

Exploring the development of private gardens in Jiangnan at different periods of maturity

Zhengyi Tang

School of Karst Science, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang, Guizhou, 550001, China

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Abstract: Classical Chinese gardens have a long history and deep connotation, and occupy a pivotal position in the history of world art. Within the maturity period of ancient Chinese garden development, Zhou Wei-quan predecessor divided this stage of garden maturity into three phases. From the time line, the private garden in Jiangnan has gone through the development of Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing Dynasties, and reached its peak in Qing Dynasty. In the process of the development of Jiangnan private gardens, the main changes are reflected in the overall layout and gardening techniques, while the development of social and economic development plays a decisive role in the development of Jiangnan private gardens. This paper studies the development, historical evolution, and period background of Jiangnan private gardens in different periods of the maturity, and analyses them in terms of Canglang Pavilion, Humble Administrator's Garden and Lingering Garden in Suzhou.

1. Introduction

Jiangnan private gardens are a bright treasure in the history of Chinese classical gardens. Throughout the history of China's garden development: From Yin, Zhou, Qin, Han's garden generation period; to Wei, Jin, the North and South Dynasties of the garden transition period; to Sui, Tang period of the garden heyday; and then to the Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing period of the garden maturity, all presenting a splendid Chinese garden scene on earth. The development of Chinese classical gardens can not be separated from the necessary social and economic basis, and the various forms of Chinese classical gardens such as royal gardens, private gardens, temple gardens, etc. must have the corresponding social and economic basis as a foundation, and invested in the corresponding manpower, financial and material resources from the emergence of the formation and then to the development of the classical Chinese gardens. This is the most representative and typical of the classical gardens to be counted in various periods of ancient Chinese private gardens. Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties are the most mature period for the development of private gardens in the south of the Yangtze River, in which the garden culture was highly developed. The most significant feature of the private garden is: the pursuit of nature, focusing on the creation of the garden on the expression of writing and landscape mood, through the simulation of nature, a combination of artificial beauty and natural beauty, so as to achieve the "although there are people, just like the sky from the open" realm. In the mature period of the development of ancient Chinese

gardens, Zhou Wei-quan's predecessor divided the mature period of gardens into three stages, namely, the mature period (I) - from A.D. 960 to A.D. 1271, which corresponds to the Song Dynasty in Chinese history; the mature period (II) - from A.D. 1271 to A.D. 1736, the Yuan and Ming Dynasties and the early period of the Qing Dynasty; the mature period (III) - from A.D. 1736 to A.D. 1911, which corresponds to the Qing Dynasty; and the mature period (III) - from A.D. 1736 to A.D. 1911, which corresponds to the early period of the Qing Dynasty. 1911 AD, corresponding to the middle and late Qing Dynasty [1]. This paper traces the development of Jiangnan private gardens in the above three stages of the garden maturity period to its historical and cultural background, discusses the development of private gardens in Jiangnan, and provides reference for future scholars to study the content of the relevant direction of the mature period of private gardens in Jiangnan.

2. The first stage of maturity (A.D. 960-1271)

2.1 The overall development of the southern region

In 1127 AD, the Southern Song Gaozong Jianyan year, 1271 AD, Mongolia set the country name for Yuan. In 1276 AD, the Southern Song Gongdi Deyou two years, the Yuan army captured Lin'an, captured the Song Gongdi, in 1279 AD, the Yuan destroyed the Southern Song [2]. The normal development period of the Southern Song Dynasty was 1127 AD-1271 AD, and the remaining years (until its demise in 1279 AD) were a fugitive career with little to show for it. In the Southern Song normal development period, the Southern Song private gardens in Jiangnan even reached a new peak. Represented by Suzhou, Yangzhou, Huzhou, Shaoxing, Lin'an and other places in the Jiangnan region, respectively, there are many excellent garden records and remains preserved to this day, presenting us with the prosperity of private gardens and the high level of gardening during the Southern Song Dynasty.

2.2 The economic development of Jiangnan in the Song Dynasty

According to various documents, the social productive forces of the Song Dynasty developed rapidly, and the development level of agriculture, handicraft industry and commerce was significantly improved. And the long process of shifting China's economic center of gravity from north to south is also being completed at this time. In the West Zhejiang Plain along the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and Taihu Lake Basin, social production was highly developed and the economy was extremely prosperous, which was not only unprecedented in the economic history of China, but also obviously in the forefront of the world at that time. In the Southern Song Dynasty, the economic development of the South was in sharp contrast to the economic contraction of the north.

2.3 Development of private gardens in Jiangnan during the Song Dynasty

Lin 'an (now Hangzhou), as the largest city in the South of the Southern Song Dynasty, was adjacent to the West Lake and the mountains on three sides, and the Qiantang River on the east. It was the political, economic and cultural center at that time, and had beautiful natural scenery, which provided unique conditions for folk gardening. Seen in the records are: South garden, after the garden, water moon garden, Huanbi garden and so on.

Since the Tang Dynasty, Pingjiang (now Suzhou) has prospered in handicrafts and commerce. Convenient transportation, developed culture, mild climate and beautiful scenery. Nearby, there are Taihu Lake stone, yellow stone and other gardening stone production, for the operation of the garden to provide superior social conditions and natural conditions. A large number of bureaucrats,

landowners, rich merchants, literati settled here, competing to create a garden, house [3].

During this period, many private gardens or new or on the old site to change, expand, larger scale. Building group density is higher than the Northern Song Dynasty, the use of building materials are also diverse. Wulin old story "volume 5 of the lakes and mountains, as recorded, many of the owners of private gardens (property rights owner) has more than one private garden, some have more than one private garden, such as Jia Pingzhang, there are four or five documented, and the scale of the huge, just the attendants on the forty to fifty people, supervise the ministers of the two people. Another example is Yang Yuanhe, there are cloud cave garden and water moon garden and so on.

2.4 Canglang Pavilion

Suzhou Canglang Pavilion to "Canglang" as the title of the intention of the garden, water is the most important garden elements [4]. Canglang Pavilion landscape and other classical gardens in Suzhou has a significant difference, the garden space of the mountain volume is relatively large, the water form is narrow (Figure 1), and the typical classical gardens in Suzhou common small rockery large water surface layout is completely opposite to what seems to be contrary to the concept of small in the large garden.

2.4.1 History of Canglang Pavilion

Canglang Pavilion in Suzhou designed the garden with the title of "Canglang", and it can be seen that water is the most important gardening element [4]. The landscape of Canglang Pavilion is significantly different from other classical gardens in Suzhou. The mountain volume of the garden space is relatively large, and the water form is narrow (Figure 1). It is completely opposite to the layout of small rockeries and large water surfaces commonly found in typical classical gardens in Suzhou, which seems to go against the concept of garden construction [5] [6].

2.4.2 Canglang Pavilion garden features

Canglang Pavilion is centered on Tushan, and the water features surrounding the mountain and Tushan are in the form of yin and yang fish layout on the plane (Figure 2). Canglang Pavilion building is located on the top of the mountain, the pavilion's pedestal is flush with the surrounding small gravel pavement, i.e., the pavilion has no obvious pedestal, and the pavilion's columns are directly from the ground (Figure 3). Canglang Pavilion is to create the landscape of high mountains and flowing water, so the pavilion itself is located in the landscape of dry water, suggesting that the name of Canglang Pavilion intention, quite "Canglang water Maundy Maundy feeling".

Canglang Pavilion architectural complex has a special layout in the plane. Mingdao Hall as the center, Mingdao Hall, the northeast corner of Wenmiao incense room and the southwest corner of Cuilonglong is a group of Mingdao Hall northeast - southwest diagonal on the folded building. Mingdao hall east of wenmiao incense room and the west of Qingxiang Hall to form the Mingdao hall as the central axis of the center of the symmetrical and balanced layout of the form, wenmiao incense room plan presents virtual five openings, Qingxiang Hall is really five openings [7].

Su Shunqin in the "Canglang Pavilion Record" described "..... and water to get a small path in the flowers between the bamboo constructed Pavilion north, the number 'Canglang'. Before the bamboo after the water, the water of the sun and bamboo, endless pole, Chengchuan Cuigan, light and shadow will meet in the Xuan household, especially the wind and the moon for the appropriate". Shen Zhou in the "Caoyan Jiyu and citation" wrote: "bamboo trees thick and deep, very similar to the village," visible bamboo is an important element of the Canglang Pavilion. Look at the bamboo forest around the mountain tower meaning the vast bamboo sea water, this bamboo sea and

Canglang Pavilion covered with indocalamus, the foot of the mountain pieces planted bamboo, are the Canglang water in the heart of the owner of the garden [8].



Figure 1: Canglang Pavilion



Figure 2: Yin and yang fish scenic stone



Figure 3: Gravel paths and grassy areas along the steps

3. The second stage of maturity (AD 1271-1736)

3.1 Jiangnan overall development

The economy of Jiangnan in Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties was prosperous. "Jiangnan" mainly refers to today's southern Jiangsu, southern Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangxi and other places. The economic development of Jiangnan has promoted the continuous improvement of regional cultural level, and the private gardens in Jiangnan have become a peak in the later development history of

Chinese classical gardens, representing the highest level of Chinese landscape garden art. The number of private gardens in Jiangnan is unmatched by other areas in China. Most towns have private gardens. Yangzhou and Suzhou are also places of excellence. Private gardens have penetrated into cities and towns extensively, and private gardens that used to belong to literati have been integrated into all social strata. In order to meet the needs of home life, people build a large number of house gardens in the city with mountains and rivers as the backbone and with the interest of mountains and forests to meet the needs of daily gatherings, recreation, banquets, living and so on. However, due to the restrictions of regional terrain, it is necessary to contain endless styles in a limited space to show the owner's sentiments and aspirations, so small freehand landscape is generally accepted, and small courtyard-style gardens are popular in towns.

3.2 The economic development of Jiangnan in Yuan, Ming and early Qing dynasties

The economy of the Yuan Dynasty was mainly agricultural, and although its overall productivity was not as good as that of the Song Dynasty, it achieved great development in production technology, land reclamation area, grain output, water conservancy and extensive cultivation of cotton. In particular, the planting and distribution of cotton and cotton textiles in the South of the Yangtze River increased on the basis of the Southern Song Dynasty. In the early Ming Dynasty, large-scale irrigation and water conservancy construction was carried out to promote mulberry, hemp and cotton cultivation to provide raw materials for handicraft industry. After the middle of Ming Dynasty, it entered a stage of high development, and this stage of agricultural tools manufacturing and agricultural production technology have new development. In Fujian and Zhejiang, double-cropping rice appeared, in Lingnan there was three-cropping rice, and in the north, paddy fields were also promoted. The sericulture industry in the Jiangnan area was more developed than before, and all these laid a good foundation for the development of handicraft industry and commerce. In the middle and late Ming Dynasty, cotton replaced linen and became the mainstream product of textiles. No matter it was heavy industry such as iron, shipbuilding and construction, or light industry such as silk, cotton and porcelain, it was far ahead in the world. The economy of the Qing Dynasty was developed, and the population increased greatly - it reached 300 million in the Qianlong period, which made the production of food crops need to increase even more. The Qing Dynasty increased production by reclaiming wasteland, emigrating border areas, and promoting new crops. In the handicraft industry, the corvée system for artisans was changed to a tax service system. The industry focuses on the textile and porcelain industries of Jiangnan and Jiangxi, the cotton weaving industry exceeds the silk weaving industry, the porcelain is painted on the enamel on the porcelain body, and Jingdezhen of Jiangxi is the porcelain center. Commerce in the Jiangnan area of the Qing Dynasty was very developed, among which the Hui merchants in the Jiangnan and the Jin merchants in the north dominated the financial industry of China, while the Fujian merchants and the Chao merchants controlled the overseas trade.

3.3 Development of private gardens in Jiangnan during Yuan, Ming and early Qing dynasties

Jiangnan rivers, water network dense, mild climate, suitable for flowers and trees growth. The folk architecture skills of Jiangnan are exquisite, and it is also rich in stone for gardening, such as Taihu stone. The natural formation of the superior conditions of gardening, the emergence of a large number of gardeners and craftsmen and gardening theory works. The number of private gardens in Jiangnan tops the whole country. Private gardening in Jiangnan accumulated a lot of experience on the basis of extensive practice, and the combination of literati, gardeners and craftsmen promoted the formation and sublimation of gardening theory [1]. The improvement of construction technology and the deep integration of literary painting art make private garden architecture more

exquisite, spectacular and artistic.

3.4 The Humble Administrator's Garden

Humble Administrator's Garden was founded in the early years of Zhengde in the Ming Dynasty. It is the largest classical garden in Suzhou, and it is one of the four famous gardens in China, together with the Lingering Garden in Suzhou, the Summer Palace in Beijing and the Summer Resort in Chengde. The Humble Administrator's Garden is a house garden, the whole area is large, the garden contains a number of small gardens, the whole garden is divided into east, middle, west, residential four parts (Figure 4). The East Garden is bright and cheerful, the pursuit of pastoral artistic conception, the main buildings are Gaxiang Museum, Yun Feng and Hibiscus Pavilion, etc. In the middle, many buildings have been built, and the main building, Yuanxiang Hall, has a sense of elegance and is the main landscape area of the Humble Administrator's Garden; The wavy corridor of the West Garden, built by the water, twists and turns, forming the scene of "garden in garden".

3.4.1 History of the Humble Administrator's Garden

In the early years of Zhengde of Ming Dynasty, Wang Xianchen, a royal historian who returned to his hometown due to official disillusionment, used the site of the Dahong Temple to build a garden, taking the meaning of Pan Yue's "Leisurely Dwelling Fugue" of the Jin Dynasty, which reads, "Irrigate the garden and sell the vegetables for the food of the night and day. This is also the government of the clumsy people, too." The garden is called "The Humble Administrator's Garden". In the twelfth year of the Jiajing reign (1533), Wen Zhengming drew thirty-one pictures of the scenery in the garden, tied them together with poems, and made a record of Wang's Humble Administrator's Garden.

3.4.2 Features of the Humble Administrator's Garden

The Humble Administrator's Garden wins by water, with the largest pond in the garden of Jiangnan, and the "water" in the garden occupies 1/3 of the garden area. The layout of the garden is centered on the large pool, and the combination of concentrated and dispersed techniques is used to create the garden scenery, and the whole water surface is interconnected with the gathering and dispersing of water. The water is used to increase the interest of the garden. Pavilions, platforms, buildings and pavilions in the garden are built in front of the water, with the water as a neighbor, such as the western garden of the water corridor, modeling simulated the shape of the water ripples and twists and turns. The Hibiscus Pavilion in the east garden, half built on the shore and half reaching out to the water, echoes with the pavilion in the distance to increase the depth of the view. The Humble Administrator's Garden is mainly water, the reflection of the water wave, the scenery is like a painting, the poetic fusion in the artistic conception, tourists walk in the garden, like being in the painting, giving people a different visual feeling.

In the Humble Administrator's Garden, the landscape level is enriched by the use of landscape borrowing, landscape obstruction, landscape leakage, landscape pairing and other landscape techniques [9]. "Garden Metallurgy" borrowed landscape chapter proposed to combine reality and falsehood skillfully to create a beautiful mood. For example, the main building of the Humble Administrator's Garden in the middle of the Yuanxiang Hall (Figure 5), the use of borrowed landscape techniques will be the North Temple Tower "borrowed" in the garden [10] (Figure 6), to make up for the regrets of the garden can not be built tower, but also enriches the landscape space level. The scenery outside the garden "borrowed" to the garden, become part of the scene in the garden. The "Wuzhu Yujiu" is a pavilion built according to the water (Figure 7), there are four

circular doorways in the pavilion, which can be viewed from different angles, forming a leaky landscape and giving people a hidden and hidden feeling.



Figure 4: The Humble Administrator's Garden



Figure 5: Yuanxiang Hall



Figure 6: The North Temple Tower



Figure 7: Wuzhu Yujiu

4. The third stage of maturity (A.D. 1736-1911)

4.1 Jiangnan region overall development

From the Song, Yuan and Ming Dynasties to the middle and late Qing Dynasties, the South of the Yangtze River has always been prosperous in terms of economy, and the construction of private gardens has not stopped, which can be said to be generally prosperous. Except a few Ming Dynasty relics have been preserved, most of them are rebuilt or completely newly built on the basis of the old Ming Dynasty gardens. Jiangnan private gardens are distributed in the vast areas of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, but the mainstream of gardening activities is still like the Ming Dynasty and the early Qing Dynasty, Yangzhou and Suzhou as the focus. In general, it was in Yangzhou during the Qianlong and Jiajing years, and gradually moved to Suzhou during the later reigns and Guangxu years. Around the Yangtze River Basin, there are many cities with large scale and developed economy. Due to their developed economy and unique climatic conditions, many private gardens are built. Influenced by Yangzhou and Suzhou in architectural style and technology, splendid private gardens are distributed.

4.2 The economic development of Jiangnan in the middle and the end of the Qing Dynasty

The development of cities in the Qing Dynasty again exceeded that of the Ming Dynasty, especially around the southeast, where industrial and commercial cities generally flourished, notably Jiangning (now Nanjing), Suzhou, Hangzhou, Yangzhou, Zhenjiang and Wuxi, which were all more developed than the Ming Dynasty. Coastal cities such as Guangzhou, Fuzhou, and Xiamen all became increasingly prosperous in relation to foreign trade. Due to the development of commerce, many big merchants appeared in the Qing Dynasty, and the biggest merchants were the salt merchants of Lianghuai, the ticket merchants of Shanxi, and the guangdong traders, etc. The salt merchants of Lianghuai were the privileged ones. The biggest merchants were the salt merchants of Lianghuai, the ticket merchants of Shanxi and the merchants of Guangdong. At that time, salt was a commodity controlled by the Qing government and was sold by licensed merchants. The salt merchants in the two Huaihuai provinces could earn five or six times the profit by obtaining the monopoly of salt in the two Huaihuai provinces, and thus their wealth was counted in tens of millions of taels (of silver).

In the Qing Dynasty, Jiangnan silk weaving industry in the sprout of capitalism, compared with the Ming Dynasty has a very significant development. At this time, Jiangning (now Nanjing), Suzhou and other places appeared some very rich machine households, operating a larger handicraft workshop and workshop. In Jiangning, Zhenjiang, Suzhou and other places appeared some big buyers, they opened "account" or "line number", and to engage in capitalist business.

4.3 Qing Dynasty, the end of the development of private gardens in Jiangnan

The Qianlong period of Qing Dynasty was the last prosperous period in the long history of Chinese feudal society, with political stability and economic development. In terms of garden construction, the Qianlong period had extensive gardening activities and exquisite skills. Jiangnan's private garden became a peak in the later development of Chinese garden, but also gradually exposed the negative side of being too rigid in form and technique. As the last prosperous period of classical gardens, the gardens of Qianlong and Jiajing period not only inherited all the brilliant achievements of the past, but also gradually declined.

4.4 Lingerin Garden

The Lingerin Garden is one of the most important representatives of the World Heritage Suzhou Gardens (Figure 8). Representing the style of the Qing Dynasty, the garden is famous for its architectural art, the halls are spacious and magnificent, the courtyards are full of changes, and the entire garden adopts an irregular layout form, so that the garden buildings are integrated with the mountains, water, and stones to present a natural interest [11]. The use of cloud walls and architectural clusters of the garden is divided into four different scenic spots in the middle, east, north and west. Staying in the garden pavilions and pavilions of different heights, winding corridors continue to have more than 700 meters, quite a step to change the wonderful scenery. Buildings account for about a quarter of the total area of the garden. The architectural structure represents the style of the Qing Dynasty, creating a large number of buildings with their own characteristics within a small area, showing everywhere the art of gardening at hand in the mountains and forests, and the art of seeing the big in the small.

4.4.1 History of the Lingerin Garden

The predecessor of Lingerin can be traced back to the East Garden of Xu Taishi (1540-1598) in Suzhou in the Ming Dynasty. At the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, it was once abolished as the Kick Cloth Workshop, and was later rebuilt by the Minfa family, but it changed owners repeatedly. Qing Qianlong forty-five years (1780), Ruiyunfeng was moved into the weaving into the Palace Qing Qianlong fifty-nine years (1794), the garden for the Wu County Dongshan Liu Fu income, in the "East Garden" site reconstruction. Qing Jiaqing three years (1798), after the construction was completed, because more planted white pine, wuzhu, bamboo, bamboo color cold, clear blue, because of the garden bamboo color cold, it is renamed "cold Bi Villa", commonly known as "Liu Yuan" Liu Ju preferred calligraphy and painting, he will write his own articles and ancient French posters Le stone embedded masonry. He would write his own articles and the ancient law post embedded in stone in the garden gallery wall. Subsequent generations of garden owners have inherited this style, gradually forming today's Lingerin Garden more "books and stones" characteristics. Liu Shu loved stones, when he was ruling the garden, he searched for twelve peaks and moved them into the garden, and wrote many articles to record the search for stones and express his feelings of admiration for the stones.

4.4.2 Gardening Characteristics of the Lingerin Garden

The central part of the Garden is the site of the original Hanbi Villa, with a wide pool in the center, mountains in the west and north, and buildings in the east and south. The wigwam is mainly made of soil, stacked with yellow stones, with a thick momentum. Pond South Hanbi Mountain House, Ming Thur House is the main building of the Garden, the pavilion such as the front cabin, open hall such as the cabin, shaped like a floating boat. The east side of the pavilion has a green shade Xuan, small and elegant, hanging down with the water between the railings, springs out a landscape scrolls. Hanbi mountain house west side of the climbing corridor, with the mountain terrain undulating, connected to the top of the mountain smell mignonette fragrance Xuan. Osmanthus flowers are planted all over the mountain, and the fragrance floats. The place is high and refreshing, look around, full of the same scenery in full view. Pool in the small Penglai Island floating in the blue waves (Figure 9). Pond East Hao Pu Pavilion, Qu Xi building, West Building, Qingfeng Pond Museum is reflected in the landscape between trees, into and out of the undulating, patchwork. Pool north of the rocky mountains, streams and gullies hidden, can Pavilion in the mountains above, there is the potential to fly in the air.

The eastern part of the heavy door stacked households, deep courtyard. The courtyards are interspersed with leaky windows, doorways, and long corridors, contrasting with each other, making it the most varied architectural complex in the courtyard space in Suzhou Gardens. The main hall, commonly known as the Nanmu Hall, is beautifully decorated with elegant furnishings. To the west, there are the Crane House, the Stone Forest Courtyard, the Bird's Nest Xuan, and the Return to Me Reading Place. Linqun Jingshuo Hall for the mandarin ducks Hall, the center of the carved and transparent round hole floor cover separation, the hall furnishings elegant. In the north of the hall stands the famous three peaks of the Liyuan Garden, with Guanyun Peak in the center (Figure 10), and Ruiyun Peak and Xiuyun Peak standing on the left and right sides of the screen. Crown Cloud Peak is 6.5 meters high, rumored to be a relic of the Song Dynasty flower stone outline, is the highest and largest piece of lake stone in the Jiangnan garden towel. Before the peak stone is Huanyun Marsh, which is surrounded by Guanyun Tower, Guanyun Pavilion, Guanyun Tai, Zhuyun Nunnery, etc., are all places for stone appreciation.

The western part is dominated by the rockery, which is made of earth and stone. Maple trees on the mountain, lush forests, green shade in the summer, the mouth, the autumn red haze like a brocade. Climbing up the hill, you can take a look at the scenic beauty of the western suburbs. The cloud wall on the left side of the mountain undulates like a traveling dragon. In front of the mountain, the curved stream is turning, and the water is murmuring. At the east foot, there is a water pavilion "lively", lying under the stream, people have a sense of endless water flow.

In Suzhou gardens, there are not only a large number of buildings, but also a relatively dense distribution, with reasonable layout and clever spatial treatment. Each building in its scenic spot has its own distinctive personality, from the overall view, not the slightest sense of chaos, giving a continuous, holistic concept. Stay in the garden pavilions and pavilions of varying heights, winding corridors continue to have more than 700 meters, quite a step by step change of the scenery of the wonderful. Buildings account for about a quarter of the total area of the garden. Architectural style represents the style of the Qing Dynasty, in a small area to create a large number of different characteristics of the building, everywhere shows a hand in the mountains and forests, small in the big gardening art [12].



Figure 8: Lingering garden



Figure 9: Penglai Island



Figure 10: Guanyun Peak

5. Conclusion

In the mature period of the garden (960-1911) for nearly a thousand years, with the development of social and economic development, social wealth was produced in large quantities, and social and economic development was gradually developed, but a considerable part of the wealth available for distribution was controlled by a small number of wealthy classes. As a result, the rich class was born, and many private gardens in Jiangnan became part of the wealth owned by these rich classes. The emergence of more and more excellent private gardens also reflects the social and economic development in different stages of maturity.

5.1 Development of gardening technology

During the Northern Song Dynasty, the private gardens in Jiangnan that we can enjoy now are mostly described in history books and documents. During the Northern Song Dynasty, the private gardens in Jiangnan we can now enjoy are mostly described in historical documents. In the Southern Song Dynasty, the appearance of private gardens in Jiangnan is more often seen in the records and relics, and more widely distributed. This period of private garden creation is more specific, the number is more large, the construction level is more exquisite [13]. In it, the poetic and picturesque feelings unique to Chinese culture were blended.

In the Yuan, Ming and early Qing dynasties, the further development of gardening technology and cultural aesthetics played a decisive role in the further mature development of private gardens. Private gardens are not only recorded in the famous literature, but also the number of existing private gardens remains is very considerable. The works reflecting humanistic thought and spiritual connotation in gardens have great application.

In the middle and late Qing Dynasty, with the further development of social economy, architectural technology and cultural aesthetics were integrated into and reflected in the construction of Jiangnan private gardens in just over 170 years, thus reaching the peak of Chinese classical gardens in the realm of art.

5.2 Socio-economic development determines the development of private gardens

From the maturity of the garden (960-1911), about a thousand years to sum up. When the economy is prosperous, the development of private gardens is flourishing, while when the economy is weak, the development of private gardens is stagnant. In the Northern Song Dynasty, the economic development level was reasonable, and the distribution of private gardens was basically in the economic centers of the time, namely, Tokyo Bianliang and Xijing Luoyang. In the Southern Song Dynasty, the economy developed unprecedentedly, and the development of private gardens was concentrated in Lin 'an, the capital city of the Southern Song Dynasty, where the economic center of gravity moved southward. The Yuan Dynasty was ruled by the Mongols, and the economic development was much lower than that of the Song Dynasty. The historical period was only 90 years (1277-1367), and there were few records about the development of private gardens in the records and documents. In the Ming Dynasty, the society was stable, the economy developed steadily and the economic level improved, and a large number of private gardens appeared, many of which have been handed down to the present day. During the Qing Dynasty, especially since the Qianlong Dynasty, the society was stable, the economy developed greatly, and the population increased to about 300 million. In just over 170 years, the development of private gardens has reached the peak of the development of Chinese gardens. This is based on the social and economic level at that time, resulting in the great development of private gardens. From these aspects, the development of social economy determines the development of private gardens.

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