

SCENIC BEAUTIES IN SOUTHWEST CHINA

REVISED EDITION

西南景观

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SCENIC BEAUTIES
IN
SOUTHWEST CHINA
(REVISED EDITION)

西南
攬勝

增訂再版

民國廿九年八月

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE
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PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

The first edition of *Scenic Beauties in Southwest China* appeared in October, 1939. Orders poured in from all over China, Europe, America and Malaysia and the book was out of print in less than three months' time. We attribute this overwhelming demand not to the intrinsic qualities of our publication, which was prepared in too great a haste to be satisfactory even to ourselves, but to the eager desire of the world at large to know a little more of that mysterious region known as Southwest China. Our excuse for putting forth this revision, therefore, has not been any feeling of self-complacency caused by the sales of the earlier edition, but has been our desire to bring the publication a little closer to satisfaction and a little more worthy of the generous support with which it has been accorded. We have endeavored, in this revision, to increase the contents, improve the selection, re-arrange the general set-up in a way which we hope will justify a second edition, and we now commend the following pages to our tolerant and encouraging readers.



August 1940

再版序言

西南權勝初版，倉卒成書，未盡美備，方深愧作，乃荷中外獲章，謬加推許，銷行之廣，出於預期。國內及歐美南洋諸地，訂閱均極踴躍，綜計此書問世，未及三月，即告售罄，本社獲此殊榮，良用忭慰。世人愛好此書之殷，觸覺關懷西南之切，以言貢獻，本社固未敢自詡其勞也。茲應社會需求，從事再版，於材料，編制，印刷諸端，俱重為規畫，力求改進，藉副讀者期望。書成之日，展視一過，曠曠之秀，南嶽之輝，桂林山水之幽奇，滇池風物之清嘉，以視初稿，較為完善。竊願讀者得此一書，足供欣賞，而戰事終平之日，中外游侶，聯襟築策，一往研察，携此陳編，互為印證，則此書材行之意義，似為不虛矣。此外，本書補充材料，承靜靜山，詹斯吾，焦起諸先生多所協助，特附誌一言於此，藉示謝忱。

中華民國廿九年八月

潘思霖

INTRODUCTION

The history of the Chinese people is turning an important page with the stupendous westward march which has been taking place since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. For two years, as never before, the population of coastal China have been migrating in large numbers to the vast plateau hinterland lying between the upper Yangtze and the valley of le Fleuve Rouge (the Red River). In those mountainous regions where life was comparatively undisturbed and conditions were very much the same as they had been centuries ago, there is now much hustle and bustle, and activities and prosperity are forcing themselves upon the untravelled highlands. Factories are springing up; universities and schools formerly situated in the coastal cities are transplanting themselves in the long-deserted seats of ancient learning and culture; new government offices, newspapers, broadcasting stations, banking and commercial institutions, travel facilities, modern homes and recreation houses are coming into existence. The land that for thousands of years was destined only for political exiles is today the goal of a gigantic rush, where new cities are being born and old communities reassembled en bloc.

This newly revived territory encompasses roughly the five provinces of Szechuen, Kweichow, Hunan, Kwangsi and Yunnan. Of these five provinces, Szechuen is situated on a vast plain encircled by high mountains, forming the shape of a big basin. Yunnan and Kweichow perch on the plateau, rising from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea-level, while Kwangsi bordering on these two provinces is also a mountainous region. The chief means of communication for penetration into the mountainous provinces is a network of highways, which has been developed with miraculous speed, partly by connecting the fragmentary provincial roads already in existence and partly by improving the erst-while caravan and sedan routes. This network of highways has Kweiyang for its centre and spreads out in four trunk lines: to Changsha in the east, Liuchow in the south, Kunming in

the west and Chungking in the north. Special mention should also be made of the Yunnan-Burma highway, popularly known as the back-door route into China, and the recently completed line which links the Yunnan provincial capital by a short cut to Luhsien, a point slightly above Chungking on the Yangtze River. Connections among the various mountainous cities and with Hongkong and Hanoi are also maintained by regular air service.

The southwest provinces have a great abundance of natural resources hitherto untouched. It has been estimated that Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan hold coal deposits upwards of ten billion tons. There are also in Szechuen an enormous possession of petroleum, and rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, tungsten, manganese, antimony, zinc, lead, etc. Szechuen and Yunnan are known to have heavy deposits of salt. Other non-metallic treasures are also widely buried throughout the five provinces.

The temperate climate and moderate rainfall render the southwest provinces rich in harvest and suitable for forestation. The agricultural products are sufficient to cater to the needs of the growing populace. Besides, Szechuen produces a large amount of yellow silk for exportation to foreign countries. Tung Oil (Wood Oil) is produced in Szechuen, Kwangsi and Yunnan, estimated at 40,000 tons every year. Medical herbs, animal hides and bristles also rank among the important exports of the Southwest.

The scenic beauties of the Southwest are well known by name, but until recently little explored. The beauty of the Yangtze Gorges in Szechuen has been sung far and wide. There are many famous hot springs, notable among them being Pei-Pei of Chungking, which is famous for its misty scenes and quiet environment. Sailing from Chungking upward along the Kiating River, a tributary of the Yangtze, one comes across the extraordinary beauty of the curving stream amidst high cliffs known as the Smaller Gorges. Chengtu enchants the inhabitants by its all-year-round balmy spring weather and its places of historic interest. In Kwanhsien

are the remains of the conservancy works erected by Governor Li of the Chin dynasty, twenty-three centuries ago. The cliffs and precipices of Mount Tsingchen would leave lasting impressions on the tourist. Mount Omei, situated in west Szechuen, 12,000 feet above sea-level, is one of the most celebrated mountains and the most wonderful summer resorts in China. With the rapid development of means of communication, this once sacred and almost inaccessible mountain can be reached easily.

The province of Kweichow (the "Celebrated Province"), being almost entirely mountainous and little productive, and known in history as the Province of Poverty, probably owes its name to its richness in mountain scenery. The best known are Mount Chienling, Kwangyingtung (Cave of the Goddess of Mercy), Chasiulou, Monastery Sueikou, etc. Along the highway from Kweiyang to Kunming, near Tsen-Ning District, one should not miss the opportunity of visiting the Fire-Ox Cave, Swangming Cave and Huang-Kou-Shu Waterfalls, the last being the Niagara of China.

Passing from Kweichow to Hunan, one first notices the famous iron-chain bridge over the Chung-An River, a typical example of Chinese engineering feats. On Mount Heng, one of the five sacred mountains of China, are found numerous relics left by Taoist abbots. Around the western outskirts of Changsha, capital of Hunan, flows the famous Hsiang River, across which is the beautiful Mount Yueh-Lu, where many a national hero has been laid to rest. At the foot of the mountain is Hunan University, the site of an ancient literary academy where the great philosopher Chu Hsi of Sung dynasty used to lecture.

Kwangsi is known for its hills and waters. After seeing Kweilin's numerous miniature mountains of fantastic shapes and forms, one would endorse the saying, "The hills and waters of Kweilin surpass in beauty all others in the world."

Yunnan is a perpetual resort, for, aside from its temperate climate and everygreen plants, it boasts of countless scenic spots. In Kunming there are: the Tsuei-Hu (Jade Lake) Park, Ta-Kwan-Lou, the Grand

Kunming Lake and Chiung-Tso Monastery in which are enshrined many life-sized Louhans.

This collection, incomplete as it must be to portray the scenic beauties of southwest China, is an attempt to perpetuate the recollections of those who have already visited the newly opened territory and to give a sample of the attractions in store for the prospective tourists from other parts of the country or abroad.

In the compilation of this collection, we are very much indebted to Mr. Chin-San Long, a well-known amateur photographer, for his generous contributions which have greatly enhanced the contents of this volume.

E. L. PAN

Shanghai, October 1939

序 言

自國民政府以全力開發西南後，公路交通，四通八達，地方建設，突飛猛晉，一種蓬勃之氣象，令人驚異而興奮，凡遊西南者，莫不津津樂道，中外報章，尤迭有記載，歐美人士，咸致其樂觀之熱望，與無限之同情。

以言開發西南之區域，實以四川，貴州，雲南，湖南，廣西五省為其範圍；蓋此五省者，為中國人力物力之所寄，蘊藏之富，視東南諸省，殆無遜色。中國領土，自亞洲中部，起展於東南方，佔亞洲大陸之一大部份。全境西部倚山，東南臨海，故地勢西北高而東南低，此中國整個之地勢也。若就此西南五省之地勢論，則四川崇山圍繞，中部平窪，係為盆地，而成都市佔面積二千八百方英里，尤為盆地中之大平原；貴州雲南，多屬高原，地勢高自四千至六千尺；至廣西全省，係雲貴之連降，乃屬山地者也。

今者，此西南全貌，已明示於吾人之前矣。為其繪者，首須說明西南公路之交通。西南公路，以貴州省會貴陽為其核心，分東南西北四線：東線至湖南省之長沙，計長一，〇〇九公里，於四日內可舉其全程；南線至廣西省之柳州，計長六三二公里，三日可達，自柳州北至桂林，東南至梧州，西南至邕甯，龍州；西線至雲南省之昆明，計長六二二公里，三日可達；北線至四川省之重慶——中國之戰時首都——計長四八八公里，行程僅二日半，此外昆明至滇縣新建之公路，計長九一五公里，為西南交通之捷徑。

以上為西南五省往返之交通，至與國外取得聯絡之途徑，則自廣西省之柳州西南行，直通邕甯，龍州，程鎮南關而達法屬越南；其在雲南方面者，有昆明與法屬海防直通之滇越鐵路，有昆明與緬甸臘戍衔接之滇緬公路；循臘戍南行，即有鐵路直達緬甸之仰光。

至與國內外之航空交通，聯繫尤為密切；有重慶成都昆明線，重慶桂林以至昆明線，重慶貴陽線，以及重慶香港線，中經各重要城邑，往返迅捷。最近又新開航線，自重慶至緬甸之仰光，而法國航空公司，自香港起飛以至安南首府之河內。故自航空交通而言，西南五省，始終與世界各地保持接觸。

吾人既明西南諸省之交通現狀，當更進一步而探求西南之富源。首言煤礦儲量，四川一省，達一百萬萬噸，雲南貴州兩省，各有十五六萬萬噸，廣西三萬萬噸，其他如湖南廣西，均有儲量。次言石油，四川石油蘊藏極富，今已在開發之中。西南各省，多為高原與山地，

前已言之，因此峯巒起伏，傾斜度頗大，境內河流交錯，水勢湍急，水力多可利用，四川有天然水力二千萬馬力，雲南有三百萬馬力，均吾人前此所未注意者。上所具述，可謂為動力之資源，近代機械工業之基礎也。

西南諸省之金屬資源，蘊藏極豐，尤以鈷，錳，錳，錳，等礦產，在世界產量上，佔重要地位，每年均有輸出。四川以金，鐵產較著，金產佔全國四分之一，鐵礦分布尤廣，儲量約在一萬萬噸以上，產量每年達二萬三千公噸。雲南之鈷，多產箇舊，年產約七千噸，佔全國產額百分之八十八，值二千萬元。錳則多產於會澤，年產約四百三十噸。廣西省錳礦產甚豐，錳之產量，每年為一萬二千噸。錳為中國著名特產之一，世界錳產，年約二萬噸，中國所產，佔一萬二千噸；而其百分之九十九，為湖南新化所產，以一九三七年統計，湖南之錳，出口價值一千一百萬元。

西南各省，地處溫熱帶之間，氣候溫和，雨量適宜，有天然之農產環境，故農產頗盛。四川所產之黃絲，運銷外省外洋，過去最盛時代，年可達千萬元以上。

四川雲南，均以產鹽著名，四川所產，年達七百萬擔，以自流井一地而論，年產可達三百五十萬擔。硫磺，土硝，鐵等，各省亦均有出產，可供重要之用途。

西南以地勢多山，宜於植林，又以地質多鹽鹼成分，故野草莖生，可利用畜牧，頗有林畜特產。川桂滇三省，為桐油主要產區，每年均有極大產量，四川年產總額二萬八千噸，廣西年產一萬二千噸，雲南年產亦達四千噸，故桐油實為西南之著名物產，每年輸出美國，數額極鉅。木材，藥材，亦為四川每年輸出之大宗。至於畜產方面，如豬，牛，羊，皮革，豬鬃，為西南輸出之大宗，合計每年有數千萬元之鉅。

綜上所述，西南諸省，在經濟，政治諸方面，實有重大之作用。茲者，我國以東南諸省之人力財力，殫精竭力，從事西南之開發，其已見諸成效者，彰彰在人耳目，實俟贅述？

今當述西南諸省之風景矣，首言四川，中外人士，咸讚歎歌咏於三峽之美，中間古代詩人，尤多佳句，無俟贅陳。其實除三峽而外，四川風物，即以重慶而論，北碚之溫泉公園，烟雲籠袖，景物清嘉，為遊息休沐良地。自重慶上溯嘉陵江，一攬小三峽之勝，則曲折江流，山峯對立，又是一番氣概。他若成都之氣候和煦，四時花木長春，灌縣之治水野象，青城山之幽邃險峻，皆為世人所嚮往而不易探尋者。峨嵋山挺拔於四川西部，為中國名山之一，高約一萬二千尺，聲傳

秀麗，泉石清新，寺宇古跡，異草奇花，俱為平日遊蹤罕至之處，今則飛機公路，計程可達矣。

貴州多山，素稱貧瘠，然自政府西遷後，貴省顯成重要。貴陽街道，前甚狹隘，今則竭力建設，已迥非昔比。貴陽四面環山，附近名勝，美不勝收。舉其最著者，有黔靈山，觀音洞，甲秀樓，水口寺等，而貴陽至昆明途中之鎮甯縣，又有火牛洞，雙明洞及黃萊樹大瀑布之勝。黃萊樹瀑布之雄偉浩瀚，雖不逮美洲之 Niagara Falls，然瀑形肥壯，在中國可稱為第一，公路汽車，行過其地，十餘里外，即聞水聲，稱綽壯麗，瀑凡三折，第一折約六七丈之高。

自貴陽至湖南之名勝，則重安江之鐵索橋，工程壯偉，為中國之偉大建築。湖南衡山，博大雄奇，亦中國名山之一，高僧遺跡，當可尋訪，至長沙則為湖南之省城，湘江映帶，形勢重要，嶽麓山，風物美妙，有革命偉人之墓道，山麓湖南大學，舊為書院，徐宋仿來真講學之處。湘西山勢，幽奇蒼翠，尤足資欣賞。

廣西素以山水之勝，馳名中國，詩有所謂「桂林山水甲天下」之句，而陽朔山水，尤勝桂林。自貴陽循公路南行，以至柳州，桂林，梧州等處，山光水色，無不幽奇，如在圖畫中行。西南公路沿線之美，殆以廣西為最。

雲南省以氣候和煦，花木常赤，馳譽國內。昆明一地之名勝，若翠湖公園，大觀樓，滇池等其最著者，而筇竹寺之羅漢塑像，尤栩栩如生。昆明一市，為西南各省最繁盛之城邑，中外人士自各地赴渝者，莫不於此駐足。

西南諸省，在一切條件之下，視東南一帶，殊無遜色，而蘊藏之豐富，人民之勤苦耐勞，尤為中國各地之冠。吾人若再以此五省之面積論，則可知中國之前途，大可樂觀。此五省者，四川有一五五，八四三平方哩，雲南一五三，八九二平方哩，廣西八四，八九五平方哩，湖南八三，一八八平方哩，貴州六八，一三九平方哩，合計之共得五四五，九五七平方哩。

上項數字，以中國土地之大，似無所用其驚奇，然吾人取歐洲全能國之土地論，則此五省者，實大於歐洲二三國家，重以蘊藏於地下者，若是之富庶，流露於外表者，如此之優秀，加之民風敦樸，刻苦耐勞，尤非中國各地之人民，或竟言全世界之人民，所能與之比擬者也。

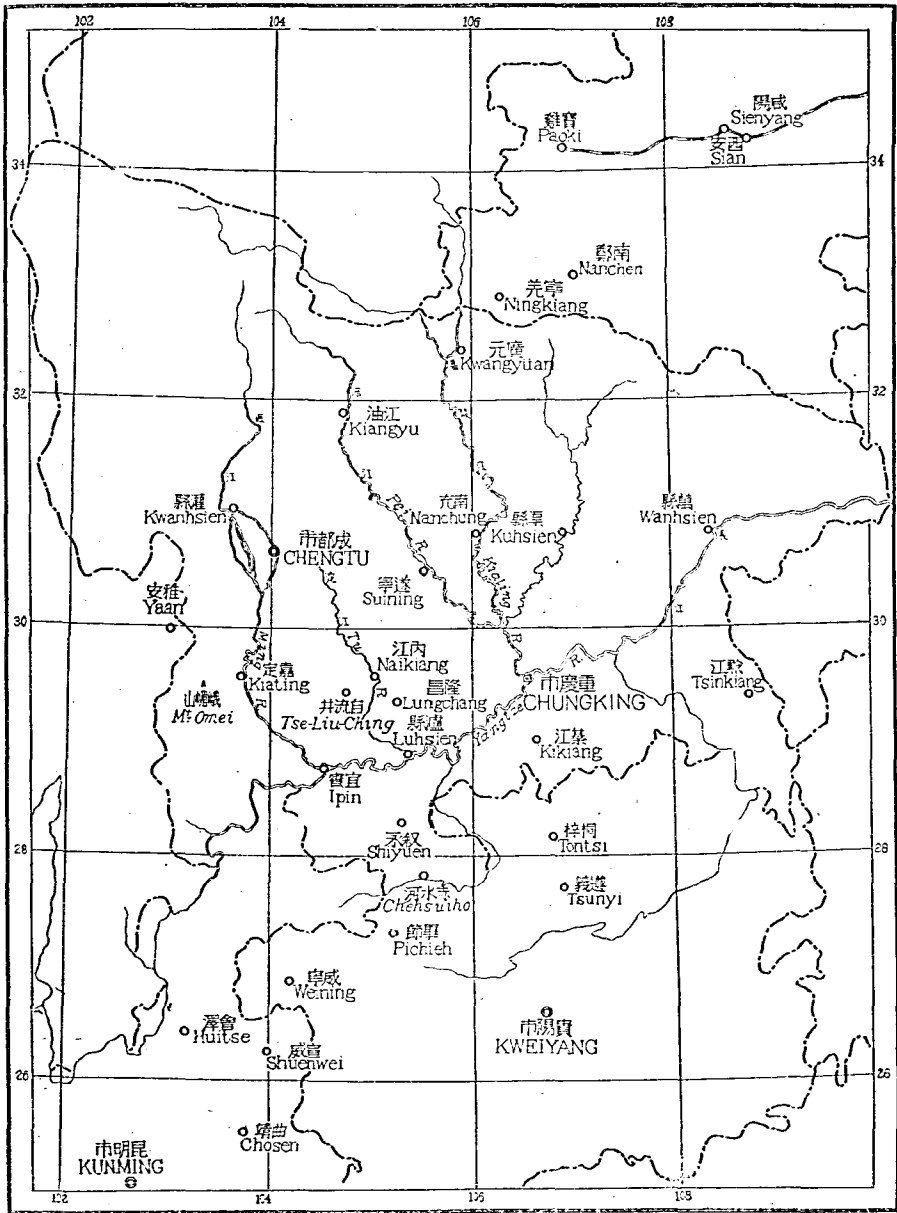
綜上所述，西南五省，幅員廣大，物產富庶，交通便利，山水秀美，民風優良，已言之鑿鑿矣，然而將何以證明其非徒自誇大耶？本社乃搜集有關西南之照片，印成斯冊，以西南諸省之本來面目，介紹

於讀者之前，使國內外人士之已知西南之重要優秀，而尚未能親歷其境者，或竟未知西南諸省之情形究竟如何者，一覽此書，而能洞悉無遺，從斯即入勝際，發揚蹈厲。尤以海外僑胞，與同情中國之人士，遠隔重洋，藉此小冊，得覽西南富穡之區有如此者，其衷心之快慰，定非任何事實所能及於萬一者也。

本書四川照片，均由邱靜山先生供給；於感戴之餘，特贊一言，藉留鴻爪。

中華民國廿八年十月

潘恩霖識



四川省

四川簡稱蜀省，地跨大江上流，面積四十萬四千餘方公里，人口四千三百十三萬餘人。

全省為盆地，周繞峻嶺；南武陵，婁山，烏蒙諸脈；北岷山，大巴山；西邛崃，大涼山。河以長江為主，支流在南岸者，橫江，敘永河，合江，烏江；北岸者岷江，沱江，嘉陵江。

四川物產富饒，屬農業者白蠟，蔗糖，銀耳，藥材，豬鬃等；屬礦業者，井鹽，金，銅等，皆聲名遠著。

蜀道本難，今已坦蕩。公路以成都為中樞，路線分達省內外，長二千三百餘公里；水道長江自樂山起，東下三峽嘉陵江，自重慶至合川均行汽船；航空發達，重慶，成都，樂山，宜賓，瀘縣均有航站，郵機通西南西北各省及港，越，緬，蘇聯等處。

重慶為行都，成都為省會，此外萬縣，宜賓，瀘縣為貿易中心，自流井，楚為鹽場所在，均特大郡。

蜀號天府之國，物資無限，人力無窮。避四川可擬中國之大，至若峨嵋秀麗，三峽雄奇，則又捷勝者所不可不臨者。

SZECHUEN

Area—404,000 square kilometres Population—43,130,000
Provincial Capital—Chengtu

Szechuen, crowning the upper reaches of the Yangtze, is a vast basin surrounded by mountain ranges, the Wuling, Lou Shan and Wumong ranges to the south, the Ming Shan and the Tapa Shan to the north and the Chuinlai and the Taliang to the west. The Yangtze is the principal stream, with the Heng, the Suyung, the Ho and the Wu from the south and the Ming, the Tu and the Kialing from the north as its tributaries.

Szechuen abounds in natural products. Vegetable wax, cane sugar, "Silver Fungi," bristle and medical herbs are the main agricultural yields, and gold, copper and well-salt are the chief mineral exploitations.

Fine broad highways have replaced the dangerous passes of the old. Chengtu is the centre of more than 2,300 km. of highways leading to surrounding provinces. The waterways navigable by steamers are from Lo Shan to the Three Gorges on the Yangtze and from Chungking to Hochuen on the Kialing. Chungking, Chengtu, Lo Shan, Iping and Lu Hsien are air-route stations and have lines connected with northwest and southwest provinces and with Hongkong, Indo-China, Burma, Soviet Russia and other parts of the world.

Chungking is the war-time capital. Wan Hsien, Iping and Lu Hsien are commercial towns and Tse-Liu-Ching and Chienwei are the largest salt centres.

Szechuen is nicknamed "the Paradise of China," with inexhaustible natural resources and man-power. The beauty of Omei and the grandeur of the Three Gorges are coveted treasures of scenery lovers.

Chungking, the war-time capital, situated at the junction of the Yangtze and the Kialing and narrowly linked with the mainland, looks from the air like a leaf floating on the roaring Grand River.

Since the removal of the Capital to Chungking, the population has increased from three hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand, and reconstruction work has been carried out along all lines, of which communication is the most noteworthy. Steamboat navigation is operating on upper Yangtze with six or seven routes radiating from Chungking, the longest leading to Kiating covering about five hundred miles; Chungking-Chengtu Railway is under construction; highways like an intricate web converge on this metropolis from all the important surrounding cities, further linking to all the main lines in northwest and southwest Free China; air routes diverge therefrom to Kweilin, Hongkong, Kweiyang, Hanoi, Kunming, Lanchow, Ningsia and many other important towns.

Chungking, pillowed on Mt. Golden Jade whose slopes are incessantly splashing in the mighty flow of the two rivers, lies in the cradle of gorgeous mountain scenery in its vicinity and offers a rich source of pleasure and excitement for tourists who care for scenic spots. Of the twelve well-known sights sung for ages, the South and North Hor Springs are the most attractive and frequented, and on Sundays and other holidays the roads leading there are forever packed with enthusiastic visitors.

下圖係自長江南岸遙望重慶之狀。

一，巴，重慶，國日通，公陸航重，西安達歐同達筑，關林航，若重是雖便，西空旅蛛處為成利為，甯陽均，外，之尙近四游至為，班為地長南，來里事，明飛利另，線路設有係交各，嘉。二短明西直不船暫方建設由二程，南達下可時面，重航空桂公成五以被，成慶空共林路都六直阻尤突，都為路汽等局，起達。多飛，出線車處所與。上進猛，宜發，，管西二短游展進昌點中一四理北二程自，

，而拔地隆起，又如駝峯。東南北三面環水，西接大陸，自高空俯視，不啻片葉浮泛大江中也。





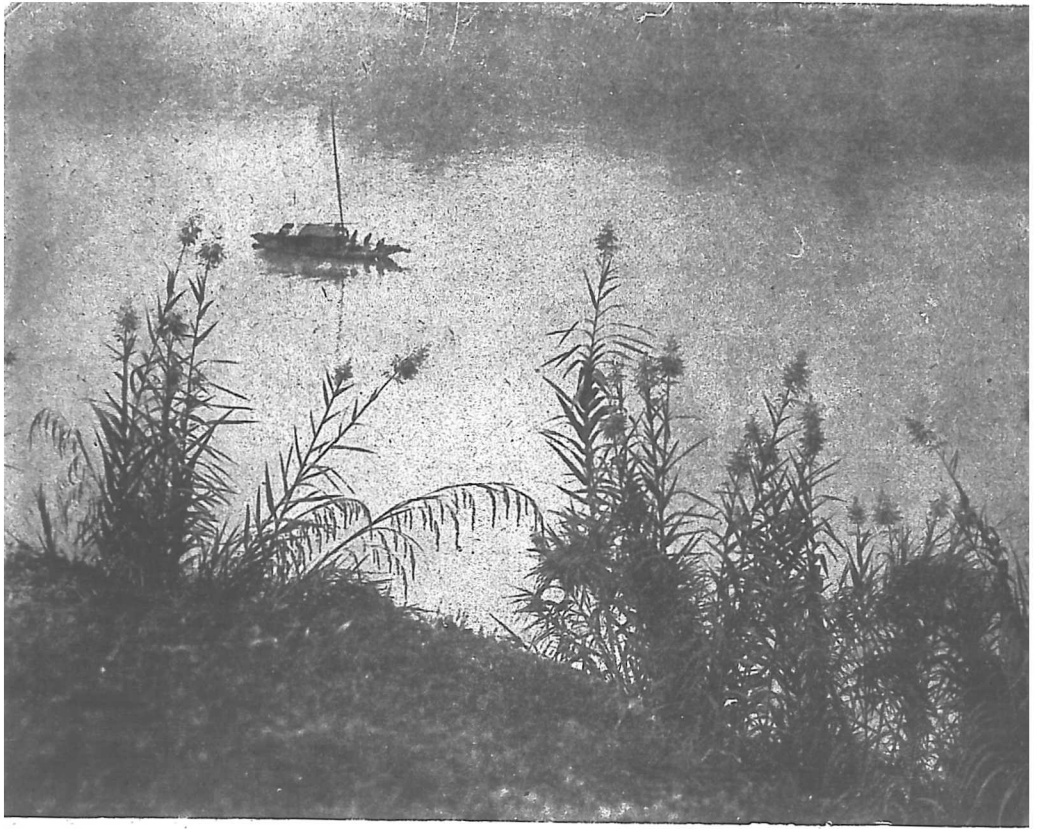
城山的大偉麗壯——慶重

Our war-time capital



塔層七之峯高巖山南慶重

The Seven-Storyed Pagoda at the summit
of Nan-Shan, Chungking



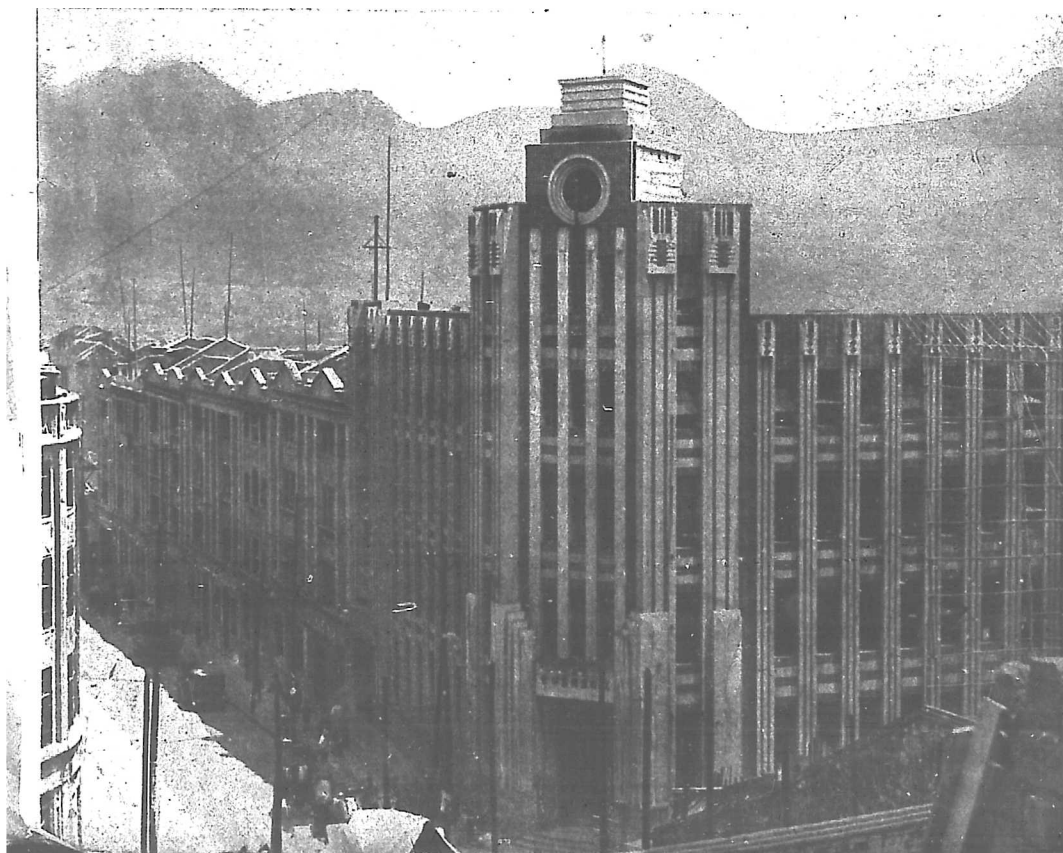
岸江慶重之意畫情詩有富
The bank of the Yangtze in Chungking

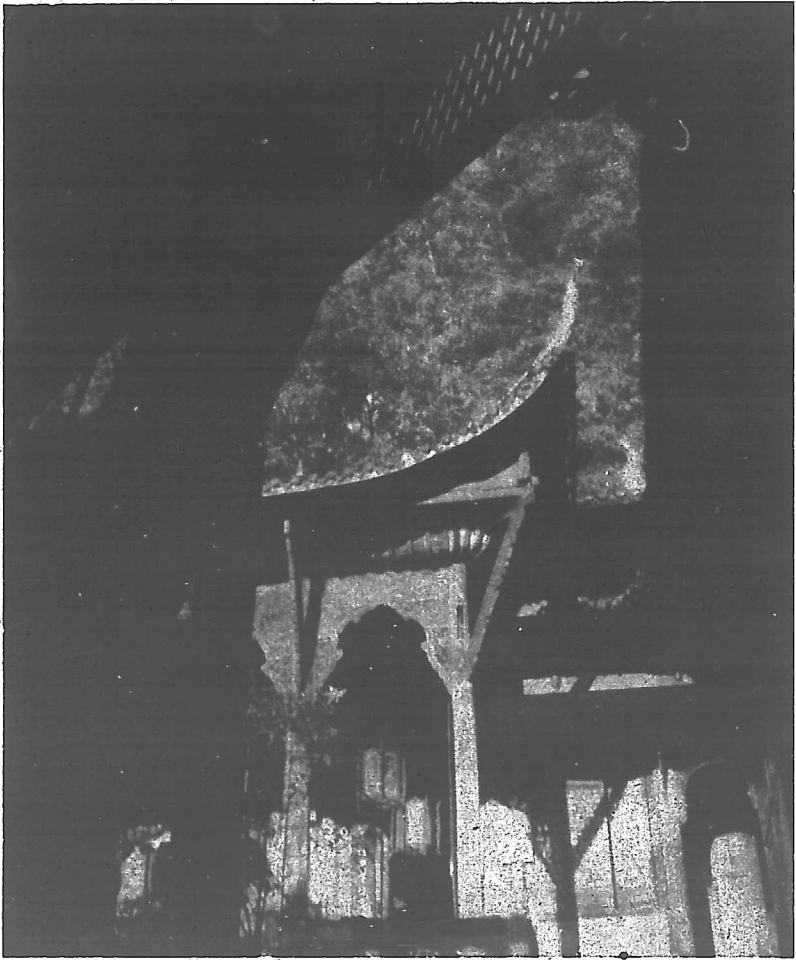


◦ 之南頂會青北為此築趨亦岸慶，皆彌築興，渝府自
景岸望屢年岸自圖，繁日，南重是望，建新後遷國

The southern bank of the Yangtze in Chungking,
photographed from the roof of the Y.M.C.A.
on the opposite bank.

◦ 屋房之式體立有，市城大海沿國中若亦慶重
Like other big ports, Chungking has her share of
sky-scrapers.





角一殿大洞君老山南岸對慶重

From a corner of the grand chapel of Lao-Chun Cavern
on the southern bank, Chungking

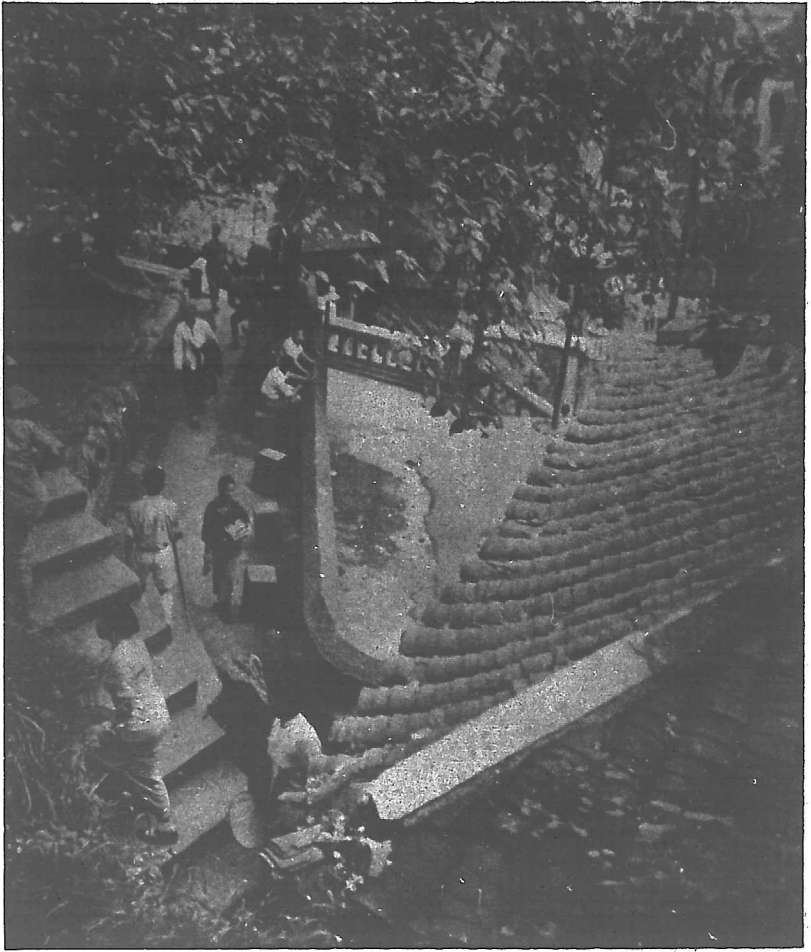
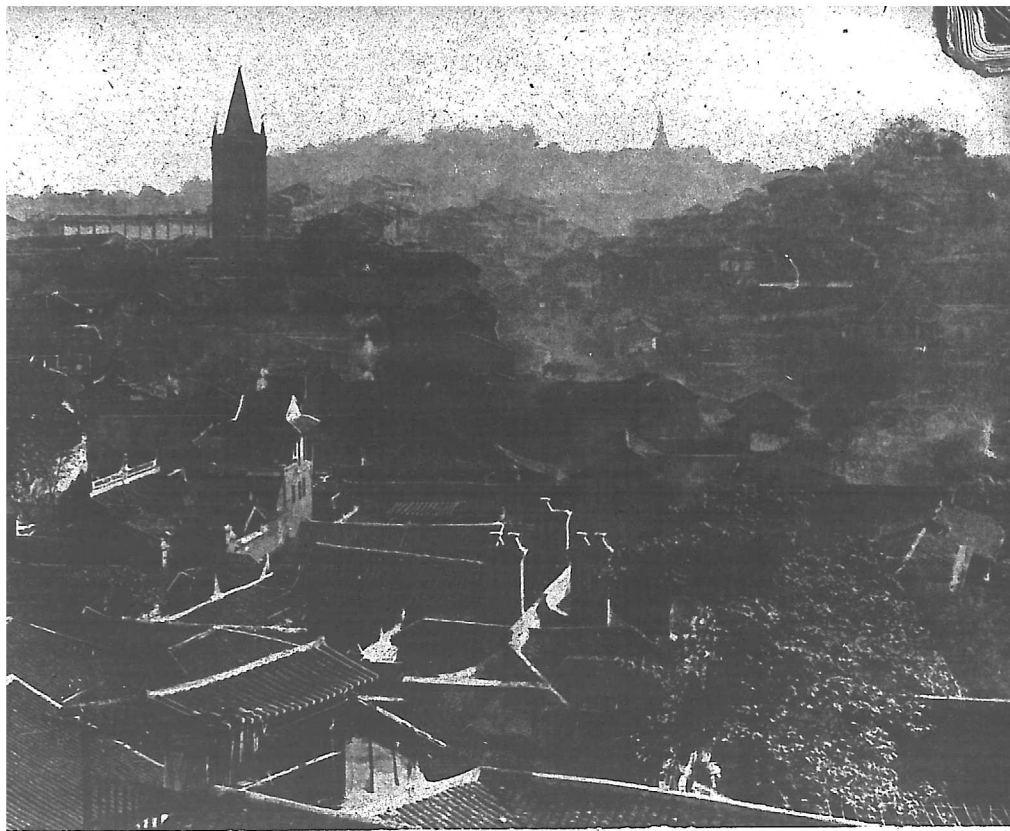


圖 公 山 中 慶 重
Chungshan Park, Chungking

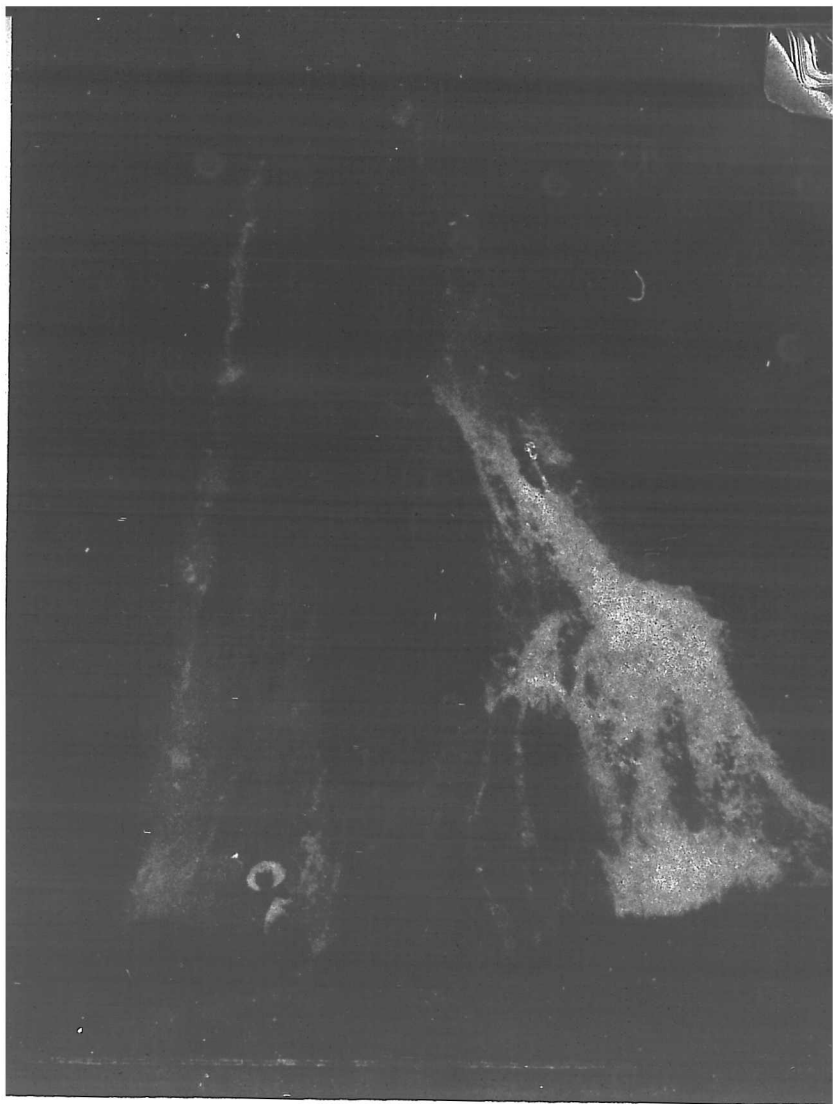


◦ 彩色代古有饒，比櫛次鱗，屋房式舊

Old houses, displaying their antiqueness



揚子江之舟楫
Junks on the Yangtze



瀑龍雙泉温南

The Two-Dragon Falls, South Hot Spring



An artist's presentation of South Hot Spring, Chungking

By S. N. Yuan



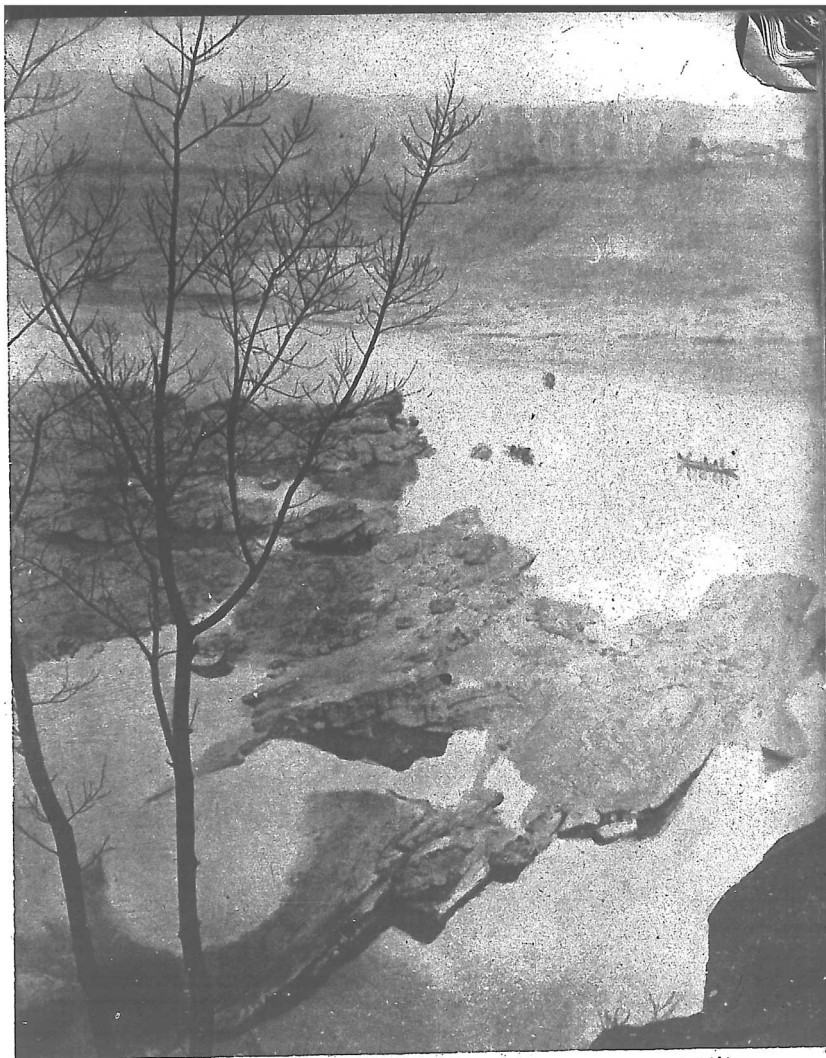
之圖遊仙文附之，左攝。賀禹浴少泳分卸，公十南
 舊爲賞女峯近妙自右氏水治，山。許池男至經共里温
 式南。洞，勝也有，表之皮有，泉，女温花汽，泉
 街温等虎跡。遍就四温府濃內水可游浴泉灘車渡距
 市泉，嘯，南體浴十度病烈含來隨客家場溪至江城
 。左足口有温通一四常甚氣硫自意納及，小堤後約
 近資，建泉暢過度在效味黃建入費游內河坎搭四

The South Hot Spring is about ten miles to the south of Chungking. There is a regular bus line that goes as far as the Comrade Dam where a creek between bamboo-shaded rocky banks leads to the Spring about one and a half mile away. There are bathrooms and a swimming pool, where, after paying a small fee, one can enjoy the healthful water which is rich in sulphur and whose temperature is around 44° centigrade all through the year. Near by are other well-known spots such as Mt. Kien-Wen, Roaring Entrance, Fairies' Cavern, etc.

◦ 生如栩栩，肖維妙維，刻石慶重

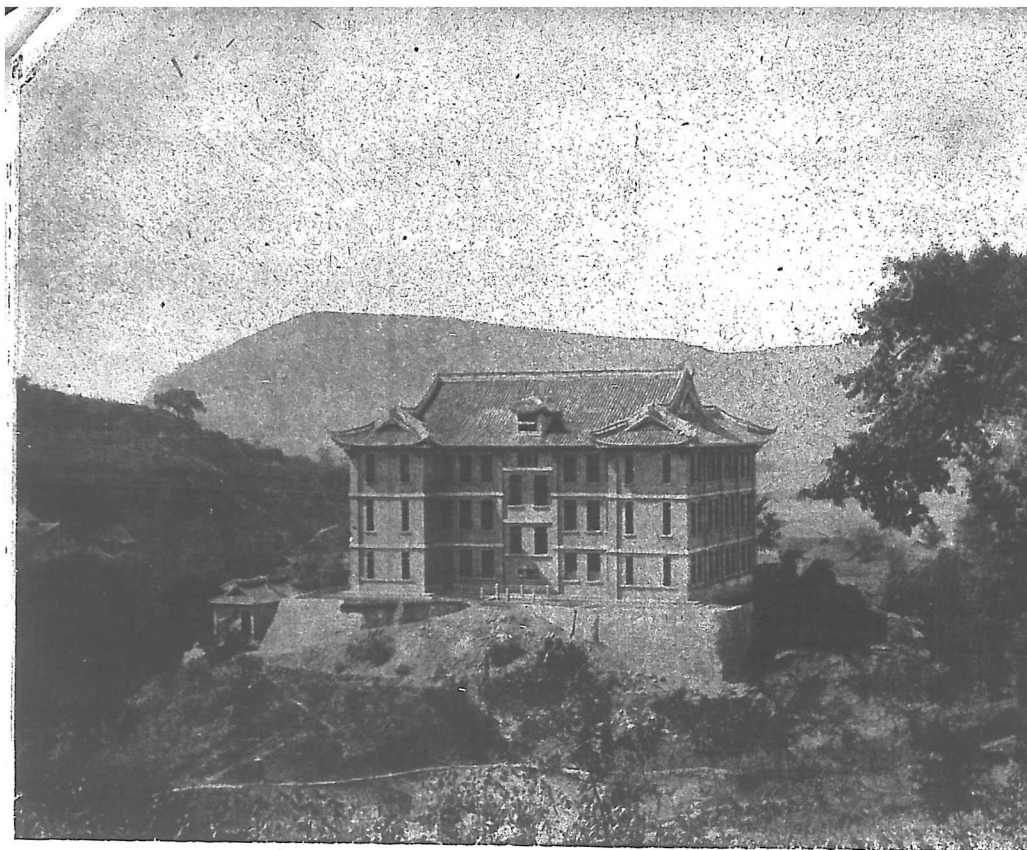
Stone carvings in a temple, Chungking





之。深迂作巖者之折巖之北茨，業。水十支滄關陸專四水間於江北
 姿圖符迴相石，所，石解溫人溫及北程公線公往路輪十程，小右碕
 態示其曲轉，因以一隨釋泉口泉文碕爲里，路，由行里約距三岸在
 。碕義折形隨江得北水爲，尤化爲略，約青卽青駛，一重峽，嘉
 石耳，水中名碕曲一碕曰嶺區工近較八北成木。有百處之位陵

Pei-P'ei, an industrial and cultural centre where the North Hot Spring is situated, lies on the Kialing in the Three Smaller Gorges section about forty miles from Chungking. It is a rock formation, bent and broken to please the fancy of the current of the mighty stream.



築建份部一之院學科部西碚北

One of the palatial buildings of the Western
Science Academy, Pei-P'ei

院部。研主爲小及書；四化生有○立學國北
舍科圖究要四學兼兩博研，物地八於院西碛
之學爲機學川校善館物究農，質年一，部之
一院西關術之，中；圖所林理，，九成科中

One of the buildings of the Western Science Academy, the leading scientific institute in Szechuen, established in 1908, consisting of four research laboratories (geology, biology, physics and chemistry, and forestry), a museum, a library, and a Middle & Primary School



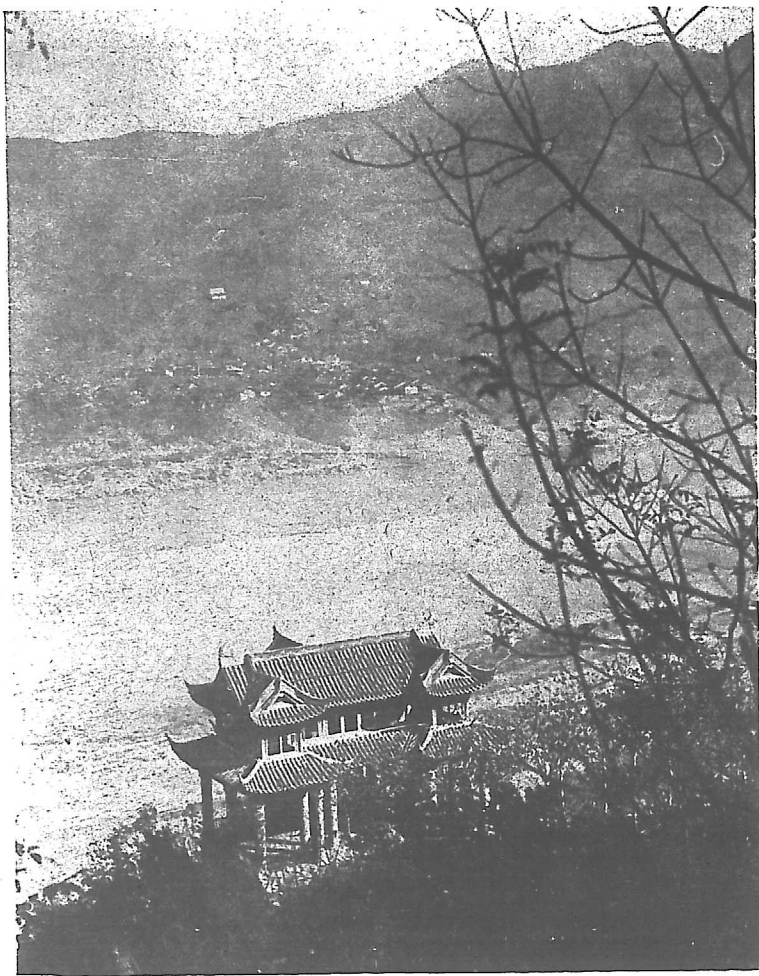
也佳讀麗物，山腰山火舍，之事學部亦中兼
。地書，秀風麓及山焰在校一業院科西學善

Chien Shan Middle School, part of the Western Science Academy, located on the slope of the Fiery Hill, an excellent situation for a school

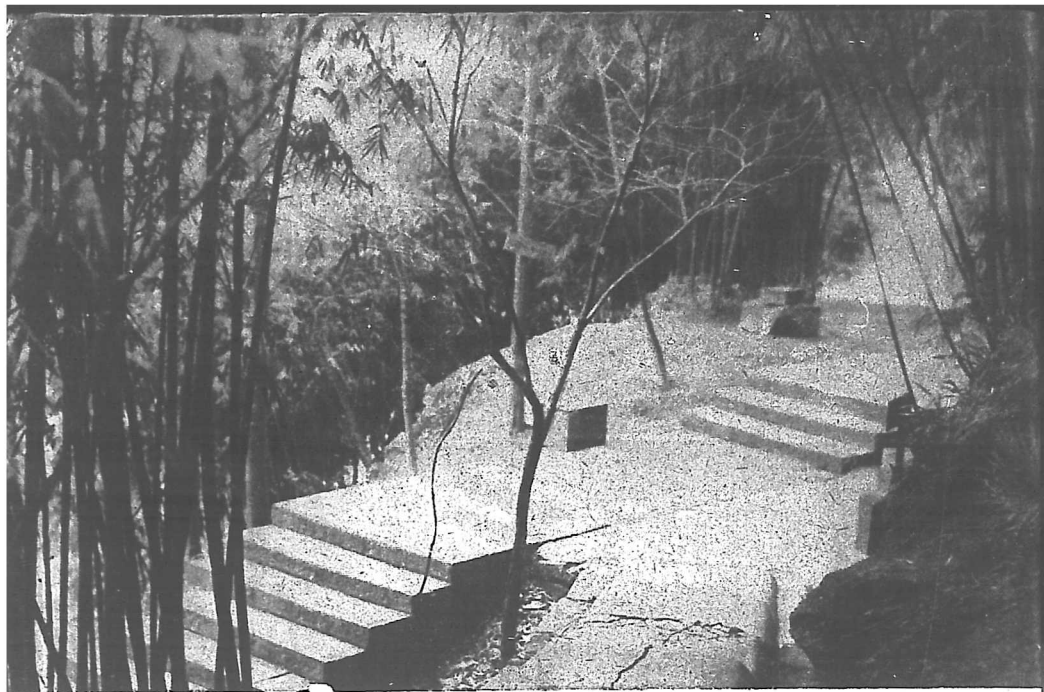


區實處若地於局省，甚仿北
。驗爲干劃其，當川廣地倍

Experimental quarters on Pei-P'ei



◦ 嘉清物風，山面江臨，庫金作合之業事興新碛北
Co-operative Treasury, one of the new enterprises,
situated by the Yangtze, in beautiful environment



石園係興出有下書部部設香天有園，。之，名改係溫
 毅之通趣，溫左館，，爲等王關，關民古唐廣建溫泉
 。碼至。別泉右。及俱殿，聖就爲十刹以德，泉公
 頭公圖饒湧各殿圖樂賣，觀，原公六也前寺寺園

A series of bamboo-shaded stone steps, leading to the Hot Spring Park on Pei-P'ei. The Park was set up in 1927 on the original site of Kwang-Teh Monastery, an ancient relic of the Tang dynasty (618-905 A. D.).

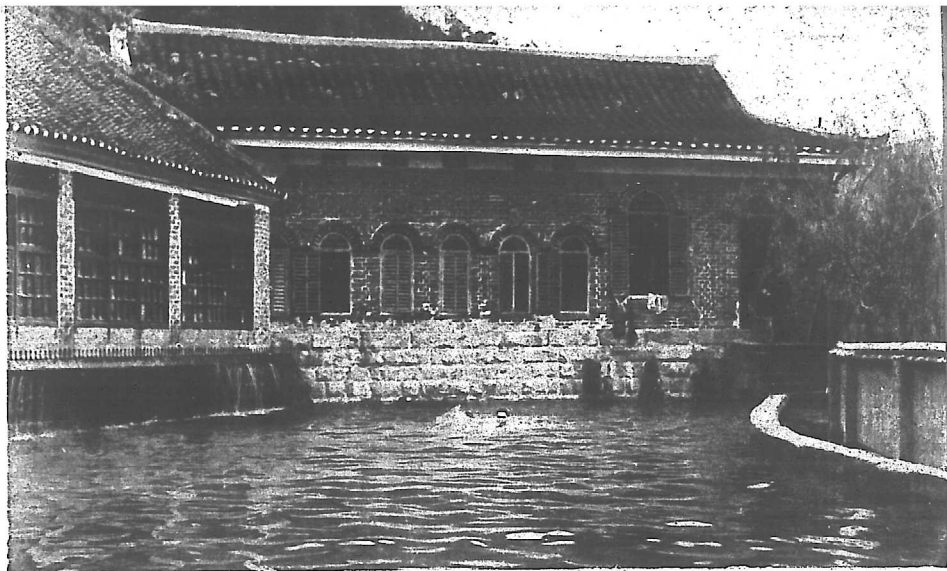


溫泉公園之入口

The entrance of the Hot Spring Park

溫泉公園，花木扶蘇，小橋流水，頗擅風物之勝。
A stone bridge in the Hot Spring Park





。之雲幻升氣泉爲此袖雲，清風北
景霧成，上熱温圖，籠烟嘉物碯

A stream of mist rising from the Hot Spring
partially veiling Pei-P'ei

。泳天爲，雨露內分池游温
池游露此種天及室，泳泉

The open-air swimming pool by the Hot Spring



。席之左。復興此，滑淙，進異入人窄。狀有之在名乳
林國飛圖深盡，遊難涼聞數常內通，洞殊石左溫花花
森府瀑係入，使人留，水十，昏過備門奇乳，泉洞洞
氏主前洞矣不已至足滯聲步前暗。容甚巧，內寺，一

President Lin Sen in front of the Calcite Cavern. A narrow entrance that admits passage of only one person leads to the dark interior full of flower-shaped calcites.





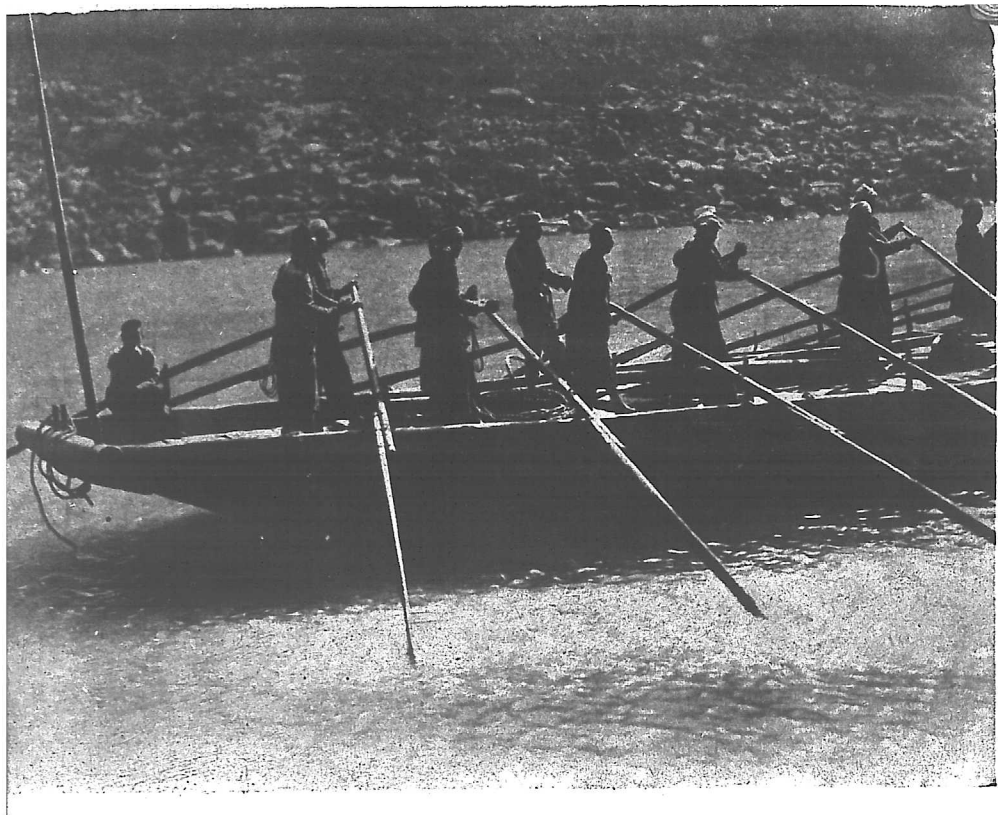
者證考森席府係，石六中公溫
。實暨氏林主國傳刻朝之園泉
Famed stone images of "The Six Dynasties"
(265-588 A. D.)



樓好花之中國公泉溫
The Chamber of Blooming Flowers, in the Hot
Spring Park



物風之岸江沿園公泉温
The Hot Spring Park overlooking the Yangtze



◦ 望相楫舟，青山軟水，近附泉温
Rowing past the Hot Spring Park



也紗幅殊，視圖，食馳川，挂温
。圖浣一無之驟此品名中爲麵泉

Not screens, but noodles being dried in the sun



水河，大水壩運，景運鐵及運運，口由大之繕也之即瀑流，河圖極河道輕河煤有出夏部煤雲。溢運者若有河爲佳風。便，之專河溪份，山

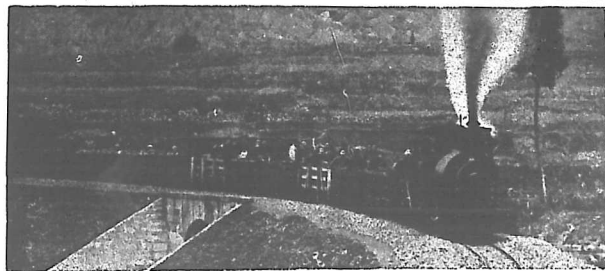
Water flooding over a dam on a canal. The coal of Chin-Yun-Shan as transported on this canal.



勢水瀚浩之河運口溪夏

The other side of the dam

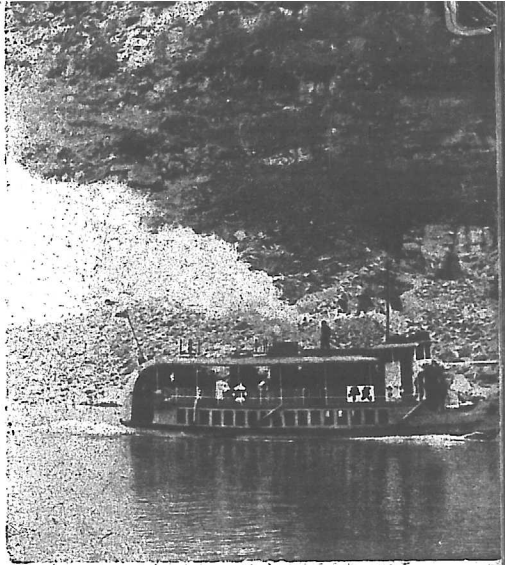
◦里華十三僅長，道鐵川北之煤運司專
The ten-mile Northern Szechuen Railway, built
for coal transportation



客載亦兼車火煤運
The coal train which also
carries passengers

輪汽川合至慶重之上江陵嘉來往

A steamer, running on the Kialing between
Chungking and Hochuen

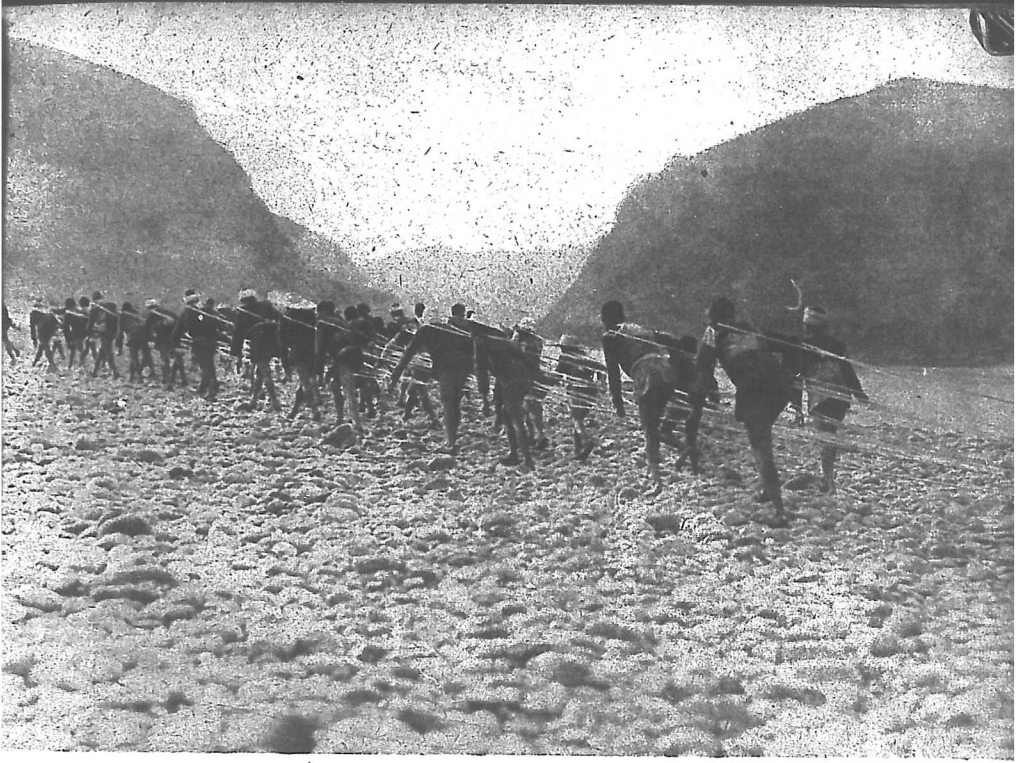


畫如景色江陵嘉
The picturesque Kialing





意秋之上江陵嘉
Autumn on the Kialing



。夫加伏無歌吭時，緯必阻行峽小
也船爾殊，高引有夫用，險舟三
Trackers hauling a boat upriver—a very
dangerous job. The boats must be hauled
up through the rapids by scores of track-
ers, who, like the boatmen on the Volga,
chant while inching their way up.



圖進前夫船
Another line of the trackers

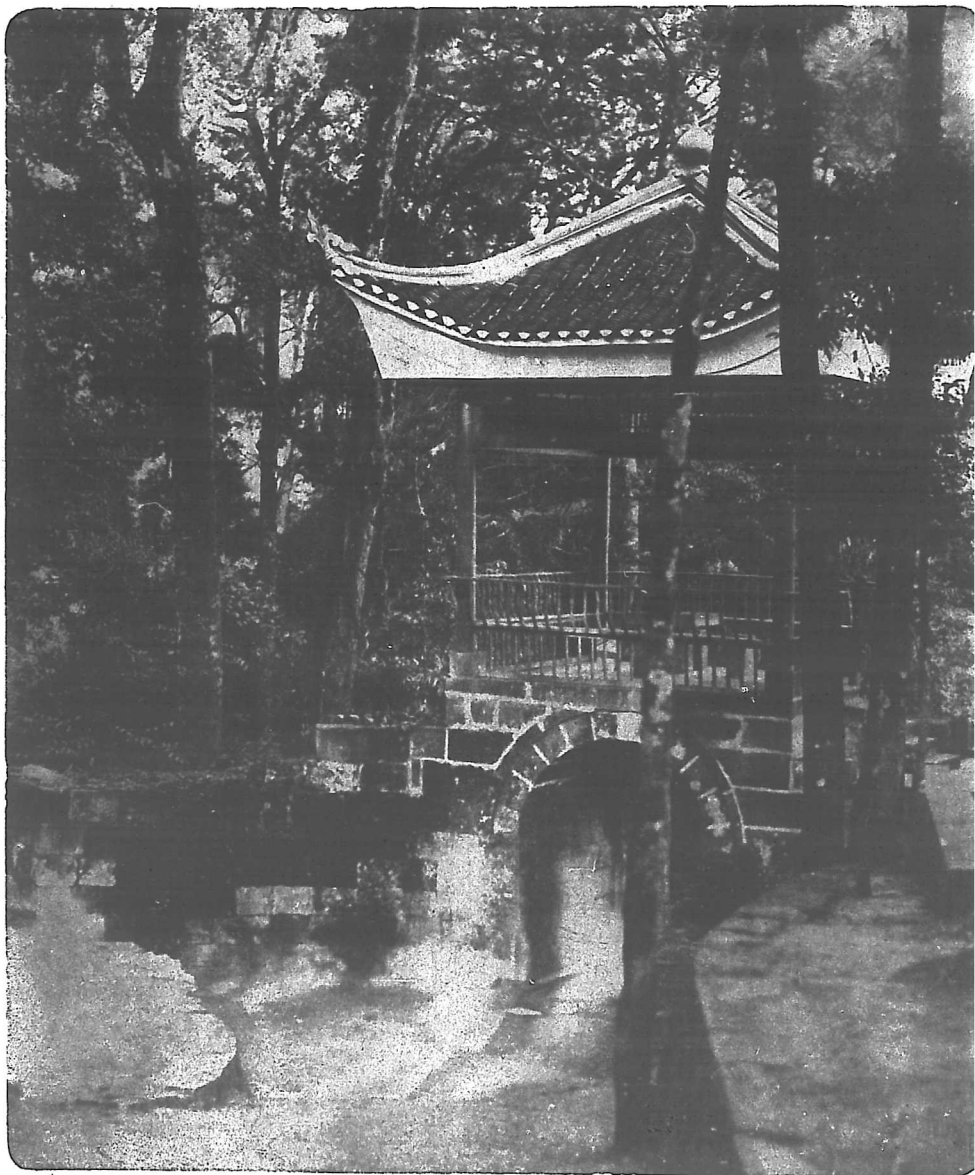


布瀑之中峽三小
Waterfalls along the Three-Smaller-Georges



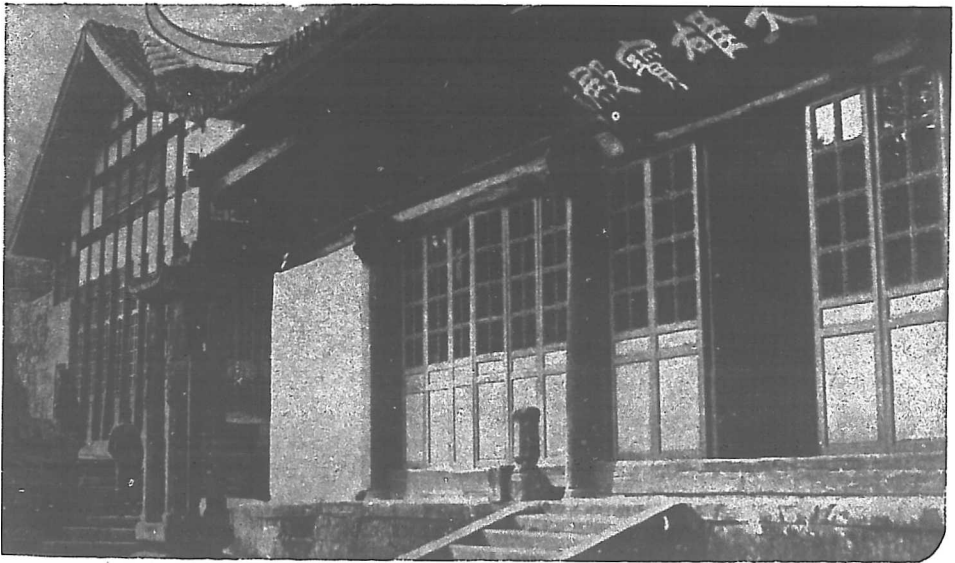
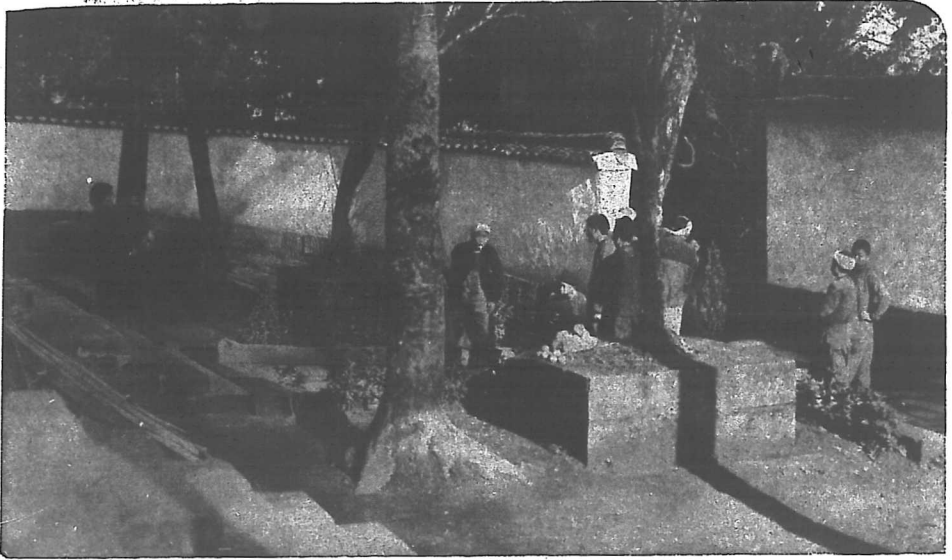
右泉爲爲出有泉觀湖峽處水險無約口走。巴江小
 岸公溫灘得溫峽音江光，轉峻巴三。自山下三
 。園泉鼻名泉，峽而景亦，東十每樞米小脈游峽
 卽峽峽；三以；上。依其但三里峽成倉巴之，在
 在。第股山次，由稀曲山峽。相三山山分係嘉
 其溫圖三湧間溫首渝三折迴之雖距峽南脈支大陵

The Hot Spring Gorge, the second of the Three Smaller Gorges, on whose bank is located the Hot Spring Park, the first and the third being the Goddess-of-Mercy Gorge and the Nostril Gorge respectively. The Three Smaller Gorges, about ten miles apart, compare favorably in beauty with the famous Three Gorges on the Yangtze.



地暑爲意感，二夏美光，入馬，不公溫寺楮
、勝道，涼尤季秋，秀風山路循遠園泉去雲
A pavilion in Chin-Yun Monastery—a summer resort with
scenic surroundings, not far from the Hot Spring Park

。是皆在所，草異花奇，天參木古寺雲縉
Under the shade of Chin-Yun Monastery



殿寶雄大之寺雲縉
The front view of the Grand Chapel of
Chin-Yun Monastery



田山之寺雲縉
The terraced fields of Chin-Yun Monastery

。也刹古亦，寺隆紹有又，遠不園公泉温去
Shao-Lung Monastery, another Buddhist centre,
near the Hot Spring Park



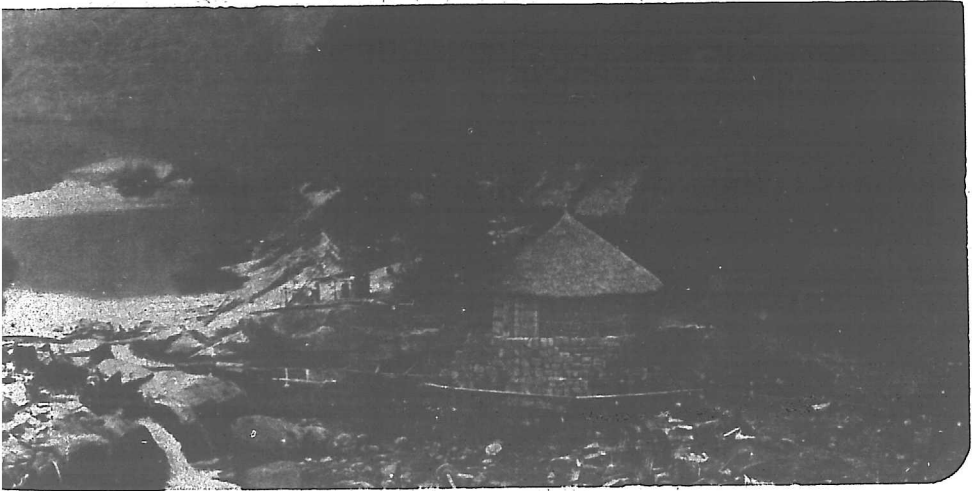
像 塑 之 源 木 杉

Plastered images in San-Mu-Yuen Monastery



橋一之經途此里十百程，公成
。大第行中爲，公五四全路渝

A bridge on the highway between Chungking and Chengtu



也之事川，豐出每廠之道成重
。一業中亦富產年，香上郡慶

An incense factory on Chungking-Chengtu Highway

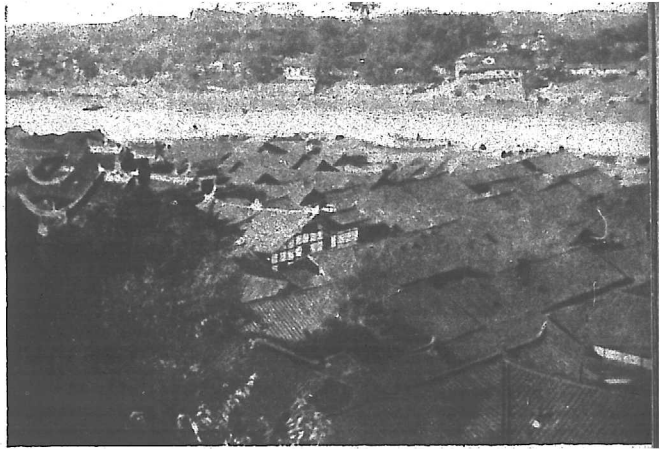


。形沱江爲，其已路此行，內中都至重
勢江之內圖半去程，至車江經，成慶

The To River at Neikiang, midway between
Chungking and Chengtu

外爲半上中溯公道日江汽搭兩流由
 河自始水經江司可即一車成途井重
 景流達須漚而汽乘達宿，渝；有慶
 。井。一縣上船民；，至公陸水赴
 市此日，，生水翌內路行陸自

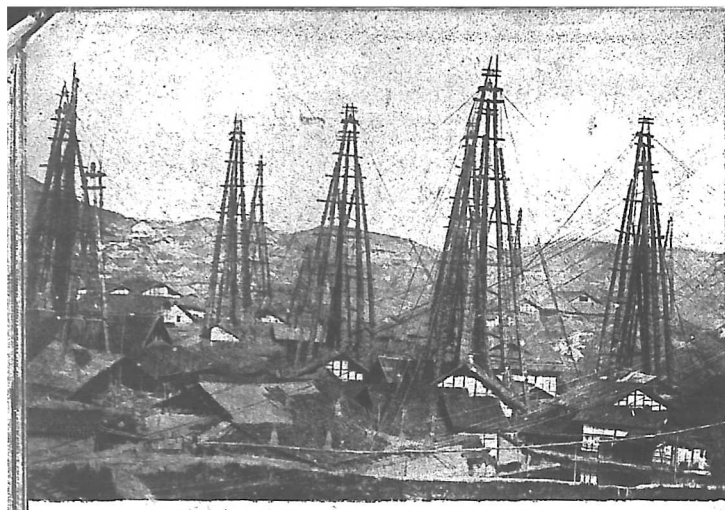
The stream skirting along Tse-Liu-Chin.
 There are two routes leading
 to this salt centre, one by bus on the
 Chungking-Chengt'u highway and the
 other by steamboat up the Yangtze.



自 流 井 一 帶 之 運 鹽 船 隻

Junks ready for salt transportation, Tse-Liu-Chin



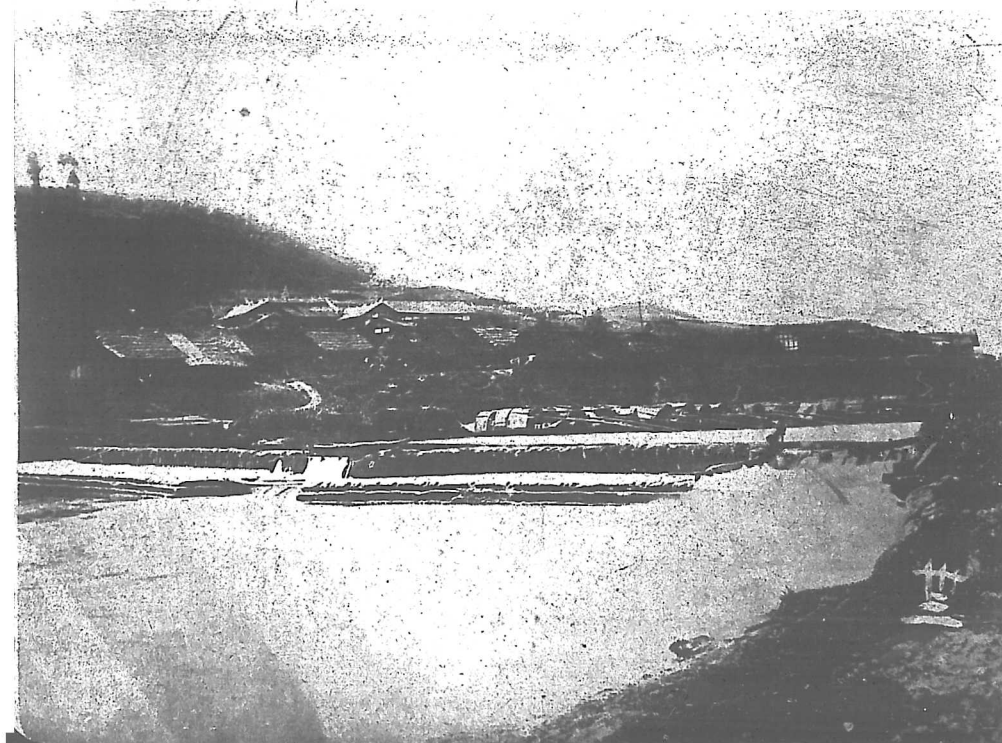


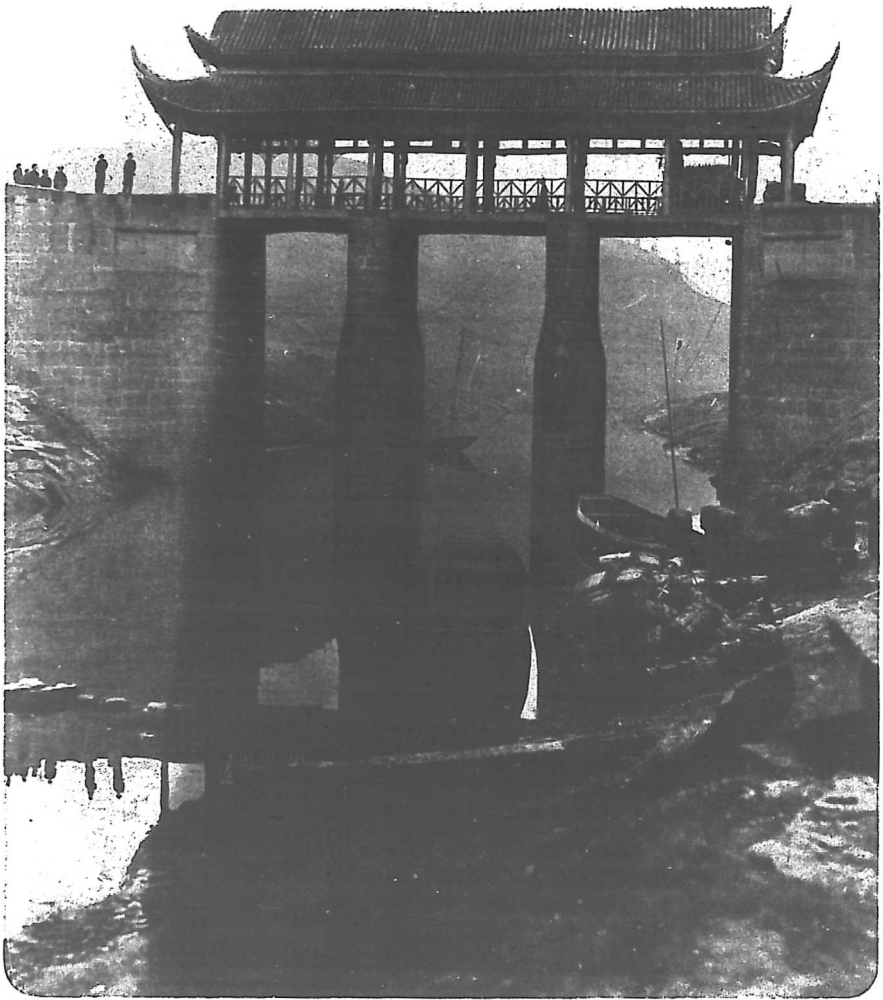
視間樑突屢井地之超流最鹽富南自自
一，則如，灶屬半全井旺產架七井流
斑此樑林樓散丘。川一，在東鹽，井
。圖比，架佈陵自產處而川場場爲簡
可溪鹽烟山，井量即自南。之川稱

Tse-Liu-Chin, the centre of salt industry in southern Szechuen, yields more than half of the whole output of the province. Salt works are scattered all over this hilly district.

景河外市井流自

The stream skirting along Tse-Liu-Chin





一之樑橋中路公都成慶重

One of the bridges on the Chungking-Chengtu Highway

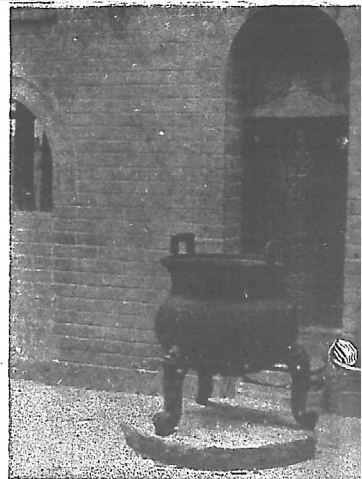


然葛森昭 江達上航 著，聖，覽 學西。要，縱，南，口
 欲武，烈圖皆，交空自名薛慈中之市校大文，成亦橫橫北城五 成
 仙侯殿廟為通水通，渝者壽寺央地內，學化但都日各貫園作十
 。像蔭殿武舟上，每往也井，公極名尤，方小商就作全繞方萬都
 ，匪後侯棹航公日蓉。文園多勝為四面工業繁方市。形以為
 羽地。祠 行路來，青殊，古普川，業雖多形。金，上四
 扇。寺，汽回最 羊院武如踏過大著則不。街河錦，川
 繪殿前祠 剛車飛便 宮，擔少，。學名尚及 新市自鄠地省
 山中老在 鄂二行捷，武山城可。者稱重 式艦西二處會
 飄柏南 江日。者 均侯，公供 中有發慶 建潔至江平，
 飄諸森門 錦到陸為 其祠大園遊 等華達重 築，東，原人

The awe-inspiring Temple of the famous strategist Chu-Keh-Liang (2nd century), Chengtu. Chengtu, the provincial capital of Szechuen with a population of over five hundred thousand, is a square walled city sandwiched between two streams in the north and in the south and penetrated through the heart by the Golden River from west to east. The streets cross one another with modern buildings along their side.

Chengtu is also one of the time-honored cities in China, with numerous ancient relics, such as Mt. Wu Tan, the Grand St. Mercy Monastery, Wen-Ju Temple, the Temple of Marquis Wu, Si-Tao Well, Ching-Yang Temple, Shao Cheng Park, Central Park, etc.

Communication has greatly improved for the last two years. There is daily air service to Chungking and other cities; highway and steamboat lines are operating actively.



陵之帝皇烈昭漢

The tomb-stone of Emperor Chao-Li, Han Dynasty (206 B. C.-219 A. D.)

。製代明，獸銅之中國公都成
A bronze "blue lion", a relic of Ming Dynasty
(1368-1643 A. D.), in Chengtu Park





通惟以川抱二，礫有宏。之都內在文
處一此佛。人大多石敞廟一名，北殊
。流爲經全合可株柱，制也利成門院

Wen-Ju Temple, inside the North Gate, is a distributor of Buddhist Classics. The stone pillars are so ponderous and tall that at the time of the erection of the temple, the city wall had to be torn down in order to let them in.



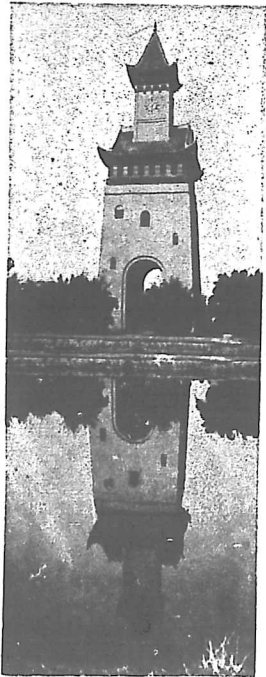
亭前爲會謂人萬卉，設堂至青三一以古。騎聞精，廟一新青。
之青一爲賞本，奇有一杜羊月。此，道青塑，雕貌里西羊
八羊。一玩，羅花花帶甫宮時春爲成觀羊老兩鑣莊許門宮
角宮此花，任列異市，草街，二第都之像子極極嚴，外在

The Octagonal Pavilion in front of Blue Goat Monastery, outside the New West Gate of Chengtu, where is enshrined the image of Laotze riding on a blue goat. It is the oldest of Taoist monasteries in Chengtu and has majestic chapels of fine decoration. In spring, on the street from the Monastery to the Villa of Tu Fu the poet, is held a carnival of rare flowers and fragrant herbs.

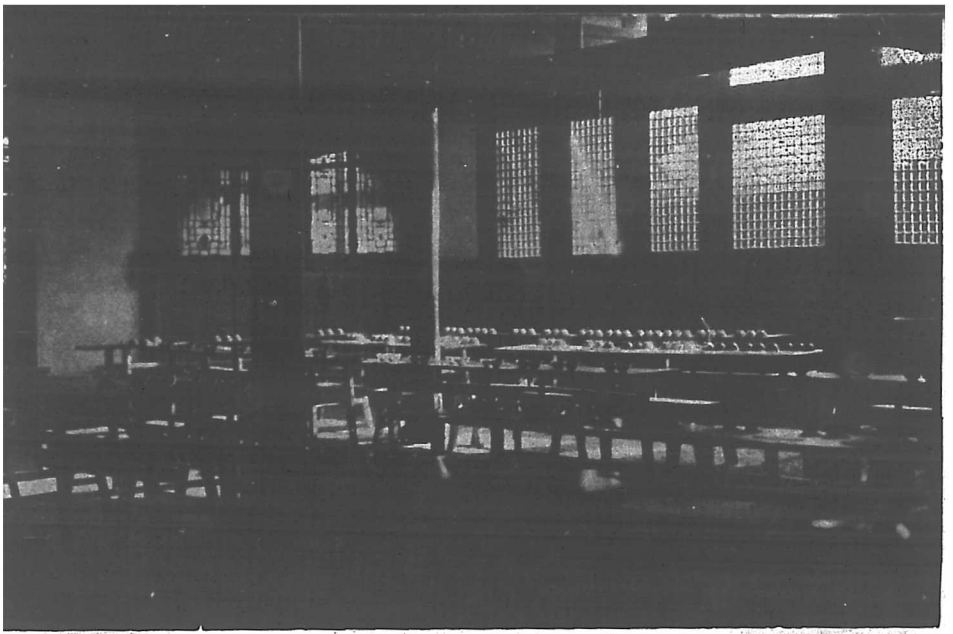


輟，學校咸魯山院子，金，戰學美，久都，華
 。絃子，遷大東，文金陵南事佳，環之，設西
 誦乘至往學之以理陵大京起地為境歷有於大
 不多今該，齊及學女學之後。治幽史悠成學

West China Union University, an old missionary educa-
 tional centre amid beautiful environments, Hwa-Hsi-Pa,
 Chengtu. Nanking University, Gingling College for Girls
 of Nanking and Checloo University of Shantung are
 temporarily housed in this university.



。之風絕中影，小前樓之大華
 勝物擅，水倒池臨，鐘學西
 The clock tower of West China, Union University



景內堂食院殊文
The Dining-hall in Wen-Ju Temple

◦ 尚搜所館博。盤餽石榭中。西毗內在公少
豐藏，一物有恒足，泉亭園門連，城園城
Shao-Cheng Park, inside the West Gate, possesses
a museum of rich collections.





像妃神廟讀江代明內園公
A goddess in Kiang-Tu Temple, erected in
Ming Dynasty (1368-1643 A. D.)



薛珍吟彩躬止。以遂流蜀女本而清棲薛係百錦開都薛
 濤之詠箋製百曉詩入落。長得列處濤唐花江後東濤
 箋，，，深花年鳴樂蜀父隨安名。晚名潭南，門井
 。號時以紅潭濤一籍中卒父良。以水年校上岸地崇在
 曰人供小，僑時，，宦家濤濤極僑書，臨麗成

Si-Tao Well is named after Si-Tao, a songstress of the Tang Dynasty (618-905 A. D.), who had followed her father, a civil officer, to Chengtu from their native town Changan. After his death, she was forced to earn a living by singing the songs written by herself, thereby winning a name. When old, she made her living by manufacturing a sort of paper with red spots for poets to write poetry on. This paper has been highly valued and has since been called Si-Tao paper.



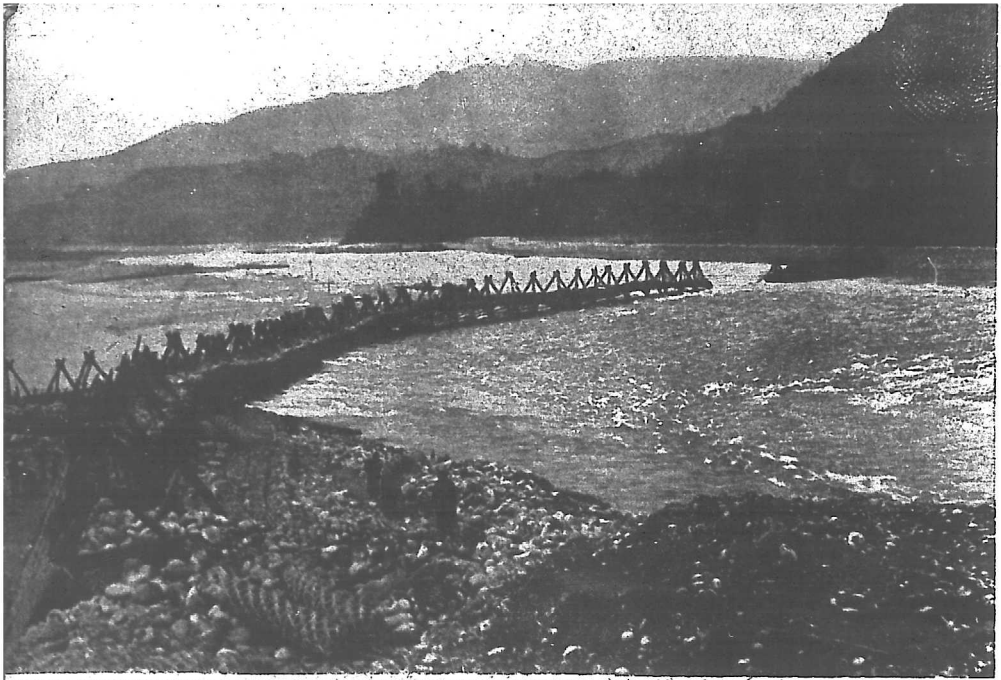
。故先升爲桂里溢，盛桂秋湖之十都距
里生庵楊湖，十香開花日，桂里四成

A small bridge by the Laurel Lake. Around this lake, about thirteen miles from Chengtu, are planted so many laurel trees that in autumn, when they bloom, the fragrance pervades the surrounding air.



險用作以兩木橫，列之竹橋安
 。防網數旁板鋪其九，索以灌
 危，索更，以上條平爲大索縣

An-Lan Bamboo-Cable Bridge, outside the West Gate of
 Kuan Hsien. Nine huge bamboo-woven cables, side by
 side, form the span, on which planks and rails are fixed.



。一程利係。嚮不湧水，著以灌
般之工水此邇可，泗江名水縣
A dam near Kuan Hsien, noted for the rapids

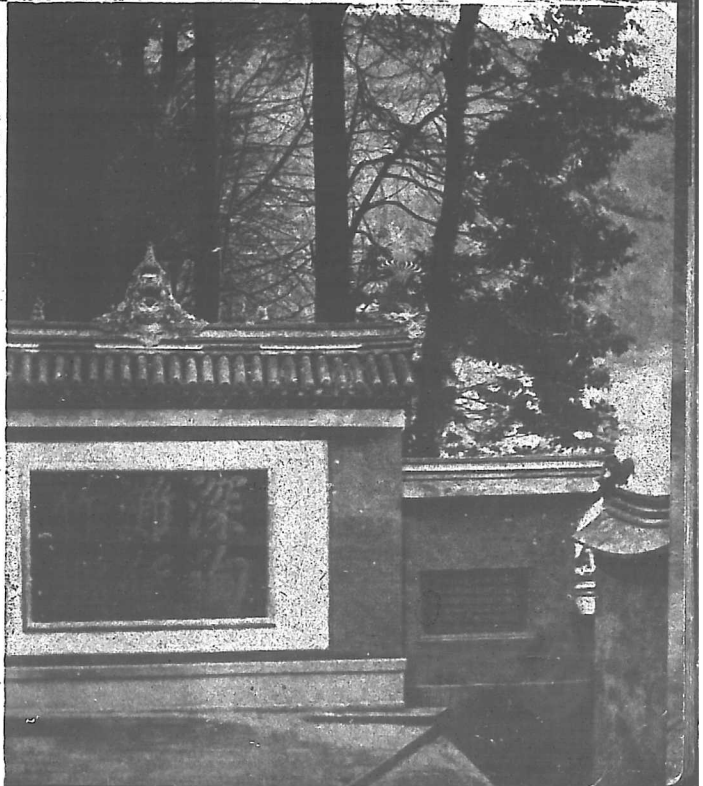


景之面正橋索瀾安
The vista of An-Lan Bamboo-Cable Bridge



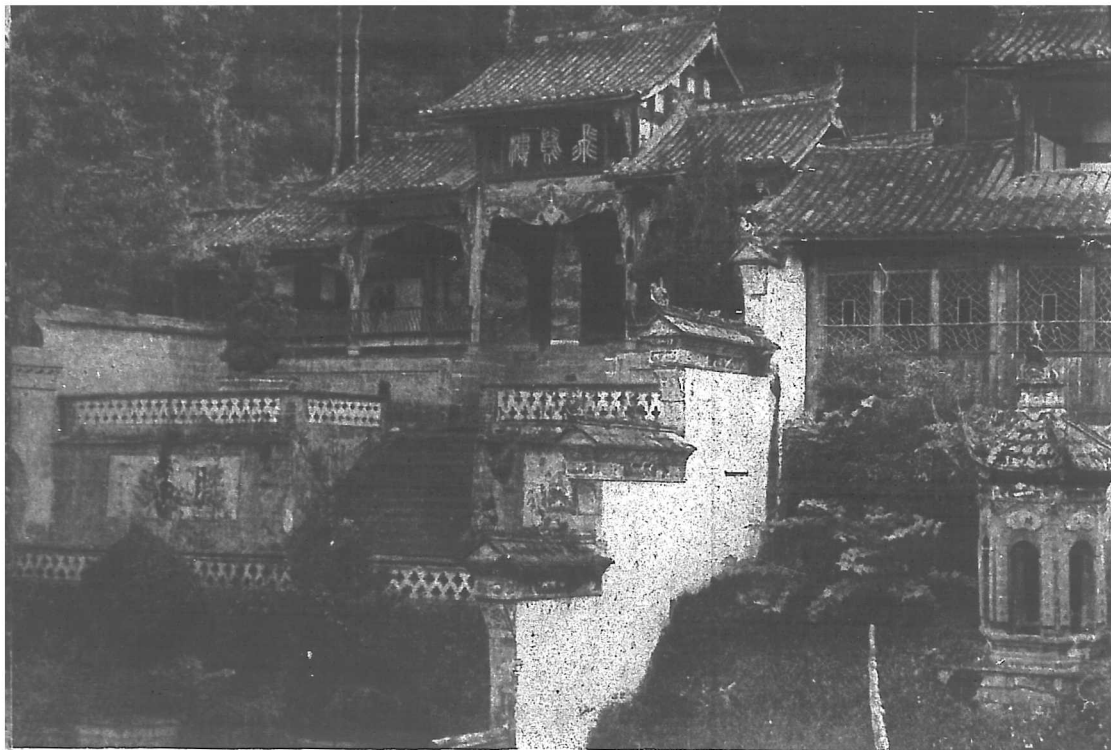
◦ 婦冰祀中郎係。於有堆水冰守秦
像夫李所廟二此郡功，鑿治李太

Li Ping, Governor of Kuan Hsien in
Chin Dynasty (246—207 B.C.), saved
the city from flood by removing the
sediments in the Yangtze. Above are
images of the governor and his wife.



◦ 溉蒙十年。爲一低深 水李
之其餘來二準六作洶以冰
利灌縣，千則字堰灘一治

A monument bearing an inscription
of Governor Li Ping's motto.



。頗景角之爲扁。崇廟像李，郎于外西灌
佳色，一廟樓飛宏極，冰供廟二江門縣

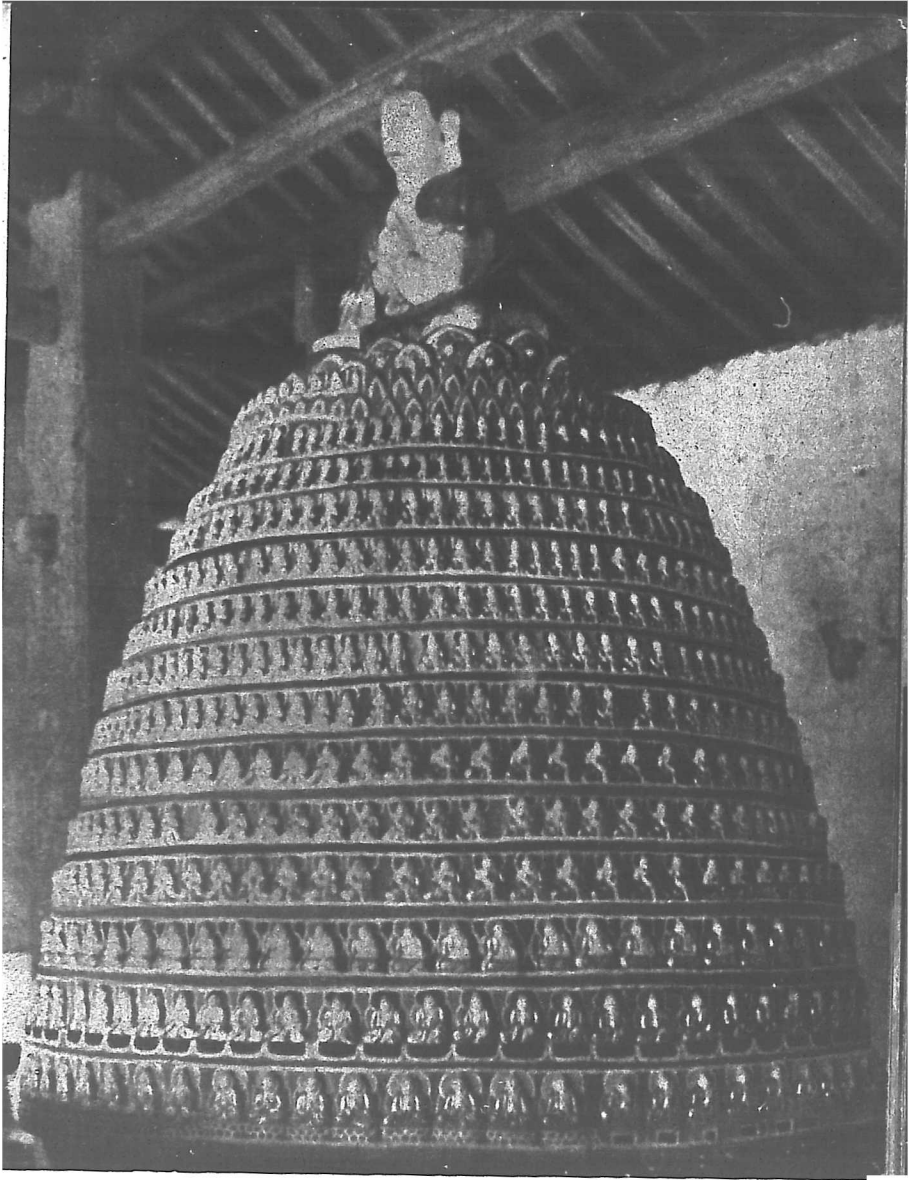
A chamber in commemoration of Governor Li-Ping,
Kuan-Hsien

• 鑿所時水治冰李係堆，觀龍伏之上堆離外門南縣灌
The Temple of the Imprisoned Dragon on a dam,
Kuan Hsien





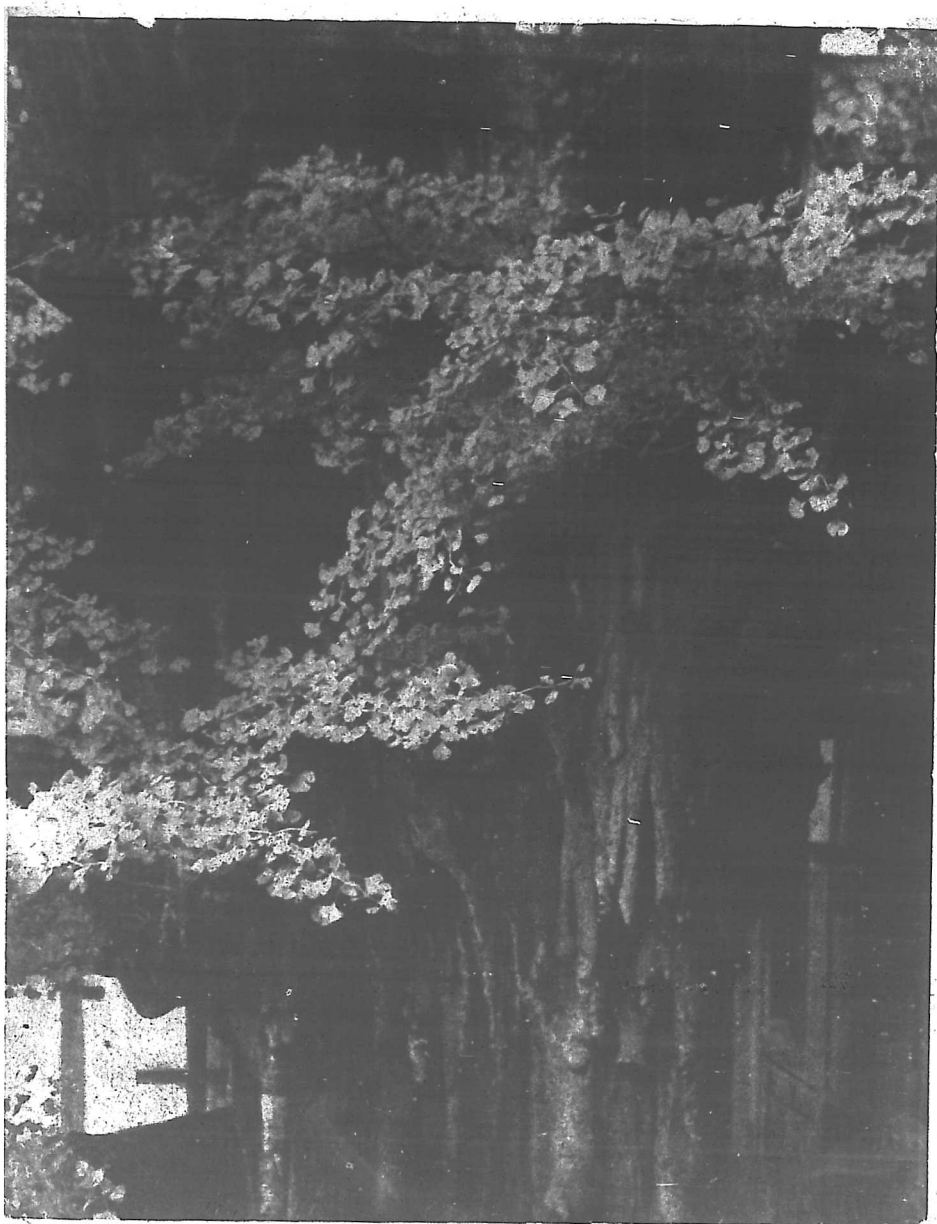
◦ 渡強筏木，急湍水江
Rafts fighting the rapids



。一跡，佛係，甚。之這人中夏。五外東灌寺靈
也之勝頂千此古寺所暑士西季爲里十門縣在岩
The Thousand-Buddha Monument, in Ling-Yen
Monastery, a summer resort near Kuan Hsien

。送多者子。玲蒼蔭枝，前百千，一銀，殿靈青
鳳往，嗣乏瓏翠，四虬物年七爲株杏有側官城

A seventeen-century old ginkgo tree by Ling-Kuan
Monastery at Tsingcheng. It draws numerous pilgrims
who wish to be fecund.



此遊會天，甚制獅之柱，大唯青洞天
。至雲師張古作，石下廊廟一城爲師
A stone lion in the Temple of the famous Taoist Priest,
Chang at Tsingcheng





◦ 千萬象氣，山翠瞰環，上頂絕峯一第城青在宮清上
In front of Shang-Tsing Monastery on the highest peak
of Tsingcheng



A huge Buddha, in Kiating, at the foot of Mt. Ling-Yun robed in thickly grown bushes. This enormous sculpture, three hundred and sixty feet high, was carved by Monk Hai-Tung in the Tang Dynasty (618-905 A. D.). On the hill behind this gigantic image is found the study of scholar Su Tung-Pu.

Kiating, at the junction of the Ming and the Ta-Tu Rivers, is a salt center and the largest commercial town in the Ming basin. It is linked to the outer world by highways and waterways.

嘉定即今樂山，地平衍，有山，平林淺幽，恍若江南，風景之佳，爲四川冠。大渡河，一名銅河，自西南來，岷江南注，至此匯合。

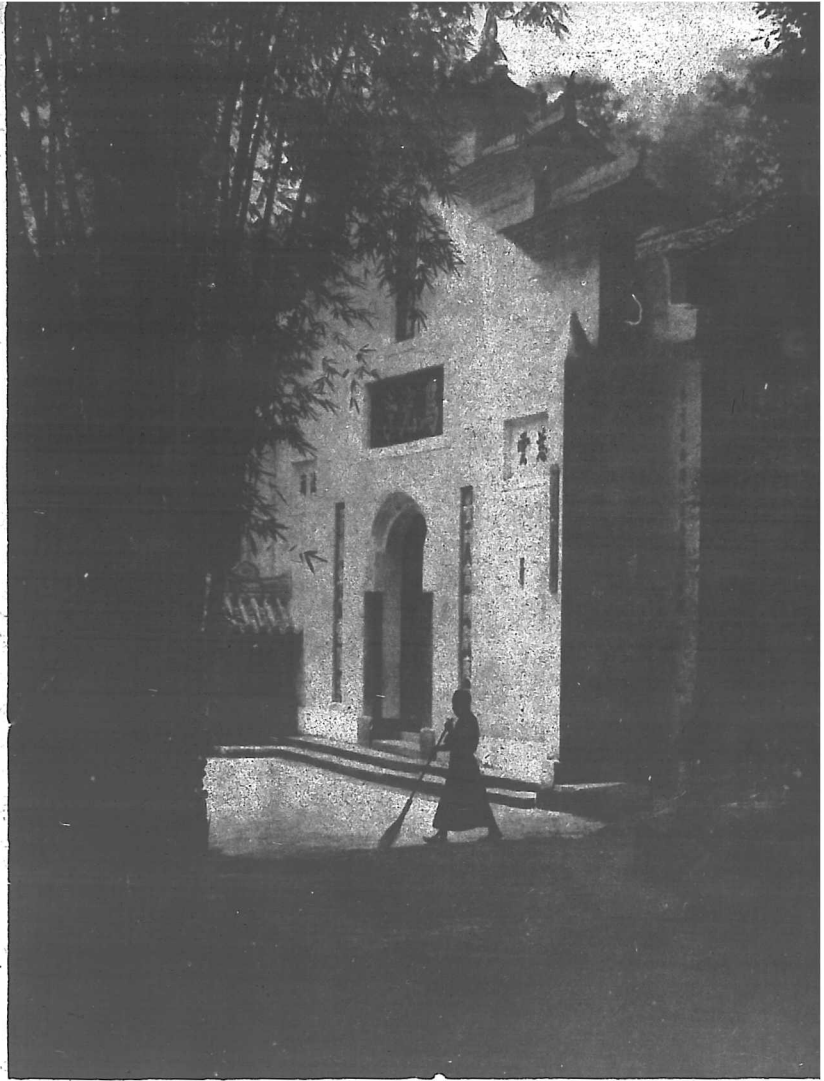
由重慶赴嘉定，係溯江而上，經大江岷江之各一段。大江自渝至敘，凡二百零一里；岷江自敘至嘉，凡八十六里半。

此爲大佛岩，在嘉定岷江右岸凌雲山麓，崖峭通和尙所鑿，高三百六十尺。大佛後山上有蘇子樵，爲宋蘇東坡學士讀書處。

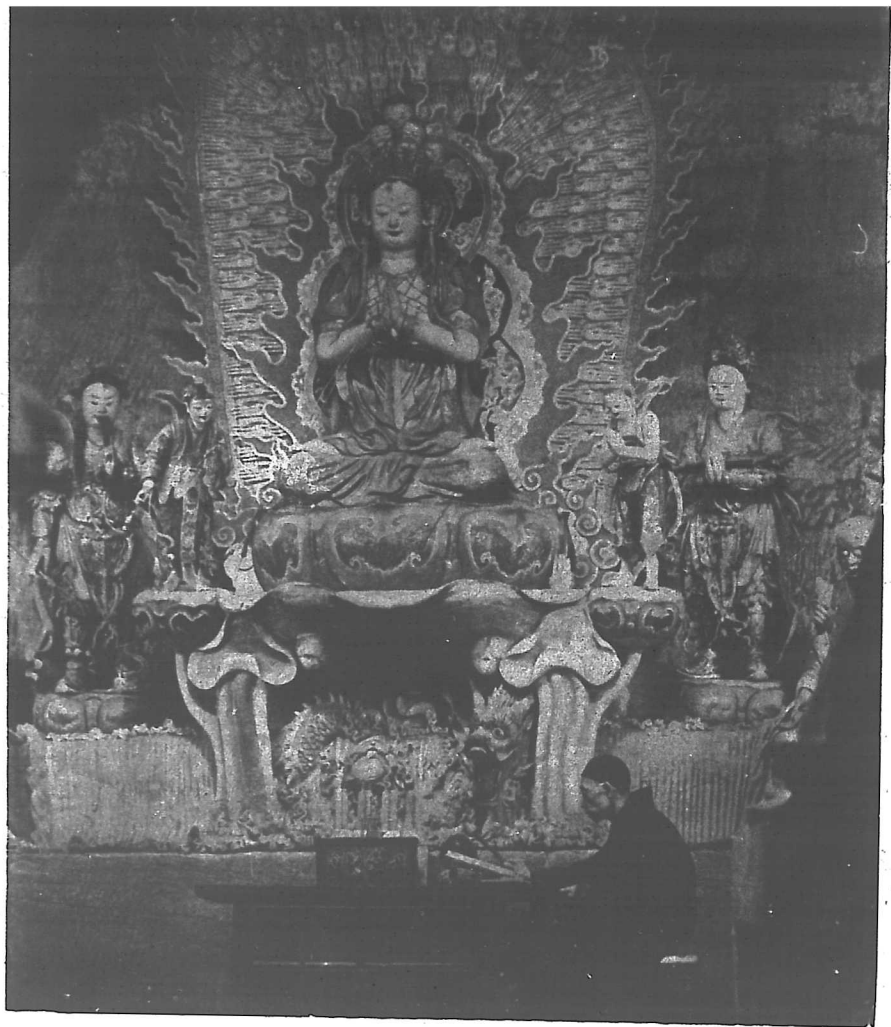


矣攝景嘉一。爾郭，爾唐，嘯寺晉千漢五，尤城在烏
。眼，城望登雅璞為雅代建怡右像手，百內山南嘉尤
底盡全，台處註晉台；自亭有，觀及羅有頂烏定寺

The Louhan Hall of Oo-Yeu Monastery, a Tang Dynasty
relic atop Mt. Oo-Yeu, Kiating, is enshrined with five
hundred Louhan images.



◦ 往神人令，麗清光風，漪漪竹綠，前寺尤烏
The front view of Oo-Yen Monastery



像 塑 音 觀 手 千 之 寺 尤 烏
The Thousand-Hand Goddess of Mercy in
Oo-Yen Monastery, Kiating



An artist's presentation of Omei

Crowning western Szechuen, Omei, more than three thousand metres above sea-level, is the richest in scenic beauty in southwest China. Its majestic grandeur and sublime enchantment have earned in the history of China the title of "Beauty of the Universe." Two bus lines bring the tourist to Omei Hsien.

The first attraction on the climb uphill is Shen-Chi Monastery, where there are a brass bell, nine feet high and eight in diameter, and a fourteen-storied brass pagoda, twenty feet high, on which are carved four thousand and

峨眉雄峙蜀西，雄立天表，為西南最大名勝。週圍千里，高一萬一千餘尺，雄奇秀拔，冠絕塵寰，故有峨眉天下秀之稱。

由嘉定進峨眉，可分兩道：一由成渝公路經漢江赴峨眉；一由嘉峨公路取道蘆標，直趨峨眉，較前路更為便捷。

山以峨眉稱者有四，所謂大峨眉，二峨眉，三峨眉，及花山之四峨眉是也。今人之遊峨眉者，多指大峨眉言。二峨眉得名較大峨眉早，其高亦減大峨眉之半，全山大部屬嘉定縣者，三峨眉去大峨眉約六十里，遠在銅河江邊，全在嘉定縣境，四峨眉在峨眉縣北三十里，稜嶺如花，故曰花山。

往昔遊峨，上下山多由一遊，自九老洞山路開闢，登山始有二途：一由清音閣以出九老洞者，稱之曰小道，喜慈岩為大意，遊人登山當先取九老洞小徑，一賞清幽之景，然後經日經頂，以探雄奇。小路上山凡一百八十里，大路下山一百二十里，上下一周，約三百里。

上山一出峨眉縣城南門，過羅壩寺，蘆店子，分路循小徑上山，過羅壩寺，伏虎寺，普大森林。再上解脫橋，側登旺向古而至新開寺。近年西人多在此處築室避暑。再過雷音寺，海嚴寺，純陽殿，大峨寺。中峯寺至雙飛橋，為峨山風景最佳處。沿黑龍橋上行為牛心寺，洪椿坪，而至九老洞，山勢更高，氣候漸涼。再前進，途經仙岩石，遇仙寺，蓮花寺，洗象池，雷洞坪，二十里而至金頂。更進五里千佛頂，再五里萬佛頂，即一萬一千尺之峨眉最高頂也。

下山——由經頂而下，至蓮花寺分路，過華嚴殿，初殿，長老坪，息心所，萬年寺，而至龍門溝，此處風景絕佳。再下即垂山麓，經萬壽，蘆店子，返抵峨眉縣南門。

seven hundred Buddha images and a piece of Buddhist classic. All the way up the visitor comes across numerous temples and monasteries, each having its own treasures to show, till he reaches the Chamber of Music, where he spends the night.

After some breath-taking passes, he comes to the second night-stop, a monastery near the Cavern of the Nine-Aged, about one thousand five hundred metres above sea-level, whence the climb branches out in two directions, the Smaller Track and the Larger Track. It is customary to go up by the former and down by the latter and thence retrace the same path down-hill. From here up to Elephant Pond, the next station, at the height of 2150 metres, one often comes across herds of monkeys, the sacred animals of this region. They are all familiar with human beings and receive peanuts or other gifts from the visitor's hands.

The next day brings him to the Golden Crown. Here there are two rare sights, the Snow Mountain and the Buddha's Halo. At cloudless and mistless dawn one can see far to the west the Gunga Mountains, Kiu-Loong Hsien, Sikang, the highest of mountains in China, covered with snow all the year round. In the sunny but cloudy or misty afternoon, at two or three o'clock, the sun is at such a degree as to produce a round rainbow around and underneath the Golden Crown.

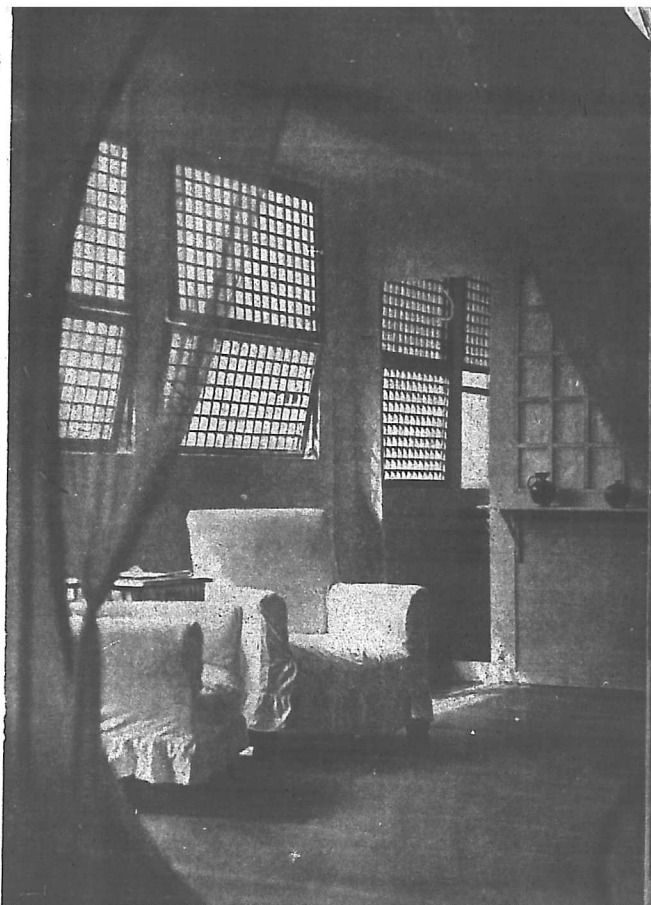
Then he follows the Larger Track down hills, which is about twenty miles shorter than the up-hill climb. Among the beautiful spots that await his adoration on the descent, the Dragon Gate is the most attractive and offers a last lingering picture of mighty Omei.



秀下天眉峨
Omei, Beauty of the Universe!

此足多望後，行山，人中來渝府自所宿有麓山峨
。於駐，相先者旅赴士外，以遷國。之住，山嶺

Modern hospitality welcomes travelers
at the foot of Orr ei.

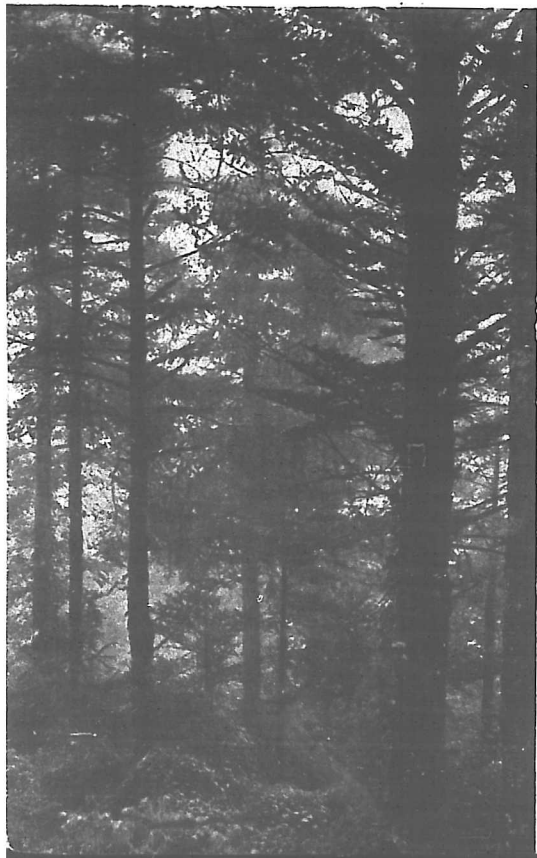
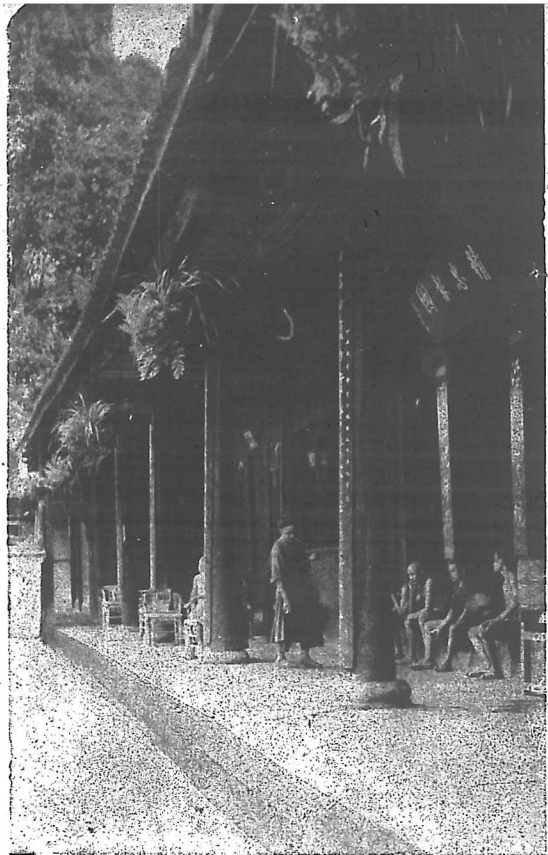


。區勝中山爲，悉明木水，橋寶毓之山嶺峨
Yueh-Hsien Bridge on Omei



門匾忠所委翠，團中。再後盛以一敞。易，道報國
 。額報，負樞三，央氏上爲。池樁，寺爲國今清人問
 ，國並長，殿創峨國爲普二，亭右宇康名康光宗寺
 高一題駐會旁辦山廿藏賢殿植，側建熙。熙明二
 懸四一節爲之於軍四經殿三花週新築所三寺間開，一
 殿字精之燕吟斯訓年樓，殿尙繞建宏書字額始建明名

Pao-Kuo Monastery, the largest at the foot of Omei, was erected by Taoist Kuan Ming of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1643 A. D.). The characters on the board in the Grand Chapel that bears the name of the monastery were written by Emperor Kang Hsi of the Tsing Dynasty. To the right stands a recently built pavilion in the centre of a pond full of water flowers. Behind the third chapel is a library of Buddhist classics where the Central Military Training Camp was originally stationed in, 1935. To the right is Ning-Tsuei Chamber above whose veranda can be seen a board on which was engraved the inscription "Loyalty to the Nation" written by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.



生即移，種生此寒氣蓋最冷材出峨
 長不植一冷長地，候山著杉，產嶺
 。能，經杉此可惟酷中，爲以木山

A forest of fir—This kind of fir, the chief lumber production on Omei, seems specially adapted to this region and does not grow once transplanted on another soil.

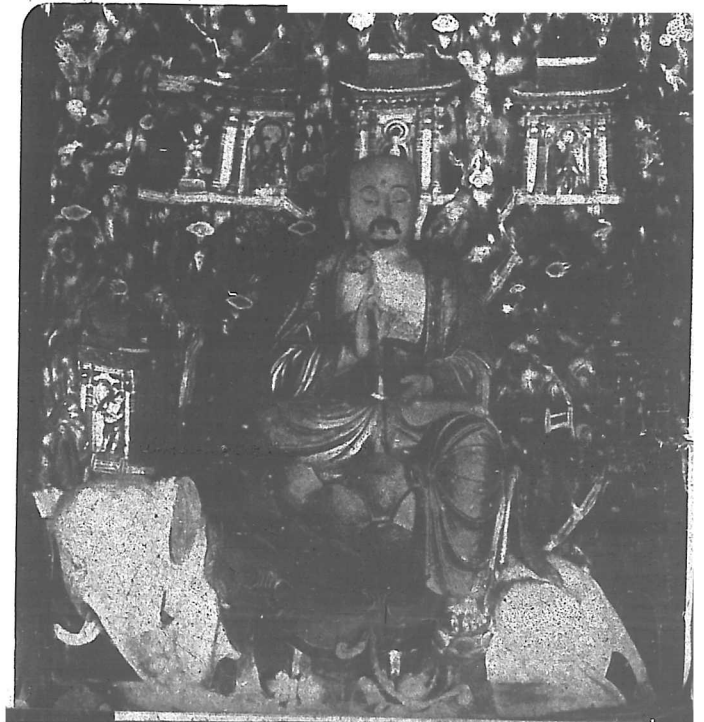


峨嵋山之銅塔
A bronze pagoda on Omei



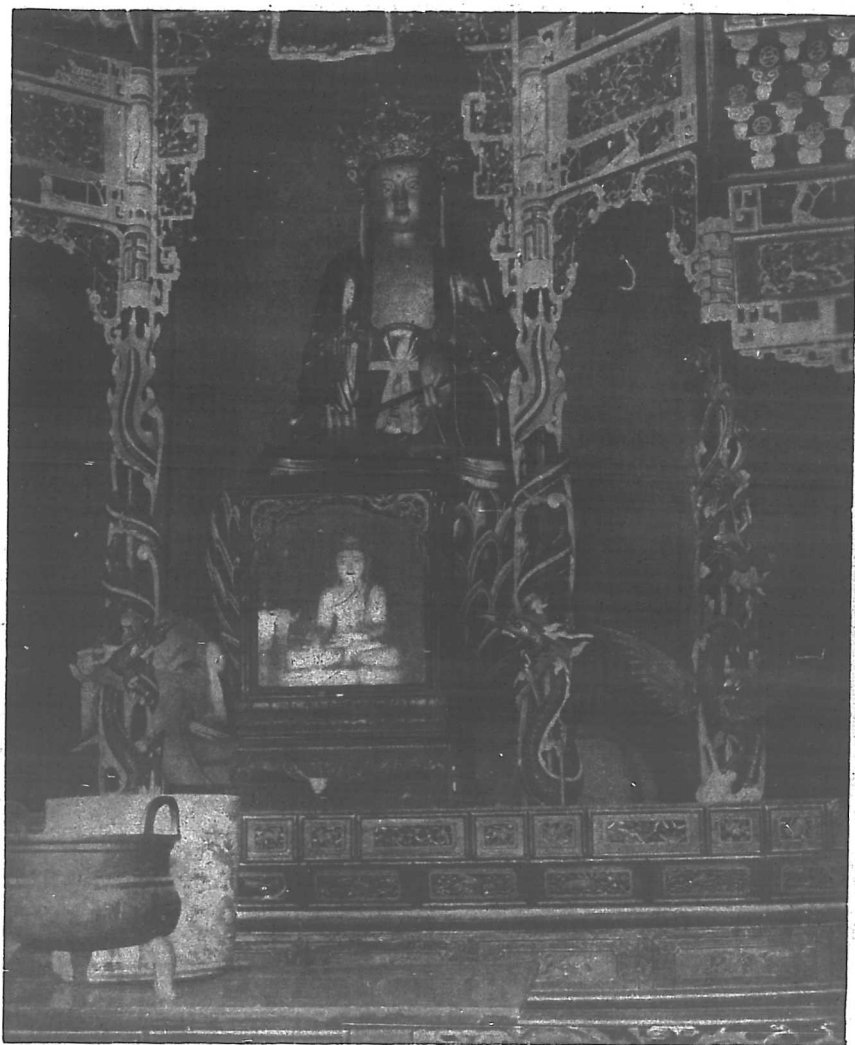
爐燔銅之鑄所代明中寺年萬

The bronze incense burner, a relic of
Ming Dynasty (1368-1643 A.D.), in
the Myriad-Year Monastery

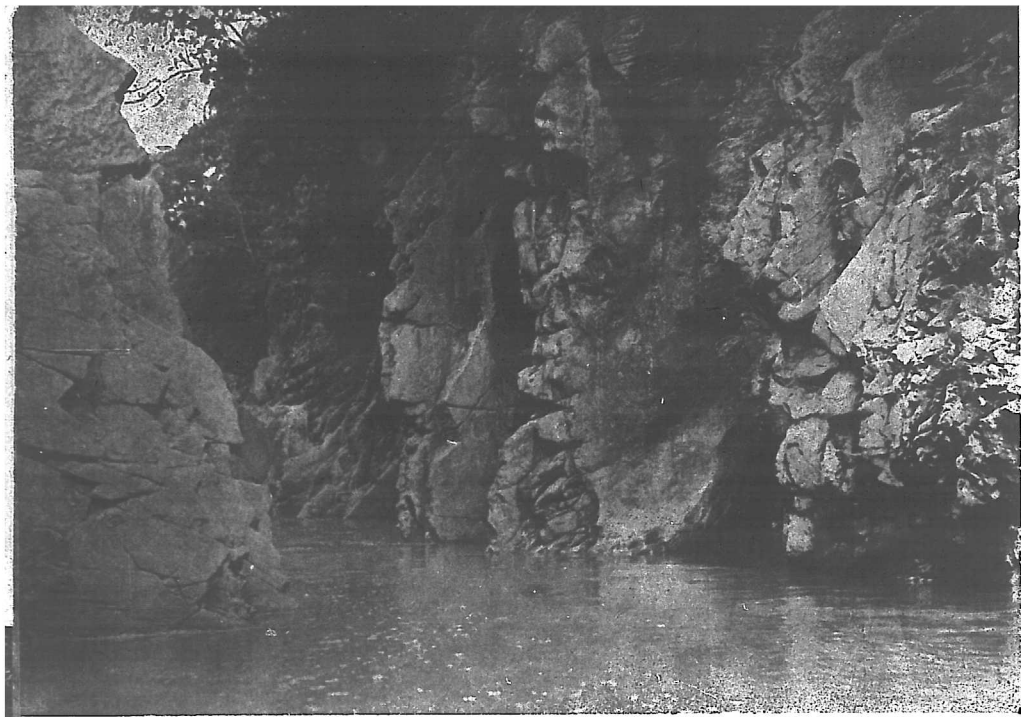


。態姿之佛說薩善賢普內寺年萬媚峨

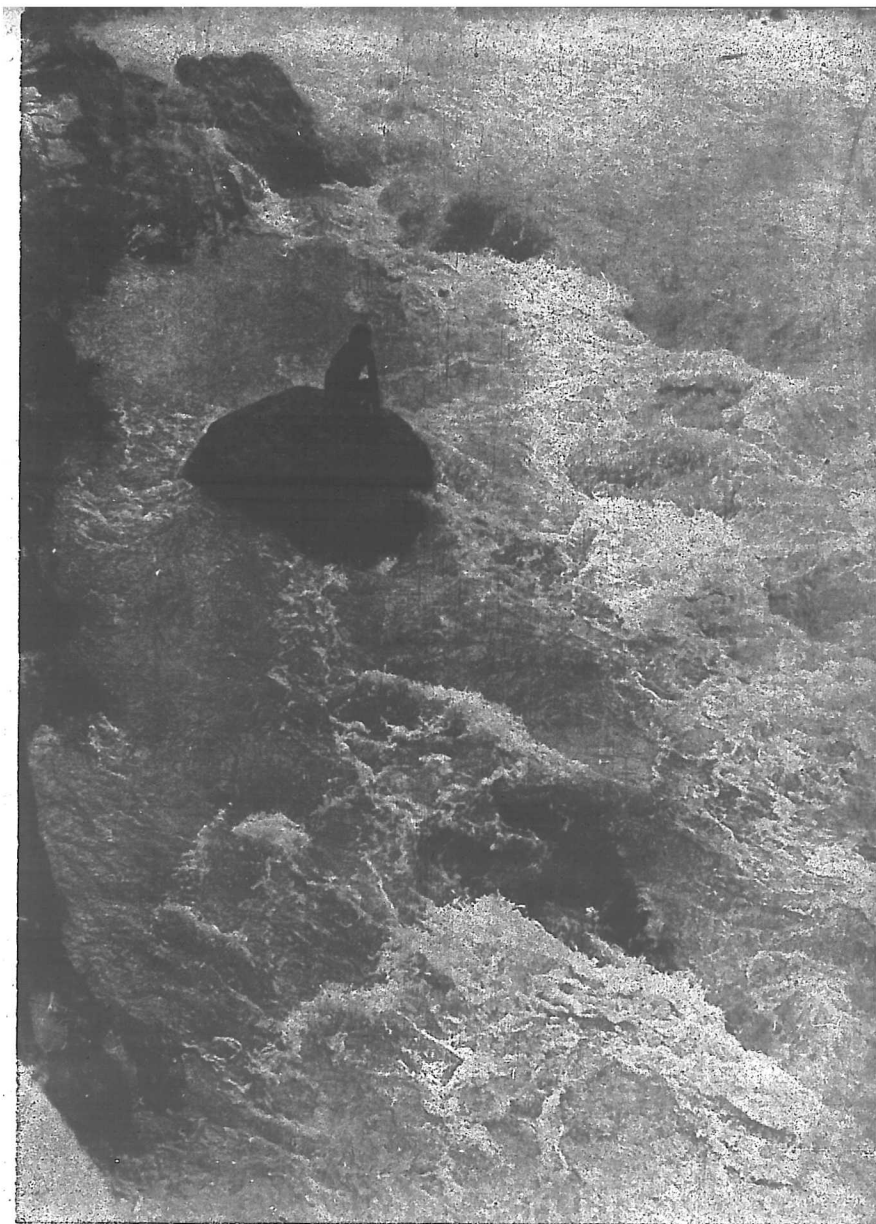
A Buddhisatva preaching in the
Myriad-Year Monastery, Omei



。像之薩普賢普內寺年萬
The Buddhisatva in the Myriad-Year Monastery

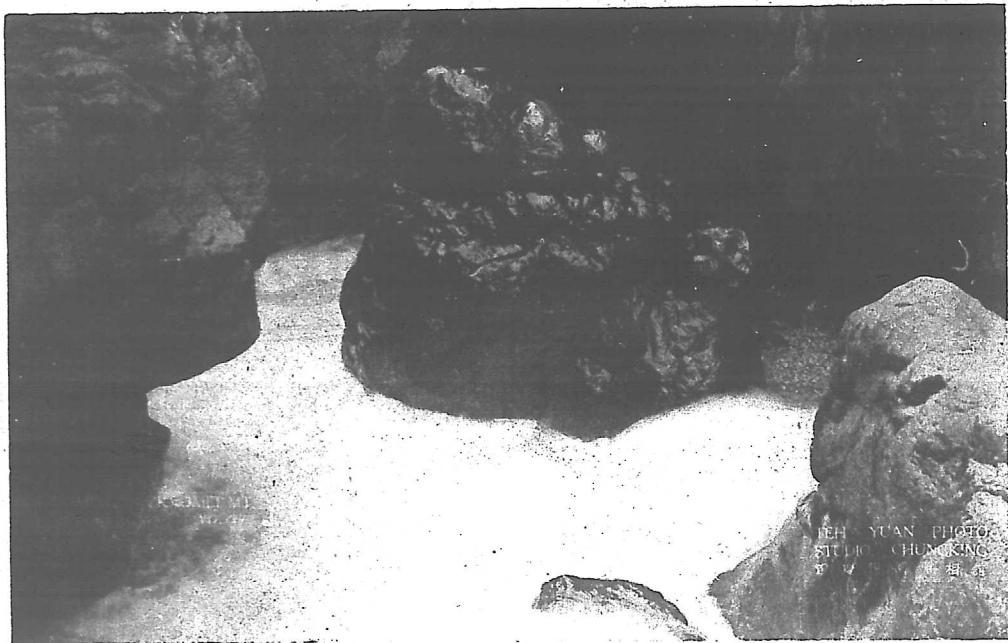


峨嵋山之龍門洞
The Dragon Gate at the foot of Omei



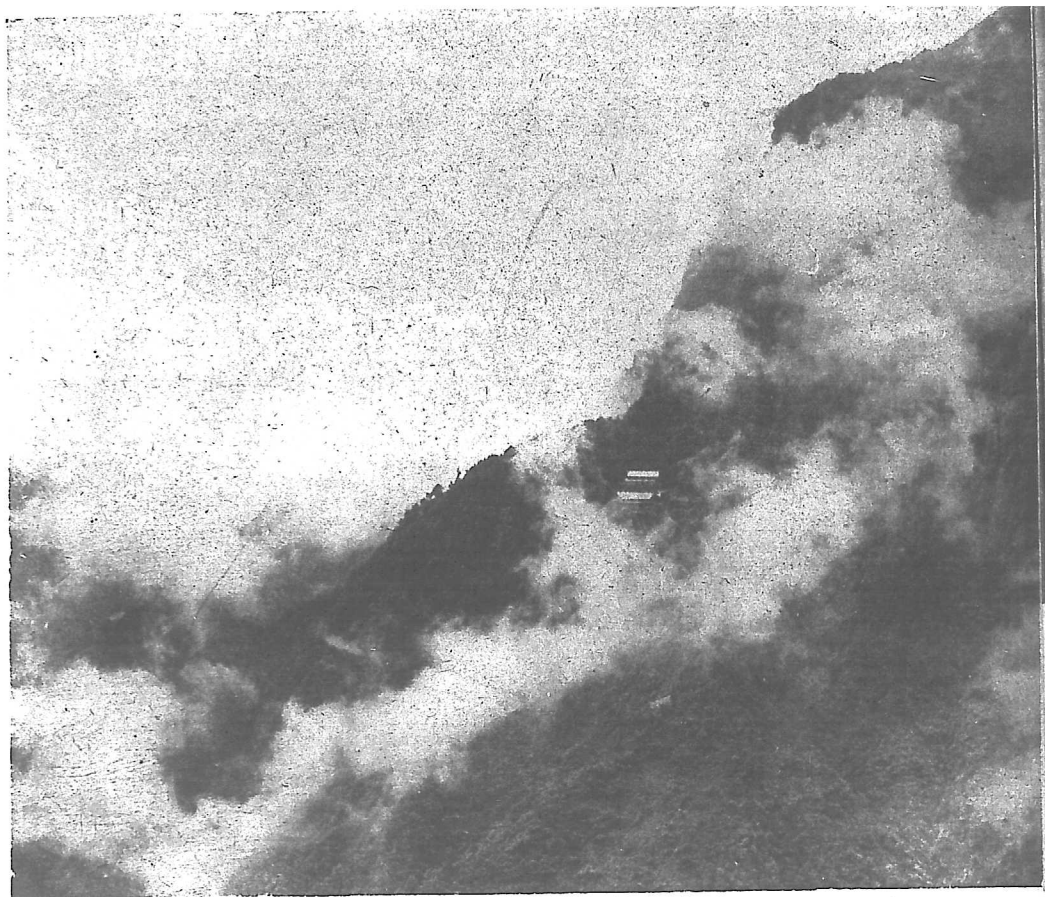
橋鳳龍之中道寺岩靈至

Looking down from the Dragon-Phoenix Bridge, Omei



險，撥梓遊二龍門。極分一如岩橫東，十三峪岩係龍
 峻道俯入者字大蘇壁清，水合兩穿流山公百，之一門
 。極上，乘。書東有奇景中，山灰，溪尺八高峽灰洞

The Dragon Gate is a crag between two precipices over three hundred metres high, through which a clear mountain creek glides eastward. Visitors go through the Gate by a small boat and then ascend the steep pass. On the wall on one side are carved two huge characters originally written by Su Tung-Pu, a well-known artist and scholar



。遊財里門蝠，雲測，高因息九傳九。八海下於仙者神許入。且氣，深約名於老上老寺百拔，峭峯即殿，，由多蒸內蓬二。此人古洞側公一其岩寺返，爲行洞蝙蝠部莫丈洞，棲有，有尺千地之建

Hsien-Feng Monastery, crouching underneath a steep precipice near the Cavern of the Nine Aged. Tradition says that in time immemorial nine aged men took hermitage here, hence named. The Cavern, about twenty feet high, depth unknown, is pervaded with mist and inhabited by innumerable bats. There is a sanctuary of the God of Wealth about one third of a mile from the entrance.



景雪之側洞老九

On approaching the Cavern of the Nine-Aged in winter

潑極小潔猴居去可以遊以，猿幹四欄池域爲池以自
之生玲澤，頂。竟雜人百大來干繞，前。猴一至九
致動瑞，毛之此日粗如計小據莓，冷有洗之帶洗老
。活，嬌色幼爲不，餉。常之，枝杉石象領，象洞

Two young monkeys perching on house-top near the
Elephant Pond. The section between the Cavern of the
Nine Aged and the Elephant Pond is the monkeys' settle-
ment. On the fir trees around the Elephant Pond are
found hundreds of such settlers of all sizes.





。雪中坪赴此寒候，陰終多霧帶坪雷
景之途雷爲，又氣繼年，甚雪一洞
a the way to Luei Tung Ping, misty all through the
year and especially cold in winter.



長上儼視頭翔異真黃或，若多蠅中岷
者所然之，止，葉，赭色敗，蝶，眉
。生樹，噪枝管無與或彩葉形甚產山
It is not a leaf, but a butterfly. To protect itself
from attacks, by birds or other enemies, it has
acquired this shape and the color of a dead leaf.
This kind of living dead leaf is seldom found in
other parts of China.



於殿尺深尺廣丈頂，而銅窗。明，獻，金千拔，山金
火今五一四一五。故雜爲等瓦華名王爲頂餘一高最頂
。已寸丈寸丈尺高名以之皆柱藏曰所明正尺萬出高爲
燬，三，四，二金金，以及寺永建蜀殿。一海處峨

The Golden Crown, eleven thousand feet above sea-level, is surrounded by an ever surging sea of cloud. Unfortunately the Grand Chapel, twenty-five feet high, built by the King of Szechuen in the Ming Dynasty with gilded brass tile, pillars, doors and windows, has been destroyed by fire.



矣琉沙，光色成時陽。不息卽海，騰爲雨帽之宙海三峨
。瑞，滿映爭彩，西尤可萬天，雲卽霧，山壯自，峯眉
世似布岩妍，流下以方變，平浮成，發故觀然極之絕
界入金谷，五嶺之夕物，瞬遠如雲齋散多。界宇雲頂

One of the kaleidoscopic views of Omei



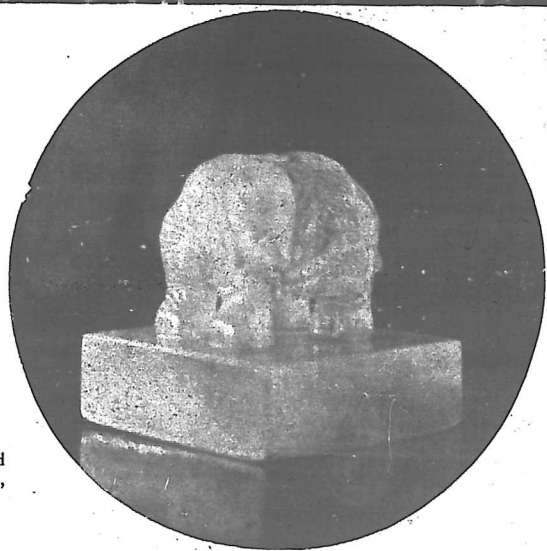
鐘香僧歷明寫一銅一銅書塔估
。所妙間萬爲，鐘，塔置畔身

The bronze pagoda on the Golden
Crown cast and erected by Monk
Miao Fung of the Ming Dynasty
(1368-1643).



。千萬象氣，茫蒼顧四，海雲頂金

A monk contemplating on the surging sea of cloud around the Golden Crown.



貴，光玉清顯有佛，原，至行由居之萬， | 峨千
 。顯影琢暹，玉像中名有千，金於一佛千 | 眉佛
 堪潤成羅為印。塑萬寺佛五頂中， | 佛金三頂
 寶澤，貢前一並萬壽，頂里西。位 | ，頂峯為

A jade seal, an ancient tribute from Siam, and now owned by the Longevity Monastery atop Mount Thousand Buddha, to the west of the Golden Crown.

遊，設鐵捐思提身來信墜下萬，正在捨
人以鐵柱資舉臂。此者，臨切峭殿身
。護鎖，植會羅清捨多迷絕，壁後頂崖

The Precipice of Sacrifice behind the Grand Chapel of the Golden Crown, overlooking a fathomless crag, has seen many a superstitious victim. Governor S. C. Lu of the Ching Dynasty contributed rails and chains along the edge to lessen the temptation.



徑 山 山 峨 四

A path on Mt. Sze-O





佛石頂山山峨四

A stone Buddha on the summit of Mt. Sze-O

。際無濠浩，景江縣萬

The Yangtze near Wan Hsien, the biggest port
on its course between Ichang and Chungking.
Its chief export is tung oil.





宗爲桐口，甚市萬十口，商最湫爲萬
。大油以出盛肆，餘二人埠大間宜縣
A bridge in Wan Hsien



萬歡達，築，園動並其勝具，亭樓岸江於，公萬
。十百費之建等物有內，佳頗閣台，右長位園縣
A corner of the Park, Wan Hsien, a million-dollar
accomplishment.

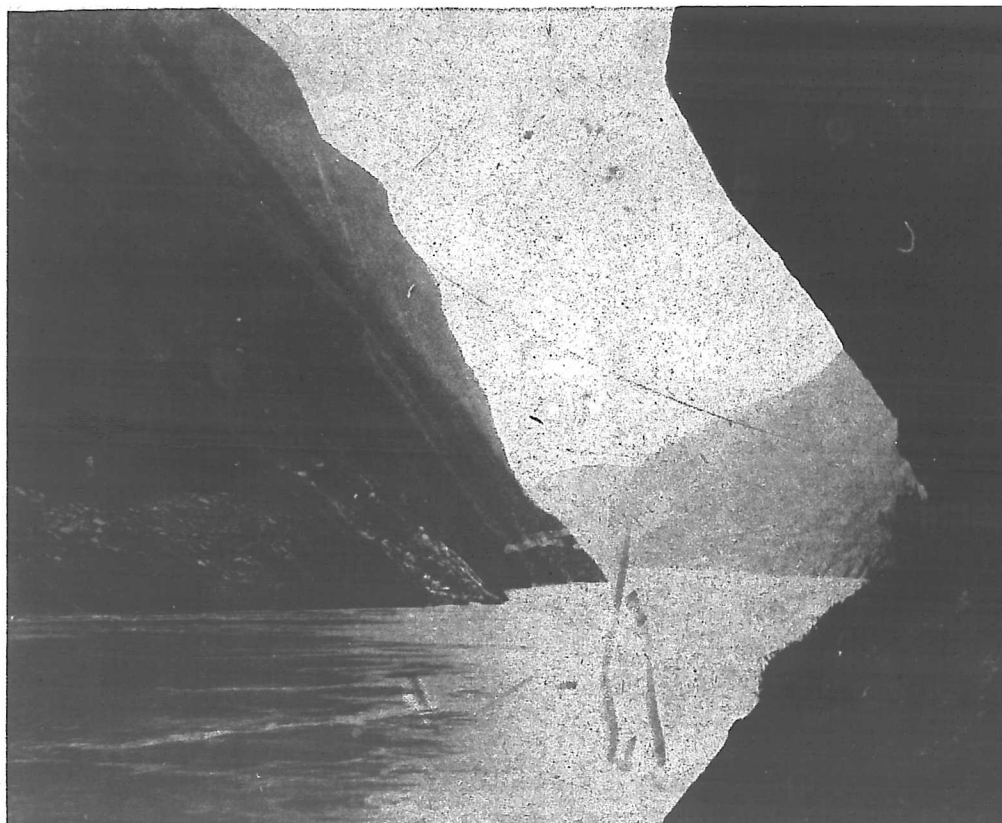
25号 買築二担



輪水淺之游上江長於駛行即，舟汽中獨。段一之峽三
A flatboat pushing along the Three-Gorges

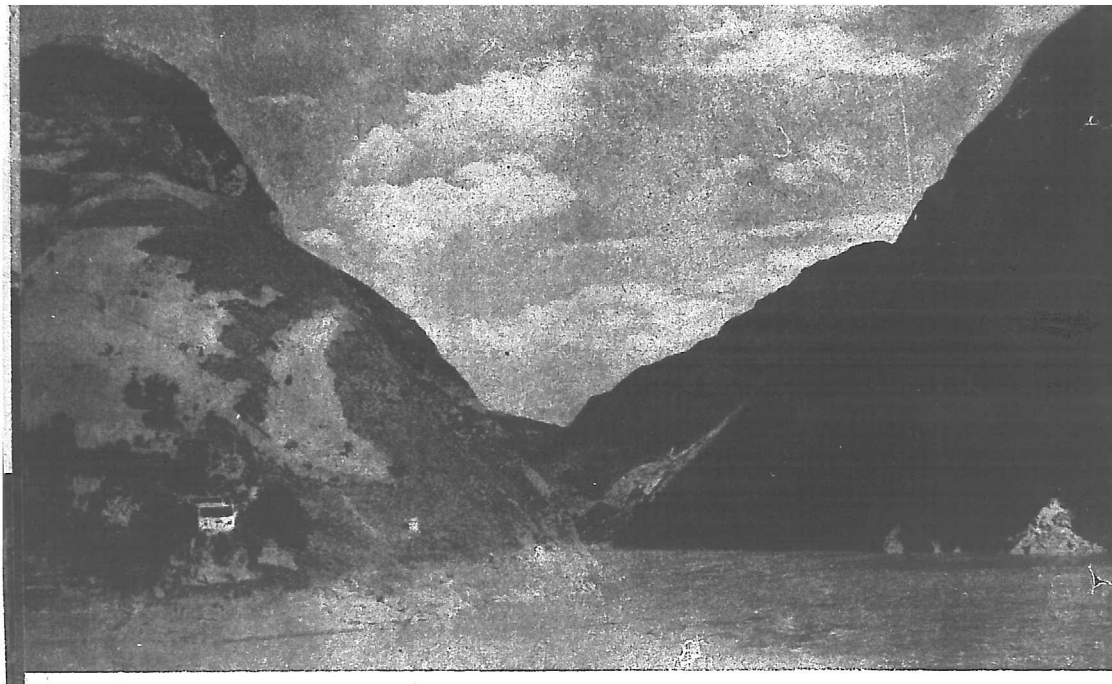


上西在寺高蹟。江高起勢縣巫
。山城，唐有古面出，隆地山
Wu-Shan Hsien overlooking the Yangtze



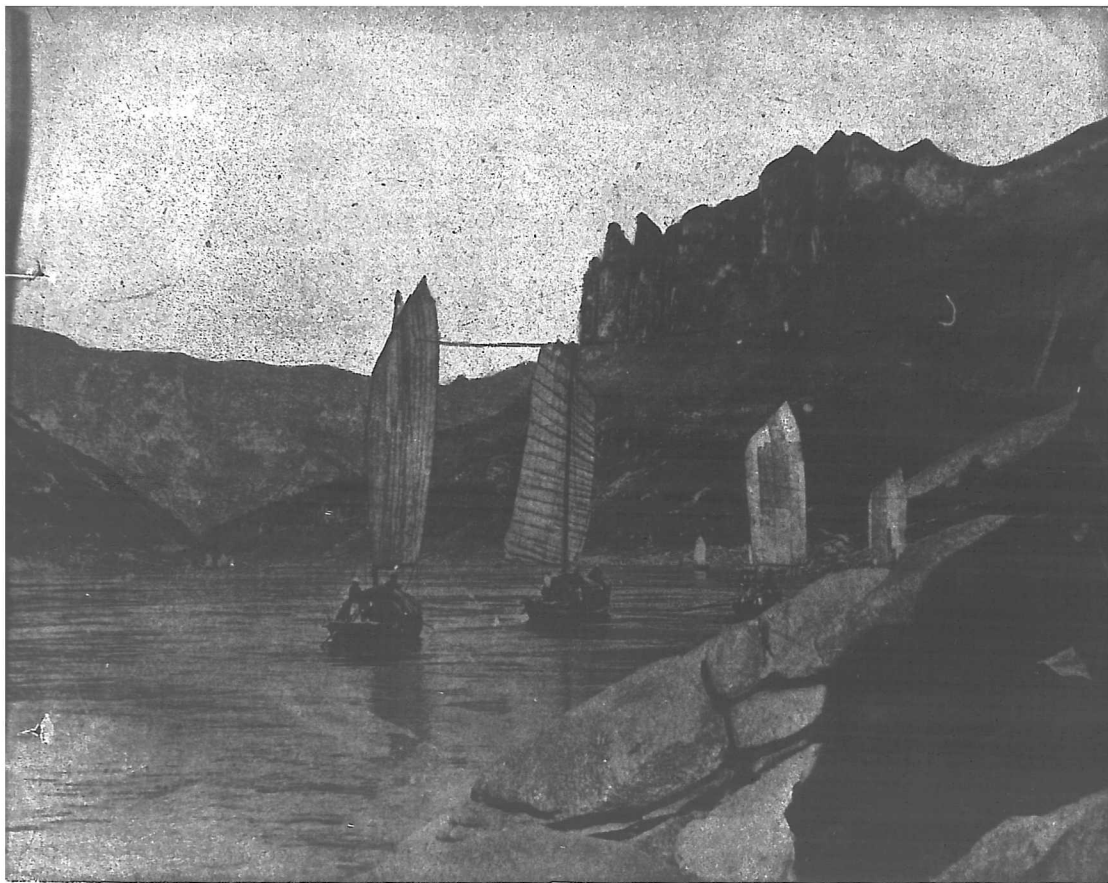
此一峽詩也見分亭森殊。最峽，名巫。
。即啼一。天，午；為嶠重長中為大峽
指猿巫杜日難夜非陰，替者之三峽又

Wu Gorge, or the Grand Gorge, the longest
of the well-known Three-Gorges



極峽東爲溪北名峽仿有如上書時傳最西劍稱米
 雄口望由口岸。狀佛頁劍有處孔爲西陵峽兵倉
 壯，米香。爲出，如岩，孤。明三點峽，書峽
 。勢倉溪鬪香峽故卷，中樹岩藏國，之在寶一

The Barn Gorge viewed from Shiang Chi. According to
 tradition, Marquis Wu of the Han Dynasty
 kept his books over the Gorge.



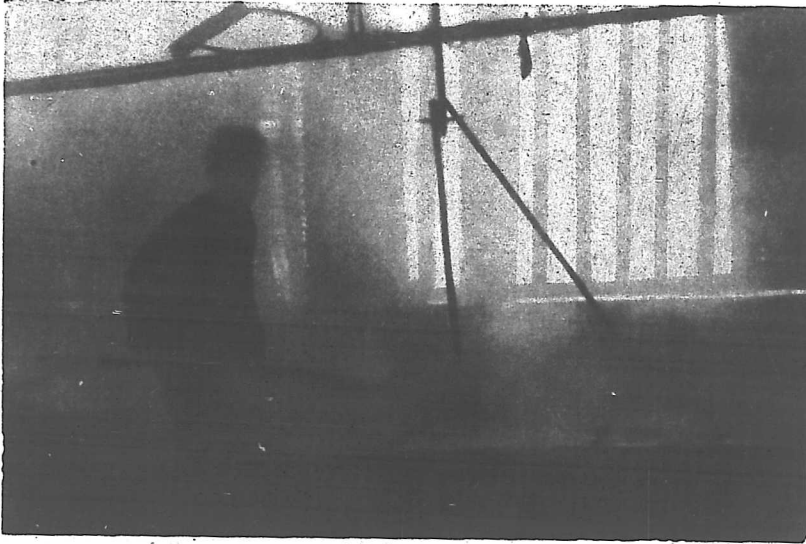
。如峯牙。影，黑玲南燈，米，昌峽得山岸十，至峽自西馬屏山此，有色端岸影第倉轄，分名，有里長香門南陵齒立，爲故若石，山峽二四嶺燈爲。因西。約溪起津峽也有山馬名燈塊其石，段段，影宜此此陵北四止，關，
 Mount Horse-teeth, along Si-Ling Gorge, one of the Three Gorges, about twelve miles long, divided into four sections, Ichang, the Lantern-Shade, Kung-Ling and the Barn. The second section is so called because the rugged forms of the rocks on the southern bank look like lantern shades.



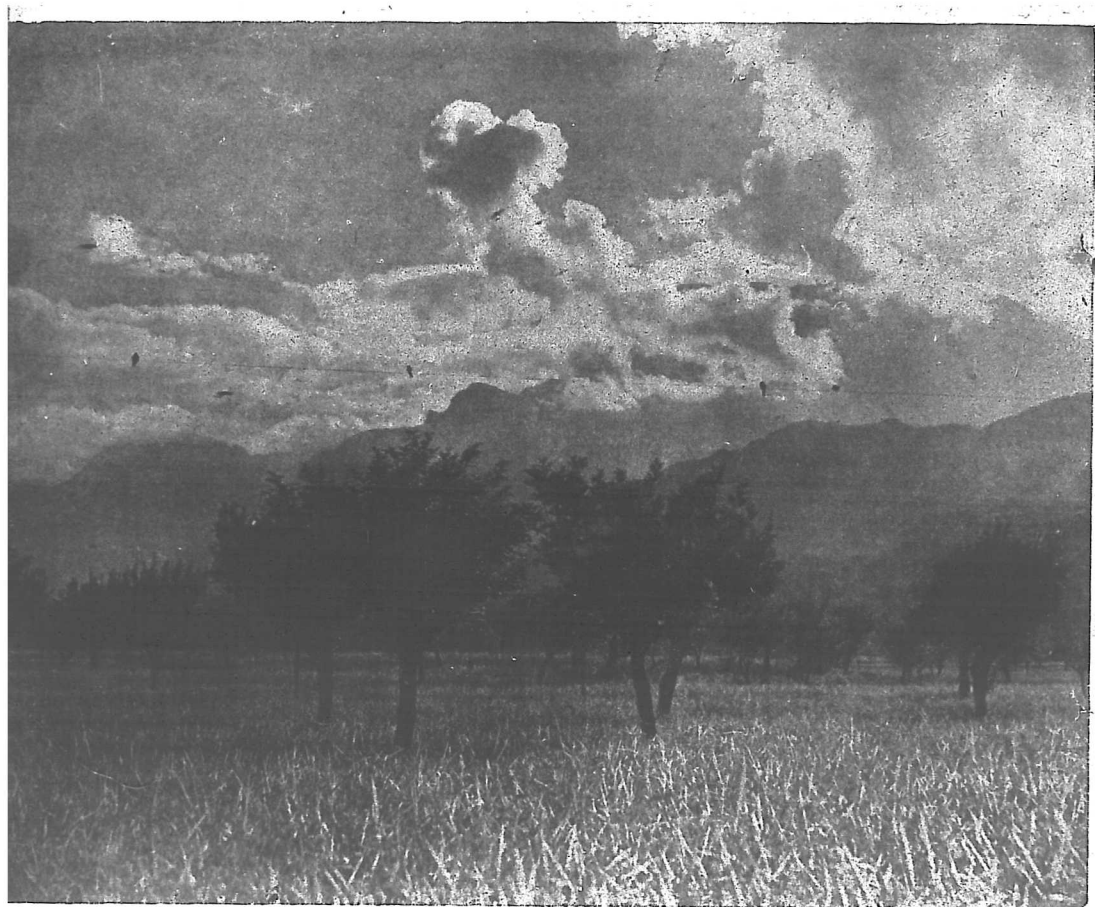
春花樹闊千約年而川可廣上油之特桐產溫川
即少，即噸二總言省觀，用在一殊油豐帶省
放，枝爲。萬產，一。爲途工。出尤富，地
。入疏桐此八量每地以數極業此產爲，物處

Tung oil, largely used in industry, is one of the chief native products of Szechuen, the richest of the Chinese provinces in natural resources. The annual outport of Tung Oil of Szechuen alone reaches twenty-eight thousand tons. This picture shows the Tung tree in bloom in spring.

驟一糖土，極產精品法一製惟之農川糖
。個中法圖有量潔難，仍造當一作所爲
步之造爲限亦。臻出舊，地，物產四
The native method of sugar refining



。幹蔗之汁糖去取已爲此，料原爲蔗甘以糖川
The de-juiced sugar canes



◦ 角一之樹叢爲此，樹蠟植宜，地山省川
A grove of wax myrtle



景近之樹蠟產所山帽峨

A branch of wax myrtle



實蠟之下採上樹蠟由

Vegetable wax collected from the trees



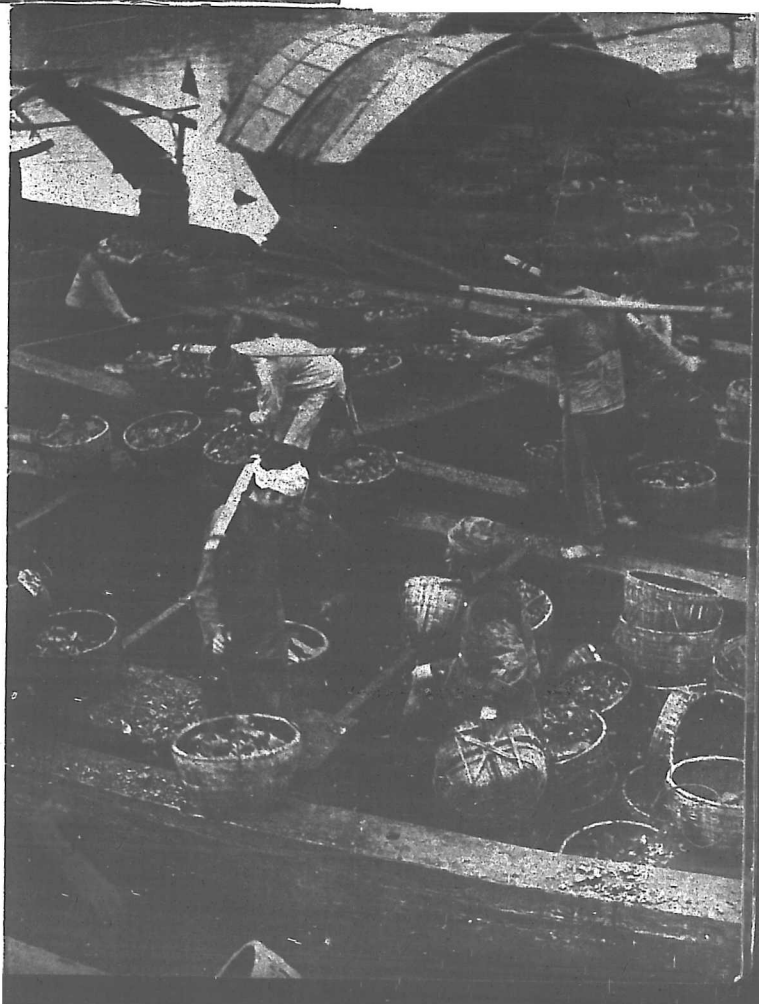
警井溪牛通爲。萬七年名鹽以川
 。一鹽花橋五此擔百達，著產省
 A salt works at Niu-Hwa-Chi.—Szechuen.
 It has an annual yield of seven
 million piculs of salt.



。丘小若高，旁道積堆，簍鹽鹽盛
 Salt baskets



。情運礦爲。萬百下計據富藏，煤川
形煤中煤此噸萬一不估，極蘊量省
Coal transportation—It has been estimated that
Szechuen has a deposit of ten million tons of coal.



。輸運船由，中籬於裝塊煤
Baskets of coal ready for
transportation



◦ 宏尙模規，廠焦鍊之江陵嘉
A coal distillery



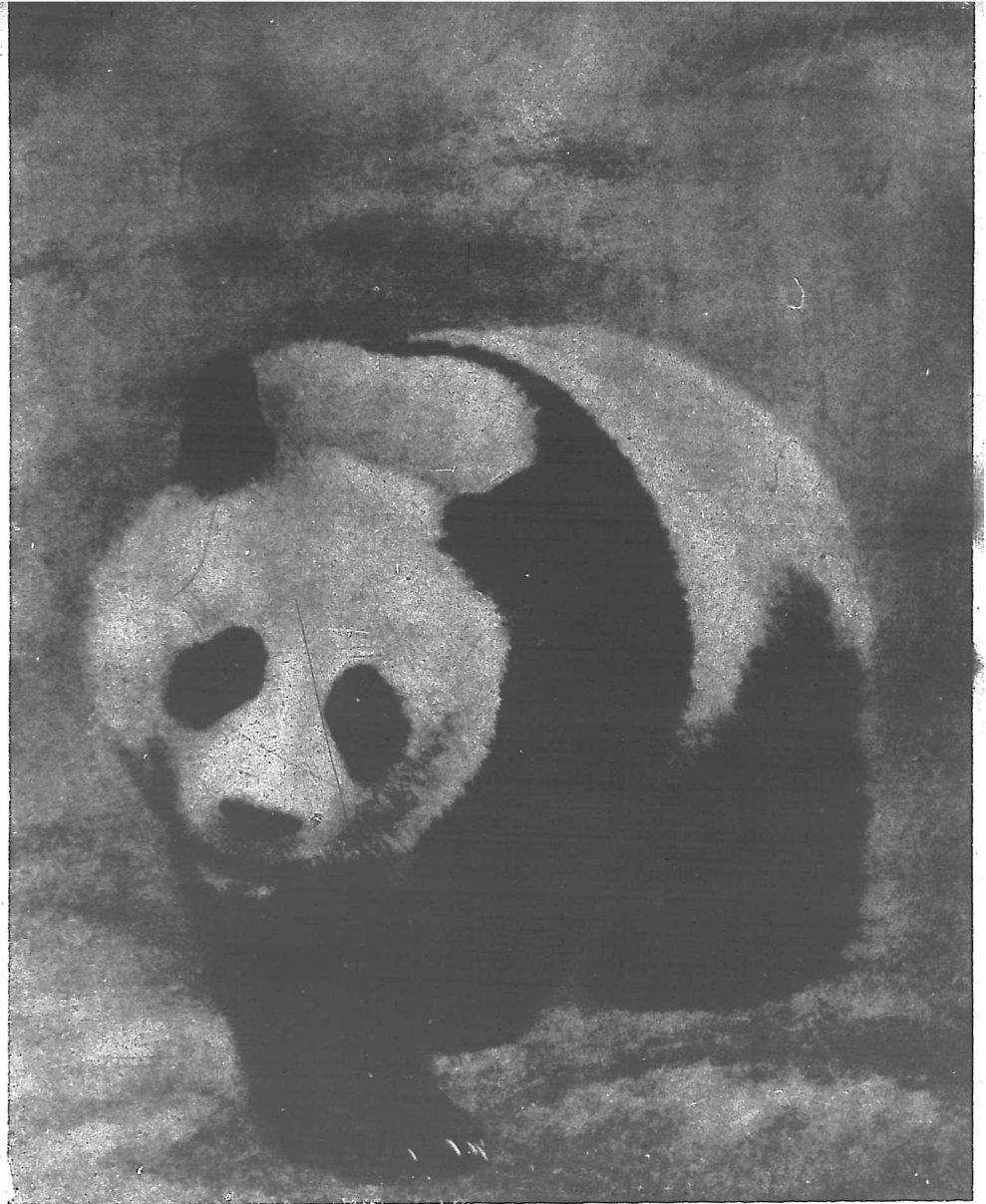
。種一之業工手要重女婦爲紗紡
Spinning and weaying, still a common handicraft
for women



製以料竹一工爲紙土
 成人，爲。業川，法
 。工再原以之省亦造
 Grinding bamboo for
 paper manufacture.



形之打此類等，蜀，，產川
 。情麥爲。穀豆黍玉麥米省
 Blowing away husks



者，以毛大圖爲食計復獸大造會斯此來家。川白大也殊黑能茸爲主料。以之能專斥福獸華往歐異康熊能。不白茸貓幼要以此數價猶入巨動。往美常藏，貓多二，稚品竹獸萬值。獵資物美獵專狩名邊產俗觀色雜皮之。實之元，一取，院羅取程獵貴境於稱

The so much talked-about panda—This rare, precious, cute animal, living chiefly on bamboo-shoots, is found near the border of Szechuen, Sikang, and Tibet. Many American hunters have come to Szechuen for the sole purpose of catching this animal.



練若望，下絲乾天在後製一品要為麵
。匹猶遠垂線。晾露須成，之食主條

Yes, it's noodle again

貴州省

貴州簡稱黔省，居西南之中央，幅員十七萬六千餘方公里，人口九百零四萬餘。

本省承雲貴高原之勢，高亢崎嶇，有「地無三尺平」之語。山有苗嶺，雲霧，烏蒙，婁山等脈。水分南北二部；南部盤江，柳江，皆注入西江；北部烏江，沅江及赤水河，則匯於長江。

境內土地硃瘠，農產卑不足道，其特名產者，僅遵義之蘭綢，茅台之美酒，貴陽大定之漆器等而已。礦產極富，煤，鐵，銅，汞，鉛，錳，鎳，鎢，磷，硫磺等，無不具備。惜埋藏地下，未經大量開採。

黔為山國，曩者交通梗塞，行旅戒途；近年始逐漸開闢，今全省交通，以貴陽為中心。航空通重慶；公路分達省內及湘滇川桂諸省；約一千八百餘公里。

景色較重要者，省舍貴陽而外，桐梓，遵義，畢節，威寧，鎮遠，安順，安南等地，戰後均漸趨繁榮。

黔故蠻貊之區，開化較遲，今雖日就開發，然觀苗夷之俗，猶可見古代遺風。勝跡多不彰，大抵在深山崖洞間。

KWEICHOW

Area—176,000 square kilometres

Population—9,040,000

Provincial Capital—Kweiyang

Kweichow, a mid-southwest province, towers on the Yunnan-Kweichow plateau, with "hardly a square yard of level ground," as the saying goes. The Miao Ling, Yungwu, Wumong and Lou Shan ranges form the divide of the streams—the Pan and the Liu pouring to the Si Kiang in the south and the Wu, the Yuan and the Chesui to the Yangtze in the north.

Owing to the unfitness of the soil for planting, agricultural product is of little significance. The silks of Chengyi, the wine of Maotzi and the lacquer of Kweiyang and Tating are notable native industries. Its mineral deposits comprise in large quantities coal, iron, copper, quicksilver, lead, silver, antimony, arsenic and sulphur although most of the mines are still unexploited.

In the olden time Kweichow was almost inaccessible, but in recent years new roads have been laid to the extent of 1,800 km. with Kweiyang as the nucleus spreading to all neighboring provinces.

Tungtsé, Chengyi, Pitsi, Weining, Chenyuan, Ansuen and Annan are towns that have sprung to new importance after the outbreak of the war.

Due to difficulties of communication, the natives have long been cut from civilization till the recent influx of war immigrants and modern ideas from coastal provinces. Ancient native life can still be observed.



進窺於工局爲中也湍以口險程全渡之筑江注入，勢黔
。舟渡，之公工。急水，之中段，烏公。於蜀北涵江
前口正路路人圖故流亦渡最工乃江路險長，流湧水

A workman of the Highway Bureau pushing forth his boat across the Wukiang Ferry on the Chienkiang on Chungking-Kweiyang Highway. The Chienkiang, flowing north and pouring itself into the Yangtze in Szechuen, runs rapidly at this ferry and makes crossing very difficult.

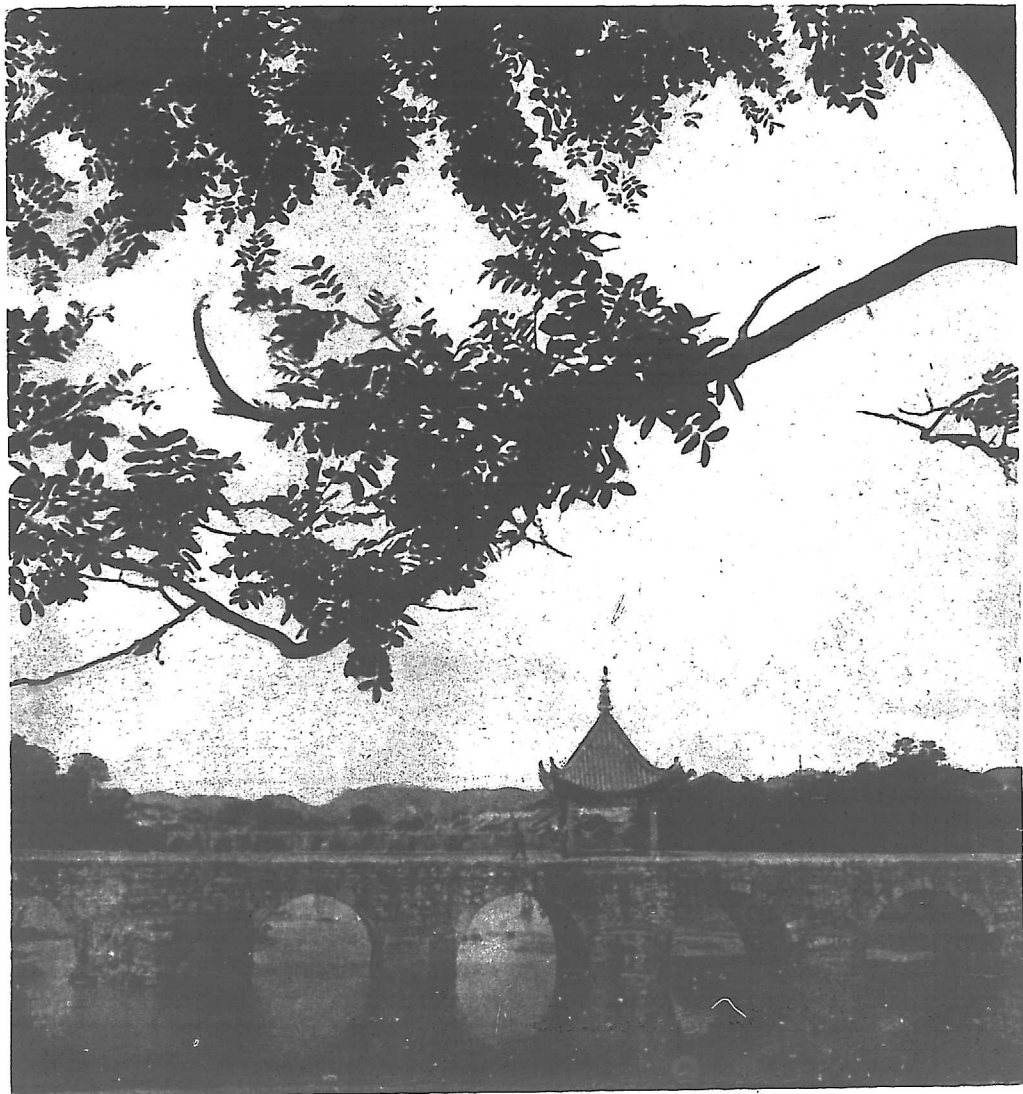


Kweiyang, provincial capital of Kweichow, lies in the heart of the surrounding mountainous regions. It is itself four thousand and four hundred feet above sea-level, without intense heat in summer or biting cold in winter. The thick forest in the mountains makes this province warm and misty.

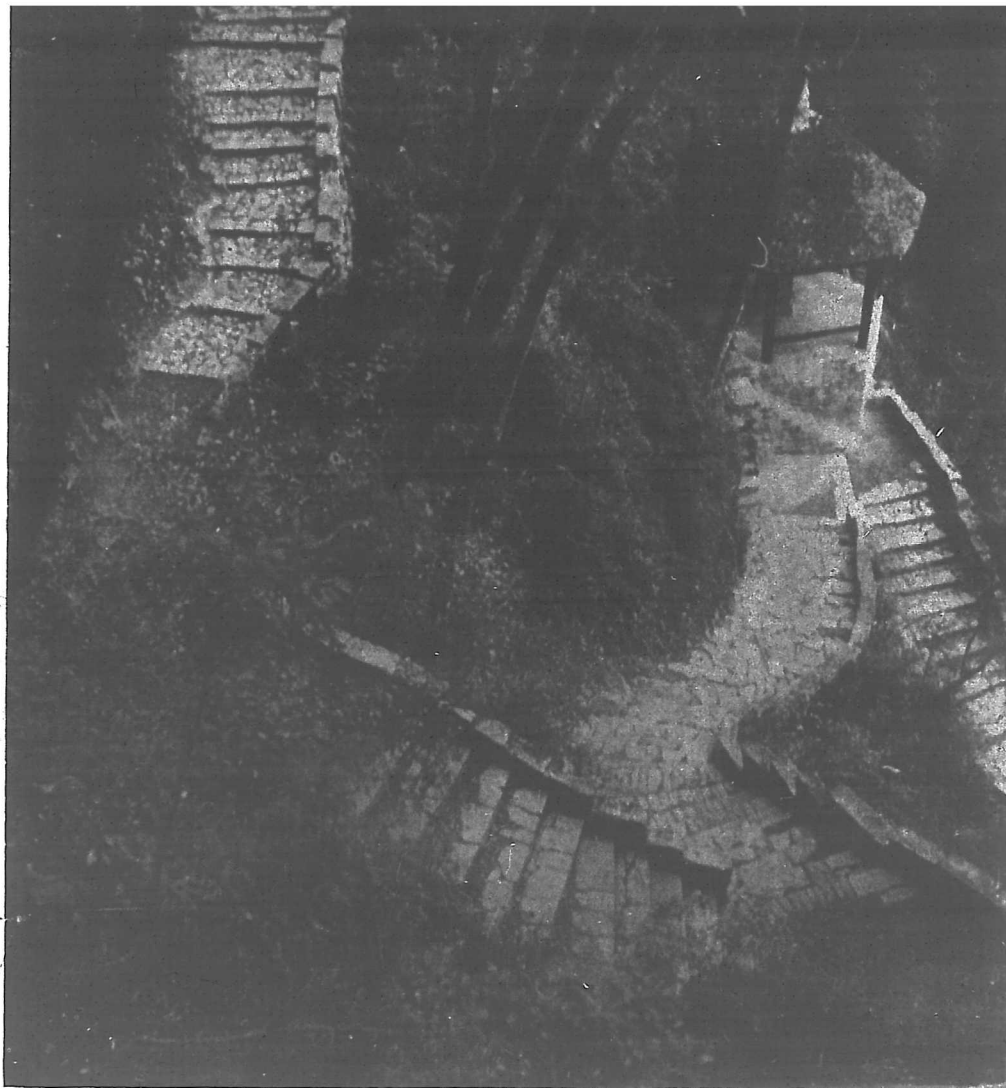
Prior to the present hostilities, the population was around one hundred thousand, but refugees from eastern provinces have since thronged in and doubled its former number.

Outside the city the mountains abound in beautiful spots. The above picture is the stone bridge close to the Chamber of Supreme Beauty, Kweiyang.

貴陽位於貴州中部，羣山四繞，如在釜底。面積較川滇省會為小，周圍不及二十方里，地勢高出海面四千四百餘英尺。氣候溫和，夏無酷暑，冬無祁寒；又以境內山多密樹，溫氣蒸騰，蔚為雲霧陰翳。人口原祇十萬左右，自戰事發生後，各方避難至筑者甚衆，人口激增，茲已超出二十萬矣。貴陽四面皆山，出城，不論遠近，名勝佳境，美不勝收。上圖為貴陽甲秀樓畔之石橋。



景風外門南陽貴
A bridge outside the South Gate of Kweiyang



亭 茅 之 山 靈 黔

A thatched pavilion welcoming weary climbers along the dizzy zigzag flights of stone steps on Mt. Chienling



。然翼亭有，密濃木林，頂山山靈巒
A close view of the thatched pavilion on Mt. Chienling



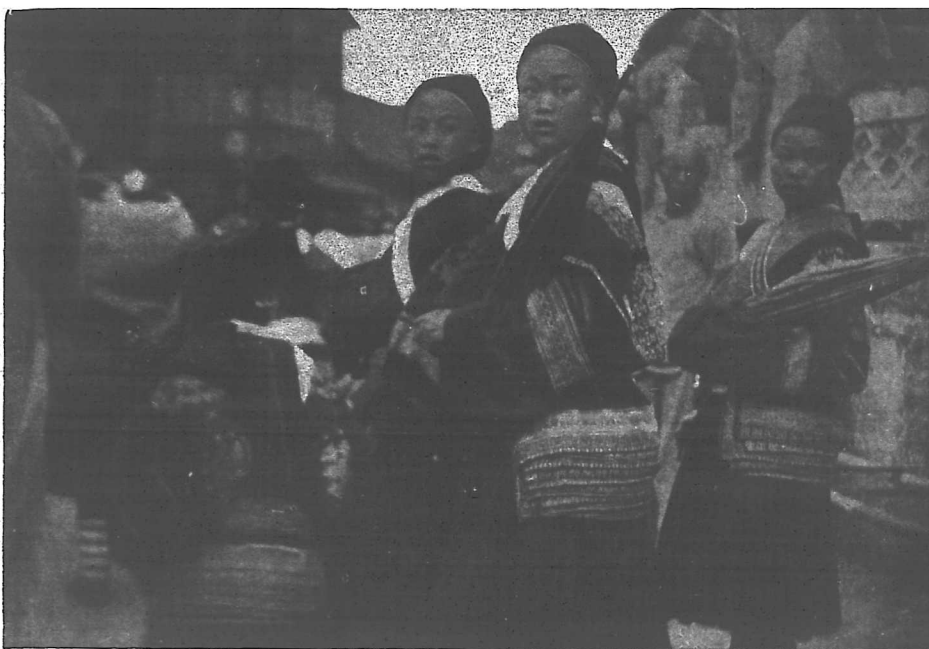
。之名貴，里郊在東
一勝陽亦許二城山

A pavilion on top of East Hill, one
of the well-known spots about a
mile outside



目，左，上以。其，戴奇服之貴
甚右行有短下式或小特裝女定
爲擺走裙身帽土紅，頗苗附
觸動時稠，圍子耳帽頭爲，近

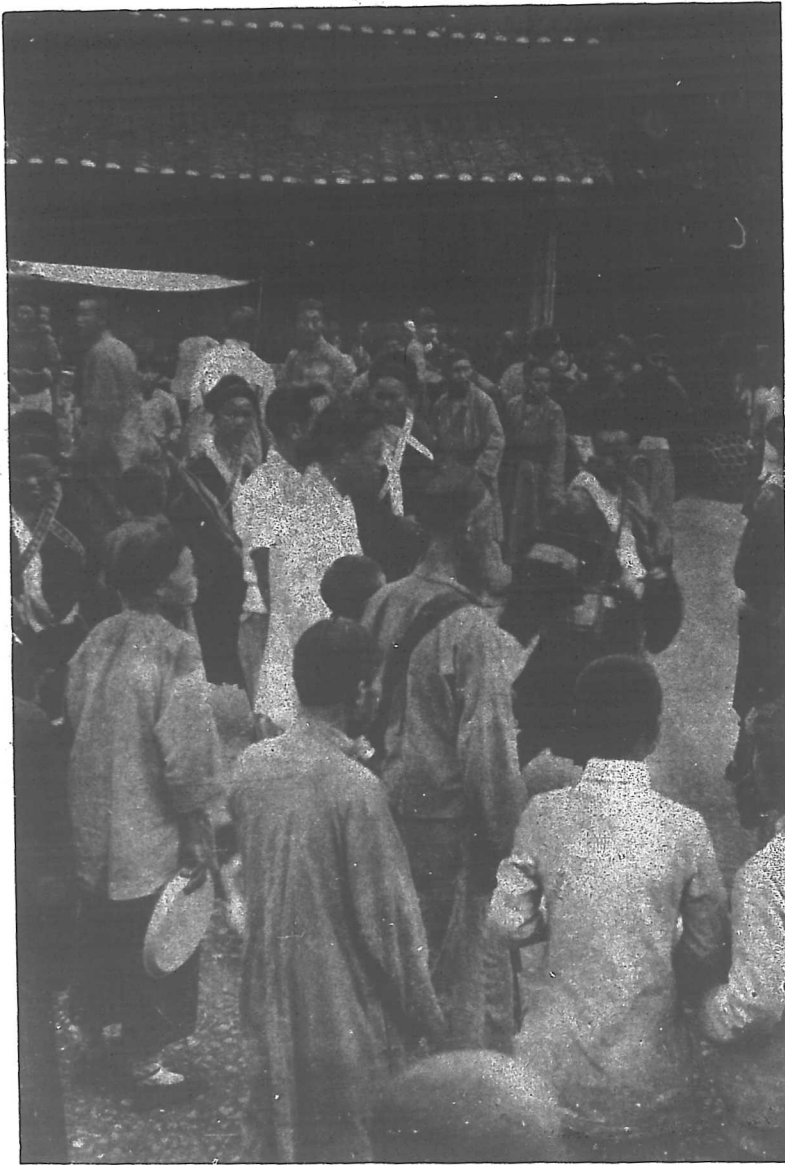
The singular costume of a Miao girl.



苗女之中市街
Miao girls going shopping

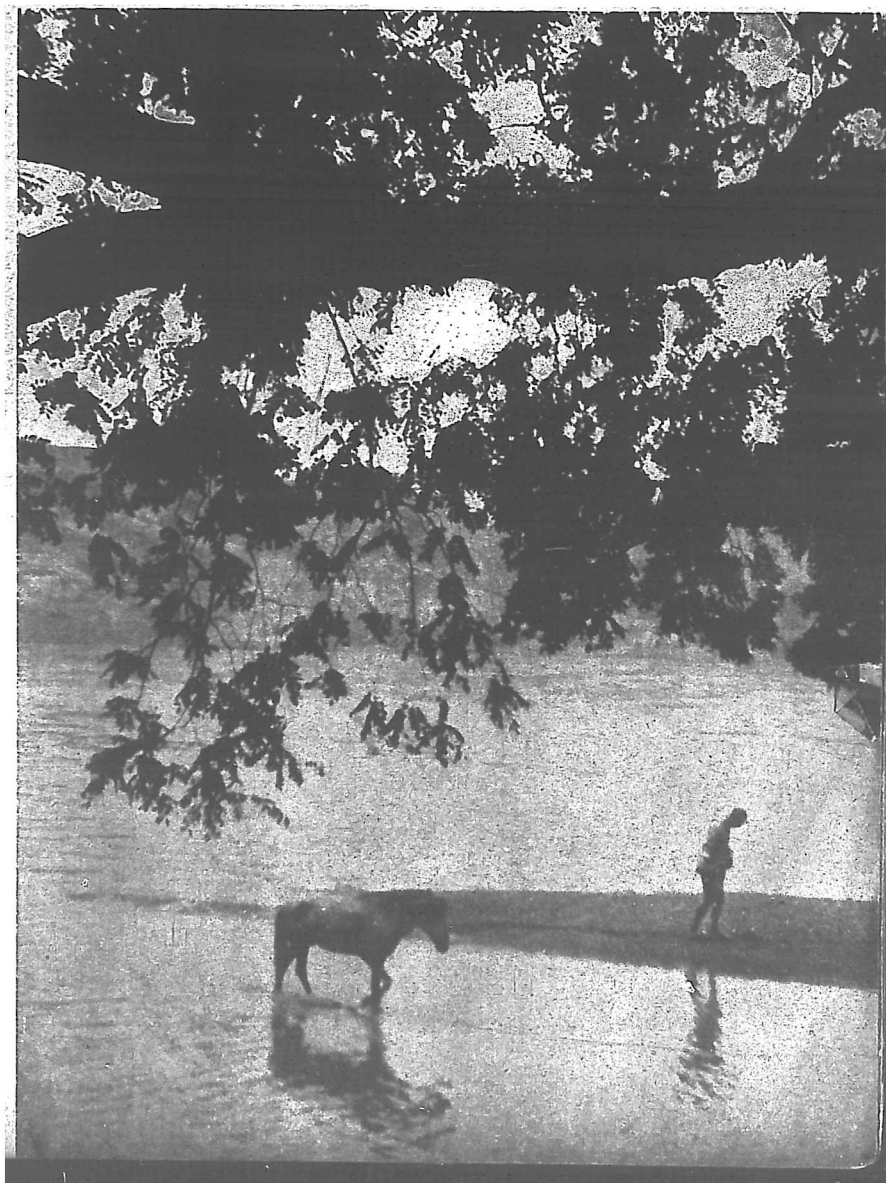


苗女之美康健有富
A healthy-looking Miao girl



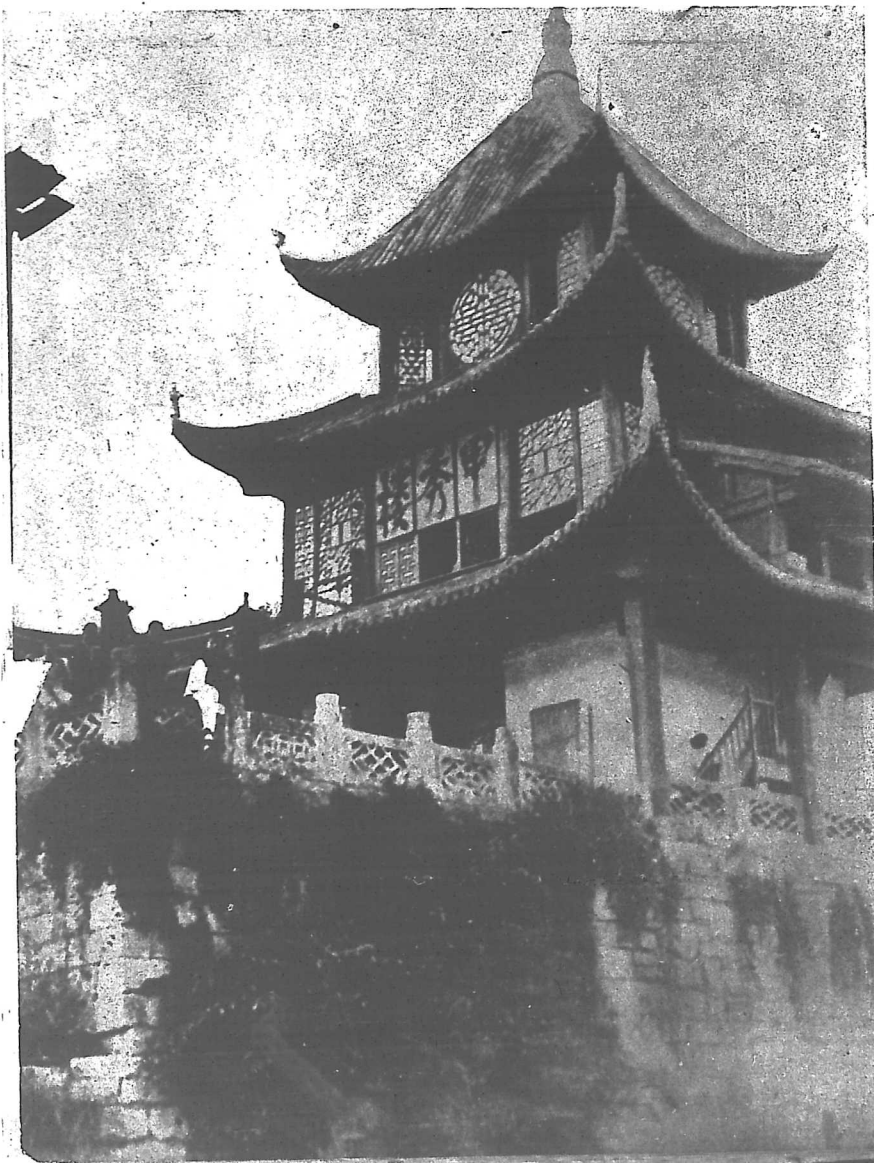
。有互物物，而結成苗男風有，趕苗
無通，易以來隊羣民女，古雅集民
A Miao fair whence tribesmen gather in groups to
exchange commodities

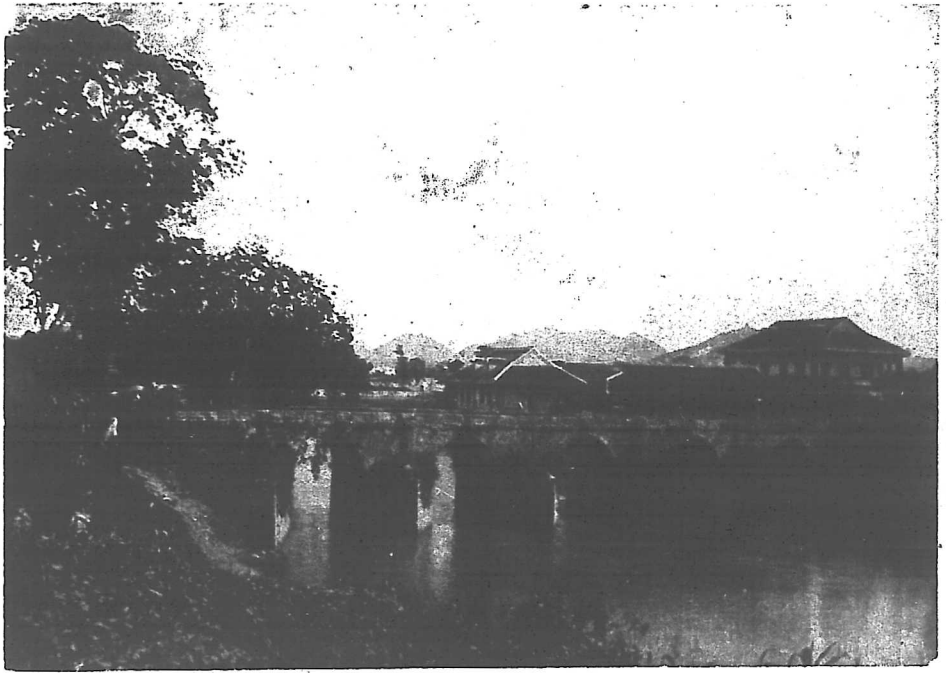
。宜風漾波，之湖小有許半城河南
人物，盪碧稱「西門」，里南在明
The Nanming River, outside the South Gate, Kweiyang



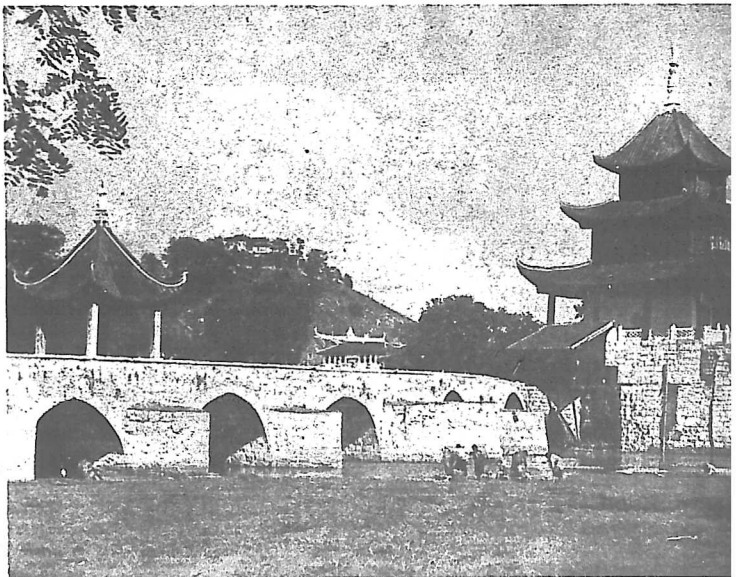
展之襟，蒼青眺樓。所東撫季爲上巖中明於樓甲
。開爲胸翠山，遠登造之江巡明，礪鈞河南建秀

The Chamber of Supreme Beauty, Kweiyang, erected in
Ming Dynasty (1638-1643 A. D.), commanding
a scenic panorama



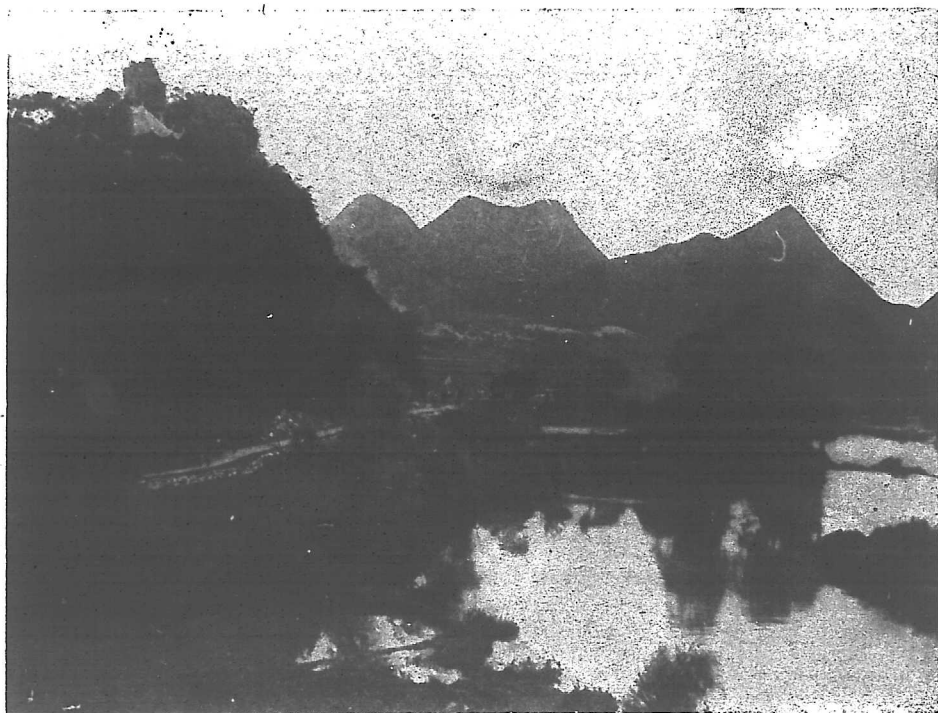


。六環下上架，新貴
七洞有，河橫橋陽
The Slanting Bridge, Kweiyang



測深碧橋浮，岸，甲河由
。不潭下橋名可有秀岸南
可，涌，為通堤樓往明

A dam over the fathomless
Hang-Pi lake leading to the
Chamber of Supreme Beauty
from the bank of the Nan-
ming River



地沐人爲環水，清風山，花貴
。勝休邑，盈碧幽物，麟溪陽
Hwa-hsi river is a beauty spot for holiday-makers,
Kweiyang.

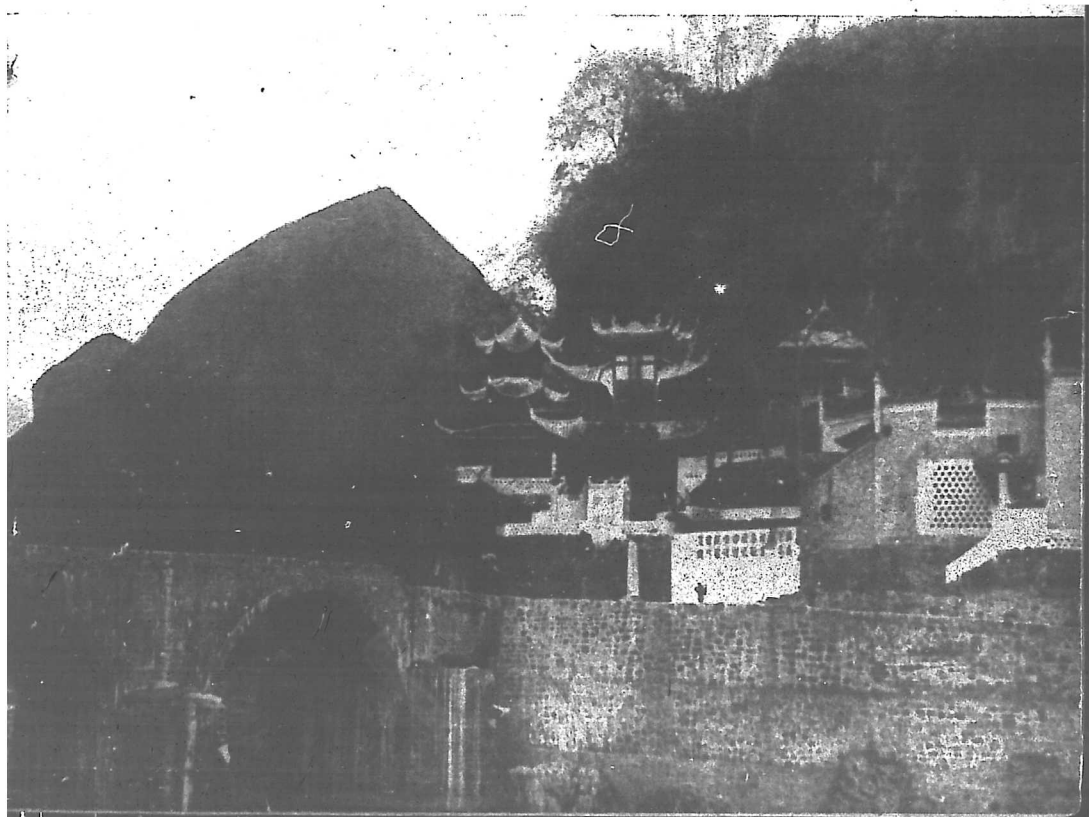


寺 口 水 陽 貴
Shui-kow Temple, Kweiyang

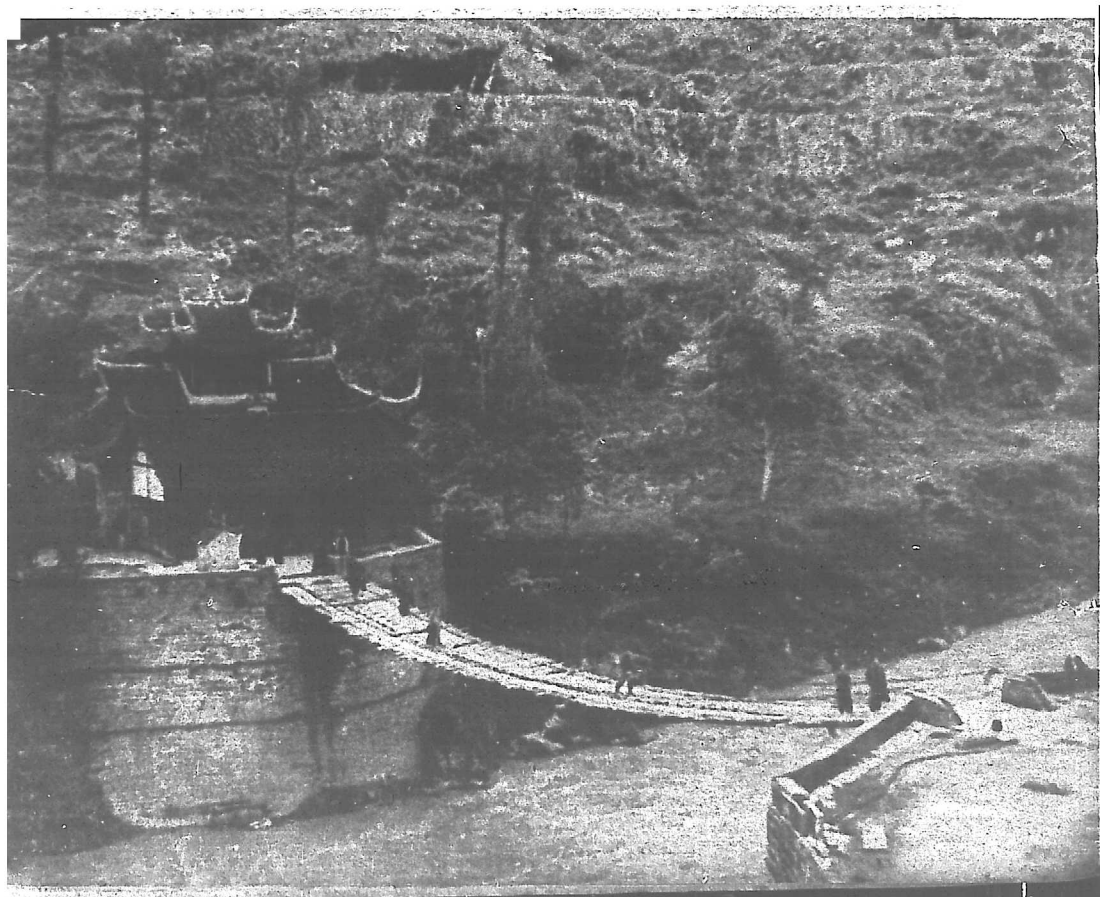


舞人爲，健體華飾，有之白衆民，一鎮黔
。之苗此美格。奢服者富苗。甚苗帶遠東
Native Miao dancers in procession. In festivals the rich
Miaos are dressed in most gorgeous costumes.

人物，參樓其水山，大鎮
。宜風差開後，面負橋遠
A bridge in Chenyuan

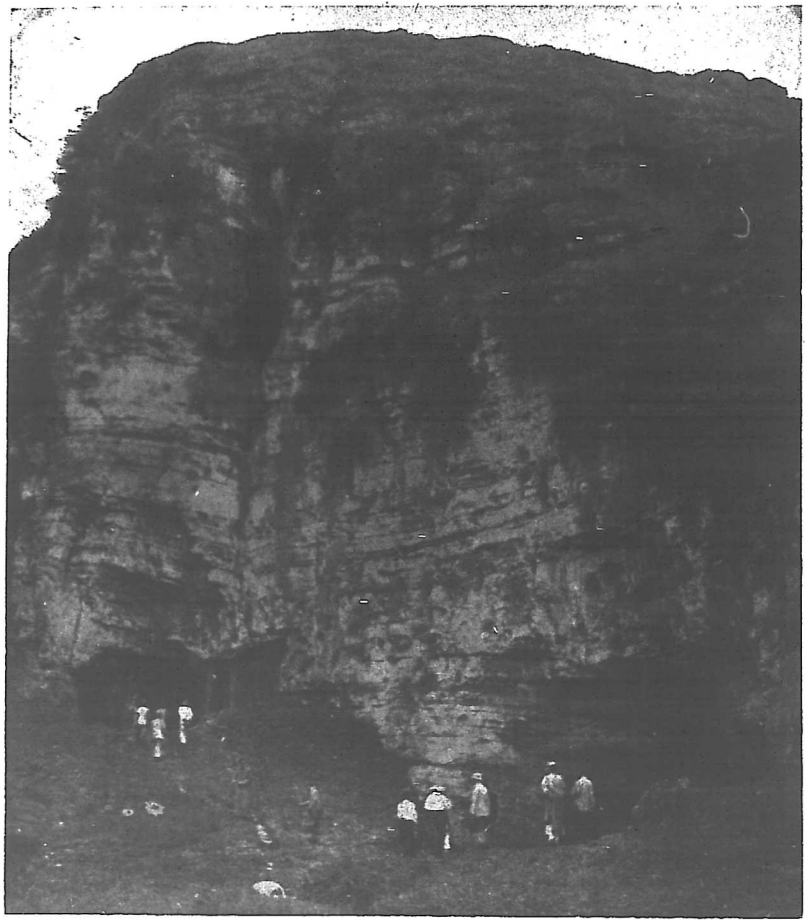


古作，已由橋鐵江重
。亦制久來，索之安
The old Chain-Bridge on the Chungan River

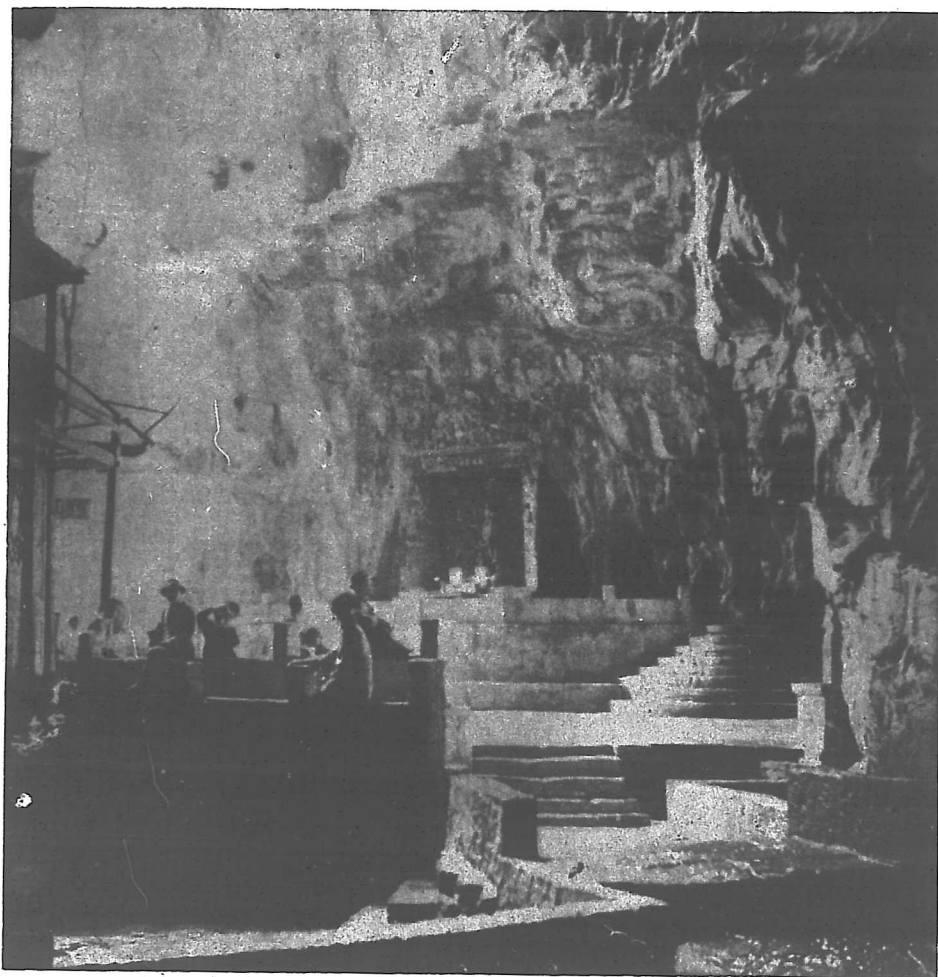




多店大齊容，寬道一城州爲安
。頗商，盤市廣路，之大貴順
A street view of An-Suen, one of the big cities
in Kweichow



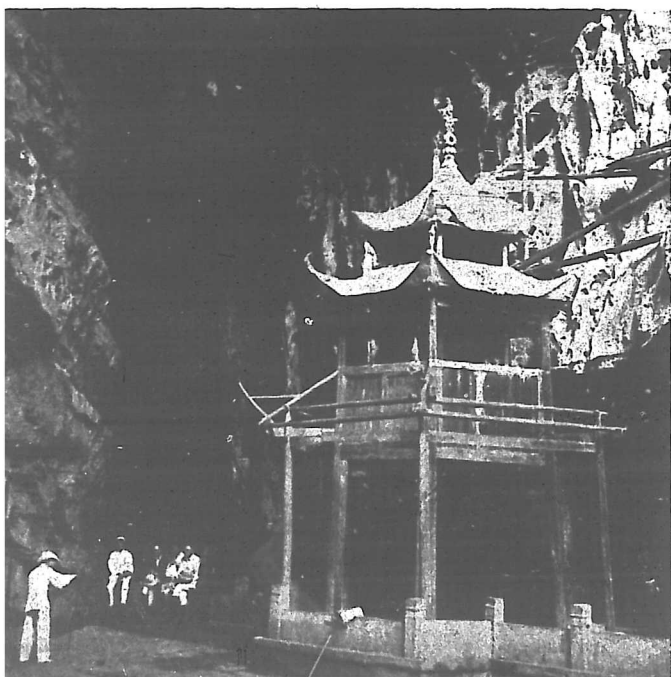
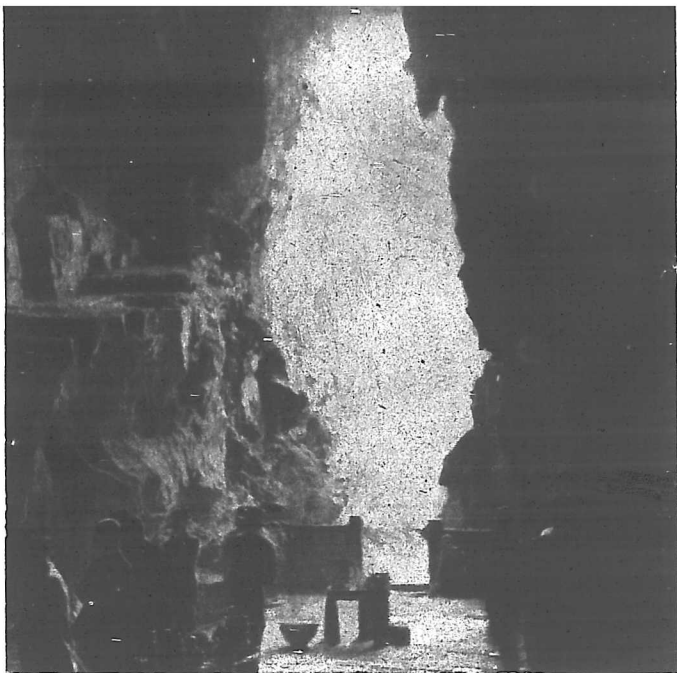
。公十百約貴，留之線點礪火
里五二一陽距縣鎮上滇在牛
The Fire-Ox Cave of Chengning Hsien on Kweiyang-
Kunming Highway, about 125 km. from Kweiyang



止爲，神鬼物種爲，堆石部礮火
。觀嘆工斧，景各幻溶乳，內牛
Odd shapes of cave-walls in the Fire-Ox Cave lend them-
selves to fertile imagination.

足甚光洞，百可口，下上洞紫又洞觀一洞雙。
充線內故尺數高洞方圓。雲名，音名，明

A view from Swangming Cave, Chengning,
Kweichow

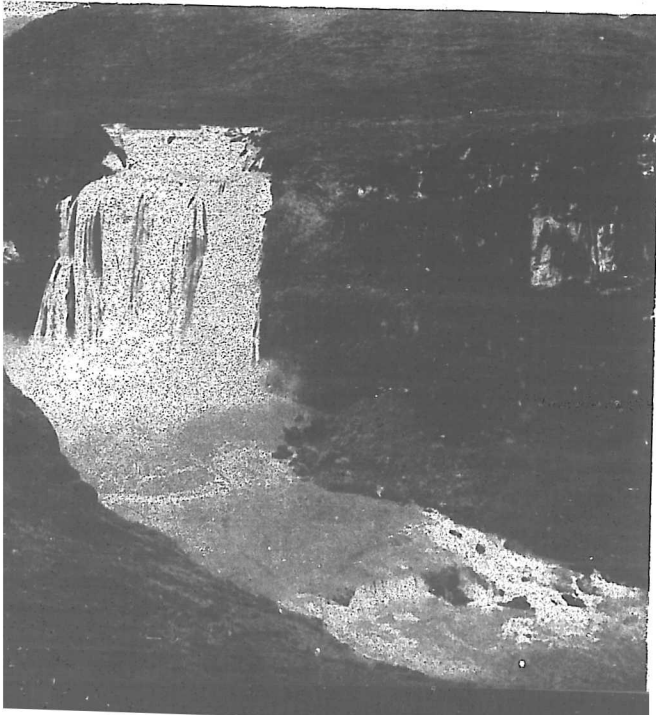
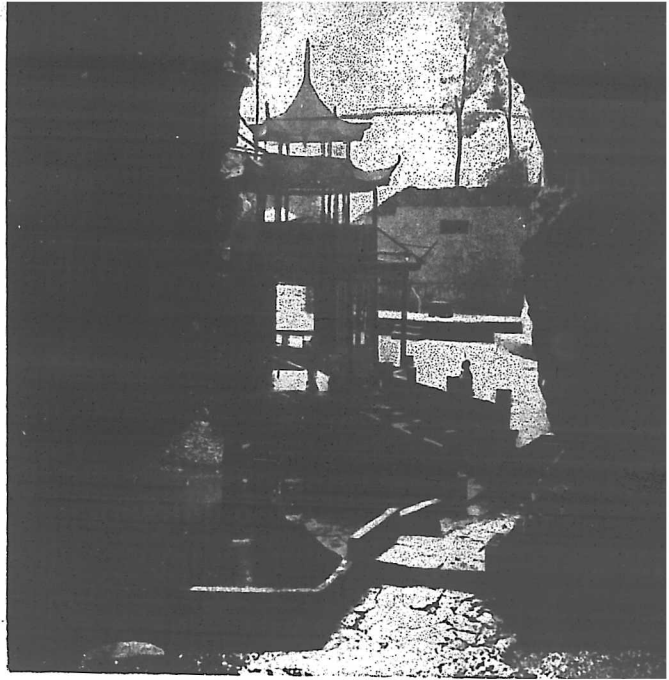


。口之係。二庚卷與美以，明之鎮貴
處入洞此洞桑，善宜媿可洞雙甯州

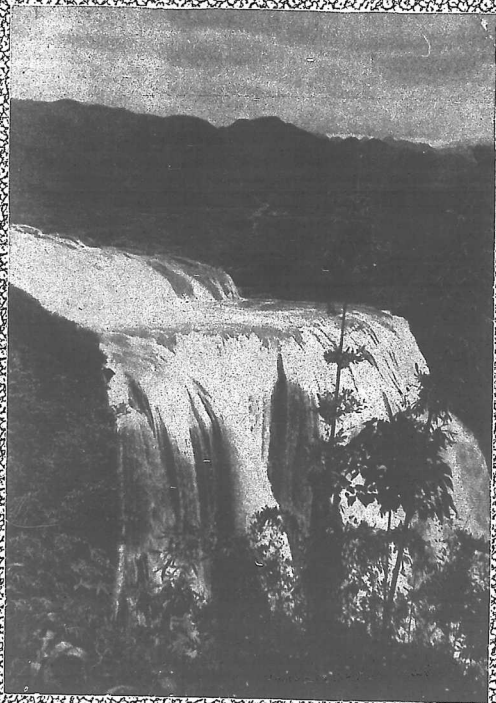
The entrance of Swangming Cave,
Chengning, Kweichow

洞明雙陽貴

Another view from Swangming Cave

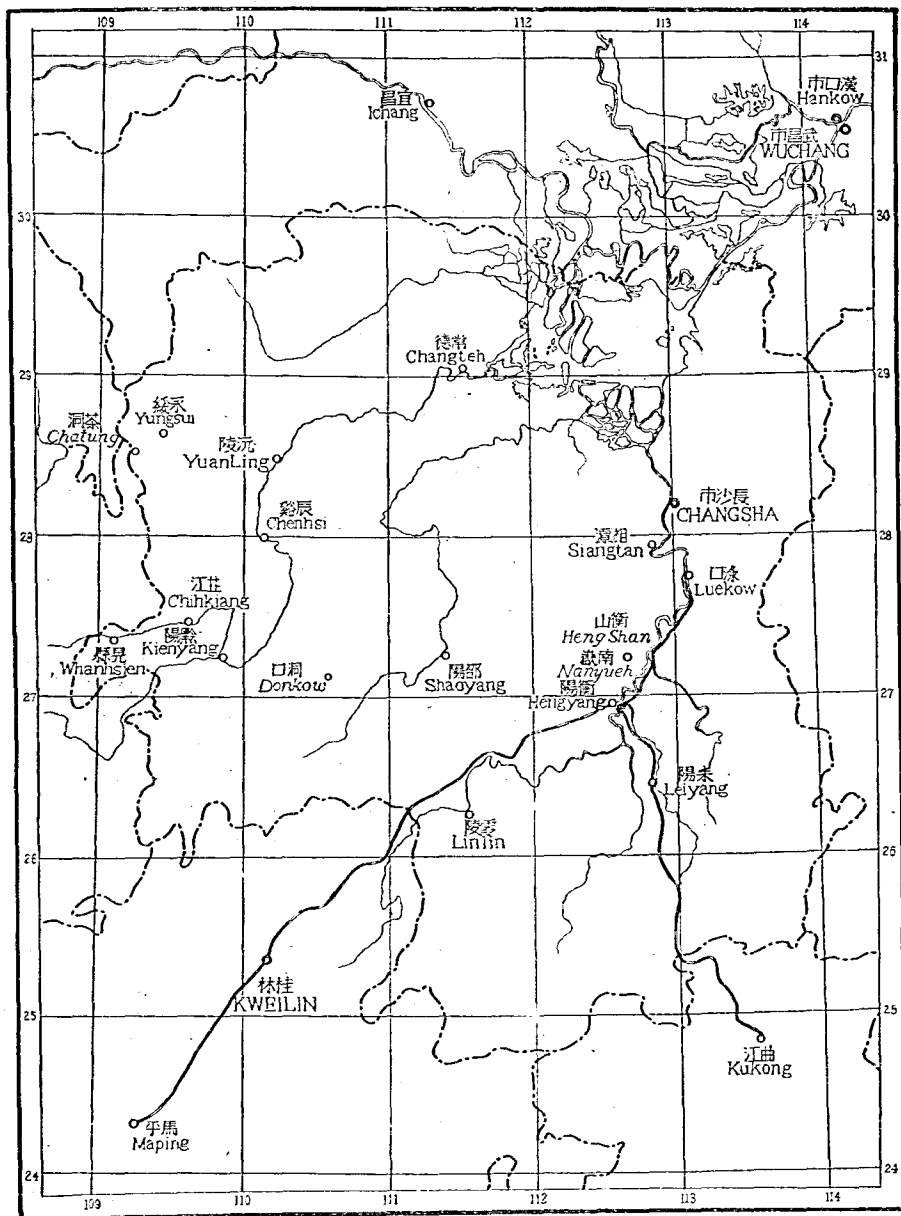


一中壯丈寬廿，地係第奇，偉折共瀑黃
。國塘，八丈高折由三觀蔚浩，有布葉
第稱肥九，約落平折。為瀚雄三，樹
Huangkuoshu Falls, a series of three cascades,
about ninety feet in width, known to be the
Niagara of China



景近之布瀑樹葉黃

A near view of Huangkuoshu Falls



湖南省

湖南簡稱湘省，當洞庭之南，面積二十一萬五千餘方公里，人口二千八百三十餘萬。

全省僅東北部為大平原，餘則山嶺綿綿；南五嶺；西雪峰，武陵；東幕阜，深宵；中衡山；皆南嶺之分支。幹流有湘，資，沅，澧四水，均匯於洞庭。洞庭為吾國第一淡水大湖，長江水量，賴之調節焉。

省內土地肥沃，產米最富，有一湖廣熟，天下足之誇。礦產著者為新化之錳，及水口之鉛，銻。工業品如綢緞及布，醴陵磁器，長沙棉貨，皆馳名中外。

粵漢鐵路為本省交通大動脈，目下起漢口，終粵之曲江。湘桂鐵路自衡陽遙邇入桂，乃戰後所築。公建蔡毅早，現通車路線，長一千八百餘公里。水運則湘水自衡陽以北，沅水自常德以東，均通汽船。

重要部邑，多在粵漢鐵路沿線。長沙為政治首府，岳陽為通商大埠，株州提運輪樞紐，衡陽為工業中心；惟日下能保持繁榮者，衡陽而已。湘省民風勇敢，文化之開闢最早，故其名勝，頗具歷史價值，遊者流連其間，可觀其先民之遺澤焉。

HUNAN

Area—215,000 square kilometres Population—28,300,000
Provincial Capital—Changsha

Except the northeast part, which is a great plain, Hunan, literally meaning "the south of the Lake (Tungting)," is a mountainous region, with the Five-Ranges to the south, the Hsuehchung and Wuling ranges to the west, the Mufu and Lusiao to the east and the Heng Shan in the centre—all being the branches of the Nanling, (the South Mountain) Range. The four main streams, the Siang, the Tse, the Yuan and the Li nil pour into Lake Tungting, the largest fresh-water lake of China that contributes a large quantity of water to the Yangtze.

The land of Hunan is so fertile that, as the saying goes, "a rich harvest of rice in this province and Kwangtung is sufficient to supply whole China." The antimony of Singhwa and the lead and zinc of Suikow are the leading mineral products. The linen of Liuyang the porcelain of Liling and the embroidery of Changsha are well-known industries.

The Canton-Hankow Railway, the main line of communication running through the province from south to north, now starts at Lokow and terminates at Chukiang, Kwangtung. The Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, built after the outbreak of the war, begins at Hengyang and now extends to Liuchow, Kwangsi. The construction of highways dates back earlier than in other provinces, and the part in active service now has reached 1,800 km. The water routes north of Hengyang on the Siang and east of Changteh on the Yuan are traversed by steamers.

The important towns are situated on the Canton-Hankow line—Changsha, the political headquarters, Yoyang, a commercial centre, Chuchow, the communication pivot and Hengyang, an industrial city; the last being the most flourishing at the present time.

The natives of Hunan are known for their bravery and perseverance and are foremost in culture and civilization. Most relics are of historic value from which visitors get glimpses of the endeavors of their forefathers.



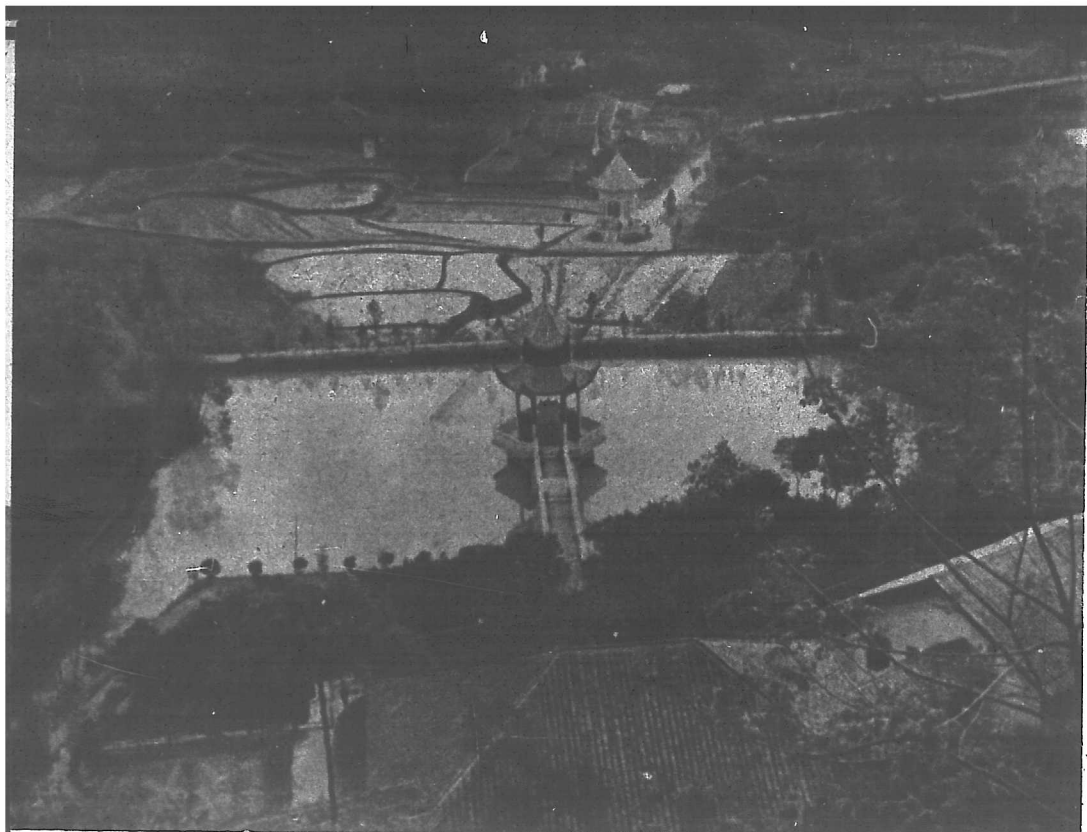
。書係。故書嶽昔，清景閣宇，山嶽址，大湖
館圖此址院施之即嘉色，崇屋麓麓在校學南

The library of Hunan University, site of the ancient
Yüeh-Lu Academy, at the foot of Mt. Yüeh-Lu.



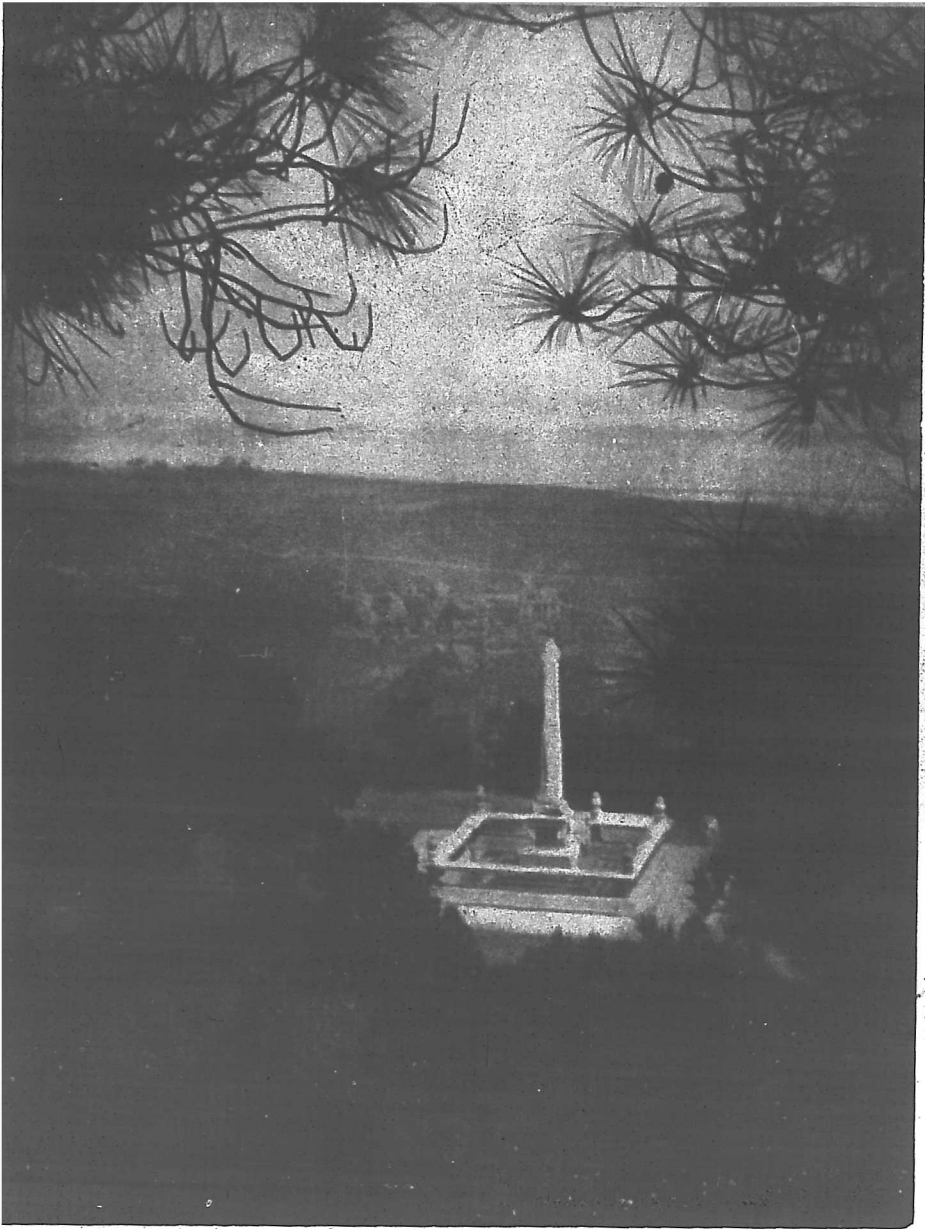
臺曦赫山麓嶽
Huh-Shi Hall (The Hall of Dawn) on Mt. Yüeh-Lu,
Changsha





。鳥籠係，西湘，名唯長山嶽
瞰山嶽此岸江在勝一沙爲籠

A bird's-eye view from Mt. Yüeh-Lu on the Siang River



之而，壯肅立碑，高石武數約坡蔡，寺麓，強黃
。有兼御穆，矗巖峻級。十百墓松離後山在墓克
The monument of the stately tomb of General Huang
Hsing, one of the founders of the Republic



也勝息洵際望，眺登表拔，建城，東城長開天
。地之總，無一覽臨，雲聳開址依南之沙在心

Heaven's-Heart Chamber, the public rendezvous in the southeast of Changsha, is situated in a prominent position that overlooks all its surroundings.

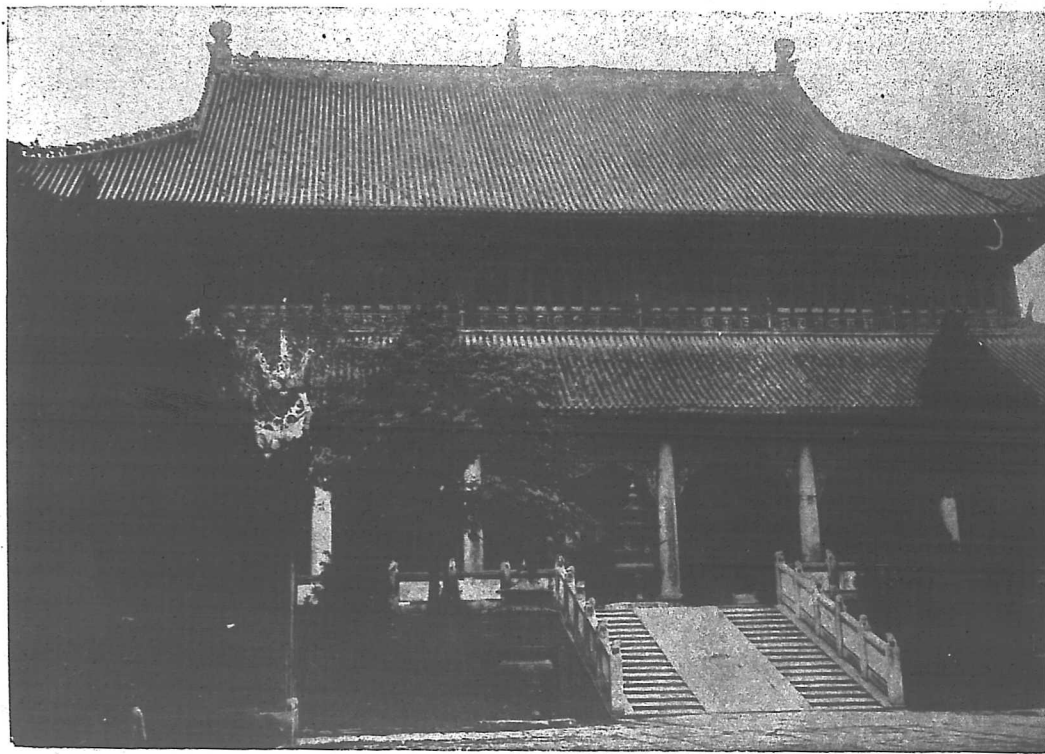


留在游，色里市後黃校聖。集久由之者及爲南
。此人中清。約，庭，經此日，來所駐燒游緣
勾多外幽景三距觀在學爲盛市既，足香山市

The Bible School on Hengshan, one of the five sacred mountains of China. Most foreign visitors stop here because of its beautiful environment and its proximity to the Nan-Yu market, a historic village where the pilgrims rest before proceeding the climb.



物宋，樟有屋。故學集係口北嶽在館圖南
。代爲樹大旁館址院賢舊，街市南，書嶽
Nan-Yu Library, on the North Street of Nan-Yu Market,
originally the site of Chi-Hsien Academy. In the fore-
ground is a camphor tree nearly a thousand years old.



道登，後宮寢殿長，殿時盛禮多香來秋。制南坐南
。山巡北後宮後廊各兩。極神在者廟季每宏，北嶽
大通門爲，爲，有側大一，此，進，值做規向廟

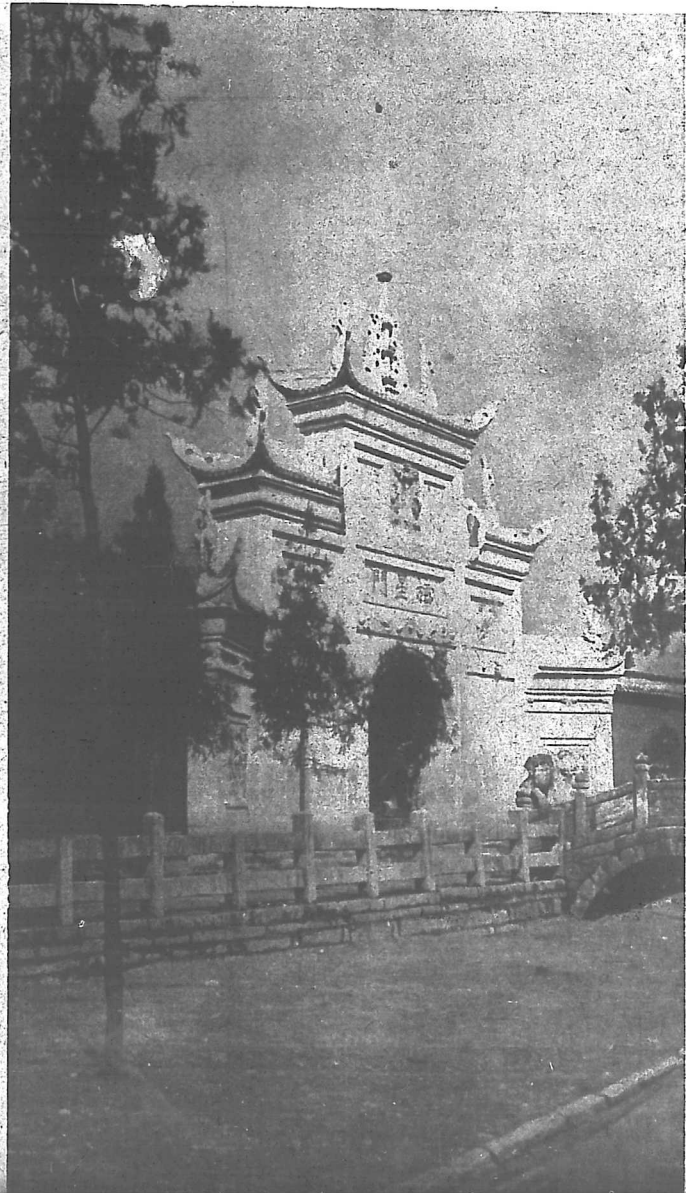
The Main Chapel of Nan-Yüeh Temple. In autumn
pilgrims stream in from surrounding districts.

。激瀉匯全白此多，瀑壑幽。之於雁陽始二都餘迴山南
見，流景龍爲是所流，巖山嶽長，之於峯七里八，嶽
底清急，溪爲。在泉飛絕中麓沙終迴衡，十，百迴衡

The White-Dragon Brook of Hengshan tumbling downhill
among terraced field. Hengshan covers a vast territory
with a circumference of about three hundred miles,
ranging from Changsha to Hengyang.

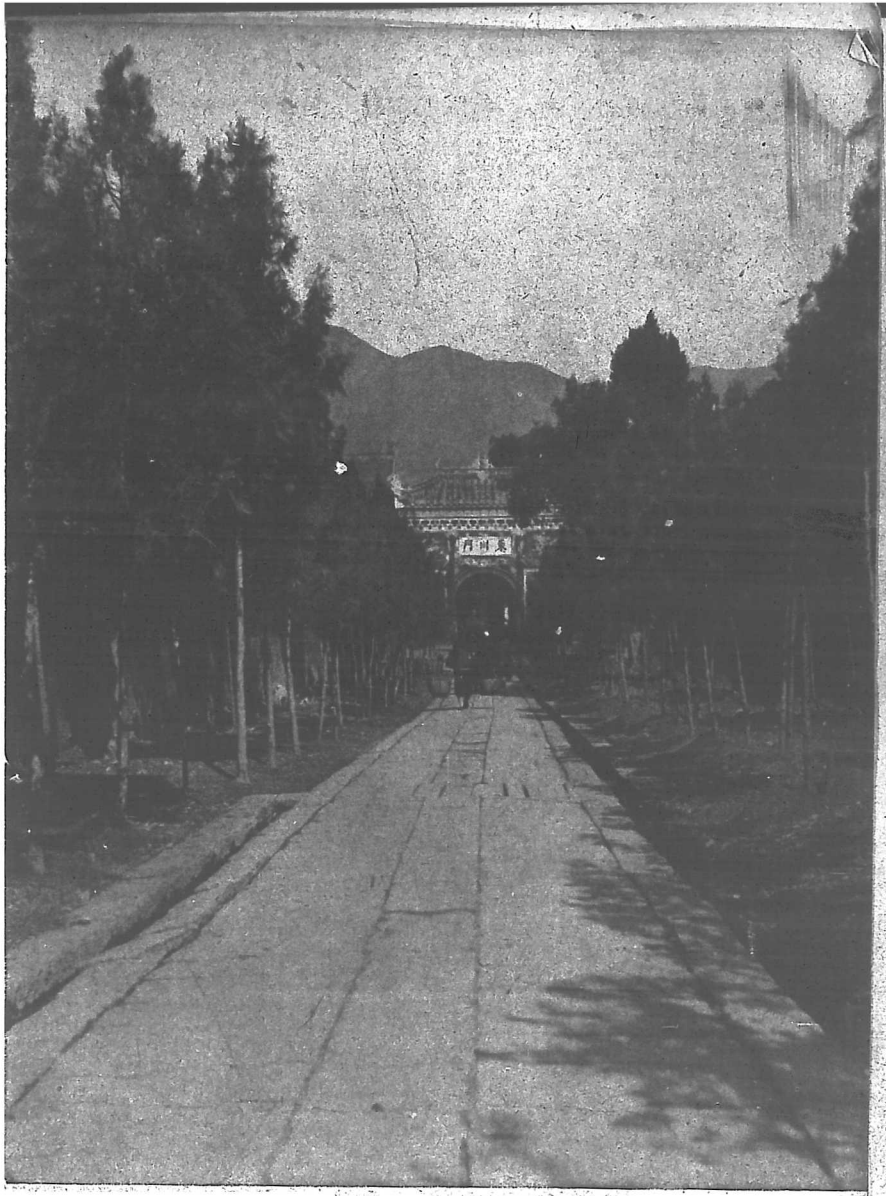


觀稱，闕形橋臨，星廟南
。壯頗大勢，石前門橋嶽
A full view of the gateway to Nan-Yüeh Temple





◦ 之便侶游，矢如蕩坦，道山嶽南
A well-paved path on Mt. Nan-Yüeh



美，樹道川外南。勝路，大一五南
 觀殊成，門之嶽此跡唯，大雄，嶽
 。為列柏甬東廟係也一漢奇博之為

The cypress-shaded passage, leading to Nan-Yüeh Temple
 on Mt. Nan-Yüeh, Hunan, one of the five sacred
 mountains of China.



之衡雨一雁寺雁。名雁暖，雁衡傳里衡迴
 一陽一雁池下峯山由峯，至性陽雁許陽雁
 八，峯，有寺上於之故此長，不，城峯
 景為烟故烟，有此得迴已寒蓋渡相南在

The Mount of the returning wild-goose, one of the
 seventy-two mounts around Hengyang. Tradition says
 that the southward flight of the wild-goose is deflected
 here, for it finds that the weather is warm enough.



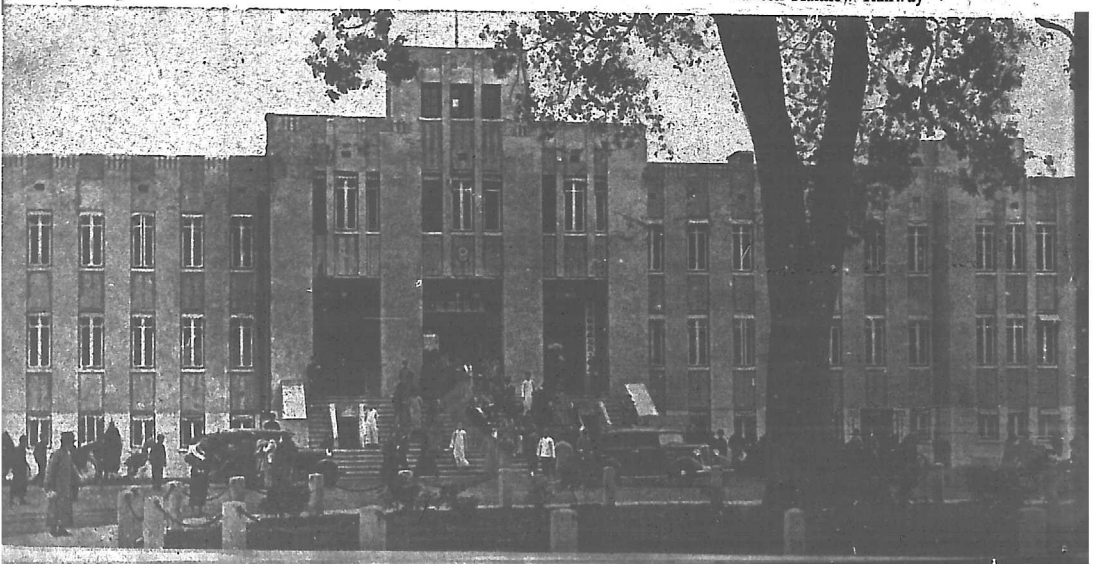
密之人可比宇，鳥全衡
。稠口見，櫛屋瞰城陽
The crowded section of Hengyang



衡東竹，先船講處。
陽洲林王山學生。
A bamboo grove in Tungchow, Hengyang

衡為南邑適粵路中係。陽站景大，東唯建也。
當漢全之心此，外車。陽大，當漢全之心此，外車。

The Railway Station of Hengyang, on
Canton-Hankow Railway



班見圖，曲紆公崇勢間湘

。一可此折迴路。高山貴

The highway on Hunan-Kweichow border, winding up
the mountainous regions

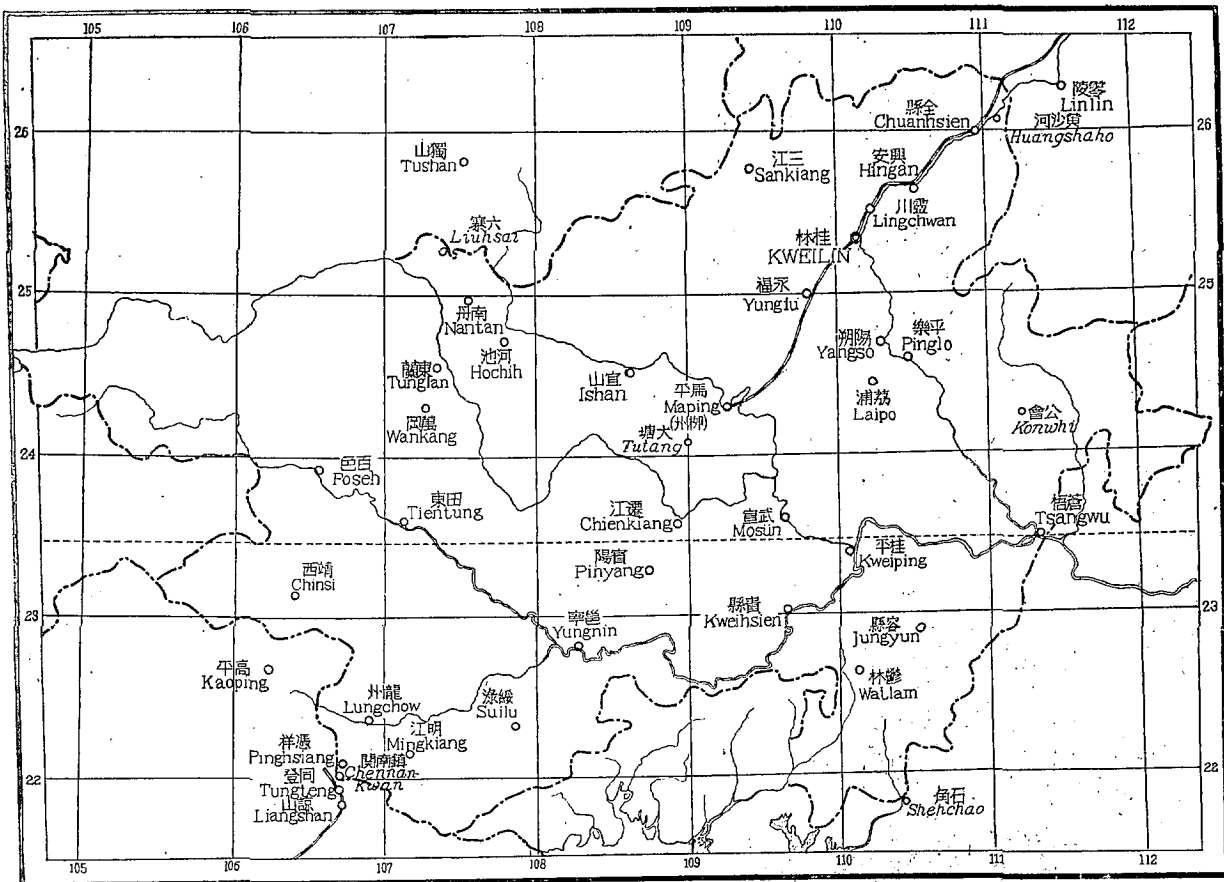




器樂之民苗西湘
Native band of Miao tribe in west Hunan

裝服之女苗境邊貴湘
Miao girls, on Hunan-Kweichow border, dressed up
for the camera





廣西省

廣西簡稱桂省，為西南邊省，廣袤二十二萬餘方公里，人口一千三百三十餘萬。

本省係兩粵山地之一部，地勢西北高而東南低。境內山嶺盤疊；東北有越城，都廬，萌渚三嶺；西連都陽；中貫猛山；北延苗嶺；南阻勾漏。主要河流有潯，黔，柳，桂諸江，皆東匯於西江。

潯桂諸江流域，農業最盛，特產肉桂，八角茴香等，則產於龍津一帶。柳江流域及桂潯二江上流，盛產木材。礦藏有煤，金，銀，鐵，錫，錳，鉛，汞，鉍，銻等；富川，賀縣，鍾山一帶之錫為尤著。

交通以公路為骨幹，通車路線凡二千五百餘公里。其次為水運，自蒼梧西上，至平樂，柳江，邕寧等地，汽船終歲通航。鐵路僅湘桂一線，自湖南衡陽起，由全縣入境，已通平至柳江。桂林有航空站，郵機通港，渝二地。

蒼梧為通商大埠，邕寧，龍津為國防重鎮，桂林為政治重心，柳江為交通樞紐，均大郡也。

桂境多奇山怪石，古跡名勝，俯拾皆是。而民風儉樸，庶政修明。設非南疆兵革，則西南遊觀之使，推當此省為最。

KWANGSI

Area—220,000 square kilometres Population—13,300,000
Provincial Capital—Kweilin

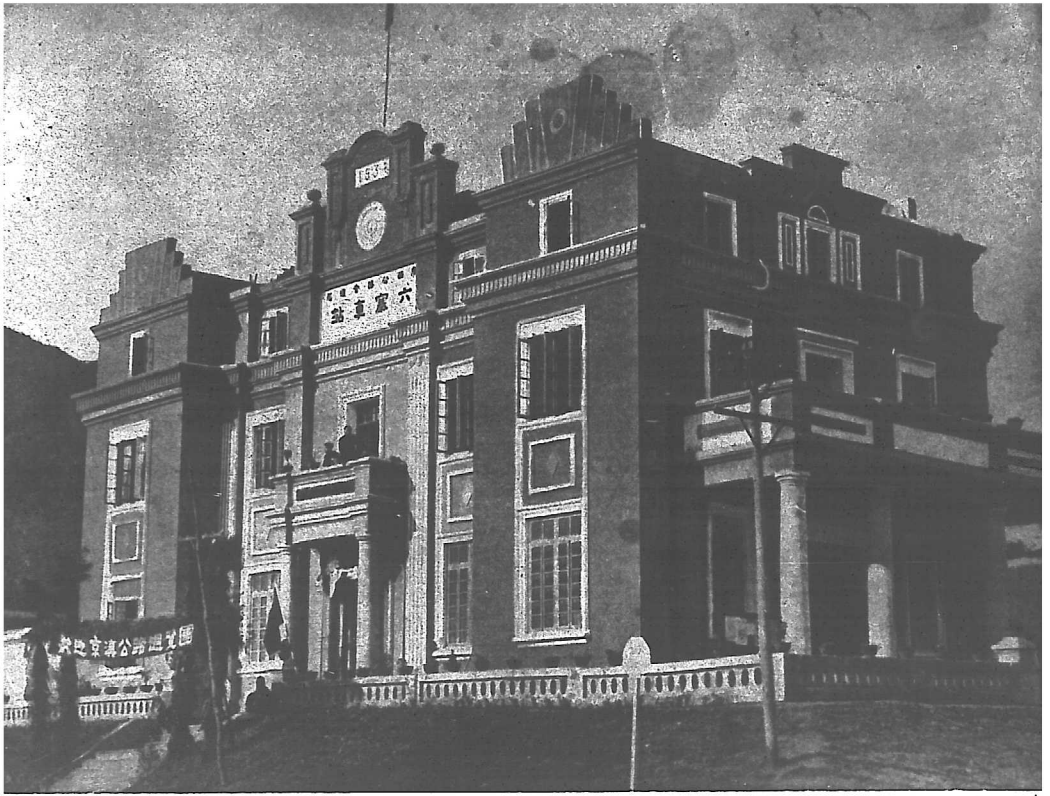
Kwangsi, a southwest frontier province, is perched on a mountainous region, slanting southeastward. Ranges of mountains cover the whole surface, the Yuehchen, Tupong and Mengchu ranges in the northeast, the Tuyang along the west, the Yao Shan through the centre, the Miao Ling in the north and the Keulao in the south. The main streams are the Yu, the Chien, the Liu and the Kwei, all pouring into the Si Kiang.

In the Yu and the Kwei basins agriculture is highly developed, where cinnamon and fennel produces exuberate around Lungtsin. In the Liu basin and the upper reaches of the Yu and the Kwei lumber industry is flourishing. The mineral products are coal, gold, silver, iron, tin, antimony, aluminium, quicksilver, manganese and bismuth; Fuchuen, Hu Hsien and Chung Shan are best known as tin centres.

Highway is the chief means of communication, covering about 2,500 km. Next in importance is the waterway from Chuanwu up west to Pinglo and Yungning, on which steamers are running all the year round. The Hunan-Kwangsi Railway enters this province at Chuen Hsien and has now extended to Liuchow. Kweilin is also an air station connected with Hongkong and Chungking.

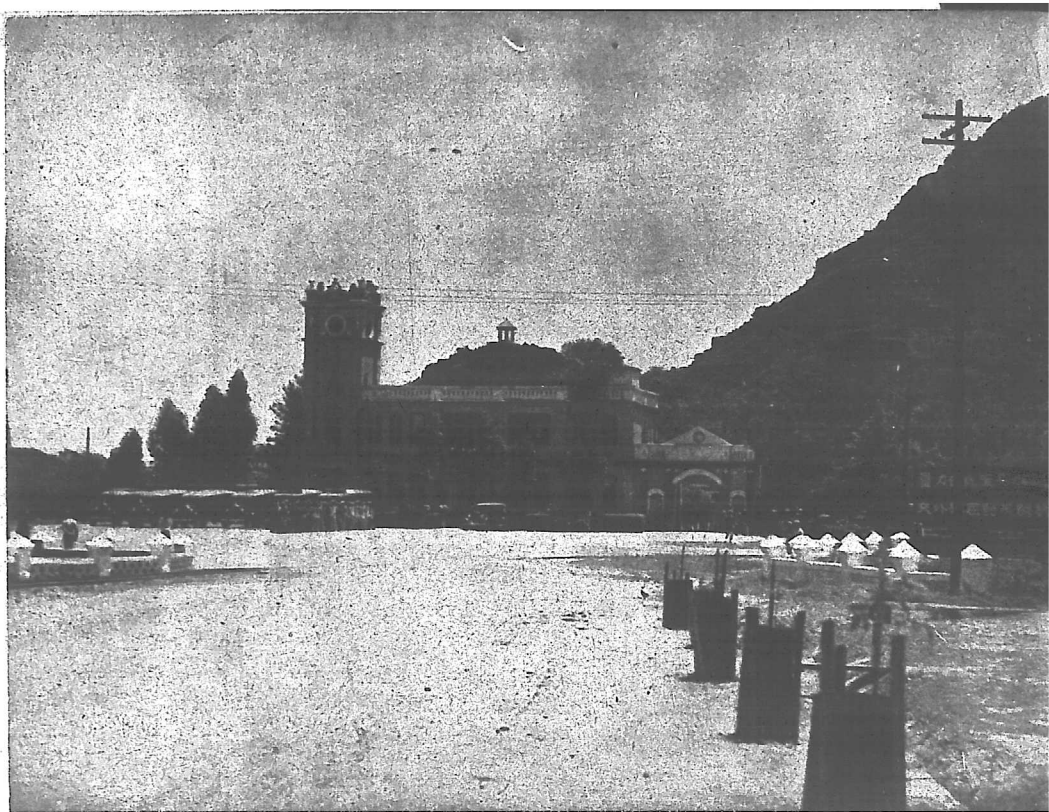
Chuanwu leads in commerce, Liuchow holds the key to highway communication and Yungning and Lungtsin guard the southern frontier.

Kwangsi is abundant in quaint-shaped mountains and rocks strewn with relics and scenic spots. The frugality of the people and the efficiency of civil administration are worthy of admiration.



不之築巍，省偉頗寨矣復此即照鄰，往兩。邊，南六
 少生，峨有鄉，爲車。前，止者省如車省黔大係丹寨
 。色爲建此鎮邊宏站六進不於，執無輛來桂鎮桂縣屬

Liu-Sai Bus Station, an outpost of modern civilization in
 this hitherto untravelled town, situated on the border of
 Kwangsi and Kweichow. This town has recently assumed
 a new importance on account of increased activities in
 highway traffic.



柳名縣通，達處均要，以湘黔路爲係車影。
。站柳。交柳，兩桂將登可。經公各中省，柳州
之州此軌州即鐵桂來梧直水該路主心交據江今

Liuchow Railway Station, the juncture of Hunan-Kwangsi Railway and Kwangsi-Kweichow Railway. Liuchow is also a centre of water and highway communication.



。風別面南東環境北自柳昇向勢，高屋闊道，市柳
趣饒，三西繞，入城江。上略地大字，寬街區州

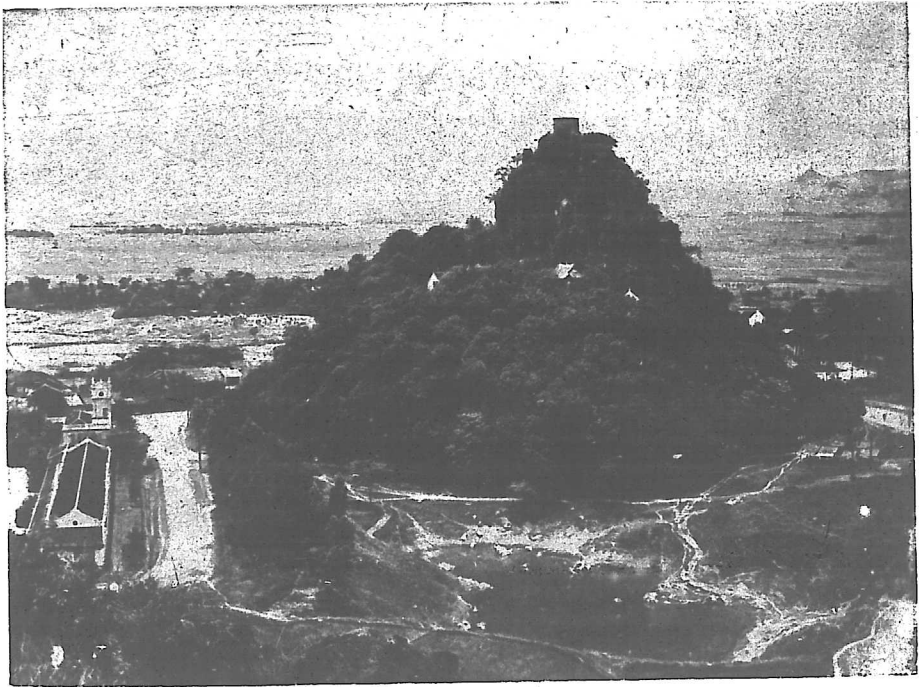
A bird's-eye view of Liuchow. The Liu Kiang
enters from the north, girdles Liuchow in a bend
and turns north again.

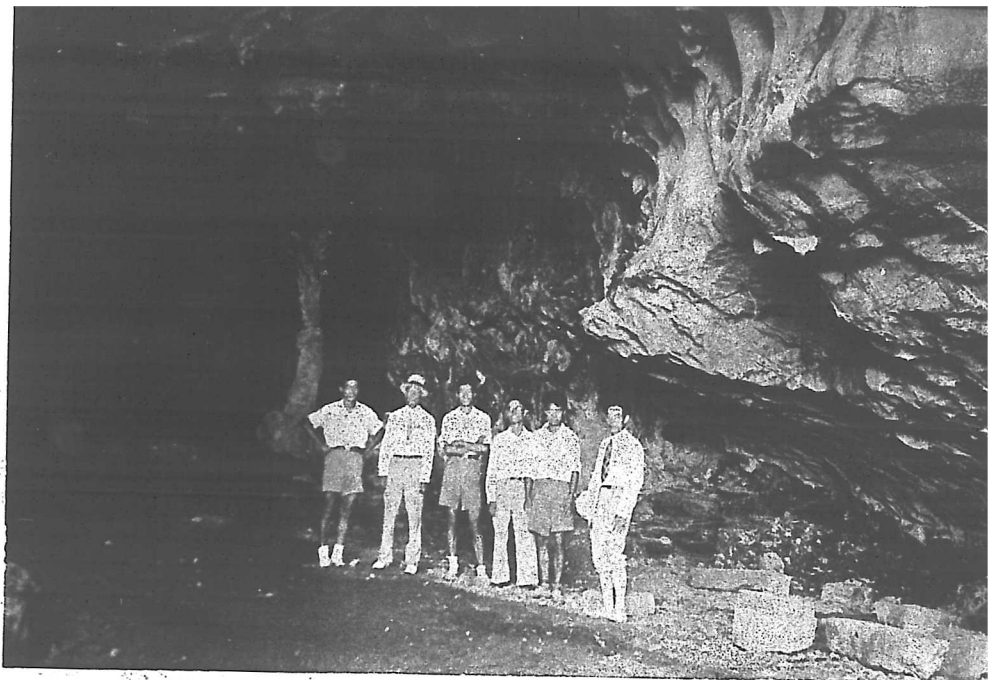


。景園此園侯作外。祭設邑所於，刺柳譎子唐
象門爲，公柳關祠祀祠人。任歿史州遷厚柳

Marquis Liu's Park, Liuchow. Marquis Liu Tze-Hou of the Tang Dynasty (618-905 A. D.) was a popular official, and after his death, the townsmen built this temple in honor of him, now turned to be a park.

峯魚立州柳
The Standing-Fish Hill, Liuchow





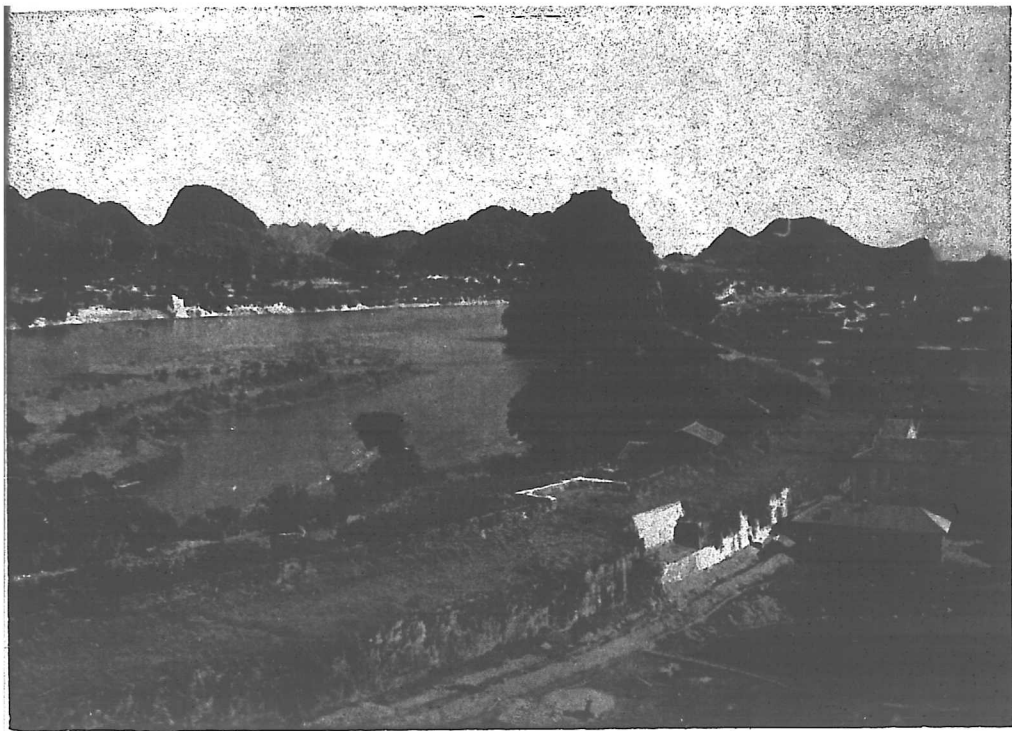
。在全眺山。故綵疊如斷層石，北城於山登
望城，遠登名，綿嶺，橫層山隅東柱峙綵

Teh-Tsei Hill, northeast of Kweilin, where one can see
the whole city distinctly.

出詭肖，種凝；異物洞微此之林。七，棲，七
。奇物肖狀成石處，中洞係一八為星亦渡一星
百，人態種乳寰迴景，棲。景桂山曰山名巖

Chisha Cavern on Mt. Chisha, one of the eight
scenic spots of Kweilin





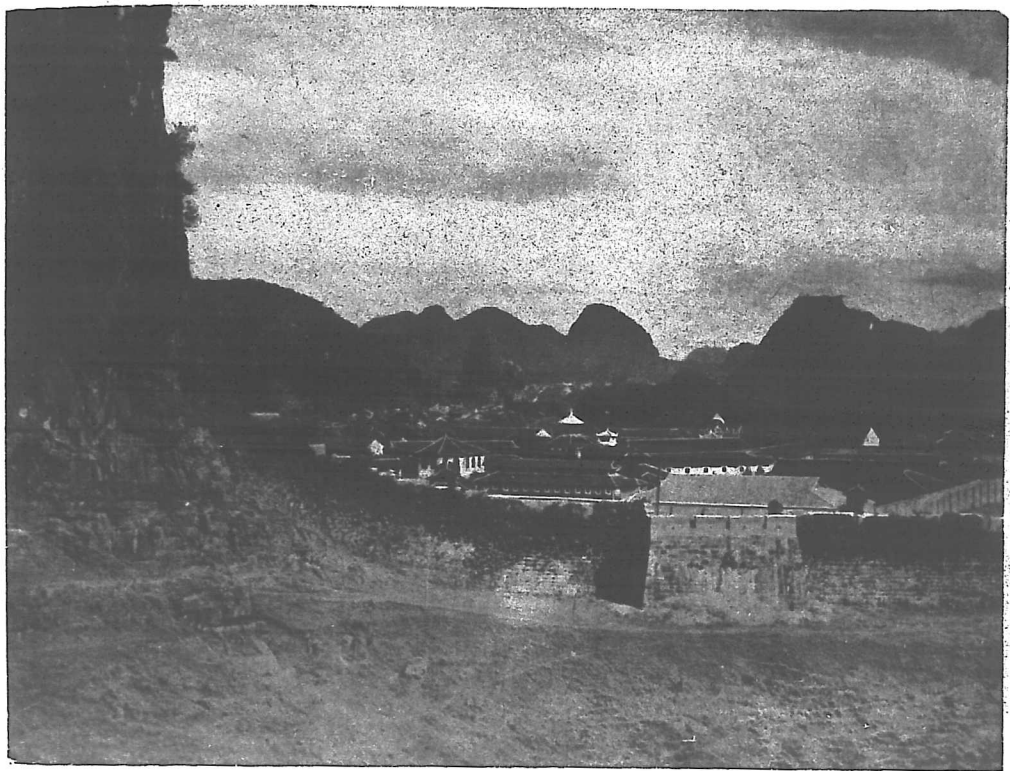
。南桂愛，青峯，市景包四之均項在為中城省桂
 角林。十翠湧遠區奇圍周進有建地省心，名林
 鳥城此分蔚現近內麗，羣步長設，會，文勝為
 瞰東係可綠，山外，風山。足，各所復化區桂

A bird's-eye view of southeast Kweilin. Besides being a political and cultural centre, Kweilin is the heart of Southwest China's scenic beauties. Hills and mountains of picturesque shapes and attractive hues abound in this area.



市全眺遠北西城林桂

A bird's-eye view of Kweilin from its northwest

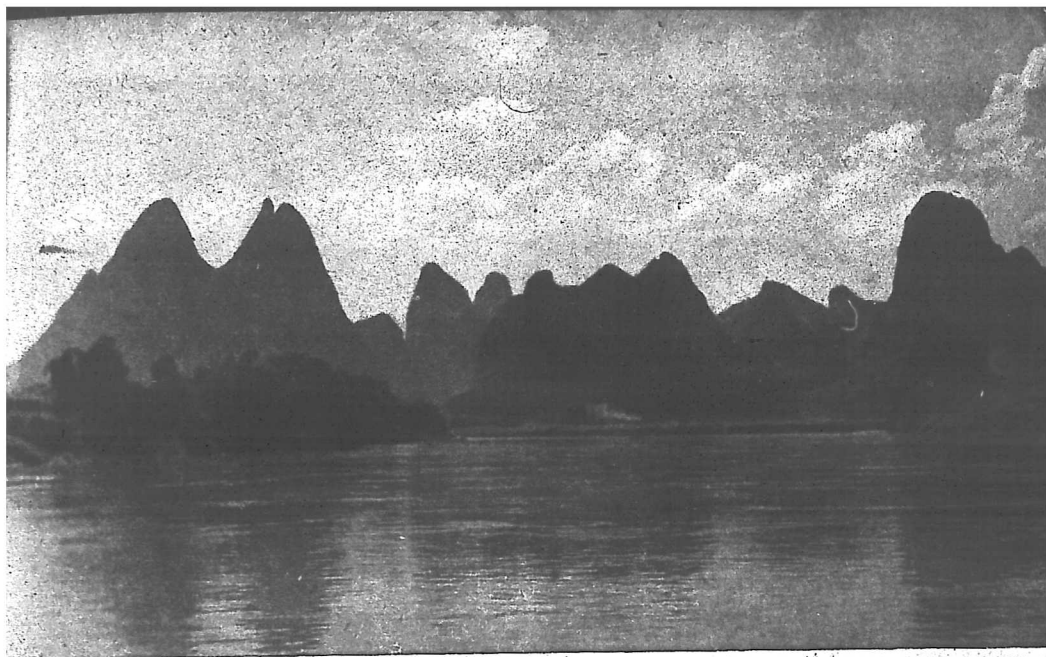


角一之門西林桂
A corner of the West Gate
of Kweilin



獨秀峯麓山中公園

Chungshan Park, at the foot of the Solitary Hill, Kweilin

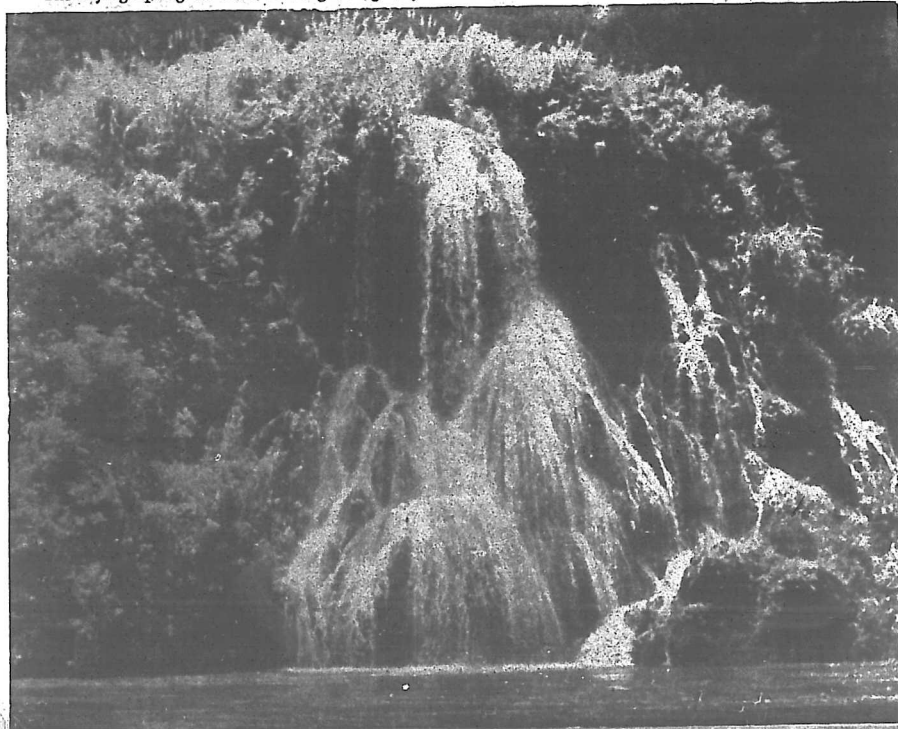


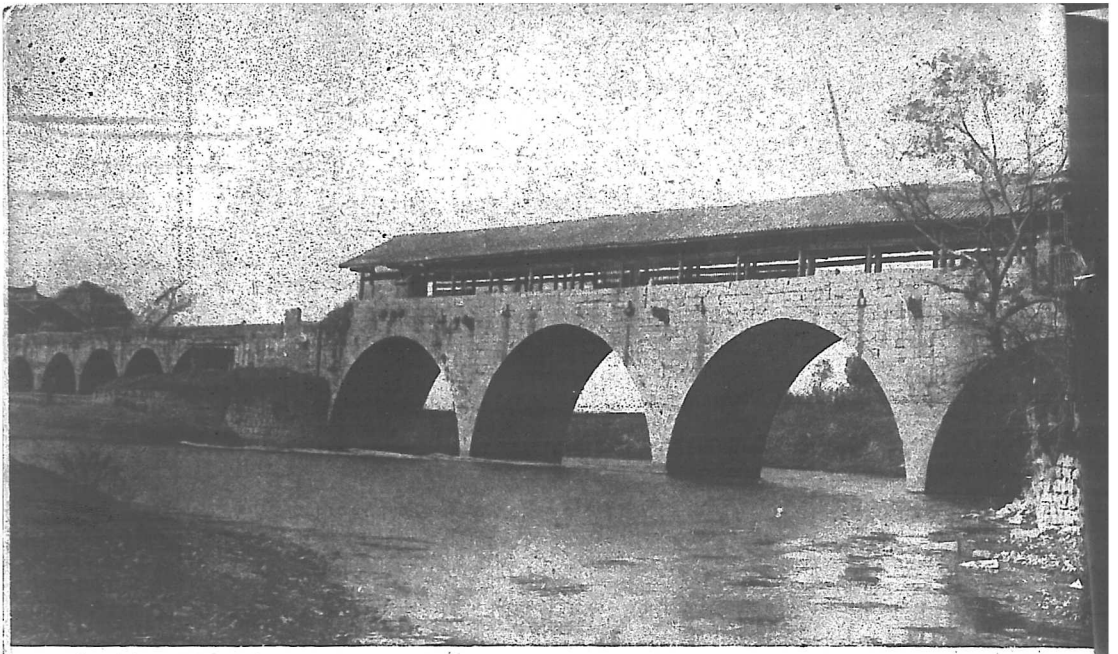
。觀亦雷若，激噴擊石與出隙從源斛，飛見中朔至桂也奇，壑聲玉珠，攪亂，湧穴，泉萬瀑之所途陽林

The Flying Spring on Kweilin-Yangsu Highway

。魂令漪，峯水中陽桂。諸爲之，水挺桂繁人澗碧錦，之朔林此省西桂風清，山繞夢，水嶂黛山道至係冠南，景朕桂秀

A peaceful view in Kweilin-Yangsu section





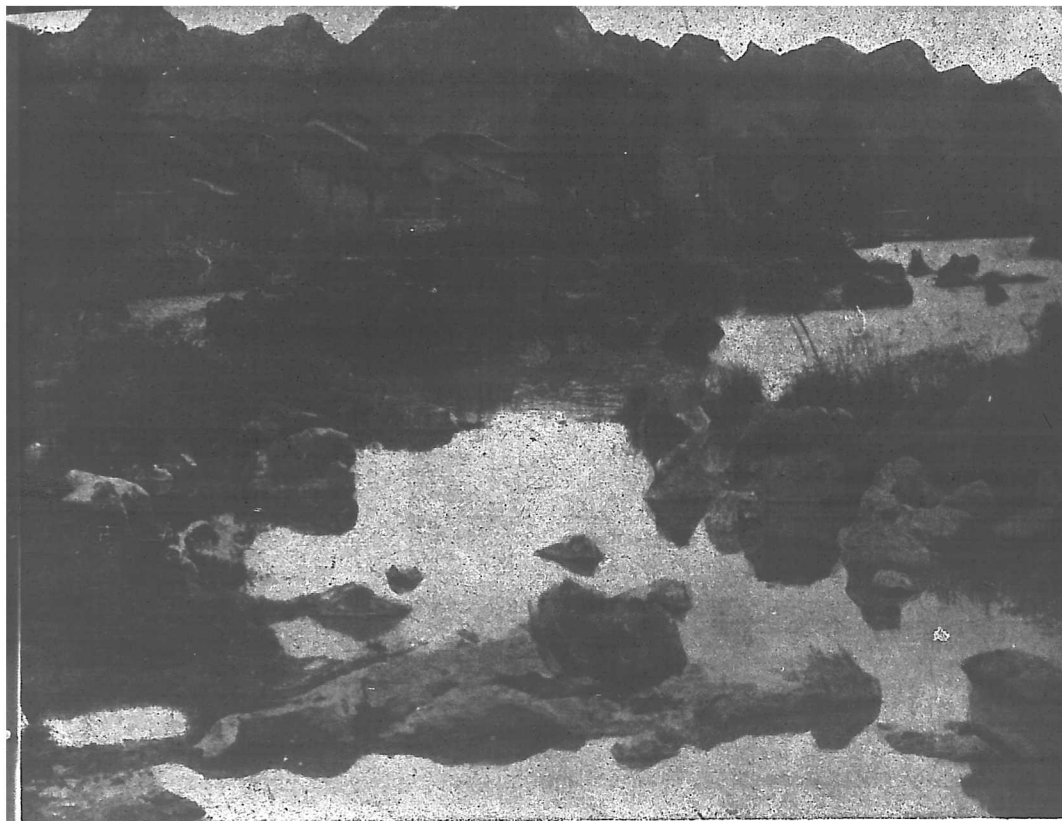
之，履檻十延代泰建俗，石，灘外在桂
 。行道周尋袤重間於稱花曰樑其江，水林
 人平匝，約修，明也橋嘉其初支下東花
 便坦，曲二，清景。其熙上架流臨門橋

The Flower Bridge, Kweilin

影一又橋花

Another view of the Flower Bridge





。風山遷此羅布，拔峯爛色，玲山形之桂
景水江係。星棋地錯，斑古瓏石，山林
A restful village by a spring, Chienkiang



。金曰故帶袍如遠丈六起地，柱名峯獨
山紫亦，金紫望，十五拔平山天一秀
The Solitary Hill, Kweilin

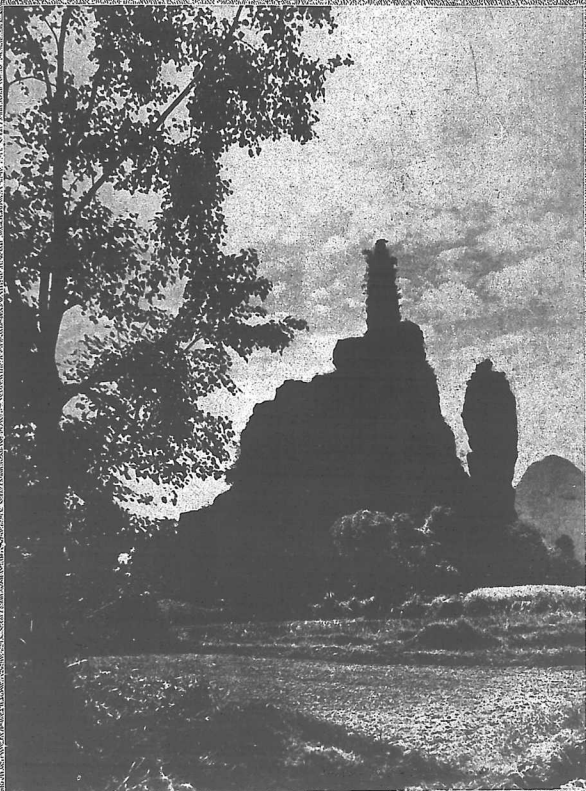


。處心賞晦元唐，開風景
Ching-Feng Chamber, Kweilin



• 屏翠張如，列羅峯羣，望外洞牖北林桂

Pei-Yeu Cave, Kweilin



搏羽若，對雞與，六南在雉
。相揮狀峙山門西里五城山
Mt. Pheasant in the southern outskirts of Kweilin



。之襟月。、如懸崖十磴寬腰狀，直石峯月
 一江牙此故初，石級道平石；若峭，巔牙
 角樓山係名月形半，數，室山劍拔端一山

The River-Embraced Pavilion on Mt. Crescent

名，掀如厥濱水立，鼻之桂
 。故鼻象狀，之灘突山象林
 The Trunk Hill by the Li River, Kweilin





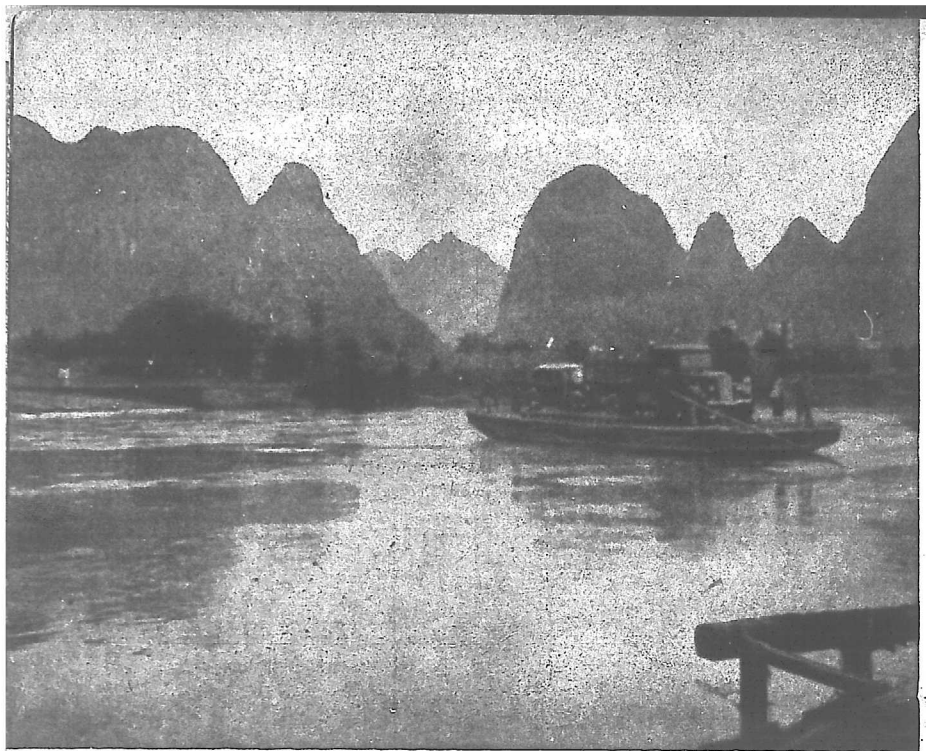
◦ 眉巖亞不勞操，上江往來，家爲舟泛，娘船江桂

A boatwoman on the Kwei Kiang. Her boat is her home,
roving to and fro on the stream.

◦ 居旅其租亦少遇，賓外官招辦府桂社樂
住客他與可，客如客來方待，所省係羣

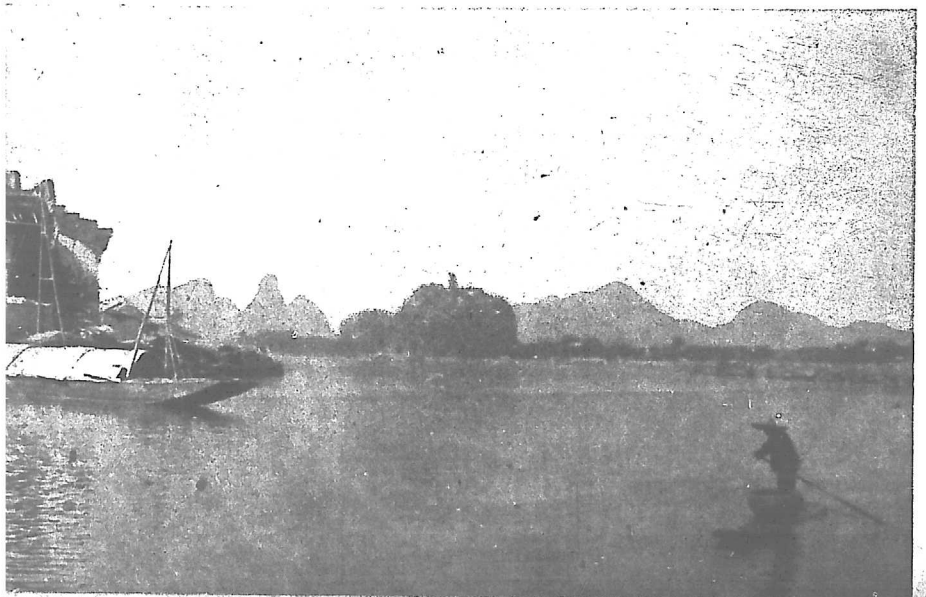
The Officials' Hostel of the provincial government to
receive guest officials from other parts of the country.





接不，秀清映山，澄水近桂
。暇目麗奇，掩遠碧流郊林
Beautiful mountains and waters outside Kweilin

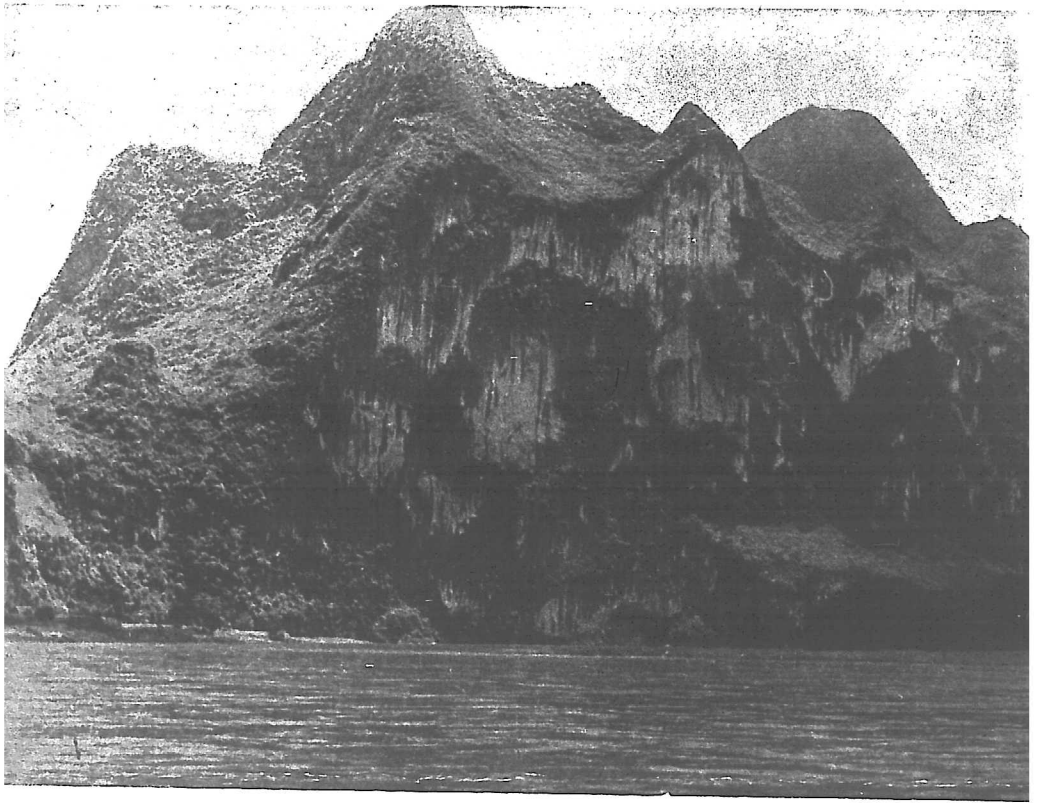
· 二 乙 景 風 郊 近 林 桂
Another picturesque view outside Kweilin





口險往蔡潭森。一甲朔有秀尤山陽下水桂
也彘而，瀨列嶠之桂山，爲水朔，甲林
。人不無交，岫語林水陽放靈，之而天山

The scenery of Yangsu, Kwangsi

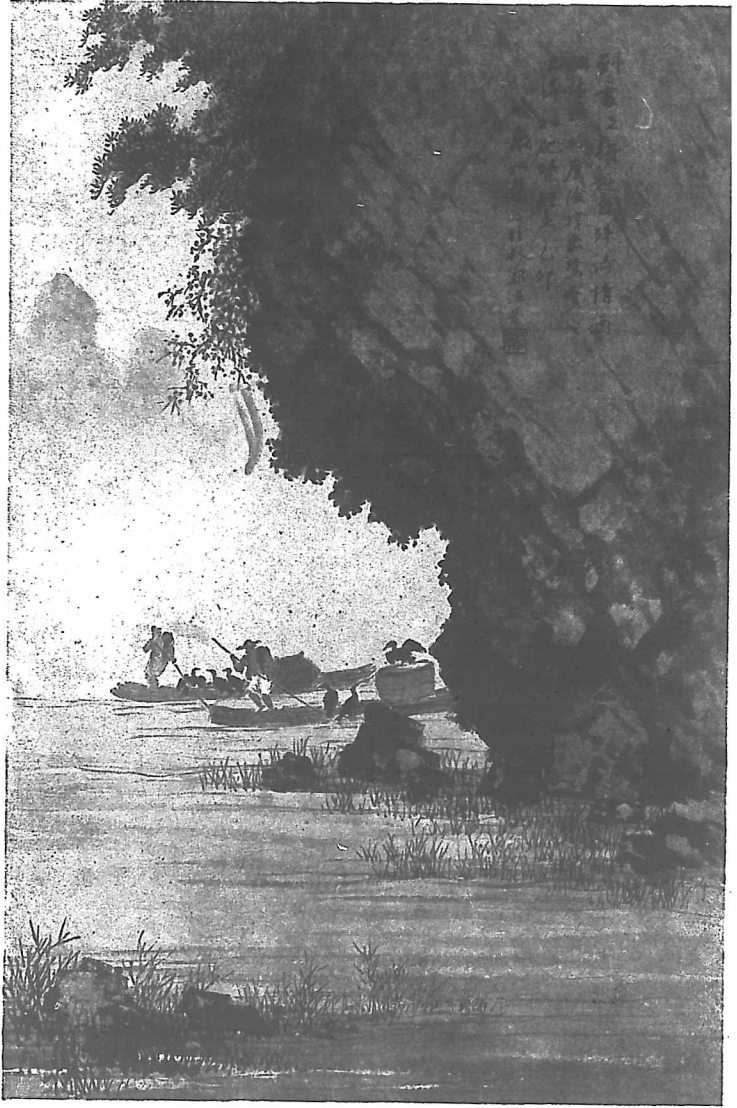


。圖有美姿映，青濃山陽
畫若妙，多掩翠淡水湖
A picturesque view near Yangsu, Kwangsi



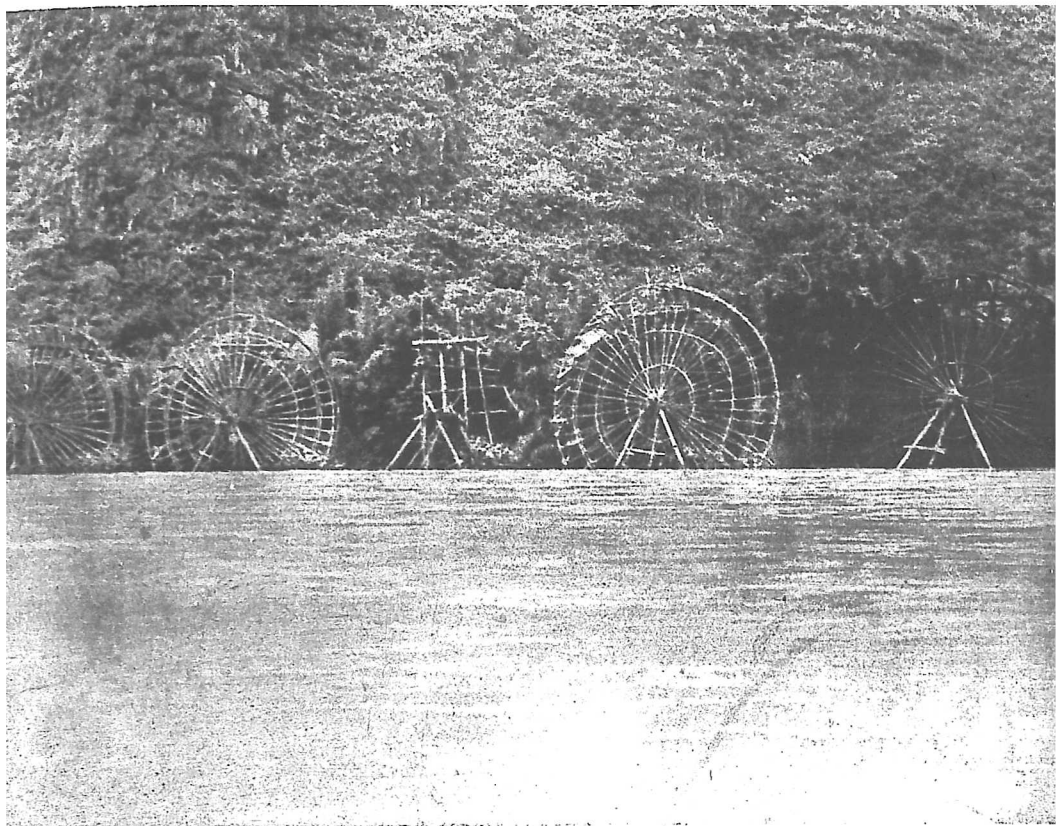
Sails on the Li River

By C. N. Yuan



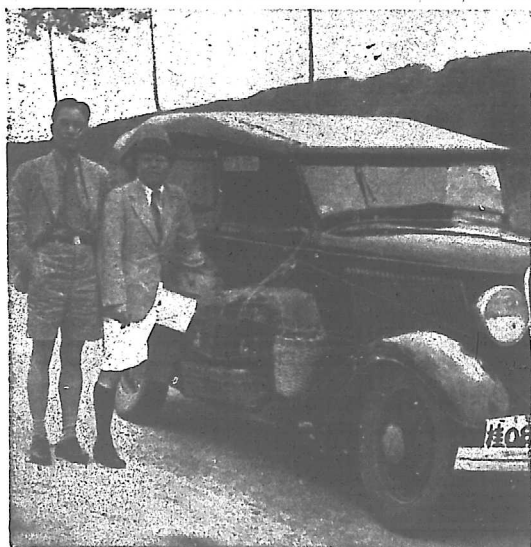
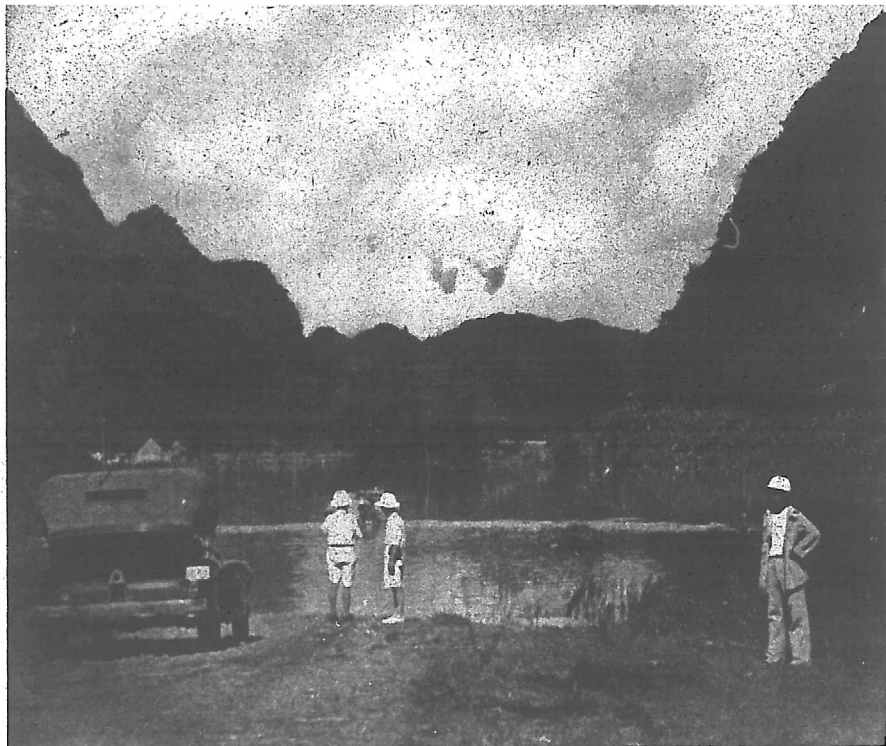
Fishermen on the Li River

By C. N. Yuan



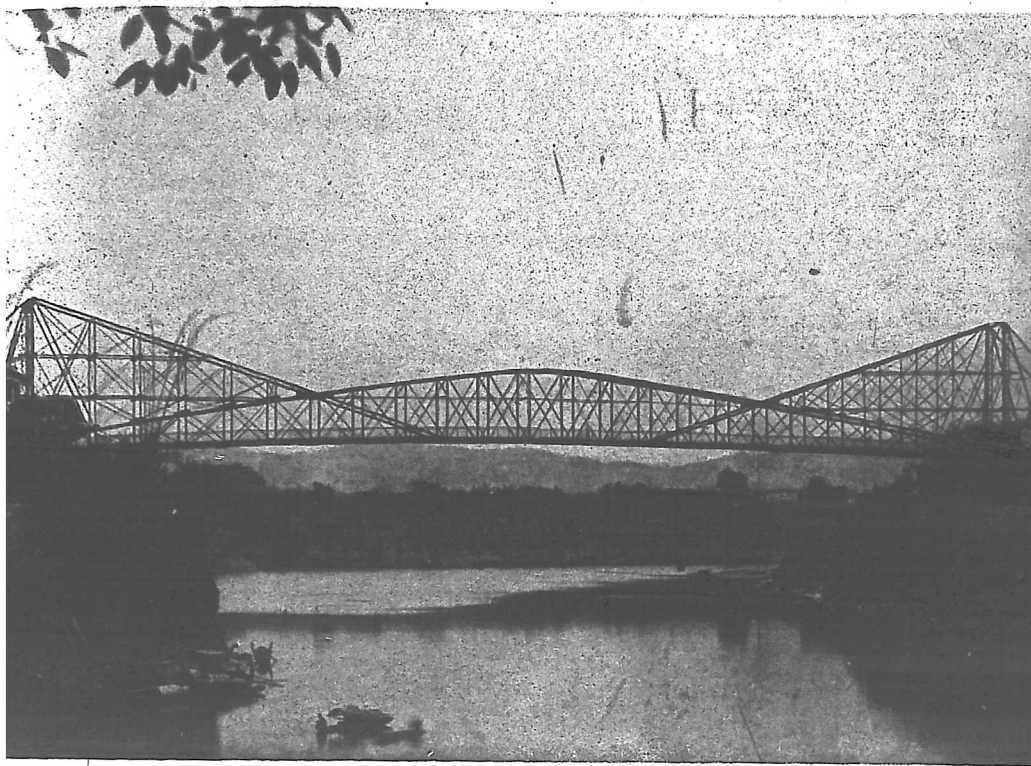
水江爲里五，至自，桂分興，海靈，稱桂
車畔灘。八長芥與桂二爲安流陽川源灘江
。之水此公四梧安江江湘，入江之出水又

A series of watermills on the Li River. The Li River
or the Kwei Kiang, is an important waterway.



◦ 行客川中，華三一者完路西。待長
 駛車有常其里千萬約成已公廣發征

Ready to start on the long journey.
 Kwangsi has four thousand and more
 miles of completed highway, on which
 regular daily bus service is carried on.



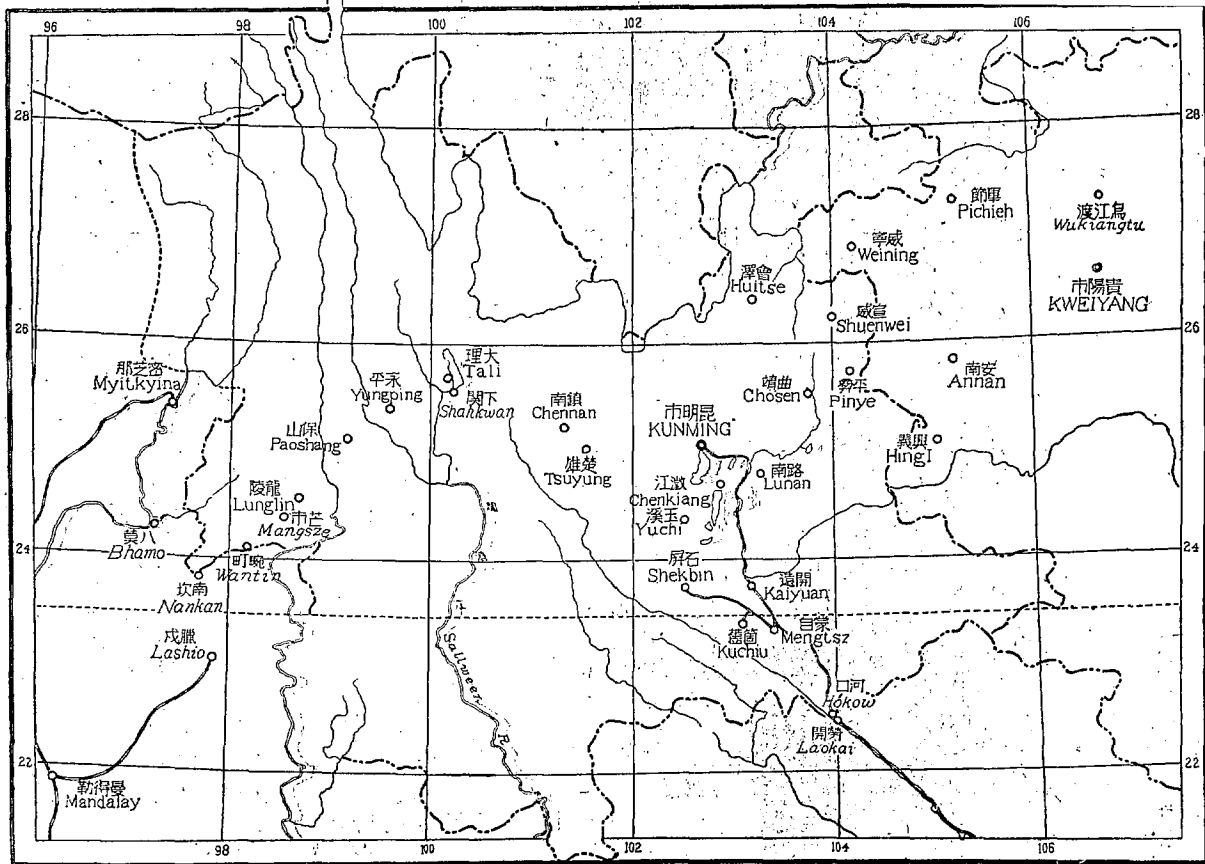
程橋馳爲建之係交通尺，三長鐵之係岸龍，疆西龍
。標名中設重龍通兩，寬十二橋龍著，江跨重南州
工之國。要州，岸貫十尺百，州名此兩於鎮邊爲

Lungchow Iron Bridge on the Dragon River, near
Lungchow, an important border town

。之此殊，爲之就柱不橋貴難，力財國橋龍
正係巧設基岸兩，設中。能益建力人係州
面橋。計礎壁岸砥支間鐵可爲成智之由鐵

The front view of the Iron Bridge





雲南省

雲南簡稱滇省，位西南邊隅，面積約三十九萬九千餘方公里，人口一千二百餘萬。

全省為雲貴高原之一部，西部高黎，共山，怒山，雲嶺南北駢列，巒嵯橫斷山脈。金沙江，瀾滄江，怒江奔流其間，形成大峽谷區。東部多曠野，川有盤元二江，湖有滇池洱海。

農業盛於中部，森林遶東北；西北二部。豬毛羊皮之輸出亦夥。礦產如金，銀，銅，錫，鉛，鐵，煤等；產地皆是，尤以銅，錫二礦為著。特產有普洱茶，大理石，宣威火腿及會澤鹿江之毛氈等。

已成鐵路二：滇越線自昆明遶越南，自碧石線由碧色穿至箇舊。石屏公路以昆明為起點，分達省內外，凡一千七百餘公里。滇緬公路工程浩巨，為近頃修成之國際路線。昆明有飛站，郵政分達空，輪，船，越等地。

省治昆明，為全省政治經濟中心。此外大邑安邑，河口，恩茅，騰越為商埠，箇舊為工礦區域。

避遊勝地在滇池洱海之間，滇越鐵路沿線亦有。工皆鉅，無山不谷，經行其間，未有不嘆觀止者。

YUNNAN

Area—399,000 square kilometres Population—12,000,000
Provincial Capital—Kunming

Yunnan, a southwest frontier province, is on the Yunnan-Kweichow plateau, with the Kaoli, Kung Shan, Nu Shan and Yungling ranges in the west. The Chingsha, the Salween and the Mekong roar down south between the mighty ranges, and the Pan and the Yuan rush east on the uncultivated land in the eastern part. There are two lakes, the Kunming Lake and Erh Hai.

Agriculture flourishes in the centre and forestry in the northeast. Bristle and fur exports come from northwest. Mineral products such as gold, silver, copper, manganese, tin, iron and coal are deposited all over the province, especially, tin and copper. Pao-erh tea, Tali marble, the ham of Hsuanwei and the blanket of Hwcitse and Likang are particularly known throughout the country.

Two railways are running, one from Kunming to Haiphong and the other from Pitsai to Kuchow. Highways radiate from Kunming to other provinces and to Burma, covering 1,700 km., the one to Burma being a most stupendous engineering masterpiece. Air lines are connected with Chungking, Chengtu, Indo-China and Burma.

Kunming is an important political and economical centre today. Mengtse, Hekow, Szemao and Tengyueh are large ports and Kuchow lies in the heart of mine districts.

The scenic attractions of the Kunming Lake and Erh Hai and the architectural feats of the Kunming-Haiphong Railway among luxuriant mountains add to the tourist's treasure another collection of nature's and man's achievements.



一縣厥有中，頗地爲不公海甚點之地赴壤，滇平
 警城。鍊，深稱。道酷尺逾高。交爲嶺。與省彝
 街此錫已山豐產暑熱，二，地通必，自黔門
 市爲工設之富銷勝，夏千拔勢要經此黔接戶爲

Street scene in Ping-Yi, a summer resort two thousand metres above sea-level, and the gateway to Yunnan from Kweichow on Kweiyang-Kunming highway. Antimony is abundant in this mountainous region, and an antimony plant is now busy in production. In the foreground can be seen a new building being put up.



。熱殊一趕為，易以，工製售，廣集村日曆屆，穰民中村平
鬧為，街一各貨貨或品手處出場合民，望舊每素風，落森

A view of the "Fair" in Ping-Yi that gathers once a month on the fullmoon day where hand-made articles are displayed for sale or for exchange by the frugal and hardworking villagers.



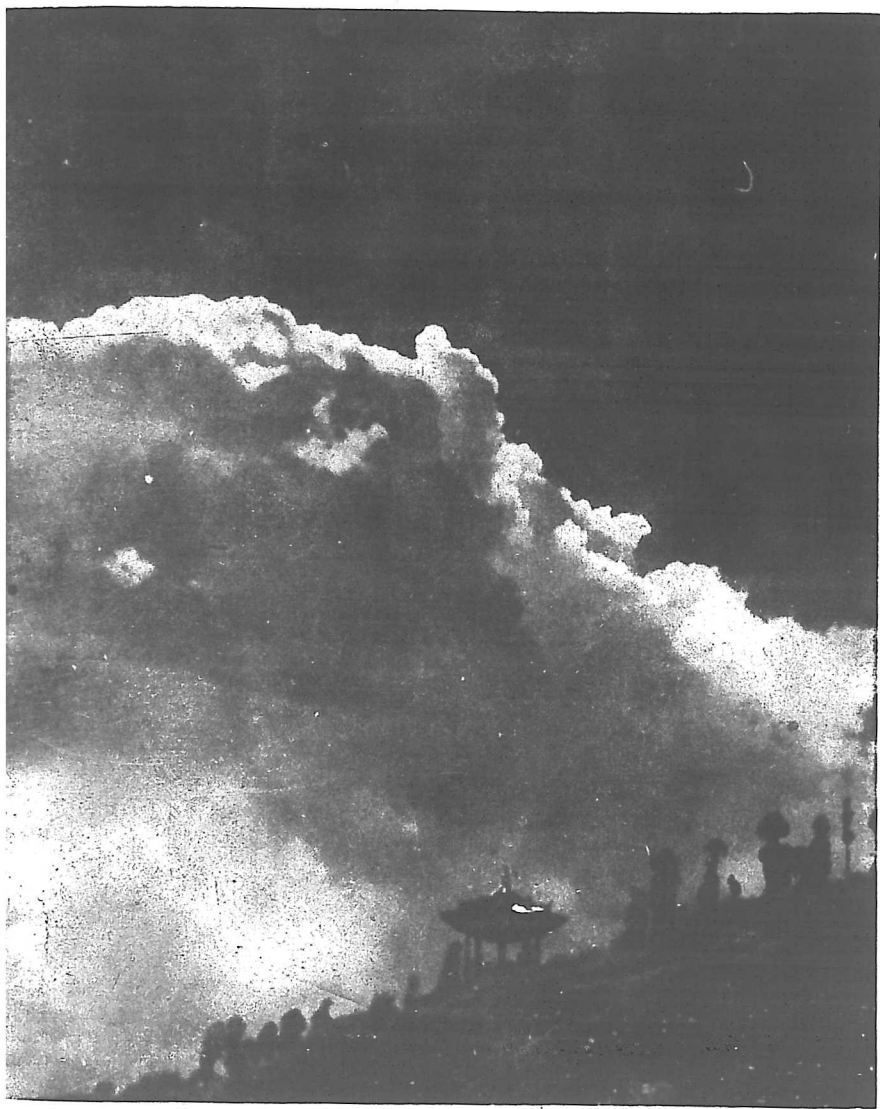
。稱相園名與極，麗荷皇嶼，門大園公通圓明昆

The majestic entrance of Yuen-Tung Park, Kunming



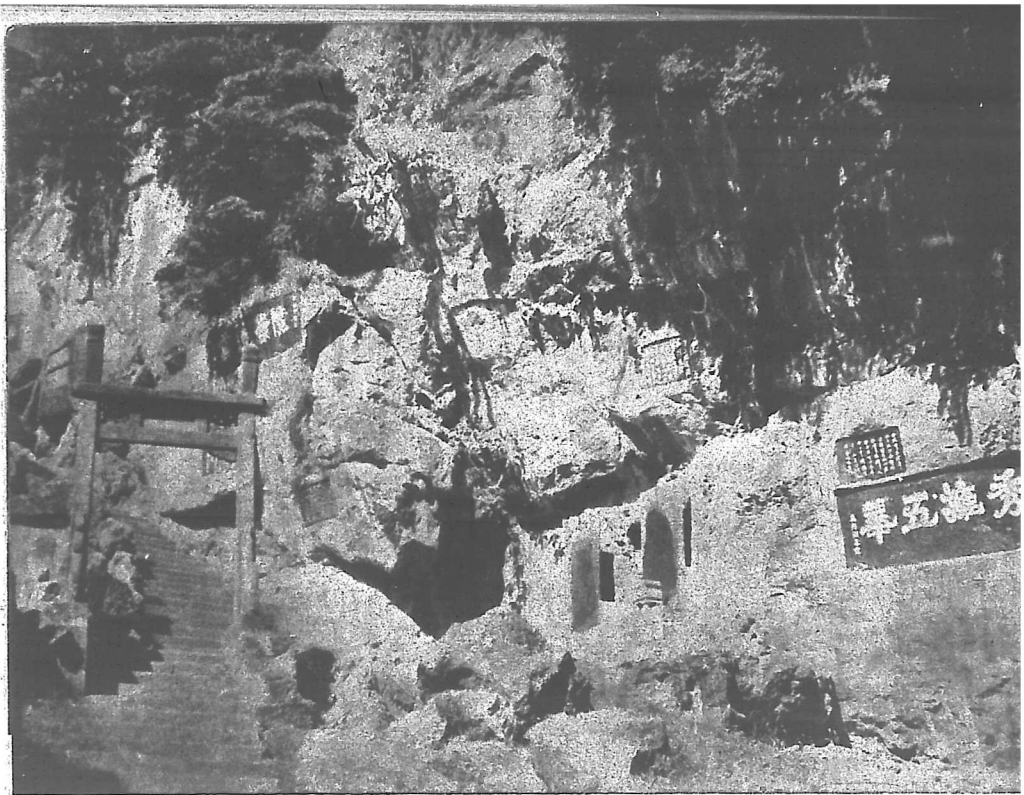
人，倚怪通，市為坦然尺高昆，昆埠，四四市昆
 。山山石山在。西，秀，出明改明。清三二，明
 。每春建嶺而城圖南區麗氣海為設為民光七五地，明
 當驛寺响名內為不城。候面一昆省初緒度度當係
 夏池，，東昆可較地溫一片明會改卅，，東雲
 ，即狀山北明多貴勢和千廣市，縣四前北經南
 ，引曰極勢隅圓得陽較，六大。十治年稱緯一省
 涼水，奇高，通之廣重風百平。一，關雲二〇會
 風種，麗峻以公大大慶景餘原。年即為南五二直
 拂荷，，圓園都，平天公，秋以商府。•轄

Yuen-Tung Park on Mount Yuen-Tung, Kunming. Kunming, provincial capital of Yunnan, a treaty port opened in 1908, is one of the biggest metropolises of southwest China. It is a vast plain, one thousand six hundred metres above sea-level, dry and warm, and is also a place rich in natural beauty.



。人折英日，廿口膾種作音人。最通建念聶
惜，年本逝五。矣，曲樂，聶高公於亭耳
之時權。於年民人均多，嫻演處園，紀

Ngih-Er Memorial Pavilion. Ngih-Er, native of Yunnan, was a young promising musician, whose songs have lived on the lips of the Chinese youth. He died a tragic death in Japan in 1936.



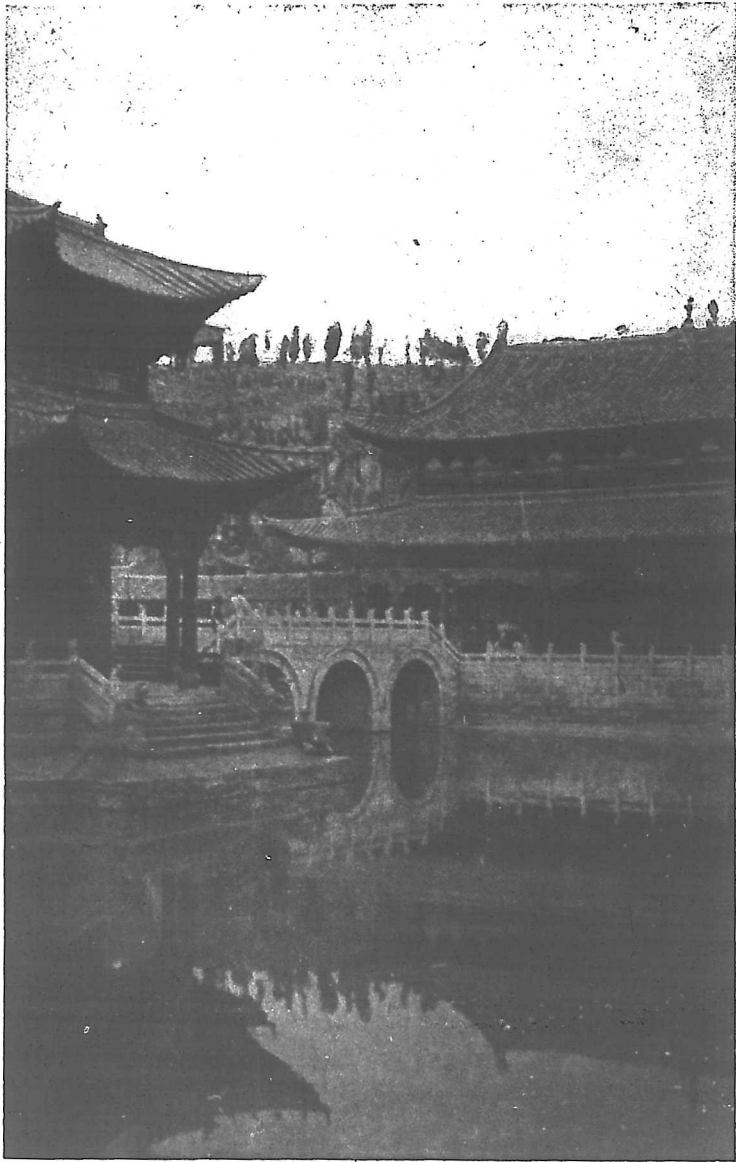
。目滿琅琳，多甚刻題，壁崖之園公通圓

The lower part of the cliff in Yuen-Tung Park is covered with carved inscriptions by well-known hands.



一之景寺通圓園公通圓

The Octangular Pavilion in the Yuen-Tung Monastery,
in the middle of a lotus pond



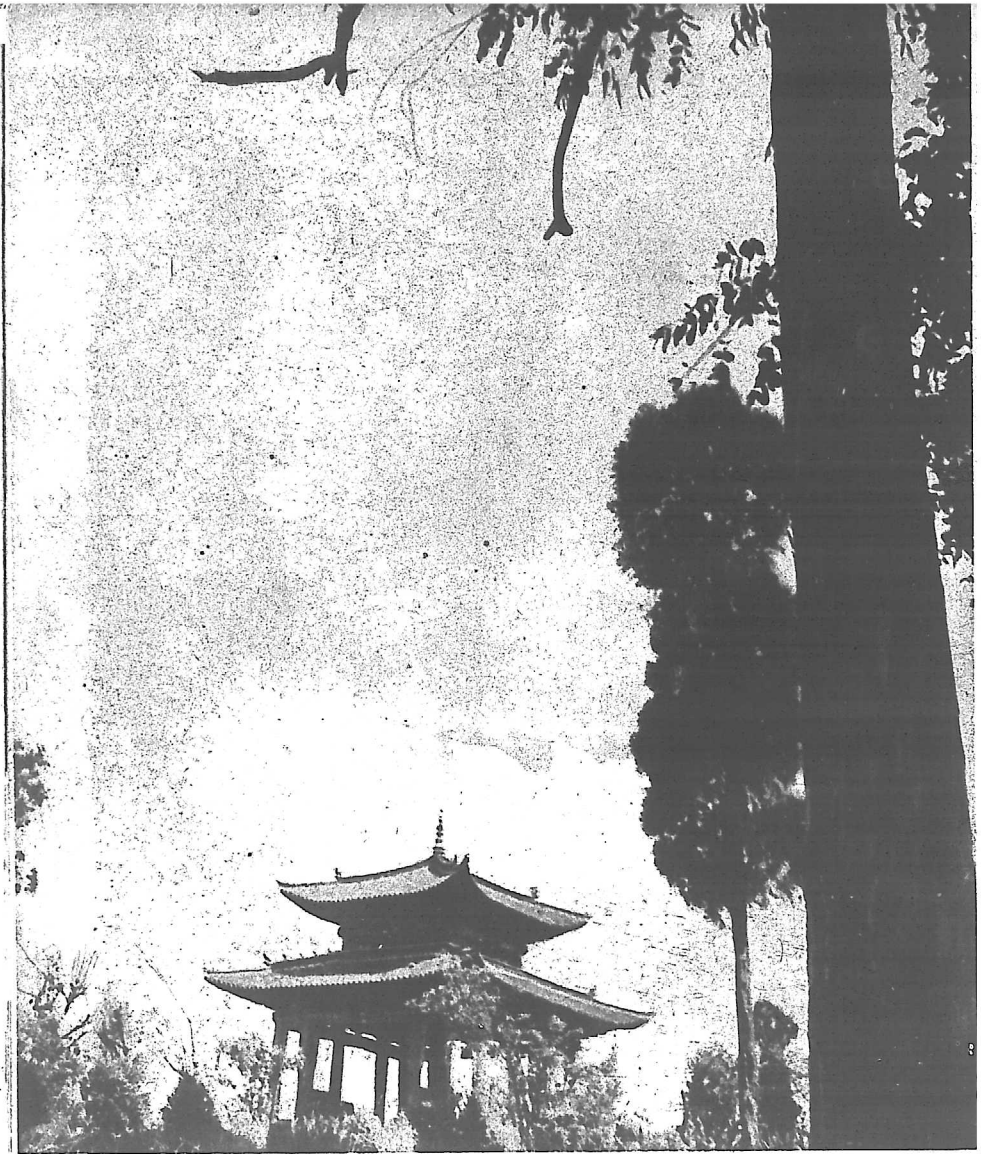
圓通寺風景之二

Another view of the Octangular Pavilion, connected with a three-arched stone bridge to one of the chapels



三 之 色 景 通 關

A distant view of the Octangular Pavilion



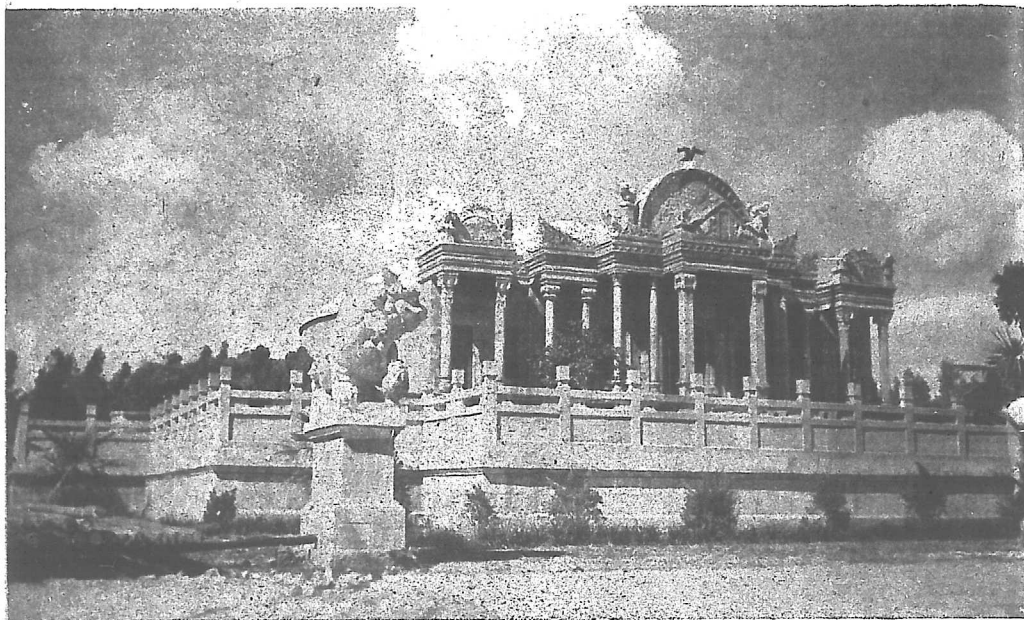
。士將亡陣役之國護念紀，亭念紀通聞

Yuen-Tung Memorial Pavilion, in memory of the soldiers
and officers killed in the Second Revolution.



朽古，義同蔡唐役國。銅將繼軍南故。
。不千旗舉鏢與，之護像軍堯唐督雲

The statue of General Tang Chi-Yao. General Tang, in answer to the revolutionary call of General Tsai Ngho, helped to overthrow the Yuen-Shi-Kai imperial regime.



麗爲築，東園通在墓軍堯唐
。壯甚建都極公國，之將繼

The mausoleum of General Tung Chi-Yao, Kunming



橋石之前殿寶通圓崗公通圓

The three-arched bridge in front of Yuen-Tung Chapel

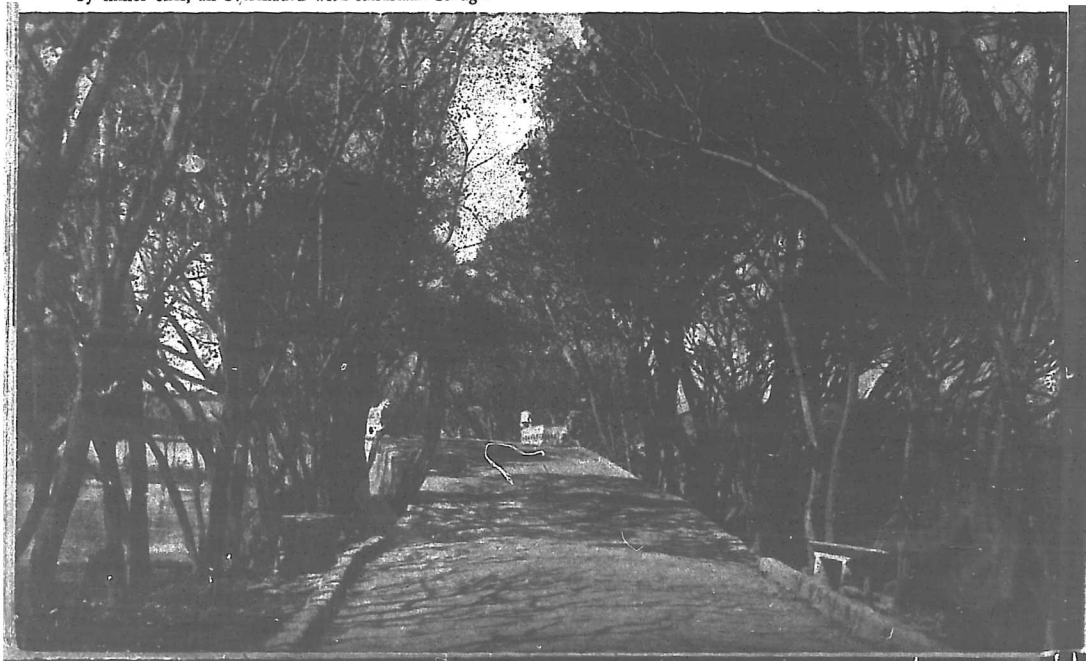


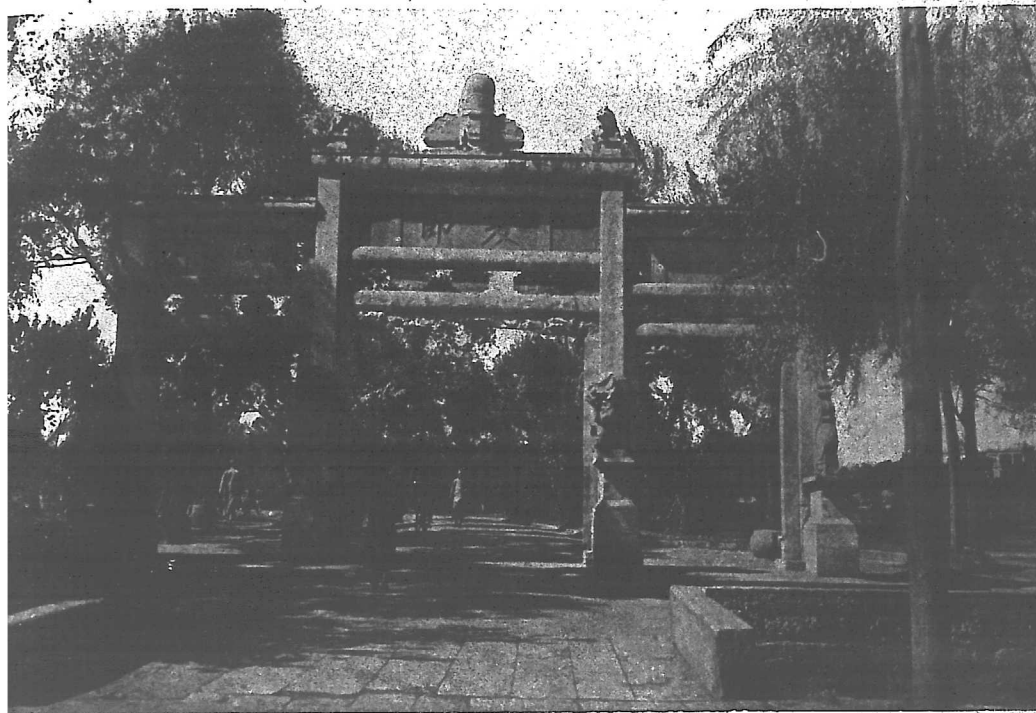
。食供放巳，行皇前原一築內公翠
宿客，開現宮帝清爲，之建園湖

The interior of the former Imperial Residential Palace in Lake-Jade Park. It is now turned to be a hotel and restaurant and open to the public.

。天蔭樹植上，小若網，交十道堤，之翠
日蔽，柳密堤堤千以另貫字，二築上湖

On one of the two main dams on the Jade Lake netted by minor ones, all overshadowed with luxuriant foliage.



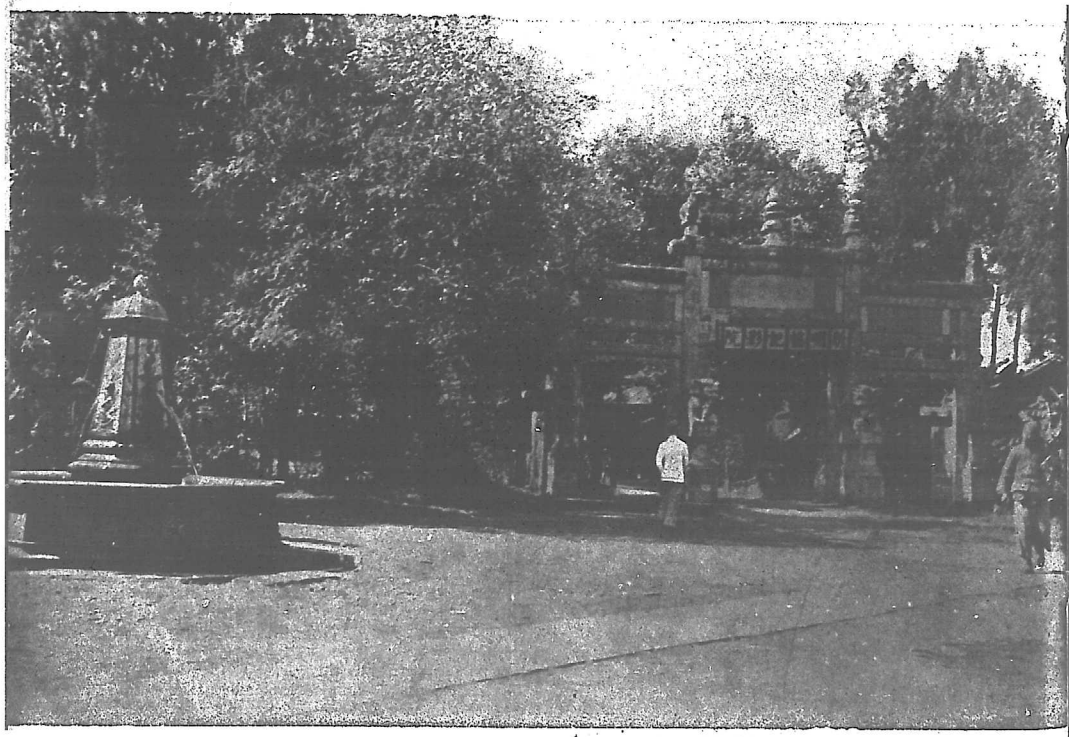


坊入。一游爲四，葉湖長。給源來市甚內餘一周翠翠
之口圖佳憩道溢清挺內夏每於即水內旺出。里園海湖
一石爲地唯暑，香發美，屆此取水自，水湖有約，即

A stone monument guarding the passage to the Jade Lake,
a natural reservoir for Kunming. In summer lotus grows
all over it and turns it into a frequented place permeated
with the subtle fragrance of these flowers.

。之游市，樓室場有且幽色內。故坊雞馬近，公金
所宴民爲等酒茶成設，清景園名，兩碧金附園碧

Kingpi Park, Kunming, a public rendezvous





孔子廟，宏規心城廟孔。
。手道代係碑遺宣內經。壯建大模，中在子

The Confucius Temple, Kunming



孔子廟星門

The Wisdom-Star Gate in front
of the Confucius Temple



前達可舟道取。浦近游湖青樓眺樓大
。樓直楫，水如畔華之上草在，遠觀

The Grand-View Chamber seen at a distance. It lies on
the bank of the famous Kunming Lake.



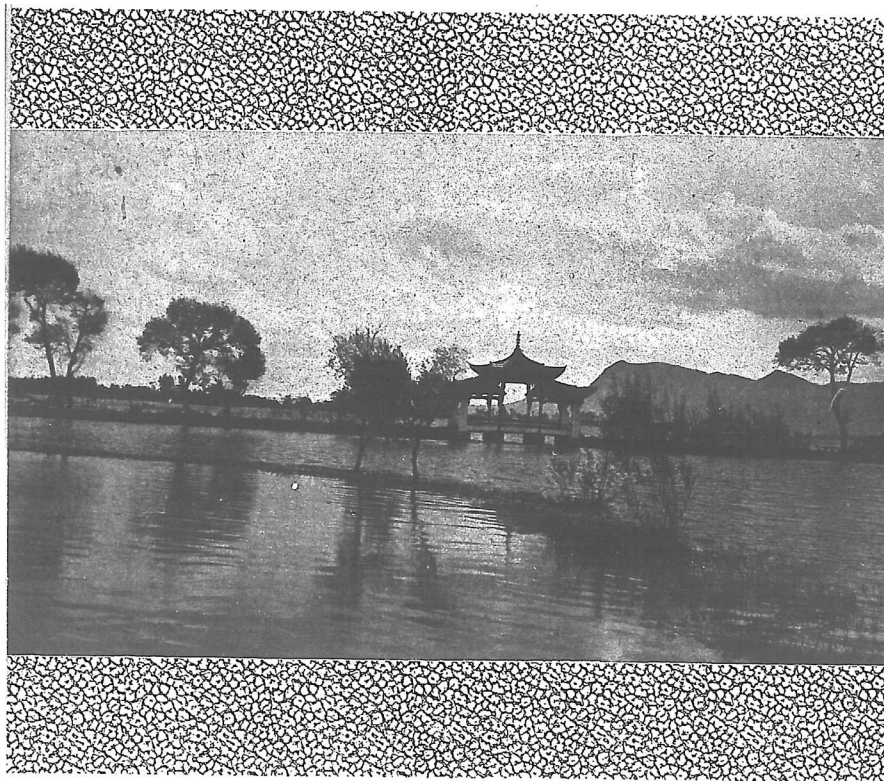
。誦字百長櫺大。人日春生，光池地郊在大
人，八凡聯觀舊如，秋輝相水，臨外西觀
口傳十一，樓有織游佳。陝色山滇，城樓

The entrance to the Grand-View Chamber, Kunming

亭月湧之樓觀大

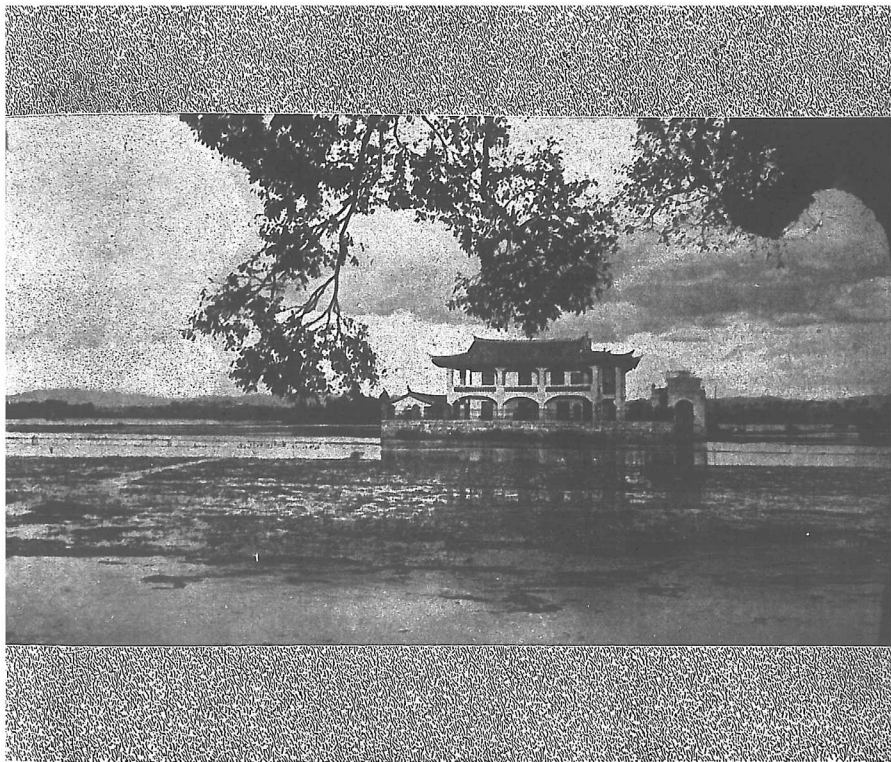
The Moon-Bathed Pavilion near the Grand-View Chamber





風長此場擅，蕩湖翠山，遠觀自
景堤係。勝洵漾水，含遠眺樓大

The Long Causeway on the Kunming Lake



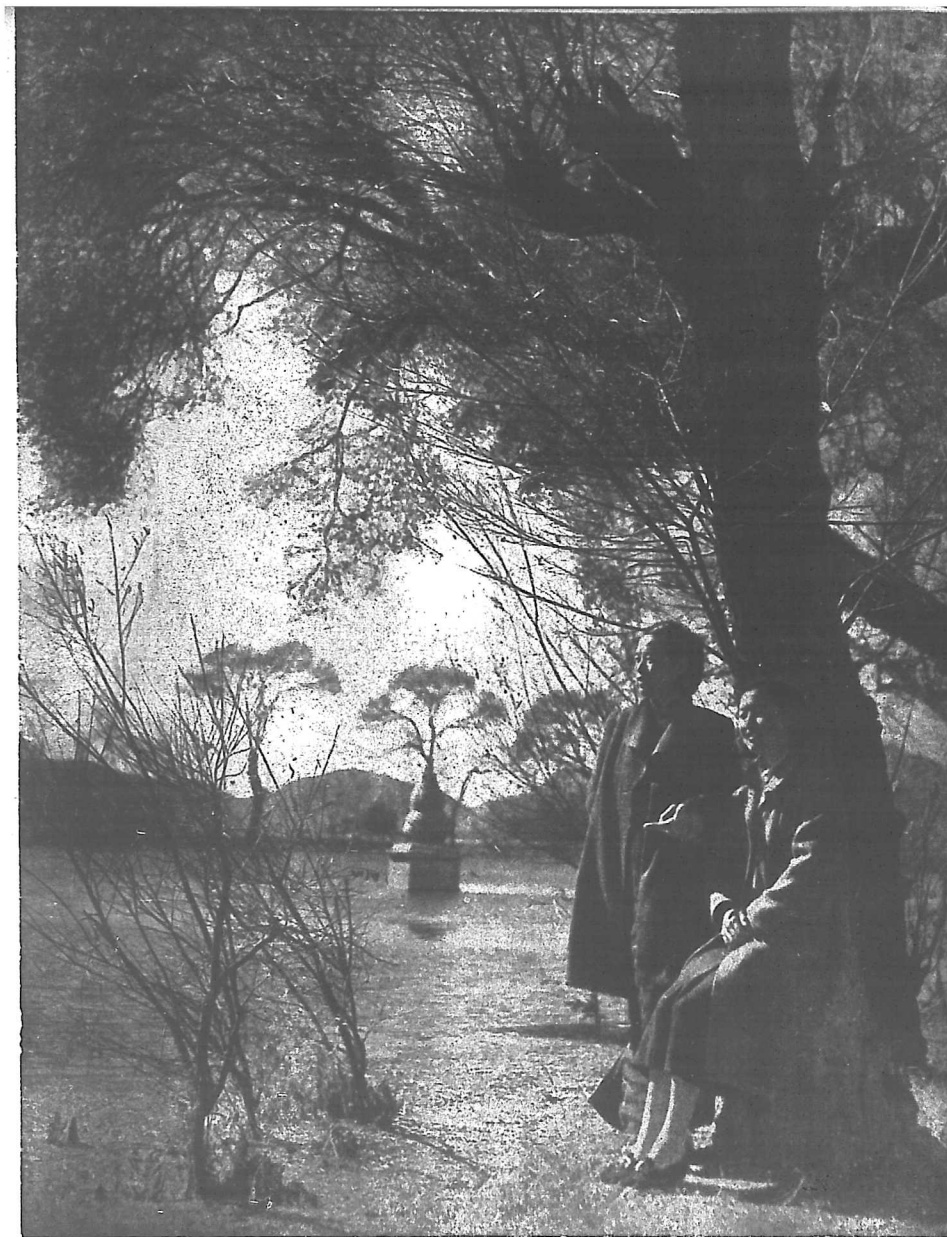
景之柏園築水，幽別近湖見
。全莊爲，而臨居業，附明

The Cypress Villa, seen from The Grand-View Chamber



。一村湖係。豐米沃田，四沿里百橫，濱湖昆
角之農濱此富產，肥良週湖。餘三縱池即明

A picturesque corner on the Kunming Lake



光風之畔湖明昆

Two fair visitors meditating on the beauty of
the Kunming Lake



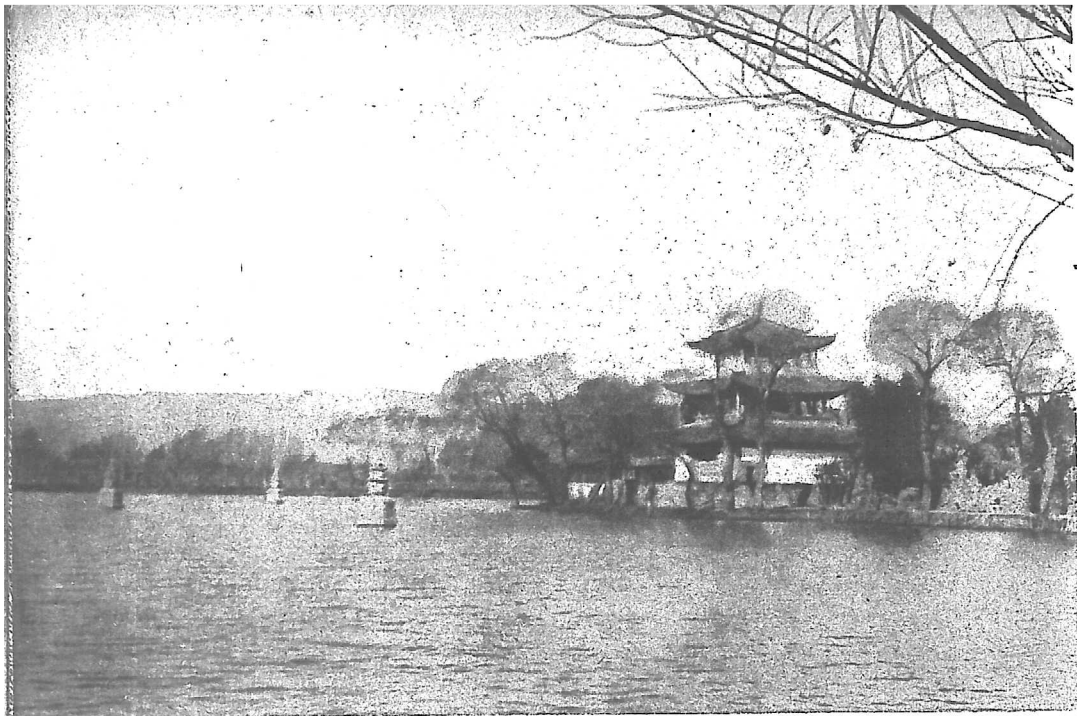
艇游之上湖明昆

A gondola on the Kunming Lake



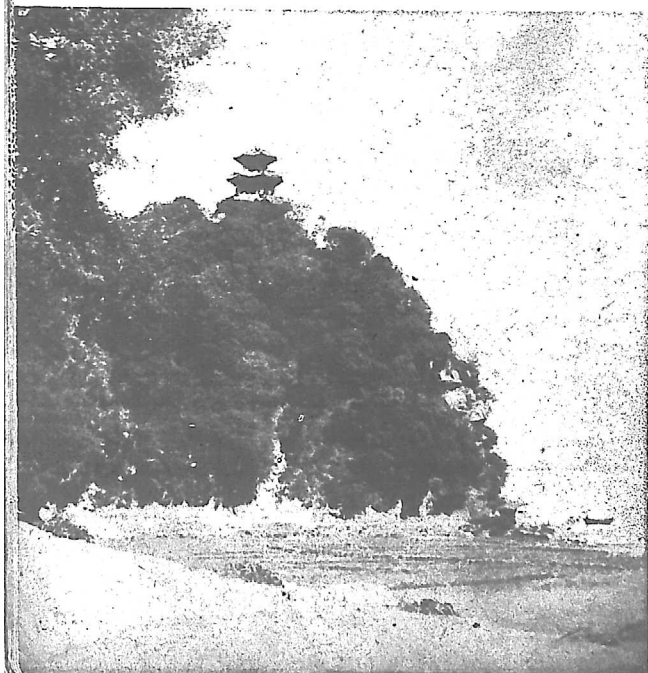
色景池滇

Sunset on the Kunming Lake



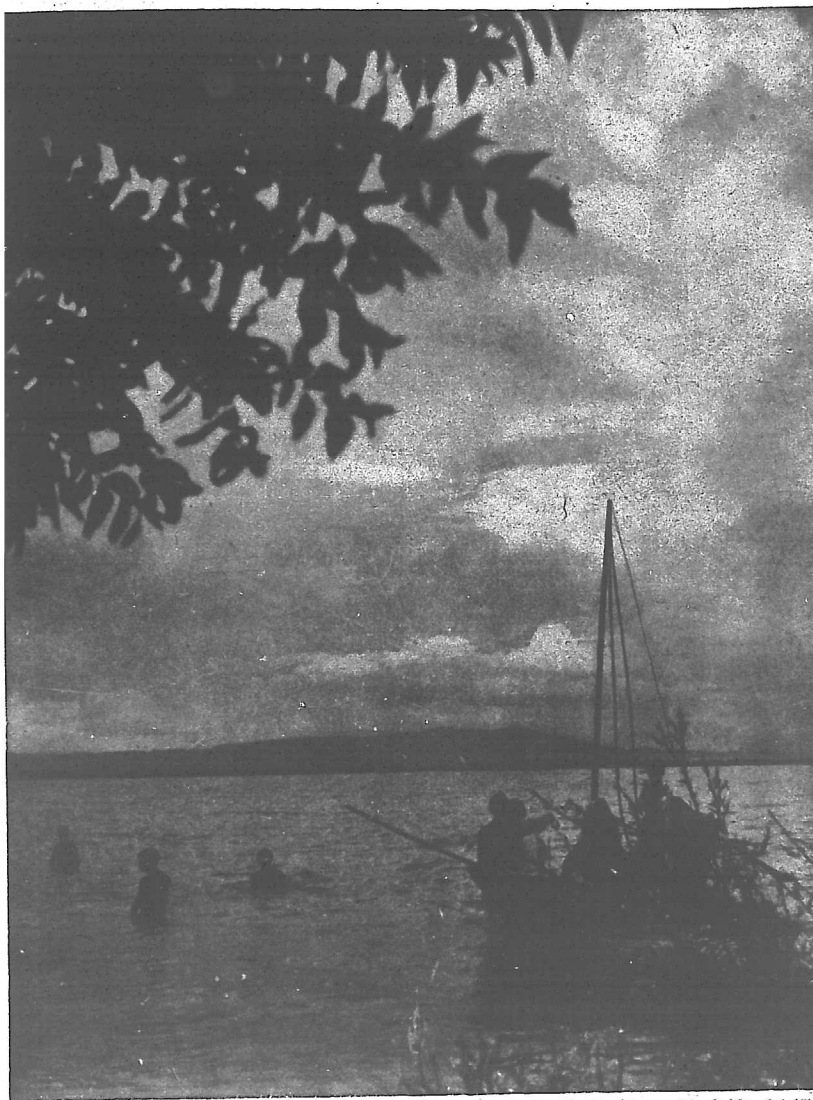
○ 光風湖西州杭有大，月印潭三之池滇

The Three Moon-Reflectors on the Kunming Lake after the style of those of the West Lake, Hangchow



瑞極，崇雖達時五水里餘三明距旁滇山觀
○ 玲但高不，可小程，公十約昆，池在音

Mercy Hill, on the Kunming Lake, about thirty kilometres from Kunming, is a pretty spot.



遠人，唱漁點帆，西夕每色潭養濱
。意令晚歌，點歸下陽當，景魚池
The fish-preserve of the Kunming Lake. At twilight,
the specks of home-bound sails against the colorful glory
of the setting sun and the fishermen's chanting of glory
about the evening give a poetic background to an
afternoon's holidaying.



。之爲場各諸亭高爲嶽不凌，秀華總餘城，池，一昆西
途入。擅山羅曉碧。管虛高端。名里二距之環名明山
徑山此勝，淡華雞分西，峻巖蒼太，十西西滇勝第爲

The path leading to West Hill, also on the Kunming Lake,
about ten miles from the city.



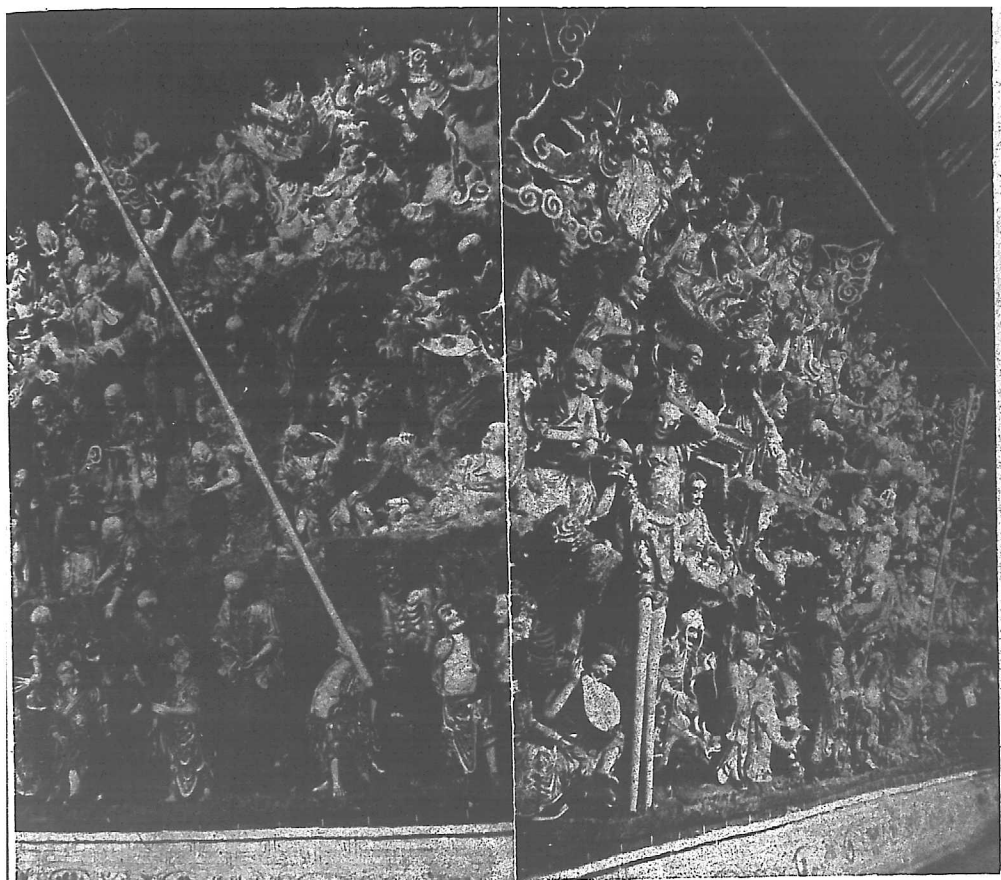
織人，假休麓抵海出浦近棋行，山選車行，西區自
。如游日沐。山而草，華經舟水腰抵可汽陸山往市

Holiday visitors threading up the West Hill in the shades
of the thick canopy of leaves. Busses and sailboats go
to its slope.



。頓胸底攝，近遠頃波，縱阡望山登
開襟，眼盡水山，萬烟橫陌，眺西

A section of the beautiful panorama from the top of the West Hill, covering distant hills, minor waters and checkered fields.



◦ 如栩漢百上大修中康兵鐵，所鉉元寺冠觀明為麗嚴寺華生棚，羅五殿。重熙，於後建峯僧為。之寺昆，華莊亭

Some of the five hundred life-like Lohan images in Hwa-Ting Monastery, the most splendidly decorated of Kunming. It was erected by Monk Hsuan-Feng of the Yuen Dynasty (1277-1367 A. D.), later destroyed in war and rebuilt by Emperor Kang-Hsi of the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911 A. D.).



幽極，環四敞殿，莊山建師鑑照元，山太寺太
。清尤境迥。宏大殿門。所禪玄無爲腰華在華

The entrance of Ta Hwa Monastery amid quiet surroundings on the slope of Ta Hwa Shan, built by Monks Wu Chao and Hsuan Chien of the Yuen Dynasty (1277-1367 A. D.)



太華寺之佛像

The gigantic image of Buddha in Ta Hwa Monastery



老所清華爲望歷鄉，欄池面淡位里僅，莊閑至太
樹見途赴由。歷村城遠，臨山於。二計坦，三華
。之中三太此在，郭眺倚漢，羅寺公程途康清寺

An old tree seen on the way from Ta Hwa Monastery
to Shan Ching Chamber on Lohan Shan



觀壯之行飛習練外郊明昆

A training plane soaring above the outskirts of Kunming



墓人夫龍峯人美山華太

The tomb of Mrs. Loong on Mt. Beauty, Kunming



。史其不，典命一勝為橋
耳歷知惟雅名，之名，

The Bridge of Forlornnes
Kunming



節此國全祠薛有丈可，多。色道古堤，欄山之三東在黑
 。潭難家，爾明。六深魚潭清，水壩中環，龍十北昆龍
 殉投因其望未旁七處蟻中幽景夾，有繞石泉里郊明潭
 Black Dragon Pool on Mt. Dragon Fountain, ten miles
 to the northeast of Kunming. It is seventy feet deep,
 surrounded by stone rails. Close by is a hall in memory
 of martyr Si Er-Wang at the fall of the Ming Dynasty,
 who drowned himself in this pool together with his whole
 family, to show loyalty to his emperor.

面正之潭龍黑

The front view of the
 Black Dragon Pool





。浩甚程築，喜之別靈此佳景，餘二西城寺海
大爲，工建堂燕駁源係。甚風里十北外在源

The Feast Hall in Lingyuan Villa, near Haiyuan Temple,
about seven miles northwest of Kunming—notice the
carved stone-pillars.



一係如異，羅內中，五明，觀建中在七距笏
部塑生。情澆有復清年宣嗣，於。玉八海竹
。像。栩態塑五修康重德燬甚唐寺案里源寺
之此栩各像百。熙建十，古貞初山，寺，

Some of the Five Hundred Lohans in Chuintso Temple,
about two miles from Haiyuan Temple, first built in
Tang Dynasty (618-905 A. D.) and then rebuilt in
Ming Dynasty (1368-1643 A. D.) after its being
destroyed by fire





二之像塑寺竹筓

The Laughing Buddha in Chuintso Temple

三之像塑寺竹筓

The Mad Lohan in Chuintsao Temple



四之像塑寺竹筇

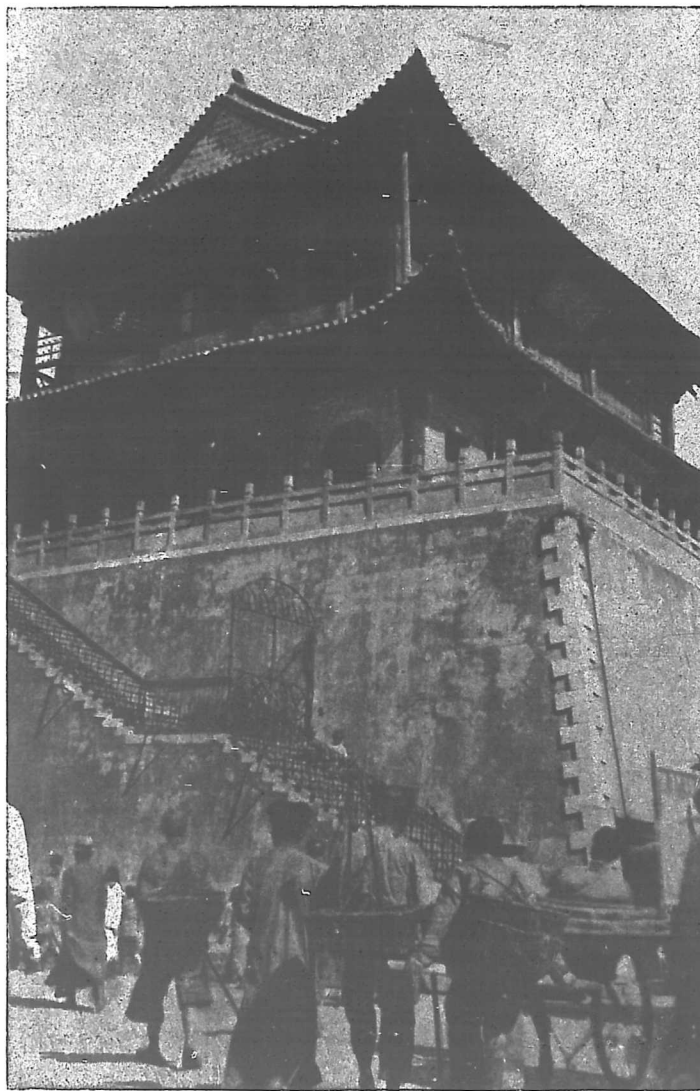
Another Lohan in Chuintsao Temple



。熱，區在坊碧係。西在，城一名兩雞，金
鬧頗中城，兩金此南城一東在；山本碧馬

The Golden Horse and The Green Cock Monuments,
Kunming





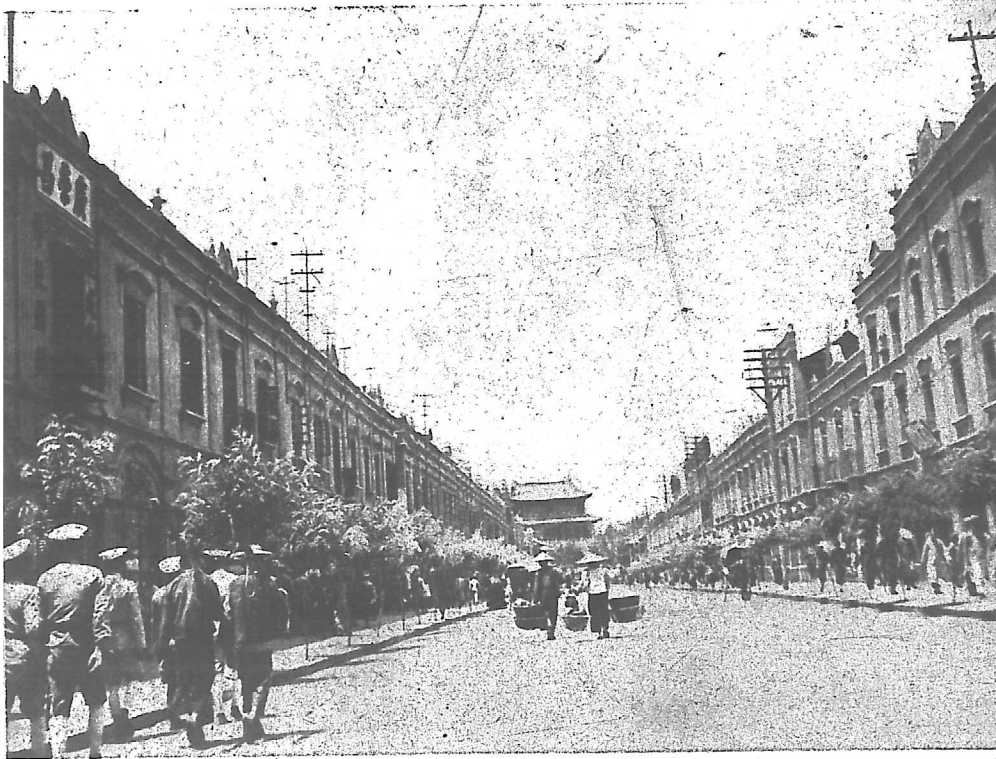
◦ 目奪豔鮮，紅千紫萬，市花有晨每，路義正區市在樓日近

Cheng-Yi Chamber, in the market on Chen-Yi Boulevard.
Every morning there is a flower bazaar gathering around it.



• 碑念紀和共造再堯繼唐有，門大進，園公日近之前樓日近

The monument of the Second Revolution at the entrance
of Cheng-Yi Park, erected by General Tang Chi-Yao



◦ 山華五達直，路義正——道街之盛繁最明昆

Cheng-Yi Boulevard, Kunming

幽，皆外名鑄瓦重康明始山里東。銅，太全
遼風古全。係修熙，建鎮鳳十在瓦亦和殿
。景柏山寺故銅。初清於，鳴五城寺稽宮即

The Brass-Tiled Temple, on top of Mt. Fungming,
five miles east of Kunming





門天二之殿金

The Second Heavenly Gate of the Golden Chapel, Kunming



◦ 在所遷南——校等開南，華清，大北——學大合聯郊西市昆

The amalgamated premises of Peking, Tsing Hwa, and
Nan Kai Universities, in the western outskirts of Kunming



。校師女現霄聳，五約相峙然，雙內中市寺雙
址範子爲。雲高丈四距，對帆塔有，區在塔

Twin Pagoda Monastery, in the business quarters of
Kunming, now the campus of the Girls' Normal School



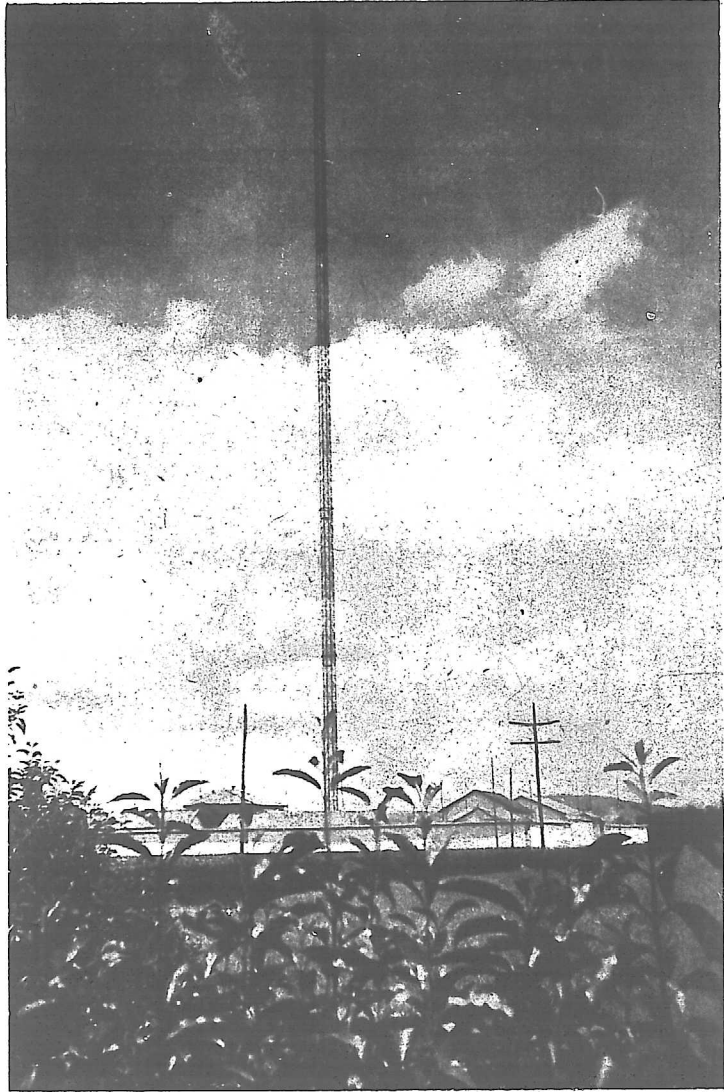
善稱亦設內美境。園碧在久成，醫昆省。
。完頗備部，優環內公金，未落院華立

The newly erected Kun-Hwa Hospital administered by the provincial government, well equipped and situated in the beautiful surroundings of the Ching-Pi Park.

般一之屋房村新市昆

A standard village-house of
Kunming Municipality





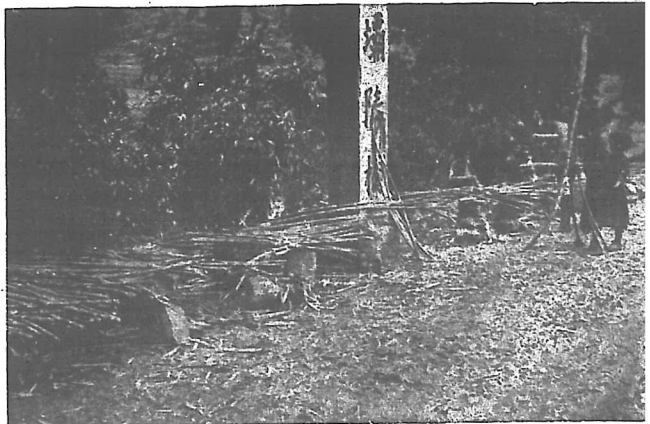
。街國護在址局，台電線無明昆

The Radio Station, National-Defence Road, Kunming



一門爲區築毀業城大門自今之演以一門，。城，周昆
 警城小。新，已垣南以護南功護紀門護國增東民門舊九明
 。垣西此市建拆，門迄國城。國念，設南八六設里城

The city-wall at the Small West Gate. In the eighth year of the Republic, a new gate named "National Defence" was added to the original six on the three-mile city wall. The part from the National Defence Gate to the Great South Gate has been recently torn down to make room for a new market.



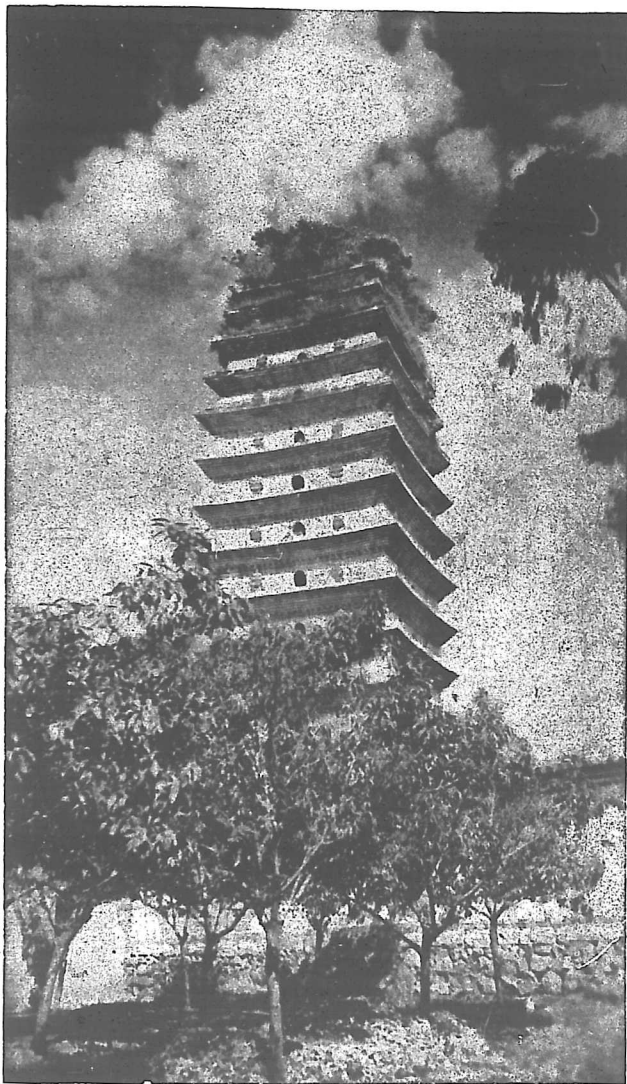
蔗售女苗上橋陵場

A Miao girl selling sugar-canes on the Pa-Ling Bridge



子家農之外郊明昆

A farmer's son and his share of burden

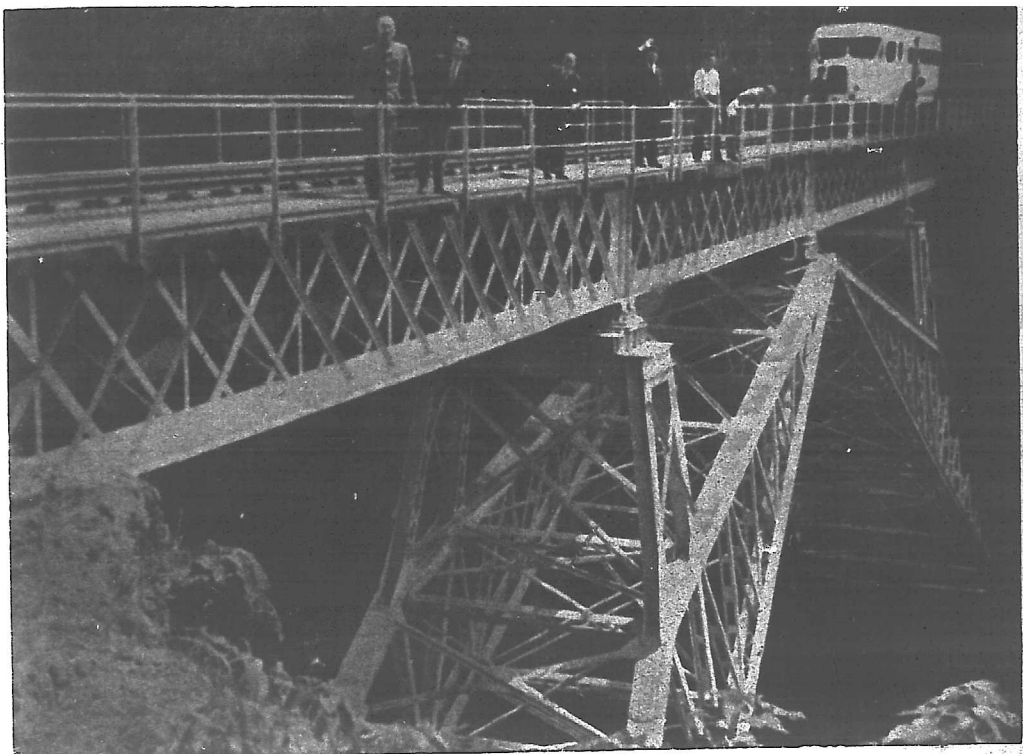


景之塔寺東
The East Pagoda, Kunming



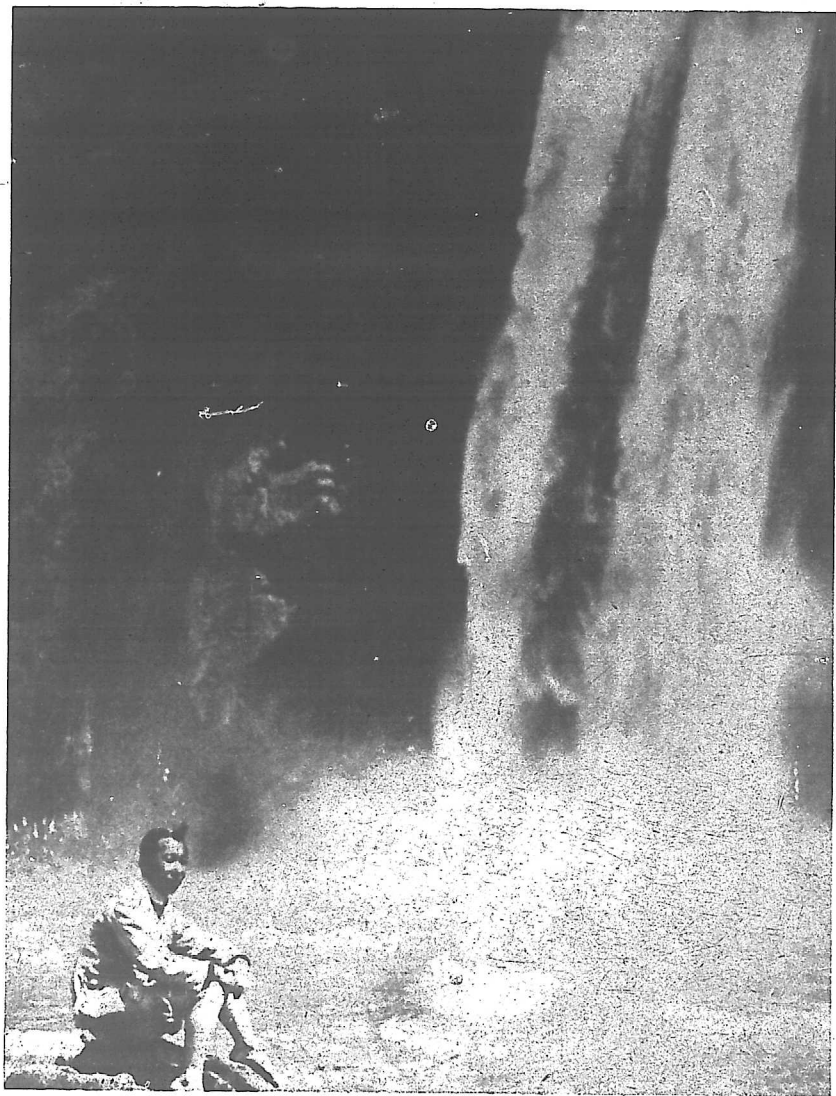
昆明滇越鐵路車站

The railway station, Kunming



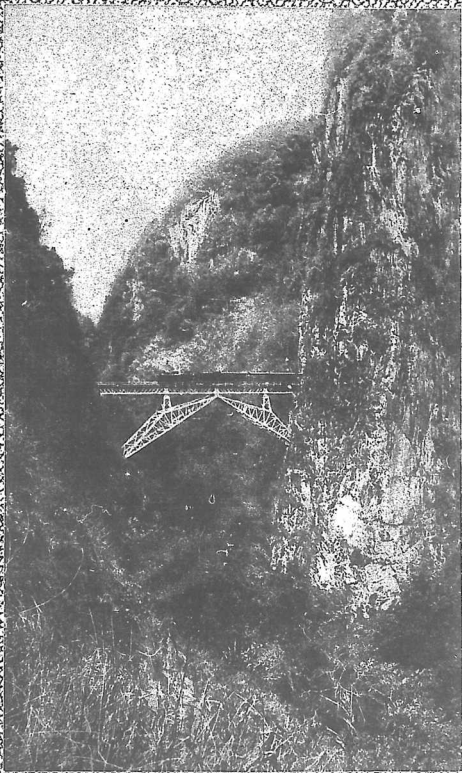
景近橋鐵路鐵越滇

A close view of a bridge on Yunnan-Haiphong Railway



。壯頗垂練如時水雨里五城距布水大路
觀呈，下匹，大季，十約縣，瀑滴南

The Big-Drop Waterfall, about sixteen miles from Lu-Nan



。窺可鉅程，深下立崖，鐵間兩橫北鐵漢
見以，之工和臨，峭懸橋之山跨段略越

A bridge between two precipices on the Yunnan-Haiphong
Railway (Yunnan section)



。之趕苗此築面，中通南爲州阿昔開
狀街民爲，繁市心之交滇，迷爲遠

The Miao tribesmen at a fair at Kai-Yuen, a communication centre of southern Yunnan



。 隔 之 水 帶 友 一 僅 ， 口 河 與 開 老

The bridge that links Hokow and Laokay—i. e., China
and French Indo-China



之景為甚海洱海可，昆尙里城大理丁
一及下豐中源發達約明盛，約鎮縣關
部洱關。產縣源。三西。高十，屬省
。海全此魚，於洱日行由業公距之大

Hsia-Kwan and a corner of Lake
Erh. Hsia-Kwan, an important
village three miles from Ta-Li, is
three days from Kunming by bus
on the Yunnan-Burma Highway;
Lake Erh is an inland sea abundant
in fish.

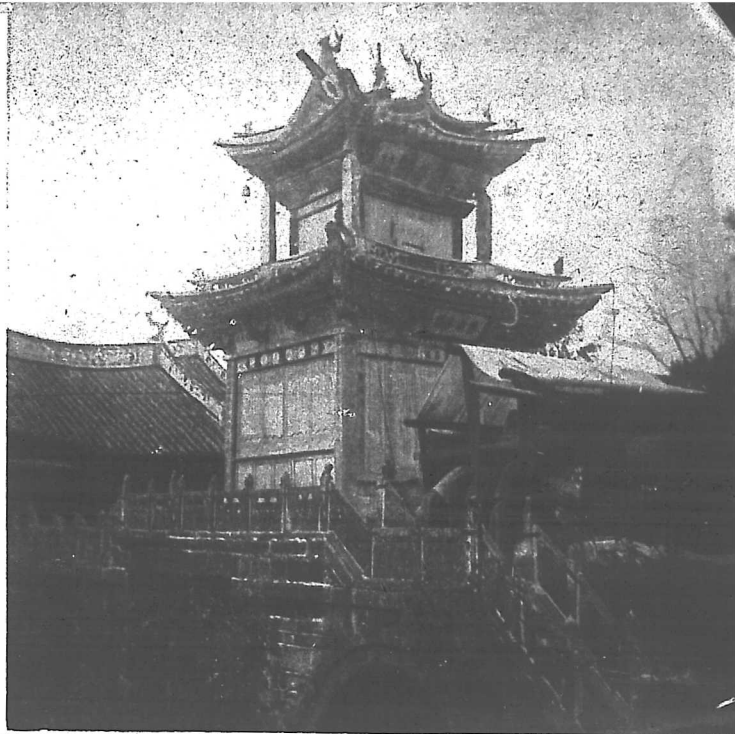


之。、嶺名大之或，經之。理點
雪此經寒遠理狀花發切佳山勝蒼
影為年冷近石，卉為片者上景山
。蒼積異。、名魚山磨，岩之為
山雪常山聞為鳥水光一石一大

The snow-capped Mt. Tien-Chuang,
one of the scenic spots of Ta-Li.
The nation-wide known Ta-Li
marble is excavated from this
region.

色石此營道城內大規，明大
。亭爲潔亦，城，模縣水理
景礎。顏街外有頗城秀山

Tsu-Shih Pavilion, Ta-Li, a big
scenery town



處孟三武諸傳橋天珥
。獲擒侯葛係，生河

Near Tiansheng Bridge on the
River Erh



。尺公八十長，橋拱式孔乙係，橋河珥

Erh Ho Bridge in construction



大程，湍流江橋江漢中建
。甚工急勢水，長鼻之架

A bridge in construction on the
Yangpi River

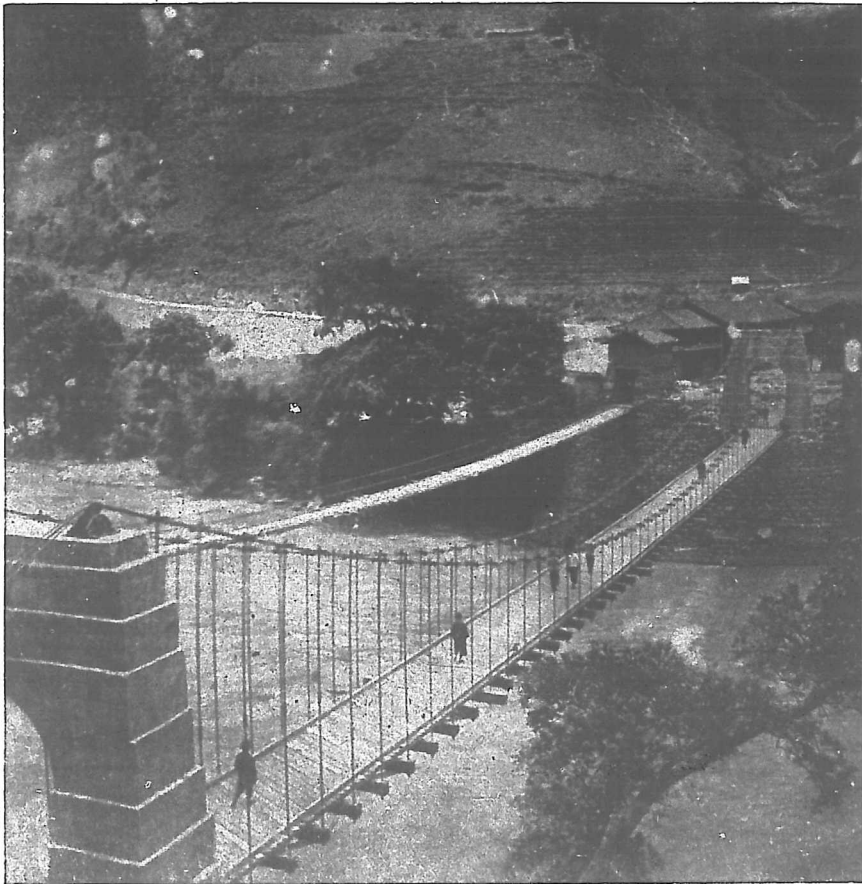


橋 梗 之 上 江 鼻 漾

The temporary bridge on the Yangpi River

橋果功之上江滄瀾

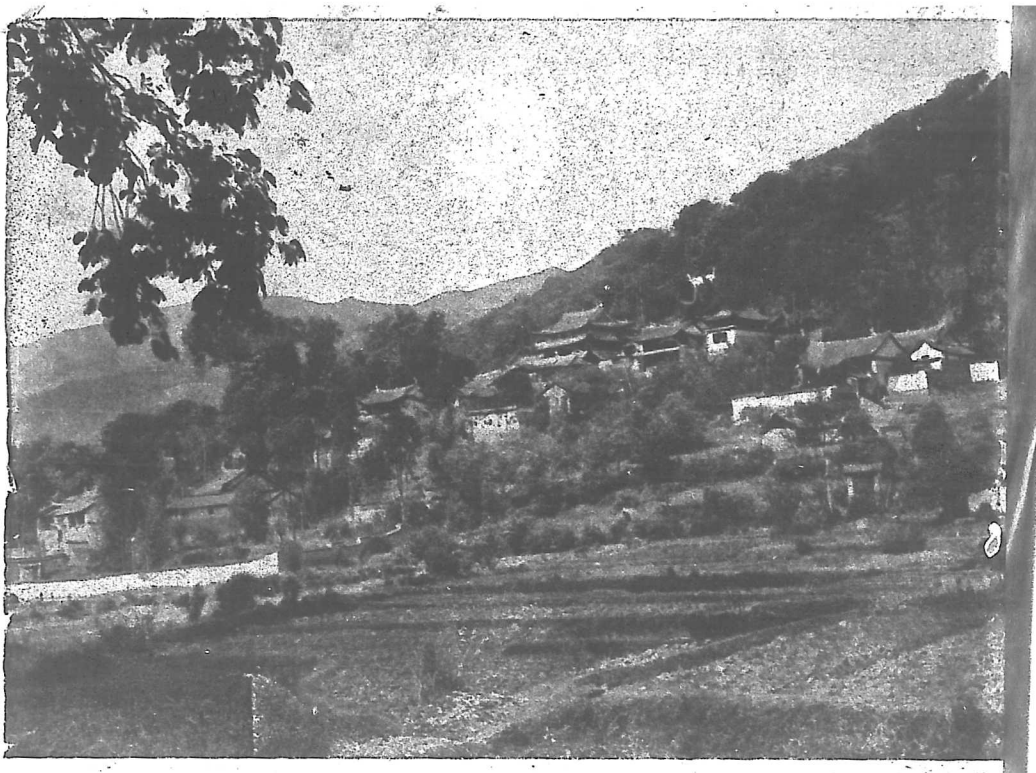
Kungku Bridge on the Mekong





。風亭濯霖，門龍此一點路緬爲保
景之纓池昌外泉爲，之要公滇山

The Helmet-Washing Pavilion outside the Dragon-Fountain Gate of Pao-Shan, an important city on the Yunnan-Burma Highway



。練山太會侯葛時三相景樓翠待社旅中，皇山太保
兵頂保在，武諸國傳，之徵所招行國及關玉保山

The scenic environment of the Guest House of the China
Travel Service, on Ta-Pao Hill, Pao-Shan. According to
tradition, Marquis Wu of the Later Han Dynasty
(25-219 A. D.) trained his soldiers on the summit of
this hill

西南撥物
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1/42

