

Study on temple building culture in Chongqing ancient town

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Abstract: while focusing on the study of architectural culture in ancient towns of Chongqing, we have neglected the study of architectural culture in ancient town. Temple culture is the name of the temple culture and religious culture. It is the soul of temple architecture. The temple building culture in ancient town is a part of the architectural culture of religious temple and part of the architectural culture of ancient town. The temple architecture in ancient town of Chongqing is one of the architectural cultures with extremely rich local characteristics, and is also a powerful supplement and extension of traditional Chinese architectural culture. The author mainly visited Chongqing ancient town and explored the history, culture, architecture, characteristics and building protection of the temple buildings in ancient town.

A historical background of the architectural history of the ancient town of Chongqing

The settlement habits of human beings have formed the formation of ancient towns and villages. Early humans, based on their own characteristics, were more likely to live and develop, and they chose to live in places where there was no environmental threat, which was convenient for transportation and trade. Wu Liangyong in human settlement environment science: an introduction, because we can't in a simple way to identify our life system, so the visual system for human settlement, with vividly reflects our life. In short, human settlement is actually a spontaneous behavior of the whole human being. From the point of Chongqing ancient town, the history of the ancient villages, the human living habit is Chongqing town, the development of ancient village roots, coupled with the region is located in the southwest, more low mountain hills, the ground is less. Within a limited space, locals use the only flat ground to build houses with topography and topography to form a colony and a very unique habitat. Ancient town is a settlement of a certain historical culture, the settlement of ancient town from function and nature to divide, should belong to the category of rural settlement. [1] relative to the modern society, most of the ancient town of Chongqing, it only to adapt to the environmental conditions of the society at that time ancient villages, ancient town, now ancient villages have already lost live condition in the modern sense, and decline. Of course, the value of its real value is not only to provide settlement, but to help modern people understand the study of human civilization in the past.

The buildings of ancient towns and ancient villages are a pluralistic construction group composed of local residents political, economic, military, commercial, cultural and religious. The formation of these ancient towns is not a thousand miles away. It requires a rather slow process. For example, there are not many buildings in the first town of Chongqing, such as the earliest "guesthouse", the hotel, the post station, which is one of the earliest development buildings in the town; The grass market, the grass cover of the house, because of the economic conditions of the

limitations, in the hotel and the post station built a few new straw houses; With the increase of the number of houses, there will be the emergence of the market, and people will come to the market to conduct trade and other activities at the prescribed time. These early architectural forms constitute the embryonic form of the town. From the track of history, the architectural form is more than simple to complex, from single to multiple development rules. The buildings in ancient towns and ancient villages were restricted by economic and environmental conditions in the early years. The development was very slow, the structure was simple, the function and practicality were not perfect. With the development of economy and civilization, more functional buildings are gradually improved. For example, local residents in order to people inhabit a region, religion, cultural exchanges, to hole structures, temple architecture, and then the use of local dwellings for ancestral temple activities, is the early temple architecture; The formation of abortion, the trade, the trade, the establishment of shops, houses, businessmen to facilitate the settlement of this, the local immigrants brought the local temple architectural features; In order to protect their own safety and property, local businessmen and residents built buildings of military use such as walls and bunkers. These construction groups gradually merged together, forming the ancient town, ancient village architecture system.

The development of ancient towns and temples is complementary. The ancient town is a building revolution caused by human settlement, and the same temple architecture. Do they prioritize? In fact, ancient towns and temples can be said to have you, I have you. Some ancient towns were formed by the popularity of temples, some of which were built after the establishment of ancient towns, and some ancient towns and temples were developed at the same time. In this way, the architectural culture of the temple will influence the construction group of the ancient town, whereas the architectural culture of the ancient town will influence the formation of the architectural culture of the temple.

The development of ancient town temples in Chongqing is complicated and changeable. In early Chongqing ancient town, the temple architecture was mainly influenced by minority culture and primitive religion, which was less influenced by traditional Chinese architecture. Temple architecture with local existing cave at that time, also with the terrain, relying on the ground with grass, wood, bamboo and other local building materials building floor, ancient town house structure to do more during this period, lifting beam and column ChuanDou type construction mainly. Take dongxi ancient town more than two thousand years ago as an example, the construction structure and shape of the local characteristic are adopted, such as "three temples and three temples"; The ancient town, which has a history of more than one thousand years, still has small caves for the gods.

With the development of economy and culture, the culture of ba yu in southwest China including Chongqing has been influenced by han culture. Macro look from the development of Chinese culture, Chinese culture as the mainstream of Chinese culture, from the Yellow River to the Yangtze river basin, and to the pearl river basin, namely from north and south, then southwest, plain before mountain, the advance trend is obvious. [2] during this period, there appeared the imperial court architecture of traditional Chinese architecture in the southwest region. Chongqing under the impact of the great age of the ancient temple architecture is not according to the symmetry of traditional architectural layout, building mostly not strictly according to the house to build, but adjust measures to local conditions of the building, integrate the building into the natural environment.

In the later period of the development of ancient towns, the ancient town buildings were widely influenced by the immigrant culture and foreign architecture. During the Ming and qing

dynasties, due to reasons such as war, resulting in sichuan population decreased dramatically, hubei, anhui, shaanxi, guangdong provinces such as response the government called for the immigrant population in Chongqing, these areas have their ancestral hall, temple architecture elements of regional features, such as yu the king's palace, flower and wan temple temple architecture; Qing guangxu sixteen years (1890) on March 31st, in English and signed the yantai treaty article even more special, Chongqing open for commercial port, [3] from this period, a lot of European architecture elements into Chongqing, according to a survey in the ancient temple architecture is influenced by the western architectural culture is very small. Affected during this period and spread in the ancient town of a stream, stream in the ancient town is a small Christian church, the church USES the local traditional architecture, changes in house decoration, it into the western religious culture.

The connotation and main characteristics of temple building in ancient town of Chongqing

The temple architecture of Chongqing ancient town is mainly composed of Buddhism, Taoism and huguang hall, which are mainly composed of temples of Confucius and temples, and a small number of Confucian temples and churches. After Buddhism was introduced into China, buddhist temple architecture, as the actual carrier of buddhist culture, was introduced to China and developed in China. "Temple" is the name of China's ancient official department. "temple" is the generic term for religious buildings in China. [4] the Chinese traditional culture thought has a controlling influence on the buddhist temple building, make its architectural form to be about equal to the secular palace building, and inspired by courtyard in the structure, thus forming the Chinese buddhist architecture with the yard, the layers of the characteristics of the deep. [5] in the late han dynasty, Buddhism was introduced into the ba yu area, and most of the ancient temples in Chongqing were dominated by buddhist architecture, and the number was the largest. Taoism is the religion of China, with the "tao" as the highest belief. Taoism was based on the idea of the ancient Chinese gods worship, which was based on the theory of huang and laotaoism, which was formed by the divination of the gods since the warring states period. [6] Taoism originated from folk sorcery and divinity, and there was no mature religious theory in itself. Taoism architecture is mainly a group of temples, and there are very few grottoes and towers after the song dynasty. [7] Taoism was the site of the eastern han dynasty, which was established in ba yu, and the tang and song dynasties were very high. After yuan Ming, Taoism gradually declined. Taoist buildings in Chongqing ancient temples, represented by Chongqing TongLiang anju town, town of flower, the xuan tiangong, upper and lower ziyun palace, violet tung palace, wenchang palace, imperial palace, the temple, south China, guanque tower, palace, the city god temple, sichuan main temple, dongyue temple, temple of fire, YaoWangMiao, correlation, huan, the yuwang temple, KuiGe hou temple temple, upper and lower sovereign temple, such as the main building, the ancient town is one of the ancient town Chongqing mainly spread of Taoism culture. The temple system of our country is the product of the ancestor worship, and the people in the Yang to worship the dead is the temple of the sojourn. The feudal temple system is the temple of tianzi seven temple, the temple of the five, the doctor three temple, the temple, the plebeian is not allowed to set up the temple. At the same time, jongmyo is the place where the emperors and emperors of the past dynasties worship. [8] during the qingkangxi period, the provincial immigrants formed the huguang guild hall, the fujian meeting hall, the jiangxi hall, the xiqin hall, the guangdong meeting hall, etc. These pavilions are all over Chongqing's great ancient towns, such as the ancient town of daguan, lukungu town and longtan ancient town, etc., which are also known as the name of the huguang guild hall. In addition to these halls, there are many ancestral halls, such as the roche ancestral hall in songjin town, dong's hall in

the ancient town of Gong Tan and Liu's Ancestral Hall in Longxing Ancient Town.

The temple buildings in Chongqing Ancient Town have the external and inner double cultural connotations. Externality is manifested on the material level, mainly the architectural pattern and structure of external manifestations; On the spiritual level, the spiritual aspect is the intangible cultural heritage that we are talking about today, which often implies the inheritance and culture of this place. Chongqing Ba Yu area is a multi-culture, multi-ethnic area with regional characteristics. Besides the Han, Hui, Manchu, Tujia and Miao nationality, Yi, Zhuang, Buyi, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, Korean, Bai, Dong, Hani, Dai, Su Su, Wa, Lahu, Shui, Naxi, Qiang, Klamath 49 minorities. Most of the minority ethnic groups in the area also hold their own traditions. The richness of regional culture and the complexity of ethnic groups make the regional architecture of this region more diversified. The traditional architectural culture, which has a long history, colorful diversity and unique charm, is a strange flower in the field of architecture. [9]

Chongqing in the ancient temple architecture characteristic of basically has the following several aspects: features a, temples, Taoist temple has its background of Chinese traditional architecture, based on Chongqing region characteristic architectural layout, mainly timber frame construction, flexible in layout, reasonable use of terrain landform, the buildings in the natural environment. Its survival ability is far more than the spiritual shackles, the architecture is also far less than the central plains temple. Many temples in ancient towns have been destroyed by war, and have been rebuilt and renovated in the past dynasties, adding to the cultural characteristics of the Times. Characteristic two, the temple building has the distinctive characteristic of the immigrant architecture everywhere. The temple buildings include Huguang Hall, Jiangxi Hall, Sichuan Main Temple and Fujian Association. Among them, Zong Temple is the most popular in the Huguang Hall, and the Huguang Hall is also known as the Palace of Yu (FIG. 1). It is the place where the Huguang people are visiting and visiting friends and friends. The stage is the core of Yu's Palace, which has carved wood and stone carving. However, some ancient towns are not the necessary standard for each of Yu's Palace. The structure of Yu's Palace is as simple as the residence, which is believed to be the difference of economic level. Jiangxi Pavilion is also known as Wanshou Palace, which is a place of worship for Jiangxi Province. It is the representative of Chongqing Qianlong Xingong and the ancient hall culture in Chongqing Ancient Town. It is not only large, but also a great variety of interior decoration, leaving the emperor's footprints, many of which are marked by dragons. The most special one in the hall is the "Longevity Palace" on the wall of the building, which is set in the blue and white porcelain pieces of Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province. The main temple of Sichuan is also known as the Wan Tiangong Palace, which has a large number of towns in Sichuan Province, including Li Bing, Guan Yu, Zhang Fei, Liu Bei and other people. It is the guild hall of Sichuan people. (figure 2) in Gong Tan town of Sichuan and the main temple buildings were destroyed in his early years, from the other architectural style should be is a local stay foot building, courtyard houses and other buildings in the Ming and Qing dynasties, the buildings are now restoration and reconstruction, with only a few left before wood and stone. The Fujian pavilion is also known as Mazu Temple, Tianhou Palace, and there is a Mazu Temple in Chongqing, which has no architectural features of Fujian, and its eaves have the characteristics of microarchitecture. Feature three, local materials and local conditions. The early economy and construction technology behind its buildings are wooden bucket as the skeleton, wood as the wall, or bamboo fence paste as the wall; In the later period of the ancient town, the architecture of ancient town temples was constructed with brick, wood and bamboo, integrating the central plains culture, and the architectural concepts of symmetry layout and harmony between heaven and man.

exploration and pursuit - ancient town temple building culture protection

To protect the temple buildings, first of all, to protect the ancient town effectively and effectively. Chongqing ancient town, with unique architectural features, it combines mountain culture, wharf culture, landscape culture and so on. We should not only protect these material heritage cultures, but also pay attention to their intangible cultural heritage. Temple architecture is a small building in ancient town, which is an integral part of its architectural culture and a unit in the exploration of the protection of the ancient town of bazyu. The temple represented in the ancient town is a distinct architectural concept. We cannot simply understand the meaning of protection. In the case of meeting the overall demand, we should make orderly protection of the subdivision, the humanities, the subtopography and the style.

In the process of protection, ancient town temple buildings have the following problems. 1. Specific measures for the lack of enforcement of the protection of temple buildings by laws and regulations. Part of the ancient town with protection measures, such as magnetic device mouth town protection interim measures of Chongqing, Chongqing longxing town protection approval, etc., these measures, approval and planning and no detailed instructions in the maintenance of the ancient town of materials, nor to repair to explain and illustrate the reference standard. 2. The influence of natural disasters and human causes on the protection of temple buildings. Natural disasters mainly include wind, rain, thunder, electricity, fire, earthquake, light, insect pest, mould and other natural factors to destroy the ancient buildings. Artificial causes are mainly caused by man-made dust, sulfur dioxide and sulfur-containing compounds, as well as improper behavior in maintenance and handling. 3. The influence of tourism development on the protection of temple buildings. Especially in some ancient towns close to the city, the huge flow of people directly impacts the buildings of various ancient towns, and the ancient town usually controls the flow of people, but there is no restriction on the number of people. Temple buildings are mostly cultural relics, which can be harmful to temple buildings under the influence of overcrowding, photographing and some bad behavior. 4. Offer courses training to raise awareness of the protection of temples and buildings by all classes. In recent years, the state has attached great importance to the protection of cultural relics, and people's awareness of protection has been improved, but the protection work should be raised from a young age and cannot be relaxed.

The following countermeasures and Suggestions are put forward for the protection of ancient town temples. 1. Elaborate the protection measures and programmes for the ancient temples of the temples. These measures and programmes should be built around the geographical features of Chongqing. First of all, to protect the natural environment such as mountain, water, core, focuses on the problems existing in the ancient town development, pay attention to protect historical style and features and traditional buildings, combining the traditional architectural preservation and modern life function as the prerequisite. On the basis of respect for history, protection of historical heritage, inherit and carry forward the traditional space combination technique, tentatively adopts modern architecture supporting system in the flexible combination, in order to solve the problems put various municipal pipe network in the narrow streets. Reasonable arrangement of land use of government regulation and control mechanism, to deal with traffic, the relationship between the people and business development, concentrate resources to accomplish large undertakings, for people to live and work in peace and contentment fundamental goal to protect the ancient architecture style. 2. At present, most ancient towns are in underdeveloped areas. The economy is developing slowly, and the power, pipelines and other facilities are old, and fire accidents frequently occur. There have been many fires in the orifice, causing fewer ancient buildings to survive, and fortunately it has not affected the temple buildings. But we must not take it lightly. We must pay

attention to the damage caused by natural disasters and man-made causes. 3, protect and repair the historic building we need to have a history research, understand the construction of basic information, understand the building structure in the old photos, literature and history information, technology, etc., and data compilation and archiving, established in accordance with the social and historical background database of historical building protection. According to the investigation, in the western countries, there are a large number of well-preserved ancient buildings, and 70% of their construction market projects are projects for the protection and utilization of old buildings. In China as its rich historical architectural heritage resources and history culture of ancient civilization, the ancient architecture protection is lack of professional and technical personnel, I propose that colleges and universities should set up related disciplines, cultivating talents, building protection should learn foreign experience in building protection at the same time, the introduction of advanced technology for repairs. 5. The importance of environmental management. The role of environmental management to balance the needs of society to the impact of the built environment, at the same time also can affect the natural environment, in order to make the integration of historical building protection and natural environment protection, and sustainable development, construction of environmental management is very necessary.

In addition to these protection measures we need to think, we should also pay attention to daily maintenance, completes the weeding, repair brick wall fracture, prevent leak, waterproof, such as maintenance, also should be inspected periodically falls off, loose, weathering and post cracking problems. At the same time, due to the problems caused by climate humidity caused by the natural environment, the surrounding environment, the reasons for the destruction of the dust grains and surface dust of sand and dust, we should attach great importance to reasonable repair. Such as the improper repair of the pollution of life oil smoke, bird and insect mouse droppings, water stains, ink stains, smoking, etc., can cause irreparable harm to the building. We should insist on preserving the traditional technology in the maintenance and combine with the modern physical chemistry.

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