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**| RESEARCH ARTICLE**

**Analysis of Landscape Characteristics of Lingnan Private Gardens from the Perspective of Landscape Gene: Tangjiawan Park in Zhuhai as an Example**

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**| ABSTRACT**

According to the theory of the landscape gene, the index system of the landscape gene of Zhuhai Paradise is constructed, and the characteristics of the landscape gene are identified and extracted to analyze the cultural landscape characteristics of Zhuhai Paradise. The purpose is to understand and protect the landscape gene of Zhuhai Paradise from the perspective of cultural geography, expand the application field and content system of landscape gene theory, and provide a scientific basis for the preservation and protection of historical relics and tourism development of Zhuhai Paradise.

**| KEYWORDS**

Lingnan private garden; Landscape gene; Gene identification; Shared Paradise

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**1. Introduction**

Chinese classical gardens have a long history, forming a unique landscape architecture system in the world. According to their affiliation, they can be divided into royal gardens, private gardens, and temple gardens. Private gardens belong to the private ownership of princes, nobles, landlords, rich merchants, and scholar-bureaucrats other than the emperor. In ancient books, they are called gardens, garden pavilions, garden villas, pool halls, mountain pools, mountain villas, villas, and other industries. Private gardens are mostly designed and built by literati and painters, so their attitude towards nature mainly reflects the philosophy and artistic interest of the literati and officialdom. Because of the influence of seclusion thought, its style is simple, elegant, delicate, and kind. Under the influence of the geographical environment, Lingnan private gardens have formed a pragmatic garden art style, and at the same time, under the influence of western culture, they have formed a unique garden style and artistic conception. Qinghui Garden in Shunde, Keyuan Garden in Dongguan, Liangyuan Garden in Foshan, Yuyin Mountain House in Panyu, and other gardens have become outstanding representatives of Lingnan private gardens due to their unique gardening style and cultural value. This study uses the theory and method of landscape gene to conduct necessary textual research on the cultural landscape gene characteristics of Zhuhai Tangjiawan Paradise, which is helpful to deepen our understanding and grasp of the cultural landscape of Paradise and is conducive to the protection and inheritance of the historical and cultural heritage of Lingnan private gardens.

In *Of Garden*, Sir Francis Bacon of the United Kingdom described: "At the beginning of heaven and earth, the almighty God created a garden. This is the purest way of enjoyment for human beings and the greatest washing of the human spirit. A palace without a garden is just a rough building." Tangjiawan is a place with many gardens, especially the appearance of the common park represents the arrival of an era in the history of the ancient town that pursues a happy quality of life and equality and openness.

## **1.1 Research Design and Research Methods**

### **1.1.1 Overview of the park**

Zhuhai has three major gardens, Beiling Yuyuan Garden, Huihui Qixia Xianguan, and Tangjia Ancient Town. One of the ten natural landscapes in Zhuhai is the "Goose Ridge Joy Together" of the park. It is close to the ancient town, and the main entrance is located at the end of Shanfang Road. It is not only the soft border of the ancient town but also a vivid prelude to entering the ancient town. A stone archway is visible along the entrance avenue. The couplet, "It takes a hundred years to grow people and ten years to grow trees, and those who know the water and those who know the benevolence are Leshan", is written by Wang Jingwei. This private garden of Tang Shaoyi once hosted such military and political and cultural celebrities as Sun Yat-sen and Mei Lanfang at that time and left famous articles and poems.

The park was initially named Xiaolinglong Mountain Pavilion because Tang Shaoyi has a "Xiaolinglong Crystal Ball" in his collection, which is his favorite. In the first year of Xuantong in the Qing Dynasty (1910), Tang Shaoyi bought Efeng Beili as the garden site to build his private garden, which is also an important office for receiving distinguished guests. The garden covers an area of more than 500 mu and costs nearly 400000 silver Liang. It was built in stages over six years. Although the private garden has the characteristics of "enjoying the evening scenery", Tang Shaoyi has a pragmatic spirit. What he did in the local area is highly praised by the local people. The park always opens the door to the villagers of the Tang family and weaves people's outdoor activities. There is a bamboo couplet written by Tang Shaoyi on both sides of the garden wall door inside the garden "Open the door and let guests come. Why ask the master when you look at the bamboo?" The spirit of shared happiness has existed since the establishment of the garden. This is just like Han Yu said when he visited the mountains and waters in the north of Chaozhou City: "What I enjoy is not my own. Everyone shares this feeling." It is also like the Jiangmen Garden Creation Association: "Gardens are the foundation of saving the nation, and the purpose of revitalization is to increase production convenience. Neighbors can enjoy the beautiful scenery of Lingshan and Xiuling together." Tang Shaoyi's interest is very similar to theirs. During this period, the park construction was very active. Sun Yat-sen advocated the construction of Central Park in 1918 and successively established Haizhu Park and Huangcheng Park in Guangzhou. The park is regarded as an arboretum in the west. The park has more meaning as a park because of its lush green trees, beautiful trees, and strange vines. When Tang Shaoyi served as the finance minister of the law protecting the military government in 1919, he changed the name of "small and exquisite" to "common paradise" to express his joy to the people. On the eve of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in 1932, Tang Shaoyi announced that he would give this private garden to the people's committee of Tang's hometown. The couplet of the People's Republic of China, "A hundred years to grow a tree, and the life ideal of the wise man to be happy in the water and to be happy in music", has naturally completed the spiritual evolution from the private garden mountain to the open park once it collides with the appropriate era and special situation. Jiangnan private gardens have no such scale and layout, and Lingnan private gardens have no such masters who truly dedicate the spirit of "small and exquisite". The common park places its love on mountains and waters, publicizes the humanistic spirit of common joy, and is closely related to many traditional garden houses. It tries to hide the different spiritual aspirations of its personality. From then on, it can be regarded as the representative of Lingnan garden, containing the dual meanings of private gardens and parks in modern times.



**Figure 1.** Tang Shaoyi Exhibition Hall

Image Source: <https://www.huangpucn.com/info/73049.html>

## **1.2 Research methods**

The main methods used in this study are literature research, field research, graphic analysis, and landscape gene research. The literature research method is mainly used to explore and sort out the historical evolution of paradise. The graphic analysis method is mainly used to analyze the site selection, overall spatial layout, architectural layout theory, and method of the park. The landscape gene research method is mainly based on the uniqueness and superiority principle of landscape gene determination proposed by Professor Liu Peilin [4]. The cultural landscape gene of the park is divided into two aspects: the physical landscape gene and the cultural feature gene for identification and classification extraction.

## **1.3 Data source**

The data used in this study are mainly obtained through field research and drawing. To confirm that the selected landscape genes are scientific and reasonable, the author carried out field surveys in the park twice in May and August 2022. Field surveys and key interviews were conducted to collect, sort out and analyze the landscape gene elements and landscape characteristics of the park, and determine the landscape gene index system, laying a foundation for subsequent research.

## **2. Identification of gene characteristics of the park landscape**

Landscape gene recognition firstly adopts the feature deconstruction extraction method to deconstruct the cultural landscape of the park, that is, analyze the attribute characteristics of the cultural landscape of the park, and deconstruct it into material landscape genes (including environmental characteristics, landscape layout, landmark buildings, etc.) and cultural feature genes.

### **2.2 Identification results of gene characteristics of the park landscape**

#### **2.2.1 Physical landscape gene**

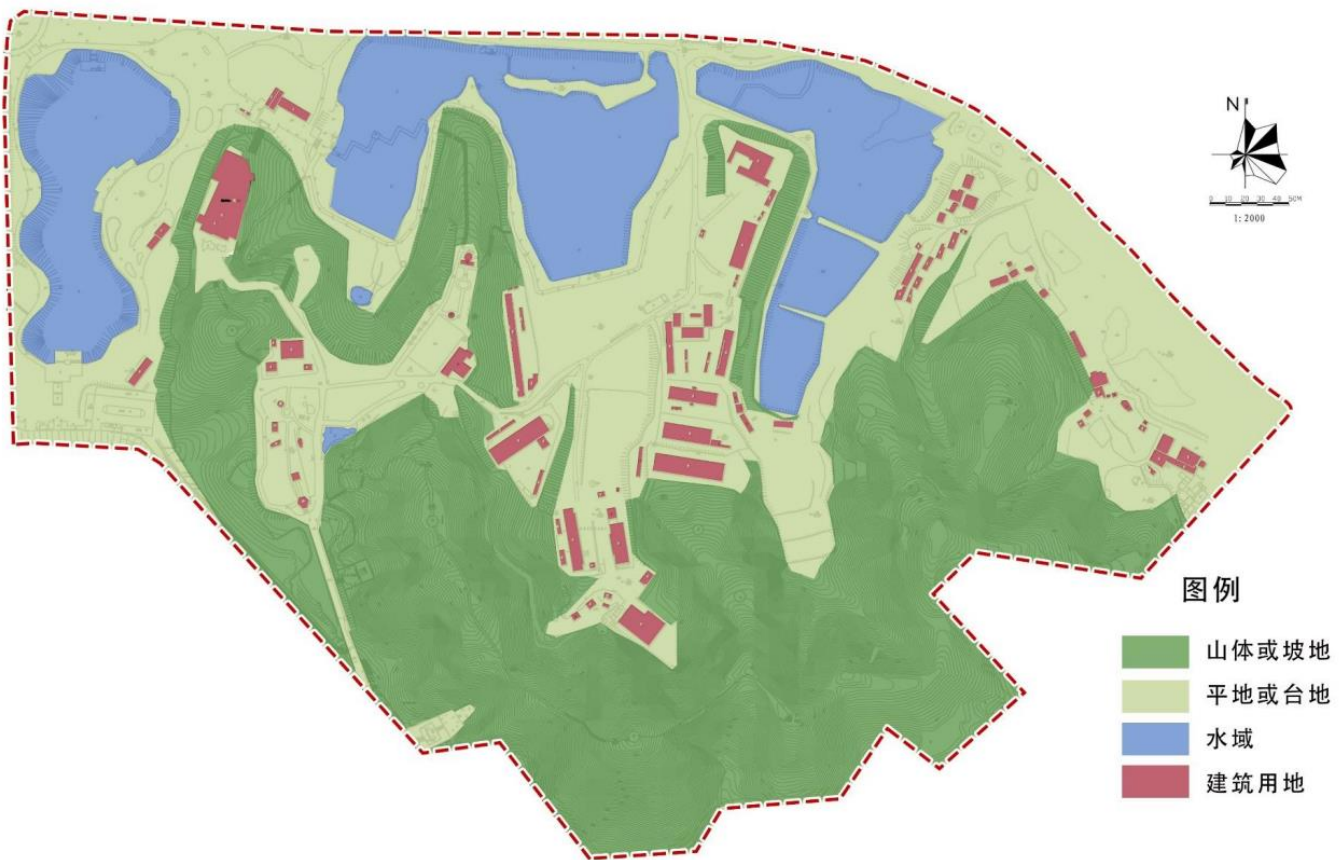
##### **2.2.1.1 Environmental characteristic factors**

Tang Shaoyi loved Jiangnan gardens very much during his lifetime. This kind of love skillfully linked Jiangnan and Lingnan beyond time and space through the media of ancient Su Shi. The "West Lake Jiulong Inch" in the park is modeled on the West Lake and condenses the Su Causeway, lotus shadows, curved bridges, rockeries, and pavilions into a pool. When Su Shi was appointed as the governor of Hangzhou, he dredged the West Lake and built long levees with lake mud, known as Su Dike. The Su Causeway imitated by Tang Shaoyi is a miniature landscape. The winding water of the stone railings still exists, but it is difficult to reflect the artistic conception of "Su Causeway Spring Dawn" at present due to many renovations, especially the destruction during the Japanese occupation. Tang Shaoyi is at the foot of Goose Peak, echoing the Nine Dragon Inches of the West Lake from afar. He once imagined imitating the majesty of the Flying Peak with stacked stones. At present, there are still large stone relics on the original site. He still responded to Su Dongpo's famous saying: "There are inns everywhere in the mountains and streams, and he loves to fly in solitude. Qiao Song has a hundred zhang long beard, which disturbs Xiao Liu and Pu." He tried to combine the natural beauty of "heaven above, Suzhou and Hangzhou below" under the E Ridge. This beauty was repeatedly appreciated by Su Shi, who was also a great poet who made outstanding contributions to Lingnan gardens in the Song Dynasty. Tang Shaoyi was ingenious. Tang Shaoyi appreciated Su Dongpo's interest in "eating 300 lychees a day and growing up as a Lingnan people". More than 500 lychee trees were planted in the garden. When cicadas sang, and lychees were ripe, they would smell red in the warm sunshine for several miles. In his later years, Tang Shaoyi's admiration for Su Shi was meticulous. On his birthday, he especially fired a batch of large ceramic flower pots from Shiwan, Foshan, the capital of Tao, with the words "Small and Exquisite Hall" on them, and the funny picture scroll "Master Su went to the fields like begging". "Sushi's nostalgia" is the potential Jiangnan artistic conception of a shared paradise, and the inclusion of Jiangnan scenic spots in the garden may be another original intention of Tang Shaoyi.

The park covers an area of great momentum and initially has the premise of "eclectic between China and the West, ancient and modern". However, it is not limited to the self-admiration at the foot of Efeng Mountain in the park but still brings the surrounding scenery into the garden by borrowing the scenery to expand the vision and enrich the artistic conception. Although there is the Pearl River Delta Plain, Lingnan is still dominated by mountains, the so-called "seven parts of mountains and three parts of fields". Even in coastal areas, the plain area is relatively small, and many gardens are not waterscape gardens but mountain landscape gardens. The mountains are rarely piled up, but they are formed by slightly trimming the original mountains. So from the landscape, it is mountain to mountain and peak to peak. There are five peaks in Goose Peak in Paradise, which are connected by a "hundred steps ladder". It is a commanding point in the ancient town of Tangjia. In the past, there were teahouses, mahogany workshops, and pavilions of various shapes in the park, which were built along with the undulating mountain landscape. The six pillar pavilion on the top of Goose Peak is the viewing place of the eight scenes of the Tang family called "the rising sun on the Goose Peak", which has the poetic and picturesque feeling of enjoying the rising sun together in the early morning of Fengling Mountain. With the help of natural landforms, you can enjoy the scenery at the top of the mountain. When you look to the northeast, you can see the pine artistic conception forest, the coast, and Liushi Mountain. It is a picturesque "thousand-mile river and mountain map".

**2.2.1.2 Landscape layout factors**

The historical area of the park is about 400 mu. Because the mountain is a park, it has two vertical and horizontal hillocks, which are very imposing. The map "Brief Map of Tang Hometown of Zhongshan Port" published in the Annual Journal of the Land Bureau of Zhongshan County Government in 1932 marked the scope, landform, roads in the park, the new mountain pavilion, the old mountain pavilion, the Star Watching Pavilion and other major buildings of the park in those years, as well as the location of the main landscape pieces such as the music pavilion, six pillar pavilion, flower racks, and rocks; It can be seen that the park is built on two hills at the north foot of the Elling Mountains, separated by several rice fields. The main buildings are the old mountain pavilion and a fortress-style star watching platform on the front hill and the new mountain pavilion on the back hill. The concept of the park is open on the whole. It not only pays attention to the relationship between the scenic spots in the park but also forms the garden composition center with the towering old mountain pavilion, the Stargazing Pavilion, and other main buildings. It also pays great attention to the dialogue with the space outside the park and makes good use of the method of borrowing scenery to introduce the fields, mountains and seas outside the park into the park, thus forming a rich level of garden space. From the historical photos, in the mid-autumn of the second year of Xuanton (1910), when the park was built, Tang Shaoyi specially started building Zhanyuan Pavilion (Google Pavilion) on the hill beside the old Mountain Pavilion, looking at the sea from afar and "expanding the mind by climbing"; And the fortress shaped Stargazing Pavilion looks at you from left to right. When you climb, you can view Qi'ao on the left and Dongshan on the right. You can listen to the pines and waves on the mountain, which are in harmony with the sound of the waves near the sea. You can watch the ripples of the blue waves outside the Jinxing Gate, which changes day and night. Obviously, as a famous politician and diplomat, Tang Shaoyi's mind is not limited to the solitary admiration of the foot of Goose Ridge Peak in the park. Instead, he brings the surrounding scenery into the garden by borrowing the scenery in a big way and using the divine pen of nature to expand his vision and enrich the artistic conception. Then, the climbing path and various mountain pavilions will be built according to the undulating mountains, which will set off the highest six-pillar pavilions, "closest to the peak of the Goose Ridge". This is the viewing place of the eight sceneries of the Tang family, "Goose Peak Rising Sun", which has the poetic and picturesque feeling of watching the sunrise in the morning in Fengling. With the help of natural landforms, we can enjoy the scenery at the top of the mountain, "one level at a time, Tianchou, Songgang, the coast, Liusi Mountain, Jinxingmen, the vast sea, remote mountains, one layer at a time".



**Figure 2.** Plan of the park  
Image Source: 2019 Conceptual Planning of Shared Parks

### 2.2.1.3 Water system landscape spatial form factors

China's landscape architecture overlaps mountains and rivers. Mr. Tong, a famous architect, and architectural educator, said: "rockery, strange mountains, and rocks, semi-natural and semi-artificial, have special meanings in Chinese gardens, play a role in the transition from artificial to natural, and are also the unique garden art in the world." "The art of building mountains is not good for those who are not engaged in landscape painting." As a natural suburban garden, the park also attaches great importance to folding stones. Tang collected famous stones and used local sea stones to form different landscape effects of the park through various techniques, such as folding stones for landscaping, arranging scattered stones, or erecting stones into peaks; Some lie on the grass, and some rise and fall on the water, some live alone in a corner, and some are set aside beside the road. Among them, the Jiulong Cun in Lotus Pond and the rockery later called Luohan Mountain are the most ingenious, which is "Taihu Lake stones are piled up into a path, the path is high and low, the shape of the stone is salty and strange, and the stone is extremely expensive to collect and manage, and it is the same as the makers of Suzhou Garden". Although its size is not too large, it is a masterpiece with criss-cross ravines and majestic momentum. It has the weather of "rising mountains and mountains, thousands of folds and thousands of changes". Unfortunately, some of them have collapsed due to years of erosion and man-made damage. This place is one of the favorite sceneries of Tang Shaoyi and Wu Weiqiao. There are many photos left, which clearly show the effect of their careful creation in those years from all angles. There used to be a man-made mountain in front of the Old Mountain Pavilion. From the old photos, it can be seen that the mountain is a landscape sketch that the Tang family strives to create. There are big trees on the small mound, green space and shrubs of different heights on edge, landscape stones and flowers are decorated, and stairs are built to climb it. Unfortunately, there are only some landscape stones left. Fortunately, the rare stones collected by Tang Shaoyi in those years, such as the yellow wax stone transported back from Nanyang, the "practicing fish stone" of Tang Jialiu, a Guangdong martial arts expert in the late Qing Dynasty, and the stones from other mountains placed in front of the Stargazing Pavilion, still exist.



**Figure 3.** Lotus Pond Nine Dragon Inch  
Image Source: Author self photography



**Figure 4.** Rongjing Lake  
Image Source: Author self photography

### 2.2.1.4 Iconic building factors

#### (1) Building shape recognition

There are not many buildings in the park, mainly including the old mountain pavilion (that is, the pastoral villa), the Stargazing Pavilion, the White Pigeon Nest, the new mountain pavilion, the grass stone pavilion, and other pavilions. According to "A Journey to the Paradise of the Tang Family," originally published in the sixty-first issue of the Hengmei Monthly (published on February 15 of the 18th lunar calendar of the Republic of China), the Star Watching Pavilion and the pastoral villa are built on the hill of dozens of feet on the right mountain, "one is a fortress shaped, towering, and looking at the left and right; one is a tower-shaped, and several are displayed in the hall. It is a place for tourists to rest, with its windows bright and clean, and its walls full of books.". The new mountain pavilion is "a vast area of mu at the foot of the mountain, surrounded by a circle of trees and bamboos, with hundreds of peach flowers planted in front of the house and red and purple azaleas mixed in... The trees and bamboo behind the house lead to a path, which is absolutely like the so-called Taoguang Bamboo Path in Hangzhou West Lake. It is surrounded by a circle of trees and bamboos, and then comes out on flat land". According to the Random Talk on Zhongshan Harbor Scenic Spots published in 1930, "the owner of the garden seems to be very interested in the structure of the pavilion. The common quadrangle,

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hexagonal, octagonal, triangular, and umbrella styles are different." The main building of the park, the Old Mountain Hall (garden villa), is a one-story building with black brick walls and gray tiles. It was Tang Shaoyi's living quarters and private residences for guests. It was originally a three-way house. Because the front seat was bombed by the Japanese during the War of Resistance against Japan, now only the last two are left. There is a greenhouse beside it. At the door is a couplet written by Tang Shaoyi that expresses his shared feelings with the people: "Open the door and let the guests come. Why ask the master if you want to see the bamboo?" According to the historical photos, its architectural style is one light, two darkness, and three bays, which are common in the Tang area. However, its style is generally simple, without adding decoration, and it is made openly, with an open eaves gallery.

Stargazing Pavilion is a small western-style building with a round roof and an open-air roof. The platform is designed according to the specifications of the sextant astronomical telescope. It is used by Tang Shaoyi and his relatives to observe celestial phenomena. The original dome ceiling is painted with a constellation diagram. It is said that on the evening of the first day of the lunar new year and the fifteenth day of the lunar new year, Tang Clan ascends this pavilion to watch the stars and the moon to add interest. In front of the Stargazing Pavilion, there is a pagoda-shaped bird's nest with five floors, which is also full of exotic customs. It is a pagoda-shaped building in Nepalese style, commonly known as the carrier pigeon tower. The tower-type building is made of red bricks, with small windows on all sides, which can allow pigeons to enter and exit freely and imitate the environment of tree holes. It is said that Tang Shaoyi

In those years, more than 100 small bird recruitment boxes were hung on the trees in the park for birds to live in. The flat space in front of the carrier pigeon tower used to be a tennis court. Tang Shaoyi and her family often played tennis here.



**Figure 5.**Small Linglong Mountain Pavilion  
Image Source: Author self photography



**Figure 6.**Former Residence of Tang Shaoyi  
Image Source: Author self photography



**Figure 7.**Shimen Square  
Image Source: Author self photography

## (2) Identification of building materials

The building materials of the park are mainly bricks and stones. The garden space is paved with adobe bricks, stone slabs, pebbles, etc. Square or strip stone bricks are often used, and the continuous combination of opposite or staggered joints makes the repeated rhythm obtain the overall aesthetic feeling. From color analysis,

The gray tone is often used to achieve harmony and unity with the color of buildings and plants. Most of the buildings in the core reserve of the park are traditional folk houses and small western-style buildings with good structure and good building quality.

### 2.2.1.5 Plant landscaping factors

Plant landscaping refers to the use of trees, shrubs, vines, herbs, and other materials, through artistic techniques to give full play to the natural beauty of plants, such as shape, line, and color (including shaping and pruning plants into a certain shape) to create plant landscapes [10]. The selection of flowers and trees in the garden reflects the aesthetic orientation of the garden focusing on the flowers and trees' posture and artistic conception. The park has more than 570 ancient and famous trees, 500 of which are lychee trees. Litchi is the first of the four best fruits in Lingnan (citrus, banana, and pineapple); in ancient times, it was said that the fruit of Guangdong Province was the best in the world, and the most famous one is Litchi. Dongguan Keyuan's Record of Breaking the Red Pavilion has: "The beauty of Guangdong lychees is that they are the first fruits in the garden to be planted in the north of the ridge. It is not easy to know. If you cover the color, smell, and taste late, you will change. Is it far away? It is because people in Guangdong buy them in the garden. In summer, they eat more peaches and olives. But the garden is not only a good product but also a forest of miscellaneous plants. It is a pavilion in the trees to wait for visitors. If you want to make the color solid, the spirit will change. However, the fragrance is not regrettable, and the common people are not just Lingnan people." In addition to Su Shi's famous line, "Eat three hundred lychees a day and three hundred peaches in the palace, and never stop being Lingnan people", Tang's extensive planting of lychees also means to treat guests well. It is worth noting that Tang Shaoyi's admiration for Su Shi can be seen everywhere in the Paradise

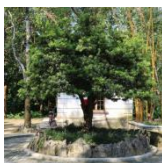
You can live without bamboos ". The park is full of gold-hanging bamboos, such as green bamboo, nan zhu, and more personally titled" Open the door and let the sunflower. "

The guests came to see the couplet. "Why should bamboo ask the host?"; In Xinshan Pavilion, the Taolin Bamboo Path is used to interpret Su Shi's garden

The artistic conception of "two or three peach flowers outside bamboo"; The pine trees planted all over the hills are reminiscent of Su Shi's eulogy of "the bright moon night, the short pine hill", expressing his memory of his wife, Zhang.

The traditional literati planted the pine, bamboo, and plum trees, orchids with lofty virtue, and lotus flowers that grow out of the mud but do not stain the garden as the sustenance and symbol of their noble personality and ideal and regarded them as friends who can communicate with the moral realm they advocate at any time. The park has plum groves, orchid gardens, and lotus ponds, as well as bamboo forests and pine paths to express the owner's personality. According to Tang Shaoyi's eleventh daughter, Ms. Tang Bao, Tang's family loves orchids very much and enjoys growing orchids in the garden.

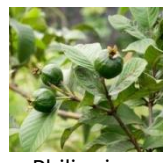
Planting fruit trees in the garden is one of the characteristics of Lingnan Gardens. In addition to lychee, there are longan, Xiaduo peach, olive, loquat, persimmon, cassia, and stroll in the park, which fully expresses Tang Shaoyi's pragmatic spirit. As a diplomat, Paradise also gathers many exotic rare flowers, such as peach blossom, cattail, Cercis myrtle, plain orchid, black pine, cherries, banyan, and ginseng fruit, which are introduced from abroad. It also collects a variety of exotic flowers and herbs in the park, such as red-backed osmanthus, Chinese oak, wisteria, white plum, red plum, wintersweet, yellow orchid, seaweed, camellia, rose, Michelia, nightingale, azalea, etc. From the historical photos, we can see that from the open space opposite the lotus pond to the front of the pastoral villa, we focus on creating flower planting gardens with flower racks and grass pavilions; In front of the Stargazing Pavilion, stone columns and flower trellises were also set up and decorated with landscape stones.



Podocarpus



Beauty Tree



Philippines  
Guava



Thailand  
Annona  
chinensis



Bauhinia  
Malaysia



**Figure 8.** Plant configuration of the park  
Image Source: Author self photography

### **2.2.2.2 Characteristic factors of philosophy**

Chinese traditional gardens and literature always complement each other. Couplets, poems, and songs can always add poetic flavor to gardens and highlight cultural connotations. The most famous couplets of the park are Tang Shaoyi, the founder of the park, who said directly that "open the door and let guests come, why should you ask the master to see the bamboo", and the "benevolent people who know how to enjoy the mountain and water, and trees that will last for a hundred years" engraved on the original gate of the park. Wang Jingwei, Sun Yat sen's envoy, went to Tangjiawan in 1917 to "persuade" and visited the park. Before 1929, the couplets were carved into wood and hung on the gate, and then carved on the gate post. The upper couplet uses the words in the book *Guanzi*: "One year's plan is like a treed valley, ten years' plan is like counting trees, and life's plan is like cultivating people." The second couplet uses Confucius in the *Analects of Confucius* Yongye Chapter: "The wise enjoy the water while the benevolent enjoy the mountain. The wise move while the benevolent is quiet. The wise enjoy the music while the benevolent enjoy the longevity." The general idea of the whole couplet is to praise the owner of the garden for loving mountains as benevolent people do and for loving water, as wise people do; Both build gardens and cultivate talents; It also implies blessing the owner of the garden with happiness and longevity. In his early years, Wang Jingwei plotted to assassinate the regent of the Qing Dynasty, Zaifeng, and wrote "Captured by the Jaws" in prison: "Be generous in Gyan City, and calmly be a prisoner of the Chu State. Use the sword to make a quick success, and do not disappoint the youth." enjoy quite a reputation. At that time, he was Sun Yat sen's right-hand man. Tang Shaoyi was pleased with such praise and blessings, so he carved them on the stone pillars of the archway and enjoyed them with the people. The three characters of "Gongyuan" on the gate of the park are said to be written by Tang Shaoyi.

Tang Shaoyi specially ordered a batch of flower pots in Foshan on his 60th birthday. There are 8 flower pots left in the garden now. There are exquisite Chinese paintings with poems on the flower pots. For example, there is a poem about Su Dongpo: "Celebrities play games with the world. They return along with sticks and ladles but laugh at the scholar Su in those days, just like begging to the fields." It expresses Tang's leisurely interest in "being like a field man in the grass". This feeling is also expressed by a seven-character poem written by Chen Liu in his handwriting, which was originally hung in the garden villa: "A little farewell to the old Chinese and a long visit to your home. A thousand litchi trees are planted in his hand, each red than Goulou sand." In these flowerpots specially made for Tang's birthday, there is a poem chanting Tang's zodiac (chicken): "There are twelve genera of ginseng, and the flowers are deep in feathers. Keeping promises can urge the morning sun, and it can sound the dawn. The crown of Emei holds the auspicious king, and its sharp claws cut gold. It has only a sense of rice, and when will it report virtue?" It is a metaphor of patriotism and love for the hometown, and also vaguely brings out the sense of loss and melancholy. It reminds us of another poem by Tang Shaoyi, "The years in the park are long, and the mountains and waters in Zhongshan are free to roam. It is only because of a yearning for the birds and a return to the old dream". Or it can explain why Tang Shaoyi, who was once the premier of state affairs in an ancient age, served as the model county head of Zhongshan.

At the latest, in 1917, when Tang rebuilt the gate of the park, the park under expansion had been opened to the public. By the 1920s, the park had become a well-known open garden. The park has received many tourists and left many poems and articles of praise. One of the most famous is Tang Jia Wan in South China, written by Edgar Snow, the author of "A Random Journey to the West". He used meaningful words to record a beautiful autumn day in 1930. Under the shade of the park, he and Tang Shaoyi sipped jasmine tea while chatting in the broad sky. From porcelain vases in the Qing Dynasty to poets in the Tang Dynasty, I always talked about Chevrolet and the Kellogg Convention. In Snow's view, the charm of paradise lies not only in the fresh grass but also in Tang Shaoyi's refined demeanor and shared happiness with the people: "The villagers seem to love Tang Shaoyi, and Tang undoubtedly loves his village. Not long ago, he used the garden built on the mountain as a public park open to the public... in the shade of the green, you will find Tang Shaoyi reading Confucius's *Analects of Confucius* or the English version of Tolstoy's works." At that time, in the Tang family, Liang Ziyu, a primary school teacher of the Tang family, wrote the seven ancient poems "Paradise Together" in 1922: "The Tang family has been called a giant township since the past, occupying the east and south of the incense



town. It has two beautiful things, which are outstanding people in the land. They are magnificent and open to the sky. Shaochuan is handsome in the Tang Dynasty and rich and talented. It is not arrogant and stingy. It is not only the first place to start education but also the first place to open a garden. The garden is also a town. The name of the garden is super ancient. It is used to carve mountains, whip stones, and carry magic skills. It has been a hundred-year-old tree with green pines, green cypresses, and blue skies. Today, I come to visit the mountain pavilion, where small and exquisite people sit on the ground. In front of the pavilion, flowers are in full bloom. In the north, there is a view of stars. A pavilion is high, surrounded by peaks, and you can hear the sounds of nature. Pine sounds answer the sea head waves from afar. Outside the Venus Gate, the waves are green. The wind and clouds are close to the cave. Morning and evening come. The wonders of thousands of miles are close to you. Students are singing freely, taking pictures around the pond, and the snow swan leaves a trail to pass on the story. It should be better than Pingquan. There are many plants and trees. The construction of the Tang Gong is beautiful. Stone lions and old things are listed here and there. The scenery is not different. The mountains and rivers are different now and then. Lan Fengshui fu sees the spirit, The cultivation work is deep, and rain and dew are new. The view of the countryside is different from the view of the country. The rule of law also depends on the rule of people. The skill of people is combined with the skill of the sky. The garden is decorated with more talent. The Tang Gongke Li Fu returns, and here you linger on foot fishing. " This poem focuses on describing the wonderful sceneries of the park, faithfully reflecting the characteristics of the park, which is secluded inside and open outside, attracting exotic flowers and trees in four directions, and integrating mountains and seas into a grand view of the park, and praising Tang Shaoyi's shared feelings of "sharing the park name and music beyond the ancient times".

### **3. Conclusion and discussion**

#### **3.1 Conclusion**

The landscape gene identification and extraction technology are used to build the Tangjiawan Paradise landscape gene identification index system. The feature identification and extraction of the landscape gene of the temple garden are carried out from both the physical landscape gene and the cultural feature gene, and then the regional landscape characteristics of the temple garden are identified. The main conclusions are as follows:

Most of the existing gardens in China were built in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. During the period of the Republic of China, wars continued, and few gardens were built. Only Lingnan was relatively stable and was at the forefront of the westward trend. A small number of new style gardens were built, and Gongyuan Park can be regarded as one of the best works out of print. Paradise is not only simple and quiet in the East but also elegant and romantic in the West. It also has mountains and waters of love and promotes the humanistic spirit of shared happiness. It can be called the representative of Lingnan Gardens, which contains both private gardens and parks in modern times.

Although the appearance of the near heritage garden can not represent the appearance of its heyday from the 1920s to the War of Resistance against Japan, the existing pattern and rocks can still give a glimpse of the main situation of that year. Among them, winding up from the south gate, secluded paths, dense ancient trees, pines and bamboos, lychees growing into forests, Su Dike shrinking into an inch at spring dawn, strange stones and ancient faults piling up in an array, as well as green brick and plain tile villas and straw and stone pavilions with straw as the top, all show the traditional Chinese scholar bureaucrats' feelings of seclusion. In the east of the garden, the fashionable "hard ground tennis court", the carrier pigeon nest in Nepalese style, and the private astronomical observatory and stargazing pavilion in western style, which were rare at that time, demonstrated the yearning and unremitting pursuit of democracy and science of a politician in the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China. In the name of "sharing happiness", the owner of the garden "opened the door and let the guests come. Why do you ask the owner when you look at the bamboo?",

#### **3.2 Discussion**

This study can bring some beneficial inspiration to the protection of the temple garden cultural landscape in the future:

- (1) The theory of landscape gene can provide important theoretical and methodological support for excavating the characteristics of Lingnan private garden cultural landscape;
- (2) Digging the main cultural genes of Lingnan private gardens will help to protect the personalized characteristics of the garden cultural landscape and sustainable development;
- (3) The Lingnan area is rich in private garden types, providing bright cases for the study of Chinese private gardens and providing a basis for further research and discussion on the Lingnan private garden landscape gene map and the study of Chinese private garden landscape zoning in the future. However, the current research work of this study is still a preliminary exploration, and there are still some problems worth further discussion: Lingnan private gardens have inherited the planning concepts and methods of Chinese traditional gardens, and their unique cultural landscape features are beneficial supplements to Chinese traditional gardens.

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