastern extension, and the mountainous and hilly areas account for 78.61% of the total area of the city [5]. In line with the literati's poetic inhabitation, here you can send love to the landscape.

Most of the villages that have been formed through hundreds of thousands of years of continuous construction are based on the premise of respecting nature, rationally layout the rural settlement environment, and adapt to local conditions. The villages and landscapes blend together and coexist, forming a livable and rural environment. At the same time, it is also a beautiful world between heaven and earth. Just as the pipe said: "People and the heavens, then the beauty of the heavens and the earth." According to the "Fuchun Mountain Residence" and the Fuchun River Basin survey, the Fuchun River is divided into eight-and-a-half-point mountains, and the rural settlements are restricted by terrain. Affected by the concept of "feng shui", the water on the back of the mountain is beneficial to avoid harm, while taking into account production and life. According to the different paintings, the settlements can be divided into settlement houses and recreational buildings. The settlement houses are divided into hilly mountain settlements, plain settlements and sandbank settlements. According to the long-established concept of Feng Shui, the ancestors Constantly adapt to nature and create a village settlement environment where people and nature live in harmony. The recreation buildings are mostly pavilions and pavilions. They are built on the slopes of the hills or the riverside. They provide a good viewing environment for the literati who are cultivating. The scholars are hidden between the mountains and rivers. They are engaged in fishing and snowing. The songs of Fuqin and the life of the poems of the moon, their stories have become a beautiful landscape in the countryside, interpreting the poetic life of human beings.

While Fuchun River raises people on both sides of the strait, it often has floods. When floods flood, according to Fuyang County records: "The rafts are drifting, the people are fish." When the drought occurs, "the worms are dry, the people suffer and have no food." [5]. Therefore, after years of groping, the industrious ancestors have artificially transformed the environment and created the "Fuchun Spring Hall" that is suitable for the industry. In the mountainous and hilly areas of the Fuchun River

Basin, the ancestors planted tea, mulberry trees, chestnuts, peaches, and bamboos according to the topographical conditions. It is because of the wisdom of the ancestors that we can now see that the Fuchunjiang area is an important tea producing area. An important silk producing area, a leading papermaking base, etc. Judging from the "Fuchun Mountain Residence", the ancestors planted tea trees, chestnuts, mulberry trees, etc. as economic crops on the hills where the crops could not be planted according to the environment on both sides of the Fuchun River; planted bamboo before and after construction as raw materials for papermaking; Planting reeds at the water's edge to prevent soil erosion. The ancients respected nature and developed different farmland according to local conditions, mainly in the open plains, the plains in the waterfront, the terraces in the waterfront and the terraced fields in the hilly areas. These forms of planting are the embodiment of the wisdom of the ancestors. Not only can they provide means of production, but also a beautiful pastoral landscape. From the picture, we can see that people and heavens are the source of wisdom.

3.4 Cultivating the life of fishing rods, the cultural landscape of rural gardens

The social psychological choice of ancient Chinese agricultural civilization: agriculture, fishery, and carp as the "one master and two deputies" of traditional farming culture, became the most stable and safe retreat in the hearts of scholar-officials, and its symbol is the pastoral, mountain, rivers and lakes [6]. Since the founding of the Yuan Dynasty, there have been few imperial examinations. Yuan Renzong resumed the scientific examination. He has held 9 times from Yanyou First Division (AD1315) to the end of the Yuan Dynasty. However, the number of admissions is small, and the status of literati is far less than that of Tang and Song Dynasties. During the period [7], coupled with racial discrimination, the literati doctor represented by Huang Gongwang lived in the Yuan Dynasty and could not exert his ambitions in politics. He could only meticulously transform the inner spiritual oasis built into the past into a pastoral garden. life. Garden not only becomes the place where they live, but also the place where they cultivate self-cultivation, express their feelings, pursue independent personality, and seek spiritual home.

Farming and fishing is an important way of life in ancient villages. When the villagers are busy farming, when the villagers cut the materials and collect the fish, the literati attacked the paintings and calligraphy. From the "Fuchun Mountain Residence", we can see that the village is close to the river and the inner mountain is lush. The Fuchun River is an important spawning ground for the fish carp. The fishing industry is an important production method. In the picture, it is the autumn. The villagers are busy harvesting rice and begin to use the geographical advantage to cut materials and increase the income of fisheries. In the painting, the coward is the best, the fisherman is boating on the river, and the riverside grass pavilion is a rural landscape in the south of the Yangtze River. In the painting, you can also see the figure of Huang Weng's hermit. The literati Huang Gongwang who lived in the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties, because of his talents, could not be used to hide in the temples of the Fuchun River. Yu Jing's country life. Wu Li, a painter of the Qing Dynasty, once commented on him: painting things to escape, and being comfortable, old and old.

4. Enlightenment on the Construction of "Beautiful Village"

Huang Gongwang's "Fuchun Mountain Residence" shows us the beautiful scenery of the Fuchun River Basin. The beauty in the painting is derived from the respect of the natural environment. Since the Qin and Han Dynasties, the idea of unity between man and nature has been carried out, and people and nature have developed in harmony. . The natural landscape of the Fuchun River Basin has nurtured the glory of ancient farming civilization. The brilliant picture of this farming civilization is the mutual adjustment of man and nature, thus creating a suitable living production environment in the landscape and nature, and then making the settlements take root in the basin. The production and life of the people can be sustainable, and the endless life will form a beautiful native landscape of people and heavens [2]. The "Fuchun Mountain Map" has far more inspiration for us to build a beautiful new countryside today. As we continue to explore, there will be new discoveries.

"Fuchun Mountain Residence" brings us new enlightenment to the "beautiful village". The "beautiful rural map" must respect the original natural landscape pattern of the village, inherit the village to create wisdom, step by step, make people and nature adjust to each other, adapt to local conditions Rational use of rural resources. In the process of construction, we follow the human scale in the original pattern, avoid copying the urban landscape model, implant large-scale buildings, and destroy the original landscape features of the countryside. In the current beautiful rural environment construction, adapt to the production of life styles, protect the living village culture, inherit the millennial context, and improve the rural ecological livability. Taking painting as a guide, let the "beautiful township map" be passed down in the land of China, the villagers live and work in peace, and let the village develop into a new village that is suitable for living and suitable for travel. The village can continue to be nourished by the heavens and the earth, and the sons and grandchildren can live and work for a long time, and build a vision of the "new Fuchunshan map" to be realized.

5. Conclusion

Traditional rural gardens, as "non-mainstream" gardens outside China's mainstream gardens, have long been neglected, and the aesthetic genes of rural gardens have been used by urban gardens and carried forward. There are a large number of characteristic rural gardens in China that are tailored to local conditions, compact in structure and relatively complete in ecological relationship. Most of these gardens are grown in the countryside. After long-term exploration by the ancestors, they have condensed countless original wisdom. Nowadays, they are still home to people's livelihood. They study these rural gardens from the perspective of gardens, enrich the garden theory system, and create beautiful villages. It is of great significance to revitalize the countryside and achieve coordinated urban and rural development.

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