扁額からみた中国・西苑皇家園林と蘇州私家園林の建築類型別の庭園空間特徴

The Spatial Features of Different Building Type in Xiyuan Imperial Garden and Suzhou Private Gardens from the Aspect of Horizontal Tablet

蘇 暢* 郭 詩怡** 張 亜平*** 章 俊華*

Chang SU Shiyi GUO Yaping ZHANG Junhua ZHANG

Abstract: This study takes Xiyuan imperial garden and Suzhou private gardens as study sites, interprets the meaning of the horizontal tablets (hereafter refer to as HT) of gardens buildings and then discuss the differences of the spatial features from the aspect of HT meanings. The following conclusions are drawn: ①In a relatively central and wide space, Xiyuan garden tends to use HT meanings to emphasize the imperial power while stressing the serious atmosphere of garden space. However, in private gardens, the HT meaning is directly connected to the sight relationship and garden elements. ②In a relatively enclosed space, Xiyuan garden tends to use HT contents to express the introspection idea of emperors, reflecting the love of the philosophical thought of Han nationality and strict standard of wisdom and ability of the emperors. While HT contents in private part describes the details of the garden scenery, reflecting the garden owner's love for the pure and detached garden life. ③HT contents of Nature elements and weather phenomena in Xiyuan garden are used as a symbol of imperial rights, while in the private part they are used to reflect the traditional ideal image of avoiding the civil life among traditional scholars.

Keywords: Horizontal Tablets, Xiyuan Imperial Garden, Suzhou Private Garden, Spatial Features

キーワード: 扁額, 西苑皇家園林, 蘇州私家庭園, 庭園空間特徴

1. Introduction

Ancient Chinese gardens, according to the differences of ownership, function and scale, are divided into three basic types: imperial gardens, private gardens, and temple gardens¹⁾²⁾. Among them, imperial gardens and private gardens, as essential space for daily activities of owners including emperors, scholar bureaucrats and literati stratum, are two existing types of Chinese gardens which stress the gist of "nature in city and living beside nature landscape" in traditional gardening culture³⁾. In the construction process, the garden designers emphasize the overlap between the physical space and the artistic conception, and project the interest and aesthetic appreciation of the ancient literati into the natural image of traditional poetry, literature, painting and other artistic works, and then uses the garden space as the carrier of expression. Among them, the horizontal tablets (hereafter refer to as HT) and other written form of garden elements are the main expression of the owners' interests and aesthetic standards⁴⁾. However, as for imperial gardens and private gardens, there are significant differences in location, scale, garden space structure, and the hierarchical identity of the owners of the gardens. The main expression in each HT and the corresponding characteristics between HT and garden space also reflect differently. Therefore, the comparative analysis of the spatial features of the two types of gardens from the aspect of HT is essential for further clarify and differences between the two types of gardens.

Previous studies on the HT in ancient Chinese gardens were relatively adequate from the aspects of form, contents and calligraphy art⁵⁾⁶⁾⁹⁾. There are also studies on the specific function of the HT in the overall garden space and the relationship between the HT and the garden space⁴⁾⁷⁾⁸⁾. Moreover, the previous research on the correlation between HT and garden space has focused on imperial gardens and private gardens in Korea and China¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾¹²⁾¹³⁾. There are also comparative studies between imperial garden in China and Korea¹⁴⁾. However, there is a lack of

Figure-1 The Positions and Masterplan of Study Sites

*千葉大学園芸学部園芸学研究所**東京大学新領域創成科学研究科***浙江農林大学風景園林與建築学院

Table-1 HT contents and HT meaning classification

Position	Name	Number	Name of Buildings	Type	Name of HT	HT meaning	Position	Name	Number	Name of Buildings	Type	Name of HT	HT meaning	Position	Name	Number	Name of Buildings	Type	Name of HT	HT meaning							
画舫斋	画舫斋	1	春雨林塘	室	春雨林塘	S1, S2, S3	春耦斋	春耦斋	50	樂民之樂	齋	樂民之樂	T3, T1	拙政園	拙政園	99	留聽閣	閣	留聽閣	S1, S2	滄浪亭	滄浪亭	148	仰止亭	亭	仰止亭	T1, T2
		2	動靜交養	齋	動靜交養	T1, T4			51	春韻悅豫	齋	春韻悅豫	T3, S3			100	浮翠閣	閣	浮翠閣	S1, S2, S3			149	五百名賢祠	祠	作之師	T2
		3	画舫齋	齋	画舫齋	T4, S2			52	听鴻樓	樓	听鴻樓	S1			101	笠亭	亭	笠亭	T4, S2			150	清香館	館	清香館	S1
		4	鏡香室	室	鏡香室	S1, S3			53	神觀齋	樓	神觀齋	T1, T4			102	與誰同坐軒	軒	與誰同坐軒	T4, S3			151	步磻亭	亭	步磻	S2
		5	鏡香室	室	鏡香室	T1, S2			54	愛翠樓	樓	愛翠樓	T1, S1			103	倒影樓	樓	倒影樓	S2			152	鈎月軒	軒	鈎月軒	T4, S3
		6	觀妙室	室	觀妙室	C1, T1			55	懷遠齋	齋	懷遠齋	T1, T3			104	宜雨亭	亭	宜雨亭	S1, S2			153	藕花小樹	樹	藕花小樹	S1
		7	古柯亭	亭	古柯亭	S1			56	竹汀亭	亭	竹汀亭	S1, S2			105	原祠堂	堂	雲林逸韻	T1			154	綠蔭軒	軒	綠蔭	S1
		8	綠意廊	廊	綠意廊	S1			57	植秀軒	軒	植秀軒	S1			106	燕喜堂	堂	燕喜堂	T1			155	涵碧山房	房	涵碧山房	S2
		9	奧曠室	室	奧曠室	T1, S2			58	大園鏡中殿	殿	大園鏡中	C1, T1			107	綠玉青瑤之館	館	綠玉青瑤	T1, S2			156	涵碧山房	房	涵碧山房	S2
		10	得性軒	軒	得性軒	T1			59	虛白室	室	虛白室	C1, T4			108	篤庵	庵	聽香	T1			157	明瑟樓	樓	明瑟樓	S2, S1
		11	小玲瓏室	室	得真趣	T1			60	東半亭	亭	倚虹	S2			109	勝賞	亭	勝賞	S2, S1			158	開木樨香軒	軒	開木樨香軒	C1, S1
鏡清齋	鏡清齋	12	鏡清齋	齋	鏡清齋	T1, S2	61	聽雨軒	軒	听雨軒	S3	110	幽觀	亭	幽觀	S2, S1	159	可亭	亭	可亭	S2						
		13	抱素書屋	屋	抱素書屋	C1, T1	62	海棠春塢	塢	海棠春塢	S1	111	園涉成趣	亭	園涉成趣	T4	160	清風池館	館	清風起兮池涼	S3						
		14	韻琴齋	齋	韻琴齋	T4, S2	63	嘉美亭	亭	嘉美亭	S1	112	打盹亭	亭	打盹亭	C1, T4	161	遠翠閣	閣	遠翠閣	S1						
		15	碧鮮亭	亭	碧鮮	S1	64	玲瓏館	館	玲瓏館	S1	113	掛峰指柏軒	軒	掛峰指柏軒	C1, S2, S1	162	自在處	處	自在處	C1						
		16	面峰室	室	面峰室	T2, S2	65	玉壺水	館	玉壺水	T1	114	見山樓	樓	見山樓	T4, S2	163	濠濮亭	亭	濠濮	C1, S2						
		17	枕樹亭	亭	枕樹亭	T4, S2	66	鋪綺亭	亭	鋪綺亭	S1, S2	115	福室	室	臥雲室	S2, S3	164	月待入來	來	月待入來	S3						
		18	菴曲軒	軒	菴曲軒	S2	67	山亭	亭	水木清華	S1, S2	116	修竹閣	閣	修竹閣	T1, S1	165	曲谿樓	樓	曲谿	T2						
		19	焙茶塢	塢	焙茶塢	T1	68	遠香堂	堂	遠香堂	T1, S1	117	觀瀑亭	亭	觀瀑	S2	166	山色上樓多	多	山色上樓多	S2						
		20	澄觀堂	堂	澄觀堂	T1	69	倚玉軒	軒	靜觀自得	C1	118	襟懷取芳	芳	襟懷取芳	T1	167	五峰仙館	館	藏林息游	T1						
		21	澄觀堂	堂	寄清靜心	C1, T1	70	小飛虹	廊	小飛虹	S2	119	綠溪	溪	綠溪	S2	170	汲古得修綆	綆	汲古得修綆	T1, T2						
玉蘭軒	玉蘭軒	22	玉蘭軒	軒	玉蘭軒	T1, S1	71	聽松風處	閣	一亭秋月松風	S1, S2	120	真趣亭	亭	真趣	C1	171	西樓	樓	西爽	T4						
		23	快雪堂	堂	快雪堂	S3	72	松風水閣	閣	松風水閣	S1, S2, S3	121	暗香疏影樓	樓	暗香疏影	S1	172	掛峰軒	軒	靜中觀	C1						
		24	翔雲閣	閣	翔雲閣	C2, T3	73	得真亭	亭	得真亭	T2	122	聽濤亭	亭	聽濤	S2	173	還我讀書齋	齋	還我讀書齋	T2						
		25	瑞悅樓	樓	瑞悅樓	T3	74	小滄浪	樓	小滄浪	T4, S2	123	問梅閣	閣	綺窓春訊	S2, S1	174	林泉書碩之館	館	奇石壽太古	S2						
		26	神輝樓	樓	神輝樓	T3, S3	75	志清意遠	樓	志清意遠	T1, S2	124	双香仙館	館	双香仙館	T1, S1	175	奇石壽太古	古	奇石壽太古	T4						
		27	涵元殿	殿	涵元殿	T1, T3	76	淨深亭	亭	淨深	S1	125	扇亭	亭	扇亭	S2	176	亦不亭	亭	亦不亭	C1						
		28	天心月脇	脇	天心月脇	T1, S3	77	香洲	樓	香洲	T1, S1, S2	126	正氣凛然	然	正氣凛然	T1	177	待雲庵	庵	待雲庵	C1, S3						
		29	景星殿	殿	景星殿	T3, S3	78	烟波画船	船	烟波画船	S2	127	凝暉	暉	凝暉	T1, S3	178	冠雲台	台	冠雲台	S2, S3						
		30	慶雲殿	殿	慶雲殿	T2, S1	79	野航	船	野航	S2	128	面水軒	軒	面水軒	S2	179	安知我不知魚之樂	樂	安知我不知魚之樂	C1, S1						
		31	綺思樓	樓	綺思樓	T2	80	玉蘭堂	堂	玉蘭堂	S1	129	陸升水屋	屋	陸升水屋	S2	180	綠溪行	行	綠溪行	T4, S2						
涵元殿	涵元殿	32	香襲殿	殿	香襲殿	T2, S2	81	空廊	廊	柳陰路曲	S1, S2	130	觀魚處	處	觀魚處	C1, S1	181	小桃塢	塢	小桃塢	T4, S1						
		33	迎薰亭	亭	迎薰亭	T3, S3	82	見山樓	樓	見山樓	T4, S2	131	閑吟亭	亭	閑吟亭	T4	182	至樂亭	亭	至樂	C1						
		34	對時物軒	軒	對時物軒	T3	83	荷風四面亭	亭	荷風四面亭	S1, S3	132	滄浪亭	亭	滄浪亭	T4	183	君子所履	履	君子所履	T1						
		35	初魚亭	亭	初魚亭	T3, S1	84	雪香雲蔚亭	亭	雪香雲蔚亭	S1, S3	133	聞妙香室	室	聞妙香室	C1	184	舒嘯亭	亭	舒嘯亭	T4						
		36	補桐書屋	屋	補桐書屋	S1	85	山花野鳥之間	亭	山花野鳥之間	S1, S3	134	見心書屋	屋	見心書屋	T1	185	活汲汲地	地	活汲汲地	T1, S2, S1						
		37	隨安室	室	隨安室	T1, T4	86	待霜亭	亭	待霜亭	S1, S3	135	明道堂	堂	明道堂	T2, T4	Notes: Religion (C1)(宗教), Legend Thought (C2)(神仙文化), Knowing-Doing (T1)(知行), Talent and Learning (T2)(才德), Imperial Right (T3)(權利), Retire in Seclusion (T4)(隱逸), Living Beings (N1)(生物), Garden Scenery (N2)(園景), Astronomical Phenomena & Weather (N3)(天候氣象)										
		38	駐景亭	亭	駐景亭	T1	87	梧竹幽居	居	梧竹幽居	T1, S1	136	東菴	菴	東菴	T4											
		39	待月軒	軒	待月軒	S3	88	綠漪亭	亭	綠漪亭	S1, S2	137	西爽	爽	西爽	T4											
		40	漱芳潤亭	亭	漱芳潤亭	T1, T2	89	三十六鷺	鷺	三十六鷺	S1	138	瑞華境界	界	瑞華境界	S1											
		41	八音克諧	諧	八音克諧	C1, T1	90	塔影亭	亭	塔影亭	S2	139	看山樓	樓	看山樓	T4, S2											
42	長春書屋	屋	長春書屋	T3	91	蕭蕭	蕭	蕭蕭	S1	140	翠玲瓏	瓏	翠玲瓏	S1													
春耦齋	春耦齋	43	春耦齋	齋	春耦齋	C1, T1	92	蕭蕭	蕭	蕭蕭	S1	141	看山樓	樓	看山樓	T4, S2											
		44	春耦齋	齋	春耦齋	C1, T1	93	蕭蕭	蕭	蕭蕭	S1	142	翠玲瓏	瓏	翠玲瓏	S1											
		45	春耦齋	齋	春耦齋	C1, T1	94	蕭蕭	蕭	蕭蕭	S1	143	看山樓	樓	看山樓	T4, S2											

comparative study of the spatial features of gardens between imperial gardens and private gardens in ancient China.

Therefore, this study will take the representative gardens of the imperial and private gardens in ancient China as study sites. By sorting the results of HT meaning distribution and spatial features from the different building types, a comparative study of spatial features in two types of gardens from the aspect of HT will be analyzed and discussed, and we will finally draw relevant conclusions.

2. Study Sites and Method

(1) Study Sites

Xiyuan garden (938-1911), as the largest and best preserved imperial garden in the imperial city of ancient Beijing, is praised as the most typical example and the masterpiece of the imperial garden in ancient Chinese gardens⁽²⁾⁽¹⁵⁾. It was located within the imperial city of ancient Beijing in Qing dynasty and closely next to the Forbidden City, which is main area for the daily life of emperors in Qing dynasty and regarded as the symbol of central power in a long period⁽¹⁾ (Figure 1-2). Therefore, Xiyuan garden is regarded as the garden that have the strongest link to the daily life of emperors. It consists of multiple garden elements such as water, artificial mountain and building groups that having relatively independent space and functions⁽¹⁶⁾. Among them, the 5 building groups for residential need are the main living space for the emperors in the gardens (Figure

1-3).

On the other hands, Suzhou private gardens, as the representative example of private gardens in ancient China, were well developed and established for a long period and reached the climax in Qing period due to the rich economy, abundant water resources and the gathering of scholars in ancient Suzhou city⁽¹²⁾ (Figure 1-4). Among them, the four private gardens, Zhuozheng Garden(拙政園), Lion Grove Garden(獅子林), Canglang Pavillion Garden(滄浪亭), Linger Garden(留園), were not only selected as the world heritage by UNESCO, but also called as the “Famous four gardens in Suzhou” for the long lasting construction history and well representative status among Suzhou private gardens (Figure 1-4).

Suzhou private gardens were mostly built for the purpose of residence and daily living for the garden owners. However, each garden was owned by a different owner, and due to personal taste and background, there is a relative difference in detail. Based on the principle of complete and objective investigation of two types of gardens, in this study, 5 building groups (画舫斋, 鏡清齋, 澄觀堂, 涵元殿, 春耦齋) for residential and living in Xiyuan imperial garden and 4 Suzhou private gardens (拙政園, 獅子林, 滄浪亭, 留園) were selected as the study objects.

(2) Methods

Firstly, based on the results of field investigations on Suzhou private gardens in June 2013 and investigations on Xiyuan garden in May 2015,

The Principle of Extraction and Location of HT			The Interpretation and Sorting Process of HT contents
HT in Xiyuan Imperial Garden/ Jingqing Chamber NO.12 鏡清齋 (S2, T1)		
Building Type Type-1 [堂, [樓, [閣] Type-2 [軒, [齋, [室] Type-3 [亭, [廊]			Jingqing (Chamber) 鏡清齋 (齋)		
Layout			HT in Suzhou Private Garden/ Zhuozheng Garden NO.70 遠香堂 (T1, S1)		
3-D Spatial Image			Yuanxiang (Hall) 遠香堂 (堂)		
3-D Spatial Image			[香遠益清, 亭亭淨植] The description of lotus in traditional article		
3-D Spatial Image			Describe the pure and flawless character of the garden owner, while expressing the pursuit of personal qualities and virtues		
			Culture (C) C1 Religion (C1): Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism C2 Legend Thought (C2): Legend Thought, Immortal Culture and Immortal Realm		
			Thought (T) T1 Knowing-Doing (T1): Self-Observation, Self-Reflection, Virtue, Self-Restraint, Self-Expectation T2 Talent and Learning (T2): Personal Talents, Literary Ideas and Taste T3 Imperial Right (T3): Emperor Rights, Benevolent Rule, Charity T4 Retire in Seclusion (T4): Seclusion, Solitude and Detachment		
			Scenery (S) S1 Living Beings (S1): Image of Plants and Animals S2 Garden Scenery (S2): Mountains, Waters, Stones, Buildings S3 Astronomical Phenomena and Weather (S3): Celestial Bodies, Celestial Phenomena, Weathers		

Figure-2 The classification basis of HT meaning, The Process of Interpretation and Sorting of HT and Spatial Features of the Building¹⁷⁾Type

April 2016, we grasped the existing status of HT and the corresponding garden space of study sites. Secondly, according to the investigation results and relevant previous studies⁴⁸⁾, the contents of HT were explained, sorted out, and classified according to classification basis of HT meanings (Figure-2). Thirdly, the buildings types that both existed in imperial and private garden were extracted and classified into three types based on the difference of scales and corresponding garden space (Figure-2). Then the frequency numbers and proportion of HT meanings in each building type were collated and counted (Table-2, Figure-3). Finally, we discussed the spatial features of gardens in each building type from the aspect of HT meanings and drew relevant conclusions.

(3) The extraction and classification of HT meanings

Based on the results of on-site investigation and previous studies, the number and contents of HT in the garden buildings in late Qing dynasty Period were determined. 59 HT in Xiyuan imperial garden and 132 HT in four selected Suzhou private gardens were finally identified as the study objects (Table-1, Figure-2). And then we defined and extracted the meaning of HT according to the interpretation of the HT contents in previous studies⁴⁸⁾.

In the previous studies, Zhang (1999)¹¹⁾, Ham (2013)¹²⁾ and Wang (2014)¹³⁾ determined the classification basis of the HT meaning based on the respective study objects of imperial and private gardens in ancient China. However, in this study, due to the differences of the two types of garden, it is difficult to guarantee objectivity and accuracy in conducting a comparative study based on the former basis focusing on certain single type of garden, a more comprehensive classification basis is needed for the comparative study of the features in two types of garden. Therefore, we integrated and adjusted the basis in the study of Ham (2013)¹²⁾ and Wang (2014)¹³⁾ and determined the classification basis of HT meaning in this study¹⁷⁾ (Figure-2). Among them, HT meanings in this study were divided into three main categories that are Culture (C), Thought (T), and Scenery Elements (S). Moreover, Culture (C) category has two sub-items, Religion (C1) and Legend Thought (C2); Thought (T) category has four sub-items: Knowing-Doing (T1), Talent and Learning (T2), Imperial Rights (T3), and Retire in Seclusion (T4). Scenery Elements (S) category has three sub-items: Living Beings (S1), Garden Scenery (S2), and Astronomical Phenomena and Weather (S3). According to the interpretation results, there are cases that single HT contains multiple meanings (Such as “鏡香/T1,S2”). Therefore, in the later calculation of

proportion of the HT meaning, the total number of occurrences of each HT meaning is used as the denominator¹⁸⁾ (Table-1, Figure-2).

(4) The classification of Building Types and Grouping

In the two types of garden studied in this paper, there are multiple kinds of building and there is no identical building type distribution pattern in between. And it is difficult to form an objective and accurate conclusion by direct comparative analysis. Therefore, in order to ensure the comparative analysis under the same conditions, this study excluded the unique types of buildings in two types of gardens and determined the same types of building both existing in the two types of gardens as specific comparative objects for further analysis. We sorted out the garden building types which both existed in imperial garden part and private garden part of the study sites which are [堂], [樓], [閣], [軒], [齋], [室], [亭] and [廊]¹⁹⁾. According to the description of the scales and basic spatial features of buildings in the previous study⁹⁾, the extracted buildings were divided into three types which are Type-A, B and C. Among them, Type-A were [堂], [樓], [閣] which were mainly large in volume and located in the relative center of the garden space and often contains a two-story structure. Type-B were [軒], [齋], [室] which were mainly relatively smaller compared to Type-A and usually have two or four open directions and are strongly connected to surrounding enclosed garden elements or scenery. Type-C were [亭], [廊] which were small in volume and mainly for short rest and connection between garden space.

In the next stage, based on the classification of the above building types, we combined the quantitative characteristics of the distribution of HT meaning in each building types and corresponding spatial features and then discussed and summarized the differences of spatial features of Xiyuan imperial garden and Suzhou private gardens and drew relevant conclusions.

3. The Spatial features of gardens from the Aspect of Horizontal Tablet

(1) Type-A buildings [堂], [樓], [閣]

In imperial garden part, HT meanings, which belong to Thought (T) category, have the largest proportion (T, 57.9%)²⁰⁾, followed by Scenery (S) category (S, 31.6%). Among them, the top three sub-items are Knowing-Doing (T1, 26.3%), Imperial Rights (T3, 15.8%) and Astronomical Phenomena and Weather (S3, 15.8%). On the other hand, in private garden part, HT meanings, which belong to Scenery (S)

Table-2 The Numerical Result of HT meaning based on Building Types in Xiyuan Imperial Garden and Suzhou Private Gardens

		Type	C1	C2	T1	T2	T3	T4	S1	S2	S3	In Total	
Xiyuan Imperial Garden	A	堂5	1(5.3%)	0(0%)	3(15.8%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(5.3%)	0(0%)	1(5.3%)	2(10.5%)	8	
	12	樓6	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(10.5%)	1(5.3%)	2(10.5%)	1(5.3%)	2(10.5%)	0(0%)	1(5.3%)	9	
	**	閣1	0(0%)	1(5.3%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(5.3%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2	
	B	軒5	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(4.3%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(4.3%)	1(2.2%)	1(2.2%)	6	
		2	齋12	2(4.3%)	0(0%)	6(13.0%)	0(0%)	3(6.5%)	3(6.5%)	3(13.0%)	3(6.5%)	3(6.5%)	23
		3	室9	2(4.3%)	0(0%)	6(13.0%)	1(2.2%)	0(0%)	2(4.3%)	1(2.2%)	4(8.7%)	1(2.2%)	17
	C	亭9	1(6.3%)	0(0%)	2(12.5%)	1(6.3%)	3(18.8%)	1(6.3%)	4(25.0%)	2(12.5%)	1(6.3%)	15	
	10	廊1	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(6.3%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1	
	Total												
	19												
16													

		Type	C1	C2	T1	T2	T3	T4	S1	S2	S3	In Total	
Suzhou Private Garden	A	堂9	1(2.0%)	0(0%)	2(4.1%)	2(4.1%)	0(0%)	3(6.1%)	4(8.2%)	0(0%)	1(2.0%)	13	
	13	樓13	3(6.1%)	0(0%)	1(2.0%)	1(2.0%)	0(0%)	1(2.0%)	3(6.1%)	8(16.3%)	1(2.0%)	18	
	Part	閣9	1(2.0%)	0(0%)	2(4.1%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	8(16.3%)	5(10.2%)	2(4.1%)	20	
	B	軒14	4(15.4%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(7.7%)	5(19.2%)	6(23.1%)	3(11.5%)	28	
		19	齋2	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(3.8%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(3.8%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2
		3	室3	1(3.8%)	0(0%)	1(3.8%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(3.8%)	1(3.8%)	4
	C	亭38	7(11.9%)	0(0%)	5(8.5%)	2(3.4%)	0(0%)	6(10.2%)	12(20.3%)	14(23.7%)	8(13.6%)	54	
	41	廊3	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(1.7%)	1(1.7%)	3(5.1%)	0(0%)	5	
	Total												
	59												

Notes

Religion(C1)(宗教), Legend Thought(C2)(神仙文化), Knowing Doing (T1)(知行), Talent and Learning(T2)(才德), Imperial Right(T3)(權利), Retire in Seclusion(T4)(隱逸), Living Beings(N1)(生物), Garden Scenery(N2)(園景), Astronomical Phenomena&Weather(N3)(天体气象)

* The number and proportion in each grid shows the exact number and proportion of the HT meaning in specific type of building. For example, "1(5.3%)" means that in "堂" buildings, the number of HT meaning that belongs to C1 category is 1 out of total number of 19(total number of HT meanings in Type A building)

** Numbers following each of building types are the total numbers of specific type of buildings.

category have the largest proportion (S, 65.3%), followed by Thought (T) category (T, 24.5%). Among them, the top three sub-items are Living Beings (S1, 30.6%), Garden Scenery (S2, 26.5%), Knowing-Doing (T1, 10.2%) and Religion (C1, 10.2%) (Table-2, Figure-3).

In Xiyuan imperial garden, for example, the HT [澄觀堂] (T1), [樂意靜觀] (T1,T4) express a view of observing the world and keeping calm and unique. [寄清靜心] (C1,T1) express the idea of calming the mind to deal with external things in Taoism. The HT [翔鸞閣] (C2,T3), [瑞悅樓] (T3), [神輝樓] (T3,S3) use the images of animals and celestial phenomena, to express auspicious phenomena in myths and legends and through this way to emphasize the idea of centralization of imperial power (Figure-4). The building group [涵元殿], which the HT above belongs to, is composed of strict and symmetrical architecture combination. It was main space for the emperor's daily life and political affairs in the garden. The HT contents emphasize the centralization of imperial power, echoing the grand and neat spatial pattern of building group, and meanwhile emphasize the serious spatial atmosphere of the political activities in building group [涵元殿] (Figure-4).

In Suzhou private gardens, for example, [遠香堂] (T1,S1) in [拙政園] garden borrows the description of lotus in the poem, showing the main view of water area full of lotus from the building. At the same time, the image of the lotus is used as a metaphor to describe the pure and innocent character of the garden owner, and at the same time express the personal qualities of the garden owner and the pursuit of virtue (Figure-4). HT [明道堂] (T2,T4), [東菴] (T4), and [西爽] (T4) in [滄浪亭] garden express the advice and encourage of the owner's self-thinking in daily life (T2) and ideological level of longing for living in the countryside in seclusion (T4). Besides, the HT contents which have "Seeing the mountain" meaning can be found in the four private gardens. Such as HT [見山樓] (T4,S2) in [拙政園] and [獅子林] gardens, HT [看山樓] (T4, S2) in [滄浪亭] garden (Figure-4), and HT [山色上樓多] (S2) in [留園] garden. All above HT contents describe a better view and spatial relationship from the second-floor of building to the rockworks within the gardens and the nature mountain outside the gardens, meanwhile, they extend to the hope on the ideological level that owner's yearning for the secluded life in nature landscape (Figure-4).

Above all, after discussing the HT meanings and spatial features of

Figure-3 The Chart Figure of Statistics Result of Distribution of HT meaning in Type-A, B and C Building in Xiyuan Imperial Garden and Suzhou Private Gardens

garden which are corresponding to the Type-A buildings, the relevant conclusions can be drawn. In imperial garden part, HT meanings are mostly composed by Thought (T) category, which emphasize the importance of individual ideological activities in the daily life of emperors in Qing dynasty, at the same time express the important position of introspection and self-examination in the inner world of emperors. Besides, HT meanings which belong to Scenery Elements (S) and Imperial Rights (T3) are usually combined to express the central control of imperial rights, and echo the strict and serious atmosphere of the garden space as well. On the other hand, in the private garden part, HT meaning are mostly composed by Scenery Element (S), describing the garden elements in the main view of the corresponding buildings and stressing the features of location and sight relationship in higher floor such as in [樓] and [閣] buildings. In addition, it also combines the HT meanings of Knowing-Doing (T1), Talent and Learning (T2), Retire in Seclusion (T4) to sublimate the garden scenery to the spiritual level of self-reflection and pursuit.

(2) Type-B buildings [軒], [齋], [室]

In imperial garden part, HT meanings which belong to Thought (T) category have the largest proportion (T, 50%), followed by Scenery (S) category (S, 41.3%). Among them, the top three sub-items are Knowing-Doing (T1, 30.4%), Garden Scenery (S2, 17.4%) and Living Beings (S1, 13.0%). On the other hand, in the private garden part, HT meanings which belong to Scenery (S) category have the largest proportion (S, 65.4%), followed by Culture (C) category (C, 19.2%). Among them, the top three sub-items are Garden Scenery (S2, 26.9%), Living Beings (S1, 23.1%) and Religion (C1, 19.2%) (Table-2, Figure-3).

In Xiyuan imperial garden, for example, HT [玉蘭軒] (T1, S1) in [澄觀堂] building group uses the pure plant image, such as magnolia, to express the owner's introspection on his words and deeds. HT [待月軒] (S3) uses the image of "Waiting for moon" in poems, to echo the spatial feature of waterfront location of the buildings by the reflection of the moon on water and express the leisurely emotion in natural scenery as

well. HT [動靜交弄] (T1, T4), [不為物先] (C1, T1) (Figure-4) both express advices on individual thinking and action, and advocate the fine habit of being observant and diligent in thinking. HT [與曠室] (T1, S2), [得真趣] (T1) and [隨安室] (T1, T4) all express the emperor's world view from the comparison between the small garden space and real natural landscape, and also express the love for the leisurely garden life.

In Suzhou private garden, for example, HT [聽雨軒] (S3) (Figure-4) and [倚玉軒] (S1), HT [聽香深处] (S1) depict the scene of listening to the sound of rain or sitting next to the water while watching the lotus. It emphasizes the characteristics of the connection between the building and the surrounding natural space (Figure-4). HT [還我讀書齋] (T2) in [留園] garden uses the content of "returning to study" in traditional seclusion literature, and expresses the owner's desire to stay away from the noisy urban life and addicted in reading and self-improvement. The HT [聞妙香室] (C1), [見心] (T1) in [滄浪亭] garden express the scrutiny of owner's inner world about reading and self-improvement by the religion thinking, meanwhile corresponding to the basic function of book collection and reading of buildings.

Above all, after discussing the HT meanings and spatial features of gardens corresponding to the Type-B buildings, the relevant conclusions can be drawn. In imperial garden part, HT meanings are mainly composed by Thought (T) category, to emphasize the self-examination and speculation in a relatively enclosed space. On the other hand, in private garden part, HT meanings are mostly composed by Scenery (S) category, used as direct or indirect description for the details in garden life such as the plants or the sound of raindrop and expressing the garden owner's meticulous observation and love for garden life. Meanwhile, the HT meaning of Thought (T) category is used to emphasize the garden owner's reflection on personal cultivation (T1) and his pursuit of talent (T2), and also echo the functional need for the self-cultivation activities such as reading and writing.

(3) Type-C buildings [亭] [廊]

In imperial garden part, HT meanings which belong to Scenery (S) category, accounting for the largest proportion (S, 50%), followed by Thought (T, 43.8%) category. The top three sub-items are Living Beings (S1, 31.3%), Imperial Rights (T3, 18.8%) and Garden Scenery (S2, 12.5%). On the other part, in private garden part, HT meanings which belong to Scenery (S, 64.4%) also have the largest proportion, followed by the Thought (T, 23.7%) category. Among them, the top three sub-items are Garden Scenery (S2, 28.8%), Living Beings (S1, 22.0%) and Astronomical Phenomena and Weather (S3, 13.6%) (Table-2, Figure-3).

In Xiyuan imperial garden, for example, HT [古柯亭] (S1), [枕巒亭] (T4, S2) (Figure-4) and [竹汀亭] (S1, S2) describe the scenery such as old tree, bamboos and man-made rocky mountain while indicating the main view and directions to watch during a short rest. Besides, HT [迎薰亭] (T3, S3), [對時育物] (T3) and [初魚亭] (T3, S1) use the image which indicates imperial power as "Soft wind coming from the south" and "Ponds and lakes full of fish" to express the prosperity of emperors under the rule of virtue by using the literary quotations, while emphasizing locations and open directions of the buildings.

In Suzhou private gardens, for example, HT [小飛虹廊] (S2), [荷風四面亭] (S1, S3) (Figure-4), [雪香雲蔚亭] (S1, S3), [觀瀑亭] (S2) and [月待人來亭] (S3) describe images of celestial image, plants and scenery in gardens to reflect the carefully observation of owners in daily life in gardens, while indicating the contents and directions to watch during a short rest. Besides, there is a certain quantity of HT contents in Thought (T) category. HT [靜吟] (T4), [閑吟亭] (T4) and [滄浪亭] (T4) use poems and ancient allusions to express the idea of living in seclusion and

Figure-4 The Master plan and Spatial Pattern of Example Building in Type A, B and C of Xiyuan Imperial Garden and Suzhou Private Gardens

intoxicated with garden life, which differ from the situations that mainly express imperial power in imperial gardens.

Above all, after discussing the HT meanings and spatial features of garden which are corresponding to the Type-C buildings, the relevant conclusions can be made. In both imperial and private garden part, HT meanings are mainly composed by Scenery (S) category, while followed by the Thought (T) category. Among them, images of garden elements are used to express the close connections between buildings and surrounding garden space. However, HT meanings in Thought (T) category in imperial garden usually stress on imperial power and authority while in private gardens it express the thought of seclusion of owners and the yearning as well as worship of hermits from society shaped by traditional garden culture.

4. Conclusions

This study took Horizontal tablets in Xiyuan imperial garden and four selected Suzhou private gardens as the study objects. According to the grouping result of HT meanings in different building types, we analyzed and discussed the spatial features in each building types from the aspect of HT. We also summarized the comparison results of spatial features between imperial garden part and private garden part, and relevant conclusions are made based on the differences of the spatial features.

Firstly, in a relatively central and wide space which are corresponding to the relatively central and large-volume buildings, HT meanings in Xiyuan garden are likely to be used to emphasize the imperial power and the class ideology of imperial supremacy, while stressing on the serious atmosphere of garden space. It coincides with the mixed functional characteristics of residence and politics in this type of garden space. In the tradition of architectural space of the imperial Palace, it is good at expressing the strength of imperial power with the grand spatial structure arranged in a rigorous way. However, in Suzhou private gardens, the HT content in this type of space is usually connected to the sight relationship and garden elements that can be seen or feeling directly from the buildings, meanwhile, it express the owners' pursuit of personal virtue. From the perspective of function, this kind of space in private garden is usually the most frequently used for the daily life and receive visitors in the garden. HT meanings, as the title of the corresponding garden space, plays a strong role in pointing out the theme and clarifying the range and scope of specific space.

Secondly, in a relatively enclosed space which are corresponding to the relatively small-volume buildings, HT contents in Xiyuan garden tends to express the introspection idea of emperors, reflecting the love of the philosophical thought of Han nationality and high standard of wisdom and ability of the emperors. However, in Suzhou private gardens, HT content in similar type of space tends to describe the details of the garden scenery, reflecting the garden owner's love for the pure and detached garden life, while embodying the sublimation from the physical space to the spiritual realm in daily garden life of the scholar and literati class of ancient China.

Thirdly, HT contents of nature elements and weather phenomena in Xiyuan garden are used as a symbol of imperial rights, while reflecting the ideological origin of divine empowerment of monarchy in feudal society. However, in Suzhou private gardens, these kind of HT contents are used to be the objects of metaphor that reflect the traditional ideal image of predecessors to avoid the civil life and living in peaceful isolated place, and echoing the ultimate core idea of ancient Chinese gardens that "Living in the city and putting the mood in the countryside"(城市山林).

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- 16) According to previous studies^[15], imperial gardens such as Xiyuan are usually composed by different kinds of buildings groups which having specific functions such as religious activities, political activities, sightseeing, and residential purpose. Each building Group are relatively separated from the overall garden space, while having similar livable size with Suzhou private gardens.
- 17) In this study, the HT classification basis is adjusted and integrated based on the study of Ham(2013) and Wang(2014). And similar categories of HT meanings in the studies are grouped together to form the basis in this study. For example, Religion(C1) are composed by [Religion] category of Ham(2013) and [Zen], [Taoism] categories of Wang(2014); Legend Thought(C2) are composed by [Yin-Yang] theory and [Celestial Being] categories of Ham(2013); The Garden Scenery(S2) are composed by [Architecture], [Mountain], [Water] and [Stone] categories of Wang(2014).
- 18) In this study, the proportion of the HT meaning in each Type of buildings are calculated based on the total number of HT meanings in each Type of building as the denominator. As shown in Table-2 and Figure-3, In Xiyuan Garden, the total number in Type-A, B and C are 19, 46 and 16; In Suzhou Private Garden, the total number in Type-A, B and C are 49, 26 and 59.
- 19) The [塙] type buildings also exist in both two types of gardens. However, for the reason of less representativeness according to previous study⁹⁾. It was not counted as the building type of this study.
- 20) The number in brackets shows the proportion of specific HT meaning in this each type of building. For example, "(T, 57.9%)" means that in Type-A building of Xiyuan Garden, the number of HT meanings that belong to T-Category are 11 out of 19 as shown in Figure-3, and calculated as 57.9%. And the similar numeral contents in the following discussion are following the same process of calculation.