

潮州市建设局 编

潮州古建築

選堂題



The Old
Buildings of
Chaozhou

中国建筑工业出版社
CHINA ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING PRESS



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潮州古建筑

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潮州市建设局 编

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序

“湘子名桥艳九州，芳华重睹更风流。潮州景物娇何处，十八梭船廿四洲。”这是今年我出席潮州广济桥修复庆典仪式时写的一首诗，这座集梁桥、拱桥、浮桥于一体，自宋代至明代历经300余载方始建成的古桥，在我国乃至世界桥梁史上具有重要的地位。我多次到过潮州，深深地被这座有着“岭海名邦”、“海滨邹鲁”、“中原古典文化橱窗”等美誉的历史文化名城深厚的文化底蕴所吸引。

一个城市的建筑，就是一个城市的历史。在潮州这个古代的边陲之地，能看到我国中原古建筑文化的遗迹和延续发展。这里不仅有我一直牵挂的“世界第一座启闭式石桥”的广济桥；还有“国内罕见的宋代府第建筑”许驸马府；有全国仅存的四个开元寺、广东四大古寺之一的佛教胜地潮州开元寺；有中国现存历史最久远、保存最完整的纪念唐代大文学家韩愈的祠宇韩文公祠；有号称“百窑村”的笔架山宋窑遗址；有木雕艺术堪称一绝的己略黄公祠；有石刻艺术出神入化，令人叹为观止的从熙公祠。此外如道韵楼、凤凰塔、象埔古寨等一大批文物古迹，各具特色，琳琅满目，不胜枚举。

潮州保存了从唐代到近代的各个时期的古建筑，对研究中国古代城市变迁、城市建筑、人类居住形式和传统文化的发展提供了十分珍贵而又丰富的实物资料。有的建筑工艺如开元寺天王殿的叠铰、广济桥的启闭方式更是国内罕见，一些地方工艺如灰塑、嵌瓷、木雕、石雕也是独步全国。这些古建筑，大部分具有很高的文物价值、历史价值和科学价值，值得向广大文物、建筑史研究者乃至国民推介。六月份我到潮州时再次萌发了全面普查和整理潮州古建筑资料的想法，恰逢此时，潮州建设局和中国建筑工业出版社送来了《潮州古建筑》的书稿并请我作序，我不胜欣喜。该书收录的潮州古建筑范围之广、内容之丰富出乎我意料，许多古建筑是我没有到过的，也没有列入文物保护单位，但从建筑角度看仍然极具研究价值。书中除大量的精美图片外，还附有不少技术资料，对古建筑研究和保护提供了不可多得的基础资料。我认为，这本书的编辑和出版有着十分重大的意义，是对潮州古建筑这一具有重大历史、艺术、科学价值的文物建筑的保护和抢救，也将促使全社会关注和保护潮州古建筑，为中华悠久灿烂的建筑史保存这重要的地方篇章。

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潮州遗存的很多古建筑，是潮州文化的重要组成部分。要了解潮州，不能不了解潮州文化，而要了解潮州文化，不能不了解潮州古建筑。



龙湖寨街巷

概述

潮州市位于东经 $116^{\circ}15'$ ~ $116^{\circ}35'$ ，北纬 $23^{\circ}27'$ ~ $23^{\circ}53'$ 之间。地处祖国南疆之潮汕平原，是广东省东部沿海的港口城市。东与福建省的诏安县、平和县交界，西与揭阳市揭东县接壤，北连梅州市的丰顺县、大埔县，南临南海并通汕头市。潮州市城区距海约40公里。市域总面积3613.9平方公里，人口约250万。

潮州地势北高南低，为韩江三角洲平原向山地过渡地带。北部凤凰山山体庞大，最高峰鸟髻峰海拔1497米，是粤东之最。浩瀚的韩江建筑北下，自西北向东南斜穿而过，哺育着两岸广袤而富庶的平原。

潮州属亚热带海洋性气候，雨量充沛，气候温和，年平均气温 21.4°C ，最高温度为 39.6°C ，最低温度为 -0.5°C 。年平均降雨量1168.3毫米，多集中于四至六月份。境内南部在夏、秋两季受台风影响，冬季多吹偏北风，春、夏、秋季盛行东南风。

自东晋义熙九年（413年）以来，潮州成为历代郡、州、路、府、道的所在地，是粤东地区的政治、经济、文化中心。晋唐以来，文人蔚起，先后有10位宰相来过潮州。随着北方汉民族的大规模迁移南下，带来了中原的先进文化和建筑技术，古代中原的语言、习俗和建筑形式等，在潮州得到很好的保存和延续，使潮州被专家学者称为“中原古典文化橱窗”。

Introduction

Chaozhou City is situated at latitude $23^{\circ}27'N$ to $23^{\circ}53'N$ and longitude $116^{\circ}15'E$ to $116^{\circ}35'E$. Lying on the Chaoshan Plain in southern China, Chaozhou City is a harbour city on the eastern coast of Guangdong Province. It borders Zhao'an and Pinghe counties of Fujian Province to the east, Jiedong County of Jieyang City to the west, Fengshun and Dabu counties of Meizhou City to the north and Shantou City to the south, verging on the South China Sea. The urban district of Chaozhou is 40km from the sea. It covers an area of 3613.9km^2 with a population of 2.5 million.

Topographically the northern part of Chaozhou is at high elevation while that of the south is low, with the Han River Delta tilted gradually upward to the mountains. The peak of the mighty Fenghuang Mountain in northern Chaozhou, the Niaobin Peak, is at an elevation of 1497m and is the highest one in eastern Guangdong. The Han River flows from the northwestern to the southeastern part of the city, fertilizing the plain along its bank.



粤东最高峰——潮州凤凰山鸟髻峰(海拔1497米)



古城墙一角

Chaozhou enjoys a subtropical oceanic monsoon climate, with abundant rainfall and warm weather. Temperature ranges from -0.5°C to 39.6°C , with an annual average of 21.4°C . The average annual rainfall is 1168.3mm, occurring mostly between April and June. The southern part of the territory is affected by typhoons in the summer and fall. A north wind prevails in the winter whereas a southeasterly wind blows in the spring, summer and fall.

Since the Jin Dynasty (AD 413), Chaozhou has once been the seat of county, state, municipality, prefecture and the city, and hence the political, economic and cultural centre of eastern Guangdong. From the Jin and Tang dynasties onwards, Chaozhou has been the birthplace of many well-known scholars and has been visited by ten chancellors. As a great number of the Han people from northern China migrated southward, advanced architectural technology and culture were brought into Chaozhou. Even today, the dialects, customs and architectural styles which originated in ancient China have remained well preserved and extended. As a consequence, Chaozhou has been widely regarded as "the window to classic Chinese culture from the North".





文祠镇李工坑畬族祖祠（畬族是潮州较早期的原住民，我国畬族的发源地就在潮州凤凰山）

一、潮州古建筑的发展轨迹

早在五六千年前新石器时代，潮州即有人类活动的痕迹。秦以前，潮州原住民为少数民族，汉族是后来才由中原逐渐南迁而至的。在漫长的历史长河中，潮州从一个边陲小镇逐步发展成为“岭海名邦”，潮州的古建筑也继承了中华民族的优秀传统，融入了潮州人民的智慧和创造，成为我国传统建筑的重要组成部分。又由于地理条件、文化历史、民族习俗的差别，表现出了鲜明的地方特点。潮州古建筑的发展大致可分为三个阶段。

（一）唐代以前的潮州建筑

此时潮州的建筑，主要以当地土著文化为主，但已开始接受古中原文化影响，澄海汉代龟山遗址，是一处占地近2万平方米的大型建筑群。从出土的建筑基址看，有条状的排屋，圆形的垒石墙建筑，三合院式建筑和长方形的建筑等形式，同时还出土有地砖、瓦当、板瓦、筒瓦等，这表明了汉代中原建筑文化和建筑技术已向粤东传播，其中的三合院式建筑可以说是后期潮州民居发展的雏形。晋代的建筑遗构，今也难见实物，揭阳新亨镇九肚山发现的晋代全木构房屋，坐北朝南，平面方形，室内长宽各为7.5米，高3.5米，竖木为墙，屋顶盖木板覆以黏土。说明这一时期潮州民居建筑的形式和用料工艺已接近岭北地区。

（二）唐宋时期的潮州建筑

唐代，当中原文明已高度发达的时候，潮州大部分地区仍然还较为落后，因而潮州成为当时贬臣逐客的弃置之所。在韩愈之前，先后有不少官员如张元素、唐临、常怀德、卢怡、李臬、常袞等谪放潮州。他们把中原文化礼俗某程度地传播到了潮州。到唐代中期，潮州的建筑已有了较快发展，唐玄宗开元二十六年（738年）建成了规模宏大的潮州开元寺。唐后期，中原战乱不断发生，岭南地区相对安定的社会环境吸引了大量汉族南移，除了一般的百姓外，亦有许多大官员及名人的子孙移居斯地。南迁的汉人带来了中原的先进文化和



畬族祖图



太平路四目古井



体现姓氏渊源的门额

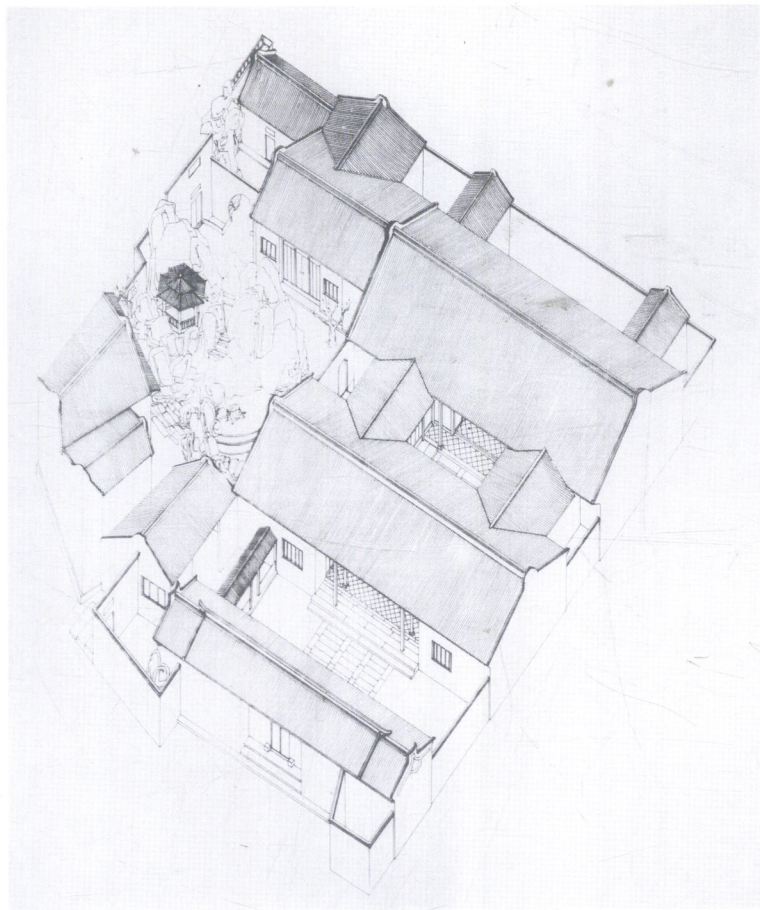


潮州城远眺

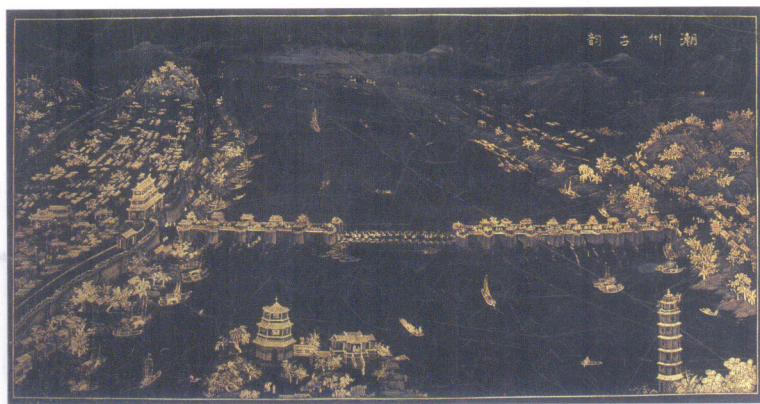
技术，促使潮州建筑业迅猛发展。不少产业如陶瓷业也飞速发展，分布于潮州北部的唐窑群，不但能生产出釉色晶莹、造型美观的日用瓷和美术瓷，还能生产质量上乘的建筑材料。

至宋代，潮州人口迅速增多，由唐元和年间的10324户，猛增到北宋元丰年间的74682户，及至南宋淳祐年间，达到135998户。随着人口激增，潮州的经济社会文化迅速发展，城市建设也得到较快发展。

宋代，潮州陶瓷业盛极一时，笔架山瓷窑鳞次栉比，绵延4华里，号称“百窑村”。这里生产的瓷器远涉重洋，源源不断地销往世界各地；潮州被誉为宋代广东瓷都。城市建设方面出现了繁盛局面：郑伸修筑城池，形成外廓内城的完整格局；王汉辟金山，林颢重浚西湖，续建湖山胜景；曾汪创建康济桥，陈尧佐修韩吏部祠，许珏筑驸马府。此外，还涌现了韩山书院、元公书院等一批公共建筑。其他如庙宇、祠堂、府第、民居、桥梁、塔幢等建筑比比皆是。



猴洞轴测图



潮州古城图(黑漆装金)

Part One The origin and development of Chaozhou's ancient architecture

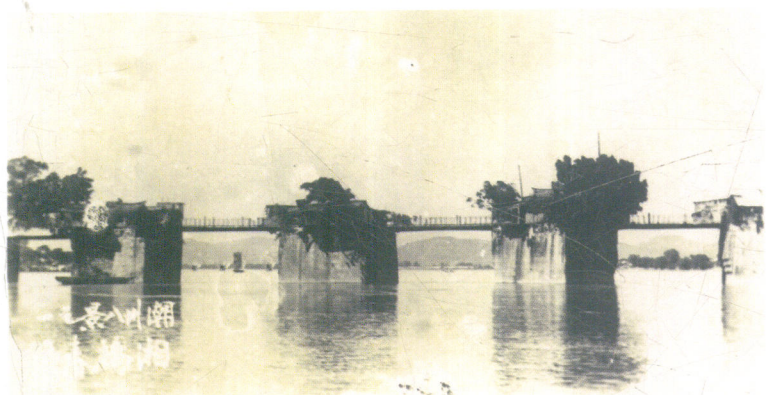
There were human habitats in Chaozhou as early as the Neolithic Age over five or six thousand years ago. Prior to the Qin Dynasty, the natives of Chaozhou were the minority people. The Han people came into Chaozhou from northern China at a later stage. Chaozhou gradually grew from a frontier town to a "famous state in Lingnan". Inheriting the fine tradition of Chinese and infused with the wisdom and creativity of the Chaozhou people, Chaozhou's ancient architecture has become an important component of Chinese traditional architecture. Blended with the local characteristics in geography, culture, history and customs, the ancient Chaozhou architecture has developed its own unique features. The evolution of the ancient Chaozhou architecture could be classified into three phases:

1. The Pre-Tang dynasties architecture

Chaozhou's architecture at this time was developed primarily on the basis of its indigenous culture, but had also been influenced by the culture of the Central Plain. One example is the Guishan ruins of the Han Dynasty in Chenghai, which is a large building cluster occupying an area of 20000m². As observed from the excavated building foundation, there were terrace houses, round stone-walled buildings, san-he-yuan-styled and rectangular buildings, etc. Bricks, eaves tiles, lath tiles, cylindrical tiles were also unearthed. These archeological discoveries indicated that the architectural technology of the Han Dynasty and the architectural culture of the Central Plain had spread to eastern Guangdong. The san-he-yuan-styled development of Chaozhou's dwellings at the later stage. It is now difficult to see the real remaining structure of the buildings in the Jin Dynasty. However,



浮洋镇厦里美村一角



广济桥旧貌



龙湖寨街巷



庵埠郭陇民居墙基石雕

a timber dwelling found in Jiudushan in Xinheng Town of Jieyang proved that the architectural style, materials and workmanship were close to the standards found in the North. This south sitting (north facing) square house was 7.5m wide and 3.5m high. Timber was used to build walls. The ceiling was covered with planks and clay.

2.The Tang and Song dynasties architecture

In the Tang Dynasty, when the Central Plain became highly civilized, most parts of Chaozhou were still relatively undeveloped. Therefore, many demoted officers were exiled here. For example, Han Yu, Zhang Yuansu, Tang Lin, Chang Huaide, Lu Yi, Li Gao, and Chang Gun were once exiled in Chaozhou and had brought with them some etiquette and customs from the north. By the mid-Tang Dynasty, Chaozhou's architecture had already enjoyed rapid development with the completion of the magnificent Kaiyuan Temple during this time (AD 738). A series of wars broke out later in the Central Plain, ranging from the An Shi Rebellion to the invasion of the Mongols in the Southern Song Dynasty. The Central Plain and the Jiangnan Region were devastated. By contrast, the relatively stable environment of the Lingnan Region attracted a great number of the Han people. Not only did the regular people, but also some high-ranking officials and their descendants migrated southward. They brought with them the culture and advanced technology of the Central Plain, boosting the development of Chaozhou's architectural industry. Other industries like the ceramic industry grew rapidly too. The Tang kiln-sites distributed in the northern part of the ancient city produced lustrous and aesthetic domestic ceramics and artistic ceramics, as well as high-quality construction materials.

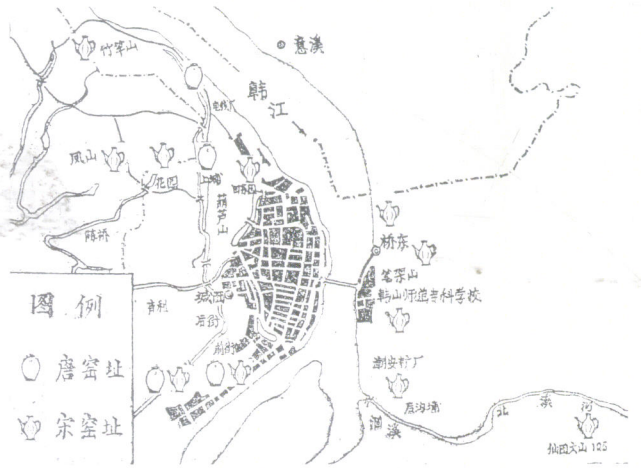
The population of Chaozhou increased rapidly in the Song Dynasty. It grew dramatically from 10,324 households in the Yuanhe period of the Tang Dynasty to 74,682 households in the

Yuanfeng period in the Northern Song Dynasty. It reached 135,998 households in the Chunyou period of the Southern Song Dynasty. As the population boomed, Chaozhou's economy and culture developed rapidly, so did its urban development.

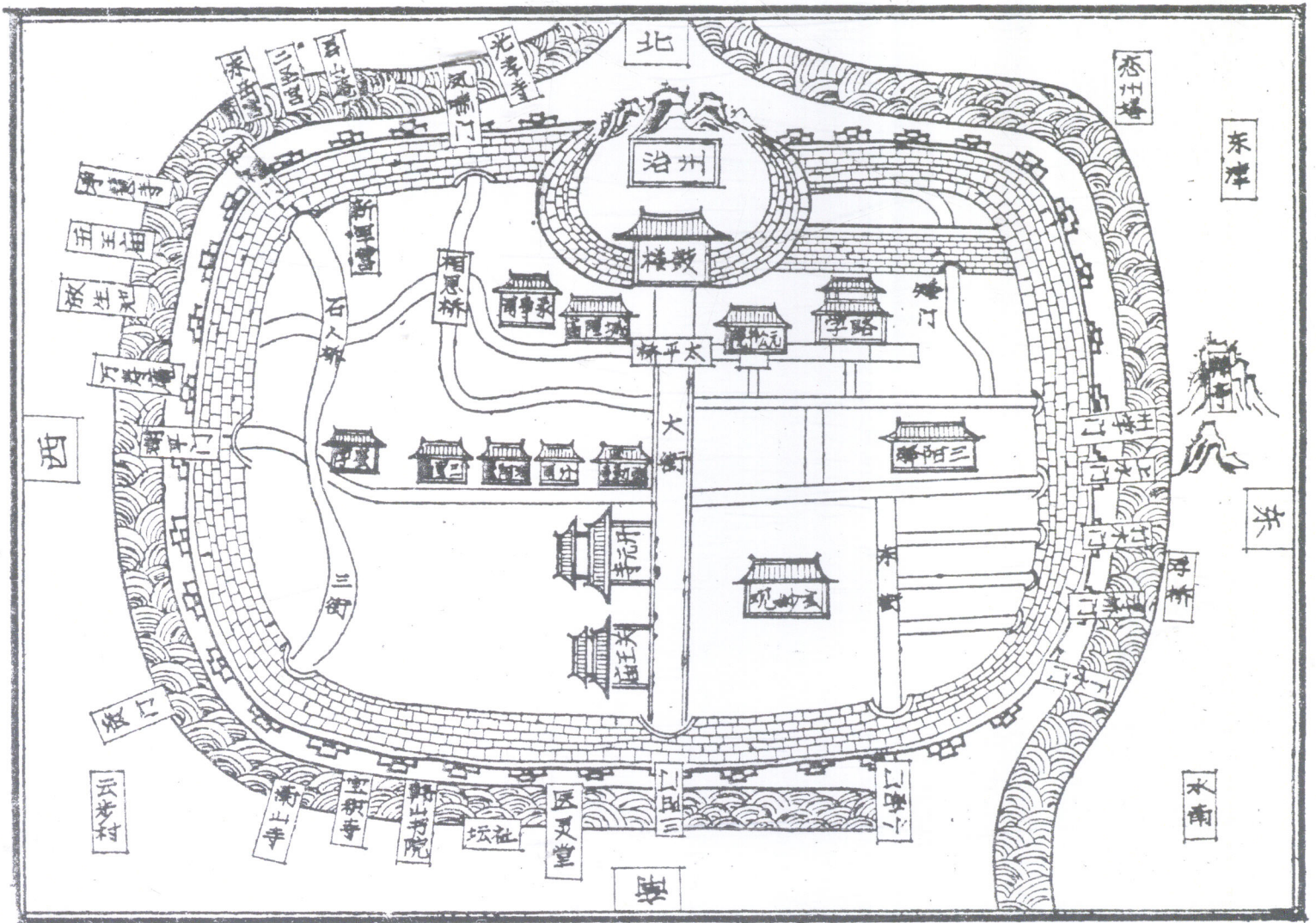
In the Song Dynasty, the ceramic industry became unprecedentedly prosperous. The kilns stretched for 4 Li (2 km) along Bijia Mountains and became known as the "Hundred-kiln Village". The ceramics produced were exported overseas. Thus Chaozhou gained the reputation as "the ceramic capital of Guangdong in the Song Dynasty". Urban development was also prosperous. Zheng Shen built the city wall which surrounded the inner city. Wang Han hacked Jin Mountains while Lin Biao re-dredged the West Lake, so as to extend the beautiful natural sceneries. Zeng Wang built the kangji Bridge; Chen Yaozuo built the Hanwengong Memorial Temple; Xu Jue built the Mansion of Xu, the Imperial son-in-law. Moreover, public facilities like Hanshan College and Yuangong College were built. Temples, clan halls, mansions, dwellings, bridges, pagodas, etc were built throughout the region.



西湖山腰城城墙



唐宋窑址分布示意图



宋代潮州古城图 (描自明《永乐大典》卷5343)

宋代潮州古城图 (描自明《永乐大典》卷5343)



屋脊嵌瓷 —— “八仙八骑”

(三) 明清时期至近代的潮州建筑

元代，潮州遭兵燹之祸，各方面发展较为迟缓。到了明朝，潮州又进入兴盛时期。明洪武初年，指挥俞良辅以石砖修筑城垣，环城开广济、竹木、上水、下水、安定、南、北七门，筑建雄伟的广济门城楼。王源、谭伦等续建广济桥，使其形成“十八梭船廿四洲”的独特风貌。此后陆续辟凤凰洲，筑凤凰台，建凤凰塔，于城内大街之上修筑起褒扬先哲名贤的石牌坊，使潮州府城更加繁华。此时的潮州建筑已形成自己的风格，成为中华文化一颗璀璨明珠。至清代，潮州古城布局已形成“北贵、南富、东财、西丁”的固定区划，格局严整有序，经纬分明，富有地方建筑特色的民居成片建成，贯穿太平路的牌坊得以续建，1600余米长的街道修建40多座石牌坊，形成全国罕见的牌坊街景。总体上，金山、葫芦山、笔架山三山鼎立如屏，韩江一水中分似带，构成了一幅水色山光护古城的壮丽图画。

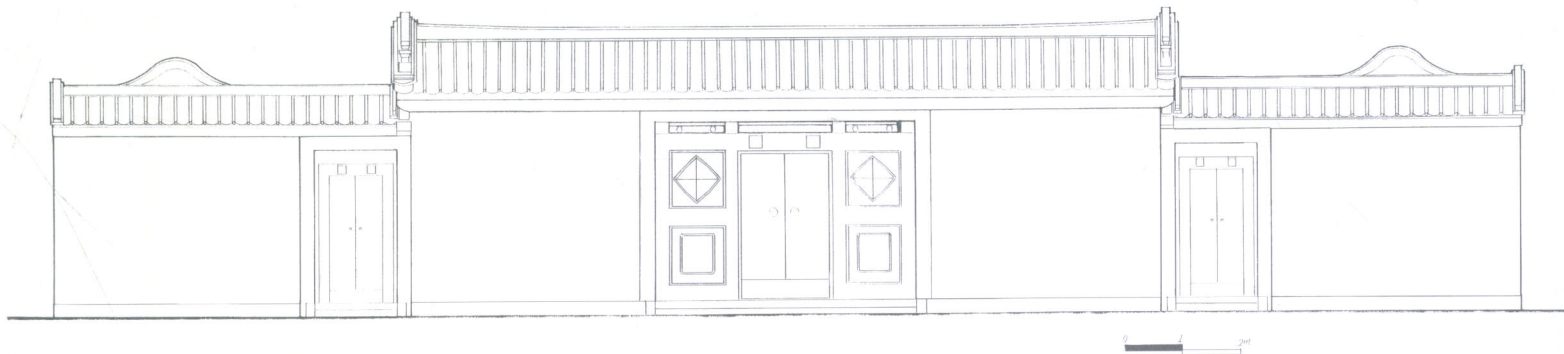
潮州濒临东南亚，跨国商贸活跃，且旅外潮州人有在外创业、回乡建屋之习惯，在回乡建屋的同时，他们带来了侨居地的建筑文化。清末直至民国年间，海外的建材、建筑模式以强劲的势头进入本土，很多民宅纷纷使用水泥、玻璃、瓷砖，部分民居采用了西洋拱门和罗马柱式，很多建筑物门窗饰件兼用嵌瓷与石膏构件，地板用陶瓷锦砖（马赛克），部分装饰壁画融合了西洋绘画技法，不少传统建筑物后面也加建了“洋楼”，还有老城区沿街的骑楼，中西结合，反映建筑风格已突破传统礼制，形成了潮州传统建筑又一道亮丽的风景线。



丁宦大宗祠



淇园新乡后洋楼一角



某民居立面图

3. The Ming and Qing dynasties to the Modern Age

During the Yuan Dynasty, the ravage of war delayed Chaozhou's development. Yet it revitalized in the Ming Dynasty. In the early Hongwu period, Yu Liangfu, the commander, built the stone city wall. There were seven gates around the city, namely Guangji, Zhumu, Shangshui, Xiashui, An'ding, the South and the North. The Guangji Gate Tower was the most magnificent. Wang Yuan and Tan Lun further built the Guangji Bridge, forming the unique scene of "twenty-four towers with eighteen shuttle boats". Chaozhou thrived with the refurbishment of Fenghuang Island, the construction of the Fenghuang Terrace and the Fenghuang Pagoda. Setting up stone memorial arches on the main street of the city made the Chaozhou Prefecture more prosperous. By this time, Chaozhou's architecture had formed its own style, radiating in the Chinese architectural culture. By the Qing Dynasty, the ancient city of Chaozhou had fixed its spatial structure (North for nobility; South for prosperity; East for fortune and West for man). The structure was orderly and well conceived. Dwellings with local characteristics were built in stretch. The memorial arches running through Taiping Road were reconstructed. Along the 1600m long street there were more than forty stone memorial arches, forming a rare streetscape in the country. On the whole, the Jin Mountains, Hulu Mountains, and Bijia Mountains stood like barriers for protection, while the distributaries of the Han River radiated outwards, making a magnificent landscape painting.

Bordered on Southeast Asia, transnational business activities were active in Chaozhou. Chaozhou people who started their business overseas often returned and built Houses, bringing in the foreign architectural culture. From the late Qing to the Republic period, foreign construction materials and styles were introduced into Chaozhou. Many dwellers used cement, glass and enamel bricks. Some adopted the styles of Western arches and Roman pillars. A lot of decorations of the windows and doors were inlaid with porcelain and gypsum. The floor was made of mosaic. Some of the wall paintings incorporated Western drawing techniques. Foreign-styled buildings were built behind the existing traditional



汤平路骑楼



太平路牌坊旧貌

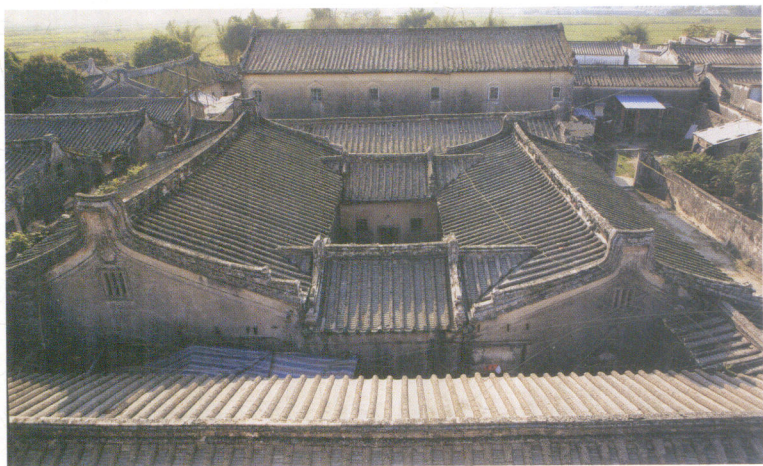
buildings. The arcades along the streets in the ancient city reflected a breakthrough from the traditional architectural style, leading Chaozhou's architecture to reach a new horizon.



秋溪村落

二、潮州古建筑的成就及特点

潮州建筑不断接受南下中原文化的影响，并与广府文化、闽客文化不断交流融合，加上自身地域的自然、经济、人文特征，形成了特色鲜明的地方建筑风格。既有别于中原和北方建筑的凝重、鲜艳，又不同于江南建筑的俊逸、清纯。特别是民居建筑，更是中国建筑史上的一朵奇葩。不少建筑精品保留至今，其中有建于唐玄宗开元二十六年（738年）的开元寺；有始建于南宋乾道七年（1171年），历经60年方始建成的世界上最早的启闭式桥梁广济桥；有始建于北宋英宗治平年间（1064~1067年），被专家们誉为国内罕见的府第建筑许驸马府；有木雕堪称一绝的全国重点文物保护单位己略黄公祠；有石刻艺术出神入化、令人叹为观止的从熙公祠；还有建于明末清初，迄今被发现的我国最大的八卦型土楼道韵楼。这些建筑深受专家们的赞誉。原中华美学学会会长、美术理论界泰斗王朝闻先生20世纪90年代考察潮汕时，对潮汕民居给予高度的赞美：“原以为徽州的民居最好，想不到潮汕的更有特点。”

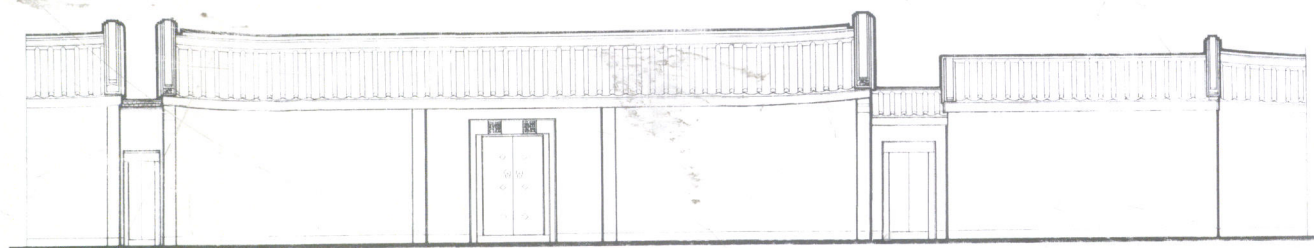


家伙巷李宅俯瞰

Part Two

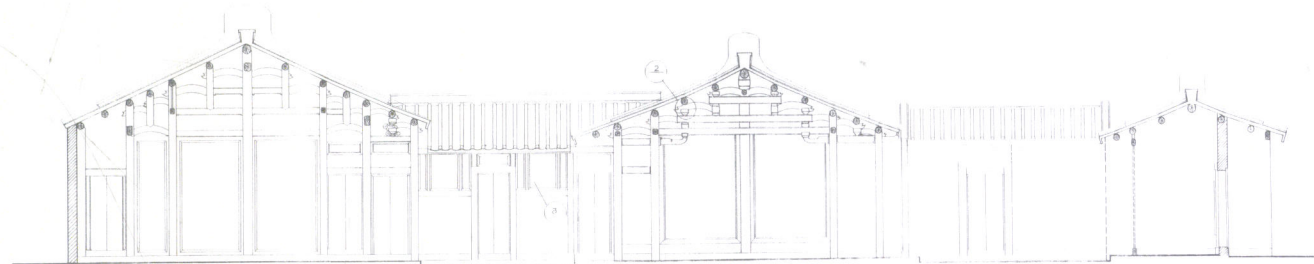
The achievement and characteristics of Chaozhou's ancient architecture

Chaozhou's architecture has been under the influence of the southward-moving culture of the Central Plain. Blended with its neighboring cultures of Guangdong, Fujian, and Hakka and built upon its natural, economic and human traditions, Chaozhou's architecture has its own distinctive style. Neither is it as noble and resplendent as that in northern China, nor is it like the superior and pure Jiangnan style. Chaozhou's dwellings, in particular, are a wonderful piece of work in China's architectural history. Many pieces of delicate work have been preserved to date. Examples include the Kaiyuan Temple built in the Tang Dynasty (AD 738), the Guangji Bridge—the first movable bridge in the world—which was built in the Southern Song Dynasty (AD 1171), the rare Mansion of Xu, the Imperial son-in-law, built in the Northern Song Dynasty (AD 1064-1067), the Yiluehuanggong Temple with splendid wood carvings, which has been listed as a Key National Cultural Heritage, the Congxi Public Hall with extraordinary stone carvings, the biggest Tulou in Ba Gua shape built in the late Ming Dynasty, etc. These buildings have received recognition from experts. When Mr. Wang Chaowen, the chairman of the Chinese Society of Aesthetics and the leading scholar in art theories visited Chaoshan in the 1990s, he highly praised the dwellings there, "I originally thought the dwellings of Huizhou were the best. I have never expected that those in Chaoshan are actually even more distinctive."



1:50

家伙巷李宅沿街立面图



1:150

家伙巷李宅剖面图