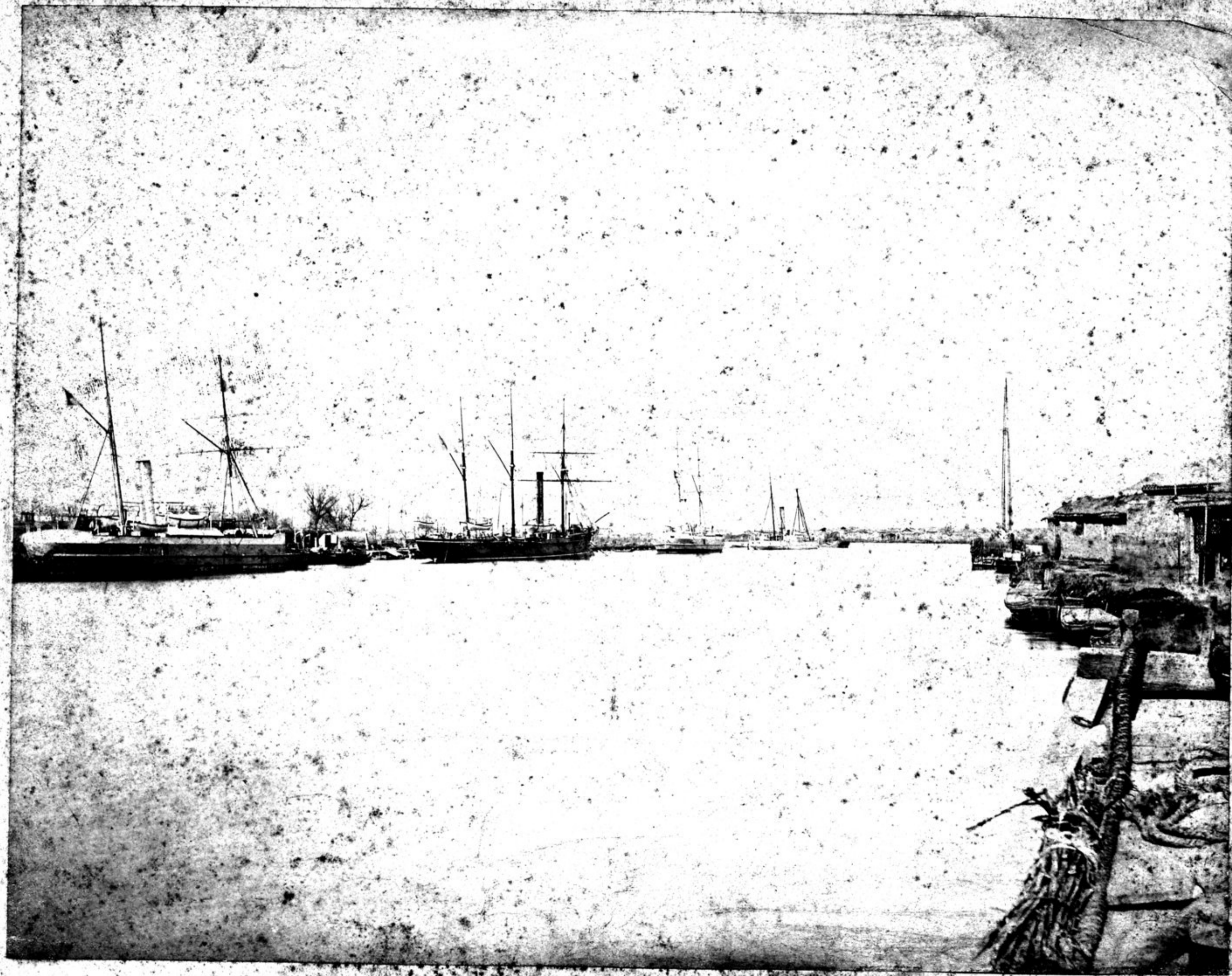


昭和十一年五月二十六日

松村太郎殿
惠賜

東洋文庫



No. 831, TIENTSIN.

A View on the River Peiho, close to the Foreign Settlement.

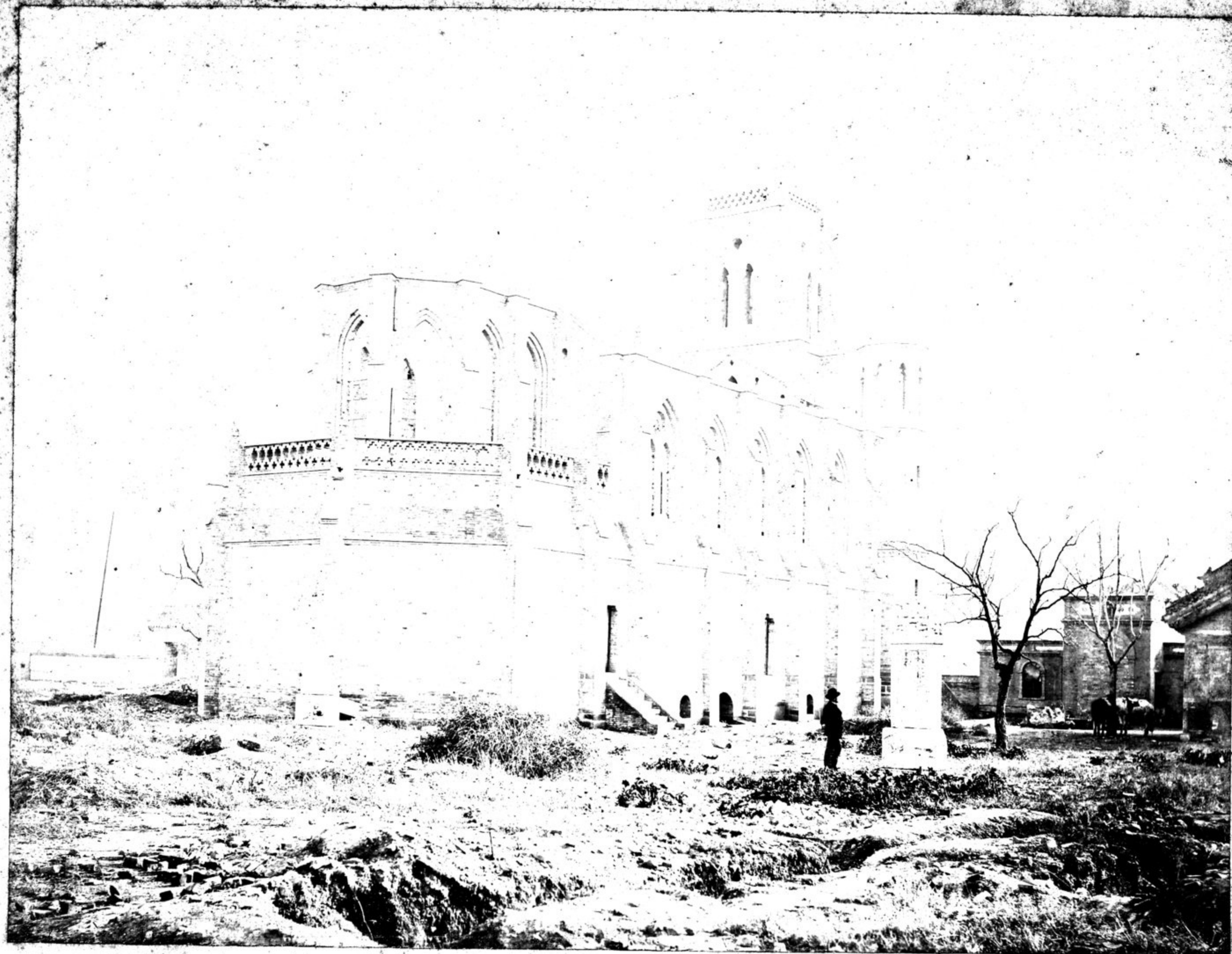


No. 828, TIENSIN.

Adjoining the Powder Mills, there is a good specimen of Chinese architecture called the Haikwang Temple, and which is given in our view; its bell tower has a prominent position being considered a work of great merit: many of these small Temples are built by funds accumulated through the fanatic zeal of poor creatures who voluntarily immure them-

selves in small close cells built in some thoroughfare where they may attract the notice of the charitable by a bell which is attached to the outside and is sounded by means of a bamboo and rope.

These poor zealots remain built up in this tomb with no means of egress until the necessary amount has been collected.



The French Cathedral, Tientsin.
The scene of the massacre. June 1870.

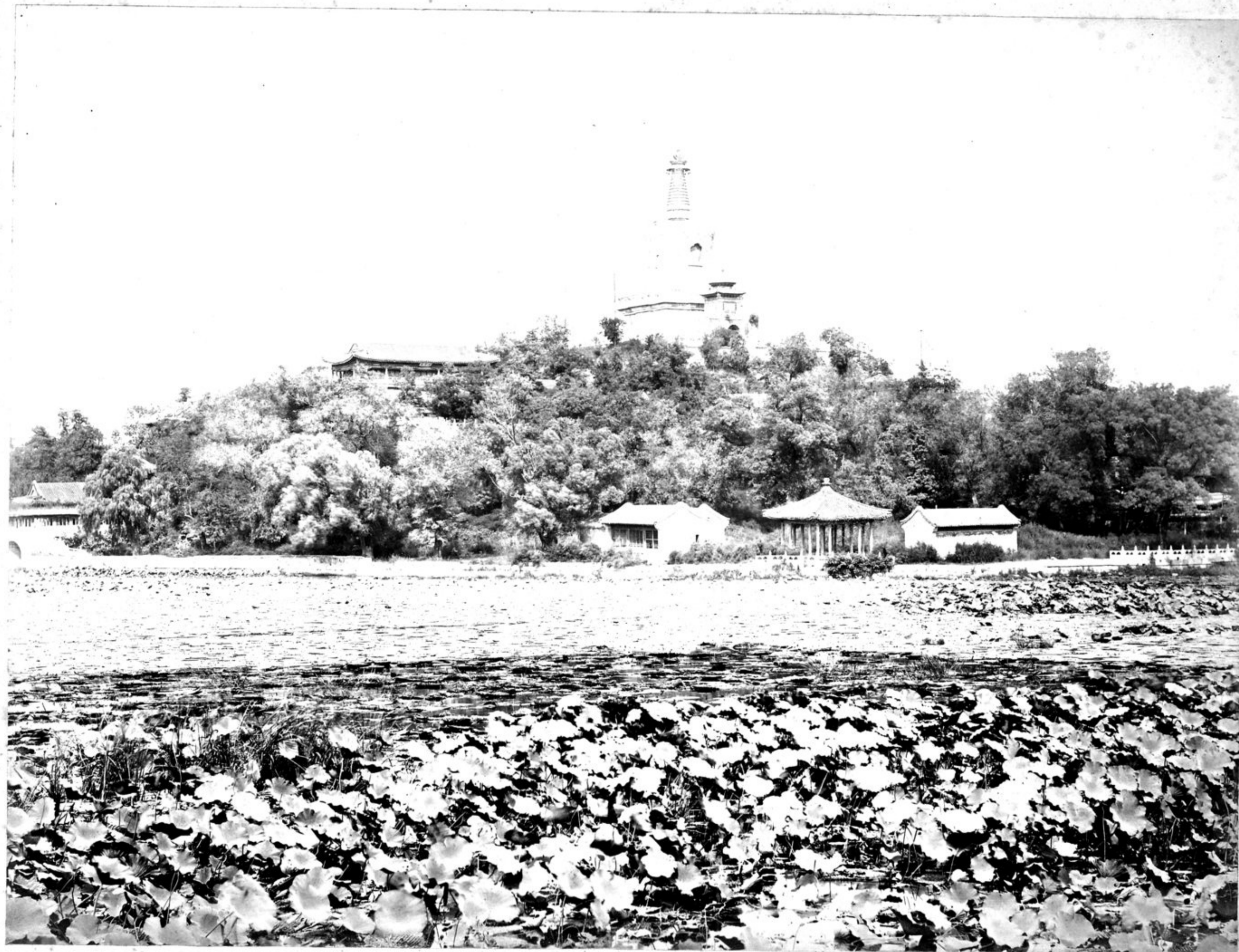


A Street in Peking.

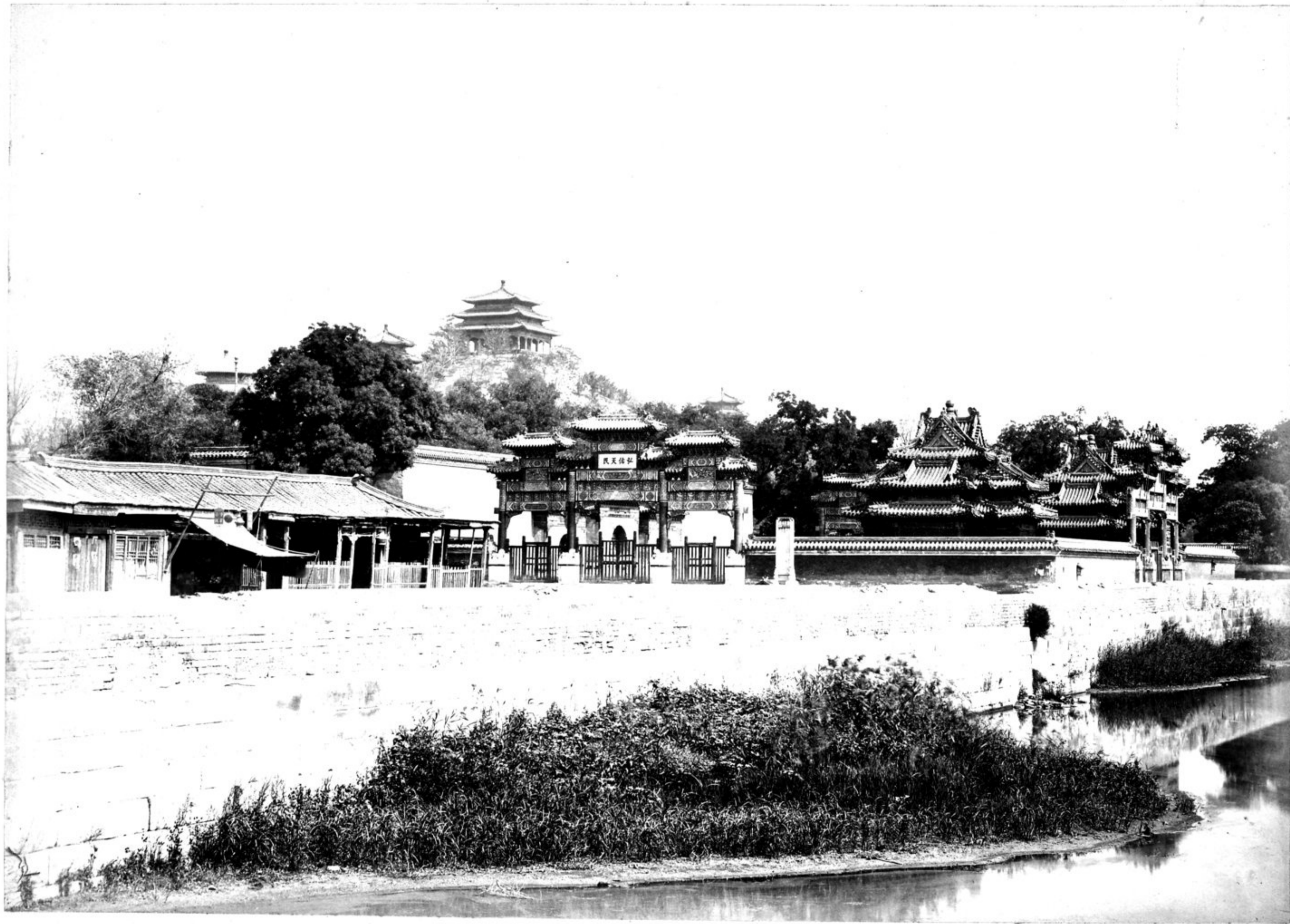
Street, Peking



View in the grounds of the Emperor's Palace Peking
 View in grounds Emperor's Palace Peking



11
Schwosy Pekin



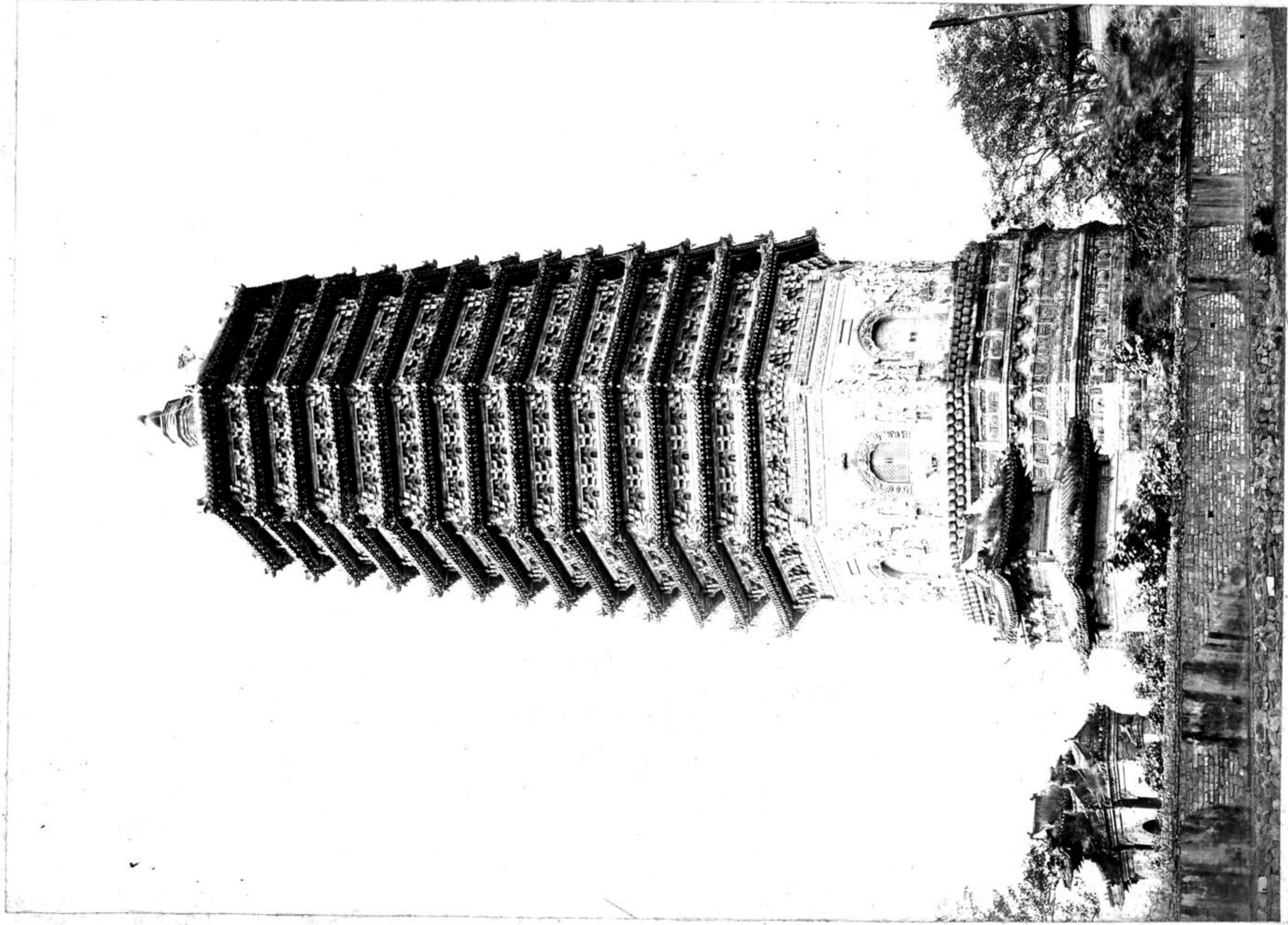
Entrance to the Imperial Palace Peking.

Entrance to the ~~Imperial~~ palace Peking.



The Beggar's Bridge. Peking. Beggar's Bridge. Peking

6



14

Par-ichimny Pagoda, P. K.



Xinmin - Peking



進門此從必見引京到員官省外門武神城京北

No. 919, PEKIN.

View of the Sen-Bao-Moon showing the entrance gate to the Audience	precinct of the imperial palace, the gateway is jealously guarded against the
hall for receiving the visits of Civil and Military functionaries, this being the	entrance of all foreigners.



No. 32.—DECAPITATION.

Our artist has seized the moment when the culprit, half stupefied with opium, having been shot out of the cage or basket in which he has reached the ground, has his queue firmly grasped and pulled over his head by a man who will, by tightening his hold, keep the neck steadily

stretched for the knife. The executioner usually performs his duty very dexterously, a second blow from the short broad sword or knife being hardly ever required. The magistrate deputed to witness and report the execution, sits behind a desk upon which is laid the death warrant.



No. 865, PEKIN.

It is no easy matter to get views in the northern capital, the people are very inquisitive, and will sometimes resort to the playful pastime of stone throwing, or by crowding around the Photographers dark tent they will quite obscure the light with their interesting countenances, for these reasons the assistance of a foreign constable is sometimes necessary to keep

the crowds back.

The large Chinese characters painted on the wall and so prominent in the view, is an announcement of the good things procurable at the restaurant, that adjoins it.

The white pagoda is in the middle distance.



19

No. 866, PEKIN.

It is now the wet season in the capital, and in lieu of the clouds of dust that prevail during the dry weather, a soft thick mud covers the streets formed into deep tramways by the wheels of the carts; the shop fronts are gorgeous with paint, and gilding, but all these houses have more

the appearance of temporary shanties than the settled abodes and stores, of a great city

The street here selected as a type of the rest is called Loo-mau-szu, and is in the Tartar city.

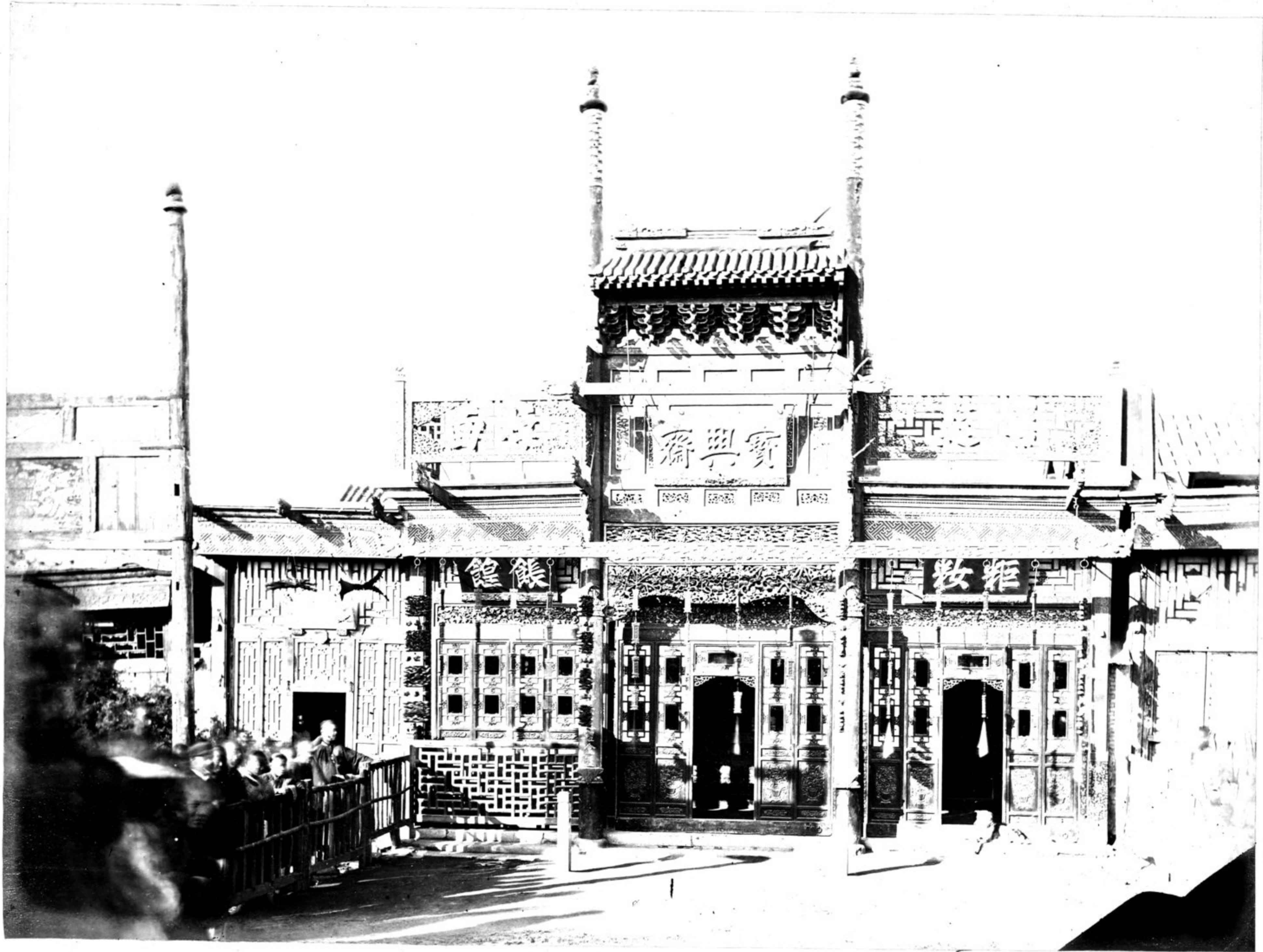
4



No. 863, PEKIN.

Ornamental archways are very numerous not only in the cities of China, but also in small villages and country places: These structures are called Pas-lou, and are erected as honorary memorials to the memory of virtuous widows, or virgins; Huc when writing of these arches says. "At Ningpo, a celebrated seaport in the province of Tche-kiang, there is a long street entirely composed of such monuments, all of stone and of a rich and majestic architecture. The beauty of the sculptures has excited

the admiration of all Europeans who have seen them; in 1842 when the English took the town, there was some talk of their carrying off these triumphal arches, and making with them a complete Chinese street in London." Those who bear in mind the history of the "Elgin marbles," will have no hesitation in giving credence to the Abbés sarcastic remarks upon English eccentricity.



Shop - Peking



No. 876, PEKIN.

Entering the palace grounds, the visitor by ascending one side of the eminence, gets to a fine commanding point overlooking the adjacent plains, and will not fail to observe this small shrine, which being constructed of bronze goes by the appellation of the bronze temple.



駝 駱 此 用 俱 物 貨 食 糧 運 轉 外 口 及 城 京 北

No. 923, PEKIN.

The traffic from the capital to and from the plains of Manchuria and Mongolia is conducted by Transport Camels.

By means of these animals large quantities of Brick Tea is conveyed to remote districts; compressed into this form tea passes as money with the nomadic tribes.

Pleasant little groups of traders are constantly to be met with on the road, when they make a halt, a camp being formed the camels are ranged round it in the form of a circle guarded by large shaggy and ferocious dogs.

The people themselves are of a kindly disposition and are most hospitable.



The Emperor's Hunting Ground, Peking
View of the Emperor's Hunting Ground



a. Mongolian Camp.

Mongolian Camp



No. 21.—A WEDDING PROCESSION.

BRIDAL processions are very gorgeous affairs. There are, according to the means of the parties, more or less showy sedans, a rich feast, a band of music, and countless boxes, containing the bride's wardrobe. The family tablets, lanterns, and various official insignia, with red umbrellas, &c., are carried in state; the bride herself coming as a *bonne bouche* last of all.

In some places the procession is headed by a man carrying a baked hog for the purpose of diverting the attention of any sly demons who might be disposed to become guests. This latter custom, however, is not universal.



Chinese Barbers.