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# CANTON GUIDE,

COMPILED BY

DR. KERR, ()

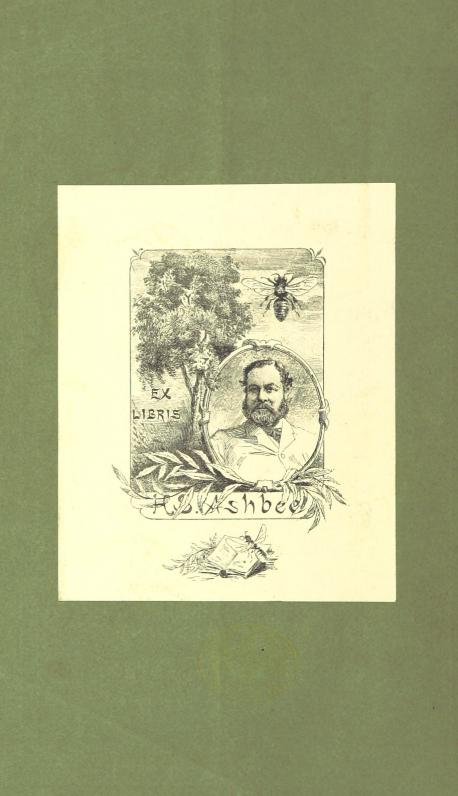
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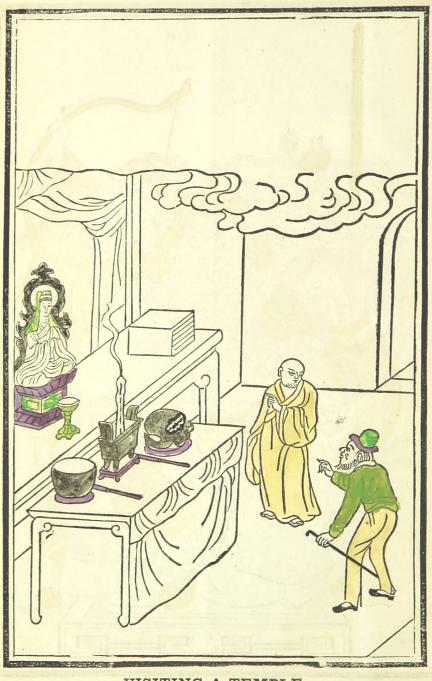
E-SHING, PRINTER.

1880.





KWAN-TAI, THE GOD OF WAR.



VISITING A TEMPLE. From a Native book.

	新城 NEW CITY.	<ul> <li>國編書 Embroidery Shop,</li> <li>英國編書 Embroidery Shop,</li> <li>金海書 Palmleaf Fans Shop,</li> <li>金油 Battan Chairs Shop,</li> <li>五器店,</li> <li>5ade Stone Shop,</li> <li>五器店,</li> <li>5ade Stone Shop,</li> <li>7±k</li> <li>Baman Catholic Cathedral,</li> <li>Dr. Exertis Hospital</li> <li>Fruit Stall,</li> <li>Dr. Kerr's Hospital</li> <li>Frowery Boat,</li> <li>HIRTEEN FACTORIES,</li> <li>Frowery Boat,</li> <li>Frowery Boat,</li> <li>Price Paper Pictures &amp; Fancy Fans</li> <li>Shop</li> <li>Bam y</li> <li>Silver-ware adorning with King-</li> <li>fasher's feather Shop</li> <li>fasher Joss Shop,</li></ul>	教院 指材 花地 下heatrical School 花地 下lower Gardens, (Fa-ti) 小蓬茶 冷鳴行 Duck hatching Establishment 茶樹 A place in which Tea is planted 離明觀 Lee Ming Kwoon.
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600	WESTERN SUBURBS.	To use ox to grind Meal. Siam Tributary Quarters. Chinese Medical Hospital, Wedding Chair Shop. Temple of 500 Buddhas. Jade Stone Cutting Shop. Lacquered-ware Shop. Gald Fish. Silk Weavers. Temple of Longevity. Gold Fish. Silk Weavers. Tsing Chun Temple. <b>OLD CITY.</b> Temple of Sleeping Buddha. Flowery Pagoda. Middle of the well. District. Temple of Horrors. Middle of the well. Deers' Garden. Heights (Kvoon Yum Shan.) Five Storied Pagoda. Temple of Horrors. Water Clock. Pill Shop. Temple of Forors. Water Clock. Pill Shop. Prison (Nam Hoi District.) Prefectural Examination Hall. Bare Pagoda. Temple of Five Genii. Emperor's Temple. Canton Arsenal. Temple of Five Genii. Emperor's Temple. Canton Arsenal. Bare Nagoda.	There are thousands of storks gathered in the forest of the Monastery when the sun set, Foundling Hospital, Lepers' Home. White Cloud Mountain.
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A place in which Tea is planted.	調査部務		山德山

## CANTON.

Location & History:—The City of Canton is situated on the Pearl River, 90 miles from Hongkong, on Lat. 23° 7' N. and Long. 113.°  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ' E. It is the Capital of Kwong-tung Province, and contains about 1,000,000 inhabitants. It is the residence of the Viceroy of the two Kwong Provinces, and of the high military and civil officials of the Province. It is also the seat of the officers of the Kwong Chau Department, and as the city is built in two Districts or Counties, it contains the Offices of two District Magistrates.

The City extends about four miles along the N. bank of the Pearl River, and it is about two miles wile from the river to the Five Story Pagoda. On the South bank is the extensive Suburb of Honam.

The wall around the City is a little less than six miles in circuit, and a cross wall, running east and west, divides it into two unequal portions, the old and new City. The average height of the walls is 25 feet, and the width from 15 to 25 feet. They are faced with stone and brick and filled in with earth. The walls around the old city were built in the 11th century, and were completed as they now stand about A. D. 1380. The new city was enclosed by its wall in 1568. There are 16 gates, of which four are in the dividing wall, two in the west wall, six in the south, two in the east and three in the north. Three of the south gates are small. There are besides two water-gates. Canton became a port of foreign commerce in the 8th and 9th centuries, and was visited by Arab voyagers in the 10th Century. In 1517, the Portuguese navigator F. P. de Andrade arrived at Canton, and in 1637, a fleet of English vessels entered Canton river. The East India Company was established in the city in 1684, and had the monopoly of foreign trade until 1834.

The city was taken by the Tartars, (the present Dynasty) about 1650, who destroyed much of it, and slaughtered many thousands of the inhabitants. It was threatened by the English in 1841, but was ransomed by the payment of 6,000,000 dollars. It was captured by the allied forces, English and French, December 29th, 1857, and held by them for about four years, during which time the City was governed by a commission of three officers, who held court in the Tartar General's yamun.

There are more than 125 temples in the city and suburbs. Every street has its altar (福德 祠), and every shop a niche (聚寶堂) outside the door, for the daily incense. In the finer shops a richly gilt idol picture, surrounded by gaudy tinsel ornaments, occupies a conspicuous place opposite the door in the front room.

The stranger approaching the city on the steamer, will see, rising above the general mass of buildings, the five story pagoda, two other pagodas, a number of pawn shops, the R. C. Cathedral, and the buildings over the principal gates. From the deck of the steamer, as it approaches the wharf, is the best position from which to take a view of the boats and numerous craft, which lie at anchor or ply busily in the river in front of the City. Most of the smaller boats are occupied by families, and many of the larger ones are passage boats, running regularly, to cities and towns in the country. The flower boats, anchored a short distance below the steamer landing, are public brothels.

This is the chief residence of Europeans, and is delightfully situated on the Macao passage, where coasting steamers and gunboats anchor. The island is 2850 feet long by 950 wide, and is separated from the Western suburbs on the north by a canal 100 feet wide. The public buildings are the British Consulate, the Protestant Chapel, Concordia Hall, and the Library and Reading room. The site of Shamien was formerly occupied by two forts, which were surrounded. by mud flats, left bare at low tide, but covered with rickety boats and shanties on piles. In 1859-62, it was enclosed by a granite wall and filled in, at a cost of about \$325,000. The eastern fifth belongs to the French, but is unoccupied. Two bridges connect Shamien with the city.

西 關 WESTERN SUBURBS.

The western suburbs contain a large part of the business, wealth, and manufacturing industry of the city. Some of the finest streets, largest temples, best private residences and all the silk weaving are in this part of the city.

沙基大街 Canal Road. This street on the N. side of the Canal is occupied by Chinese shops, general store-keepers, chinaware store, the Canton Dispensary, two Protestant chapels, the houses of several missionaries, the office of the China Merchants S. S. Co. two Police stations, &c.

西與街 Sai Hing Street.

This is in the rear of Canal Road and parallel with it. The shops dealing with foreigners are found here, having lacquer ware, silk goods, embroidery, silver and ivory ware, in great variety, together with curios, and pictures; a printing office and a portrait painter. 杉木欄 Pine Street.

On this street are a variety of shops, having for sale silk and grasscloth goods, clothing, tea, and tobacco. There are several flour mills, in which ox power is used to turn the stones, each pair having an ox, which walks around blind-folded. One of the largest of these is 合成麵舖.

昭 崇 Chiu Sung street. 玉 虚 宫. 北 帝 廟. Temple of Pak-tai or god of the North. This is one of chief deities of the earliest Mythology of the Chinese, and many temples are dedicated to him. This one is located in a rich neighborhood, and immense crowds attend the celebration of the idol's birthday on the 3rd of the 3rd month, on which occasion a large and imposing procession parades the principal streets of this part of the city. The large open square, in front of the temple, is a favorite place for theatrical performances, and on these occasions is filled to its utmost capacity. In the temple is a pool in which several large turtles (飾) are kept.

麥欄街 Mak-lan street.

藏 蛋 店 The shops for preparing salted duck eggs, a favorite article of food, are located here. The process consists in keeping them hermetically sealed for 40 days in a mixture of salt, ashes, lime and sometimes clay, with aromatic water.

白米街 White Rice street. On this street is located the well known store of of 寶 與 Pohing, where the beautiful Chinaware for the European market is for sale.

長樂街 Cheung Lok street.

On which articles used in worship of the dead are made and sold, such as paper clothing, paper money, wax candles, paper shoes, fire crackers, &c., mourning banners for funerals, &c., &c.

十三行 Thirteen Hong street.

Passing several tea shops, large restaurants, fruit stalls and tobacco shops, the old Consoo House, (洋 行會館) now occupied as a police station, is found on the N. side of this street. This was the assembly hall of the guild of native merchants, who formerly had the monopoly of the foreign trade. Here the chiefs of the East India Company met the deputies of the Chinese officials, and previous to 1839, all public business connected with foreign trade, and foreign governments was transacted here. No foreign official of any rank, or private person was admitted within the city walls previous to the war of 1856-58.

靖遠街 Tsing Un street.

On this street are located several shops which have canaries, larks, and a variety of singing birds for sale. It leads to the old factory site, the scene of many events in the early struggles of commerce with Chinese exclusiveness.

迥 瀾 橋 Ui-lan street.

An eating house with garden, styled 傷 詠 園, is a fashionable resort. The bill of fare presents 146 dishes, from 6 cents to 90 cents each. In the kitchen, the Chinese culinary art may be seen. The rooms for parties and the little garden are quite attractive.

painted chinaware and elegant blackwood furniture for Europeans. The altar in his front room is most richly gilt, and elaborately ornamented.

登 龍 街 Ascending Dragon street.

Foreign lamps and chandeliers are for sale here. Shops in which incense urns (香 案), candle stands, tea-pots, &c. are made of white copper. There are also shops in which the gaudy tinsel ornaments (金花) for altars, and for wedding processions (龍香) are made. Several native banks are on this street.

漿欄街 Tseung-lan street.

In this street are shops in which birds' nest gelatin (燕窩) is sold. The nests are brought from Borneo, Java and Sumatra. There are also large medicine shops (藥材店) in which native medicines and native pharmacy may be seen.

甯波會館 Ningpo Ui-kun. The guild hall of the Ningpo merchants, used for merchants' exchange, theatrical performances and religious ceremonies.

十七甫 Seventeenth Ward. 愛育善堂 Oi-yuk Tong. Native Dispensary and Club. This institution was started in 1871, at an expense of \$60,000, in what was the splendid residence of the Poon family. It is the result of foreign intercourse and mission hospitals. It is open daily for out-patients, and three physicians are employed to give prescriptions free. It has no in-patients, but the society provides support for destitute widows, and supplies coffins for the poor. It also supports a few free schools. A dental office has been opened in this street, and fitted up in a showy style.

十八甫 Eighteenth Ward

This was the street of Canton millionaires, and the Howqua family still occupies the old family mansion. An annual fair for the sale of antique curios, bronzes, paintings, and other articles, is held here at the close of every Chinese year. A printing office, with moveable Chinese type, has recently been opened here.

下九甫 Lower Ninth Ward. 徽洲會館 Guild Hall of Green Tea merchants. Ornamental door-ways and windows in shape of vases and flowers. The scene of the willow pattern on blue crockery is here; also a shrine to the Sage, Chü Foo Tsz. In this street is a shop in which wedding sedans (花 轎), and paraphernalia for wedding processions are kept for hire.

西來初地 Sai-loi-cho-ti.

Fine and costly marble and hardwood furniture, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, is made here.

華林寺 Wa Lam Isz. Flowery Forest Monastery or Temple of 500 Genii. It was founded A.D. 503, and rebuilt A.D. 1855. This is one of the wealthiest temples in the city, and much money is spent by the rich in certain ceremonies, when they appeal to the idols. In the first pavilion are the three Buddhas. In the second, a marble pagoda of seven stories, presented by the Emperor Kien Lung. From the left of the open square, behind the pagoda, a door leads into a quadrangle, on the north side of which is the hall of the 500 genii, or disciples of Buddha (五百羅漢). The hall is arranged in aisles, on each side of which are rows of richly gilt images, sitting on elevated platforms. The features, expression and posture of these images may occupy hours of observation. In the middle aisle is a fine bronze pagoda, in which are bronze images. At the north end of this aisle, is an image of the Emperor Kien-lung, in imperial robes, whose reign extended 60 years, from 1736 to 1796. On the west side of the pavilions are a dining room and guest room, and on both side are rooms for priests, of whom there are 60 or 70.

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藻聖大王 Temple of Cho Shing, adjacent to the Forest Temple. This is one of the patron saints of medicine, and a porcelain vase contains holy water for sale to the sick. In the second hall are 60 idols, who preside over the 60 years of the Chinese cycle.

景雲里 King-wan street.

In this street are shops (漆 器 店), in which fine  $\sqrt{painting on lacquered ware is done.}$ 

長壽里 Longevity Lane.

On this street are several shops which deal in cornelian (瑪瑙) and other precious stones. Other shops have silk edgings for ladies dresses. This street leads to the Buddhist Monastery called—.

長壽寺 Temple of Longevity. It was founded in 1573, and occupies spacious grounds. In the first pavilion are the three Buddhas. In the second a seven storied gilt pagoda, in which are 79 images of Buddha. In the third pavilion is an image of Buddha reclining, and in a merry mood. A garden 修竹園 in the rear of this temple is an attractive place of resort, and another, on one side of the entrance, has a number of tanks in which gold fish are reared. In the space in front of this temple, a fair is held every morning for the sale of jade stone ornaments and other articles. 長興街 Cheung-hing street.

In this street are many lapidaries (玉器匠).

第七甫大恭 Tai-hong street. 疇春洞 Shau-tsun street.

Silk and damask weaving (機 房) is one of the great industries of Canton, in which thousands of men are occupied. In shops on these and many other streets, primitive looms are to be seen, producing the beautiful fabrics (綴, 紗, 花 綾) for which Canton has long been famous.

太平街 Great Peace street.

This is a street of wealthy shops, dealing in silk, oil of peppermint, jade stone, &c. There are also a number of large native banks. From this street, a short one leads over a bridge to 太平門, one of the principal gates leading into the new city.

### 新城 NEW CITY.

Inside the Great Peace Gate on the left hand (濠畔街) are shops in which buttons and ornaments of mother-of-pearl (雲母壳器) are made.

狀元坊 Chong-Un street.

In this street is a restaurant (藴 香 酒 館) fitted up in good style. In a number of shops, embroidery on silk (繡花 舖) in great variety is done. In other shops gold beating (打金薄), brass buttons, and logs of sandal-wood (檀香木) are to be seen.

天平街 Heavenly Peace street.

In this street are shops for making bronze vessels, (黄銅) working in marble (雲石店), and making palm leaf fans.

大新街 Great New street.

On this street the stranger will find much of interest, and the variety of articles, made and exposed for sale, will repay a careful survey of the shops. The finest specimens of jade stone jewelry and ornaments, (玉石器) the favorite precious stone of the Chinese, are in shops near the east end of the street. Ivory ware (象 牙 器) is made in a number of shops.

There are also shops, in which copper vessels are covered with an enamel of porcelain, and painted; and others in which silver and copper ornaments are enameled with the blue king-fishers' feathers. Fans, in many styles, artificial flowers, lanterns made of horn, bronze articles, Japanese ware, and curios are seen here. The temple of Shang-ti (大新古廟), on the north side of the street, is one of the most gaudy, and richly ornamented in the city.

豪畔街 Moat street.

清貢寺 A Mahommedan Mosque is near the west end of this street. There are two large guild halls (山陵,湖南會館). Musical instruments made of snake skin, the abacus or counting board, furs in great variety, and carpets, costly hardwood furniture, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, paintings, &c. are for sale here. There are leather shops, and in the next street (華 德 里) tanneries, in which the native mode of making leather is to be seen.

小新街 Little New street.

This street is mostly devoted to the manufacture. of small shrines, picture frames, trays, ornamental stands for vases, &c. of hardwood.

鉛錫巷 Uen-sik street.

三府前 Sam Fu Ts'in. In these and adjoining streets are numerous shops, in which jade stone jewelry and ornaments are polished.

玉子卷 Pearl street.

Articles of ivory, tortoise shell and bone are made in this street.

賣 蔬 街 Hemp Market street. 天主堂 The Catholic Cathedral, is built on the site of the Viceroy Yeh's yamun. The ground en-closed is 875 feet by 500 feet. It was begun in 1860, and the spires completed in 1880. The length is 236 feet, width 88 feet, width of transept 98 feet; arches of nave and transept 75 feet high. Spires about 150 feet. The walls are made of solid granite.

It has been built under the direction of Bishop Guillemin. In the rear of the Cathedral is a school for boys, with about 100 scholars.

天主育嬰堂 R. C. Orphanage, was built in 1862. The orphans are in charge of Chinese nurses.

一德社 Yat-tak-shae street.

天后宫 The temple of T'in-hau or queen of heaven, is well built and neatly kept. The Hoi-kwan worships in this temple, on the 1st and 15th of each month. The tea room for guests is a good specimen of the furniture, and arrangement of such rooms, in private houses of the wealthy.

小市大街 Little Market street.

In this street are saddlers shops, feather fan shops, and workers in silver ornaments and jewelry.

關部前 Kwan-Po street. 粤海關 Yamun of the Hoi-kwan, or Superintendent of Customs. He has control of foreign Customs, and is one of the high officials.

高 第 街 High street.

In this street are shoe shops, embroidery and trunk shops. The Wesleyan Chapel, with day schools for boys and girls, has a good location on this street.

東橫街 East Cross street.

萬壽宮 Emperor's Temple. State worship is performed in this temple by all the civil and military mandarins, on the Emperor's birth day, on the Chinese New Year, and on the occasion of an Emperor's marriage. Before daylight the mandarins, in the order of rank, assemble in the halls on the E. and W. sides of the court, (the civil on the E. and the military on the W.), and perform the ceremony of kow tow in the second pavilion towards the Emperor's tablet, which is placed in the north pavilion.

軍裝局 Arsenal. It is under the control of the Viceroy, and conducted entirely by Chinese. Breech-loading guns, Gatlin guns, steam engines &c. are made. From 200 to 400 men are employed. One

of Krupp's large steel cannons is mounted in one of the rooms.

老城 OLD CITY. 歸德門 The Gate of Virtue leads from the new into the old city. At this gate are a number of bird shops, in which canaries, larks and many other kinds of birds are exposed for sale.

## 四牌樓 Sz-pai-lau.

This street runs north from the Gate of Virtue, and takes its name from four stone monuments erected over it, in honor of distinguished persons, and are in the shape of massive gateways. Between this street and the western wall, is the quarter occupied by the Manchus and Bannermen, who constitute the garrison of the city. The streets are wide, and the houses mostly built of adobe. The general appearance is like that of northern cities, from which these people came, at the time of the Manchu conquest. The yamuns of the military officers are in this quarter.

### 大市街 Great Market street.

五仙觀 Temple of Five Genii. In the first pavilion the chief idol is Shang-ti 上帝. On the right side is a hall with several idols. Behind the first pavilion is a square tower, with an arched passage, 20 feet high. In a square opening over this arch a large bell, said to weigh 10,000 pounds, is suspended. Any sound from this bell, it was said, foreboded calamity to the city. During the bombardment in 1857, a cannon ball knocked a piece out of it, and made it sound. In the rear of the bell tower is the shrine of the Five Genii, and before the images are five stones which represent five rams. The legend is that the Five Genii came to Canton, riding through the air on rams, bearing ears of corn, emblematic of plenty. These rams were turned to stones, and preserved in this temple, dedicated to the Five Genii. This tradition has given to Canton the name, "City of Rams." Over the hall of the Genii is a loft, in which is an

image of Yuk Wong or Pearly Emperor. From this loft a good view is had of this part of the city.

光塔街 Smooth Pagoda street.

光塔 Smooth Pagoda, was built by Arabian voyagers, about A.D. 900, and was rebuilt in 1468. It is about 160 feet high. On the top is a minaret, to which a spiral staircase leads, but the entrance is now closed.

懷聖寺 Mahommedan Mosque. Near the base of the Pagoda is this Mosque, built about A.D. 626, in which inscriptions from the Koran in Arabic are seen. There is a school for teaching boys to read the Koran in Arabic.

南海學宮 Confucian Temple of Nam-hoi District. There is an image of Confucius in this temple. In a two story building in the rear, are rooms for students preparing for examination.

同文館 Government School, under patronage of the Tartar General, for teaching English. Headmaster, Theo. Sampson, Esq.

將軍衙門 Tartar General's Yamun.

This is one of the largest official residences in the city. The Tartar General is the highest military officer. Two marble lions guard the main entrance. Since the occupation of the city by the allied forces, the north part of this yamun has been the residence of H. B. M. Consul. In it are the ruins of one of the buildings; some fine old banians make a cool and shady retreat in the middle of the city. A park on the north side is used for artillery drill, and in it are several deer. The entrance to the Consul's residence is from the next street.

花塔街 Flowery Pagoda street.

On this street is the Flowery Pagoda (花塔), an octagon of nine stories, and about 170 feet high. It was built about A.D. 500, and was repaired a few years ago at an expense of over \$10,000. Visitors are not admitted to the interior.

光孝街 Kwong-hau street. 光孝寺 Kwong-hau Temple is one of the oldest Buddhist temples, founded A.D. 250. There are two small granite pagodas in the court. In the second story of a building on the east side, is an image of Buddha sleeping.

觀音山 The Hill of Kun Yam, or the Heights. There are several temples on this hill, and it is considered a sacred locality. The city wall skirts the north side. This was the head quarters of the English and French forces from 1858-62. The temples, five story pagoda and other buildings were occupied as officers quarters and barracks.

學海堂 Hok-hoi Tong. This is a hall to encourage students. Three literati, appointed by the Viceroy, issue texts; and prizes of from one to three taels, are given four times a year, for the best compositions.

= 元富 A Taoist Monastry, founded in the 4th century. It is located on the side of KunYam Hill, and approached by granite steps. It is well built, neatly kept, and Archdeacon Gray says it is the most beautiful temple in the city. About 60 priests are connected with it.

觀音廟 Kun Yum Temple, founded 1403, is high up, and approached by a long flight of granite steps. In front of it is a stone elephant. In the chief pavilion is a gilt image of Kun Yam sitting on the lotus flower. Many votaries resort to this temple, and the officials perform state worship.

五層樓 The Five Story Pagoda. This is not a pagoda, but a tower built on the city wall. On three sides, the walls are very thick and strong, but on the south side pillars support the floors and roof. It was built between A.D. 1366 and 1399. From one of the upper stories, there is a fine view of the city, the windings of the river, and the surrounding country. Down the river, two nine story pagodas are seen. Eastward runs the range of White Cloud hills.

Towards the S.W. the Sai-chiu hills (distant about 30 miles) are seen. On the north is a wide plain, dotted with villages. The hills near the city wall are covered with graves. Half a mile from the north gate is a Mahommedan mosque and burying ground, in which is the tomb of a relative of Mahomet who died in Canton A.D. 629.

總督衙門 The Viceroy's Yamun. The Viceroy or Governor General is the highest official, and his jurisdiction extends over the two Provinces of Kwong-tung and Kwong-si. His appointment is from the Emperor, for a term of three years.

惠愛街 Street of Benevolence and Love.

This street runs E. and W. connecting the two principal city gates. The Tartar General's Yamun, and those of other high officials are located on it.

撫臺衙門 Governor's Yamun. He is second to the Viceroy, and his authority is over the Province of Kwong-tung. His term of office is three years. 廣州府 Kwong-chau Fu, or Prefect's Yamun.

廣州府 Kwong-chau Fu, or Prefect's Yamun. This magistrate has jurisdiction over the Kwong-chau department, which includes fourteen districts or counties. On the west side of the yamun is the judgment hall for the trial of criminals.

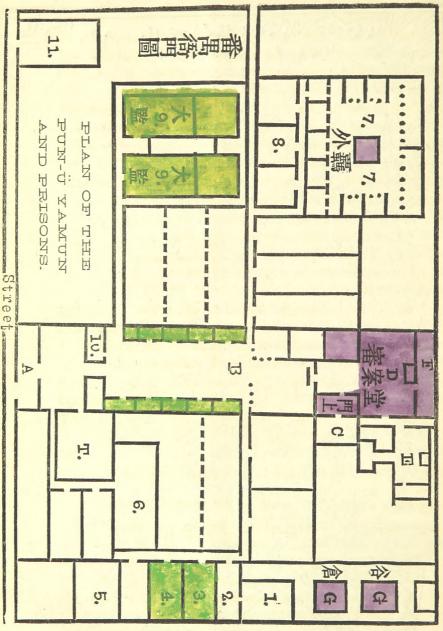
布政司 Treasurer's Yamun. This is one of the most spacious official residences. There is a park on the W. side. During the late war it was occupied by French soldiers.

大法國領事 The French Consul's residence, was formerly a park on the E. side of the Treasurer's Yamun. A shaded walk leads to the offices, and deer are seen in the park. An aerolite is preserved here.

城隍廚 City Temple, or Temple of Horrors. The idol Shing Wong is tutelary deity of the city. This temple is much more resorted to by worshipers and idlers than any other in the city. For this reason many fortune tellers, peddlers, gamblers, dentists, quacks, pastry cooks, &c. do business here. The rent paid by all these people for their tables and stalls,

**炎 荔 爺 市 市 尼**勝 世 恭 發 子 村 市 市 忠 陽 世 滋 Contraction of the second 之斬誘搶 報手騙奪 C 白灰 H 骨 THE R. LEWIS CO., No. of Street, or other street, or othe 應殖 HELL. BUDDHIST

From a Native work.



brings a large income to the lessee, who pays the Kwong-chau Fu and his subordinates about \$3,800 for a period of three years. Persons may be seen at all times paying their devotions and consulting the idols, and the sale of incense and printed slips of responses brings in many cash. The numerous votive tablets will attract attention. Great crowds visit the temple at Chinese New Year. The Kwong-chau Fu and other officials perform state worship several times each year. The punishments of the Buddhist hell are exhibited in ten scenes (十 王 殿), in recesses on each side of the principal court, as follows :----

### WEST SIDE.

### EAST SIDE.

- 1. Transmigration.
- Grinding a culprit.
   Boiling in oil.
- 4. Under red hot bell.
- 5. Beheading.

- 2. Sawing a man between boards. 3. Transmigration.
- 4. Bastinado.

5. Trial of a criminal.

藥王廟 Temple of god of Medicine. On the birth day of this idol, numerous votaries bring fans with which they fan him vigorously, and take them home to be used in fanning fever patients.

1.

番禺衙門 Yamun of the Pun-yü Magistrate. Connected with this yamun are judgment halls (F 案堂) and prisons (監房), as shown in the plan, which is explained by the references :---

A.-Entrance from street.

- B .-- Court yard within second gateway, on each side of which are rooms for writers and attendants.
- C .-- Rooms of chief Clerk, through whose hands all business with the Magistrate must pass.

D.-Judgment hall of the Magistrate (審案堂).

E.-Judgment hall of the assistant Magistrates.

F.- I.1 the rear are the private apartments of the Magistrate, not included in the plan.

G.—Granaries for storing rice.

1. 2. 3. 4 5. 6.—Police Prisons for confinement, previous to trial.

7. 7.—Prison for minor offenders (外 羅).

8.—Prison for women.

9.—Prisons for confinement of worst criminals (大監).

10 .- Room for prisoners wearing the cangue or wooden collar.

11 .- Apartments for prisoners of the better classes, who are able to pay for comforts.

貢院 Examination Hall. The triennial examination of candidates for the Kü-yan or second literary degree is held here. All the Siu-tsai or graduates of the first degree in the whole Province are required to compete at this examination. The enclosure is divided into two sections, that for the candidates and that for the officials. On each each side of the great avenue are ranges of cells, in which the scholars write their essays. These cells are 51 feet long by  $3\frac{2}{3}$  feet wide and are over 10,000 in number. The apartments for the officials, copyists, police and servants are in the rear, and there is room for about 3,000. The examination begins on the 8th of the Sth moon, and occupies three sessions, of three days each. The same texts are given to all at daylight, and the essays must be handed in the following morning, after which the candidates leave the hall, to re-enter the following day for the next trial. About 130 are passed after the final trial, and these are booked for promotion in civil offices. They are also required to go to Peking to compete for the 3rd degree. The Hall is about 1,380 feet long by 650 feet wide. The plan gives an idea of the general ar-rangement of an institution peculiarly Chinese.

1. Outer entrance.

2. Principal entrance (頭門).

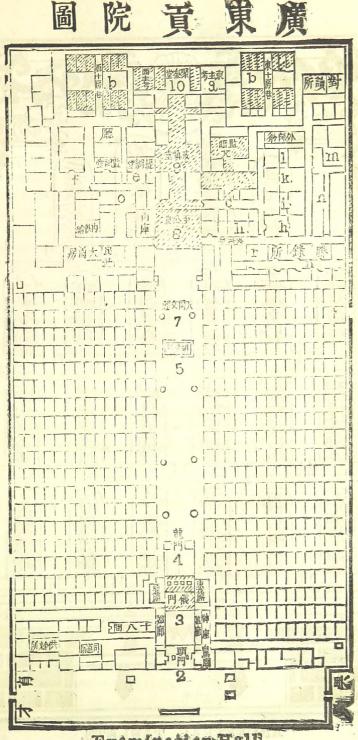
- 3. Gate of Equity.
- Dragon Gate, which leads into the great avenue 4. (龍門).
- 5. Watch tower. God of literature in 2nd story.
- 7. Inscription over the avenue, "the opening heavens circulate literature."
- Hall of Perfect Rectitude where essays are handed in (至 公 堂). 8.
- Hall of Restraint, where title page of the essays 9. (戒慎堂).

are sealed up

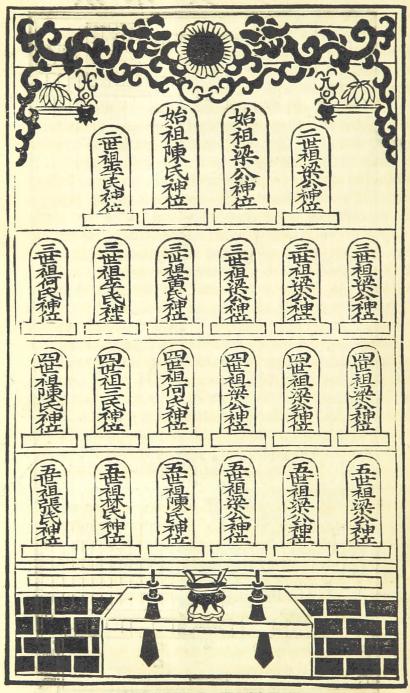
Hall of Auspicious Stars, where essays are examined (聚奎堂). 10. a. a.-Private rooms of Chief and second Imperial Commissioners (主者). b. b .- Private rooms of ten Assistant Examiners.

c. x.—Private rooms of the Governor, who is the chief civil officer (話語).

- n. n. ---Rooms where essays are copied in red ink (謄錄所).
  - m.-Rooms where copies of essays are read and compared (對 讀 所).



Examination Hall



ANCESTRAL TABLETS.

育賢坊 Yuk-In Fong. 文昌廟 Temple of god of literature, built. A.D. 1685. State worship is paid by civil and military mandarins in spring and autumn. In the court yard three large black marble slabs are set up, on which long inscriptions are engraved.

廣州府學宮 Temple of Confucius for Kwong-chau Department, adjoins the temple of Man-cheung. The high estimation placed upon literature is indicated by the numerous temples to Confucius and to the god of literature. Every Depart-ment and every District must have one of the former. There are three in Canton, of which this is the chief, being the Prefectural temple. The tablet of the great Sage is placed in the hall of perfection (大成殿), and on each side, those of the "four associates." On the east and west sides of the hall are the tablets of the twelve "wise ones." In front of this hall is the "moon terrace," a stone platform. In two long narrow buildings on each side of a court yard in front of the next pavilion, are ranged the tablets of the 70 worthies, celebrated disciples of Confucius. On fixed days in spring and autumn, ceremonies of state worship are performed by the officials in honor of the Sage. These consist in burning incense and wax candles, offering grain, wine and meats, with music, prostrations, &c. in which all the civil and military officers, headed by the Viceroy, unite.

關帝 廟 Temple of Kwan-tai, or god of war. This is a large, well built and finely finished temple. In the first pavilion is the image of Kwan-tai, with his attendants. All the civil and military mandarins perform the ceremonies of state worship on new year's day, the god's birth day, and on other occasions.

雙門底 Sheung-mun-tai street. This is one of the widest and best streets in the city. The largest book stores are here, and of course it is a resort of the literati. The Presbyterian chapel on this street is favorably situated. The street takes

its name from a double gate-way (雙門底), in a section of wall built over it in the 7th or 8th centuries.

滴水樓 Clepsydra, or Water Clock. In a building over this double gate-way, is the famous clep-sydra. It consists of four copper jars, placed on steps, so that the water drops from one to the other; and in the lowest floats an indicator, which shows the hours, as the water rises. It was first put up about A. D. 1324. The water is returned to the upper jar twice in 24 hours. In an adjoining room is a printing office, in which public documents are printed.

寺前街 Tsz-ts<sup>t</sup>in street. 大佛寺 Tai-fat Tsz. This is one of the chief Buddhist monasteries. The three colossal images of Buddha, in a sitting posture, are 16 feet high. Across the breast of each is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The seat and pedestal are 8 feet high. The courts are large, and on three sides are cloisters for the priests.

In this street near the temple, pictures of the various Chinese idols are painted and for sale. There are also shops in which bamboo is made into articles for household use.

九曜坊 Kau-Iu street. 學臺衙門 Hok-toi, or Literary Chancellor's Yamun. This is the hall in which the examination for Siu-tsai, the first literary degree is held. On each side of the court yard are three long ranges of stone tables. Over each range is a roof supported on pillars, so that all the tables are exposed to view. There are 232 permanent tables (each one 33 feet long), which accommodate 3,168 writers. Additional temporary tables are provided when needed. From the 14 districts of Kwong-chau-fu, about 25,000 under-graduates, who have passed numerous preliminary examinations, are required to compete here for the Siu-tsai degree. Two examinations take place in three years. Seven alternate days of the seventh month are occupied in writing essays. One day is given to each of the larger

18.

Districts, but no candidate is admitted a second time. About 500 are passed each year, and their names are posted on the front wall.

In the Hok-toi's yamun, six aerolites are preserved.

Near the yamun of the Literary Chancellor are the principal shops where engraving characters, printing and book-binding are done. The Chinese pre-ceded other nations in the art of printing, and here it may be seen, as it has been practised throughout the Empire for 1,000 years.

書坊街 Shu-fong street. This street is devoted to cutting rock crystal and making spectacles.

仙湖街 Sin-U street.

This street has many literary halls (書院), which are used as lodging places for students attending examinations, as ancestral halls, &c.

馬鞍街 Saddle street. One of the largest ancestral halls (青雲書院 梁家祠), in which there are not less than 2,000 tablets. Sedan chairs are made in this street.

早享街 Tso-hang street. 南海衙門 Nam-hoi Magistrate's Office and prisons. This is like to the yamun of the Pun-yu Magistrate. In the street are prisoners chained to stones and iron rods. West of the entrance is a room for those wearing the cangue, and on both sides of the street are gambling dens, the doors of which are closed on a signal that the Magistrate is about to pass.

南 關 SOUTHERN SUBURBS.

仁 濟 大 街 Yan-tsai street.

博濟醫局 The Medical Missionary Society's Hospital. It was first opened by Dr. Peter Parker in 1839, and removed to its present location in 1866. Out-patients are received on Mondays and Fridays. There are wards for 120 in-patients. It is supported by contributions, mostly from foreigners.

Adjoining the Hospital is the Misses Noyes'

Female Seminary and Training School, in connection with the Presbyterian Mission

In this street a brass foundry for delicate castings, a white lead factory (on a side street), painting on lacquer ware and cutting jade stone may be seen.

潮 與 街 Chiu-hing street.

Tobacco cutting (烟 店), fire engines (水 車), and stalls for sale of cooked dog meat are found here.

石 公 祠 Shik-kung street.

潮州八邑會館 Chiu-chau Guild Hall.

This is a new guild hall, erected at great expense (over \$20,000), and decorated in the highest style of Chinese art. Over the door of the grand entrance the wood carving, in bas relief, lacquered and gilt, is very elaborate. In the first court, stone pillars encircled with dragons, support a canopy at the entrance of the shrine of the goddess Tin-hau (天后) or queen of heaven. The altar of this goddess, her image and all the fixtures are rich and showy. In the second court is a platform for theatricals, and accommodation for spectators in the guest hall below and rooms above. In the upper hall, two gods, Pak-tai (北帝) and Mancheung (文昌) have a shrine. On the east side of the large court, on the river front, is an ancestral hall, in which tablets of the deceased members of the guild are set up.

禮賢堂 Barmen Mission. The Training School of the Barmen Mission, and the residence of the German Missionaries.

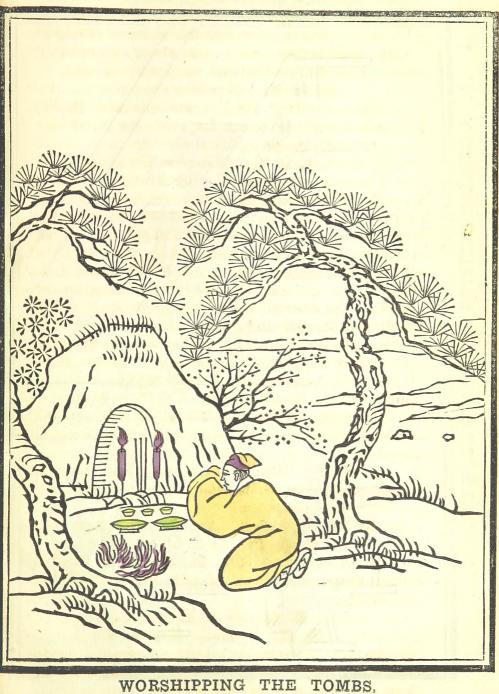
仁愛街 Residence of the Baptist Missionaries.

會仙街 Ui-sin street.

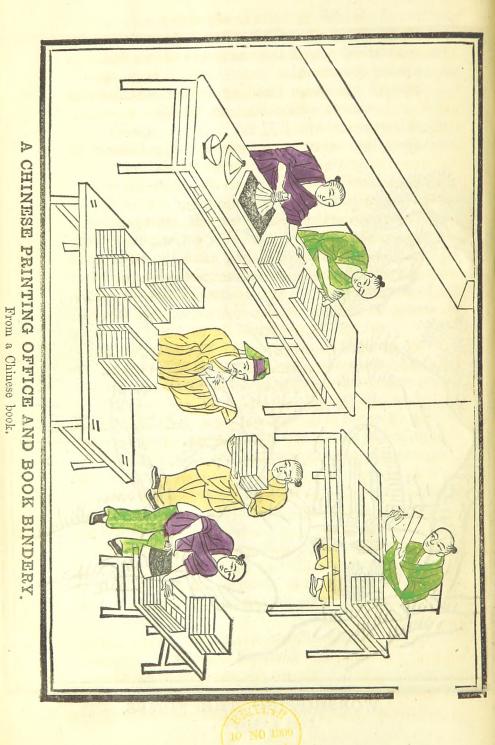
Shops in which idols are made and repaired, cabinet shops, iron shops, coopers, &c. are found in this street.

葉欄 Fruit Market. 菜欄 Vegetable Market.

In these markets, the variety of fruits and vegetables, which supply the tables of this crowded city, are to be seen, and they are well worth a visit.



From a Chinese work.



增沙街 Tsang-sha street. 惠師禮拜堂 The Chapel and School of Wesleyan Mission, and the residences of two Missionaries are on this street.

馬頭 Mandarin Landing All the Mandarins arriving to assume office land at, and on departing embark from this wharf.

殺人地 Execution ground. This place is 75 feet long by 25 wide, but narrow at the south end. Except when cleared off for an execution, it is used for drying pottery, made in adjoining shops. Often from ten to twenty or more criminals are executed at one time, and the average number per annum is 300. In one year (1855) not less than 50,000 rebels were beheaded. Females and criminals of the worst kind are strangled or cut to pieces on the cross, several of which may be seen leaning against the wall.

東關 EASTERN SUBURBS. 東較場 Parade ground. The exercises of the triennial military examination are held here, soon after the literary examination. The ceremony of welcoming Spring is also performed here.

老人院 Home for old men. At this home, friendless old men, on the payment of a fee, have rooms, with a pittance for rice.

**永勝寺** Wing-shing Monastery. This temple joins the home on the east, and connected with it is a depository for coffins, or city of the dead. There are ranges of rooms, and each room has one or two coffins, with an altar for incense and offerings to the dead. The bodies are deposited here, awaiting removal to other Provinces. There are many of these depositories for coffins, made use of mostly by those from distant places.

育嬰堂 Foundling Hospital. This was established in 1698 and enlarged in 1732. Daily from six to ten infants (mostly female) a day or two old are brought here, and the most of them die. The place is in charge of a petty officer. There are

usually about 300 foundlings, and one wet nurse for three infants.

地藏庵 Ti Tsong Om. A large city of the dead. On the 14th, 15th, 16th days of 7th month, there is mourning and lamentation by widows, and other females for departed relatives.

大監墳 Old Tomb of a Tartar General. The approach to the tomb guarded by a pair of rams, of tigers, of horses, of camels, of warriors and civil officers. A large marble slab has an inscription in honor of the deceased Tartar General.

女人院 Home for old women. This is located north of the east gate, and in its plan and management is similar to the home for old men.

Close under the wall, north of the Little North Gate, is the burial ground of English officers and soldiers, who died during the occupation of the city by the allies.

萬人坑 Burial place for criminals. This is on an elevation near the road to the Leper Village.

東明寺 Tung-ming Monastery. This is on the road to the Leper Village, and connected with it is a depository for coffins.

發瘋院 The Home for Lepers is a mile from the East Gate. It is conducted on the same plan as the Home for old men.

题 馬 崗 The Burial ground for Protestant Missionaries is a mile beyond the Leper Village.

# 河南 HONAM.

The Honam Temple is the largest Buddhist Monastery, there being six or eight acres in the grounds. It was founded A.D. 1600, and enlarged about A.D. 1700. A wide avenue, paved with granite and shaded with fine old banians, leads from the river entrance to the second gateway, which is guarded by four hideous images. At this gate the large quadrangle is entered, in the middle of which is the first pavilion. The three colossal images of Buddha are seated in it, with the altar, drum and bell, and all the paraphernalia of Buddhist worship. On each side are nine large images, the eighteen Apostles of Buddha. Morning and evening (5 to 6 A.M. and 4 to 5 P.M.), the ceremonies of worship are performed by from 30 to 40 priests. In the second pavilion is a marble pagoda, and an image of Kun-yam. On the east and west sides are long corridors and ranges of rooms for priests. The sacred pigs and chickens have quarters on the west side. The large dining room and kitchen are on the east side, and beyond these a fruit and flower garden and the furnace for cremation; and near this the mansoleum in which the ashes are deposited.

長壽店 Coffin Shops. On each side of the entrance to the Honam Temple is a large coffin shop.

伍家 The Howqua residence. At a large gateway a few steps west of the entrance to the Honam Temple, a lane (珠海波光) leads to the private dwellings of several branches of the 'Ng or Howqua family. Connected with these dwellings is a large pleasure garden (萬松園), in which a lotus pond, bridges, summer houses, bowers, trees, shrubs, flowers, and walks show the taste, refinement, and luxury found among the higher classes of Chinese.

濟隆 The Chy Loong Ginger Factory is not far from Howqua's garden on the other side of the creek. This is one of the places where the celebrated preserved ginger of Canton is prepared.

金花廟 Temple of Kam-fa. Near it is the tea shop 全發, where the various processes of preparing tea for the foreign market (sorting, winnowing, firing, coloring and packing)may be seen. From the square in front of this temple a short lane leads into a new branch of Chy-loong's ginger factory.

洲 頭 嘴 Chau-t'au street.

茶葉行 The packing houses of foreign merchants, and large tea hongs of native merchants are on this street.

聯安織 蓆店 A large Matting factory on the south end of Chau-trau street.

On Fa-ti creek, there are several nursery gardens, in which a great variety of trees, flowers, plants, and stunted shrubs, worked into the shape of animals, fish and men, may be seen.

福蔭園 Howqua's Garden. This is a large garden, on a branch of Fa-ti creek. The lotus pond, rockery, bridges, bowers and summer houses, with the walks among the flowers make the place quite attractive.

南塘村 Nam-t'ong Village. 北鴉村 Pak-ap Village.

北了 Duck Factory. These villages on a branch of Fa-ti creek, have several establishments where duck eggs are hatched by artificial heat.

貝底水 Pui-tai-shui.

At this village a stone bridge of nine arches spans the river.

白 龍 洞 Pak-hok-tung Village. 坑口茶山 This is a small garden of tea plants, near the Pak-hok village.

車 强 炮 臺 Ché-mé Fort, and Pagoda on a little island in the river, are in view from Shameen.

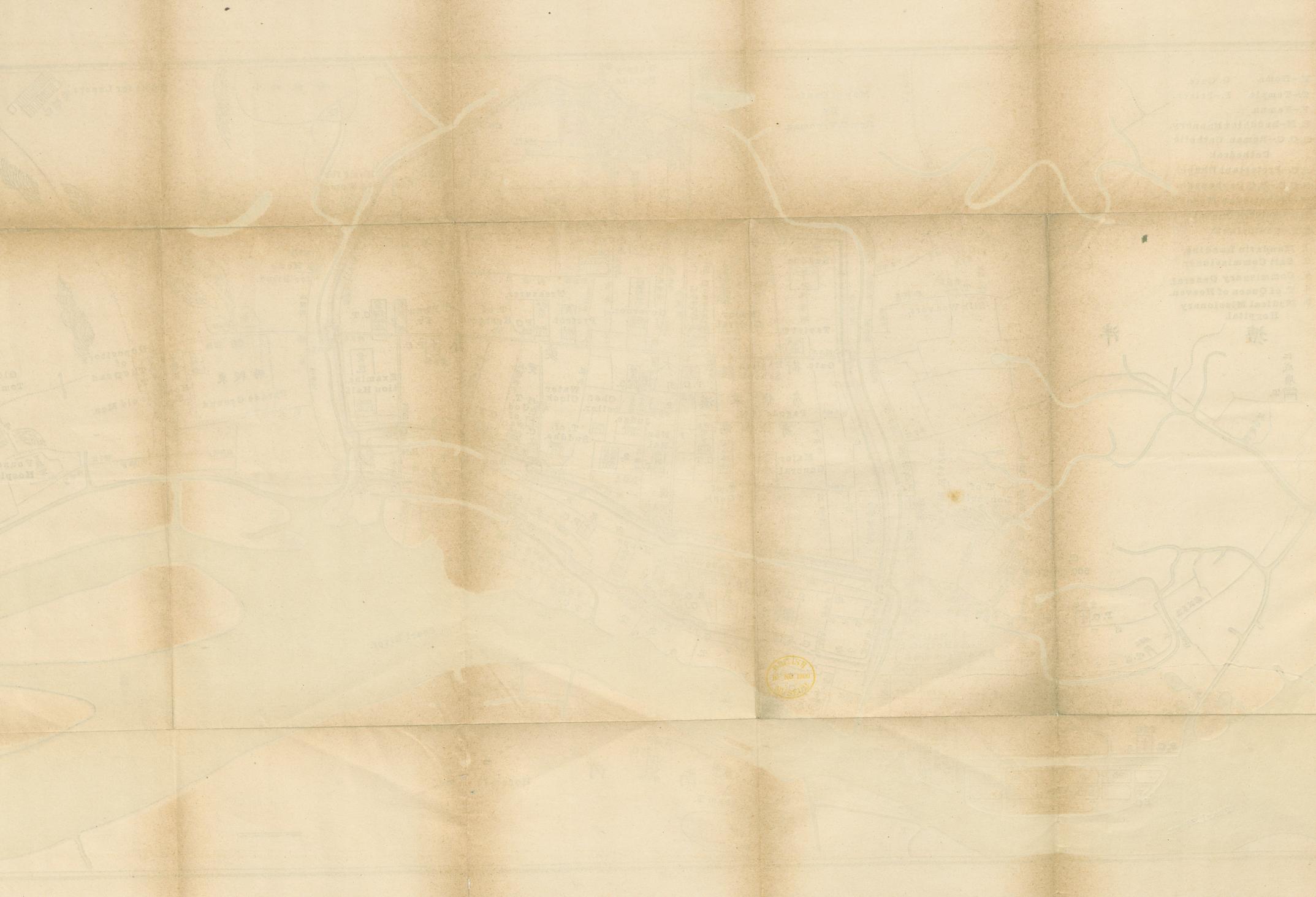
南石頭 The Cemetery for foreigners is located on the shore near the fort.

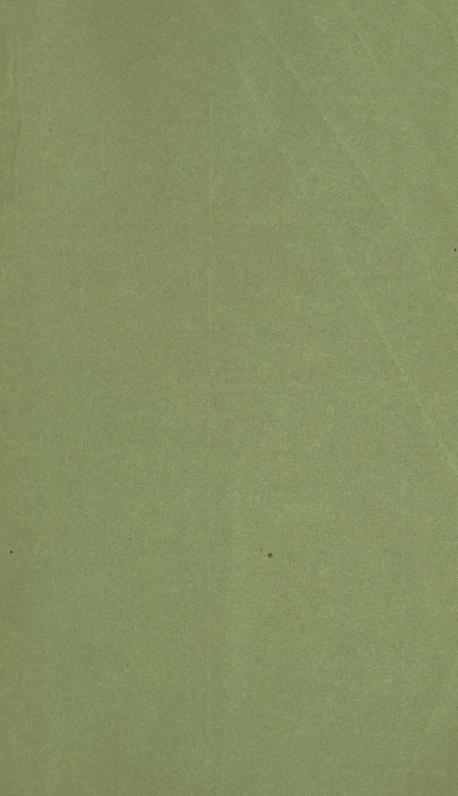
離明觀 Li-ming Kun.

火藥局 A Powder factory, with foreign machinery, has been established near this pleasure garden.

Note.—The Map of Canton is used by permission of Rev. D. Vrooman. The "Treaty Ports of China and Japan," and Archdeacon Gray's "Walks in Canton" have been consulted. The reader is referred to these valuable works for fuller accounts of Canton.







# The following is a list of objects of more or less interest to strangers.

#### INDUSTRIES.

Silk weaving. " embroidery. Ivory & sandalwood carving. Block cutting & printing. Painting lacquer ware. Painting porcelain. Rice paper paintings. Jade stone jewelry. Cutting & polishing jade stone. Tea sorting & firing. Brass & bronze casting.

Bird's nest gelatin. Salted duck's eggs. Salted & dried meats. Shark's fins. Bean curd. Dog's & rat's meat.

Wax pills. Deer's horns. " crabs.

IDOLATRY & IMMORAL PRACTICES. Mass in Buddhist temples. Worship in shops & Temple of Horrors. Buddhist priests & nuns. Taoist priests. Idol processions. Gambling. Cricket fighting.

SUNDRY Gong. Razor. Wedding sedan. head dress. Betel nut. , shoes. Models of small feet. Gum for ladies hair. Old cash. Locks. Official dress.

Idol factory. Preparing salted duck's eggs. Hatching duck's by heat. Weaving matting. Distillery. Pawn shops. Rice cleaning. Glass blowing. Silver & gold workers.

#### FOOD.

Bamboo roots. Pickles.

## MEDICINES.

Tiger's bones. Ginseng. Tendons of deer & other animals.

Ancestral tablets. Worship of ancestors. " tombs. Paper money, clothing &c., for the dead. Ta-tsin or street worship. Opium dens.

## CURIOS. Vegetable wax. Coffins. Fire works. Trial by torture. Street gates. City wall & gates. Pillows. Shoes. Musical instruments. Pipes, (Opium & Tobacco.) Military weapons. Cage for transport of prisoners. Instruments of torture.



