

Ancient Chinese Frescoes Conservation and Historical and Cultural Values

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Abstract: In recent years, the masses of our society have paid more attention to the inheritance and protection of cultural aspects. The development of frescoes in ancient China has undergone a long history of change, representing not only the artistic development of the time, but also an important art work showing the social atmosphere and cultural forms of the time. In the analysis of this paper, the conservation and historical and cultural values of ancient Chinese frescoes are mainly elaborated.

Keywords: Ancient frescoes; History and culture; Spiritual motivation

1. Introduction

Carrying out the conservation of ancient frescoes can well prevent them from being affected by various aspects of time and external environmental factors, resulting in obvious damage to the frescoes and bringing about a lack of historical and artistic aspects in China. In the analysis of historical and cultural value, can be more intuitive heritage and protection of China's excellent traditional culture, become an important form of work of concern.

2. Ancient Chinese Fresco Conservation Work Historical and Cultural Value

The Dunhuang City Archives in Gansu Province, China, has a collection of valuable historical photographs of our leaders visiting the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang in the 1980s. In news reports from the time, the leaders had a long climb with the director of the Dunhuang Institute of Cultural Heritage and suggested that Dunhuang's cultural relics are a very important cultural heritage in China and that preserving such heritage becomes an important part of our country's future cultural development. Thus, it fully proves the importance our country attaches to the protection of historical and cultural heritage. After China entered the new era, more and more attention has been paid to the creative transformation and innovative development of Chinese traditional culture, so that it can be given a new development vitality, while having the charm of cross-generational development ^[1]. In the future development process, it is necessary to analyze the museum from the perspective of the connotation of cultural relics, to explore the intrinsic value of cultural relics and to display them more intuitively in front of people, to provide a more powerful spiritual guidance and rich civilization for the people of China and even the world. The modern development and construction of society requires the effective use of historical and cultural heritage as a non-renewable, unmentionable and valuable resource, while always putting conservation in the first place, becoming a key link in our country's firm cultural beliefs and cultural confidence.

2.1 Dunhuang Frescoes

In China's long-term development process, after many cultural relics census, and identified a large number of cultural relics with high artistic value, for example, from the investigation and analysis of ancient frescoes, found that the current Gansu Dunhuang Mogao Caves, Shanxi Yongle Palace and Shaanxi History Museum of Tang Dynasty frescoes treasures Museum, has become a very important ancient fresco conservation work in China. The Dunhuang Mogao Caves were established in the pre-Qin period and have undergone long-term historical changes in China, with 735 caves, over 45,000 square meters of frescoes and 2,415 painted sculptures, making them the world's largest and richest Buddhist art sanctuary today. In the fresco perspective Jin Xin analysis, Dunhuang frescoes in the time sequence of preservation is more complete, while the artistic landscape in different periods also maintain a more independent, but also relatively independent artistic style. This is a valuable source of art for future generations. From the perspective of historical research, it also leaves a reliable reference to the artistic and historical development of the time accordingly ^[2].

2.2 Tang Dynasty Tomb Room Murals

The Tang Dynasty tomb chamber murals are kept in Shaanxi History Museum, which is a very important and precious collection of the whole museum. Tang Dynasty tomb chamber murals are the artistic pinnacle of ancient tomb chamber murals in China, and they are also very important works of art in the history of painting development. Most of these murals were painted by some painters of the Tang Dynasty, who had a very exquisite level of painting, and at the same time concentrated the face of painting in different periods of the Tang Dynasty. The Shaanxi History Museum has preserved a large number of tomb chamber murals such as "Queue Tower Picture", "Ritual Battle Picture" and "Guest Ambassador Picture" [3]. The number of these tomb chamber murals of the Tang Dynasty is relatively large, and also the level of the unearthed tombs is relatively high, so the state of preservation is also relatively high. In the study of these burial chamber murals, it is possible to get a better understanding of the many development processes of the society, art, politics, culture, etc. at that time, and from the perspective of the whole world, it is also very important to show the art works of ancient social life, so it becomes a very important work in carrying out a comprehensive conservation.

2.3 Yongle Palace Murals

The frescoes of Yongle Palace in Shanxi are important works of Taoist frescoes in China, which reflect the highest achievement of fresco art development in China during the Yuan Dynasty. The frescoes of Yongle Palace are basically divided into four major parts, which are placed in the Yongle Palace Wuji Hall, Sanqing Hall, Chunyang Hall and Chongyang Hall, totaling more than 1000 square meters, and the size of the picture exceeds 5m in just one place in Sanqing Hall, and the total length is close to 100m accordingly [4]. Such frescoes are painted in such a way that they have a more magnificent and atmospheric art form. Taoism is the native religion of China, which has a profound influence on our country as well as Eastern culture and art, respecting the value of truth, goodness and beauty. The main essence of the frescoes in Yongle Palace is to transmit to people a positive attitude towards life, and also reflects the humanistic idea of respecting heaven and loving people. The development of mural painting in China originated in the Han Dynasty and reached the peak of artistic development in the Wei, Jin and Tang periods. China in the long history of art development has emerged a large number of artists, but due to the impact of external factors, making many frescoes have been damaged and lost, so the frescoes of the masters of frescoes even appear not to save the situation. In the Yuan Dynasty frescoes inherited the magnificent painting style of the Tang Dynasty frescoes, but also reflects the rich and elegant artistic style of the Song Dynasty period, and therefore became the masterpiece of China's fresco development at that time. And from the perspective of the main frescoes, also correspondingly richer, involving a large number of social and political aspects of the theme.

3. Ancient Chinese Frescoes Conservation Work

After the establishment of our country, no matter which social period, all attach great importance to the protection of the historical and cultural heritage aspects. The frescoes of the Yongle Palace in Shanxi, which received the attention of Premier Zhou, have been well preserved as they were relocated intact from their original site in the flooded area of the Sanmenxia Reservoir. The Yongle Palace was originally established in the Yuan Dynasty, but the construction of the Sanmenxia Reservoir in the 1950s made it necessary to relocate it to avoid the effects of inundation [5]. After five years of relocation, it made finally in the village of Longquan Luoku. During the relocation work, China's national economy was difficult, so that human and material resources were very scarce, but the state still attached great importance to it, and after several meetings to discuss the relocation issue, the relocation plan was finally confirmed. In order to guarantee the preservation of the frescoes in the new temple based on the original look, so that the Central Academy of Fine Arts and the Academy of Fine Arts branch of the professor will be a full copy of the frescoes, based on the outline of the figure after the outer edge of the cutting and dismantling, and finally by the local civilian labor organizations to repair the road, so as to carry. In today's viewing of the frescoes in Yongle Palace, there is hardly any trace of relocation, thus reflecting the ingenuity of the people at that time, for the near-perfect relocation of the frescoes in Yongle Palace, reflecting the degree of attention paid to the ancient frescoes in China, and is also a very important work experience in the conservation of frescoes in China.

Not only the conservation of ancient frescoes in China is very comprehensive, but also the Italian country has a very long and glorious history of frescoes, especially in the field of restoration and preservation of frescoes, which has formed a more excellent artistic characteristics. At the same time, the rich restoration techniques and work experience, very need to learn and learn from our fresco conservation workers. In the work of the Shaanxi History Museum, technical cooperation has been carried out with the Italian government, so that the communication and exchange of fresco conservation work can be better achieved in the restoration and conservation of the frescoes in the tombs of the Tang Dynasty in China. The conservation and restoration of frescoes often requires a good deal of work on

the impact of external environmental factors. For example, once affected by war, natural disasters and various force majeure, it is necessary to use professional restoration techniques, plus repair the original picture layer, and strengthen the repair and recovery of missing color and brushwork processing, can be more complete restoration of the original appearance of the painting. In the future development process, but also to further the fresco protection of human resources to pay attention to the training work, so as to provide more adequate talent for China's fresco protection work.

4. Conclusion

In summary, the protection of ancient frescoes in China has received comprehensive attention, and at the same time is an important path to carry forward the excellent traditional culture of China. The analysis of the historical value of ancient frescoes is carried out to allow a more comprehensive analysis of the development of our country in ancient times, from the formation of a good historical analysis of the reference, to protect the precious material cultural heritage.

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