

PEKING
FOR
THE
ARMY
AND
NAVY

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NOTES ON
SIGHTSEEING AND SHOPPING
IN PEKING



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NOTES ON PEKING

This booklet was prepared for the information of Army and Navy people who come to Peking to sight-see and shop. It does not pretend to be a guide-book and consequently does not go into details as to the history of the principal points of interest. The intention is to furnish such information as will assist in enjoying a visit, and enable one to shop to the greatest advantage and with the least inconvenience.

The blank pages at the back of this booklet may be used for jotting down such additional notes as are desired and the booklet may be kept as a souvenir or passed on to the next friend coming to Peking. It will perhaps be found valuable in case one wants to send back for something, as it contains the names and addresses of most of the leading stores.

In case information is desired on matters not covered in this booklet, please feel free to call on the personnel of this office. We will help you if we can.

This pamphlet is divided into sections such as "Where to Stay", "What to See", "General Information", etc. Wherever prices are quoted they are in local currency or Yuan dollars, often termed "Mex" as distinguished from U.S. dollars, called "Gold". Never ask whether a price is "Gold" or "Mex". It is usually "Mex". To ask, brands one as a new arrival and invites overcharges, bad money for change, etc.

WHERE TO STAY

This depends on the length of time and the object of the visit. If one's stay is very limited and only for shopping and sightseeing, one of the smaller and less centrally located hotels will do. If, however, one is to be here some time, it will be better to go to one of the larger hotels. In Peking most of the social life centers around the two large hotels, the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits and the Grand Hotel de Pekin.

Grand Hotel de Pekin (French), situated just north of the Legation Quarter. English speaking porters with autobus meet all trains and will take care

of baggage. Dancing every night; all rooms with private bath. The rates quoted below are for army and navy guests. All rates include meals and afternoon tea. Single rooms \$6.00 per day and up or \$150.00 per month and up. Double rooms \$12.00 per day and up or \$280.00 per month and up. Children over ten years are charged full rate; under ten half rate.

Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits (British company affiliated with the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.), in the Legation Quarter about a block from Cheng Yang Men Station. English speaking porters meet the trains and will take care of baggage. The rates below are for the army and navy and include meals and afternoon tea.

- Daily: Rooms without bath, \$5.00 per person. Rooms with bath, \$6.00, \$7.00 & \$10.00 per person.
- Monthly: Rooms without bath, 1 person \$135.00; 2 persons \$240.00. Rooms with bath, 1 person \$160.00, \$175.00 & \$225.00; 2 persons \$275.00, \$300.00 & \$375.00.

A discount of 10% will be allowed on the daily rates which exceed \$6.00 per person per day providing a stay of two weeks is made. No discounts allowed on monthly rates or daily rates of \$6.00 or less per person per day.

Hotel du Nord (German), 18 Hatamen St., near the Hara Gate and just east of the Legation Quarter, has porters meeting the trains and a bus and baggage transfer service. Special army and navy rates include meals and afternoon tea.

Single rooms without board \$4.00 per day and up; double rooms without board \$7.00 per day and up.

Single rooms with board \$7.00 per day and up; double rooms with board \$12.00 per day and up. Monthly rates by arrangement. Rates are subject to a discount of 10% for a stay of ten days; 20% for twenty days. Children over ten years are charged full rate; under ten half rate.

Hempel's Hotel (American), 48 Hatamen St., a rebuilt hotel opened in February 1934.

Rooms without board \$3.00 per day or \$60.00 per month; 2 persons \$5.00 per day or \$90.00 per month.

Rooms with board \$4.50 per day or \$110.00 per month; 2 persons \$8.00 per day or \$190.00 per month.

If guests miss their meals thru arriving late, they may have meals out of hours without extra charge.

Hostel of the College of Chinese Studies (American), about a mile and a half northeast of the Legation Quarter on T'ou T'iao Hwang (筒條胡同), Tung See P'ai Lou (東四牌樓), in the compound of the College. All rooms are single and without individual bath, and including meals and afternoon tea are rented at \$4.00 per day or \$100.00 per month, payable in advance. There are spacious lawns—a good place to go if there are children. Children up to ten are charged half rate, over ten full rate.

Madame Sennett's Pension (French), 20 Hsi Tsung Pu Hwang (西總布胡同二十號), not far from the Legation Quarter. Large lawns, \$5.00 per day or \$135.00 to \$150.00 per month. Two persons in one room: \$9.00 per day or \$250.00 per month. Rates include room and board; very moderate rate for children.

Mrs. Chien's Guest House (British management), 29 Hsi Tsung Pu Hwang (西總布胡同二十九號), not far from the Legation Quarter; newly furnished Chinese houses with large drawing rooms; Very popular with service people and often filled during the tourist season. Rates: from \$6.00 per day or \$150.00 per month, per person.

WHAT TO SEE

This list cannot pretend to include everything in and around Peking worth seeing. Mainly listed are the principal places of historic interest—the relics of the past—but also some of the more modern features, such as bazaars, markets and parks. Missionary enterprises as such are not listed as it is not believed many army and navy people are interested in visiting schools and churches. Those interested in the many worthwhile missionary activities in Peking may obtain information at the hotel office.

Thomas Cook and Son at the Hotel de Peking or the American Express at the Hotel des Wagons-Lits, can furnish reliable English speaking guides. The rates are from three to five dollars a day to which a small tip may be added. These men know their Peking and are well worth employing, especially if the stay is short, or if sightseeing is considered a more or less disagreeable duty to be gotten over with as soon as possible. The guide will not rush one around madly, one's own wishes will govern the time to be spent anywhere he goes, but the guide will be able to plan and carry out a program which will involve the least

backtracking and time wasting. When using a guide, at starting time give him a list of the places to visit and allow him to arrange the itinerary; he knows the respective locations and visiting hours. It is surprising how many people start out to visit places on the wrong day or at the wrong time.

Prior to a visit to Peking it is considered advisable to read something of the history of this ancient city. Juliet Bredon's "Peking" is an instructive and readable work of this sort. This book is published by Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai, and is believed to be obtainable even in Manila. "In Search of Old Peking" by Arlington and Lewisohn, published by Henri Vetch, Peking, is a newer work. If, during or after a visit to Peking, it is desired to obtain copies of either of these books, they may be obtained at the bookshops of the hotels.

Peking is undoubtedly one of the oldest cities in the world, with history dating back 4,500 years. In the very early days, the region where Peking is was the battleground where the first emperor, Huang-ti, fought against Chi-yu (2690 B. C.). Later, when a city first came into being, it was known as Chi, which remained its name under the Chow dynasty. During this period it became the capital of the Kingdom of Yen, and remained under the control of these rulers for twenty-seven generations. The city was destroyed by Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti in 221 B. C. and under the Hans a city grew up which was called Yen, from the name of the former kingdom. During this period it was little more than a frontier trading post, but as such was continually witnessing the struggle between the Hans and the Huns, from middle Asia. It eventually came under the dominion of a ruling group of Turkish origin, who raised it to a city of importance.

When China again became united under the Tang's (618 to 907), Peking still remained a provincial town under the name of Yuchow. After the Tang Dynasty there was a period of turmoil; China was disunited and Peking fell into the hands of various generals, and later on came under the control of the Liao or Khitan Tartars, by whom it was first destroyed and then rebuilt new and larger. The name became Nanking - or southern capital - to distinguish it from their other capitals. Later the name was changed to Yenching, a name still surviving in literature. When the Chin or Nechen Tartars conquered Peking the name was changed to Chungtu. The Chins in turn were overthrown by the Mongols under Genghis Khan whose generals took Chungtu in 1215. Kublai Khan built a magnificent capital here which he called Khanbalig, or the city of the Great Khan. Now for the first time was it the capital of all China.

In 1368 the degenerate descendants of Kublai Khan were overthrown by the Mings who established their capital at the present city of Nanking and Khanbalig was reduced in size and named Peipingfu. In 1409, the third and most famous Ming Emperor, Yung Lo, moved his capital here and changed the name to Peking, or northern capital, by which name it has been known ever since. Altho the Nationalist Government changed the name to Peiping in 1928, the new name is not as yet in general use.

The list herewith makes up one full week of sightseeing. Certain places are not open every day, so this list is arranged to provide the visit on the proper day. As will be noticed, the suggested itinerary begins on Sunday morning and carries thru the week until Saturday evening. If the arrival is such that one starts sightseeing on Wednesday, for example, start with the Wednesday program. If one's time is short, refer to the notes at the end of the week's itinerary for shorter itineraries. The more worthwhile places are printed in bold type.

There have been occasions in recent years when, due to dangers of highway robbery, tourists were requested to consult their respective embassies prior to departing on trips into the country surrounding Peking. If such conditions exist, it is the policy of the embassy to notify the Military and Naval Attaches' Offices. Please inquire before making trips beyond the walls.

A WEEK IN AND AROUND PEKING

SUNDAY - Morning:

Temple of Heaven (天壇), east of Chien Men Street (前門大街), Chinese City (外城), entrance on west side. Said to be the finest example of Chinese ecclesiastical architecture anywhere. The cypresses flanking the avenues are very old. The altar of Heaven is circular and built of white marble, beautifully sculptured and arranged in multiples of nine. Adjacent to the altar is a green tiled furnace where the sacrificial oxen were roasted, and metal braziers where rolls of silk were burned. To the north of the altar is the Temple of Imperial Tablets. The spirit path, the center part of the marble steps leading up to the **Hall of Annual Prayers** is a deeply carved dragon - probably the finest in Peking. Destroyed in 1889, this temple was rebuilt as before with the four largest pillars of Oregon pine. This is one spot that no visitor should fail to see.

Temple of Agriculture (先農壇), across the street from the Temple of Heaven, entrance on the north side. The altars here are square. The Emperor

came here to plow the ground and to worship the Emperor Shen Nung, known as the first farmer, to whom the temple is dedicated. This lovely place is much altered and is used by the Chinese as a tea garden in summer. Beautiful when the fruit trees are in bloom. American troops were quartered here in 1900.

North of the Temple of Agriculture is a new mosque (清真寺), one of the queerest buildings seen anywhere and gaudily painted in green and red. The characters given above mean simply Mohammedan Temple so the observing visitor may notice them in other places.

Afternoon:

Coal Hill (景山), back of the Forbidden City and visible from many parts of Peking. This is an artificial mound over two hundred feet high, allegedly built of coal to insure against shortage during siege. Here the last Ming Emperor hanged himself when he realized his dynasty was overthrown. This point should be visited early in one's itinerary as its height makes it possible to see over the whole city and to look down into the Imperial and Forbidden Cities. The guide can point out from here nearly all the points worth seeing in Peking.

Forbidden City (故宫博物院), This was the area exclusively occupied by the Emperor and members of the Imperial family. It is surrounded by crenelated walls. All the buildings within are roofed with yellow tiles and glisten beautifully in the sunshine. A canal crossed by numerous marble bridges passes through the area. Since the establishment of the republic, this area has been divided into three sections and opened to the public as museums. Extensive repairing and restoration has been completed. During the first fifteen years of the republic, it fell into considerable decay but that has been arrested. Reduced admission: on the first three days of the month.

The **Central Section (中路)**, open Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, contains the throne rooms, banquet halls and several museums. The **Eastern Section**, open Wednesdays and Saturdays, consists of several grand halls, historical objects and the exhibition room for articles in connection with the Chinese drama. The **Western Section**, open Mondays and Fridays, consists of residential palaces for ex-empresses, clocks and old furniture and the Lama Temple.

MONDAY - Morning:

Shopping - see elsewhere in this guide.

Afternoon:

Drum Tower (鼓楼), north of Coal Hill. Huge drums formerly sounded the hour and occasionally gave the alarm. The lower room contains an educational exhibit.

Bell Tower (鐘樓), north of the Drum Tower. Formerly a huge bell hung in the tower but because of the cracked condition the bell was removed and is now on the ground between the two towers. Both these towers date back to the Mongol Dynasty (1260-1368).

Temple of Confucius (孔廟), on the north end of Haramen Street, which here is called Pei Hsin Ch'iao (北新橋), left hand side. Here is the spirit tablet of the great sage and of his four noted disciples and other less noted scholars. The stone drums tell of a hunting trip during the Chow Dynasty, some 2,700 years ago. But the drums remaining are only replicas; the originals were shipped south in 1933. The Confucian festival, held on the birthday of the sage, was revived in 1934. Date: August 27th.

Hall of Classics (國子監), just west of the Temple of Confucius. This temple was constructed about two hundred years ago by Ch'ien Lung, one of the most energetic emperors of the Ching Dynasty. The Emperor, himself, expounded the classics; seated on the throne in the central building. The complete texts of the nine classics are engraved in stone on the tablets in the surrounding buildings.

Lama Temple (雍和宮), across the street to the east from the Confucian Temple, a lama monastery of the yellow or orthodox sect and a former residence of the living Buddha. The courtyards contain some excellent bronze work. The principal hall contains a huge buddha sixty feet tall, said to be carved from a single tree. Services are held late in the afternoon and are worth witnessing. An annual Devil Dance is held on the last day of the first moon.

Cypress Grove Temple (柏林寺), a large, tho by no means extraordinary temple, just east of the Lama Temple. It is here that Trebitsch Lincoln, the famous spy, now turned Buddhist monk, has lectured on Buddhism.

TUESDAY:

The **Great Wall (萬里長城)** and the **Ming Tombs (明陵)**. Arrange for auto the day before and get started early - six o'clock is none too soon. (It's less strenuous to make the trip in two days - see alternatives below - but it's

often made in one). Take a lunch and drive to Nankow (南口) twenty five miles from Peking. Little can be bought at the Wall except fruit and nuts and the fruit should be peeled. Good water comes out of the rock just below where a section of the Wall has been taken out to lay the railroad tracks. The first train up the pass usually leaves Nankow about seven o'clock. Pay on the train, get off at Chinglungch'iao (青龍橋). The trip up the pass is interesting as it parallels the old caravan route, with its native inns, camel and donkey trains and fortifications. Notice the "Language Arch" in the village of Chu Yung Kuan (居庸關), to the left of the train just after leaving tunnel number one. Notice the temples and buddhas cut in the rock beyond San Pu (三堡), just before the train enters tunnel number two. This is the Harp Playing Devilie. (彈琴峽).

Return to Nankow and take the auto to the Ming Tombs. One comes first to a marble pavilion, said to be the finest in China. Next is the Great Red Gate where everyone dismounted in Ming times. Beyond is the spirit tablet with four cloud pillars and then the road soon becomes lined with stone animals and officials, each carved from a single block of stone. Beyond the last pair of officials is the Dragon and Phoenix Gate, a beautiful structure in marble. From here one may count eleven of the thirteen tombs. The road leads to the **Ch'ang Ling** (長陵). Yung Lo's tomb, the largest, oldest, and finest. The other tombs are much inferior and many are in a sad state of repair. Peking's gates are closed at night so one must not stay out too long. The time of closing is changed from time to time and it is well to inquire if one intends to be outside after six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY - Mornings:

Observatory (觀象台), the oldest observatory in the world, located on the east wall north of the Fox Tower. The instruments are of bronze, engraved with beautiful dragons. Entrance on the south side of the compound.

East Mountain Temple (東嶽廟), a Taoist Pantheon, about a third of a mile outside Chi' Hua Men (齊化門), where the three pavilions stand. The temple was built during the Mongol Dynasty on the site of older buildings.

Temple of Eighteen Hells (十八獄), beyond the East Mountain Temple and at No. 130 on the other side of the street. The door is inconspicuous. Inside are depicted the punishments of the wicked during the hereafter as well as the rewards of the good.

International Rifle Range (苗家地), farther on, south of the road. Here the foreign garrisons hold target practice. The British and American scamp at the range and refreshments may be obtained at their canteens.

Afternoon:

Temple of Ritual Worship (禮拜寺), on Ox Lane (牛街), in the Chinese City, southeast of Chang Yi Men (彰儀門). A great many Mohammedans live in this section of the city and this is their mosque.

Temple of Heavenly Peace (天寧寺), a large pagoda, northwest of Chang Yi Men (彰儀門). This pagoda is about 1,400 years old. Notice the wind bells on the corners. Don't miss the big idol, bell and drum in the shrine in front of the pagoda.

White Cloud Temple (白雲觀), head temple of the Taoist Religion in this region, and a short distance northwest of the Temple of Heavenly Peace. The temple contains a rock garden where one may sip tea amid the flowers. The statues of Laoze are considered of great merit. He is the one with the mortar board hat, dangling beads and long thin whiskers. Another curiosity is a large wooden vessel made by hollowing out the hole of a tree. Temple fair: 1st to 19th of the first moon. Return to town thru Hsi Pien Men (西便門). One has visited temples of three faiths.

THURSDAY:

Summer Palace (萬壽山), about eight miles northwest of Hsi Chih Men (西直門), take auto from the hotel. Busses seating twenty persons may be hired from the China Travel Service. Built about 1890 by the late Empress Dowager Ts'u Hsi, after the older summer palace had been destroyed by the British and French in 1860, this palace contains many fine bronze animals, a seventeen arch bridge, camel's back bridge, marble boat, imperial boat house, the temple of the Clouds, and Temple of Ten Thousand Buddhas, among other things. From the Temple of the Clouds a fine view may be had of the surrounding country.

Jade Fountain (玉泉山), beyond the Summer Palace, a beautiful spot. The fountain, in part, furnishes water for the malodorous canals and moats of Peking. Luncheon may be obtained at the Western Hills Hotel or take a picnic lunch.

Western Hills (西山), enjoyable weeks and months may be spent in the Western Hills. Among the more interesting places are the Sleeping Buddha Temple (臥佛寺), **Monastery of the Azure Clouds (碧雲寺)** and the Valley of the Eight Places (八大處). For a description of routes, see "The Western Hills of Peking" by W. Lewisohn.

FRIDAY-Morning:

Nan Hai and Chung Hai (中南海), the south and middle seas, entrance thru the Hsin Hua Men (新華門) on the Boulevard (西長安街) or thru the Hsi Yuan Men (西苑門), west of the Forbidden City. Nan Hai was the residence of the President when the seat of government was at Peking.

Afternoon:

Jade Buddha (玉佛), in the round fortress at the entrance to Pei Hai. This place was Kublai Khan's throne hall.

Pei Hai (北海), the north sea, north of Chung Hai, contains the large *dagoba*, referred to by foreigners as the "peppermint bottle". Behind the lakes which may be crossed by a barge, is a replica of Paradise and the Dragon Screen (九龍壁). This screen, the devil screen of a long forgotten temple, is one of the finest examples of porcelain found anywhere. On the east side of the lake is the Altar of Silkworms. A colorful spectacle is held on the lake on the Spirits Festival (中元節), the 15th of the 7th moon.

SATURDAY-Morning:

Marco Polo Bridge and Lukowch'iao (盧溝橋), take an auto. The fine marble bridge was built between 1189 and 1194 and is described by Marco Polo, the Venetian, who visited Peking in the XIIIth century. Lukowch'iao, a walled town at the east end of the bridge, was built by the last Ming Emperor in a vain attempt to check the rebel Li Tzu-ch'eng.

Afternoon:

If made on foot this afternoon's trip may well be spread out over a whole day. All the places are fine for a picnic lunch.

Altar of the Earth (地壇), outside An Ting Men (安定門), easily found from the pailou to the right of the road. Here the Emperor sacrificed at the summer solstice. The sacrifice was buried instead of burned.

Yellow Temple (黃廟), about a mile northwest of An Ting Men, easily recognized by its yellow roofs. This was built as an occasional residence of the Dalai Lama, one of whom died here. The fine monument on Tibetan lines was damaged by Japanese soldiers in 1900 but restored in 1931, to be damaged again by Chinese soldiers. The Lama's Palace is in ruins and most of the temples are in a sad state of repair. To the northeast is the Ts'an Ts'an (旂檀) where the dead lamas are kept in boxes resembling Victrola cabinets.

Old Walls of Khanbaliq (土城), to the west and north of Yellow Temple. The mud walls of Kublai Khan's mighty capital are still a huge barrier. Near the northwest corner stands a roofless pavilion (無頂亭) with a marble tablet inscribed, "Here stood one of the gates of the city of Chi". Chi was the first city known to have existed on the site of modern Peking.

Bell Temple (大鐘寺), west of the old Khanbaliq walls, across the Peking Suiyuan Railway, not to be confused with the Bell Tower (鐘樓), mentioned above. The bell is said to be the largest hanging bell in the world and was cast under the instructions of the Emperor Yung Lo, the great builder of the Ming Dynasty. It is considered lucky to throw coins thru the hole in the top of the bell.

Five Tower Temple (五塔寺), southwest from the Big Bell Temple and across the road to the Summer Palace. Constructed on Indian lines, this temple is easily recognized by its peculiar shape. Formerly it was surrounded by other buildings but now it stands almost alone, cracked, damaged and deserted.

Other temples, tombs and monuments are close to the five places just described and the visitor, not already tired out, may enjoy some roaming and exploring on his own initiative.

FOR STAYS OF LESS THAN A WEEK

Two Day Stay:

Temple of Heaven, Forbidden City (Central Section, if open, if not either of the other sections), Coal Hill, Pei Hai, Lama Temple, Shopping District outside Chien Men, Summer Palace.

Three Day Stay:

Add the trip to the Great Wall and Ming Tombs.

For Longer Stays:

Pick out places that sound interesting. Most visitors will want more time for shopping than is allowed in the weekly itinerary.

The one day trip to the Great Wall and Ming Tombs is strenuous. Often visitors go to the wall by train on one day and then take an auto to the Tombs on another. Or one may take the train to Nankow and go to the Tombs by donkey or chair. Trains leave Chien Men Station (前門車站) at 7:00 and 9:00 A.M. The earlier train is the better as it has an open observation car in warm weather and this car is switched off and left at Chinglungch'iao (青龍橋). Returning trains leave Chinglungch'iao at 12:25, 2:12 and 8:11 P.M. The 12:25 train does not come into Chien Men and the traveler must get off at Hsi Chih Men Station (西直門車站) and return to the hotel by auto or ricksha.

Black Dragon Pool (黑龍潭), about an hour's auto ride northwest of Peking, fully described in Juliet Bredon's "Peking", and considered one of the most attractive places near Peking. It is particularly beautiful when the wisteria is in bloom and is a delightful place to go bathing in summer.

Tangshan Hot Springs (湯山溫泉) some twenty miles north of Peking, an imperial park with fine hot baths. A visitor not in a hurry may enjoy a whole day at Tangshan. The morning may be spent climbing the hills, then after dinner at the hotel he may stroll around the park and then enjoy a hot bath. The water is very hot and one must get in slowly.

Western Tombs (西陵), tombs of Manchu Emperors, empresses and concubines. This trip requires two days and arrangements should be made with a tourist bureau, such as Thomas Cook & Son, the American Express or the Japan Tourist Bureau.

Eastern Tombs (東陵), tombs of the remainder of the Manchu Emperors except those buried near Mukden. This trip requires several days of traveling.

Kalgan (張家口), a large frontier town in Inner Mongolia just inside the outer loop of the Great Wall; reached by the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

Pei Tang Cathedral (北堂), just inside and a little north of Hsi An Men (西安門), a school and cemetery as well as a cathedral. Here lie buried the French soldiers who died on the expedition of 1900. In that year this place stood a more remarkable siege than the legations.

Chala (正福寺), about a mile northwest of Ping Tse Men (平則門), a Catholic mission conducted by the Marist Brothers. The site was donated in 1610 by the Emperor Wan Li. Many early missionaries are buried in the old cemetery. The mission maintains a winery and distills liquors. Prices are very reasonable.

Russian Ecclesiastical Mission (北館), in the extreme northeast corner of the Tatar City (內城), easily recognized by its spire. Here is the St. Nicholas icon brought to Peking in 1685. The place was destroyed in 1900 and rebuilt later. Since the Russian Revolution no money comes from Russia and the mission is "on its own".

T'ai Miao (太廟), the Shrine of the Imperial Ancestors and formerly the most sacred place in Peking except the Temple of Heaven; entrance on the Boulevard (天安門前), just east of Tien An Men (天安門). Here the Emperor, accompanied by the imperial princes, sacrificed to his ancestors.

Central Park (中山公園), on the Boulevard (天安門前) and just west of Tien An Men (天安門). May be also entered from the north across the moat of the Forbidden City. This, the first public park in Peking, is a favorite place for the Chinese in warm weather. It is worth a visit to see the people.

The Diplomatic Quarter (東交民巷). The area, where are found the diplomatic missions in Peking, except the Brazilian, was set aside by the Protocol of 1901. The Quarter has its own mayor and police and is international territory. The nations now represented are: United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Brazil, Portugal, Spain and Seveie Russia. Austria has a large legation but no representative at present (Jan. 1937). The five great powers keep embassy guards. A small monument near the entrance to the British Embassy on Water Street, commemorates the siege of 1900. Just within the present defense walls at the head of Water Street, a small section of the wall that stood the siege has been preserved with "Lest We Forget" painted at the top. The chapel of the British Embassy was used as a dormitory in 1900 and contains a number of memorial plaques; other plaques are in the entrance to the American Embassy Guard compound. The four Austrians who died in the expedition are buried in a small crypt near the Rue Marco Polo entrance to the Austrian Legation.

Temple of Great Alms (廣濟寺), a large Buddhist Temple west of the Four Western Palaces (西四牌樓), said to be the wealthiest temple in Peking. This temple was burned in January 1932 but is now largely rebuilt.

Temple of Emperors and Kings (帝王廟), a short distance west of the Temple of Great Alms. The entrance is more imposing than anything found on the inside. This temple contains spirit tablets of emperors and kings before the Manchu dynasty. For a time the tablets were unceremoniously stored away under the stage but now they are again on view.

Source of Buddhist Doctrines Temple (法源寺), the largest monastery in the Chinese City. This temple dates back to the Tang Dynasty.

Covered Market (東安市場), on Morrison Street (王府井大街), a large bazaar of the arcade type with several hundred small shops, restaurants, tea-houses, etc. Visit this not so much to buy as to see. Open every day.

Thieves' Market (饒市), outside Haramen (哈德門). Most of the weird stories told about this market are just stories alho the place does open for business about daylight.

Fairs: The best time to visit a temple is during the temple fair. The Chinese Government has adopted the solar or Gregorian calendar but the masses pretty much continue to use the old Chinese, lunar calendar. Unless otherwise stated, the fairs listed in this book were held by the lunar calendar in 1936. It is impossible to predict what will be done next year. Except at the fair at the God of Fire Temple, the visitor will find little that he will care to buy.

Temple of Eminent Luck (隆福寺), northwest of the Four Eastern Palaces (東四牌樓). This old Buddhist Temple is noted for its fair held on the 1st, 2nd, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 29th, 30th and 31st of every month (solar calendar).

Tu Ti Miao (土地廟), Chang Yi Men Ta Chieh (彰儀門大街), Chinese City. A fair is held on the 3rd, 13th and 23rd of every month (solar calendar).

Hua Erh Shih Fair (花兒市會), a fair held on the 4th, 14th and 24th of every month solar calendar on the Hua Erh Shih Ta Chieh (花兒市大街) outside the Haramen (哈德門).

Large White Dagoba (白塔寺), west of the Temple of Emperors and Kings (帝王廟), and easily seen from anywhere in the vicinity. Erected in 1084, it was lavishly decorated by Kublai Khan in 1271. Fair: 5th, 6th, 15th, 16th, 25th and 26th of every month (solar calendar).

Temple of National Protection (護國寺), in the northwest of the Tartar City, between Te Sheng Men Ta Chieh (德勝門大街), and Hsin Chieh Kou Nan T'ou (新街口南頭), noted chiefly for its fair held on the 7th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 27th and 28th of every month (solar calendar).

God of Fire Temple (火神廟), on Book Street (琉璃廠) Chinese City. This temple is noted for its fair held from the first to the fifteenth of the first month, and noted for calligraphy, painting, curios, and old coins. The fair is patronized largely by the literati. If in town during the fair don't miss it.

On the Feast of Lanterns (元霄節), 14th to 16th of the first month, an interesting display of lanterns may be seen at the Chen Wu Miao (真武廟), just inside Tung An Men (東安門). Another display is at the Ch'eng Huang Miao (城隍廟), west of the Hou Men (後門), on Hsi Chia Tao (西夾道).

A fair is held from the first to the fifth of the third month at P'an Tao Kung (蟠桃宮), just inside Tung Pien Men (東便門), and attracts thousands of visitors.

THEATRES

Alho the Chinese theatre will not mean much to the foreigner at first, it should be seen once. The music is the most disturbing element, and the informality of the stage hands, orchestra and audience also will impress itself on him who sees it for the first time. There are performances every afternoon and evening and the companies consist of those in which all parts are taken by men, all by women or all by boys. The companies entirely of men are the most popular.

Chung Ho Yuan (中和園), on Liang Shih Tien (糧食店), is a good theatre.

Hua Lo Theatre (華樂戲園) on Hsien Yu Kou (鮮魚口), is another popular theatre.

RESTAURANTS

If one wishes to try Chinese food, he should ask his guide or the desk clerk at the hotel to make arrangements for a good Chinese dinner. None of the exclusively Chinese restaurants have English speaking waiters, so either the guide must go along or the food be ordered in advance. Taking a guide is better; he can instruct in the use of chopsticks and take care of all the little details as occasion arises.

Tung Hsing Lou (東興樓), 19 Tung An Men Street (東安門大街), is perhaps the best and cleanest; nearly three hundred years old and famous thruout China.

Lao Pien I Fang (老便宜坊), 14 Mi Shih Hsiung (米市胡同), off Luo Ma Shih Ta Chieh (驢馬市大街), in the western part of Chinese City; specializes in Peking duck.

SHOPPING IN PEKING

We find that army and navy people are usually as much interested in shopping as sightseeing. Furthermore nearly all are interested mainly in the following general classification of goods; rugs, fur coats, tribute silks for curtains, small brass articles, cloisonne smoking sets, camels' hair coats, embroideries, silver and costume jewelry. Some few are also looking for curios such as ivories, coromandel or lacquer screens and chests, jade pictures, porcelains or bronzes.

The shops listed are those we know about; there may be many others equally as good and equally reliable. These are not advertisements; we have accepted no pay or "cumsha" from any shops to print their ads; and we accept no responsibility. However, these are the places we ourselves would visit when hunting the type of articles listed with their notices.

In shopping never ask whether the price quoted is in American or Chinese dollars. Assume that it is Chinese, as that is nearly always the case, and an inquiry might tempt the storekeeper to state otherwise. If really in doubt one may say, "Big money?" And as to bargaining, it is impossible to lay down a rule. In the same shop, one article may be purchased at one tenth of the asking price, and for another, the store may refuse to sell for nine tenths of their first price. It can only be learned by experience and by a knowledge of the value of the article in question. Even old timers are often fooled and often a tourist gets an excellent bargain. Stores pay richa boys small sums for bringing in customers. So as soon as one knows the city well enough to go about on foot he should not use a richa when shopping. When about to close a bargain, the fact should be mentioned that the buyer came in on foot and the store will not have to pay a commission to anyone.

RUGS:

Fette Rug Company: 8 Eih Tiao Hutung (二條胡同八號). In addition to rugs Fette carries a line of camphor wood chests.

Shoemaker Studios: 23 Hsi Tsung Pu Hutung (西總布胡同二十三號). In addition to rugs, this shop carries a line of inlaid screens, carved wood figures and furniture, lacquer and selected curios.

E. A. Punnett & Co., in the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits. Also handles furs and curios.

Jen Li Co. (仁立): 97 Morrison Street (王府井九十七號). A good Chinese shop; recently held a prize contest for new rug designs.

Y. L. Sun Sanitary Rug Factory (林聚地毯工廠) 41 North Morrison Street (八面槽四十一號). Another good Chinese shop.

Yung Nien Rug Company (永年地毯公司) 71 North Morrison Street (八面槽七十一號), a reliable company with large factories, good designs, dyes and materials.

Nichols, the well known Tientsin firm, has a Peking agent in the Ewo Compound on Legation Street.

FURS:

Peking is full of shops selling furs, fur coats and capes, and fur caps, all at very reasonable prices. The Chinese method of tanning, however, is not productive of the best results; the furs usually develop a pronounced odor in warm weather. In Peking, there are now one or two modern tanneries who can retain the furs before they are made up, and it is advised that advantage be taken of this opportunity, if buying from a Chinese firm. There are some Chinese firms that dye the pelts—the colors fading out later on. Altho you will pay maybe ten per cent more at one of the following listed foreign firms, it will be worth the difference to be assured of lasting satisfaction.

The Camel's Bell, Miss Burton's Shop, on the mezzanine floor of the Grand Hotel de Peking. A stock of ready made coats, properly tanned, is carried and can be quickly altered; also coats can be made to order in comparatively short time. This shop also carries a good selection of all sorts of curios, brocades, silks, pictures, lacquers, etc.

The Sanitary Fur Company: 18 Legation Street, carries a good selection of tailored coats and capes, properly tanned, which can be fitted in a few days.

SILKS AND EMBROIDERIES:

Kwang Fa Yung (廣發永), 171 Big Embroidery Street (東珠市口一百七十一號). All kinds of silks; especially good selection of old and new mandarin coats, silks, crepes, table runners and smaller articles.

Chen Te Hsing (振德興), 11 Little Embroidery Street (西湖營十一號), tribute silks, crepes, brocades, embroidery mandarin robes, Kasau Tapestries-

temple hangings, pajama suits, table runners and all kinds of brocaded and embroidered articles in silk.

Yuan Shun Tung (源順泰), 24 Little Embroidery Street (西湖營二十四號), all kinds of embroideries, brocades, furs, silks, etc.

Theodore T. Y. Wang (王來祥), 27 Little Embroidery Street (西湖營二十七號), old embroideries, brocades, mandarin coats, kimonos, silk pajamas, linens, etc.

North China Industry Company (華北商行), 15 Chun Shu Hutung (椿樹胡同十五號), silks, embroideries, cross stitch, down quilts, stationery, cloisonne, furs and gifts.

The Clock Store (東昇祥), 27 Tung Su Pailou (東四牌樓二十七號), north. Hatamen Street. A large stock of new silks, both Chinese and foreign, satins, woolens and camel's hair cloth.

Peking Exchange (慈商工廠), 49 Teng Shih Kou (燈市口). A charity shop in which all employees are destitute Chinese women; shop operated under foreign management. A factory and store where cross stitch and embroidered luncheon and tea sets, runners, applique work, embroidered woolen bags, petit point purses, etc. are made and sold. Probably the best place in Peking to obtain this sort of merchandise.

CAMELS' HAIR COATS AND TAILOR.

Camels' hair coats are warm and serviceable and can be made much more cheaply in China than at home. If the tailors, mentioned herein, do not have the material on hand it may usually be found at the Clock Store.

Hirschruner's (增茂洋行), 5 Rue Marco Polo (台基廠五號), an English tailor, more expensive than Chinese tailors; a good haberdashery store in connection.

Moyler, Powell & Company (The Legation Stores), 14 Morrison Street, another good haberdashery store.

Sing Kee (新記), 132 Morrison Street (王府井一百三十二號). One of the best Chinese tailors in Peking; can do good work from measurements; does not need other suit to copy.

Men Hsing (孝民新), 35 Morrison Street (王府井三十五號), another Chinese tailor with considerable foreign trade.

National Tailors (國民西服莊), 121 Hatamen Street, pleasant to deal with, English speaking clerks always on hand.

SHOES:

A good many people want to get a pair of shoes while in Peking. The shops listed below can make shoes in from three days to a week. They make not only leather shoes, but also satin and brocade dancing slippers.

Chu Hsing (聚興), corner of Hatamen Street and Shoe Street (蘇州胡同).

Ho Chi (和記), 78 Shoe Street (蘇州胡同七十八號)

Szu Heng (四恒皮鞋莊), 98A Shoe Street (蘇州胡同甲九十八號)

Wan Ching Yung Boots Store (萬慶永鞋莊), 39 Heroin Street (船板胡同三十九號), also makes riding boots.

"Glasses" P'ang's Shoe Factory (保興泰皮鞋店), 342 Hatamen Street (哈德門大街三百四十二號)

COSTUME JEWELRY:

The New Moon (新月), 1 Flower Street (上四條一號), but prominently labeled No. 4, on the door. The numbering on Flower Street leaves much to be desired, as there are often several doors with the same number. The New Moon is an old store, selling unusual novelty jewelry.

T'ung Chu Hsiang (同聚祥), in the rear of an arcade at 23 Outer Hatamen Street (哈德門外大街二十三號) but more easily reached thru the side entrance at 167, Flower Street (上四條一百六十七號), where the door is prominently labeled No. 23. One of the largest and best selections in Peking, all sorts of turquoise, lapis, etc. Jewelry.

BRASS:

There are hundreds of little shops in both the Chinese and Tartar Cities carrying modern brass, both yellow and white, and bronze articles. Andirons,

Bowls, desk sets, coal buckets, candlesticks and candelabras, etc. are available at very reasonable prices. These stores usually carry old and new pewter as well. The best known ones and most popular are listed below, but there are many others in the same vicinity, especially on Brass Street (打磨廠).

Wan Chang Hsi Hao (萬昌西號), 224 Chien Men Ta Chieh (前門大街二百二十四號). This store carries an unusually large selection and will make brass articles to order.

The Old Capital (億昌號), 7 Brass Street (打磨七廠號). Another store with a large selection.

SILVER:

Peking is justly noted for its silver craftsmanship. There are several shops on Silver Street (銀子市), capable of making very nice silver dishes, butter plates, etc. They usually carry a good stock of salt and peppers in Chinese designs, place card holders, jewelry, etc. Much of the jewelry is gold plated over silver and set with colored stones very effectively, and can be obtained in sets of costume jewelry, including necklaces, bracelets, earrings and finger rings. These stores are not recommended for flat silver.

Wu Hsia Lou (物華樓), 10 Silver Street (銀子市十號). One of the largest and best.

The Old Friend (潤寶成), 18 Brass Street (打磨廠十八號), specializing in beautiful and useful sterling silver, pewter and silver plated articles of the newest designs.

CLOISONNE:

Tien E Ho (天義合), 1 Hsiao Pao Fang Hutung (小報房胡同一號), not far off Hatamen Street (哈德門大街), factory at rear of salesroom, where this interesting process of making cloisonne can be observed.

Heng Hsing Lung (恒興隆), 16 Hatamen Street (哈德門大街十六號). This store has always done considerable army and navy business; specializes in smoking sets.

CURIOS:

Peking is the best place in China to find real curios. As the seat of the government and the home of officials for many centuries, it has long been the art center of China. Two thousand years ago, the Chinese themselves, bought and sold curios and even copied originals, so now it is possible to obtain copies of considerable antiquity. However, the Chinese have come to a pretty fair understanding of the value of these things and good pieces are not picked up for a song. In some cases, the present day product equals anything produced in the past. There are one or two carvers of jade and ivory, now in Peking, whose work is exquisite, but fairly expensive.

Old lacquer chests and screens are coming in from Shansi fairly regularly, and some new ones are now being made in Peking that are very beautiful and less expensive than the old ones. The little shops on Jade Street (廊房二條) as a rule do not carry old lacquers, but more of jades, pictures, bronzes, porcelains, ivories and the smaller articles.

W. Y. Tai (寶潤成), 31 Morrison Street (王府井三十一號), an excellent collection of good things. Tai is somewhat more expensive but thoroughly reliable. A favorite shopping place of old Peking residents, who have learned that he can be trusted. Carries, jewelry, porcelains, bronzes, smaller lacquer pieces, crystal and jewel trees.

One Price Jade Co. (蘊寶齋), 14A Jade Street (廊房二條甲十四號). A better than average shop; all goods priced in Chinese dollars.

Juen Chi Jade Trees Store (潤記益景局), 32 Ch'un Shu Hutung (椿樹胡同三十二號), specializes in crystal and jade trees, factory on the grounds.

Jung Pao Chai (榮寶齋), 17 Jade Street (廊房二條十七號).

Yen Ku Chai (宴古齋), 88 Jade Street (廊房二條八十八號).

E Hou Hsing (義和興), 131 Morrison Street (王府井大街一百三十一號). Has on hand iron pictures, new lacquers and a large supply of excellent curios. Also packs curios and household goods for shipment.

Peking Craft Shop (京奇行), 37 Teng Shih Kou (燈市口三十七號), curios, antiques, jewelry, bronzes, etc. Also packs curios and household goods for shipment.

LUGGAGE:

Kung Hua Leather Co. (恭華皮件廠), 36 Tung Tang Tze Hutung (東堂子胡同三十六號), just off Hatamen Street. Makes and repairs saddles, suitcases and other leather goods.

Oriental Luggage Factory (鴻泰箱廠), 17 Hatamen Street (哈德門大街十七號), next to the Hotel du Nord. Manufacturers and importers of fine traveling goods; prompt attention to all special orders and repairs.

Hua Hsing Luggage Factory (華興箱廠), 5 Hatamen Street (哈德門大街五號), makes and repairs all sorts of luggage.

If one's itinerary includes Canton, Hongkong or Shanghai, such articles as embroidered linen, perfumes and shawls can be purchased to better advantage at one of those places.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Paragraph 8, AR 605-120, requires army officers to register in person at the Office of the Military Attache within twenty four hours of arrival. This is also a matter of personal convenience to the individual because letters and telegrams frequently come to this office. Except for calling upon the Military Attache in his office, no official calls are required of visiting officers. However, if the visitor plans to remain in Peking for some time he should call on some of the embassy, army and navy people. In Peking the new arrival makes the first call.

2. Asiatic Fleet Regulations, pp 207-d, require officers on leave in Peking to register their names and addresses with the Commanding Officer, Marine Detachment, American Embassy. The Adjutant's Office has a register for this purpose.

3. The Rockefeller Foundation has an excellent hospital in Peking in connection with the Peking Union Medical College where medical attendance can be obtained by American doctors in case of illness or accident.

4. Due to a ruling of the State Department only persons who are members of the American Embassy or of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps on duty in China will be allowed to purchase articles at the Post Exchange, Commissary and Clubs operated by the N.C.O.'s and Privates of the Marine Detachment. Visiting officers and their families are not allowed to purchase as they do not have the diplomatic privileges granted by the Chinese Government to persons on duty in China.

5. **The Marine Quartermaster is not in a position to crate boxes, rugs, furniture or other goods for visiting officers.** The Marine Detachment and this office have always maintained the most pleasant relations and it is desired to maintain this condition. All visiting Army officers and their families are requested to advise this office before making requests of any kind upon the personnel of the Marine Detachment. This office can then advise as to the propriety of the request and whether or not the matter should go any farther.

6. The radio station here cannot accept personal radios. Officers, wishing to send such messages, should mail them to the Signal Officer, American Barracks, Tientsin (5 cent Chinese stamp required).

7. The Military Attache's Office is not prepared to cash pay vouchers. If it is desired to draw pay while in China, a voucher may be paid by the Finance Officer, American Barracks, Tientsin. Copies of leave order and transcript of pay account should accompany the voucher.

8. Many army and navy people come to Peking with the idea, either that they will be exempted from paying the export taxes or that someone in this office will be able to advise and tell them some plan whereby such taxes can be evaded. Neither is correct. However, generally the customs people are most courteous and fair and will meet one more than half way. Retained copies of sales slips, either in Chinese or English, will be of assistance.

9. It is best to hire a ricscha at the hotel and use the same one all the time here. If one gets lost the ricscha can always get back to the hotel. Also, the hotel ricschas are almost the only ones who speak or understand enough English to be of any service. They will want a little more than the boys who pull only Chinese customers will dare to demand, but they are worth more. The gateman at the hotel will take care of hiring ricschas. If another ricscha is taken, note the number of his ricscha. Peking ricscha boys as a rule are honest, but some small article may be left unnoticed in the ricscha. If the number is known the hotel will be able to trace him and probably recover the lost article.

THE CHINWANGTAO-SHANHAIKWAN AREA

(秦皇島 山海關 區域)

Peking is torrid in summer. People intending to take the transport at Chinwangtao sometimes spend the last of their leaves in the Chinwangtao — Shanhaiwan area, where the temperature is about 10° cooler. The beach is fine from Peitaho Beach to away beyond Shanhaiwan. The water is shallow

and warm and the tides are negligible. Those who like to tramp or ride will enjoy themselves in this region.

Peitaiho Beach (北戴河海滨): the summer resort of north China, on a branch line of the P.M.R., 21 km. from Peitaiho Station, 387 km. from Peking, where one must usually change cars. During the season—May to September—accommodation of various sorts may be obtained and there is now a year round hotel. While old China hands sometimes rave about the beauties of Peitaiho, it is inferior to the Monterey district of California; to mention but one other show place. The Yellow River flows into the Gulf of Chihli and the color of the water is usually disappointing.

Chinwangtao (秦皇島): 405 km. from Peking; summer camp and rifle range of the United States Army Troops in China. The camp, however, is not prepared to take care of visitors. A limited number of guests may be accommodated at the K.M.A. Rest House, on the hill about a mile from the railroad station.

The trip to Tangchuanssu (湯泉寺), some ten miles northwest of Chinwangtao, is interesting as one passes thru Haiyang (海陽) with its temples; Pingshangyang (平山營), an old walled town and the limepits near Taichwang (代庄). Part of the trip may be made by the Luichiang Light Railway. Get off at Station No. 3 (第三次車站) and take donkeys the remaining four miles. Tangchuanssu has hot baths and is on the line of watch-towers inside the Great Wall.

Shanhaikwan (山海關): 422 km. from Peking, a city astride the Great Wall, near where it ends at the sea. During the summer there are usually a few boarding houses at the beach and beach cottages may sometimes be rented. Shanhaikwan is the summer camp of the British, French and Italian troops in north China. People in Chinwangtao often go over on the morning train and come back in the evening. The gate thru the Great Wall is inscribed, "The First Gate of the Realm (天下第一關). The Drum Tower in the center of the walled town is worth a visit. The bell is said to be a thousand years old.

Erh Luung Miao (二龍廟), an old temple on a shoulder of the mountain, commanding a fine view up the Great Stone River (大石河). The trip out and back made on foot in half a day. Standing in the breeze, under a large pine, on a porch of the temple, listening to the murmur of the river and looking at green

fields and mountains, it would indeed be a prosaic soul that would not feel a little poetic.

Chiao Shan Ssu (朝山寺), is a Buddhist Temple on the mountain near the Great Wall. The views are vast. The visitor not staying over night usually comes here on horseback or donkey.

Two Temple Point (二廟頂), a fine headland on the South Manchurian coast some ten miles east of Shanhaikwan. Make the trip on donkey or horseback. Good drinking water flows from a spring on the beach near the south temple. The two temples are falling into ruin. Nearby in the water is Needle Rock.

The trips mentioned above are only a few of the delightful excursions from Shanhaikwan.

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