

A Study on the Traditional Architectural Forms of Huangcuo Village in Fujian Province from the Perspective of Regional Culture

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ABSTRACT

Through relevant literature review, data sorting, site visits, and research methods of Huangcuo Village in Fujian Province, this paper classifies and analyzes the community characteristics, morphological features, spatial structure, and decorative elements of the traditional buildings of Huangcuo Village, studies the relationship among the formation reasons, evolution process, development characteristics of Huangcuo traditional architectural forms and regional culture, sorts out the protection status of Huangcuo traditional buildings, and discusses the principles and future development of the protection and promotion of Huangcuo traditional buildings.

Keywords: *Huangcuo, Architectural form, Regional culture.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Southern Fujian traditional architecture is an indispensable and important part of Chinese traditional architecture system, which is mainly distributed in Quanzhou, Xiamen, Zhangzhou and other areas in the southeast of Fujian Province. Southern Fujian has similar climatic conditions and cultural environment, and the traditional buildings in Southern Fujian have certain similarities in appearance, materials, form and technology. However, due to the influence of traffic conditions, topography, customs, social environment and other factors, there are some differences in the traditional buildings in different regions. Fujian is mainly mountainous, and different regions are relatively independent. Different regional cultures have been accumulated and developed in the long process of historical development. As the most important living place for people, architecture is an important carrier of regional culture in different regions. Through the in-depth analysis and research on the traditional architectural form of a certain region, human beings can more comprehensively understand the regional cultural characteristics, formation causes and development laws of the region.[1] [2] [3]

2. REGIONAL CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF HUANGCUO VILLAGE

2.1 Overview of Huangcuo Village

Huangcuo Village is located in Neicuo Town, Xiang'an District, Xiamen City, Fujian Province, in the middle of Xiang'an District. Huangcuo Village has more than 1300 years of history since the end of Tang Dynasty, Song Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty, Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China. It is a large agricultural village. According to "Tong'an county annals", Huangcuo Village was originally called "Honggang Village" at the end of Tang Dynasty and the beginning of Song Dynasty. Later, the number of residents with Huang surname in the village gradually increased and gradually exceeded other different surnames. Therefore, the "Honggang Village" was changed to "Huangcuo Village". Huangcuo Village includes six natural villages: Huangshan, Huangcuo, Dongtawei, Neitangbian, Zhouhou and Dongmei, with 10 groups and a registered residence population of about 4600.

The terrain around Huangcuo Village is mainly hilly, with little topographic fluctuation and the average altitude of 200-500m. There are large planting areas and low hills around. There are many villages around Huangcuo Village, but they are scattered. There are many stone mining areas in the northeast of the village, which are rich in stone resources.

2.2 Analysis of Regional Cultural Background of Huangcuo Village

2.2.1 Traditional Architectural Culture in Southern Fujian

Huangcuo Village is located in the hinterland of Xiang'an Peninsula and belongs to the southern Fujian. Most of the buildings in the village show the traditional architectural style of southern Fujian. Due to the lack of material resources, there are many quarries around Huangcuo Village and there are abundant stone resources. It is mainly based on the traditional buildings, such as southern Fujian red brick dwellings and stone dwellings. Among them, the stone dwelling was built earlier, and the production process was simple. Stone dwelling was severely eroded by nature. Due to the lack of repair and protection in the later period, most of the stone dwellings in the village collapsed and damaged to varying degrees.

2.2.2 Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism

Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism have a long history in China, and have gradually evolved into a part of people's daily life. Confucianism played an important role in the rule of feudal dynasties in China. Since the Tang Dynasty, Confucianism has been widely spread in Southern Fujian[4]. The culture of filial piety, the doctrine of "rule by rites" and the worship of imperial examinations in Confucianism have had a very far-reaching impact on the traditional ideas of Huangcuo villagers. For example, "Ziyun Huang family instructions" in Huang's ancestral temple focuses on the traditional Confucian values such as "filial piety", "harmony", "comity" and "respect for teachers and morality".

During the Wei-Jin and Northern-Southern Dynasties, Buddhism continued to develop and consolidate in China. Huangcuo village belonged to Tong'an County, Quanzhou Prefecture in ancient times, and was also influenced by Buddhist culture to a certain extent. At present, the immortal Puxian

enshrined in the Qinglong Temple in the southeast of Huangcuo is one of the four Bodhisattvas in Mahayana Buddhism. The Qinglong Temple was built during the reign of Emperor Qianlong and is still burning with incense.

Taoism is a native religion in China, and people's thought is the basis of Taoism. During the Eastern Han Dynasty, Taoist activities appeared in Fujian. Taoist activities resonated with the Fujian people's psychology of valuing God and believing in witchcraft, which lasted for a long time in the Tang, Song, Ming and Qing Dynasties[5]. The Taoist culture in Huangcuo is mainly reflected in the traditional sacrificial culture and architectural decoration patterns.

2.2.3 Nanyang Culture

"Nanyang culture" refers to a culture produced by the integration of multiple cultures in Southeast Asia (called "Nanyang" at the time). Nanyang architectural style refers to the blending of western traditional architectural culture brought by modern western colonists and Nanyang local architectural culture. Combined with the local climate characteristics of Nanyang, a new architectural style has gradually emerged. After the Opium War, a large number of people from southern Fujian went to various parts of Nanyang to make a living. In the process of going back and forth between their hometown and colony, they brought the Nanyang culture back to southern Fujian and affected the local culture[6]. Nanyang-style buildings can also be seen everywhere in Huangcuo village, especially in the porches and railings of some modern buildings and decorative elements such as door posts and windowsills of some modern buildings.

3. STUDY ON THE TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL FORM OF HUANGCUO

Huangcuo village includes six natural villages: Huangshan, Huangcuo, Dongshaowei, Neitangbian, Zhouhou and Dongmei. This paper mainly studies the traditional architectural form of Huangcuo, Huangcuo Village.

3.1 Overview of Traditional Architectural Community in Huangcuo

The existing traditional buildings in Huangcuo village include Huang's ancestral hall, Su's ancestral hall, Hu'an Temple, Qinglong Temple,

etc. The overall architectural community runs through the north and south with Huangshan Road, which is roughly symmetrically distributed left and right. The architectural community is surrounded by Huangcuo village road and Fenghuang River, forming a unified whole visually. The main body of the traditional building community is mainly distributed in the center of the Huangcuo, and several traditional buildings are scattered throughout Huangcuo, which is in a central outward diffusion layout as a whole.

3.2 *Community Characteristics of Traditional Buildings in Huangcuo*

3.2.1 *Composition of Building Community*

The existing architectural community of Huangcuo is mainly composed of some historical architectural relics built in the Tang, Song and Ming Dynasties, 100-year-old dwellings built in modern times and contemporary architectural communities built by villagers in the later period. The building types, building time and architectural characteristics are summarized respectively. (As shown in "Table 1")

Table 1. Summary of community composition of traditional buildings in Huangcuo (source: photos taken by the author)

Building type	traditional architecture	Modern architecture	Contemporary architecture
build time	Tang Dynasty — Qing Dynasty	Late Qing Dynasty — Republic of China	the founding of New China — Now
architectural characteristic	traditional architectural form, distinctive local characteristics, rough construction technology, and natural erosion	Influenced by Nanyang culture, it has rich shapes, higher construction technology, extensive use of stone materials, and the intact buildings .	It has more obvious characteristics of modern southern Fujian architecture and pursues building volume and architectural decoration.
Building photos			

3.2.2 *Layout Characteristics of Building Community*

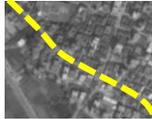
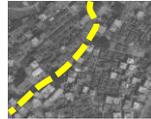
The existing traditional ancient architecture community in Huangcuo is mainly distributed in the southeast by center of Huangcuo, which is in a circular layout around Huang's ancestral hall, Su's ancestral hall and Hu'an Temple in Huangcuo. The traditional buildings built in modern times are mainly around the ancient building community, gradually distributing to the west and north as a whole. The modern architectural community is mainly distributed around the village, mainly in the southwest, north and southeast of the village. And a few modern buildings are scattered among the traditional architectural communities.

3.2.3 *Spatial Structure of Building Community*

By comparing the relationship between the architectural orientation of Huangcuo and

surrounding villages and streets, it can be concluded that the architectural orientation of Huangcuo is mainly affected by the original street direction of the village, which is roughly parallel or vertical to the main street direction (see "Table 2"). On the one hand, the main streets of Huangcuo are mostly north-south or East-West; On the other hand, influenced by the subtropical marine monsoon climate, in order to avoid the cold northwest monsoon in winter, the traditional buildings in Huangcuo mainly face south, and a few buildings face southeast. Most of the buildings are in the layout of triple dwellings or quadrangle dwellings, and the distance between the monomers is close, which is arranged in an array, forming several regular architectural communities. The community is composed of several main streets in series, in which small lanes are interspersed vertically and horizontally, and the whole is in a network structure, which combines a single building into an organic whole.

Table 2. Analysis of street direction and architectural orientation of Huangcuo and surrounding villages (source: self-made by the author)

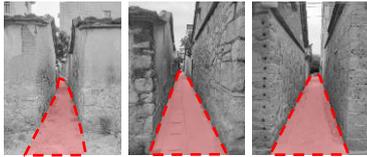
Village name	Huangcuo village - Huangcuo	Hongshan Village	Xucuo Village	Yangban Village
Village satellite map				
Main street direction	South-North	Northwest-southeast	Northeast-Southwest	South-North East-West
Main Building direction	Back to north, facing south	Back to the northeast, facing the southwest	Back to the northwest, facing the southeast	Back to the southeast, facing the northwest

3.2.4 Scale Relationship of Building Community

The scale relationship of Huangcuo traditional architectural community is mainly reflected in two aspects: plane scale relationship and facade scale relationship. From the plane scale, the traditional building community of Huangcuo is affected by the subtropical marine monsoon climate, the overall

building density is high, and the lane width formed between individual buildings in the community is mostly 0.8m-2.5m, which can not only meet the traffic needs of a small number of people, but also play a good role in avoiding the wind. The street width formed between communities is about 3m-10m, which can meet people's traffic needs and divide building communities (see "Table 3").

Table 3. Analysis of plane scale relationship of traditional architectural community in Huangcuo (source: self-made by the author)

type	street	lane
function	Traffic flow	Small flow of people
scale	3m-10m	0.8m-2.5m
Building photos		

From the perspective of facade scale, according to the different storey heights of the building facade, the traditional buildings in Huangcuo can be roughly divided into three categories: single-storey buildings, two-storey buildings and multi-storey buildings. Among them, single-storey buildings are mainly historical relic buildings with the earliest construction time. The two-storey building is mainly constructed by adding one floors to the main hall of the original one-storey building, the two sides of the beech head or the front of the lower room. It is built more recently and has higher

craftsmanship. Single two-story buildings are mostly built by returned overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, and later civil two-story buildings are also influenced by Nanyang culture to a certain extent. The number of three-storey buildings is small. Modern residential buildings are affected by marine culture, which are mainly concentrated around the village and far away from the traditional architectural community (see "Table 4").

Table 4. Analysis of vertical scale relationship of traditional building community in Huangcuo (source: photos taken by the author)

Number of building floors	Building height	Building type	architectural characteristic	Building photos
single-storey building	2m-6m	Ancestral temple, temple, traditional residential building	They are built earlier, mainly traditional buildings, and are concentrated in the center of the village	
Two-storey building	6m-8m	Modern residential architecture	The construction time is recent and the craftsmanship is higher	
multi-storey building	over 10m	Modern residential architecture	Influenced by marine culture, it is basically residential building	

3.3 Analysis of Traditional Building Types of Huangcuo

According to the different building users and use functions, the existing building types of Huangcuo village are sorted out and summarized, which are mainly divided into public buildings and

residential buildings. Among them, public buildings mainly include ancestral halls and temples, and residential buildings include big dwellings and western-style building. The functions and characteristics of the two types of buildings are summarized below. (as shown in "Table 5")

Table 5. Aanalysis of traditional building types in Huangcuo (source: photos taken by the author)

attribute	Public buildings		Residential buildings	
	temple	ancestral hall	Big dwellings	Fanzi building (Western-style building)
function	sacrifices to ancestors and gods on Festival day; A meeting among the families, gathering, etc		for living	
architectural characteristic	It has been built for a long time, with typical traditional architectural characteristics of Southern Fujian, complex architectural structure and rich decoration		Influenced by the development of local agricultural civilization, the building is simple in shape and decoration, which has significant characteristics of traditional buildings in Southern Fujian	
Representative building	Qinglong Temple Hu'an Temple	Huang's ancestral temple Su's ancestral temple	Huangcuo No. 402, Huangcuo Village Huangcuo No. 873, Huangcuo Village	Huangcuo No. 86, Huangcuo Village Huangcuo No. 382, Huangcuo Village
Field picture				

3.3.1 Public Buildings

Public building is a building for people to carry out various public activities, and is also a necessary

activity place for people. Huangcuo public buildings mainly include ancestral halls and temples. This section analyzes the existing public buildings in Huangcuo.

3.3.1.1 Ancestral Hall

Ancestral halls are places where people offer sacrifices to their ancestors. In addition to worshipping ancestors, these broad ancestral halls are often used as places for activities in daily life, such as marriage, funeral, longevity and happiness. In addition, ancestral halls are often used as meeting places to discuss important affairs with people. The existing traditional ancestral halls in Huangcuo mainly include Huang's ancestral hall and Su's ancestral hall.

Huang's ancestral hall has been listed as a municipal cultural relics protection building. It was built in the middle of the Ming Dynasty, rebuilt in the 11th year of the reign of Xianfeng of the Qing Dynasty (1861) and rebuilt in the 13th year of the reign of Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty (1887). The building faces south, with two courtyards. The back courtyard is a hall, with 11.8m wide in three rooms, 11.6m deep in three rooms and 5.9m high inside.

There are a patio and corridors on both sides in the middle. The total length is 22m, the building area is about 259.6m² and the floor area is about 320m². There are a long eaves corridor at the front of the building, a concave porch at the middle, and left and right cubic columns. A gate is set in the middle, and doors are on both sides. The plaque of "Huang's ancestral hall" is hung on the gate, with the column-and-tie construction and Chinese gabled roof. At the middle, there is a barrel tile roof, which is higher than the secondary tile roof on both sides, with double dovetail ridges. The back big house is a post-and-lintel construction frame, with a hard peak and a swallow tail ridge. The relatively complete stone structures of the Qing Dynasty include the front eaves gallery and the counter foot wall foundation of the porch hall, the dado and square pilasters, the stone column foundation and the square diabase gate pier, etc. There are several pairs of drum-shaped stone column foundations in the back courtyard. ("Figure 1")

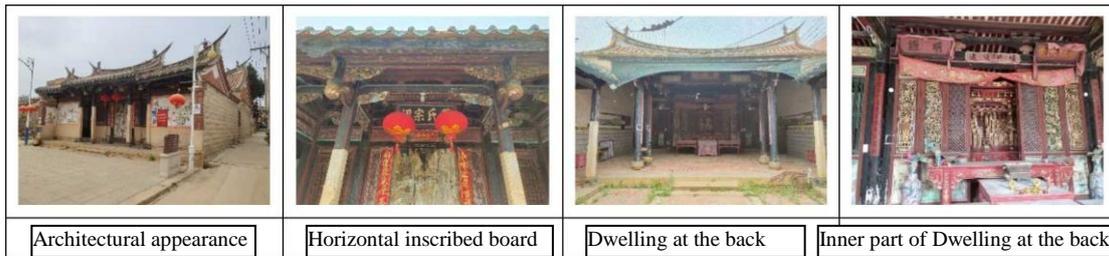


Figure 1 Analysis of the traditional architecture of Huang's ancestral hall in Huangcuo (source: photos taken by the author).

Su's ancestral hall was built during the reign of Jingtai of the Ming Dynasty. The total building width is 10.7m, the total length is 18.73m, the total building area is about 200.4m², and the floor area is about 271.9m². The front of the building is a concave porch, the left and right walls are painted with decorative murals, and a gate is set in the middle. The words "Su's ancestral hall" are engraved on the door, and the top of the porch is a double dovetail ridge. The main hall of the building is a column-and-tie construction frame with a Chinese gabled roof. There are three rooms, with a slab roof and a dovetail ridge on the top. ("Figure 2")

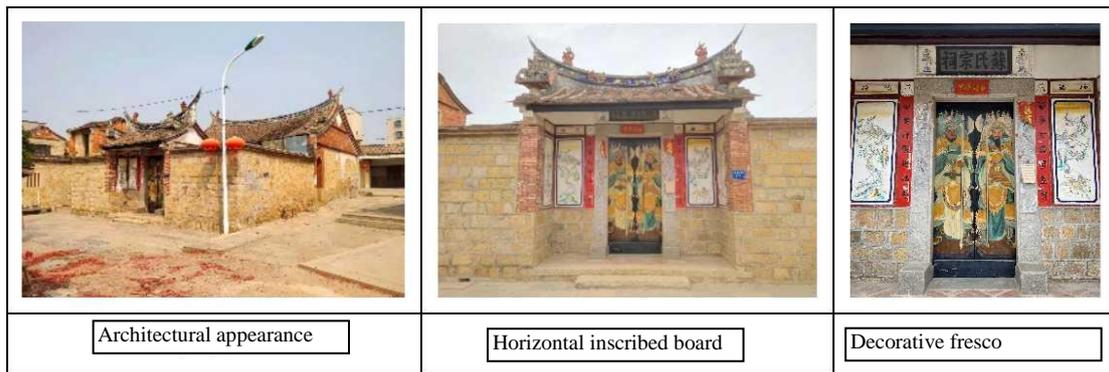


Figure 2 Analysis of traditional architecture of Su's ancestral hall in Huangcuo (source: photos taken by the author).

3.3.1.2 Temples

Buddhist architecture in southern Fujian is formed on the basis of traditional architectural style in southern Fujian and southern Fujian people's religious belief, with its unique local characteristics. It is a typical form reflecting the people's psychology of Buddhist belief in southern Fujian. The existing traditional temples in Huangcuo mainly include two palaces: Hu'an temple and Qinglong temple.

Hu'an temple was built in the 10th year of the reign of Zongzhen of the Ming Dynasty and was

rebuilt with funds in 2007. The building faces south, with two courtyards. There are three rooms in the front courtyard, with a long eaves corridor at front, a concave porch at the middle, and a gate set in it. The stone plaque of "Hu'an temple" is engraved on the door, with the column-and-tie construction frame and Chinese gabled roof. The roof is a tube-tile roof, double dovetail ridges, and a pair of stone lions is set in front of the door. The building is of brick and stone structure. There are many stone carvings, wood carvings, murals, doors and windows, etc. with complex carvings and exquisite shapes. The whole building is resplendent (as shown in "Figure 3").



Figure 3 Analysis of traditional architecture of Hu'an temple in Huangcuo (source: self-taken by the author).

Qinglong temple was built during the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty. The building faces west. The front part is an eaves corridor. Under the eaves, a plaque of "Qinglong temple" is hung on. It has a Chinese gabled roof, and the roof is a tube-tile roof, with a swallow-tail ridge. And a pair of small stone lions is set at the door. An immortal Puxian Buddha of Mount Emei, holding a lotus and riding a white elephant, is dedicated in the palace. It is a rare Buddha statue in Southern Fujian and is deeply valued by Xiamen Buddhist Association (see "Figure 4").



Figure 4 Analysis of traditional architecture of Qinglong temple in Huangcuo. (source: photos taken by the author).

3.3.2 Residential Buildings

Huangcuo is located in southern Fujian, and its residential architecture is influenced by the traditional architecture of southern Fujian. At the same time, with the development of ancient marine trade, Nanyang culture also had an impact on the traditional residential buildings in Huangcuo.

According to the difference of building construction time and space form, the traditional residential buildings in Huangcuo can be roughly divided into two categories: one is the traditional big dwelling left over from the ancient times, which has been built for a long time, and the other is the Fanzi building (western-style building) which has been repaired, transformed, added or completely newly built on the basis of the original building. The traditional big dwellings in Huangcuo are mainly big dwellings with three or four courtyards. Among them, the architectural forms of three courtyards that include one mian room and two side

rooms and one main room and four side rooms, as well as the architectural forms of four courtyards that include two big dwellings and three big dwellings in Huangcuo. However, in terms of the overall quantity, the traditional residential buildings in Huangcuo are mainly in the form of two big dwellings. At the same time, due to the far-reaching influence of Nanyang culture, the number of Fanzi buildings in Huangcuo is also relatively large.

Huangcuo No. 402, Huangcuo village, is a traditional big dwelling in southern Fujian. The building faces south, with two courtyards and four rooms and a Chinese gabled roof. And the roof is shingle roof. Three rooms in the West use a swallow tail ridge, and the east corner is a saddle tail ridge. The building is of masonry structure. The whole building is built on the basis of the original traditional big dwelling "sanzhangjian" in southern Fujian, and a corner room is added on the east side (as shown in "Figure 5").



Figure 5 Analysis of traditional architecture at Huangcuo No. 402 (source: self-made by the author).

Huangcuo ancient ceramics exhibition hall is a modern Fanzi building. The building faces south and falls back and forth. At the front, there is a two-story Fanzi building with a door in the middle. At the first floor, it is stone structure and there is a column porch; at the second floor, it is brick structure and there is an arch porch. At the back yard, it is a traditional local dwelling. The courtyard walls on both sides form a courtyard, and

the door opens on the east side. The front porch of the building is obviously influenced by Nanyang culture. The column-type and arch-ring porches commonly used in western architecture are adopted (as shown in "Figure 6").



Figure 6 Analysis of Huangcuo ancient ceramics exhibition hall (source: self-made by the author).

3.4 Analysis on Structural Characteristics of Traditional Buildings in Huangcuo

3.4.1 Chinese Gabled Roof

Chinese gabled roof is the main representative of the double-slope roof form of Chinese traditional architecture. The roofs of traditional buildings in Huangcuo are mainly Chinese gabled roof and flat roof. Most of the traditional buildings built earlier use Chinese gabled roof, while most of the

buildings built in modern times use flat roof. Affected by the regional climate, the residential buildings in Huangcuo mostly use the Chinese gabled roof with small eaves, which plays the role of fire prevention while resisting wind and rain. Most of the roofs of ancestral halls and residential buildings in the village use Chinese gabled roof, such as Hu'an temple, Qinglong temple, Huang's ancestral hall, and Huangcuo No. 888-29 ("Figure 7").



Figure 7 Buildings with flush gable roof in Huangcuo (source: photo taken by the author).

3.4.2 Dovetail Ridge Structure

Most of the traditional buildings in Huangcuo village adopt two-way curved roofs, that is, the roof and ridge are curved, and the main ridge naturally transitions from the slow curve in the middle to the ridge corners on both sides. The ridge angles on both sides are warped. The main ridge is bent and

the ridge end is made into a swallow tail form with two forks. Village people call it "swallow tail ridge". The swallow tail ridge in Huangcuo village is mainly used in traditional residential buildings, ancestral halls and temples with high specifications, such as Qinglong temple, Su's ancestral hall and other traditional buildings (as shown in "Figure 8").

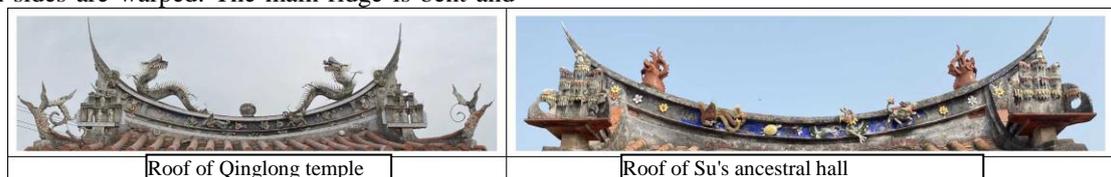


Figure 8 Buildings with flush gable roof in Huangcuo (source: photos taken by the author).

3.4.3 Gable Structure

When building traditional buildings in Southern Fujian, masons often regard the gable of folk houses as a mountain, and the shape of the mountain has a so-called dragon vein. Therefore, the shape of the gable is influenced by the theory of

"five elements", and the gable is decorated with the symbolic technique of "gold, wood, water, fire and soil", commonly known as the five-element gable[7]. The gables of traditional buildings in Huangcuo are mostly in the shape of "water" (as shown in "Figure 9"), implying fire prevention.

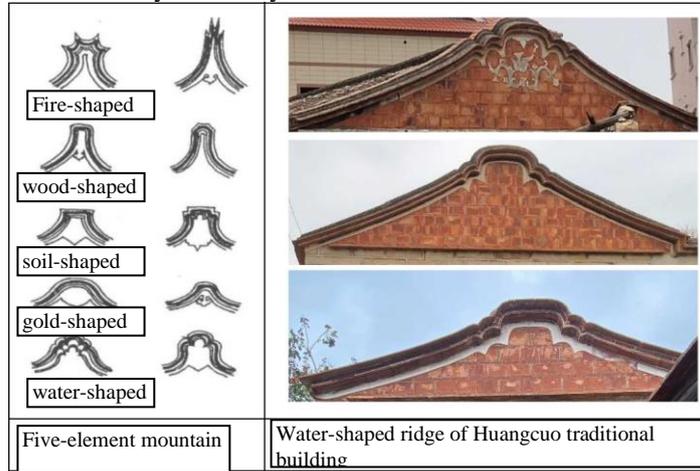


Figure 9 Traditional building gable form in Huangcuo (source: self-made by the author).

3.4.4 Doors and Windows

Among the traditional buildings in southern Fujian, the gate is not only the facade of the whole building, but also the symbol of the social, economic and political status of the head of household[8]. Huangcuo village is a large agricultural village. Agricultural income is the main economic source of most residents in the village. Therefore, most traditional buildings in the village have relatively simple shapes, conventional sizes and no excessive decoration. Only in ancestral halls, temples and individual residential buildings, the shape of the gate is relatively more complex, with higher specifications and richer decoration. Most of the doors are stone doors built of strip granite. At the same time, due to the influence of Nanyang culture, the side doors of modern buildings often adopt the arch of upper brick and lower stone.

The windows of Huangcuo traditional buildings mostly use the stone trifoliate windows most commonly used in southern Fujian traditional buildings, and some will use red brick instead of stone as windows. The windows vary in size, but the overall size is small, which can reduce the impact of sea breeze and reduce the construction difficulty. In Southern Fujian, odd vertical mullions are generally used for the stone trifoliate windows in traditional buildings, but the number of stone

trifoliate windows in Huangcuo residential buildings is often two or three. It can be seen that the shape and system of windows in Huangcuo traditional residential buildings are not very exquisite, which is in line with the characteristics of local social development dominated by agricultural economy. The shape and craftsmanship of buildings are deeply affected by economic factors.

3.4.5 Ground Pavement

The ground pavement form of traditional buildings in Huangcuo is mainly affected by the local natural resource conditions. Huangcuo is rich in land and stone resources, so the local kiln technology and stone processing technology are relatively developed. According to the on-site investigation, the ground pavement of Huangcuo traditional building is mainly red brick pavement and stone pavement. Among them, the indoor ground is mainly paved with red brick rhombic inclined paving and I-shaped paving, while the patio part and gate porch part are mainly paved with granite, which can prevent rainwater erosion and be more solid and durable. At the same time, some buildings will adopt the paving method of combining red brick and granite.

4. PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS IN HUANGCUO

4.1 Protection Status of Traditional Buildings in Huangcuo

Huangcuo village government has promoted the development of local cultural industry by creating "star base" and "craftsman town". At the same time,

it has repaired and protected Huangcuo traditional buildings and attracted artists to settle in, effectively realizing the protection, development and utilization of local traditional building resources. However, some traditional buildings have not been protected and repaired, and the original style of some traditional buildings has been damaged. Also, there are some other problems, such as excessive transformation and improper protection and promotion methods (as shown in "Table 6").

Table 6. Analysis on the protection status of traditional buildings in Huangcuo (source: self-made by the author).

Problems	There are safety hazards such as collapse due to the lack of systematic protection and repair	The original style of traditional building is damaged due to the lack of protection consciousness	The building is not beautiful or symmetric due to improper protection and promotion methods	The original style of traditional building is damaged due to the lack of protection consciousness
Field picture				

At the same time, through field investigation, it is found that due to the lack of verifiable historical records and population mobility, there is still the problem of loss in historical information of Huangcuo traditional buildings. The construction time of some traditional buildings cannot be verified, and can only be roughly estimated according to the memory of the elderly in the village. In addition, some traditional buildings have been built for a long time and do not have the use conditions or cannot meet the living needs of modern villagers. Therefore, it is difficult to carry out protection and promotion.

should be compared and analyzed, and the buildings with more protection value should be protected and repaired first. Also, it is necessary to formulate different protection and promotion strategies for different types of buildings.

4.2 Protection Strategy of Traditional Buildings in Huangcuo

4.2.2 Restoring Features and Improving Functions

4.2.1 Classified Protection and Key Protection

While repairing the damaged appearance and structure of Huangcuo traditional building, it also improves and enriches the use function of the building. When repairing traditional buildings, it is required to follow the principle of "repairing the old as the old" to avoid excessive transformation and losing the original style of the building. However, this does not mean that the building should be restored without change, but it is necessary to reasonably grasp the repair methods and scales. While repairing and protecting traditional buildings, it is required to reasonably improve the functions of buildings according to the living and use needs of modern people.

Adhering to the principle of protection priority is an important prerequisite for the protection of all traditional ancient towns and villages[9]. When protecting and improving the traditional buildings in Huangcuo, priority should also be given to protection. However, before protection, the basic information of the existing traditional buildings in Huangcuo should be counted, sorted out and classified, the basic situation of the buildings should be sorted out, the protection significance and protection methods of different buildings

4.2.3 Scientific and Reasonable Protection and Transformation

Before upgrading and transforming the traditional buildings, it is necessary to consult

relevant literature materials or similar cases, and consult relevant professionals to find promotion methods and transformation schemes in line with the local unique regional culture and the current situation of traditional buildings in Huangcuo, so as to ensure the rationality of protection and transformation and avoid irreversible damage to the traditional buildings in Huangcuo due to improper protection and transformation.

5. CONCLUSION

The morphological characteristics of Huangcuo traditional buildings are closely related to the development of local nature, society, economy and culture. Against the background of agricultural economy, most of Huangcuo traditional buildings have simple shape, simple process and little decoration, but they widely absorb foreign culture and have strong inclusiveness. The rich local land and stone resources in Huangcuo have a very important impact on the construction materials, workmanship and decoration forms of Huangcuo traditional buildings. At the same time, the strong clan consciousness leads to the heart-shaped spatial pattern of Huangcuo traditional architectural community. The early traditional buildings in Huangcuo were mainly affected by the development of agricultural economy, and the overall architectural form was basically consistent with that of the traditional big dwellings in Southern Fujian. However, unlike that in Quanzhou, Jinjiang and other rich areas, most of the traditional buildings in Huangcuo were not good at decoration, and the architectural form was not very exquisite. Only the public buildings such as ancestral halls and temples in the village were exquisitely decorated and complicated. Due to the turbulence of the situation, the trend of "going to Nanyang" prevailed. With the flow of population, Nanyang architectural style gradually affected the development of local architectural form, and gradually integrated with local traditional architectural style, which was an important part of local architectural forms.

The research and analysis of the traditional architectural form of Huangcuo can provide valuable original materials for the protection of local traditional buildings, and provide a solid theoretical basis for the artistic improvement and transformation of local traditional buildings. At the same time, it is of great significance to promote the economic and cultural development of Huangcuo,

enhance the popularity and influence of Huangcuo, and improve the quality of life of villagers.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Shichao Li is responsible for field research, data analysis and paper writing. Ying Hao is responsible for guiding the writing of the paper and providing suggestions for modification.

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