

Shisi Ancient Temple complex cases Inquiry-Jingning County Rural Architecture Research

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Abstract

Building on the history of mankind and civilization reflect a country's architectural history is a history of the development of civilized countries. China and the Western countries of the world compared to the relative lack of construction resources. Jingning County, the surrounding villages of these ancient buildings in China is not the world of ancient architecture in part, how to develop them, protect them, so that they can continue to survive, we need to work on.

Keywords

Shisi Temple, Residential villages on the protection, Development.

1. Introduction

Shisi Temple is located in Xier Village, Dacheng Township, Hexi Town, Jingning County, Zhejiang Province, on Baixiang Mountain at an altitude of over 1000 meters. Built during the Song and Yuan dynasties. Built in the tenth year of Shaoxing in the Song Dynasty (1140). According to legend, Mei Shi, a 16-year-old child, guarded his grandfather's tomb and lived in the house for three years, never leaving his side. Emperor Gaozong of Song heard the news and praised him as a "filial child" and his house as the "Shi Si Yuan". In the first year of Ming Hongwu (1368), Liu Ji wrote the title "Shisi Daochang", and in the first year of Ming Xuande (1426), the courtyard was converted into a temple. In the 1980s, when the highway was opened, the cultural department discovered an ancient building called "Shisi Temple" in this mountain village during a cultural relic census. In February 2006, "Yunzhong Dacheng" was named a provincial-level scenic spot by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government.

2. Historical Features

Shisi Temple was originally a tomb guard house for Mei Yuanyi during the Shaoxing period of the Song Dynasty. According to the "Mei Family Genealogy", there was a son named Yuan Yi in Meikai, who was six years old and could guard the ancestral tomb for three years. In recognition of their filial piety, local officials have submitted reports step by step. According to the Jingning County Annals, Shisi Temple was built in the tenth year of Shaoxing in the Song Dynasty (1140). The original name was "Shi Si Yuan". In the first year of the Hongwu reign of the Ming Dynasty (1368), Liu Ji, the sincere uncle, wrote the title "Shi Si Dao Chang". In the first year of the Xuande reign (1426), the courtyard was changed to a temple. It was repaired twice during the reigns of Shunzhi and Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty. The existing temple covers an area of 1193 square meters, and consists of the Shakya Mani Hall, Sanqing Hall, Heart Sutra Bell Tower, Horse Fairy Palace, Sanmen, etc.

According to Mr. Mei Lin, it was originally a large-scale religious mixed building complex, including memorial archway, Vajra Gate, Maitreya Hall, Mahavira Hall, Sanqing Hall, Hu Gong Hall, Ma Xian Palace, Heart Sutra Bell Tower and other buildings in various periods. The top of

the Heart Sutra Bell Tower was hung with a thousand jin copper bell. The the Shakyas Mani Hall was equipped with a left bell and a right drum. Each hall, floor and door were dedicated to Buddha and Bodhisattva, and the monk Simen Bell and the evening drum were installed. The Diamond Gate, Maitreya Buddha Hall, Hu Gong Hall, and Ma Xian Palace were demolished and replaced with two school buildings in 1967. After investigation by Director Li Zhujun of the Central Ministry of Culture, it is believed that although the Daxiong Hall and Sanqing Hall have undergone multiple repairs during the Ming and Qing dynasties, some of the original components have been preserved and the old production methods have been followed.

Since 1985, the state has allocated 460000 yuan for reconstruction. During the maintenance process, relevant leaders and experts at all levels conducted multiple surveys and verifications, and highly evaluated the historical value of Shisi Temple. Wang Shilun, director of the Provincial Institute of Archaeology, pointed out that Shisi Temple is still an isolated example among ancient buildings in our province. The Qing scholar Yan Yongguang wrote in his poem "Passing Through the Temple": "The highest mountain on the cliff is ten miles away, with several bends of green. The temple is hidden in the red trees, and the white clouds are ringing in the deep. The green walls are wrapped in vines and ancient vines, and the verdant peaks are reflected in the pine and cypress trees. When I see it, my thoughts are on my forehead, and I quickly climb the eaves with the ink left by Wen Cheng.

3. Current situation and architectural features

The entire Shisi Temple is formed by two groups of buildings, covering an area of nearly 1300 square meters. The ancient architectural complex faces east to west and is rectangular in shape, with the southeast direction slightly smaller than the north-south direction. It is surrounded by temple walls, which are 66 meters apart from the north and 57 meters apart from the east and west. The north and south sides are divided into two by a wall. The south side is composed of the mountain gate, bell tower, main hall, Sanqing Hall, and Maxian Palace; On the north side is the Meishi Song Ancestral Hall complex, consisting of the front hall, Xulun Hall, and Baoben Hall. The earliest built main hall was completed in the 15th year of the Yuan Dynasty's Zhizheng reign (1356), with a double eaved gable roof and a width of 10.5 meters. Located on the central axis between the Bell Tower and Sanqing Hall, with a depth of 9 meters and a building area of 124.8 square meters. The Bell Tower, Maxian Palace, and Sanqing Hall were all built during the Qing Dynasty. The the Shakyas Mani Hall is composed of five four bay double eaves, resting on the top of the mountain, and wood structure. The double eaves are raised out of the eaves with four cocks and two treads.

Among the whole group of buildings in Shisi Temple, the the Shakyas Mani Hall that can best reflect the architectural characteristics of the Song and Yuan Dynasties is solemn and powerful. Before the Song and Yuan dynasties, ancient buildings were straight and outward facing, like "crooked teeth" that were straight but slightly isolated; During the Ming and Qing dynasties, Ang was curled and rounded like an elephant trunk or clouds. This is a method used by experts to determine the construction age and style of ancient buildings. [2] The the Shakyas Mani Hall of Shisi Temple is a structure building with five four entry double eaves resting on the top of the mountain. The double eaves guards are all assembled in strict accordance with the construction method of the Song Dynasty. This typical architecture of the Song Dynasty is very rare. In Zhejiang, only the main hall of Baoguo Temple in Ningbo can rival it.

4. Protection suggestions

Firstly, the focus of protection should consider maintaining the overall appearance of the ancient residential village buildings and repairing key ancient buildings. Applicants are requested to form an expert group consisting of relevant experts, local government leaders, and

representatives of local residents. Based on relevant policies, protection principles, historical and cultural background, geographical landscape, and visual aesthetics, combined with the basic situation of the village (local economy, villagers' lifestyle, etc.), the protection scope will be determined through comprehensive analysis of the overall plan space and facade space of the village.

Then, specific protection plans will be developed to restore each key ancient building. Including key projects such as specific progress and funding amount. Develop specific construction plans based on the specific age, overall structure, material usage, construction techniques, and existing conditions of each ancient building (even down to a detailed plan for each building). [3] Then, under the guidance of professional technicians, a relatively professional construction team will be used simultaneously or one by one, with the basic principle of restoring the old as it is, to carry out strict repair and construction to ensure that each ancient building and the entire village form are preserved in their original and complete form.

5. Conclusion

It should be clear that the process of protecting local ancient residential buildings and villages will be long-term and difficult. Local governments and organizations cannot adopt a one-step approach when solving any problems, which is unrealistic and irresponsible. The protection methods and measures implemented should be continuously adjusted according to the actual situation, and the awareness of protection also needs to be constantly strengthened.

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