

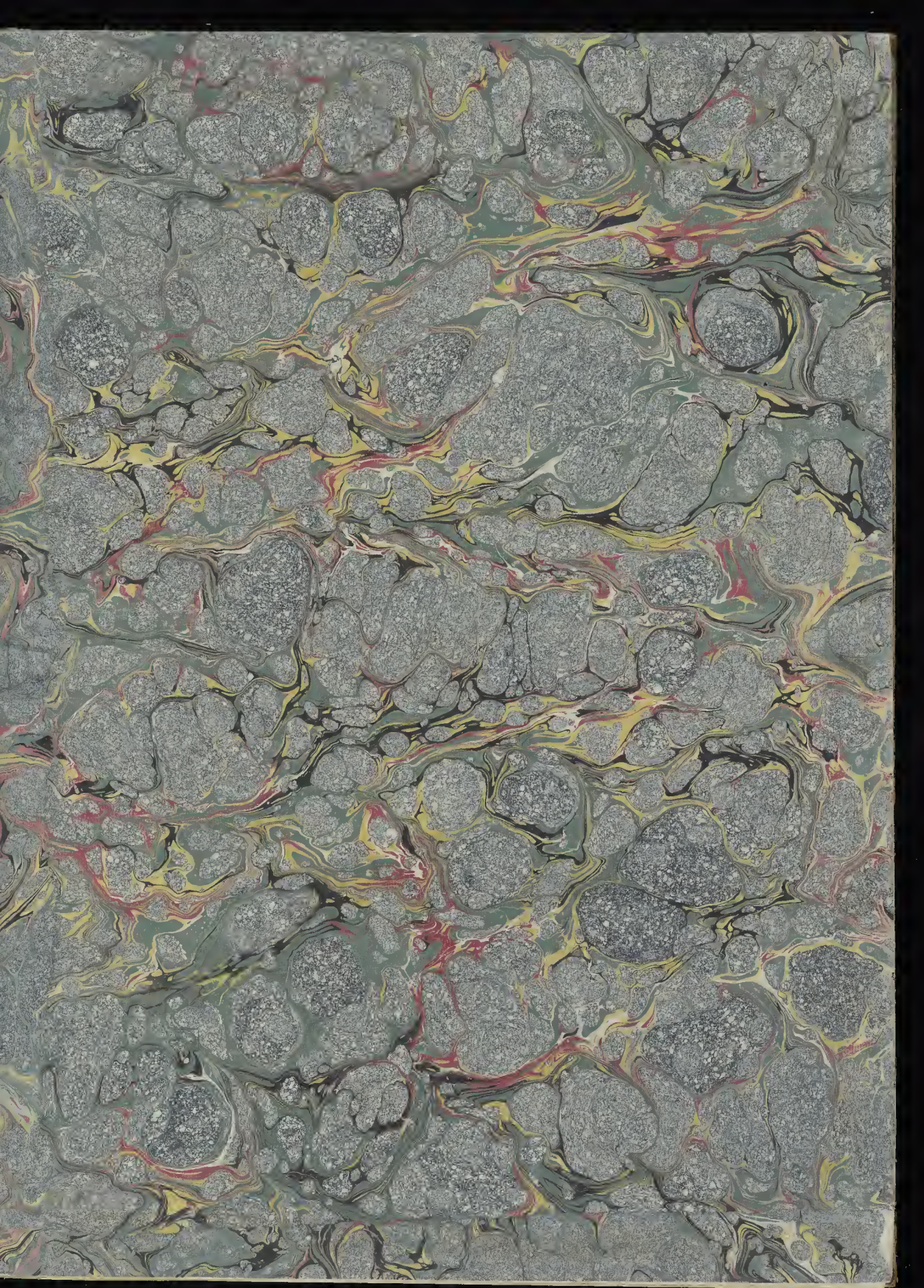




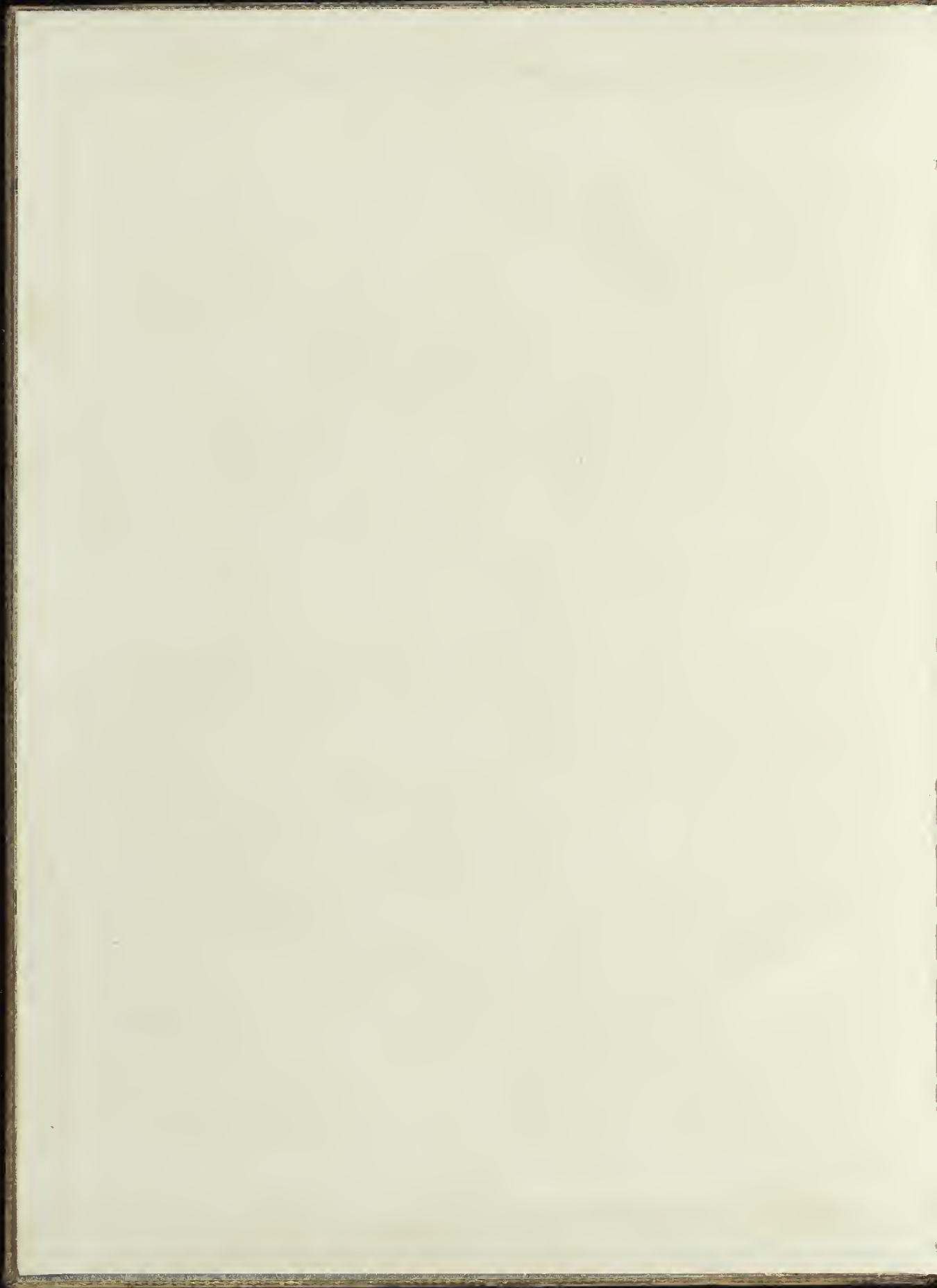


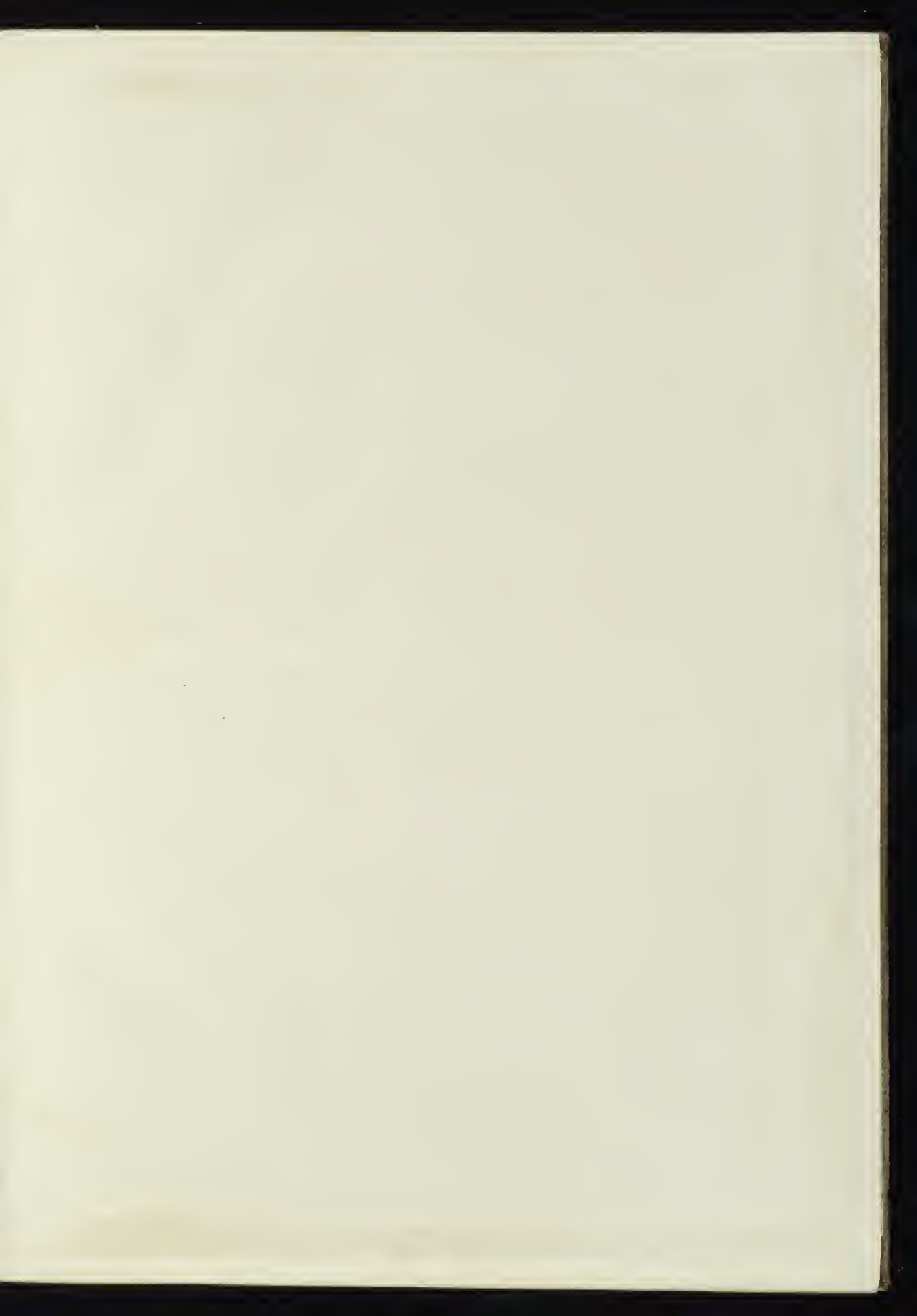
*James Percival, Treasurer  
of the University*















A GENERAL CHART, ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION, TO SHew THE TRACK OF THE LION AND HINDOSTAN FROM ENGLAND TO THE  
with the daily statement of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER as observed at noon; containing also the limits of the CHINESE EMPIRE, &c. extended





GULPH OF PEKIN IN CHINA, AND OF THEIR RETURN TO ENGLAND.  
 and by the Conquests of the present Emperor TCHIEN-LUNG.



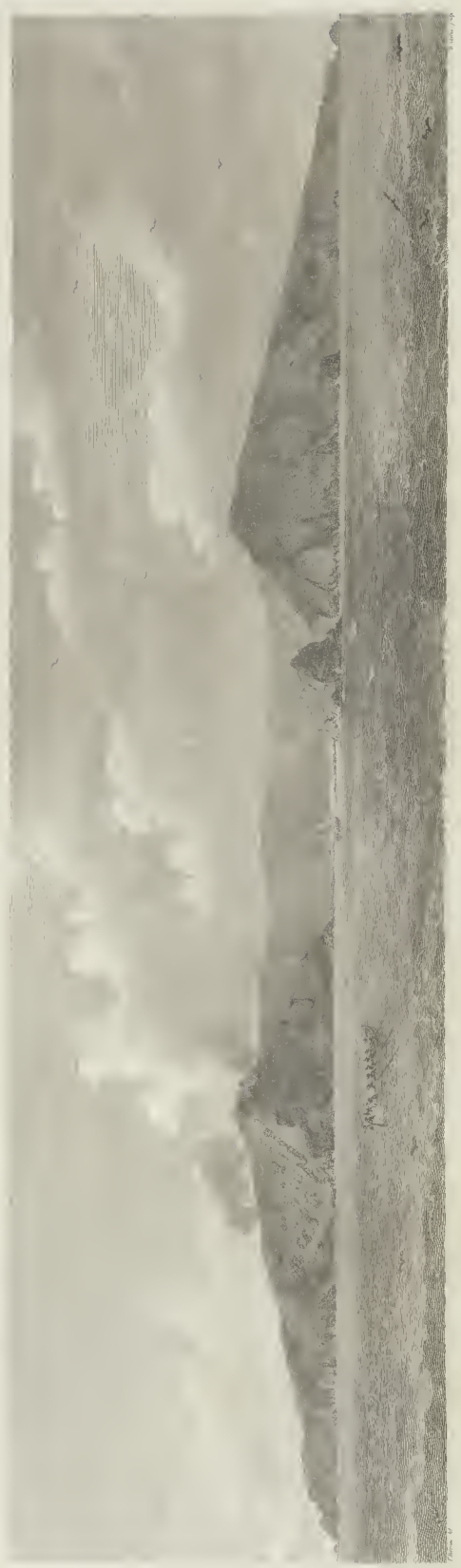
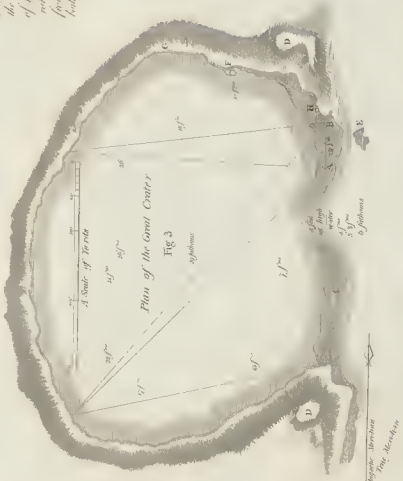
VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF SANTO PAVO IN THE CENTRAL ROYALTY IN THE INTERIOR OF THE CRITTER BEING WEST-INDIAN 100 MILES.





REFERENCES to FIGS.

- A, B, C, Inner and base of 1st Crater.
- C, C', The two Craters forming the center of the Crater.
- D, D', The two ridges that surround the center of the Crater, the western ridge is 100 feet high.
- E, E', High Central Peak of 2d Crater.
- F, F', The surrounding plain above the temperature of the water in the crater.
- G, G', The two plates the thermometer stand on, 200 feet in the wind.
- H, H', The two cylinders that stand on the Crater, the one is 100 feet high, the other is 50 feet high, the water in the crater is 100 feet deep, the water in the crater is 50 feet deep, the water in the crater is 100 feet deep, the water in the crater is 50 feet deep.



VIEW of the ISLAND of SANTO DOMINGO, the CONICAL ROCK near the center of the CRATER bearing WEST, distant one MILE.



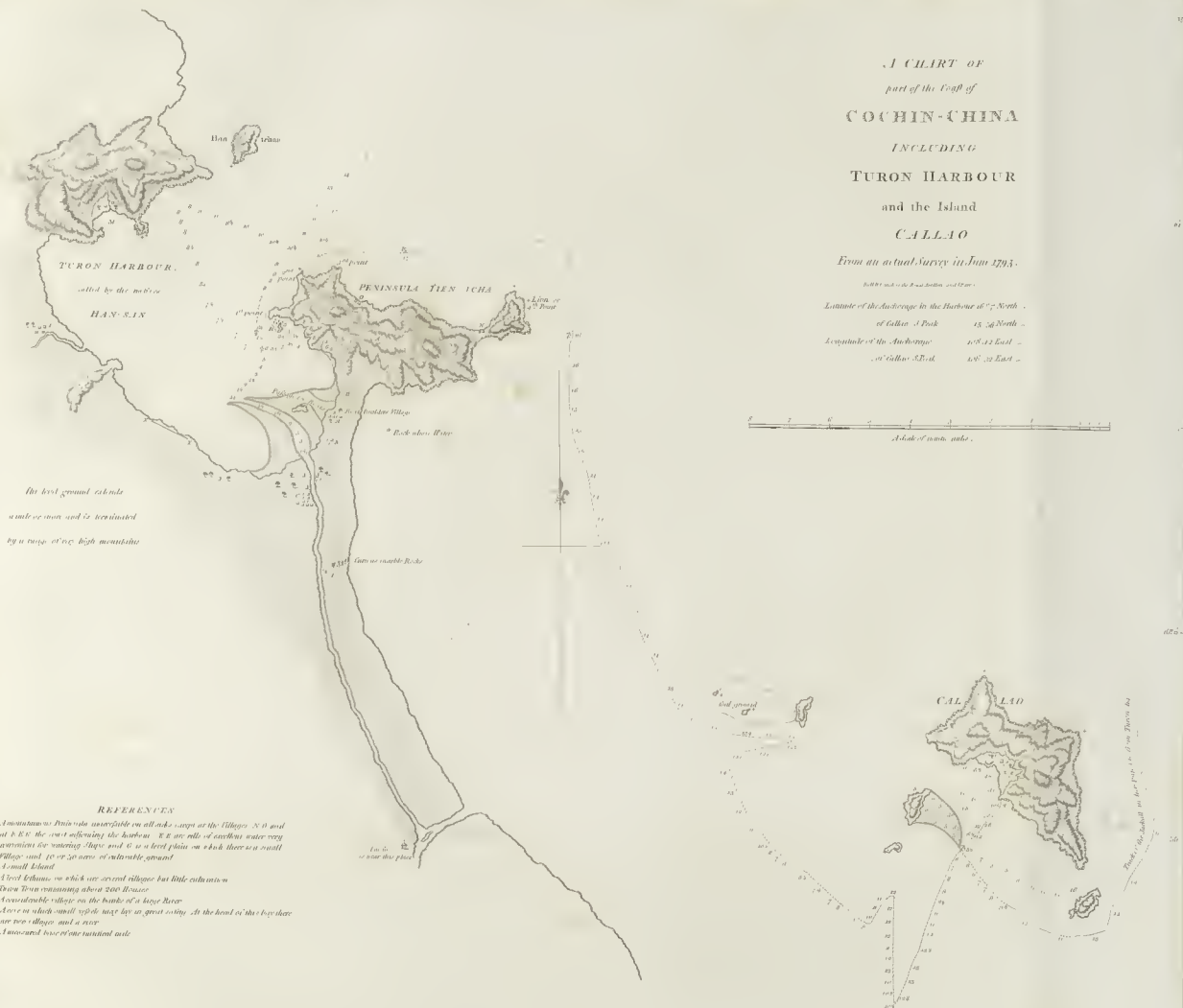
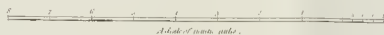


A CHART OF  
part of the Coast of  
**COCHIN-CHINA**  
INCLUDING  
**TURON HARBOUR**  
and the Island  
**CALLAO**

From an actual Survey in June 1793.

Scale of the Chart is 1 inch to 10 miles.

Latitude of the Anchorage in the Harbour of 17° North  
of Father's Peak 15 34 North  
Longitude of the Anchorage 105° 11 East  
of Father's Peak 106° 32 East



The best ground anchors  
under the moon and is terminated  
by a range of the high mountains

REFERENCES

- A. Mountains of this side are visible on all sides except at the Village N O and at N E S the coast following the harbour. E E are hills of various water very numerous the western slope and it is a level plain on which there are small villages and 10 or 20 acres of valuable ground
- B. Small Island
- C. Small Islands, on which are several villages but little extensive
- D. Deep Water extending about 2000 fathoms
- E. Accessible village on the banks of a large River
- F. Town on which small vessels may lay in great safety. At the head of this bay there are two villages and a river
- G. Unaccounted base of the mountain side

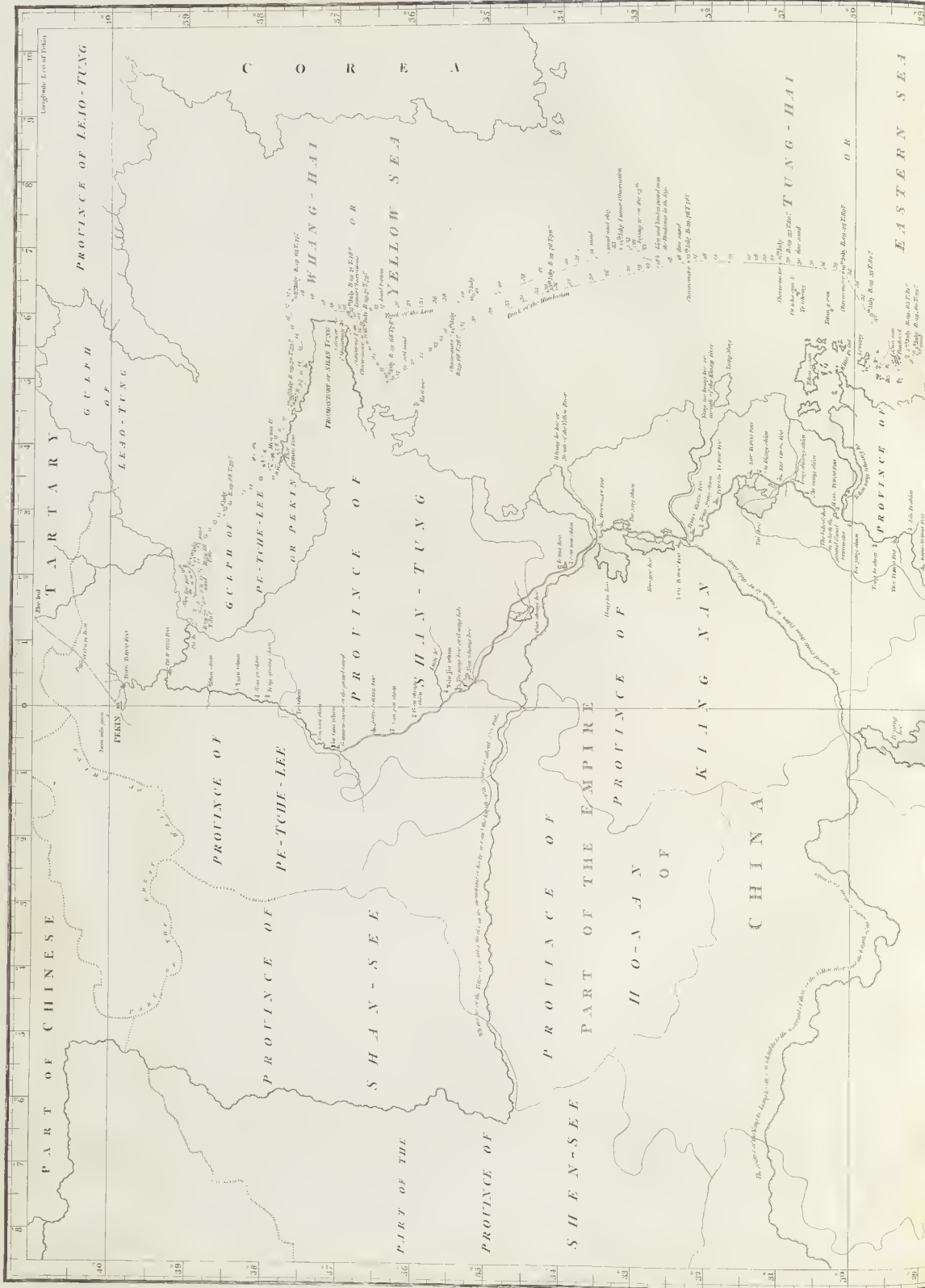


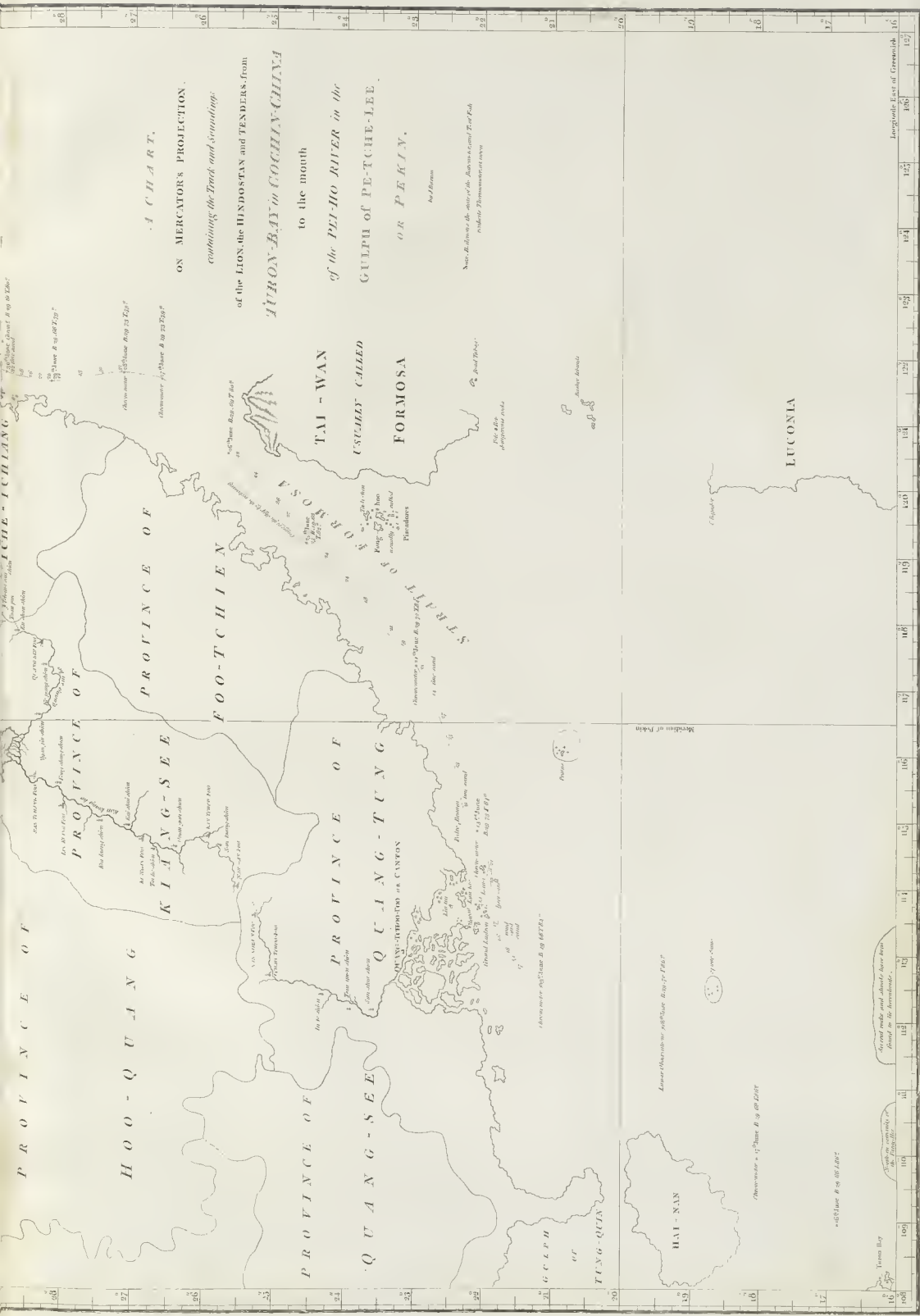
View of the entrance into TURON BAY the south Peak of the Peninsula TIEN TCHAH bearing W by N distant 10 miles the low Isthmus between the Peninsula and the MARBLE ROCKS not visible from the deck.











**A CHART,**

ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION,

containing the Trade and Soundings

of the LIONS, the HINDOSTAN and TENDERS, from

**TAI-WAN**

to the mouth

of the **PEI-HO RIVER** in the

**GULPH OF PE-TCHE-LEE,**

OR **PE-KY,**

and Formosa

Note: *As drawn on the chart of the Bay of Amoy & Canton, Formosa is called Formosa*

PROVINCE OF  
**HOO-QUING**

PROVINCE OF  
**KIANG-SEE**

PROVINCE OF  
**FOO-TCHIEH**

PROVINCE OF  
**QUANG-TUNG**

PROVINCE OF  
**QUANG-SEE**

PROVINCE OF  
**TAI-WAN**

PROVINCE OF  
**FORMOSA**

TAI-WAN  
USUALLY CALLED  
**FORMOSA**

PEI-HO RIVER

GULPH OF PE-TCHE-LEE

PE-KY

FORMOSA

LUCONIA

HAU-NAN

PROVINCE OF  
**TAI-WAN**

PROVINCE OF  
**FORMOSA**

PROVINCE OF  
**TAI-WAN**

PROVINCE OF  
**FORMOSA**

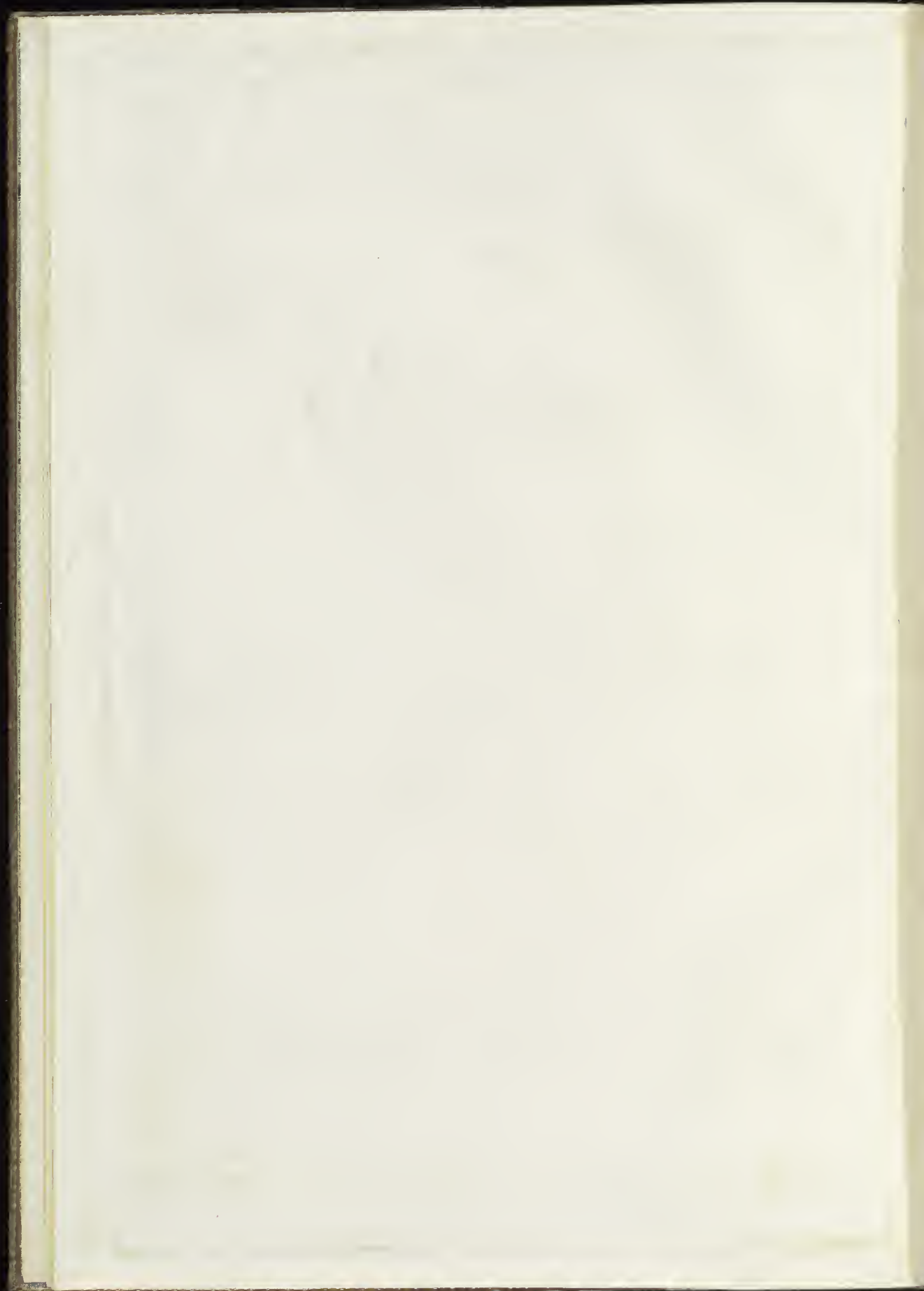
PROVINCE OF  
**TAI-WAN**

PROVINCE OF  
**FORMOSA**

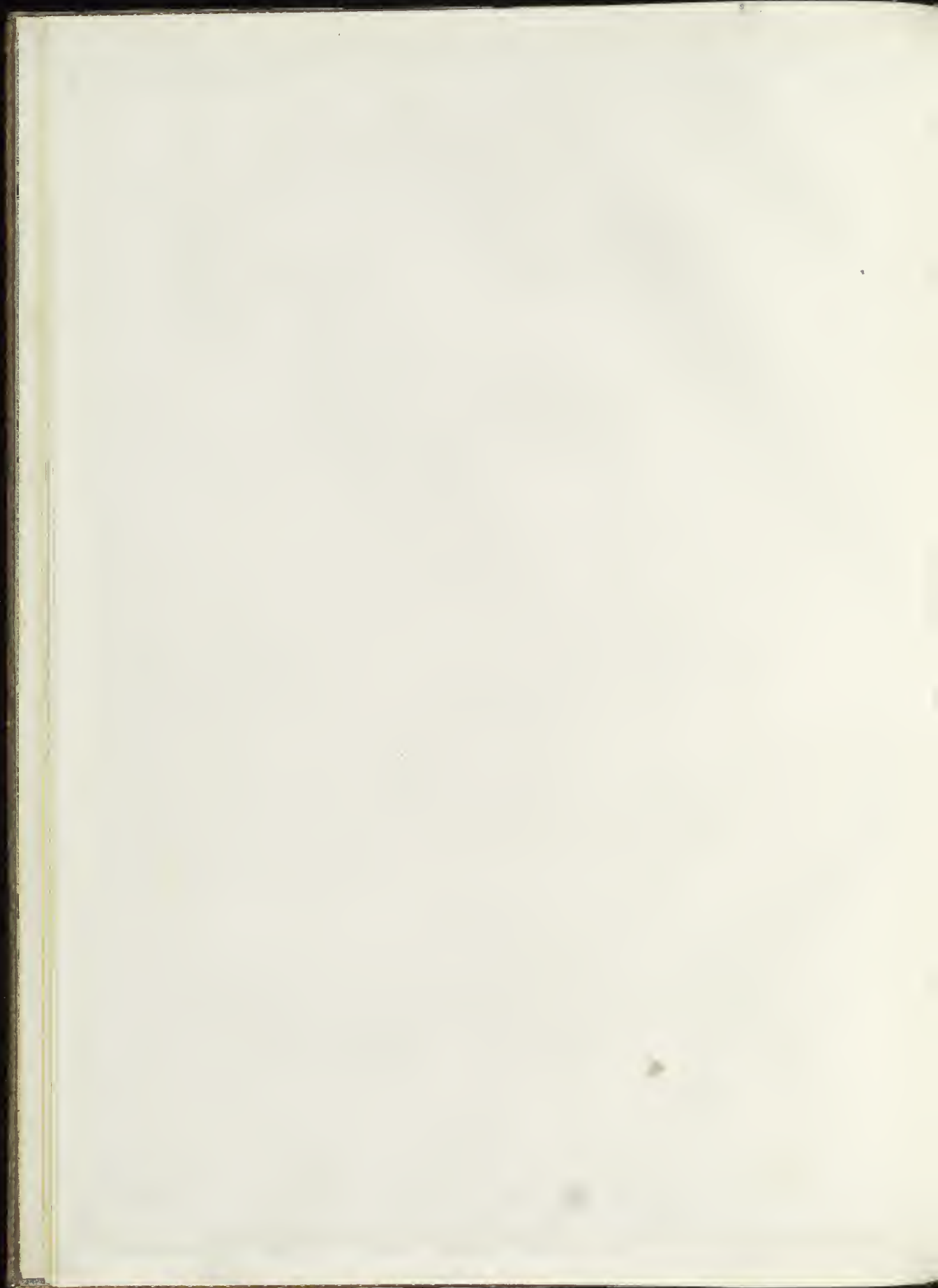
Inspected by HILKERT HARRISON

Published by order of the Admiralty, London, 1847.

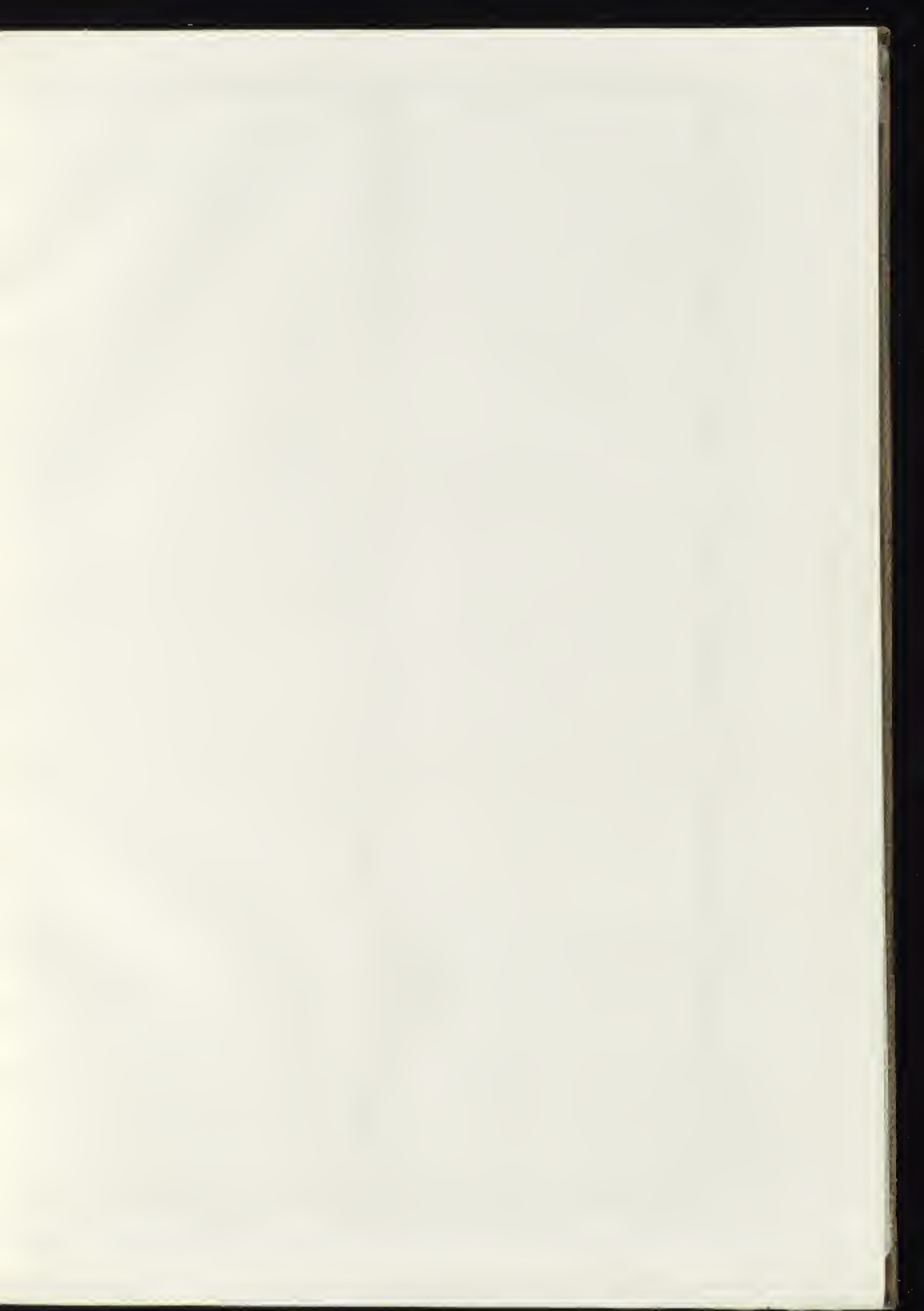


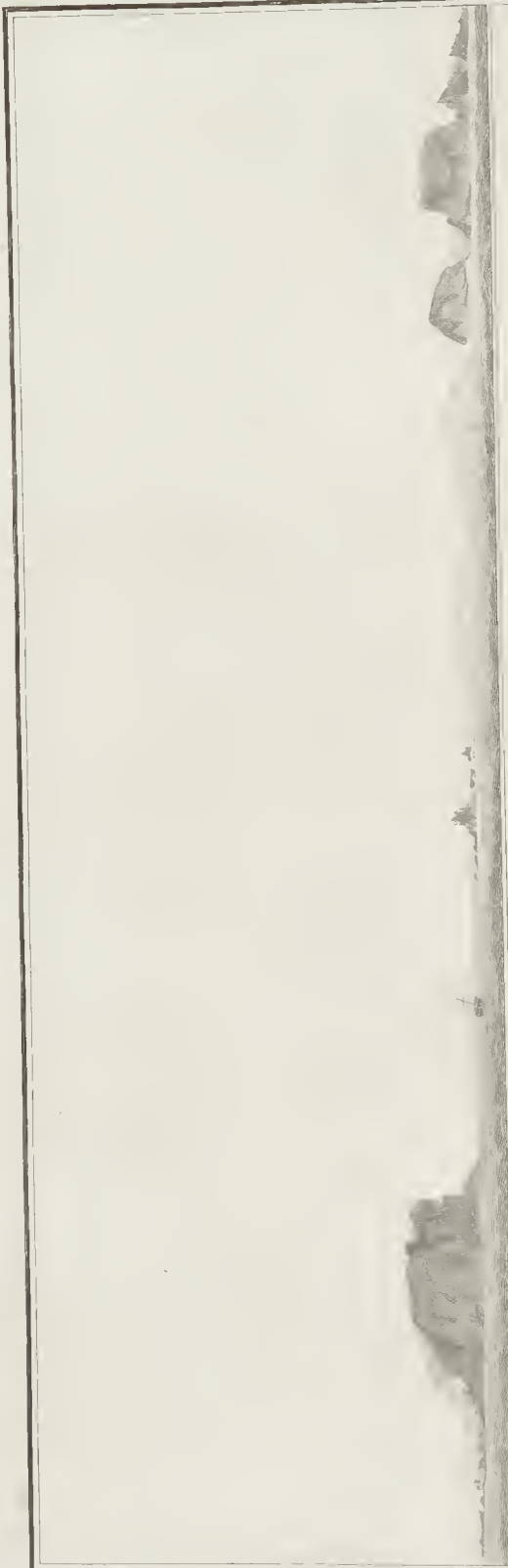












*View of the PASSAGE BETWEEN CHE ZI' OO TAO and ISLANDS to the Eastward of it with the U-L-BEYCH, standing through it from KISSANSEU BAY.*

*Here the U-L-BEYCH, being nearly the  
middle of water, is the best place to anchor,  
the water appearing to be the shallowest.*

*SKETCH BY COMBANS*

of the COAST of the

**PROMONTORY of SHAN-TUNG**

WITH THE TRACK OF THE SHIPS

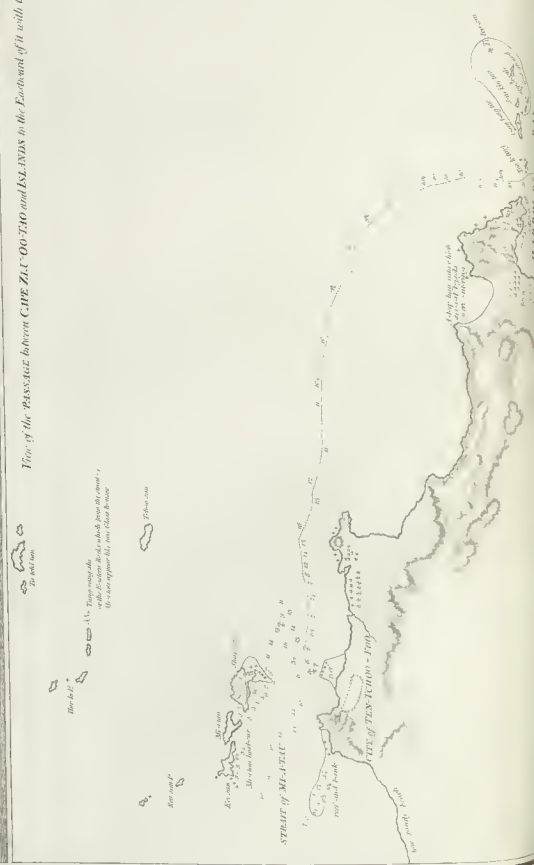
and the

*Soundings from the place of first making the Land*

to the

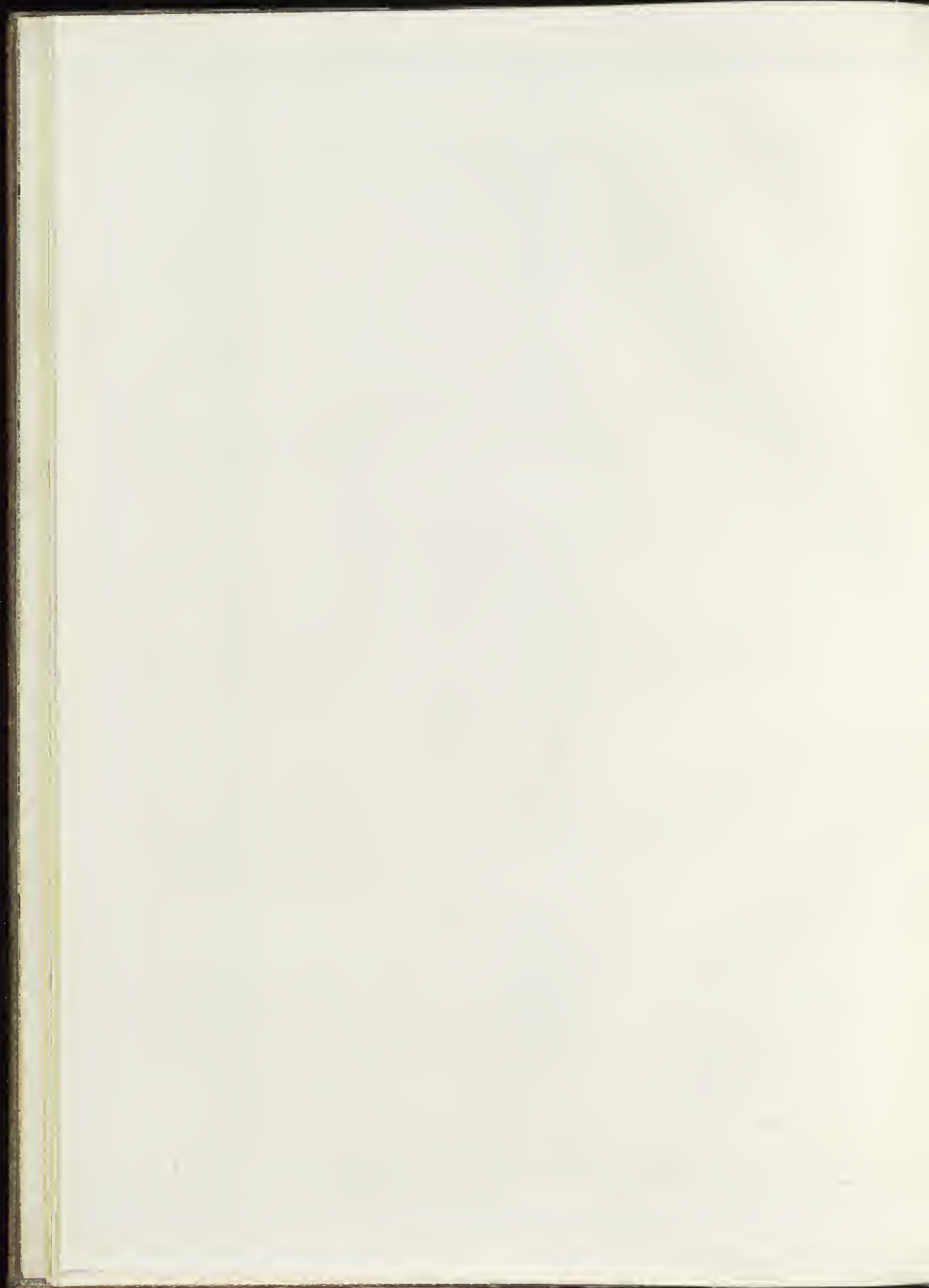
STRAIT of MEA-TAU.

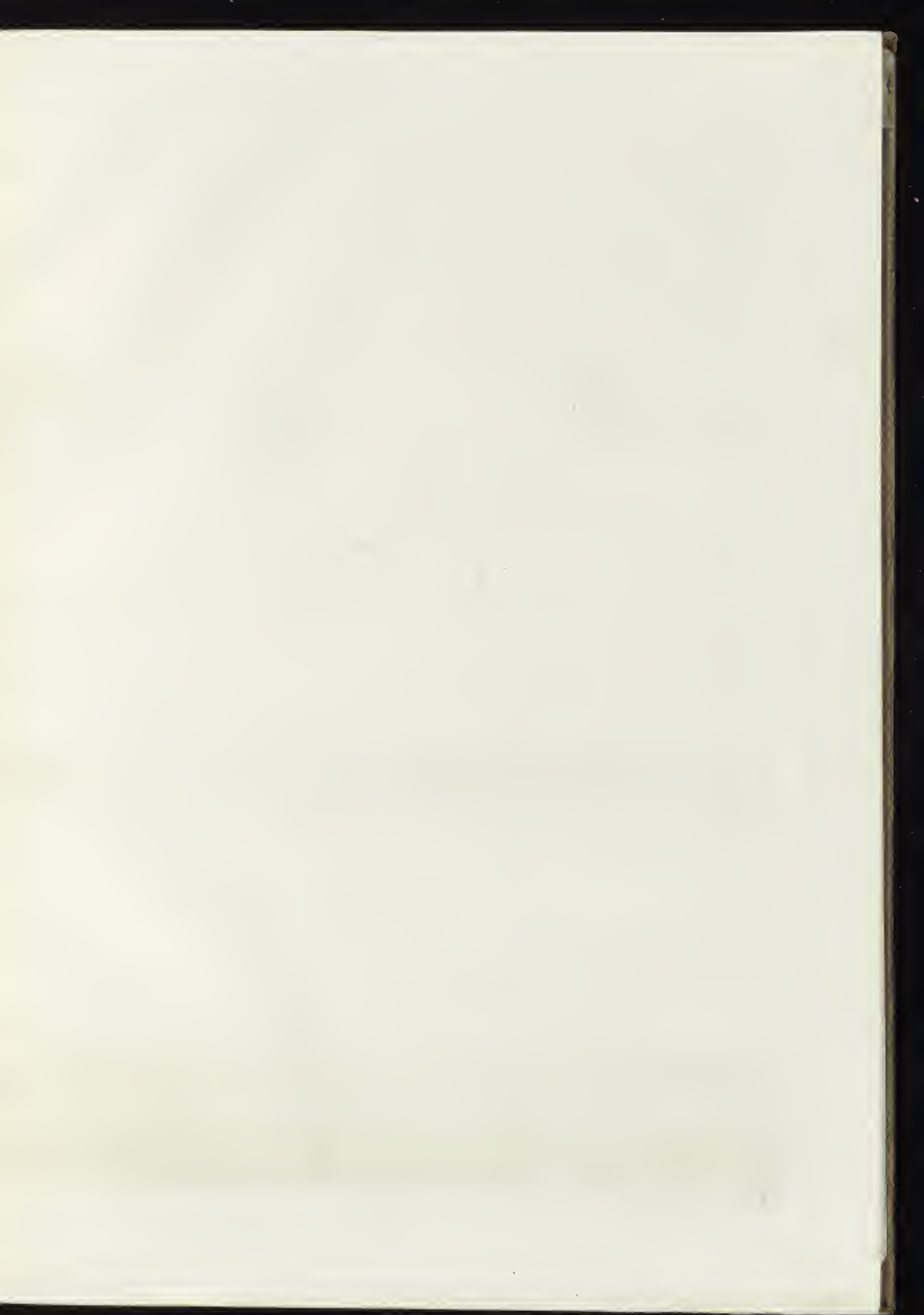
1781









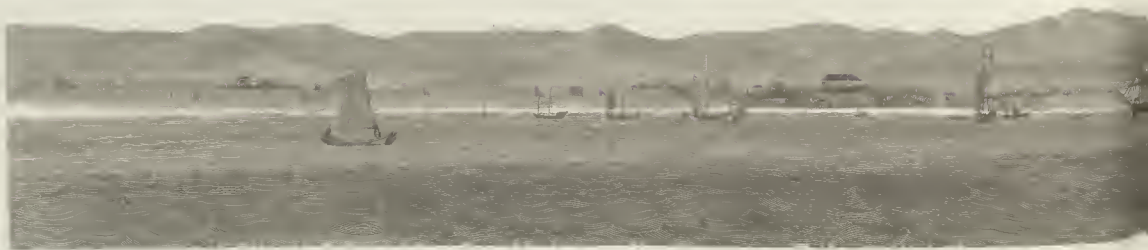




CAPE MAC



CAPE MACARTNEY, bearing West by North, distant 3 or 4 leagues.



VIEW of the CITY of TEN-TCHOO FOO from the anchor





ARTEVEY, bearing North-west, distant 4 leagues

STANTON'S ISLAND bearing North-east by east, distant 4 or 5 leagues

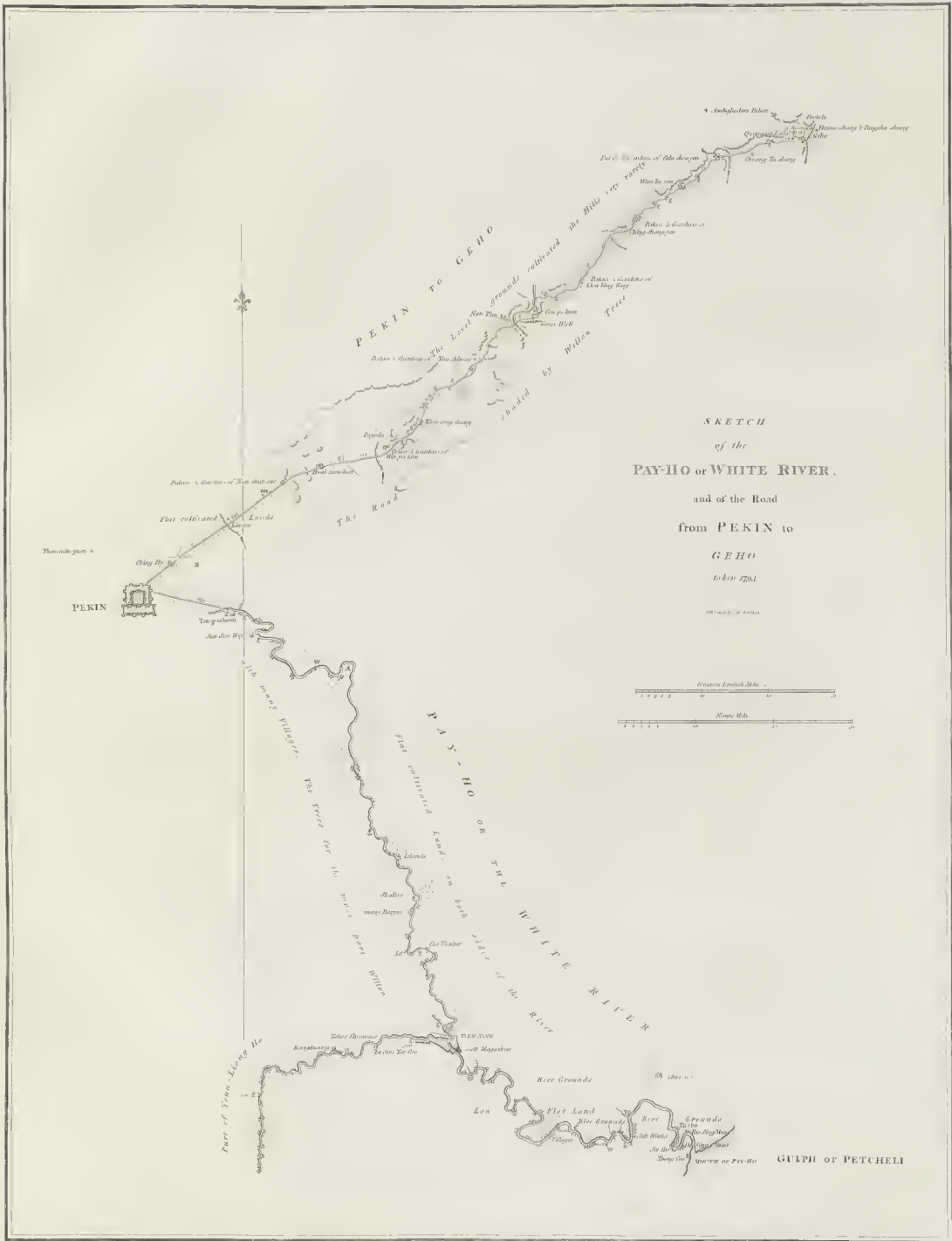


CAPE GOWER, bearing North-west by west, distant 4 leagues.



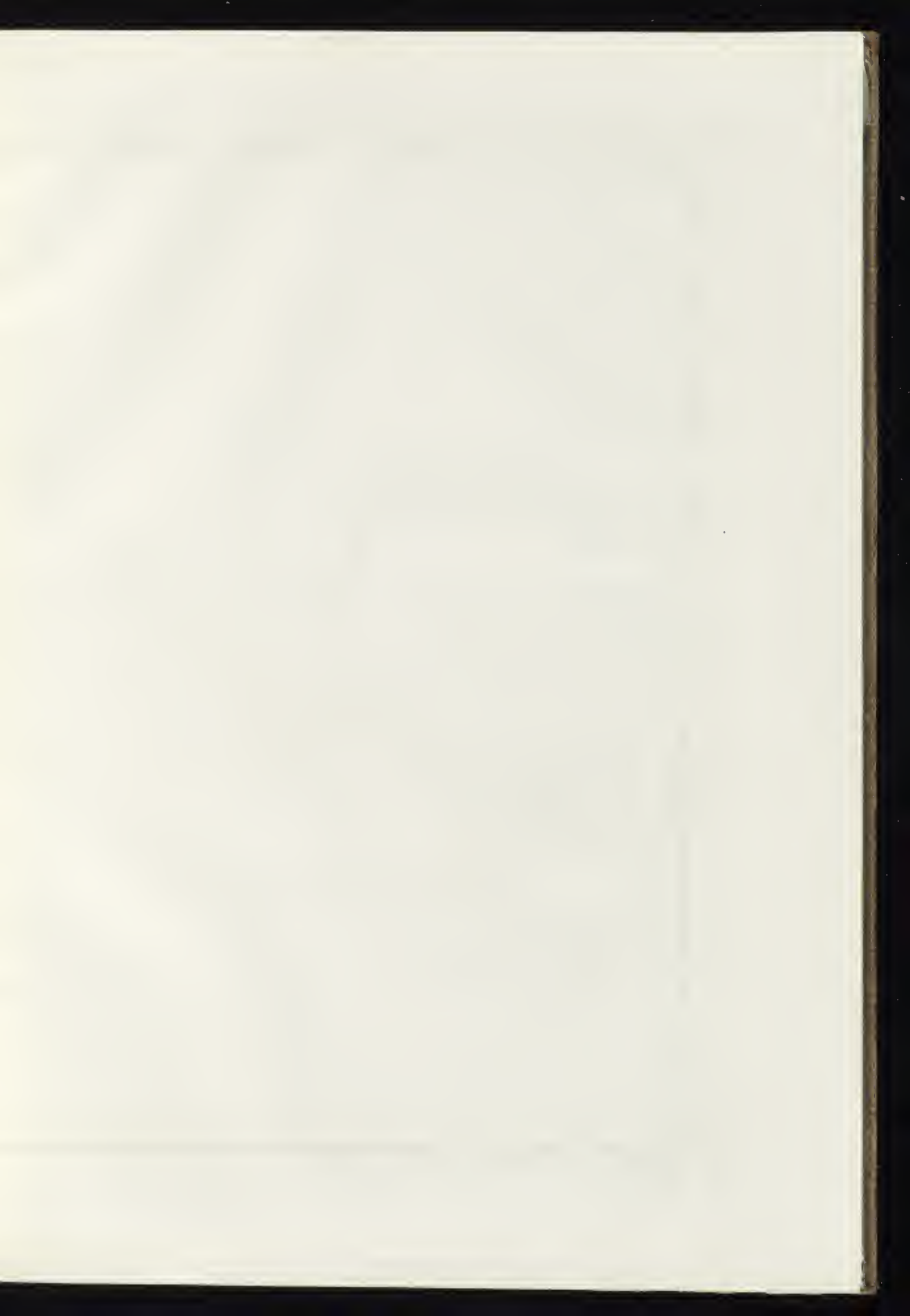
the HINDOSTAN in the STRAIT of MILATAU bearing South west.













PART OF TARTARY

PROVINCE OF PE-TCHIE-LEE

GULPH OF PE-TCHIE-LEE OR PEKIN

PROVINCE OF SHAN-TUNG

PROVINCE OF SHAN-TUNG

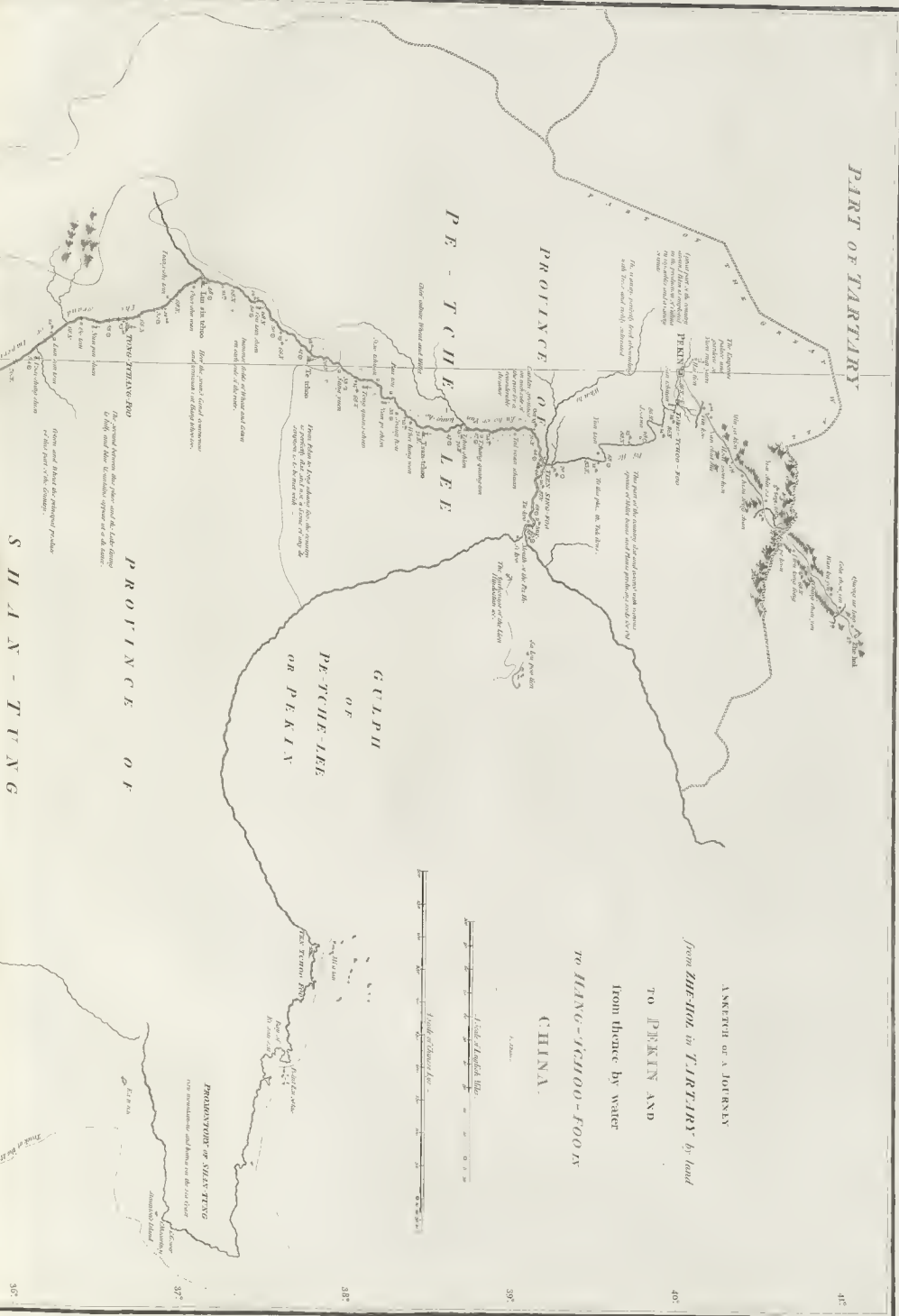
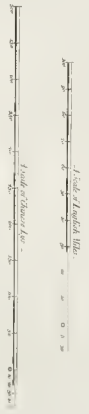
YEN-TSUN  
The largest and most important city in the province of Pe-tchie-lee. It is situated on the river of the same name, and is the seat of the provincial government.

TAI-YUAN  
The seat of the provincial government of the province of Shan-tung. It is situated on the river of the same name, and is the seat of the provincial government.

PEKIN  
The capital of the empire, and the seat of the imperial government. It is situated on the river of the same name, and is the seat of the imperial government.

CHINA

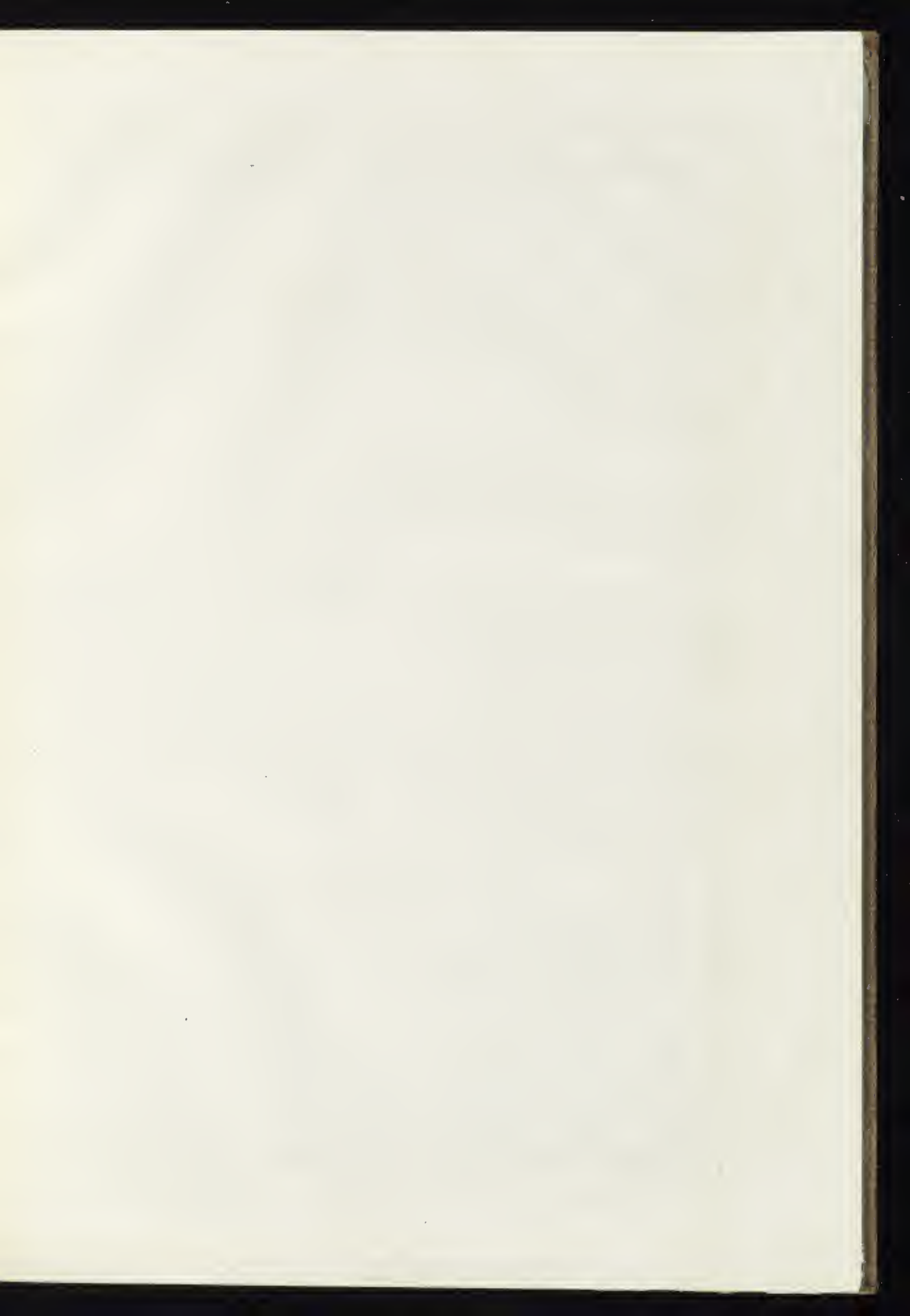
from ZHE-JOO in TARTARY by land  
TO PEKIN AND  
from thence by water  
TO HANG-KHOO-FOON

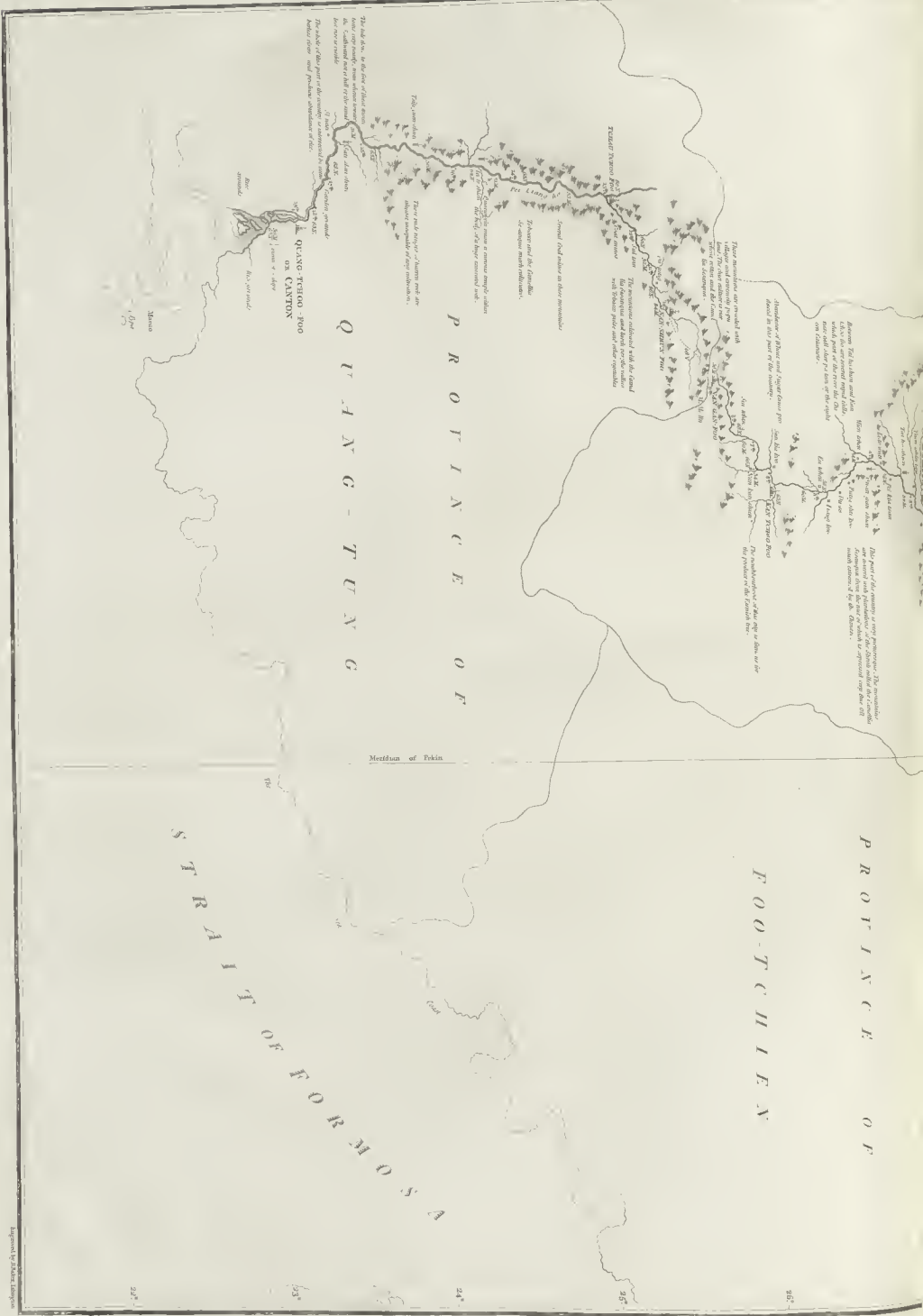


41° 38' 39' 40' 41°





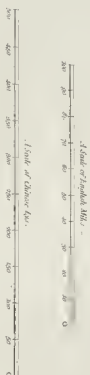




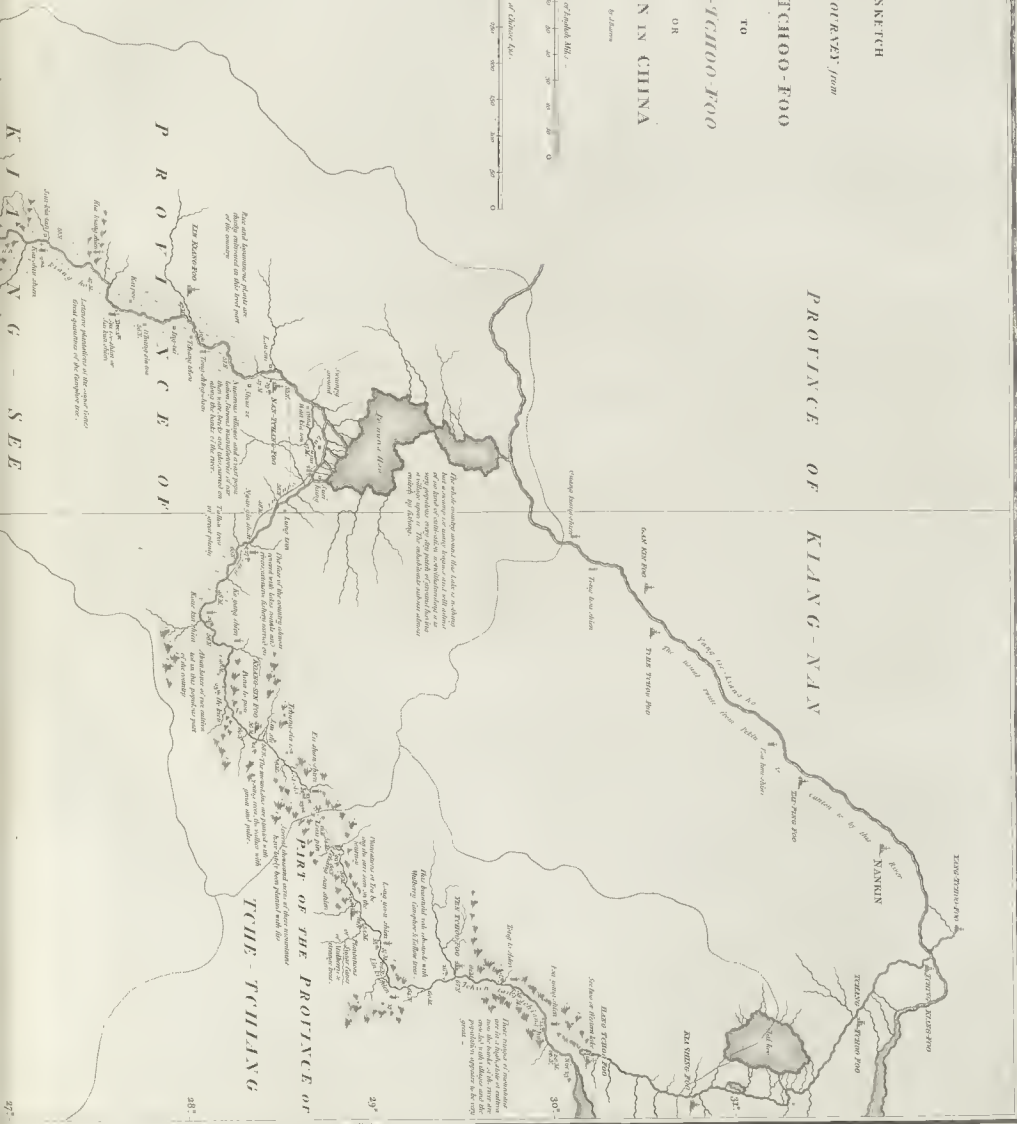
Published by the Government of the Straits Settlements

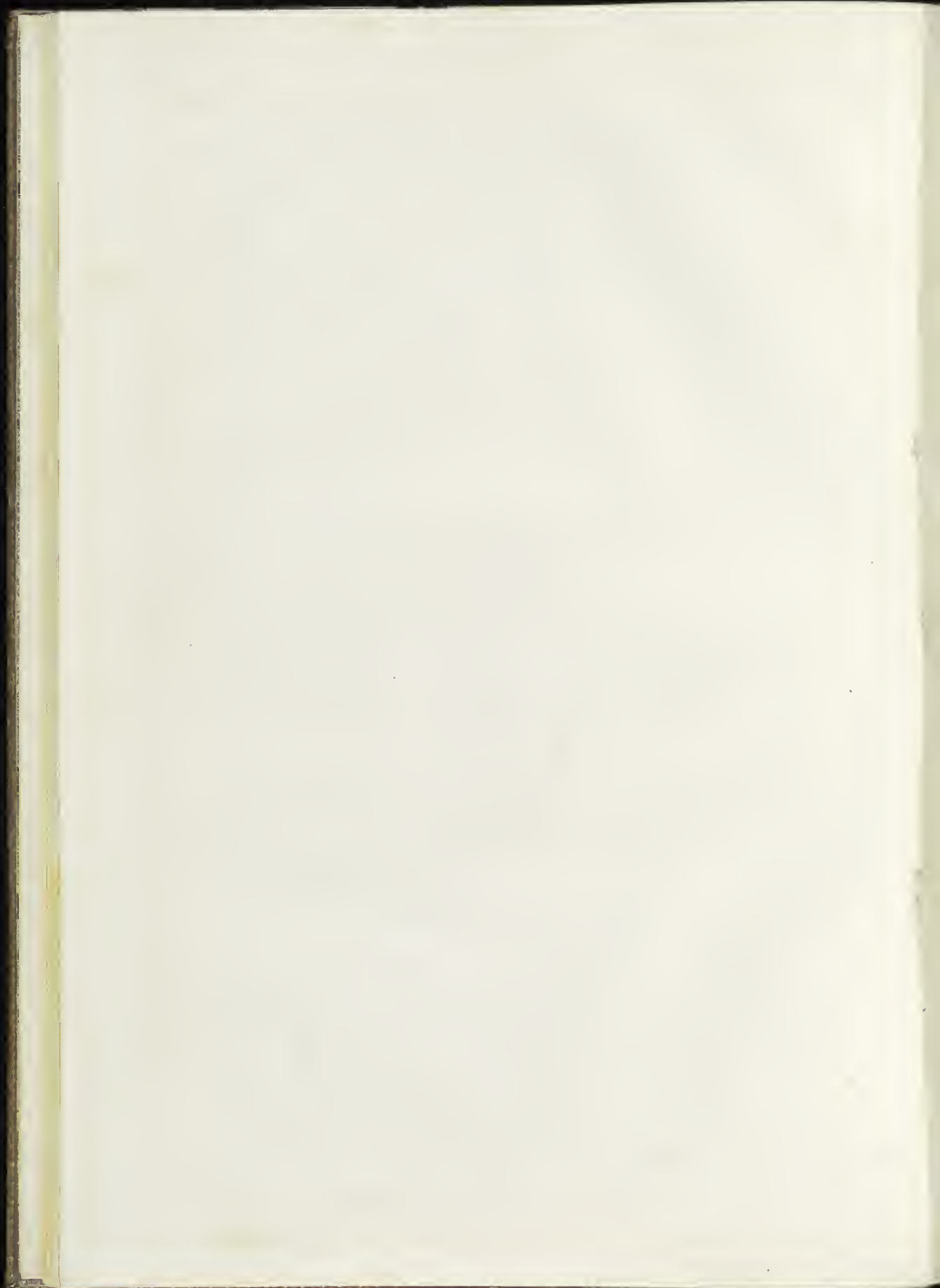
Printed by the Government of the Straits Settlements

SKETCH  
 of a JOURNEY from  
 HANG-KHOO-FOO  
 TO  
 QUANG-CHHO-FOO  
 OR  
 CANTON IN CHINA  
 by James



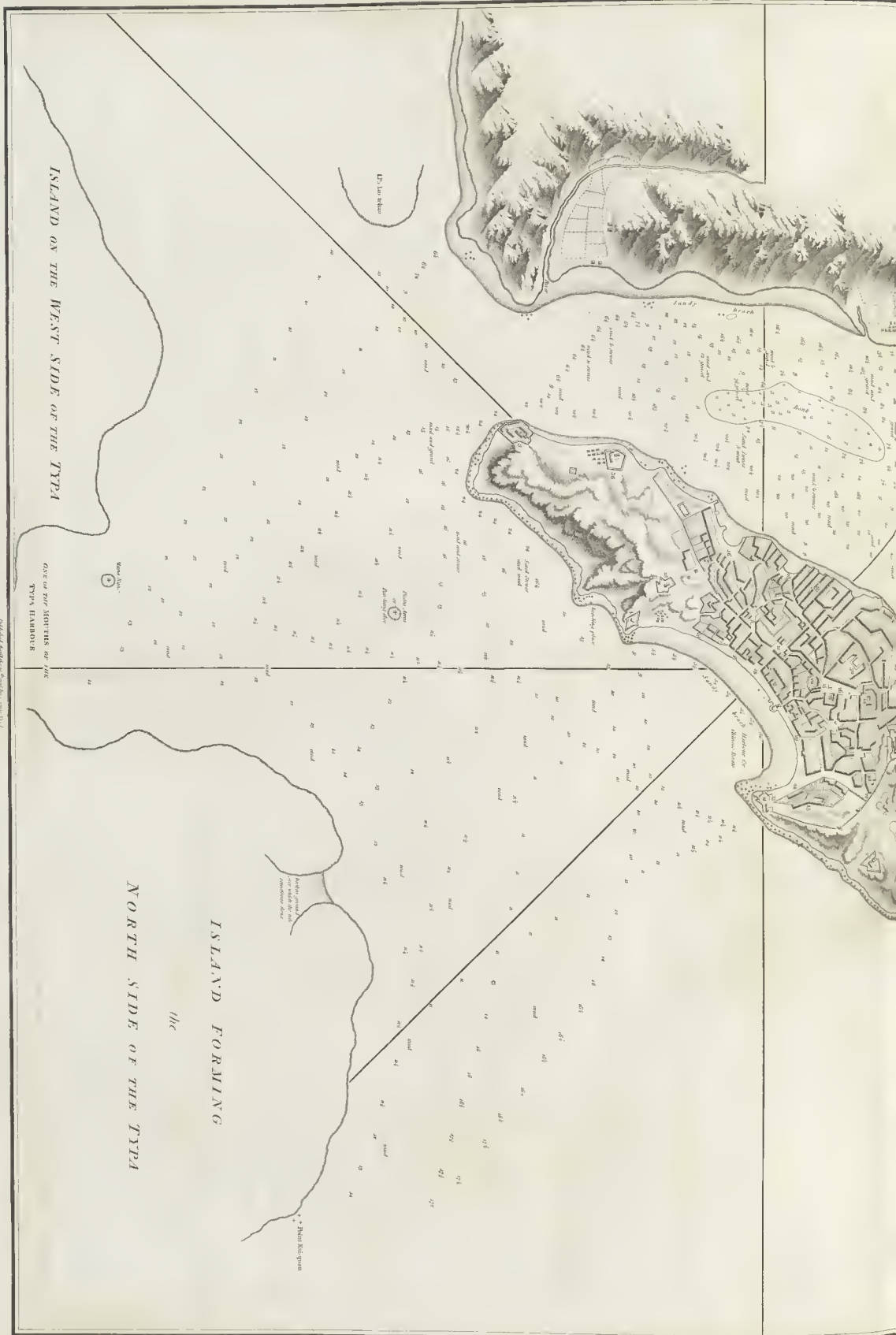
The names of the provinces, & places, are the same with  
 those of the Chinese, and of the Chinese, and of the Chinese.  
 The names of the provinces, & places, are the same with  
 those of the Chinese, and of the Chinese, and of the Chinese.  
 The names of the provinces, & places, are the same with  
 those of the Chinese, and of the Chinese, and of the Chinese.











ISLAND ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE TYPHA

ONE TO FIVE MILES OF THE TYPHA HARBOR

ISLAND FORMING

the

NORTH SIDE OF THE TYPHA

Published by the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C.

PART of the ISLAND of MACAO belonging to the CHINESE

PLAN  
of the

CITY AND HARBOUR OF MACAO

A COLONY OF THE PORTUGUEZE

situated on the southern extremity of the

CHINESE EMPIRE

in the 25th. 4th Longitude East of Greenwich

BY JOHN BARNARD, SURVEYOR

REFERENCES

PORTS

- 1. 25th. 4th. Latitude - includes Macao, China.
- 2. 25th. 4th. Longitude - East of Greenwich.
- 3. 25th. 4th. Longitude - East of Greenwich.
- 4. 25th. 4th. Longitude - East of Greenwich.
- 5. 25th. 4th. Longitude - East of Greenwich.
- 6. 25th. 4th. Longitude - East of Greenwich.

PARISHES

- 7. The Cathedral
- 8. St. Francis
- 9. St. Peter
- 10. St. Paul

COLLEGES

- 11. The College of St. Joseph
- 12. The College of St. Peter
- 13. The College of St. Paul
- 14. The College of St. Francis
- 15. The College of St. John

CONVENTS

- 16. The Convent of St. Francis
- 17. The Convent of St. Peter
- 18. The Convent of St. Paul
- 19. The Convent of St. Francis
- 20. The Convent of St. John

Note: The numbers are omitted from the first and second columns of the list above, when the position of the town and these numbers are generally understood. The number of ships in the harbour at high and low water is not given.



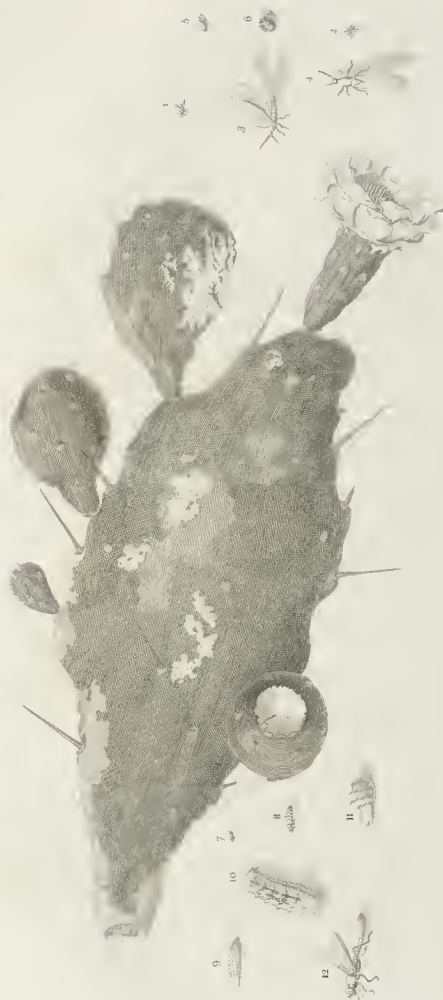
Scale of two English yards.







A LEAF of the CACTUS OPUNTIA or PRICKLY PEAR with the COCHINEAL INSECTS upon it.



- 1 & 2 The mother Cochineal insect: the size of water.
- 3 & 4 The same much magnified. The body of the insect is of a bright red color, and the long filaments proceeding from the posterior extremity of the body are white, but were much dark in the engraving to distinguish them from the paper.
- 5 & 6 The female forms the size of water, in two different stages of its growth: the body is of a watery color; the legs of a bright red.
- 7 The state of the larva or caterpillar of the fly supposed to feed on the Cactus.
- 8 The same magnified.
- 9 The larva of the fly in different views and temperatures, just before its change into the C. spines, water. In water it is the length of the line under 899.
- 10 The C. spines of the fly.
- 11 The perfect fly magnified. The natural size is the length of the line above under 10.





*The FIRE BACKED PHEASANT of JAVA*

*London Published April 10 1830*







*NATTES of COCHIN-CHINA. Peony at SHITTLE COCK with their FEET.*

*L. S. S. (1860) and J. P. S. (1861) del. & sculp. C. S. S.*





VIEW OF TURKON BAY.

From the Bay of ...





A MANDARIN or MAGISTRATE of TI'RON attended by his PIPE BEARER.

Printed and Sold by G. G. & Co. 1795.







A CHINESE MILITARY POST.



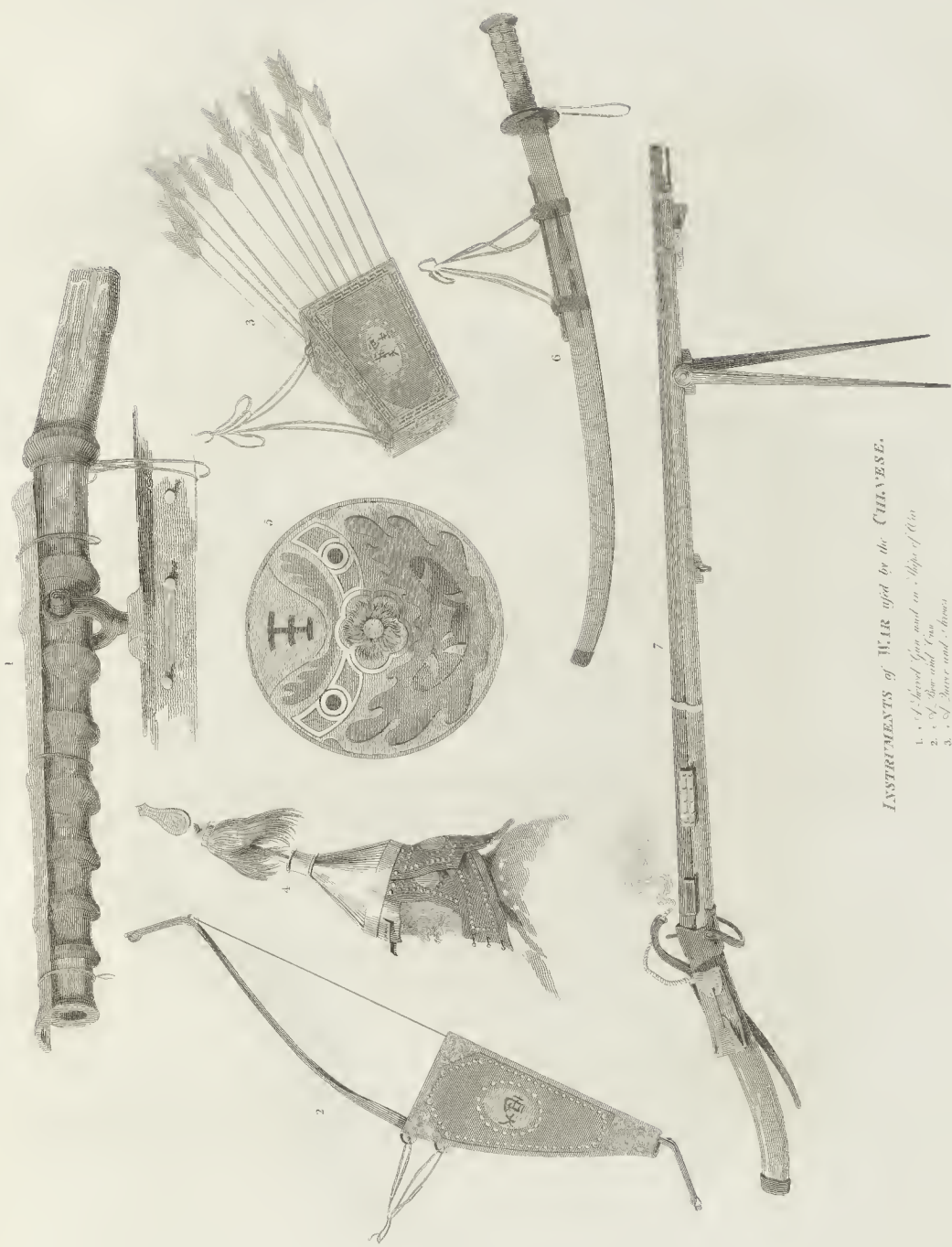


CHINESE MILITARY FLEET out on Compliments to the BRITISH EMBASSY-ADDER.

London: Published by W. & A. G. 1840.



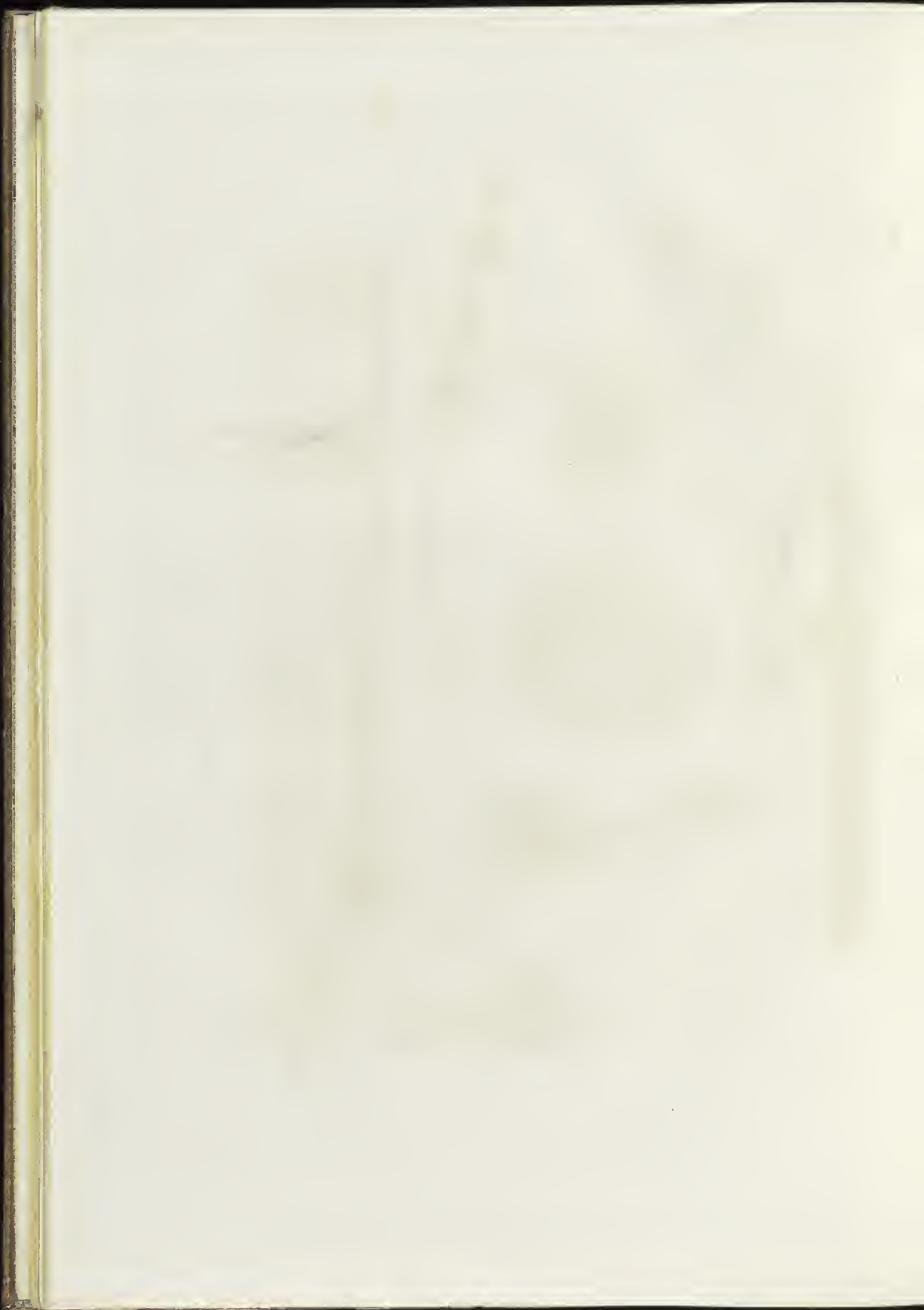




INSTRUMENTS of WAR used by the CHINESE.

1. A drum used by the Chinese.
2. A small banner or flag.
3. A shield or drum.
4. A decorative tassel or banner.
5. A curved sword or dagger.
6. A long, thin object, possibly a spear or a long sword.
7. A long, thin object, possibly a spear or a long sword.

London: published by J. G. & C. 1796. No. 1.





VIEW of one of the WESSERY GATES of the CITY of PEKIN.

1808





# PLAN OF THE HALL OF AUDIENCE AND THE ADJACENT COURTS IN THE EMPEROR'S GARDENS AT YUEN-MIN-YUEN.

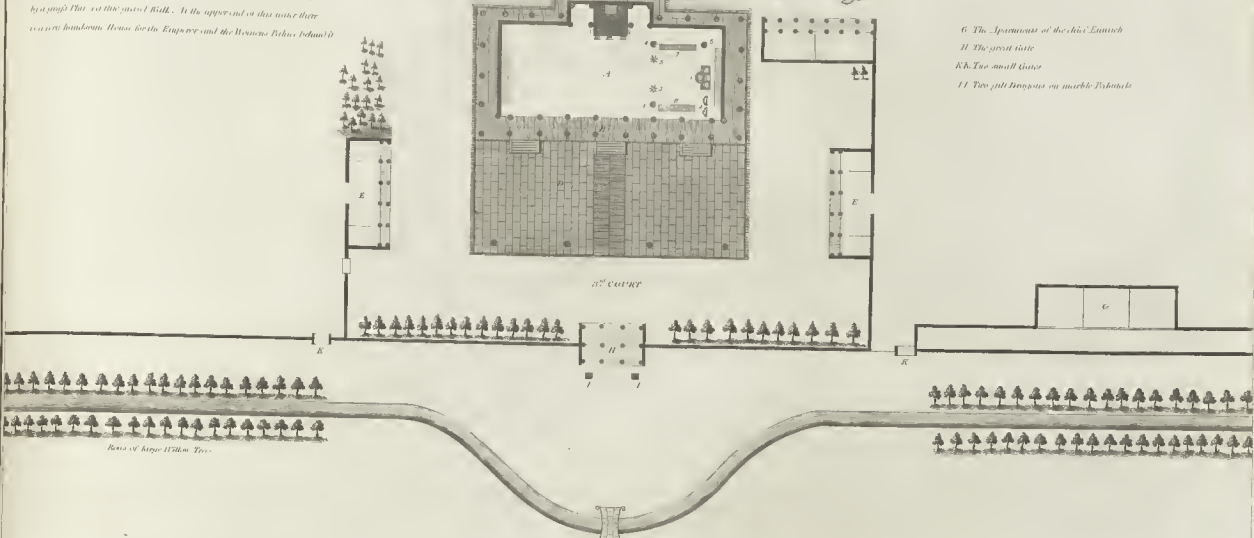
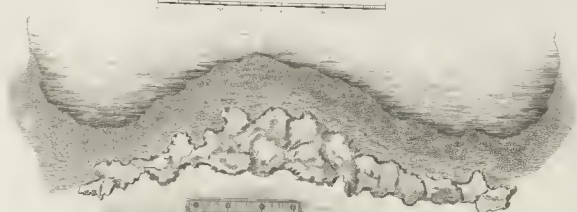
Scale of Feet.

**IN THE 2<sup>d</sup> COURT.**

- A. The Hall of Audience.
- B. A Platform of Granite about 3 feet high on which the Buildings stand.
- C. The Emperor's Throne.
- The several steps are wooden Pillars that support the roof.
- D. Pavement of Tiles which gradually well up the middle.
- E. Buildings for the principal Ministers in waiting.
- F. Terrace or artificial Rock. Behind which is a sheet of water surrounded by a single Plant called the sacred Birch. At the upper end of this water there is a new building, House for the Eunuchs and the Women's Palace (Jahou's).

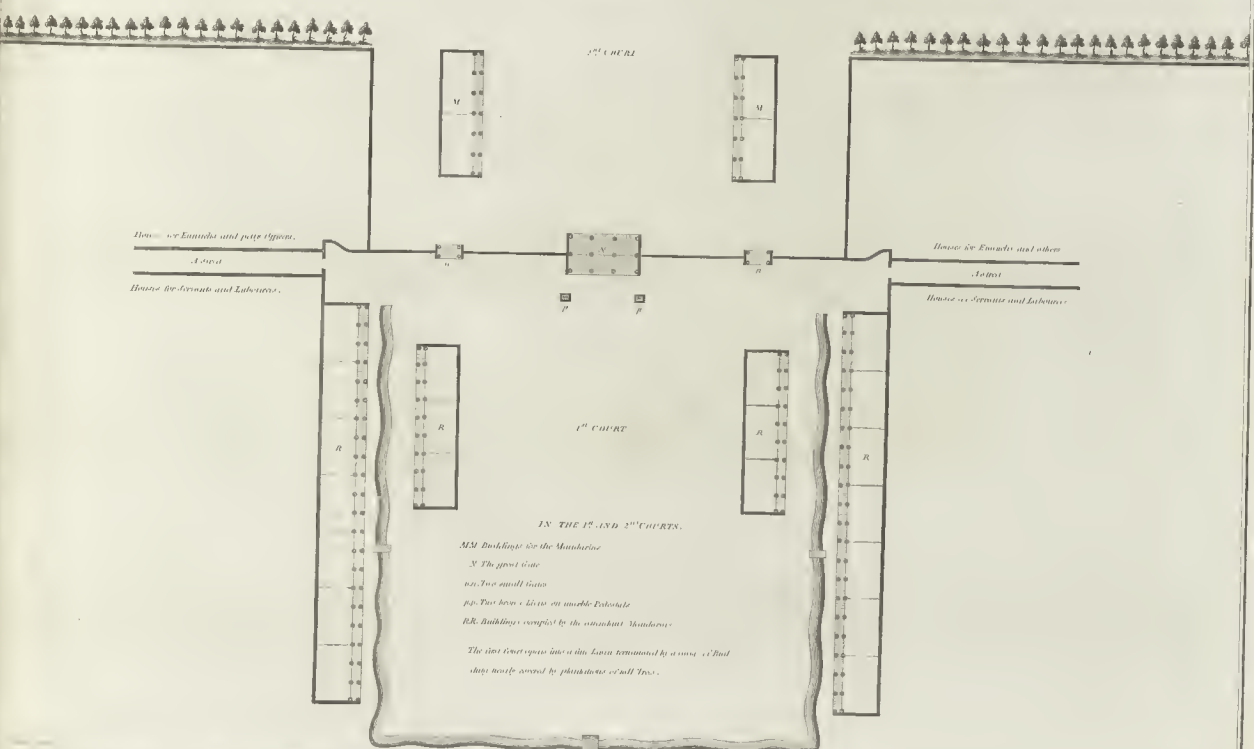
The Deputies for the EMPEROR were placed at one end of the HALL OF AUDIENCE.

- 1. The Deputies.
- 2. A pair of Vulture's Chicks.
- 3. A pair of Lions.
- 4. A pair of Elephants.
- 5. An Unicorn.
- 6. A Table on which was placed the golden sun.
- 7. A pair of the Hinnocent.
- 8. The Apartments of the King's Eunuchs.
- 9. The great gate.
- KK. Two small Gates.
- 11. Two gilt Dragons on marble Pedestals.



2<sup>d</sup> COURT

3<sup>d</sup> COURT



**IN THE 3<sup>d</sup> AND 4<sup>th</sup> COURTS.**

- MM. Buildings for the Ministers.
- N. The great gate.
- oo. Two small Gates.
- pp. Two lions & Lions on marble Pedestals.
- RR. Buildings occupied by the attendant Ministers.
- The sheet of water runs in the Linn terminated by a wall of that sheet being covered by plantations of will Trees.





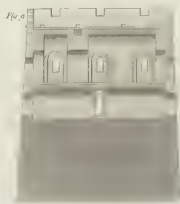
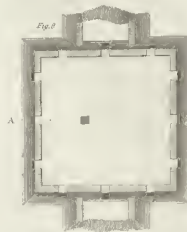
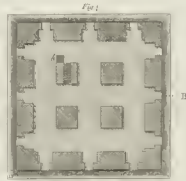
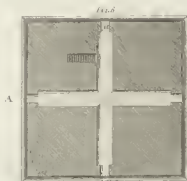
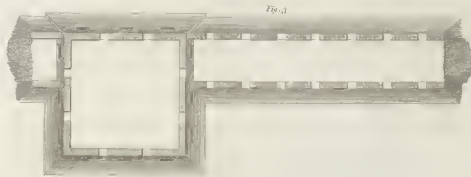
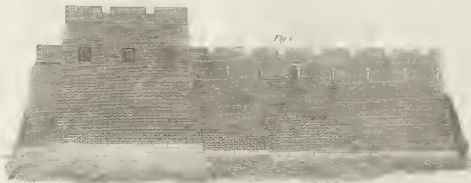


A FRONT VIEW of the HALL of AUDIENCE at the PALACE of YUEN-MOU-YUEN.



PLANS, SECTIONS, ELEVATIONS, &c. of the GREAT WALL of CHINA  
and some of the  
TOWERS NEAR THE PASS OF COU-PE-KEOU.

Shown in the spot for the H.W. Tower in the last Engraving.



REFERENCES

- Fig. 1. Elevation of the Great Wall in situ as before.
- 2. Section of the Wall.
- 3. Plan of the Wall and Tower.
- 4. Plan of the lower story of a Tower.
- 5. Plan of the wall steps.
- 6. Plan of the lower story of a Tower.
- 7. Plan of the wall steps.
- 8. Plan of the wall steps.
- 9. Section through A, B.
- 10. Section through A, B.

REMARKS

The wall is three feet thick, and the towers are five feet thick at the top and six feet at the base. They are built of brick, or a blue limestone, and the top including the battlements of the towers is filled with earth and small stones with a surface of bricks of 1 foot square each and 3/4 inches in thickness.

The tower is entered from the Wall by the entrance of the gate, which is a little lower than the other parts of the wall, and is separated by the distance. The lower part of the Wall is a level with the street. The room on each side of the arches has a ceiling one another of eight inches at each extremity of each door, and is flat.

The communication with the several towers is by the stairs which are marked B. Fig. 6-9. The rooms of the towers consist of two parallel arches in the direction of the distance, they are marked by dotted lines in the plan. In each is also thrown across the tower transverse arch which is described in the plan by dotted lines. This is necessary for the completion of the tower in communication with the battlements of the tower. See Fig. 6.

On the battlements are twelve Embasures, and a loop hole in each towards a point given the between of the towers. The centres of the Sides of the Embasures are pierced with small holes similar to those in towers intended for the purpose of Wall pieces.

By the distance it appears that the Arch between each step are 1 foot 1/2 inches thick the most general length of a step is which 1/2 inches are added for the thickness of the terrace of brick which is placed through all the wall.

The towers differ in their construction. That represented in A was observed to have greater strength and height than most of them, and it was observed to have a tower upon the River.

Scale of feet to an inch









VIEW of the GREAT WALL of CHINA, called LAY LEE TCHING, or WALL of TEN THOUSAND LEE taken near the Peak of COC PE KOO.

W. & A. G. S. 1840.





*The APPROACH of the EMPEROR of CHINA to his TENT in TARTARY, to receive the BRITISH ENVOY.*





PLAN, SECTION and ELEVATION of the POO-TA-LA, or TEMPLE of the LAMA  
AT ZHE-HOL IN TARTARY.

By J. H. BURCH of the Royal Artillery, 1775.

FIG. 1.

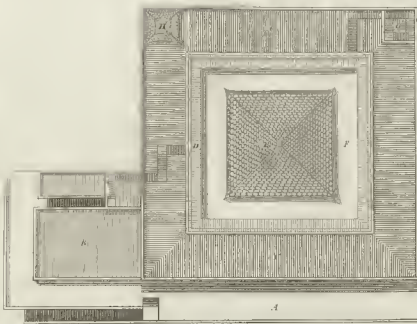


FIG. 2.

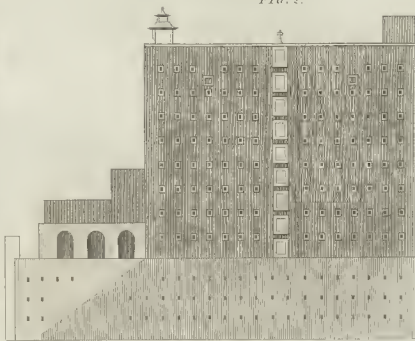
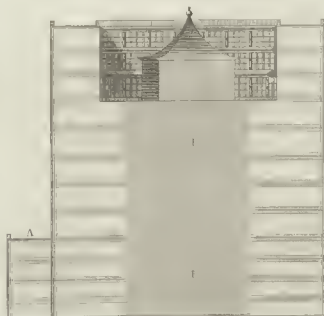


FIG. 3.



|| The central part of the building was not seen and probably may be solid work and masonry. The rest is divided into six the accommodations of the priests.

REFERENCES TO THE PLAN FIG. 1.

- A. The Terrace
- B. A Chapel
- C. The platform of the principal Building, it is raised eight Bricks pointed out and surrounded by a low parapet
- D. The roof, it is 15' wide a high measured the top of which the golden roof's Building stands, it is supported by pillars richly ornamented with gilding and red paint. This roof is of yellow painted Tile
- E. The Building raised with gold
- F. The area in which it stands to be seen in its height from the base of the Terrace A.
- G.H. Two higher Buildings seated on the superior platform of the principal Building. That marked H has a roof of gold

Fig. 2. Geometrical elevation of the front  
Fig. 3. Section perpendicular to the front.  
A. The terrace or platform



ENGRAVED BY J. H. BURCH.







A VIEW OF DOO-TI-LI, OR GREAT TEMPLE, NEAR THE-HOL IN TARTARY.





*PUNISHMENT of Yu CHIA.*







A VIEW IN THE GARDENS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE IN PEKIN.

London: Published by Longman, 1844.





A SCENE IN AN HISTORICAL PLAY exhibited on the CHINESE STAGE.

1850







J. Thompson sculp.

H. W. Woodcut.

VIEW of a WU-LOU, improperly called a TRITUMPEH ARCH, and of a CHINESE FORTRESS.



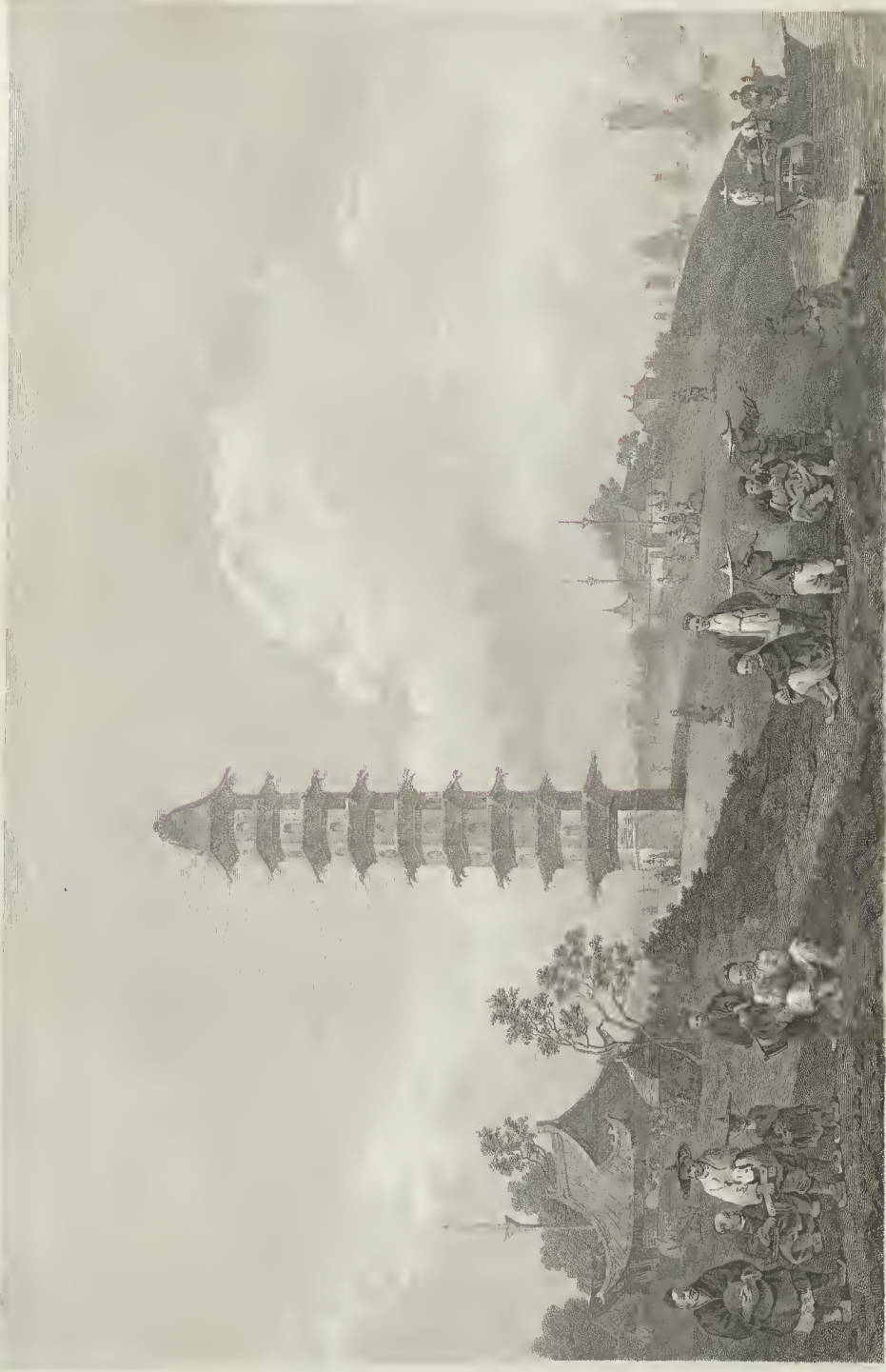




A QUAN or MANDARIN bearing a LETTER, from the EMPEROR of CHINA.

London Published April 15 1808 by G. & W. S.





A VIEW near the CITY of LAY-TSUN on the Banks of the GERLAND CAYAL.

London, Published April 1st 1806. No. 6. 2s.





# PLAN AND SECTION OF A SLUICE OR FLOOD GATE ON THE GRAND CANAL OF CHINA.

and of an INCLINED PLANE by which VESSELS are made to pass between CANALS of different levels.

FIG. 1.

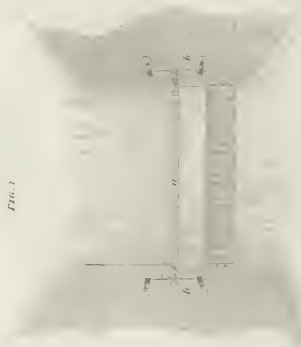
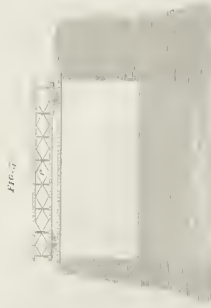


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

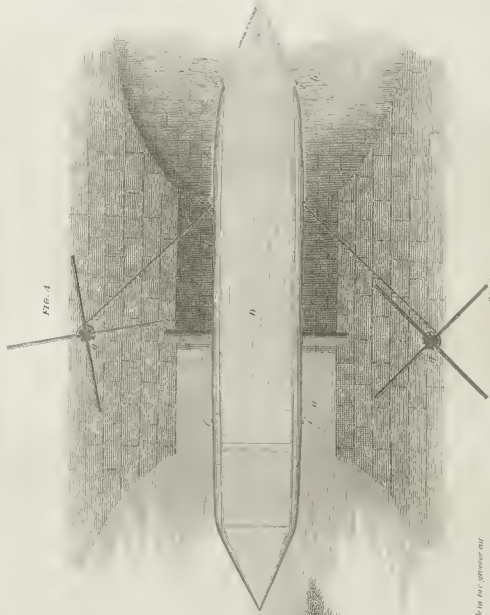


- REFERENCES TO FIG. 1, 2, AND 3.
1. Plan of a Sluice and Bridge.
  2. Section of the Sluice.
  3. Section of the Bridge.
  4. The inclined plane, seen in the front view.
  5. The two inclined planes, as they are, which the plate are drawn up.
  6. The bridge, showing its outline.

FIG. 4.



The Sluice is divided into two parts, namely, a sluice and a bridge. The sluice is used to raise the boats to the higher level, and the bridge is used to lower them. The sluice is drawn up and down by means of a system of pulleys and ropes, and the bridge is drawn up and down by means of a system of pulleys and ropes. The sluice is drawn up by means of a system of pulleys and ropes, and the bridge is drawn up by means of a system of pulleys and ropes.



- REFERENCES TO FIG. 4, AND 5.
1. Section of the sluice and bridge between two canals of different levels.
  2. The inclined plane, seen in the front view.
  3. The two inclined planes, as they are, which the plate are drawn up.
  4. The bridge, showing its outline.
  5. The bridge, showing its outline.
  6. The bridge, showing its outline.
  7. The bridge, showing its outline.
  8. The bridge, showing its outline.
  9. The bridge, showing its outline.
  10. The bridge, showing its outline.
  11. The bridge, showing its outline.
  12. The bridge, showing its outline.
  13. The bridge, showing its outline.
  14. The bridge, showing its outline.
  15. The bridge, showing its outline.
  16. The bridge, showing its outline.
  17. The bridge, showing its outline.
  18. The bridge, showing its outline.
  19. The bridge, showing its outline.
  20. The bridge, showing its outline.
  21. The bridge, showing its outline.
  22. The bridge, showing its outline.
  23. The bridge, showing its outline.
  24. The bridge, showing its outline.
  25. The bridge, showing its outline.
  26. The bridge, showing its outline.
  27. The bridge, showing its outline.
  28. The bridge, showing its outline.
  29. The bridge, showing its outline.
  30. The bridge, showing its outline.
  31. The bridge, showing its outline.
  32. The bridge, showing its outline.
  33. The bridge, showing its outline.
  34. The bridge, showing its outline.
  35. The bridge, showing its outline.
  36. The bridge, showing its outline.
  37. The bridge, showing its outline.
  38. The bridge, showing its outline.
  39. The bridge, showing its outline.
  40. The bridge, showing its outline.
  41. The bridge, showing its outline.
  42. The bridge, showing its outline.
  43. The bridge, showing its outline.
  44. The bridge, showing its outline.
  45. The bridge, showing its outline.
  46. The bridge, showing its outline.
  47. The bridge, showing its outline.
  48. The bridge, showing its outline.
  49. The bridge, showing its outline.
  50. The bridge, showing its outline.
  51. The bridge, showing its outline.
  52. The bridge, showing its outline.
  53. The bridge, showing its outline.
  54. The bridge, showing its outline.
  55. The bridge, showing its outline.
  56. The bridge, showing its outline.
  57. The bridge, showing its outline.
  58. The bridge, showing its outline.
  59. The bridge, showing its outline.
  60. The bridge, showing its outline.
  61. The bridge, showing its outline.
  62. The bridge, showing its outline.
  63. The bridge, showing its outline.
  64. The bridge, showing its outline.
  65. The bridge, showing its outline.
  66. The bridge, showing its outline.
  67. The bridge, showing its outline.
  68. The bridge, showing its outline.
  69. The bridge, showing its outline.
  70. The bridge, showing its outline.
  71. The bridge, showing its outline.
  72. The bridge, showing its outline.
  73. The bridge, showing its outline.
  74. The bridge, showing its outline.
  75. The bridge, showing its outline.
  76. The bridge, showing its outline.
  77. The bridge, showing its outline.
  78. The bridge, showing its outline.
  79. The bridge, showing its outline.
  80. The bridge, showing its outline.
  81. The bridge, showing its outline.
  82. The bridge, showing its outline.
  83. The bridge, showing its outline.
  84. The bridge, showing its outline.
  85. The bridge, showing its outline.
  86. The bridge, showing its outline.
  87. The bridge, showing its outline.
  88. The bridge, showing its outline.
  89. The bridge, showing its outline.
  90. The bridge, showing its outline.
  91. The bridge, showing its outline.
  92. The bridge, showing its outline.
  93. The bridge, showing its outline.
  94. The bridge, showing its outline.
  95. The bridge, showing its outline.
  96. The bridge, showing its outline.
  97. The bridge, showing its outline.
  98. The bridge, showing its outline.
  99. The bridge, showing its outline.
  100. The bridge, showing its outline.

Published by the Government of China.

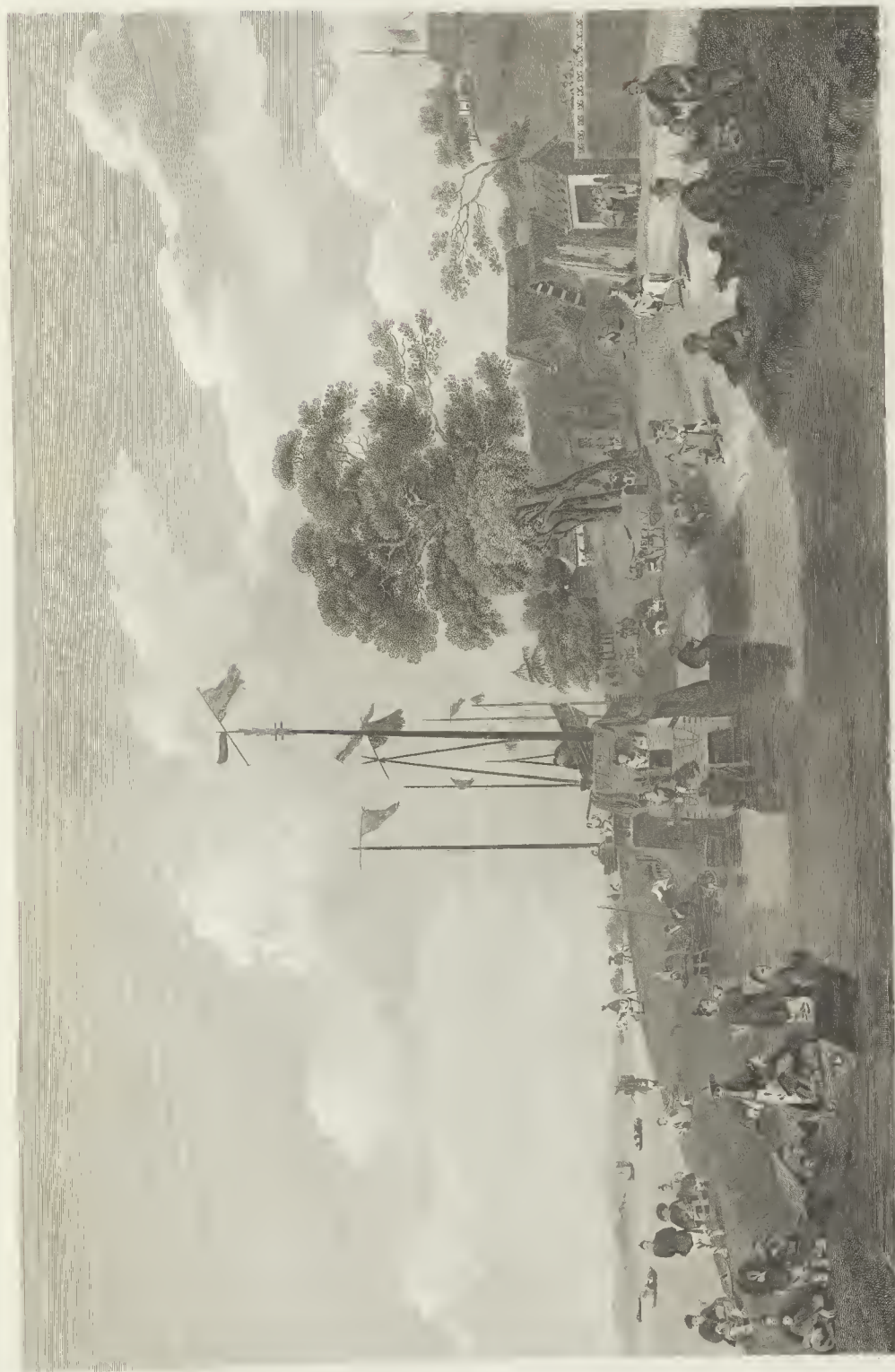




*CHINESE BARGE of the EMBASSY passing through a sluice on the GRAND CANAL.*







*VIEW of the LAKE PLO-YNG, where it is separated from the GRAND CANAL, by an embankment of Earth*

*London, Published April 15, 1804, by G. S. W.*





*THE PELICANUS NANRINUS, OR FISHING CORYORANT OF CHINA.*







VIEW OF THE SUBURBS OF CHINESE CITY.







VIEW of the TCHIN-SHAY, or GOLDEN ISLAND in the Y-LYU-TSE-KIANG, or GREAT RIVER of CHINA.

London, Published April 11 1846. No. 3. 2nd ed.







H. Payne sculp.

CHINESE BARGES of the EMBASSY preparing to pass under a Bridge

London Published April 15 1847 No. 1







VIEW of the TOWER of the THUNDERING WINDS on the borders of the LAKE SEE-LOO, taken from the VILL of TOMBS.

Landscape Painter, April 1840, p. 10, 11.







*ECONOMY of TIME and LABOR, exemplified in a CHINESE WATERMAN.*

*London: Colburn & Co.*





*The ROCK of QUANG YTY, with an Excursion near-to-hue, serving as a TEMPLE and DWELLING for several PRIESTS of FO.*



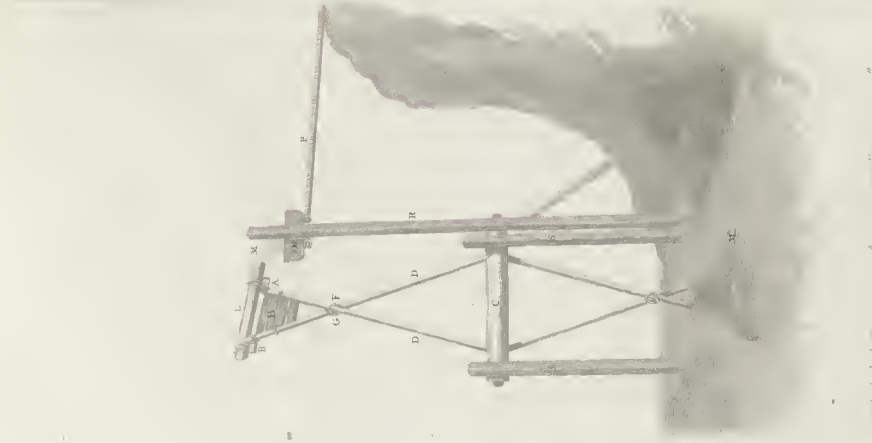




SECTION and ELEVATION of a WHEEL used by the CHINESE for raising WATER.

REFERENCES.

(Between the spokes is covered the leather B which is made of the same material and serves for the floats or balls towards the wheel X; keeps round of leather fixed to the rim of the wheel one end of which M is upper. These floats are fixed at a certain angle with the axis that the water may be retained as they fall it ascends to the sides of the wheel O & being brought up to the opposite parts B from the present two takes P to convey the water from them to the reservoir on the bank S. This is opposed the barrow on which the wheel turns



REFERENCES.

A.W. the axis is supported by the block. A long shaft runs past or against under in advance lets then B C. The barrow has two sides the two sides of this was also mounted in the suspension spoke of leather D which keeps each other at X when they are bound together and strengthen by a ring of split iron cast bands E connection with the rim or circumference of the wheel. The spokes are sustained from below to the top of the wheel in which they are firmly bound with a strong binding made of split leather.



