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*P. J. Keller*

**PEKING**

**for**

**the**

**ARMY**

**and**

**NAVY**

Peiyang Press, Peiping - Tientsin

NOTES ON  
**SIGHTSEEING AND SHOPPING**  
**In PEKING**

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## NOTES ON PEKING.

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This booklet was prepared for the information of Army and Navy people who come to Peking to sight-see and to shop. It does not pretend to be a guidebook and consequently does not go into details as to the history of the principal points of interest. The idea is to furnish such information as will assist in enjoying a visit, enable one to see the most interesting and worthwhile features of Peking and help one to shop to the greatest advantage and with the least inconvenience.

The blank pages at the back of this booklet may be used for jotting down such additional notes as desired and the booklet may be kept as a souvenir or passed on to the next friend coming to Peking. It will perhaps be found valuable in case one wants to send back for something as it contains the names and addresses of most of the leading stores.

In case information is desired on matters not covered in this booklet, please feel free to call on the personnel of this office. We will help you if we can.

This pamphlet is divided into several sections, such as "Where to Stay", "What to See", "General Information", etc. Wherever prices are quoted they are in local currency or Yuan dollars, often termed "Mex" as distinguished from U.S. dollars called "Gold". Never ask whether a price is "Gold" or "Mex". It is usually "Mex". To ask, brands one as a new arrival and invites overcharges, bad money for change, etc.

### WHERE TO STAY

This depends on the length of time and the object of the visit. If one's stay is very limited and only for shopping and sightseeing, one of the smaller and less centrally located hotels will do. If, however, one intends to be here some time it will be better to go to one of the larger hotels. In Peking most of the social life centers around the two large hotels - the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits and the Grand Hotel de Peking.

**Grand Hotel de Peking.** (French): situated just north of the Legation Quarter. English speaking porters with autobuses meet all trains and will take care of baggage. This hotel has dancing every night. All rooms with bath. The rates quoted below are for army and navy guests. All rates include meals and afternoon tea.

Single room \$ 9.00 per day and up or \$ 175.00 per month and up.

Double room \$ 16.00 per day and up or \$ 300.00 per month and up.

Children over ten years are charged full rate, under ten half rate. A discount of five per cent is given for a stay of one week, ten per cent for two weeks.

**Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits** (Swiss manager): in the Legation Quarter about a block from Chen Yang Men Station. English speaking porters meet the trains and will take care of baggage. Dancing every Thursday. The

special rates for the army and navy, which include meals and afternoon tea, are as follows:

Single room with bath \$ 9.00 per day and up or \$ 180.00 per month and up.

Double room with bath \$ 18.00 per day and up or \$ 350.00 per month and up. Children over ten are charged full rate, under ten, half rate.

Hotel du Nord (German): 18 Hatamen St., near the Hatamen Gate and just east of the Legation Quarter. It also has porters meeting the trains and a bus and baggage transfer service. Special army and navy rates include meals and afternoon tea:

Single room without bath \$ 7.00 per day.

Double room without bath \$ 12.00 per day.

Single room with bath \$ 8.00 per day and up or \$ 160.00 per month and up.

Double room with bath \$ 14.00 per day and up or \$ 300.00 per month and up.

The above rates are subject to a 10% discount for stays of ten days or longer. Children of ten years or more are charged full rate, under ten, half rate.

Hostel of the North China Union Language School (American): about a mile and a half northeast of the Legation Quarter on T'ou Tiao Hutung, Tung Sze P'ai Lou (東四牌樓) in the compound of the school. All rooms are single and without individual bath, and including meals and afternoon tea are rented at \$ 5.00 per day or \$ 130.00 per month, payable in advance. There are spacious lawns for playgrounds - a good place to go if there are children. Children up to six are charged half rate, over six full rate.

Mrs. Waller's Home (English): 14 Hsiao Shun Hutung (孝順胡同), next door to the Hotel du Nord. This is a Chinese house with all rooms on the ground floor and opening into courtyards. The number of rooms available is limited and there are no rooms with separate bath. The rates, including meals are as follows:

Single room \$ 5.00 per day or \$ 130.00 per month.

Double room \$ 9.00 per day or \$ 250.00 per month.

Children over nine are charged full rate, under nine, half rate.

Madame Sennett's Pension (French): 20 Hsi Tsung Pu Hutung (西總布胡同), not far from the Legation Quarter. Rates: \$ 7.00 per day or \$ 150.00 per month; double room \$ 260.00 per month: rates including meals and afternoon tea.

F. S. Chien (Chinese): 29 Hsi Tsung Pu Hutung (西總布胡同), not far from the Legation Quarter. A newly furnished Chinese house with large drawing rooms. Rates: \$ 120.00 per month and up for single room; \$ 240.00 and up for double room. Guests not desired by the day.

## WHAT TO SEE

This list cannot pretend to include everything in and around Peking worth seeing. Mainly listed herein are the principal places of historic interest - the relics of the past - but also some of the most interesting modern features, such as bazaars, markets and parks. Missionary enterprises as such are not listed as it is not believed many army and navy people are interested in visiting schools and churches. Those interested in the many worthwhile missionary activities in Peking can obtain information at the hotel office.

Thomas Cook and Sons at the Hotel de Pekin or the American Express at the Hotel des Wagons - Lits, can furnish reliable English speaking guides. The rates are about five dollars per day, to which a small tip may be added. These men know their Peking, and are well worth employing, especially if the stay is short, or if sightseeing is considered a more or less disagreeable duty to be gotten over with as soon as possible. The guide will not rush one around madly, one's own wishes will govern the time to be spent anywhere he goes - but the guide will be able to plan and carry out a program which will involve the least backtracking and time wasting. When using a guide, at starting time give him a list of the places to visit and allow him to arrange the itinerary - he knows the respective locations and visiting hours. It is surprising how many people start out to visit places on the wrong day or at the wrong time.

Prior to a visit to Peking it is considered advisable to read something of the history of this ancient city. This office considers Juliet Bredon's "Peking" the most instructive and readable work of this sort. This book is published by Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai, and is believed to be obtainable even in Manila. If, during or after a visit to Peking it is desired to obtain a copy of this book, it may be obtained at the bookshops of the hotels.

Peking is undoubtedly one of the oldest cities in the world, with a history dating back 4500 years. In the very early days, the region where Peking is was the battleground where the first emperor, Huang - ti, fought against Chi - yu (2690 B. C.). Later when a city first came into being, it was known as Chi, which remained its name under the Chow Dynasty. During this period it became the capital of the Kingdom of Yen, and remained under the control of these rulers for twenty-seven generations. The city was destroyed by the Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti in 221 B. C. and under the Hans a city grew up which was called Yen, from the name of the former kingdom. During this period it was little more than a frontier trading post, but as such was continually witnessing the struggle between the Hans and the Huns, from middle Asia. It eventually came under the dominion of a ruling group of Turkish origin, who raised it to a city of importance.

When China again became united under the T'angs (618-907), Peking still remained a provincial town - under the name of Yu Chou. After the T'ang Dynasty there was a period of turmoil; China was disunited and Peking fell into the hands of various generals, and later came on came under

the control of the Liao or Khitan Tartars, by whom the city was first destroyed and then rebuilt new and larger. The name became Nanking - or southern capital - to distinguish it from their other capitals. Later the name was changed to Yen-ching - a name still surviving in literature. When the Chin, or Nuchen Tartars conquered Peking the name was changed to Chung Tu. The Chins in turn were overthrown by the Mongols under Genghis Khan whose generals took Chung Tu in 1215. Kublai Khan built a magnificent capital here which he called Khanbalyk, or the City of the Great Khan. Now for the first time was it the capital of all China.

In 1368 the degenerate descendants of Kublai Khan were overthrown by the Mings who established their capital at the present city of Nanking and Khanbalyk was reduced in size and renamed Pei P'ing Fu. In 1409, the third and most famous Ming Emperor, Yung Loh, moved his capital here and changed the name to Peking or northern capital, by which name it has been known ever since. Altho the Nationalist Government changed the name to Peip'ing in June 1928, the new name is not as yet in general use.

The list herewith makes up one full week of sightseeing. Certain places are not open every day, so this list is arranged to provide the visit on the proper day. As will be noticed, the suggested itinerary begins on Sunday morning and carries thru the week until Saturday evening. If the arrival is such that one starts sightseeing on Wednesday, for example, start with the Wednesday program. If one's time is short, refer to the notes at the end of the week's itinerary for shorter itineraries. The more important and worthwhile places are printed in bold type.

There have been occasions in recent years when, due to danger of highway robbery, tourists were requested to consult their respective legations prior to departing on trips into the country surrounding Peking. If such conditions exist, it is the policy of the legation to notify the Military Attache's Office. Please inquire at the office before arranging trips beyond the city walls.

## A WEEK IN AND AROUND PEKING

### SUNDAY-Morning:

**Temple of Heaven (天壇)**, east of Chien Men Street (前門大街), Chinese City (外城), entrance on west side. A temple surrounded by extensive grounds: The cedars flanking the avenue from the gate to the temples are very old. The Altar of Heaven is circular and built of white marble beautifully sculptured and arranged in three terraces. The entire structure is laid out in multiples of nine. Adjacent to the altar is a green tiled furnace where the sacrificial oxen were roasted and metal braziers where rolls of silk were burned. To the north of the altar is the Temple of Imperial Tablets. The spirit path, the center part of the marble steps leading up to the **Temple of the Happy Year** is a deeply carved heavenly dragon—probably the finest in Peking. This temple is held to be the finest example of Chinese religious architecture.

Destroyed in 1889, it was rebuilt as before with the four largest pillars of Oregon pine. This is one spot that no visitor should fail to see.

**Temple of Agriculture (先農壇)**, across the street from the Temple of Heaven, entrance on the north side. The altars here are square. The Emperor came to plow the ground and to worship the former Emperor Shen Nung, known as the first farmer, to whom the temple is dedicated. This lovely place is much altered and is used by the Chinese as a tea garden in summer. Beautiful when the fruit trees are in bloom.

Heavenly Bridge (天橋), a small marble bridge crossed on the way to the Temple of Heaven, just before reaching the end of the carline. The bridge is now useless as the ditch has been filled. The neighborhood is unsavory.

Afternoon:

**Coal Hill (景山)**; back of the Forbidden City and visible from many parts of Peking. This is an artificial mound over two hundred feet high, allegedly built of coal, to insure against shortage during siege. Here the last Ming Emperor hanged himself when he realized his dynasty was overthrown. This point should be visited early in one's itinerary as its height makes it possible to see over the whole city and to look down into the Imperial and Forbidden Cities. The guide can point out from here nearly all the points worth seeing in Peking. The ancestral temple of the Ching Dynasty is in the rear of the grounds.

**Forbidden City (故宮博物院)**. This was the area exclusively occupied by the Emperor and members of the Imperial family. It is surrounded by crenulated walls. All the buildings within are roofed with yellow tile and glisten beautifully in the sunshine. A canal crossed by numerous marble bridges passes thru the area. Since the establishment of the republic, this area has been divided into three sections and opened to the public as museums. Extensive repairing and restoration has been completed (in part with American money) and now it appears practically in its original splendor. During the first fifteen years of the republic it fell into considerable decay but that has been arrested.

**The Central Section (中路)**, open Thursdays and Sundays, contains the throne rooms, banquet halls, and several museums. The Eastern Section open Wednesdays and Fridays, consists of several grand halls, historical objects and the new exhibition room for articles in connection with the Chinese drama. The Western Section, open Mondays and Fridays consists of residential palaces for ex-empresses, clocks and old furniture and the newly repaired Lama Temple.

MONDAY - Morning:

Shopping - see elsewhere in this guide.

Afternoon:

**Drum Tower. (鼓樓)**, north of Coal Hill. Four battle acenes, by no means creditable to the Chinese, occupy the corners of the upper room of the



tower. Huge drums formerly sounded the hour and occasionally gave the alarm.

**Bell Tower (鐘樓)**, north of the Drum Tower. Formerly a huge bell hung in the tower but because of the cracked condition the bell is now on the ground outside. Both these towers date back to the Mongol Dynasty.

**Temple of Confucius (孔廟)**, north end of Hatamen Street, which here is called Pei Hsin Ch'iao (北新橋), left hand side. Here is the spirit tablet of the Great Sage and of his four noted disciples and other less noted scholars. The stone drums, now 2,700 years old, tell of an imperial hunting trip during the Chow Dynasty. These are among the few really ancient things remaining in China.

**Hall of the Classics (國子監)**, just west of the Temple of Confucius. This temple was constructed about two hundred years ago by Ch'ien Lung, one of the most energetic emperors of the Ch'ing Dynasty. The emperor, himself, expounded the classics, seated on the throne in the central building. The complete texts of the nine classics are engraved in stone on the tablets in the surrounding buildings.

**Lama Temple (雍和宮)**, across the street from the Confucian Temple. A lama monastery of the Yellow or orthodox sect and a former residence of the living buddha. The courtyards contain some very excellent bronze work. The principal hall contains a huge Buddha 60 ft. tall, said to be carved from a single tree. Services are held about four in the afternoon and are well worth witnessing.

**Pai Lin Ssu (柏林寺)**, a large tho by no means extraordinary temple just east of the Lama Temple and typical of the local revival of Buddhism. It is here that Trebsch Lincoln, the famous spy, now turned monk, has lectured on Buddhism.

## TUESDAY

**The Great Wall (長城) and the Ming Tombs (明陵)**, Arrange for auto the day before and get started early - six o'clock is none too soon. (It's less strenuous to make the trip in two days - see alternatives below - but it's often made in one.) Drive to Nankow (南口), 25 miles from Peking. Arrange for lunch at the Railway Hotel before going up the pass, or better take your own lunch from Peking. Little can be bought at the Wall except fruit and nuts and the fruit should be peeled. Good water comes out of the rock just below the point where the Wall has been taken out to lay the railroad tracks. The first train usually leaves Nankow at 7:30 A. M. Pay on the train - 40c to Chinglungchiao (青龍橋). The trip up the pass is interesting as it parallels the old caravan route with its native inns, camel and donkey trains and fortifications. Notice the "Language Arch" to the right of the train in the village of Chu Yung Kuan (居庸關). Notice the temples

and buddhas cut in the rock beyond San Pu (三堡), just before the train enters tunnel number two. This is the Harp Playing Defile. Return to Nankow and take the auto to the Ming Tombs.

One comes first to a five section marble pailou, said to be the finest in China. Next is the Red Gate where everyone dismounted in Ming times. Beyond is the spirit tablet house with four cloud pillars and then the road soon becomes lined with stone animals and officials each carved from a single block of stone. Beyond the last pair of officials is the Dragon and Phoenix Gate, a beautiful structure in marble. From here one may count eleven of the thirteen tombs. The road leads to the Ch'ang Ling (長陵), Yung Lo's (永樂) tomb, the largest and finest. The other tombs are all much inferior and many are in a sad state of repair. Don't stay too long as Peking's City Gates are closed at nine and are not opened for the convenience of belated travelers.

WEDNESDAY - Morning:

**White Cloud Temple (白雲觀)**, head temple of the Taoist Religion in this region. Outside of the Chinese City (外城), west of Hsi Pien Men (西便門), may be reached by ricscha. The temple contains a rock garden where one may sip tea amid the flowers. The statues of Lao-tze (老子), are considered of great merit. He is the one with the mortar board hat with dangling beads and long thin whiskers. Another curiosity is a large wooden vessel made by hollowing out the bole of a tree. Temple Fair: 1st to 19th of the first month.

**Temple of Heavenly Peace (天寧寺)**, a short distance south of the White Cloud Temple. The thirteen storey pagoda is 1,300 years old. Notice the wind bells on the corners. Don't miss the big idol, bell and drum in the shrine in the large building in front of the pagoda. The terrace to the rear of the main temples is an excellent place for a picnic lunch.

**Altar of the Moon (月壇)**, about a mile north of the White Cloud Temple. An altar on a smaller scale than the Altar of Heaven, containing a bell tower, and sacrificial rooms, built by the Emperor Chia Ching (1521-1566) and repaired by Ch'ien Lung (1736-1796). A sacrifice was made to the moon at the autumnal equinox, between six and eight in the evening. Certain years the emperor performed the sacrifice in person, other years it was delegated to a prince of the second rank. Leave by the Avenue of the Waxing Moon (光恆街), and return within the walls by Ping Tse Men (平則門), the city gate north east of the altar, easily seen from anywhere in the vicinity.

Afternoon.

**Summer Palace (萬壽山)**, about eight miles northwest of Hsi Chih Men (西直門), take auto from hotel. Built about 1875 by the late Empress Dowager Tz'u Hsi, after the older summer palace had been destroyed by the British and French in 1860; contains many fine bronze animals, a

seventeen arch bridge, camel's back bridge, **marble boat**, imperial boat house, the Temple of the Clouds (排雲殿), and Temple of the 10,000 Buddhas, among other things. From the Temple of the Clouds a fine view may be had of the surrounding country.

**Jade Fountain** (玉泉山), beyond the Summer Palace. A beautiful spot: The fountain, in part, furnishes water for the malodorous canals and moats of Peking.

THURSDAY - Morning:

**Observatory** (觀象台), the oldest observatory in the world, located on the East Wall north of the Fox Tower. The instruments are of bronze, engraved with beautiful dragons. Entrance on the south side of the compound.

**East Mountain Temple** (東嶽廟), a Taoist Pantheon, about a mile outside Ch'i Hua Men (齊化門), where the three pailous stand. The temple was built during the Mongol Dynasty on the site of older buildings. Fair: 15th to 28th of the 3rd month.

Temple of 18 Hells (十八嶽), beyond the East Mountain Temple and on the other side of the street. The door is inconspicuous. Inside are depicted the punishments of the wicked during the hereafter.

International Rifle Range (苗家地), farther on south of the road. Here the foreign garrisons have target practice.

Altar of the Sun (日壇), occupies a place east of the city corresponding to that of the Altar of the Moon, west of the city. May be reached by the Avenue of the Rising Sun (景升街), easily recognized by the small blue, ugly pailou standing at the beginning of the avenue on the route to Tungchow. Part of the avenue is occupied by a market. The sacrifices were made at the vernal equinox between six and eight in the morning. Tho now falling into ruin, this is an excellent place to sit and muse.

Afternoon:

**Western Hills** (西山): enjoyable weeks and months may be spent in the Western Hills. Among the more interesting places are the Sleeping Buddha Temple (臥佛寺), **Monastery of the Azure Clouds** (碧雲寺) and the Valley of the Eight Places (八大處).

FRIDAY - Morning:

**Marco Polo Bridge** and Lukowch'iao (蘆溝橋). The fine marble bridge built between 1189 and 1194 is described by Marco Polo, the Venetian, who visited Peking in the XIIIth century. The bridge crosses the Yungting Ho, a sandy stream like the Platte in Nebraska. Lukowch'iao is a walled town at the east end of the bridge and was built by the last Ming Emperor in a vain attempt to check the rebel Li Tzu-ch'eng.

Afternoon

**Pei Hai (北海)**, the north sea, northwest of the Forbidden City, contains the large dagoba, referred to by foreigners as the "peppermint bottle," Behind the lake, which may be crossed by a barge, is a replica of Paradise, the Altar of the Silkworms and the **Dragon Screen (九龍壁)**. This screen, the devil screen of a long forgotten temple, is one of the finest examples of porcelain found anywhere.

**Jade Buddha (玉佛)**, in the round fortress at the entrance to Pei Hai. This place was Kublai Khan's Throne Hall.

Forbidden City, west section: residential quarters and museum.

SATURDAY - Morning :

**Tangshan Hot Springs (湯山)**: some twenty miles north of Peking, an imperial park with fine hot baths.

Afternoon :

This afternoon's trip may well be spread out over an entire day ; all the places listed are excellent for a picnic lunch.

**Altar of the Earth (地壇)**, outside An Ting Men (安定門), easily found from the pailou on the right of the road. Here the Emperor sacrificed at the summer solstice. The sacrifice was buried instead of burned.

**Yellow Temple (黃寺)**, about a mile north west of An Ting Men (安定門), and easily recognized by its yellow roofs. This was built as an occasional residence of the Dailai Lama, one of whom died here. The fine monument on Tibetan lines was damaged by Japanese soldiers quartered here in 1900. Most of this fine temple has fallen into ruins but considerable restoration was made in 1931.

**Old Walls of Khanbalig (土城)**, to the west and north of the Yellow Temple. The large mud walls of Kublai Khan's mighty capital are still a huge barrier.

These are the walls and gates of Khanbalig,  
The mighty capital of Kublai Khan,  
Whose armies went from out these haughty gates,  
O'er half the world as then was known to man.

Anonymous.

On the old walls near the north west corner stands a roofless pavilion with a marble tablet inscribed, "Here stood one of the gates of the ancient city of Chi." Chi was the first city known to have existed on the site of modern Peking.

**Bell Temple (大鐘寺)**, west of the old Khanbalig walls, across the Peking Suiyuan Railway, not to be confused with the Bell Tower (鐘樓).

The bell was cast under the instructions of the Emperor Yung Lo, the great builder of the Ming Dynasty. The bell was cast where it hangs. After it had cooled the hanging framework was constructed, the earth was dug away from around it and finally the temple was built to enclose it.

Five Tower Temple (五塔寺), southwest from the Big Bell Temple and across the road to the Summer Palace. Constructed on Indian lines it is easily recognized by its peculiar shape. Formerly it was surrounded by other buildings but now it stands almost alone, cracked, damaged and deserted.

Other temples, tombs and monuments are close to the five places just described and the visitor, not already tired out, may enjoy some roaming and exploring on his own initiative.

## FOR STAYS OF LESS THAN A WEEK

### Two Day Stay:

Temple of Heaven, Forbidden City (Central section, if open, if not either of the other sections), Coal Hill, Pei Hai, Lama Temple, Shopping District outside Chien Men, Summer Palace.

### Three Day Stay:

Add the trip to the Great Wall and Ming Tombs as given in the weekly itinerary. Or, one may take an auto and go only to the Tombs or take the train and only visit the Wall. Either is less strenuous than the combined trip. If making the trip only to the Wall, get the 7:05 A. M. train from Hsi Chih Men Station. Third class accommodations may be as good as first or second. One has about two hours at the wall at Chinglungch'iao (青龍橋). The returning train arrives in Peking about half past three.

The writer prefers to take two days for the trip to the Great wall and Ming Tombs; it is more leisurely and cheaper. Take a lunch and get the 7.05 A. M. train to Nankow (南口). Arrange for dinner and lodging at the Railway Hotel, near the station. The hotel will secure donkeys (\$ 1.50) for the eight mile trip to the tombs. Leaving town the route passes a monument, erected in 1930, to commemorate the war of 1926, when Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu fought Feng Yu Hsiang. Many old trenches disfigure the ground. The Ch'ang Ling (長陵), the Ying Ling (英陵) and the Ssu Ling (思陵) will be about all the tombs anyone will care to visit in one day. The Ch'ang Ling is the oldest and largest; the Ying Ling, to the right of the Ch'ang Ling is the second largest. The Ssu Ling is some distance from the others and to the right of the short cut back to Nankow. The second class hotel at Nankow is tolerable for one night. The next morning get the first special train at 7:30 and get off at Chinglungchiao. With about four hours at the wall, the visitor may go thru the caravan gate and climb up and enjoy some of the views from the higher watchtowers.

### For Longer Stays:

Pick out places that sound interesting. Most visitors will want more time for shopping than is allowed in the itinerary.

**Alternatives** and additional places of interest for those having more than a week:

**Black Dragon Pool (黑龍潭)**, about an hour's auto ride north west of Peking. It is fully described in Juliet Bredon's "Peking" and is considered one of the most attractive places near Peking. It is particularly beautiful when the wisteria is in bloom and is a delightful place to go bathing in summer.

**Western Tombs (西陵)**: Tombs of Manchu Emperors, empresses and concubines. This trip requires two days and arrangements should be made with a tourist company such as Thomas Cook & Sons, The American Express or the Japan Tourist Bureau.

**Eastern Tombs (東陵)**: Tombs of the remainder of the Manchu Emperors, except those buried near Mukden. Requires nearly a week of hard traveling.

**Kalgan (張家口)**: A large frontier town in Inner Mongolia, just inside the outer loop of the Great Wall, reached by the Peking - Suiyuan Railway.

**Nan Yuan (南苑)**, seven miles south of Yung Ting Men (永定門), a former imperial hunting park surrounded by walls. A fine pailou stands at the north entrance. Now the place serves as a barracks and aviation field.

**Son Ho Shin Brewery (雙合盛)**, outside Chang Yi Men (彰儀門), where "Five Star" is made. Just across the track from Kwang An Men Station (廣安門).

**Chala (正福寺)**, about a mile northwest of Ping Tse Men (平則門), a Catholic mission conducted by the Marist Brothers. The site was donated in 1610 by the Emperor Wan Li. Many early missionaries are buried in the old cemetery. The mission maintains a winery and distills liquors. Visitors are welcomed on Sunday afternoons or any afternoon during the winter.

**Hei Shan Hu (黑山戶)**, north of the Summer Palace; another extensive Marist establishment with a wine cellar. Prices at both these places are very reasonable: red or white table wine - \$ 0.50; cognac \$ 1.50; other liquors \$ 2.00.

**Pei Tang Cathedral (北堂)**, just inside and a little north of Hsi An Men (西安門), a school and cemetery as well as a cathedral. Here lie buried the French soldiers who died on the expeditions of 1860 and 1900. In the latter year this place stood a more remarkable siege than the legations.

Russian Ecclesiastical Mission (北館), in the extreme north-east corner of the Tartar City (內城), easily recognized by its spire. Here is the St. Nicholas Icon brought to Peking in 1685. The place was destroyed in 1900 and later rebuilt. Since the Russian Revolution no money comes from Russia and the mission is "on its own."

Around the Walls. The active visitor, fond of the outdoors, will enjoy walking around the Tartar Wall. Made with a map, to which the tourist may refer to identify each object of interest, this trip is an excellent way to get an idea of the Peking area. The whole fourteen miles are paved but parts are badly grown up with wild olives. A few people may even care to make the circuit of the Chinese Wall. The distance is about the same but the wall passes fewer places of interest and is more grown up. It is left for the ingenuity of the tourist to get down from the Tartar Wall to the Chinese Wall and then get back up again at the other end.

Central Park (中山公園), on the Boulevard (三座門), just west of Tien An Men (天安門). May also be entered from the north across the moat of the Forbidden City. Admission: five cents, or ten big coppers. This, the first public park in Peking, is a favorite place for the Chinese in warm weather. It is worth a visit to see the people.

The Legation Quarter (東交民巷). This area, where are found all the legations now in Peking, except the Brazilian and Swedish, was set aside by the Protocol of 1901. The Quarter has its own mayor and police and is international territory. The nations now having representatives are: The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Brazil, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. Austria and Russia have large legations but no representatives at present (April 1932). The Five Great Powers keep legation guards. A small monument near the entrance to the British Legation on Water Street commemorates the siege of the legations in 1900. Just within the present defense walls at the head of Water Street a small section of the wall that stood the siege has been preserved with "Lest We Forget" painted at the top. The chapel of the British Legation was used as a dormitory in 1900 and contains a number of memorial plaques. Other memorial plaques are in the entrance to the American Legation Guard Compound. The four Austrians who died in the expedition are buried in a small crypt near the Rue Marco Polo entrance to the Austrian Legation.

Temple of Ritual Worship (禮拜寺), on Ox Lane (牛街), in the Chinese City south east of Chang Yi Men. A great many Mohammedans live in this section of the city and this is their mosque.

Chin Juen Ssu (清真寺), a new mosque just north of the Temple of Agriculture (先農壇). This mosque is one of the queerest buildings seen anywhere - doesn't look like a Levantine mosque. The characters given above mean simply a Mohammedan Temple so the observing visitor may find them other places.

God of Fire Temple (火神廟), on Book Street (琉璃廠), Chinese City. This temple is noted for its fair held from the first to the fifteenth of the first month and noted for calligraphy, painting, curios and old coins. The fair is patronized largely by the literati. If in town during the fair don't miss it.

Temple of National Protection (護國寺), in the northwest of the Tartar City, between Te Shen Men Ta Chieh (德勝門大街), and Hsin Chieh Kou Nan T'ou (新街口南頭). This old Buddhist temple dates from the Yuan Dynasty and is known chiefly for its fair held on the 7th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 27th and 28th of every month (solar calendar). Here are on sale all sorts of small things. The place is an interesting sight whether one wishes to buy or not.

Temple of Eminent Luck (隆福寺) (Lung Fu Ssu), north west of the Four East Pailous (東四牌樓). This old Buddhist temple has a noted fair on the 1st, 2nd, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 29th and 30th of every month (solar calendar).

Kuang Chi Ssu (廣濟寺), a large Buddhist Temple on Fou Cheng Men Ta Chieh (阜成門大街), was burned in January 1932 but is being rebuilt.

Ti Wang Miao (帝王廟), a short distance west of Kuang Chi Ssu. "The Temple of Emperors and Kings." Formerly this temple contained spirit tablets of dead emperors but they have been removed and the entrance with the two large pailous, devil screen and two getting off horse tablets is more interesting than anything found inside.

Large White Dagoba (白塔寺), beyond the Ti Wang Miao and easily seen from anywhere in the vicinity. Erected in 1084 it was lavishly decorated by Kublai Khan in 1271. Fair: 5th, 6th, 15th, 16th, 25th and 26th of every month (solar calendar).

Fa Yuan Ssu (法源寺), the largest monastery in the Chinese City. This temple dates back to the Tang Dynasty and is noted for its peony gardens.

Covered Market (東安市場). On Morrison Street (王府井大街). A large bazaar of the arcade type with several hundred small shops, restaurants, tea-houses, photograph shops, bookstalls, toy shops, etc. Visit this not so much to buy as to see. Open every day.

Thieves' Market (曉市), just west of the Heavenly Bridge (天橋).

Fairs: The best time to visit a temple is during the temple fair. The Chinese Government has adopted the solar or Gregorian calendar but the masses pretty much continue to use the old Chinese, lunar calendar. Unless



otherwise stated the fairs listed in this book were held by the lunar calendar in 1932. It is impossible to predict what will be done next year. In 1931 the fair at the God of Fire Temple was held twice; in 1932 by the lunar calendar only. A fair not mentioned in the text is at P'an T'ao Kung (蟠桃宮), just inside Tung Pien Men. This fair is held from the first to the fifth of the third month and attracts tens of thousands of visitors.

## THEATRES

Altho the Chinese theatre will not mean much to the foreigner at first, it should be seen once. The music is the most disturbing element, and the informality of the stage hands, orchestra and audience also will impress itself on him who sees it for the first time. There are performances every afternoon and evening and the companies consist of those where all parts are taken by men, all by women or all by boys. The companies entirely of men are the most popular. Mei Lan Fang (梅蘭芳), the most noted female impersonator, who had such a great success in America, can usually be seen in Peking on Friday, Saturday or Sunday nights.

Gaiety (Kai Ming) (開明), on Hsi Chu Shih Kou (西珠市口) is the largest, most modern and best theatre.

Chung Ho Yuan (中和園), on Liang Shih Tien (糧食店), is another good theatre where Mei Lan Fang plays.

## RESTUARANTS

If one wishes to try Chinese food, he should ask his guide or the desk clerk at the hotel to make arrangements for a good Chinese dinner. None of the exclusively Chinese restaurants have English-speaking waiters, so either the guide must go along or the food be ordered in advance. Taking a guide is better - he can instruct in the use of chopsticks and take care of all the little details as occasion arises.

Tung Hsing Lou (東興樓), on Tung An Men Street (東安門), is perhaps the best and cleanest. It is nearly three hundred years old and famous thruout China.

Lao Pien I Fang (老便宜坊), 14 Mi Shih Hutung (米市胡同), off Lo Ma Shih Ta Chieh (驛馬市大街), in the western part of the Chinese city, specializes in Peking duck.

## SHOPPING IN PEKING

We find that army and navy people coming from Manila are usually as much interested in shopping as sightseeing. Furthermore nearly all are interested mainly in the following general classification of goods: rugs, fur coats, tribute silks for curtains, small brass articles, cloisonne smoking sets, camels' hair coats, embroideries, silver and costume jewelry. Some few are also look-

ing for curios such as ivories, coromandel or lacquer screens and chests, jade, pictures, porcelains or bronzes.

The Shops listed are those we know about - there may be many others equally as good and equally reliable. These are not advertisements. We have accepted no pay or "cumsha" from any shops to print their ads, and we accept no responsibility. However, these are the places we ourselves would visit when hunting the type of articles listed with their notices.

In shopping never ask whether the price quoted is in American dollars or Chinese dollars. Assume that it is in Chinese currency, as that is nearly always the case, and an inquiry might tempt the storekeeper to state otherwise. If really in doubt one may say, "Big money?" And as to bargaining, it is impossible to lay down a rule. In the same shop, one article may be purchased at one tenth of the asking price, and for another, the store may refuse to sell for nine - tenths of their first price. It can only be learned by experience and by a knowledge of the value of the article in question. Even old - timers are often fooled and often a tourist gets an excellent bargain.

#### RUGS:

Shoemaker and Fette are the best known and most popular among army people altho Miss Punnett's shops are becoming popular too. The Chinese shops do not have the selection of patterns but do make some very pretty rugs of quality a little inferior to those first named and they are not so expensive.

**Shoemaker Studios:** On Legation Street, next door to the Wagons-Lits Hotel. In addition to rugs, this shop carries a line of inlaid screens, carved wood figures and furniture, lacquer and selected curios.

**Fette Rug Company:** 8 Erh Tiao Hutung (二條胡同八號). In addition to rugs Fette carries a line of camphor wood chests.

**E. A. Punnett & Co:** Room 100 Grand Hotel de Pekin and in Old Cathay, 22 Legation Street. Also handles furs and curios.

**Jen Li Co. (仁立):** 97 Morrison Street (王府井大街九十七號). A good Chinese shop.

**Y. L. Sun Sanitary Rug Factory (林聚地毯工廠)** 41 Wang Fu Ta Chieh (王府大街四十一號), as the northern part of Morrison Street is called. Another good Chinese shop.

**Kaiyuan Woolen and Carpet Factory (開源絨呢工廠);** 82 Lan Man Hutung (爛漫胡同八十二號), in the southwestern part of the Chinese City (外城). The factory and salesroom are together so the weaving and dyeing can be seen by purchasers.

**Nichols' Manchu Rug Palace:** 166 Hatamen Street (怡王府). A branch of the Tientsin firm. Well worth a visit. The premises were formerly the palace of Prince Yi and the main salesroom is in the throne hall.

## FURS:

Peking is full of shops selling furs, fur coats and capes, and fur caps, all at very reasonable prices. The Chinese method of tanning, however is not productive of the best results; the furs usually develop a pronounced odor in warm weather. In Peking, there are now one or two modern tanneries who can re-tan the furs before they are made up, and it is advised that advantage be taken of this opportunity, if buying from a Chinese firm. There are some Chinese firms that dye the pelts - the colors fading out later on. Altho you will pay maybe ten per cent more at one of the following listed foreign firms, it will be worth the difference to be assured of lasting satisfaction.

**The Camel's Bell** (Miss Burton's Shop) on the mezzanine floor of the Grand Hotel de Peking. A stock of ready made coats, properly tanned, is carried and can be quickly altered; also coats can be made to order in comparatively short time. This shop also carries a good selection of all sorts of curios, brocades, silks, pictures, lacquers, etc.

**The Sanitary Fur Co:** 18 Legation Street, carries a good selection of tailored coats and capes, properly tanned, which can be fitted in a few days.

## SILKS AND EMBROIDERIES:

Old silks, brocades and embroideries are plentiful but now becoming more expensive. Several foreign firms carry small stocks, but the best selections are obtainable at the Chinese shops on Big and Little Embroidery Street. (東珠市口) (西湖營). New materials can be located mainly at one or two large Chinese silk stores, which are listed below:

**Kwang Fa Yung** (廣發永): 171 Big Embroidery St. (東珠市口一百七十一號). All kinds of silks; especially good selection of old and new mandarin coats, silks, crepes, table runners and smaller articles.

**Tien Sin Yung** (天興永): 25 Little Embroidery Street. A good firm dealing in furs, embroideries, satins, brocades, velvets, and Shansi Chests.

**The Clock Store** (東昇祥): 27 Tung Ssu Pailou (東四牌樓), north Hatamen Street (哈德門大街). This store does not specialize in old silks but carries a large stock of good new silks, both Chinese and foreign, also satins, woolens and camels' hair cloth. There is also a small department selling costume jewelry and cloisonné.

**The Peking Exchange** (慈商工廠): 49 Teng Shih Kou (燈市口). A charity shop in which all employees are destitute Chinese women; shop operated under foreign management. They have a factory and store where cross-stitch luncheon and tea sets, bridge sets, runners, applique work, embroidered woolen bags, etc., are made and sold. Probably the best and cheapest place in Peking to obtain this sort of merchandise.

**The Little Lace Co.** (麗麗花邊行): 64 Teng Shih Kou (燈市口六十四號). This shop carries a line of cross-stitch, Swatow drawn work, Canton lace shawls, bracelets, beads, crepe underwear, lacquer and cloissoinne.

**BRASS:**

There are hundreds of little shops in both the Tartar and Chinese Cities carrying modern brass, both yellow and white, and bronze articles. Andirons, bowls, desk sets, coal buckets, candlesticks and candelabras, etc. are available at very reasonable prices. These stores usually carry old and new pewter as well. The best known one and most popular is listed below but there are many others in the same vicinity, especially on Brass Street (打磨廠):

**Wan Ch'ang Hsi Hao** (萬昌西號): 224 Chien Men Ta Chieh (前門大街). This store carries an unusually large selection and will make brass articles to order.

**CLOISSONNE:**

**Tien E Ho** (天義合): 1 Hsiao Pao Fang Hutung (小報房胡同一號), not far off Hatamen Street (哈德門大街). Factory at rear of salesroom, where the interesting process of making cloissonné can be observed.

**Teh Jen Ch'eng** (德仁成): 21 San Yuan An (三元巷二十一號). Another good shop.

**Heng Hsing Lung** (恒興隆): 16 Hatamen St. (哈德門大街十六號). This store has always done considerable army and navy business. It specializes in smoking sets.

**CAMELS' HAIR COATS AND TAILOR:**

Camels' hair coats are warm and serviceable and can be made much more cheaply in China than at home. If the tailors, mentioned herein do not have the material to suit you on hand it may usually be found at the Clock Store.

**Hirsbrunners** (增茂洋行): 7 Rue Marco Polo (台基廠七號). An English tailor, more expensive than Chinese tailors; a good haberdashery store in connection.

**Moyler, Powell, & Co.**, 14 Morrison St. (王府井大街十四號). Suits made under strict foreign supervision. Another good English haberdashery store.

**Sing Kee** (新記): 132 Morrison St. (王府井大街一百三十二號). One of the best Chinese tailors in Peking. Can do good work from measurements; does not need other suit to copy. Ordinary sack suits, civilian whites and palm beach also well done.

**Men Hsing (李民新):** 35 Morrison St. (王府井大街三十五號). Another Chinese tailor with considerable foreign trade.

**National Tailors (國民西服莊):** 121 Hatamen St. (哈德門大街一百二十一號). English speaking clerk always on hand. Pleasant to deal with.

**SILVER:**

Peking is justly noted for its silver craftsmanship. There are several shops on Silver Street (駝子市), capable of making very nice silver dishes butter plates, etc. They usually carry a good stock of salt and peppers in Chinese designs, place card holders, jewelry, etc. Much of the jewelry is gold plated over silver and set with colored stones very effectively, and can be obtained in sets of costume jewelry, including necklaces, bracelets, earrings and finger rings. These stores are not recommended for flat silver.

**Wu Hua Lou (物華樓)** 10 Silver St. (駝子市十號). One of the largest and best.

**Sheng Yuan Silver Shop (聲遠樓):** 4 Silver St. (駝子市四號). Another good shop, specializing in costume jewelry, which can be made to order in a comparatively short time.

**COSTUME JEWELRY:**

Buy this either in Silver St., outside of Ch'ien Men (前門外), or in Bead St. (上四條), outside Hatamen (哈德門). The silver shops listed under silver carry good stocks.

**T'ung Chu Hsiang (同聚祥):** in the rear of an arcade at 23 Outer Hatamen Street (哈德門大街) but more easily reached thru the side entrance at 168 Flower Street (上四條一百六十八號). One of the largest and best selections in Peking. All sorts of turquoise, lapis, lazuli, cornelian, alexandrite, agate, malachite, amber, aquamarine and glass jewelry.

**E Ch'eng Hsiang (義成祥):** 175 Flower St. (上四條一百七十五號). Another good store carrying the same line as the store listed just above.

**CURIOS:**

Peking is the best place in China to find real curios. As the seat of government and the home of officials for many centuries, it has long been the art center of China. Two thousand years ago, the Chinese themselves bought and sold curios and even copied originals, so now it is possible to obtain copies of considerable antiquity themselves. However, the Chinese have come to a pretty fair understanding of the value of these things and good pieces are not picked up for a song. In some cases, the present day product equals anything produced in the past. There are one or two carvers of jade and ivory, now in Peking, whose work is exquisite, but fairly expensive.

Old lacquer chests and screens are coming in from Shansi quite regularly, and some new ones are now being made in Peking that are very beautiful and less expensive than the old ones. The little shops on Jade Street (廊房二條) as a rule do not carry old lacquers, but more of jades, pictures, bronzes, porcelains, ivories and the smaller articles.

**W. Y. Tai (寶潤成):** 31 Morrison St., (王府井大街三十一號). An excellent selection of good things. Tai is somewhat more expensive but thoroly reliable. A favorite shopping place of old Peking residents, who have learned that he can be trusted. Carries jewelry, porcelains, bronzes, small lacquer pieces, crystal and jewel trees.

**One Price Jade Co. (蘊寶齋):** 14a Jade St., (廊房二條甲十四號). A better than average shop on Jade street. All goods marked with prices in Chinese dollars.

**Juen Chi Jade Flowers Store (潤記盆景局):** 32 Ch'un Shu Hutung (椿樹胡同三十二號). Specializes in crystal and jade trees. Factory on the grounds. Also carries Shansi screens and cabinets.

**Peking Craft Shop (京奇行):** Teng Shih Kou Ta Chieh (燈市口大街). All kinds of curios, large assortment and well worth a visit. Very popular with Peking residents.

**T. C. Fitzhugh:** 1 Ching Shan Tung Chieh (景山東街一號), near Coal Hill (景山). Well worth a visit. Also packs and ships curios.

**Old Cathay:** 22 Legation St. A foreign managed store dealing in old curios of all kinds.

**Jung Pao Chai (榮寶齋):** 17 Jade St. (廊房二條十七號).

**Yen Ku Chai (宴古齋):** 88 Jade St. (廊房二條八十八號).

**E Hou Hsing (義和興):** 130 Morrison St. (王府井大街一百三十號). Has on hand iron pictures, new lacquers and a large supply of excellent curios. Also packs curios and household goods for shipment.

#### SHOES:

A good many people want to get a pair of shoes while in Peking. The shops listed below can make the shoes in from three days to a week. They make not only leather shoes, but also satin and brocade dancing slippers.

**Chu Hsing (聚興):** Corner of Hatamen St. (哈德門大街) and Shoe St. (蘇州胡同).

**Ho Chi (和記):** 78 Shoe St. (蘇州胡同七十八號).

**Szu Heng (四恆皮鞋莊):** 98a Shoe St (蘇州胡同甲九十八號).

**Wan Ch'ing Yung Boots Store (萬慶永靴莊):** 39 Heroin St. (船板胡同三十九號).

If one's itinerary includes Canton, Hongkong or Shanghai, such articles as embroidered Irish linen, perfumes, and shawls can be purchased to better advantage at one of those points.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Paragraph 8, AR 605-120, requires army officers to register in person at the Office of the Military Attaché within twenty four hours of arrival. This is also a matter of personal convenience to the individual because letters and telegrams frequently come to this office.
2. The Marine Guard of the American Legation has an infirmary, dispensary and a post exchange. Cigarets and toilet articles are considerably cheaper at the Post Exchange than at hotels or outside shops. The Marine Guard Signal Officer can handle official radios, but is absolutely forbidden to handle those of a personal nature.
3. The Rockefeller Foundation has an excellent hospital in Peking in connection with the Peking Union Medical College where medical attendance can be obtained by American doctors in case of illness or accident.
4. The Military Attaché's Office is not prepared to cash pay vouchers. If it is desired to draw pay while in China, vouchers may be paid by the Finance Officer, American Barracks, Tientsin. Copies of leave order and transcript of pay account should accompany the voucher.
5. Many army and navy people come to Peking with the idea either that they will be exempted from paying the export taxes or that someone in this office will be able to devise and tell them some plan whereby such taxes can be evaded. Neither is correct. However, generally the customs people are most courteous and fair and will meet one more than half way. Retained copies of sales slips, either in Chinese or English, will be of assistance.
6. No import duty is charged at American ports on art objects more than a hundred years old. Secure a certificate of age from the dealer when buying such objects.
7. If the visitor plans to remain in Peking for some time he should call on some of the legation, army and marine people. In Peking the new arrival makes the first call.
8. It is best to hire a ricscha at the hotel and use the same one all the time here. If one gets lost the ricscha can always get back to the hotel. Also, the hotel ricschas are almost the only ones who speak or understand enough English to be of any service. They will want a little more than the boys who pull only Chinese customers dare to demand, but they are worth more. The best plan is to hire them at the hotel by the usual day or week rate. The gateman at the hotel will take care of this on request. If another ricscha is taken, note the number of his ricscha. Peking ricscha boys as a rule are honest, but some small article may be left unnoticed in the ricscha. If the number is known the hotel will be able to trace him and probably recover the lost article.

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# NOTES