

Chinese Traditional Art Architecture of "Dongpo Red Cliff" in Huanggang, Hubei Province

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Abstract: As long as it is a valued ancient Chinese architecture, the overall architecture will be planned on a central axis. The Imperial Palace, Ancestral Temple and Emperor's Tomb are all designed according to this specification. The "Dongpo Red Cliff" in Huanggang, Hubei Province is also built according to this specification. "Red Cliff on Dongpo" is "Huanggang Red Cliff". Dongpo was relegated to Huangzhou due to the "Wutai Poem Case" and wrote three *Red Cliff Fu*, which made "Huanggang Red Cliff" receive special attention and become a very important cultural scenic spot. Huanggang Red Cliff was built in the Western Jin Dynasty. Since the factor of "Dongpo Culture", the degree of attention and protection has been strengthened. Although it was burned due to war in each period, it was rebuilt.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the north of Hanchuan gate, the ancient city of Huangzhou, Hubei Province, there is a steep rock like a wall. Because the color of the rock is red, it is called "Red Cliff". Huanggang red cliff, also known as "Dongpo Red Cliff", was listed as the first batch of key cultural relics protection units in Hubei Province in 1956 and included in *The Grand View of famous scenic spots in China* in 1988. The whole Dongpo Red Cliff scenic spot is composed of Chibi mountain, Yiping mountain, Jubao mountain and Longwang mountain. The mountain trend is north-south, steep cliffs, 76 meters above sea level, covering an area of more than 500 mu (Liu, 2005). "Dongpo Red Cliff" is not only a strange building formed by steep cliffs, but also an important artistic index to show "Dongpo Culture" and Chinese traditional architecture.

2 INTRODUCTION TO RED CLIFF ON DONGPO

2.1 Overall Planning of Chibi on The Dongpo Red Cliff

The whole Dongpo Red Cliff scenic area is north-south, imitating the planning form of ancient palaces,

and stands on a central axis. All buildings are traditional buildings in ancient China (Photo 1). They are not only antique, but also poetic and picturesque. Enter through the gate, with the corridor Pavilion on the left and the path on the right. You can walk to the "Hanchuan Gate", which is the ancient city wall that has survived now. A section of Huangzhou ancient city is rebuilt on the "Hanchuan Gate". After the ancient city extends northward to the "Ink Washing Pool", a "Qingyuan Gate" is built. The ancient city extends to Shengli Street to the south, and then a "Qinghuai Gate" is built. The city walls are made of local red stones, with a height of 8m-6m.

Go along the central axis, cross a traditional Chinese Bridge, and enter a large square. There is a memorial archway shaped "West gate" in the northwest of the square, and the "Red Cliff Management Office". It is not only the management center of the whole park, but also an important institution to study "Dongpo Culture". At present, there are two key areas for Huanggang City to study "Dongpo" and "Chibi". One is "Chibi Management Office", which is presided over by Mr. Wang Linxiang. The other is Su Dongpo College of Huanggang Normal University, presided over by President Chen Zhiping.

The square goes along the central axis and enters the "South Gate Ticket Office". After entering from the "South Gate Ticket Office", there is a corridor Pavilion on the left and a lake along the square on the

right, forming an opposite "s" shape in the whole scenic spot. After crossing the small bridge along the central axis, there is "Red Cliff Nostalgic Stele Corridor" on the right, and "Crape Myrtle Garden" and "Cherry Blossom Garden" on the left. Continue to the left, you can enter the "Viewing Pavilion" and "Viewing Platform" in the lake. Further to the left is the "Two Stele Corridors of Chibi Fu" engraved with two poems of *Chibi Fu* on Dongpo (Su Shi).

Walking along the central axis, you can see the "Dongpo Statue" with white stone sculpture. After the "Dongpo Statue", the most important area of "Dongpo Red Cliff" is the steep cliff of "Red Cliff". There are stairs on both sides. Climb up along the left ladder and you can see the "Ancient Gate Building" engraved with "Dongpo Red Cliff". The white towering building is inlaid with the inscription of "Red Cliff on The East Slope" with red piping in the middle. On the left is a dense green bamboo forest, and on the right is a cliff cut stone wall with the word "Red Cliff", which gives people a very comfortable visual enjoyment.

After passing through the "Ancient Gate Building", you will pass through the "Sprinkling River Pavilion", "Poxian Pavilion", "Sleeping Immortal Pavilion" and "Putting Turtles Pavilion". If you go north, you will pass "Two Fu Tang", "Liuxian Pavilion", "Tianquan", "Beige", "Dongpo Temple", "Qixia Tower" and "Wenhe Pavilion", which belong to "Chibiji Scenic Spot".

"Chibiji Scenic Spot" is followed by "Three Mountains Scenic Spot". Three mountains refer to Yuping mountain, Jubao mountain and Longwang mountain, covering an area of about 25hm. It occupies the largest area of "Dongpo Chibi Scenic Spot".

2.2 The Key to The World's Attention to "Dongpo Red Cliff"

The most important reason why Huanggang Chibi is famous is that Su Dongpo, a great scholar in the Northern Song Dynasty, was relegated to Huangzhou in the third year of Yuanfeng (1080) due to "The Wutai Poetry Case". After coming to Huangzhou, Dongpo was still in shock at the beginning. He hardly dared to go out during the day and at night. However, Dongpo is a famous great scholar. Although he encountered great difficulties in politics, many people still wanted to associate with him after coming to Huangzhou. Therefore, Dongpo soon adapted to the life of Huangzhou. On the night of August 6, the third year of Yuanfeng, Dongpo took his eldest son Su Mai to Chibi to row. That visit to Chibi left a

particularly good impression on Dongpo. Since then, as long as the weather was sunny, he often rowed a boat to the nearby beach and picked up small red and yellow stones (Zhou, 2020).

Dongpo not only liked to visit Huanggang Chibi, but also wrote "Former Chibi Fu", "Post Chibi Fu" and "Niannujiao. Chibi Nostalgia" in the fifth year of Yuanfeng (1082). Among them, "Chibi Nostalgia" wrote: "it may be the Chibi ancient battlefield fought by Zhou Yu and Cao Cao during the Three Kingdoms period of the Eastern Han Dynasty". Dongpo's poem is so famous that Huanggang Chibi has become a very important tourist attraction. However, it must be noted that the real Chibi ancient battlefield is not in Huanggang, but in Xianning City, Hubei Province. Because the Red Cliff nostalgia of Dongpo made the academic circles have two debates on the ancient battlefield of Red Cliff, later, the Red Cliff of Xianbing was called "Wuchibi" and the Red Cliff of Huanggang was called "Wenchibi".

3 CONSTRUCTION AND HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF CHIBI ON DONGPO

3.1 Characteristics and Historical Evolution of "Red Chibi"

"Red Cliff" is also called "Red Nose Mountain", because it is not only a Red Cliff, but also prominent and drooping rocks, shaped like human nose, so it is called "Red Nose Mountain". Dongpo said in the *Former Chibi Fu*: "Wuchang can be seen in the west, Ezhou in the East, surrounded by mountains and the Yangtze River." In *Nostalgia of Red Cliff*, it is also described that red cliff has "all kinds of strange stone walls. The stone walls are very high, like rushing to the clouds. The Yangtze River flows through here and hits the stone wall violently. The huge white spray looks like a thousand piles of snow." Today, we can't see the Yangtze River with huge water potential in Red Chibi, because the waterway of the Yangtze River has changed, but we can see that "Dongpo Chibi" is indeed standing on red steep rocks.

Walking into the "Dongpo Red Cliff Scenic Spot", you can see the word "Red Cliff" engraved on the steep rocks (Photo 2) "Huanggang Chibi" has been built for more than 1700 years since the Jin Dynasty. It covers an area of more than 500 mu. It is all traditional Chinese Pavilion buildings with beautiful bamboo forests. In addition, calligraphy and stone carvings are also a major essence of "Dongpo

Red Cliff". There are more than 700 calligraphy and painting inscriptions of celebrities in previous dynasties, and more than 100 calligraphy and painting inscriptions of Su Dongpo, which is the most preserved area of Su Dongpo's calligraphy inscriptions in China (Zhou, 2020).

The "Dongpo Red Cliff" in Huanggang was built in the early Western Jin Dynasty. It was burned down by war in the Northern Song Dynasty and the Ming

Dynasty. Therefore, it was rebuilt in the Northern Song Dynasty, the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty. The "Red Cliff on Dongpo " seen now was rebuilt in the seventh year of Tongzhi of the Qing Dynasty (1868), and continued to be built after the founding of new China in 1949 (Shi Zhipeng).

List of Chibi construction in Huanggang (east slope) in previous dynasties.

Times	Builder	Building	Destroy
Early Western Jin Dynasty	Quinn	Build "Hengjiang Pavilion" in the south of Chibi mountain.	
Northern Song Dynasty		There are Qixia building, yuepo building, bamboo building and Hanhui building.	In the second year of Jiading in the Southern Song Dynasty (1209), it was attacked by Jin soldiers and burned down in Huangzhou.
the Ming dynasty		Rebuild four buildings, and build Xianjiang tower, Shuiyue Pavilion, Wenhe Pavilion, Dongbai Pavilion, Shaojiang Pavilion, Gongshi Pavilion, Fuchun Pavilion, Linjiang Pavilion and Warren hall.	It was burned in the war in the 16th year of Chongzhen of the Ming Dynasty (1643).
The seventh year of Tongzhi reign of the Qing Dynasty (1868)		Now the buildings on the Red Cliff.	
After 1949		The main gate has been rebuilt and expanded many times, and the plaque "Dongpo Red Cliff" has been written again. Mao Dun and some cultural celebrities have named some pavilions and courtyards in The Red Cliff Dongpo.	Since 1930, Kuomintang troops occupied Chibi in Dongpo for three years, seriously damaged the red cliff on Dongpo. When Chiang Kai Shek knew about that, he immediately issued an order in Wuhan: No army is allowed to enter The Red Cliff Dongpo to live, nor is it allowed to destroy any books and ancient cultural relics.



(Photo 1)



(Photo 2)

4 CONCLUSION

"Dongpo Red Cliff" is a scenic spot designed with "Dongpo Culture" as the main body. The main body of the scenic spot stands on the steep stone cliff. The red stone wall and green bamboo forest match each other, which is a great visual enjoyment. The buildings, platforms, pavilions and pavilions in Chibi scenic spot are designed completely according to the aesthetics of ancient Chinese traditional architecture, which makes the scenic spot more beautiful and full of cultural flavor. Walking in The "Dongpo Red Cliff" will remind people of *The Red Cliff Nostalgia* on Dongpo and the scene that Dongpo once sat in a small boat and played by the Red Cliff River. This is the cultural feeling that all tourists visiting Chibi will naturally rise.

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