

Analysis of gene recognition system of traditional village landscape

——Take the ancient town of Qinglinkou in Jiangyou as an example

Miao Xie Yu Wang

Southwest University of Science and Technology, Mianyang City, Sichuan Province, 621000

Abstract: With the continuous improvement of China's urbanization level, the hollowing out of traditional villages is becoming increasingly serious, and the related rural landscapes with rich historical and cultural values are also declining day by day. As an ancient town in northern Sichuan, Qinglinkou Town has profound cultural heritage and strong ancient town customs. In recent years, As the government's attention and support for traditional villages and tourism continue to rise. The protection planning of Qinglinkou Ancient Town is also continuing. In this paper, through the study of physical landscape and non-physical landscape of Qinglinkou ancient town, and the analysis of landscape genes of Qinglinkou ancient town, the protection strategy of landscape culture of Qinglinkou ancient town were put forward, in order to provide more accurate materials and basis for the construction of cultural landscape and unique style of Qinglinkou ancient town.

Key words : Traditional village, landscape gene, Qinglinkou ancient town, material form, non-material form

1. Introduction

Today, with the rapid development of urbanization, urban residents are increasingly pursuing the spiritual "returning to nature"; With the hustle and bustle of the world, fast-paced daily life and busy steps, people are eager to give up their physical glitz in their spare time and integrate into the antique heritage left by their ancestors. With the massive construction of towns, the collapse of ancient villages and the passing of ancient culture, the protection of traditional villages is urgent.

In September 2012, it was decided at the first meeting of the Expert Committee on the Protection and Development of Traditional Villages that the customary title "ancient village" was changed to "traditional village". In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the strategy of rural revitalization was put forward, which shifted the focus of society to the countryside and became an important opportunity to promote the material protection and inheritance the cultural of traditional villages in the new era. Traditional village is a unique whole, which is the organic integration of material cultural and intangible cultural. ^[1] These two kinds of culture types are integrated and depend on each other.

Gene is the basic unit of carrying and transmitting genetic information, and completes life reproduction through replication, transcription and expression which stores all the information of life gestation, growth and apoptosis. Landscape, from the early visual aesthetic feeling to a name term with multidisciplinary meanings as for now. To sum up, the landscape is a complex thing, which contains natural environmental elements, as well as social, economic, historical

and other environmental elements. Landscape genes draw on the concept of genes in biology, and specifically refer to the inherent cultural factors that are unique to a cultural landscape and distinguish it from other cultural landscapes. In recent years, there have been abundant researches on landscape gene theory. In the past 20 years or so, GIS system has been introduced and combined with traditional village landscape, and the team led by Liu Pei-lin has made great achievements in the construction of traditional village landscape gene map.^[2]

2 .Overview and data sources of the study area

2.1 Overview of study area

Qinglinkou Ancient Town, founded in the late Yuan Dynasty and early Ming Dynasty, prevailed in Ming and Qing Dynasties. It is located at the intersection of Jiangyou, Zitong and Jiange, and is known as “the first ancient town in northwest Sichuan”.There are still four ancient things: ancient streets, ancient bridges, ancient monuments (plaques) and ancient residents, which are typical village landscapes with the style of northwest Sichuan, and are also called “the first ancient town of Shudao”.In August 2014,^[3]it was named “Chinese Traditional Village”.Since 1999, CCTV’s “Journey to the West” sequel crew shot two sets of location here, and it has gained fame.

2.2 Data source

The data sources of this paper mainly include literature materials and field investigation materials,and using interview method to understand some actual situations.

3.Landscape gene theory of Qinglinkou ancient town

3.1Overview of Landscape Gene Theory in Qinglinkou Ancient Town

Gene is the code of life, records and transmits genetic information, and is the carrier of genetic information. To grasp the landscape genes of ancient villages, we should not only perceive the external landscape forms, but also understand their internal factors.From macro to meso to micro, the landscape genes of ancient villages are depicted in detail.

3.2Construction of Landscape Gene System in Qinglinkou Ancient Town

Based on this, the ancient town of Qinglinkou is divided into material form landscape gene and non-material form landscape gene according to its material form(Table 1). [4]Combined with the actual situation of Qinglinkou ancient town, four index factors of material form landscape gene, traditional architecture, historical site, street space and regional position are constructed.There are three index factors in the non-material form landscape gene: religious belief ,traditional skills and custom activities.The regional location and economic environment are introduced according to the public information of the local government website of Qinglinkou Ancient Town ; Architectural style from the architectural layout, form, shape, build a way to sort out the details of decoration, Exploring the constructional and architectural features retained;The historical sites are mainly interpreted as the well-preserved sites .The streets of Qinglinkou ancient town have height difference design and are parallel to the river and follow the river. Then,The religious beliefs of Qinglinkou ancient town, in addition to the traditional Chinese temples and Buddhas,there are spiritual beliefs and red culture of the heroes of the Red Army. Therefore, the ancient town of Qinglinkou has become a red tourist attraction from a prosperous ancient town in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.The traditional crafts and custom activities start from the introduction of the crafts and custom activities of the ancient town. The tofu banquet of Qinglinkou ancient town is famous, and the “high-lifting opera” is a unique event.

3.3Recognition results of landscape gene system in Qinglinkou ancient town

Identify system subject	Morphological category	Index factor	System identification index
Qinglinkou Ancient Town	Material form landscape gene	Area location	Topography, mountain water flow
		Economic environment	Agriculture, industry and commerce
		Architectural style	Architectural layout, form, shape, construction method and detail decoration
		Historic site	The age and origin of architecture
		Street space	Street texture and spatial pattern
	Intangible landscape gene	Religious belief	Red Army hero
		Traditional skill	High-lift drama and tofu feast
		Custom activities	Hot metal fire dragon, peach blossom festival, market fair

Table 1 Traditional village landscape gene recognition system^[5]

Any characteristic factor in the settlement can be identified as landscape gene. According to the research of traditional village landscape genes, the landscape gene system is obtained. Combined with the index factors of Qinglinkou ancient town, the recognition results of landscape gene system of Qinglinkou ancient town are obtained.

4. Analysis of landscape gene characteristics in Qinglinkou ancient town

4.1 Analysis of regional location characteristics

Qinglinkou Ancient Town is located on the Tongjiang River, 56 kilometers northeast of Jiangyou. It is one of the main traffic arteries and trade distribution centers in Sichuan in Ming and Qing Dynasties. Later, due to the changes of the times and the remoteness of its own geographical location, [6] the architecture and ancient flavor of Qinglinkou ancient town were preserved. The ancient town is located in the valley where the mountains of Wangye Mountain and Herringbone Mountain. It is elbow-jointed with Tongjiang River in front of the ancient town. It is surrounded by mountains on two sides and faces water on one side, forming a clear sight of mountains and rivers. The boundary outline surrounded by mountains and rivers has pleasant natural scenery.

4.2 Analysis of economic environment characteristics

Combining agriculture and tourism in villages and towns in Qinglin, vigorously develop diversified tourism products. The tourism product system of "touring to ancient towns in Shu Road, listening to red stories, looking for traces of great men, tasting characteristic tofu, and tasting white flowers and fresh peaches" is a local characteristic industry, combined with fine products thousand acres of high-quality peach gardens, forming a unique selling point of tourism products.

4.3 Analysis of architectural features

The buildings in Qinglinkou Town are divided into old street buildings and new street buildings. Some buildings in Qinglinkou Ancient Architecture Group still keep the architectural style of Ming and Qing Dynasties. The old street buildings in Qinglinkou face north-south, while the new street buildings face east-west. Most buildings are distributed on both sides of the street in a "一" shape, and the buildings in the whole ancient town are in a "丁" shape.

The buildings in Qinglinkou Town have two floors, the first floor is the bedroom and kitchen, the second floor is the bedroom connected by the passageway, and the first and second floors are connected by stairs combined with patio. The roof is of double slope type, covered with Chinese style tile. The roofs of Qinglinkou buildings are mostly hanging mountain roofs, with a small amount of decoration at the top of the gable, among which the most representative is the double eaves resting on the top of the Red Army Bridge and the ancient stage, covered with Chinese style tiles with treasure tops, and the cornices on the tops have a deep charm. The buildings of ancient town are ancient eaves and bucket-type wooden structures. On the whole, the decorative theme of Qinglinkou Ancient Town is mainly represented

by flowers and plants, auspicious animals, symbols and characters, supplemented by character stories. By the Republic of China, the forms of carved murals and couplets were diversified and enriched.^[7]

4.4 Characteristic analysis of historical sites

Heyi Bridge in ancient town is a covered bridge, which is the most unique bridge building in ancient times. In April 1935, the Red Fourth Army went north to fight against Japan and attacked Qinglinkou, where some Red Army soldiers died heroically. In memory of the Red Army martyrs, it was renamed Red Army Bridge after being repaired by the government.

The ancient town is full of outstanding people, and people who are full of learning emerge one after another. Three hundred years ago, Fu Kaitai, the top scholar, was the master of Fu Family Courtyard, and the plaque of “piyongPreferred” given by the emperor in that year still exists today.

The Wenchang Palace, the Temple of Fire, the Guangdong Guild Hall and the Huangjia Courtyard, which are well preserved in ancient towns, all have high cultural and ornamental values.

4.5 Analysis of Street Spatial Characteristics

The special planning technique of Qinglinkou ancient town is the treatment of the street level difference. On a street in the middle of the new street, the terrain is low on the left and high on the right, with a difference of about one meter from top to bottom, which is divided into two streets. It is called Shangjiezi on the high side and Xiajiezi on the low side. This kind of planning pattern of towns and streets also seems to embody the Confucian idea of respecting and inferiority. Almost all the important buildings in the town are arranged in Shangjiezi, such as Wanshou Palace, Yu Palace, Guangdong Guild Hall and the houses of prominent local families.

4.6 Analysis of religious belief characteristics

In 1935, the Red Fourth Army crossed the Jialing River and defeated the 28th Army and 29th Army of the Kuomintang. The Hong Jiu Army and the Red Thirty Army entered the Qinglin Pass of Jiangyou via Jiange, and established the Soviet regime here. Today, slogans and stone carvings such as “supporting the Red Army”, “resolutely opposing imperialism and resisting Japan” and “the Red Army is the savior of the poor” are still clearly visible on the bridge,^[8] leaving behind many epic stories. Today, Qinglinkou Ancient Town will be turned into a red tourism town by Sichuan Province.

4.7 Analysis of the characteristics of traditional skills

“High lift play” originated from Lingnan area. On the first day of the second lunar month, the ancient town of Qinglinkou holds traditional temple fairs. This local custom has been followed for many years. At this time of the year, it is necessary to set up high platforms and sing big dramas. There is no fixed place in the performance form of High lift play, which is usually performed by walking around the streets. Performers parade on the streets by wearing bright clothes and colliding colors, praying for disaster relief and blessing peace. The content is mainly based on the legends that people like to hear and hear. The characters are exaggerated, and the organs are set up skillfully in the binding, which makes the characters in the play hang high in the air, giving the audience a strong visual impact and full of romantic artistic colors. In 2006 and 2008, Qinglinkou high-lift opera won the Mountain Flower Award successively, and was also listed in the second batch of national intangible cultural heritage by the State Council.

The tofu feast in Qinglinkou Ancient Town is exquisite in production and rich in cooking. In addition to the traditional tofu cuisine, the local people continue to develop and innovate craft tofu with local characteristics, such as: There are hundreds of dishes, such as pregnant tofu,^[9] straw boat borrowing arrows, tofu chicken, lotus tofu, peacock tofu and so on, which are deeply loved by tourists from all over the world. In 2018, the production skills of tofu feast in Qinglinkou Ancient Town were selected as the fifth batch of municipal intangible cultural heritage.

4.8 Analysis of the characteristics of custom activities

The ancient town of Qinglinkou is very busy when the 1st, 4th and 7th of the lunar calendar is the market day. Every spring in the ancient town, the wooden Wenchang Bodhisattva is carried to every family to bless, which is an important part of the annual folk activities. In addition, there is the Qinglinkou Peach Blossom Art Festival with the theme of “Appreciating Peach Blossoms in Green Forest, Viewing Folk Customs and Viewing Ancient Town Style”, such as changing face, spitting fire, dancing dragon lanterns and rowing dry boats. Every year, from the first day of the first month to the fifteenth day of the first month, or on the days of big traditional festivals, the folk art of High-lift opera and Fire Dragon Burning will be performed, which is also the content of folk activities.^[10]

5. Summary

With the help of landscape gene theory, this paper identifies and extracts the landscape genes of Qinglinkou ancient town, and analyzes their genes on this basis. The results show that: (1) The preservation degree of the whole landscape gene of Qinglinkou ancient town is good, especially Hongjun Bridge, Huangjia Courtyard, Fujia Courtyard and Guangdong Guild Hall, which have high cultural research value. In the future tourism development, we should take the principle of keeping the antique of ancient villages, and try our best to restore the original appearance of buildings with important historical and cultural value that no longer exist. (2) The inherent cultural gene of Qinglinkou ancient town, that is, style and landscape information element, is rich in connotation but poor in continuity. There are historical traces in the thought of great men of the Red Army, rich custom activities, long-standing historical legends and traditional craftsmanship, but they have not been effectively passed down. It is an effective way to protect and develop local culture and economic industry with profound cultural precipitation and rich artistic activities.(3)There are a large number of gene information points of style and landscape in Qinglinkou ancient town, which are rich in content, and the preservation degree of humanistic style is better than that of natural style on the whole.The humanistic style records the uninterrupted Millennium evolution process of Qinglinkou ancient town, which has great historical research value and adopts the methods of maintaining and restoring its original appearance; The natural style is an important symbol of the village geomantic omen pattern, which protects its original ecological style.(4) The overall style of Qinglinkou Ancient Town is the most complete gene in the landscape gene information, the main road is still the traditional bluestone road, and some new cement roads are built on the secondary roads.The main roads carry a thousand years of history, while the secondary roads connect the residential buildings and are closely related to each other.In the future planning and development, it is necessary to maintain the overall coordination and integrity, maintain the main roads, and no longer increase the secondary roads that are not in harmony with the ancient village style, and try to restore the original appearance.(5) The overall preservation degree of landscape gene network in Qinglinkou ancient town is average, and the collapsed buildings are relatively few, but it needs to be repaired as soon as possible to avoid further damage.

This paper puts forward the protection strategy of landscape culture in Qinglinkou ancient town, in order to provide materials and basis for the construction of cultural landscape and unique style of Qinglinkou ancient town.

References

1. Qi Jiahua, Jin Yingchao, Zhang Hongchen. The value and protection of landscape genes in traditional villages [J]. Famous cities in China,2020(01):59-65.
2. Liu Peilin. Gene Expression and Landscape Recognition of Ancient Village Cultural Landscape [J]. Journal of Hengyang Normal University (Social Science), 2003. (04) : 1-8
3. Wang Yanyan, Xiong Yingwei, Song Xiaoxia. Analysis of Traditional Residential Buildings in Northwest Sichuan —— Taking Qinglinkou as an Example [J]. Urban Housing,2019,26(01):149-150.
4. Liu Peilin. Study on Genetic Map of Chinese Traditional Village Landscape [M]. Commercial Press, 2011
5. Liu Peilin. Construction and Application of Chinese Traditional Village Landscape Gene Map [D]. Peking Univer-

sity,2011

6. Cheng Qian, Xiong Yingwei, He Yunxiao. Study on the architectural features of ancient villages in Qinglinkou [J]. *Green building materials*,2017(02):189-190+192.
7. Wen Zaijun, Jicheng Zheng. "Taiwan is high" to "lift high" —— Thoughts on the cultural and ecological construction of "Qinglinkou is high" [J]. *Sichuan Drama*,2016(06):159-161.
8. Zhou Xiangjun. Analysis on the protection and development planning of traditional villages from the perspective of landscape genes —— A case study of Pengtun Village in Heqing County, Dali Prefecture [J]. *Modern horticulture*,2020,43(15):147-150.
9. Li Bohua, Liu Min, Liu Peilin, Dou Yindi. Study on the characteristics of traditional villages from the perspective of landscape gene information chain-taking Gan Tang Village as an example [J]. *Human geography*,2020,35(04):40-47.
10. Cao Shuaiqiang, He Jiandan, Deng Yunyuan. Atlas characteristics of landscape gene symbols of traditional settlements in southern China —— A case study of Xiangxi area [J]. *Economic geography*,2017,37(05):191-198.