The protection of the public ancestral temple in the south of Jiangnan—Yanlu public ancestral temple repair design, for example

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Abstract: Yanlu public ancestral temple is located in Longtan park, Guangzhou road, is to commemorate the great calligrapher of Yan Zhenqing public ancestral temple in the Tang dynasty, has a very high historical value and cultural value. In 2012, Nanjing decided to repair protect. Via present situation in vestigation and evaluation appraisal, discovered that Yanlu public ancestral temple overall building in good condition, Alt hough there is some damage, it can continue to be used as long as a little repair. According to the site of damage make the feasible maintenance plan, make Yanlu public ancestral temple of the cultural life to rebirth.

1. Introduction
Jiangnan region has a tradition of emphasizing literature since ancient times and is famous for its flourishing culture and education. A large number of historical and cultural buildings preserved in Jiangnan region well prove the cultural heritage of Jiangnan, and the public ancestral temple in Jiangnan region is one of the representatives of such buildings. Public ancestral temples are often associated with historical celebrities. For example, Su public ancestral temple is built to commemorate Su Shi who is a great writer in the Northern Song dynasty, and Yanlu public ancestral temple is built to commemorate Yan Zhenqing who is a great calligrapher in the Tang dynasty. Therefore, the public ancestral temple has become a cultural symbol of the region to some extent. However, due to the age of construction, most of these public temples are dilapidated, which weakens their cultural and historical values. Nanjing's Yanlu public ancestral temple is one of them. Therefore, it needs to be protected and repaired, so that it glows with the glory due to history.

2. Project background
2.1. Public ancestral temple in Jiangnan district
Public ancestral temple is an important historical and cultural building in China, which often carries the historical and cultural connotation of the area where it is located. Jiangnan has a long history and cultural traditions, a large number of public ancestral temples, such as Su public ancestral temple to commemorate Su Shi who is song dynasty writer and tie is the temple, in honor of the Tang dynasty calligrapher of Yanlu public ancestral temple located in Nanjing Baixia four lane, Li hongzhang, 77 - the ancestral hall Li Gong shrine, the ancestral hall has its own cultural connotation, is proof that Jiangnan cultural inheritance. However, these public temples have been built for a long time, and their
architectural bodies have been damaged to varying degrees. Therefore, they need to be repaired to extend the life of their buildings, so as to leave these historical witnesses for future generations.

2.2. Yanlu temple and Yan Zhenqing

Yanlu temple, built in the 7th year of Tongzhi of Qing dynasty (1868), is located at 223 Guangzhou road, at the foot of Qingliang mountain in the west of Nanjing.

Yan Zhenqing (709-785) was a famous calligrapher in the Tang dynasty of China. His family was very knowledgeable. When Yan Zhenqing was young, his family lacked paper and pens. He used his pen to practice calligraphy on the wall with loess water. After studying from Chu Suiliang, he learned from Zhang Xu's brushwork and drew on the characteristics of the four early Tang dynasties, including seal script script and northern Wei style brushwork, and completed the creation of the vigorous and wide Yan style regular script, setting up the model of regular script in the Tang dynasty. He founded the "Yan" regular script and Zhao Mengfu, Liu Gongquan, running-penmanship melts former people saying "four big regular script". He has an irreplaceable position in the history of Chinese calligraphy.

In the Tang dynasty’ Yuanhe years, descendants in Tanxi built release nunnery to worship lu gong, can be said to be the earliest prototype of Yanlu temple. Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties continued to repair the release nunnery. During the reign of the Ming dynasty (1436–1450), eunuchs built ling Ying guan in the snake mountain and released them according to the old system of the duke of Lu. In the thirteenth year of the reign of emperor Shunzhi of the Qing dynasty (1656), ma Ming, the governor, erected a monument for the release of Wulongtan. Qing’s Kangxi twenty-three years (1684) ling ying Taoist priest was the first to sink the previous dynasties ban tablet, openly teach fishing, release things also abandoned. In the eighth year of the reign of emperor qianlong of the qing dynasty (1743), governor Chen Dazheng rebuilt the release nunnery, dredged Wulongtan and restored the release. Yanlu temple also gradually took shape.

2.3. Renovation of Yanlu temple

After liberation, Yanlu temple was used by the Nanjing institute of water resources. In 1982, Nanjing conducted a general survey of cultural relics and determined to be the municipal cultural relics protection unit. From 1990 to 1995, the cultural relics administration committee of Gulou district carried out large-scale maintenance of Yanlu temple. After the restoration, Yanlu temple still stands in the north facing south, and there are 12 rooms in total, which maintain the brick and wood structure of qing dynasty architecture style, blue brick and small tiles, floor tiles. Inside the room, red columns and white walls, the courtyard green stone paving. Eight characters on the forehead of the temple four Yanlu yan body solemn, powerful. Holly, begonia, zhu and other rare flowers evergreen. In 2012, after years of wind and rain and years of invasion, the walls, beams and columns, doors and Windows, shop floor and other damage occurred to different degrees. After the experts' on-site inspection and testing, it was decided to carry out necessary repairs to Yanlu temple.

3. Yanlu temple in 2012

3.1. Building condition assessment

In 2012, after the appraisal of southeast construction engineering safety appraisal, and the field investigation of experts, it was believed that Yanlu temple a group of buildings in good condition. Although there is some damage as long as slight repair, full use in the future, or as a very good cultural heritage building to survive.

3.2. Major damage

(1) main hall: ground damp; Aging and peeling paint on doors, Windows and pillars; Indoor metope white gray plaster peeling, roof leakage.

(2) side hall: the four gold pillars in the Ming dynasty have different degrees of bending and deformation; Gold purlin curved deformation, doors, Windows, pillars paint aging off; Interior wall
white plaster peeling, peeling; Partial rafter corrosion; The roof leaks.

4. Maintenance design scheme

4.1. Maintenance of the main building

(1) wooden frame maintenance
The timber frame of main hall is kept intact, the beam frame of the side hall is deformed seriously, purlin and gold column have bending and deformation, should be replaced. In the component remnant condition that reaches additionally from eye survey, estimate also hard to avoid decay bad, moths and so on encounter, by general damage (contain bad decay, split, bend to hang down) pointed ground USES dig incomplete, fill pier to connect, glue is linked (contain chemical reinforce), acquire the method such as iron piece to reinforce and reinforce. In addition, support is adopted for the braced camphor and inclined members to bring them back to their positions. If the beam is still relatively intact, but the rafters, purlins and other beam accessories to do a comprehensive inspection and strength inspection, according to different circumstances to take measures to ensure the use of safety. For the components subject to termite erosion, large deformation should be replaced with new parts according to the original shape, size and material, and the general erosion condition should be implemented according to the annex of "termite prevention and control technology plan".

Eaves rafters: for decayed surfaces exceeding 1/3 of the diameter and for lengths exceeding half the body length, new rafters shall be required. Purlin residual parts are mostly in the two ends or the positive part of purlin, general residual conditions can be removed after cleaning and filling (including chemical reinforcement), in severe cases according to the original form, the original scale update.

(2) roof maintenance
Small tile because suffer climate effect to bring about shift, rupture, add decency to make roof permeable, water leakage, the framework below is persistent badly, it is one of main damage phenomenon in this group of buildings, when repair roofing should do waterproof layer paving afresh. Small tile paving method should be in accordance with the "construction quality inspection and assessment standards for ancient architectural construction" construction.

(3) decoration
The doors and Windows of the main hall and the side hall are well preserved, but the paint is falling off due to aging. There are peeling and peeling phenomena on the plaster surface of the interior wall, so it needs to be repainted. The painting can be done according to the original materials and colors (FIG. 1).

Figure 1 doors of the main hall of Yanlu public ancestral temple (left), doors of the side hall (right)

4.2. Measures to repair the main hall
Platform floor: 420×420 square brick floor, well moisture-proof. Use 100 thick plain concrete cushion, after leveling do coil waterproof layer. If the plinth is seriously damaged, it is recommended to replace it.

Big wood frame: have the repainting that paint falls off partly can.
Roof tile surface: redo the roof, replace the broken rafters and watchbricks. Add waterproof layer by two levels.
Wall wall: interior exterior wall and re-do white plaster.
Decorate: detect window emei, loose person undertakes reinforcement.
Paint: remove the dirt from the surface and reapply the protective paint to the same color as before.

4.3 measures to repair the side buildings
Base floor: clean surface dirt.
Big wooden frame: the roof frame needs to be repaired and replaced with four 300 gold pillars in diameter and the curved gold purlin.
Roof tile surface: redo the roof, replace the broken rafters and watchbricks. Add waterproof layer by two levels.
Wall wall: interior exterior wall and re-do white plaster.
Decorate: detect window emei, loose person undertakes reinforcement.
Paint: remove the dirt from the surface and reapply the protective paint to the same color as before.

5. the conclusion
The construction of public temples represents the historical and social phenomena of Chinese traditional culture and is a Tangible reflection of the specific architectural images of Chinese traditional cultural concepts. It is one of the humanistic thoughts and spirits emphasized by Chinese traditional culture to pursue the final goal and start from the beginning. Such thoughts and spirits also need cultural architectural heritages such as public temples to carry. Yanlu temple is a typical representative of such cultural architectural heritage. If left to decay, it can be predicted that in the near future, it will drown the long river of Chinese history, which will become our eternal regret and loss. The overall renovation of the Yanlu temple can not only maintain its old appearance from the war, but also give people a new look, so that the cultural life of the building can be reborn, which has a good historical and cultural value. At the same time, the renovation of Yanlu temple is also a good attempt to protect such buildings, which has a good guiding significance for the protection of historical buildings in the future.

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