



*The rivers in North China.*

北清名勝







高

克

温











A City of Peking.

北 京 市 街

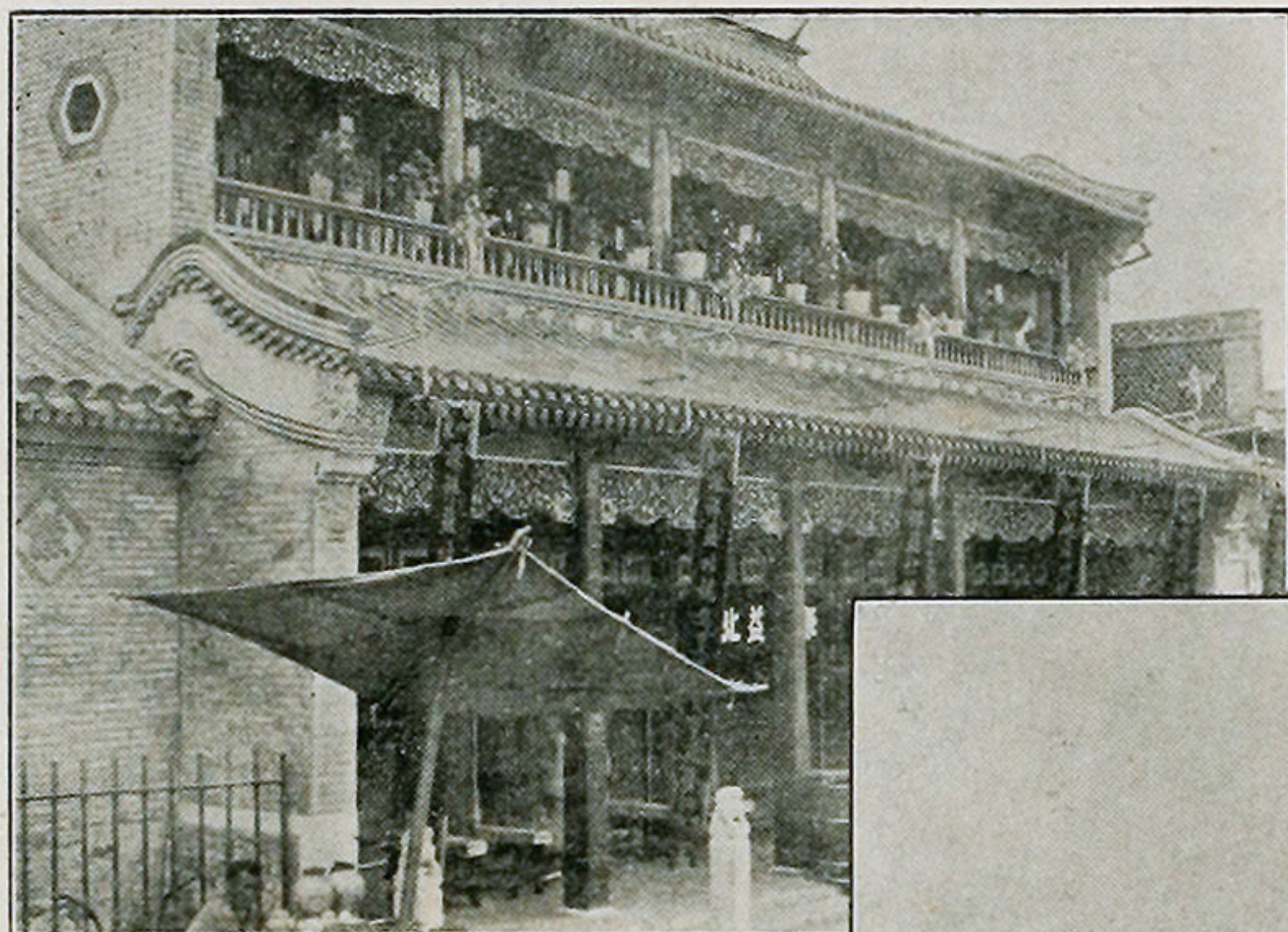
A street of-cheng-Yang-Men.

(正陽門大街)

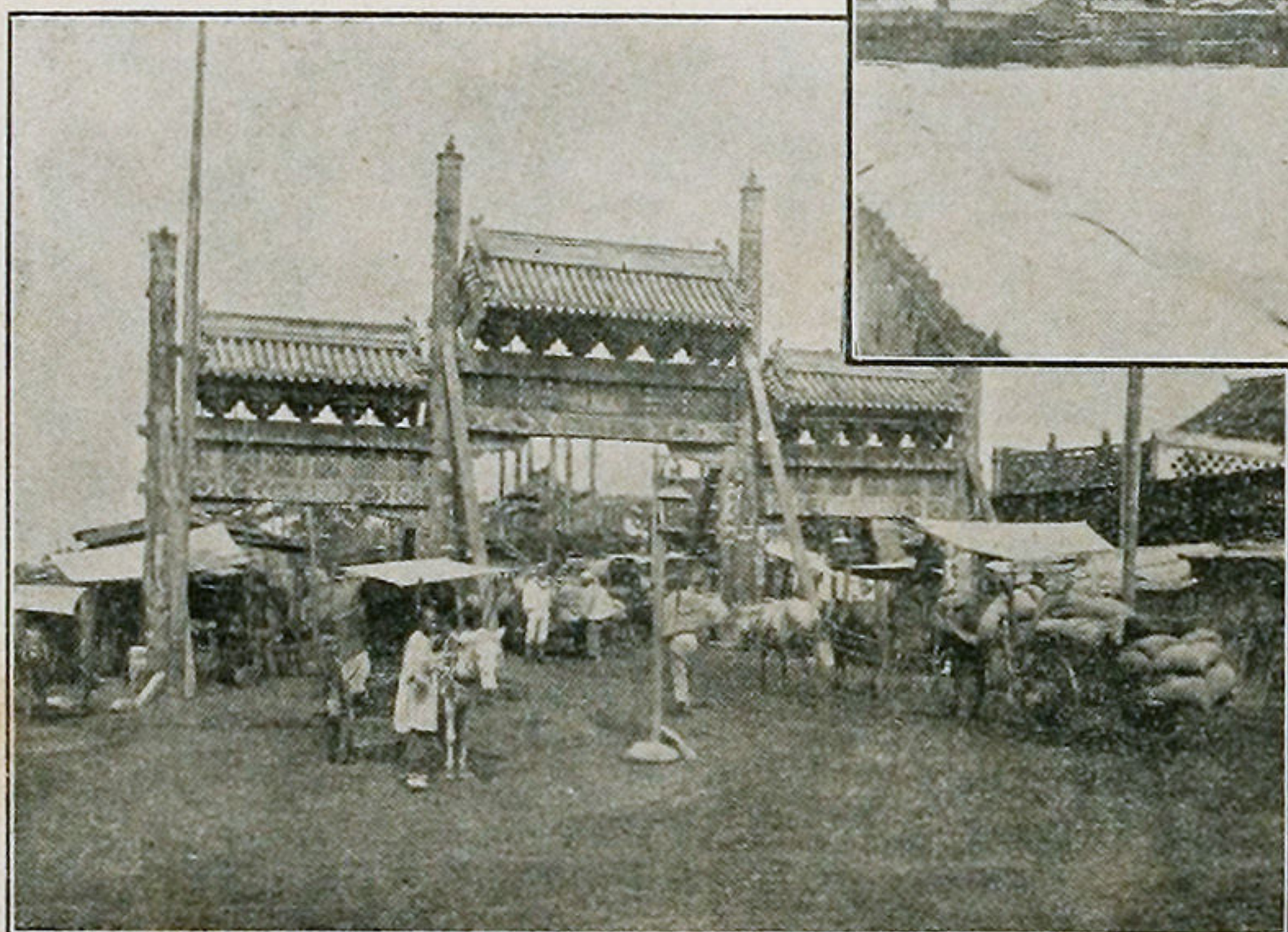




Best shop. 老 舖



The wall of a city. 城 壁



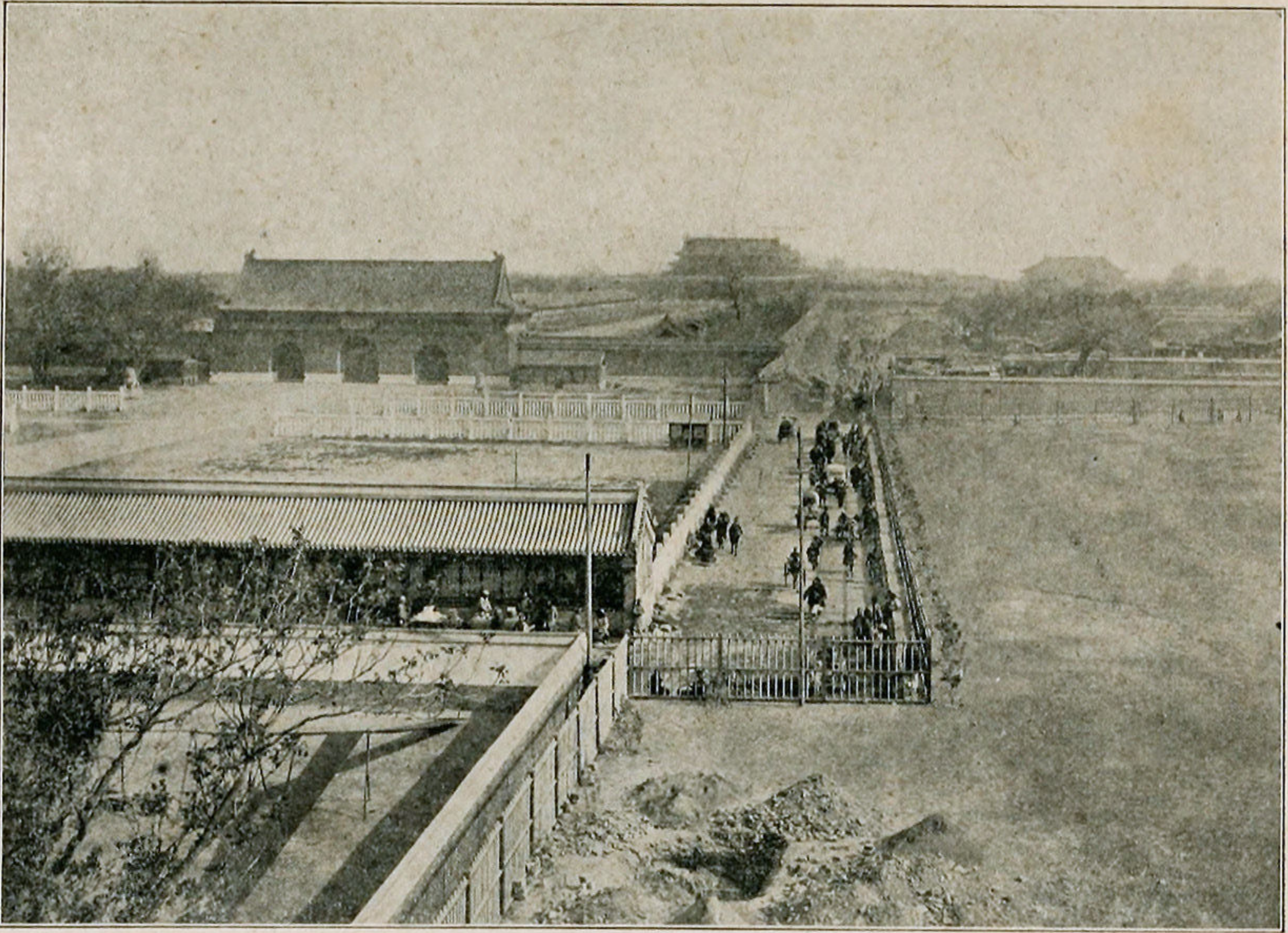
Tung-Tan-Pai-lo. 東 單 牌 樓

Chia-lo. 角 樓

Chung wen-meng. 崇 文 門



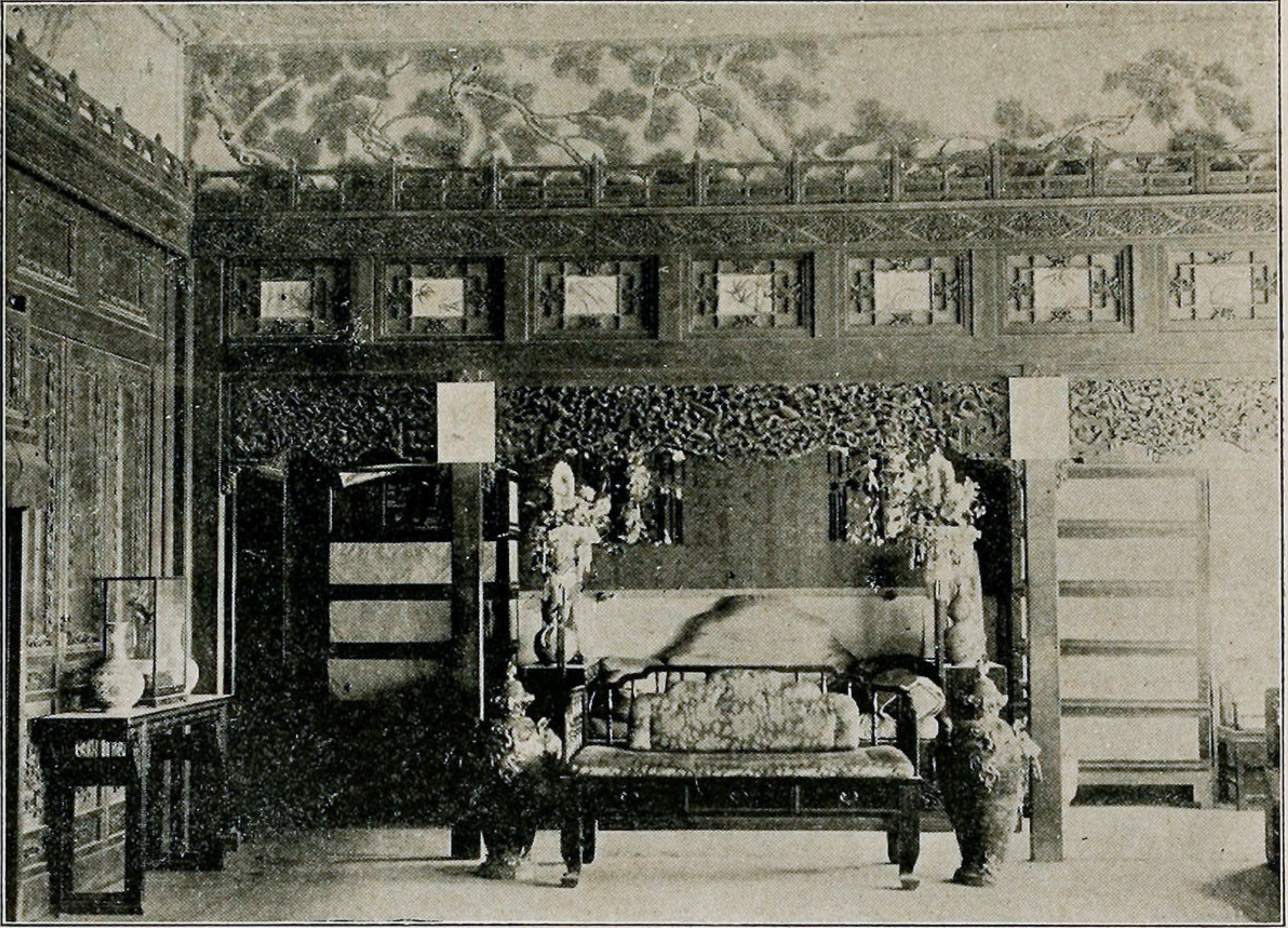
Palace. 皇 城  
Ta chin men. (大清門)



Ching shan. 景 山



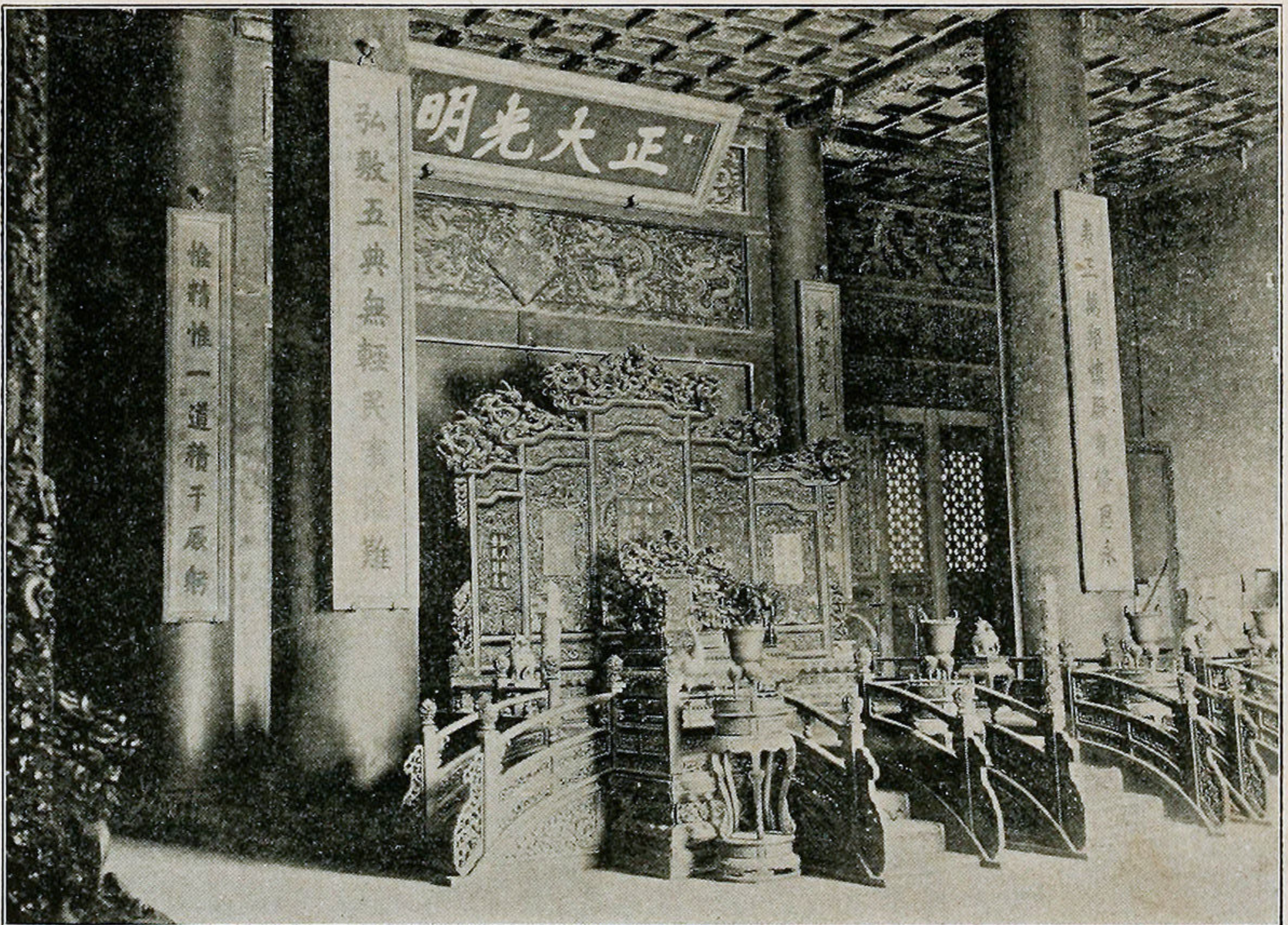




No1

其

一



No2

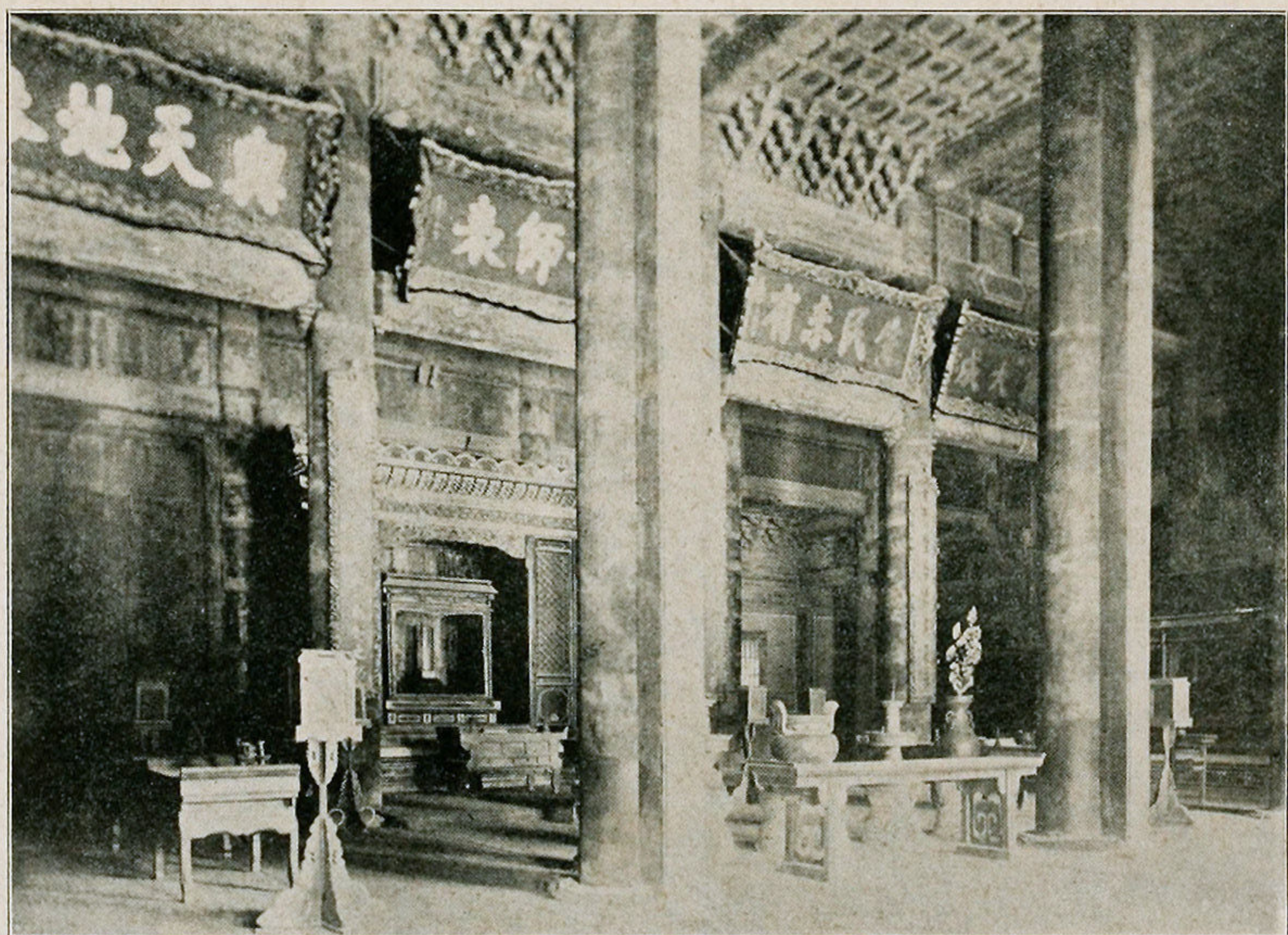
其

二





A gate. 正門



Inside of temple. 廟內



雍 和 宮

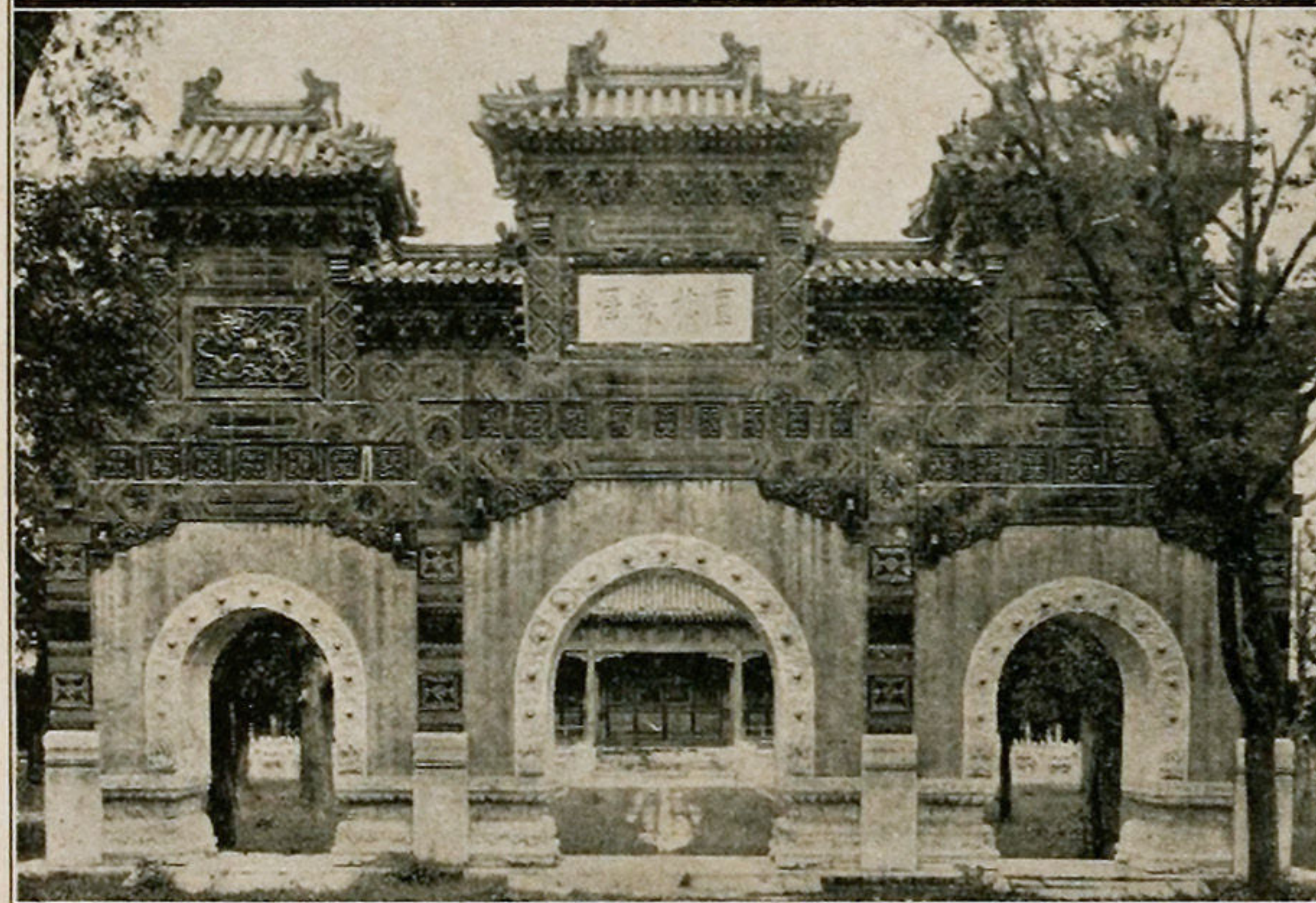
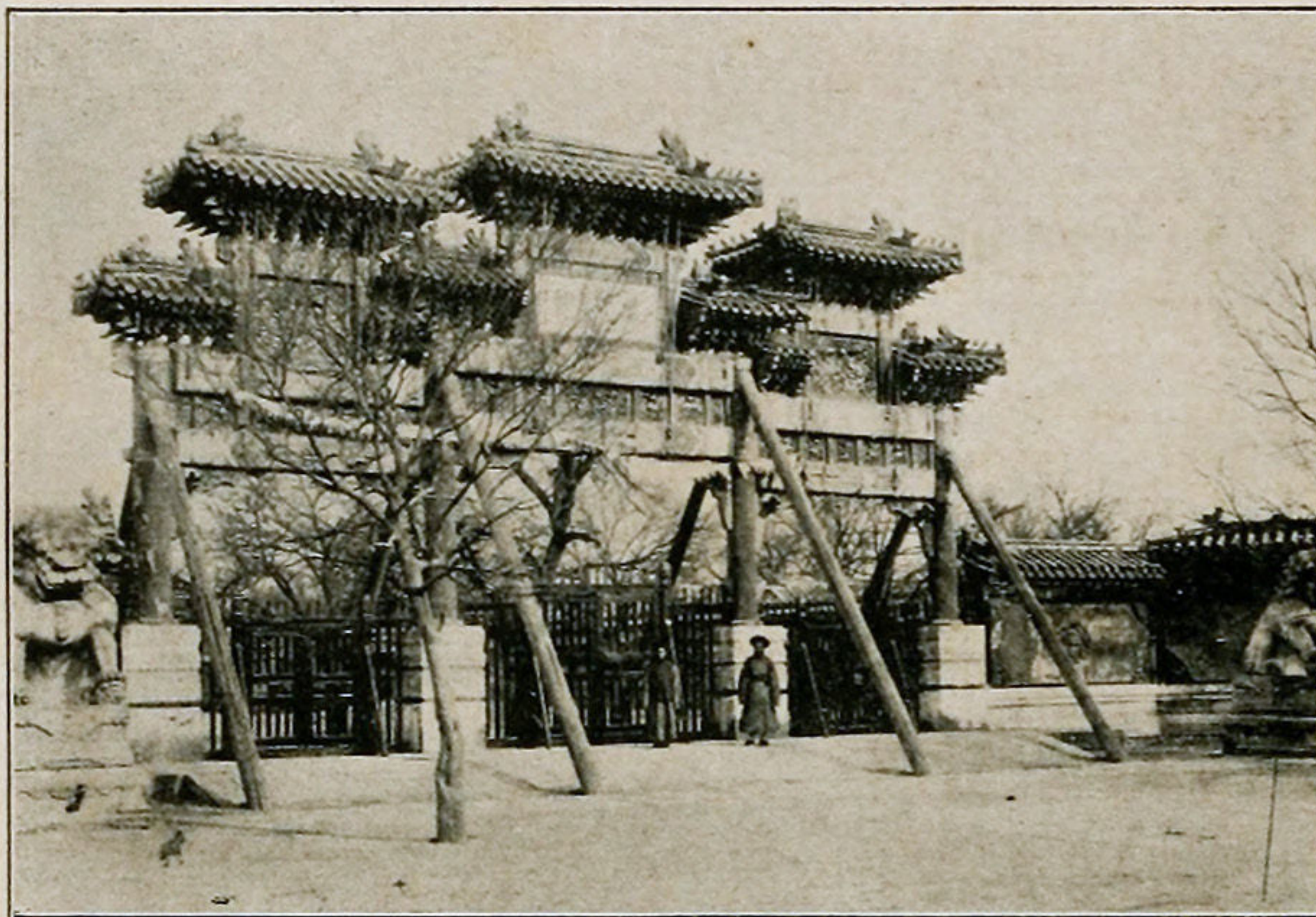
A gate of first.

正 門

Buddha.

佛

像

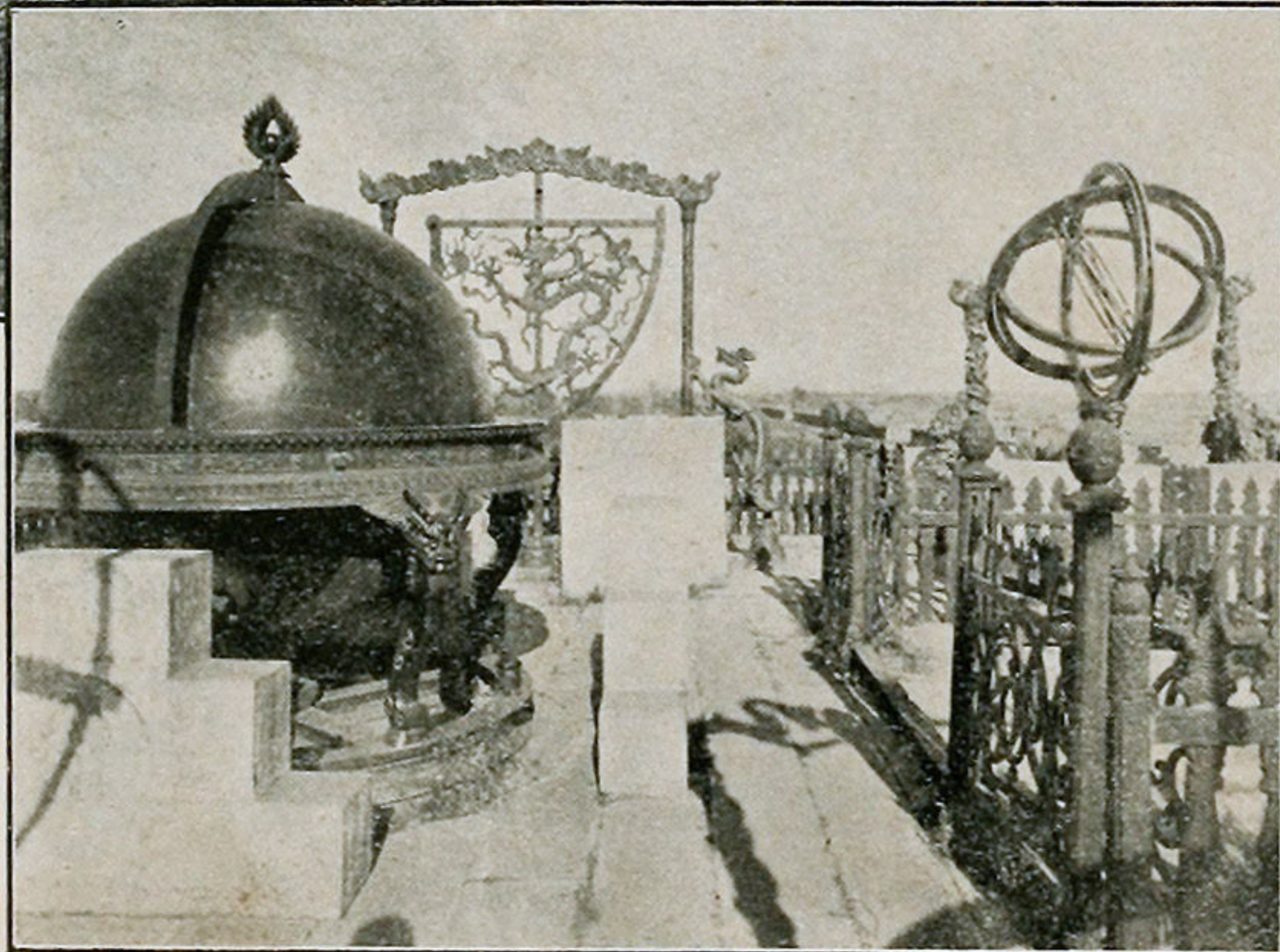
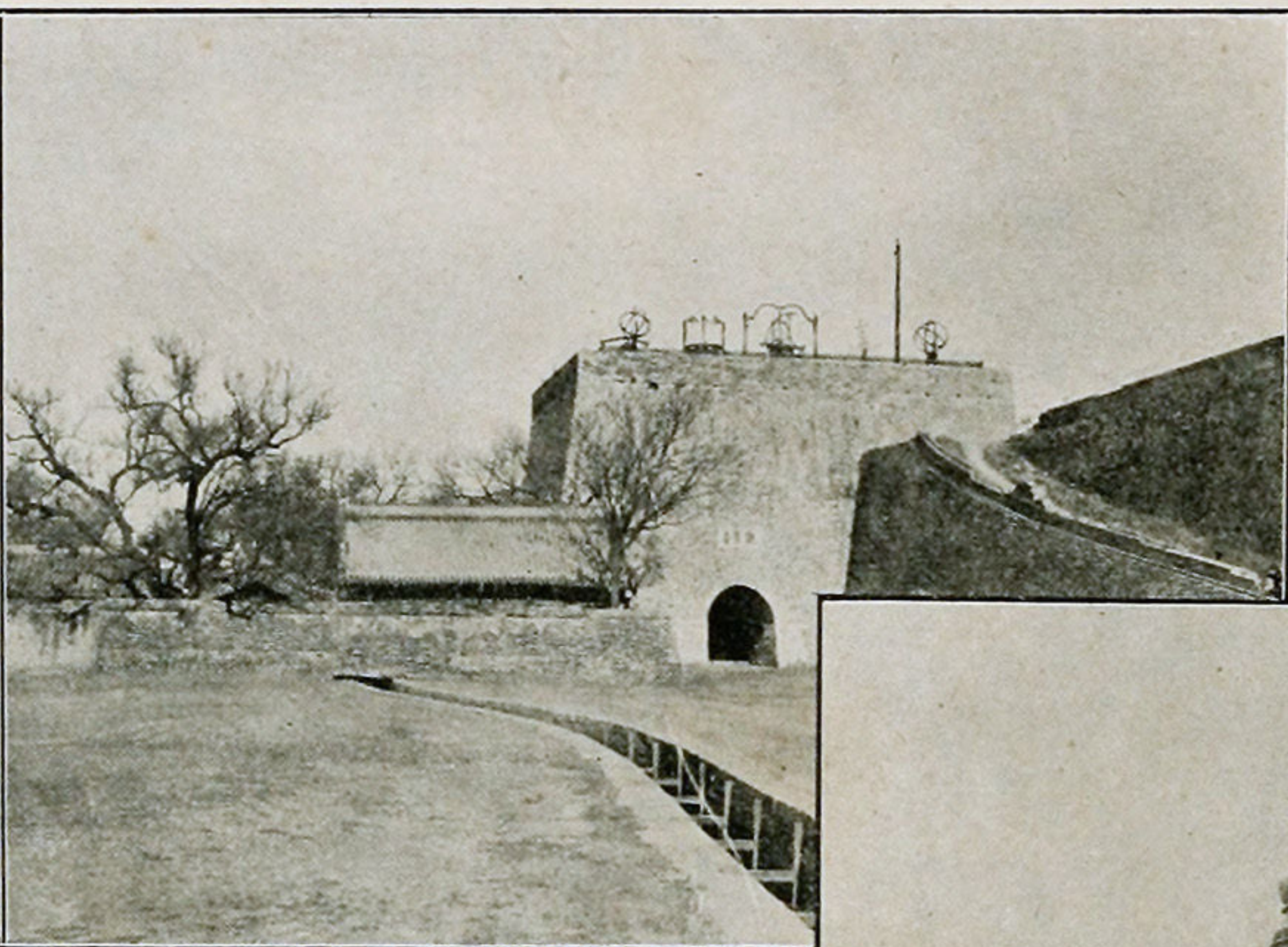
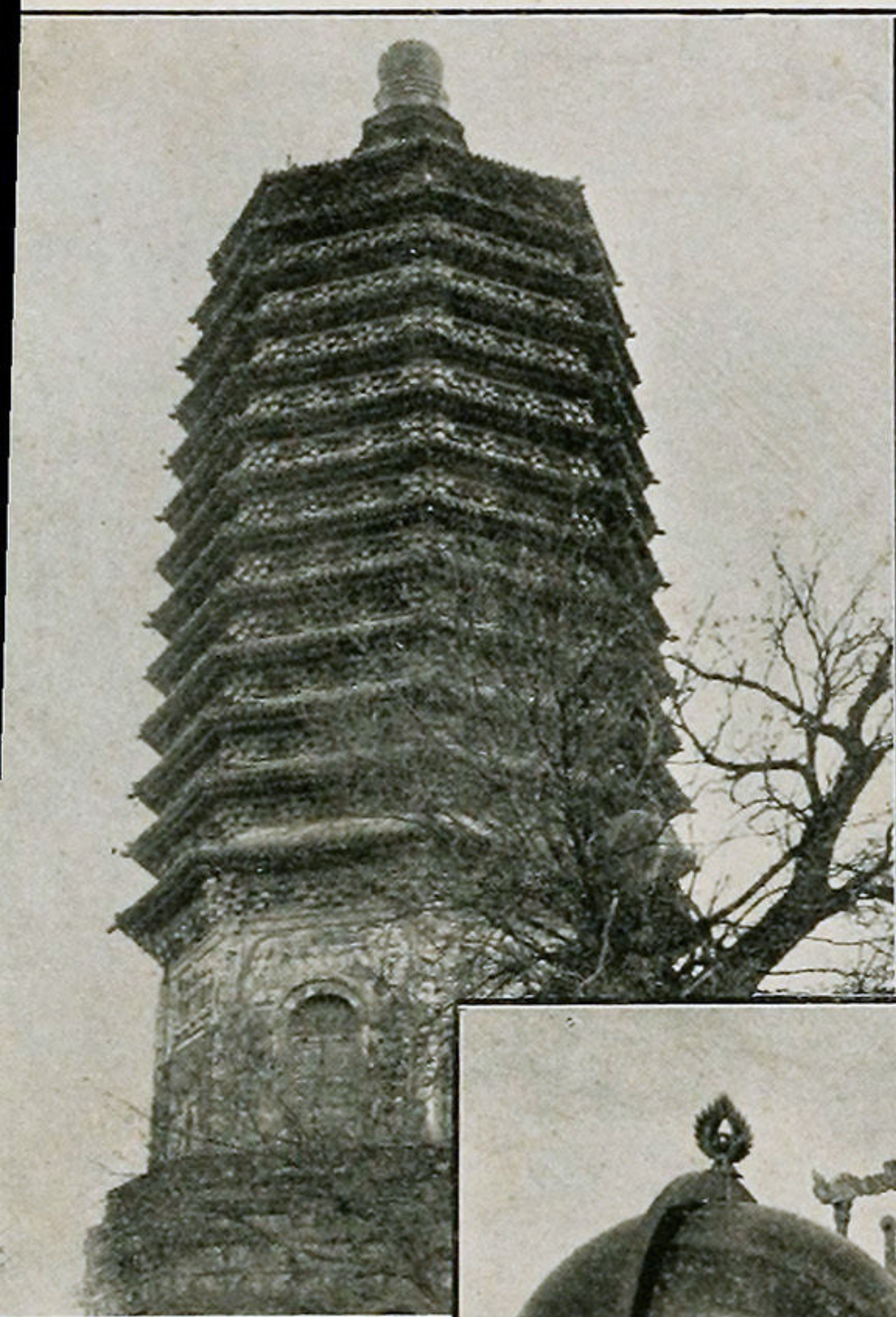


A gate of secound. 第 二 門



Tien-ning-ssu. 天寧寺

An astronomical ofservatory. 天文臺(其一)



An astronomical observatory. 天文臺(其二)

Tien tan. 天壇

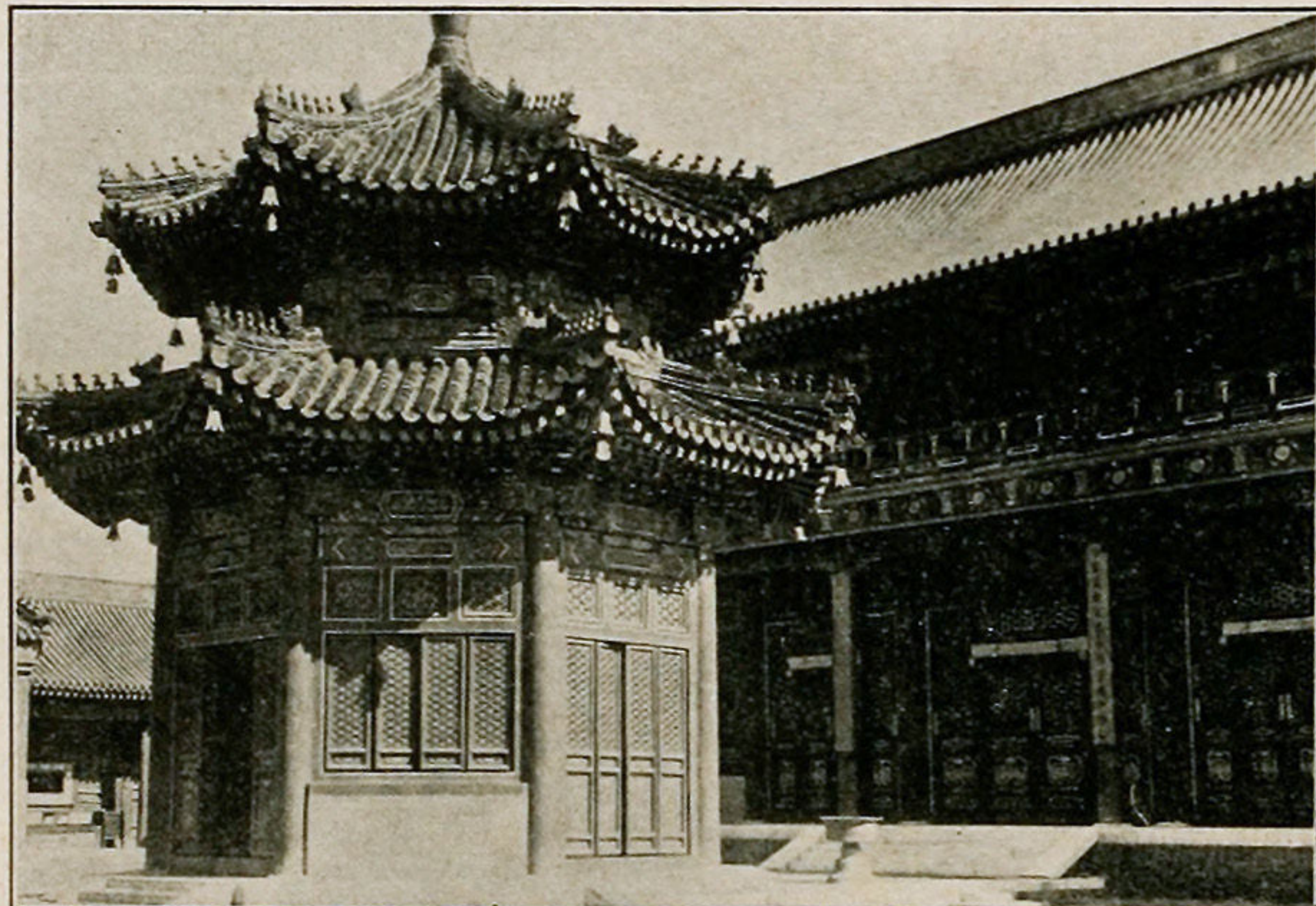


Wan-shou-shan. 萬壽山  
fo-shang-ko. (佛香閣)

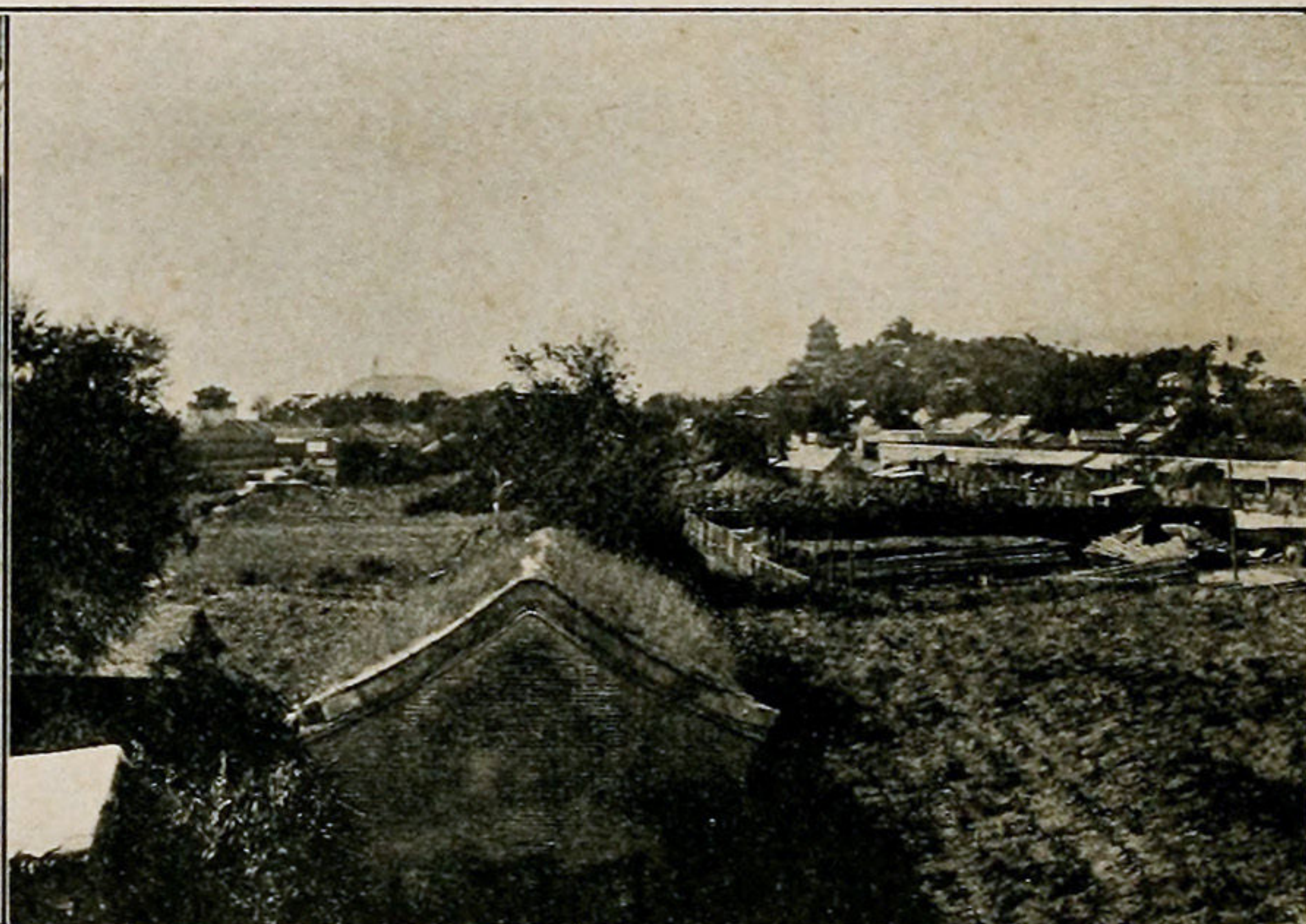




The palace. (奧 殿)



Wan-shou-shan. 萬壽山 (遠景)

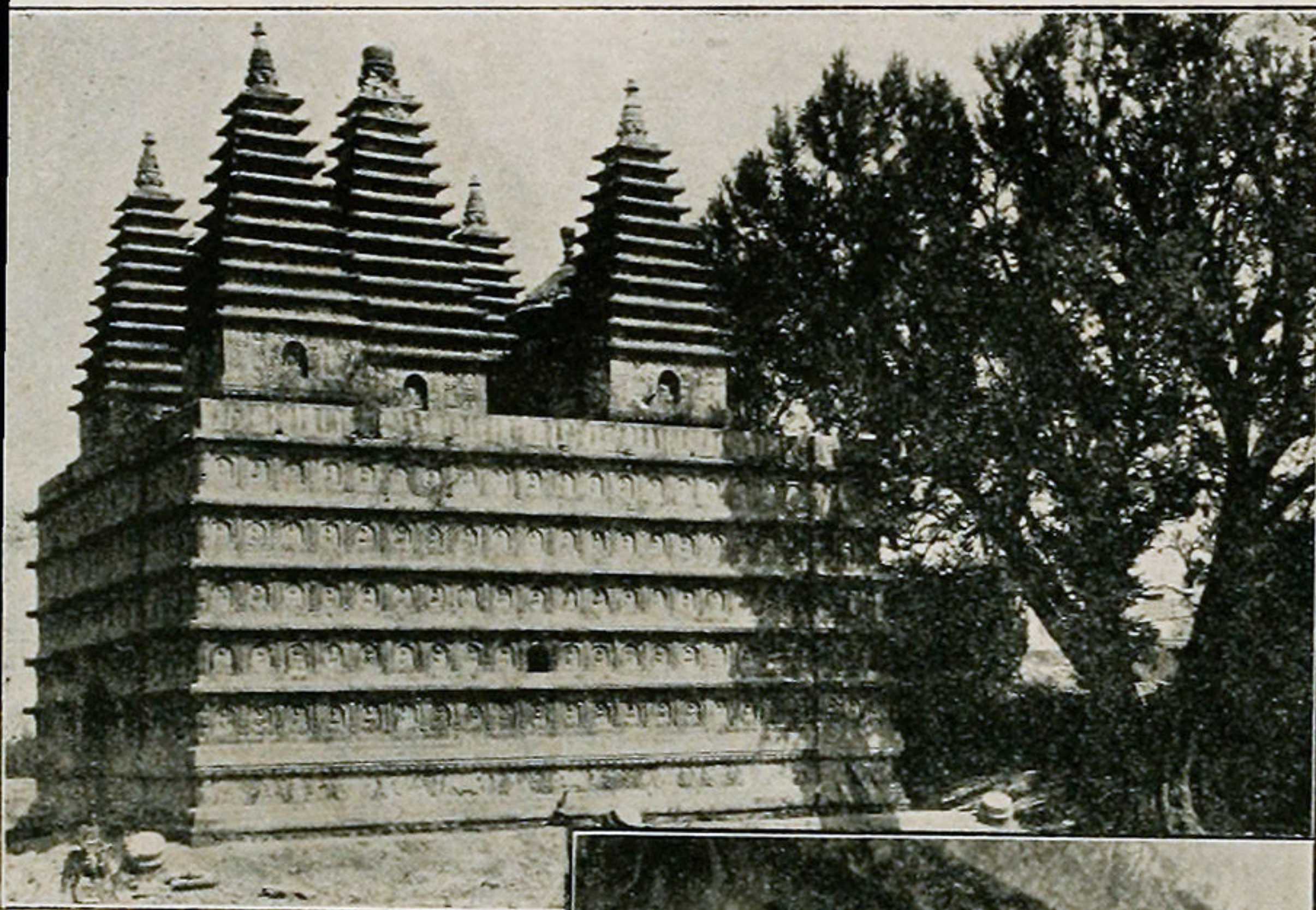


The Ship of She empress dowager. (西太后御遊船)

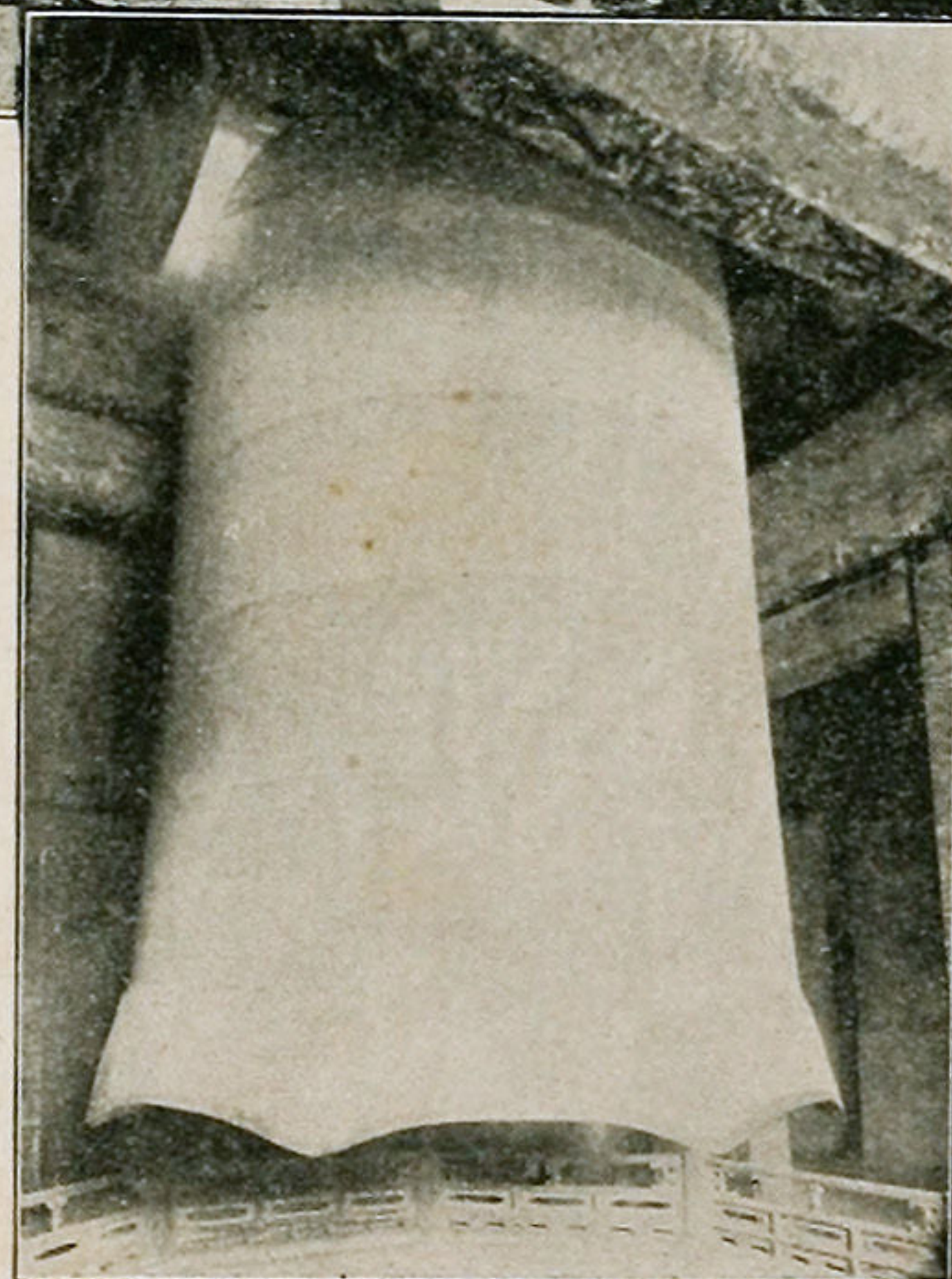
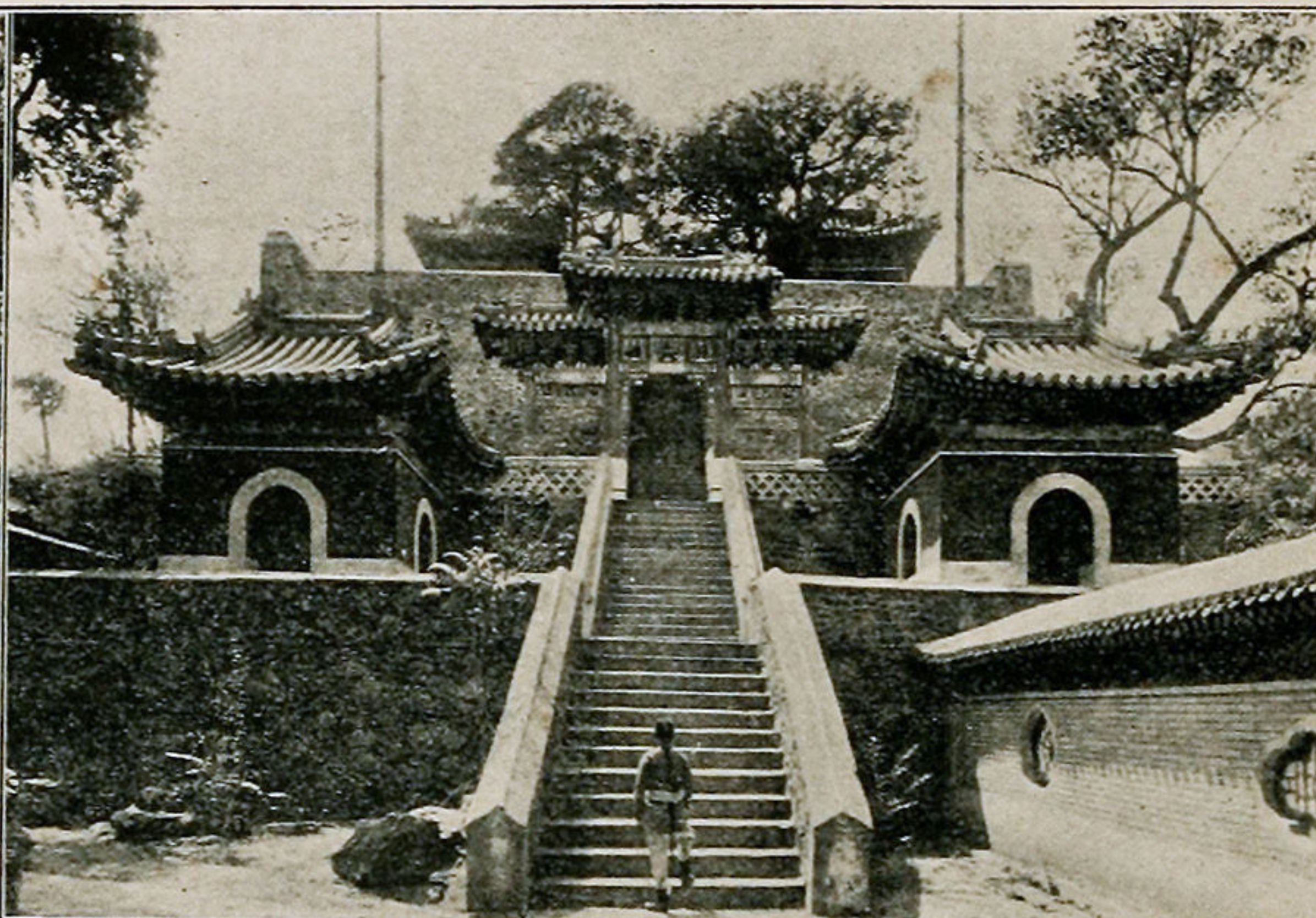
Stone-ship. (石 舟)



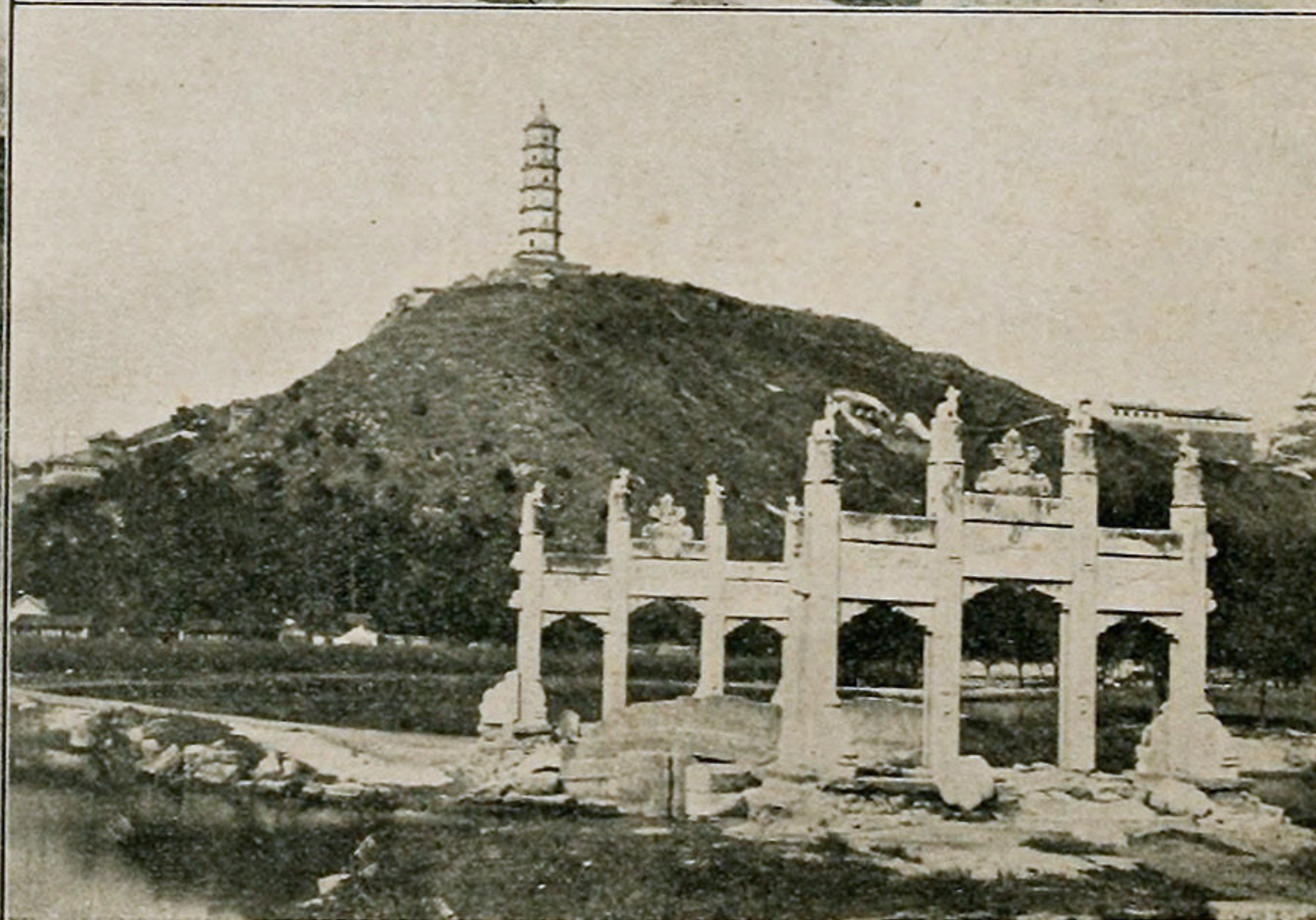
Wu-ta-ssu 五塔寺



Hei-lung-kung. 黑龍宮



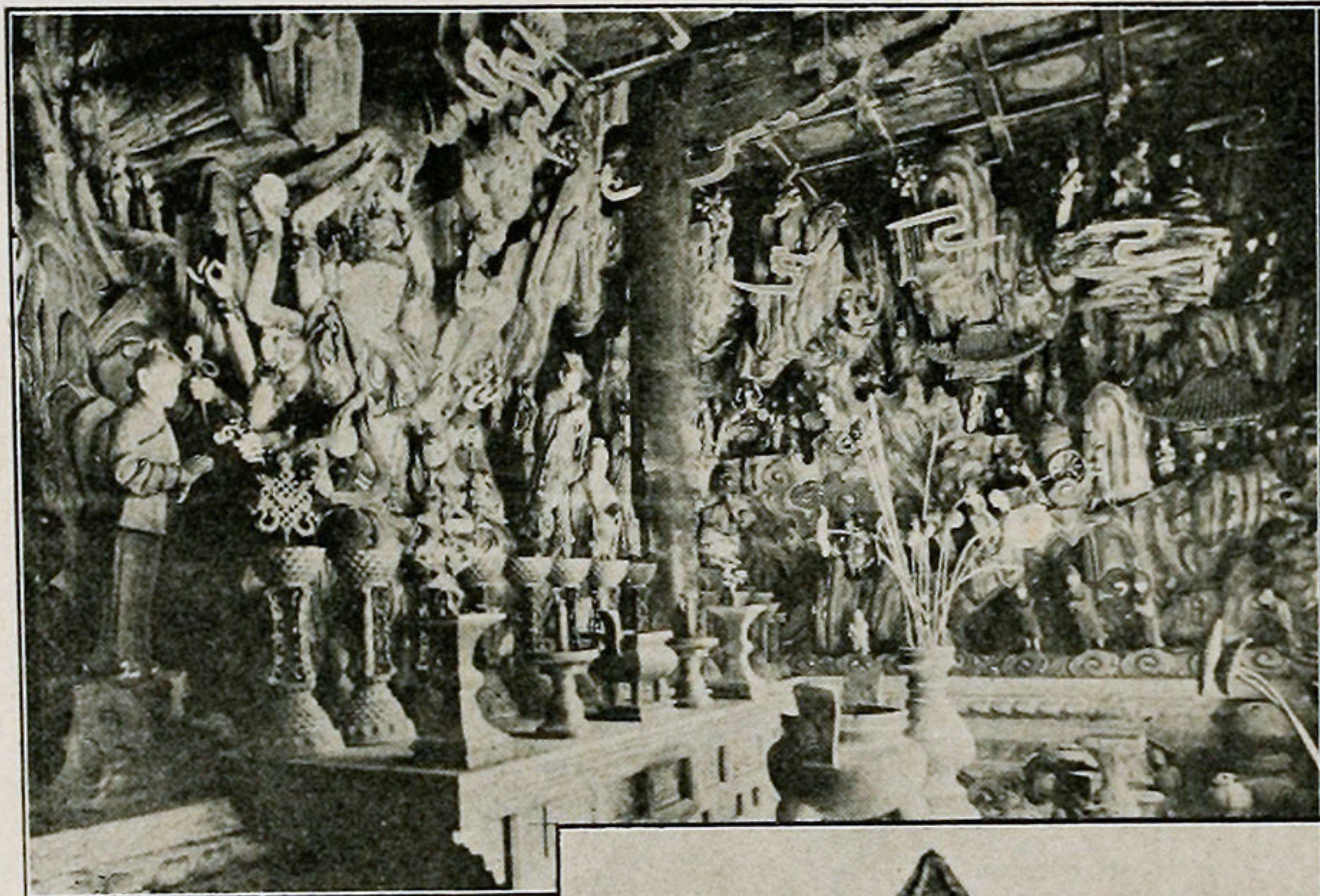
Ta-chung-ssu. 大鐘寺



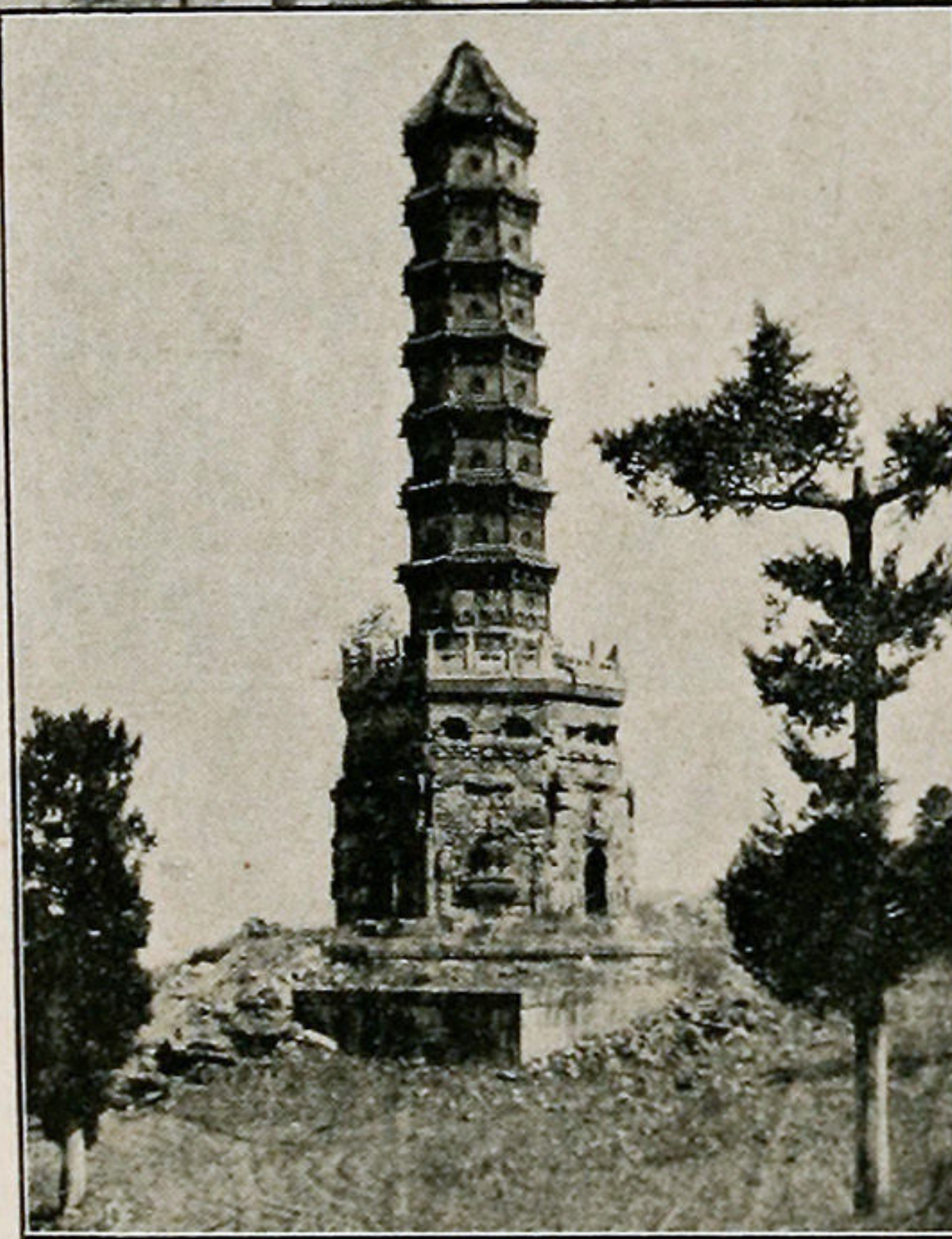
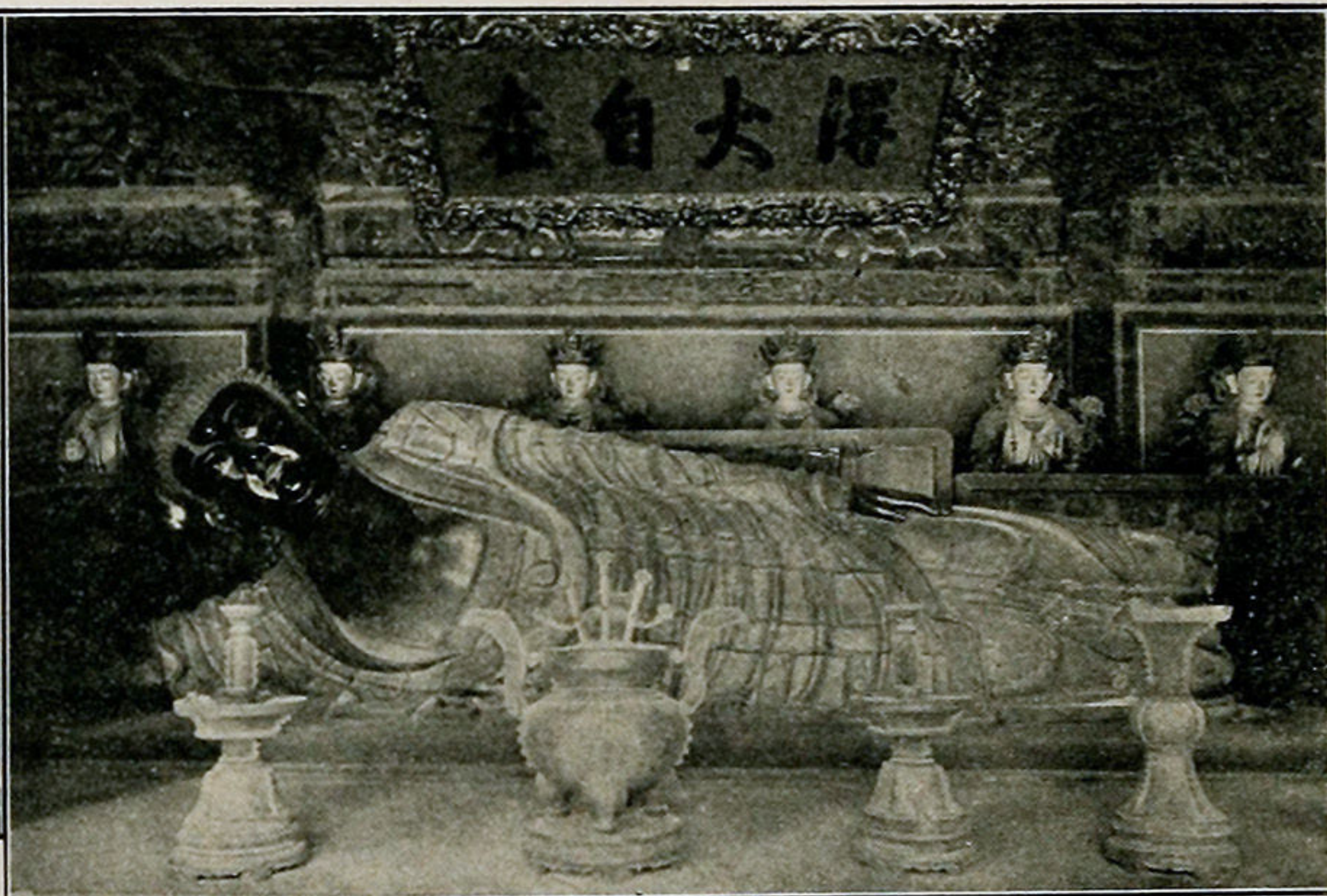
Yu-chuan-shan. 玉泉山



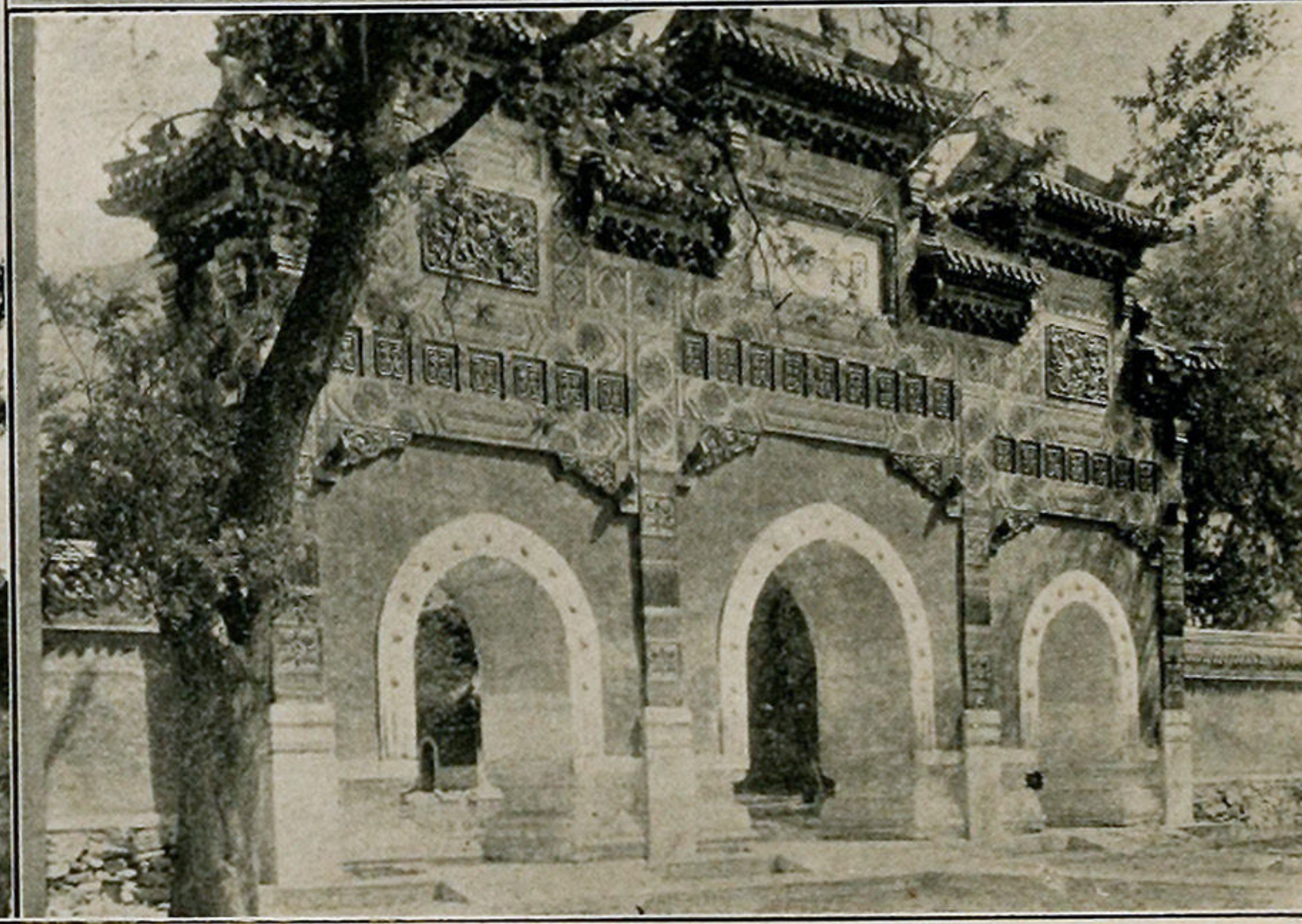
Pi-yun-ssu. 碧雲寺  
Infernum & Paradise. (地獄極樂)



Wo-fo-ssu. 臥佛寺  
Lied buddha. (臥佛)



Hsiang-shang-ta. 香山塔

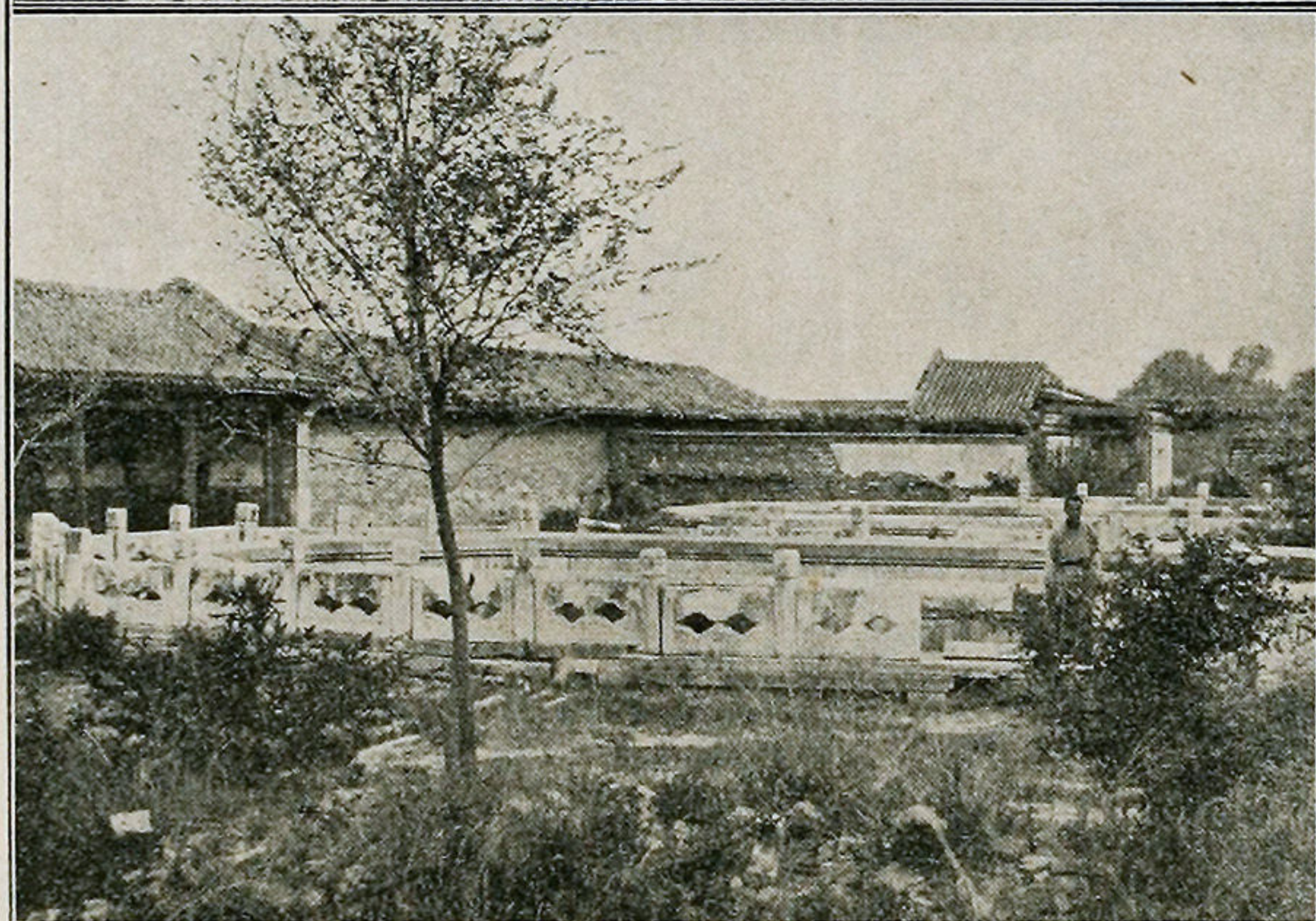
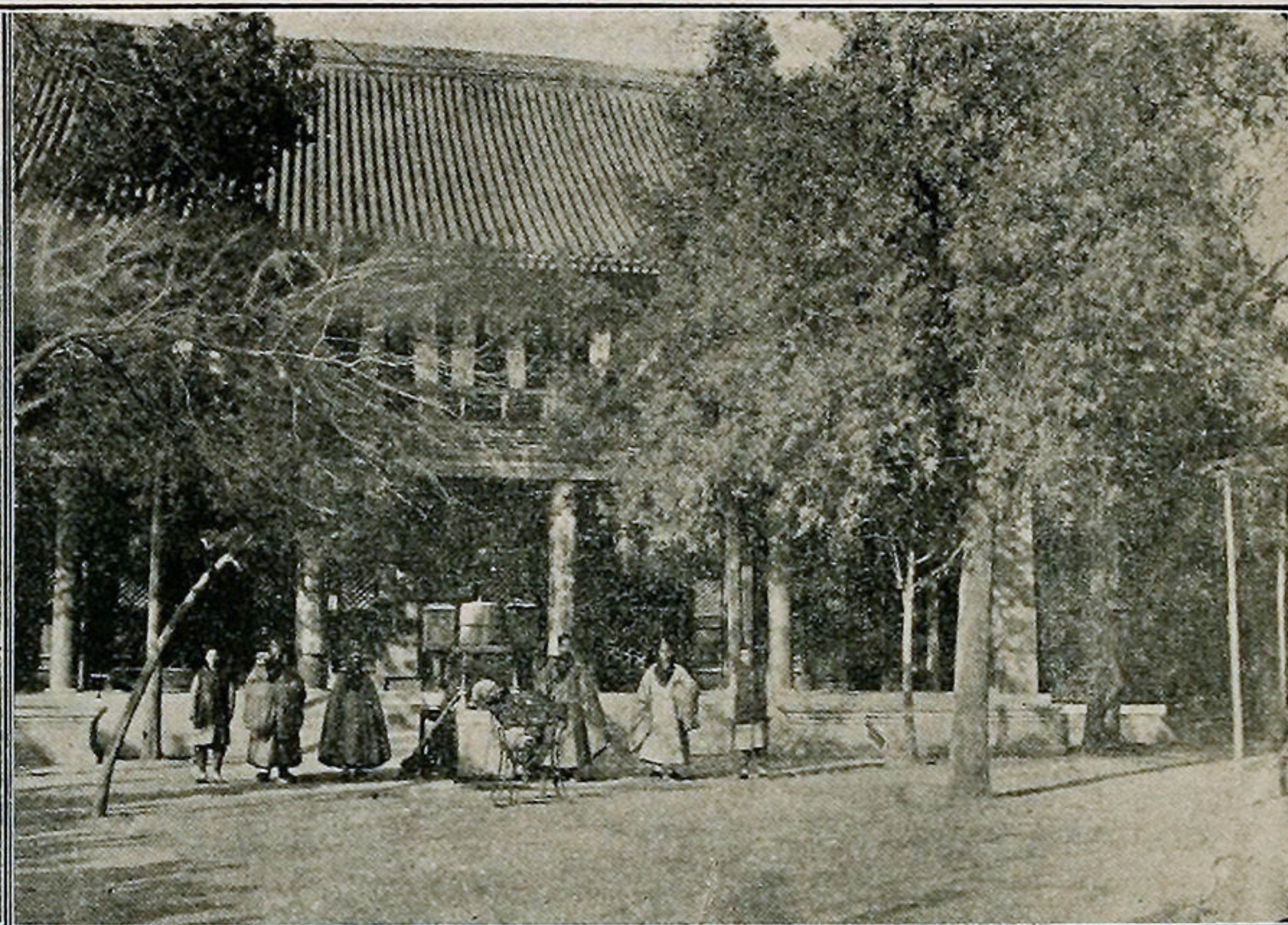
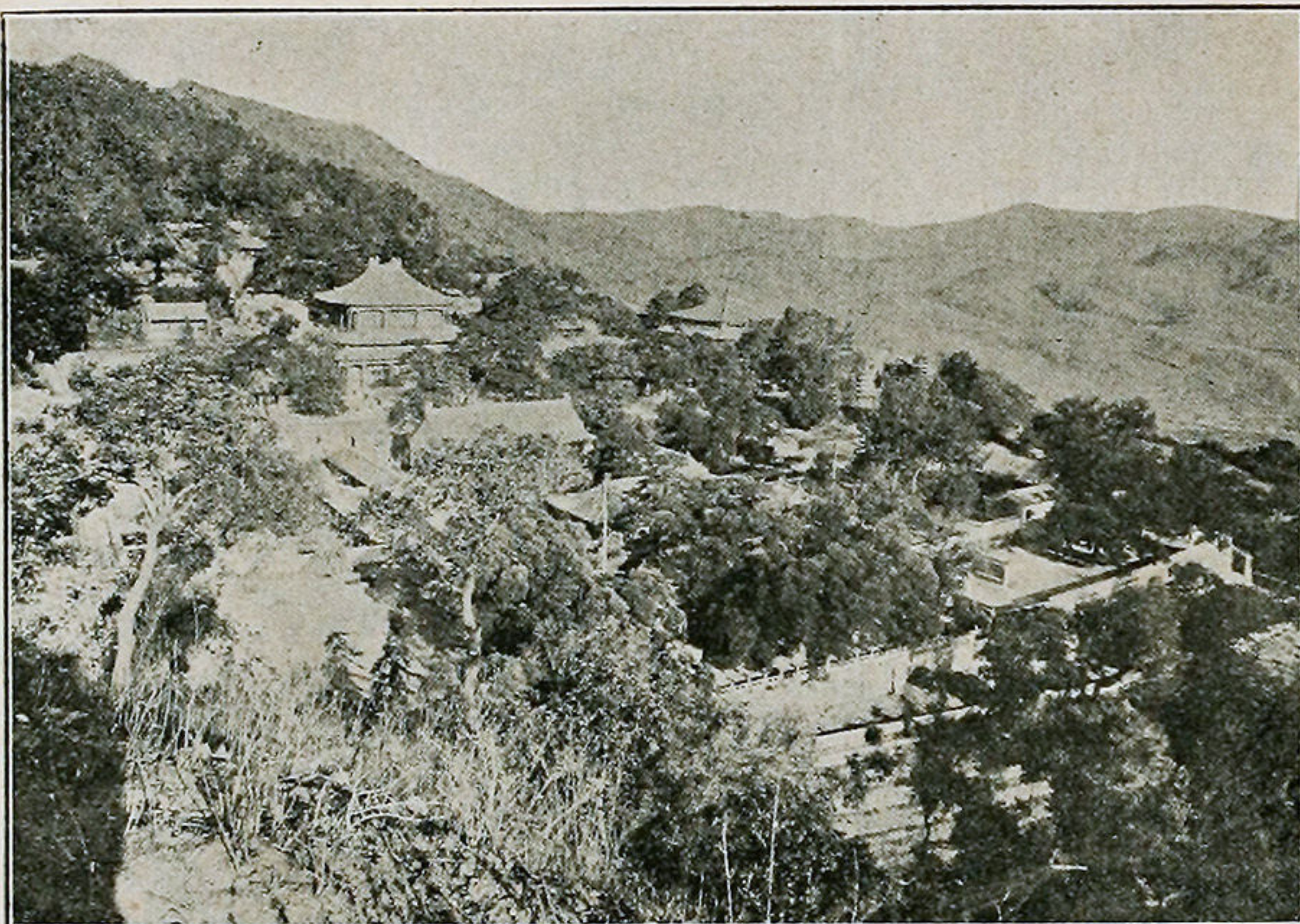


Ta-fo-ssu. 大佛寺



Chieh-tai-ssu. 戒 臺 寺

Po-yinn-kuan. 白 雲 觀



Tang-shan. No2 湯 山 (其二)

Tang-shan. No1 湯 山 (其一)



Russian Legation. 俄國公使館



German Legation and French post office.

獨國公使館及法國郵便局



Japanese Legation. 日本公使館

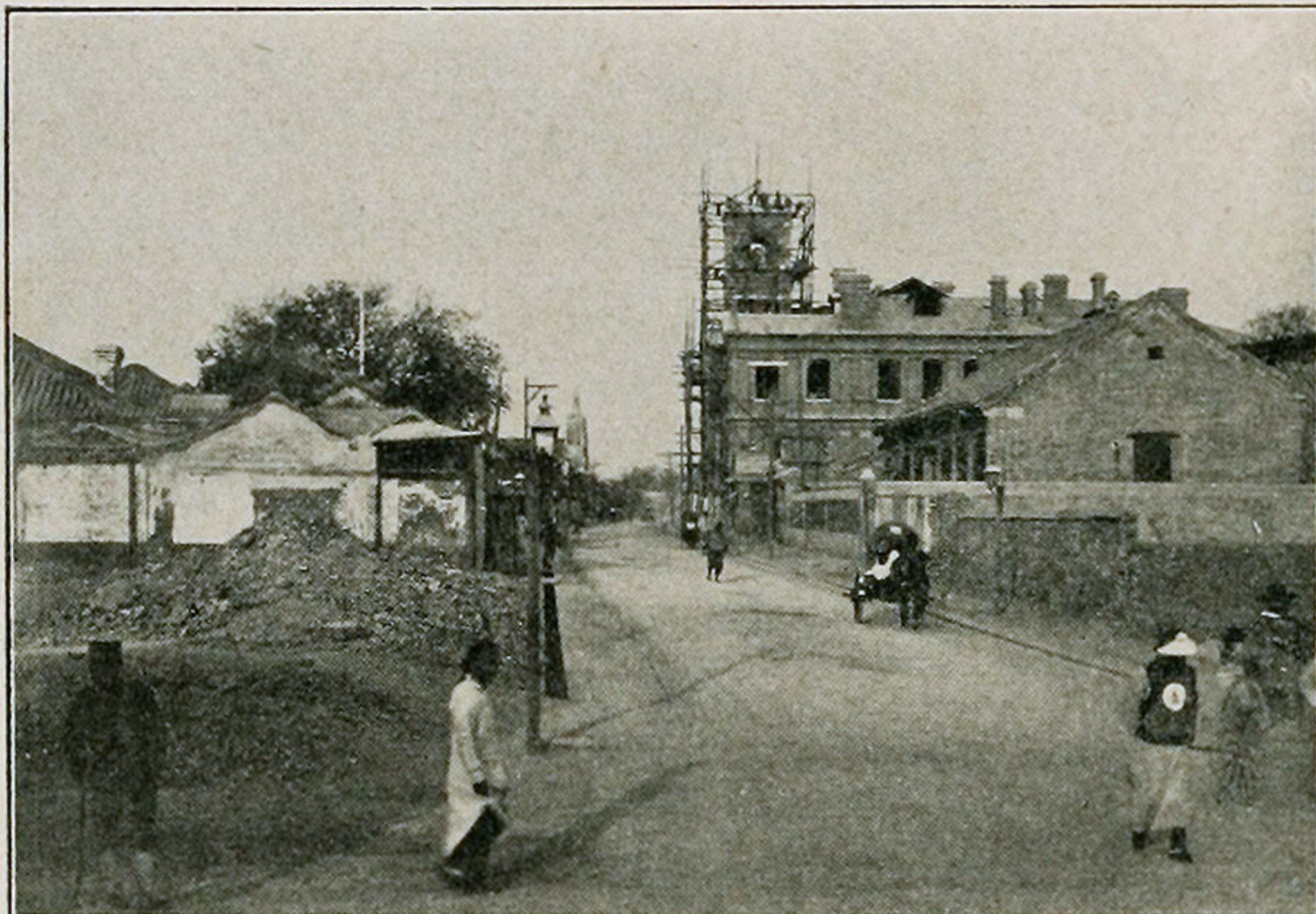


French Legation. 法國公使館



Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Spanish Legation.

滙豐銀行及西國公使館

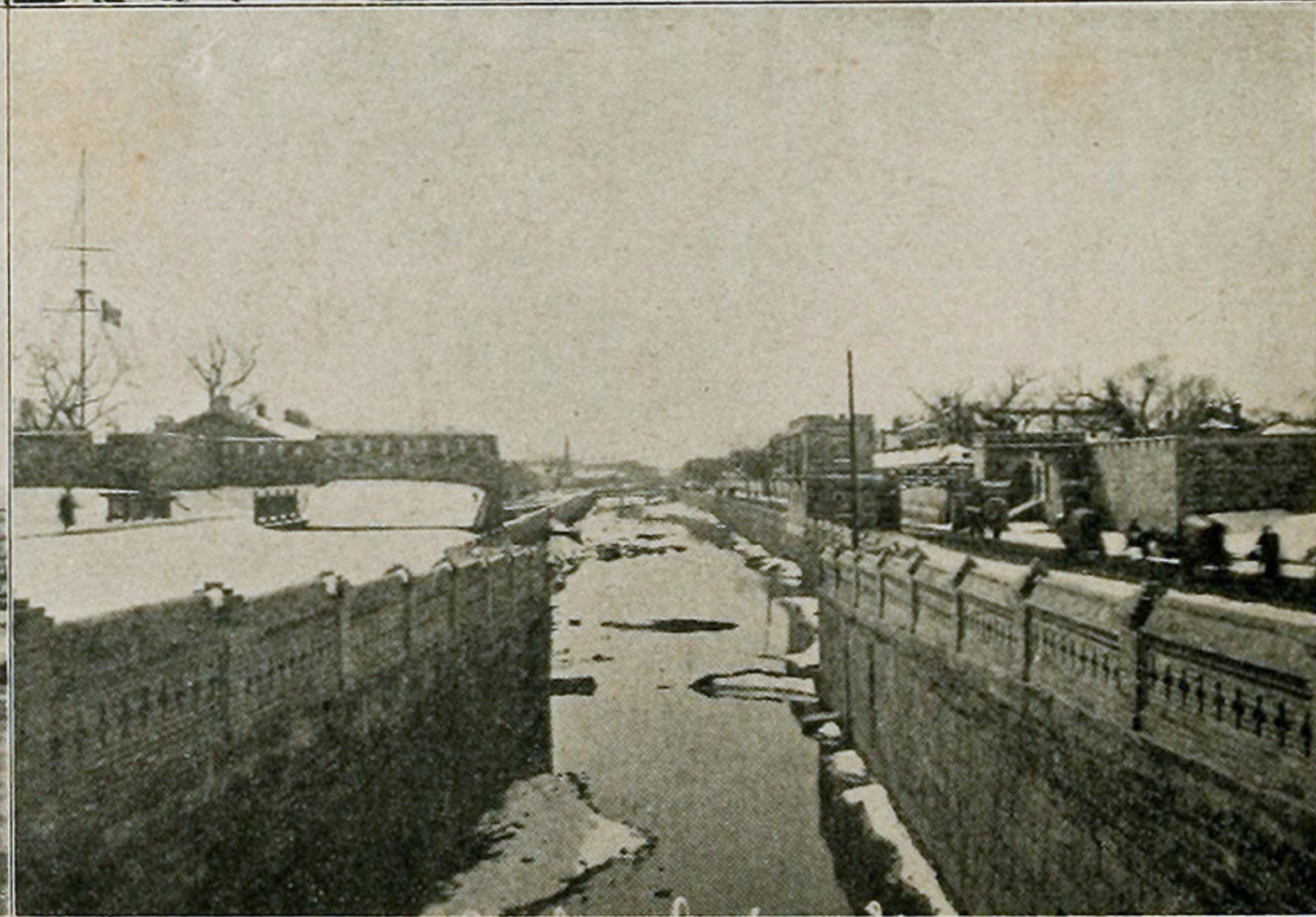


English legation and Japanese Barrack.

英國公使館及日本兵營



American Barrack. 美國兵營



English Barrack and Italian Barrack.

英國兵營及義國兵營

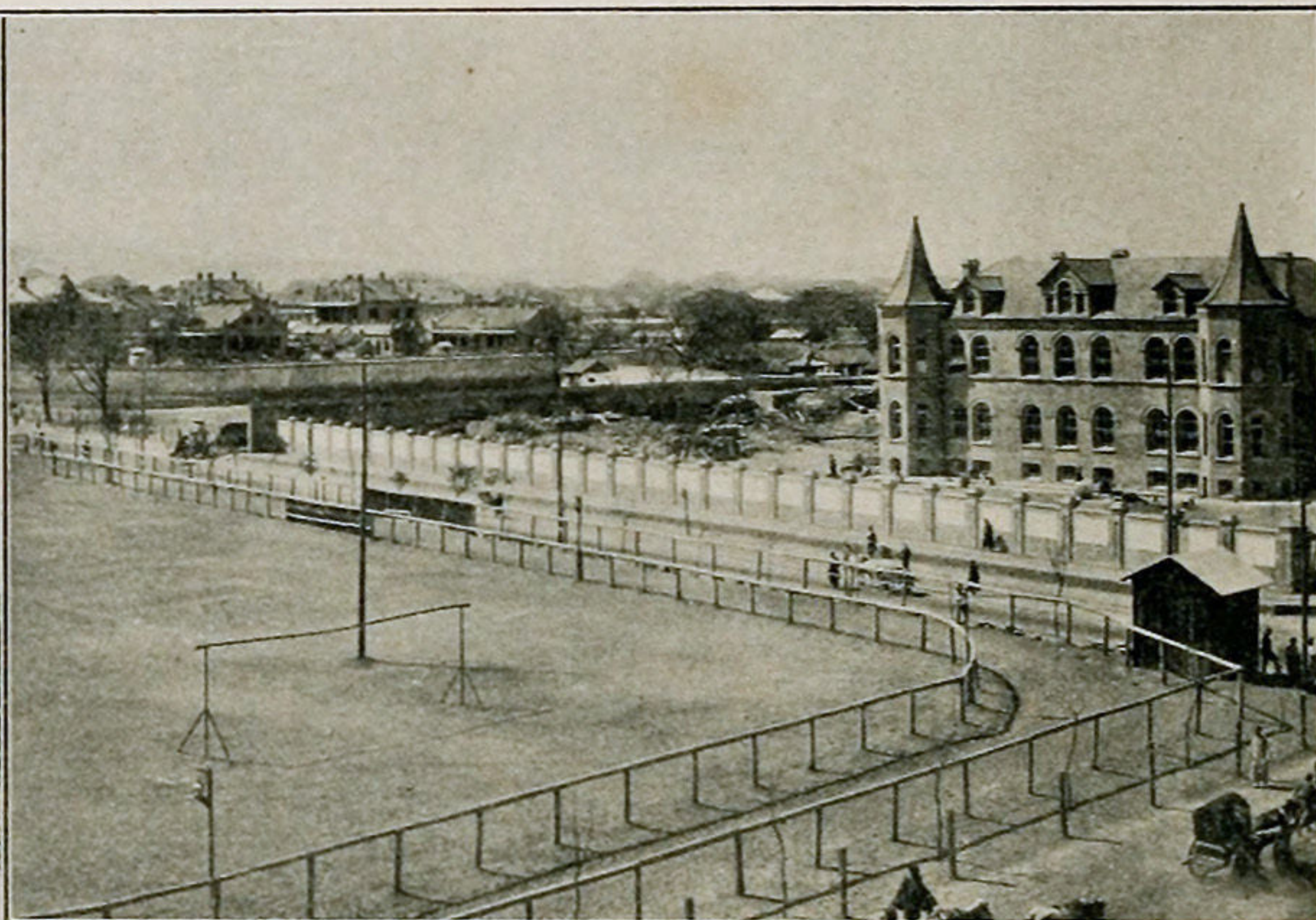


A Roman-Catholic-place-of-Worship.

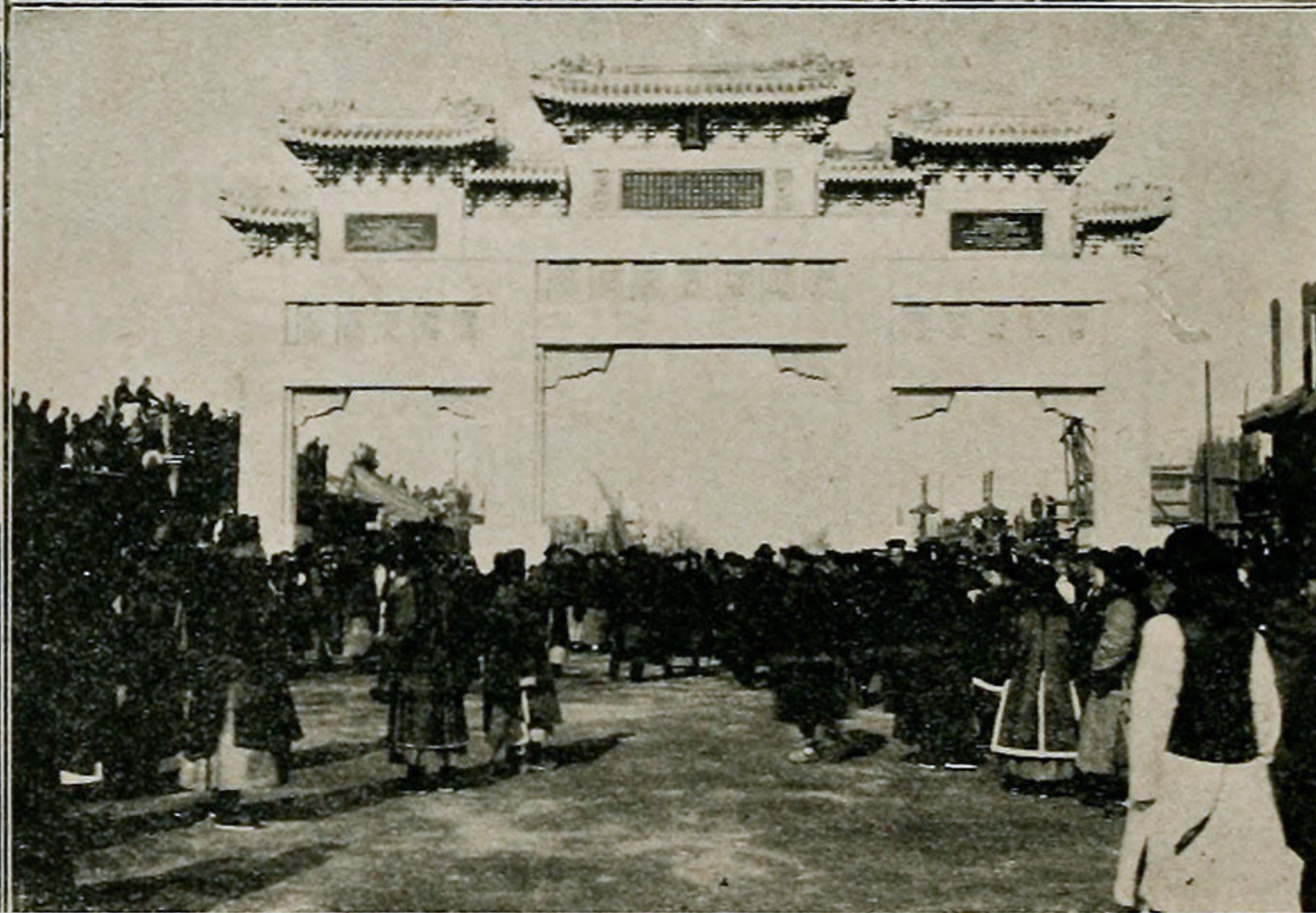
天主教々堂



The hospital of Methodist. 美國病院



A grave of foreign. 外國人墳塋



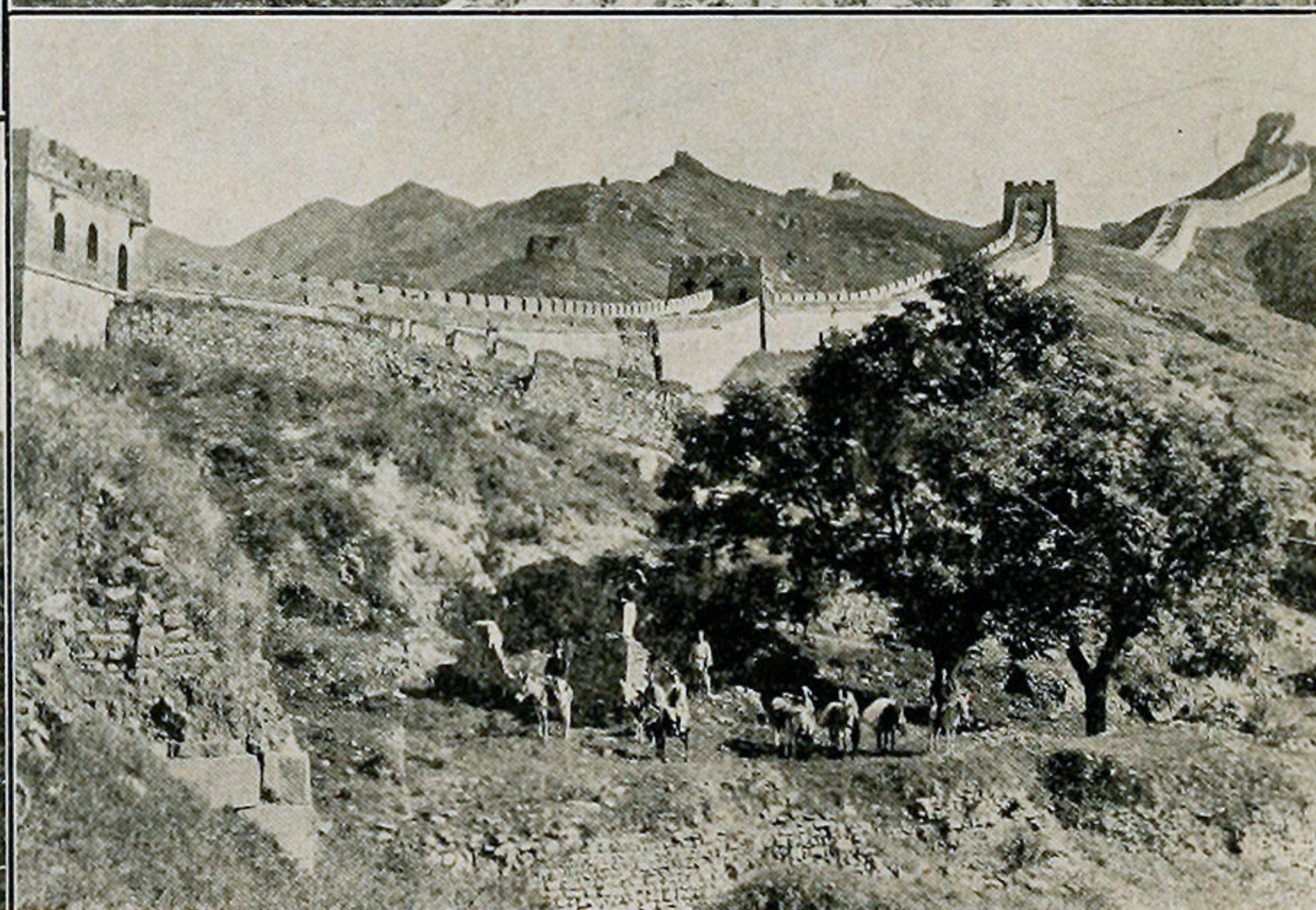
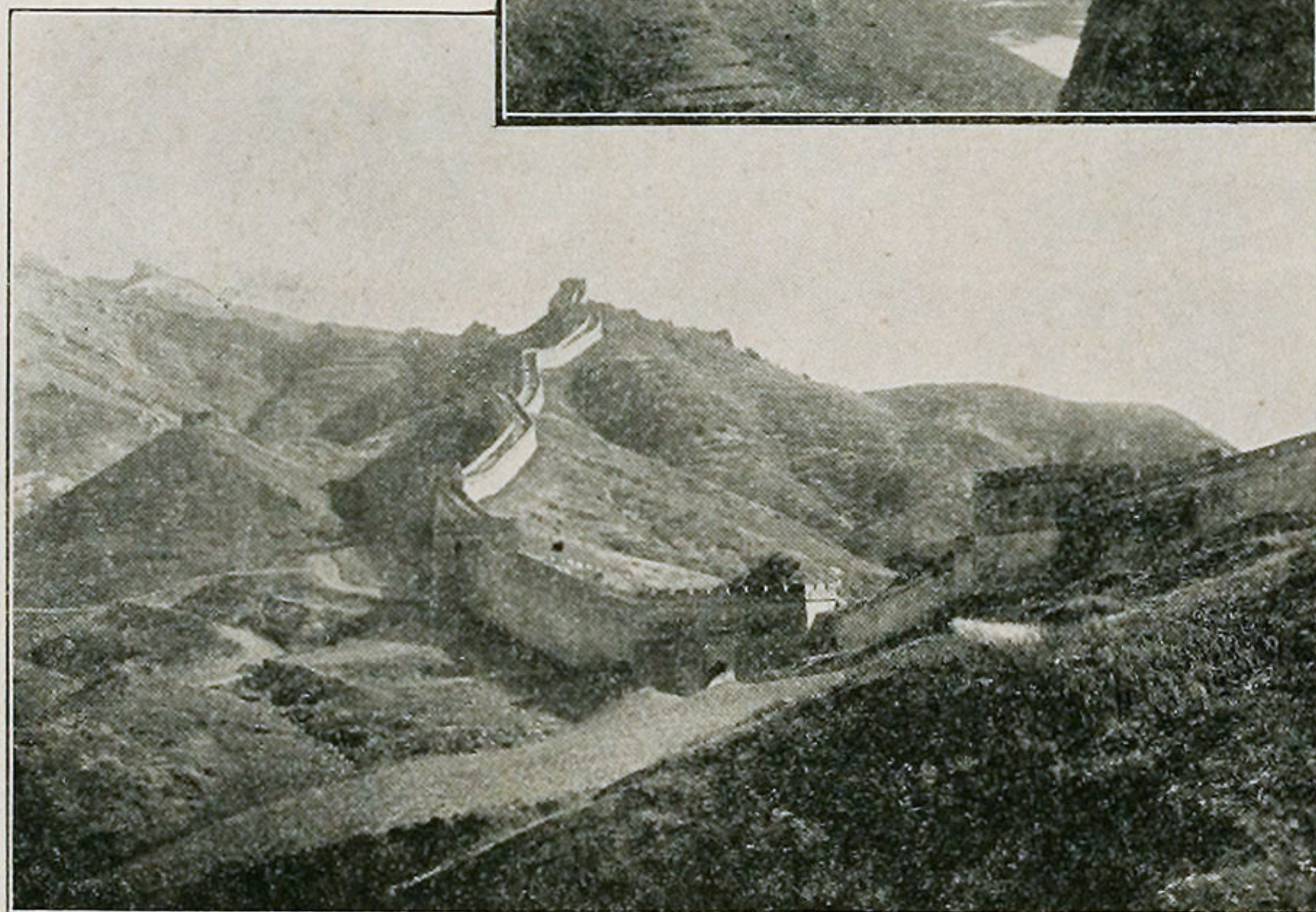
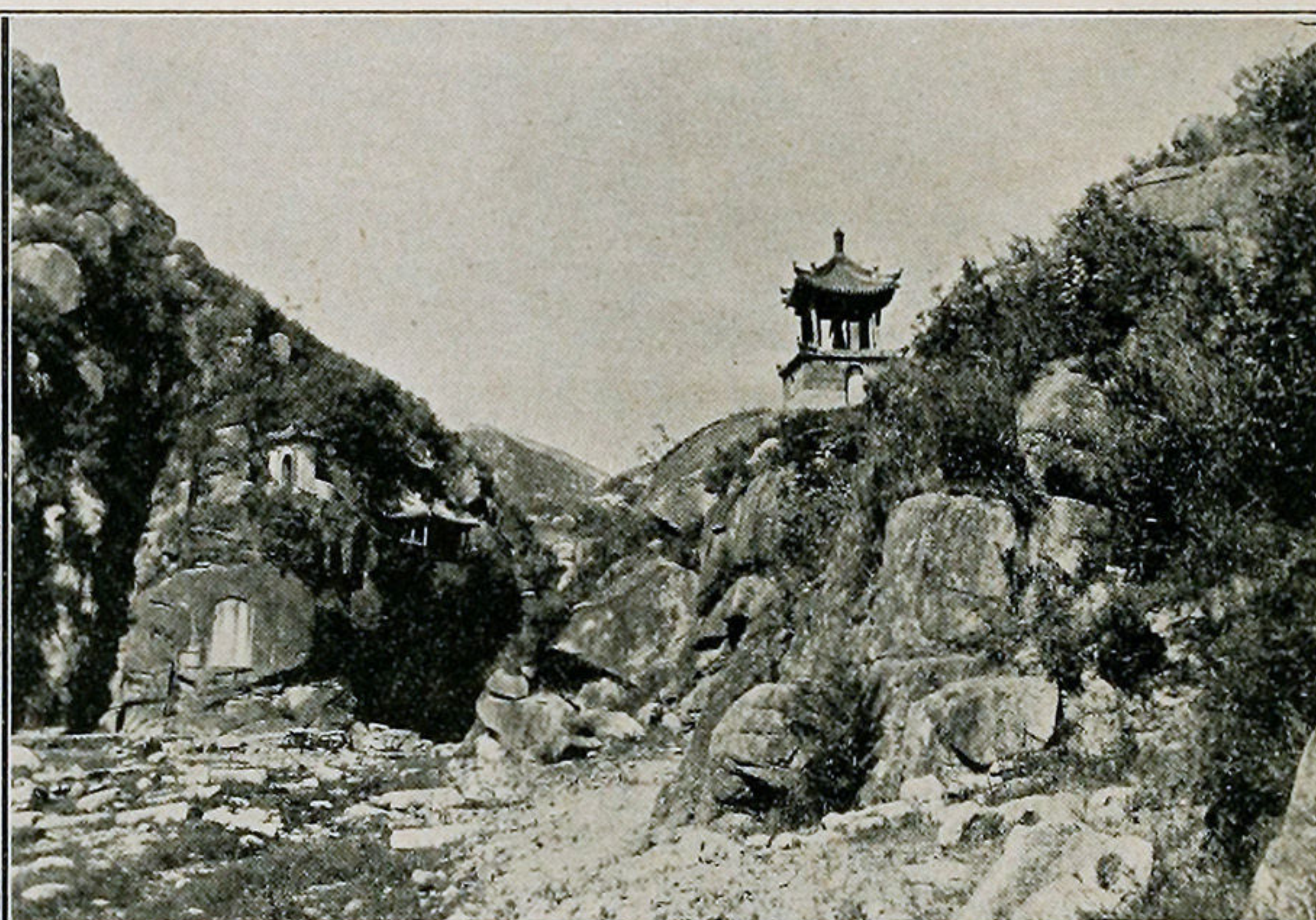
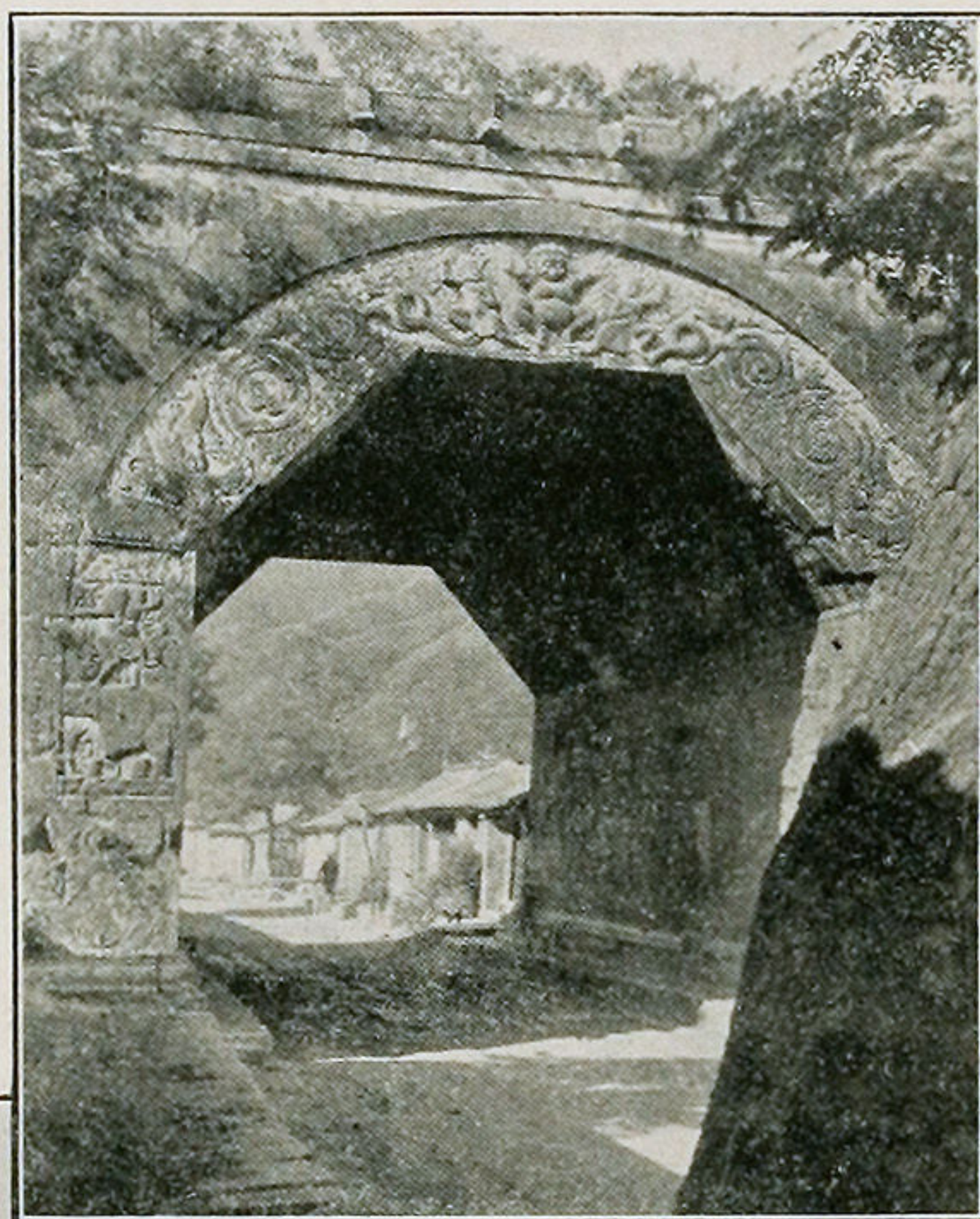
The paile of Kettel. 克德林之牌樓



Wan-li-chang-cheng. 萬里長城

Chui Yung-kuan. 居庸關

Tan-ching-hsia. 彈琴峽



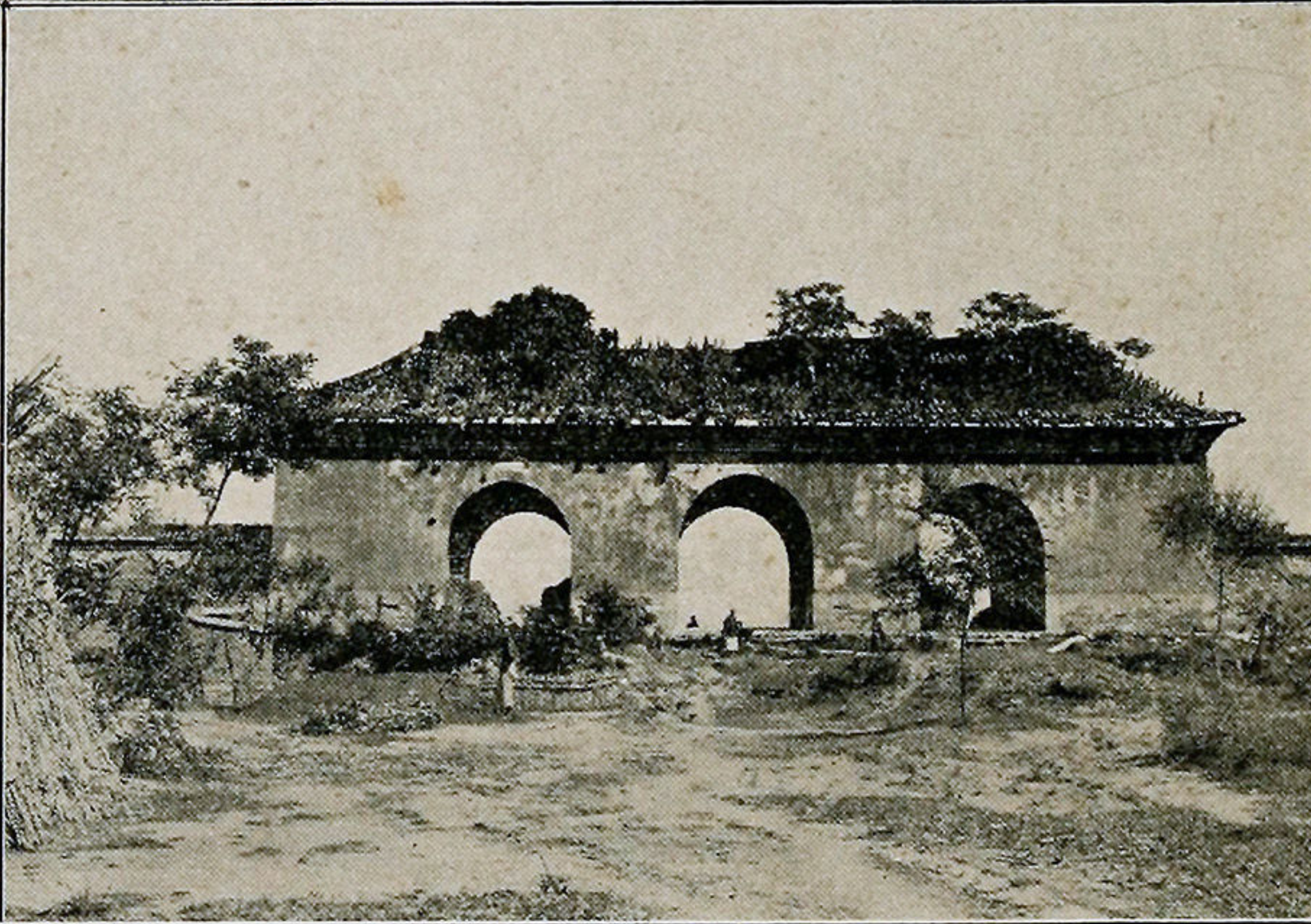
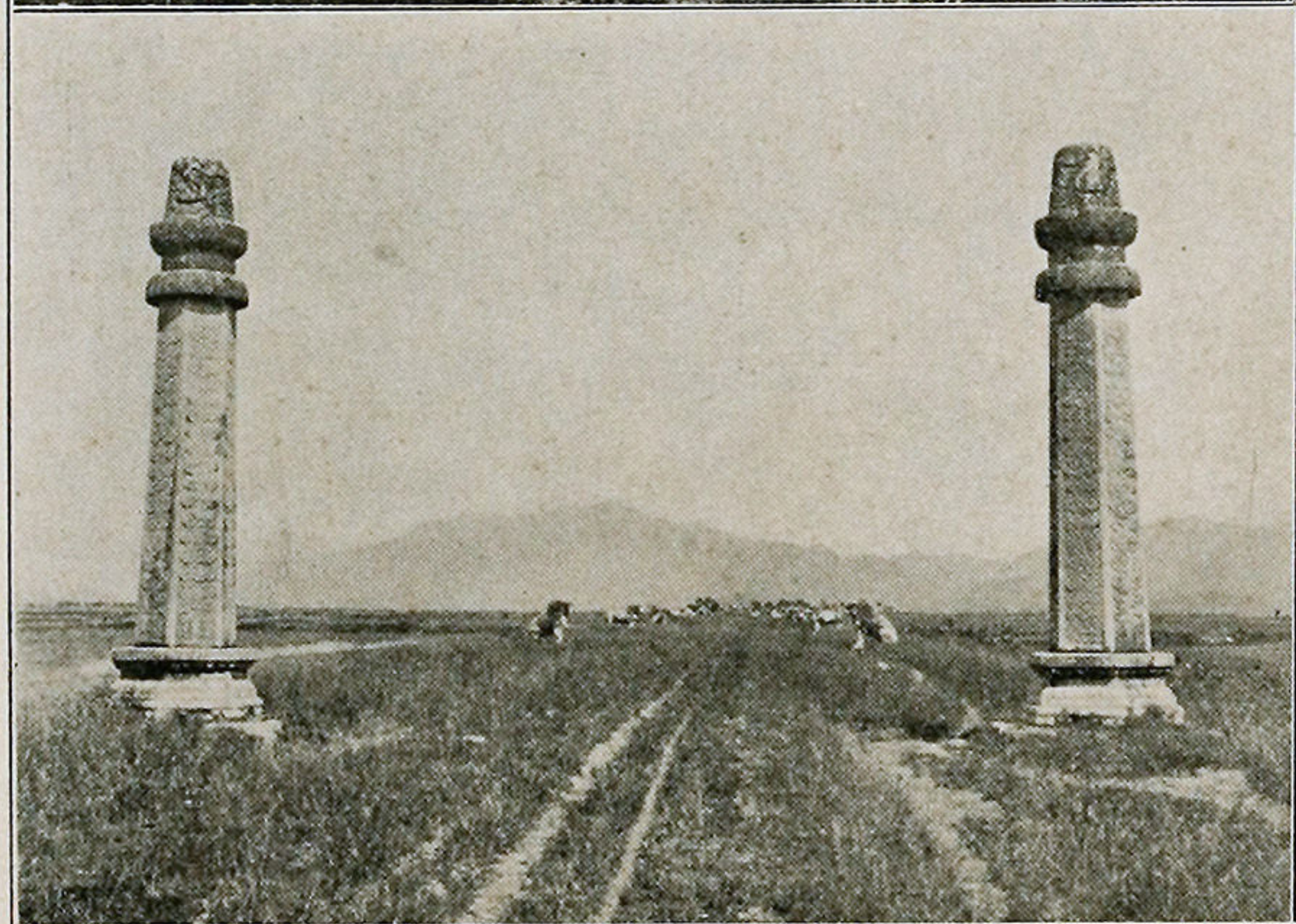
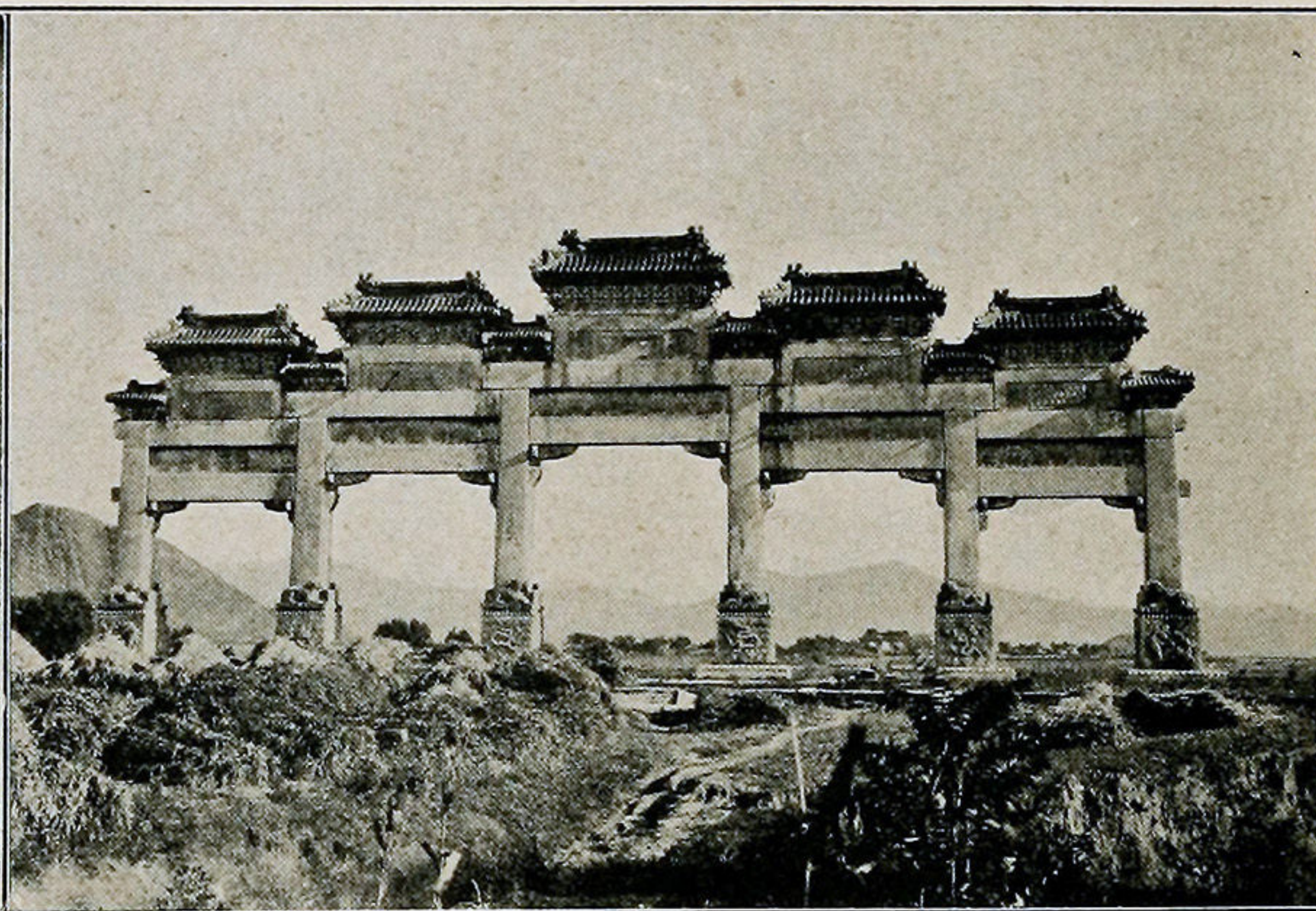
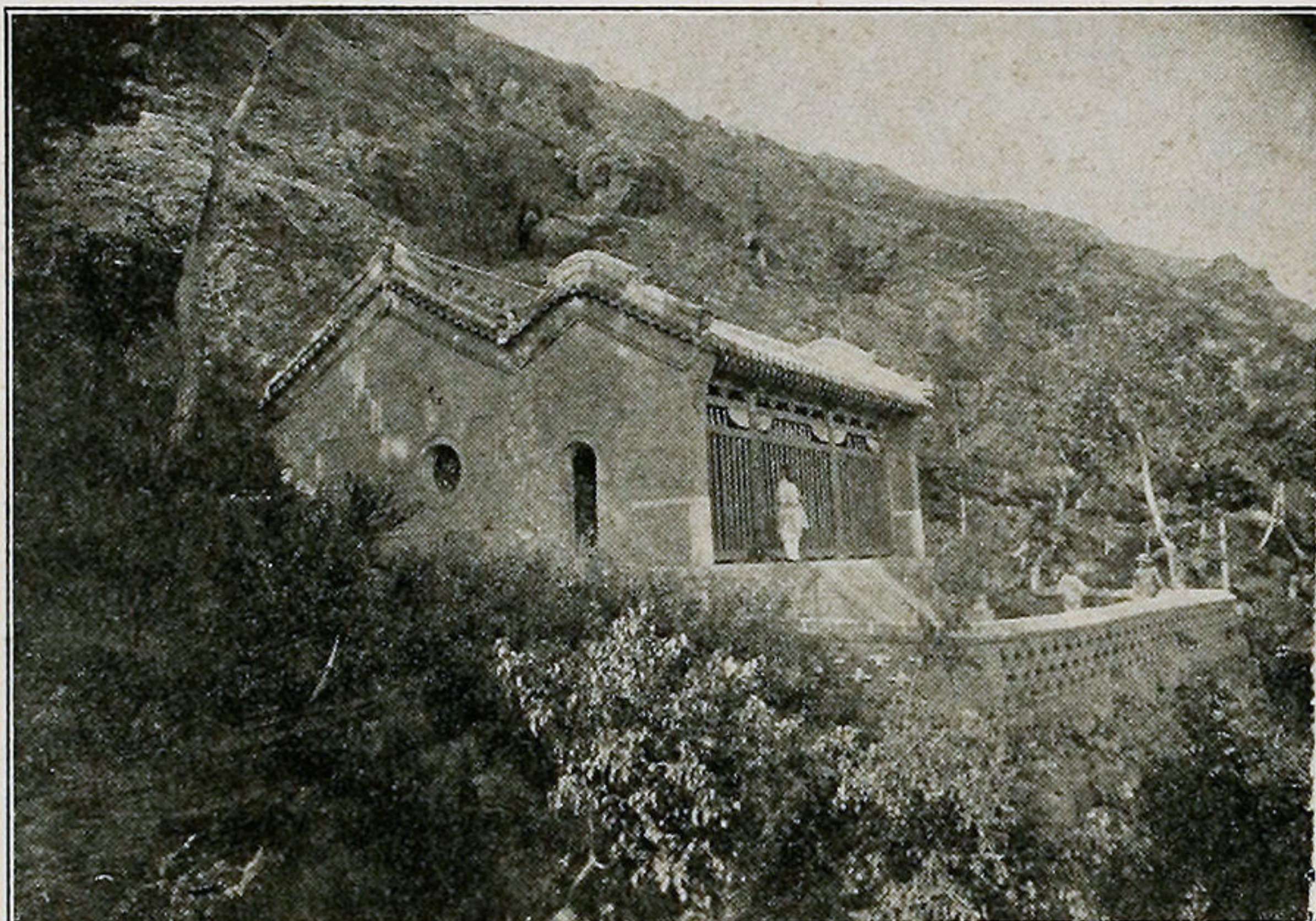
North side of chang-cheng. 長城北望

Pa-ta-ling. 八達嶺



Chigao-shen-su. 角山寺 (長城)

Shih-pai-fang. No1 石牌坊 (其一)



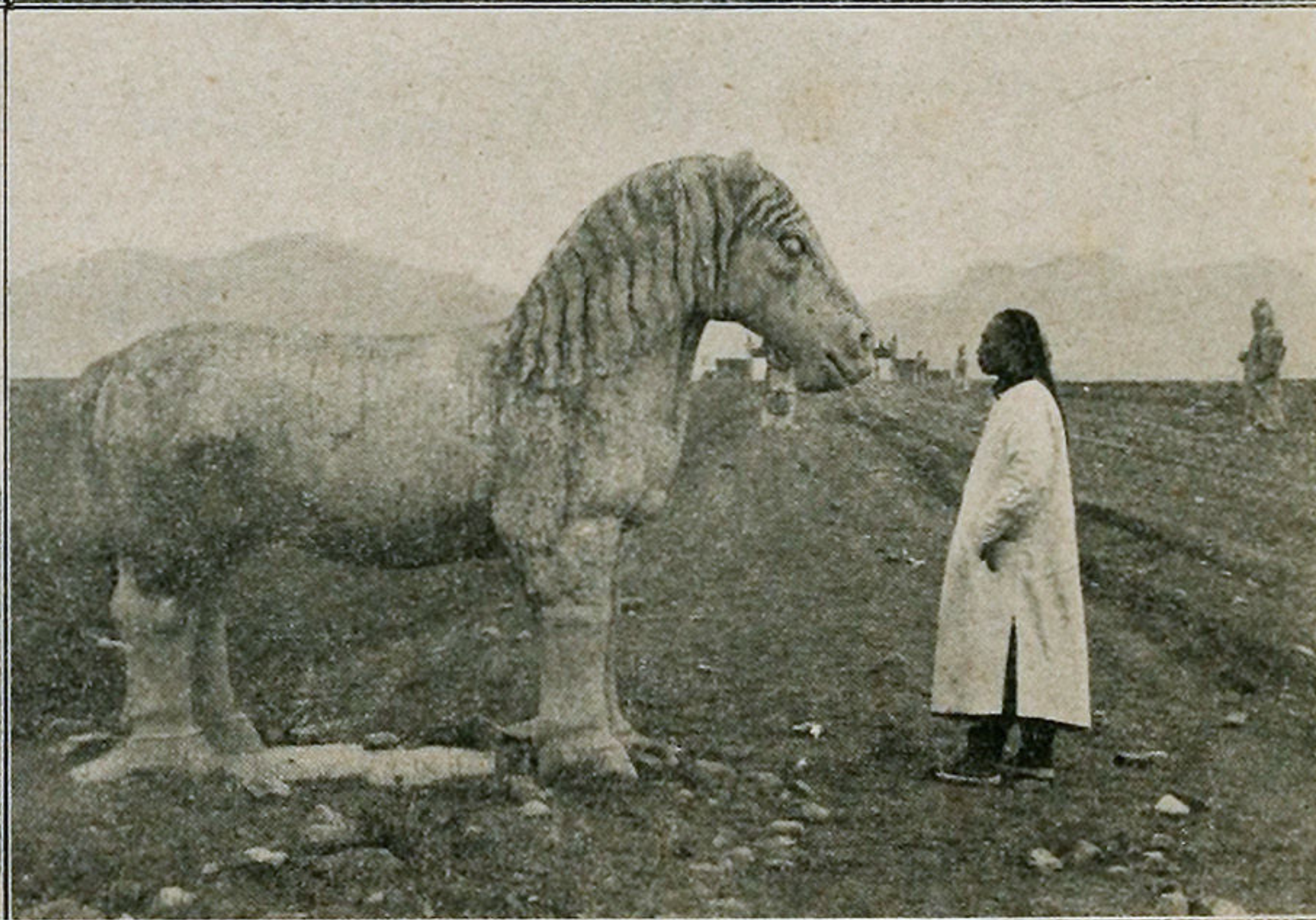
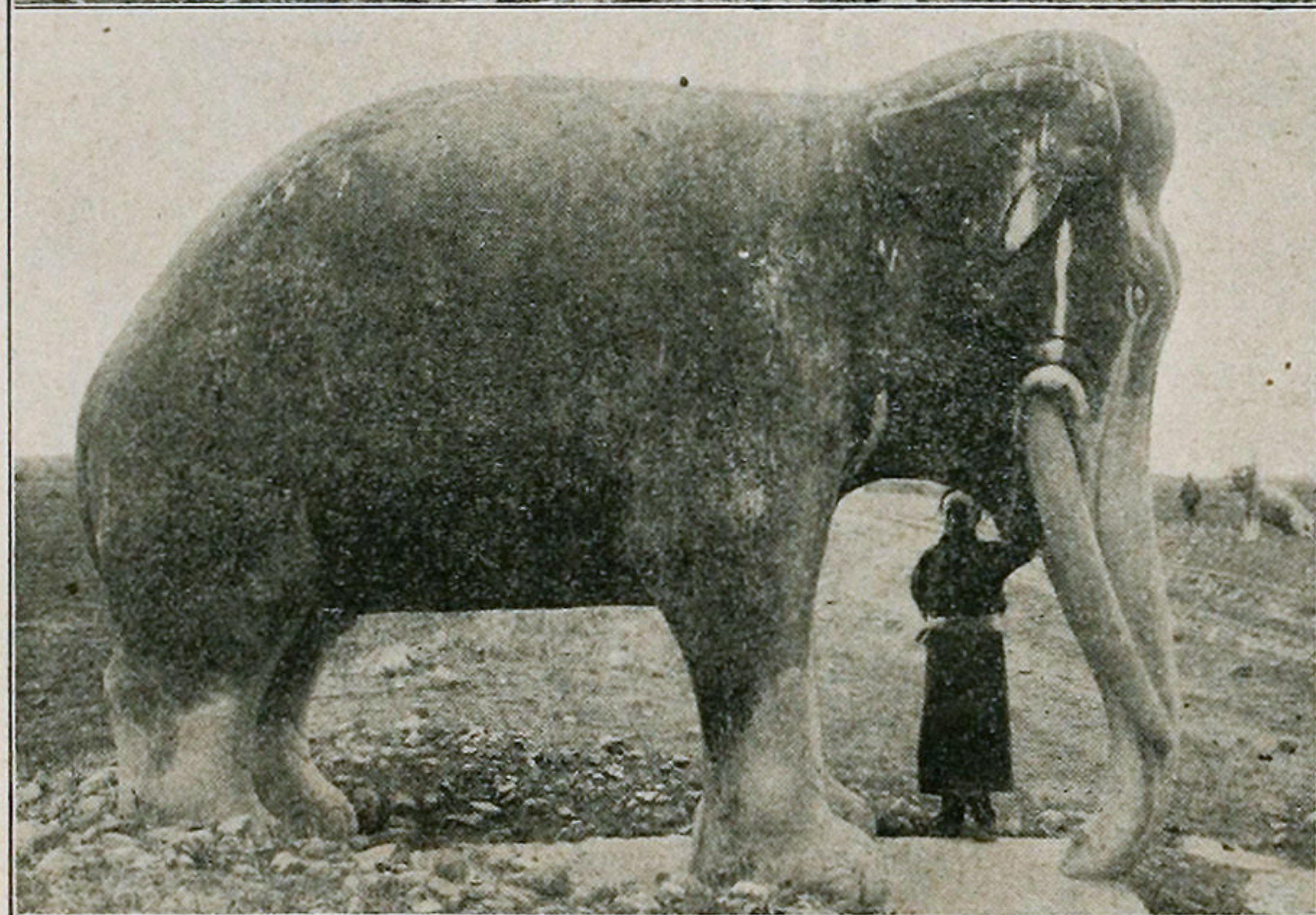
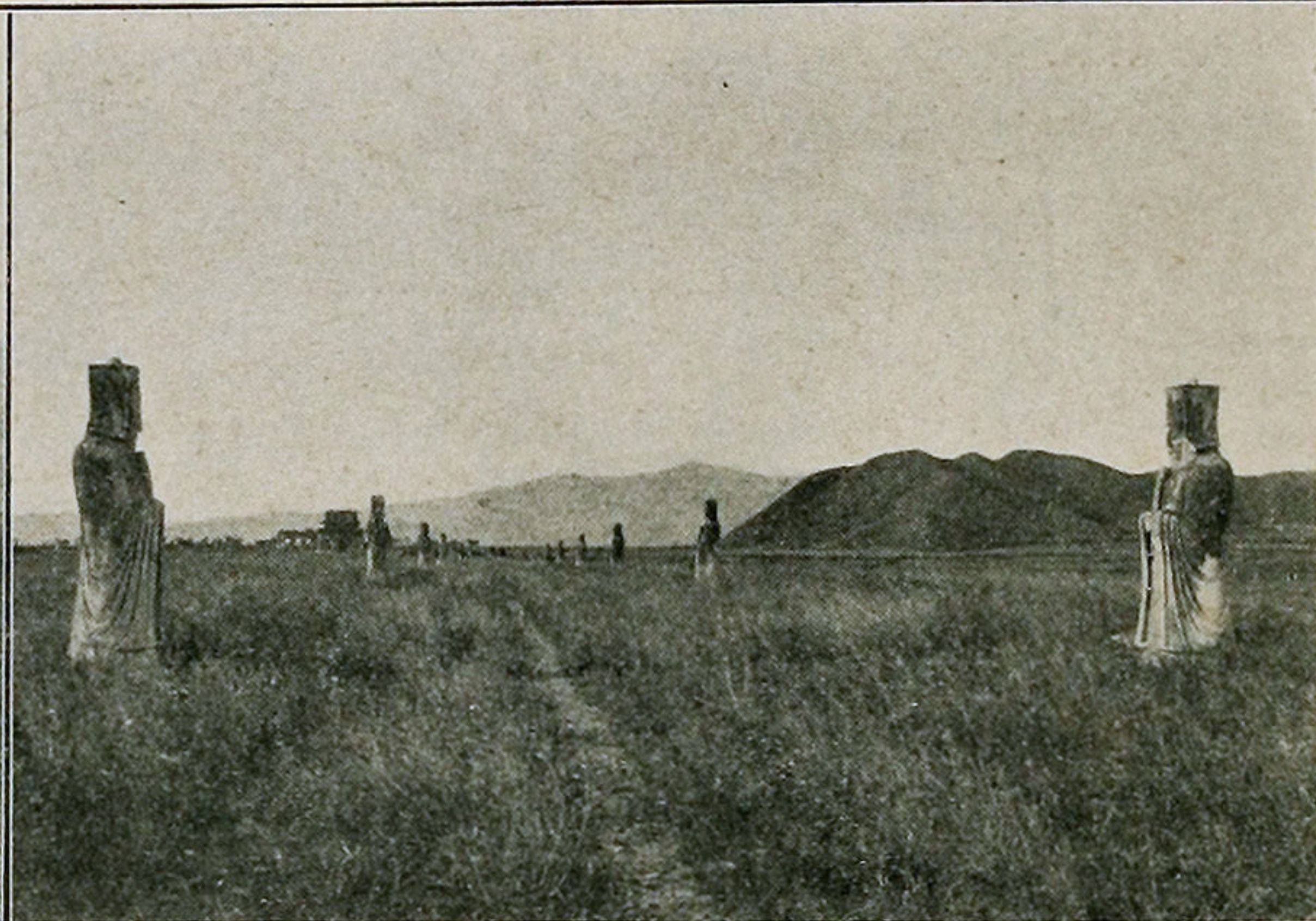
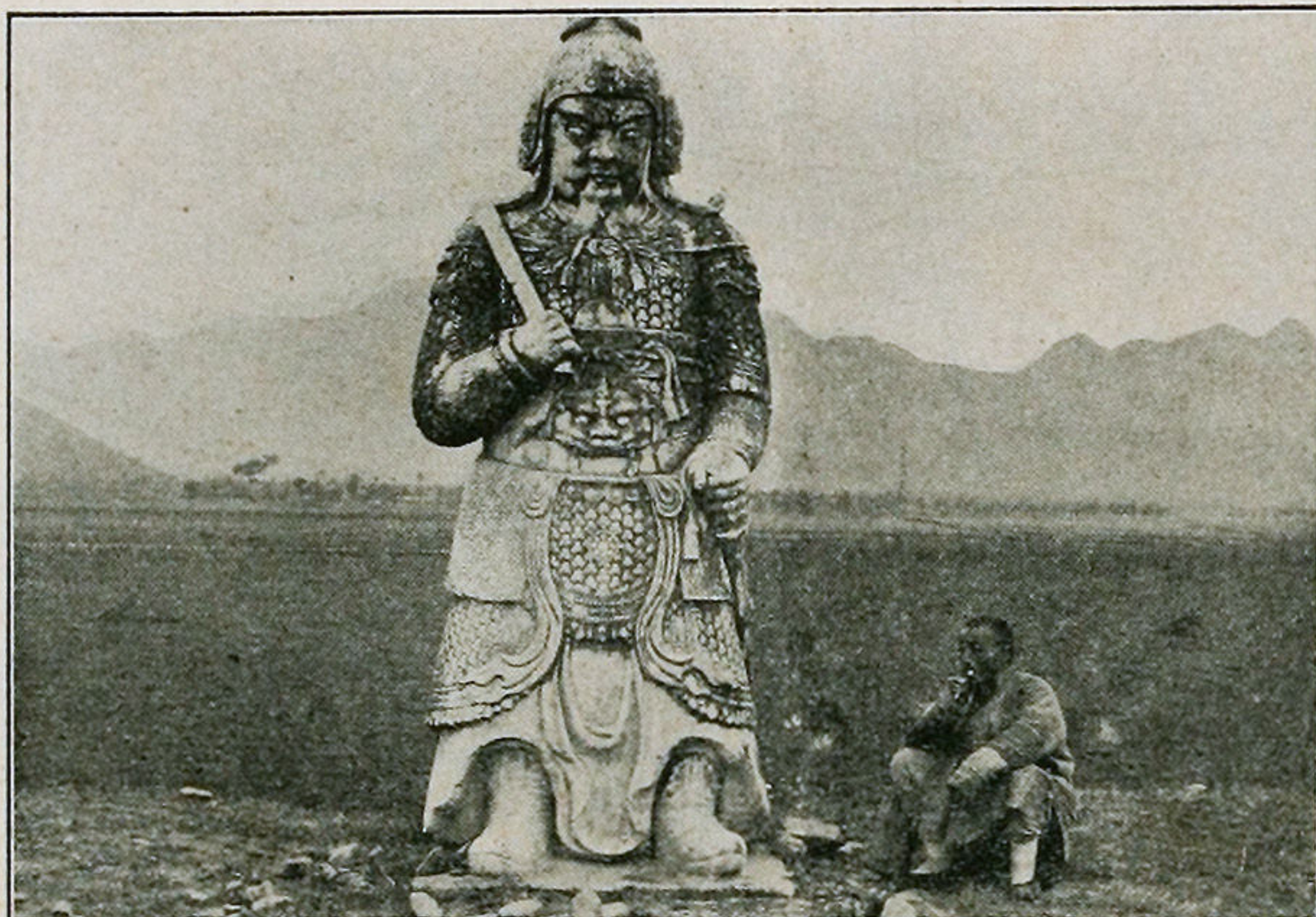
Long-chu. 龍柱

Ta-hung-men. 大紅門



Stone-man. 石 人

All view. 遠 望

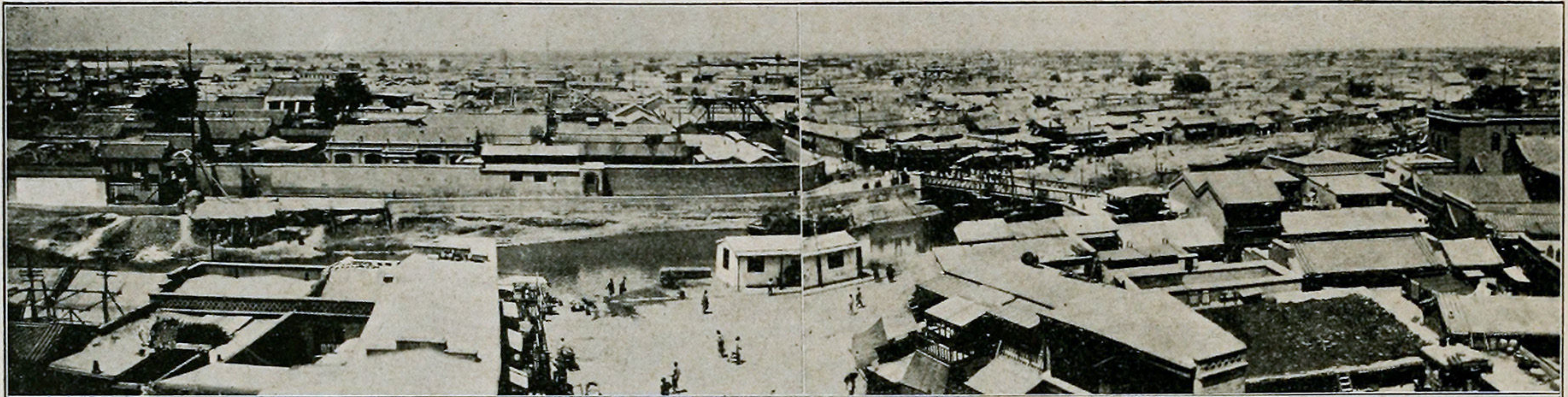


Stone-elephant. 石 象

Stone-horse. 石 馬



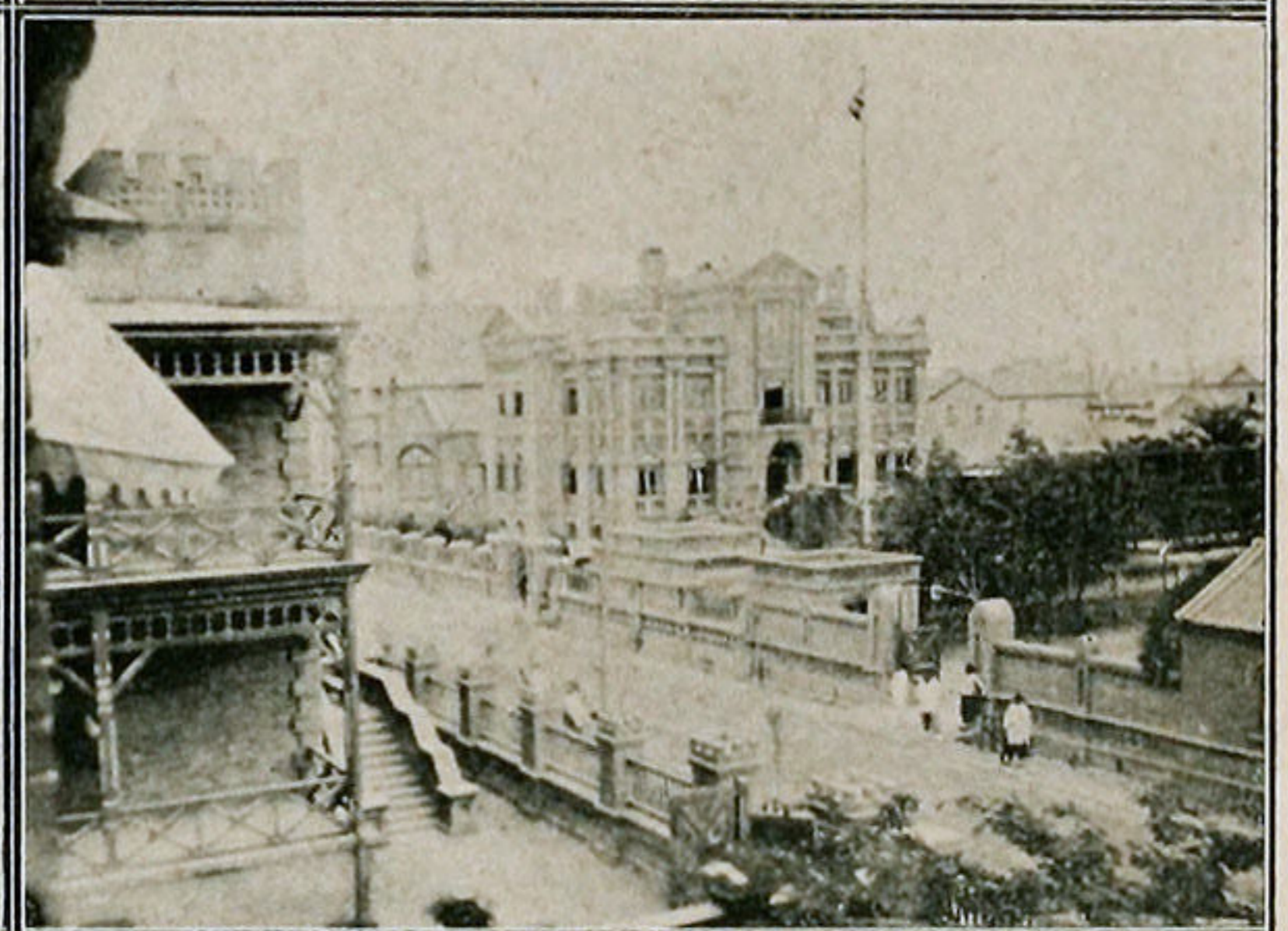
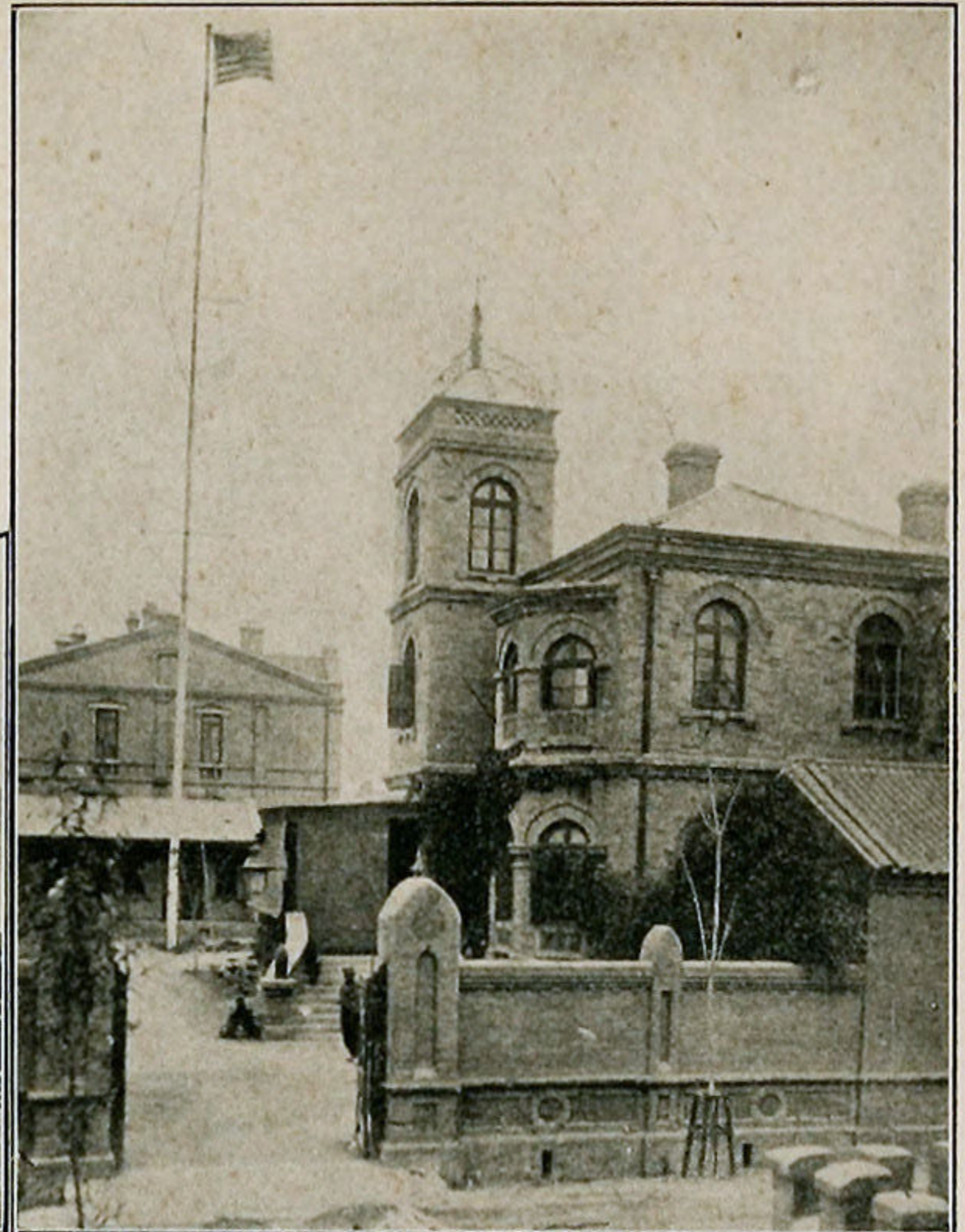
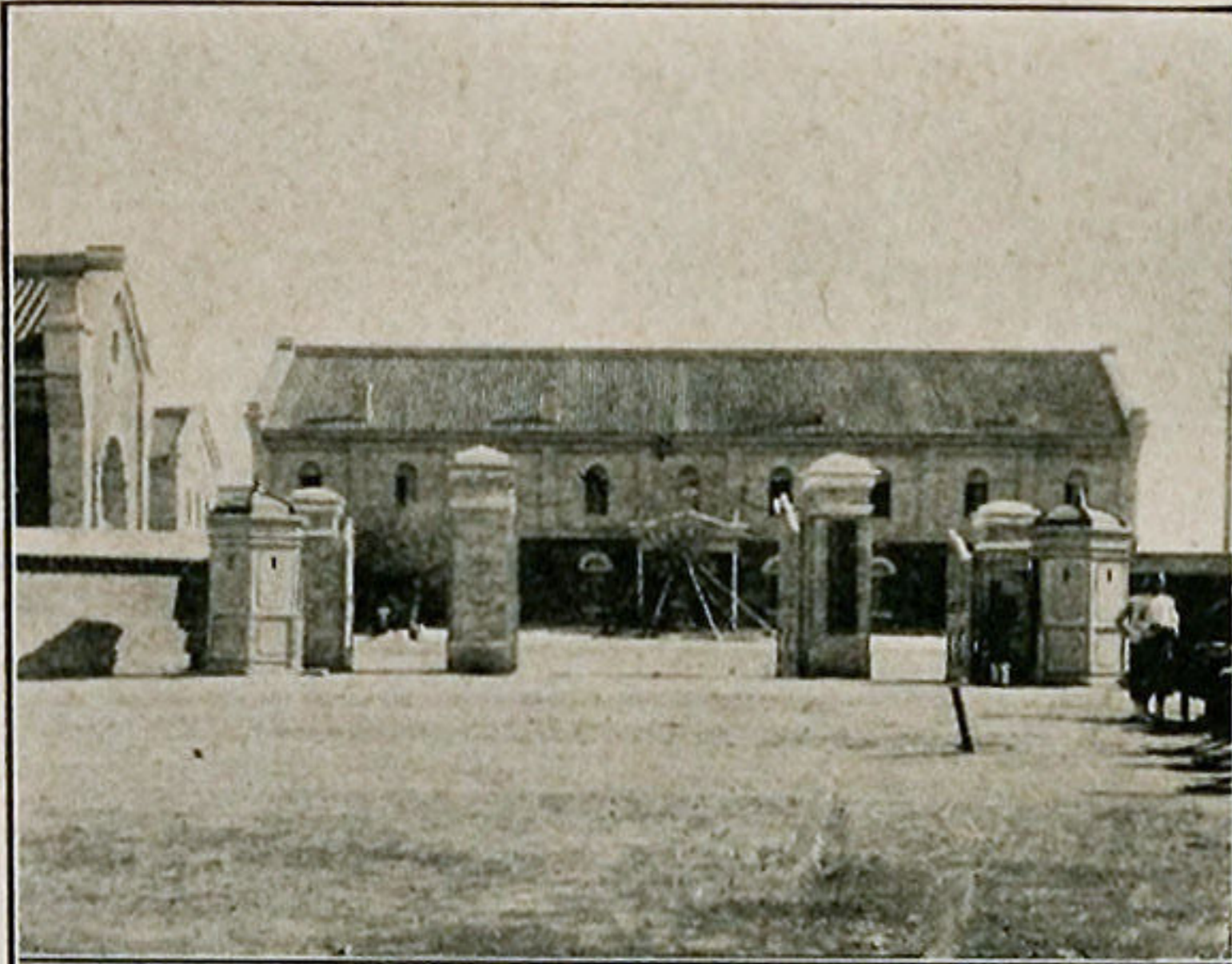
A City of Tientsin. No1 天津市街 (其一) In side of cathle. 城內市街



Foreign Settlement in China (Tsa-chu-ling.) 外國人居留地 (紫竹林)



Japanese Barrack. 日本兵營

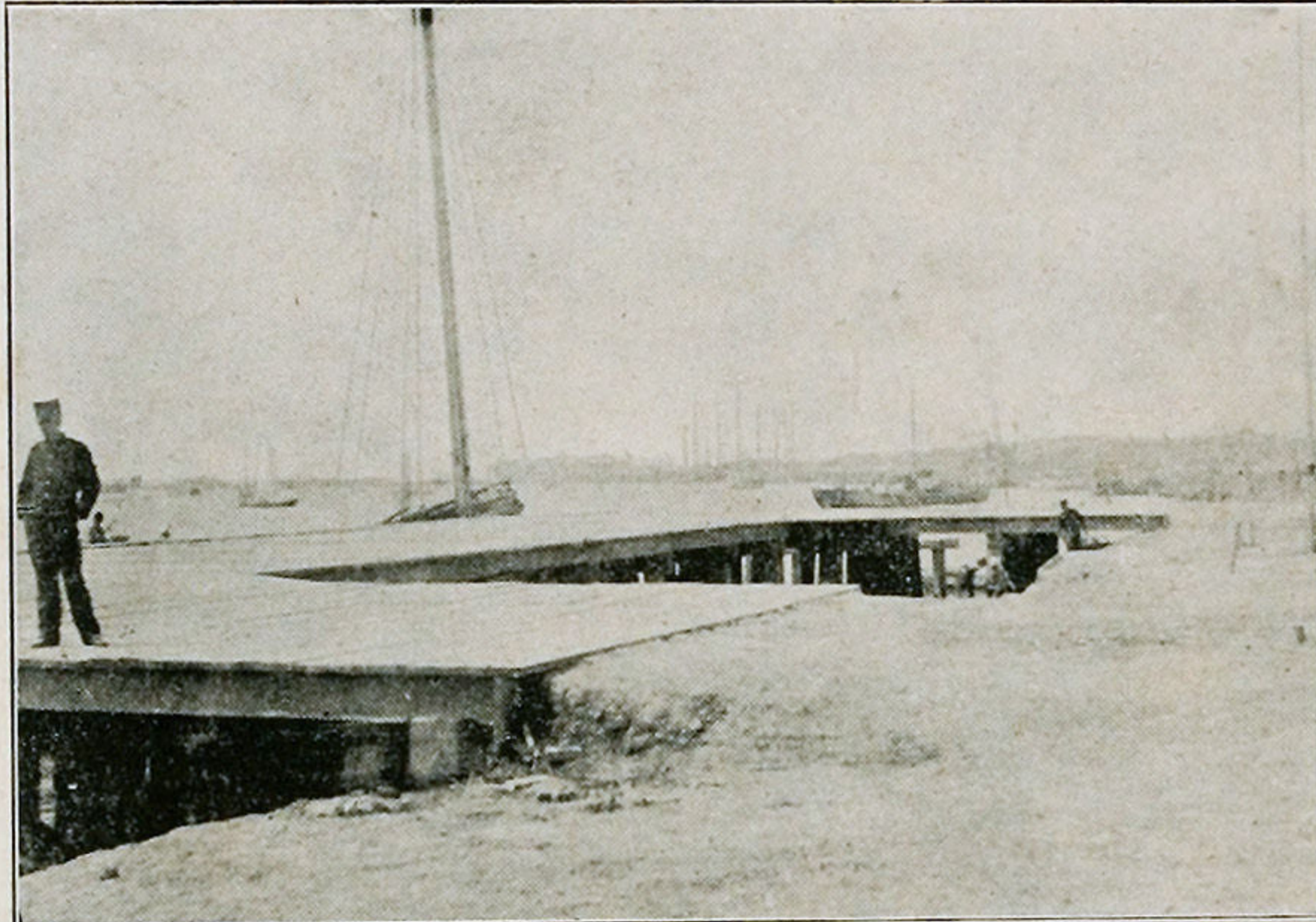


German Office Lodging house. 德國客店  
A foreign-firm Mitsui. 三井洋行

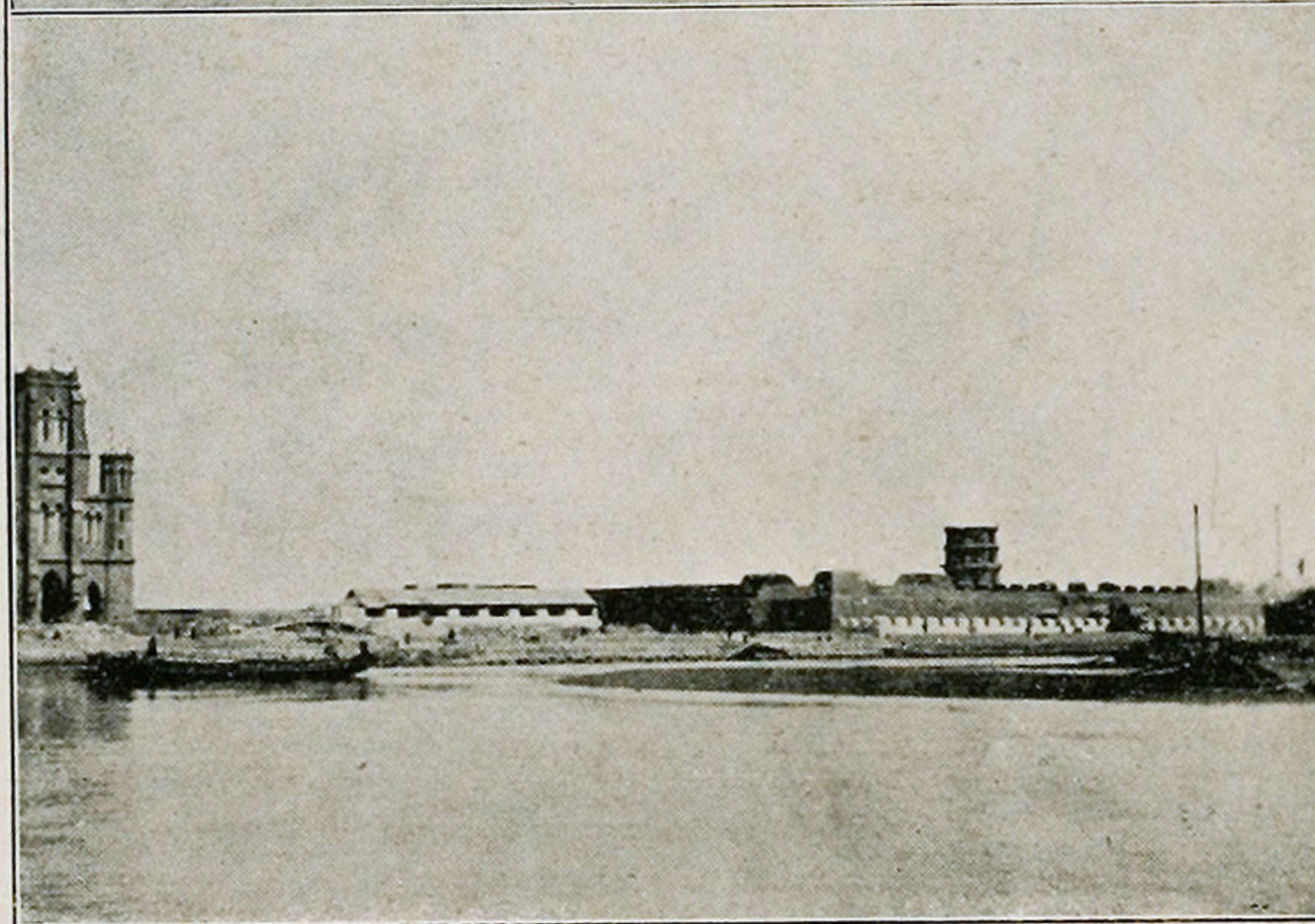
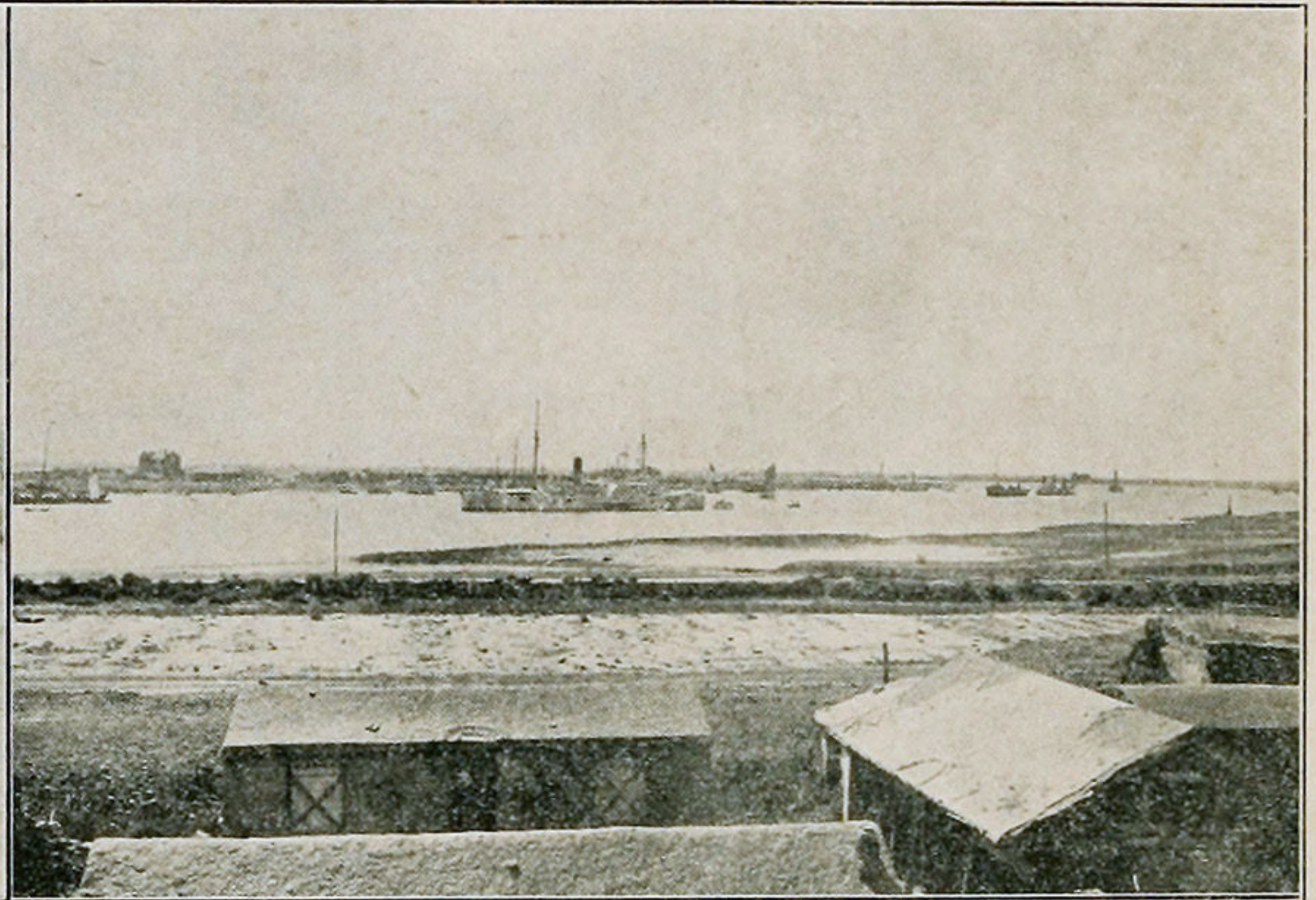
English Consulate. 英國領事館  
Chinese-Post-office. 清國郵政局



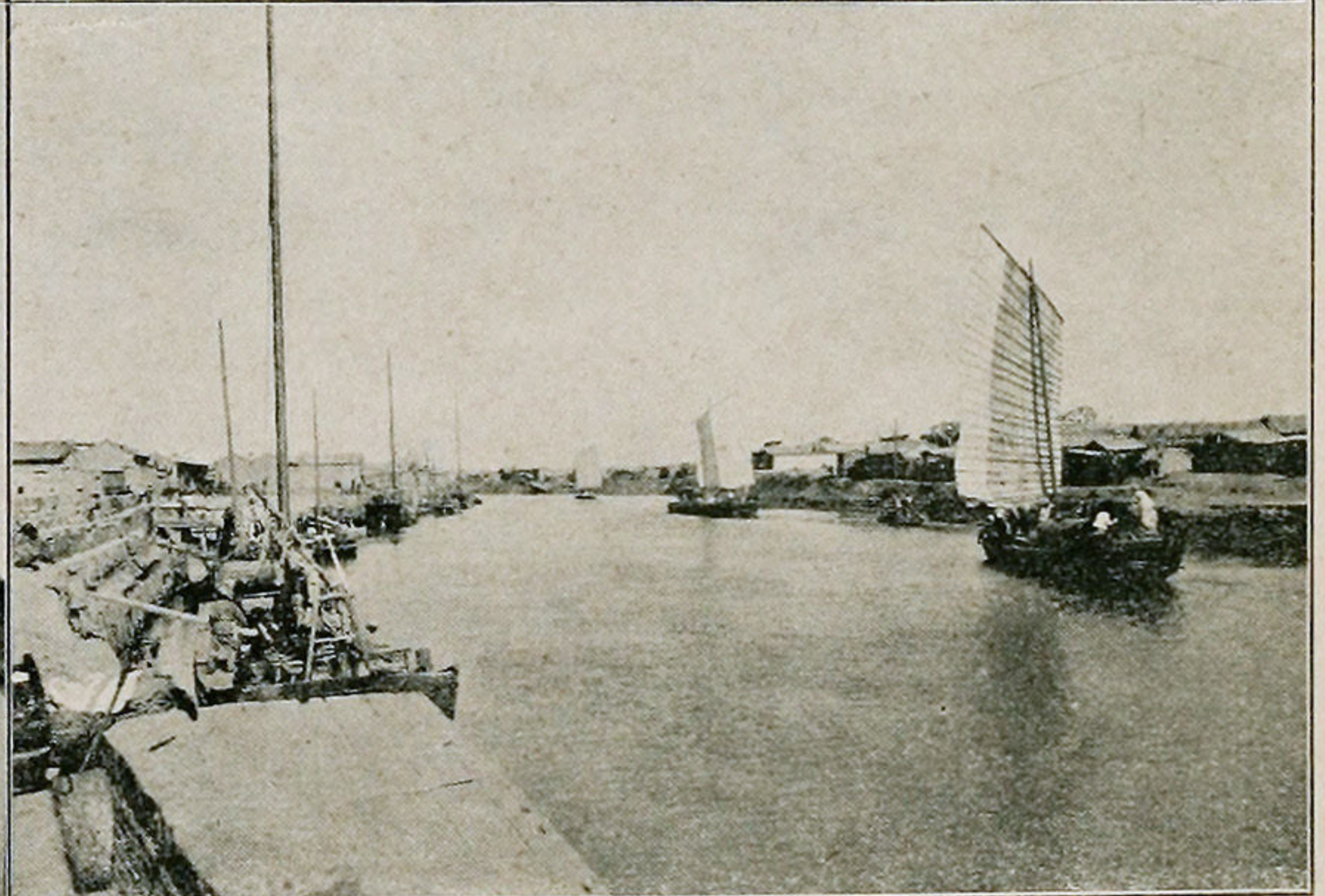
Tang-ku. 塘沽埠頭



Ta-ku. 太沽



Shui-shih-ying. 水師營



Pei-ho. 白河

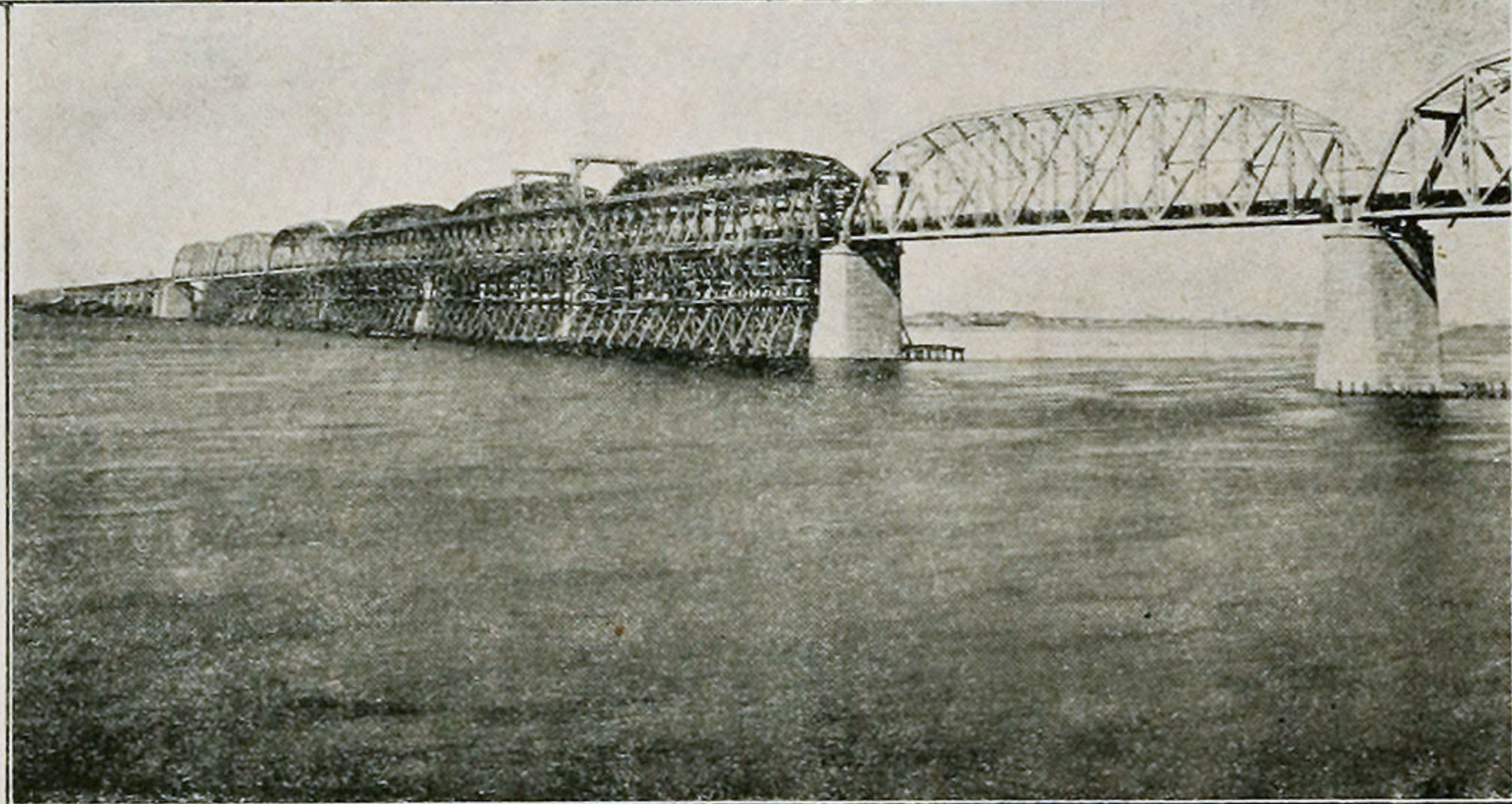
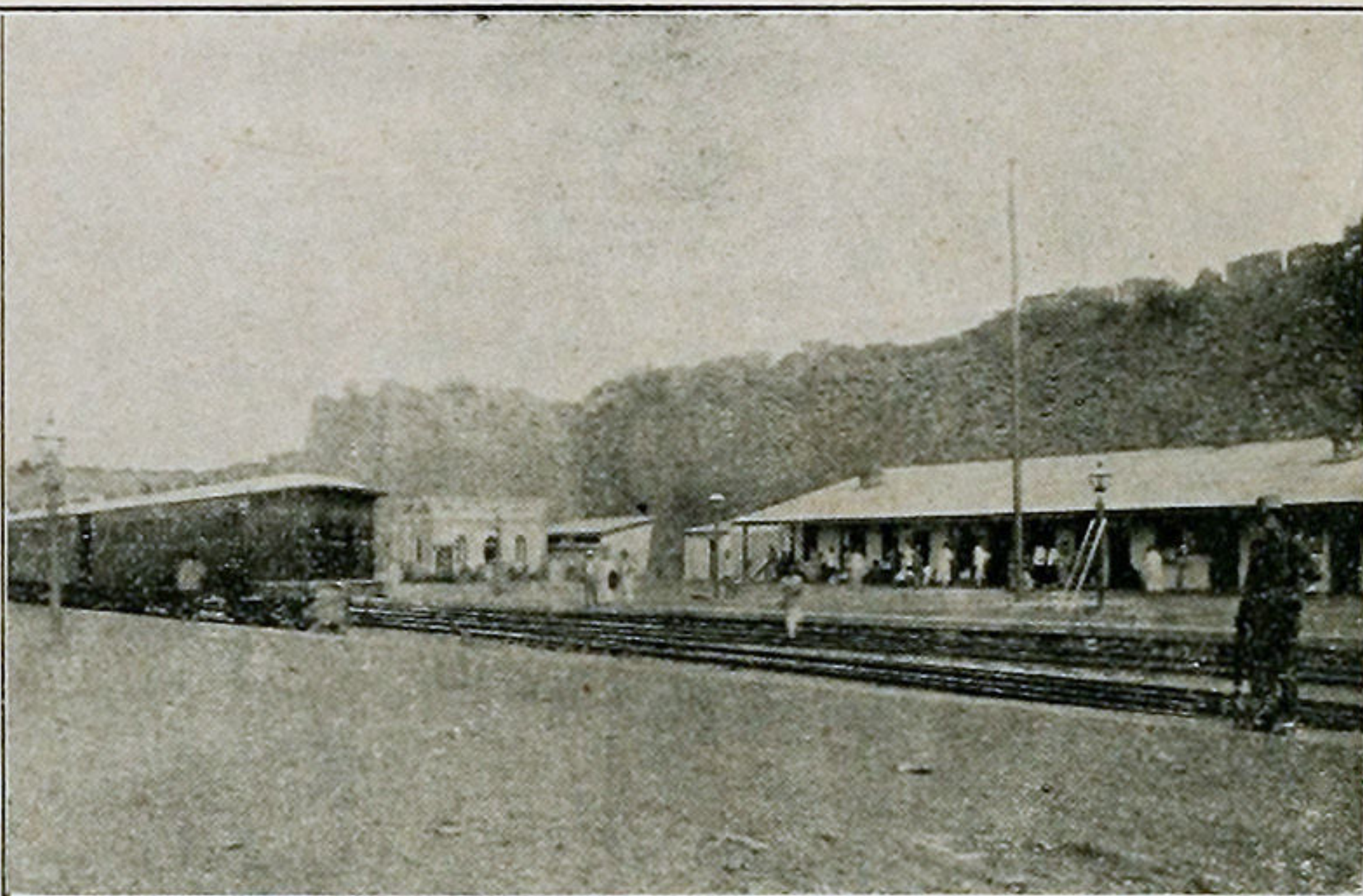
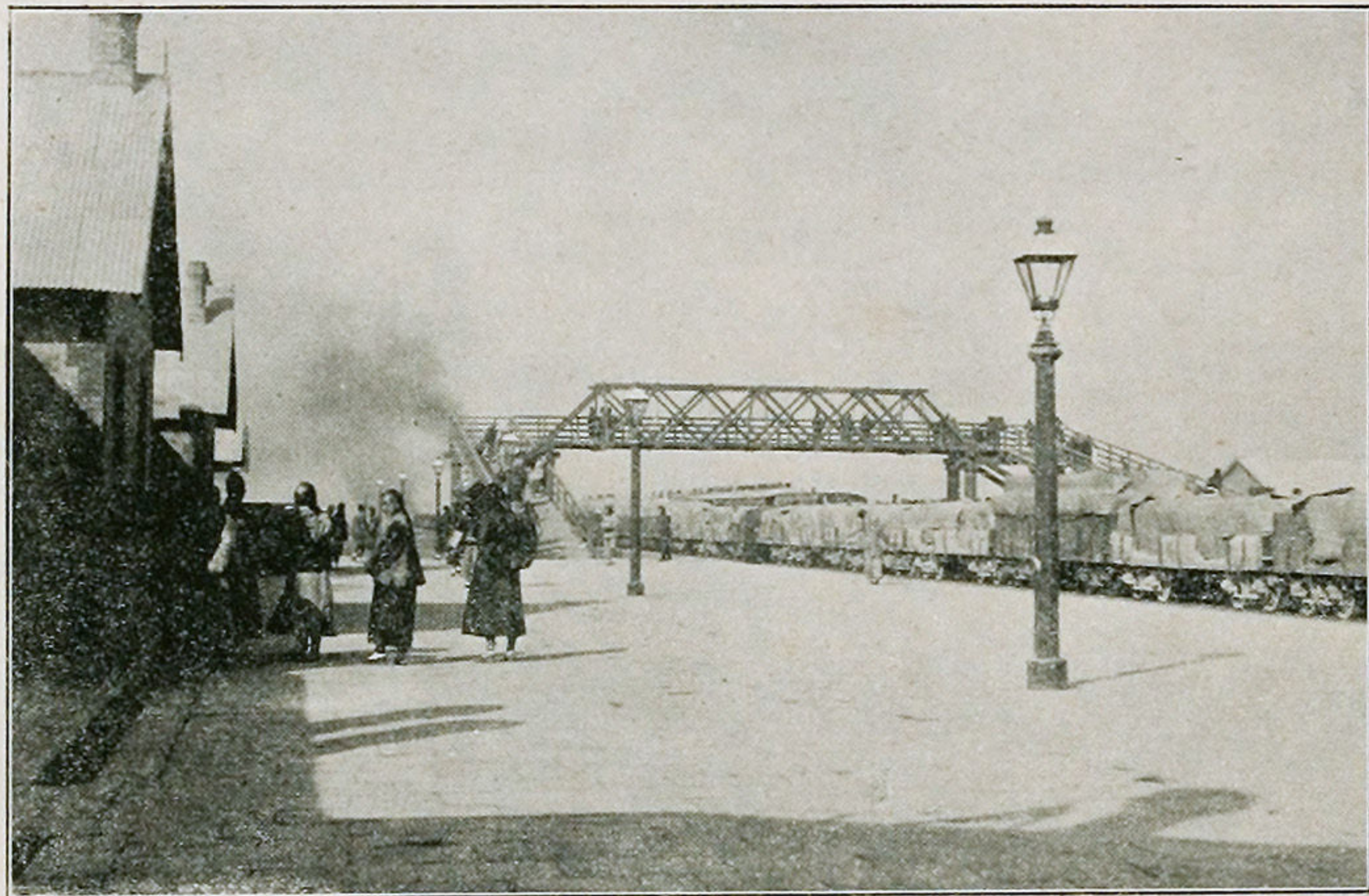


Tientsin station.

天津車站

Peking station.

北京車站

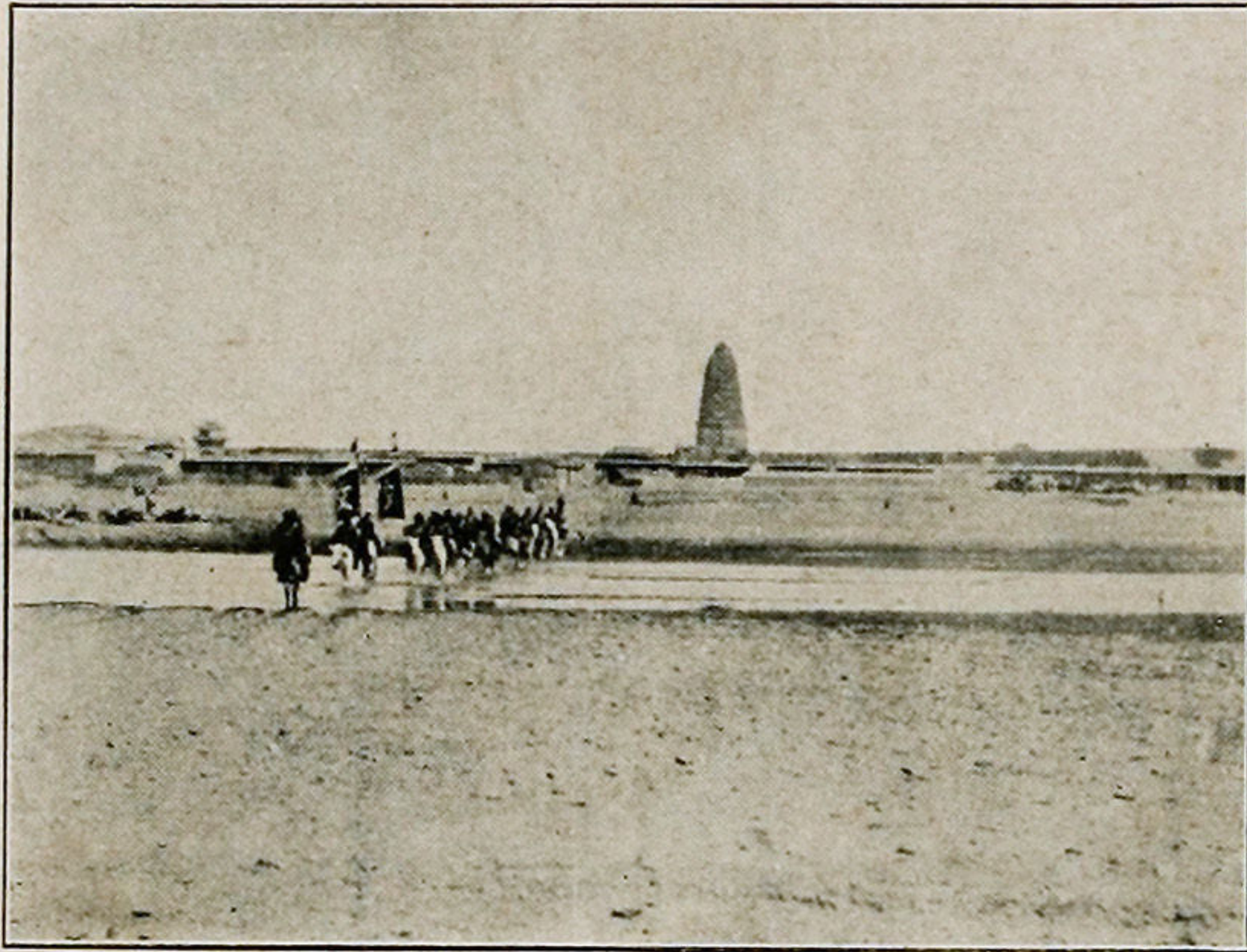


Sung-Hua-chiang gridiron. 松花江鐵橋



Kin-chiu-cheng.

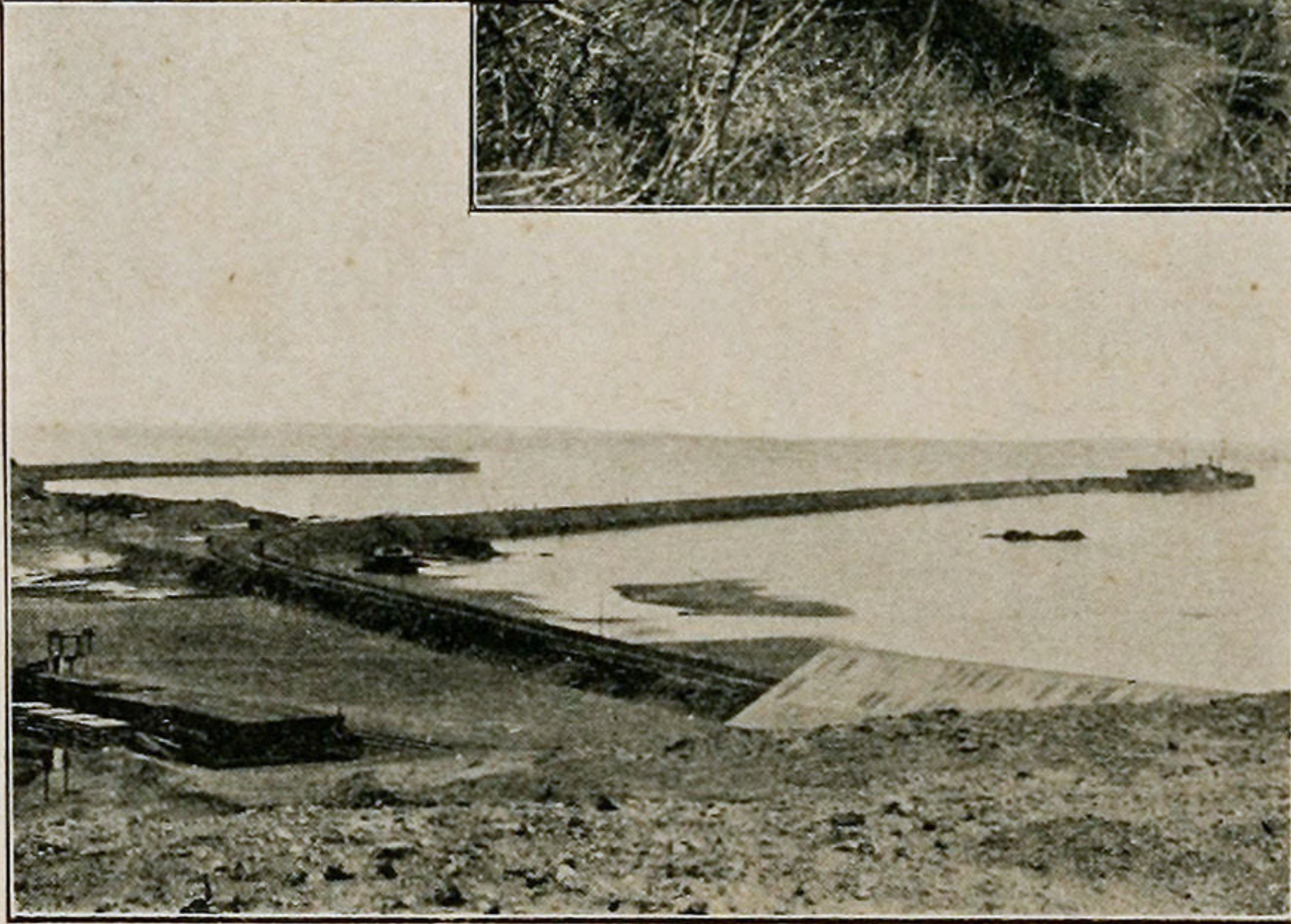
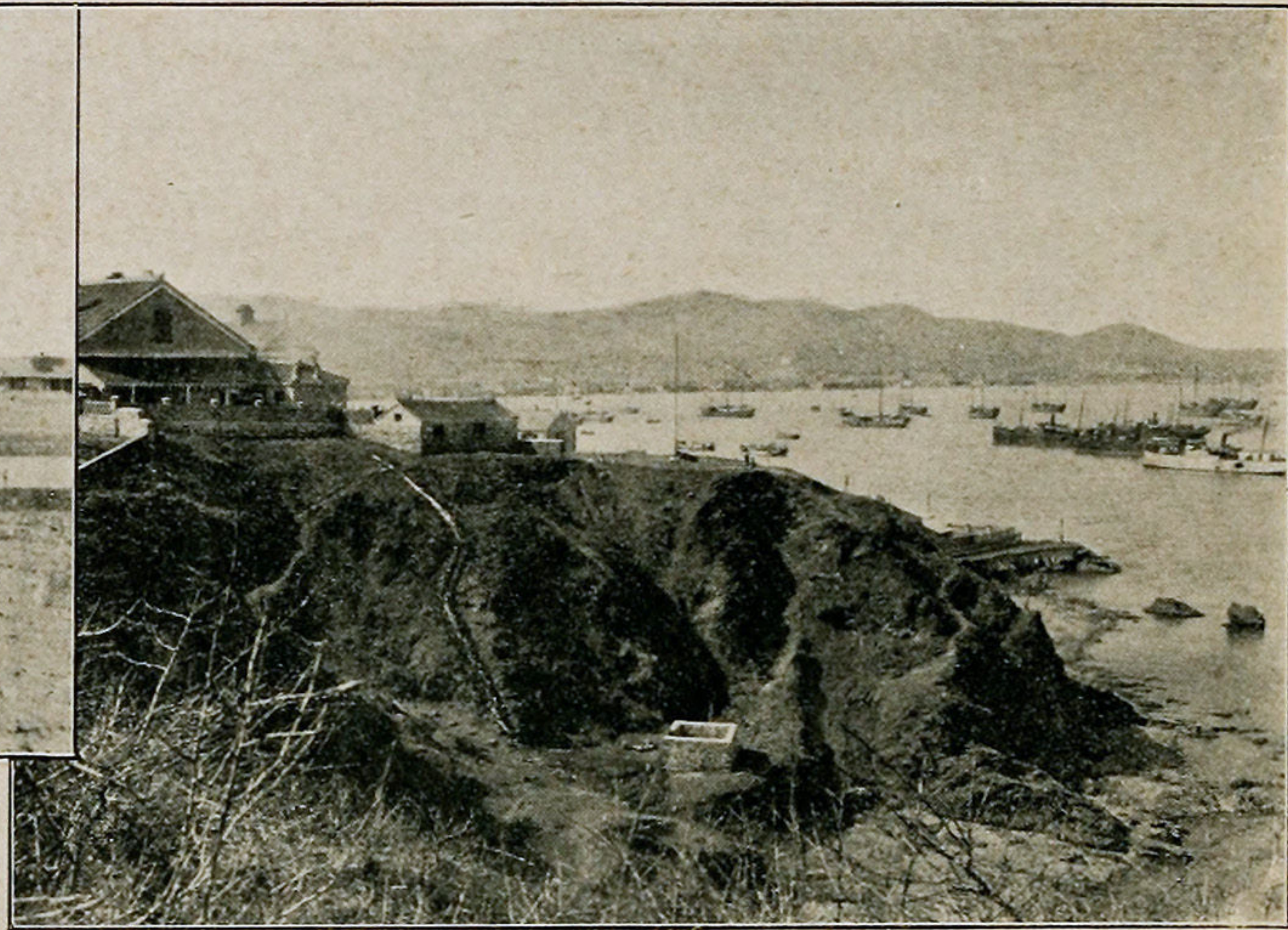
錦州城



Yen-tai.

煙

臺

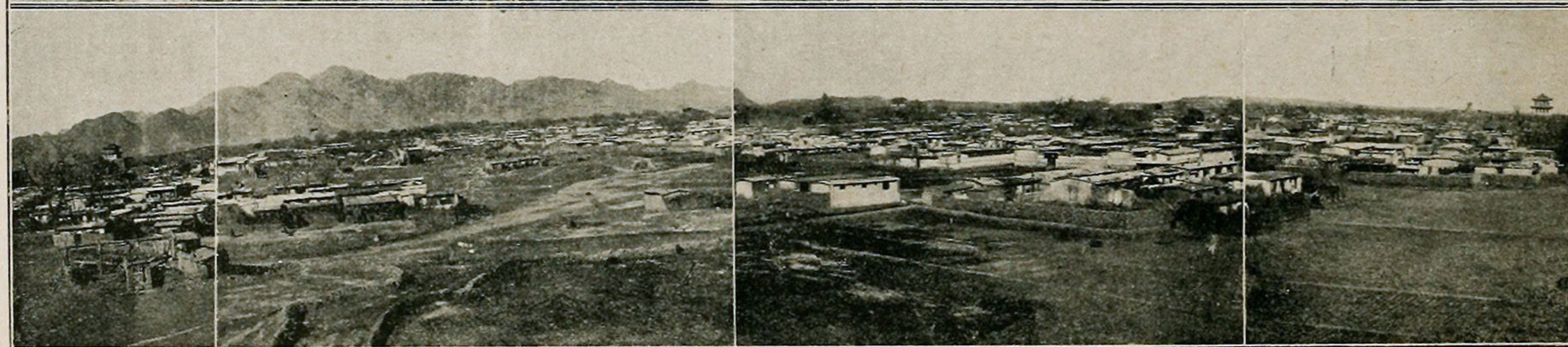
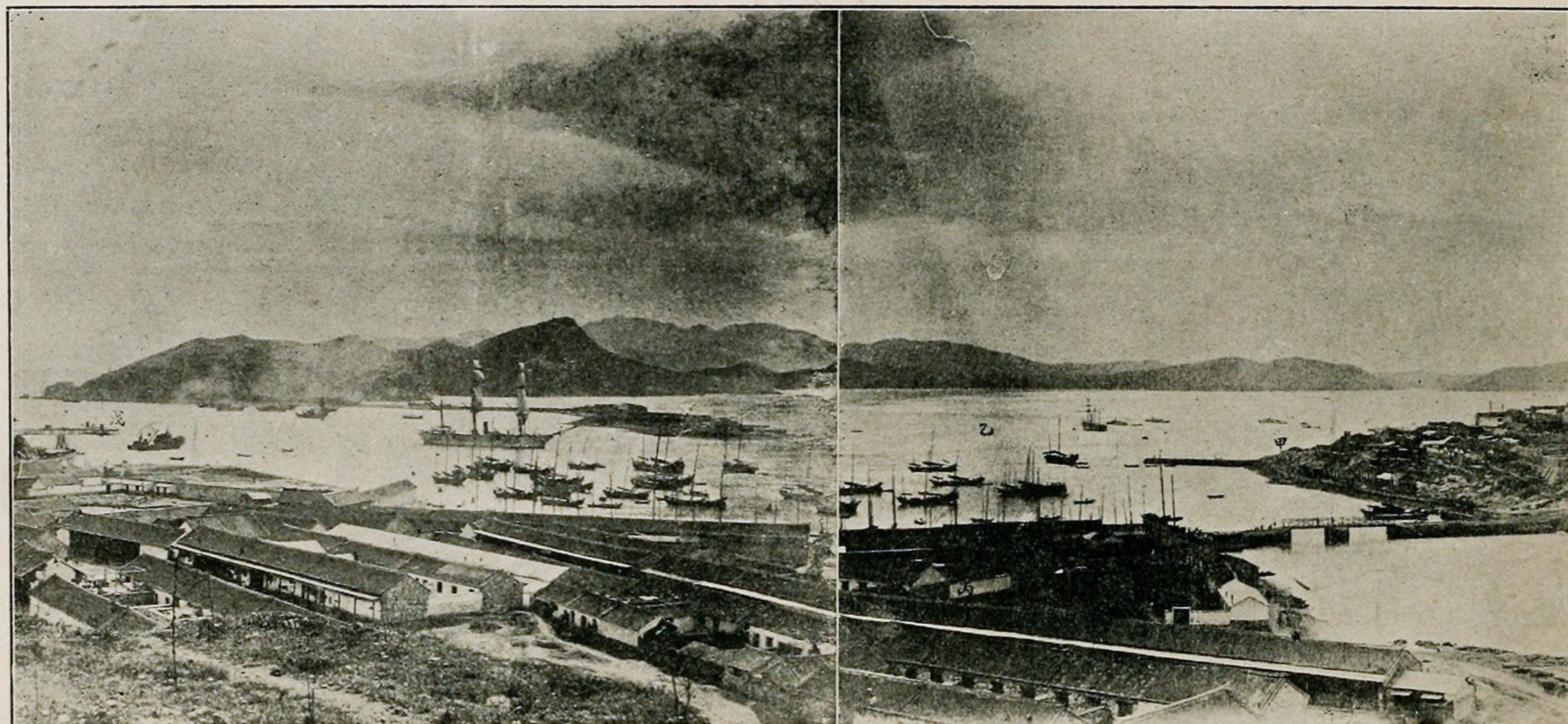


Shin-hoan-tao.

秦皇嶋



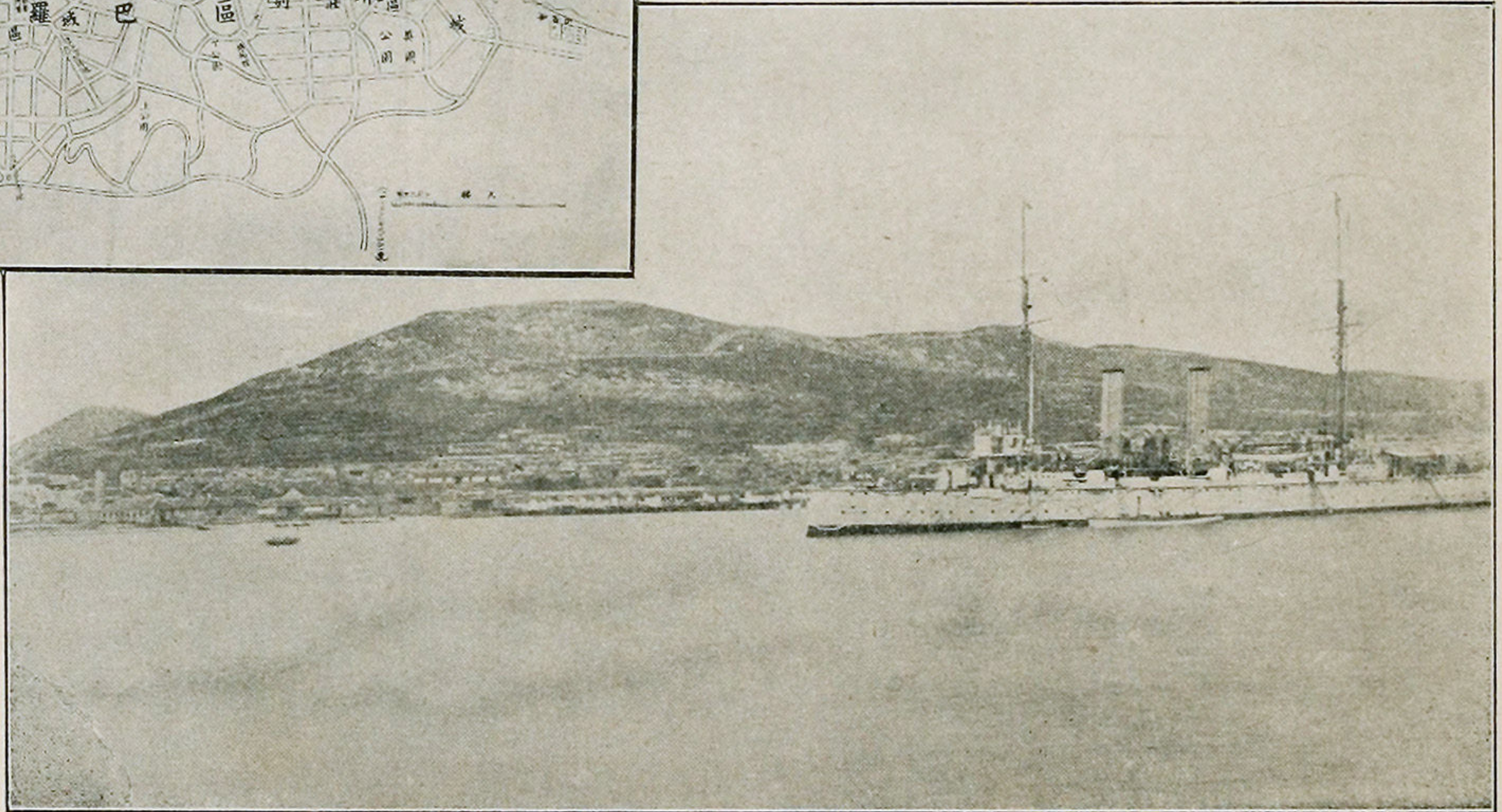
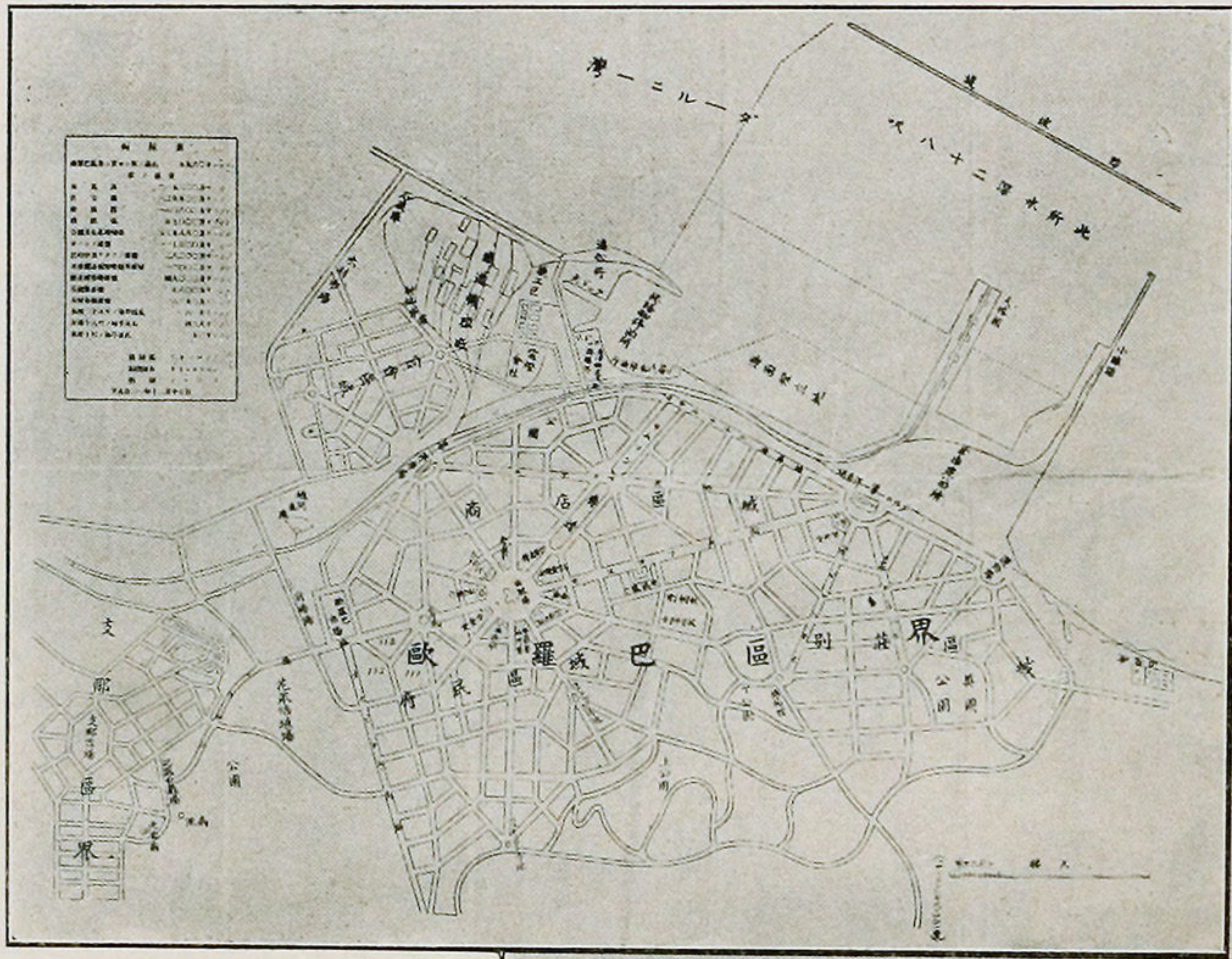
Lu-shun-kou. 旅 順 口



Shantai kuan. 山 海 關



City of Dalny. 青泥窪市街畧圖



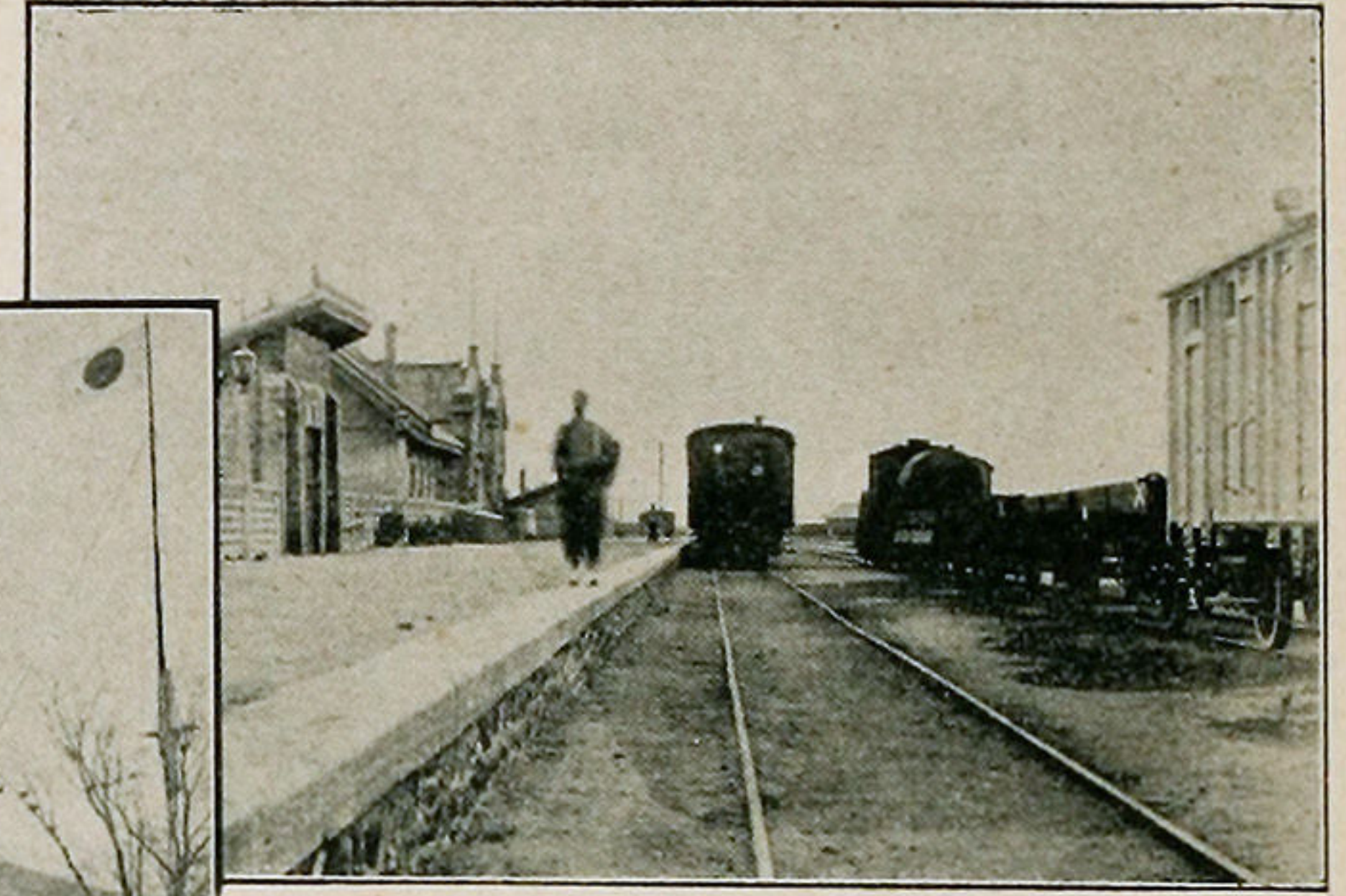
Wei-hai-wei. Weihaiya. 威海衛



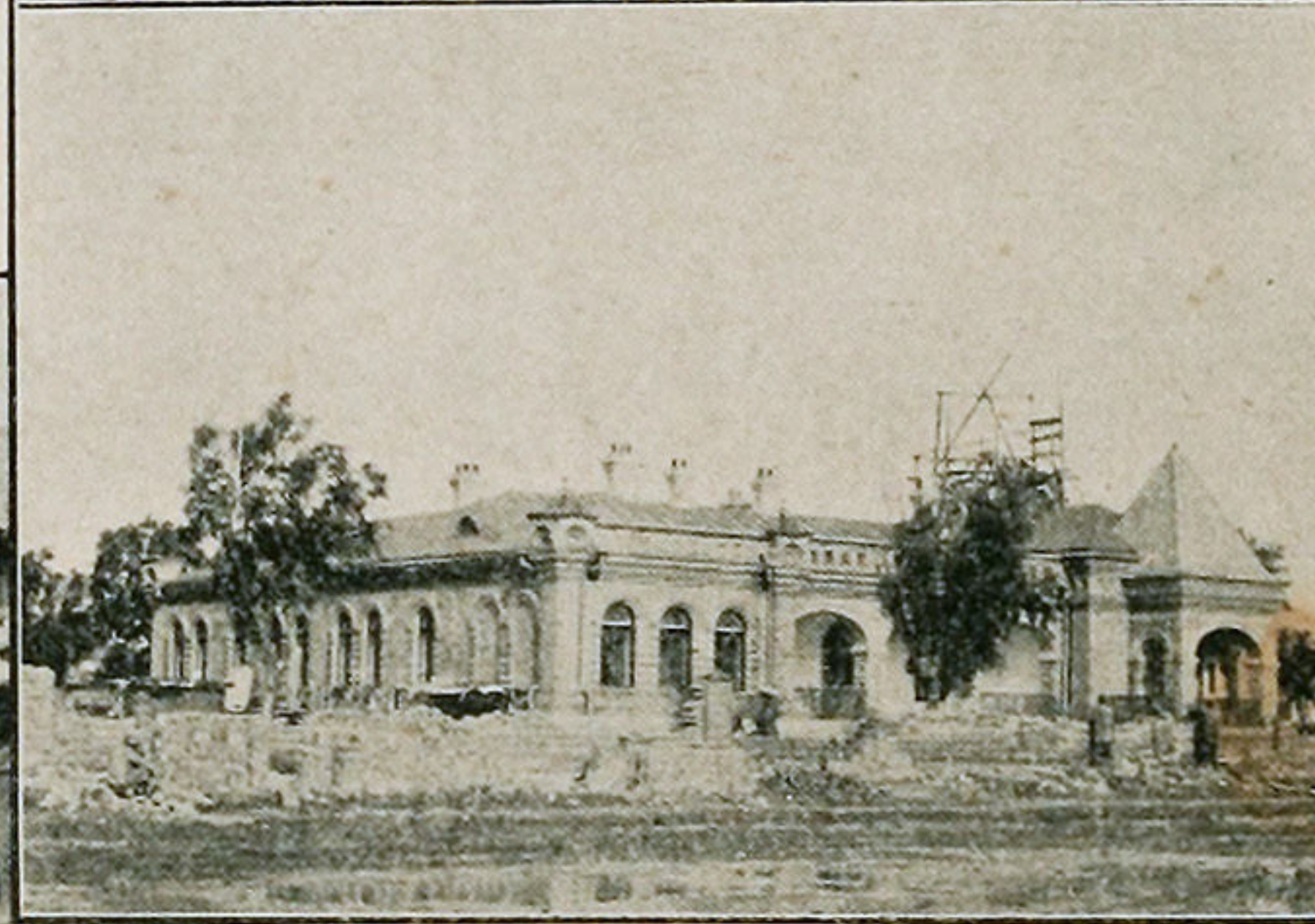
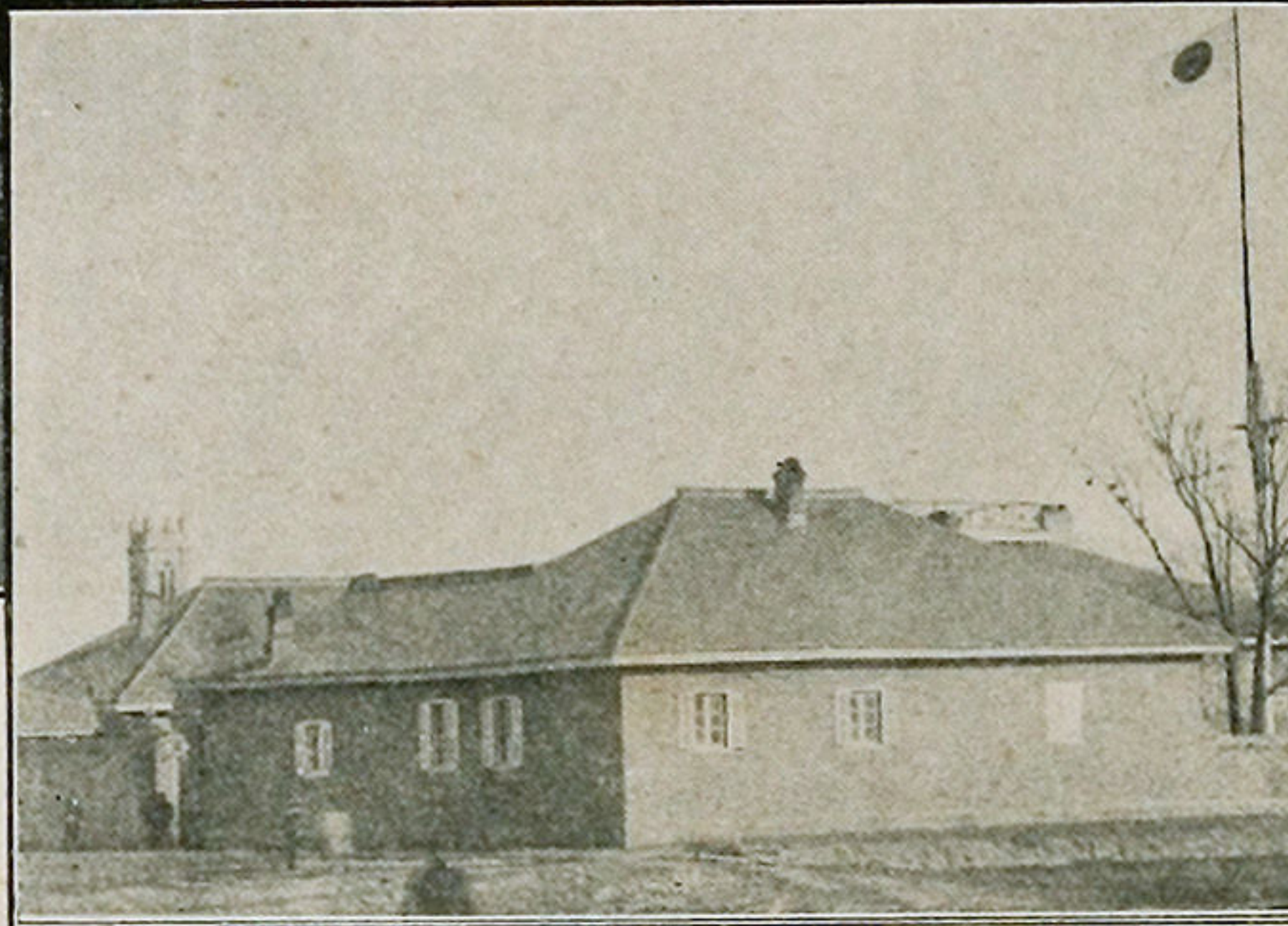
西 營 口



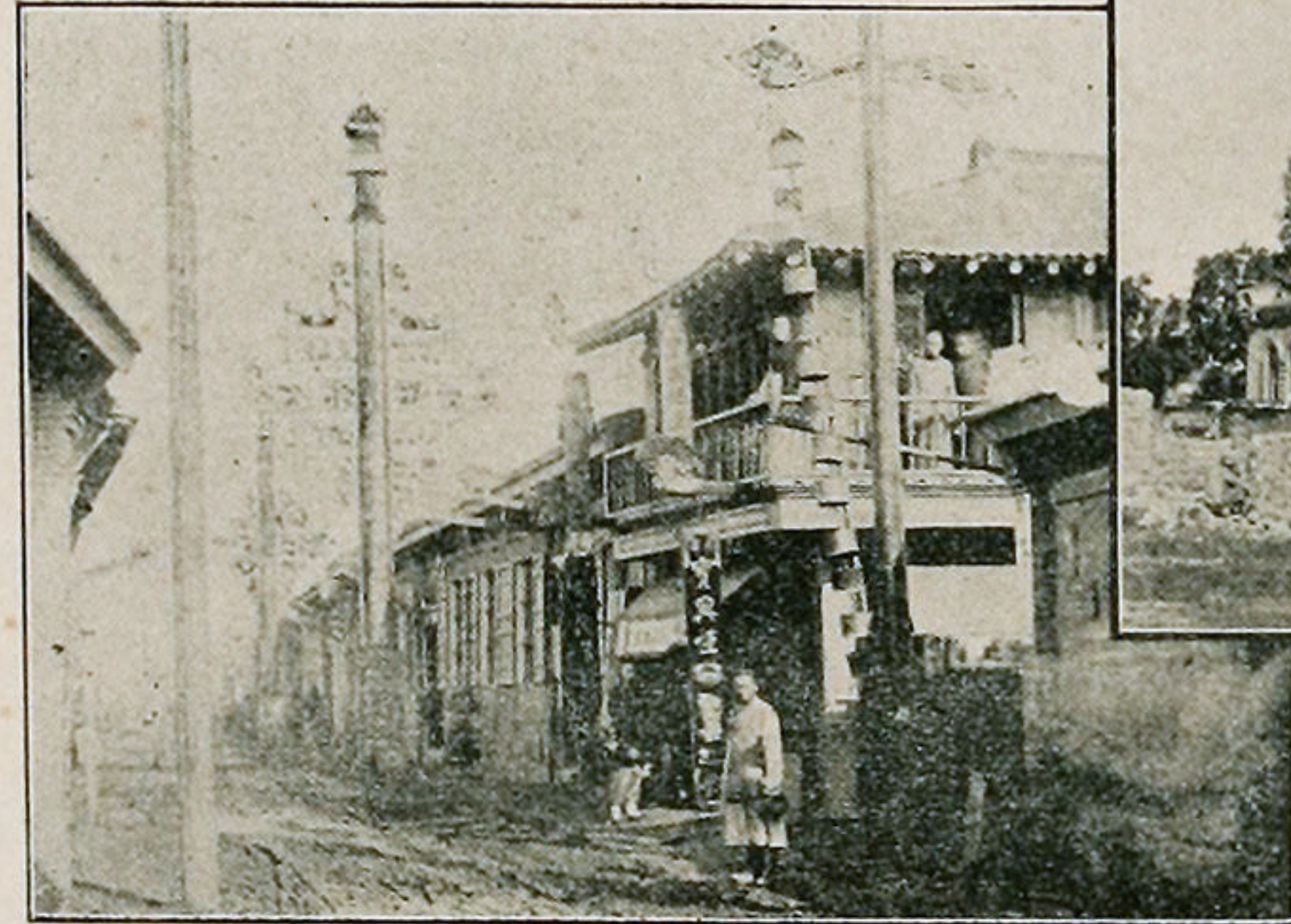
牛 家 屯 停 車 場



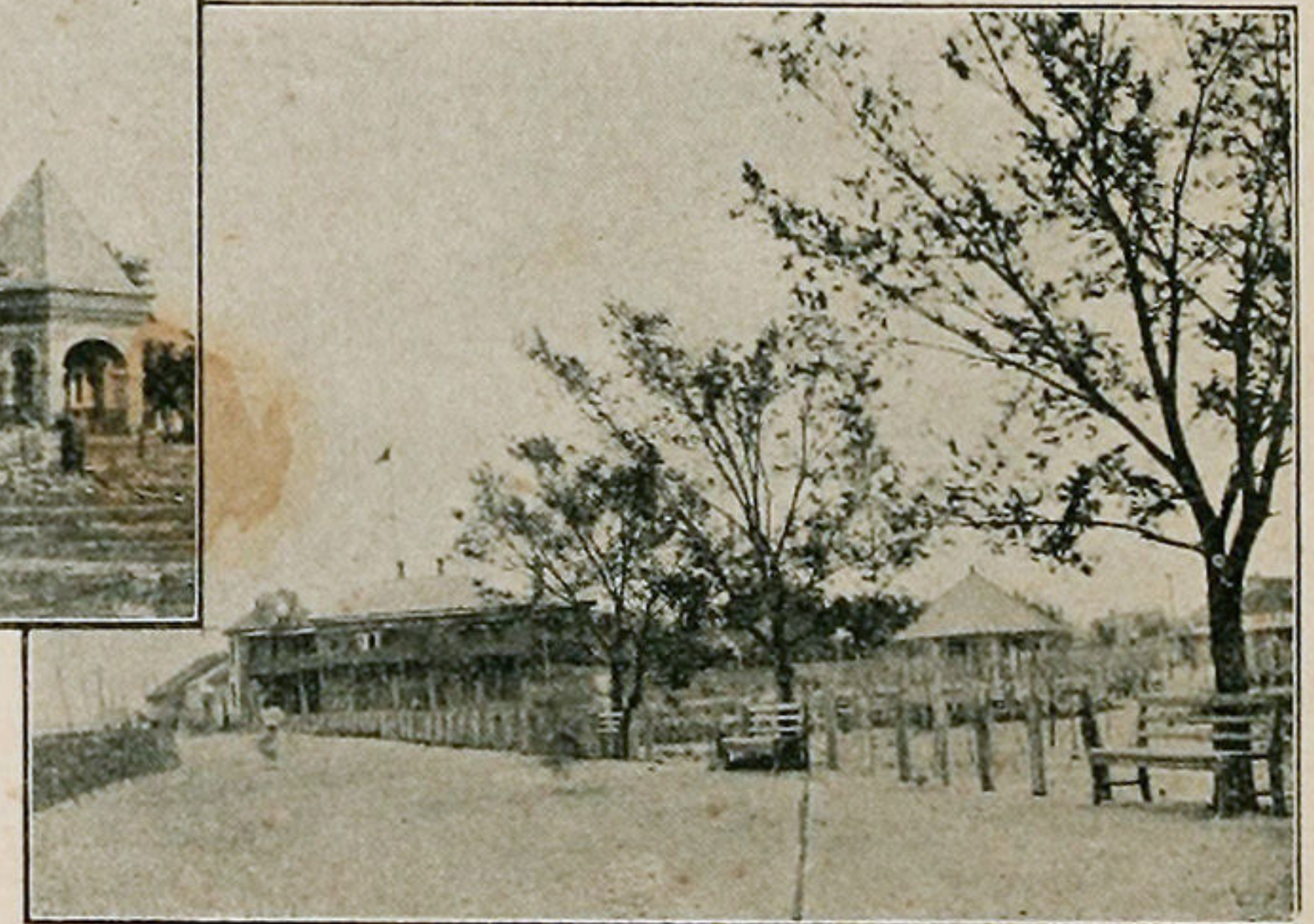
日 本 領 事 館



露 國 民 政 廳



東 營 口



牛 莊 公 園

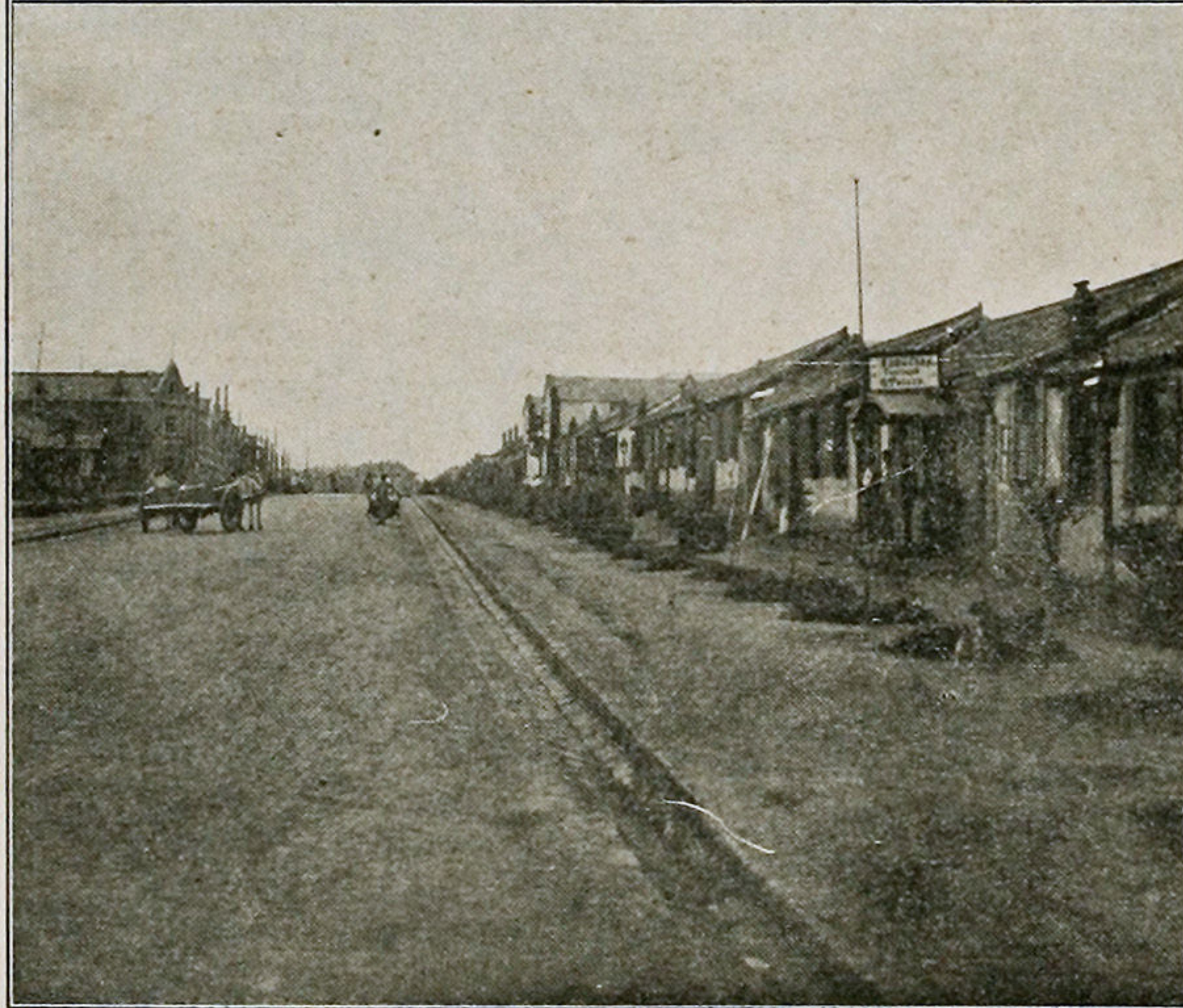
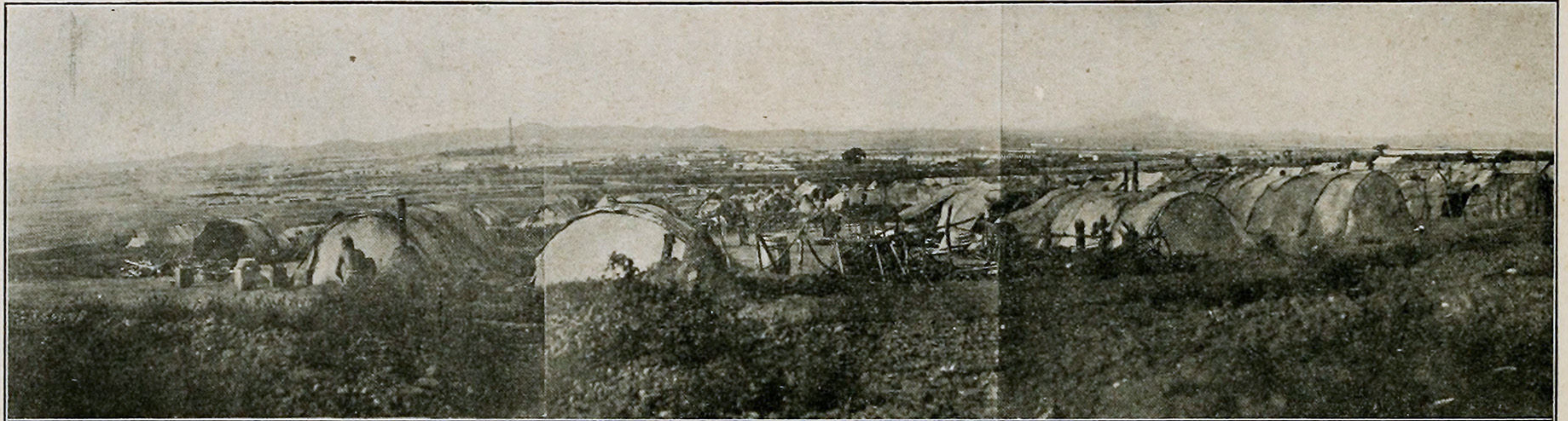


Dalny.

青

泥

窪



City of Dalny. 青泥窪市街

Old city of Halfin. 哈爾賓舊市街





Huang Miao. No1 皇廟 (其一)



No2 皇廟 (其二)

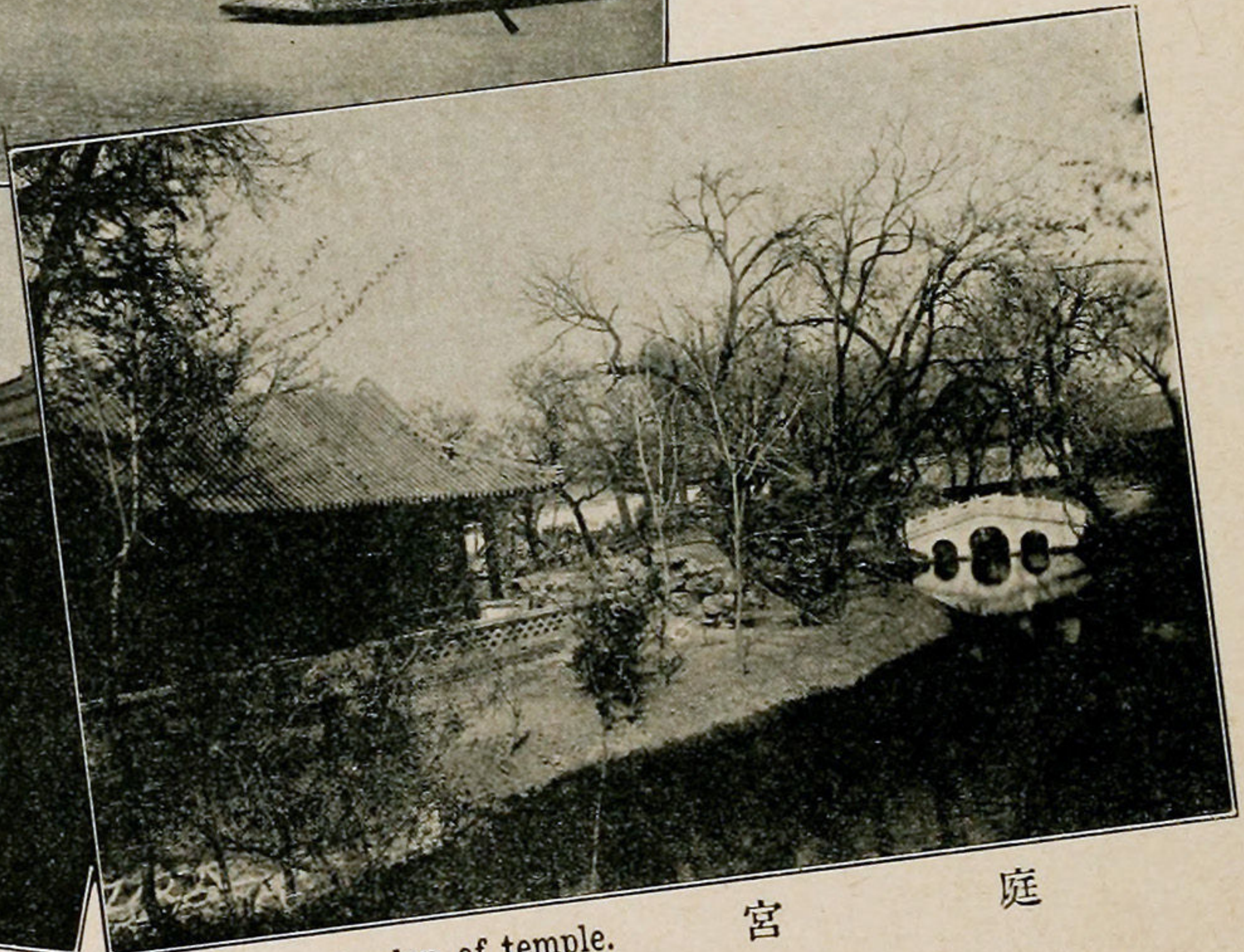
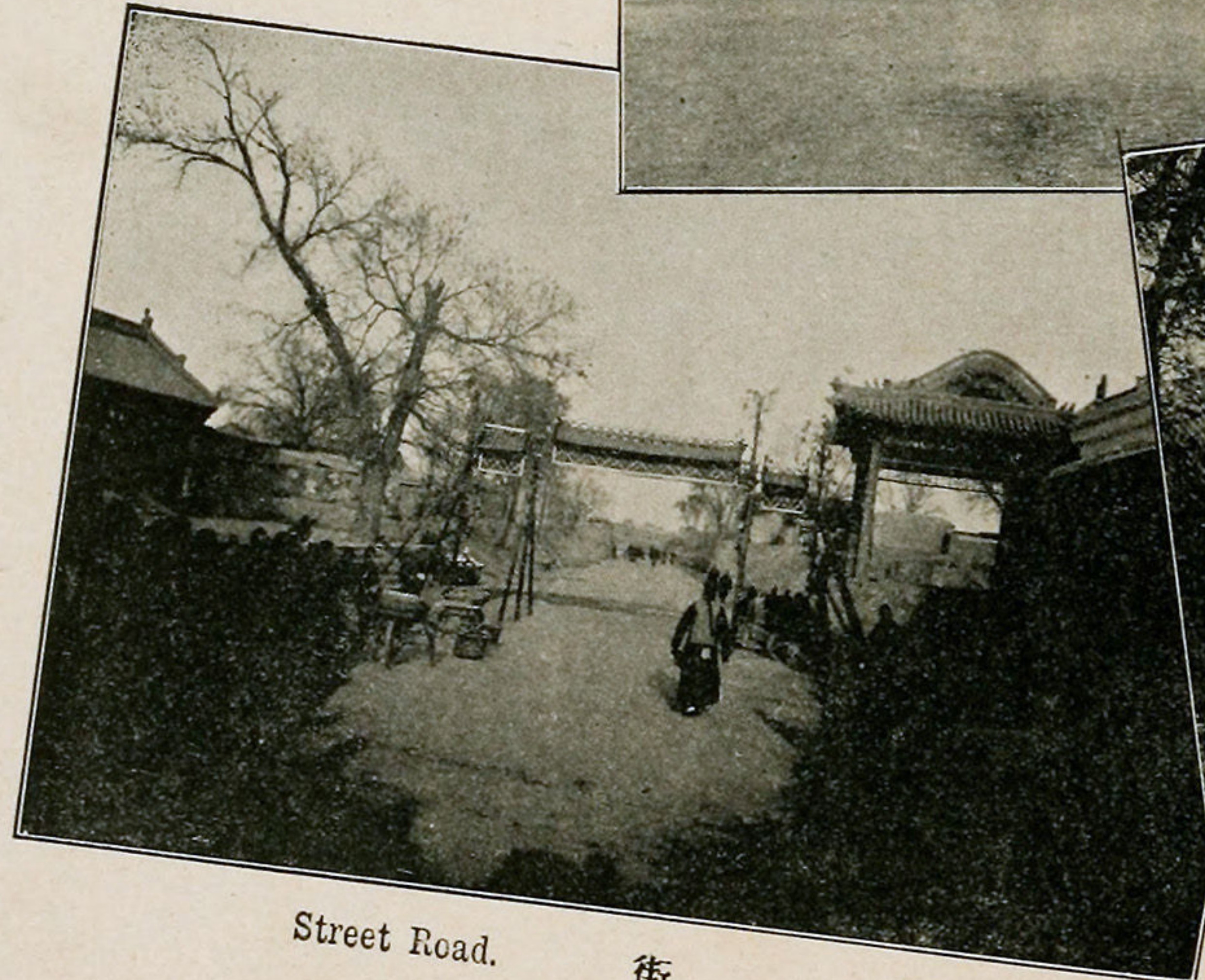
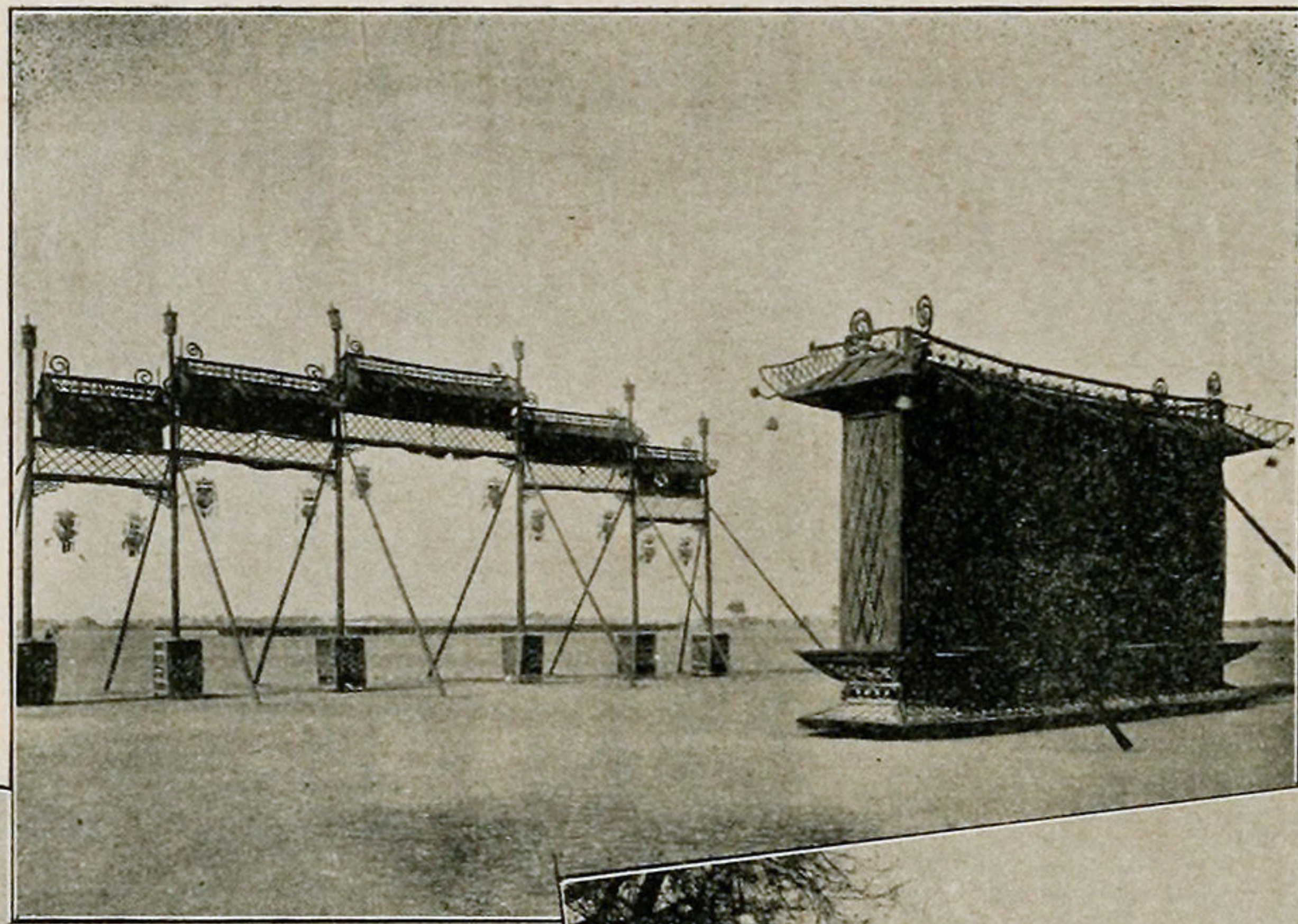


Pao-ting-fu.

保定府

Review.

閱兵式場



Street Road.

街道

Garden of temple.

宮庭



Plince of Hsiu. 肅親王    The Eempres dowager. 西太后    Plince of Kung. 恭親王  
 The Empress. 皇后    The Emperor. 皇上



Plince of Li. 禮王  
 Plince. 洵貝勒    Plince of Tao. 濤貝勒    Plince of Ching. 慶親王

Plince of Shun. 老醇親王  
 Plince of Shun. 少醇親王



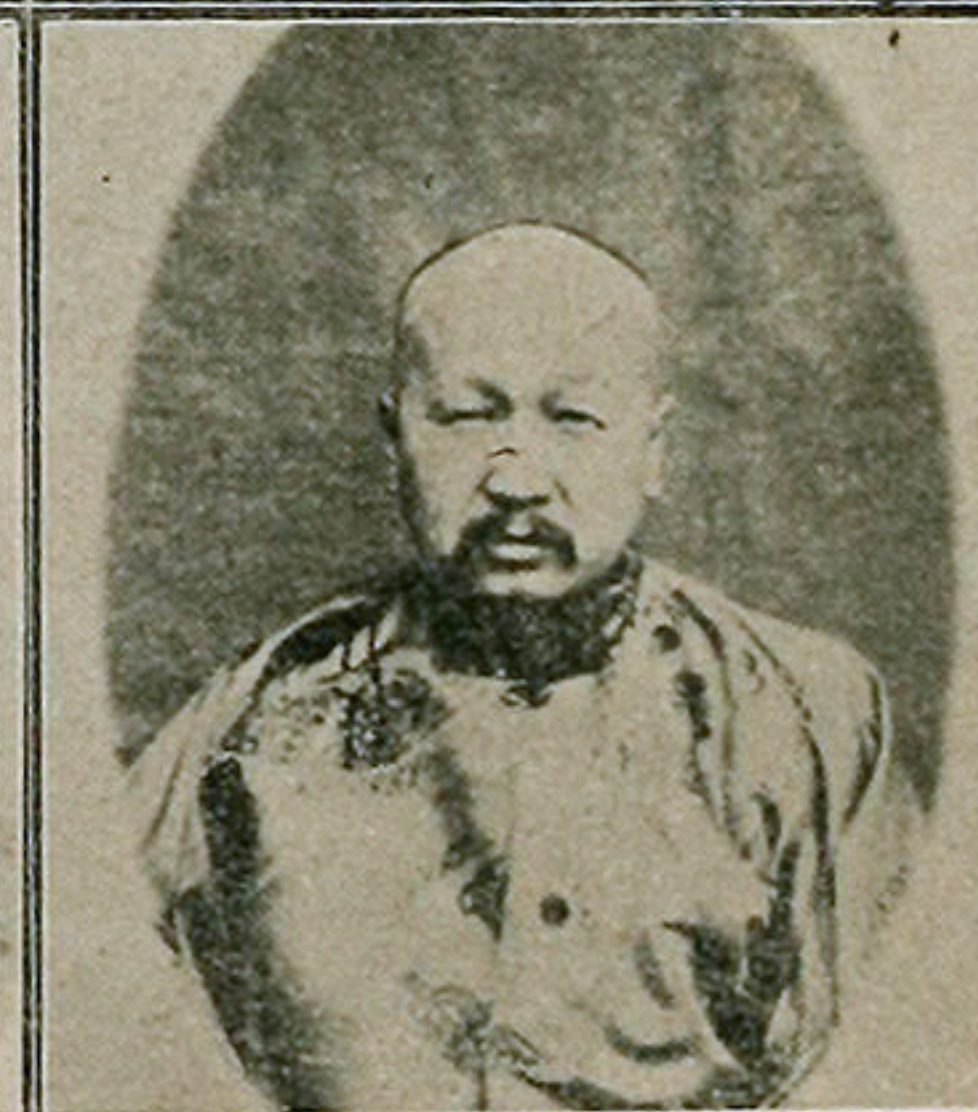
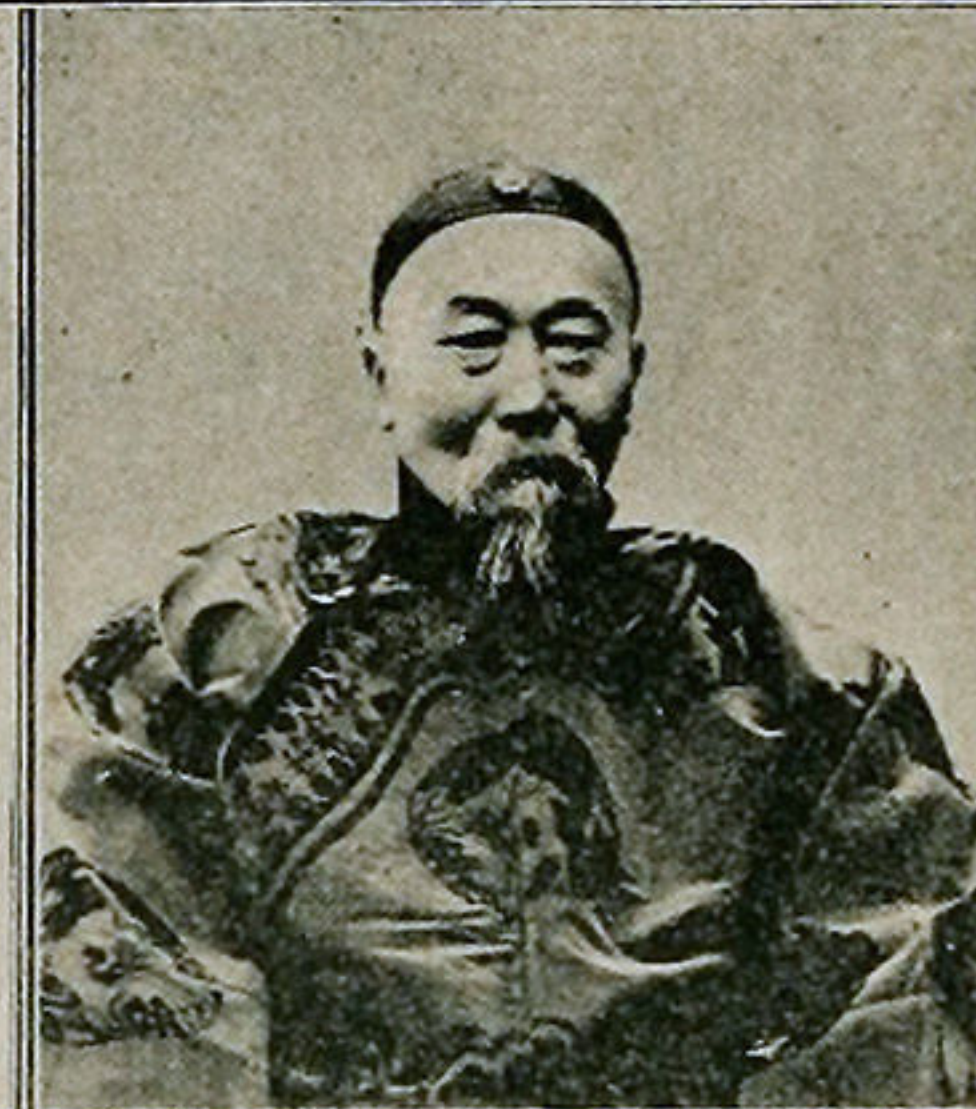
Tseng ko. 曾國筌

Wo ju lun. 吳汝綸

Chang yin huan. 張蔭桓

Li hung chang. 李鴻章

Tseng ko fan. 曾國藩



Yung chang. 袁 昶  
Li tuan feng. 李端 葵

Jung lu. 榮 祿  
Tuan fang. 端 方

Tso tsung tang. 左宗棠  
Chang chih tung. 張之 洞

Liu shih chang. 劉世昌  
Liu yung fu. 劉永 福

Liu kun i. 劉坤一  
Chin chun hsuan. 岑 春 喧



Tang ching sung. 唐景松  
Yang shen hsiu. 楊深秀

Kang yu wei. 康有為  
Liang chin chao. 梁啟超

Yung shih kai. 袁世凱  
Wang wen chao. 王文韶



Lin hsu. 林 旭  
Hsu ching teng. 許景澄

Kang kuang jen. 康廣仁  
Tan ssu tung. 譚嗣同

Cheng hsuan huai. 盛宣懷  
Tung fu hsiang. 董福祥



The joint conference of the foreign Representatives.

列 國 會 議

A. B. th 1901





The ladies of envoy extraordinary and minister.

各國公使夫人





The ornament of every countries officer. 各國將校武裝



The ornament of every countries soldier. 各國兵士武裝

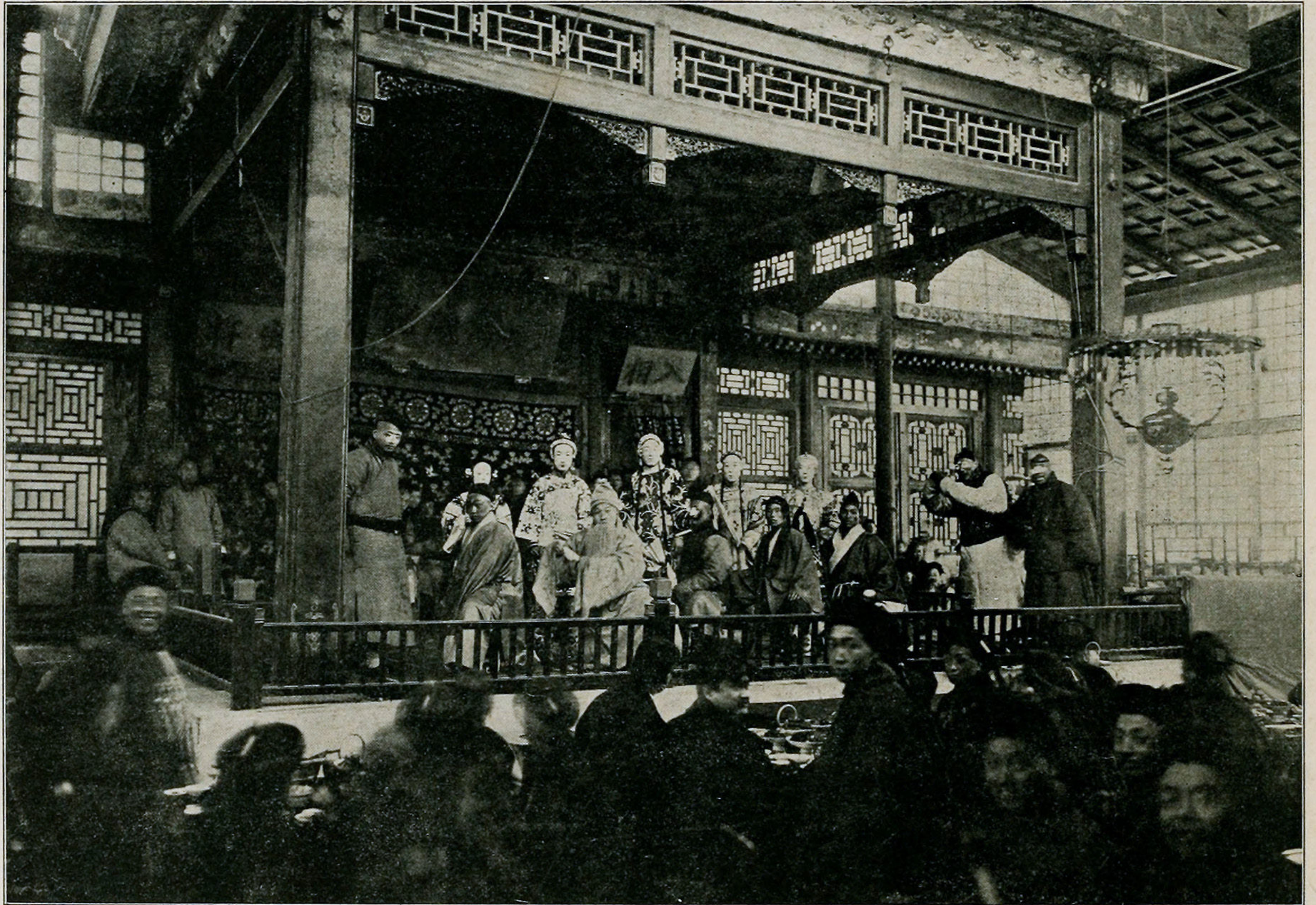




Theatre

唱

戲





A pretend of-Theatre.

唱

戲

的

假

裝



No2

其

二



No1

其

一





No1 其 一



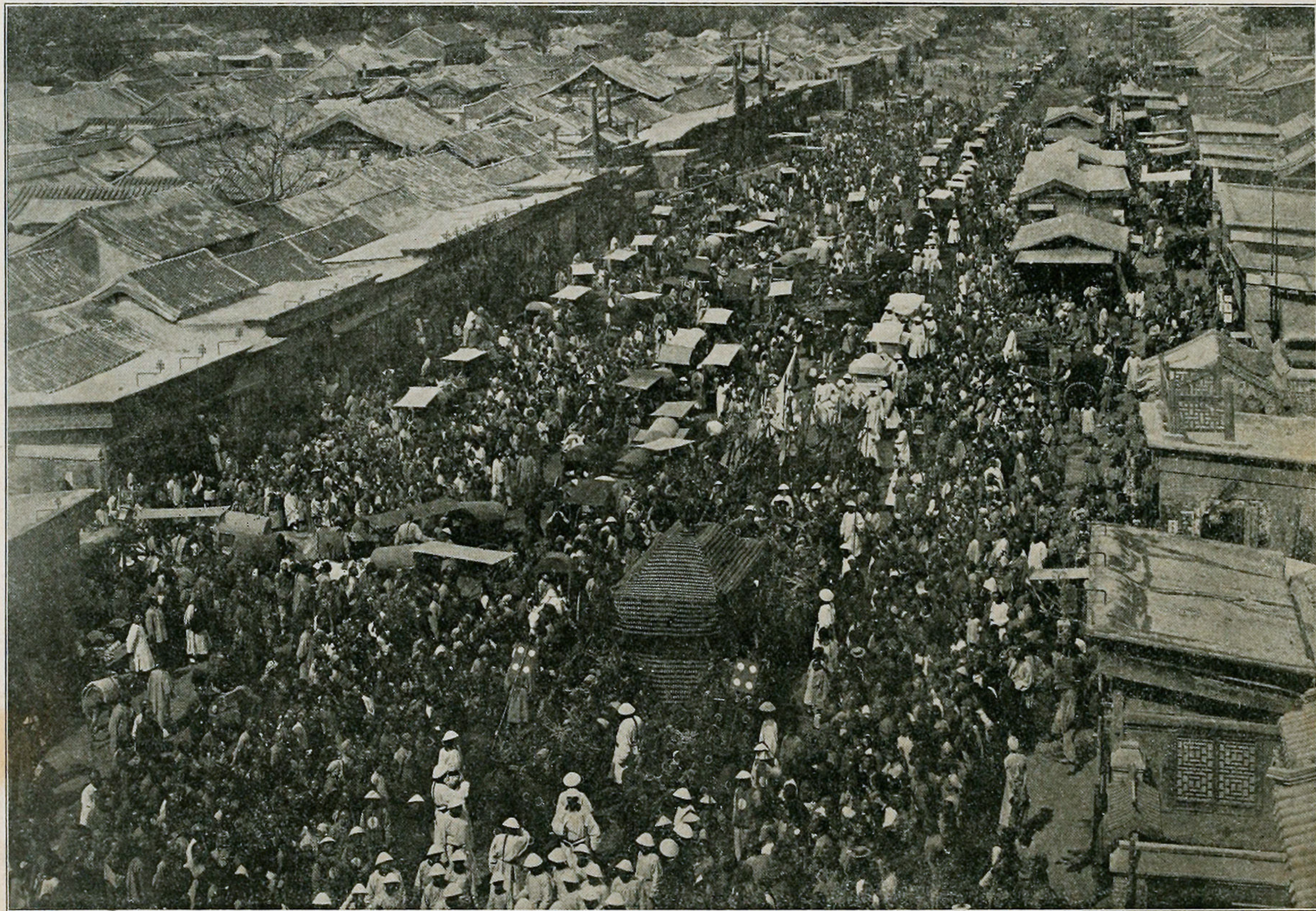
No2 其 二



Exequies.

葬

儀





Tatal and Chinese Women.

滿 漢 婦 人





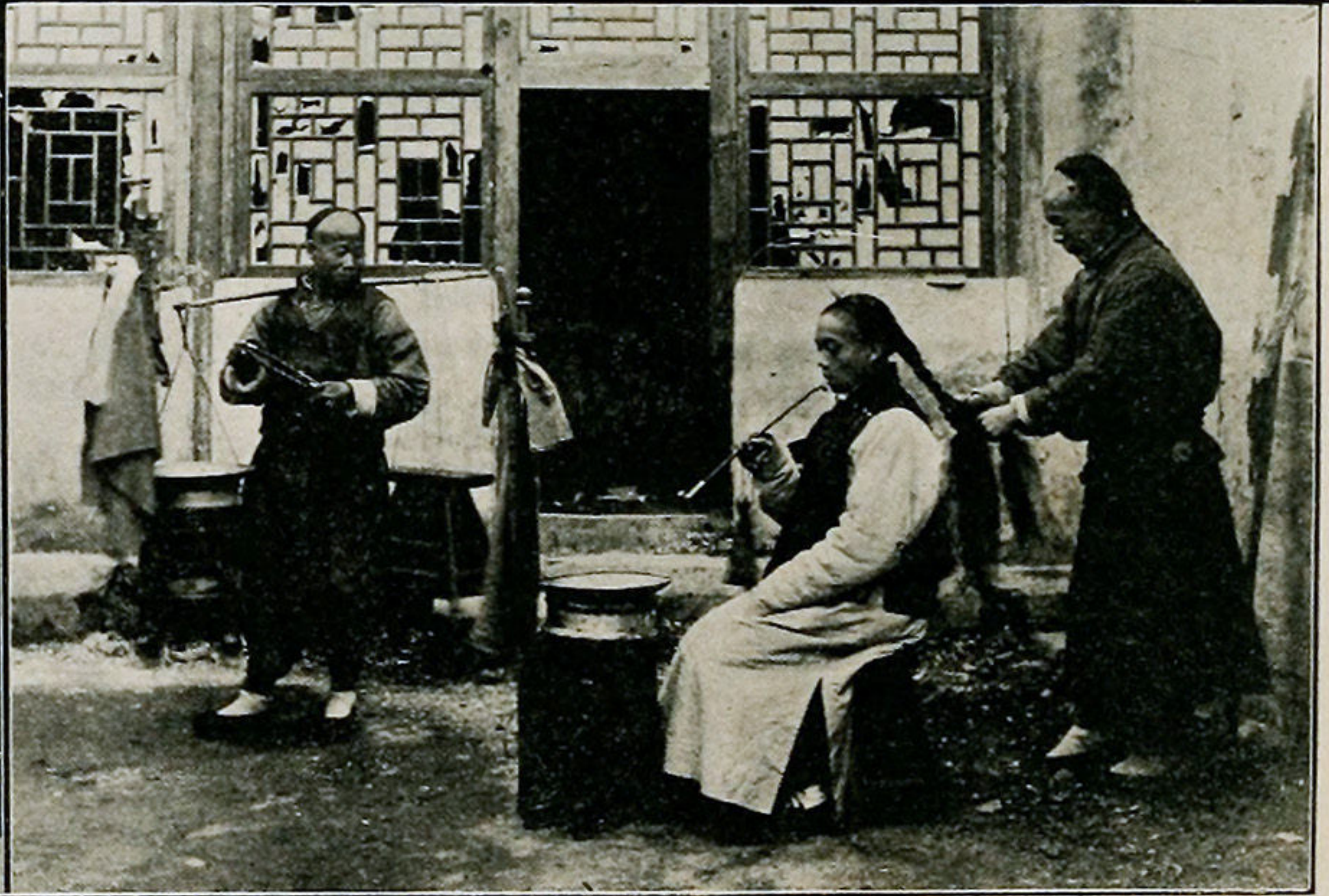
Boys. 小孩子



Old husband and wife. 老夫婦



Smoking of opium. 吃鴉牙



To comb the head. 梳辮子





To-ship-of-Ice.

溜

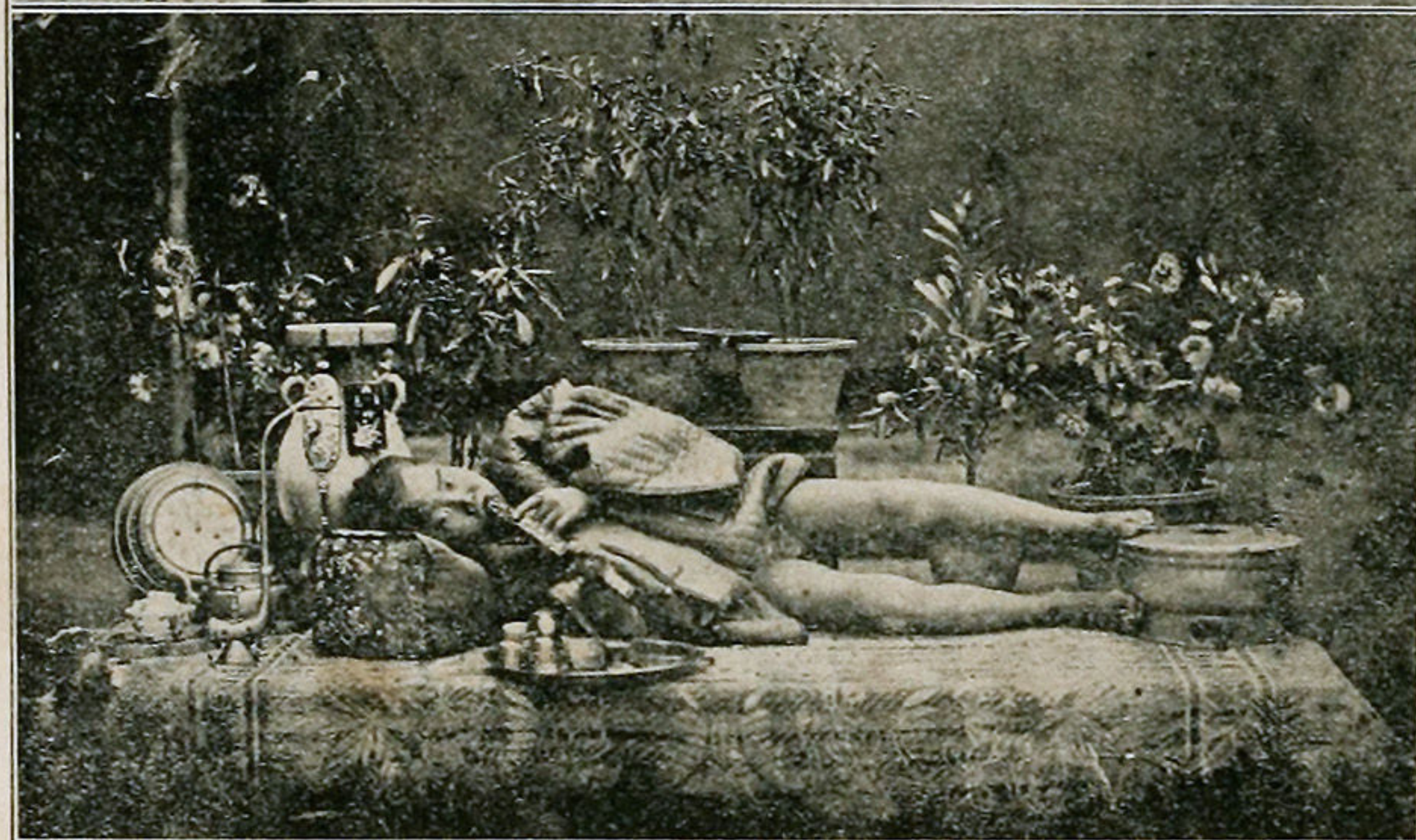
氷





To behead. 斬首

Hshiang-kong. 相公



Begger. 乞丐

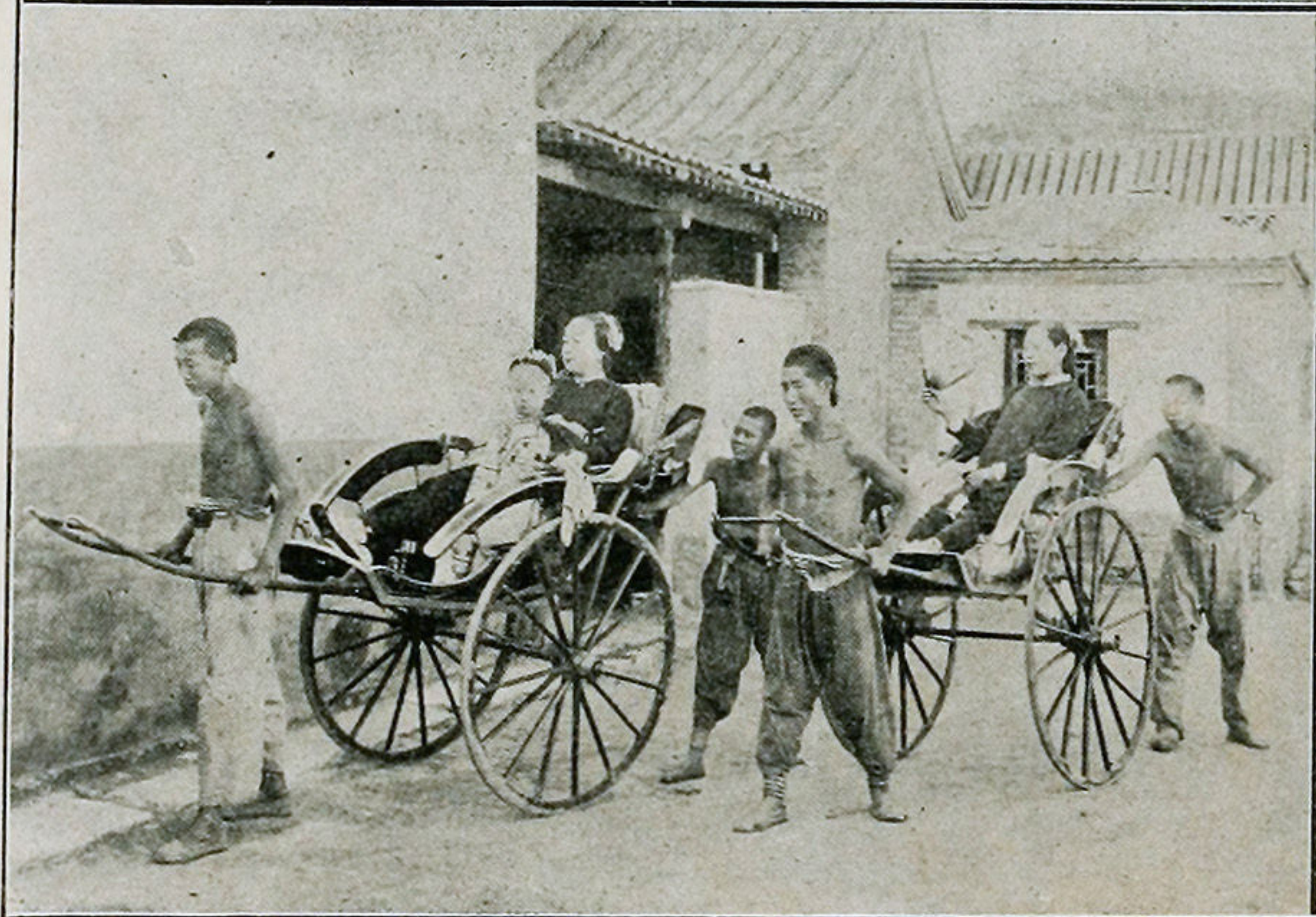
Mongolian and camel. 蒙古人及駱駝



Palankeen. 轎 子



Carriage. No1 馬 車 (其一)



Jinrikisha. 東 洋 車

Carriage. No2 馬 車 (其二)



No2 (其 二)

No1 (其 一)



No4 (其 四)

No3 (其 三)







The Musicale.

音 樂 合 奏









## 北清地理

黃河流域以北及東三省地方即所謂北清也、而山系曠野高原少、地質成於古期地層、河流僅有數條、平時多涸渴不便航行、雨時汎濫屢浸園囿、夏天寒暑針昇百六七度、冬天達冰點以下、其居民生產力夔讓南清、文化之度亦相從、而古來帝都所在地、故古蹟名邑頗多、今列舉其名邑、大都曰、北京、天津、保定、順德、河間、邯鄲、濟南、濰、沂州、張家口、熱河、正定、太原、平陽、奉天、哈爾賓、定州、通州、遼陽、金州

其河川曰黃河、白河、滹沱河、灤河、遼河、松花江、其港灣曰芝罘、太沽、威海衛、膠州、大連、青泥窪、營口、秦皇島、

其山岳曰泰山、山西山、陰山、五臺山是矣、其古跡曰、萬里長城、十三陵、萬壽寺、玉泉山、易水、涿州、邯鄲、及北京地方各寺觀

物產曰、毛皮、金、銀、銅、鐵、煤炭、麻布、豆類、野蠶、高粱、粟、果類、是矣



## GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH CHINA.

North China, including the northern localities from the valley of the river Huang-Ho and the Tong-shan-sheng (Eastern three provinces), has not so many of mountains, fields, lawns, consisting of paleozoic rock. There run a few rivers, but they do no good to aquatic communication, because of its occasional drought; moreover their, wonderfully smelling force invader to gardens and forms, during rainy-seasons. In summer days, the heat ascends to 106 or 7 grade and descends below the freezing point in winter mornings. The productive power and civilization of the inhabitant is inferior to that of the southern-Chinese. Sincerely remote periods, North China has been the location of the capital, through many dynasties; so the region holds great number of young and famous places.

The cities and towns:—Peking, Tien-tsin, Pao-ting, Shun-te, Ho-chien, Ran-Tan, Chi-nan, Wei Chih-chu, Chang-chia-kou, Je-Hho, Cheug-ting, Tai-yuan, Pin-yuan, Fen-tien, Hu-lu-pin, Ting-chong Tuug-chon. Liao-yang, Chin-chou.

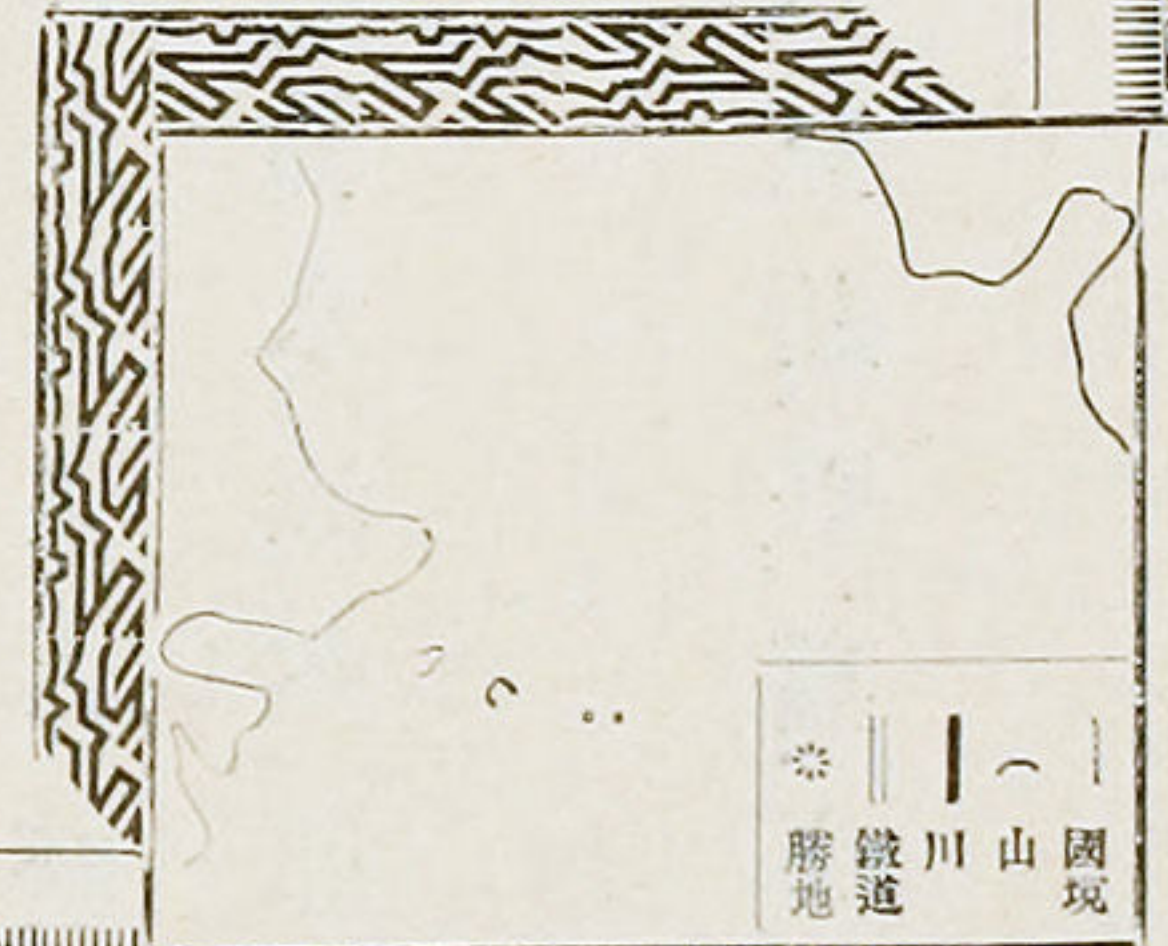
The Rivers:—Huang-ho, Pei-ho, Ho-tuho, Lan-ho, Liao-ho, Sung-hua-chiang.

The Ports:—Chih-fu, Ta-ku, Wei-hai-wei, Chiao-chow, Ta-lien, Daln-ni, Ying-kon, and Chin-huang-too.

The Mountains:—Tai-shan, Hsi-shan, Yin-shan, and Wu-tai-shan.

The famous places:—Wan-li-chang-cheng, Shits-san-ling, Wan-hou-ssu, Yu-chung-shan, I-shui, To-chou, Kan-tan &c. &c.

The productions:—Leather, gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, heurp peas, silk-worm, kao-liang chest nuth, frints etc. &c.





## 鐵路旅客行李

旅客行李頭等客三個、二等客二個、參等客一個不要錢、從此以上貨物、每壹英哩、一担(一百斤)要兩個半錢、但三十英哩未滿、里程爲三十哩打算、而不拘鐵路運賃有無、對貨物、不有責任故、寧托之運送店爲安全、

### 通運公司行李工錢

自塘沽埠頭到車站

行李一個 二毛

車站裏頭上下

同 一毛

運賃載貨物

壹担約 一毛

保管錢

壹個壹夜約 一毛

地方稅關取扱工錢

壹件 三毛

### 鐵道貨物

貨物以客車又貨車、送運之小荷物屬客車者、以坦數算之、壹坦清國量百斤也、貨車者有拾噸、貳十噸、三十噸之三種、參拾噸車者、有蓋他無蓋、而京漢鐵道貨車者都無蓋、僅有十五噸、二十噸二種而已、而關內外鐵路與京漢鐵道貨物載賃、雖相異大同小異也



關內外鐵路運賃表

頭等	每担每英里	每噸每英里	品
二等	半仙	五仙	雜貨煤油
三等	一仙 三分ノ一	三仙 三分ノ一	米穀木竹、蔬菜生皮 銅鐵等、金屬、 石瓦、灰肥料、土炭
參等	一仙 四分ノ一	一仙 四分ノ三	等
外等	〇仙 八分ノ七	〇仙 八分ノ七	空袋、空囊
危險貨物	二十仙	十仙	洋火、火藥、硫酸、

備考 金銀、塊阿片、車輛牛馬豚羊等運賃表示別表

一、貨物上下監視等者貨主爲之乎或雇苦力任之、而鐵路公務者不關焉故當出貨物不可不附押車人、而押車人者亦不可不購買三等客票

一、三十哩未滿者計算三十哩、

通運取扱貨物料錢如左

貨物上下並取扱料	拾噸	拾元以內
小荷物並取扱料	一噸	十仙以內
貨物上下苦力工錢	拾噸	二元以下
小荷物上下	一噸	十仙以內
押車、着貨、苦力一日工錢	每一人	五拾仙以內

備考 苦力工錢及取扱料、因貨物取扱難易、及數量、不一定

稅關



此地之關稅甚繁苛，即輸出入稅、內地稅、入市稅、釐金稅是矣。

一、輸出入稅者，概高於元價之每百抽五之息，外且要河工稅，其稅額之百抽七之息（海關稅率者可見廿八年十月改章）

一、內地稅，自天津再為輸入之稅也，輸入稅之半額，即千抽二十五之息

一、入市稅者，於天津及北京徵收之，天津元價之千抽二十五之息，北京百抽五之息以上，而外國人要百抽參之息

一、釐金稅，於天津限於清國人及清國產貨物，徵收，內地稅額之半

一、總言之，天津徵收輸出入稅，北京徵收入市稅，而不徵收輸出稅

一、以是於北京，輸入外國貨物者，如左要納稅，一共百抽十五之息

計開

海關輸入稅

於元價之百抽五之息

河工稅

於元價之百抽五之息

內地稅

於元價之千抽廿五之息

北京入市稅

於元價之百抽五之息



Imperial Railways of North China.

榆關鐵路距離表

北京	Peking.	北京	Peking.
豐臺	1218	通洲	1373
天津	8706	7488	Tientsin.
塘沽	11406	10188	2700
唐山	16716	15498	8010
湯河	24864	23646	16158
山海關	26079	24861	14373
錦州	27369	36151	28663
營口	46869	45651	38163
			35563
			30153
			22005
			20790
			950
			Yingko.
			20653
			12505
			11290
			Chenchou.
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			1215
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148
			Tongho.
			8148
			5310
			Tongshan.
			5310
			8148
			Tongku.
			2700
			10188
			7488
			Tientsin.
			8010
			15498
			16158
			14373
			14773
			9363
			1215
			Shanghai kuan.
			9363
			8148



**東省西畢里亞鐵路中車信車二類票價**  
Siberia and east china Railway, mail  
car, Money table.

各車站名 Station.	頭等價 1st car.			二等價 2nd car.			三等價 3rd car.			行李每十斤			百分比 % Capeck.
	盧布 Ruble.	克比 Copeck.		盧布 Ruble.	克比 Copeck.		盧布 Ruble.	克比 Copeck.		盧布 Ruble.	克比 Copeck.		
由森彼得堡至 Stpetersburg.													
哈爾濱 Halupin.	137			83	10		53	90		2	48		
旅順口 Lushunkou.	173			105	60		67	40		2	72		50
青泥窪 Dalny.	173			105	60		67	40		2	72		50
海參崴 Vladivostok.	165	3		100	47		64	61		2	87		98
由莫斯科至 Moscow.													
哈爾濱 Halpin.	129			78	30		50	70		2	36		
旅順口 Lushunkou.	165			100	80		64	20		2	60		50
青泥窪 Dalny.	165			100	80		64	20		2	60		50
海參崴 Vladivostok.	157	3		95	67		64	47		2	75		98
由俄迭撒至 Odessa.													
哈爾濱 Halupin.	146			88	50		57	50		2	61		50
旅順口 Lushunkou.	183			111			71			2	86		
青泥窪 Dalny.	182			111			71			2	86		
海參崴 Vladivostok.	174	3		105	87		68	21		3	81		48
由瓦爾沙瓦至 Warsaw.													
哈爾濱 Halpin.	146			88			57	50		2	61		50
旅順口 Lushunkou.	182			111	50		71			2	86		
青泥窪 Dalny.	182			111			71			2	86		
海參崴 Vladivostok.	174	3		105	87		68	21		3	81		48



# 東省西畢里亞鐵路快車票價

Siberia and east china Railway, Express Train, Time table.

各車站名 Station.	頭等 Ist car.		二等 2nd car.		行李每十斤		每 出 作 比 % Copeck.
	盧布 Ruble.	克比 Copeck.	盧布 Ruble.	克比 Copeck.	盧布 Ruble.	克比 Copeck.	
	由森彼得堡至 From St. petersburg. to						
哈爾賓 Halpin.	226	85	149	80	2	48	60
旅順口 Lushunkou.	283	85	185	45	2	77	85
青泥窪 Dalny.	289	85	183	55	2	73	10
海參崴 Vladivostok.	253	68	166	40	2	75	6
由木克瓦至 From Moscow. to							
哈爾賓 Halpin.	215	65	142	60	2	36	60
旅順口 Lushunkou.	272	65	178	25	2	65	85
青泥窪 Dalny.	269	65	176	35	2	61	10
海參崴 Vladivostok.	242	48	159	20	2	63	6
由俄迭撒至 From Odessa. to							
哈爾賓 Halpin.	235		154	15	2	62	10
旅順口 Lushunkou.	292		189	80	2	91	35
青泥窪 Dalny.	289		187	90	2	86	60
海參崴 Vladivostok.	261	83	170	75	2	88	56
由瓦爾沙瓦至 From Warsaw. to							
哈爾賓 Halupin.	239	45	157	90		62	10
旅順口 Lushunkou.	296	45	193	55	2	91	35
青泥窪 Dalny.	293	45	191	65	2	86	60
海參崴 Vladivostok.	266	28	174	50	2	78	56



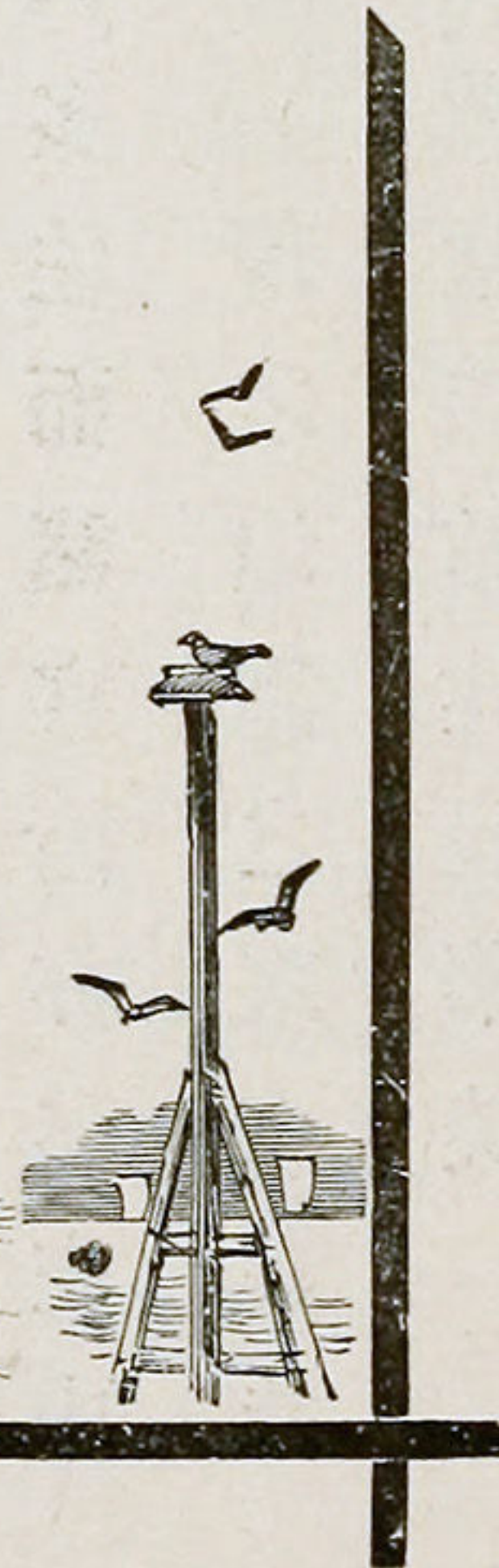
# 大清通運公司

大清通運者、日人片岡正行所統轄而範圍即輸  
關內外、及京漢鐵路是矣、置本店天津、設支店北  
京、塘沽、代理店營口、山海關、保定等盛司中外人  
貨物輸送、



## CHINA FORWARDING AND EXPRESS COMPANY.

The Company, under the direction of Mr. M. Kataoka,  
a Japanese gentleman, endeavours earnestly the forward-  
ing of goods and baggages for the chinese and forei-  
gners, having its head-office at Tien-tin, and the branch-  
offices in the station of Peking, Tong-ku etc, and its  
agencies, at ying-kow, shan-  
ghai-kwan, Pao-ting-foo etc.





# 北 京 城

遼金元以來之故都、現北京城者係明永樂帝創營、四面皆有城廓、分內外二城、由外城包內城之面、由內城又包皇城、周圍都七十五清里、人口有一百萬之衆

紫禁城者、有東西南北四大門、南曰午門、北曰神武門、東曰東華門、西曰西華門、

內城者周圍三十五清里、其城壁高三丈五尺、有九門、以通內外、曰正陽門（一名前門）、崇文、宣武、朝陽、東直、安定、得勝門、西直、阜城、而內城分之五區、配布八旗滿人、而滿人多住、而諸官衙亦多在內城、自正陽門至崇文門一帶之地、謂之東交民巷

諸國公使館、兵營、病院、教堂、商館、建設華美

外城者包內城南面、周圍二十五清里、其城壁高二丈、有永定、右安、左安、廣渠、彰儀、東便、西便之七門、自正陽門到永定門之大街、卽前門大街是也、生民交涉朝夕往來人衆、居民商賈皆居其地、而滿人多居內城、不得同此並立

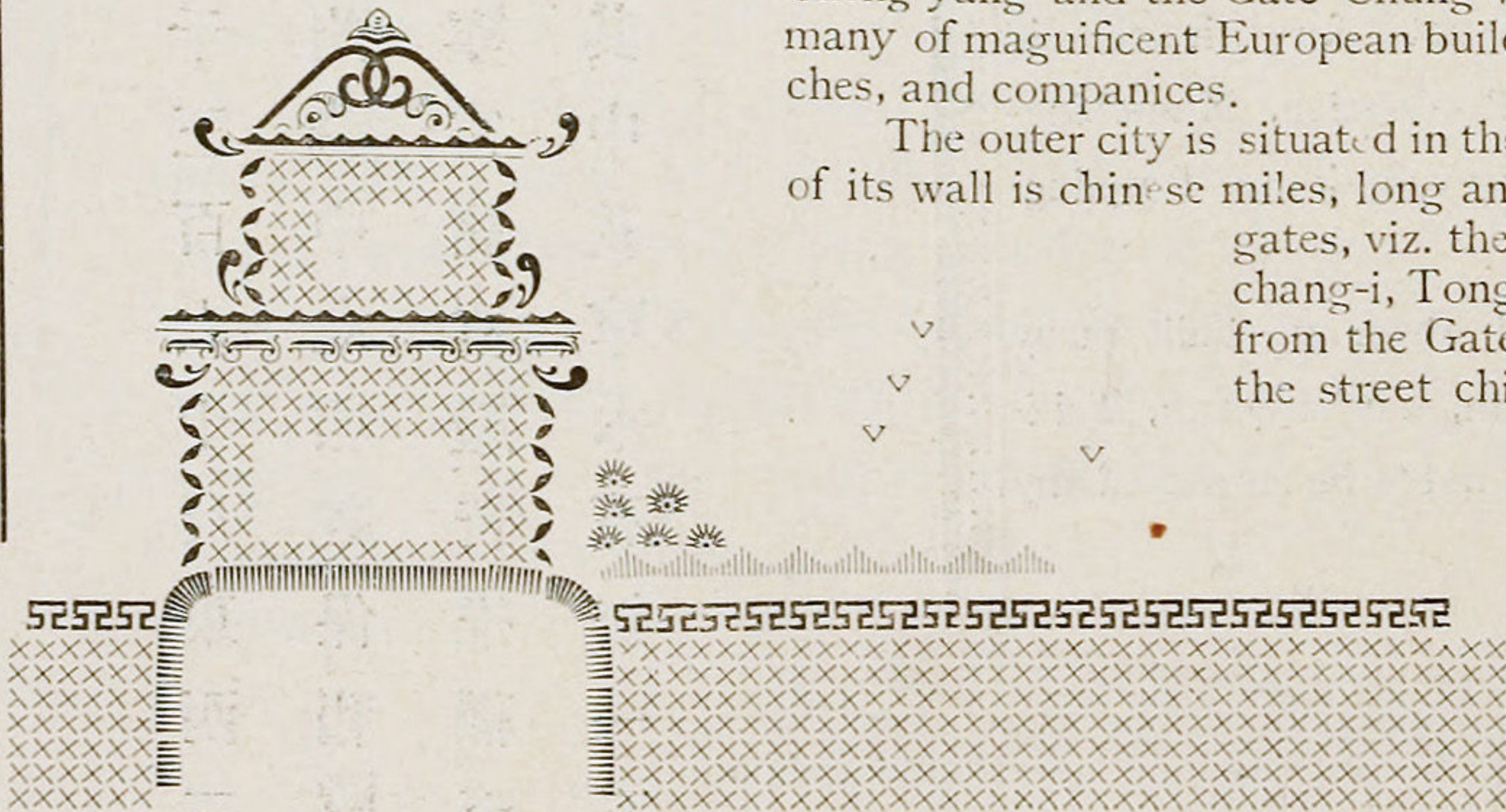


## PEKING.

Peking, the capital, stands on the northern extremity of the great alluvial delta. For last nine centuries, under the domain of Liao, chin, Yuan, dynasties, it has remained an imperial city, and the present castle was built by the emperor Yung-lo in the Ming dynasty. The whole city consists of two parts, separated from each other by separate inclosures the inner city, commonly known to foreigner as the "Tartar city", and the outer city, called in the same way as the Chinese City". Enclosed within the former, there is situated a space, properly named "Forbidden City", where stands the imperial palace at the centre. The outer wall is said to be measured 30 miles in circumference. The population is reckoned to be more than one million. The so-called "Forbidden City" has four gates; the northern Gate shen-wu-men, the southern Gate Wu-men, the eastern Gate Tun-hua-men, the western Gate Hsi-hua-men.

Being surrounded by a wall 35 chinese miles long 35 feet high, the innercity has nine Gates: viz. the Gate chêng-yang, chung-wen, Hsuan-wu, Chas-yang, Tong-chih, an-ting, To-sheng, Hsi-chih, Fu-cheng. And it is divided into five parts, where the Manchurian soldiers form the bulk of the inhabitants, and also many office stands therein. All over the place between the Gate Chêng-yang and the Gate Chung-wen, named Tong-chiao-Min-shang, contains many of maguificent European buildings, of legations, barracks, hospitals, churches, and companices.

The outer city is situated in the south of the inner city and the circumference of its wall is chinese miles, long and so feet of height. The city has also seven gates, viz. the Gate Yung-ting, Yu-an, Tso-an, Kuang-chu, chang-i, Tong-pien, Hsi-pien. A great street, which goes from the Gate chêng-yang to the Gate yung-Tin, is called the street chien-mên-ta-chich. In general, merchants for the most part devell in the outer city, while Manchurian soldiers have their quarters in the innar.





紫禁城

明永樂帝所經營，南北三千三百六十尺，東西三千二百尺，莊嚴華麗冠九州，就中大和殿、保和殿、乾清宮、養心宮、景陽宮、慈寧宮諸宮殿，皆推稱至美焉。



IMPERIAL PALACE.

Imperial palace, an establishment of great extent and magnificence, having been erected by the emperor yung-lo of the Ming dynasty, stands in the centre of the "Forbidden City". (3360 x 3300). Of all the halls, the following are chiefly noted for their splendid construction:--Ta-ho-tien, Pao-ho-tien, Kan-ching-kung, Yang-Hsin-kung, Ching-yang-kung, Tzu-ning-kung, etc.

Within the palace-ground, there are built many gardens, named Hsi-hua-yuan, Yu-hua-yuan, Tai-ichih etc., which are probably not to be surpassed anywhere.



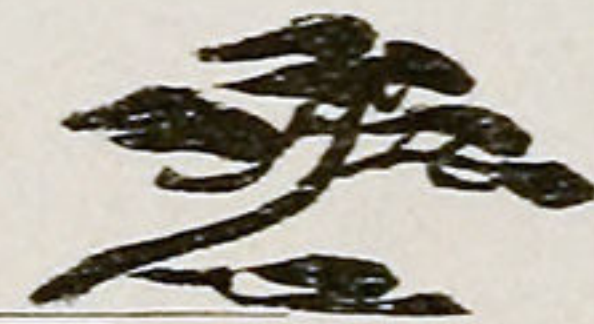


# 景山

在紫禁城北方煤炭等之、邱高數十尺、考、明崇禎  
帝自縊之處、邱上臺榭迥然獨立、而仰觀俯察均  
無不宜、

## CHING-SHAN.

In the north of the imperial palace, there is an artificial hill, known as "Ching-shan", which is formed of mosses of cool. The height is given as a score of feet high, and the hill, originally, laid up there as a full in the time of a siege, was afterwards covered with earth planted with trees. The place is noted for that, where the lost emperor Ching-chen of the Ming dynasty. (1644.) hanged himself, finding escape from the Manchu invaders impossible. Upon the summit there are many summer-houses which, being Chinese pleasure ground, command a fine view over the city.

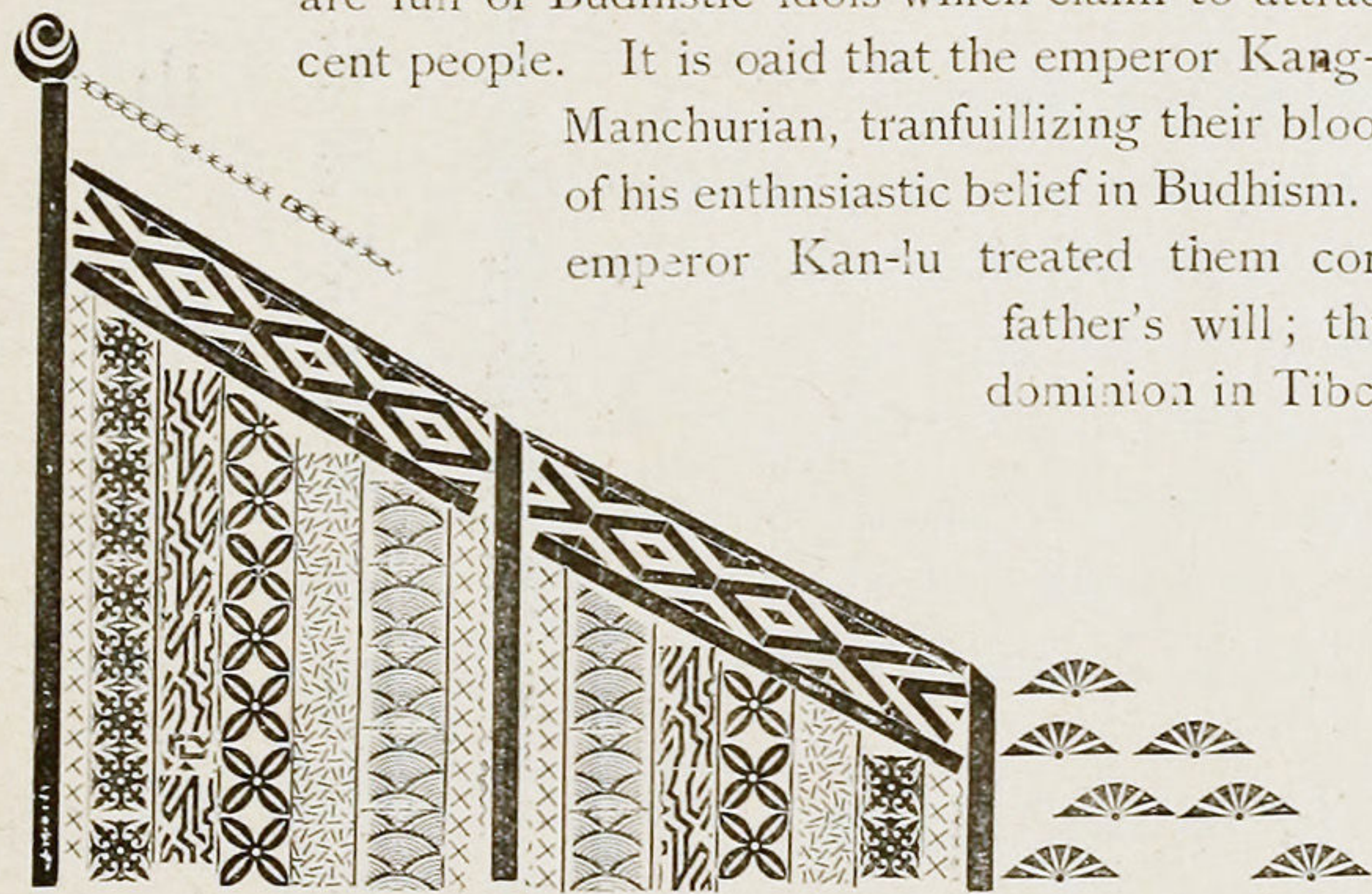




# 雍和宮

## YUNG-HO-KUNG.

Just within the wall, at the north-east corner of the Tartar City, there stands a very fine old Lama temple of great extent, formed by the emperor Kang-hsi, it was repaid by the emperor Yung-cheng. The building is decorated with rich carvings, gilding, and paintings, from the yellow carpet in the temple to the brilliant yellow chinese tiles of the roof. The monks, being all Manchurian, dress in yellow robes and hat, makes the temple more splendid. Its insides are full of Budhistic idols which claim to attracts the blind belief of innocent people. It is said that the emperor Kang-hsi subdued the impetuous Manchurian, tranquillizing their blood-thirstinesses, on account of his enthusiastic belief in Budhism. Afterwards, the following emperor Kan-lu treated them contemptuously, according to his father's will; thus was pacified the chinese dominion in Tibet and Men-ku.



內城之東北隅、有雍和宮喇嘛僧所居焉、康熙帝創立、雍正帝更之大寺院、使僧得安、黃瓦葺屋、紫袍加身、大小佛像、高矮神龕、羅漢十八、僧侶三千、內有釋迦牟尼、又阿彌陀佛、前有四大天王、後有十手觀音、有淫猥之歡喜佛、又有有惡鬼羅刹之鬼神殿、此雖坭素人望而畏之也、至康熙帝信佛使

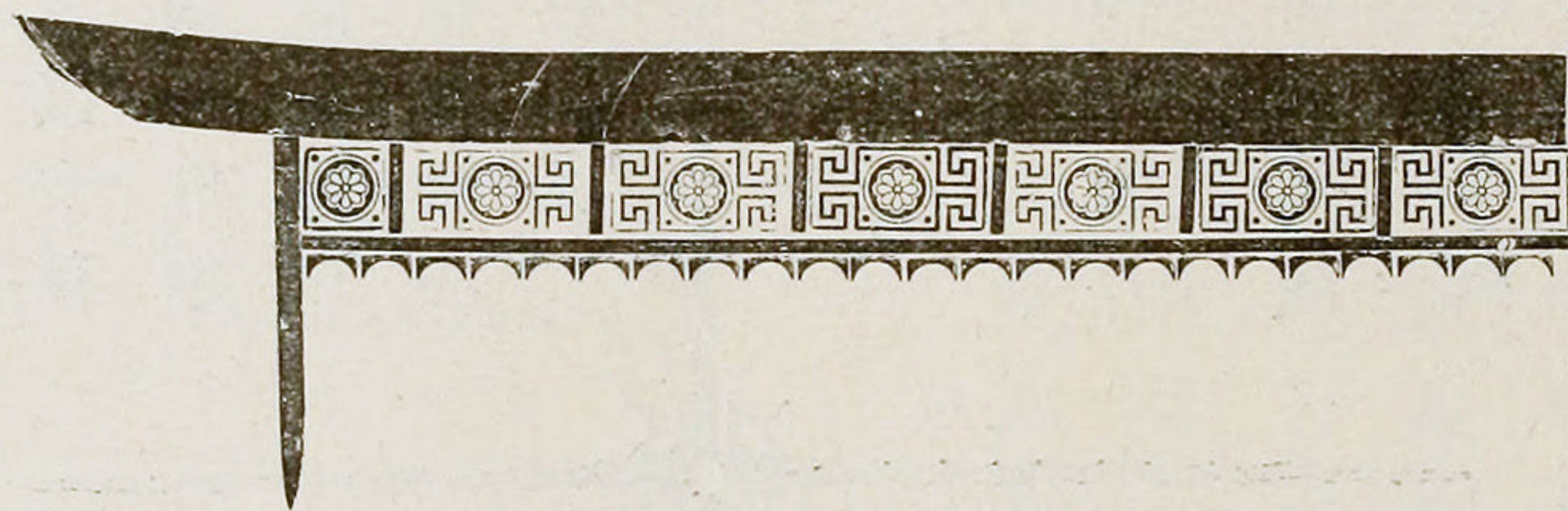
蒙古人、人信而從之時、滅殺伐之氣、所以草之間、莫不稱康熙帝、乃柱枝羅化身也、康熙帝信之於前、乾隆帝繼之於後、竟更加扶持、而前後西藏始得安焉、攘柔蒙古、立有三十六部土伯特四部亦致少慰



天寧寺

隋朝建立天寧寺、塔重十三、突兀摩天

之壯年經  
一千有餘  
猶然拔地  
之確寒往  
暑來、精華  
未退星臨  
日照、氣象  
愈新、所以  
靈神居天  
寺、故萬世  
不朽焉



TIEN-NING-SSU.

The temple, having been established in the days of the sin dynasty, is conspicuous by its eminent pagoda, of 13 stories, which, forming an excellent landmark to the traveller on this wild plain, towers up above the blue sky ; and not with standing that it has aged already one thousand years, it remains perfect to attest its ancient splendour.





## 天文臺

天之臺者係元至元十六年創立、後清康熙帝使歐人宣教師湯若望掌之以來、種々機械頗極宏壯、拳匪事變之際、德軍占領之、而機械運搬本國、而今不見其痕

## 天壇

在永定門內、皇帝行幸代庶民祈天之所、而必每年冬至俱政情告天、又際旱魃屢行幸祈降雨

### TIEN-TAN.

Tien-tan (the altar to Heaven) is erected on the palace ground near the gate Yuang-tung, where the emperor in behalf of the people, prays for rain at a drought and offers sacrifice annually on the winter-solstice.

### ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

This was founded in the 16th year of Chih-yi-em (1296) in the dynasty of Yuen. Afterwards, in the time of the emperor chen-lung, it was equipped with apparatus under the direction of the eminent Jesuits, Joannes Adam scholl. The building, having been occupied and levelled to the ground by the allied armies in the riot of the Boxers, remains a ruin at present.



萬壽山

在京西北十八清里之地，中有一湖可睹，一山可  
 棲，西太后與國帑取而建立，隨基築造名稱，頤和  
 園極其華麗，光照四旁，有與日月並爭無可加矣，  
 而山水之間，緣樹相依，紅霞相接，怪岩奇石，高樓  
 大廈，白晝明儼然，別有天地，旁有石船，側有天礮，  
 鐵牛銅牛左右隨之，山間古洞泉水，叮東湖邊楊  
 柳山後玉泉魚躍，鴛飛，鳥語蟬天，日影將去，月色  
 重來，向日歌舞，

WAN-SHOU-SHAN.

Wan-shou-shan is eighteen Chinese miles distant in the south-west from peking. This was founded in Ming dynasty, and the present Empress Dowager repaired completely to the minutest point, at a great national expense, the garden and towers which had so long remained ruins. But the grandeur has some what fallen away since the invasion of the foreign allied armies in the Boxers' riot.

對月彈琴，昆明  
 湖水烟波綠，聖  
 天子氣相新，柳  
 綠迎人，桃紅映  
 日落霞與孤鶩  
 齊飛，秋水共長  
 天一色，如此良  
 情真，帝王富貴  
 也，豈庸夫俗輩  
 可得而目耶，



玉泉山

玉泉山距萬壽山西十清里、全山大理石也、山不甚高、然有峻峭拔山之趣、金

元以來之

離宮華麗

不如萬壽

山古色蒼

然、碧水滾

出之狀、遙

出於其右、

七層塔、多

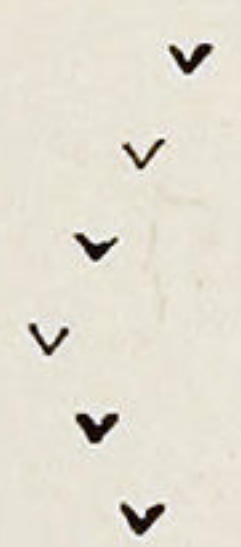
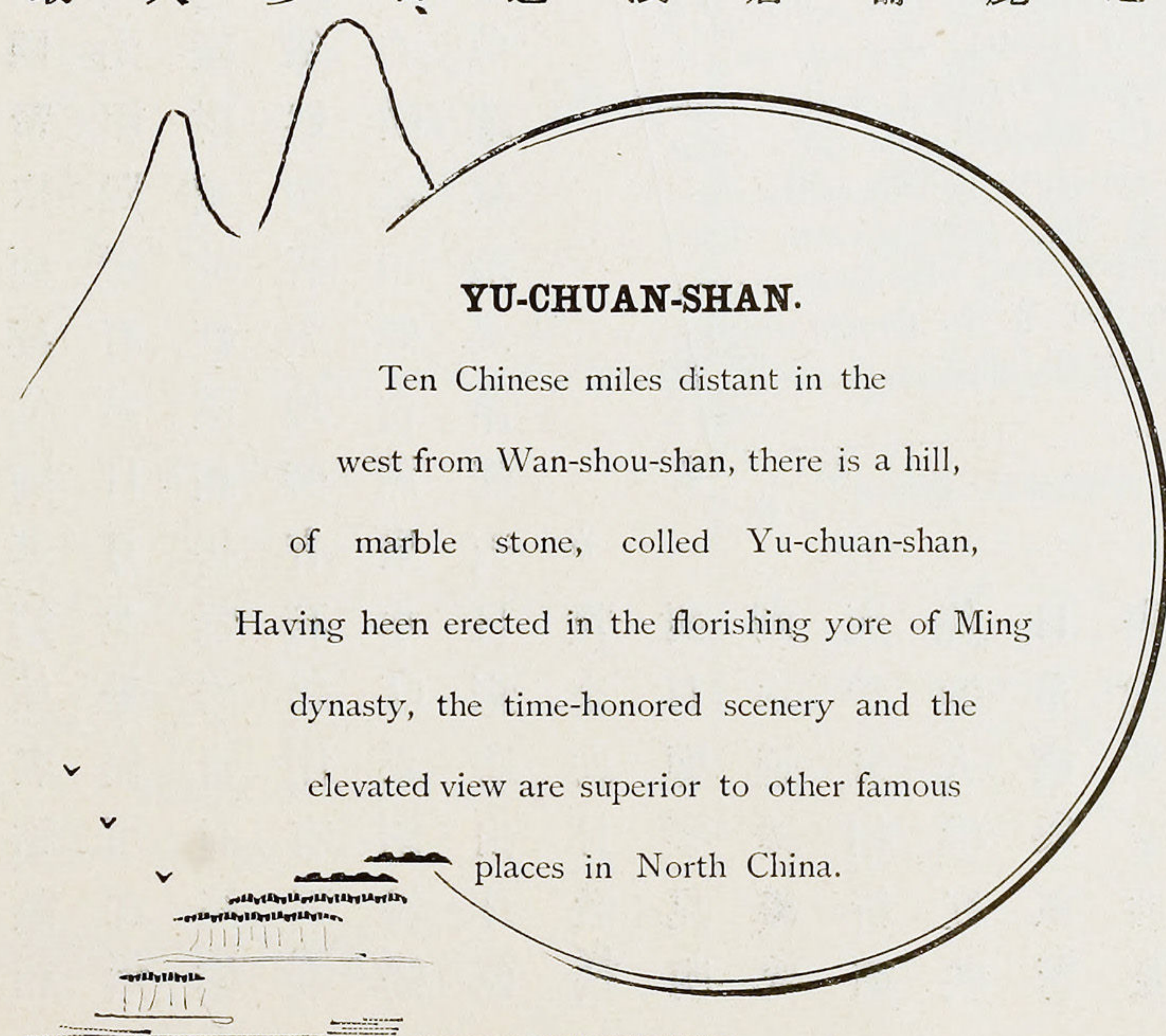
寶塔及大

石塔、最

著名而皆係明元建造、

YU-CHUAN-SHAN.

Ten Chinese miles distant in the west from Wan-shou-shan, there is a hill, of marble stone, colled Yu-chuan-shan, Having heen erected in the flourishing yore of Ming dynasty, the time-honored scenery and the elevated view are superior to other famous places in North China.



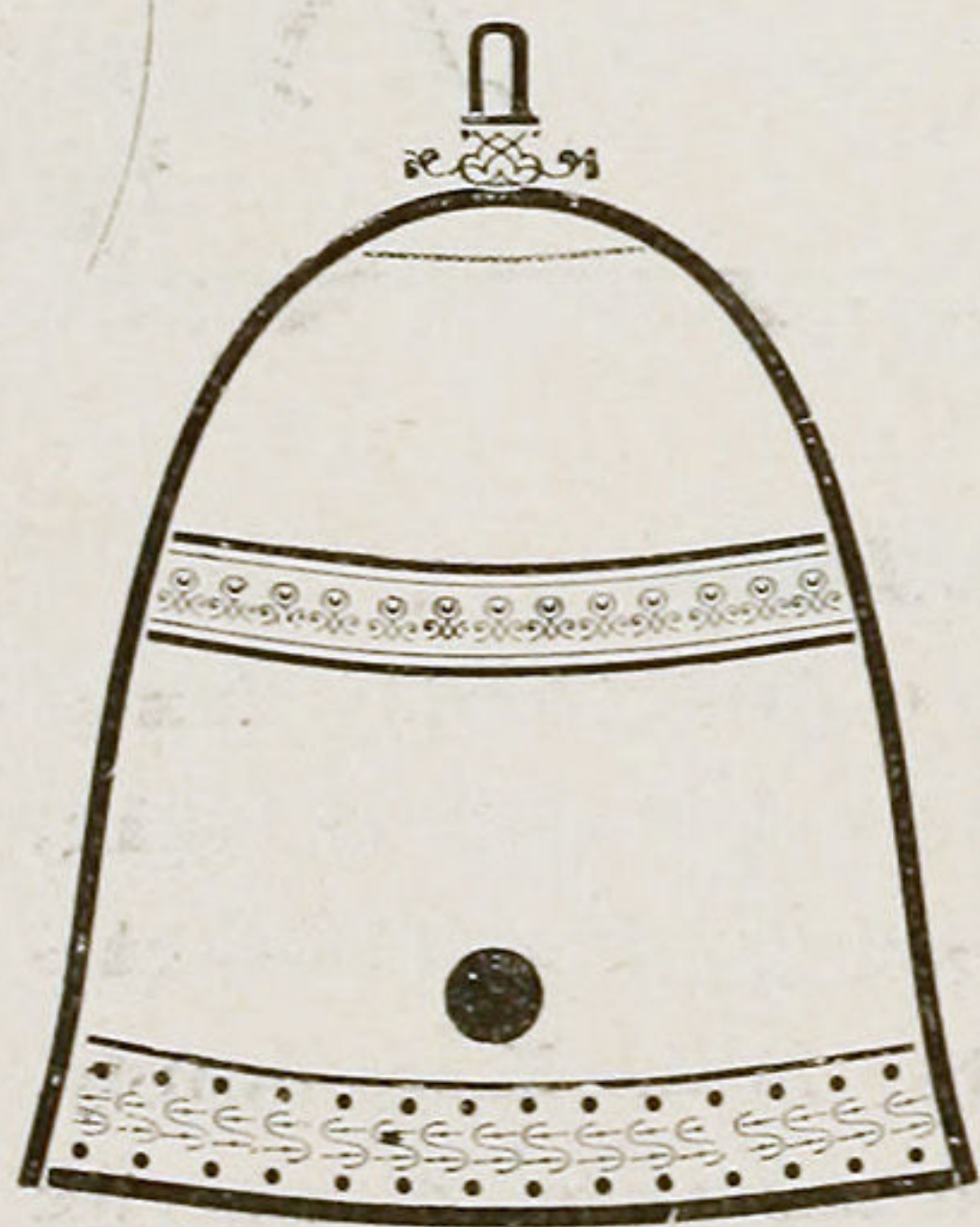


# 大鐘寺

在北京及萬壽寺間、大鐘寺本名覺生寺、明水樂  
帝勅旨製造大鐘、高一丈五尺、表裏共密刻華嚴  
經、字大八分、其先原在萬壽寺、乾隆中移此寺

## TA-CHUNG-SSU.

Between the capital and the Wan-shou-shan, there stands a temple, formerly called the temple Chüch-shêng. The great bell, for which this is celebrated, is a wonderful piece of casting, being 15 feet high. It is said to have been cast by the command of the emperor Yung-lo of the Ming dynasty, about five centuries ago. The whole bell, both in and out side, is covered with an inscription in minutely embossed character, about half an inch long, of an extract from Chinese text of Buddhist canon. This bell, previously having been the possession of Wan-shou-shan, was removed here in the Chien-lung Era, so the temple was changed to the present name.





碧雲寺

在京都西北香山  
 半腹間係元耶律  
 楚材孫阿利吉創  
 基於此又明魏忠  
 賢修營數十座大  
 小殿亭閣相連接  
 試巨刹也其大理  
 石大塔凡起摩四  
 角礙日數十里許  
 猶猶可得見而寺  
 廟中明神宗清康  
 澗、雍正、乾隆諸  
 之碑文匾額甚多  
 (註)所挾照像寺裏  
 地極極樂也

臥佛寺

碧雲寺北五清里在山  
 腹之間廟裡臥佛長二  
 丈許楠木彫成靈光奇  
 怪善男善女炷香禮拜  
 者擁擠如雲

WO-FO-SSU.

Five chinese miles distant in the north from the temple abone mentioned, it may be reached to a temple, called Wo-fo-ssu, on a mountain-side, which is remarkable for its chief image of sleeping Buddea of 20 feet high, that is engraved on camphar tree.



PI-YUN-SSU.

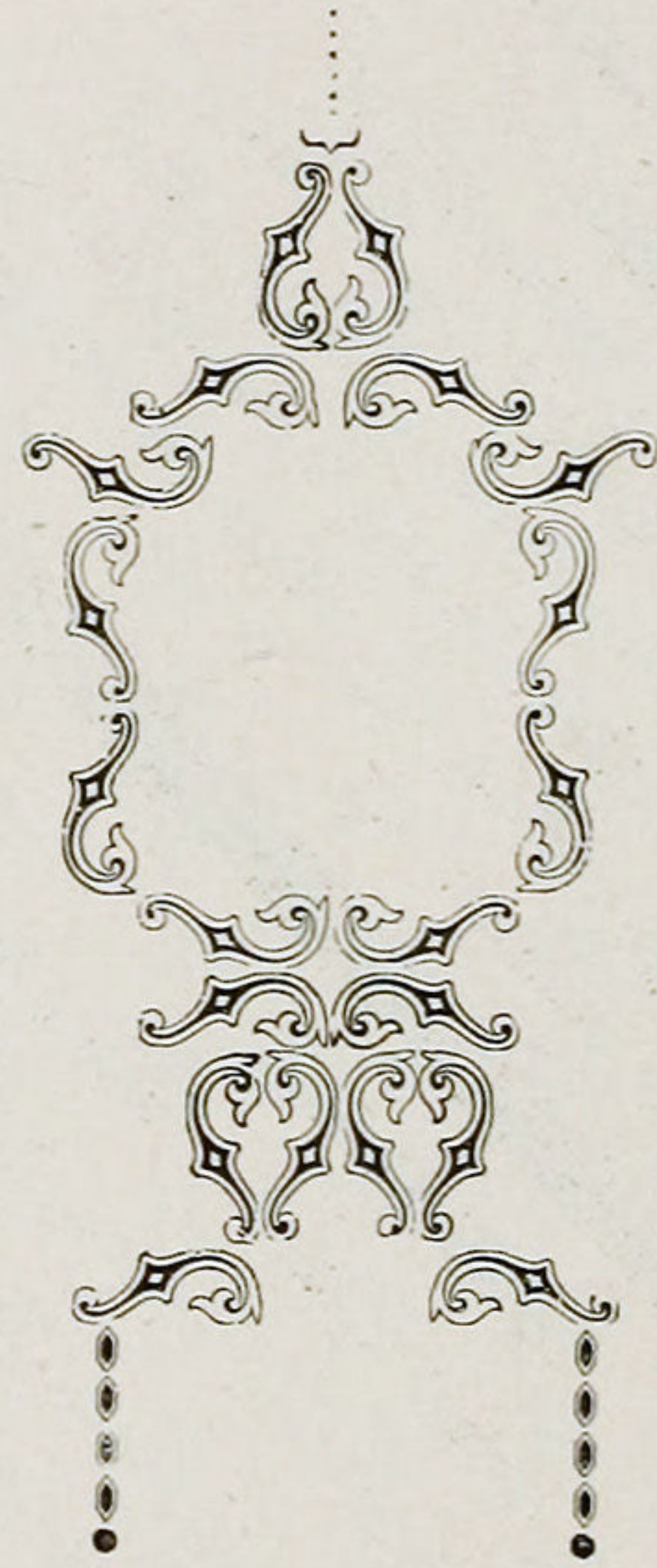
Pi-yun-ssu, (the Temple of Azure Cloud.) is situated along the Hill Hsiang, in the right north of Peking, and was founded by A-li-chi, grandson of Ye-lu-chu-tsai of the Yuan dynasty. In the Mings dynasty, Wei-chung-hsien repaired this again to make the present grand view.





**PO-YUN-KUAN.**

Near the Gots Hsi-pien of Peking, there stands a large and magnificent edifice, a head temple of Taonism, known as Po-yun-kuan. When Tai-tsu of the Yuan dynasty marched to make an expedition to Middle Asia, the emperor invited and placed chin-chang-chun, a sage, in the province Yen, hearing his viture and after a short while, the sage was dead. A temple was founded there by his attendants, to pray for his future bless. At first, the temple was named the shrine Chang-chun, then was changed to the present neme during the Chêng-tung Era of Ming-dynasty.



白雲觀

在西便門  
外大廈高  
樓相接而  
聳立、元太  
祖當征中  
亞、聞丘長  
春之德、招  
之置燕地、  
無幾何逝  
去、弟子等  
即立廟祭  
之、合配老  
子、初禰長



### CHICH-TAI-SSU.

In the western corner of the famous Hsi-Shan (West Mountain), about 70 Chinese miles distant from Peking, there stands a temple, named Chich-tai-ssu, which is chiefly noted for its pictures queness so the place is always crowded with visitors and tea-booths in the season of cherry blossoms.

### TANG-SHAN.

Thang-shan, the hot spring, which is situated in 70 chinese miles to the North-west from Peking, gives names and place to an imperial pleasance. The emperor kang-lung established there his temporary imperial residence, which is folling now into irrecoverable becaj through neglect.

## 湯山

絕無粉飾、園內由此而敗、難復興矣

湯山者係乾隆帝創建之行宮也、在北京之正北七十清里、有湯水滾々湧出、故名湯山、自帝以後、

都人揚鞭而往、塵飛回起、往々然也

蔚蔚相掩映、其層樓高閣、依然如新、古色猶存、故

距燕京約七十清里、在西山西南端現多櫻桃樹、

## 戒臺寺



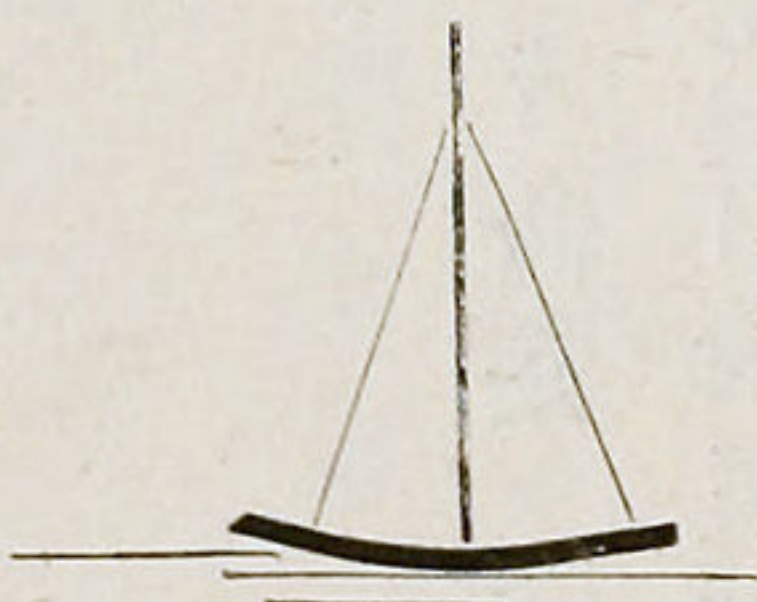
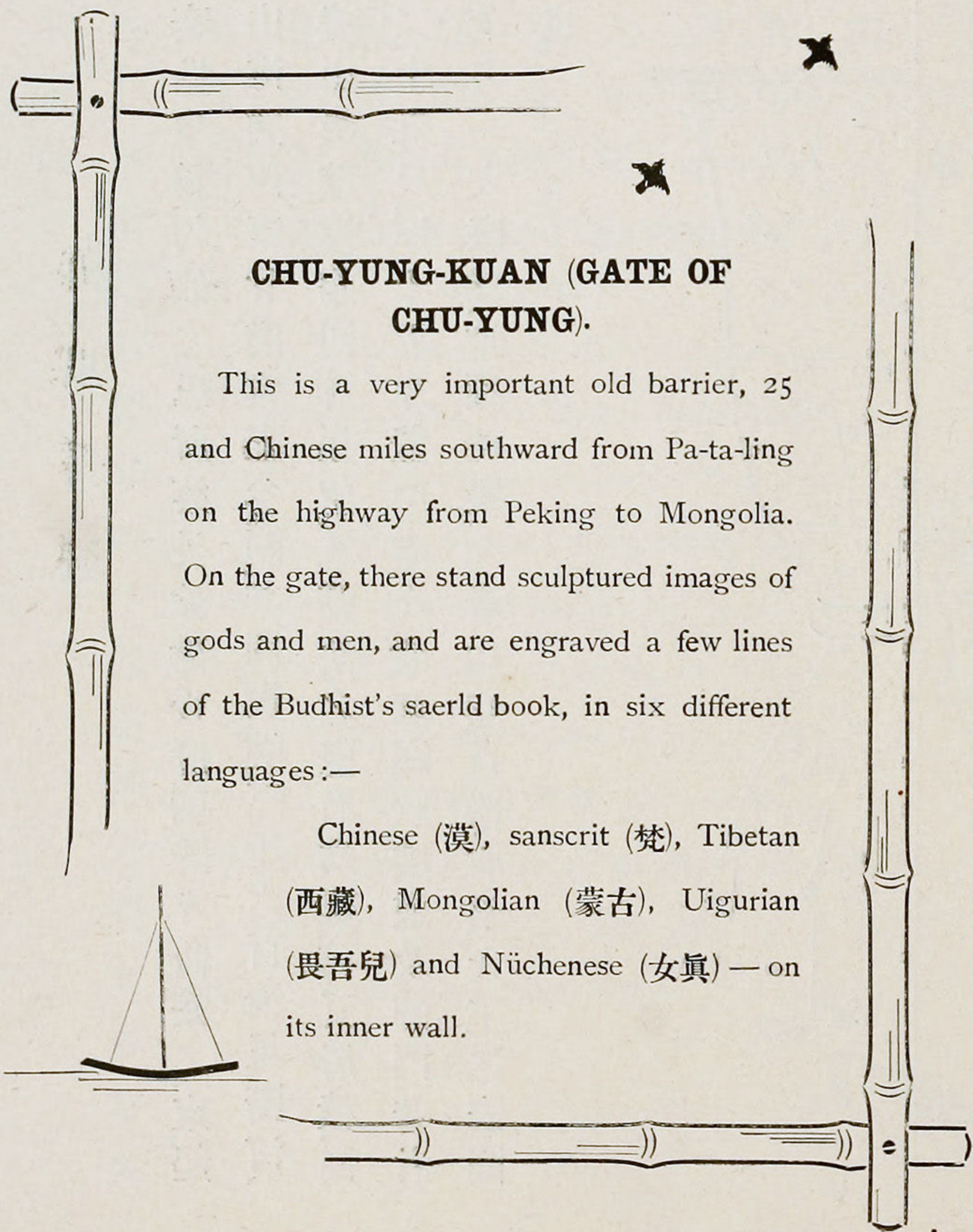
# 居庸關

在八達嶺之南二十五清里、其關自北京通蒙古之大道、左右城壁蜿蜒小溪迴浚、高峰數傾馬道奇驅峻陵、不可仰視、及其建築以瓦石非人力可及也、詳考、其圖係元泰定二年創脩、其穹窿門者內外皆有刻神像人像可睹、又以漢、梵、西藏、蒙古、畏吾兒、女真六種文刻之、

## CHU-YUNG-KUAN (GATE OF CHU-YUNG).

This is a very important old barrier, 25 and Chinese miles southward from Pa-ta-ling on the highway from Peking to Mongolia. On the gate, there stand sculptured images of gods and men, and are engraved a few lines of the Buddhist's saerld book, in six different languages:—

Chinese (漢), sanscrit (梵), Tibetan (西藏), Mongolian (蒙古), Uigurian (畏吾兒) and Nüchenese (女真) — on its inner wall.





# 萬里長城

秦始皇爲匈奴之患所築長城、爾後歷朝時々脩築之、東起山海關西至甘肅省嘉谷關、其間蜿蜒三千六百清里、斷河、凌山、壘壁樓關回首相望、其築法之堅石爲礎、磚瓦層積、高二十五尺、厚十五尺、壁中處々設穹窿狀墜道及關門、昔者北方一大堅城、世遷時換、今者山空月冷、有負大王之宏圖也、

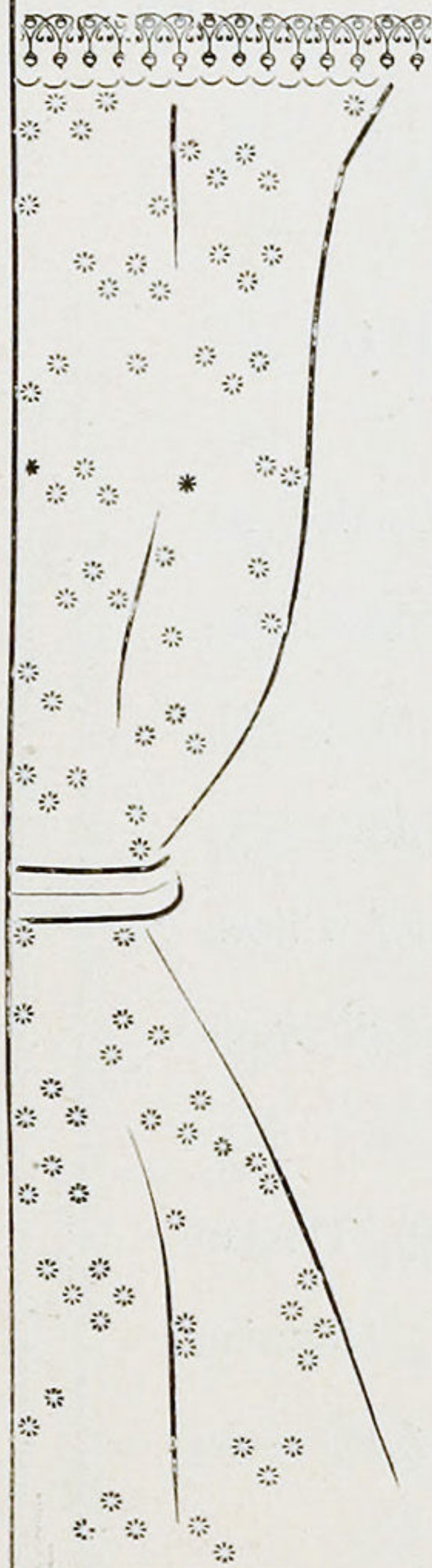
## WAN-LI-CHANG-CHENG.

The Great Wall was evidently an effective national barrier, built at a time when the wild tribes of North-eastern Asia were pressing forward into the rich lowlands, by the emperor Chi-Hwang of the Tsin dynasty. (250 B. C.) and evidently has been repaired with in the lost four centuries; the wall climbs mountains and hills crosses rivers and valleys, and passes plains and lawns in endless succession from shang-hai kuan in the East to Cha-ku-kuang in kan-su in the west. It is said to be nearly 3600 chinese miles long, 25 feet high, 15 feet Thick, and revetment, outside and in, is laid, on the foundation of great stone, in Regular course with an excellent mortach of lime and sand. In the range of the wall, many arched tunnels and gates are formed here and there. The famous Poets of Germany, Friedrich Schiller say:—

There standeth a building which eyes have tried.

It is not a dwelling, it is not a fane;

A hundred days round it the rider may ride, and ride, if to compass it measure, in vain. And years told in hundreds against it have striven, By time never sapped, and by storm never bound, Still sublimely it stands in the rainbow of heaven, Reaching now to the ocean and now at the cloud, Not constructed a boast, to vain-glorious to yield, It serves as defender, to save and to shield; and nowhere its like on the earth is surveyed; and yet by the labors of man it was made!

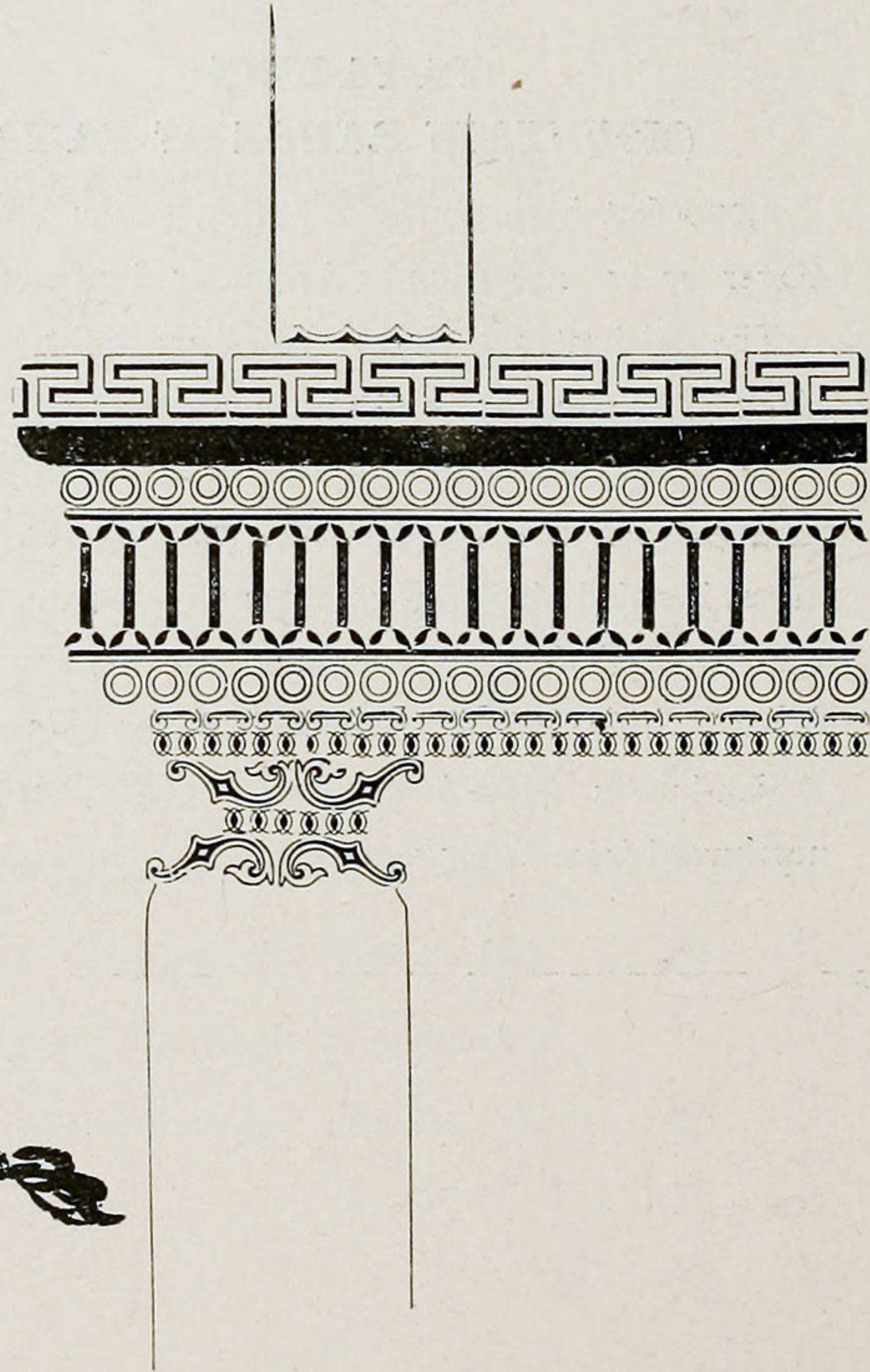




不聞峨々  
 知行路者  
 水音不流  
 冷々流琴  
 記彈琴石  
 曰彈峽詩  
 子奇峽楊  
 六字楊頭  
 五里頭峽  
 彈琴峽刻  
 面又刻巖  
 亭閣巖構  
 腹中構巖  
 皆奇巖吐  
 尺吞吐千  
 巉巖千里  
 七清里方  
 峽北方庸  
 在居庸

**TAN-CHIN-CHIAO (RAVINE OF  
 TAN-CHIN).**

Seven Chinese miles northward from Chü-Yung-Kuan, there is a famous ravine Called Tan-chin: that means to play on a harp; because when it rains the running water beats the stones in the stream making sound as sweet as if an Angel is playing on a harp. On a rocky cliff stand a small temple, and the six letters 彈琴峽五貴頭 (Tan-chin-chiao, Wu-kuei-ton-the place name) are engraved on a large stone by the road. This place is one of the finest scenery in the environs of Peking.



彈  
 琴  
 峽



八達嶺

海 拔 二 千 尺 峯 巒 相 接 一 望 無 涯 關 門  
刻 北 門 鎖 鑰 四 字 其 他 屬 宣 化 縣 延 慶  
州 下 方 村 落 點 々 出 沒 遙 與 朔 北 茫 冥  
景 致 相 俟 屬 目 頗 佳

**PA-TA-LING**  
**(MOUNTAIN RANGE OF PA-TA).**

2,000 feet high above sea-level, peaks after peaks tower up in succession as far as our sight can reach.

The celebrated "Great Wall" is built along the ridge of this mountain range; and on the gate of the Wall, there are carved the four letters 北門鎖鑰 (pei-men-so-Yao): the Key of North gate. In fact, the barbarians invaded China always through this gate, therefore the Great Wall near Pa-ta-ling was repaired several times. This district belongs to Yen-ching-chou of Hsüan-hua-fu (chih-li Province), 150 Chinese miles northward from Peking.



明朝十三代之陵墓也、左直隸省昌平縣、正面有  
大理石之大門、謂之大紅門、入門、則左右有龍柱  
石馬、石駱駝、石人像相駢立、皆以大理石刻之、又

中間有

石牌坊

自大紅

門行二

哩、於山

麓有成

祖文皇

帝之陵

十三陵

中之最

大者也

其拜殿

宏大其

刻像精緻、莫不謂明工業之巧、其他十二陵者、隨

山麓相駢立、傳云、自雲南緬甸運此石材來、

**SHIH-SAN-LING (THIRTEEN TOMBS.)**

Thirteen imperial tombs of the Ming dynasty (1368 A. D.—1644 A. D.) are found in Chang-ping-chou of Chih-li Province, about 100 Chinese miles away from Peking. The largest one of them is Chang-ling (長陵): the tomb of the Emperor Wen whose posthumous name is Cheng-tsu—the third emperor of the Ming dynasty but first buried here, the former two being in Nanking. The large marble gate and dragon-pillars, piars, stone-figures of men, horses, Camels, elephants and lions are very wonderful works (standing a few miles southward from Chang -ling); it is said that those stones were transported from Province Yiin-nan and Burmah.



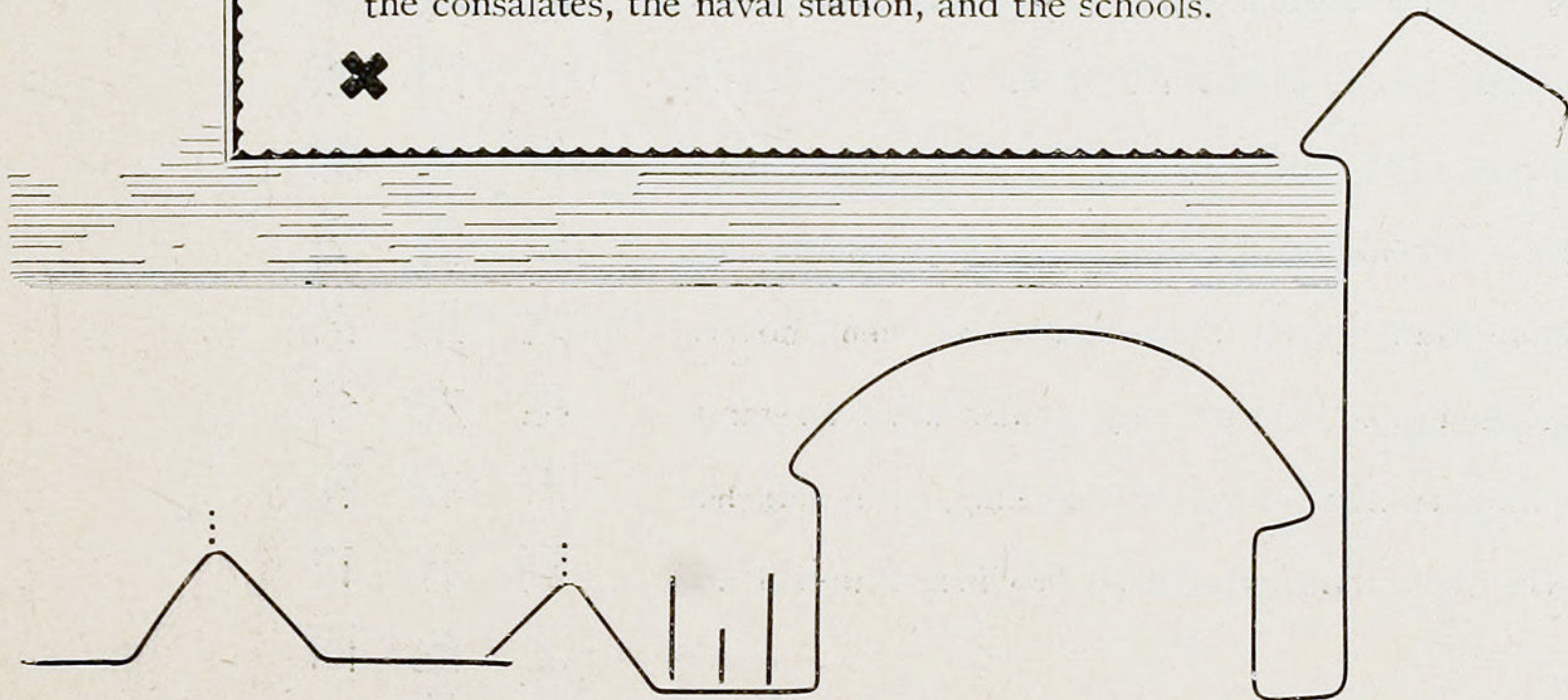


# 天津

天津雍正八年爲府、人口九十萬、城廓不大而市街頗繁盛、多在市外、外國人居留地爲紫竹林、直隸省總督府、北洋衙門、諸國領事館、水師營、諸學堂等在焉。

## TIEN-TSIN.

Tien-tsin, a treaty port, lies mostly on the southern bank of the river Pei-ho, 70 miles distant in the south-East from Peking; and it became a prefecture in 8th year of Yung-cheng (1730), but presently occupies a position of great importance in the seat of the trade of North China and is said to contain nearly a million of inhabitants. The city is not so large, but the streets, being in the shubarb, prosper very much. There is foreign settlement, called Tzu-chu-lin. In the city, there are the office of the governor-general of Chih-li, the government office of Pei-yang, the consulates, the naval station, and the schools.





太沽

在白河河口，通於天津，出入之鎮也。然

TAKU.

Near the mouth of the river Pei-ho, there stands a port, called Taku, which is celebrated as a throat to pass into Tien-tsin; but large ships can not approach to the harbour, and are accustomed to anchor beyond 7 or 8 miles far from the haven, because, unfortunately, the bed is filled up gradually with glimes, which the river conveys occasionally from the upper valley. The forts which stood once behind the harbour, were destroyed by the Allied army of the powers in the riot of Boxers, and afterwards are not permitted to rebuild.

營	又	以	軍	諸	匪	其	哩	泊	港	船	泥	白
	不	後	被	國	之	砲	之	遠	口	不	頗	河
	准	壞	攻	聯	亂	壘	海	七	而	能	多	之
	築	盡	陷	合	為	拳	上	八	停	溯	大	流

(((((

(((((

(((((

(((((



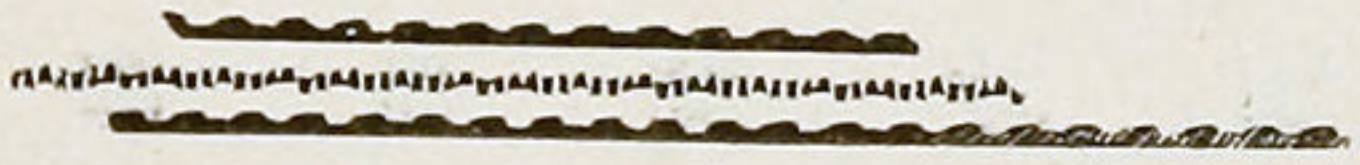
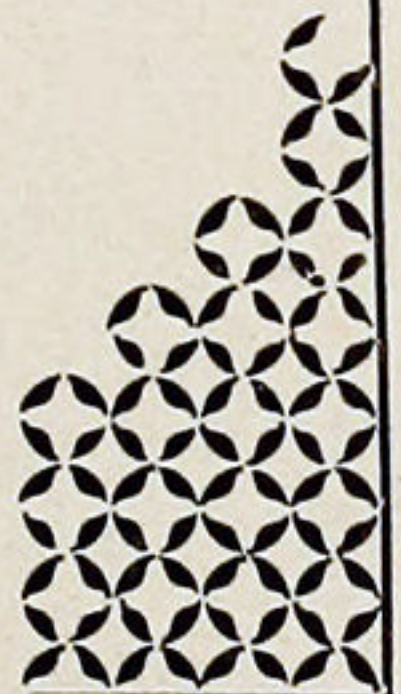
盛 旅 而 開 北 一 往 火 等 及 天 衝 湖  
 也 往 仕 通 清 小 時 車 處 山 津 且 白  
   來 商 以 航 村 不 之 方 海 北 有 河  
   繁 客 來 路 然 過 便 面 關 京 到 約

塘沽

在 九 哩 右 岸 當 關 內 鐵 路 要

**TONG-KU.**

Sailing up the river Pei.ko about 9 miles, we reach Tong-ku, a small town on the right bank. The town having enhanced its importance by the Imperial Railway of North China connecting it with Peking on the one side, and with Shanhaikan and Manchuria on the other, become a necessary station. Formerly it was only a poor village, but has rapidly risen into the prosperous state on account of the opening of North China navigating line.

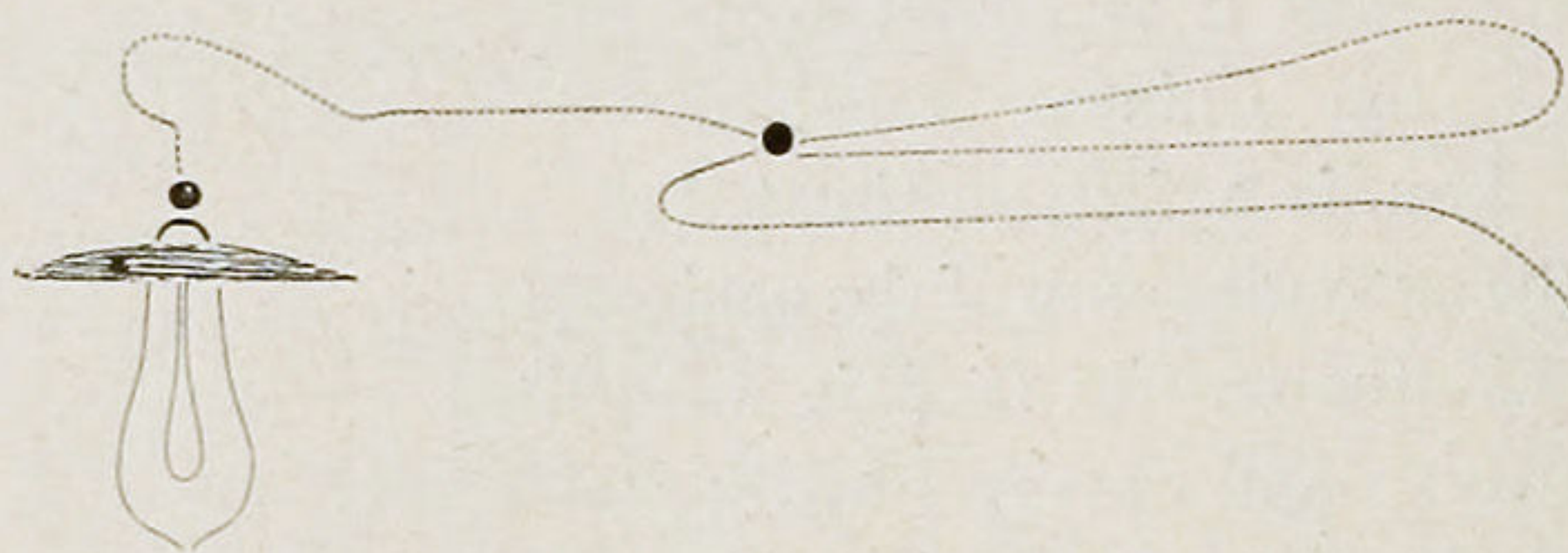




# 芝罘

一名煙臺未開港以前舉目蕭然零落繼開港而後商買

繁至屋室四面玲瓏人口約計六萬居民大半商估而官吏世族居住者極少該港重要輸出品者爲絹、綉、豆餅、桐木



## CHE-FU.

A treaty port, properly called Yen-tai, was formerly a poor fishing village in the province of Shantung; but since it was opened for foreigners, the population has increased year by year, and the communication flourished; at present it is to one of the important ports in North-china. Presently, the population is reckoned about 60 000, and the most of the inhabitant are occupied by merchants, except a few officials. The cheif productions, are silk, pamlonia imperialis, and tonking etc.



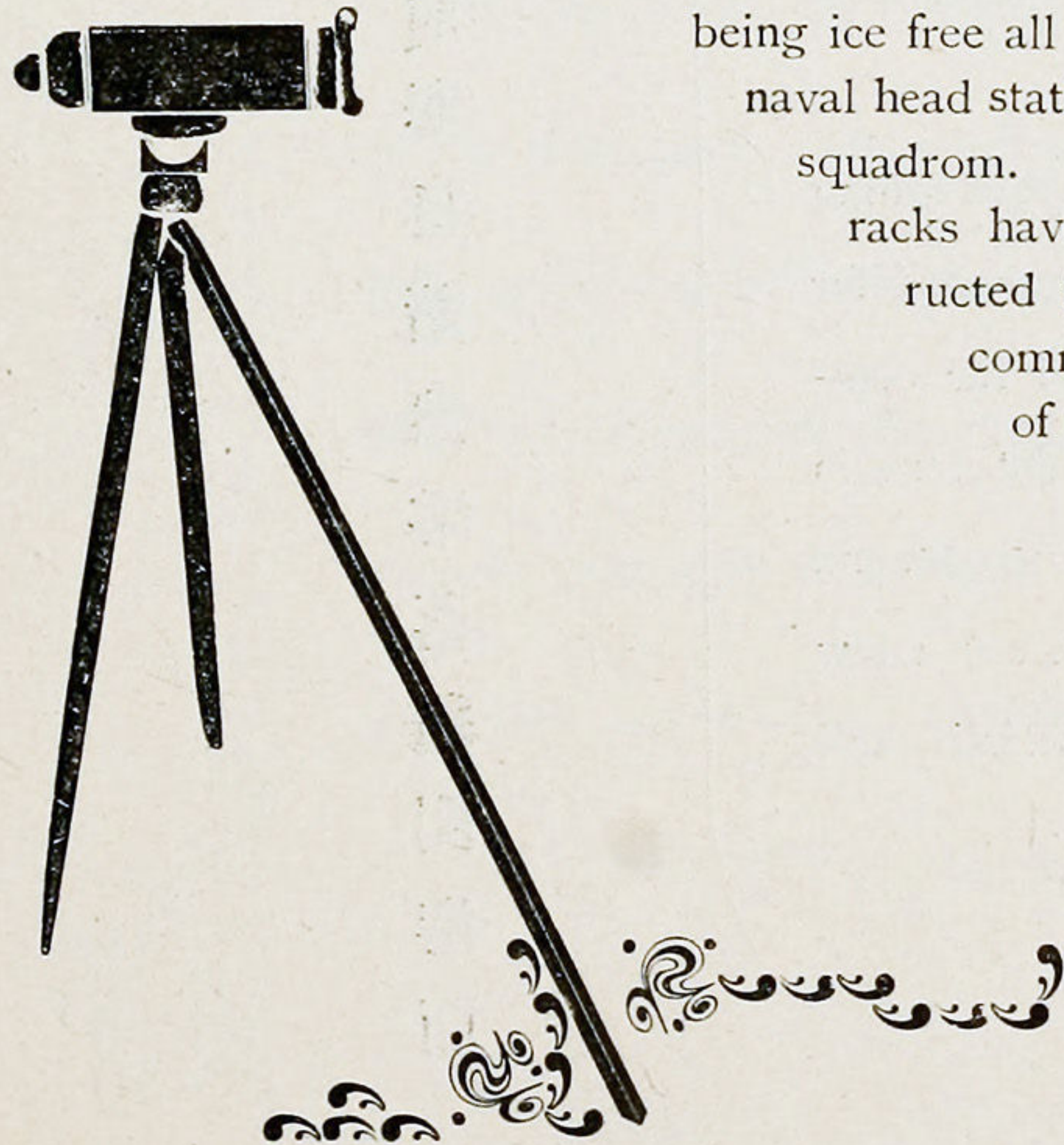
旅順口

俄國所租借一大軍港、而以要害險固、且冬期不凍、爲其東洋艦隊地、現刻猶起土工嚴其裝設、由來不通商港、然東清鐵路開通、內外貨物輸出入多



**PORT ARTHUR.**

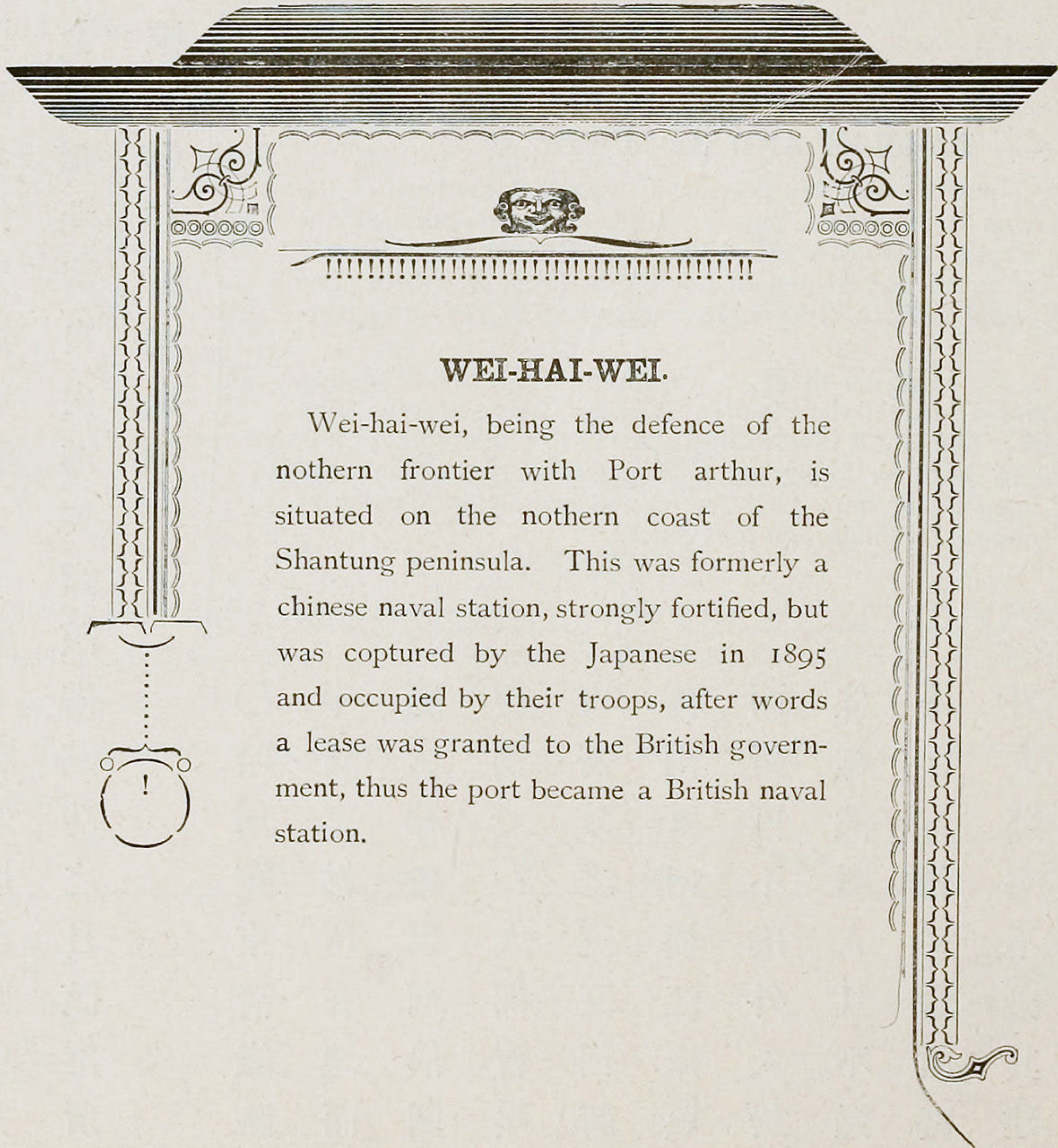
Port Arthur, as it is called by the Chinese Lu-shun-kou, is a fortress situated at the extreme south of the peninsula of Liantuong. In 1898 it was leased to Russia, and was gradually converted into a Russian stronghold. The harbour, being ice free all the year, became the naval head station of the Oriental squadrom. Extensive barracks have been constructed for the accommodation of troops.





# 威海衛

在山東省北岸、與旅順口相俟、爲清國北門之鎖



## WEI-HAI-WEI.

Wei-hai-wei, being the defence of the northern frontier with Port arthur, is situated on the northern coast of the Shantung peninsula. This was formerly a chinese naval station, strongly fortified, but was captured by the Japanese in 1895 and occupied by their troops, after words a lease was granted to the British government, thus the port became a British naval station.

鑰、光緒廿一年中東之戰爲東軍被攻陷而次西  
曆千八百九十八年、其地爲英國租借



# 青泥窪及哈爾賓

青泥窪俄人租借地、大清經營大連灣軍港之一、而現刻俄人熾起築、土工、其規模宏壯、其設備完全、足稱北清自由港要鎮、該港該功之日、該港所蒙影響必當大也

## DA-LU-NI AND HA-LU-PIN.

Da-lu-ni is a new Russian free port, which stands at the head of Taliu bay. Having been formerly one of the Chinese ports admiralty, it was leased to Russia a few years ago. There, the Russian is endeavouring to build an excellent port and in no distant future, it will become the most important port in North-china, according to the reasonable expectation.

Ha-lu-pin, a city in chi-lin-shong, is a location of the middle station of Eastern Chinese Line of the Siberian Railway, having been founded by the Russian. The city is divided into three parts: the old, which is not permitted to dwell for foreigners, Except the Russian officials, the new, and the Sung-chiang-an. There are established many magnificent buildings, of schools, hospitals, and post-office.

○哈爾賓、東清鐵路中央車站所在地、而屬吉林省現刻俄國所創設一大都會也、市街分之三區、曰新舊兩區、曰松江岸區、而新區不准外人居住、雖俄國人且不過見官人邸宅、他兩區外人邸宅不尠、其建築頗宏壯而學堂病院信局等悉備



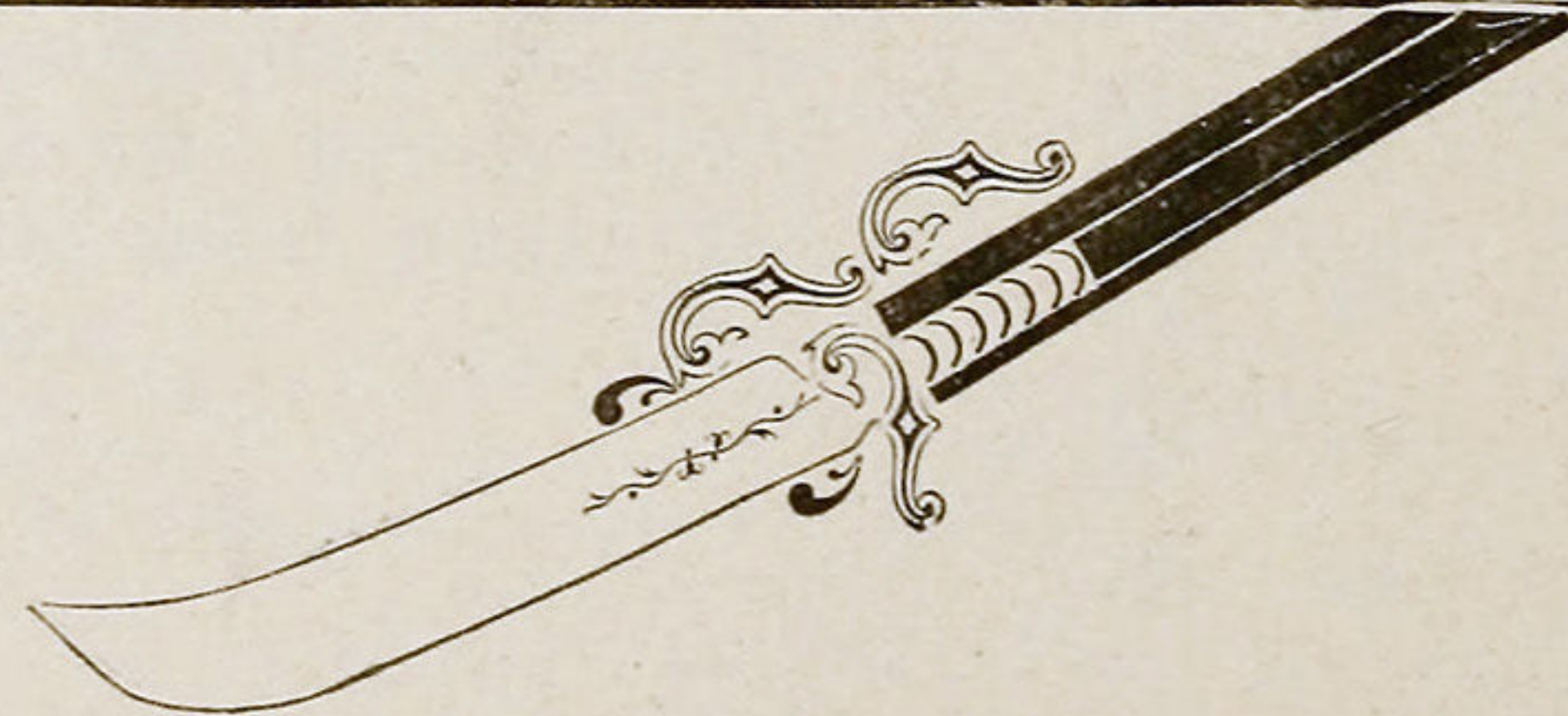
# 奉天府

一稱盛京清朝  
發剏之都會其  
人口二十五萬  
衆街衢清潔而  
通商機關畧備  
殷盛冠滿州此  
地有清皇祖廟  
古色蒼然頗動  
視廳

## FEU-TIENG-FU.

Feu-tieng-fu, properly called cheng-ching, a native place of the present dynasty, contains two million and a half of population. As for cleanness of the street, and prosperity of Commerce, the city is unsurpassed in Manchu.

There is the mansoleum of the ancestor of the Imperial household which attracts travellers with its time-honoured feature.



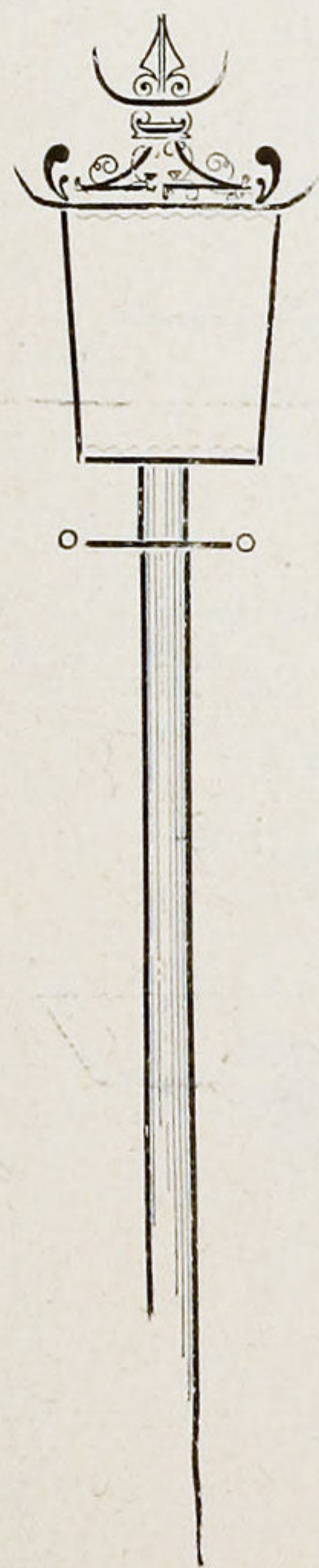


# 保定

北京之西南八十餘里間、有保定名者、即直隸省城也、直通山西河南路當孔道、官商往來不絕、因設京漢鐵路、並設車站、以作官商之便、至督憲移津、幾至不堪之狀、似無挽回之機、幸也、鐵路漸次兼設師範學堂、北洋學堂、東文學堂、來往官商、仍然復集、如此者、人力爲之也、豈不本歟、

## PAO-TING.

Pao-Ting is more than 80 miles distant in the southwest from Peking, and is on the highway to shan-Hsi and Ho-Nan from the capital. The castle of chili-Li province and a station of the King-han railway are situated in the city. Though the city has been declining day by day after the removal of the provincial government to Tientsin, it is now again beginning to flourish with the prolongation of the railway. The streets, however narrow, are in order, there are several institutions such as normal school, the Peiyang and the colleges.





# 北京列國會議

舉匪亂後、諸國特派、使協議條約、時光緒廿六年也、相會者、英國欽差大臣薩君、日本欽差大臣小

村君、德國欽差大臣穆君、

美國欽差大臣康君、奧國

欽差大臣齊君、比國欽國

大臣姚君、日國葛君、法國

欽差大臣畢君、義國欽臣

大臣薩君、荷國大臣克君、

俄國欽差大臣克君是矣

## 各國公使夫人

### THE WIVES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

An audience was given by the Empress Dowager of China to the wives of foreign ministers, who, after that, took a photograph. This is, indeed, an unprecedented case in China.

### THE CONGRESS OF PEKING.

In 1900, after the Boxer's riot, ambassadors were sent to conclude a treaty, from all powers—Britain, Germany, the United states, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Holland and Belgium.

英、美、日、德、俄、法、義、等諸國公使夫人相率謁西太后、畢而攝影、蓋異例矣、



# 唱戲

唱戲者分爲三種、曰文戲、曰武戲、曰淫戲、文戲者曰生、曰旦、儼然、夫婦、曰父、曰子、曰君、曰臣、居然忠孝也、武戲者、曰匪、曰兵、依然干戈、曰將、曰師、曰日炮、肅然戰事也、淫戲者、曰娼妓、曰公子、公然在鬧、曰出、曰入、曰彈、曰唱、樂、然可觀也、演之者、立於臺上而觀之者、坐於臺下、或跳、或高於臺、大語、或歡言、巧聲、或低聲、長聲、歟、伶人一群、合奏相俟、使觀者不覺呼快、而各省皆然、獨北方人聲音清暢、有悲壯之調、以是北方稱天下第一

## CHANG-HSI (LE THEATRE).

There are three kinds of plays: Bun-gi, Bu-gi, and In-gi. The first is founded upon loyalty and filial piety; the second treats of guerrels, gallantly deeds, and the third, of sexual love. The actors play upon a platform, while the spectators sit below. Dancing and Dialogues are performed in harmony with the play of the musicians band. Though the same can be seen in every province, the natives of North China have voice especially clear, and are never excelled by others in that respect.





喇嘛僧

喇嘛有紅黃兩教、乾隆時所分二種、黃教為老教、

LA-MA.

Since the age of Kan-Lung, Lama religion has been divided into two sects which have never been on good terms and often brought about bloody conflicts. The one older is called "the red sect", and the other "the Yellow sect". In later years of the reign of Kan-Lung, they were reconciled by the Emperor. The Yellow Sect keeps up lineal succession, while the other does not, this is the real difference between the two sects.



教承煙嗣、而紅教無有爾

紅教為新  
教其是本  
一教、何以  
紅黃之分、  
因新老不  
和、累生戰  
爭、乾隆帝  
撫之、以紅  
黃二教、而  
安慰之、故  
曰紅黃有  
所異者、黃



鳴呼死生之事亦大矣可不慟哉爲人子者又可  
 不鄭重而哀乎夫人而生也則喜死也則哭極必  
 哀極必慟人子之  
 常情也至死者洗  
 潔而後穿衣服袍  
 帽入於棺中外書  
 靈牌記年月日時  
 並書姓名諱號過  
 三七後始行祭葬  
 禮東西兩階並設  
 樂樓炮所羊一豕  
 一、歌詩讀祝迎賓  
 講禮各有階級有  
 等差備諸樂同奏  
 人子舉哀奉主小  
 牌置於神合龍之  
 上、次出葬燒錢幣  
 金童、玉女、金山、銀  
 山、車馬、衣服、宮室、但備一火而焚、至於子孫均穿  
 白色衣服送至吉山而葬、四圍築以堅石、人子服  
 三年之喪而後已

**FUNERAL RITES.**

In funeral rites, there are strict rules which are enforced on pain of punishment. The dead body, having been washed, is invested with clothes and put into a coffin. On a tablet are inscribed the date and the name of the deceased, and the burial service is never observed before three weeks have elapsed after the death. Two stairs and a tall house are built, and a sheep as well as a pig are offered as sacrifice. Dirges are sung by the mourner whose seats are arranged according to their ranks, and the chief mourner, crying aloud, puts the tablet in a shrine and then the procession begins to march. Offerings of cloth of manifold colours, carriages, and dresses are all put on fire. The members of the family are dressed in white and the mausoleum is built up with stones. The period of mourning is three years.





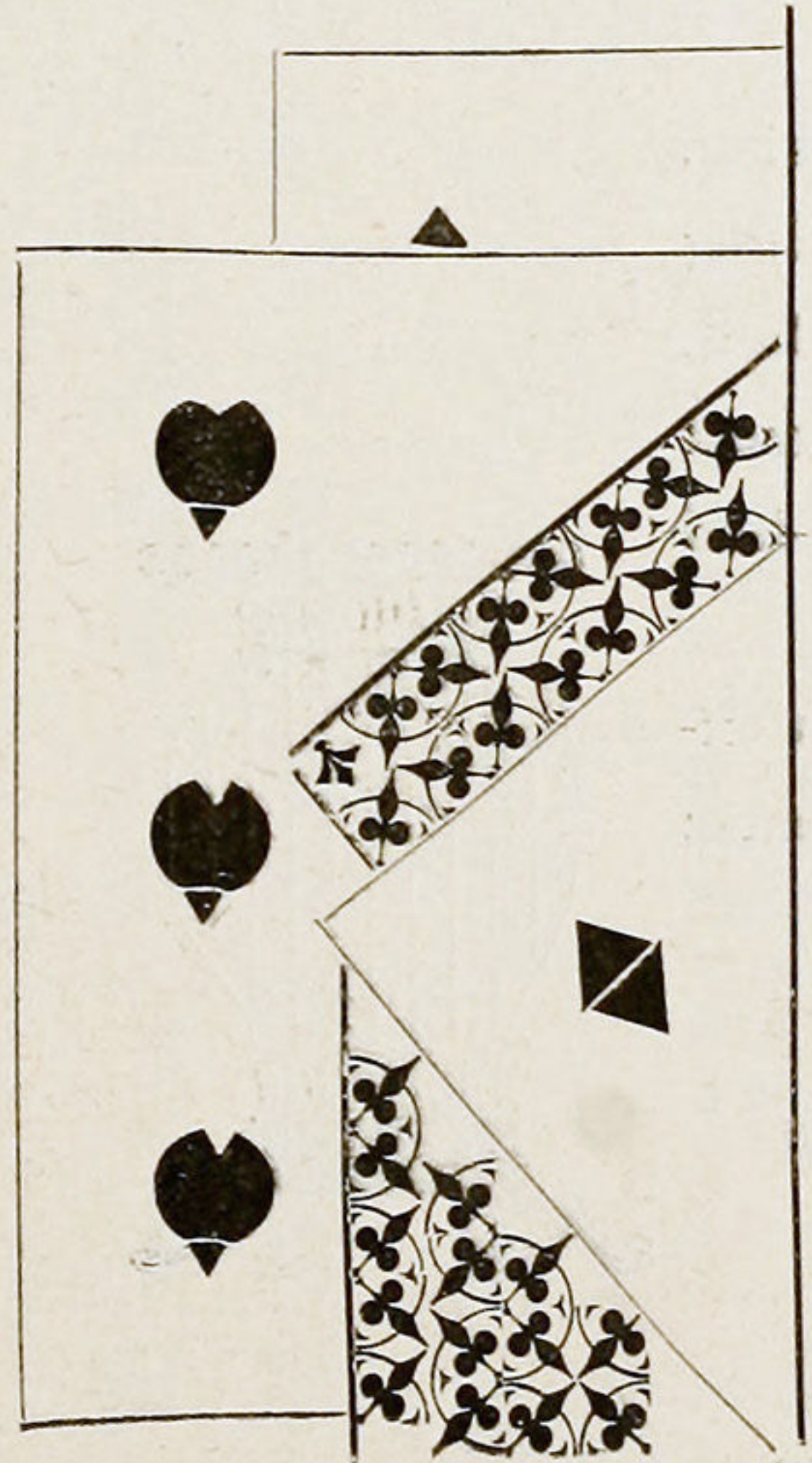


乞丐 (北京)

乞丐之夥多當千以數之有試叱驕車過  
 街上、有屈膝俛首而乞錢者累々相屬、其  
 頭目在六條胡同、構輪奐邸宅、居然如王  
 侯、而其昆兒散  
 在各街之上、日  
 日舉所得獻之  
 頭目、々々從其  
 技量、給與有差、  
 且各街納一定  
 賦錢、納之者、渠  
 等特庇衛、防他  
 無賴子脅害

BEGGARS.

On the street, there are hundreds and thousands of beggars who ask for money, kneeling down or bowing. The chief of them lives at Liu-tiao-Hutung—a narrow by-street—and his residence is as large as that of a noble. Everywhere in the city, his protégés are seen who every day offer their earning to the chief and are paid in proportion as their ability. Those who pay the tax are protected by the chief from other vagabonds.





# 斬首

斬首爲清國之死刑、(高、斬、絞)凡人犯此律條者、於街市之間、斬其首必梟之、以鳴其罪、使視者悚然、而未經犯此條者使之改過自新、以杜將來者也、

# 相公

相公者、自十一二歲至二十歲、研麗伶俐之少年也、每侍几席、獻酬之間、而情親目接、令人悅之而心焉隨之也、

## HSIANG-KUNG.

The Hsinag-kung is a clever and handsome boy more than eleven years of age, who waits upon a banquet for amusing like Japanese *geisha*.

## DECAPITATION.

Decapitation is the capital punishment of china. The criminal is executed on the street with blunt swords and his head is publicly exposed to strike the people with terror and make them eschew evil.







## 再版豫告

◎北清名勝は初めて北清に志すの人をして一覽の下に地理、風俗、人物、古蹟、名邑等をして、親しく其境に遊び其物に接する興あらしめ、或は既に郷國に歸るの人をして戀々たる家族朋友の間に旅中の苦樂を語り風光を説くに當つて一々之を掌に斥すが如く感懷措く能はざる好箇の紀念たらしめんが爲に製作せるものにして、遍く各國紳士の間に頌ち所謂北清の名勝は清國の南北は謂ふ迄もなく遠く歐山米水の涯に異彩を放たんとす、

◎北清名勝は第一版に於て挿畫、説明竝に製本の體裁とに嫌然たるものを第二版に悉く之を補ひ更に數萬部を製作し以て江湖の渴望を充たさんと欲す、左れば逆旅囊中の珍として四外贈遣の花として無上の寸寶たるや深く信じて疑はざる所なり

◎北清名勝に人物、景色等諸般の寫眞挿入或は廣告の掲載を望まるとの諸彦は左の方法に従ひ速に發行所に申込るべし、

一ッ廣告、壹ページ、貳拾圓、半ページ、拾貳圓  
四分の一ページ、八圓

但御申込の際は廣告雛形に現金を添えて發送せらるべし



一ッ寫眞挿入希望の諸彦は其寫眞と説明とを併せて發送せらるべし、(但本帳に掲載すべき適當の寫眞及説明書御送付の方には特に本帳を送呈すべし)

◎北清名勝の第二版の豫約申込及寫眞傳記發送時日は明治三十七年(光緒二十九年)四月末日迄とす又特に一欄を設けて人の内外を間はず苟も北清に於て成功せる諸彦の撮影と傳記をも挿入して長く萬世の下に其風采行動の偉觀を仰がしめんとす、

◎北清名勝の第二版は寫眞のページ數六ダース以上にして其中の挿入箇數は無慮二百個を出づべく、製版、製本、意匠等は更に優美精巧を加ふべし其一部の定價は五圓にして半ダース以上の豫約注文者は二割減一ダース以上は三割減とす但代金は前納に限る

### 豫約申込所

發賣所

北京琉璃廠

維新書局

北京崇文門大街

全

東邦館

發行所

東京市京橋區築地二丁目廿一番地

株式會社 光社

●本帖賣捌所は北清の各有名の店輔にあり



# 告白

東洋雜貨、書籍、竹器、照像術、

北京崇文門大街

東邦館

鋼、鐵、石版、照像版刷字、

日本東京市下谷區二長町

凸版刷印公司

北京琉璃廠、西北園  
(前鐵廠路西)

分局東邦館

明治三十六年十一月十五日印刷

明治三十六年十一月二十日發行

編纂者 藤井彥五郎

發行者 株式會社 國光社

日本東京市京橋區築地二丁目廿一番地

古代表者

橋本忠次郎

印刷者 河本龜之助

日本東京市京橋區築地二丁目二十番地

日本東京株式會社國光社印刷

不許複製

發行所

日本東京市京橋區築地株式會社

國光社

發賣所

北京琉璃廠

維新書局

北京崇文門大街

東邦館

東京市本鄉區春木町三ノ十三

國光書房

大阪市中心齋橋通北詰東入

國光社出張所











