

A PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE QING DYNASTY

QING DYNASTY ARCHITECTURE



Compiled by Peking University Library

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**A Pictorial Record of the Qing Dynasty:
Qing Dynasty Architecture**

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Preface to the Series

After the initiation of the National Project for the Compilation of the History of the Qing Dynasty, the director of the compilation committee, Professor Dai Yi, proposed a new framework, having consulted with scholars from home and abroad. This new framework consists of general records, gazettes, biographies, historical charts, and pictorial records. It was indeed an innovative decision to include pictorial records in the compilation of the history of the Qing Dynasty. Because of this, we started to collect true-to-life paintings, old photographs, pictures, and drawings of objects and documents with historical value, both at home in China and from abroad. We compiled some of these pictorial resources into a series entitled *A Pictorial Record of the Qing Dynasty*.

China's historical records are all textual documents. Yet, despite this, generations of scholars repeatedly proposed using texts and pictures or illustrations side by side to make the records livelier. Due to various constraints, it was almost impossible to record history in a format that was both textual and pictorial. Fortunately imperial court painters and folk artists in each dynasty of Chinese history left a large number of paintings depicting real people and events of their time. This has not only greatly compensated for the deficiency of textual records, but also presented more accurate and vivid information than mere text.

True-to-life paintings can be divided into two types: those showing people and those covering events. The paintings produced by court painters, such as Mao Yanshou of the Western Han Dynasty, depict emperors, empresses, emperors' concubines, famous ministers, and also major social and historical events. For example, in *The Scroll of the Royal Carriage*, Yan Liben of the Tang Dynasty vividly recorded Emperor Li Shimin receiving the envoy sent by Tibetan King Songtsän Gampo to welcome Princess Wencheng. *The Scroll of Welcoming the Emperor* portrayed Cao Xun's mission to Jin in order to escort back the bier of Emperor Huizong (Zhao Ji) in the Song Dynasty. Hence, paintings can be of great importance for historical research as the renowned Song Dynasty historian Zheng Qiao (1104–1162) pointed out.

Western missionaries brought Western painting skills to China. Some of them won the recognition of Chinese rulers and were appointed court artists. Among them were such well-known painters of the Qing Dynasty as Giuseppe Castiglione (Chinese name Lang Shining), Jean-Denis Attiret (Wang Zhicheng), Ignaz Sichelbarth (Ai Qimeng), Louis Antoine de Poirot (He Qingtai), and Giovanni Damasceno Sallusti (An Deyi). In order to cater to the artistic tastes of Chinese emperors, these missionary artists absorbed Chinese painting techniques, integrating these with European oil painting skills and evolving their unique painting styles. Giuseppe Castiglione also trained a group of court painters, such as Ding Guanpeng, Zhang Weibang, and Wang Youxue.

During the reign of the Qing Emperor Kangxi, court painters, such as Jiao Bingzhen, Leng Mei, Chen Mei, Tang Dai, and some famous folk painters, began to record actual events in their works. Two examples in this regard are *The Scroll of Emperor Kangxi on His Southern Inspection Tour* (12 scrolls), painted by Wang Li

and others, as well as *The Celebration Ceremony for Emperor Kangxi's 60th Birthday*, executed by a group of court painters. During the last years of Emperor Kangxi's reign, a group of Chinese court painters, under the influence of Giuseppe Castiglione, began to work on true-to-life paintings, either independently or collaboratively, on a range of topics such as emperors' portraits, their southern inspection tours, troop inspections, autumn hunting, worshipping ceremonies, and entertainment, leaving us with lively historical data for studying the history of the Qing Dynasty.

Although these paintings were mainly used to propagate the authority, virtues, and military accomplishments of the emperors, they also carry other rich socio-historical information. One example is *The Imperial Banquet at the Garden of Ten-thousand Trees*, depicting Emperor Qianlong at the mountain resort of Chengde personally receiving the three chiefs of the Mongolian Dorbod tribe who led their tribesmen to migrate to the Central Plains. Emperor Qianlong conferred titles upon the three Mongolian chiefs, presented them with precious gifts, and held a grand banquet that lasted ten days. The celebrations went on for more than 50 days. Under the decree of Qianlong, foreign court painters, such as Giuseppe Castiglione and Jean-Denis Attiret, took part in this activity. They witnessed the whole process and objectively recorded the event and people with their paintbrushes. *Abasi Defeating Rebels with Spear* depicts the Mongolian warrior Abasi, extolling his extraordinary courage in repulsing 10,000 rebels with only 24 soldiers. *The Scroll of Wanfaguiyi Temple* portrays Emperor Qianlong at the Temple of Wanfaguiyi receiving Wabashi, the chief of the Turgut tribe, who led his tribesmen back to his mother country after a trek of thousands of miles. *The Scroll of Emperor Qianlong Quelling the Western Regions* is a series of 16

copperplate etchings that show military events launched during the reign of Qianlong to put down the Jungar rebellion in the northwest.

There are also many true-to-life paintings that mirror the culture, local customs, and commercial activities of the Qing Dynasty. For instance, while focusing on the emperors' activities, *The Scroll of Emperor Kangxi on His Southern Inspection Tour* (16 scrolls) and *The Scroll of Emperor Qianlong on His Southern Inspection Tour* (16 scrolls) are true-to-life records covering mountains, rivers, cities, the countryside, garden designs, and famous historical and cultural sites from Beijing all the way to the region south of the Yangtze River. They also record the everyday lives of people from all walks of life, as well as the busy scenes of water transportation and business activities along the Beijing–Hangzhou Canal. *The Celebration Ceremony for Emperor Kangxi's 60th Birthday* covers almost half of Beijing city at that time. The first of the two scrolls shows scenes from Shenwu Gate, within the Forbidden City, to Xizhi Gate, while the second scroll begins at Xizhi Gate and ends in Changchun Garden in the northwestern suburb of Beijing. These scrolls together present a vivid picture of the buildings, gardens, streets, shops, soldiers, and ordinary people at that time.

The Scroll of Beijing in Spring presents a bird's-eye view of the capital city's central area. Shops and stalls are clustered outside the Zhengyang Gate; the streets are dotted with horse-drawn carriages and pedestrians against the background of the Forbidden City and Jingshan Hill.

Apart from the paintings already mentioned, there are also works dealing with agriculture, handicraft industries, animal husbandry, and commerce during the Qing Dynasty. Examples include *A Picture of Ceramics-making*, *A Picture of Weaving and Plowing*, *A Picture of*

Tea-making, *A Picture of Cotton*, *A Picture of the Salt Wells in Southern Yunnan*, *Thirteen Foreign Trading Houses in Guangzhou*, and *A Picture of Hong Kong Opening as a Commercial Port*.

After the Qing government took back Taiwan during the reign of Emperor Kangxi, many officials and scholars visited the island. The emperors ordered the officials there to report back using paintings and drawings on the customs of the Gaoshan people and Taiwanese products. That was how *The Pictorial Collection of Customs in Taiwan* and *The Pictorial Collection of Local Produce in Taiwan* came into being.

Apart from the paintings produced by imperial painters, true-to-life folk paintings, especially those intended for overseas markets during the 18th and 19th centuries, are also noteworthy. Europeans of the time not only bought Chinese products but wanted to learn more about the processes for making ceramics (fine china), silk, and tea, among others. Folk artists in the coastal cities of Guangdong were highly skilled and they knew full well how to cater to European curiosity about China, churning out large numbers of export-oriented, true-to-life paintings. As a result, folk paintings reflecting the lifestyles and local customs of Chinese people flourished.

Besides paintings, a considerable number of late-Qing Dynasty photographs have been preserved. Photography is an important means of recording, storing, and transmitting visual images of people, events, places, and objects. Historical photographs allow people today to visualize what happened in the past. However fragmentary and temporary they may appear, they are real, concrete, and vivid images packed with historical information.

After the Second Opium War (1856–1860), a Westernization movement was launched by some

Chinese compradors and officials. They imported foreign capital and technology to open factories, build railways, and set up mining companies. They took photographs to record the progress of their projects and compiled them into albums for sale. Some of these albums advertised major social events while others featured historical cultural sites and opera performances. In the late Qing Dynasty, the concubines of the emperor, princes, and ministers enjoyed taking photographs. The Palace Museum houses a collection of more than 20,000 such photographs.

Photography became popular as an art form when Western powers forcibly opened the door of the Qing Dynasty. As an oriental country with a long history of civilization, China would naturally attract numerous curious photographers. Traveling photographers, foreign missionaries, and foreign soldiers took a large number of pictures for various purposes. Notwithstanding this, all these pictures have played a positive role in providing graphic information about social life in China at that time and bridging Chinese and Western cultures.

Apart from true-to-life paintings, export-oriented paintings, and old photographs, other important sources of first-hand data for us to study the history of the Qing

Dynasty include: drawings of objects, such as clothes, inscribed couplets, pictures of official documents, ancient books, rubbings from stone inscriptions, local customs, and pictures of such historical and cultural sites as buildings and gardens. Abundant as these materials are, it is difficult to obtain a complete collection of them, as they are now owned by public or private collectors both in China and abroad. Moreover, there is the issue of authentication. Some paintings are anonymous, making it difficult to ascertain their age. The authentication of photographs is also challenging, especially those taken during the late Qing Dynasty, because at that time photographic technology was basic and negatives were not always clear. Even when the photographs are clear, it is not always possible to identify the subjects as they are often taken in isolation. More research is required before these pictures can become useful. Fortunately academic circles are paying greater attention to the collection and study of these types of materials. Only by doing this can we gradually restore the historical truth. Pictorial history follows on from oral history and the publication of *A Pictorial Record of the Qing Dynasty Series* will surely speed up the advent of this new era of historical studies.

Zhu Chengru

Introduction

In this book, we have presented about 500 images with annotations, compiled and edited from the findings of the research project of Digital Preservation of the Qing Dynasty Images in Western Publications and Classical Books under the National Qing Dynasty Pictorial Database (hereinafter referred to as the project of Qing Dynasty Images in Western Publications). This project represents the first systematic effort to catalog the Qing Dynasty images in Western publications and classical books, laying the necessary foundation for the future research of the history of the Qing Dynasty.

Western missionaries and businessmen started publishing books that record what they had seen and heard in the Orient in the mid-seventeenth century, and such publications became very influential in the West. Consisting of monographs introducing China's customs, history, and culture, personal travelogs, and biographies, these publications usually had copperplate illustrations in addition to their detailed descriptions. For Western readers who had never been to China, the illustrations helped them visualize what the words conveyed, and offered them the pleasure of viewing. For the authors, the illustrations solved the difficulties of expression resulting from cultural differences.

With the invention of photography in Paris in 1839, photographs became an increasingly important source of image documentation in addition to paintings. In 1844, the French chief customs officer, Jules Itier, took the first photograph for the Chinese with the camera he brought into the country. In the more than 100 years that followed, foreign explorers, travelers, businessmen, journalists, missionaries, and Sinologists visited different regions of China and photographed their experiences; leaving behind more accurate, realistic, and vivid records of Chinese history than paintings. Such photographs served as truthful witnesses of the most depressing and turbulent period in China's history.

The project of Qing Dynasty Images in Western Publications aims to reveal the Western perceptions of the Qing Dynasty, and will help us gain a comprehensive knowledge of the history of the Qing Dynasty as a contrastive supplement to the Chinese documentations. To facilitate the establishment of the National Qing Dynasty Pictorial Database, Peking University Library has participated in this significant project.

The Department of Western Publications in the Peking University Library has a rich collection of 400,000 books accumulated over 109 years and through several generations. Among the books in Western languages, there are those on China published before the twentieth century and written by Sinologists, missionaries, diplomats and their family members, explorers, travelers, and businessmen who came to China during the Qing Dynasty. Particularly valuable are the large number of illustrations and photographs in these books, presenting different aspects of Chinese society including historical figures (royalty and courtiers of Qing, as well as missionaries), historical events (such as the Boxer Movement and the Eight-Nation Allied Forces Invading China), landscapes (covering almost all provinces and regions), customs, religions, education,

and daily life (involving all social strata). Records of Xinjiang and Tibet are extremely precious.

From the various illustrations and photographs contained in these books, we have selected more than 500 images of architecture (those which are not referenced with the name of the photographer and date are illustrations), based on the principles of variety, specialty, and rarity. Most images were taken or illustrated by foreigners who came to China during the Qing Dynasty. We have classified these images into different categories, with annotations, and compiled this book entitled *A Pictorial Record of the Qing Dynasty: Qing Dynasty Architecture*.

Generally, this book has the following three features: First, we have tried to cover the greatest variety and diversity within the limited number of pages to demonstrate the richness of Qing Dynasty architecture and provide readers with a wide range of reference sources. The collection comprises 18 categories: city walls and gates; panoramas of cities and towns; pagodas; archways; guild houses; churches; legations and consulates; mission schools; railway stations; imperial examination halls; “Ya'men” (government offices); gardens and mansions, pavilions, terraces, and towers; temples and monasteries; altars; graves and tombs; streets; and bridges. Within each category, we have emphasized the local customs and styles. For example, the section on city walls and gates showcases 60 city gates ranging from the magnificent one in imperial Beijing to the exquisite one in Ningbo, and from the weather-beaten one in the ancient city in Gansu to the ivy-strewn and verdant one in Leshan, Sichuan.

Second, besides presenting the diversity of traditional Chinese architecture, we also expect the images to convey the unique message of Chinese society during the Qing Dynasty. It was during this dynasty that China drifted into a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, where internal conflicts were interwoven with

foreign pressures, and people could not sustain their way of life. It was a period when the Western colonial conquest and new ideological enlightenment intermingled, the Chinese and Western cultures clashed, and the old imperial dynasty became precarious as a result of confrontations between the two forces. The illustrations and photographs included in this book reveal a sense of gloom and helplessness. Two lines from a poem written by Du Mu, a famous Tang Dynasty poet, can aptly describe this mixed sentiment:

*Among hundreds of temples built in the previous dynasty,
How many pavilions and towers are still standing in the mist?*

In *China: The Scenery, Architecture, and Social Habits of That Ancient Empire*, jointly published in 1842 by the well-known English landscape painter, Thomas Allom (1804–1872), and historian, G. N. Wright (1790–1877), there are 128 intricate copperplate etchings depicting scenes in China. Since the painter had never been to China, he created the copperplate etchings out of secondary information, replete with the imagination of nineteenth-century Westerners about China. We have included in this book an illustration representing the Porcelain Tower at Dabao'en Monastery in Nanjing, which was destroyed in a battle during the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement. The illustration shows the tranquil and exquisite glazed tile tower known as one of the “Seven Medieval Wonders in the World,” against the background of a Qing official in official garb with his armed Qing soldiers in the boat as well as armed British soldiers standing guard on the river bank, an atmosphere of war permeating throughout. The caption explains that the Qing official is liaising with the British guard, and the guard has extended his arm to indicate the former has intruded on his personal space of safety.

The building remains, but the surroundings have changed; the building is silent, but the surroundings narrate its story. Therefore, the meaning in the images

of the buildings does not lie in the buildings themselves. The lofty city gate still exists today, yet crowds of beggars once gathered beneath it. The gate tower remains as elegant as ever, but it used to be guarded by British soldiers with rifles. From the images, we can infer the political turmoil and the miserable life of the common people in the late Qing period. Meanwhile, from the images of modern schools, railway stations, postmen in new-style uniforms, and short-haired female students, we can also feel a touch of reform and revival.

Third, to furnish researchers with precious reference materials, we have specifically included photographs and illustrations of architecture that were later destroyed. These include the library building of Jingshi Academy (Chinese Imperial University), the city walls and watchtower of Baoding, the Porcelain Tower of Nanjing Dabao'en Monastery, North Cathedral in Beijing, Wanghailou Catholic Church in Tianjin, the old city walls in Guangzhou, and so on.

It is a Chinese tradition to learn from our history, but in the past we mainly learned from our own history while ignoring how others viewed our past. The establishment of the National Database for the Qing Dynasty Images in Western Publications, and the publication of this book will compensate for the shortfall. Images of the Qing Dynasty appearing in Western publications have offered us a unique perspective on how other nations view the Chinese civilization. Put in more extensive terms, research of the history of the Qing Dynasty is no longer the monopoly of Chinese scholars, but has become a discipline worthy of worldwide attention. Research conducted outside China is increasingly revealing the significance of Chinese culture in the world.

Zhang Hongyang

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Acknowledgments

Shortly after the completion of the project of Digital Preservation of the Qing Dynasty Images in Western Publications and Classical Books under the National Qing Dynasty Pictorial Database, we took on this book project. The work is ready now, thanks to our efforts made in the summer vacation.

A great artist once said that creating art is similar to overcoming obstacles. In whatever we do, we encounter various problems, huge or tiny. Before compiling the book, we had not anticipated the huge difficulties lying ahead. It was not until later when the project started that we realized that the workload for this project actually was no less than compiling a dictionary of architectural terms or geographical names. We needed to solve problems brought about by sources in different languages and standardize the translation of architectural and geographical names, which even specialists in this field would hesitate to try. To complicate matters, besides sources in English, a language we are relatively familiar with, there are documents written in French and German, of which the editors have limited knowledge. There are no uniform spellings of names due to the variety of source languages; in the rare cases where there are unified spellings, they are very likely in Wade-Giles, a system different from the standard Hanyu Pinyin (Chinese phonetics) used today. Many geographical names are not well known at all; therefore, even if you know the Chinese

versions, you may not be able to figure out the exact locations! Fortunately, thanks to the many experts of Peking University and the abundant documented materials in Peking University Library, and through extensive and thorough research and consultation, we managed to solve all the problems and ensure the accuracy of information.

In the section on City Walls and Gates, for example, we discovered an error in the original note to “Jialing Fu.” Based upon the description of the location in the original book, by consulting old maps and relevant documents about place names in the Qing Dynasty, we came to the conclusion that “Jialing Fu” should be “Jiading Fu” (today’s Leshan City, Sichuan). Therefore, we corrected the mistake in this book. In the section on Mission Schools, there was a picture marked “Peking University.” However, Peking University did not have such a building in her history. We consulted a large number of documents, both Chinese and foreign, and finally discovered that it was the original campus of Hui Wen Da Xue (Methodist Peking University), established by the American Methodist Episcopal Church, and this university once adopted “Peking University” as its English name. In view of this special experience, we checked all the names of places and architecture in this book—comparing the descriptions in the original books with the actual places or architecture, and naming the pictures only when they matched completely. It was a time-consuming and tedious task, but the most effective way to ensure the quality of this book.

Many people have been engaged in the compilation of this book. Zhang Hongyang compiled the following sections: Introduction; Acknowledgments; Pagodas; City Walls and Gates; Archways; Guild Houses; Imperial Examination Halls; Panoramas of Cities and Towns;

Gardens and Mansions; Railway Stations; Mission Schools; Churches; and Legations and Consulates. Zou Xinming took charge of the technical work before and after the compilation of the book, and also compiled the following sections: Pavilions, Terraces, and Towers; Temples and Monasteries; Bridges; Streets; Ya’men (Government Offices); Altars; and Graves and Tombs. Preparation and scanning of pictures were carried out by Han Yiyu, Wu Zhengtong, Yin Li, Zhang Lijing, and Chen Xiuling.

We have consulted many academic documents, local chronicles, and dictionaries such as *Beijing Jiucheng* (edited by Zhu Jiaguang and Ma Liangwei, Beijing: Yanshan Publishing House, 2003), *Liushi De Fengqing* (edited by Song Dachuan and Li Yancheng, Beijing: Yanshan Publishing House, 2004), *Zhongguo Guta* (Luo Zhewen, Beijing: China Youth Press, 1985), *Da Qing Digu Chengshi Yinxiang (China Illustrated)* (illustrated by Thomas Allom [UK], edited by Li Tiangang, Shanghai: Shanghai Classics Publishing House and Shanghai Science and Technology Press, 2002), *China and the Christian Colleges, 1850–1950* (Jessie G. Lutz, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1971), *A Century of Protestant Missions in China (1807–1907)* (D. MacGillivray, Shanghai: printed at the American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1907), and many other documents.

We would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to Dai Longji, the former Director of Peking University Library and its current Director Zhu Qiang; members of the Pictorial Record Group under the National Committee for the Compilation of the History of the Qing Dynasty; staff from the China Renmin University Press; and all others who have helped us cordially and generously.

About Peking University Library

Peking University Library was founded in 1902 and after over a hundred years of development and growth, it has become the largest university library in Asia. The current library building covers 51,000 square meters, houses a collection of 5,830,640 items, including 1,500,000 copies of ancient books, 11,547 kinds of periodicals published before 1949, as well as 605 pre-1949 newspaper titles, and approximately 24,000 kinds of rubbings from inscriptions on ancient bronzes and stone tablets. The library also has a sizeable collection of audio-visual materials, CD-ROMs, and databases in various disciplines.

Peking University Library is a member of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), China Library Association, and China Science Information Association. The management centers of China Academic Library Information System (CALIS) and China Academic Social Sciences and Humanities Library (CASHL) are also located in the library.

City Walls and Gates

During the Middle Ages, castles were built for defense, similar to functions performed by city walls in ancient China. However, such city walls and gates also contributed to the successful establishment of ancient Chinese cities. The walls and gates represented a boundary between “metropolis” and “wilderness,” “city” and “countryside,” and “interior” and “exterior.” In 1921, Osvald Sirén, a scholar from the National Museum of Fine Arts of Stockholm, Sweden, arrived in Beijing. During his stay, Puyi, the abdicated emperor of the Qing Dynasty, always accompanied him during his visits to the walls and gates of Beijing.

In *The Walls and Gates of Peking*, Sirén wrote, “At sunrise when the first travelers start on their long journeys in carts or mule-litters, the heavy wooden doors are slowly pushed back, groaning like giants unwillingly aroused. Gradually the country people begin to come in with their wheelbarrows or baskets filled with the products of the soil swinging from the ends of springy poles resting on their shoulders. And as the sun rises higher, the traffic and the movement at the gates gradually increase and become more varied; the stream of porters, wheelbarrows, and donkey carts are mixed up with rickshaws and automobiles which keep up an excessive and futile noise with their sirens. The main rhythm of the

movement focused at these narrow passages is not to be disturbed by any threatening sounds. It may become highly intensified but not accelerated; it may even be brought to a temporary standstill when too many wheelbarrows and rickshaws are trying to push through in opposite directions. At the main gates the traffic reaches its culmination about the time of the midday meal, when everybody is out for a bite. Toward evening the stream grows thinner again, and as the twilight deepens into night the flow gradually ceases.”

The pictures in this section refresh our memories of city walls and gates, especially those in Beijing, Hangzhou, Nanjing, Tianjin, Xi’an, Guangzhou, Shenyang, Ningbo, Shanghai, and many other cities. The walls and gates in these old faded photographs seem to invite us to take a peek into the past events of these cities. As Liang Sicheng, the highly respected twentieth-century architect of China, once commented about city walls and gates: “Regardless of their strong character, their magnificent outlook, or the hardships they have experienced, they always cause the younger generation to have mixed feelings about China.”



01 ▲

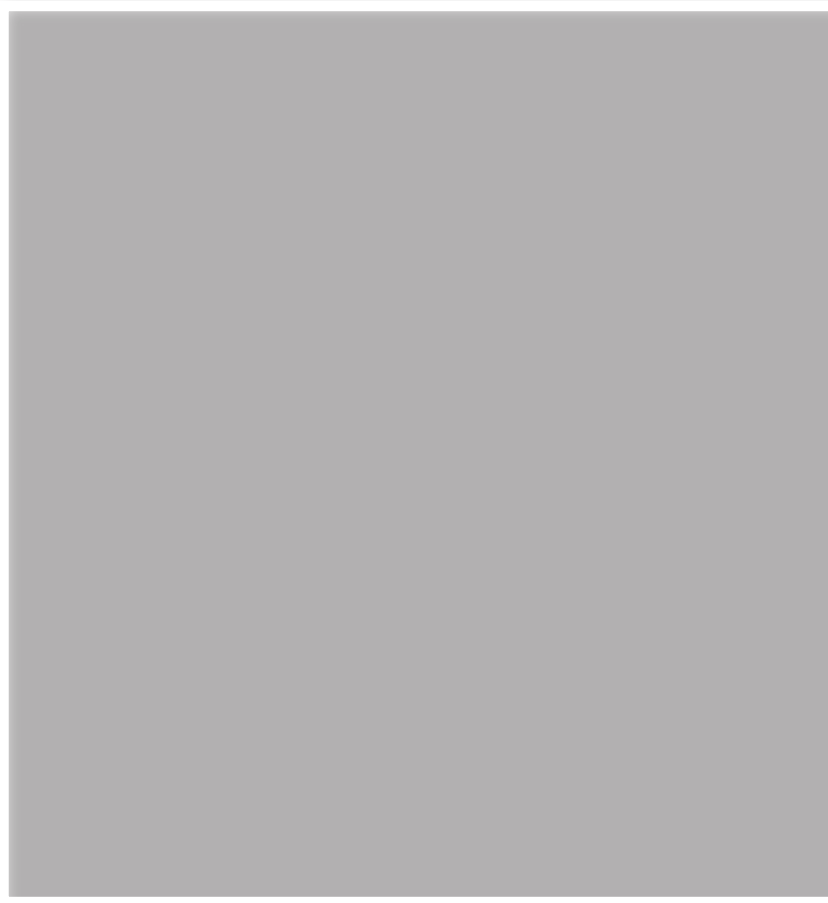
Zhengyang Gate Tower in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Mary Hooker, *Behind the Scenes in Peking* (London: John Murray, 1911).

Zhengyang Gate (also known as Qianmen meaning Front Gate) was located at the center of the southern wall of the inner city and served also as the main gate of the inner city. Zhengyang Gate was larger in scale than other gates because to its north was the main gate of the Imperial City during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Zhengyang Gate, built in 1419, was nine chambers wide and five chambers deep, with a triple-eave and hip-and-gable roof. Originally known as Lizheng Gate, it was later renamed Zhengyang Gate. The gate was destroyed by fire on four separate occasions throughout its history, and was subsequently rebuilt each time. The gate was last demolished by the Eight-Nation Allied Forces in 1900, and was reconstructed in 1906. The area in front of Qianmen used to be the busiest commercial zone in Beijing during the Ming and Qing dynasties.



02 ◀

Profile of Zhengyang Gate Tower in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henri Borel, *The New China: a Traveler's Impressions* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1912).

This was the side view of Zhengyang Gate. It was demolished in 1900.

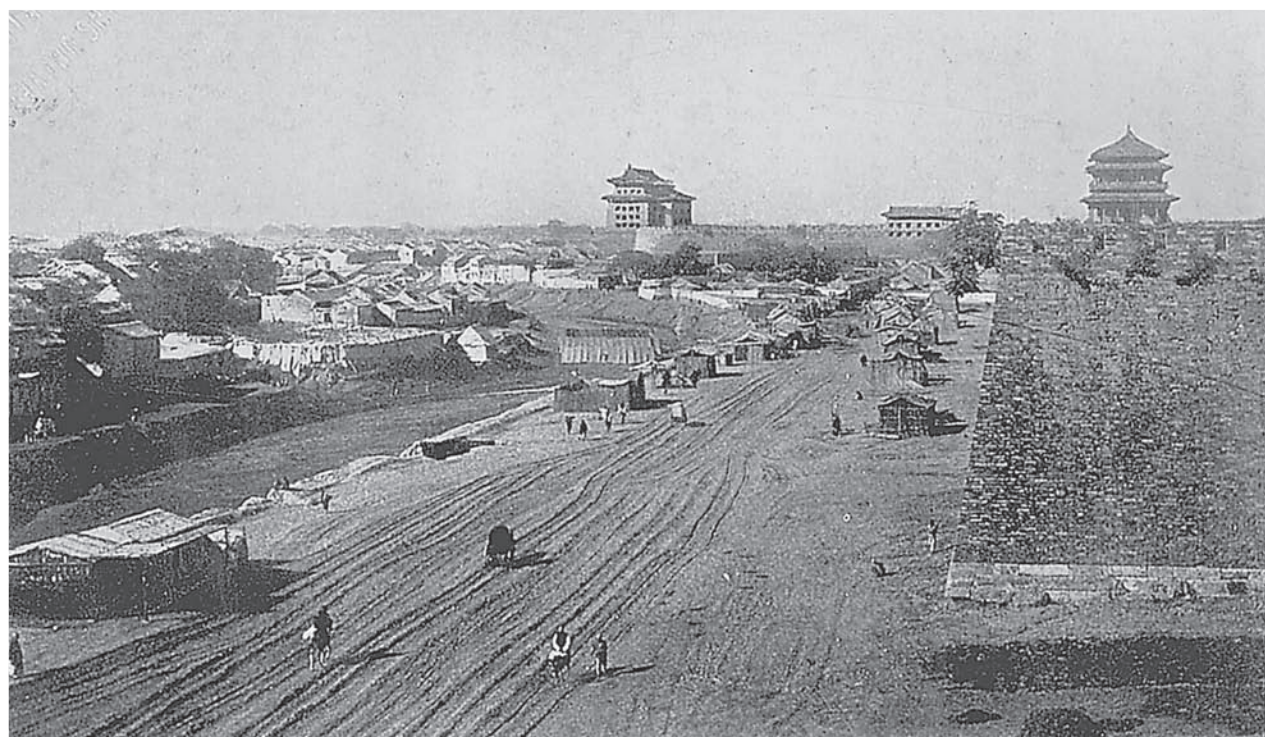
03 ▼

Archers' tower and west floodgate of Zhengyang Gate in Beijing

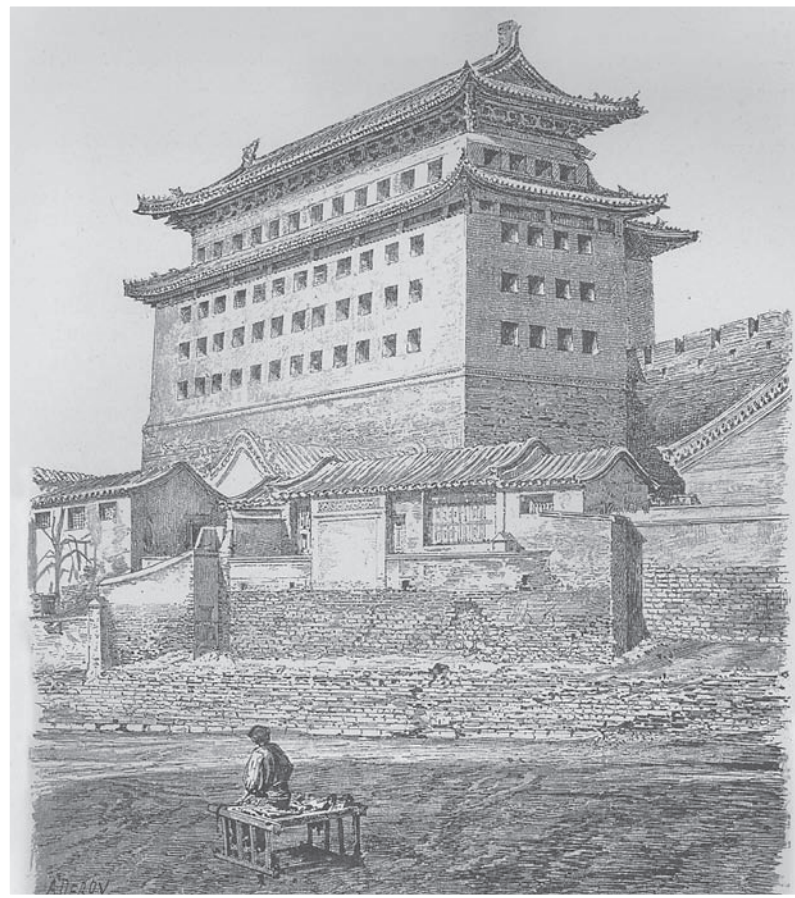
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Archibald John Little

SOURCE: Archibald John Little, *Gleanings from Fifty Years in China* (London: Sampson Low, Marston, 1910).



In the photograph, Zhengyang Gate is on the right, its archers' tower is on the left, while the west floodgate is at the far end. Deep ruts can be seen in the road.



04 ◀

Archers' tower in Beijing

SOURCE: Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extreme Orient* (Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).

The archers' tower, located at the front of the Gate Tower and built on a brick wall foundation, was for the purpose of defense, with arrowslits for observation and firing of arrows. This picture shows the archers' tower in the inner city of Beijing.

05 ▼

Daqing Gate in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Mary Hooker, *Behind the Scenes in Peking* (London: John Murray, 1911).



Built during Ming Emperor Yongle's reign, Daqing Gate was the main gate to the Imperial City during the Ming and Qing dynasties. The gate faced the south and, as the main gate to the Imperial City, Daqing Gate also enjoyed the honor of being the National Gate, because south was considered the location of superiority. It was renamed several times with the change of dynasties—Daming Gate in the Ming Dynasty, Daqing Gate in 1944, and Zhonghua Gate after the establishment of the Republic of China in 1911.



06 ▲

Scenery outside Xizhi Gate in Beijing

SOURCE: Thomas Allom, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire III* (London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).

Thomas Allom, a British architect who painted in the Victorian style in the mid-nineteenth century, had never been to China. He painted this picture with reference to the drawings of William Alexander (1767–1816), an accompanying painter of the British Macartney Embassy. The landscape outside the Xizhi Gate shown in this picture was partly taken from Alexander's drawing and elaborated on by Allom. Though his depiction of China in this painting was not factual, it did reflect the West's knowledge of China. Allom's paintings were popular for over 100 years in the West, and he was esteemed as the Painter of Chinese Landscapes.



Originally Anzhen Gate, it was renamed Anding Gate (literally peace gate) in 1386 after Beijing (known as Dadu during the Yuan Dynasty), the capital of the Yuan Dynasty, was invaded by the Ming army. In the past, armies normally used this gate when going out to and coming back from battles, as a symbol of peace to the country.

07 ◀

Anding Gate Tower in Beijing

SOURCE: S. Wells Williams, *The Middle Kingdom* (London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1883).

08 ▼

Gate tower, archers' tower, and floodgate of Anding Gate in Beijing

SOURCE: Robert Swinhoe, *Narrative of the North China Campaign of 1860* (London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1861).



Anding Gate was located at the eastern section of the northern wall of the inner city. An Altar of Earth was constructed outside Anding Gate, with a Confucius temple and an imperial academy. This picture depicts the Anding Gate occupied by the Eight-Nation Allied Forces.



09 ◀

Chongwen Gate in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Philipp Bockenheimer, *Rund um Asien* (Leipzig: Verlag von Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1909).

Chongwen Gate (previously Hada Gate) was located in the eastern section of the southern wall of the inner city. Chongwen Gate used to be one of the 11 gates of Dadu in the Yuan Dynasty, known then as Wenming Gate, and was located in the utmost east of the southern wall. Dadu was renamed Beijing in the Ming Dynasty, and Wenming Gate was renamed Chongwen Gate. In the Ming Dynasty, Prince Hada used to live within Wenming Gate, hence it earned the name Hada Gate. Hada Gate was also known as Ha'de Gate or Hadai Gate, due to the similarities in pronunciation.

10 ▼

Xihua Gate in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Philipp Bockenheimer, *Rund um Asien* (Leipzig: Verlag von Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1909).



Built in 1420, Xihua Gate was the west gate of the Forbidden City. It was located at the west wall of the Forbidden City, on the side toward the gate of Wumen. When the Eight-Nation Allied Forces invaded Beijing in 1900, Empress Dowager Cixi and Emperor Guangxu escaped westward from the palace through Xihua Gate. This photograph depicts the Xihua Gate in the late Qing Dynasty.



11 ◀

Archers' tower of Yongding Gate in Beijing

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: George B. Smith, *The Crisis in China* (New York and London: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1900).

Yongding Gate was located at the southern end of the central axis of Beijing. The archers' tower was constructed with a single-eave, hip-and-gable roof, and consisted of two rows of arrowslits, seven for each row. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, both Yongding Gate and Zhengyang Gate (not shown) were the main gateways for the imperial families proceeding to the Nanyuantuanhe River.

12 ▶

Dongbian Gate in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: H. C. Thompson, *China and the Powers* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1902).

Dongbian Gate was built at the eastern section of the outer northern city walls. The gateway was originally poorly constructed, with just an opening in the wall, a square interior and an arched roof.





13 ▲

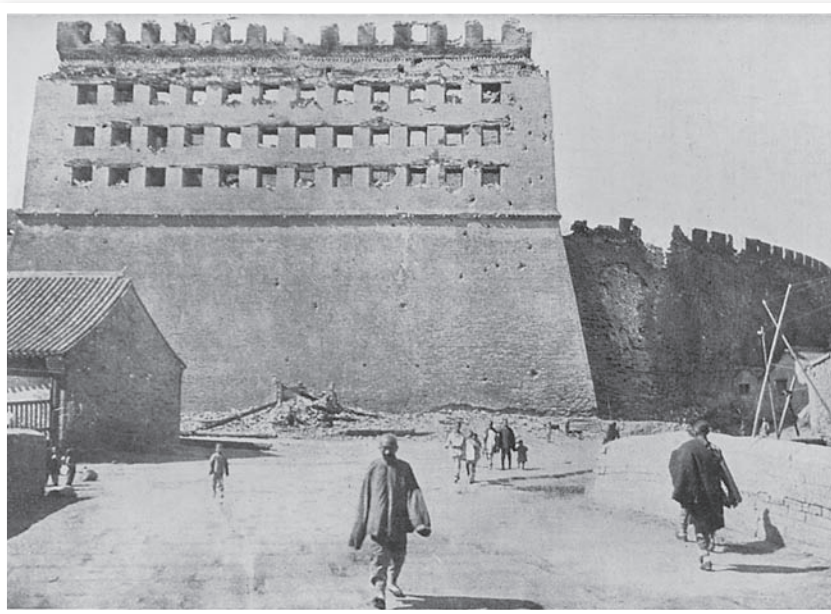
Watchtower of the inner city of Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Clive C. M. G. Bigham, *A Year in China, 1899–1900* (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd, 1901).

There were watchtowers at the four corners of both the inner and outer cities of Beijing. The full name of the watchtower should be “the archers’ tower at the corner of the city walls.” It was constructed with a double-eave, hip-and-gable roof, and sloping surface. There were four rows of arrowslits on all four walls of the watchtower (two wide and two narrow walls). Each wide wall consisted of 56 arrowslits, while every narrow wall had 16, which is a total of 144. The watchtower at the outer city was smaller than those at the inner city, with only 20 arrowslits in total.



14 ◀

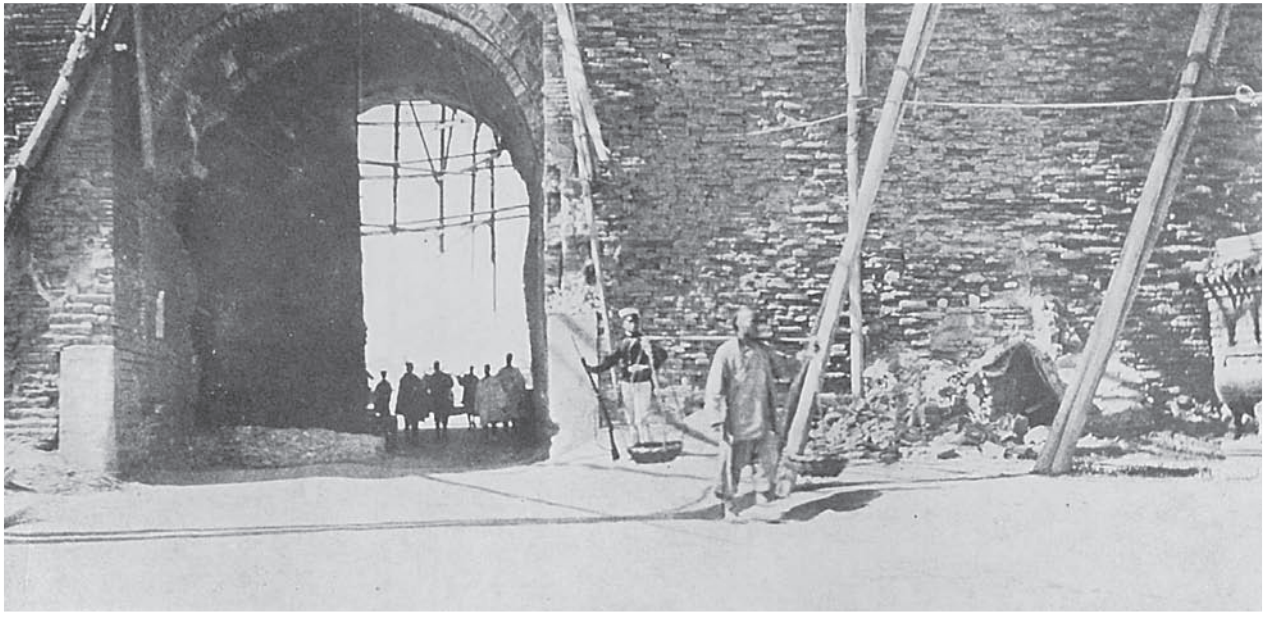
Archers’ tower of Chaoyang Gate in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: George Lynch, *The War of the Civilisations* (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1901).

On August 14, 1900, during the invasion of Beijing by the Eight-Nation Allied Forces, the Japanese invaders bombarded the archers’ tower of Chaoyang Gate. This photograph depicts the wreckage of the tower after the bombardment, a silent witness to the atrocity of the invaders.



15 ▲

This photograph was taken from within Chaoyang Gate. It was through this gate that the Japanese invaders entered Beijing.

Chaoyang Gate in Beijing

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: George Lynch, *The War of the Civilisations* (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1901).

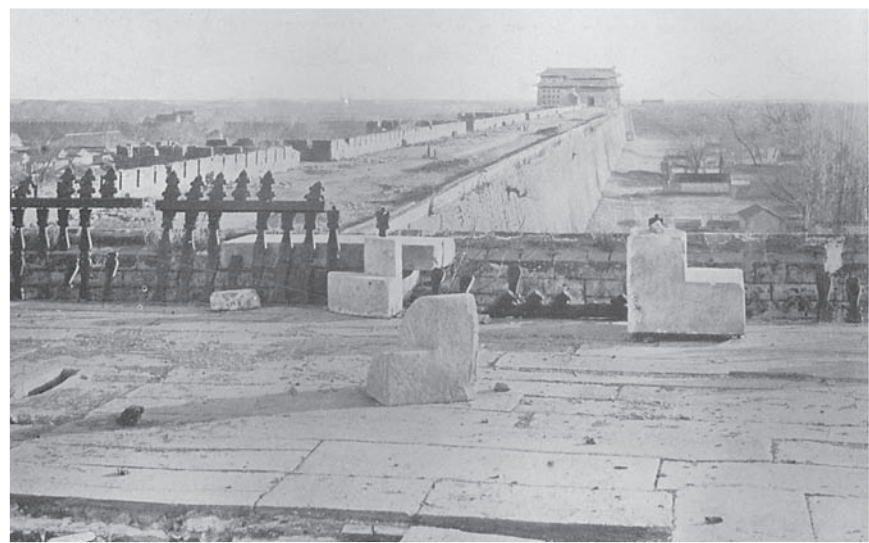
16 ▶

Ruins of the Ancient Observatory in Beijing

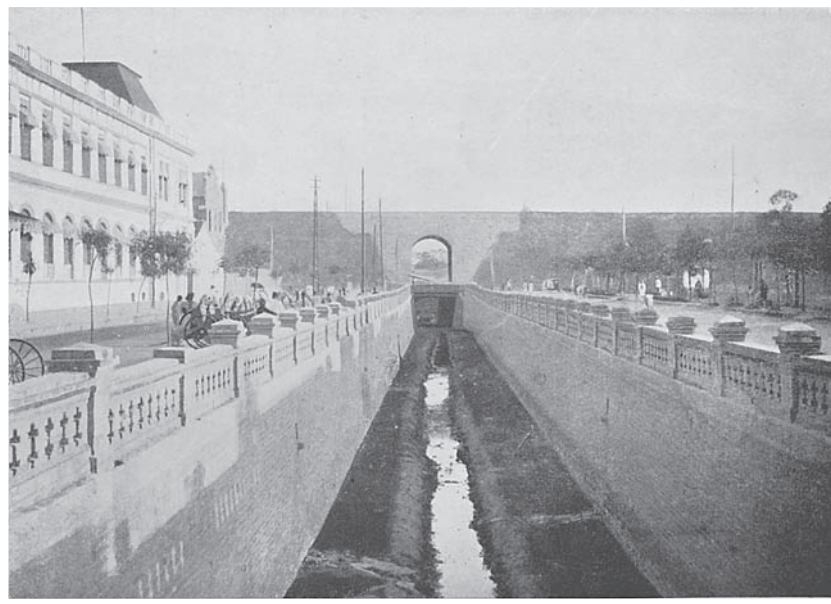
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: H. C. Thompson, *China and the Powers* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1902).



The Ancient Observatory, known at the time as the Stellar Observatory, was built at the southeast watchtower of Dadu during Ming Emperor Zhengtong's reign (1435–1449). It was built with bricks, in the shape of a trapezoid (narrow at the top and wide at the base), and was 14 meters high. There were pathways on the western and northern sides leading into the observatory, and an arch-shaped gate at the center. When the Eight-Nation Allied Forces invaded Beijing in 1900, all the astronomical instruments in the Observatory were looted by the German and French armies.



Shuiguan, or shuimen (literally water gate), was a gateway for canals and rivers, as its very name suggests. It was built beneath the city walls of Beijing, in the shape of an arch, for the purpose of travel via the canals leading into Beijing.

17 ◀

Minor floodgate in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henri Borel, *The New China: a Traveller's Impressions* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1912).

18 ▶

Floodgate beneath the city wall of Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: H. C. Thompson, *China and the Powers* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1902).



During the invasion of Beijing by the Eight Nation Allied Force in 1900, the Russian invaders started the attack on Dongzhi Gate at the break of dawn on August 14, followed by the attack on Chaoyang Gate by the Japanese. American and British troops and those of other countries followed, and entered Beijing one after another. According to the author of the original book, some of the invaders entered Beijing through this floodgate.



19 ◀

City gate in Tianjin

DATE: 1906

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 2* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).

The ancient city of Tianjin was built in 1404. The city was in the shape of an abacus (its east–west axis longer than the north–south axis), and was also informally known as the Abacus City. Its boundaries stretched over 9 *li* (\approx 4.5 kilometers), and its walls were 3 *zhang* 5 *chi* high (\approx 11 meters). It had four gates, named Zhendong Gate (east), Anxi Gate (west), Dingnan Gate (south), and Gongbei Gate (north); four watchtowers at the four corners of the city walls; and four major avenues crisscrossing the city. There was a drum tower in the center, and seven cannon forts protecting the city. The gate in this photograph was the only one left after a heavy bombardment by the Eight-Nation Allied Forces.

20 ▶

City walls and watchtower in Baoding

DATE: Between the late 19th and early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur H. Smith, *China in Convulsion* (New York: Revell Company, 1901).

The city wall and watchtower in this photograph were destroyed by the Eight-Nation Allied Forces. The brick walls of present-day Baoding City were built during the Ming Dynasty. The original walls stretched 12 *li* 330 *bu* (\approx 6.5 kilometers) around the city, with 81 defensive forts built at every 100 *bu* (\approx 167 meters). The walls were 3.5 *zhang* high (\approx 11 meters); 1.5 *zhang* wide at the top (\approx 5 meters) and 3.5 *zhang* wide at the base (\approx 11 meters). It was surrounded by a moat 3 *zhang* wide (\approx 9 meters) and 1.5 *zhang* deep (\approx 5 meters). There were four watchtowers and a tower named Jukui on the eastern section of the south gate, and a stele pavilion next to the tower. The four major gates were named Wangying Gate (east), Yingxun Gate (south), Zhanyue Gate (west), and Gongji Gate (north). On October 19, 1900, the west, south, north, and east gates were occupied by the British, French, German, and Italian troops, respectively; and all four gates were burnt down.





21 ◀

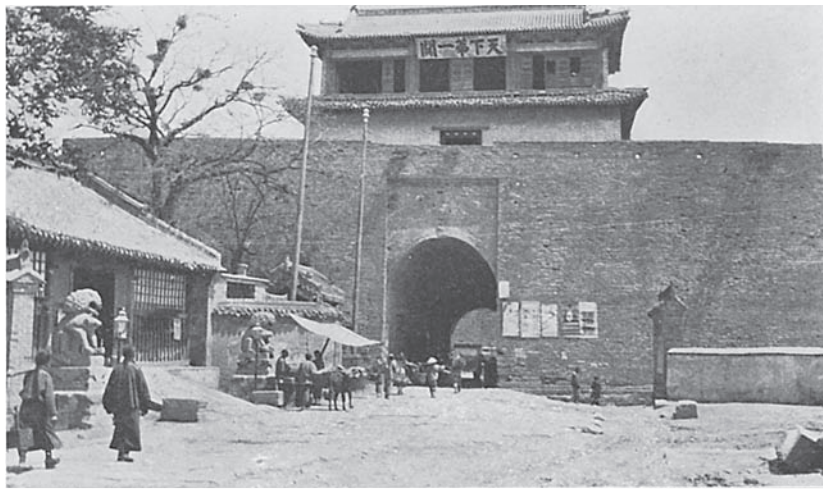
City gate of Bazhou in Zhili**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Georg Wegener, *Zur Kriegszeit durch China 1900/1901* (Berlin: Allgemeiner Verein Für Deutsche Litteratur, 1902).

In 959, Emperor Shizong of the Later Zhou Dynasty built the township of Bazhou, with a perimeter of 3,592 meters, and walls of 11 meters height and 6 meters width at the base. It consisted of four towers and three bulwarks at the east, south, and north gates, and a false gate in the west. On the right side of the main gate, there was a three-meter-wide pathway. The city had experienced great destruction by the Qing army at the end of the Ming Dynasty, but was rebuilt in 1735, and completed in 1736. In 1938, the government led the citizens to level the city walls for the purpose of defending the city against the Japanese invaders. This photograph shows a city gate of Bazhou. The horsemen at the gate were soldiers from the Eight-Nation Allied Forces.

22 ▶

West Gate of Yongping in Zhili**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** John Hedley, *Tramps in Dark Mongolia* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1910).

In 1371, at the present-day location of Lulong, Hebei, Yongping Prefecture was established. The city walls were rebuilt with bricks and stones. The city walls were 9 *li* 13 *bu* in perimeter (\approx 4.5 kilometers), and 3 *zhang* 6 *chi* high (\approx 12 meters); 3 *zhang* at the base (\approx 9 meters) and 2 *zhang* at the top (\approx 6 meters). There were four gates on each side and water gates as well. The gate in this photograph was the West Gate of Yongping Prefecture.



23 ◀

South Gate in Shanhaiguan

DATE: 1906

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).

Shanhaiguan (literally mountain and sea pass), obtained its name because it was sited next to the mountain of Yanshan off the sea of Bohai. It was built in 1381 by General Xu Da. It is located 15 kilometers to the northeast of today's Qinhuangdao City.

Shanhaiguan, at the intersection of the northeastern and eastern roads of China, was an important strategic military installation, hence it was also known as the No.1 Pass in China.

There were four gates to the city of Shanhaiguan: Zhendong Gate (east), Ying'en Gate (west), Wangyang Gate (south), and Weiyuan Gate (north). This photograph shows the south gate—Wangyang Gate.

24 ▼

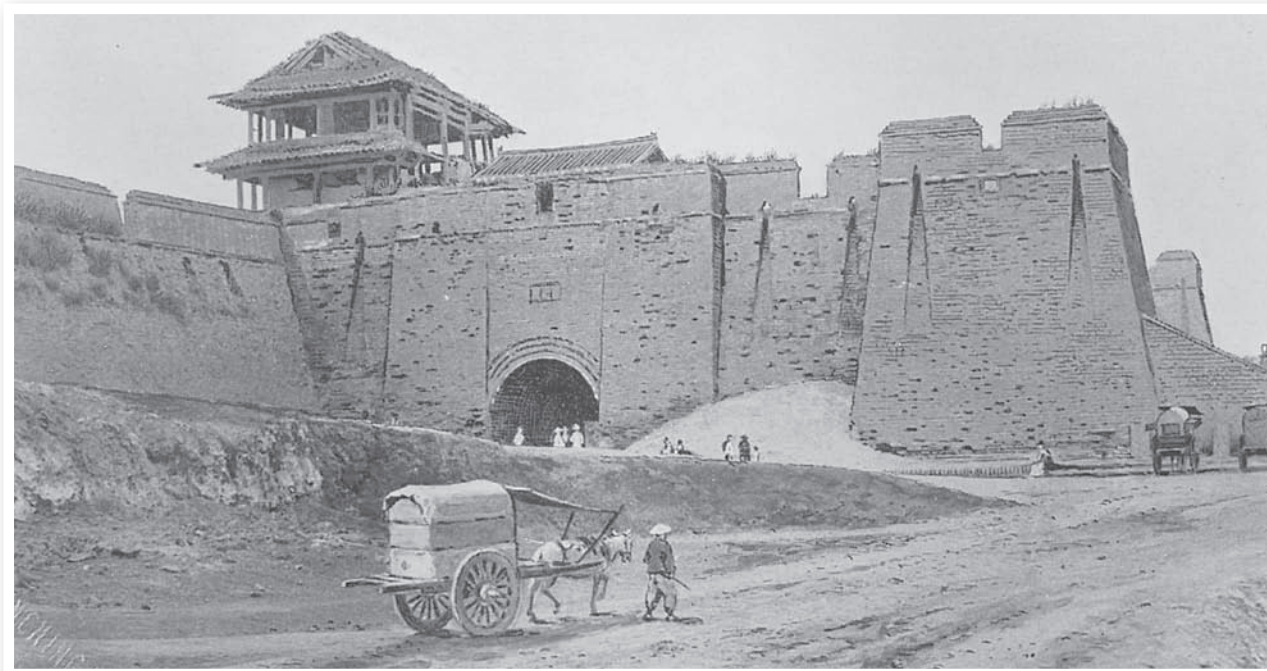
City gate and streetscape in Fengtian

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Christie Dugald, *Thirty Years in Moukden, 1883–1913* (London: Constable and Company, 1914).

Old Fengtian (today's Shenyang) City contained inner and outer walls, with eight gates of various sizes—four minor gates: Neizhi Gate, Tianyou Gate, Wairang Gate, and Dizai Gate; and four major gates: Fujin Gate, Desheng Gate, Huaiyuan Gate, and Fusheng Gate. This photograph shows the scene inside a city gate.



25 ▲

South Gate and city walls in Fengtian

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *Korea & Her Neighbors* (London: John Murray, 1898).

This photograph shows the city wall, gate, and watchtower of the South Gate, Desheng Gate in Fengtian (today's Shenyang).

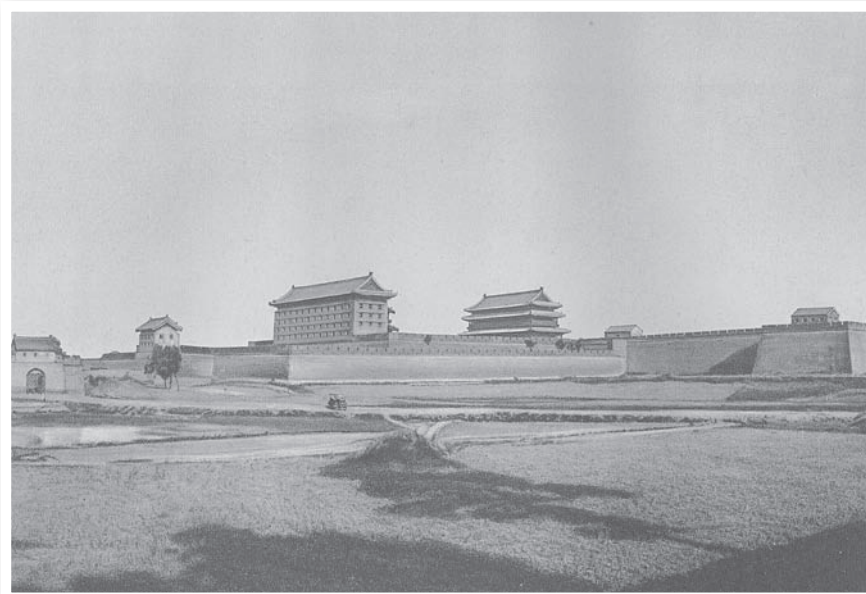
26 ▶

North city wall, gate tower and archers' tower in Xi'an

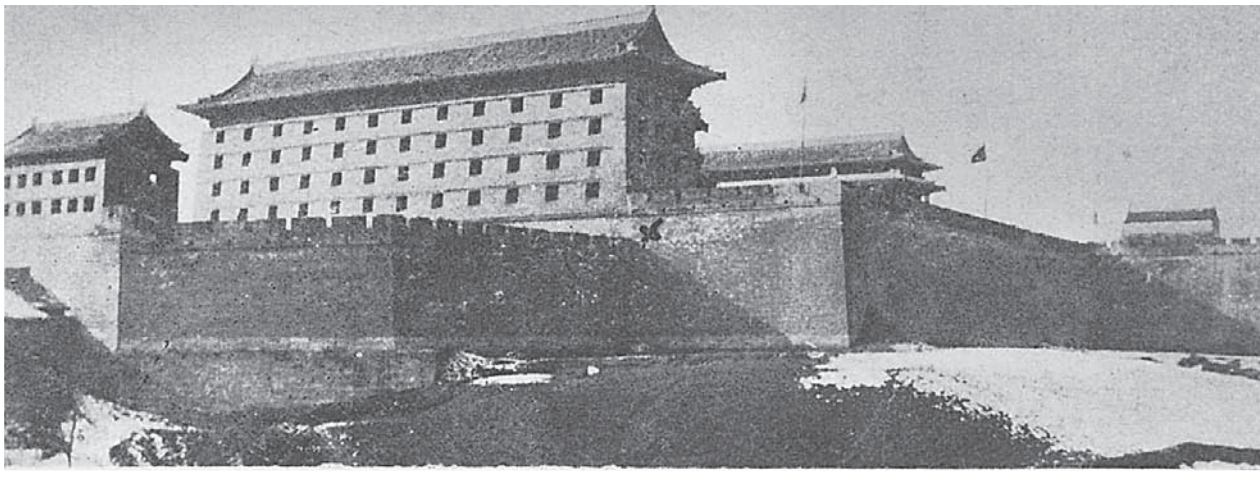
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



The ancient city walls of Xi'an were located in today's Xi'an city center. The walls were rectangular, 12 meters high and 13.9 kilometers long. There used to be four gates in Xi'an during the Ming Dynasty: Changle Gate (east), Anding Gate (west), Yongning Gate (south), and Anyuan Gate (north), and each gate was fortified with archers' towers and gate towers. The walls that still stand today are over 600 years old, built between 1374 and 1378. The ancient Xi'an City is the best preserved and most complete city of its kind in China.



27 ▲

East Gate in Xi'an

DATE: 1906

PHOTOGRAPHER: Morgan Palmer

SOURCE: J. C. Keyte, *The Passing of the Dragon* (London: The Carey Press, 1912).

In this photograph is the East Gate of Xi'an City, constructed during the Ming Dynasty. Its formal name was Changle Gate, and it was the gate where Li Zicheng, the leader of the uprising during the last years of the Ming Dynasty, entered Xi'an. The story goes like this: When Li Zicheng saw the inscription—Changle Gate (literally gate of ever-lasting happiness)—hanging at the gate, he said to his soldiers: "If the emperor enjoys ever-lasting happiness, the common people will suffer ever-lasting hardships." After hearing this, his soldiers and officers became so infuriated that they burnt down the gate. However, it was rebuilt in the Qing Dynasty.



28 ◀

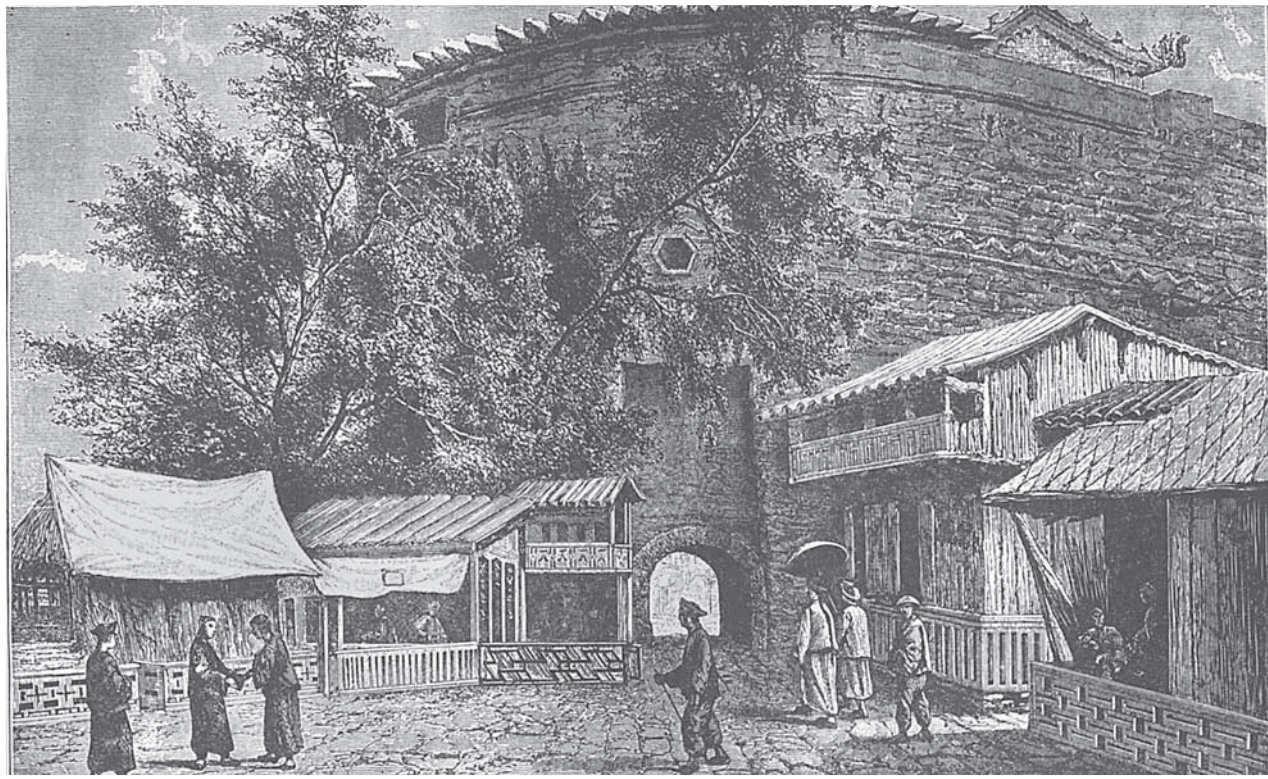
North Gate tower in Xi'an

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The city walls were built during the reign of Zhu Yuanzhang, the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty, in accordance with the policy he decreed: "Build high walls, store plenty of grain, and delay coronation of the next king." The city was built on the foundations of the Imperial City of Tang Dynasty, and underwent three major renovations in the Ming and Qing dynasties. This tower at the North Gate was destroyed by war in the Revolution of 1911. This photograph was taken before the destruction of the tower.



29 ▲

City gate in Hanzhong

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

This picture shows a city gate in Hanzhong as seen by the Russian explorer Piassetsky in the 1880s. The picture shows the tall and fortified city wall, with engraved bricks and arrowslits. Hanzhong City witnessed several dynastic changes, and the present city walls were rebuilt in 1370. The city has four gates, and its walls are 9 *li* 80 *bu* in perimeter (\approx 4.6 kilometers), 3 *zhang* high (\approx 9 meters); 1 *zhang* 5 *chi* wide at the top (\approx 4 meters) and 2 *zhang* 5 *chi* wide at the base (\approx 8 meters). There were several major renovations and expansions during Emperor Kangxi's and Emperor Qianlong's reigns during the Qing Dynasty.



Qianzhou (or the county of Qian) was known as Haozhi during Emperor Huangdi's reign (2699–2588 B.C.), and was the site used for the ritual worship of the heavens. In 684, Emperor Gaozong of the Tang Dynasty was buried in the mountain of Liangshan north of the city, thus the mausoleum was named Qianling, and the county renamed Fengtian (literally sacrificial offerings). This photograph depicts the assault on Qianzhou during the Revolution of 1911.

30 ◀

City gate of Qianzhou in Shaanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Morgan Palmer

SOURCE: J. C. Keyte, *The Passing of the Dragon* (London: The Carey Press, 1912).

31 ▶

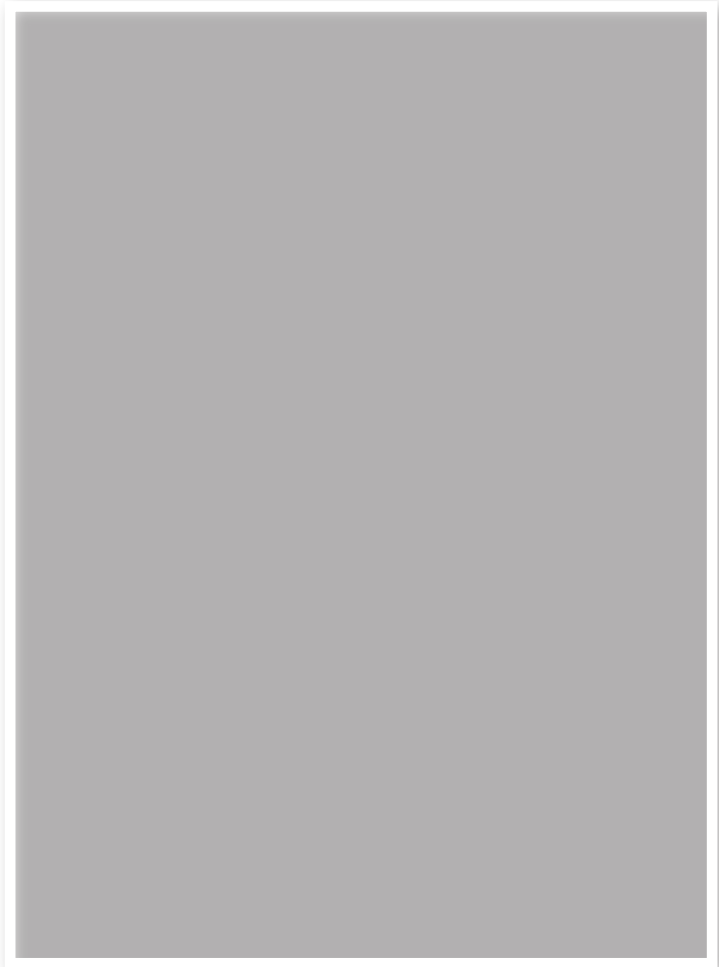
Gate tower of Suide in Shaanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Morgan Palmer

SOURCE: J. C. Keyte, *The Passing of the Dragon* (London: The Carey Press, 1912).

The name of Suide can be traced back to the Northern Dynasties, and originates from the phrase *Sui Ming Yi De* (literally pacifying the people with merits). In the 1360s, Yansui Prefecture was set up, governing four counties, namely Yan'an, Suide, Dongsheng, and Qingyang. In 1725, Suide was upgraded to the administrative region of Zhili. This photograph shows its gate and city wall during the Revolution of 1911.





32 ▲

City gate of Shandan in Gansu

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

In this picture drawn by Russian explorer Piassetsky in the 1880s, is the city gate of Shandan City, Gansu. According to the *Gansu Records*, "The old city, built in 1289, was 1 *li* 260 *bu* in perimeter [\approx 930 meters]. In 1391, the city was expanded to 7 *li* 209 *bu* in perimeter [\approx 3.8 kilometers], and 2 *zhang* 8 *chi* in height [\approx 9 meters], with a moat 2 *zhang* 5 *chi* wide [\approx 8 meters] and 9 *chi* deep [\approx 3 meters], and three gates, namely the east, the west, and the south gates." Today, only the ruins of the walls remain, that date back to the Ming Dynasty.



According to the *Ganzhou Journals of Historical Sites*, “50 *li* to the east (of Zhang Ye) [\approx 2.5 kilometers] is Renshouyi, which was known as Gucheng (OldTown).” Gucheng had two gates—the east and the west, with not more than 100 households during the Qing Dynasty. The town was located at the village of Dongchengcun of the town of Jiantanxiang, 25 kilometers to the east of the town of Zhangye.

33 ◀

City gate of Guchengzi in Gansu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).



In this photograph is the gate of Gaotai County. Its walls are no longer standing. According to the *New Records of Suzhou's Reconstruction*, “In 1464, Mengtai, the Commanding Eunuch, suggested building a town. In the center of the plains, a town was built with mud. It was 1 *li* 2 *fen* [\approx 500 meters] from the west to the east gate, and 1 *li* 3 *fen* 6 *li* [\approx 500 meters] from the south to the north. The city walls were 5 *li* 6 *fen* long [\approx 2.5 kilometers], with a height of 3 *zhang* 2 *chi* [\approx 10 meters] and a thickness of 1 *zhang* [\approx 3 meters]. The moat was 6 *li* 5 *fen* long [\approx 6 kilometers], 1 *zhang* wide [\approx 3 meters] and 7 *chi* deep [\approx 2 meters], with water circulating around the city all year round.” Gaotai Town was located in the middle of the Hexi Passage, and was historically a strategic and important military garrison, due to its unique landform—a narrow passage with steep cliffs on both sides.

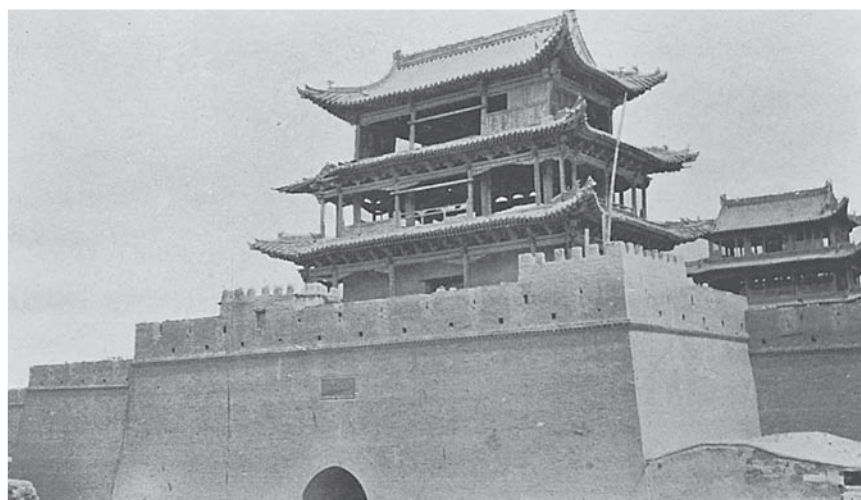
34 ▲

City gate of Gaotai in Gansu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: K. Futterer

SOURCE: K. Futterer, *Durch Asien. Band I* (Berlin: Verlag von Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1901).



35 ◀

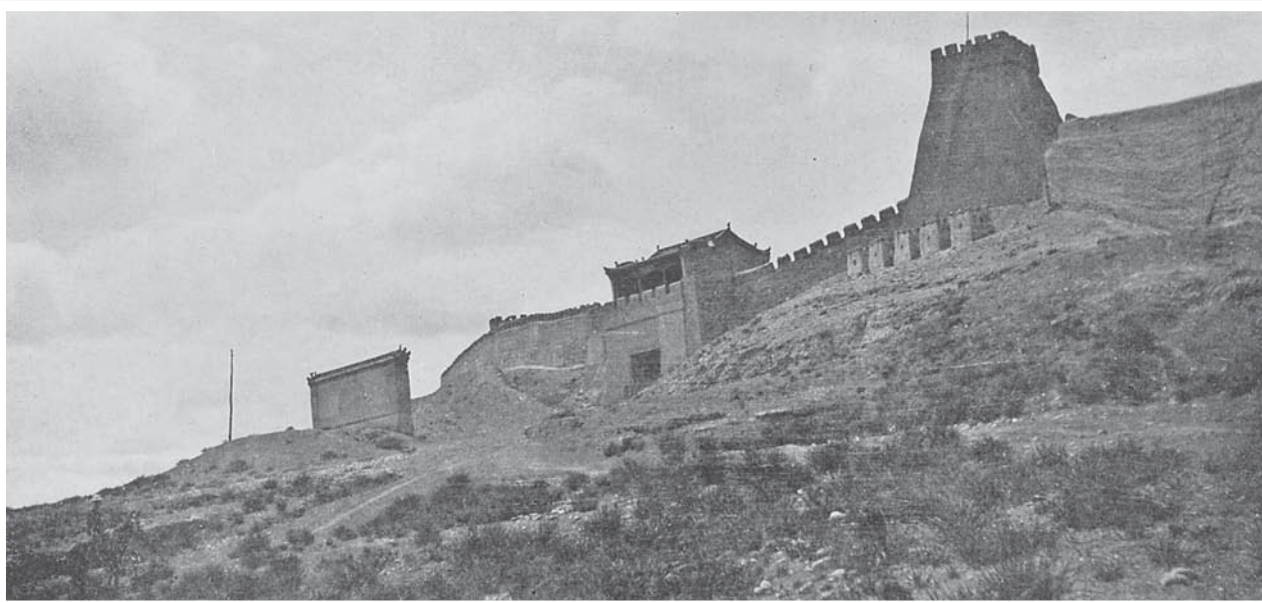
Gate tower in Jiayuguan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).

In the center of this photograph was the gate tower of Jiayuguan, with a bulwark built next to it. The construction of Jiayuguan started in 1372. It included an inner city, outer city, and the moat, which formed a very effective defense system. The inner city walls were 640 meters long, covering 25,000 square meters, and were 10.7 meters tall. The walls were made of mud, with the exception of the western face, which was made of bricks. There were two gates in the inner city, Guanghua Gate at the east, and Rouyuan Gate at the west. There were two bulwarks outside these two gates, and 14 archers' towers, watchtowers, attics, and floodgates. The city walls of Jiayuguan are the most completely conserved among all passes of the Great Wall of China. The gate tower was built during the Ming Dynasty and later destroyed by fire. It has since been rebuilt.



This photograph was taken from outside the East Gate of Jiayuguan.

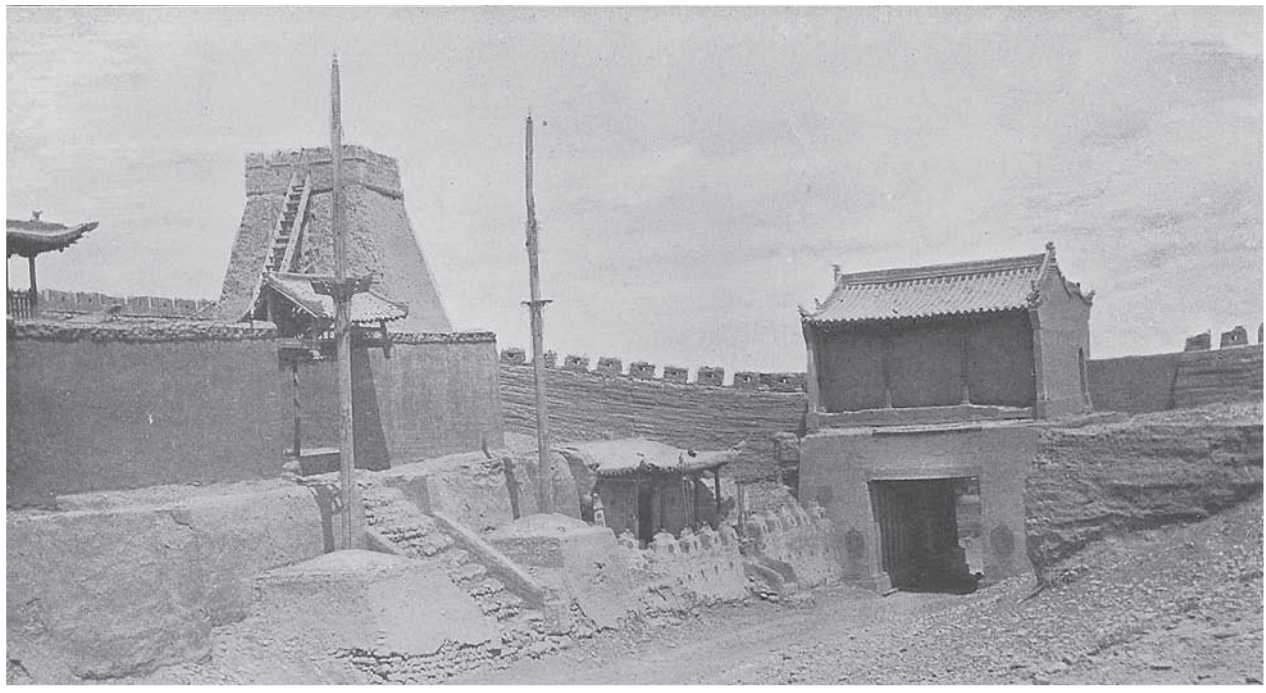
36 ▲

East Gate in Jiayuguan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).



37 ▲

This photograph was taken from within the East Gate of Jiayuguan.

Within the East Gate of Jiayuguan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).

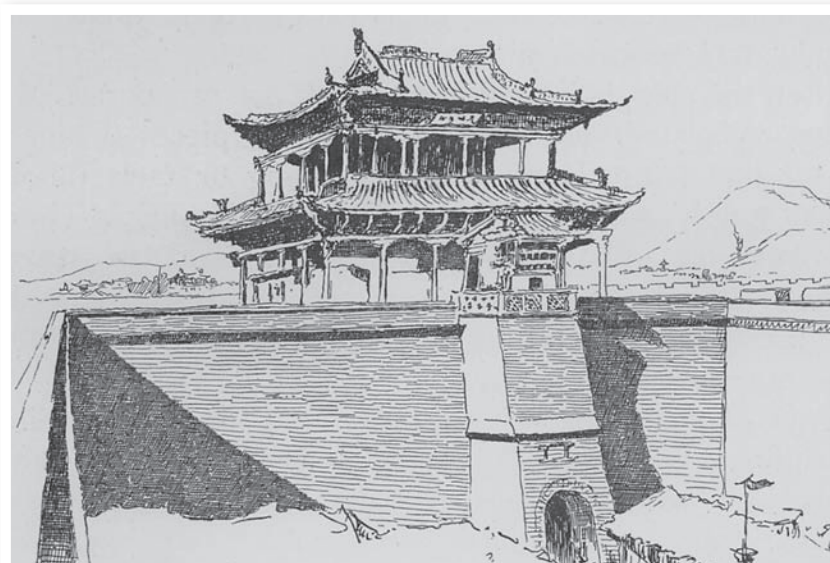
38 ▶

City gate in Ningxia

SOURCE: Sven Anders Hedin, *Through Asia* (London: Methuen, 1898).

Ningxia is an ancient region and humans settled around the place 3,000 years ago. Ningxia Prefecture was set up during the Qing Dynasty, and by the end of the eighteenth century, it was the largest and most populated area for the Muslim minorities in China. This picture came from the author of the original book, who stayed in western China and engaged in exploration and research for over 40 years, making many major discoveries there. The picture shows a city gate in Ningxia during the late Qing Dynasty.





39 ◀

City gate in Xi'ningSOURCE: Sven Anders Hedin, *Through Asia* (London: Methuen, 1898).

The acropolis of Xi'ning was built in 1385, and was fully fortified during Ming Emperor Wanli's reign. The city walls were 4.5 kilometers long, 17 meters wide at the base of the walls and 17 meters tall. The remains of the acropolis can still be seen on the south side of Qiyi Road (literally seven-one road) in the present-day city of Xi'ning. This picture shows a city gate in Xi'ning during the late Qing Dynasty.

40 ▶

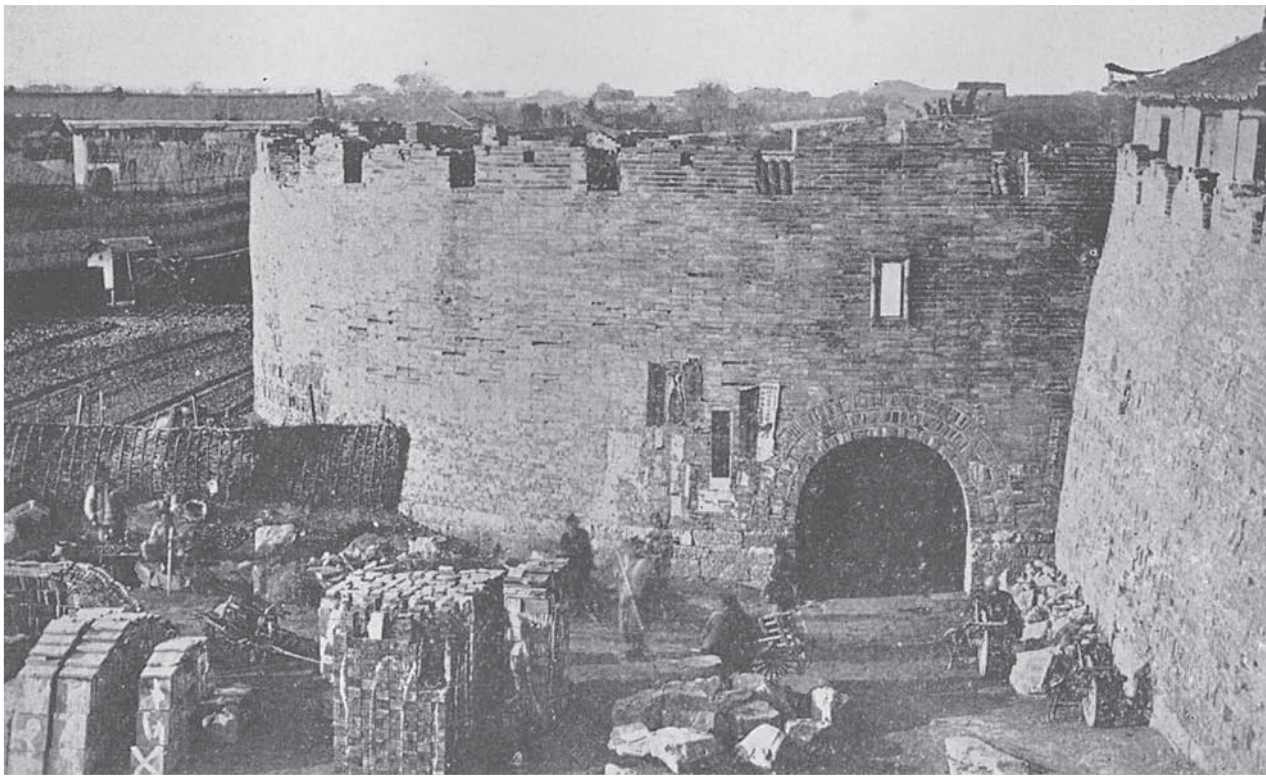
Gate tower and city wall of Shache in Xinjiang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henry Hugh Peter Deasy, *In the Tibet and Chinese Turkestan* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1901).

Shache County is located in the southwest of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; specifically, it stands west of the Tarim Basin, north of the Karakorum Mountains, at the foot of the Pamirs Highland, and on the alluvial plains of the upper and middle reaches of the Yarkand River (surrounded by the Taklamakan Desert). Shache was a major county in the Western Regions during the Qin and Han dynasties, and was an important town on the southern Silk Routes. It was upgraded to prefecture status after Xinjiang became a province in 1884. It is said that the gate to Shache City had a golden glow, hence it was given the nickname of Golden Gate by the Uyghur minorities. This photograph shows the gate tower and city wall of Shache.



41 ▲

West Gate and city wall in Shanghai

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: H. B. Morse, *In the Days of the Taipings* (Salem, Massachusetts: The Essex Institute, 1927).

The city walls of Shanghai were built in 1553 from October to December. While most of the towns and cities in China follow the shape of a square or rectangle, Shanghai City was actually circular. The walls were made of mud, 9 *li* long (\approx 4.5 kilometers), 2 *zhang* 4 *chi* high (\approx 6 meters), and was ringed by six gates: Chaozong Gate (east, major), Kualong Gate (south, major), Yifeng Gate (west), Yanhai Gate (north), Baodai Gate (east, minor), and Chaoyang Gate (south, minor). In addition, there were three floodgates. Most of the gates were in the southeast, along the Huangpu River. This photograph shows the city wall and the west gate—Yifeng Gate.



42 ◀

City wall of Songjiang in Shanghai

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: H. B. Morse, *In the Days of the Taipings* (Salem, Massachusetts: The Essex Institute, 1927).

Songjiang started as a town during the Qin Dynasty, became a county in the Tang Dynasty and was elevated to prefecture status in the Yuan Dynasty. It was the national textiles manufacturing hub in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Before Shanghai became a trading port, Songjiang was the political, economic, and cultural center around Shanghai. Songjiang, ancient name Huating, was also given the nicknames Yunjian, Ercheng, and Gushui. Songjiang was the renowned land of milk and honey in southern China. This photograph shows the city wall and moat of Songjiang.

43 ▶

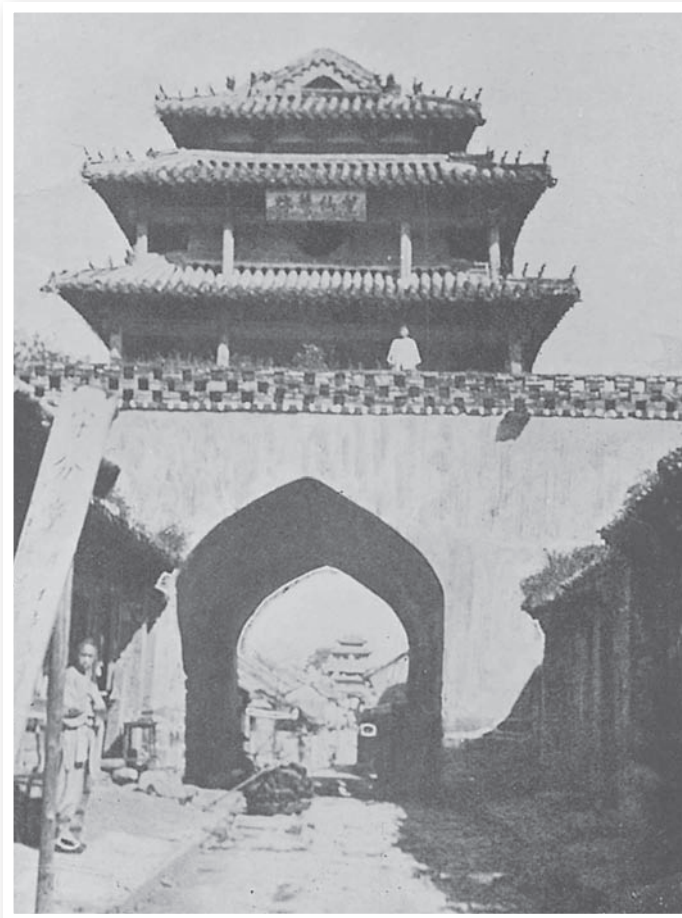
City gate in Ji'nan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alex Armstrong, *In a Mule Litter to the Tomb of Confucius* (London: James Nisbet, 1896).

Ji'nan City was built in 1371 with four gates named Qichuan Gate, Liyuan Gate, Shuntian Gate, and Huibo Gate. During Qing Emperor Xianfeng's reign, embankments were constructed outside the east, south, and southwest of the city, with seven openings. During Qing Emperor Guanxu's reign, three more gates were built: Puli Gate, Linxiang Gate, and Xinjian Gate. This photograph shows one of the gates in Ji'nan.



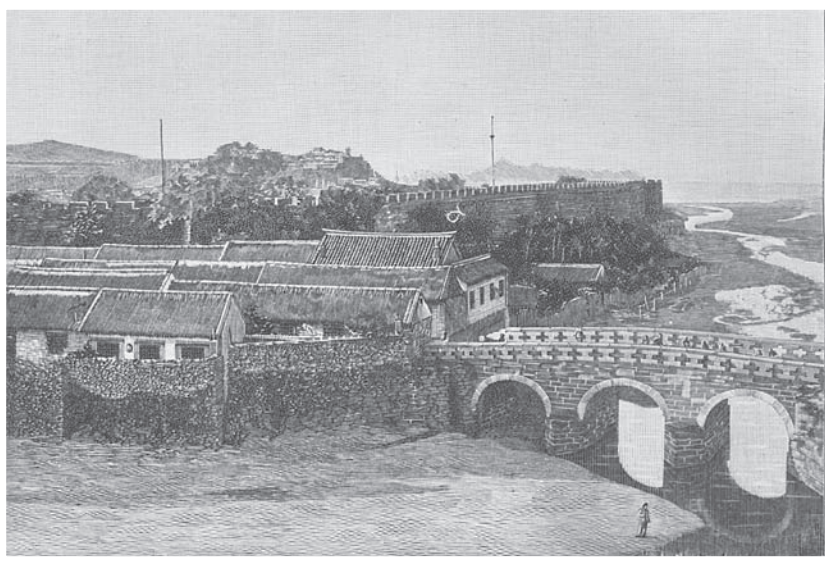
44 ▶

City gate of Jiaozhou in Shandong

SOURCE: Georg Franzius, *Kiou-Tschou: Deutschlands Erwerbung in Ostasien* (Berlin: Schall & Grund, 1900).



This picture shows onlookers and hawkers within the city gate. The ancient Jiaozhou town was built in 1259, but was destroyed by the end of the Yuan Dynasty. The reconstruction started in 1368 and was fortified with bricks and stone in 1375. The outer city was renovated in 1861, and fortified with bricks during Qing Emperor Tongzhi's reign. The outer city was also built with seven gates, namely Tongde Gate (east), Zhenhua Gate (west), Yong'an Gate (south), Fu'an Gate (north), Kuiguang Gate (northeast), Shunde Gate (southwest), and Yongshun Gate (between the south and west gates). In addition, six floodgates were built on the east and west walls, with Yunxi and Moshui rivers running through the city.

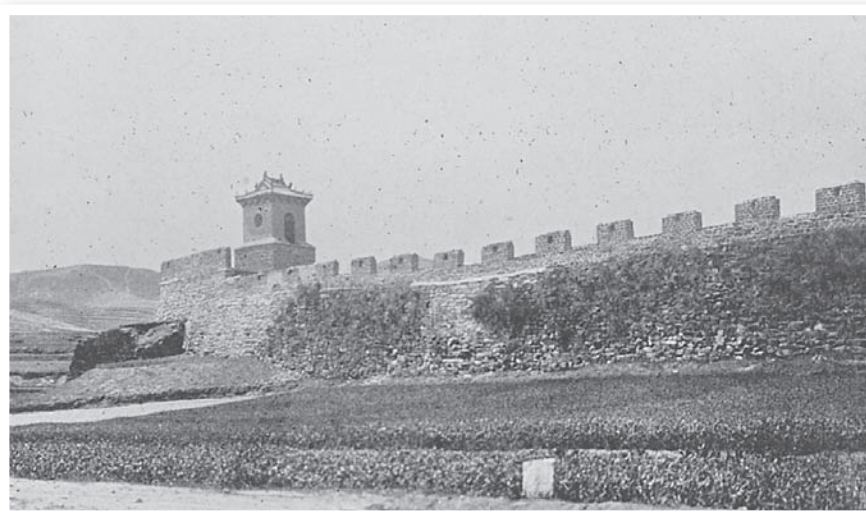


45 ◀

City wall of Dengzhou in Shandong

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *Schantung und Deutsch-China* (Leipzig: J. J. Weber, 1898).

This picture shows the city wall and moat of Dengzhou (today's Penglai of Shandong), with Penglai Pavilion on the distant hill. The ancient city of Dengzhou was square in shape, was 11 *li* long (≈ 5.5 kilometers), and covered an area of 8 *pingfangli* (≈ 2 square kilometers). The city walls were 3 *zhang* 5 *chi* high (≈ 11 meters) and had a thickness of 2 *zhang* (≈ 6 meters), fortified externally with bricks and stone, and only with mud internally. There were four gates, namely Yichun Gate (east), Chaotian Gate (south), Ying'en Gate (west), and Zhenhai Gate (north). All the gates had three layers of eaves, commonly known as "three water drops." In 1376, Dengzhou was elevated to prefecture status. The walls of Dengzhou were built in the Ming Dynasty, and were expanded eastward later, forming today's city of Penglai.



46 ◀

City wall of Weihaiwei in Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Sir Reginald Fleming Johnston

SOURCE: Reginald Fleming Johnston, *Lion and Dragon in Northern China* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1910).

In 1398, three naval bases were established—Weihaiwei, Chengshanwei, and Jinghaiwei—under the administration of Shandong. In 1898, Weihaiwei was rented (by force) by the British, and the tenancy was terminated by China in October 1930. This photograph shows the city wall of Weihaiwei.



47 ▲

Drum Tower of Nanjing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

The Drum Tower of Nanjing was built in 1382, as a symbol of the imperial capital of the Ming Dynasty. By the Qing Dynasty, only the base of the tower was left. When Qing Emperor Qianlong visited the site, local officials installed a stele and tower on the base to commemorate his visit, renaming it the Stele Tower. Therefore, this drum tower was also known as *Ming Gu Qing Bei* (literally Ming's drum tower and Qing's stele). The drum tower consisted of two levels: at the lower level, it had a similar design as city walls, which were 9 meters tall and had three gateways. On the upper level, a central hall and two halls can be found separately at the east and west ends.

48 ▶

City gate in Nanjing**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J. J. Weber, 1900).

Nanjing is one of the largest ancient cities in China. The city walls of Nanjing now stand at 21.351 kilometers, most of which were rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty. It took Zhu Yuanzhang, the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty, three years in preparation and 21 years in four phases to complete. The city in the Ming Dynasty had both outer and inner walls. The outer city walls stretched up to 60 kilometers long, and are no longer in existence. However, the names of the 18 gates are still in use today. This photograph shows one of the gates in Nanjing.



This photograph shows the West Gate in Nanjing, with interesting details such as the residential courtyards and a bird nest on a tree.

49 ▲

West Gate in Nanjing**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** R. Van Bergen, *The Story of China* (New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company, 1902).

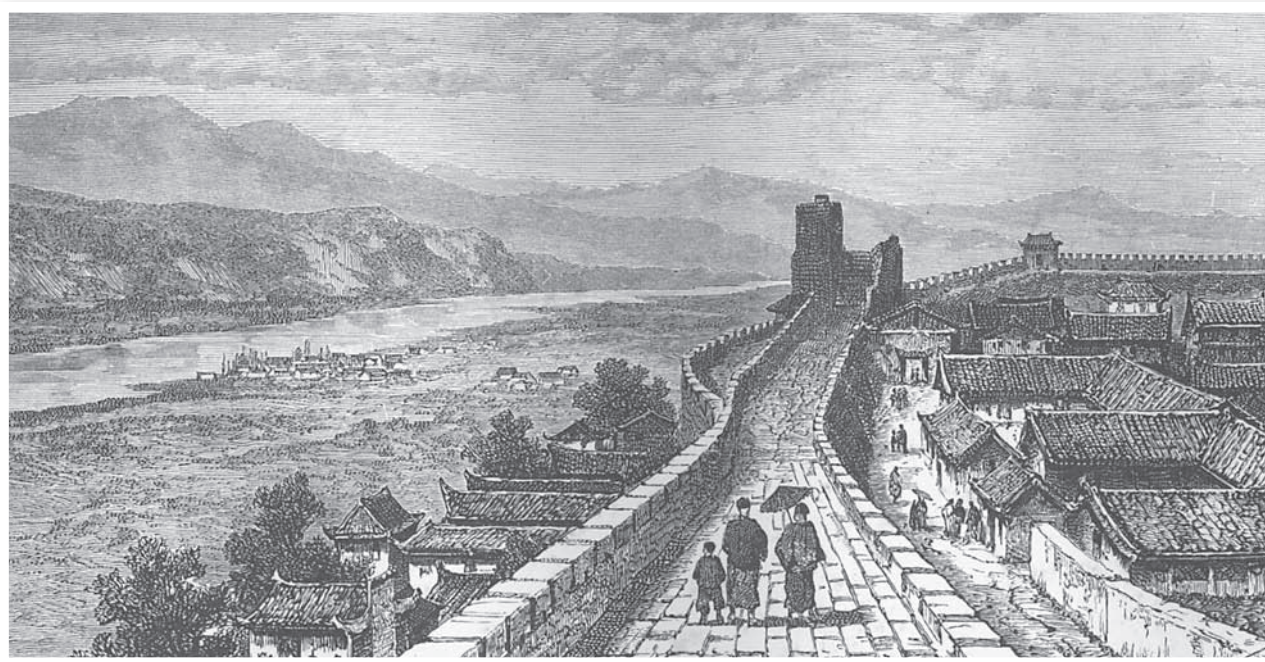


50 ◀

City wall of Xin'an in Anhui

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

The ancient city of Huizhou (today's Xixian, Anhui; formerly known as Xin'an) was established during the Qin Dynasty, and had been an administrative seat of county, prefecture, and province since the Tang Dynasty. The city of Xin'an was built in 617, experienced subsequent expansions, and currently there are still 1,500 meters of city walls standing. The county was located at the east end of the city, whose walls were built in 1555. Two gates—Xin'an and Wenzheng—are still well preserved today.



51 ▲

City wall and watchtowers of Xin'an in Anhui

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

This picture depicts the city wall and watchtowers of Xin'an (now Xixian), Anhui. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the old city of Xixian was where the remarkable Anhui merchants originated. Xixian was rebuilt during the Qing Dynasty, and had four gates facing the four cardinal directions.

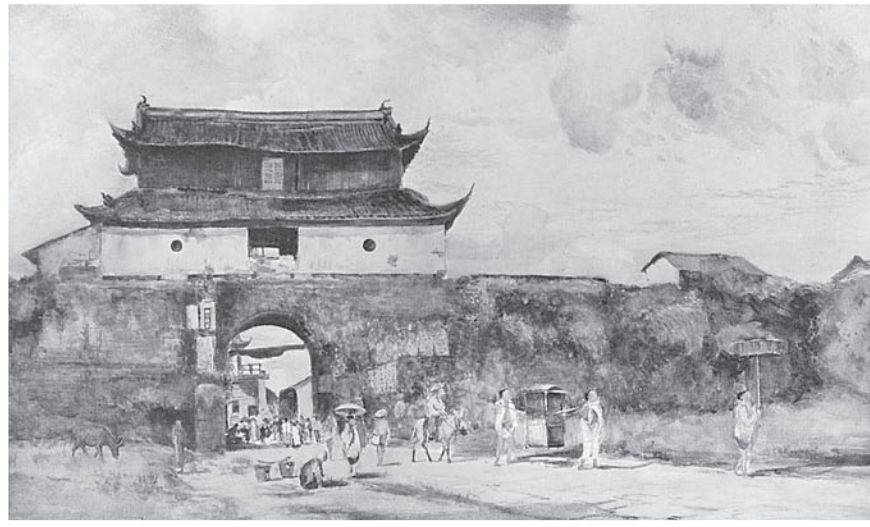
52 ▶

Wulin Gate in Hangzhou

SOURCE: T. Hodgson Liddell, *China: Its Marvel and Mystery* (New York: John Lane Company; London: George Allen & Sons, 1910).

This picture shows Wulin Gate in Hangzhou. The artist drew it at a spot outside the city walls, and we can see signs of hustle and bustle within the city. In the past, the people living in Hangzhou

liked to compose melodious poems and ditties using the names of the 10 gates, one of which said: “seafood at the Baiguan Gate, silk textiles at the Beizi Gate, horses at the Zhengyang Gate, salt at the Luosi Gate, vegetables at the Caoqiao Gate, wine at the Houchao Gate, firewood at the Qingbo Gate, boaters at the Yongjin Gate, spices at the Qiantang Gate, night soil collectors at the Taiping Gate.” Baiguan Gate became Wulin Gate later.



53 ◀

Fengshan Gate in Hangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

Fengshan Gate, originally He'ning Gate, was built in the Southern Song Period, and was renamed Fengshan Gate in the early Ming Dynasty. It was also known as Zhengyang Gate because it was located in the south part of Hangzhou City. In the center of this photograph, we see a pulley-drawn basket, which was used by residents at night when the gate was closed.



54 ◀

West gate in Hangzhou

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Isabella L. Bird (Mrs. J. F. Bishop)

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yantze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

This is one of the three gates (Qiantang Gate, Yongjin Gate, and Qingbo Gate) of Hangzhou City.



55 ▲

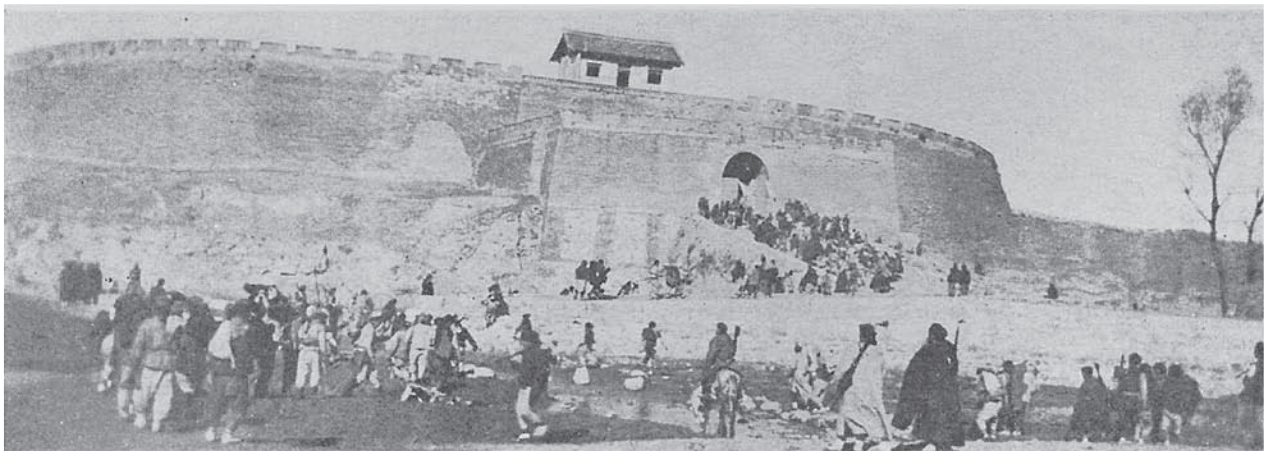
West Gate in Ningbo

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alexis Sidney Krausse, *China in Decay: the Story of a Disappearing Empire* (London: Chapman & Hall, 1900).

The ancient town of Ningbo dates back to 473 B.C., when Goujian, the King of Yue Kingdom, built it in Jüyu. In 1381, the town was renamed Ningbo (literally pacifying the waves) and this name has been used since then. By the end of the Qing Dynasty, the city walls were 2,527 *chi* in perimeter (\approx 8.4 kilometers), 22 *chi* in height (\approx 7 meters), and 15 *chi* thick (\approx 5 meters). There were six city gates, with a drawbridge over the moat of the inner city. Two floodgates were built at the south and west ends to regulate the flow of water within the city.



56 ▲

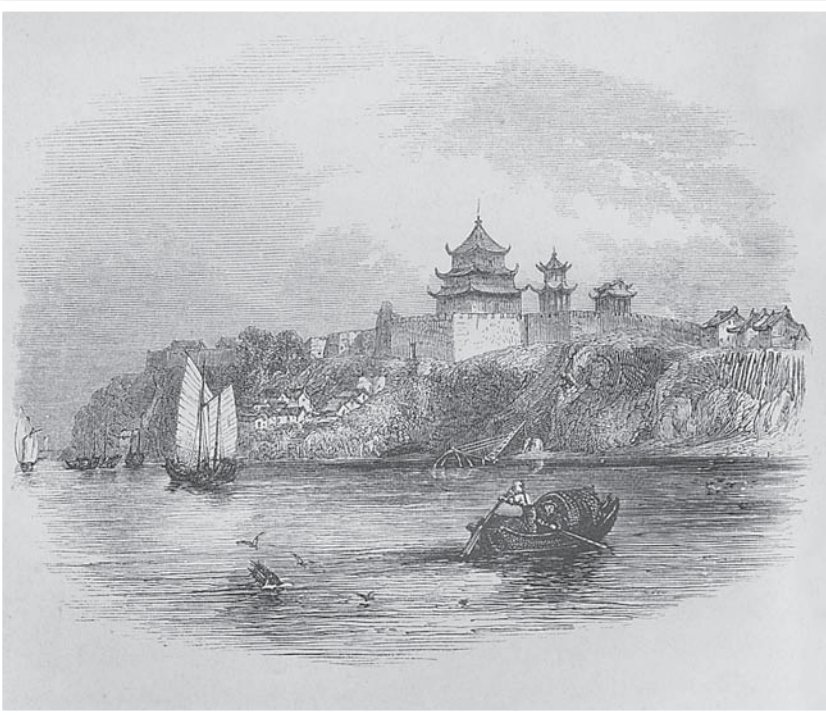
City gate and city wall of Shanzhou in Henan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Morgan Palmer

SOURCE: J. C. Keyte, *The Passing of the Dragon* (London: The Carey Press, 1912).

The city of Shanzhou was built in 113 B.C. The wall of the city circumscribed a total of 13 *li* 120 *bu* (\approx 6.5 kilometers), and Shanzhou was at the hub of the three provinces of Henan, Shaanxi, and Shanxi. The city had both commercial and strategic importance. Many emperors of different dynasties paid much attention to the construction of Shanzhou City. In 1887, a dam with a length of 56 *zhang* (\approx 180 meters) and a stone-fortified slope were built outside the South Gate. At the same time, a horse stable and a fortified brick wall were also constructed, with bricks and mortar used on the other three sides. This photograph shows the city wall and main gate during the Revolution of 1911.



57 ◀

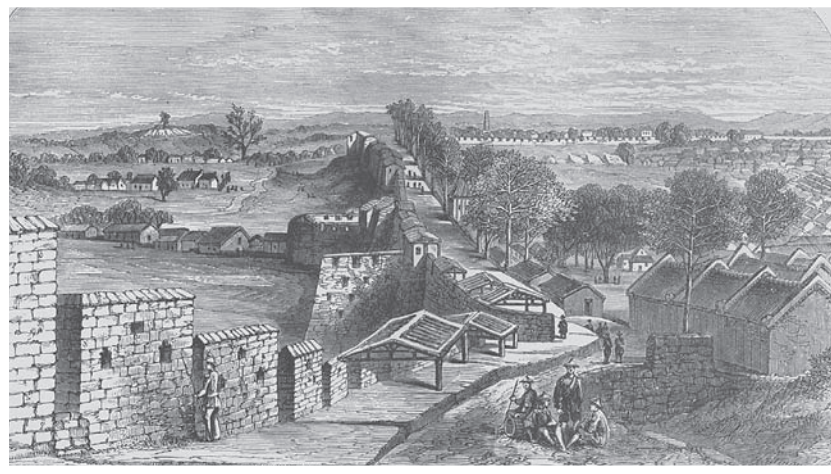
Outside Yuezhou in Hunan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Alfred Barton

SOURCE: Thomas Wright Blakiston, *Five Months on the Yang-Tsze* (London: John Murray, 1862).

The city of Yueyang was also known as Yuezhou, and other ancient names include Balin and Tongqu. It was a cultural city with a history of over 2,500 years. Yueyang is the only riverside city in Hunan, the confluence of the Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River, and was therefore favorable for both land and river travels. This picture shows the landscape outside Yuezhou City, and we can also see a three-story tower, which is likely the renowned Yueyang Tower.

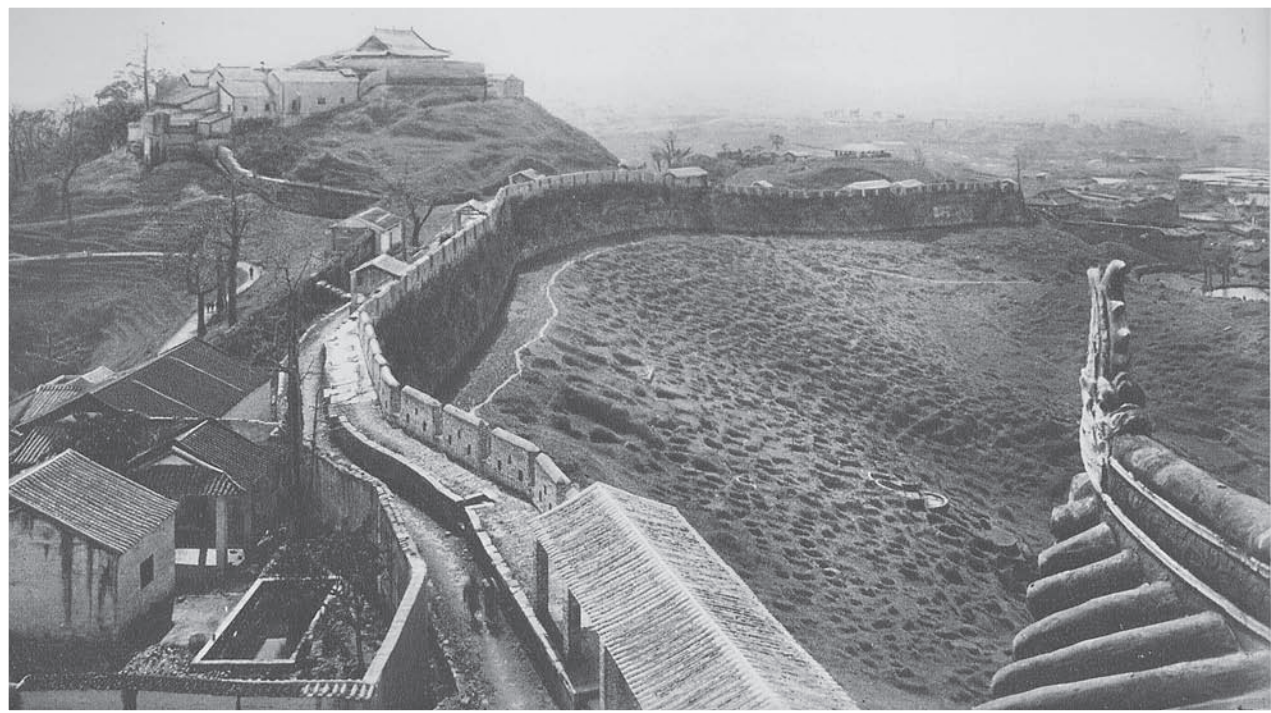


58 ◀

City wall of Guangzhou (I)

SOURCE: S. Well Williams, *The Middle Kingdom* (London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1883).

Guangzhou City was constructed during the Qin and Han dynasties, expanded in the Song Dynasty, fortified during the Ming Dynasty, and equipped with military facilities in the first half of the Qing Dynasty. During the late Qing period, Guangzhou City was separated into inner and outer cities. The inner city was the older one, with a city wall of 3,796 *zhang* (≈ 12.5 kilometers), 2.8 *zhang* high (≈ 9 meters), eight gates, 10 gate towers, four watchtowers, 250 ammunition depots, and 304 cannon batteries. This picture shows the wall of Guangzhou City during the Opium Wars. British soldiers are seen guarding the wall.



59 ▲

City walls of Guangzhou (II)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

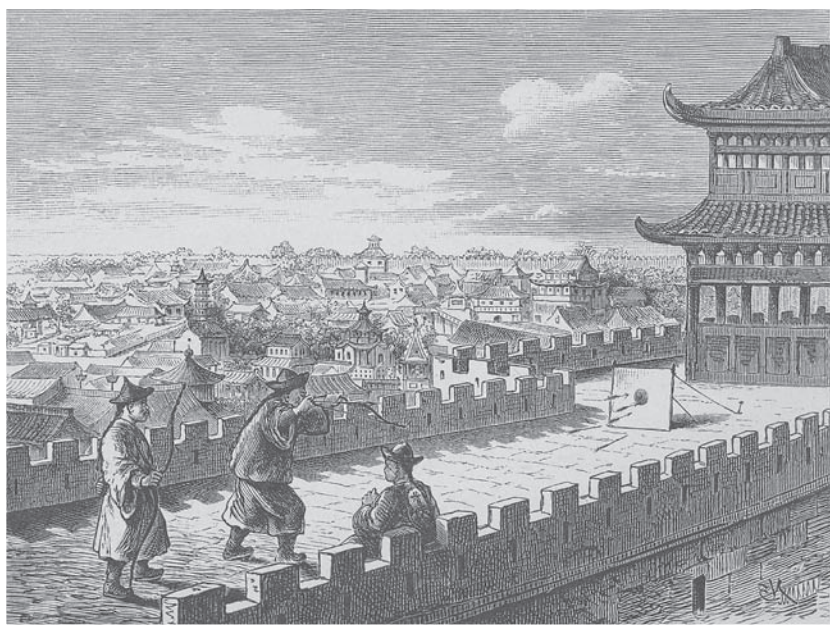
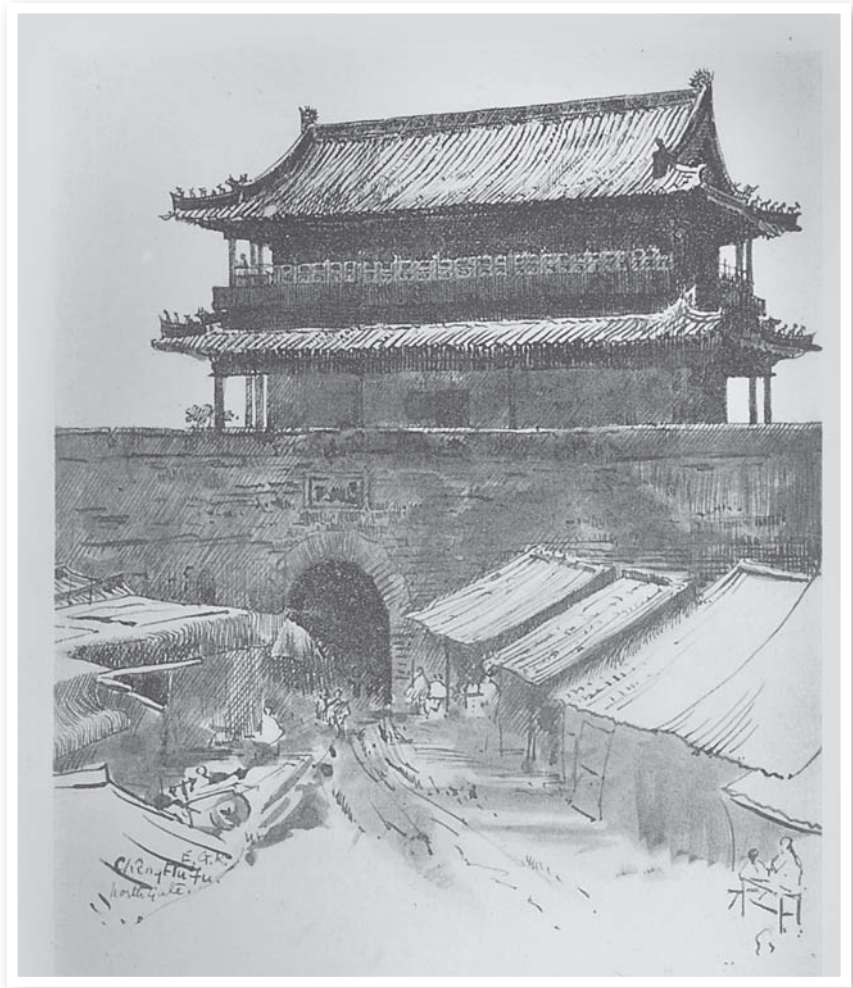
The construction of the walls of Guangzhou City started in 1380. During the Second Opium War, British and French troops bombarded the north wall of Guangzhou City. The more than 200-meter-long damaged city walls were, later rebuilt. In this photograph, the northern wall is seen from the tower of Zhenhai Tower on Yuexiu Mountain (also known as Guanyin Mountain).

60 ▶

City gate in Chengdu

SOURCE: E. G. Kemp, *The Face of China*
(London: Chatto & Windus, 1909).

In 310 B.C., Zhang Ruo built Chengdu (known historically as Qin City), which went through several rounds of rebuilding and expansion during the Sui and Tang dynasties. In 1894, the city of Chengdu had four gates, namely Yinghui Gate (east), Qingyuan Gate (west), Hongqiao Gate (south), and Da'an Gate (north), which are all no longer in existence. This picture shows one of the old city gates in Chengdu.



61 ◀

City wall in Chengdu

SOURCE: Gustav Kreitner, *Im Fernen Osten*
(Wien: Alfred Holder, 1881).

The ancient Chengdu City mimics the Imperial Palace in Beijing in terms of both architectural features and city designs, albeit on a smaller scale. This picture depicts vividly the closely-built buildings and streets in the enclosed city. The Qing soldiers practicing archery on top of the city wall illustrates clearly how wide the wall was.



62 ◀

Tonghui Gate in Chengdu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alexander Hosie, *On the Trail of the Opium Poppy Vol. II* (Boston, Massachusetts: Small Maynard & Company, 1914).

Tonghui Gate, known at the time as Xinxi Gate, was built during the transitional period from the Qing Dynasty toward the Republic of China. This photograph shows the uniformed postmen with their post carts.

63 ▶

City gate in Chongqing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mr. Fiske

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

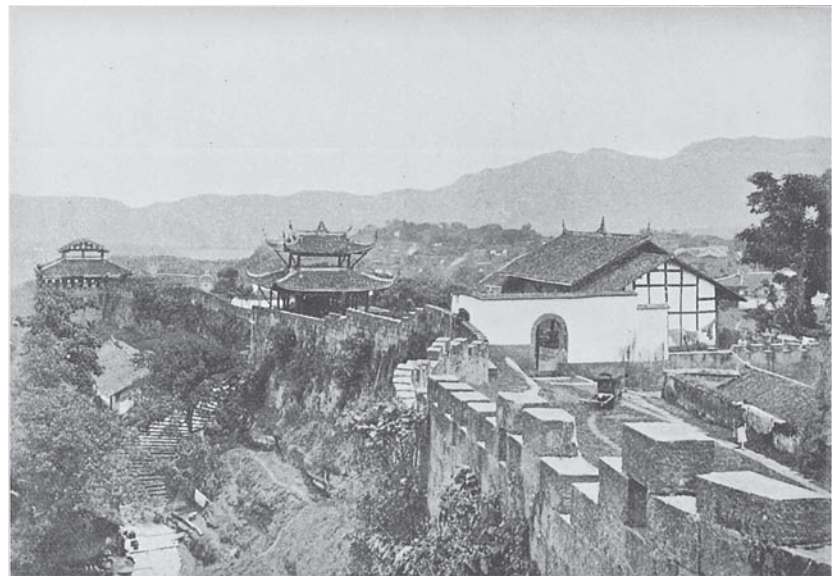
This photograph shows an old city gate in Chongqing. It is delicate and graceful, typical of the architectural style in southern China.



64 ▶

City walls and watchtower in Chongqing**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Isabella L. Bird (Mrs. J.F. Bishop)**SOURCE:** Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

The walls were built to follow the slope of the mountain. There were stairs leading to the tower on the wall.



65 ◀

West Gate of Jiading in Sichuan**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Isabella L. Bird (Mrs. J. F. Bishop)**SOURCE:** Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

This photograph shows the West Gate and city wall of Jiading (today's Leshan City). According to the *Annals of Leshan County*, "The ancient Jiazhou City was built in the Northern Zhou Dynasty, and it remains standing after so many dynasties." The ancient walls were built in 579, and were rebuilt several times in the Tang and Song dynasties. Eleven gates still remain, namely, Lizheng Gate, Huijiang Gate, Gongchen Gate, Wangyang Gate, Zhan'e Gate, Yuxian Gate, Laixun Gate, Renhe Gate, Pingjiang Gate, Chengxuanqiao Gate, and Xingfajie Gate.



66 ◀

Outside the city gate of Xuzhou in Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

Xuzhou (today's Yibin in Sichuan) was built in 1373. There were six gates, namely, Liming Gate (east, renamed Liyang Gate in the Qing Dynasty), Hejiang Gate (southeast), Qixing Gate (south), Wu'an Gate (north), Wenchang Gate (west, renamed Wenxing Gate in the Qing Dynasty), and Weidingnan Gate (renamed Jian'an Gate in the Qing Dynasty) to the east on the south wall. This photograph shows the gate of Hejiang Gate at the southeast of Xuzhou.

67 ▼

City gate and city walls of Yunyang in Sichuan

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).



According to the *Annals of Yunyang County*, in 1373, Yunyang Prefecture was renamed Yunyang County, and is now part of Wanxian City. It is a very beautiful city, located to the northeast of Chongqing, with the Yangtze River and many small streams crisscrossing it.

68 ▶

City walls of Songpan in Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Vicomte D'Ollone, *In Forbidden China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1912).



Songpan, historically known as Songzhou, was an important ancient city at the “threshold in west Sichuan.” Starting 1379, a city wall of over 10 meters high and over 6.2 kilometers long was built, taking five years to complete. In 1526, another one-kilometer-long wall was added. This photograph shows the city walls of Songpan City toward the end of the Qing Dynasty.



69 ▲

City gate of Liangzhou in Gansu

SOURCE: Sven Hedin, *Through Asia II* (London: Methuen & Co., 1898).

This picture is of the gate of Liangzhou City at the end of the nineteenth century, as seen through the eyes of Sven Hedin, a Swedish explorer. In the Han Dynasty, Liangzhou City was established; in the Ming Dynasty, the city went through numerous renovations, fortifications, and expansions on its gates, moats, drawbridges, and archers' towers. Located at the threshold of the west and east of China, Liangzhou held an important position geographically. The Gulang Gorge in Gulang County under the ancient Liangzhou was known as the Golden Pass, just a few meters wide at the narrowest part. Liangzhou also held a critical position on the Silk Routes, being a major trading town.



This photograph is of the Shuanghe Gate or the south gate of Dali. According to the *Annals of Dali County*, "In the 15th year of Ming Emperor Hongwu's reign, commander-in-chief Zhou Neng built the city." Later on, the city was renovated several times, and in the Qing Dynasty, "The city wall was 2 *zhang* 4 *chi* in height [≈ 8 meters], coated with bricks, with 15 watchtowers. It was 7 *li* 3 *fen* in perimeter [≈ 3.5 kilometers] with 1,560 notches. There were four gates, namely Erhai Gate (east), Cangshan Gate (west), Shuanghe Gate (south), and Santa Gate (north), all of which were 2 *zhang* 2 *chi* high [≈ 7 meters] and 4 *zhang* 9 *chi* wide [≈ 16 meters]."

70 ◀

Shuanghe Gate in Dali

DATE: Between late 19th and early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Lawrence Dundas Zetland (Earl of Ronaldshay), *A Wandering Student in the Far East* (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1908).



This is a photograph of the Santa Gate of Dali, taken from within the city. Six soldiers were deployed along the approach to the gate to maintain order among the onlookers.

71 ◀

Santa Gate in Dali

DATE: Between late 19th and early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



72 ▲

City wall of Dali

DATE: Between late 19th and early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

This is a photograph taken at the top of the city wall of Dali; we can see how wide the walls were.

Panoramas of Cities and Towns

The first foreigners who visited ancient China were all deeply fascinated by her vast landscape and rich cultures. In 1793, the Macartney Embassy was especially stunned at the geographical reach of Beijing. Beijing then had a population of three million with its inner city covering 14 square miles, and just the Forbidden City alone was already one-third larger than London! All the members of the Embassy agreed unanimously that Beijing was the largest eighteenth-century city in the world.

Similar to Beijing's magnificence and solemnity, Nanjing's elegance and prosperity were also impressive. When Matteo Ricci, an Italian missionary, came to Nanjing in 1595, he exclaimed, "In the judgment of the Chinese this city surpasses all other cities in the world in grandeur, and in this respect there are probably very few others superior or equal to it. It is literally filled with palaces and temples and towers and bridges, and these are scarcely surpassed by similar structures in Europe." Nevertheless, at the start of the Qing Dynasty, Nanjing gradually lost its prosperity and liveliness, due to the overall decline of the emperors' rule, the invasion of the British troops, and the wars during the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement. In 1842, aboard the British flagship HMS *Cornwallis* moored

by the Yangtze River, the Qing government was coerced into signing the unequal Treaty of Nanjing.

During the Qing Dynasty, many foreign visitors also documented their observations of Chinese cities. Besides Beijing and Nanjing, coastal cities such as Hong Kong, Macau, Guangzhou, Guilin, Hankou, Fuzhou, and Ningbo as well as smaller cities—Dali, Dajianlu, and Ziliujing—in the inland areas were also their subjects. We can gain a greater understanding of the cities and towns during the Qing Dynasty from the pictures selected for this section.



Jingshan received its current name during the Qing Dynasty. It was previously known as Meishan (coal hill) because coal was stored on this hill when the Imperial Palace was built in the Ming Dynasty, and was also known as Wanshoushan (literally hill of longevity) and Zhenshan (literally a hill to guard against enemies from the north). Covering 23 hectares, Jingshan is located on the invisible central axis of Beijing, and opposite Shenwu Gate of the Imperial Palace and to the west of Beihai. The hill is the highest point in Beijing City, at 42.6 meters high and 88.35 meters above sea level. Here you can have a bird's eye view of the whole city. This photograph shows us the vista of Jingshan; we can see Wanchun Pavilion, the Forbidden City, and the White Pagoda.

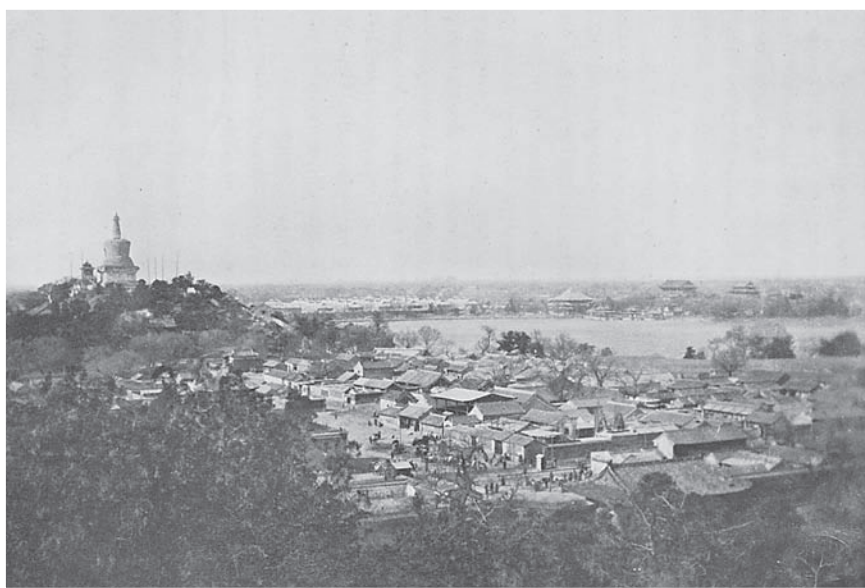
01 ▲

Vista of Jingshan at Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Bruno Navarra, *China und die Chinesen* (Bremen: Nössler, 1901).



02 ◀

Vista of Beihai from Jingshan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: J. O. P. Bland, *Recent Events and Present Policies in China* (London: William Heinemann, 1912).

Beihai was sited to the west of the Imperial Palace, with Jingshan to the east, Zhongnanhai to the south, and Shichahai to the north. It was an imperial garden built successively over five dynasties: Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming, and Qing. The White Pagoda was built in 1651, and was considered the landmark of Beihai. This photograph shows the vista of Beihai from the hill of Jingshan during the late Qing Dynasty.



03 ▲

From the Drum Tower, we can see the vista of Beijing, including the Imperial Palace, the White Pagoda of Beihai, and the Wanchun Pavilion of Jingshan.

Vista of Beijing from the Drum Tower

SOURCE: Henry Davenport Northrop, *China: the Orient and the Yellow Man* (Washington D.C.: George W. Bertron, 1900).

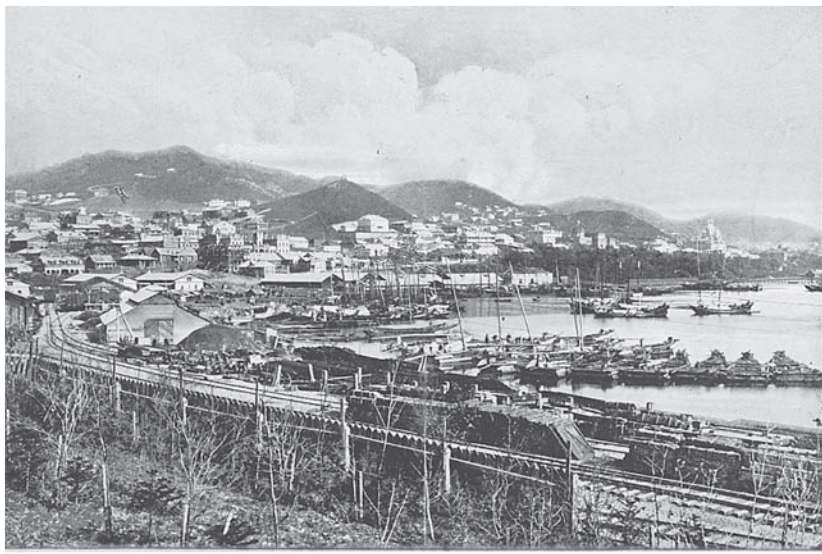


04 ◀

Panorama of Yuyang City in Miyun, Beijing

SOURCE: Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extreme Orient* (Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).

The city of Yuyang was located in today's Miyun County, Beijing. According to *Cihai* (a comprehensive Chinese dictionary), Yuyang obtained its name because it was on the north side of the Yushui River located to the southwest of today's Miyun. This picture gives a bird's eye view of Yuyang City during the last years of the Qing Dynasty.



05 ◀

Panorama of the Port of Vladivostok, Russia

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

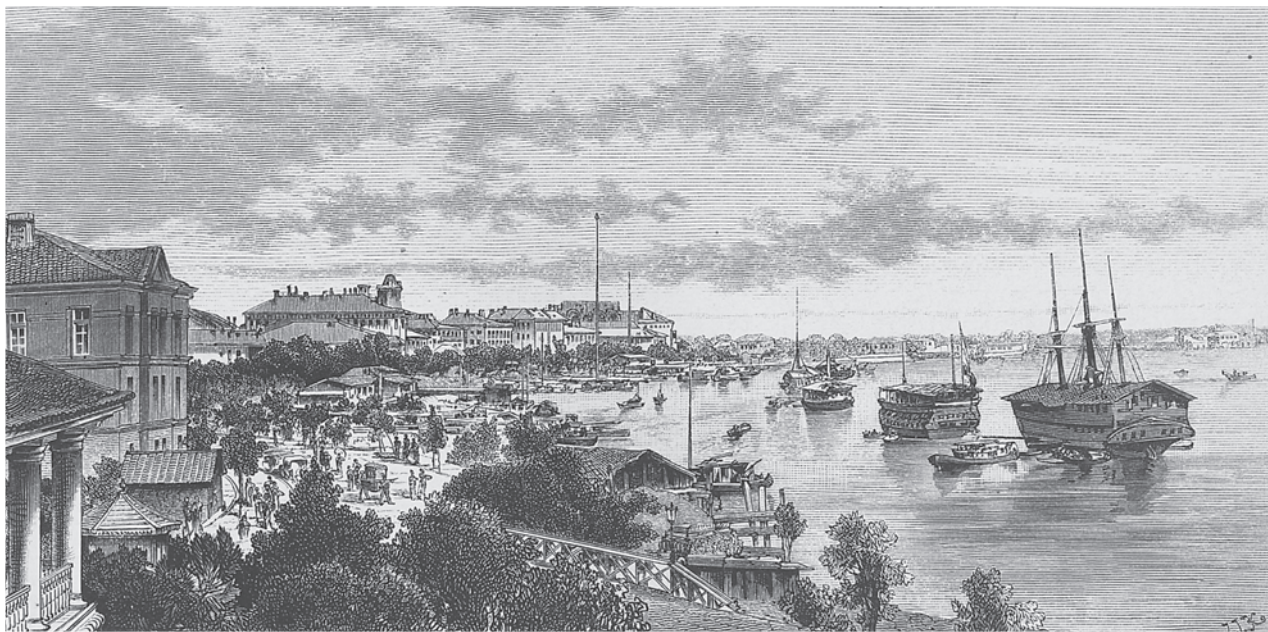
SOURCE: George B. Smith, *The Crisis in China* (New York and London: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1900).

The No.1 port in northern China—Vladivostok—is located on the east side of the Ussuri River. It is an ice-free port, and had been a part of China's territory for centuries. In 1860, Russia forced the Qing Government to sign the Sino-Russian Convention of Peking, and the area to the east of the Ussuri River, over 400,000 square kilometers in China's territory, was ceded to Russia. This place was renamed Vladivostok in 1862 by the then Russian government. In this photograph, we see the panorama of the port during the late Qing Dynasty.

06 ▼

The Bund, Shanghai

SOURCE: Gustav Kreitne, *Im Fernen Osten* (Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1881).



The bank of the Huangpu River between Baidu Bridge and East Jinling Road is known as The Bund. Old Shanghai was located in this area, and the Shanghai International Settlement was also established here. It was also here that modern Shanghai began its growth. In the mid-nineteenth century, after the British set up their concession here, piers were built and foreign firms and shops also started mushrooming in the vicinity. Currently, this area is still known as The Bund. This picture shows Shanghai in the early twentieth century, and we can observe how prosperous Shanghai had become from the numerous two- or three-storied residences.



07 ▲

Vista of Weihaiwei City from Huancui Tower

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Sir Reginald Fleming Johnston

SOURCE: Reginald Fleming Johnston, *Lion and Dragon in Northern China* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1910).

Huancui Tower, built in the Ming Dynasty, is located in the city center of today's Weihai. It lies on the east range of the mountain of Gushan, and is surrounded by lush vegetation, hence it was named Huancui (literally surrounded by greenery). The former Huancui Tower was destroyed by the Japanese army in 1944, and was rebuilt in 1978 on the original site. It is a three-story 16.8-meter-high tower, which presents us with the vista of Liugong Island and Weihai Harbor.



08 ◀

Vista of Weihaiwei Harbor from Liugong Island

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Sir Reginald Fleming Johnston

SOURCE: Reginald Fleming Johnston, *Lion and Dragon in Northern China* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1910).

This photograph, taken on the Liugong Island of Weihaiwei, provides a bird's eye view of Weihaiwei Harbor, where several British battleships are docked. When Weihai was rented by Britain by force in 1898, the harbor was designated as a commercial area, with administrative institutions and commercial facilities. However, the Chinese government successfully reclaimed Weihaiwei in 1930.



This photograph gives a bird's eye view of Weihaiwei City, taken during the late Qing Dynasty. Weihai is located on the east end of the Shandong Peninsula, surrounded by the Yellow Sea on its north, east, and south. It faces the Liaodong Peninsula to the north, the Korean Peninsula to the east, and the islands of Japan to the southeast across the sea. It also borders the city of Yantai in the west, and has a long coastline of 985.9 kilometers.

09 ◀

Bird's eye view of Weihaiwei City

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Sir Reginald Fleming Johnston

SOURCE: Reginald Fleming Johnston, *Lion and Dragon in Northern China* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1910).

10 ▼

Scenery of Ningbo

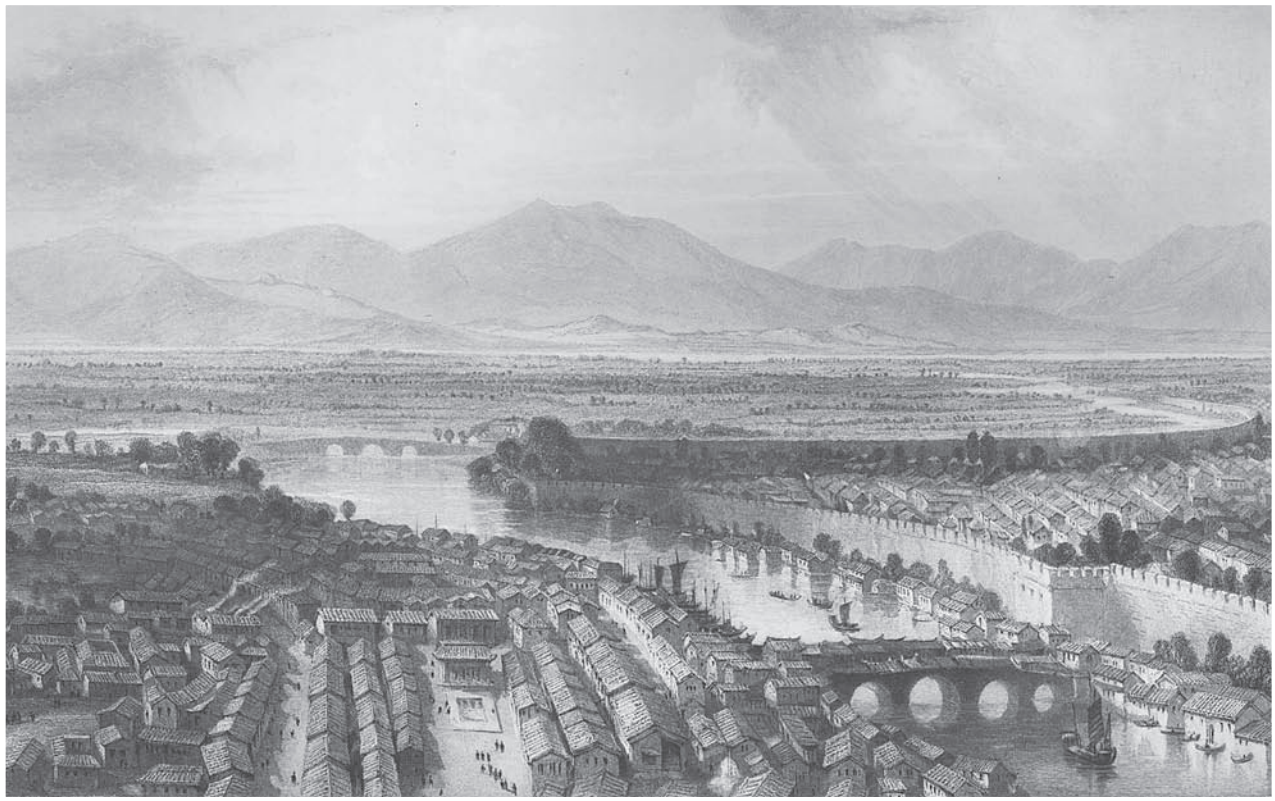
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



This photograph, taken at the top of the south city wall of Ningbo, shows the city's prosperity during the last years of the Qing Dynasty. Defeated in the Opium Wars, the Qing Government was forced to sign the Treaty of Nanjing under humiliating terms in 1842. Accordingly, Ningbo became one of the five treaty ports, and it opened in 1844.

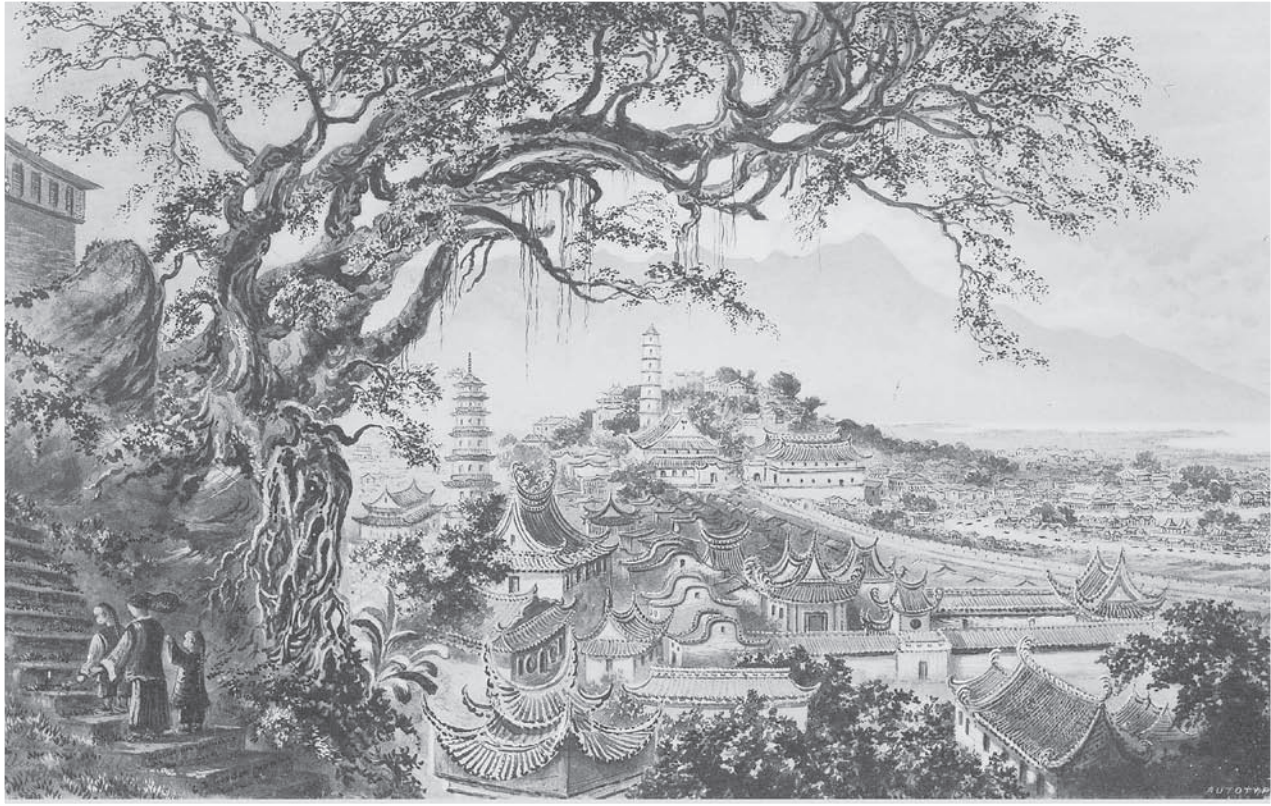


11 ▲

Bird's eye view of Nanjing from the Porcelain Tower of Dabao'en Monastery

SOURCE: Thomas Allom, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire III* (London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).

This picture provides us a bird's eye view of Nanjing from the Porcelain Tower in Dabao'en Monastery. It shows the area around Qinhuaihe River, where city walls were built along the meandering river, a stark contrast to the straight and tidy walls in Beijing. In the foreground, we see the four-arched Sanshanmen Bridge (literally three hill gate), while in the background is the three-arched Shichengmen Bridge (literally stone city gate). From this picture, we can deduce that the residences of Nanjing were densely built in a regular manner.

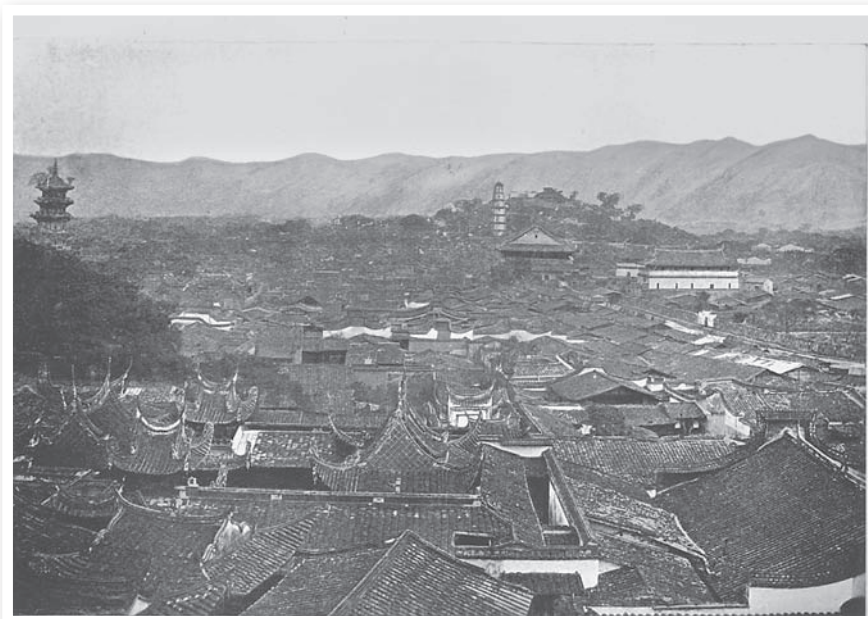


12 ▲

Scenery of Fuzhou

SOURCE: C. F. Gordon Cumming,
Wanderings in China (Edinburgh
 and London: W. Blackwood, 1886).

This picture showcases the cultural landscape and architecture around the South Gate of Fuzhou during the late Qing Dynasty. We can see the pagodas of Baita and Wuta, and the south gate tower is also shown clearly. Inside the south gate, we see densely built houses and busy streets. The overhanging eaves, or *Fei Tan* (literally flying eaves) of the buildings were a local architectural feature, and the huge banyan tree on the left also symbolized the city of Fuzhou.



13 ◀

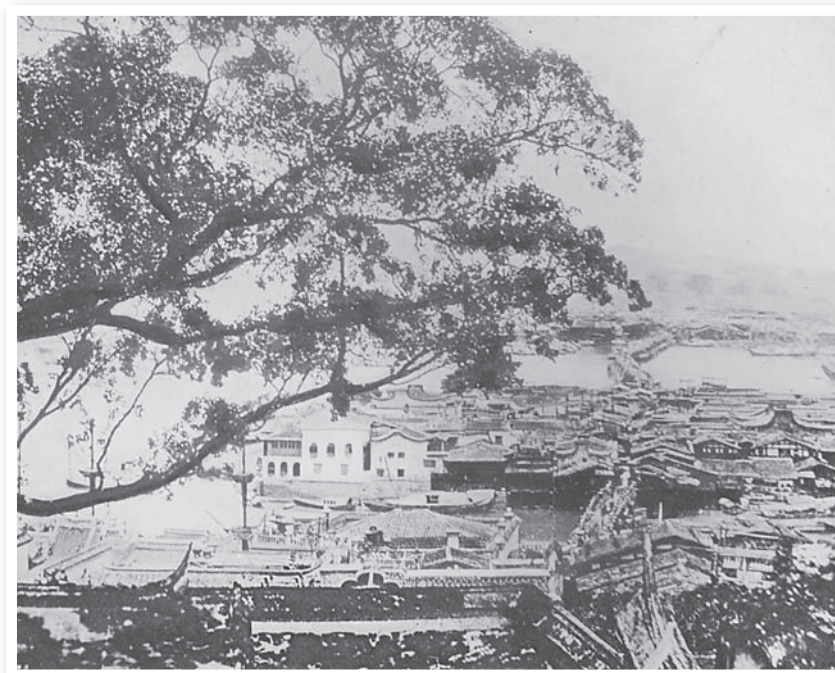
Bird's eye view of the South Gate of Fuzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edward John Hardy, *John Chinaman at Home* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1905).

This photograph seems to be based on the previous picture [12]. We especially find the pagodas of Baita and Wuta, the firewalls of the ancient residences, beautiful, with their unique and attractive profiles.



14 ▶

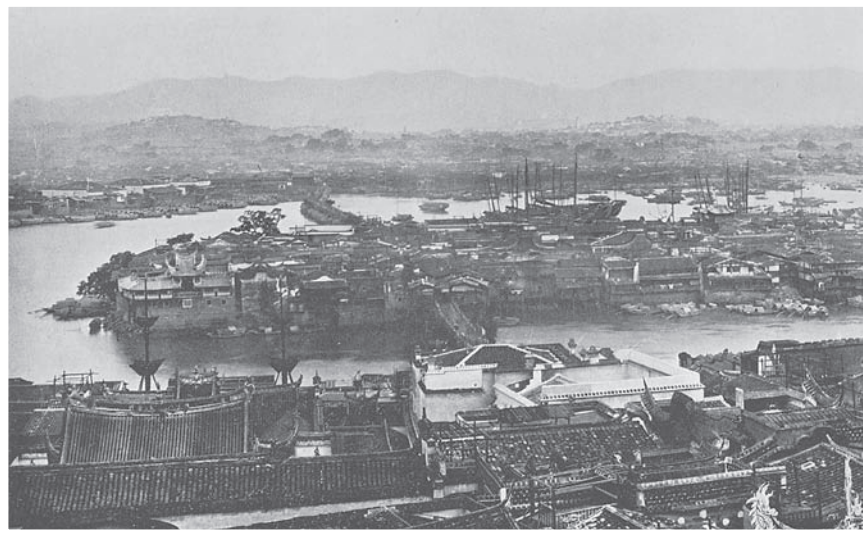
Fuzhou and Wanshou Bridges

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: A. Gorton Agier, *The Far East Revisited* (London: Witherby & Co., 1908).

In 1866, the Qing official, Zuo Zongtang, established a Ship-building Bureau at Mawei, Fuzhou. Later on, the Qing Government built a shipyard, started schools, recruited talents, and sent its students overseas; all these helped laid the foundation for its "Naval Culture." The photograph shows a view of the city of Fuzhou. In the lower-right corner, we can discern the Wanshou Bridge at Taijiangbukou (now part of today's Grand Liberation Bridge) linking Taijiang and Zhongzhou Islet. It was built by a monk named Wang Fazhu in the Yuan Dynasty with public donations. It was said that the Western missionaries often proselytized to the Chinese people along this busy street by drumming, singing, and distributing leaflets.



Zhongzhou Islet was located in the center of Minjiang River. The Grand Liberation Bridge on the islet connects Fuzhou to Cangshan over Taijiang. Today's Grand Liberation Bridge consists of three parts: Wangshou Bridge, Zhongzhou Islet, and Jiangnan Bridge. The bridge in the upper-left corner of the photograph is Jiangnan Bridge, which was built by the He brothers during Qing Emperor Qianlong's reign.

15 ◀

Zhongzhou Islet, Fuzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mr. Mencarini

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

16 ▼

Luoxing Lighthouse and Luoxingshan Mountain, Fuzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edward Harper Parker, *John Chinaman, and a Few Others* (London: John Murray, 1901).



Mawei Port was located beside Luoxingshan Mountain where the rivers of Minjiang and Wulongjiang converge. Luoxing Lighthouse was built on the peak of Luoxingshan Mountain during the Northern Song Period. The octagonal-shaped lighthouse was built with stone, had seven stories, and was 31.5 meters high. It was originally used as a lighthouse. During Ming Emperor Wanli's reign, the lighthouse collapsed in strong winds, and was rebuilt in Ming Emperor Tianqi's reign. Luoxing Lighthouse today, despite serious dilapidation, maintains the architectural style of the Ming Dynasty.



17 ▲

Xiamen Port

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edward John Hardy, *John Chinaman at Home* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1905).

Xiamen (formerly Amoy) is located at the southeast of Fujian Province, where the river Jiulongjiang flows into the sea. It is a coastal city, facing Jinmen Islands across the Taiwan Strait. Xiamen Port is surrounded by numerous islands and mountains. This photograph shows Xiamen in the late nineteenth century. Xiamen was one of the five ports “opened” for trade after the Opium Wars, and with the enforcement of the unequal treaties, the Western powers gradually expanded their influence in Xiamen. This can be seen from a number of Western-style architectures in this photograph.



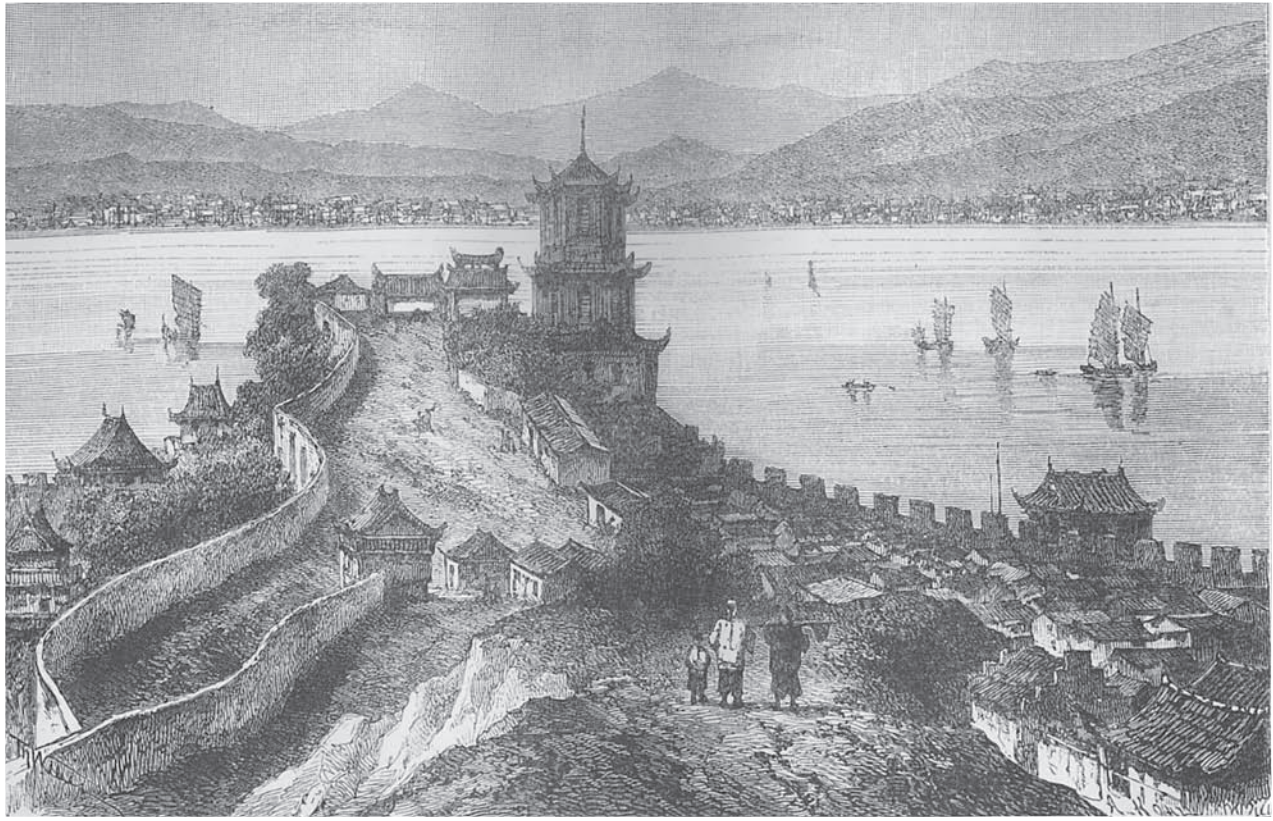
18 ◀

Hankou

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

Hankou as a place name first appeared in historical Chinese texts during the Northern and Southern Dynasties. However, the Hankou that we are familiar with today, only has a history of 500 years. After Hanshui River changed its course during Ming

Emperor Chenghua’s reign, the low-lying area gradually developed into a prosperous city along Yangtze River during Qing Emperor Jiaqing’s reign. After the Opium Wars, Hankou became an open port and many Western powers, by exploiting the privileges granted by the unequal treaties and their economic and industrial might, came to Hankou to set up firms and factories. This picture shows how prosperous Hankou became during the late Qing Dynasty.



19 ▲

Wuchang and Yellow Crane Tower

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

Wuchang is located at the southeast of Wuhan City, facing Hankou and Hanyang across a river, and bordering Yangtze River in the west. Wuchang dates back to the Three Kingdoms Period, when Emperor Sun Quan of Wu Kingdom built a city to the northeast of Jiangxia Hill (today's Snake Hill), and named it Xiakou City. It was only 2 to 3 *li* in perimeter (\approx 1–1.5 kilometers), but was a critical military fort. Yellow Crane Tower in Wuchang was built in 223, but experienced repeated destruction and reconstruction later on. This picture shows the Yellow Crane Tower during the Qing Dynasty, built in 1868 and destroyed in 1884. Today's Yellow Crane Tower was built in the 1980s, and followed the blueprint of the one built during Qing Emperor Tongzhi's reign (1868).

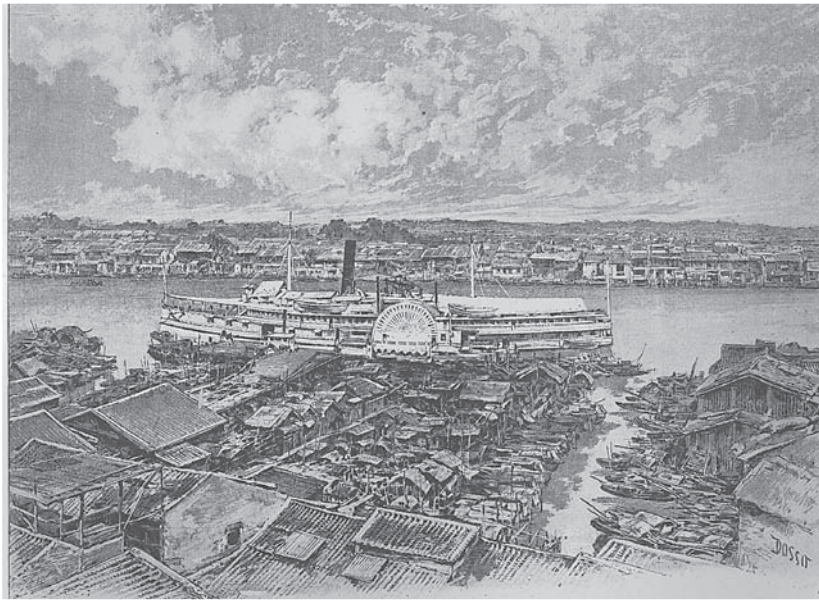


20 ▲

Fancheng and Xiangyang

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

Today's city of Xiangfan is a merger of Xiangyang and Fancheng. Hanshui, the longest tributary of Yangtze River, flows between those two cities, with Xiangyang on the south bank and Fancheng in the north. At the south of Xiangyang, there are dozens of hills, such as Fenghuang, Xianshan, and Zhenwu; north of Fancheng is the plains, part of the Nanyang Basin. Xiangyang County was set up at the beginning of the Western Han Dynasty, and it was built to the northwest of the ancient city of Xiangyang. Fancheng was built during Eastern Han Emperor Huandi's reign, and today the site is lying buried beneath the Han River. This picture shows the two ancient cities: Fancheng in the foreground, and Xiangyang in the background.



This photograph shows the landscape on both banks of the Pearl River in the late Qing Dynasty. There is a striking contrast between the tightly packed residential houses and dilapidated huts. The simple and crude boats pale in comparison to the magnificent foreign ships anchored in the river.

21 ◀

Bird's eye view of Guangzhou

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extreme Orient* (Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).

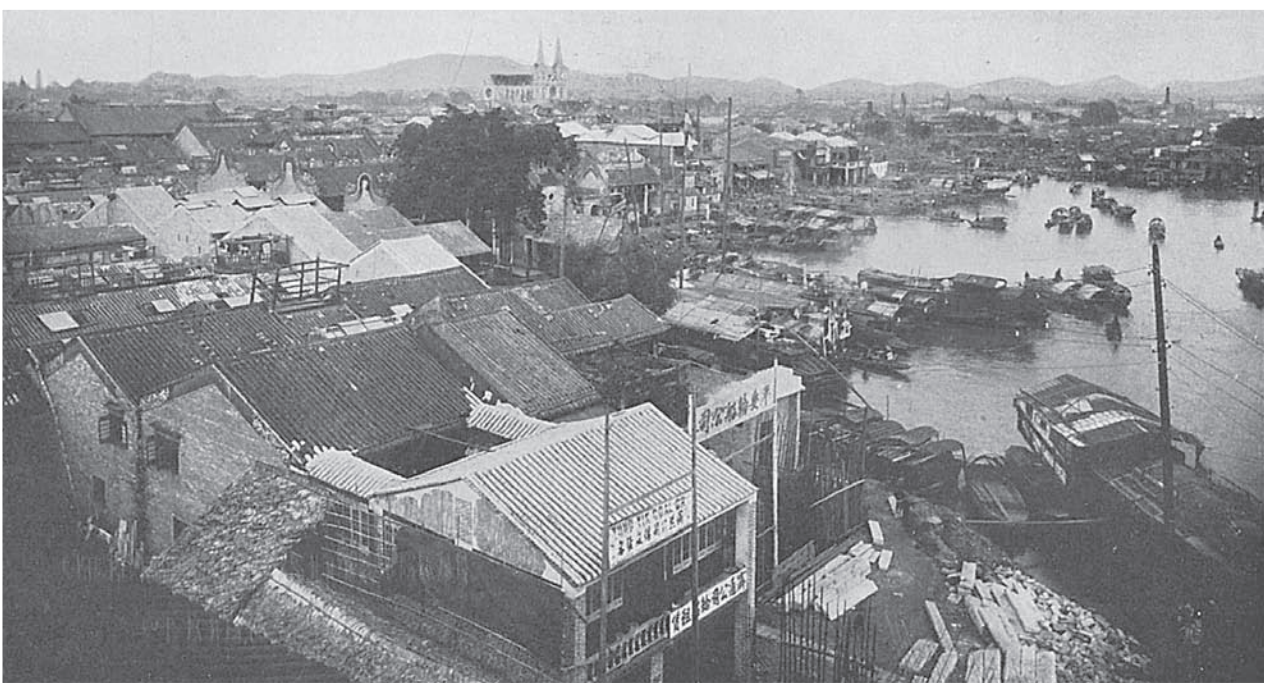
22 ▼

Commoners' residences and boat houses, Guangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

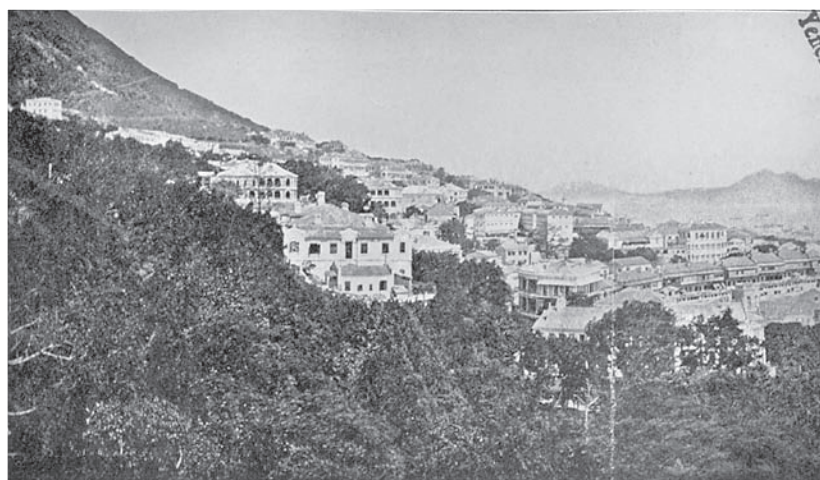
PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Judson Brown, *New Forces in Old China* (New York and Chicago: F.H. Revell Company, 1904).



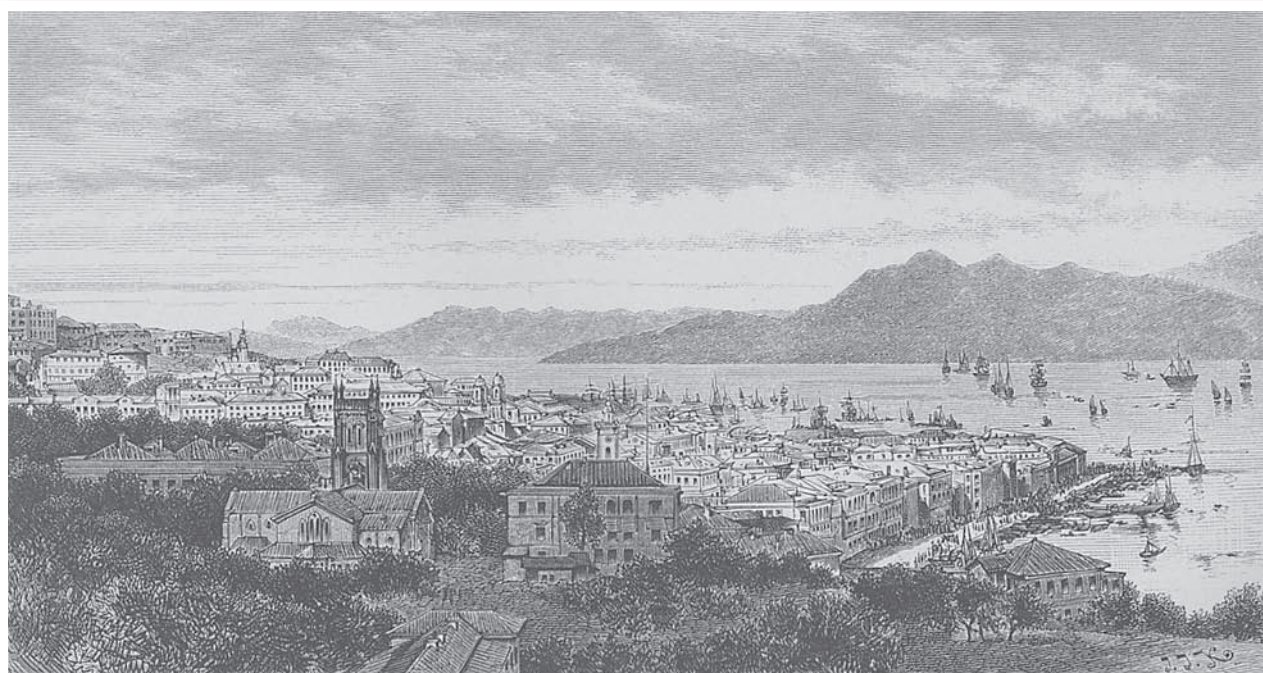
This photograph depicts a fishing village in Guangzhou in the early twentieth century. The simple residential houses, crude boats and boathouses reflect the hardships the common people endured during that time.

23 ▶

Panorama of Hong Kong**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 2* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).

Hong Kong used to be a fishing village under the administration of Xin'an County (today's Bao'an District, Shenzhen City). Hong Kong was under the administration of the central government as early as the Qin Dynasty. The Qing Government signed two unequal treaties—Treaty of Nanjing and Treaty of Peking—due to its defeat in the Opium Wars. The two treaties ceded Hong Kong Island and the area south of Boundary Street in Kowloon Peninsula to Britain. In 1898, another treaty was imposed on the Qing Government, and the area to the north of Boundary Street on the Kowloon Peninsula and the nearby 262 islands were leased to the British. Hong Kong was a British colony for 156 years, and was finally returned to China's administration on July 1, 1997.

24 ▼

Hong Kong**SOURCE:** Gustav Kreitner, *Im Fernen Osten* (Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1881).

Hong Kong played a major role in foreign trade during the Qing Dynasty. After engaging in trade with China then, the British realized the importance of Hong Kong, and plotted to force the Qing Government to cede Hong Kong. This picture shows how prosperous Hong Kong had become by the end of the nineteenth century.



25 ◀

Panorama of Macau

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Archibald Little

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

In the mid-sixteenth century, the Ming Government designated the area in the southwest of the Macau Peninsula as the residential and commercial zone for foreign merchants, mainly the Portuguese. Macau gradually developed into a major port of China at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and an

important international port in Asia as well. In 1842, the British colonized Hong Kong Island and developed it into a trading port. Hence, the status of Macau being a superior port was replaced by Hong Kong, which was a mere 78 kilometers east of Macau.

26 ▼

Landscape of the east of Guilin

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Guilin is a world-renowned tourist attraction for its marvelous mountains and rivers, especially its karst landforms. This photograph is of the landscape in the east of Guilin, with its “green mountains, clear rivers, unique caves, and awesome cliffs.” The photographer was a German architect, who traveled widely in the 12 provinces of China from 1906 to 1909, taking a large number of photographs of ancient Chinese architecture.



27 ▶

Landscape of the northwest of Guilin

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Guilin is an ancient cultural city with a history going back over 2,000 years. It became a major city in southwest China after Qinshihuang, the first emperor of China in the Qin Dynasty, united the six kingdoms. He established the prefecture of Guilin and built a canal between the rivers of Xiangjiang and Lijiang. It was the "Capital in the Southwest" since the Song Dynasty, known as the hub of politics, trade, and culture. This photograph shows the landscape of the northwest of Guilin.



28 ▼

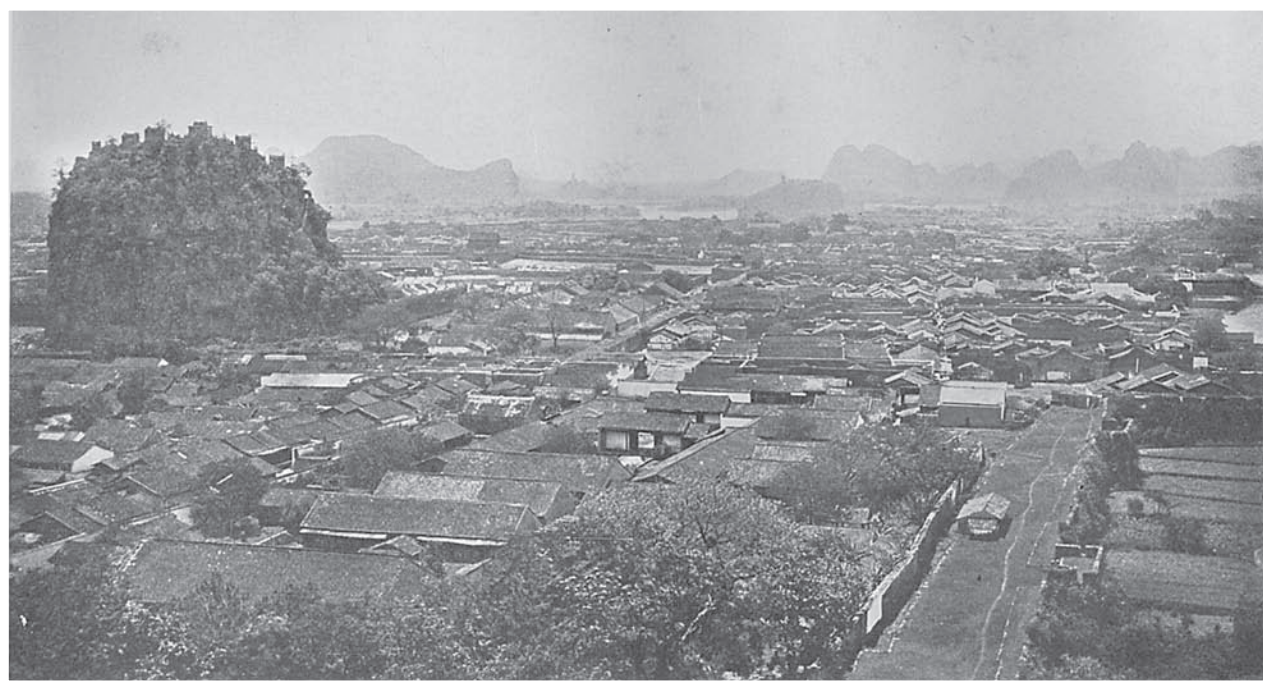
Vista of Guilin from Guishan Pavilion

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

Guilin has been famous for its beautiful scenery for centuries, with numerous poems describing its wonder. One example goes, "The river hugs the hills, and the hills float on the rivers." This photograph presents a view of Guilin from Guishan Pavilion.





29 ◀

Panorama of Dajianlu, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Antwerp Edgar Pratt, *To the Snows of Tibet through China* (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1892).

In 1702, a customs checkpoint was set up at Dajianlu, which gradually became a distribution center for transporting Sichuan tea to Tibet, and also a major stopover for travelers between Sichuan and Tibet. In 1908, the Qing Government changed the name of Dajianlu to Kangding Prefecture, and thereafter the town was known as Kanding. Dajianlu was a beautiful place, surrounded by mountains on three sides and served by two rivers within it.

30 ▼

Landscape of the south of Jiading, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Jiading in Sichuan, now known as Leshan and located where the three rivers of Minjiang, Qingyijiang, and Daduhe converge, has long enjoyed great fame. In this photograph, we see the landscape of the south of Jiading.



31 ▶

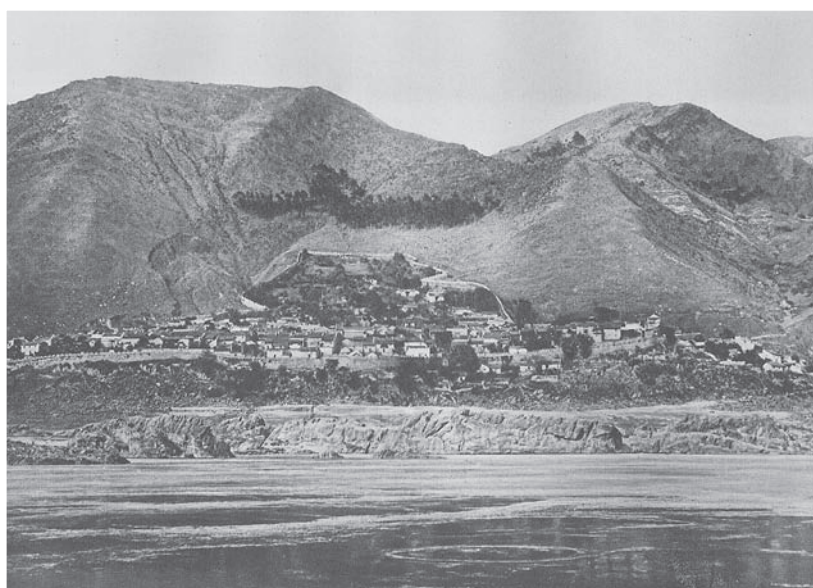
Kuizhou City, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Kuizhou City, Sichuan (today's Fengjie) was situated at the threshold to Sichuan along the Yangtze River. Standing by the Qutang Gorge, Kuizhou was a critical military fort for many dynasties.



32 ▼

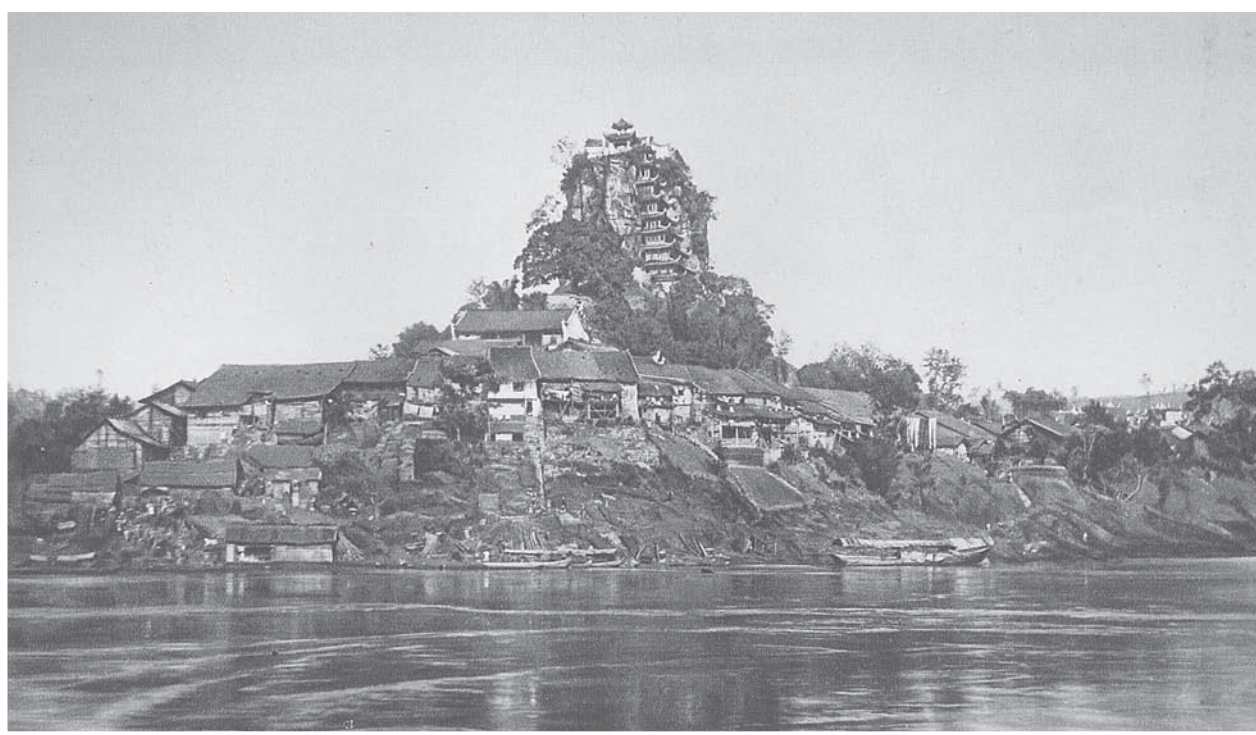
Shibaozhai, Sichuan

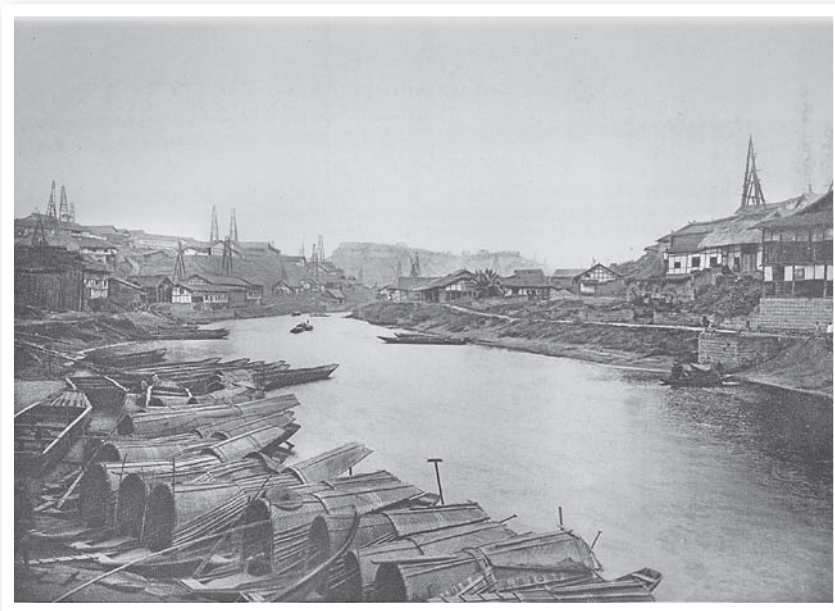
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

On the north bank of the Yangtze River, 45 kilometers to the east of Zhongxian County, Sichuan, is where we find Yuyin Hill. According to legends, Yuyin Hill was a boulder left by the goddess Nüwa after repairing the sky, and this is also why, it is known as *Shibao* (literally precious stone). Tan Hong's army revolted and they occupied this spot as their stockade toward the end of the Ming Dynasty, hence the name Shibaozhai (literally precious stone stockade). In Shibaozhai, there is a timber pagoda, known as Shibaota, which is 56 meters high, and has 12 stories. Lanruodian is an ancient temple located on the peak of the hill.





Ziliujing, Sichuan (today's Zigong City), located in the south of the Sichuan Basin, has been known as China's "Salt Capital" for thousands of years. There was an artesian salt well in Zigong, hence the name for this region. Since Ming Emperor Jiajing's reign, the salt mining industry in the Ziliujing region has developed rapidly. This photograph shows the Yanjing Industrial Park.

33 ◀

Yanjing Industrial Park in Ziliujing, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

34 ▼

View of Chongqing from the Yangtze River

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alicia Helen Neva Bewicke Little, *Intimate China* (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1899).

Chongqing, located where Yangtze River and Jialingjiang River converge, is a peninsula enclosed by water on three sides. Chongqing became one of the earliest inland ports to open to foreign trade in 1891.



35 ▶

Chongqing Prefecture

SOURCE: Thomas Wright Blakiston, *Five Months on the Yang-Tsze* (London: John Murray, 1862).



Chongqing is the birthplace of the Bayu Culture, with written records of over 3,000 years. It has been over 800 years since Chongqing Prefecture was set up in 1189. Chongqing became a trading port in 1891, with a customs checkpoint. This picture shows the densely packed residential houses, and the walls and towers built along the hills. Moored in the river are two foreign exploration boats.

36 ▼

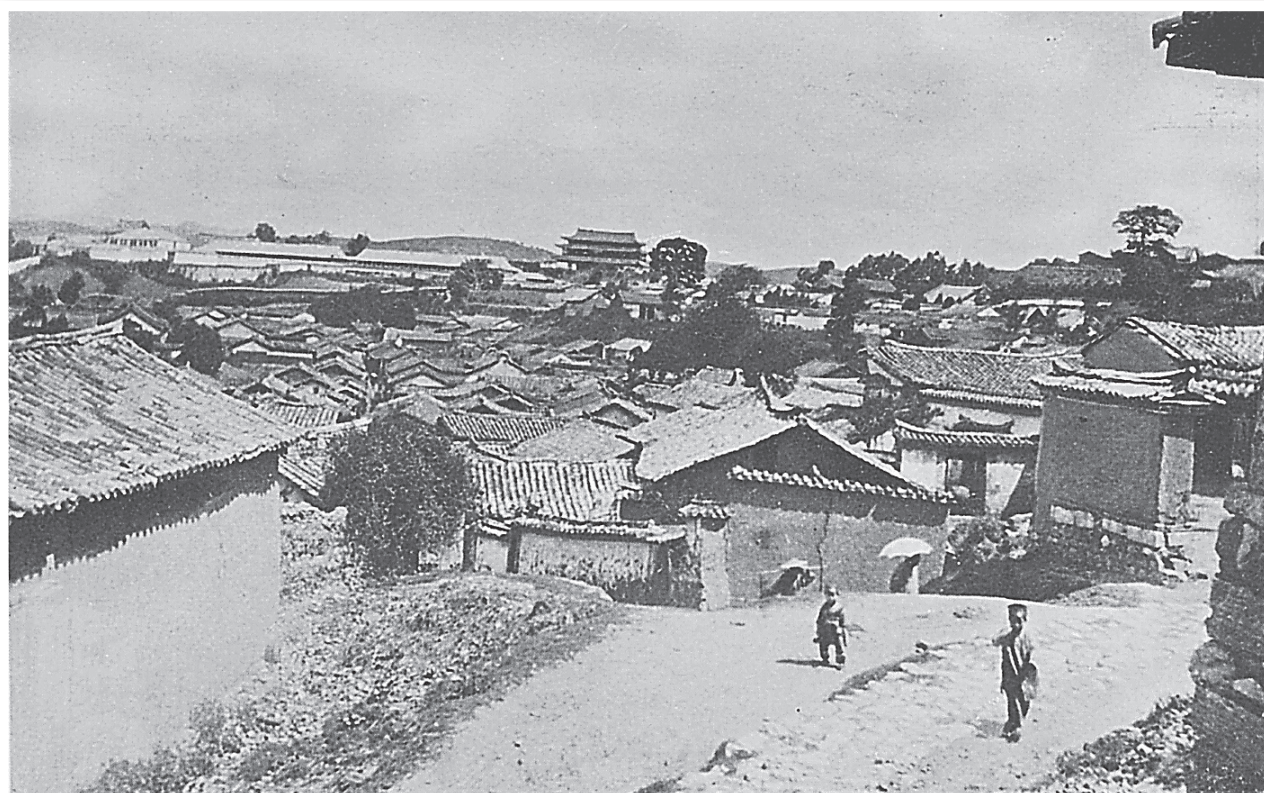
Panorama of Kunming, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Edwin John Dingle

SOURCE: Edwin John Dingle, *Across China on Foot* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1911).

In 1658, Manchurian troops entered Yunnan. The administration system in Yunnan in the Qing Dynasty followed that of the Ming Dynasty, consisting of four prefectures and seven counties, with Kunming as the capital. In this photograph, we see a panorama of Kunming in the early twentieth century.





37 ▲

Vista of Dali

SOURCE: Gustav Kreitner, *Im Fernen Osten*
(Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1881).

The ancient town of Dali was built in 1382, and was a beautiful and secluded place, with the Erhai Lake to its east and the mountain of Cangshan to its west. The town is 12 *li* in perimeter (\approx 6 kilometers), with city walls 7.5 meters high and 6 meters wide. There are four city gates at the four cardinal directions, and towers are also built on top of the gates. The streets and roads in today's Dali City still retain the grid plan inherited from the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Pagodas

Before the twentieth century, pagodas were viewed by Western civilization as the iconic architecture of China. In Western writings, pagodas were used to symbolize China. An example is Hans Christian Andersen, the great Danish fairytale author, who wrote about a young boy named East Wind in *The Garden of Paradise*, “who was dressed as a Chinaman.” East Wind told his mother, “I am just home from China, where I danced around the Porcelain Tower until all the bells jingled!”

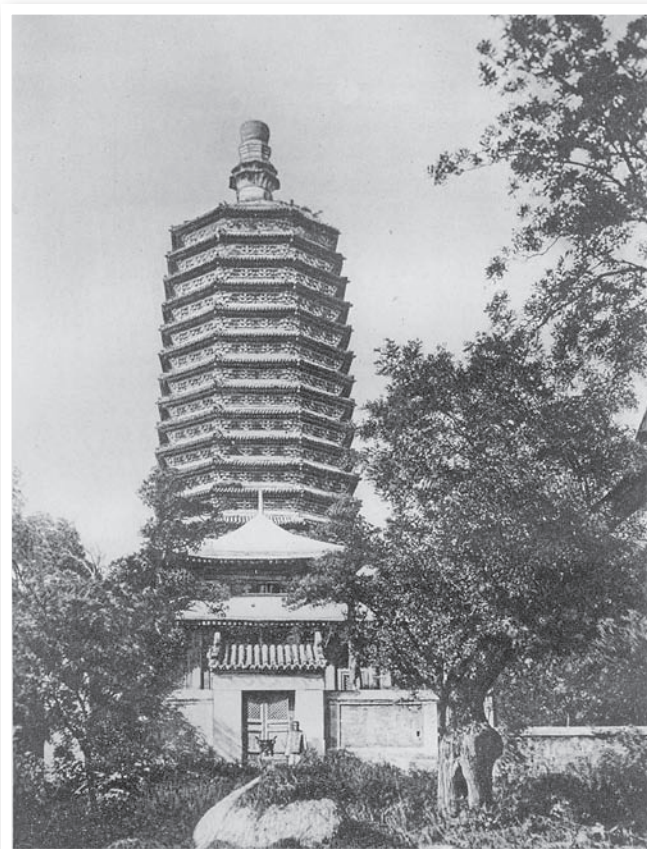
In 1412, Ming Emperor Chengzu built a pagoda in Nanjing to commemorate his mother. Bestowing it the name of Dabao'en Monastery, it was also widely admired in the West (literally Temple of Gratitude, but named Porcelain Tower of Nanking in Western literature). In his book *Tao An Meng Yi*, Ming Dynasty poet Zhang Dai wrote, “This great antique of China, a marvelous Yongle chinaware, is none other than the Dabao'en Monastery ... During Emperor Yongle's reign, the foreign barbarians from more than a hundred countries came to admire and worship Dabao'en Monastery, claiming that no other architecture can match it from the four corners of the world.” Westerners held the Porcelain Tower of Dabao'en Monastery in awe, claiming it was the “Top Pagoda in the World,” or

there were even claims that it was “the most marvelous and perfect masterpiece in Oriental architecture.” It was even selected as one of the Seven Wonders of the Medieval World together with Italy’s Roman Coliseum; Turkey’s Hagia Sophia; the Stonehenge in Salisbury, UK; Italy’s Leaning Tower of Pisa; the Catacombs of Kom el Shoqafa in Alexandria, Egypt; and the Great Wall of China. As the model of Oriental architecture, the Porcelain Tower of Dabao’en Monastery stood proudly in the ancient town of Jinling for 444 years, before finally suffering destruction in the Battle of Nanjing in 1856. This section showcases various Chinese pagodas and how Western people admired this iconic architecture of China.

01 ▶

Pagoda of Tianning Monastery, Beijing**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque**China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

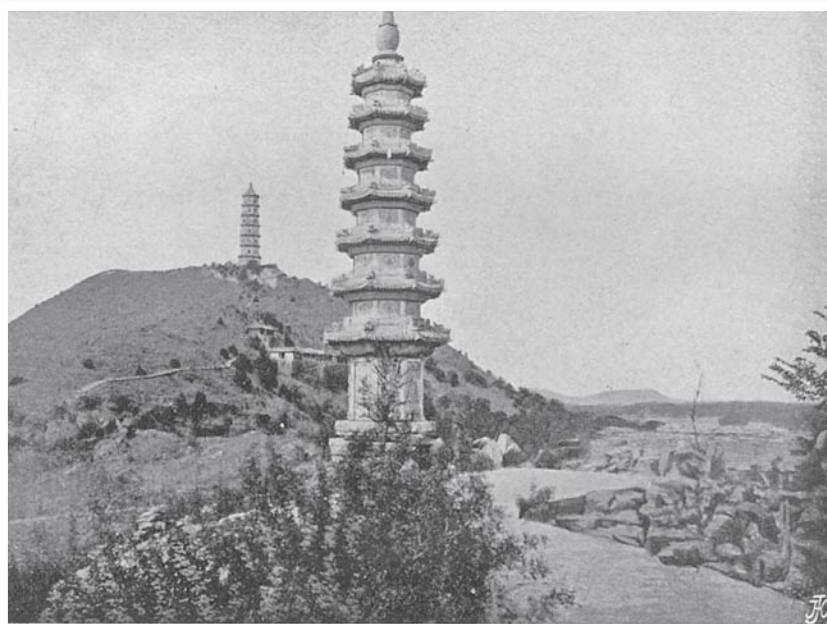
The Pagoda of Tianning Monastery is located outside the Guang'an Gate, and was built in the Liao Dynasty. It is a 57.8-meter-high, 13-story octagonal pagoda and stored the relics and ashes of abbots and monks of the monastery. The architectural style followed the multi-eave pagodas of the Liao and Jin dynasties, and was a masterpiece in ancient architecture. The Pagoda of Tianning Monastery is the oldest pagoda in Beijing City.



02 ◀

Pagoda of Cishou Monastery at Balizhuang, Beijing**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque**China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The Pagoda of Cishou Monastery in Balizhuang, Beijing, originally named Yong'an Wanshou Pagoda (literally long-lasting peace and longevity), was located in Cishou Monastery, Balizhuang in the western suburbs of Beijing. It was built in 1576 and was supposed to be an imitation of the Pagoda of Tianning Monastery outside Guang'an Gate in style, except larger in scale. It is a multi-eave, 13-story octagonal pagoda, and over 50 meters high. It was also used to store the relics and ashes of the abbots and monks of the monastery.



03 ◀

Yufeng Pagoda; Huazanghaishi Pagoda on Yuquanshan Mountain, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Philipp Bockenheimer, *Rund um Asien* (Leipzig: Verlag von Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1909).

In the foreground of this photograph, we see the Huazanghaishi Pagoda of Yuquanshan Mountain which was built during Qing Emperor Qianlong's reign. It is octagonal in shape, seven stories high, and constructed with white marble. In the background is the Yufeng Pagoda, built as a likeness of the Cishou Pagoda in Jiangtian Monastery, Jiangjingshan Mountain, Jiangsu Province. This seven-story pagoda is also octagonal in shape, and reaches to over 30 meters.

04 ▶

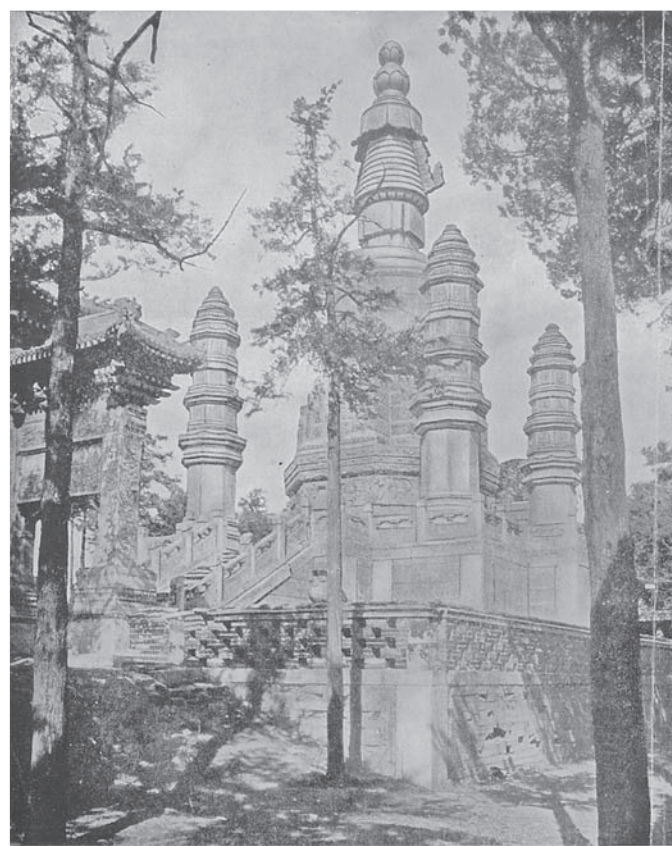
Qingjinghuayu Vajra-Stupa of Huang Monastery, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henri Borel, *The New China: a Traveler's Impressions* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1912).

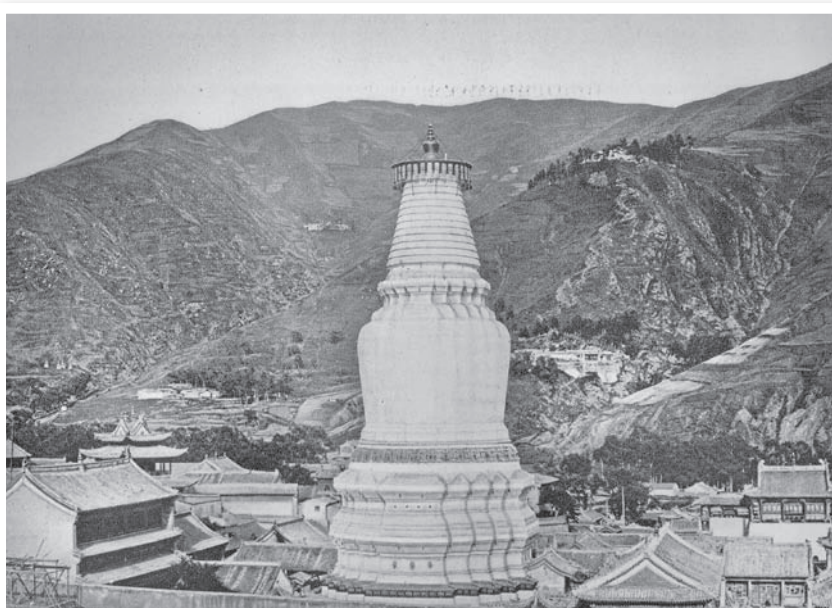
The Qingjinghuayu Vajra-Stupa of Huang Monastery, Beijing, was located in the northwest of the city, outside the city's Anding Gate. It was built in 1782 between the two monasteries—East and West—for the Sixth Panchen Lama. There were altogether five pagodas on a three-meter-high stone base. The central pagoda is a 15-meter-high Lamaist pagoda, with four multi-eave Sutra Pillars surrounding it.



05 ▶

**Randeng Pagoda of
Tongzhou, Beijing****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** H. C. Thompson, *China and the Powers* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1902).

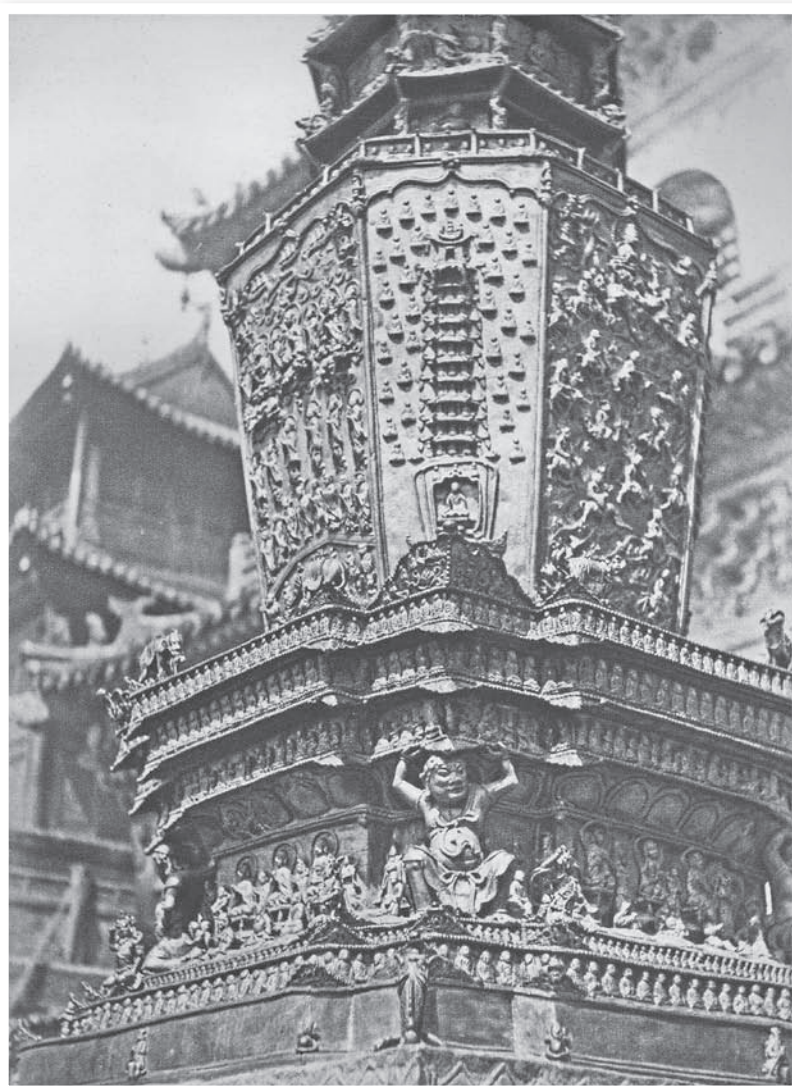
Randeng Pagoda was one of the eight famous scenic sites of Tongzhou in the Ming Dynasty. It was located in Tongzhou, Beijing, on the west bank of the Grand Beijing-Hangzhou Canal. It was a 13-story multi-eave and octagonal pagoda constructed out of timber and bricks. Built in the Northern Zhou Dynasty and renovated many times afterward, it was slightly damaged during the Tangshan Earthquake in 1976, and the roof of the pagoda was renovated in 1987. It is 56 meters high and is a major pagoda along the 3,000-*li*-long canal (≈ 1,500 kilometers).



06 ◀

**Sarira Pagoda of Tayuan
Monastery, Wutaishan
Mountain****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Sarira Pagoda of Tayuan Monastery on Wutaishan Mountain, built in the Ming Dynasty, was located in the center of the monastery. It was a 50-meter-high Lamaist pagoda built with bricks, and was also known as the White Pagoda—a symbol of Wutaishan Mountain. A unique feature is the 252 wind chimes on the pagoda.



07 ◀

Tong Pagoda of Xiantong Monastery, Wutaishan Mountain

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

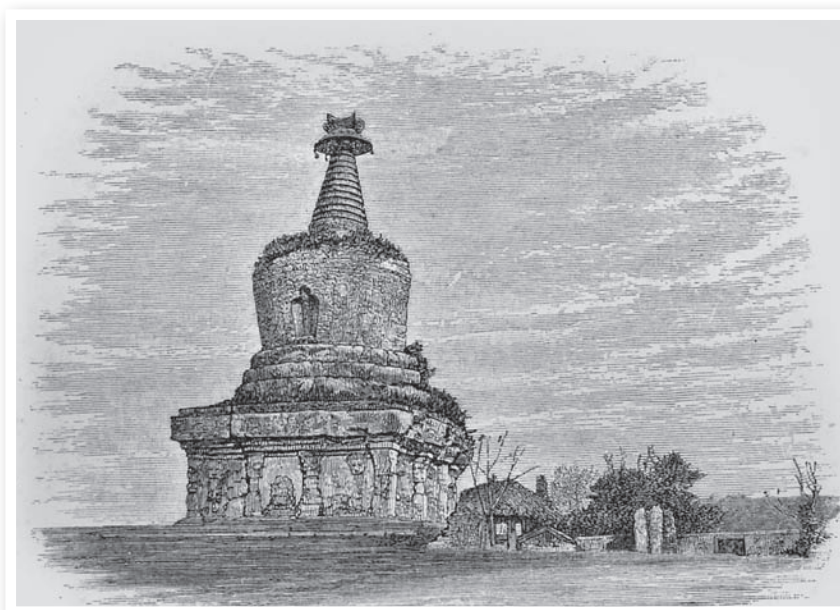
Behind Xiantong Monastery on Wutaishan Mountain, a *tong* (literally bronze) pagoda was constructed on each side of the bronze hall during Ming Emperor Wanli's reign. The twin pagodas were of the same style, and had engraved stone bases. The lower part was a Sumeru pedestal and the upper part was in the shape of an overturned alms bowl. These eight-meter-high, 13-story pagodas were unique as they had exquisite engravings carved throughout their walls.

08 ▶

Northern Pagoda of Huguofalun Monastery, Fengtian

SOURCE: H. Evan M. James, *The Long White Mountain* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1888).

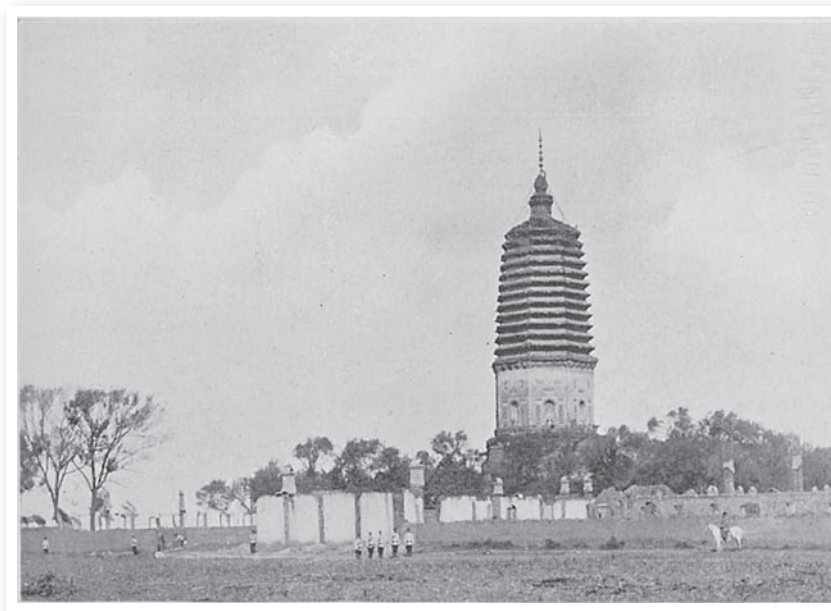
The Northern Pagoda of Huguofalun Monastery in Fengtian takes the shape of an overturned alms bowl, and was built during Qing Emperor Chongde's reign. It is the best preserved pagodas of the "Four Pagodas of Monasteries in China" built by Huan Taiji in the Qing Dynasty.



09 ▶

White Pagoda in Liaoyang**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Bertram Lenox Simpson, *Manchu and Muscovite* (London and New York: Macmillan, 1904).

The White Pagoda in Liaoyang, located in the northwest of the ancient city of Liaoyang, was built in 1189. It is a typical Liao Dynasty-style, multi-eave, 13-story pagoda, octagonal in shape and 40 meters high. This photograph was taken during the invasion of the Eight-Nation Allied Forces and a few invading soldiers can be seen standing in front of the pagoda.



10 ◀

Dayan Pagoda in Xi'an**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Dayan (literally wild goose) Pagoda in Xi'an, was initiated in 652 but soon collapsed. It was rebuilt in Tang Empress Wu Zetian's reign and fortified with a layer of bricks in the Ming Dynasty. It is a six-story quadrilateral in the shape of a pyramid, with wooden ladders inside. It is one of the major historical sites in Xi'an (historically known as Chang'an).



11 ◀

Longhua Pagoda in Shanghai

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The Longhua Pagoda of Longhua Monastery in Shanghai was built during the Three Kingdoms Period. The present-day pagoda was built in the Northern Song Period. It is a brick-timber, seven-story octagonal structure, 40.4 meters in height. Longhua Monastery was built in the Qing Dynasty.

12 ▶

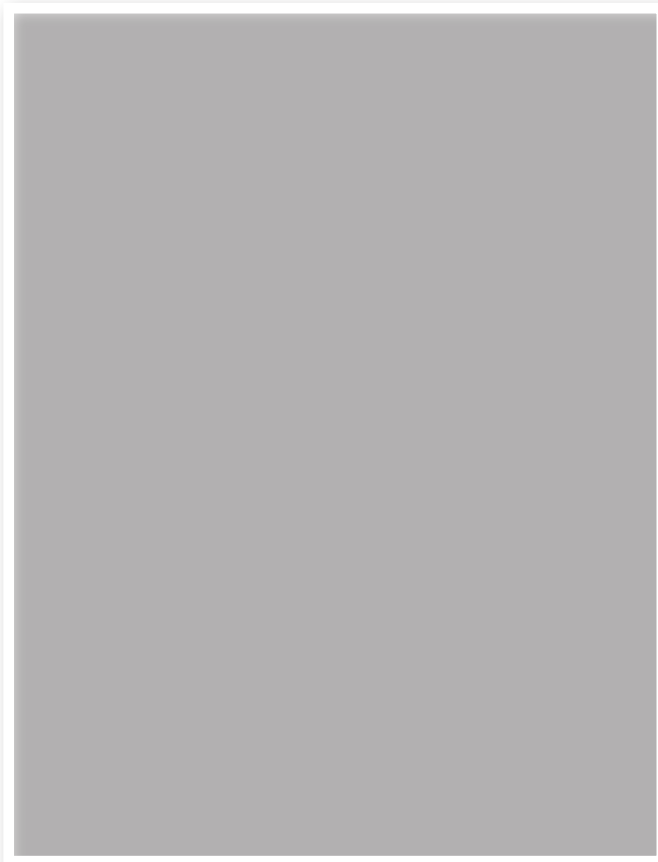
Pizhi Pagoda of Lingyan Monastery, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

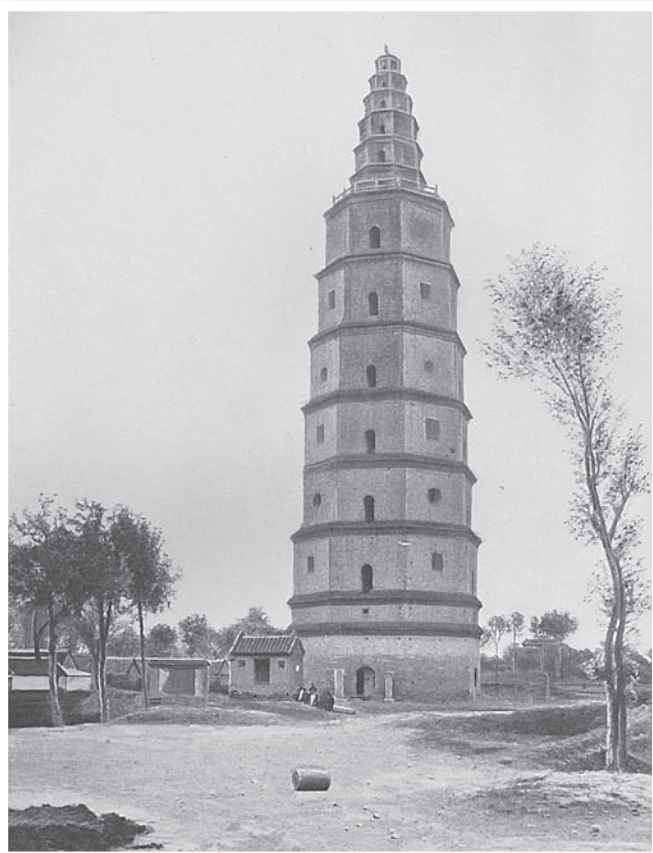
Pizhi Pagoda is located in the Lingyan Monastery of Changqing County of Ji'nan, Shandong, and was built in 735 and renovated during the Northern Song Period (between 1056 and 1063). It was built with bricks and stone, nine stories and 54 meters high.



13 ▶

Chongxing Pagoda in Zou County, Shandong**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J. J. Weber, 1900).

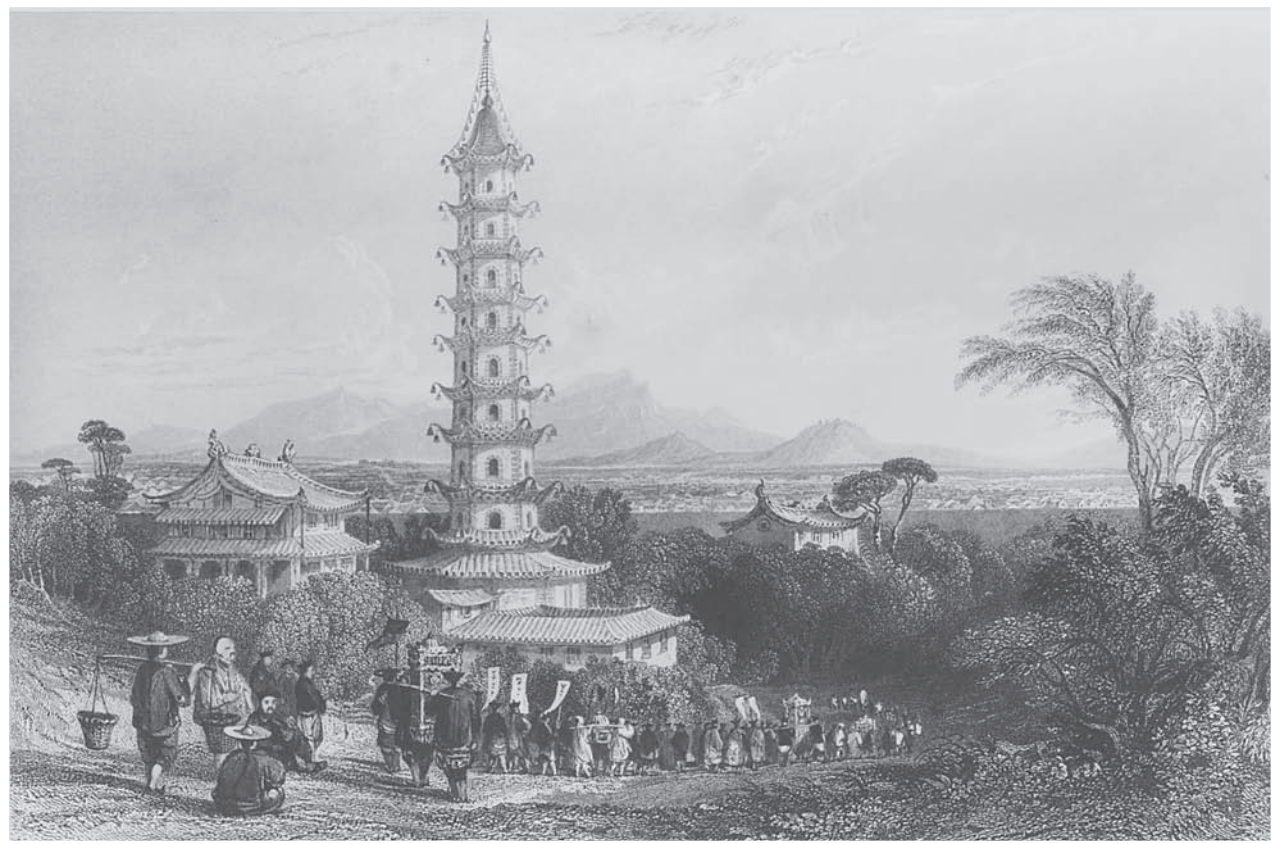
Chongxing Pagoda was located in the city center of Zou County. A monastery by the name of Faxing was built in front of the pagoda during the Northern Song Period and was renamed Chongxing Monastery in the Yuan Dynasty. It is a nine-story, 10-eave octagonal pagoda, 27.4 meters in height. The first story is dual-eave, while the other eight stories are single-eave. It looks plain and strong, yet gives one a feeling of grandeur.



14 ◀

Xinglong Pagoda in Yanzhou, Shandong**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J. J. Weber, 1900).

Xinglong Pagoda was built in the Sui Dynasty and was named after a monastery at the same grounds. The pagoda underwent renovation many times but was destroyed by an earthquake in 1668. After decades of renovation, it was finally rebuilt in 1722. The present-day pagoda dates back to the Qing Dynasty and is located inside today's Yanzhou Museum. It is a 54-meter-high, 13-story, octagonal brick pagoda with a base circumference of 48 meters. The lower seven stories are heavy and broad while the upper six are much smaller.



15 ▲

Porcelain Tower of Dabao'en Monastery, Nanjing

SOURCE: Thomas Allom, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire III* (London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).

The Porcelain Tower of Dabao'en Monastery, built during Ming Emperor Yongle's reign, took 16 years to complete. It was 80 meters high with nine stories, octagonal in shape, with four arch doors, decorated with colorful glazed tiles that were related to Buddhist concepts, such as the lion, white elephant, lotus seat, and canna flower. There were 152 wind chimes and 140 large oil lanterns hung around the pagoda. It was considered by Westerners to be one of the Seven Medieval Wonders of the World comparable to the Roman Coliseum, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, and the Catacombs of Kom el Shoqafa. However, the pagoda was destroyed by war in 1856.

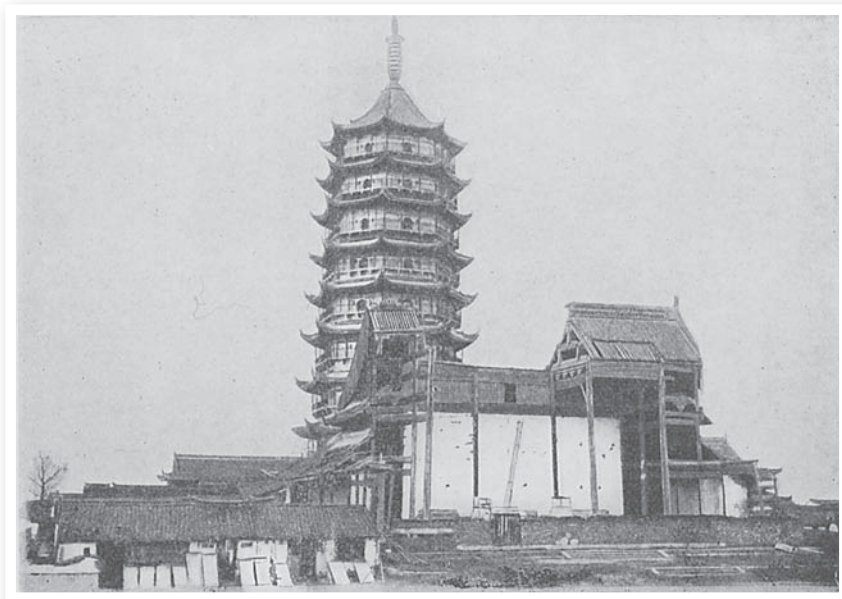


16 ▲

Porcelain Tower, Nanjing; Chang'gan Bridge over Qinhuaihe River

SOURCE: Thomas Allom, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire III* (London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).

Chang'gan Bridge was built in the Southern Tang Dynasty, and was renamed Jubao Bridge in the Ming Dynasty. Chang'gan Bridge was at the threshold of Nanjing and experienced destruction in wars. Today's Chang'gan Bridge was built between the late Ming and early Qing dynasties. A short distance away from Chang'gan Bridge was the Porcelain Tower of Dabao'en Monastery. In this picture, a tense situation can be felt between the Qing official in formal attire, the armed Qing soldiers on the boats, and the armed British soldiers on the river bank. The author commented that the Qing official is negotiating with a British soldier, who is extending his arm, to indicate that the official should keep his distance.



17 ◀

Pagoda of Bao'en Monastery, Suzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ferdinand Joseph Harfeld, *Opinions Chinoises sur les Barbares d'Occident* (Paris: Plon-Nourrit, 1909).

It was claimed that the Pagoda of Bao'en Monastery of Suzhou was built by King Sun Quan for his mother during the Three Kingdoms Period. The existing pagoda was built during the Southern Song Period (between 1131 and 1161). It is also known as the North Monastery Pagoda because of its location inside Bao'en Monastery at the Beiping Gate. The pagoda is a nine-story, brick-timber octagonal structure.

18 ▶

Twin Pagodas of Luohan Monastery, Suzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mrs. Ivy

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

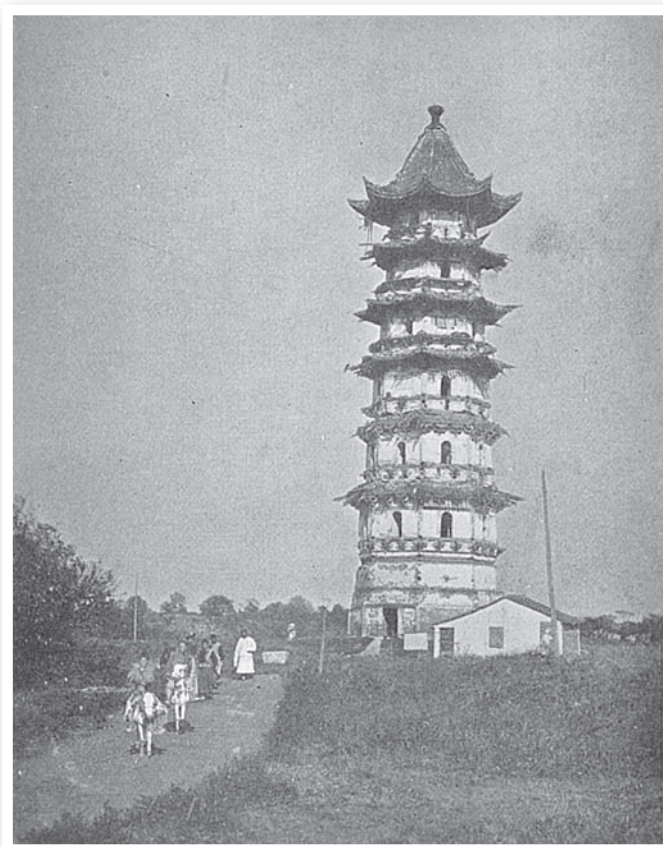
The Twin Pagodas of Luohan Monastery in Suzhou was located in Dinghui Alley. It was built in 982 (Northern Song Period) by Wang Wenhan and his brother. The pagodas were exactly the same in size, structure, and architectural style. Both were 30 meters high, seven-story octagonal pagodas; one was named Sarira Pagoda and the other Gongde Sarira Pagoda. These pagodas are among the few well-preserved twin pagodas in China.



19 ▶

Ruiguang Pagoda, Suzhou**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** William Edgar Geil**SOURCE:** William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

This is the oldest pagoda in Suzhou. It was probably built in 247 during the Three Kingdoms Period according to a certain legend. The seven-story pagoda is 43.2 meters high, and is octagonal in shape. In 1978, a cache of precious Buddhist relics were found in the niche of the third story, one of which was the "Inlaid Pearl Pillar interred with Sarira."

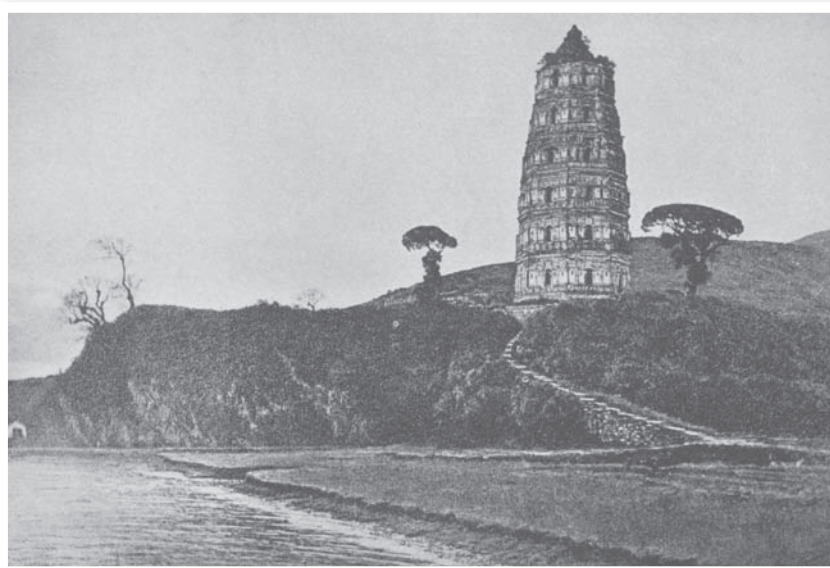


20 ▼

Leifeng Pagoda, Hangzhou**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Arthur Evans Moule, *Half a Century in China: Recollections and Observations* (London and New York: Hodder and Stoughton, 1911).

Leifeng Pagoda was located next to Nanpingshan Hill on the south bank of the West Lake. It was built in 975 and was a five-story brick-timber octagonal pagoda. The internal walls were engraved with *Avatamsaka Sutra*, and at the foot of the pagoda, there were 16 Heavenly Guardians and Arhats. Leifeng Pagoda is well known as one of the top 10 scenic sites in West Lake and was mentioned in the story of *The Legend of the White Snake*. Unfortunately, it collapsed in 1924.





Liuhe (literally six harmonies) Pagoda of Hangzhou is located by the river of Qiantangjiang. It was built in the Northern Song Period, and received its name because of Liuhe Monastery in Hangzhou. It is said that the original pagoda was over 50 *zhang* high (\approx 165 meters) and had nine stories, but was continually destroyed and rebuilt over the years. The pagoda in this picture is a seven-story octagon, renovated in 1735.

21 ◀

Liuhe Pagoda, Hangzhou

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Reverend W. L. Groves

SOURCE: Arthur Evans Moule, *New China and Old, Personal Recollections and Observations of Thirty Years* (London: Seeley and Co., 1891).

22 ▼

Zhenhai Pagoda in Haining, Zhejiang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mrs. Cecil Holliday

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

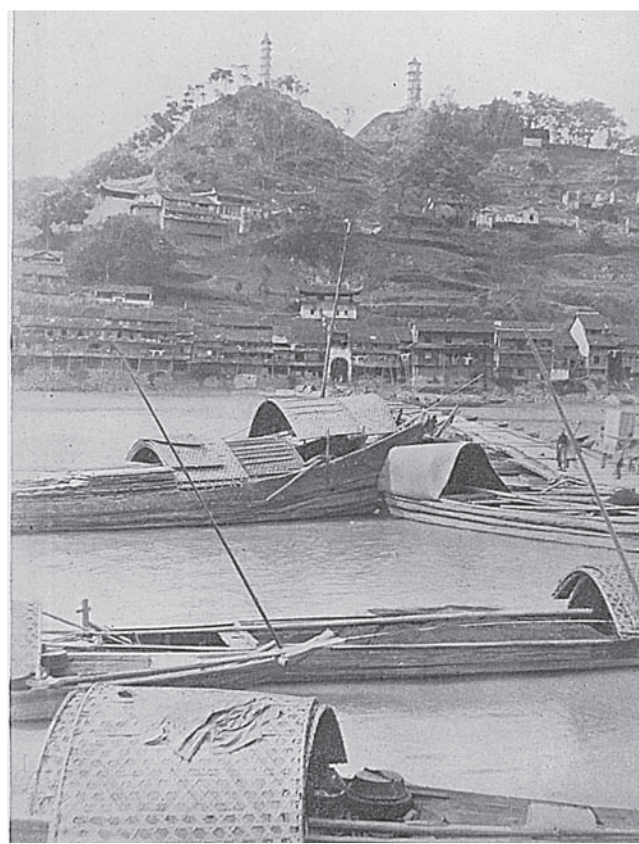


Zhenhai Pagoda in Haining, originally known as Zhan'ao Pagoda, was located in the scenic southeastern coast of Yanguan Town in Haining County, Zhejiang. It was built in 1612 together with the surrounding seawalls for the purpose of coastal protection. It had seven stories, was 50 meters high and was a hexagonal brick-timber construction. The 18th day of the eighth month (lunar calendar) is the tide-watching festival, also known to the local people as "Birthday of the Sea God." The river near Zhenhai Pagoda is nearly 4,500 meters wide, where a grand view of the tides can be observed, so much so that people claimed that "one long line of waves meet and seem to reach the pagoda."

23 ▶

Wenfeng Twin Pagodas in Taizhou, Zhejiang**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Reverend E. Thompson**SOURCE:** Arthur Evans Moule, *Half a Century in China: Recollections and Observations* (London and New York: Hodder and Stoughton, 1911).

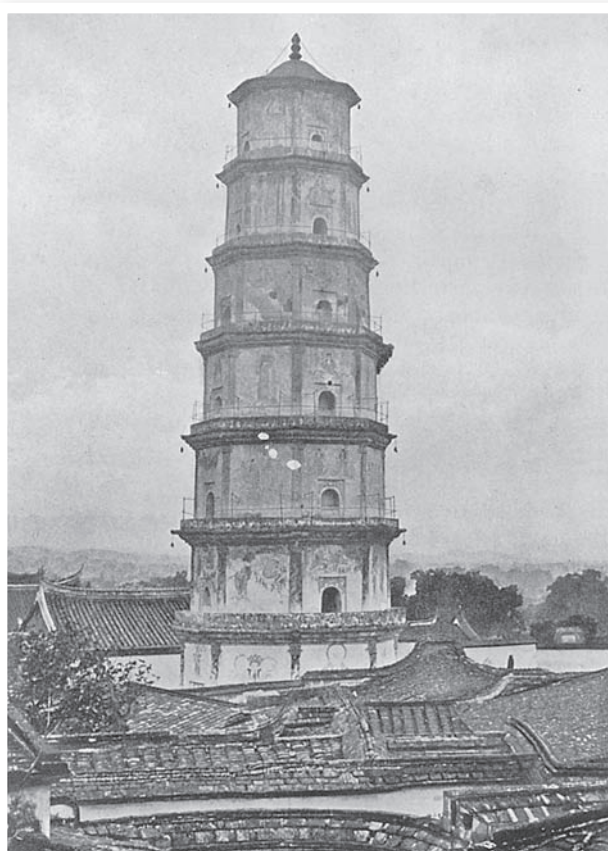
The twin pagodas—Wenfeng Pagodas—are located on the peaks of the two hills of Jinshan. The one in the east is known as the East or Big Pagoda, the one in the west as the West or Small Pagoda. The construction of the pagodas dates back to the Southern Song Period. They were brick-timber structures originally, but were partially destroyed during Ming Emperor Zhengde's reign, and were later renovated during the Qing Dynasty. The dual pagodas take the shape of a five-story hexagon. The Big Pagoda is hollow inside, with windows on every side, offering a full view of the city.



24 ◀

Duobao Pagoda in Puji Monastery on Putuoshan Mountain, Zhejiang**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Duobao Pagoda, located in the southeast of Puji Monastery on Putuoshan Mountain, was built during the Yuan Dynasty between 1333 and 1335 and is still well preserved today. It is a three-story, 20-square-meter stone structure. Its unique design made it a masterpiece among China's ancient pagodas.



25 ◀

Ding'guang Pagoda, Fuzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

Ding'guang Pagoda of Fuzhou was also known as Bai (literally white) Pagoda due to its white walls. The legend goes that when the base was excavated, a glittering pearl was found, thus its name Ding'guang (literally settle the light) Pagoda. It was located on the west side of Yushan Hill, and was built in 904. It was destroyed and reconstructed later during Ming Emperor Jiajing's reign. The pagoda that exists today is an octagonal 41-meter-high, seven-story brick pagoda, characteristic of Ming Dynasty architecture.

26 ▶

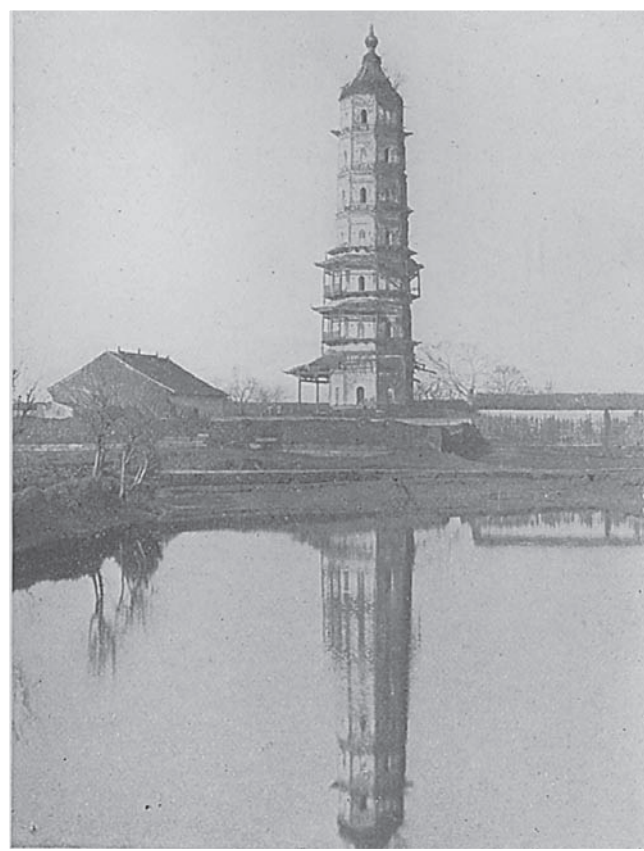
Shengjin Pagoda, Nanchang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

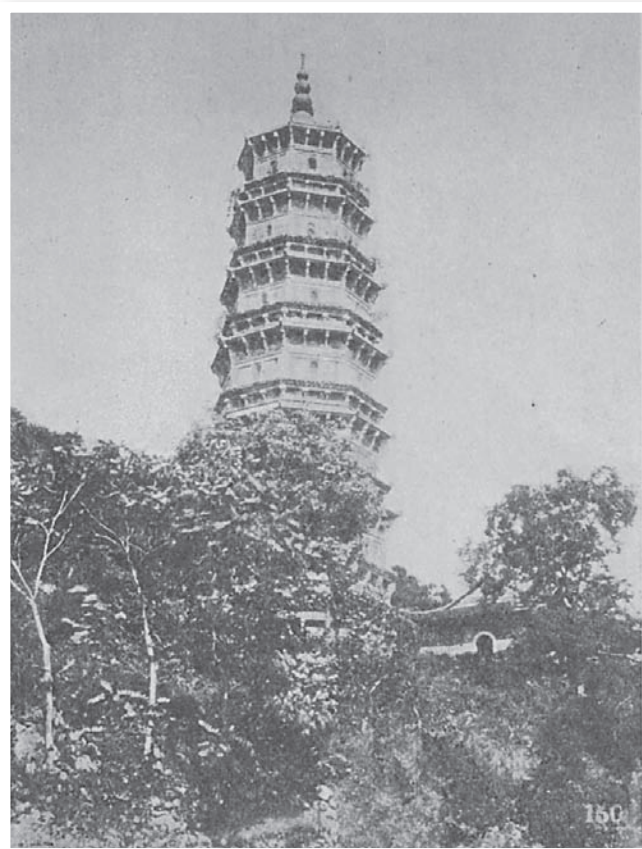
Shengjin Pagoda was built during the Tang Dynasty (between 904 and 907). The legend goes that when the pagoda was built, weapons wrapped with golden rope were found, thus the name Shengjin (literally golden rope) Pagoda. It is a 49.78-meter-high, seven-story octagonal architecture. The pagoda experienced destruction and reconstruction many times and is today the oldest structure in Nanchang City.



27 ▶

**Lingji Pagoda in Hongshan,
Wuchang****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Ferdinand Joseph Harfeld,
*Opinions Chinoises sur les
Barbares d'Occident* (Paris:
Plon-Nourrit, 1909).

Lingji Pagoda was located in Baotong Zen Monastery in Luohong District, Wuhan. It is also known as Hongshan Pagoda because of its location on the hill of Hongshan. It was built in 1307, seven stories and 44.1 meters high, made of brick and stone, octagonal in shape, and overlooked Wuhan City.



28 ◀

**Sarira Pagoda of Haizhuang
Monastery, Guangzhou****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque
China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin
Ltd., 1923).

Haizhuang Monastery, located in today's Middle Nanhua Road, Guangzhou, was built during the Ming Dynasty. The Grand Hall was built in 1666 and renovated later in 1823 and 1866. The hall of the pagoda was built in 1699, but was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. Haizhuang Monastery reached its prime during the Qing Dynasty and was not only a hub for Buddhism, but also a sightseeing spot for the local people during spring.



Guang Pagoda, originally known as Bangke Pagoda, was located within the Huaisheng Mosque in Guangzhou. Huaisheng Mosque was one of the earliest Islamic mosques in China, dating back to over 1,000 years. The purpose of Guang Pagoda was to alert nearby Muslims of their daily prayers. It was a 36.3-meter-high cylinder, with a solid pillar in the center and staircases spiraling upward.

29 ▲

Guang Pagoda of Huaisheng Mosque, Guangzhou

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles J. H. Halcombe, *The Mystic Flowery Land* (London: Luzac & Co., 1899).

30 ▶

Dahuangjiao Pagoda of the Pearl River, Guangzhou

SOURCE: Thomas Allom, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire III* (London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).

Dahuangjiao Pagoda, no longer in existence today, used to be located in the islet in the Pearl River in Liwan District, facing Dahuangjiaokou to the east. Sited nearby was the well known Dahuangjiaokou cannon fort, built in 1817 with 22 cannon emplacements.





31 ▲

Sarira Pagoda of Wanshou Monastery, Guilin

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The Sarira Pagoda of Wanshou Monastery in Guilin, located in Wenchangqiao, was built in the Tang Dynasty and rebuilt in 1385. It was a brick-structure Lamaist pagoda built on a square platform. The total height of the base and pagoda was 12 meters. Due to its unique architecture, it is considered a masterpiece among the pagodas in the Ming Dynasty.

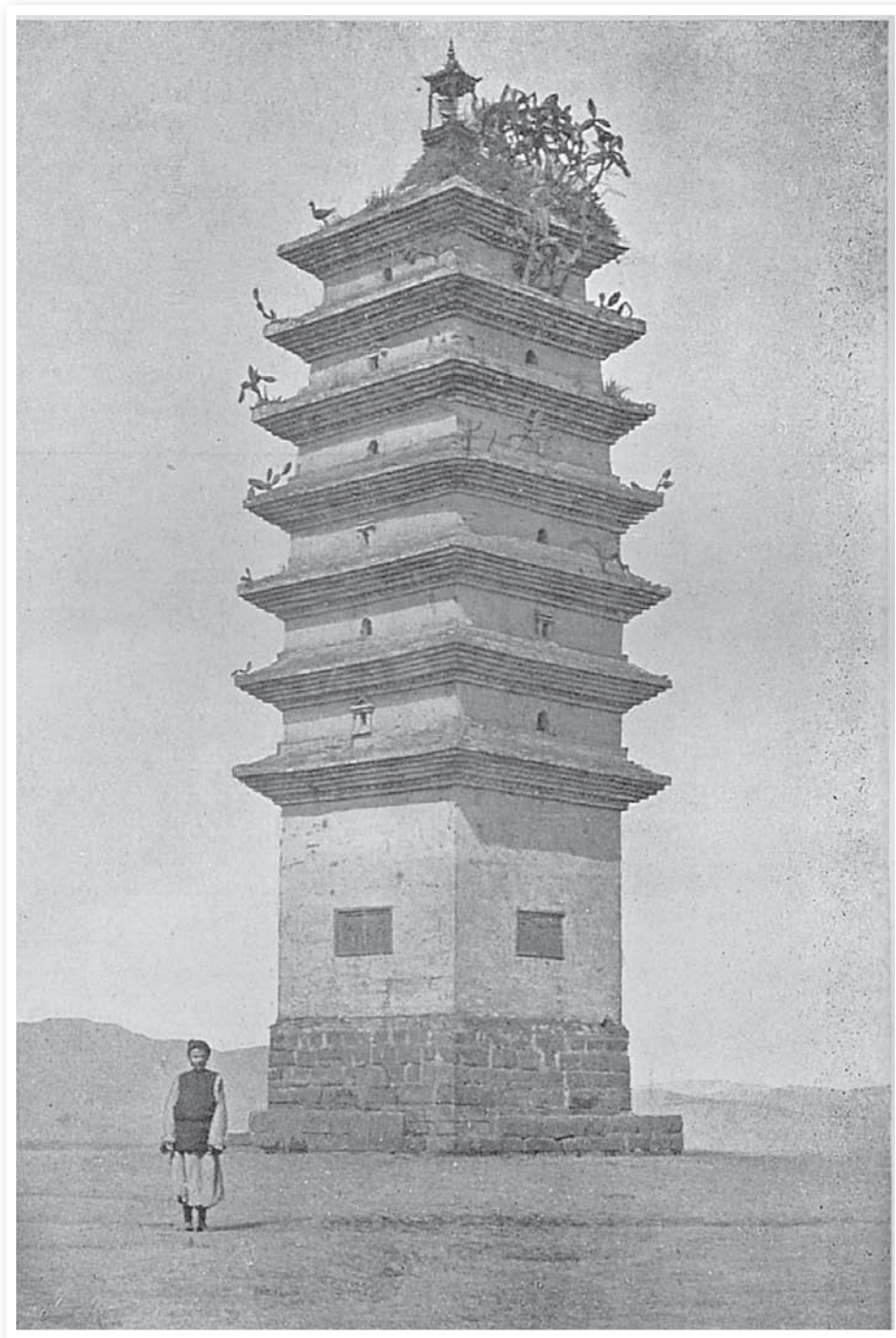


32 ▲

Huayan Bronze Pagoda of Shengji Monastery in E'mei, Sichuan

SOURCE: Virgil Chittenden Hart, *Western China: a Journey to the Great Buddhist Centre of Mount Omei* (Boston: Ticknor, 1888).

Shengji Monastery, formally known as Cifuyuan, was located 2.5 kilometers to the south of E'mei City, and was the largest monastery at the foot of E'mei Mountain. There was a bronze pagoda by the name of Huayan Pagoda, because of the name of *Avatamsaka Sutra* (Huayan Jing in Chinese) engraved on it. It was built during Ming Emperor Wanli's reign and was known for its unique design. The huge eaves in the center divided the pagoda into two parts, with seven stories above and seven stories below. The pagoda was 7 meters high, topped with three layers of large pearls. Shengji Monastery was demolished in 1959, and Huayan Pagoda was relocated to the pagoda pavilion on the left of the Grand Hall in Fuhu Monastery, Fuhulin.



33 ▲

Pagoda near South Gate of Chuxiong, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

This photograph shows the seven-story square pagoda outside the South Gate of Chuxiong, Yunnan. The year of construction is not available.

Archways

Archways in China date back to the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period. Originally, archways played similar roles to those of “gates” in villages and towns, evolving from road signs in ancient China. As time went by, archways turned into the icons of places where they stood. There were four types of archways during the Qing Dynasty: the Epigraph Archways, built as iconic constructions normally fronting streets, bridges, tombs, ancestral temples, and Ya'men, typically with inscriptions of famous phrases or poems; Achievement Archways, praising the good work of officials, encouraging loyalty to the emperors and promoting patriotism among citizens; Scholar Archways, built to commemorate students who achieved their scholarly ambitions through years of study; and Faithful Widow Archways, in praise of widows who remained faithful to their dead husbands till their own demise. In the Qing Dynasty, the development of faithful widow archways reached its zenith. Many such archways received approval and compliments from the emperors, an indicator of the extreme marital restrictions placed on widows.

In order to build an archway, permission had to be sought from the authorities; from as low-level as the village committee to the high-level imperial government. Each archway had a moving and stirring story behind

it, linked to some famous “characters” or “events” that fulfilled the official requirements.

As archways became popular, sophisticated construction techniques were developed, as shown by the large number of beautiful and exquisite archways included in this section.



There used to be quite a number of archways in Beijing. Though most of them are nowhere to be found today, the street names give us a clue as to their locations. The most typical street names from relevant archways include Dongsì Archway and Xisì Archway; Dongdan Archway and Xidan Archway; East and West Chang'anjie Archway; and Wu Archway of Qianmen. This photograph shows an archway built at the end of the Qing Dynasty, similar in style to Dongsì Archway and Xisì Archway.

01 ◀

Archway in Beijing

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alexis Sidney Krausse, *China in Decay: the Story of a Disappearing Empire* (London: Chapman & Hall, 1900).

02 ▼

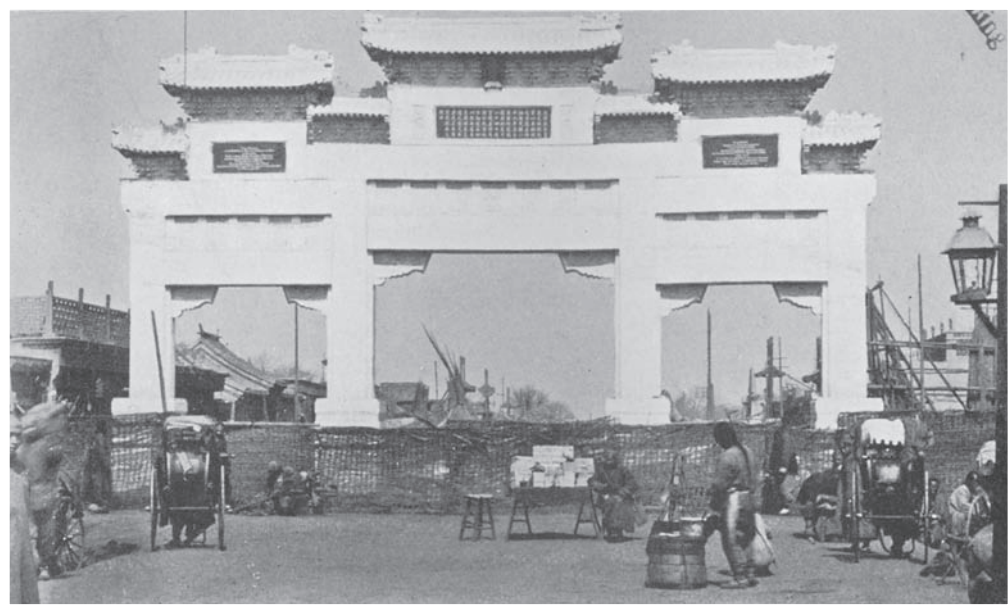
Ketteler Monument, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 2* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).

In 1901, the Qing Government signed the unequal Boxer Protocol with the Eight-Nation Alliance and Belgium, Spain, and the Netherlands. The first clause in this treaty ordered the Qing Government to send Prince Zaifeng (Emperor Guangxu's younger brother, Puyi's father) to Germany to apologize to the German Kaiser Wilhelm II regarding the murder of Baron Von Ketteler during the Boxer Movement, and also build an archway at the spot where Ketteler was



murdered, with inscriptions engraved in Latin, German, and Chinese. The Qing Government then built an archway at the west entrance of the Xizongbu Alley (construction lasted from June 25, 1901 till January 8, 1903). The archway was later relocated to today's Zhongshan Park and renamed Baoweiheping Archway (literally archway of protecting the peace). This photograph was taken shortly after the archway was completed.

03 ▶

**Archway of the Qing Dynasty
Western Imperial Mausoleum**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque
China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin
Ltd., 1923).

The Qing Dynasty Western Imperial Mausoleum was located at the foot of Yongning Hill in Yixian, Hebei; it is one of the imperial mausoleums during the Qing Dynasty. There were altogether 14 tombs in which 76 members of the imperial household were buried: four emperor tombs—Tai Tomb (Emperor Yongzheng), Chang Tomb (Emperor Jiaqing), Mu Tomb (Emperor Daoguang), and Chong Tomb (Emperor Guangxu)—three empress tombs, three concubine tombs, and four tombs of princes and princesses. The three delicate stone archways in front of Tai Tomb and the Grand Red Gate formed the main entrance to the Western Imperial Mausoleum. All three archways followed the “5-arch, 6-pillar, 11-roof” style, built with green-and-white stone, engraved with designs of mountains, rivers, flowers, trees, animals, and so on. They were the masterpiece of all the architecture in the Western Imperial Mausoleum. This photograph clearly shows the dragons engraved on the bases of the archway.



04 ▶

**Archway at the entrance to
the Qing Dynasty Zhaoling
Mausoleum, Fengtian**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Christie Dugald, *Thirty Years in
Moukden* (London: Constable and
Company, 1914).

Zhaoling Mausoleum, located at today's northern suburbs of Shenyang City, has a history of over 300 years. The construction started in 1643 and was completed in 1651. The mausoleum covered a total of 330 hectares, and housed the remains of Huangtaiji, the second emperor of the Qing Dynasty, and his empress Xiaozhuangwen. The archway in this picture was actually built in two stages. It was finished in 1651, with three pairs of stone animals at the two ends [two pairs of lions, one pair of *Xiezhi* (mythical beasts that represent justice)]. The two pairs of lions in the center were added in 1801.



In 1278, a road was built in Yongchang, and it was upgraded to a fort during the Ming Dynasty, and in 1725, it was given the status of Yongchang County. The name of the county literally meant “lasting prosperity.” This photograph shows one of the archways in Yongchang.

05 ◀

Archway in Yongchang, Gansu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).

06 ▼

Archway in Wusong, Shanghai

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Bruno Navarra, *China und die Chinesen* (Bremen: Nössler, 1901).



This archway was located in Wusong, Shanghai. We can see four Chinese characters *Yang Chun You Jiao* (literally wherever one walks, spring follows). This photograph depicts the arrival of Prussian Prince Heinrich in Wusong in 1898.



In this photograph, we see the archway located 2 *li* (\approx 1 kilometer) east of Jiayuguan, beyond which we can see the walls and towers of Jiayuguan in the distance.

07 ▲

Archway in the east of Jiayuguan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).

08 ▶

Archway at the gate to Yanzhou, Shandong

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *Schantung und Deutsch-China* (Leipzig: J.J. Weber, 1898).



Yanzhou as an administrative region started from Western Han Emperor Wudi's reign, covering the area that is today's southwest of Shandong and east of He'nan. During the Qing Dynasty, Yanzhou became a prefecture under the province of Shandong. According to the *Annals of Yanzhou* published in 1766, one prefecture and 13 counties were under the jurisdiction of Yanzhou. In this photograph, we see the archway at the gate to Yanzhou, with the city walls connected to it.



09 ◀

Wan'guchangchun Archway in Qufu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque
China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin
Ltd., 1923).

Wan'guchangchun Archway (literally spring in perpetuity), located at the avenue leading to the Confucius Family Mausoleum, was built in 1594. It is a five-arch, six-pillar stone archway, with many exquisite engravings, including auspicious animals, such as cranes, horses, and deer. On the two main pillars, we can spot the beautiful engravings of "celestial dragons playing with pearls."

10 ▶

Archway of Zhushui Bridge at Confucius Family Mausoleum, Qufu

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *Schantung
und Deutsch-China* (Leipzig: J. J.
Weber, 1898).



A small river named Zhushui flowed across the Confucius Family Mausoleum, and in front of the tomb of Confucius, an archway was erected at the Zhushui Bridge. In the Ming Dynasty, Yan Song wrote the name of Zhushui Bridge on both sides of the archway. In addition, on the north face, "by Kong Wenshao in the second year of Ming Emperor Jiajing's reign" was inscribed, while the "10th year of Yongzheng" was engraved on the south face of the archway.

11 ▶

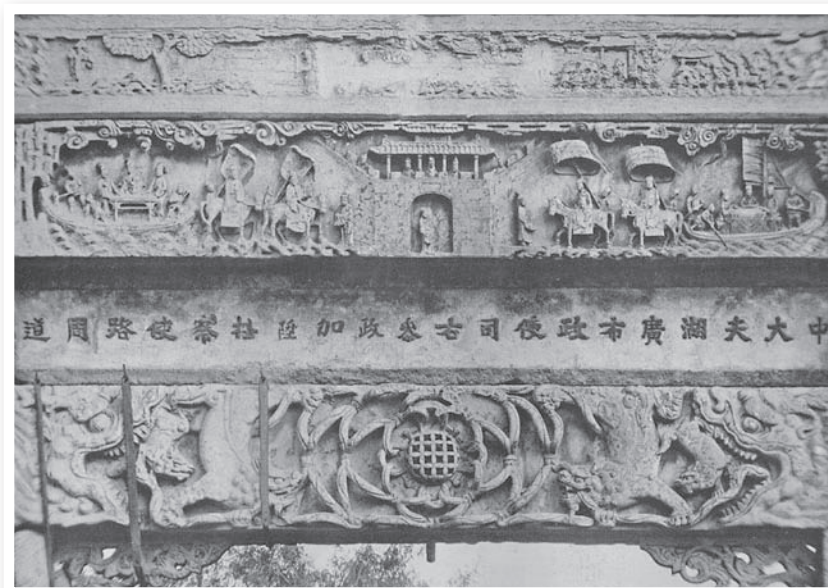
Archway in Yanzhou, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

As the saying goes, "Archways from Anshang, Anqiu County are second to none, except compared to those from Yanzhou." In this photograph, we can see how vivid and delicate the characters, figures, flowers, birds, and animals are engraved on a Yanzhou archway.



12 ▶

Archway of the Fan family in Yanzhou, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

There used to be two archways of the Fan family at both the east and west ends of the street in Yanzhou. Engraved on the horizontal frame of the archways were some Chinese characters by Wang Duo, a famous calligrapher during the Ming and Qing dynasties. The archways were built during Ming Emperor Chongzhen's reign as a compliment to the Fan family. The archways were engraved using various techniques and with various images, such as gods, famous figures, flowers, birds, and animals. Both archways are known as the Best Archways in the World. This photograph shows the east archway.





13 ◀

Archway in Jimo, Shandong

SOURCE: Rudolph Pieper, *Neue Bündel: Unkraut, Knospen und Blüten aus des Blumigen Reiche der Mitte* (Jentschoufu: Druck und Verlag der Katholischen Mission, 1908).

Jimo, named because of its location next to the Moshui River, was recorded in historical books such as *Zhan Guo Ce* (Strategies of the Warring States) and *Shi Ji* (Records of the Grand Historian). Today's Jimo City started in the Sui Dynasty. It is said that there used to be numerous archways in the early twentieth century, including 36 archways from the Ming and Qing dynasties.

14 ▶

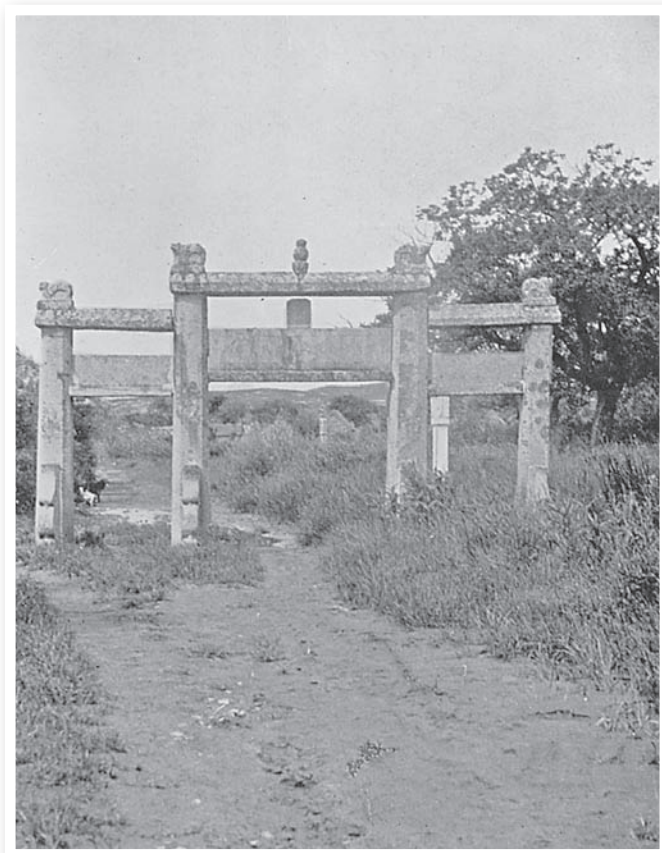
Archway to faithful widow in Weihai, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Reginald Fleming Johnston, *Lion and Dragon in Northern China* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1910).

In ancient Chinese feudal society, a woman was usually considered faithful as long as “she does not lose her virginity before marriage or does not remarry after becoming a widow.” This precept influenced the behaviors of Chinese women for centuries. Hence, archways to faithful widow were built in honor of women’s faithfulness. This photograph shows such an archway in Weihai, Shandong.



15 ▶

Archway to the Temple of the Sea Goddess in Jiaozhou, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J.J. Weber, 1900).



The Temple of the Sea Goddess, a well-known ancestral temple of Fujian Guild House, is located at the east end of Dongguan Street, inside the grounds of today's Datong Middle School. There is no clear record of its year of construction, yet it is claimed that it was built by sailors in the Song Dynasty with funds raised from the public. The Chinese epigraph on the archway was written by Leng Wenwei, a famous local calligrapher.



16 ◀

Archway of Jinshi Brothers in Jiaozhou, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J. J. Weber, 1900).

There are three types of architecture that are commonly seen in Jiaozhou: temples and monasteries, bridges, and stone archways. In the Qing Dynasty, Jiaozhou was well developed, with many trading fairs, cultural events, and resident scholars. In this photograph, we see the Jinshi (literally imperial scholar) Brothers' Archway near the city's Yingyang Gate.



17 ◀

Archway in Qingzhou,
Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China
und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien,
Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J.J.
Weber, 1900).

The prefecture of Qingzhou in Shandong was one of the nine ancient provinces. There is a saying among Qingzhou people, "The water in Qingzhou is so fantastic that by adding *shui* (the radical for water) to the character *qing* (literally green) we get another character *qing* (literally clear). Hence, Qingzhou produces many *Qing guan* (literally pure or upright official). This photograph shows the Bingqingyujie (literally clear as ice and pure as jade) Archway, one that is dedicated to a faithful widow.

18 ▶

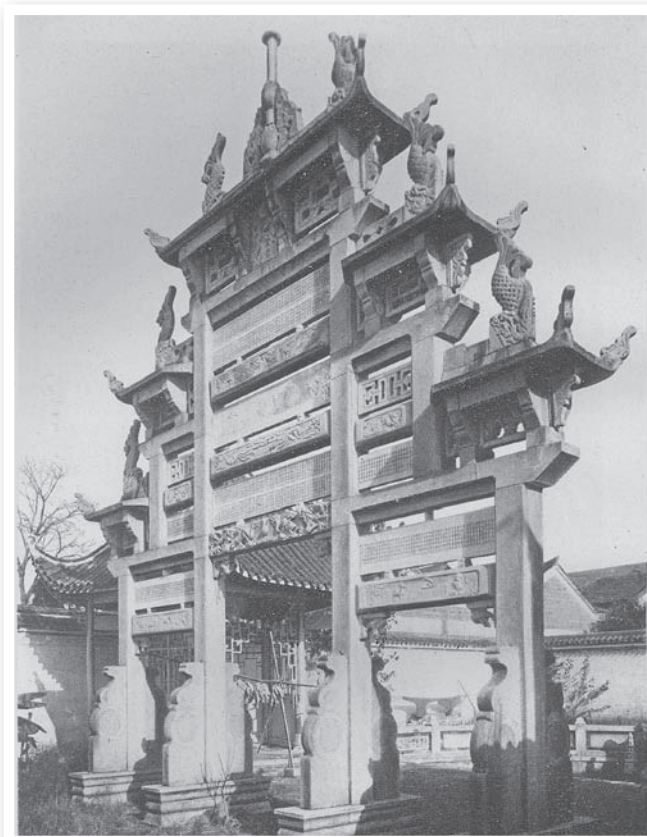
Archway in Liling County,
Hunan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque
China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd.,
1923).

The county of Liling in Hunan is an ancient town with 2,000 years of history. We can see in this photograph a stone archway in Liling in the late Qing Dynasty.



19 ▶

Guzhichuting Archway in Guangzhou**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extreme Orient* (Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).

The Archway of Guzhichuting was built in the Qing Dynasty, based upon the story of the Yue Kingdom in South Guangdong surrendering to the Chu Kingdom during the Warring States Period. *Chu Ting* or the *Ting* is the oldest name used to refer to Guangzhou. The Archway of Guzhichuting stands at the foot of today's Zhongshan Memorial in Yuexiu Hill, and faces the east, with the Chinese characters *Yue Xiu Qi Feng* and *Gu Zhi Chu Ting* engraved on the east and west faces, respectively.



20 ◀

Archway in Wuzhou, Guangxi**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Wuzhou was a historical and cultural town with a history of over 2,000 years. Originally named Guanxin and Cangwu, it was renamed Wuzhou in 621 during the Tang Dynasty. This photograph shows an archway on the bank of Xijiang River in the late Qing Dynasty, with intricate engravings on its faces.



21 ◀

Street archway to Chengdu, Sichuan**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

This street archway near Chengdu, Sichuan, functioned mainly as a city boundary marker.

22 ▼

Street archway to Luzhou, Sichuan**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

This photograph shows an archway in the town of Niutan at Luzhou, Sichuan.



23 ▶

Archway to faithful widow in Luzhou, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

In this photograph, we can see men and women praying at this archway to faithful widow in Luzhou. The litter (or *jiao* in Chinese) and the porters are also seen in the photograph.



24 ◀

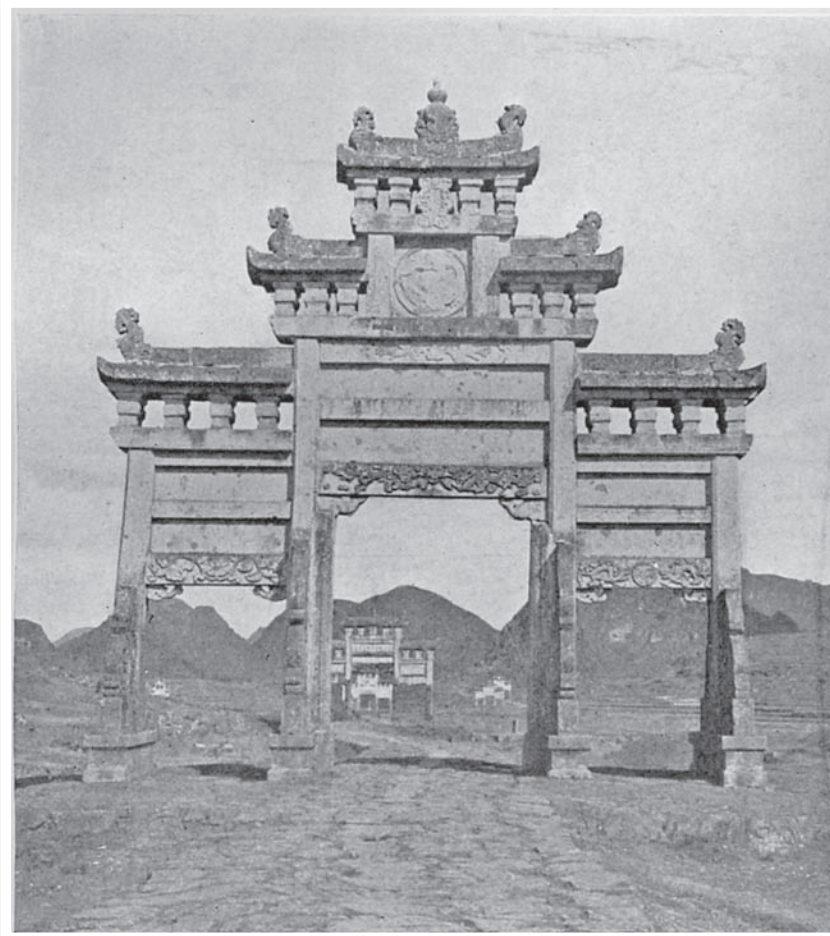
Archways on Ziliujing Road of Luzhou, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

Here, we see two archways on Ziliujing Road of Luzhou, Sichuan, with some Chinese characters of tribute. There are women and children in mourning dress beside the archway.



25 ◀

**Archways in Anshun,
Guizhou****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** William Edgar Geil**SOURCE:** William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen
Capitals of China* (London:
Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

Anshun was a “stony” town, with foundations, staircases, streets, lanes, gates, pillars, sculptures, and archways, all constructed out of stone. This photograph shows three stone archways, located in the northeast of Anshun.

26 ▶

**Cluster of archways to the east
of Guiyang****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Alexander Hosie**SOURCE:** Alexander Hosie, *On the Trail of the
Opium Poppy Vol. II* (Boston,
Massachusetts: Small Maynard &
Company, 1914).

In the Qing Dynasty, archways were very popular in Guiyang. The archways in Guiyang were constructed using stone, in the style of four pillars and three arches. They are categorized into archways of achievement, faithfulness, benevolence, longevity, scholars, and so on. This photograph depicts a cluster of archways neatly and magnificently arranged along the road.



Guild Houses

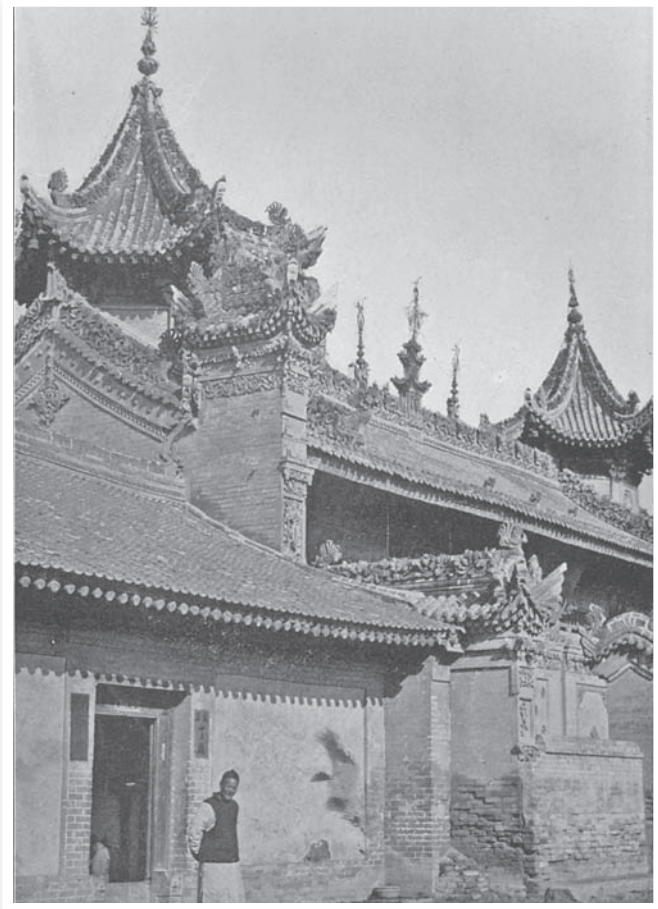
Some Westerners have the mistaken belief that the English translation of *Huiguan* (guild house) should be “Club.” During the Ming and Qing dynasties, urbanization sped up in China. Coupled with economic development and the improvement of transport routes between cities, more and more people migrated to work in the cities. This group of recently arrived city inhabitants—uprooted from their hometowns and families—also formed associations and established chambers for the purposes of worshipping their hometown gods and ancestors; seeking help and empathy from their fellow villagers; and the preservation of their culture from their hometowns. Funds for building and maintaining the guild houses were donated by those who had made their fortunes or through fund-raising from their fellow villagers. With the development of the economy, chambers developed from pure associations of town fellows into industrial and commercial organizations that were especially common in the cities of Chongqing, Wuhan, and Shanghai. Over time, the size of guild houses grew. The compounds normally included the archway in front of the main gate; the main ancestral hall with altars for gods; an opera stage for entertainment; facilities for meals and accommodation; and some even included gardens. In order to

advertise the origins of the guild or the business conducted by their members, the guild houses were normally luxuriously decorated with elaborate carvings and gilding. Guild houses represented an artistic expression of Chinese architecture, with features that described the local culture, customs, and the trades the members practiced.

01 ▶

Guild house in Xi'an**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** C.J. Anderson**SOURCE:** William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).

As a major city in the northwest for military, cultural, and commercial activities, Xi'an had many guild houses for people from different regions of China during the Qing Dynasty. This photograph shows a remittance agent and money changer belonging to a guild house in Xi'an.



02 ◀

Fujian Guild House in Ningbo (I)**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The Fujian Guild House in Ningbo, also known as the Temple of the Sea Goddess, was built in 1191 and renovated during the Qing Dynasty. The guild house was destroyed in the war in 1949. This photograph shows the front courtyard of this guild house.



03 ◀

Fujian Guild House in Ningbo (II)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Archibald Little

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

Ningbo was one of the cities where guild houses were especially popular. On the right of this photograph, we can see an opera theater of the guild house, with four Chinese characters *Yi Qu Sheng Ping* (literally a song that brings forth peace). Intricate carvings of dragons entwined around the columns can also be seen.

04 ▶

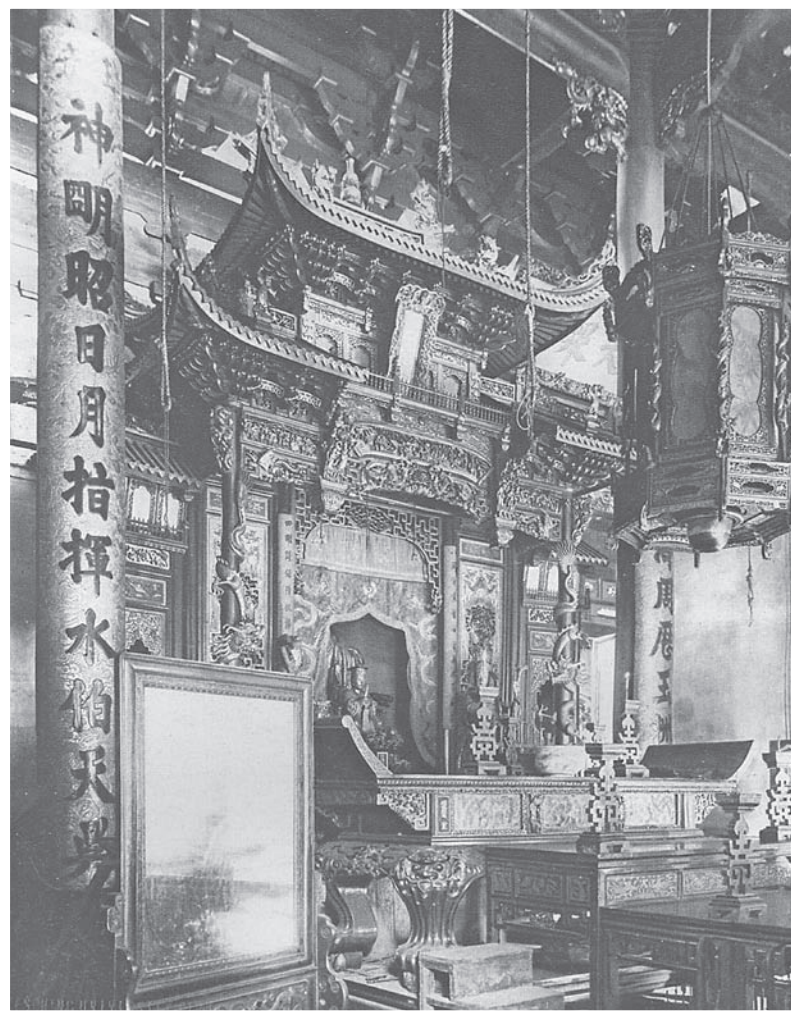
Fujian Guild House in Ningbo (III)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

This photograph shows the Altar of the Sea Goddess (also known as Mazu) in the Fujian Guild House in Ningbo. Merchants from Fujian gathered together in the guild house through their common religious belief in Mazu.



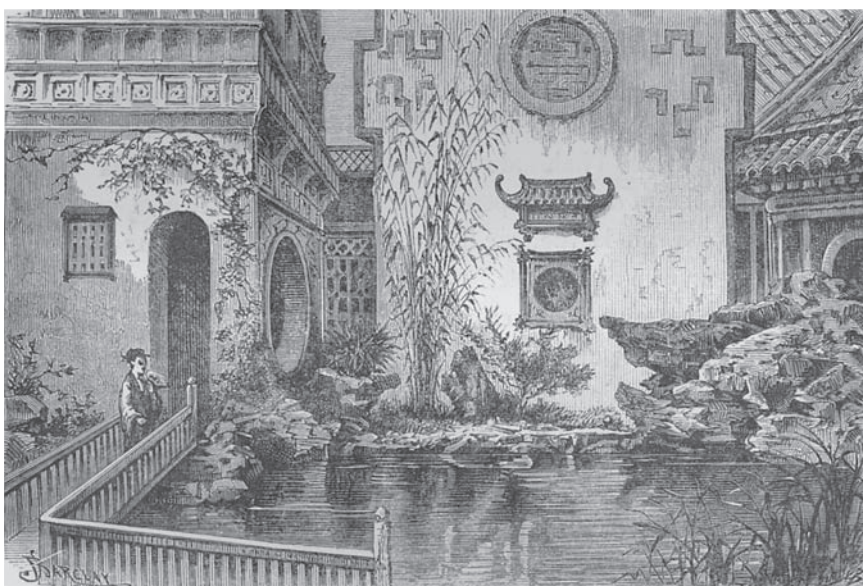


05 ▲

Jiangxi Guild House in Hankou (I)

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

Wanshougong, Jiangxi Guild House in Hankou was located in today's No.7 Middle School of Wuhan. It was built in 1722 by the Association of Jiangxi People with over 100,000 taels of silver. In 1852, when the Taiping Troops occupied Hankou, Yang Xiuqing once lived in Wanshougong and renamed the guild house Mansion of the Eastern Emperor. The walls and roofs of the guild house were built with porcelain bricks and tiles.



06 ◀

Jiangxi Guild House in Hankou (II)

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

Hankou became an open trading port during Qing Emperor Xianfeng's reign, and merchants from different parts of China established 179 guild houses here. Most of the guild houses had ancestral halls, opera theaters, and gardens for the purposes of worshiping their gods and ancestors, entertaining guests, and holding festival celebrations. This picture shows the garden of the Jiangxi Guild House.



07 ◀

Shanxi Guild House in Ziliujing, Sichuan (I)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

During Qing Emperors Qianlong's and Jiaqing's reigns, merchants from all over China came to Zigong with huge sums of money to invest in the artesian salt well industry. The mining and production of salt was unprecedented, which made Sichuan one of the "Five Largest Salt Fields of China." Merchants from Shanxi played an important role in the production and operation of artesian salt wells in Ziliujing. In this photograph, we see the Shanxi Guild House in Ziliujing, with an opera theater standing in the center.

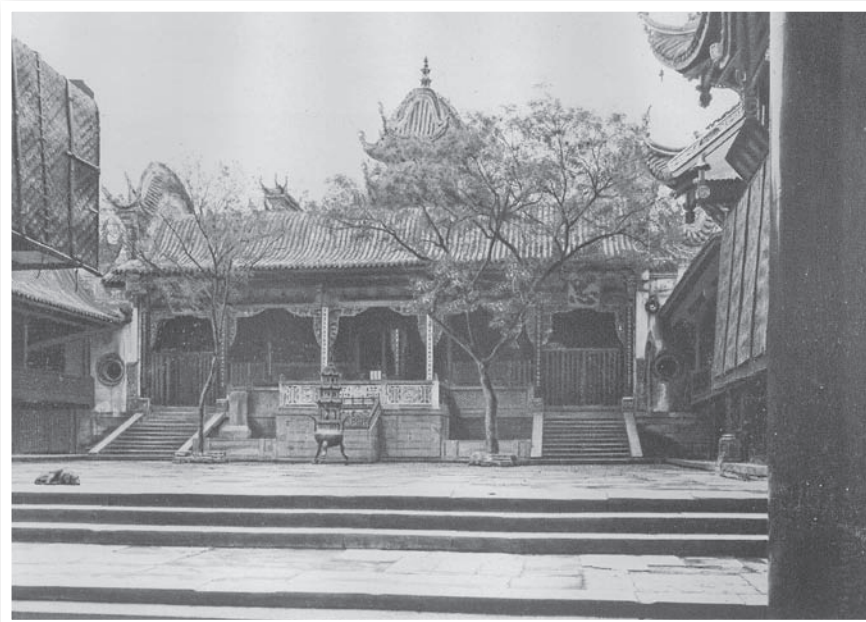
08 ▶

Shanxi Guild House in Ziliujing, Sichuan (II)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



This photograph shows the main hall of Shanxi Guild House in Ziliujing, Sichuan. On the right is the opera theater.



09 ▲

Pingleyuedong Guild House in Guangxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The Pingleyuedong Guild House was built during Ming Emperor Wanli's reign, burnt down during Qing Emperor Yongzheng's reign, and rebuilt during Qing Emperor Tongzhi's reign. Since the Song Dynasty, merchants from Guangdong came to Guangxi for trade, and consequently Mazu temples (or Sea Goddess temples) and guild houses were constructed there. In this photograph, we see the Pingleyuedong Guild House in the ancient town of Rongjin.



10 ◀

Fuzhou Guild House in Guilin

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

There were four major guild houses around Desheng Road in Guilin: Jiangxi, Fujian, Yuedong, and Hunan. Fujian Guild House was also known as Tianhougong. Tianhou (literally Sea Goddess), also called Mazu, was worshiped by people living along the coastal regions of China. It was claimed that this guild house was built in Qing Emperor Guangxu's reign.



11 ◀

Yunnan Guild House in Xufu, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Edwin John Dingle

SOURCE: Edwin John Dingle, *Across China on Foot* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1911).

In the Qing Dynasty, migrants to Xuzhou (today's Yibin) from other provinces built over 200 guild houses by raising funds, among which Yuwang'gong was the guild house for the Hunan and Hubei people, Wanshougong for the Jiangxi people, Tianhougong for the Fujian people, and Guandimiao for the Shanxi people. This photograph shows the Wenxin Archway of the Yunnan Guild House.

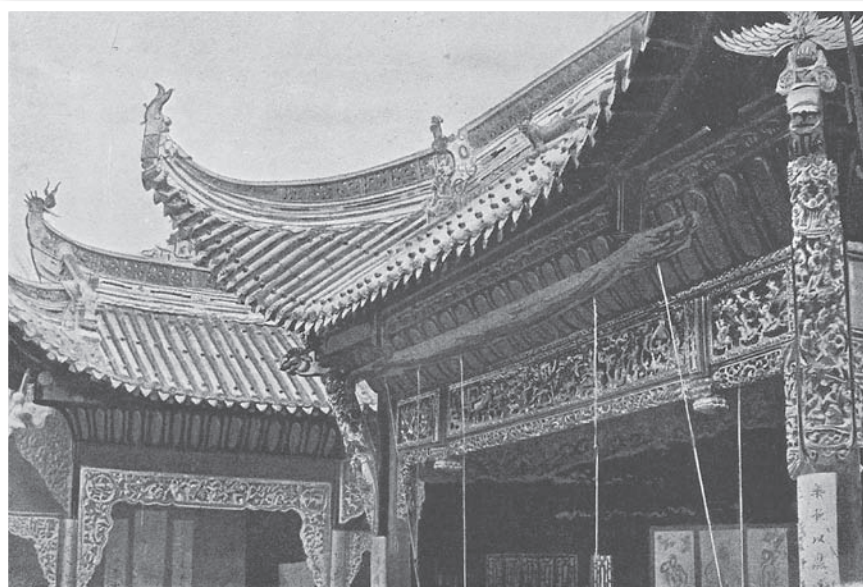
12 ▶

Huguang Guild House in Chongqing

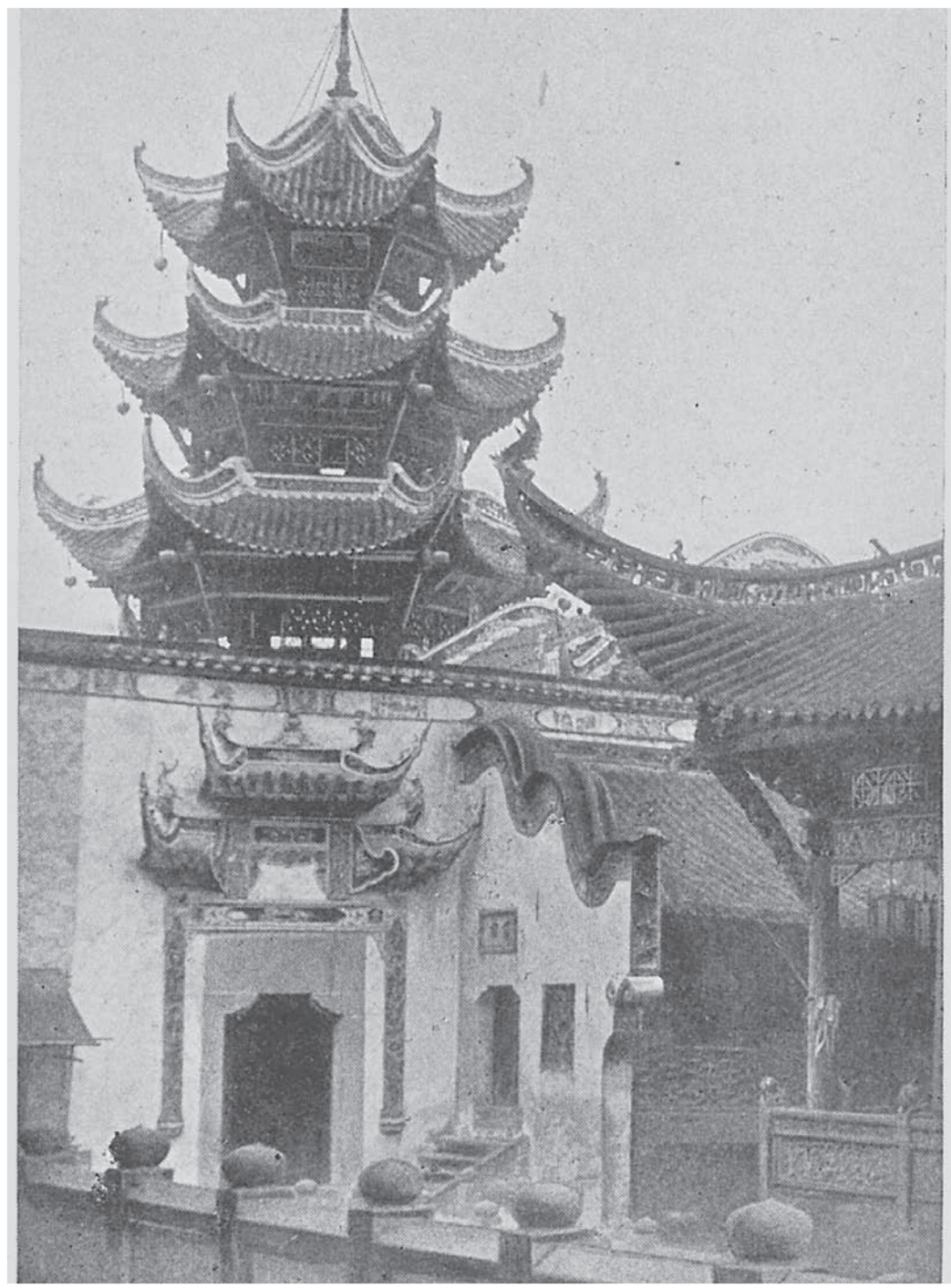
DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Archibald Little

SOURCE: Alicia Helen Neva Bewicke Little, *Intimate China* (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1899).



Huguang Guild House in Chongqing was located along Yangtze River near the city's Dongshui Gate in Yuzhong District. It was built with funds raised from the industrial and trade associations in Chongqing by officials and merchants from Huguang during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Among all the cities in China, Chongqing has the largest and best-conserved cluster of guild houses, including guild houses of Huguang, Guangdong, Qi'an, Jiangnan, and Jiangxi as well as four opera theaters, all of which were over 300 years old, taking up a total floor area of over 8,461 square meters. These unique and magnificent architectures were gathering places for migrants and merchants.



13 ▲

Jiangxi Guild House in Chongqing

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Archibald Little

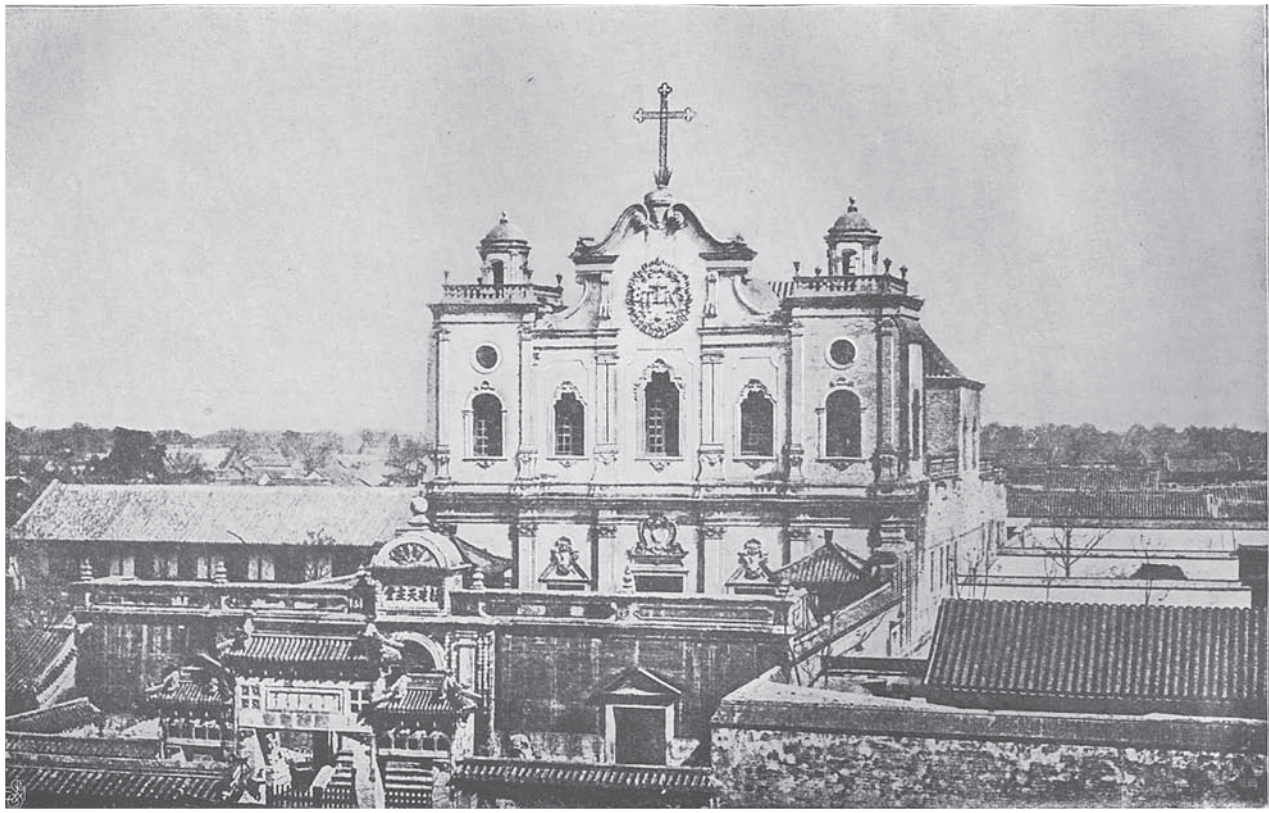
SOURCE: Alicia Helen Neva Bewicke Little,
Intimate China (London:
Hutchinson & Co., 1899).

In the first year of Qing Emperor Kangxi's reign, the Qing Government encouraged people from other parts of China to migrate to Sichuan, and Chongqing enjoyed the first priority among migrants due to its easy accessibility via its well-developed river transport. Among the many guild houses established in Chongqing, Huguang Guild House and Jiangxi Guild House were the most influential. This photograph shows the Jiangxi Guild House, characterized by the intricate and warm patterns of Hakka architecture.

Churches

During the Qing Dynasty, Christianity (Catholicism, Eastern Orthodox, Protestantism) spread rapidly throughout China. After the Opium Wars, under the protection of the unequal treaties signed between the Qing Government and Western powers, missionaries penetrated deeper into inland China from the coastal trading ports. For example, during Qing Emperor Jiaqing's reign, the Scottish missionary Robert Morrison came to China to preach Protestantism.

Churches were iconic architectures of the West. The most direct ways of spreading the gospel were proselytization and the construction of churches. The churches included in this section display a wide spectrum of architectural style. Some old churches and churches in remote outlying areas were really just residential houses festooned with Western touches, while others only installed the cross as the symbol of Christianity. However, churches in large cities showcased the rich features of Western architecture. For example, the North Cathedral and West Church of Beijing are Gothic in style; while the East Cathedral has a Roman dome (Romanesque style), and the South Cathedral shows the features of a typical Baroque church. Churches also played an important role in shaping the history of Chinese architecture.



01 ▲

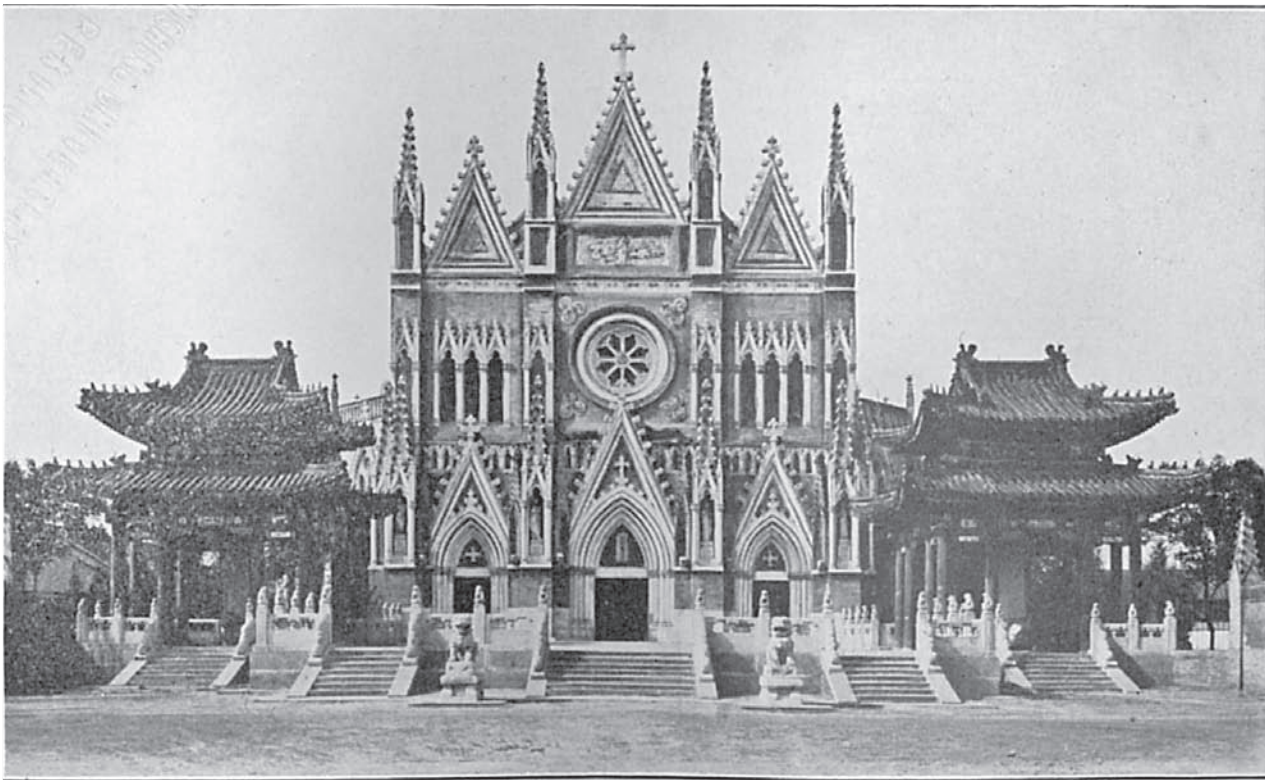
South Cathedral, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Bruno Navarra, *China und die Chinesen* (Bremen: Nössler, 1901).

This photograph shows the South Cathedral (also known as the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception) in southern Beijing at the end of the Qing Dynasty. It was located at Xuanwumennei Avenue. It is the oldest Catholic church still in existence in China and was built during the Ming Dynasty (between 1573 and 1619) by the Italian missionary Matteo Ricci. In 1650, a German missionary, Johann Adam Schall von Bell, rebuilt the cathedral. In the following 100 years, the cathedral survived two earthquakes and one fire, but was severely damaged. It was renovated and opened in 1860 after the Second Opium War. The cathedral burnt down in 1900 during the Boxer Movement. The present-day cathedral was rebuilt in 1904.



02 ▲

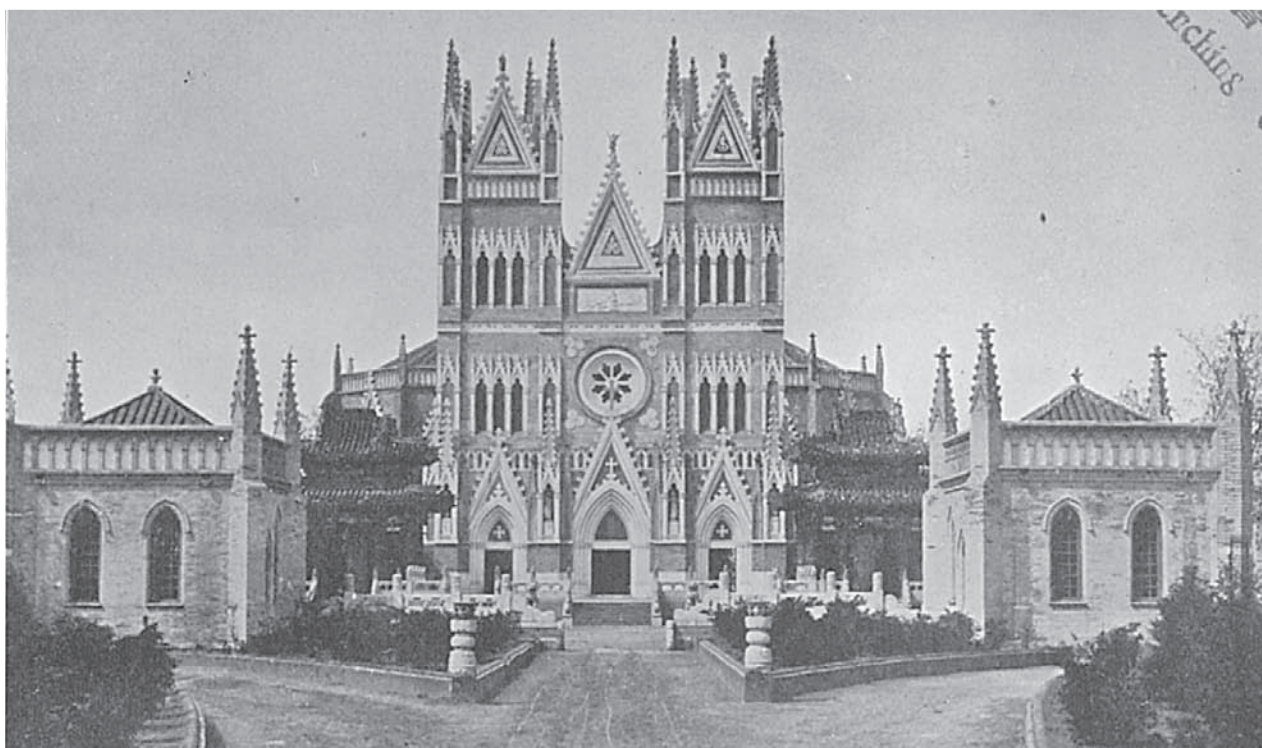
Vista of North Cathedral, Beijing (I)

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: W.A.P. Martin, *The Siege in Peking* (New York: F. H. Revell, 1900).

The North Cathedral in Beijing, commonly known as Xishiku Cathedral, is the largest Catholic church with typical Gothic architecture in Beijing. It is located at Xishiku inside the gate of Xi'anmen and was built by French missionaries in 1703. As it was sited at Canchikou on the west bank of Zhonghai, it was also known as Canchikou Church. The cathedral was bestowed with an inscribed board bearing Qing Emperor Kangxi's calligraphy upon its completion. During Qing Emperor Guangxu's reign, when the Imperial Garden of Xiyuan was expanded, the Gothic-style North Cathedral was also rebuilt, and it served as the Diocese of Beijing. It was damaged during the Boxer Movement. This photograph shows the front of the North Cathedral before the damage occurred.



03 ▲

Vista of North Cathedral, Beijing (II)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol.1* (Boston: L. C. Page & Company, 1906).

The renovation of the North Cathedral of Beijing (also known as Xishiku Cathedral) was completed in 1901. This photograph shows the cathedral after renovation was completed.

04 ▶

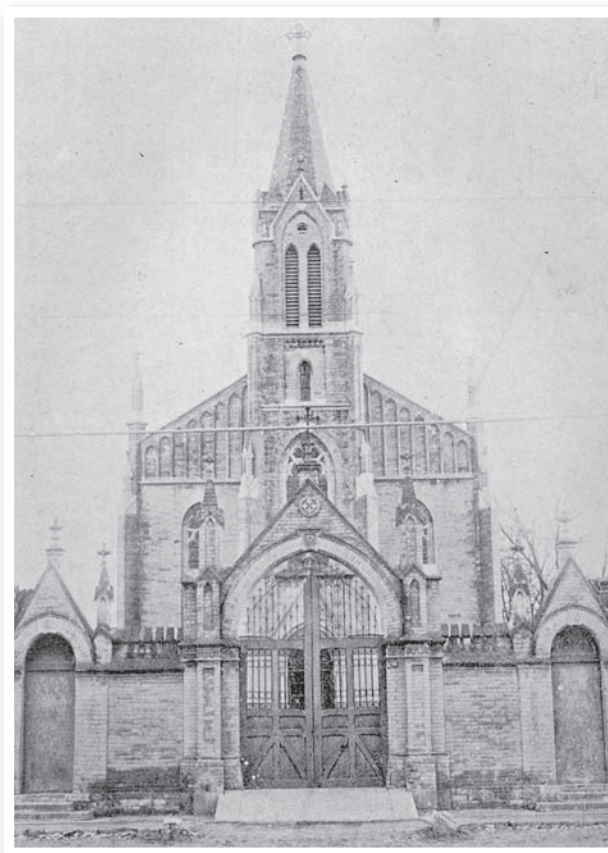
West Church, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: W. Devine, *The Four Churches of Peking* (London: Burns, Oates & Washbourne Ltd., 1930).

The West Church (also known as Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church) in Beijing was located at the south side of Xizhimennei Avenue. Built in 1723 by a missionary named Teodorico Pedrini, it was the last church to be built among the four old churches in Beijing (North, South, East, and West). The church was destroyed in 1811 and was rebuilt in 1867. It was destroyed again in 1900 and rebuilt again in 1912. This photograph shows the West Church after reconstruction.





05 ◀

East Cathedral, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: W. Devine, *The Four Churches of Peking* (London: Burns, Oates & Washbourne Ltd., 1930).

The East Cathedral, located at Wangfujing Avenue is also known as Wangfujing Cathedral. Built in 1655 by the priests Lodovico Buglio and Gabriel de Magalhaens, it is one of the four major Catholic churches in Beijing. It was damaged by fire in 1807 and rebuilt in Romanesque style. The cathedral was burnt down during the Boxer Movement and reconstructed in 1904 with the indemnity payments from the Boxer Protocol.

06 ▶

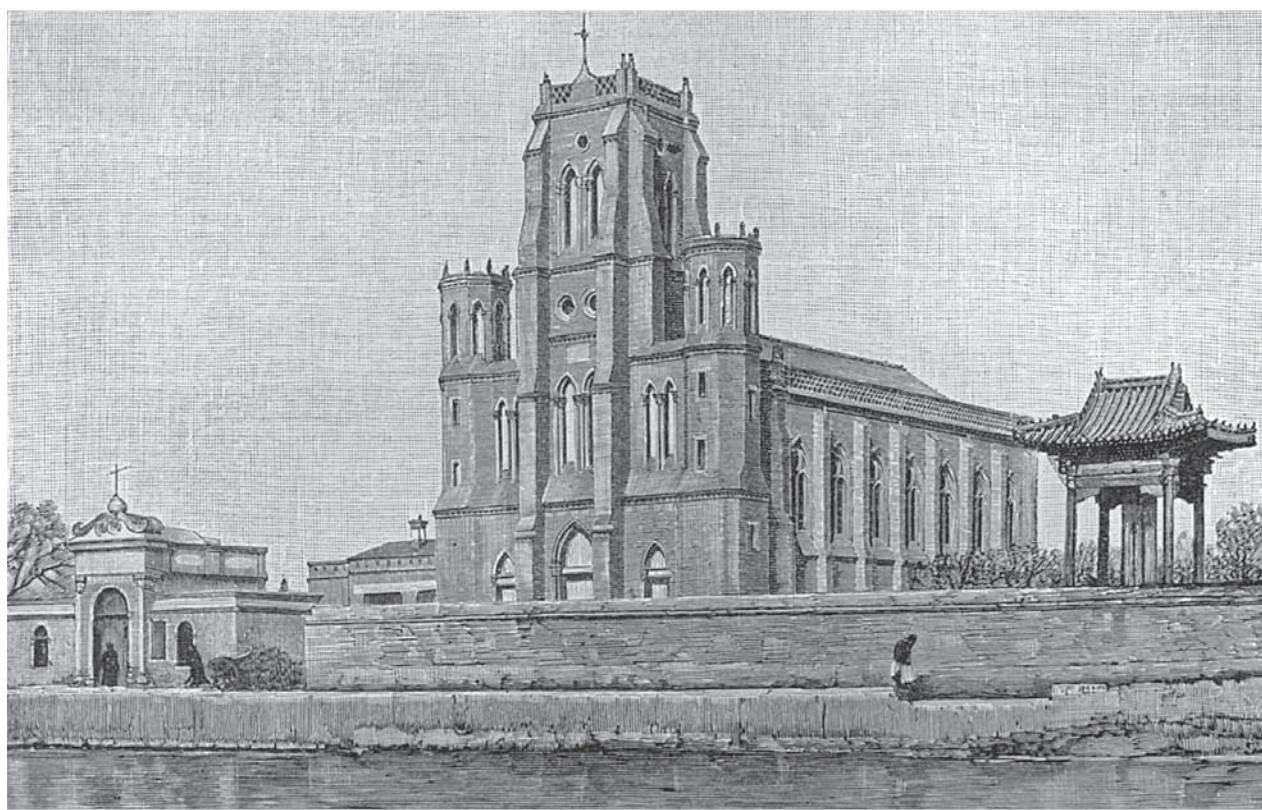
Asbury Methodist Church, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 1* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).

Asbury Church in Beijing is located at No.2 Hougou Alley, within Chongwen Gate in Beijing. It was built in 1870 and was the first chapel established by the American Methodist Church in Beijing and for northeastern China as well. It was named after Bishop Asbury, the first Methodist missionary to South America. Upon completion, the church looked the same as it does today, only that it was smaller, housing only 400–500 worshipers. As the congregation increased, a new church was built on the same site between 1880 and 1882. It was damaged in 1900 during the Boxer Movement and the Qing Government allocated funds to rebuild it during 1902–1904. This photograph shows the newly built church.



07 ▲

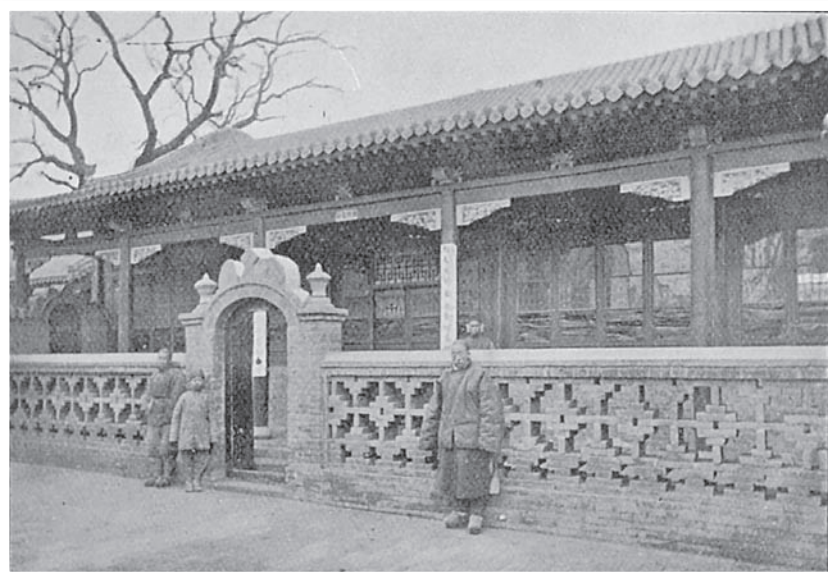
Wanghailou Catholic Church, Tianjin

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J. J. Weber, 1900).

Wanghailou Catholic Church in Tianjin, built by French Catholics in 1869 outside the concession, is also known as Grand Catholic Church or Our Lady of Victory Church. It was a brick-timber Gothic architecture, 10 meters high, 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and designed in a rectangular layout. The church was burnt down in 1870, in a fire known as the Wanghailou Fire to local people and the Tianjin Religious Case by historians. It was rebuilt in 1897 at the original site but was burnt down shortly afterward. The existing church was rebuilt in 1903 and renovated after the 1976 earthquake. The church maintains its appearance despite the many incidences of destruction and reconstruction.



08 ◀

Chapel in Taiyuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: E. H. Edwards, *Fire and Sword in Shansi* (Edinburgh and London: Oliphant Anderson & Ferrier, 1903).

This photograph shows a small chapel inside a hospital in Taiyuan. It was destroyed during the Boxer Movement.

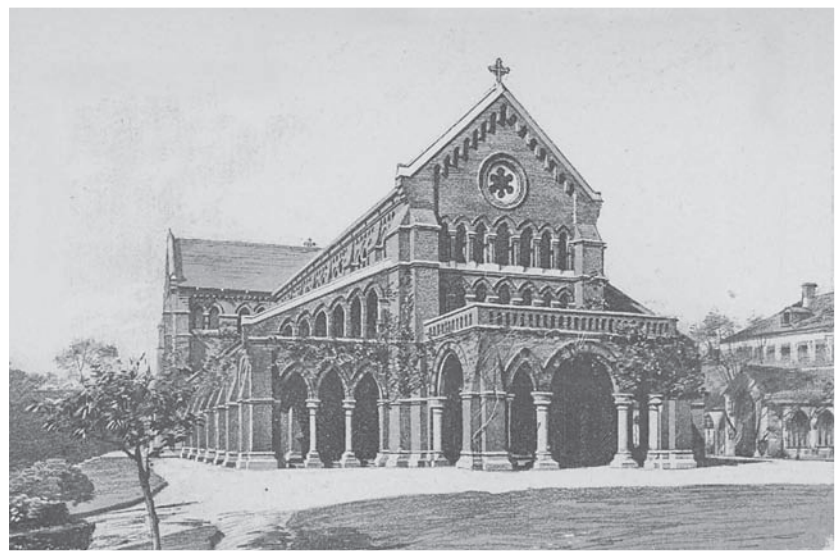


09 ◀

Protestant church in Fengtian**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Christie Dugald, *Thirty Years in Moukden* (London: Constable and Company, 1914).

This photograph show a Protestant church, taking on the style of a pagoda.

10 ▶

Old cathedral in Shanghai**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extreme Orient* (Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).

The infiltration of Western religions increased steadily in Shanghai during the Ming and Qing dynasties. During the Ming Dynasty, Xu Guangqi invited the Italian missionary Lazzaro Cattaneo to China to spread the gospel, and built the first church next to his residence in Shanghai. After the Opium Wars, the Qing Government signed the unequal Treaty of Nanjing, and Shanghai became one of the five open trading ports. As a result, missionaries started to spread the gospel into China through these ports. In this photograph is an old cathedral in Shanghai during the late Qing Dynasty.

11 ▶

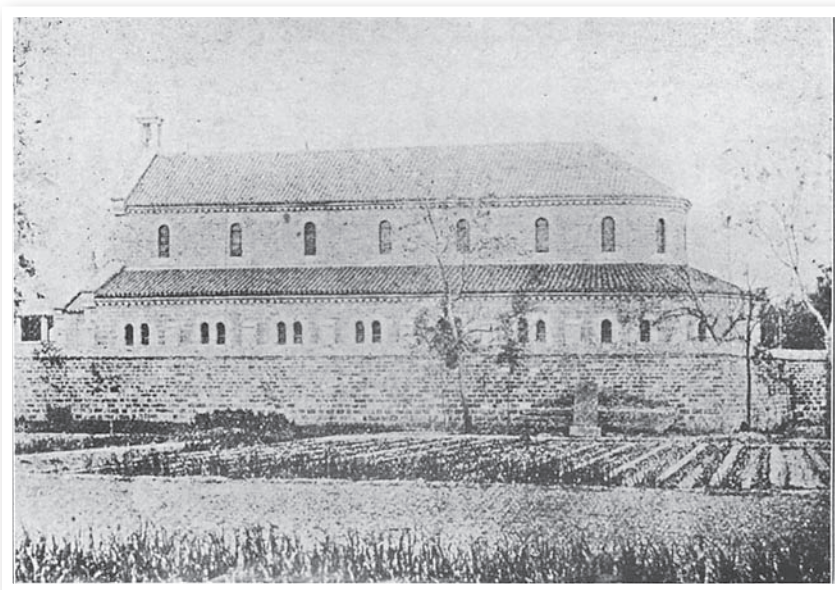
Sacred Heart Cathedral in Hongjialou, Ji'nan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).

The Sacred Heart Cathedral in Hongjialou, Ji'nan was designed by Corbinus Panger, an Austrian missionary. It was completed in 1904 and expanded to the twin-tower Gothic architecture in 1906. It has a floor area of 1,625 square meters, with the capacity to hold 1,000 worshippers during Mass.



12 ◀

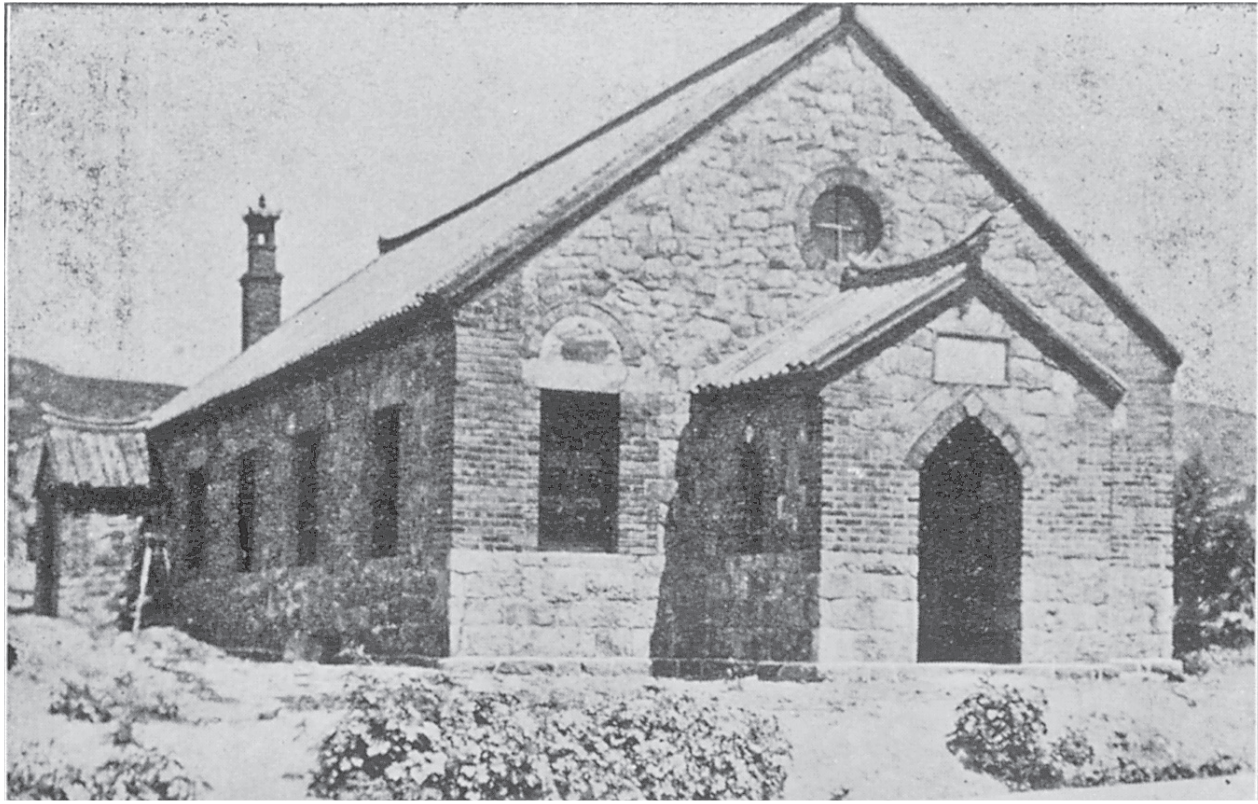
Brooks Chapel in Pingyin, Ji'nan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).

This photograph shows a small chapel named after the British missionary, Reverend Sidney Malcolm Wellbye Brooks.



13 ▲

Brethren Mission Hall in Weihaiwei, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).

The Brethren started an evangelistic mission in 1892 in Weihaiwei. This photograph shows the Brethren Mission Hall in Weihaiwei.

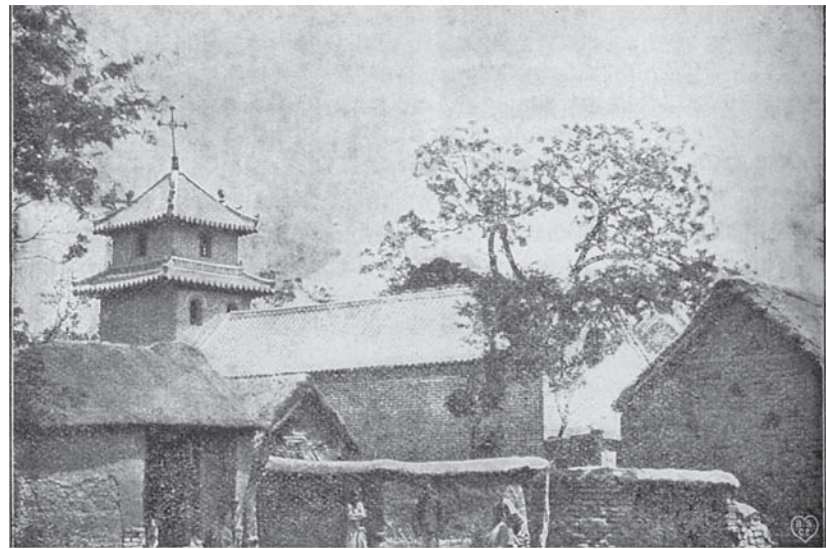
14 ▶

Mission station in Yanzhou, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Rudolph Pieper, *Neue Bündel: Unkraut, Knospen und Blüten aus dem Blumigen Reiche der Mitte* (Jentschoufu: Druck und Verlag der Katholischen Mission, 1908).



Churches became popular in Shandong during the 1880s. The exception was Yanzhou, where no churches were built because Confucianism was deeply rooted and the locals were hostile to Western religions. This photograph shows one of the Christian mission stations established by the missionaries in Yanzhou.

15 ▶

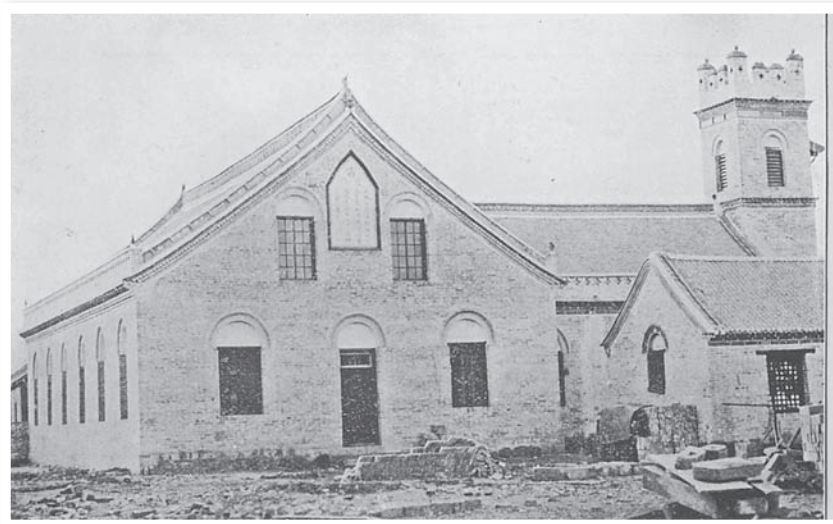
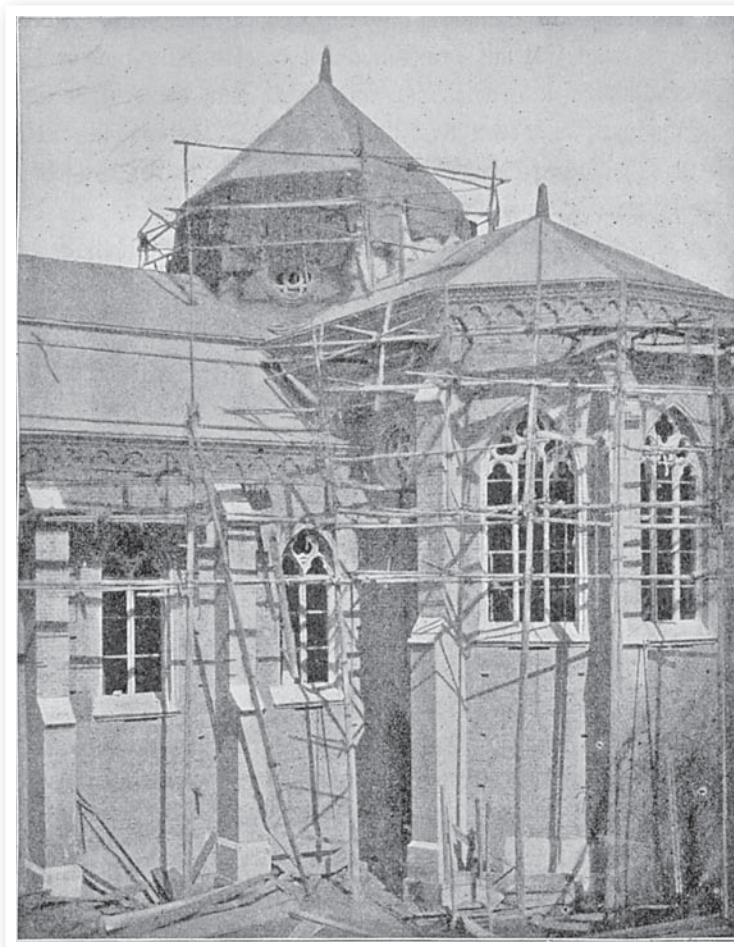
Catholic church in Jining, Shandong

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *Schantung und Deutsch-China* (Leipzig: J. J. Weber, 1898).

In the late nineteenth century, German missionaries were quite active in Shandong. In 1891, John Baptist Anzer from the German Divine Word Missionaries constructed a church in Jining. We see in this photograph the almost completed Catholic church with the scaffoldings still in place.



16 ◀

German Mennonite church in Cao County, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).

In 1905, German Mennonites from the United States started missionary work in Cao County, Shandong, and established the first mission station. Altogether, 13 missions were set up by 1908. This photograph shows one of the churches built in Cao County in 1910.



17 ▲

This was an Anglican Episcopal church built in Baoning, Sichuan.

Anglican Episcopal church in Baoning, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Isabella L. Bird (Mrs. J. F. Bishop)

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

18 ▶

Methodist church in Fuzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

This photograph shows the first church in Asia. It was built by the American Methodist Episcopal Church, which was originally known as the American Wesleyans before it split in 1844 due to ideological differences. Since the split, it was known as Methodism in the north and Methodist Episcopal Church in the south of the United States.





19 ▲

Catholic church in Guiyang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

This Catholic church was completed in 1876, with a huge archway at its entrance and a belfry behind it. From the top of the belfry, the vista of Guiyang City could be clearly seen.

Legations and Consulates

During the Qing Dynasty, the legations in Beijing were sited along East Jiangmi Alley. Jiangmi Alley used to be a long street, but was divided into East Jiangmi Alley and West Jiangmi Alley when the Zhengyang Gate was constructed. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, many ministries, ancestral temples, and mansions were located in this area. In 1861, the British and French Legations set up their mansions in the Legation Quarter. East Jiangmi Alley was then renamed Dongjiaomin Alley. Later on, many other nations established their legations in this area, including Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and the United States. In 1900, the Qing Government was forced to designate Dongjiaomin Alley as a legation street. The seventh clause of the Boxer Protocol (1901) not only allocated land for new foreign legations, it even allowed barracks to be built in their individual legations. Following that, the whole of Dongjiaomin Alley was occupied by the Western powers. They rebuilt or expanded the houses and barracks, and established banks, post offices, firms, hotels, and hospitals of their own. They also set up consulates in the trading ports, spreading their influences into other parts of China. The legation and consulate areas were a paradise for the foreigners as the Chinese were prohibited from entering the area.



01 ▲

Legation Street, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 1* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).

This photograph shows Legation Street, also known as Dongjiaomin Alley by the Chinese, in Beijing during the Qing Dynasty. It was located at the north of Qianmen Dongda Street, which used to house the offices of ministries during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

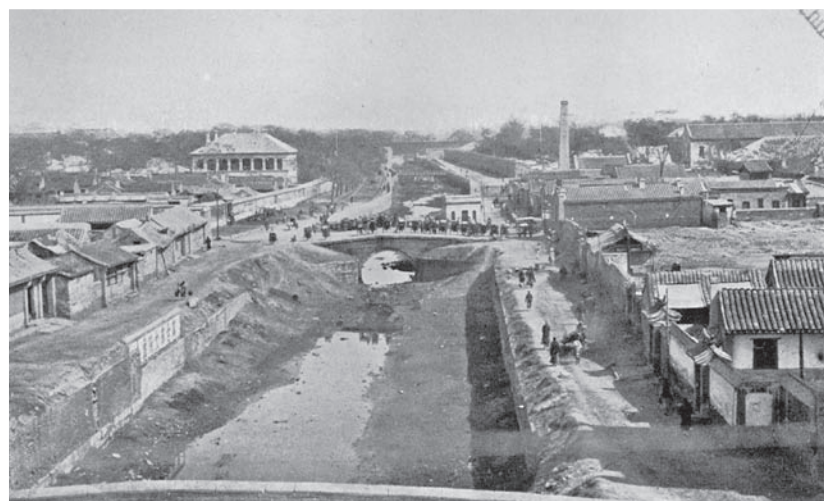
02 ▶

Vista of Beijing Legation Quarter

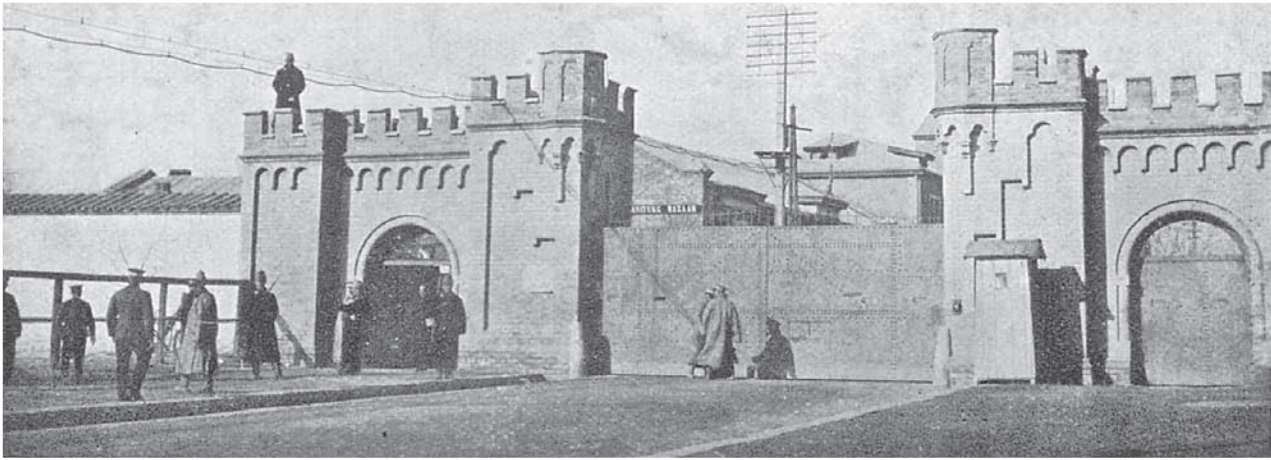
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 2* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).



According to the clauses in the Boxer Protocol, the boundaries of the Legation Quarter were allocated in this manner: east end—Haidaimen Street (today's Chongwenmen Street); west end—Bingbu Street within Qianmen; south end—Nanchenggen; and north end—East Chang'an Street. This photograph shows the legations on both sides of Yuhe River in the early twentieth century.



03 ▲

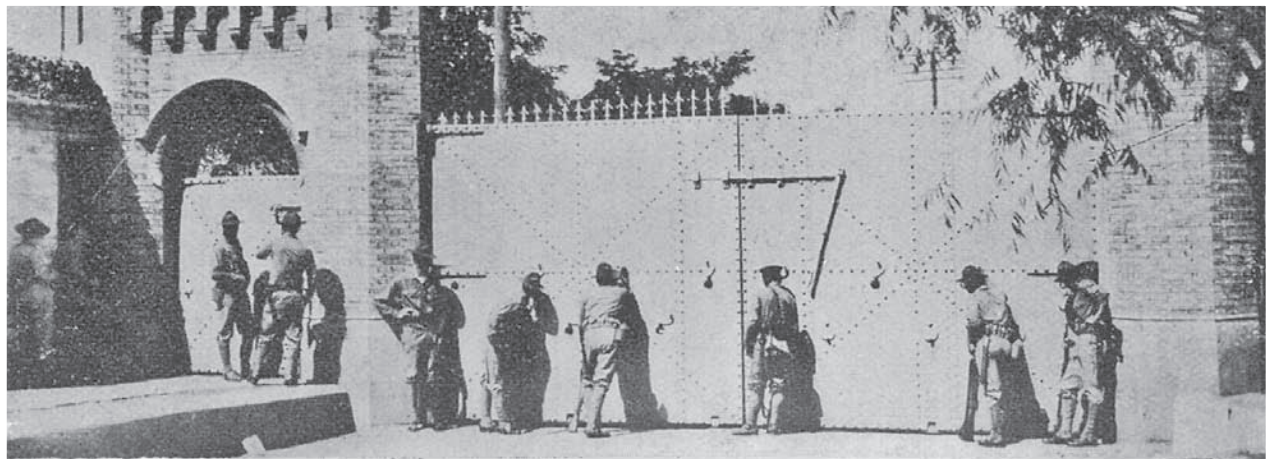
East end of Legation Street, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Morgan Palmer

SOURCE: J. C. Keyte, *The Passing of the Dragon* (London: The Carey Press, 1912).

After the Boxer Protocol was signed, many nations built their barracks with turrets and walls to defend their legations. This photograph shows the east end of Dongjiaomin Alley, guarded by German soldiers during the late Qing Dynasty.



04 ▲

West end of Legation Street, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Morgan Palmer

SOURCE: J. C. Keyte, *The Passing of the Dragon* (London: The Carey Press, 1912).

This photograph shows the west end of Dongjiaomin Alley, guarded by American soldiers during the late Qing Dynasty.

05 ▶

Legation Street in Beijing during the Boxer Movement**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Arthur H. Smith, *China in Convulsion I* (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1901).

During the Boxer Movement, the collection of classics from the Imperial Academy was destroyed by fire. This photograph shows Legation Street (also known as Dongjiaomin Alley) during that period.



06 ▼

British Legation in Beijing (I)**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Arthur H. Smith, *China in Convulsion I* (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1901).

Britain was among the earliest to have its legation established in Dongjiaomin Alley. The British ambassadors formally moved into Lianggong Mansion, located at East Jiangmi Alley on the west bank of Yuhe River. This group photograph shows all the members from the Fuel Provision Committee of the British Legation during the Boxer Movement. In the background is the main gate to Lianggong Mansion, where the British Legation was located.





07 ▲

British Legation in Beijing (II)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Henderson Smith, *Chinesische Charakterzüge* (Würzburg: A. Stubers Verlag (C. Kabitzsch), 1900).

The building in the far left of this photograph is the British Legation and Yuhe River is on the right.

08 ▶

Secretary Cockburn's House of British Legation in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur H. Smith, *China in Convulsion* / (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1901).



This photograph shows the residence of the British diplomat, Henry Cockburn, during the Boxer Movement. British troops had also established their defense fortifications.

09 ▶

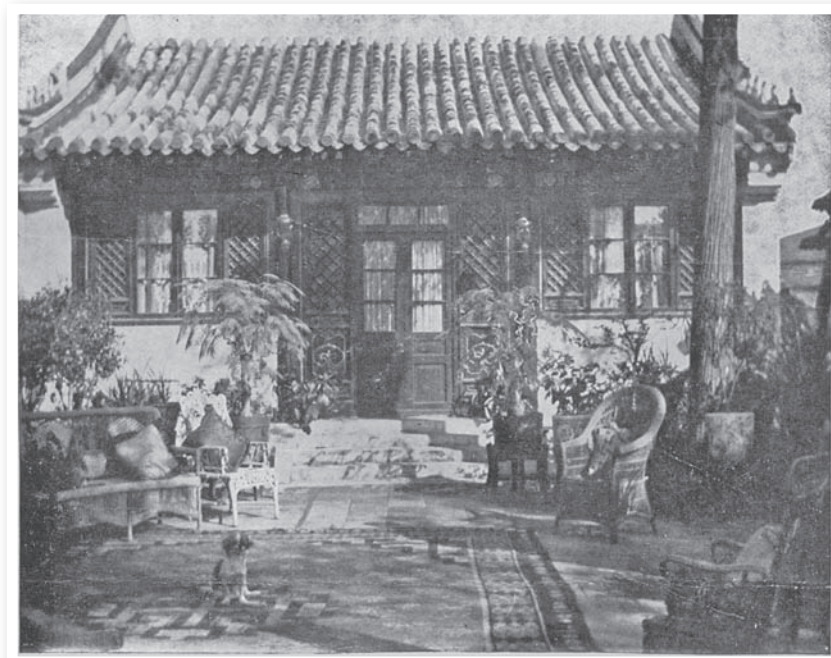
Garden of American Legation in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Katharine Augusta Carl, *With the Empress Dowager of China* (New York: The Century Co., 1905).

This photograph shows the garden of the American Legation located at Dongjiaomin Alley, which was built in 1862.



10 ▼

American Legation in Beijing

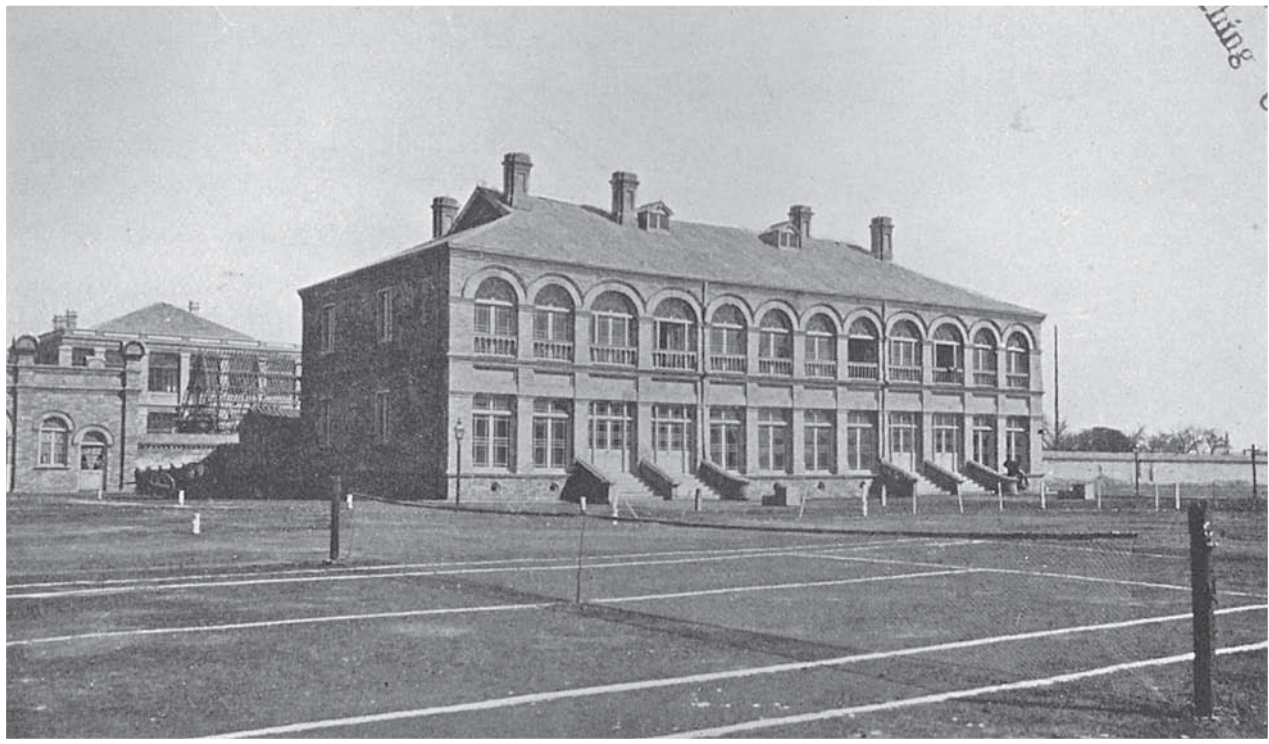
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henry Davenport Northrop, *China: the Orient and the Yellow Man* (Washington D.C.: George W. Bertron, 1900).

The American Legation opened at the west end of East Jiangmi Alley in 1862.





11 ▲

Office of the American Legation in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 2* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).

The American Legation was established at the west end of Dongjiaomin Alley in 1862, and later on, moved to today's No.23 Qianmen Dongda Street. In the original location, there is one main building and four annexes still standing. The main building, built in 1903, was a timber structure with the outer walls made of red bricks. The wall corners and window frames were all made of granite and white stone.

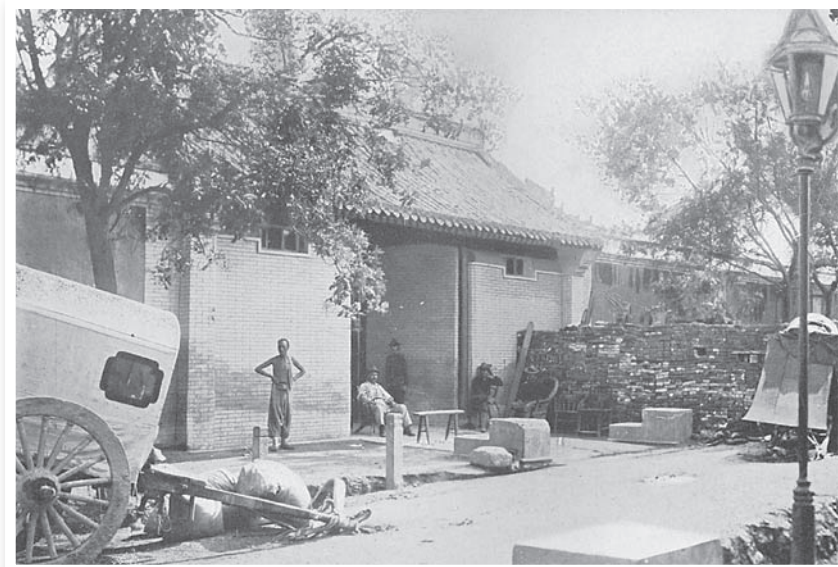
12 ▶

American Legation during the Boxer Movement

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur H. Smith, *China in Convulsion I* (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1901).



During the Boxer Movement, the American Legation built temporary fortifications to defend itself against the troops from the Qing Government and the Boxers. This photograph shows a barricade constructed in front of the gate of the legation.

13 ▶

German Legation in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur H. Smith, *China in Convulsion I* (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1901).

The German Legation in Beijing was established in 1862, at the northwest of Hongchang Alley along Dongjiaomin Alley. This photograph shows the exterior of the German Legation.



14 ▼

French Legation in Beijing

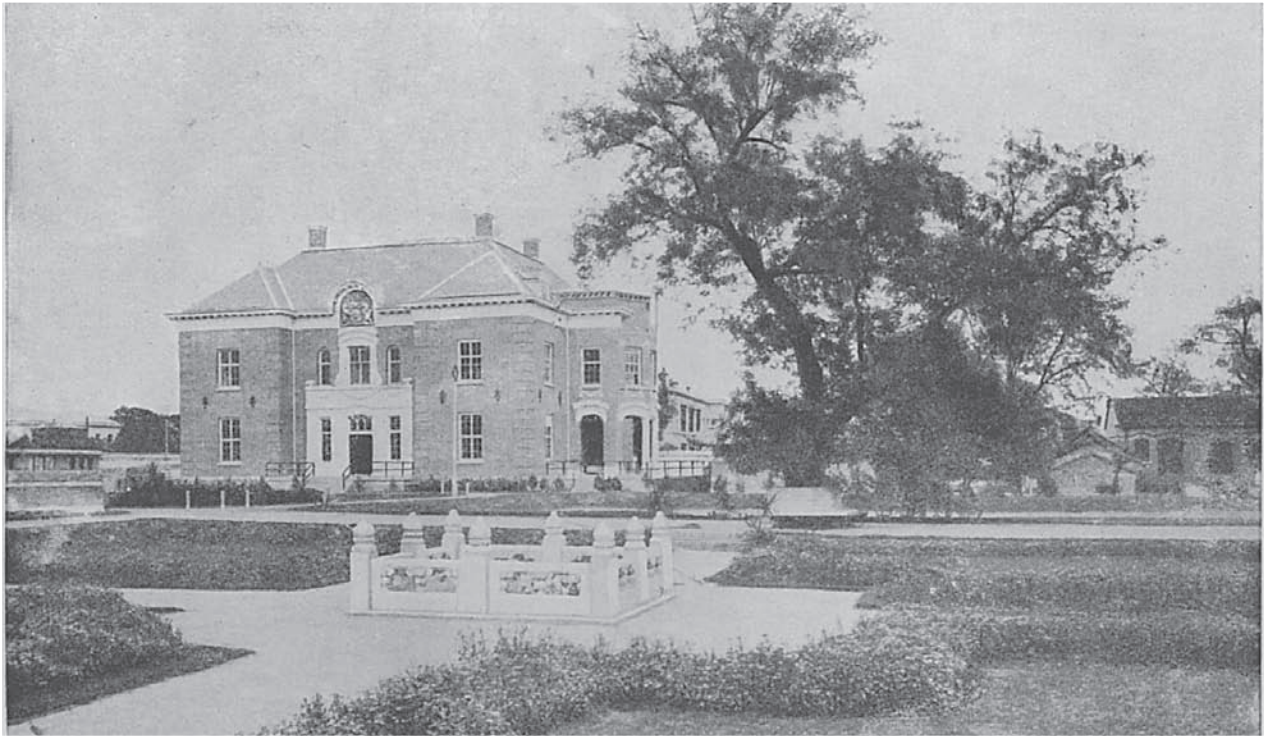
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur H. Smith, *China in Convulsion I* (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1901).

The French Legation in Beijing used to be located at No.15 Dongjiaomin Alley. In 1860, the British and French forces invaded Beijing and burnt down the Old Summer Palace. Afterward, the French troops occupied the Mansion of Prince Su, "renting" it as their legation. After several rounds of negotiation, Chungong Mansion was instead requisitioned for the French Legation. This photograph shows the entrance of the French Legation at Chungong Mansion.





15 ▲

Dutch Legation in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henri Borel, *The New China: a Traveler's Impressions* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1912).

During the Qing Dynasty, the Dutch Legation used to be located at No.11 Qianmen Dongda Street. It was built in 1873 and the two present-day buildings were constructed in 1909, adopting the classical Western architectural style.

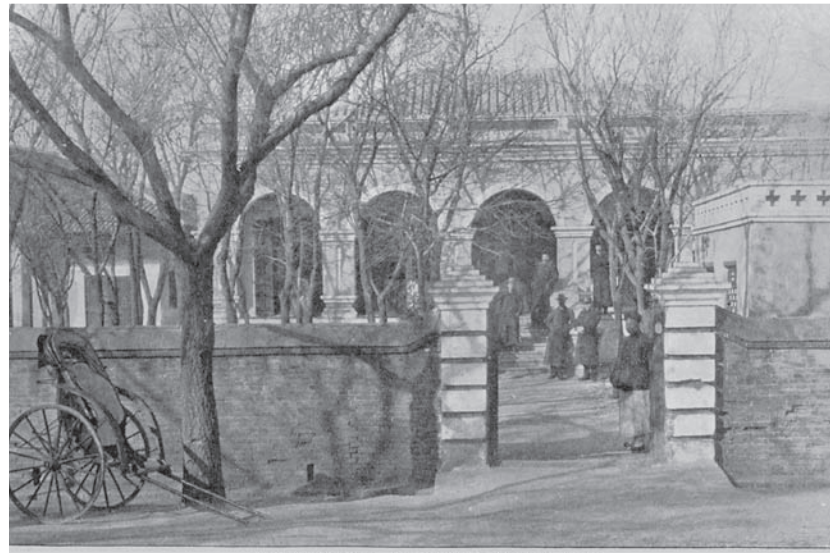
16 ▶

American Consulate in Tianjin

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henry Davenport Northrop, *China: the Orient and the Yellow Man* (Washington D.C.: George W. Bertron, 1900).



From 1840, nations such as Britain, the United States, and France started to establish their own consulates in Tianjin. Most of the consulates in Tianjin were set up in the British Concession, due to its early development, large land area, and favorable location. The American Consulate was originally at Meadours Road (corner of today's Taian Road and Zhejiang Road).



17 ▲

Panorama of the British Consulate in Niuzhuang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alexander Hosie, *Manchuria: Its People, Resources and Recent History* (London: Methuen & Co., 1901).

Niuzhuang used to be today's Niuzhuang Town in Haicheng City, which is 45 kilometers away from Yingkou. After the Second Opium War, the British demanded to have Niuzhuang Port established at Mogouying (Yingkou), and the Qing Government acquiesced. On June 11, 1861, the British Consulate was established in the rented residential houses in Sanyi Temple, Dongyingzi in Mogouying (near today's office of the newspaper publisher *Yingkou Daily*). This photograph shows the renovated building of the British Consulate.

18 ▶

Panorama of consulates on Yantaishan Hill, Zhifu

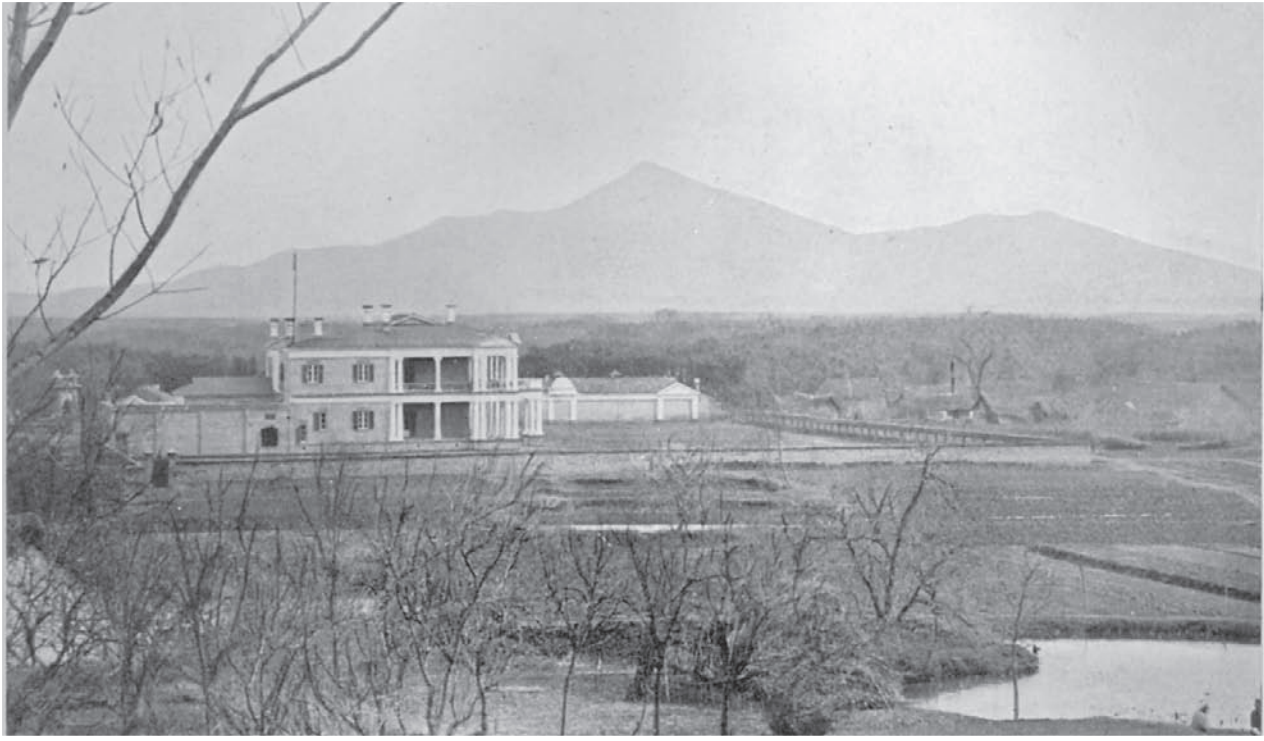
DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: George B. Smith, *The Crisis in China* (New York and London: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1900).



Since the late Qing Dynasty, nations such as Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Japan, and Denmark established their consulates one after another on Yantaishan Hill at the north end of Zhifu District, Yantai. Yantaishan Hill is 24 hectares in area and 42 meters above sea level and sited next to Zhifu Bay.



19 ▲

Panorama of the British Consulate in Nanjing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: A. Gorton Angier, *The Far East Revisited* (London: Witherby & Co., 1908).

In 1858, the Qing Government signed the Tianjin Treaty with the Western powers, which specified the opening of some customs checkpoints—including Nanjing—along the coast and the Yangtze River. However, Nanjing only formally became an open trading port in 1898 after the signing of the Modification of Speculations on Trading on the Yangtze River. This photograph shows the British Consulate in Nanjing, with Zijinshan Mountain in the background.

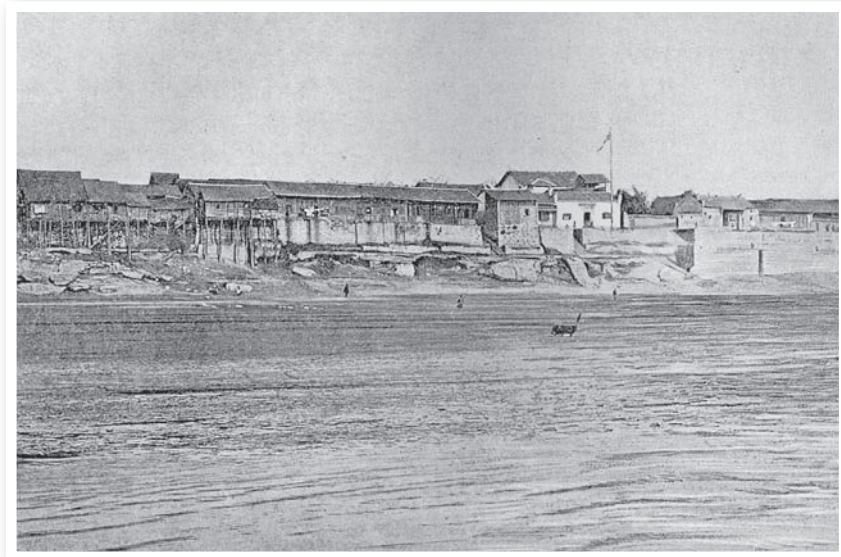
20 ▶

Panorama of the British Consulate in Yichang

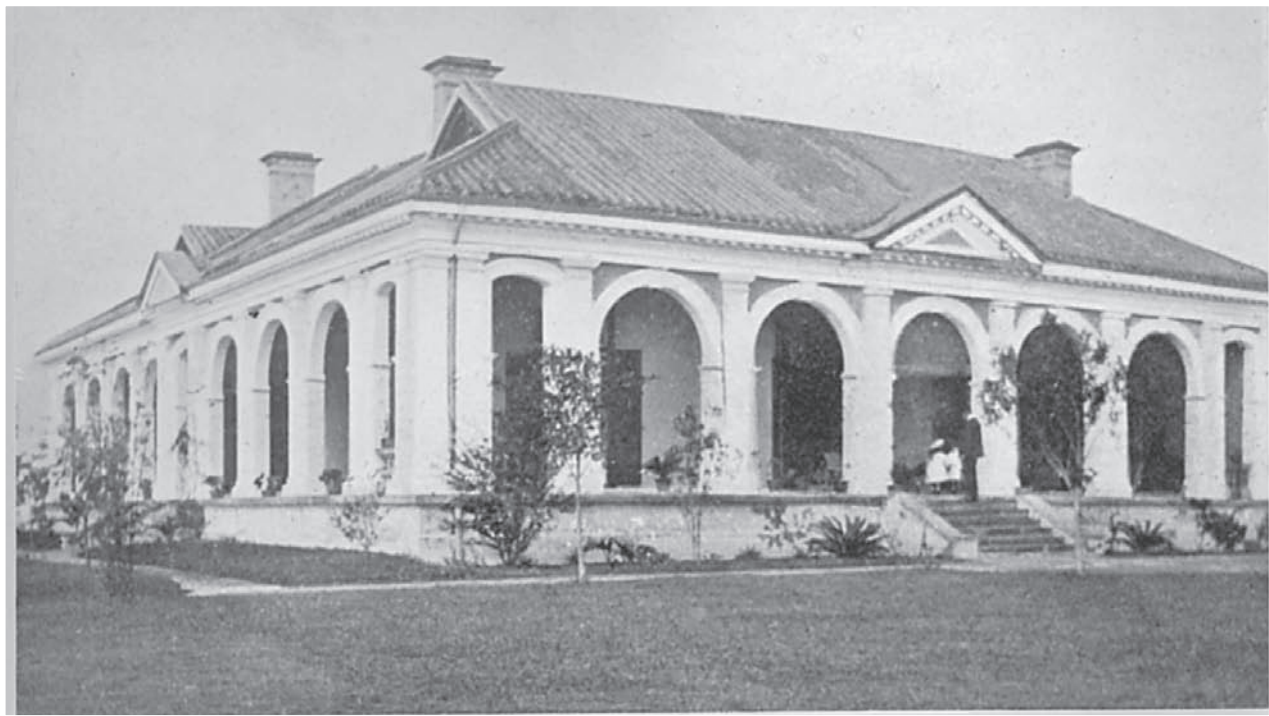
DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Antwerp Edgar Pratt, *To the Snows of Tibet through China* (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1962).



During the Qing Dynasty, the Western powers occupied Yichang. After Hankou in Hubei became the first open trading port, Yichang followed suit. After Yichang became an open port in the 1870s, many Western powers established their consulates there. This photograph shows where the British Consulate was located in Yichang; the flag can be clearly seen.



21 ▲

British Consulate in Wuzhou, Guangxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: A. Gorton Angier, *The Far East Revisited* (London: Witherby & Co., 1908).

In 1897, Li Hongzhang signed the Peking Agreement with the British Ambassador, Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald. The agreement decreed that Wuzhou in Guangxi be turned into an open trading port and a customs checkpoint was set up, with the British as Customs Commissioner. The British built their consulate on Baiheshan Mountain covering an area of 1,500 square meters and designed in both Western and Chinese architectural styles.

Mission Schools

By the late Qing Dynasty, Protestant missionaries felt that proselytization and the building of new churches were no longer effective in spreading the gospel. The reasons were twofold: the attacks on missionary work by the Boxer Movement; and the invasion of the Eight-Nation Allied Forces, which ignited a fervor of nationalism among the Chinese. In a change of tactics, the missionaries decided that the most effective way was to co-opt Christian-Western values into Chinese culture, simply through the establishment of an environment socially and culturally favorable for the spreading of Christianity. Education and medical care, therefore, would be the major conduits; hence mission schools and hospitals were established subsequently.

The American Methodist Episcopal Church was a good example. By the late Qing Dynasty, it established 724 schools with 18,229 students and also advocated for girls to be educated in schools. The Methodist Episcopal Church in China was made up of foreign missionaries, both male and female. In 1907, there were 82 female missionaries, accounting for more than half the clergy.



01 ◀

Methodist Peking University

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 1* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).

Beijing Huiwen Middle School was built in 1871. Originally meant as a school affiliated to the American Methodist Episcopal Church, it was later renamed Huaili Academy. When university departments were added in 1888, it was renamed Peking Academy. It was located at Chuanban Alley within Chongwen Gate from 1902. In 1904, it was renamed Methodist Peking University. In 1918, the university departments and the North China Union College for Women merged to become Yanjing University and moved to the campus of today's Peking University. The original campus was transferred to Huiwen Primary School and Huiwen Middle School.

02 ▶

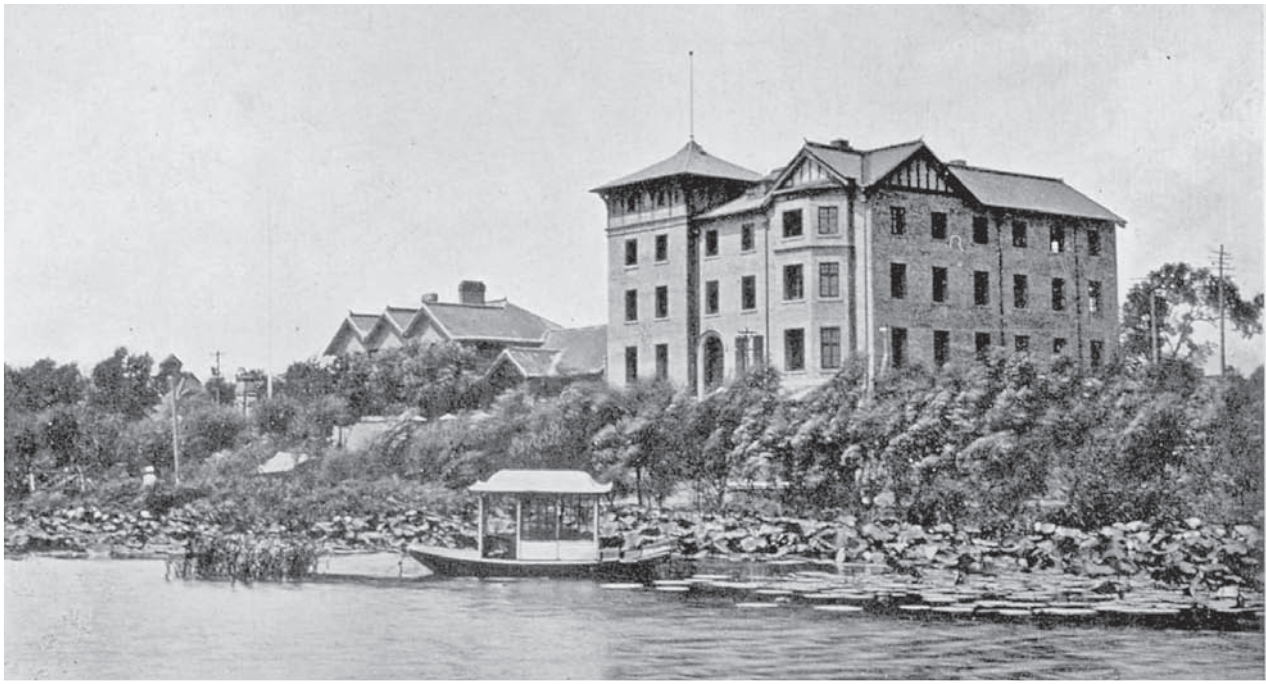
Luhe Academy in Tongzhou, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur H. Smith, *China in Convulsion II* (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1901).

In 1867, the American Congregational Church founded the first American mission school in Tongzhou, named Tongzhou Boys' School. In 1889, the American Congregational Church in northeastern China decided to upgrade Tongzhou Boys' School to tertiary level—Luhe Academy. Pastor D. Z. Sheffield was appointed as the principal. In 1917, the university departments merged with Huiwen University to form Yanjing University in Beijing. The original campus of Luhe Academy was then used for the present-day Luhe Middle School.



03 ▲

Shengjing Medical College

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Christie Dugald, *Thirty Years in Moukden* (London: Constable and Company, 1914).

Shengjing Medical College was established by a Scottish pastor, Dr. Dugald Christie, in Fengtian (today's Shenyang). In 1912, Shengjing Medical College was upgraded to Fengtian Medical University, which was the first medical university in northeastern China.

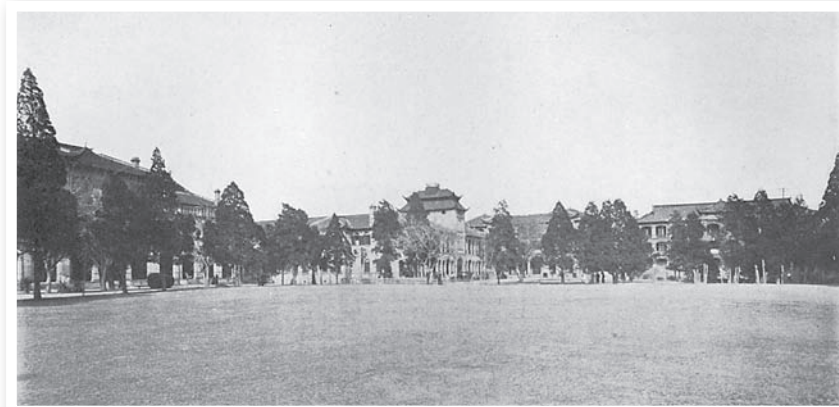
04 ▶

Vista of St. John's University in Shanghai

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Judson Brown, *The Chinese Revolution* (New York: Student Volunteer Movement, 1912).



St John's University was established by the American Anglican Church in 1879. In 1905, it became a fully accredited university and was registered in the District of Columbia (today's Washington D.C.). Hence, the degrees in arts, science, medicine, and theology awarded by St. John's University were recognized by all American universities.



05 ▲

Establishment of the Medical College of Qilu University, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).

This is a group photograph commemorating the establishment (April 10, 1911) of the Medical College of Qilu University, set up by a Christian church in Shandong. In this photograph, there are local officials as well as foreign teachers from the mission school, with the Governor of Shandong (Sun Baoqi) standing in the center of the first row.

06 ▶

Students, teachers and staff of Chongzheng School in Shandong**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).

In 1878, an American Christian missionary established a boys' school—Chongzheng School—in Pangjia Village in Shandong. This photograph shows all the students, Chinese teachers, and staff of the school during the late Qing Dynasty.



07 ◀

Xiehe Medical College, Ji'nan**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).

This photograph shows the main building of Xiehe Medical College, set up by the various Christian denominational churches in Shandong. It was completed in 1909.



This photograph shows the College of Arts and Science, Qilu University, Shandong (originally Christian University of Shandong).

08 ▲

**College of Arts and Science,
Qilu University, Shandong**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Robert Coventry Forsyth,
*Shantung: the Sacred Province of
China* (Shanghai: Christian
Literature Society, 1912).

09 ▼

**Boys' mission school in
Zhifu, Shandong**

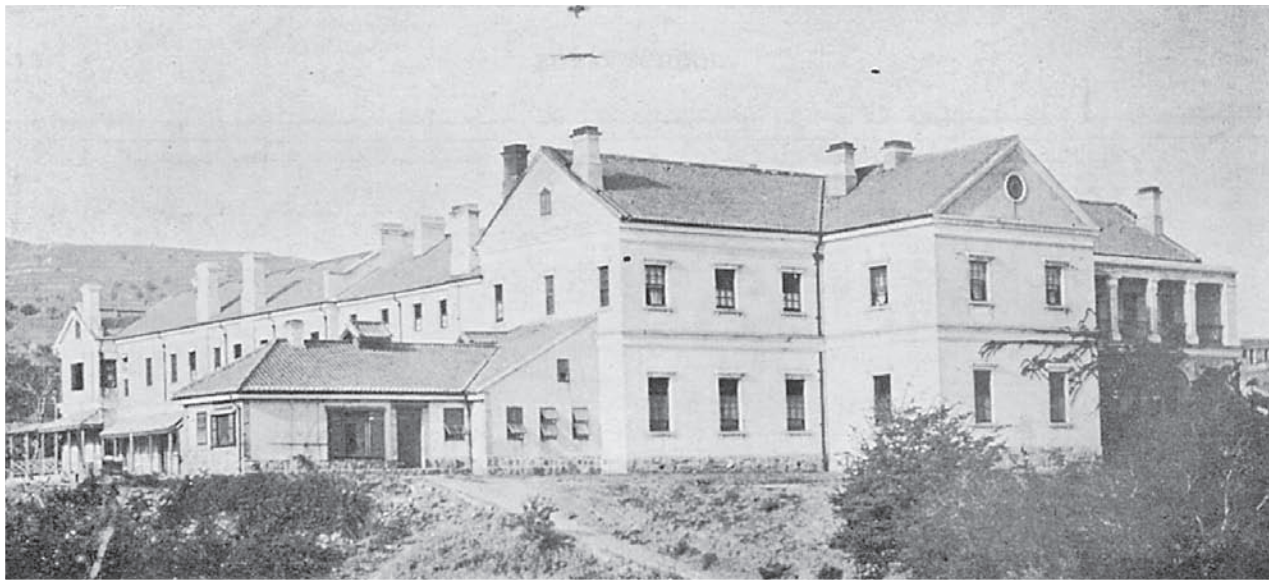
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Robert Coventry Forsyth,
*Shantung: the Sacred Province of
China* (Shanghai: Christian
Literature Society, 1912).

In 1883, the Christian missionaries established a boys' school in Zhifu, Shandong, meant for the education of the missionaries' children.





10 ▲

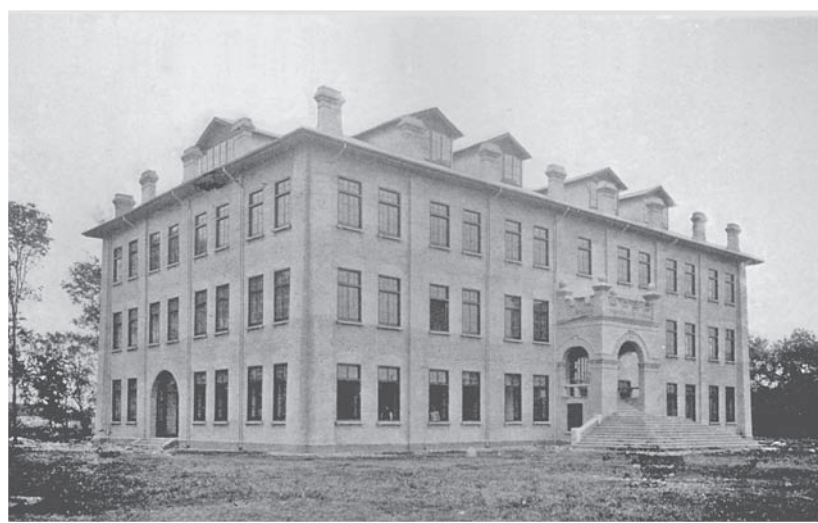
Girls' mission school in Zhifu, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).

In 1883, the Christian missionaries established a school in Zhifu, Shandong, specifically for the children of missionaries. It admitted both boys and girls initially, but was later converted to a girls' school. This photograph shows the campus of the girls' mission school.



11 ◀

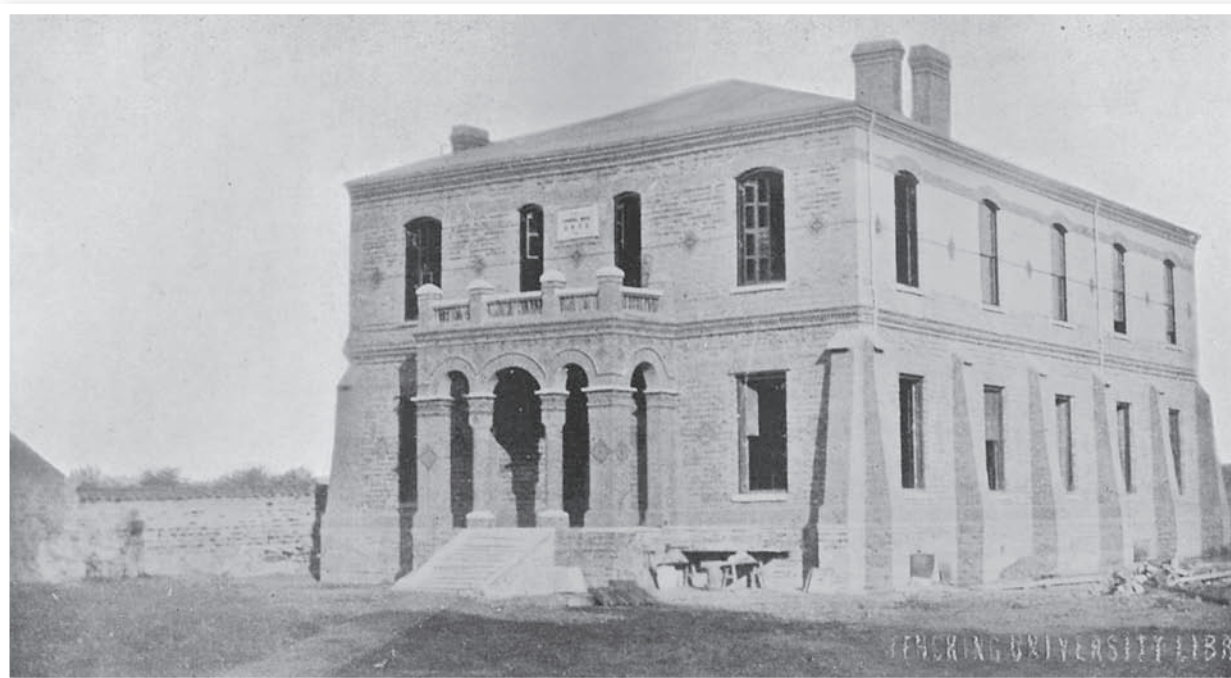
Department of Science building of Jinling University

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Judson Brown, *The Chinese Revolution* (New York: Student Volunteer Movement, 1912).

In 1888, American missionaries from the Methodist Episcopal Church established Nanking University. Later on, American missionaries also set up the Christian College and Presbyterian Academy. In 1907, the Christian College and Presbyterian Academy merged to form Union Christian College. In 1910, it was again merged into Nanking University and the new entity was called Jinling University. This photograph shows the Department of Science building of Jinling University.



12 ▲

YMCA in Jinling University

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

The first Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) was started in 1885 in Fuzhou's Anglo-Chinese College. Soon after, the YMCA became popular in many mission schools. This photograph shows the YMCA in Jinling University.

13 ▶

American Methodist Episcopal University, Nanjing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mrs. Ivy

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

In 1888, American missionaries from the Methodist Episcopal Church established the American Methodist Episcopal University. Later on, it merged with other colleges and formed Jinling University.





In 1900, the American Methodist Episcopal Church decided to merge Buffington Institute and Kung Hang School to upgrade Anglo-Chinese College in Shanghai to form Dongwu University. Young J. Allen was appointed the chairman of the board and David L. Anderson was appointed the president. By the late 1920s, Dongwu University had developed into a comprehensive educational system with departments of arts, science, medicine, theology, and law, four affiliated middle schools, and 20 affiliated primary schools. This photograph shows the main building of Dongwu University.

14 ◀

Dongwu University, Suzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

15 ▼

Lady Missionaries Training Institute

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



The Western missionaries attached great importance to missionary work among women, and more female missionaries were sent to China than male ones. This photograph shows the Lady Missionaries Training Institute.

16 ▶

**Botany lesson at the
Seminary of Nanchang
Mission School, Jiangxi**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen
Capitals of China* (London:
Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).



This photograph depicts students from a mission school in Nanchang taking lessons in botany; two students are doing hands-on practice while the others are observing closely.

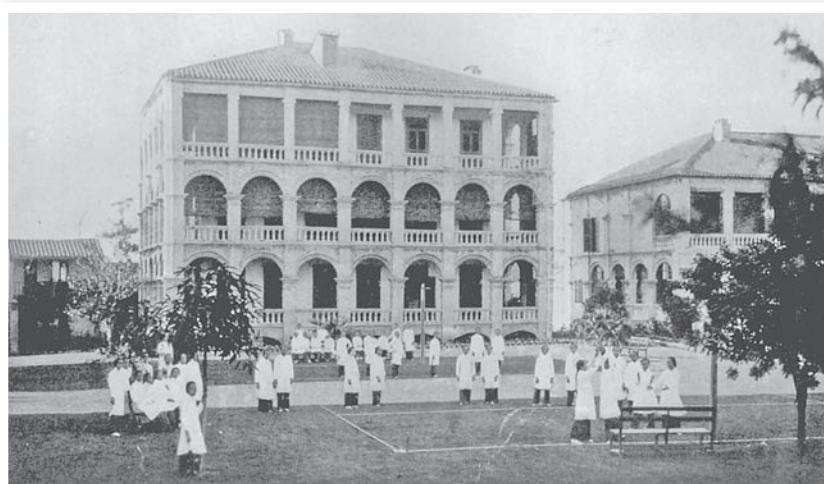
17 ▶

**Hackett Medical College for
Women, Guangzhou**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Judson Brown, *The
Chinese Revolution* (New York:
Student Volunteer Movement,
1912).



In 1899, an American doctor, Dr. Mary Fulton, started Guangdong Medical School for Women in Guangzhou with the support of the American Presbyterian Church. In 1909, the school received financial support from E. A. K. Hackett, who lived in the state of Indiana, United States. It was thus renamed Hackett Medical College. After the establishment of the Republic of China, Lingnan University took over the college.

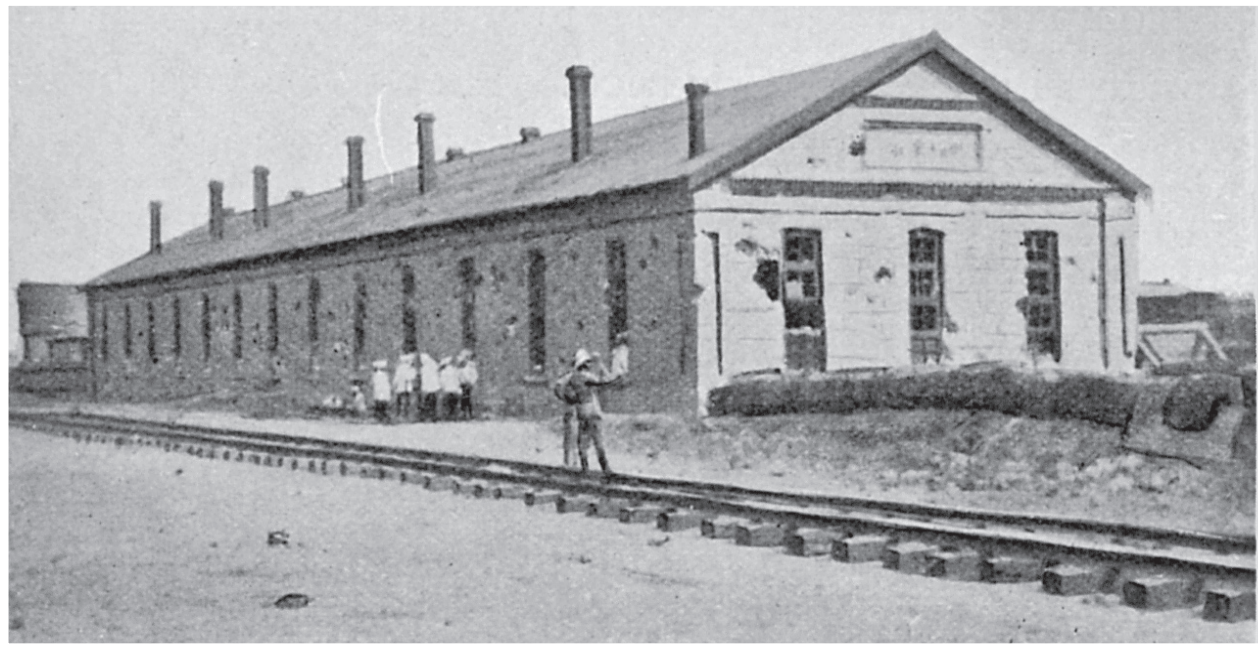
Railway Stations

The knowledge of railway construction started to flow into China during the First Opium War. Lin Zexu and Wei Yuan introduced the Western technology of railways and trains into China. In *Ying Huan Zhi Lüe*, geographer Xu Jiyu described the construction of trains and the methods of building railroads in the West. Meanwhile, Western nations sought the right to build railways in China, but such requests were declined by the Qing Government. In 1865, the Americans built a 500-meter-long mock-up railway outside Xuanwu Gate in Beijing, but failed to persuade the Qing Government of their proposition.

In 1876, the British built Wusong railway without permission from the Qing Government and it was soon dismantled, yet it was the first fully functional railway built in China. Soon after, some liberal officials in the Qing Government realized the advantages of building railways in China. In 1880, Liu Mingchuan, Viceroy of Zhili, submitted a petition to the emperor to request permission to construct railways. Emperor Guangxu then sought the opinions of his ministers. In the Memorandum on Railway Construction and Planning, Li Hongzhang explained the beneficial effects that railways might bring to the national economy. Since 1880, several

railways were built in China, designed and constructed by Western powers. Jingzhang Railway was built during the late Qing Dynasty, the first railway designed and constructed by the Chinese, and managed by Zhan Tianyou.

Along with the construction of railways, railway stations were also built, introducing this new architecture into China. This architecture either imitated the Western style or was a hybrid of Chinese and Western architecture.



01 ▲

Tianjin Station

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arnold Henry Savage Landor,
China and the Allies Vol. I
(London: William Heinemann,
1901).

The earliest railway station in Tianjin was built in 1888, known as Laolongtou (literally old dragon head) railway station. It was an important battlefield between the Boxers and the Eight-Nation Allied Forces. This photograph shows one of the early railway stations in Tianjin after the Boxer Movement.

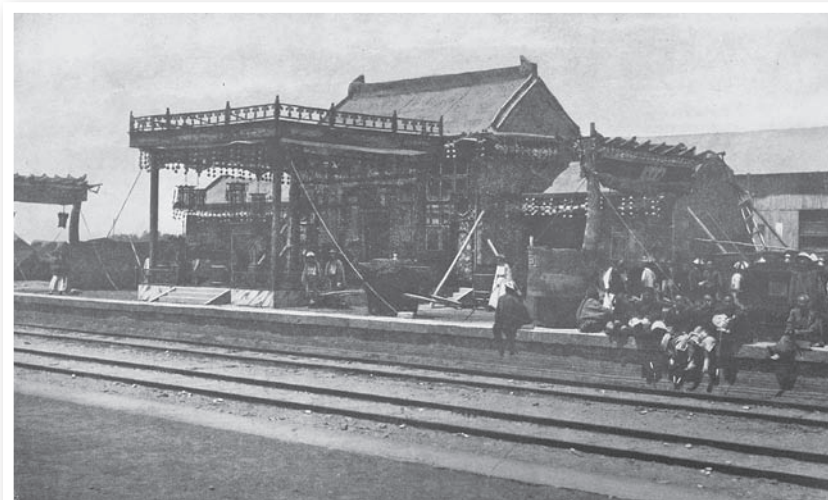
02 ▶

A small station along the Jing-Jin Railway

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Bruno Navarra, *China und die
Chinesen* (Bremen: Nössler, 1901).



This photograph shows a small station along the first double-track railway in China—Jing-Jin Railway (Beijing to Tianjin). In 1896, Jin-Lu Railway (Tianjin to Lugou Bridge) was completed. In 1897, the railway was extended from Fengtai Station to Majiabao next to Yongding Gate of Beijing. It was known as the Jing-Jin Railway. In 1901, the north terminal of the railway was extended to Zhengyang Gate. From then on, Beijing could claim to have its own railway and trains.

03 ▶

A station along Dongqing Railway

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Bertram Lenox Simpson, *Manchu and Muscovite* (London and New York: Macmillan, 1904).

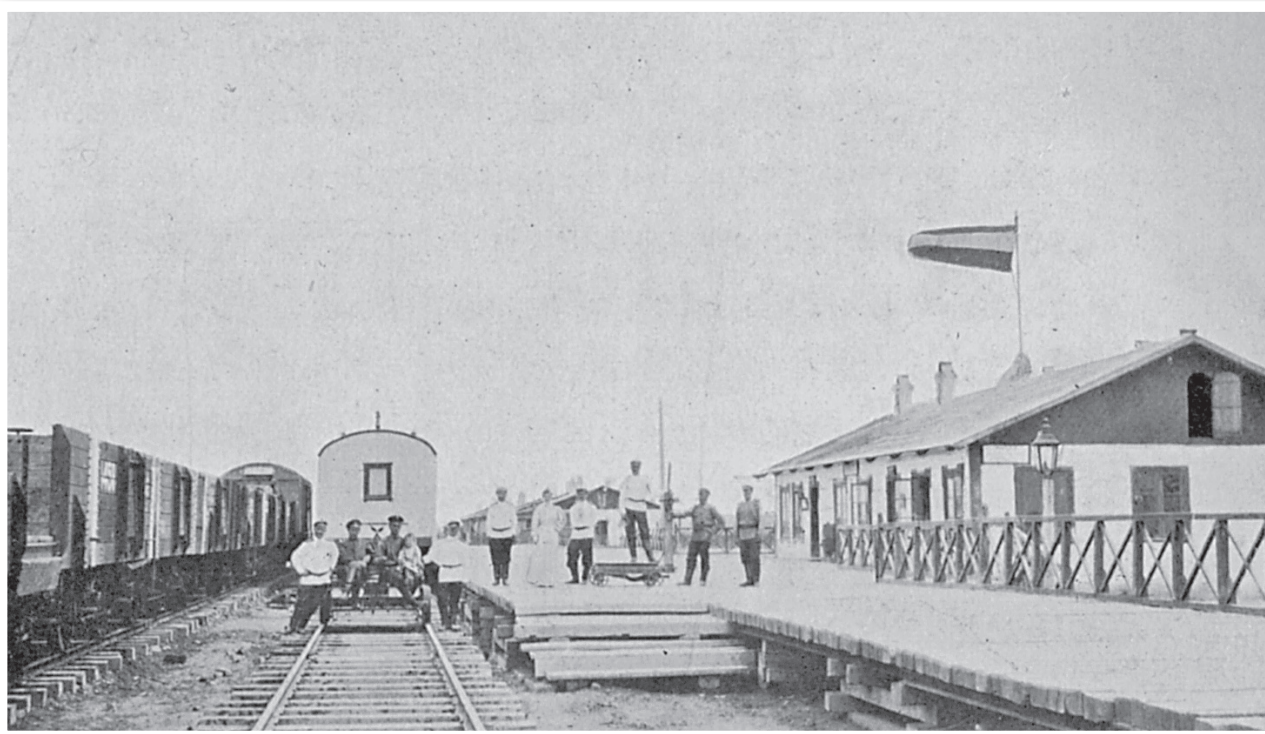
In 1896, Russia obtained the rights to build railways in northeastern China through the signing of the Sino-Russian Secret Treaty. Li Hongzhang named it Da Qing Dong Sheng (literally the eastern province of the great Qing Dynasty) Railway, which was abbreviated to Dongqing Railway. This photograph shows a typical station along Dongqing Railway.

04 ▼

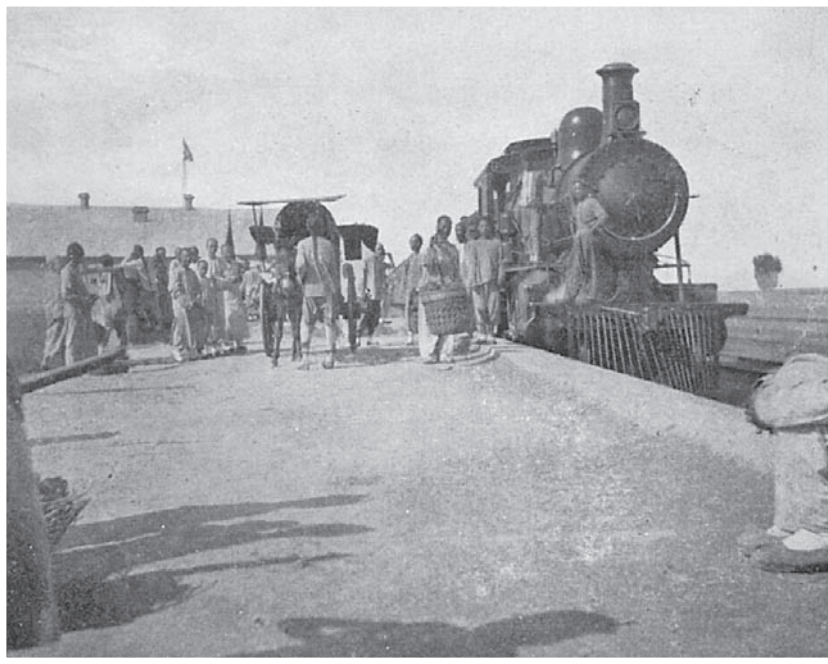
Niuzhuang Station

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Bertram Lenox Simpson, *Manchu and Muscovite* (London and New York: Macmillan, 1904).

In 1861, Yingkou replaced Niuzhuang as an open trading port after the Opium Wars. This photograph shows the terminal station of the Tianjin–Niuzhuang Railway.



Baoding Station was built in 1899. This photograph depicts the boarding and alighting of passengers at the railway station. The steam locomotive forms a stark contrast to the primitive donkey-drawn cart.

05 ◀

Baoding Station

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Judson Brown, *New Forces in Old China* (New York and Chicago: F.H. Revell Company, 1904).

06 ▶

Huning Station, Shanghai

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



Wusong Railway started operation in 1876. Shanghai Station, the earliest station in Shanghai, was sited at the Second Ferry Stop on the north bank of Suzhou River (near Temple of the Sea Goddess, today's intersection of Tanggu Road and North He'nan Road). In 1898, the railway was reconstructed and renamed Songhu Railway and Shanghai Station was relocated to the north of Bazi Road (today's intersection of Donghua Road and Hongjiang Road). In 1903, Songhu Railway merged with Huning Railway and was extended for 460 meters westward till the west end of Baoshan Road. A new station named Songhu Station was built there. Thereafter, the original railway station was closed down. In 1906, Huning Railway was opened for operation. The railway station that was built on Huning Railway was named Huning Station, and was located at the border of the counties of Shanghai and Baoshan. In 1909, Songhu Station was once again subsumed into Huning Station. This photograph shows the Huning Station in Shanghai.

Imperial Examination Halls

The imperial examination halls were established for the main purpose of recruiting scholars as government officials. In ancient China, any gifts presented to the emperor were collectively called *gongpin* (literally tributes to the emperor), with the exception of *gongyuan* (literally imperial examination hall) that had the specific purpose of selecting talents to support the emperor's rule. All scholars had to pass their examinations in the imperial examination halls in order to start their career as government officials. This examination system existed in China for over 1,300 years and was only abolished in 1905. In 1796, the Secretary of the Macartney Embassy, George L. Staunton, provided his appraisal: "The examinations of students for degrees are said to be always public. The body of auditors who attend, as well as the presence of the governor and chief magistrates of the district, who preside, must awe any disposition to partiality in the judges. Some oral questions are put, and some are given in writing, to the candidates, as in English colleges. The rewards of those who succeed, are not confined to the honours of the university; for these become the ascending steps which lead to all the offices and dignities of the state." Sadly, this feudalistic system of examinations (known as *keju*) began to emphasize more on the style of expression rather

than the content of the essays, eventually turning into a mind-control tool to restrict intellectuals. In 1905, China adopted a campaign to “abolish *keju* and establish a new way of learning,” opening the doors to a modern educational system.



01 ▲

Imperial Examination Hall, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henry Davenport Northrop, *China: the Orient and the Yellow Man* (Washington D.C.: George W. Bertron, 1900).

During the Ming and Qing dynasties in Beijing, a site was specifically set aside for provincial and metropolitan examinations, it was known as the Imperial Examination Hall. The Imperial Examination Hall in Beijing, located within Jianguo Gate, was built during Ming Emperor Yongle's reign. It was originally built of timber but was later rebuilt as brick-timber buildings. The ancient examination halls are no longer there, but Gongyuan (literally imperial examination hall) Street is still used as a street name. There are other streets such as East Gongyuan Street, West Gongyuan Street, Gongyuan Toutiao, Gongyuan Ertiao, and Gongyuan Santiao.

02 ▶

Watchtower of the Imperial Examination Hall, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: W.A.P. Martin, *The Lore of Cathy* (New York and Chicago: F.H. Revell Company, 1901).

The Imperial Examination Hall of Beijing had over 9,000 cells for candidates to take their examinations. There were watchtowers at the four corners of the hall, used mainly for invigilation. This photograph shows one such watchtower.



03 ▼

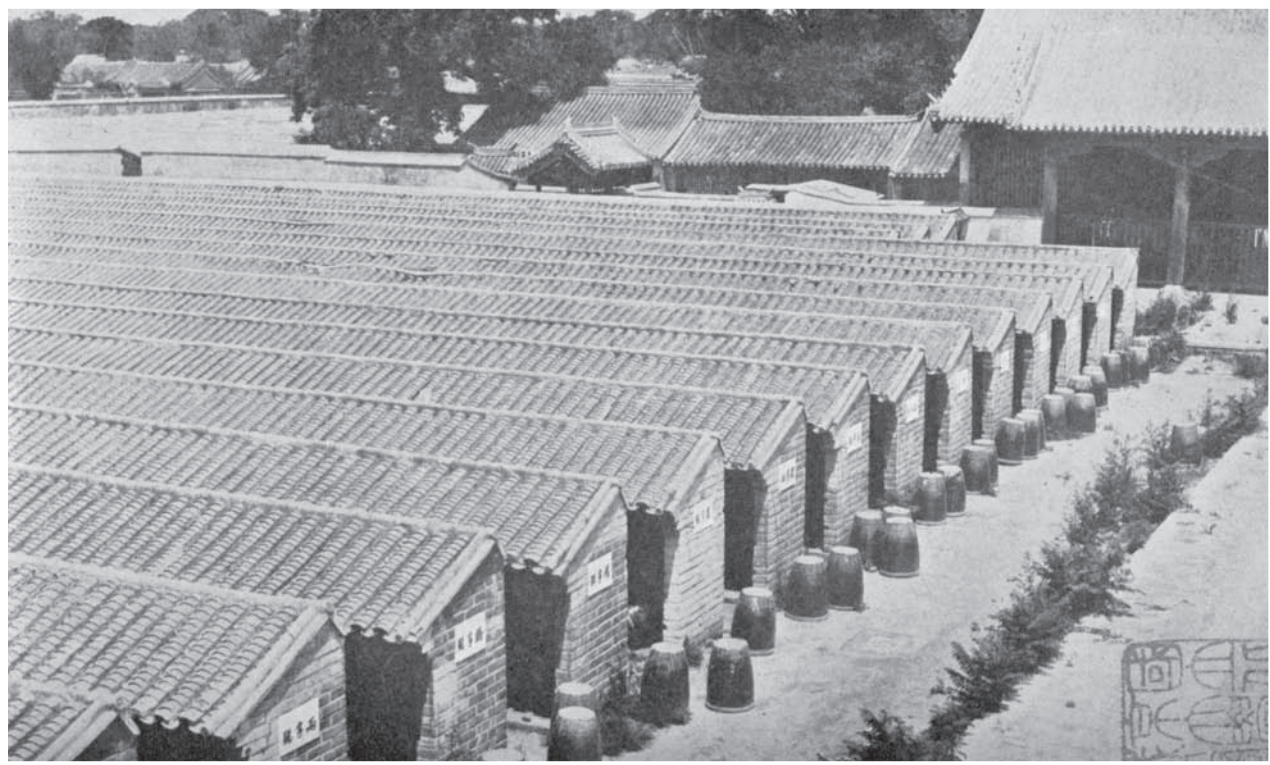
Cells of the Imperial Examination Hall, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Sarah Pike Conger, *Letters from China* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1909).

The Imperial Examination Hall of Beijing was built facing south and enclosed by high walls. The main gate was known as the Dragon Gate, and the main buildings included Wukuici, Mingyuanlou, Zhigongtang, and Jūkuige.





04 ▲

Imperial Examination Hall, Nanjing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

According to *Nanchuang Jitan*, the Imperial Examination Hall of Jiankan (today's Nanjing) was built in 1168. In 1368, when the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang, settled in Nanjing, both the provincial and metropolitan examinations were held in Nanjing. Ming Emperor Zhu Di rebuilt the examination hall and renamed it Jiangnan Imperial Examination Hall. This photograph shows the Imperial Examination Hall of Nanjing.

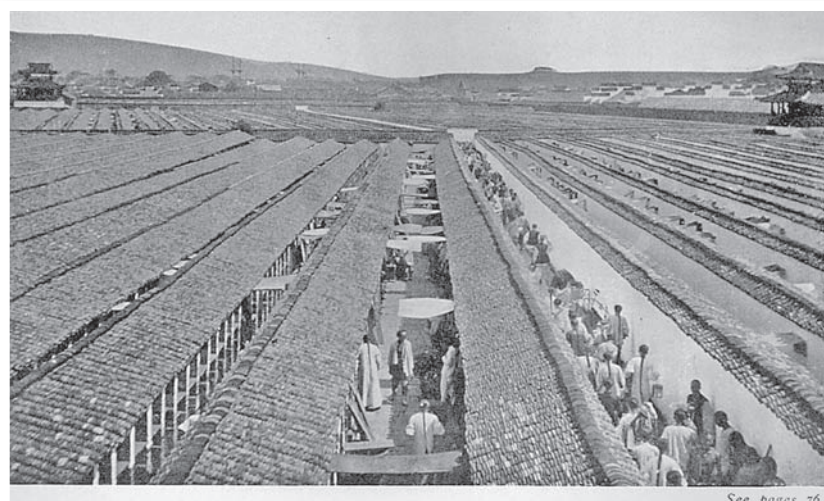
05 ▶

Cells of the Imperial Examination Hall, Nanjing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: J. Dyer Ball, *The Chinese at Home* (London: The Religious Tract Society, 1911).



During Qing Emperor Guangxu's reign, the number of cells in the Imperial Examination Hall of Nanjing expanded rapidly and reached a high of 20,644. It was the largest imperial examination hall in China, with many facilities. The examination hall covered a large area of Nanjing and held a large number of cells.

06 ▶

**Imperial Examination Hall,
Suzhou**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen
Capitals of China* (London:
Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).



The Imperial Examination Hall of Suzhou was connected to Shuangta Monastery in the east and was sited opposite Dinghui Monastery in the west. It was the examination hall for *tongsheng* (literally pupils) from Suzhou Prefecture who sat for examinations in order to qualify as a *xiucai* (literally imperial scholar) during the Qing Dynasty.

07 ▼

**Imperial Examination Hall,
Nanchang**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen
Capitals of China* (London:
Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

The Imperial Examination Hall of Nanchang was built during the Southern Song Period. In 1681, it was moved from Inner Jinxian Gate to the northeast of Donghu in Nanchang (near today's east end of Minde Road). It was used as a hall for provincial examinations in Jiangxi, with over 17,000 cells, numbered by *Qianzhiwen* (an ancient Chinese text; *Thousand Character Essay*), as shown in this photograph.





08 ▲

Imperial Examination Hall, Guangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Henderson Smith, *Chinesische Charakterzüge* (Würzburg: A. Stubers Verlag (C. Kabitzch), 1900).

The Imperial Examination Hall of Guangzhou, one of the four major imperial examination halls by the end of the Qing Dynasty, was built in 1684. It contained 5,000 cells to accommodate candidates from Guangdong and Guangxi provinces. The hall was arranged in rows of 10 cells, each row was named after a character in the *Qianzhiwen* (an ancient Chinese text; *Thousand Character Essay*), as shown in this photograph.

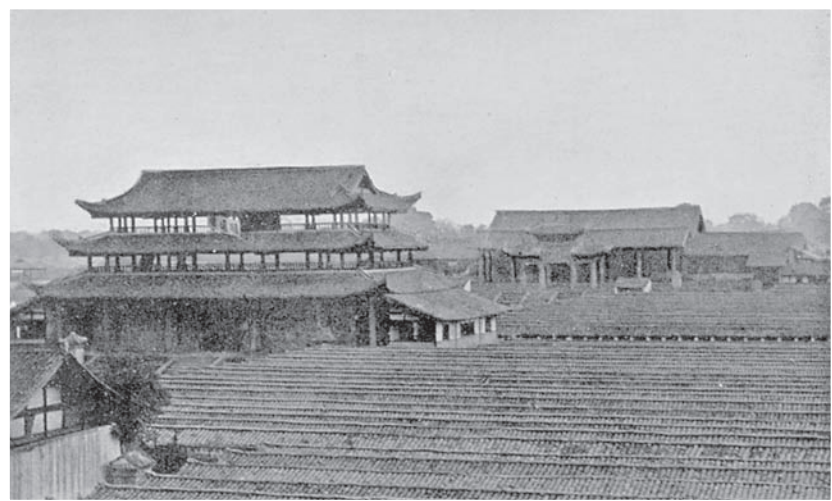
09 ▶

Imperial Examination Hall, Chengdu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mr. Davidson

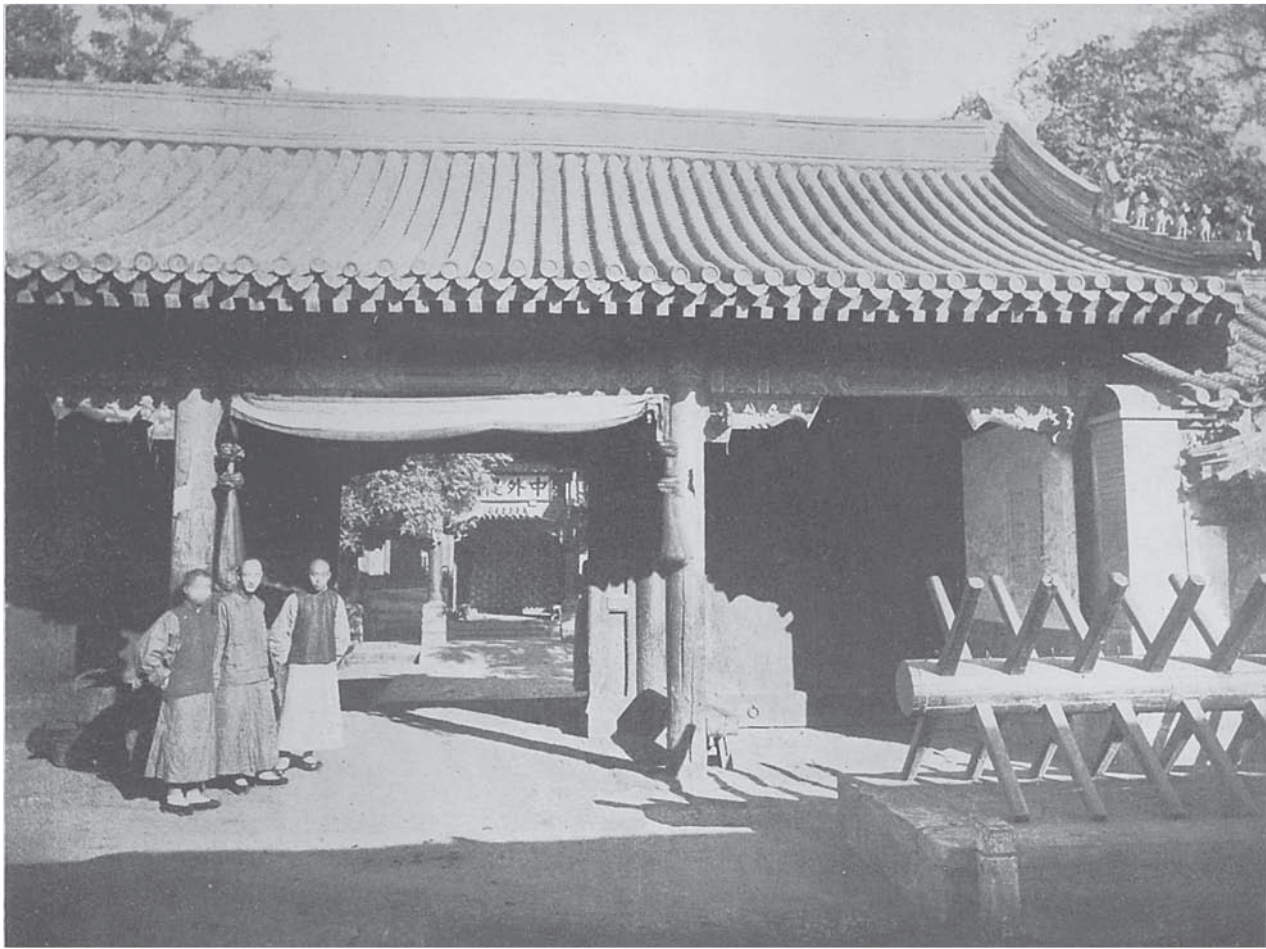
SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).



The Imperial Examination Hall of Chengdu was built during the Ming Dynasty. The front yard was the examination hall, surrounded by cells ordered with the characters in the *Qianzhiwen* (*Thousand Character Essay*); the backyard was used as a dormitory. This photograph shows how tightly packed the cells were in the Imperial Examination Hall of Chengdu.

Ya'men (Government Offices)

Many photographs of original Ya'men in Western publications are no longer in existence; hence the photographs in this section are of historical value. These Ya'men include those belonging to the Premier; Zhili Viceroy; Tusi (Headman) of Dai minorities in Nandian, Yunnan; and Yarkand (Suoche), Xinjiang. In terms of hierarchy, they range from the office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to that of governors, heads of prefectures, and county officials. Geographically, Ya'men can be found in Beijing, Hebei, Zhejiang, Hubei, Yunnan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Xinjiang. In these photographs, the more senior Ya'men usually have two flagpoles in the front courtyard, and some may even build an archway or screen wall as a show of solemnity and dignity. An inscribed board is usually hung above the main gate.



01 ▲

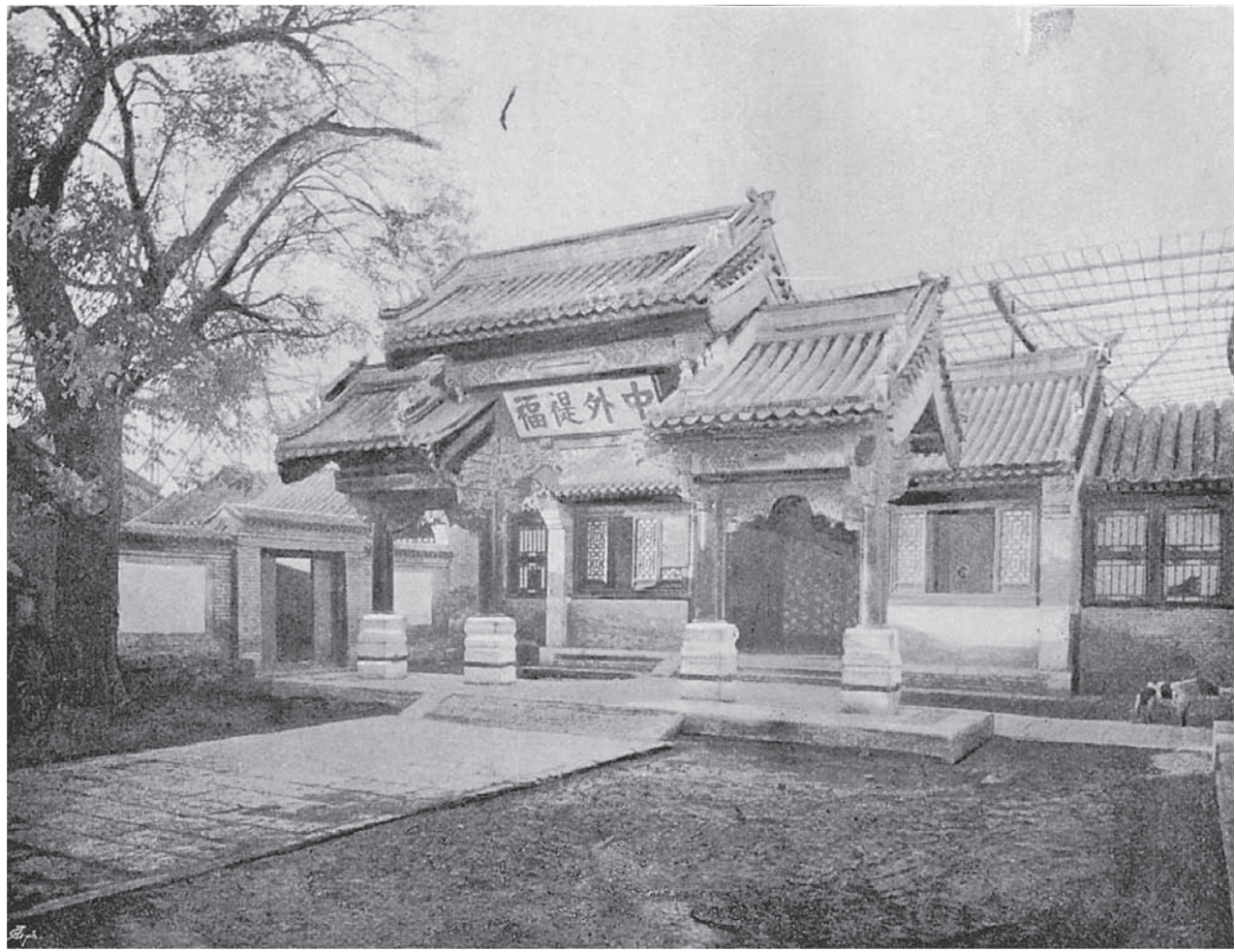
Gate of Premier's Ya'men in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mrs. Woodward

SOURCE: Mary Hooker, *Behind the Scenes in Peking* (London, John Murray, 1911).

Zongli Ya'men (the Premier's office dealing with foreign affairs) was a central institution of the Qing Government, set up to handle foreign affairs in 1861. It used to be the mansion of a great scholar Saishang'e. It was located at No.49 Dongtangzi Alley of the Dongcheng District, Beijing, but was demolished later. This photograph shows the Chinese words (*Zhong Wai Ti Fu*) on the inscribed board.



02 ▲

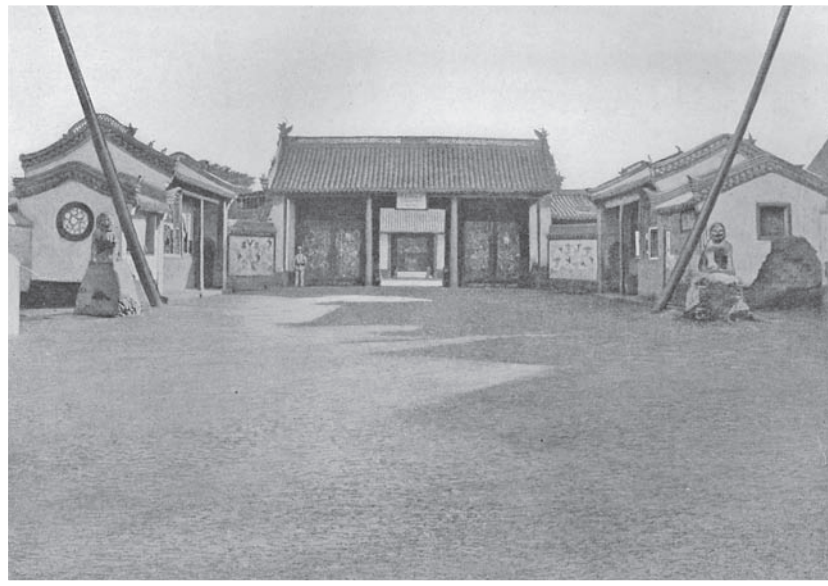
Yard of Premier's Ya'men in Beijing

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henry Norman, *The Peoples and Politics of the Far East* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895)

This photograph shows the yard of the Premier's Ya'men in Beijing. The yard was surrounded by the Main Hall and a series of reception rooms, with a small and tidy Chinese garden at the far end.



The Zhili Viceroy's Ya'men, located in the city center of Baoding, was built in 1368 as government offices for Baoding. The Zhili Viceroy's Ya'men in Baoding existed from 1730 till the founding of the Republic of China.

03 ◀

Zhili Viceroy's Ya'men in Baoding, Hebei

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Francis H. Nichols

SOURCE: Francis H. Nichols, *Through Hidden Shensi* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902).

04 ▼

Provincial Governor's Ya'men in Shaanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernest F. Borst-Smith, *Caught in the Chinese Revolution* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1912).



Above the main gate of the Provincial Governor's Ya'men in Shaanxi, there was a board with the inscription *Kong Zhi Xi Chui* (literally ruling the western territory). This photograph shows two tall flag poles at the entrance of the Ya'men.



This photograph shows a small post station located in the southeast of Suzhou, Gansu. Although its main gate was built in the style of a normal residential house, it was used as a government office. The Suzhou government office was located at today's Jiuquan, Gansu.

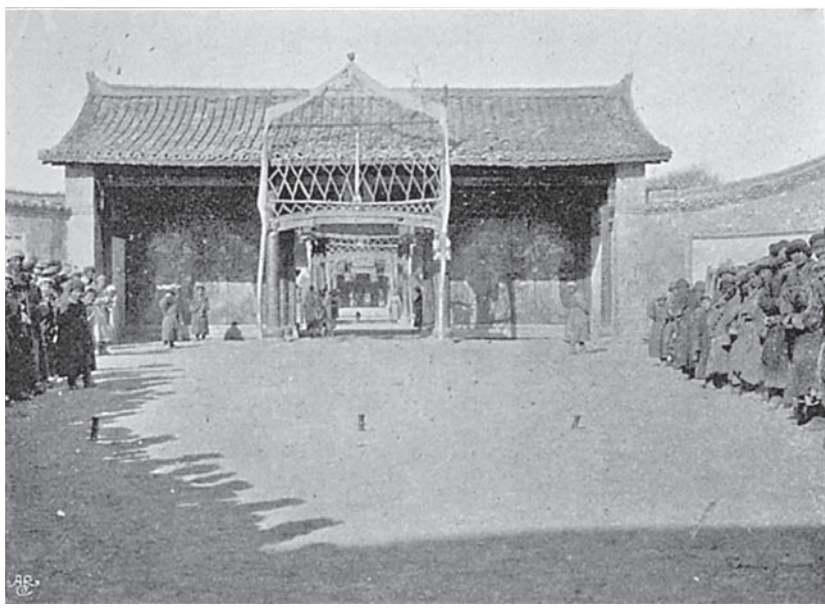
05 ▲

Shuangjing post station in Suzhou, Gansu

DATE: Between late 19th and early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: K. Futterer, *Durch Asien. Band I* (Berlin: Verlag von Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen)), 1901.



This photograph shows a Ya'men in Yarkand (Suoche), Xinjiang. The unusual mesh net built over the main gate was a typical architectural feature in western China.

06 ◀

Ya'men in Yarkand (Suoche), Xinjiang

DATE: Between late 19th and early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: H. H. P. Deasy, *In Tibet and Chinese Turkistan* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1901).



07 ▲

Ya'men in Wuzhou, Zhejiang

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur E. Moule, *New China and Old* (London: Seeley and Co., Ltd., 1891).

The county of Jinhua, Zhejiang, was formerly known as Wuzhou during the Qing Dynasty. In this photograph, there are three boards of Chinese inscriptions installed on the entrance of the Ya'men. The low eaves and high fences form a unique and impressive contrast.

08 ▶

Ya'men in Yichang, Hubei

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



This photograph shows the Ya'men of Yichang, Hubei. Taken from a high vantage point, only two flag poles, a pavilion and the roof of the Ya'men can be seen.



09 ▲

Mansion of a prefect in Chongqing

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mrs. Archibald Little

SOURCE: Alicia Helen Neva Bewicke Little, *Intimate China* (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1899).

This photograph shows the main gate to a prefect's mansion, with the door gods painted on the gates and one Chinese character *men* (literally gate) on the inscribed board. Curious onlookers flank both sides of the residence.

10 ▶

Screen wall in a Ya'men in Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mr. Upcraft

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

This photograph shows the screen wall painted with Kirin (Chinese unicorns) and the sun. Kirin are auspicious animals in ancient Chinese folklore.



11 ▼

Tusi (Headman) Ya'men of Dai minorities in Nandian, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

Nandian (south of today's Tengchong of Yunnan) experienced different stages of development during the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties. After the Boxer Movement, the city was abandoned. In this photograph, the guards standing in front of the Ya'men were armed with different odd-shaped weapons.



Gardens and Mansions

In the eighteenth century, cultural exchanges between China and the West increased, many Westerners became fascinated with Chinese gardens and considered it a great honor to be invited to the gardens of the Chinese officials and wealthy merchants. William Chambers, a Scottish architect, came to Macau and Guangzhou twice for research on the construction of Chinese gardens. Following that, many European buildings started to incorporate Chinese architectural elements in their designs. This trend in European garden designs—adoption of the Chinese architectural style and Chinese-inspired decorations—was given the name “chinoiserie.” The pictures showcased in this section are Western records of Chinese gardens and mansions.



01 ▲

Mansion of Princess Hejia in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: W.A.P. Martin, *The Lore of Cathy: Or, the Intellect of China* (New York and Chicago: F.H. Revell Company, 1901).

In 1898, Jingshi Academy (Chinese Imperial University) was established at the former Mansion of Princess Hejia (located at today's No.55, Shatanhou Street), the fourth daughter of Qing Emperor Qianlong and his concubine, Chunjia. This group photograph shows the staff of Jingshi Academy. The foreigner in the center is the American commissioner, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who was the chief executive in charge of Western education. The two-story building used to be the residence of Princess Hejia, and was later used as a library for Jingshi Academy.

02 ▶

Mansion of Prince Su in Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: H.C. Thompson, *China and the Powers* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1902).

The Mansion of Prince Su (Haoge, the first son of the first emperor of the Qing Dynasty) was on the right side of today's Zhengyi Road in Dongcheng District, Beijing. Along the north-south axis of the Mansion lies the Main Gate, Yin'an Hall, annexes, temples, and the Houzhao Tower. There was a garden in the west and an ancestral temple in the east of the Mansion. The Mansion of Prince Su was looted during the invasion by the Eight-Nation Allied Forces. After the Boxer Movement, the Mansion was used as the Japanese Legation, and is now the administrative seat of the Beijing City government.

03 ▶

Mansion of a wealthy merchant in Shanxi**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

By the late Qing Dynasty, building houses with bricks and stone (instead of timber) became an architectural trend. Meanwhile, merchants and officials became wealthy and also built luxurious residences. This photograph shows a mansion of a wealthy Shanxi merchant.



04 ◀

Garden of Zuo Zongtang in Lanzhou**SOURCE:** P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers
la Mongolie et la Chine*
(Paris: Librairie Hachette et
Cie, 1883).

Around 1874, Russian explorer Piassetsky came to Lanzhou. The Governor of Lanzhou, Zuo Zongtang, gave him a warm welcome—inviting him for dinner and a visit to his garden. Piassetsky painted this picture to depict his visit to Zuo's garden.



05 ▲

Private mansion of Liangjiang Viceroy Yilibu

SOURCE: Thomas Allom, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire III* (London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).

This picture shows the mansion of Liangjiang Viceroy Yilibu (1772–1843). He was a Manchurian of the Xiang Huang Qi (bordered yellow banner) Camp with the surname of Aixinjueluo. Yilibu became Liangjiang's Viceroy in 1840 and participated in the negotiation of the Treaty of Nanjing.



Wenzhou, historically known as Ouyue, has a long history. It adopted its present name in 675 and became an open trading port during the Southern Song Period. Wenzhou has been known for its well-developed handicrafts industry. The artificial hills, small bridges, streams, and undulating footpaths are typical of the landscape in southern China.

06 ▲

Garden in Wenzhou City

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edward Harper Parker,
John Chinaman, and a Few Others
(London: John Murray, 1901).



This picture showcases the Chinese horticultural achievements in Guangzhou. The pavilions, flowers, trees, and ponds are harmoniously arranged in the private garden.

07 ◀

A private garden in Guangzhou

SOURCE: Thomas Allom, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire III*
(London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).



During the Ming and Qing dynasties, Guangzhou was a prosperous city, where merchants congregated. There were many wealthy merchants whose private mansions were even more luxurious than the government offices.

08 ◀

Mansion of a wealthy merchant in Guangzhou

SOURCE: Thomas Allom, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire III* (London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).

09 ▼

Garden in Guangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Clive C. M. G. Bigham, *A Year in China, 1899–1900* (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd, 1901).

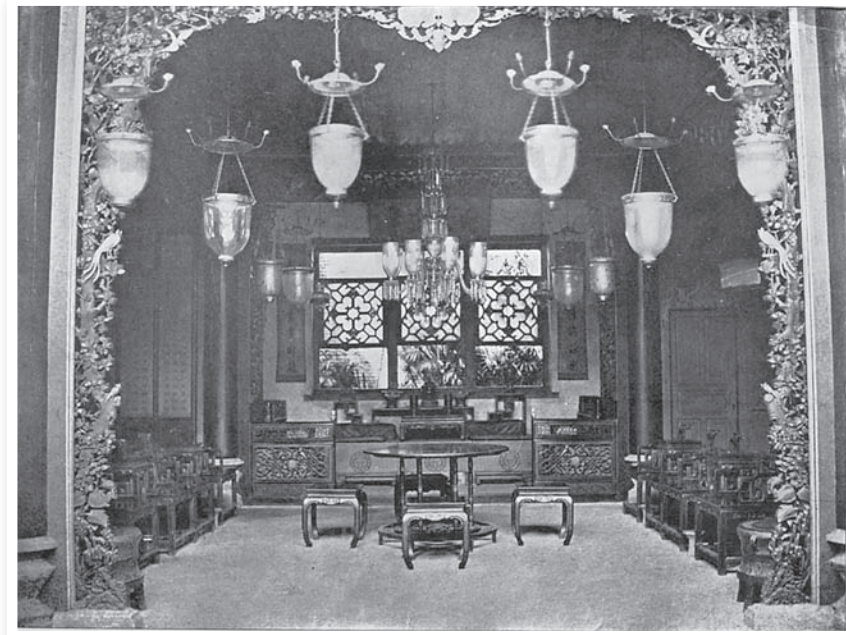


10 ▶

Guest reception room of the Ya'men in Guangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edward Harper Parker, *John Chinaman, and a Few Others* (London: John Murray, 1901).

11 ▼

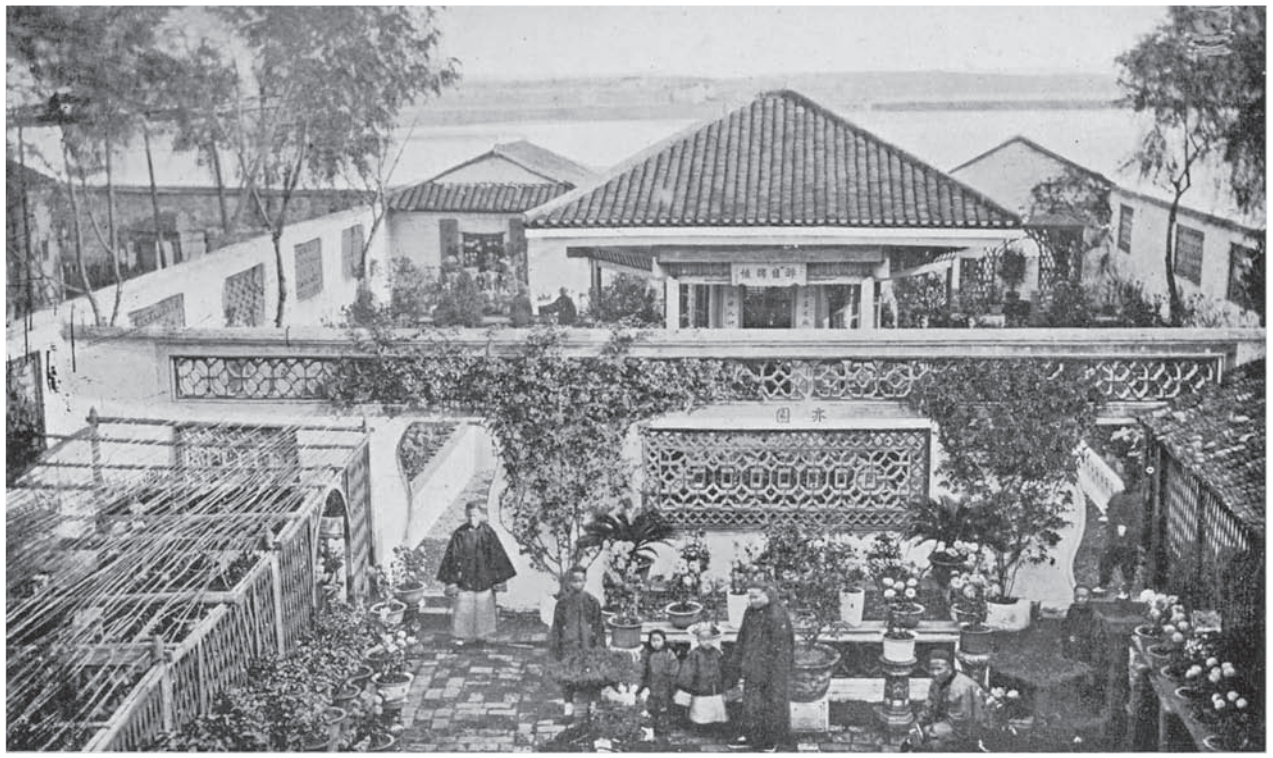
Private garden of a wealthy family in southern China

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: J. Dyer Ball, *The Chinese at Home* (London: The Religious Tract Society, 1911).

Since the late Qing Dynasty, an increase in import and export trade in Guangzhou resulted in the rapid economic development of the city. As a result, the Ya'men of Guangzhou also became luxurious. This photograph shows the guest reception room of the Ya'men in Guangzhou.



This photograph shows the courtyard and Yiyuan (literally backyard) of a wealthy family in a southern Chinese town. It exudes a cozy and blissful feeling, with a waterside residence, a greenhouse, playing children, and servants in tow.



12 ◀

Living room of a wealthy family in Hong Kong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: J. Dyer Ball, *The Chinese at Home* (London: The Religious Tract Society, 1911).

This photograph shows the living room of a wealthy family in Hong Kong. It is a luxuriously decorated house; from the calligraphy on the wall, the furniture, and the lamps, we can feel the owner's love of Chinese culture.

13 ▶

Main gate to the residence of a wealthy family in Chongqing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

This photograph shows the main gate decorated with glazed tiles. The poster on the wall next to the gate revealed that it was used as a clinic by a Western doctor.



Pavilions, Terraces, and Towers

In this section, we have included pictures of opera theaters in various parts of China, as well as recreational pavilions. Some examples are the Teahouse at the Lake Pavilion of Yuyuan Garden in Shanghai, the Wangjiang Pavilion in Chengdu, the Water Pavilion in Chengde Mountain Resort, and the Fenghuang Pavilion in Xianyang, Xi'an.

In ancient China, watching opera performances was one of the main forms of entertainment, and consequently opera theaters became important public venues. There were four major imperial opera theaters during the Qing Dynasty, namely Changyin'ge in the Forbidden City, Deheyuan in the Summer Palace, Qingyin'ge in the Old Summer Palace, and Qingyin'ge in the Chengde Mountain Resort. However, the collection published here were neither famous nor large in scale, yet they reflect some features of the opera theaters then. For instance, these opera theaters were not independent buildings, but were annexes to temples and shrines, and guild houses. Some were even temporary street structures. Opera theaters in temples were used mainly for performances during temple festivals, which consequently played a role in developing the economy and the culture of the villages or towns. People from the same hometowns or the same trades gathered in guild

houses to socialize, and such opera performances were a major form of entertainment. Hence it became popular for opera theaters to be built next to guild houses. Typically the opera theaters in guild houses were quite grand.

Among other recreational pavilions, the Lake Pavilion at Yuyuan Garden in Shanghai was well known to Westerners and was mentioned in many foreign-language documents. The pictures of the Bell and Drum Tower in Tongzhou, Beijing and Choubian Pavilion in Lifanting, Sichuan also have historical value.



The Bell and Drum Tower, built at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, was located along Beida Street in the city center of Tongzhou. It is a three-story tower, with the traditional hip-and-gable roof and a north-south arch passage at ground level. The panorama of Tongzhou City and the Grand Beijing-Hangzhou Canal could be seen from the top of the tower. This photograph shows the aftermath of the attack on Tongzhou by the Eight-Nation Allied Forces.

01 ◀

Bell and Drum Tower in Tongzhou, Beijing

DATE: 1900

PHOTOGRAPHER: Hamilton Berners and L. Foster

SOURCE: H. C. Thompson, *China and the Powers* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1902).

02 ▶

Water Pavilion in Chengde Mountain Resort

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



The Water Pavilion ranks eighth among the 36 scenic spots of Chengde Mountain Resort. It was built in 1709.

03 ▶

Fenghuang Terrace in Xianyang, Shanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. J. Anderson

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).



04 ▼

Teahouse at the Lake Pavilion of Yuyuan Garden, Shanghai

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: A. Raquez, *Au Pays des Pagodes* (Paris: La Presse Orientale, 1900).

Fenghuang Terrace was built in 1371 and was 6 meters high. It was called Fenghuang as its architectural features resembled a phoenix. The name is also an allusion to a fable that happened during the Qin Dynasty.



Yuyuan Garden started construction in 1559 and was completed in 1577. The owner, Pan Yunduan, was a Shanghai local, then Administrative Minister of Sichuan. Later on, the Pan family went bankrupt and sold the garden to a wealthy man, who donated it to the Chenghuang Temple (or town god temple) which used it as a "west garden." Yuyuan Garden was also used as the headquarters for the Daggers Society during the late Qing Dynasty.



There were 13 stele pavilions in the Confucius Temple in Qufu, arranged in two rows—eight in the south row and five in the north. All the pavilions were made of timber, square in shape and with colorful capitals. Stele pavilions were only built to display steles bestowed by the emperors, thus they were also known as Imperial Stele Pavilions

05 ◀

Stele pavilions of the Confucius Temple in Qufu, Shandong

DATE: Between late 19th and early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J.J. Weber, 1900). Green and Co., 1902).



Bixia Ancestral Temple was located on the southern peak of Taishan Mountain. Yuxiang Pavilion, 5.8 meters in both width and length and 8.3 meters in height, was sited in the front courtyard of the Bixia Ancestral Temple. The pavilion included altars and a bronze statue of Bixia Yuanjun (Taoist Goddess of Taishan Mountain). In the past, only emperors and ministers were allowed to worship Bixia Yuanjun in the Main Hall of the temple, therefore the gate was opened to the public only on rare occasions. However, the common people were allowed to pray to Bixia Yuanjun in the Yuxiang Pavilion.

06 ◀

Yuxiang Pavilion of Bixia Ancestral Temple on Taishan Mountain

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: P. A. Tschepe, *Der T'ai-Schan und Seine Klutstätten* (Jentschoufu: Druck und Verlag Der Katholischen Mission, 1906).



07 ◀

Turret of Dai Temple, Taian

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: P. A. Tschepe, *Der Tai-Schan und Seine Klutstätten* (Jentschoufu: Druck und Verlag Der Katholischen Mission, 1906).

There were turrets at the four corners of Dai Temple in Taian, named according to their locations based on the concept of *Ba Gua* (trigram): *Gen* (northeast), *Xun* (southeast), *Qian* (northwest), and *Kun* (southwest). This photograph shows the turret at the southwest corner; therefore it must be the *Kun* Turret. The turrets were unique in Chinese architectural style, because the three-layered eaves are visible from any angle.



08 ◀

Opera theater of Chenghuang Temple, Taian

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edouard Chavannes, *Le Tai Chan* (Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1910).

In the past, opera theaters were built in temples. The theaters provided entertainment for the devotees. Performances were normally held during the annual temple fairs and festivals.

09 ▶

Opera theater in a Weihaiwei village, Shandong**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** R. F. Johnston**SOURCE:** R. F. Johnston, *Lion and Dragon in Northern China* (London: John Murray, 1910).

According to the author of the original book, there were always opera performances during temple fairs. Such performances played an important role in temple fairs. The stage, normally constructed with stone and facing north, was located just opposite the gate of the temple. The audience could stand between the gate and the stage during performances.



10 ◀

Pavilion of Imperial Steles in Wenlan Tower, Hangzhou**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

Wenlan Tower was built in 1783 but was destroyed during the war in 1861. It was rebuilt in 1880. There were two stele pavilions in the grounds of Wenlan Tower. The stele in the pavilion in this photograph bears three poems penned by Qing Emperor Qianlong and inscribed by Tan Zhonglin, then Governor of Zhejiang Province, who advocated for the rebuilding of Wenlan Tower. The other stele bears the imperial edict issued in 1782, honoring Wenlan Tower with the *Si Ku Quan Shu* (The Complete Library of the Four Treasures).



11 ◀

Grand opera theater of Fujian Guild House, Ningbo

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The Fujian Guild House in Ningbo was built in 1191 and renovated during the Qing Dynasty. It was known as the “wonder in the east of the city” for its magnificent scale, intricate decorations and engravings, and majestic roofs. It was demolished during China’s civil war on September 20, 1949.

12 ▶

Opera theater of Guangdong Guild House, Fujian

DATE: Between late 19th and early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J.J. Weber, 1900).

Many guild houses built opera theaters for entertainment because the guild houses were gathering places for people from the same hometown or the same trades.





13 ▲

Yellow Crane Tower, Wuchang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Henderson Smith,
Chinesische Charakterzüge
(Würzburg: A. Stubers Verlag
(C.Kabitzch), 1900).

Yellow Crane Tower, located on the south bank of the Yangtze River, was one of the three renowned towers in southern China. It was built during the Three Kingdoms Period and experienced numerous destructions and reconstructions. It was made famous by the poem entitled *Yellow Crane Tower* by Cui Hao, a Tang Dynasty poet. This photograph shows Yellow Crane Tower before it was burnt down in 1884.

14 ▶

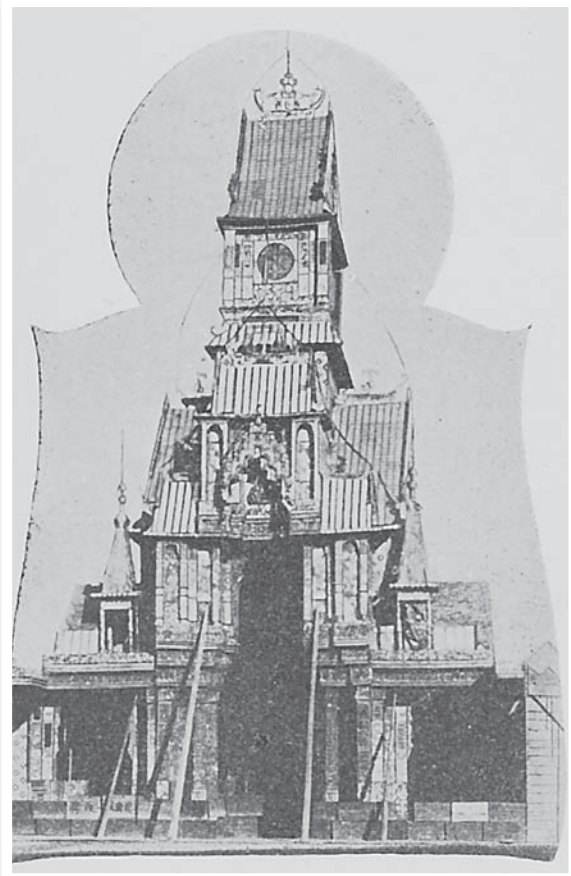
Grand opera theater in Guangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Ferdinand Joseph Harfeld, *Opinions Chinoises sur les Barbares d'Occident* (Paris: Plon-Nourrit & Cie, 1909).

This photograph shows a grand opera theater in Guangzhou with a unique architectural style.



15 ◀

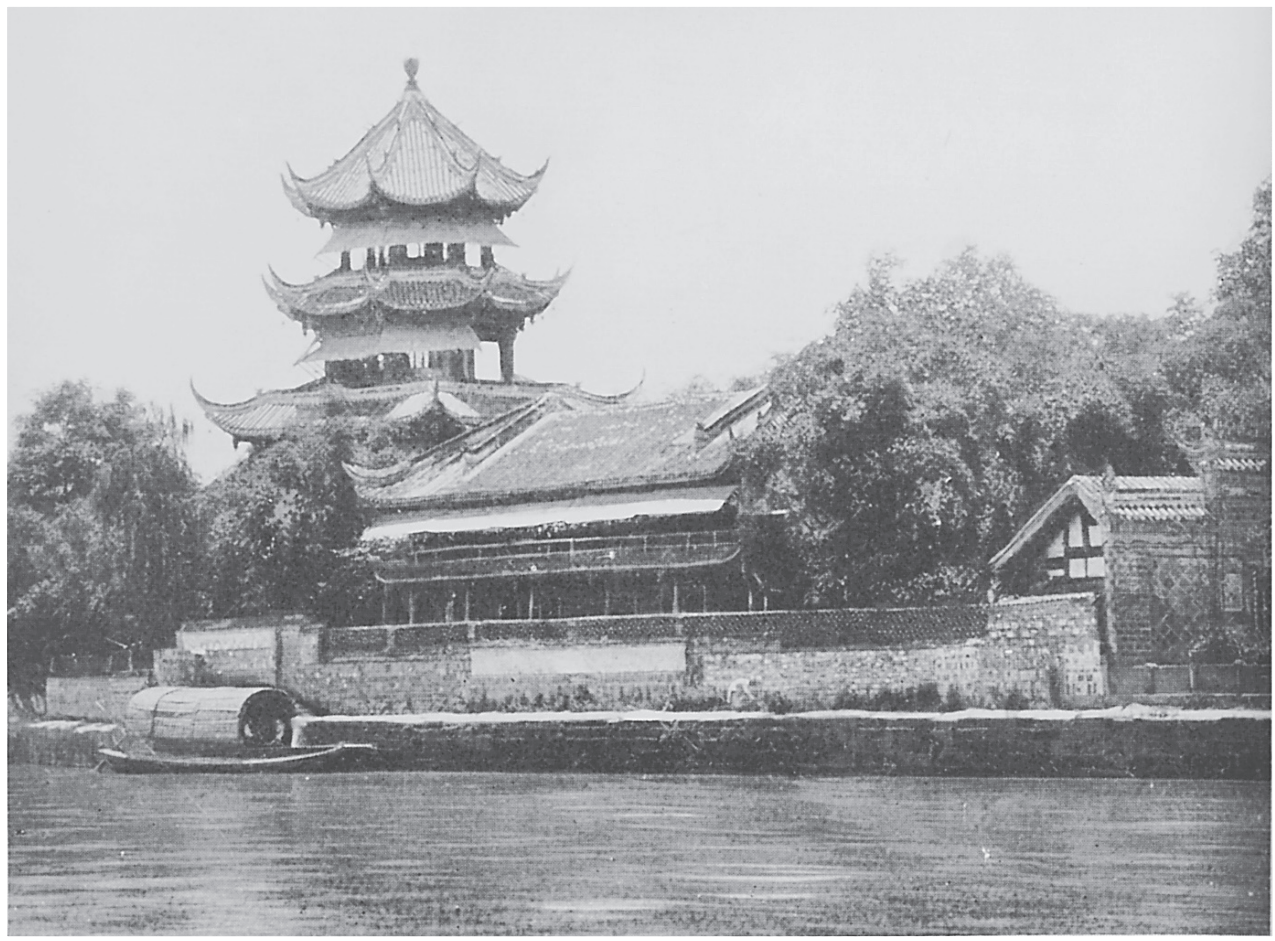
Wenchang Pavilion in Huilai County, Jieyang, Guangdong

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mr. Speicher

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

Wenchang Pavilion, located in the southern suburb of Huilai County, was built in 1605 at the suggestion of the county governor You Zhiguang. It was destroyed by fire in 1649, rebuilt in 1687 and renovated in 1761. The two-story base had a square layout, and the pavilion was a 24-meter-high, three-story, multi-eave brick architecture. We can just discern the three Chinese characters *Kui Guang Ge* (literally Kuiguang Pavilion) on the inscribed board of the first story.



16 ▲

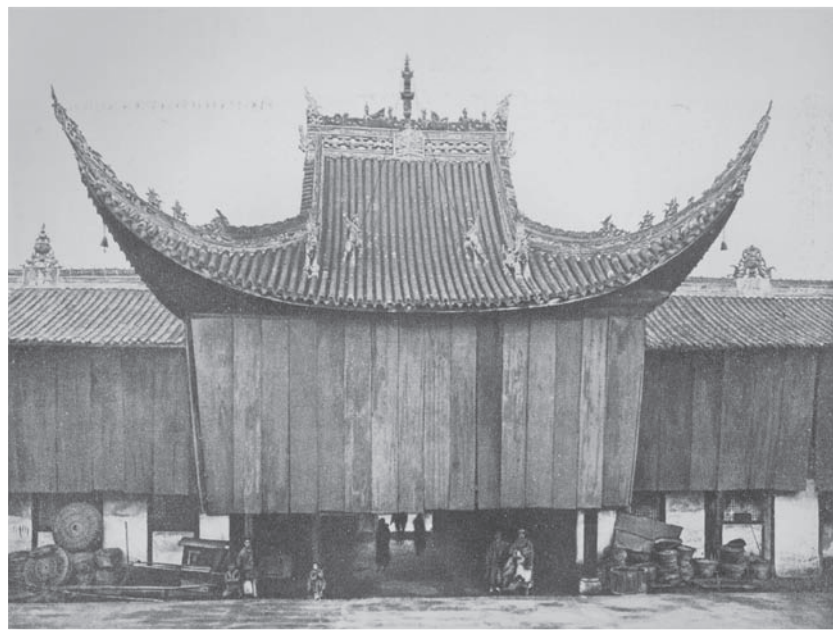
Wangjianglou, Chengdu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alexander Hosie, *On the Trail of the Opium Poppy Vol. II* (Boston: Small Maynard & Company, 1914).

Wangjianglou (literally tower for viewing the river) was formally known as Chongli Pavilion. It was built within Wangjianglou Park on the south bank of the Jinjiang River by the East Gate of Chengdu. It is 27.9 meters high, made of timber, and installed with the altar of Wenquxing (a celestial star governing intelligence). The name Chongli Pavilion was derived from the *Capital of Sichuan*, the writings of Zuo Si from the Jin Dynasty.



17 ◀

Grand opera theater of Nanhuagong, southern Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The salt mining business attracted merchants from all over China, including those from Guangzhou, who built Nanhuagong (Guangdong Guild House) in many locations. This photograph shows the back of an opera theater, with figurines in drama costumes. The caption in the original book remarked that this Nanhuagong was located between Luzhou and Ziliujing.

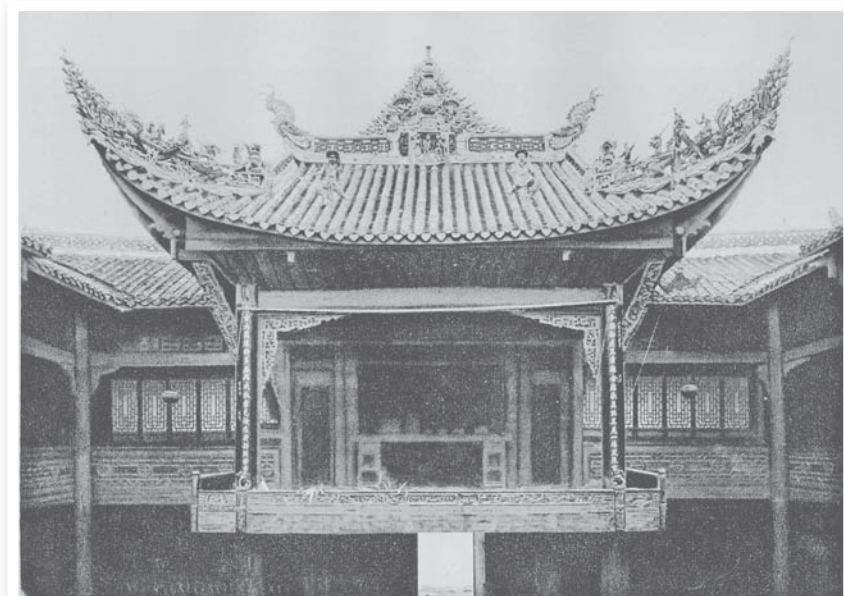
18 ▶

Opera theater of Temple of Zhang Fei in Wan County, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



The Temple of Zhang Fei was built in the late Han Dynasty and renovated during the Song and Yuan dynasties. In 1870, most of the opera theaters were damaged by floods, and the existing temple was later reconstructed. However, the Temple of Zhang Fei had to be relocated due to the Three Gorges Project.



19 ◀

Deyue Pavilion of Temple of Zhang Fei, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Archibald John Little, *Through the Yang-Tse Gorges* (London: John Murray, 1898).

Deyue Pavilion, located to the west of Baiyuchi of the Temple of Zhang Fei, was unique in architecture because of its thatched roof. It was said that the famous poet Du Fu wrote the poem *Jianglou* in Yunyang (the county where the Temple of Zhang Fei was located).

20 ▶

Choubian Pavilion in Lifanting, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

Choubian Pavilion, located in today's Xuecheng, Li County, was built in 830 by Li Deyu, the military governor in western Sichuan, for the fortification of border defenses. It was damaged by floods in 1708, and was rebuilt on a hill beside Nanxigou River in 1742. The main building of Choubian Pavilion was a two-story, multi-eave timber architecture offering a bird's eye view of the city. Only one building is still in existence today.





21 ◀

Golden Palace in Kunming

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Vicomte D'Ollone, *In Forbidden China: the d'Ollone Mission, 1900-1909* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1912).

The Golden Palace, located on Mingfeng Mountain at the northeast suburb of Kunming, was built during the Ming Dynasty (between 1573 and 1619). It moved to western Yunnan, and was rebuilt in 1671 by Wu Sangui. It was named Golden Palace because it was made of bronze that was glossy and glittery. It was a multi-eave, timber-like square architecture, 5.54 meters high, 6.17 meters wide and 6.15 meters deep (including the front corridor). It is the largest bronze palace in existence in China.

22 ▶

Opera theater of Temple of the God of Fortune in Tengyue, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



The Temple of the God of Fortune in Tengyue was built in 1897. It was a single-eave, hip-and-gable timber structure, 5.3 meters wide at the front and 6.9 meters deep. The side rooms were all 4.1 meters wide at the front and 3.7 meters deep.



23 ▲

Opera theater of Heishen Temple in Zhaotong, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

The opera theater of Heishen (literally black-faced god) Temple in Zhaotong had multi-flying eaves and a grand outlook. There were two inscribed boards bearing the Chinese characters *Su Ran* and *Qi Bo Yun Xia*.

24 ▶

Shrine of the “magic brush” in Zhaotong, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



According to the author of the original book, Zhaotong people had strong beliefs in spirits and ghosts. They prayed to the dead on many occasions, therefore “magic brushes” was used as an apparatus for séances and such rituals were always in great demand.

25 ▶

Wenchang Temple in Zhaotong, Yunnan

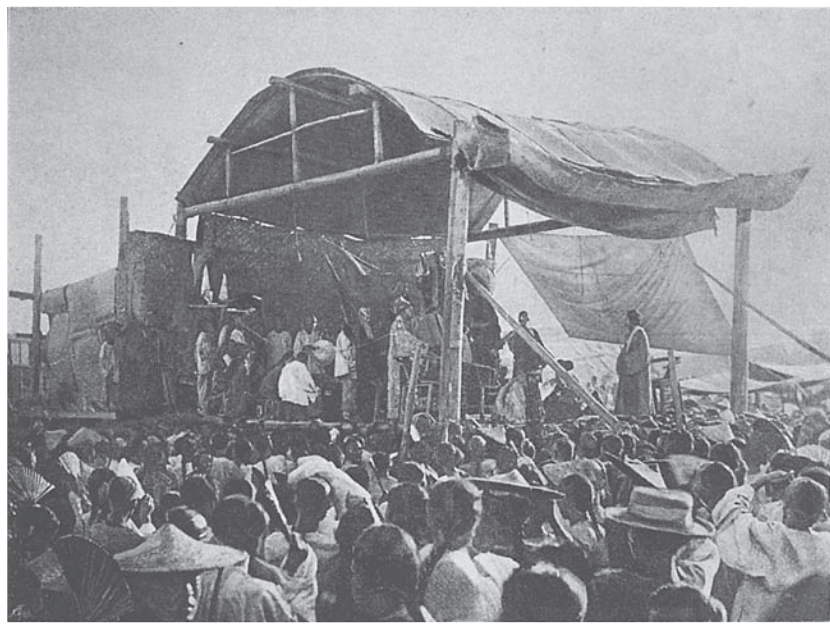
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



During the Qing Dynasty, Wenchang (God of Literature) temples were popular all over China. People worshiped Wenchang for blessings in their official career.



This photograph shows a make-shift opera stage on the streets, catered to the common people.

26 ◀

Street opera performance

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur E. Moule, *New China and Old* (London: Seeley and Co., Ltd., 1891).



27 ▲

Grand opera theater

SOURCE: C. F. Gordon Cumming,
Wanderings in China (Edinburgh
and London: William Blackwood
and Sons, 1886)

This picture shows a scene of an opera theater in a temple, packed with an enthusiastic audience.

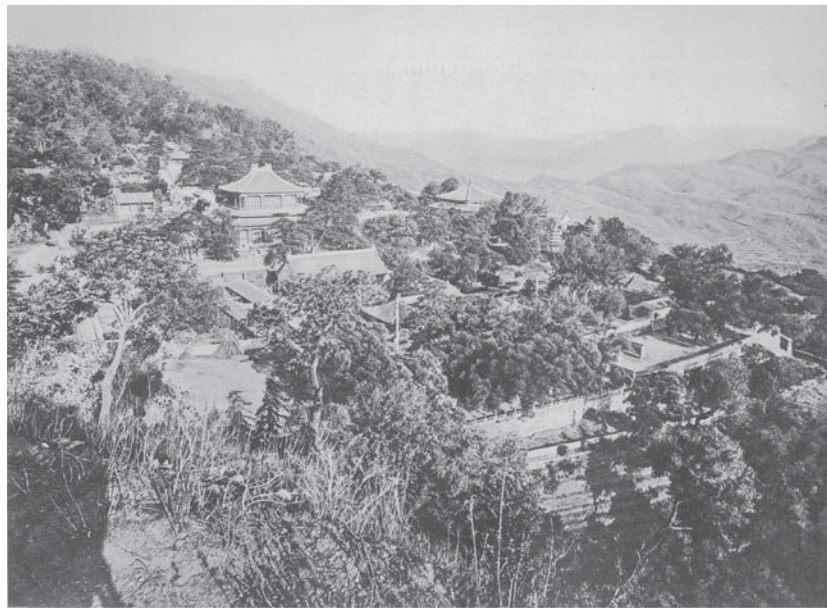
Temples and Monasteries

Temples play an important role in Chinese architecture. This section includes photographs of temples and monasteries in various parts of China, for example, Beijing, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Shandong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hubei, Hunan, Fujian, Guangdong, Macau, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Xinjiang.

The temples were mainly Buddhist monasteries, as well as Islamic mosques, Taoist temples, Chenghuang temples, temples dedicated to the worship of Confucius, the God of Fortune, the God of Thunder, the Fox Fairy, Mazu, General Zhang Fei, and Chancellor Zhuge Liang. As for large-sized temples, there are famous ones, such as Jinshan Monastery, Jietai Monastery, Yongquan Monastery, Dai Temple, and Nanyue Temple. In addition, we have included unknown smaller temples in Laoyatan and Shandong Peninsula. Most of the temples were built before the Qing Dynasty, although a few were built during the Qing Dynasty. Xianghuai Zhaozhong Ancestral Temple in Wuxi, for instance, was built by Jiangsu Governor Li Hongzhang to memorialize the dead soldiers and officers from Hunan and Anhui. Some temples were the sites of important historical events during the Qing Dynasty. For example, the Temple of the God of Fortune in

Tengyue witnessed the successful uprising of the Revolution of 1911 and the establishment of the Governor's Office of the West Yunnan Army.

Judging from these pictures, there were significant differences in style between temples in northern and southern China. The former were dignified and magnificent, while the latter delicate and well engraved. Temples of various religions were also very different in architecture.

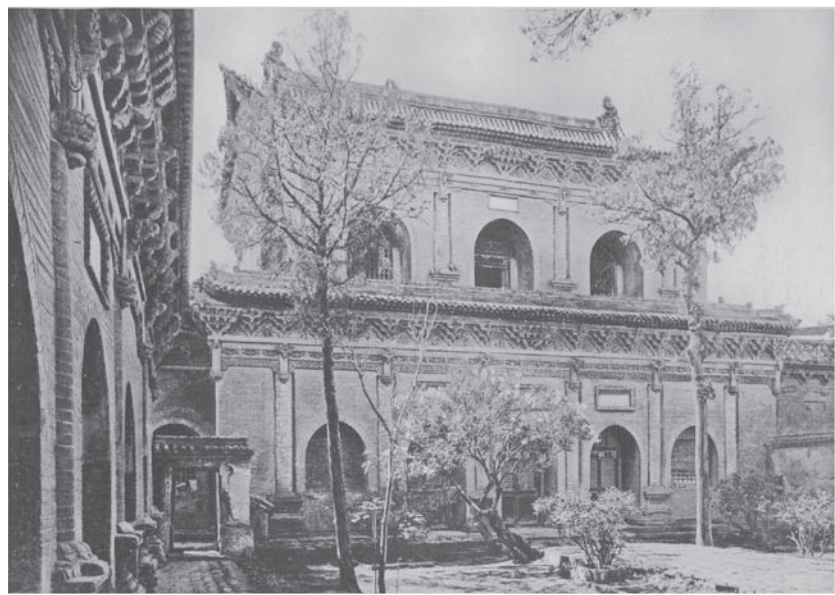


01 ◀

**Panorama of Jietai Monastery,
Beijing****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Jietai Monastery is located in the hills of Ma'anshan of Mentougou District, Beijing. Originally named Huijü Monastery, it was built during the Tang Dynasty. Jietai Monastery is well known for its Altar of Vinaya, odd-shaped pine trees, and strange caves. The Altar of Vinaya was built in 1069, and was known as the three major Altars of Vinaya in China together with those in Zhaoqing Monastery, Hangzhou and Kaiyuan Monastery, Quanzhou. The Altar of Vinaya of Jietai Monastery is the largest, and was known as the "No.1 Altar of Vinaya in China."

02 ▶

**Main Hall of Yongzuo
Monastery, Taiyuan****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Yongzuo Monastery, located at the south of Haozhuang Village of Taiyuan City, was also known as Shuangta (literally dual pagoda) Monastery because of the two pagodas built within the monastery grounds—Wenfeng Pagoda and Xuanwen Pagoda. The monastery was built in 1599 and was renovated extensively in 1658. The two-story Main Hall was built in the center of the monastery grounds, with bronze figures of Shakyamuni, Amitabha, and Bhaisajyaguru (Medicine Buddha) on the first level, and statues of Guanyin, Manjusri, and Samantabhadra on the second level.

03 ▶

Sutra Library of Xiantong Monastery on Wutaishan Mountain, Shanxi

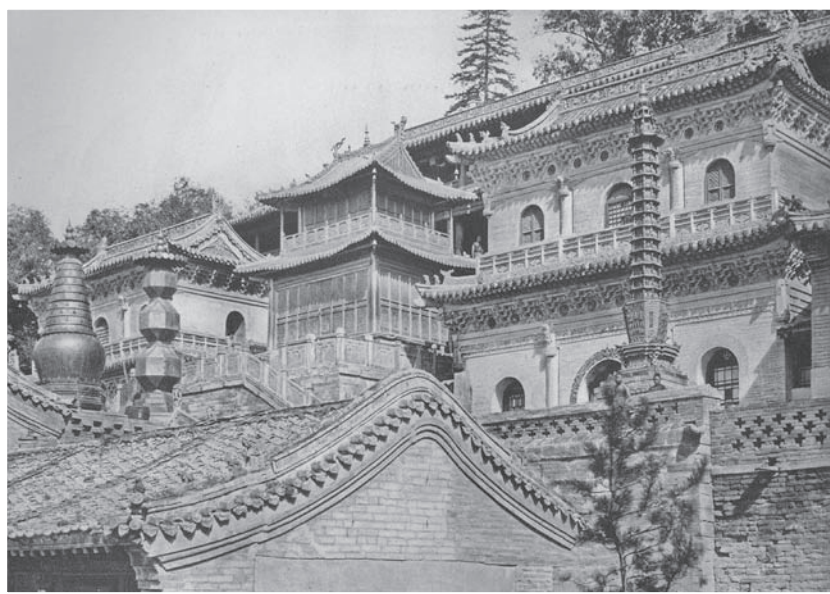
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Xiantong Monastery, located in the town of Taihuai, was the largest monastery on Wutaishan Mountain. This photograph shows the Sutra Library within the monastery grounds.



04 ◀

Bronze Hall of Xiantong Monastery on Wutaishan Mountain, Shanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The Bronze Hall and bronze pagodas were the architectural characteristics of Xiantong Monastery. There used to be five bronze pagodas in front of the bronze hall, symbolizing the mountain *Wutai* (literally five platforms). Now, only two 13-story pagodas are still standing, which are octagonal, 8 meters high, with a Sumeru-shaped pedestal. An image of Buddha was engraved on the pedestal, a statue of Buddha was installed inside the pagoda while the sutras were inscribed onto the external walls, with the statues of the four heavenly warriors guarding the pagoda.



05 ◀

Yunfeng Monastery on Mianshan Mountain, Shanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,

Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Yunfeng Monastery, located deep within Mianshan Mountain in Jiexiu City, Shanxi, was built during the Three Kingdoms Period. It was rebuilt by Zhichao, a Tang Dynasty monk, and renamed Baofu Monastery. It was renovated in 732 and rebuilt in 1516. The Halls of Kongwang and Buddhisattva were burnt down by Japanese invaders in 1940 and were rebuilt in 1992. Yunfeng Monastery is built inside a limestone cave which has two levels, with Kongwang Hall at the first level, and Stone Buddha Hall on the second.

06 ▶

Huangdi Temple in Mengcheng, Shanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

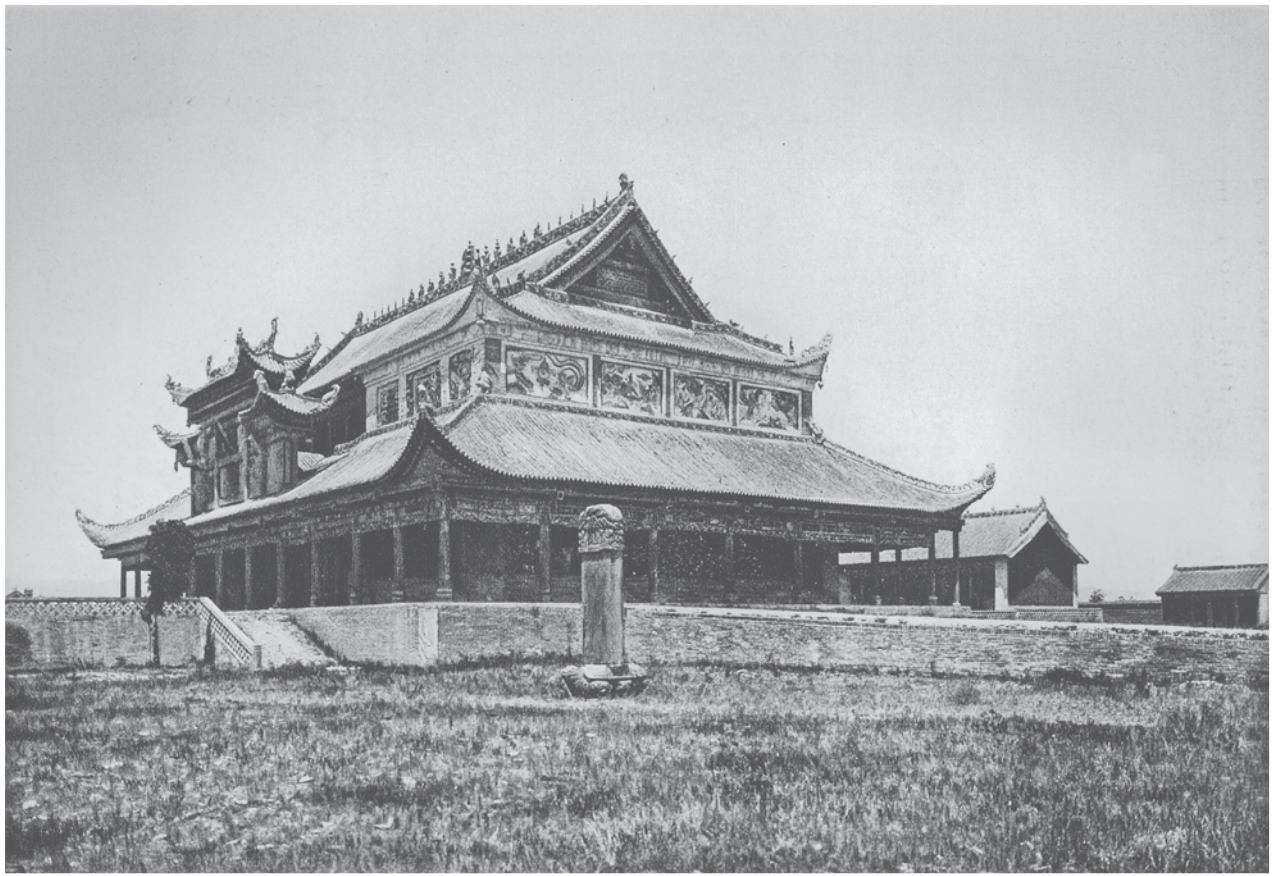
PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,

Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Mengcheng was the largest village and mountain pass in Quwo County, Shanxi, where post stations were established during the Ming and Qing dynasties. This photograph shows its Huangdi Temple.





07 ▲

Guangyun Hall of Temple of Emperor Yao, Pingyang, Shanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

This temple was located three kilometers to the south of Linfen City, Shanxi. There are no written records about its construction date. It was moved from the west bank of Fenhe River to Yicun (Emperor Yao's birthplace) on the east bank of Fenhe River, and then relocated to today's location in 658. It experienced destruction by earthquakes and reconstruction several times. This photograph shows Guangyun Hall. The construction of this hall started in 658 and was completed eight years later. It was 37.05 meters wide externally and 34 meters wide internally (nine rooms), 17.8 meters deep (five rooms) and 27 meters high, with a multi-eave, and hip-and-gable roof. There was a three-room, two-story attic above the center of the hall.

08 ▶

Temple of Emperor's Son-in-law, Alashan (Alxa), Inner Mongolia**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** N. G. Gee**SOURCE:** Count De Lesdain, *From Peking to Sikkim* (London: John Murray, 1908).

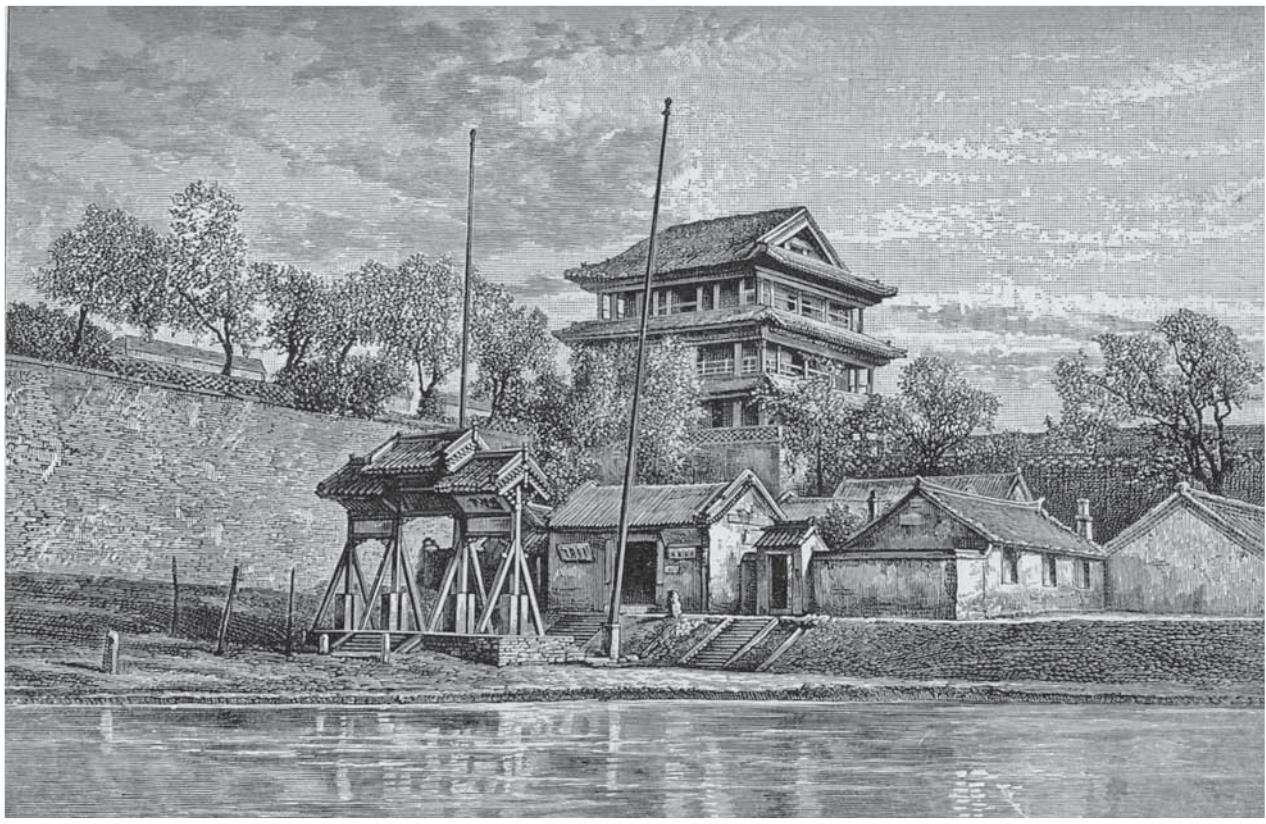
According to folklore, the King of Qinghai married a princess of the emperor. On their way back to Qinghai, the princess stopped at Alxa and refused to walk any further due to the tough and long journey. The King of Qinghai informed the emperor, expecting an edict passed down to compel the princess to continue the journey. The emperor, however, replied that since the princess refused to continue, they should then settle down at Alxa. Therefore, the King of Qinghai, now son-in-law of the emperor, became the King of Alxa. The Temple of the Emperor's Son-in-law in this photograph is in Alxa.



09 ◀

Wen Temple in Fengtian**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Isabella L. Bird**SOURCE:** Isabella L. Bird, *Korea & Her Neighbors* (London: John Murray, 1898).

Fengtian refers to today's Shenyang and Wen Temple, today's Confucius Temple.



10 ▲

Fox Fairy Temple in Fengtian

SOURCE: H. Evan M. James, *The Long White Mountain* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1888).

According to the author of the original book, people were worshipping fox fairies in the Manchurian Plain. The fox fairies could bewitch people and cure people of illnesses as well. Statues of the fox fairy could be found in many temples in northeastern China.

11 ▶

Front yard of mosque at Huajüe Alley, Xi'an

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



The mosque was located in Huajüe Alley on the northwestern side of the drum tower in Xi'an City. It was one of the oldest Islamic architectures in Xi'an, built in the Song Dynasty and renovated several times during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

12 ▶

**Main yard of mosque at
Huajüe Alley, Xi'an****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann,*Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

This photograph shows the fourth yard of the mosque and Yizhen Pavilion, also known as Phoenix Pavilion. The calligraphic characters on the inscribed board were written in 1399 by Tie Xuan, a military minister during the Ming Dynasty.



13 ◀

**Wanshou Pavilion of Xiyue
Temple in Huayin, Shaanxi****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Francis H. Nichols**SOURCE:** Francis H. Nichols, *Through**Hidden Shensi* (New York:

Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902).

Xiyue Temple, also known as Huayue Temple, was a magnificent temple where emperors worshiped the god of Huashan Mountain. Xiyue Temple was formerly called Jiling Palace, and was built during the Western Han Dynasty. Wanshou Pavilion was a multi-eave, hip-and-gable architecture with flying rafters. It was five bays wide, three stories high, with the top story named Wanghelou (literally tower for viewing the river). There was a stone archway in front of the pavilion, which can be seen in this photograph, and another one behind the pavilion. This cluster of architecture was destroyed during the war in 1932.

14 ▶

Outside a temple in southeast Ganzhou, Gansu

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: K. Futterer, *Durch Asien. Band I* (Berlin: Verlag von Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1901).



15 ▼

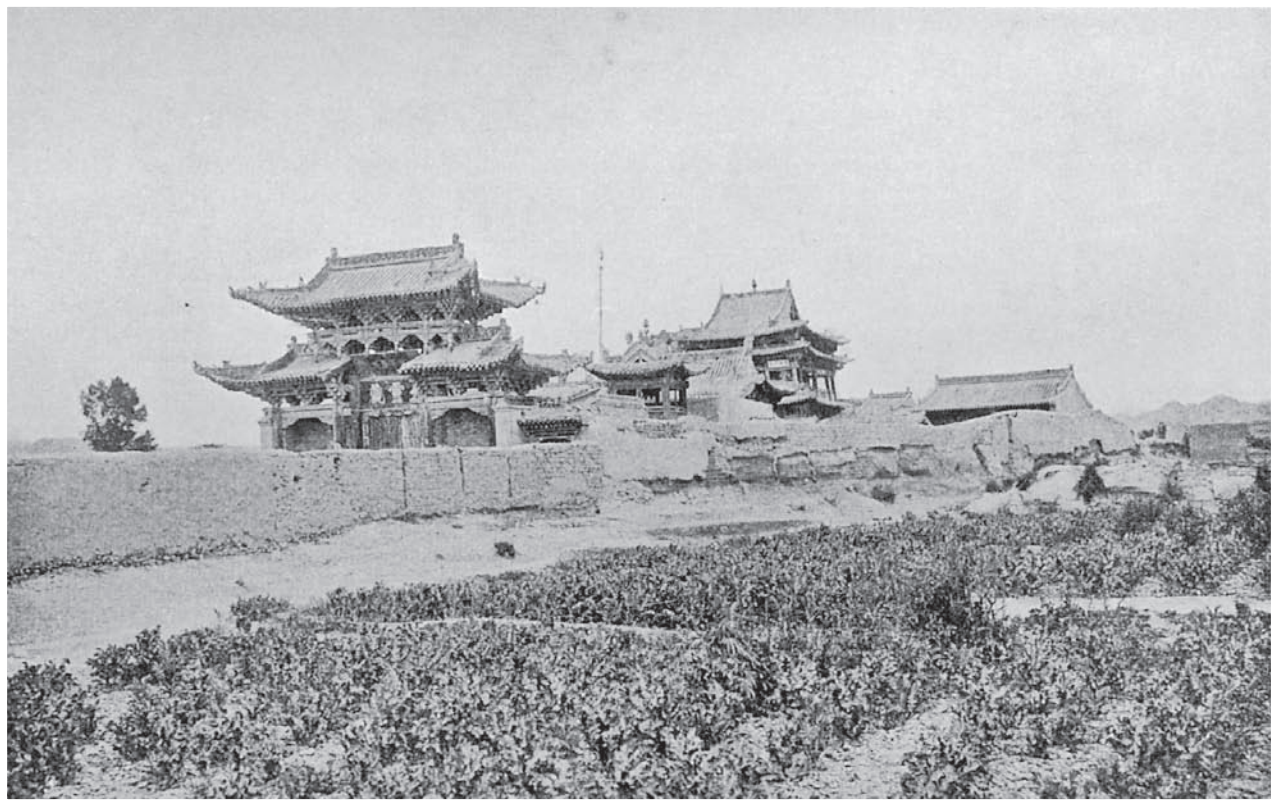
Taoist temple in Pingfan County, Gansu

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: K. Futterer, *Durch Asien. Band I* (Berlin: Verlag von Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1901).

The administrative center of Ganzhou Prefecture was located in today's Zhangye City, Gansu. This photograph shows a temple in Ganzhou.



Pingfan County was today's Yongdeng County in Gansu. In this photograph, we can barely make out the two Chinese characters *Yun Guan* (another name for a Taoist temple) on the inscribed board of the temple.



16 ▲

Temple outside Liangzhou, Gansu

SOURCE: Sven Hedin, *Through Asia II* (London: Methuen & Co., 1898).

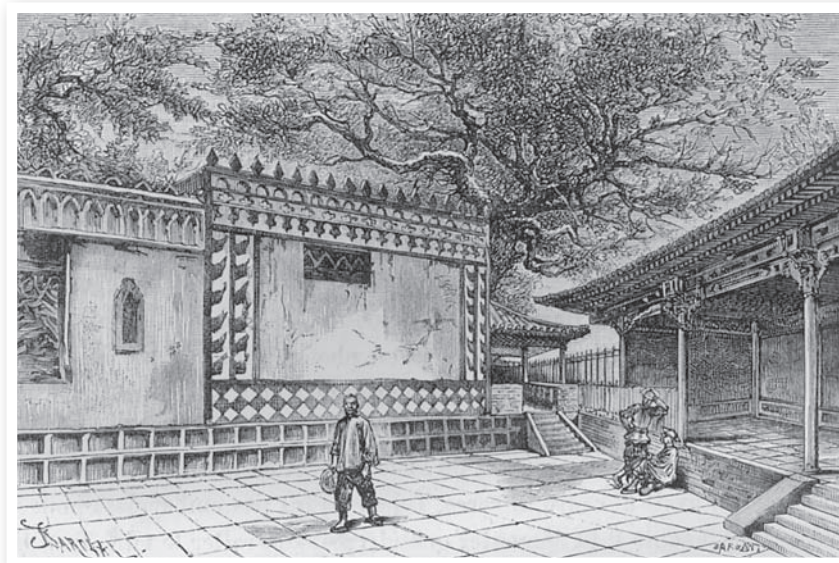
Originally Liangzhouwei, it was upgraded to Liangzhou Prefecture in 1724, with its administrative center in today's Wuwei County, Gansu. This picture depicts a temple outside the city gate of Liangzhou.

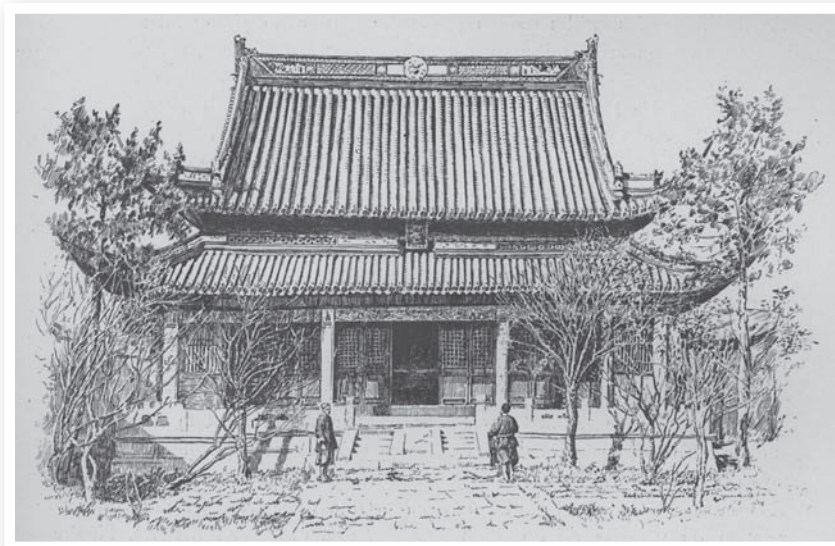
17 ▶

Mosque in Hami, Xinjiang

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

The decorations on the left section of the walls were characteristic of Islamic architecture.





18 ◀

Dacheng Hall of Wen Temple, Shanghai

SOURCE: Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extreme Orient* (Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).

Wen Temple of Shanghai, built during the Southern Song Period (between 1260 and 1264), was known as Town Academy (Shanghai was a town then), and renamed County Academy in the Yuan Dynasty after Shanghai was upgraded to a county. In 1314, it was reconstructed on its original site and renamed Minglun Academy. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, Zunjing Pavilion, Dacheng Hall, and Qisheng Ancestral Hall were built. In 1853, it was burnt down by the Daggers Society. In 1864, Daotai (Intendant of Circuit; government official) Ding Richang proposed to rebuild the temple, and in the fifth year of Qing Emperor Tongzhi's reign, Daotai Ying Baoshi renovated it thoroughly. Dacheng Hall, the main hall of worship of Confucius, was a five-room wide, five-room deep, multi-eave, hip-and-gable architecture.



19 ◀

Chenghuang Temple, Shanghai

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: J. Dyer Ball, *The Chinese at Home* (London: The Religious Tract Society, 1911).

Chenghuang (town god) Temple of Shanghai was a well-known Taoist temple. Shanghai had its first Chenghuang Temple in the Song Dynasty, known as Danjing Temple or also known as Chenghuang Temple of Huating County. During the Ming Dynasty (between 1403 and 1424), Zhang Shouyue, then county governor, converted Huangguang Ancestral Hall into Chenghuang Temple and later on expanded it. The temple was damaged by a lightning strike in 1606, and Li Jizhou, another county governor, later rebuilt it. In 1924, it was destroyed by fire, and reconstructed by Huang Jinrong and Du Yuesheng. On the right of this photograph, we can see the opera theater.



20 ▲

Temple in the Shandong Peninsula

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: R. F. Johnston

SOURCE: R. F. Johnston, *Lion and Dragon in Northern China* (London: John Murray, 1910).

The temple in this photograph is simple and without much decoration. It was mainly made of stone, with bare walls, which looked similar to the houses in the villages. A bell tower and opera theater are sited opposite the temple gate.

21 ▶

Gate to Dai Temple, Taian

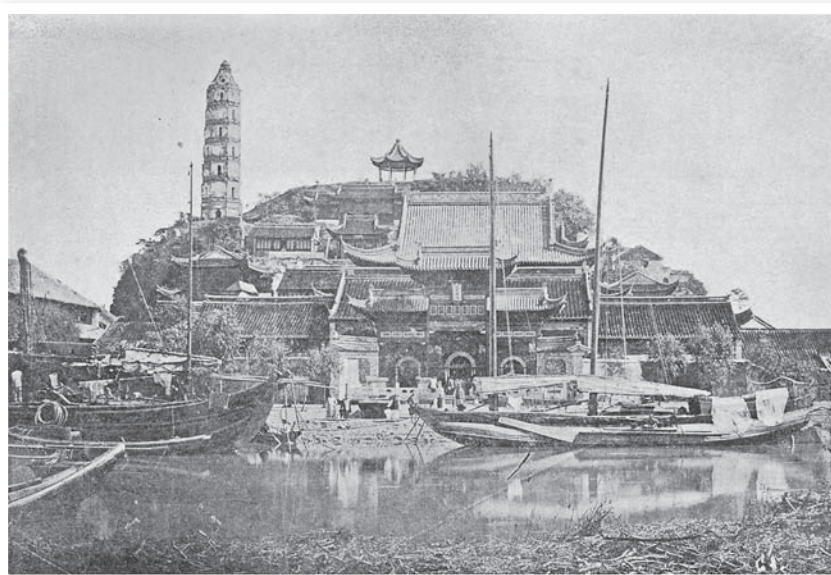
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Dai Temple was the main temple of Dongyue and the largest and most complete cluster of ancient architectures. Emperors of many dynasties held grand ceremonies to worship the heavens, and prayed to the god of Taishan Mountain in Dai Temple.





Jinshan used to be an islet on Yangtze River and was connected to the mainland around 1903. Jinshan Monastery, originally known as Zexin Monastery, was built during the Eastern Jin Dynasty and renamed Jiangtianchan Monastery in 1686. Yet the name Jinshan Monastery was more well known. The monastery was built on a hill slope, and from the foot to the summit of the hill, there were rows and rows of halls and pavilions.

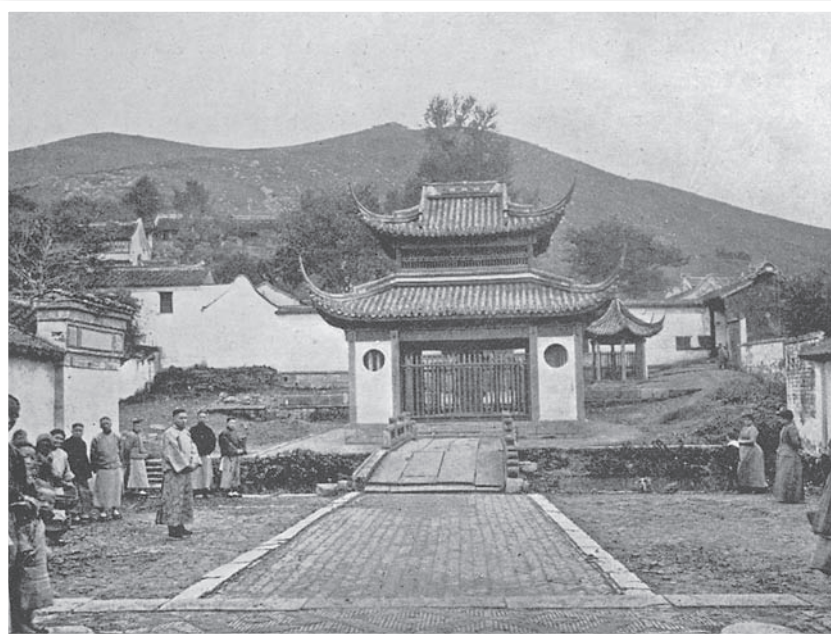
22 ◀

Jinshan Monastery in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: A. Raquez, *Au Pays des Pagodes* (Paris: La Presse Orientale, 1900).



Xianghuai Zhaozhong Ancestral Temple, located behind the Main Hall in Huishan Monastery, was built by Jiangsu Governor Li Hongzhang in 1865 in memory of soldiers who perished on the battlefields. The temple also included an opera theater, a stele pavilion, and a banquet hall.

23 ◀

Xianghuai Zhaozhong Ancestral Temple in Wuxi, Jiangsu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Mrs. Ivy

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

24 ◀

Qingjiang'ge Taoist Temple in Tongling Gorge

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

According to the author of the original book, this Taoist temple located in the gorge was supposed to scare off evil spirits and ghosts. There were three Chinese characters *Qing Jiang Ge* inscribed on the temple's gate board.



25 ▶

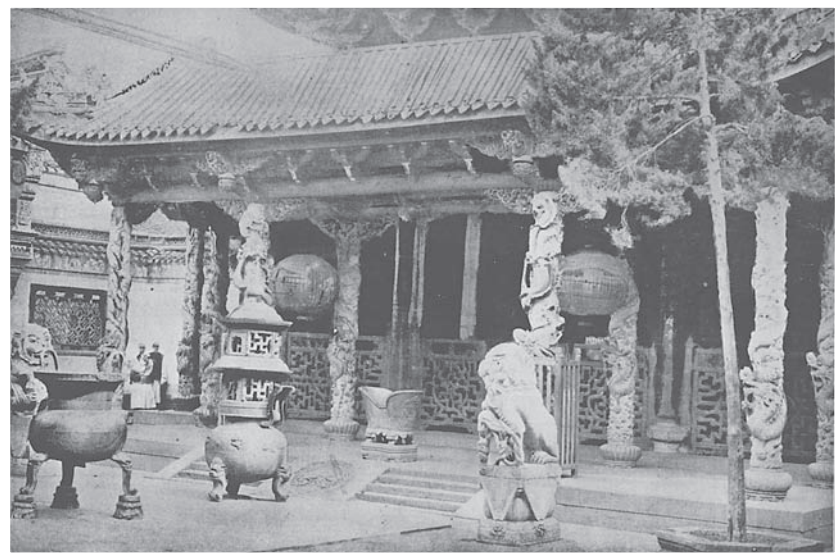
Temple in Ningbo, Zhejiang

DATE: Between 19th century and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Emily de Burgh Daly, *An Irishwoman in China* (London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., 1915).

This photograph shows a temple in Ningbo, Zhejiang, with stone columns and delicate engravings.



26 ▶

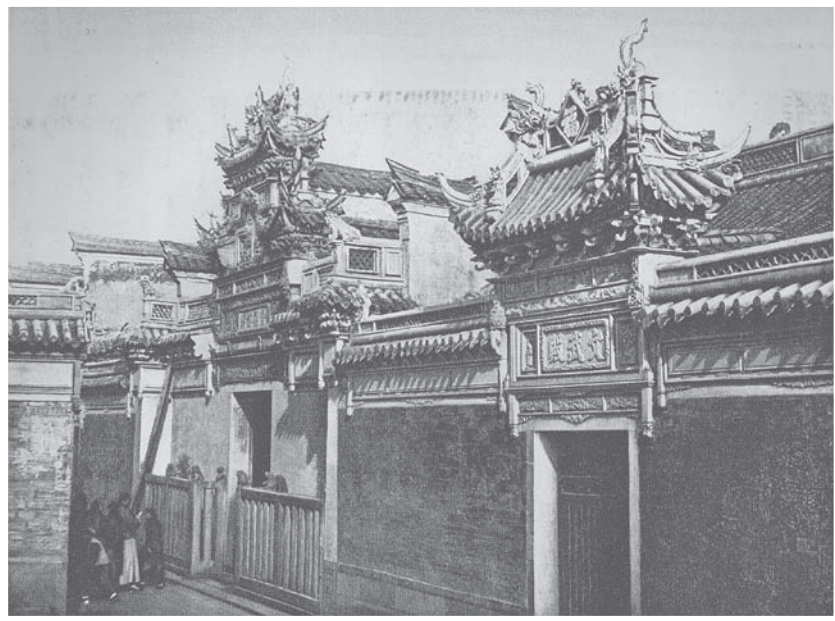
Gate to a temple in Ningbo, Zhejiang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,

Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



This photograph shows a small temple in Ningbo. The gate tower is delicately engraved, and there are three Chinese characters *Wen Wu Dian* inscribed on the gate board.



27 ◀

Main Hall of Tiantong Monastery in Ningbo, Zhejiang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,

Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Tiantong Monastery was located on Taibaishan Mountain in Dongxiang, Yin County, Ningbo. Its history dates back to 300 (Western Jin Dynasty). In 759, it was granted the name Tiantong Linglong Monastery. Later on, the temple was renamed numerous times and the architecture was destroyed, rebuilt and expanded frequently. From this photograph, we can see two Chinese characters *Fo Dian* (Buddha Hall) inscribed on the board of the Main Hall.



According to the author of the original book, the Temple of Tianhou was the most sturdy and beautiful architecture in Ningbo. It was located between the East Gate and Shuimen (literally water gate) outside the city and was built at the start of the twelfth century by people from Fujian. The architecture in this picture was built in 1680.

28 ▲

Temple of Tianhou in Ningbo, Zhejiang

SOURCE: Williams, S. Wells, *The Middle Kingdom Vol. 1* (London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1883).



29 ◀

Fayu Monastery on Putuoshan Mountain, Zhejiang

DATE: Early 20th century
PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann
SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

This photograph shows the main yard of Fayu Monastery, while in the center we see Yubei (literally imperial stele) Hall.

30 ▶

**Yongquan Monastery on
Gushan Mountain, Fuzhou**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Yongquan Monastery on Gushan Mountain was known as the top monastery in Fujian. It was built 455 metres above sea level on the slope of Gushan Mountain, facing Xianglu Peak and with Baiyun Peak at its rear. Its unique architecture also blended in well with the vegetation of Gushan Mountain.

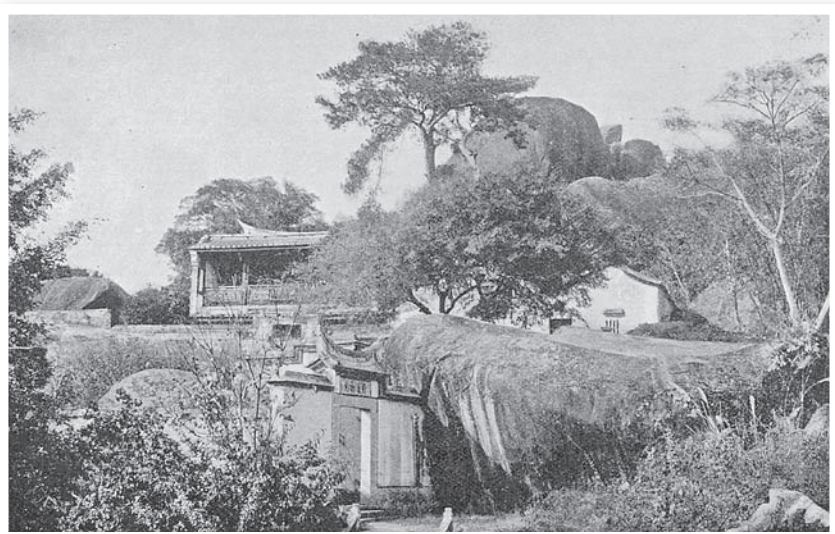
31 ▶

**South Putuo Monastery,
Xiamen**

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles J. H. Halcombe,
The Mystic Flowery Land
(London: Luzac & Co., 1899).



South Putuo Monastery, located next to Wulaofeng Mountain in Xiamen City, was built during the late Tang Dynasty. It experienced repeated destruction and construction. During the Qing Dynasty, Shi Lang renovated it and renamed it South Putuo Monastery, due to its position on the southern slope of Putuoshan Mountain in Zhejiang.



32 ◀

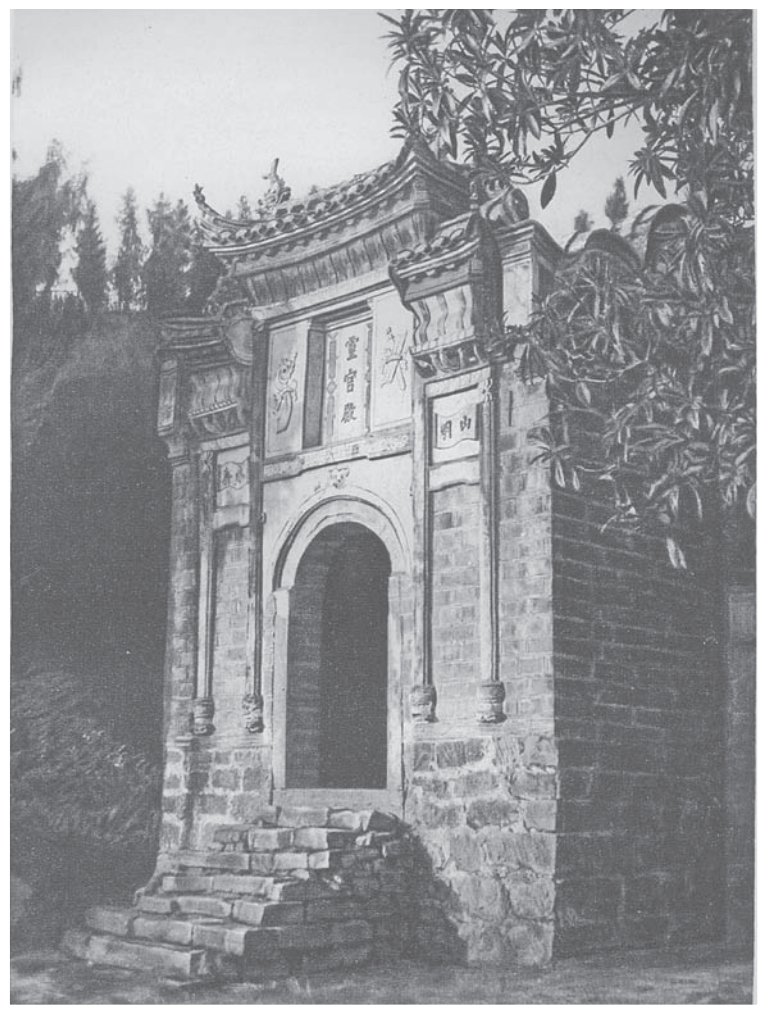
Confucius Temple in Yichang, Hubei**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

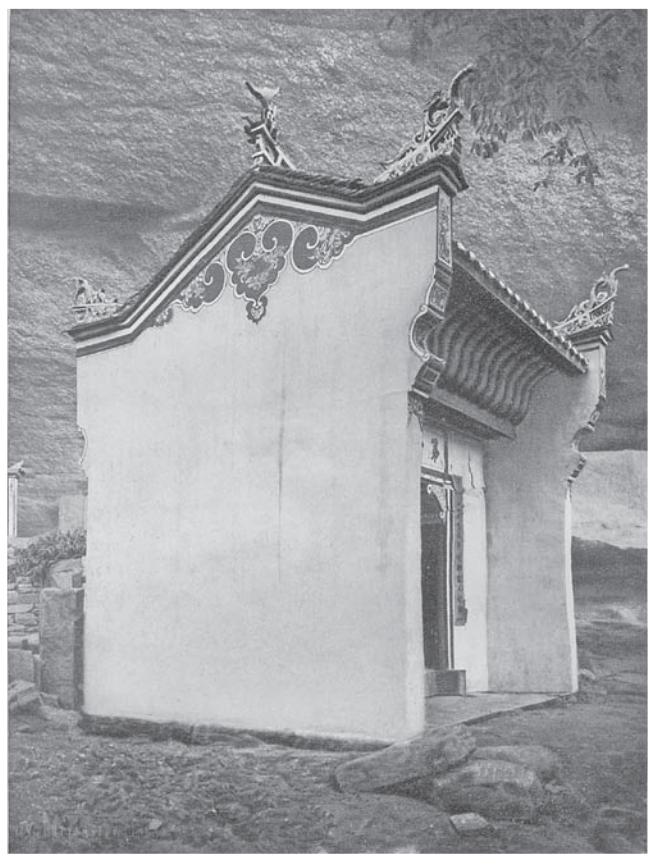
Confucius Temple, also known as Wen Temple, was an important place of worship of Confucius. It was also used to further the ethics of Confucianism among the common people. There were Confucius Temples in almost all the prefectures and counties during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

33 ▶

Lingguan Temple in Yichang, Hubei**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

This temple was located in Yichang City, Changyang County, Tianzhushan Mountain. During the Qing Dynasty, Taoist temples were built on Tianzhushan Mountain, including nine temples such as Yuxu Temple, Dimu Temple, and Lingguan Temple. In the 1950s, this Taoist temple was destroyed.





34 ◀

Gate to Longwangdong in Yichang, Hubei

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Longwangdong (literally dragon king cave) was built on Tianzhusan Mountain, Changyang County, Yichang, next to Lingquan Temple. This photograph shows the gate to Longwangdong, taken probably from inside the cave.

35 ▶

Lingquan Monastery in Yichang, Hubei

DATE: Between 19th and 20th Century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Georg Wegener, *Zur Kriegszeit durch China* (Berlin: Allgemeiner Verein für Deutsche Litteratur, 1902).



Lingquan Monastery was located in Shimen Cave (also known as Longwangdong; literally dragon king cave) on the south bank of Yangtze River in Yichang, Hubei. Since the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, five temples were built one after another at Shimen Cave; namely Lingji Temple, Zhangxian Temple, Yousheng Temple, Lingquan Monastery, and Guanyin Temple. From this photograph, we see a board inscribed with three Chinese characters *Ling Quan Si* (literally spiritual fountain temple) and at the far end another board inscribed with *You Sheng Gong*.



Wenchang Temple was a Confucius temple. This photograph shows its main hall, small in scale, but with the roof ridge intricately engraved.

36 ◀

Main Hall of Wenchang Temple, Changsha

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Nanyue Temple, located in Nanyue District at the foot of Hengshan Mountain, was the largest temple in the city of Hengyang. It was also the largest and most complete palace-style cluster of architectures among Wuyue (literally five famous mountains). It was known as Sitan Huawang Temple in the Tang Dynasty, and after reconstruction and renovation over many dynasties, it arrived at the present size and scale by the late nineteenth century. Shengdi Hall was the main hall of Nanyue Temple.

37 ◀

Shengdi Hall of Nanyue Temple on Hengshan Mountain, Hunan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



38 ◀

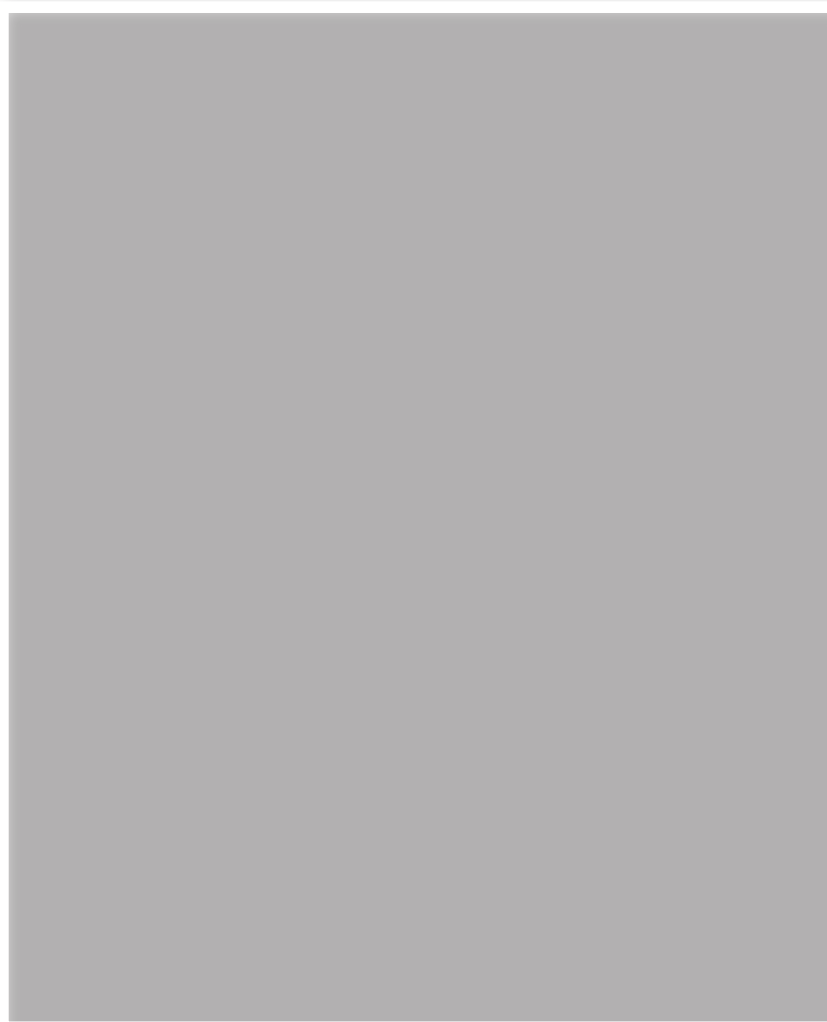
Temple by Xiangjiang River in Hengzhou, Hunan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Hengzhou was in today's Hengyang City. This photograph shows a cluster of temples by the river of Xiangjiang.



39 ◀

Mosque in Guangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Mosques were also known as Libaishi (literally worship temple) in Chinese, due to their main function as an assembly venue for Muslims to pray. Initially, mosques were built in cities such as Guangzhou, Quanzhou, Hangzhou, and Yangzhou. Few mosques are in existence today, among which are Huaisheng Mosque in Guangzhou, and Qingjing Mosque in Quanzhou.



40 ▲

**Daxiong Main Hall of
Nengren Monastery,
Guangzhou**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Nengren Monastery, located on Baiyunshan Mountain, Guangzhou, was built in 1824, but was destroyed by soldiers during the Republic of China period.

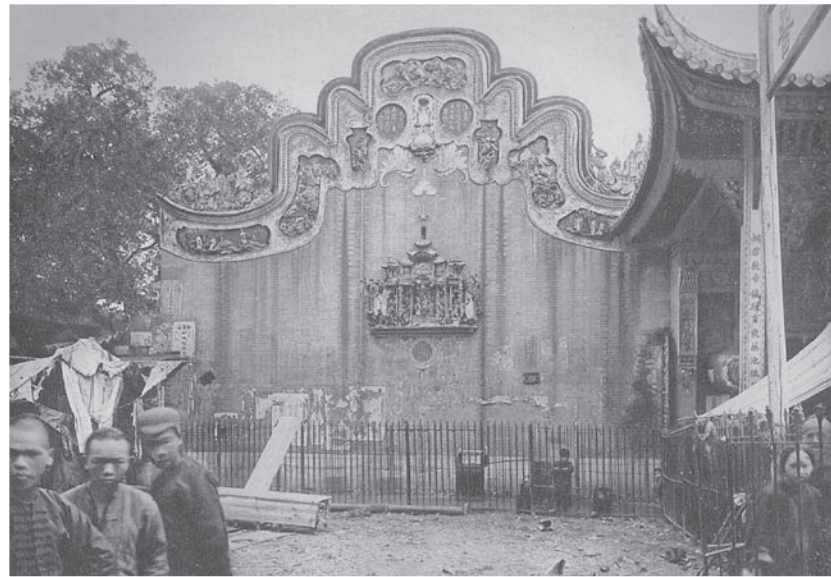
41 ▶

**Temple of the God of
Medicine, Guangzhou**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



The walls of the temple, as seen in this photograph, were quite unique, with complicated decorations, especially the altar-like grotto at the center.

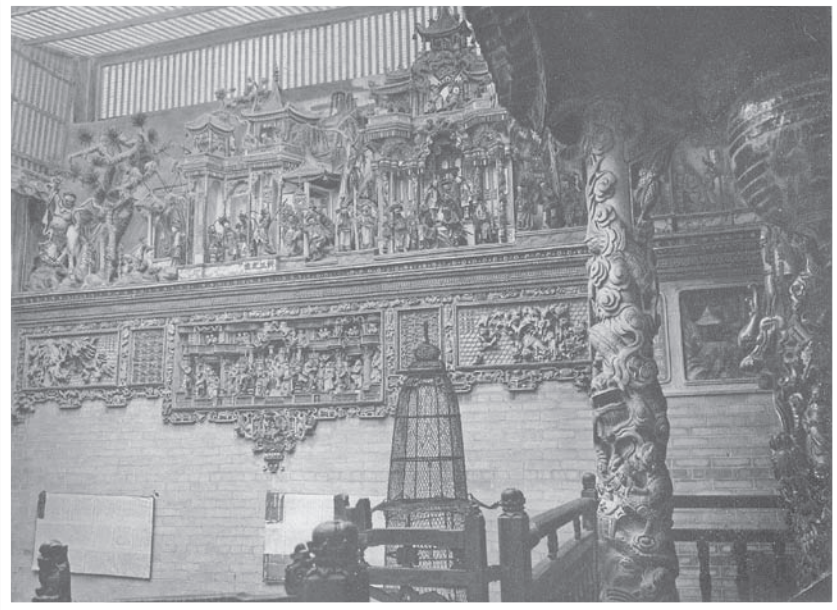
42 ▶

Inside the Main Hall of Temple of the God of Medicine, Guangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



The Main Hall of Temple of the God of Medicine was intricately decorated, with delicate carvings and engravings, and dragon-entwined stone columns.

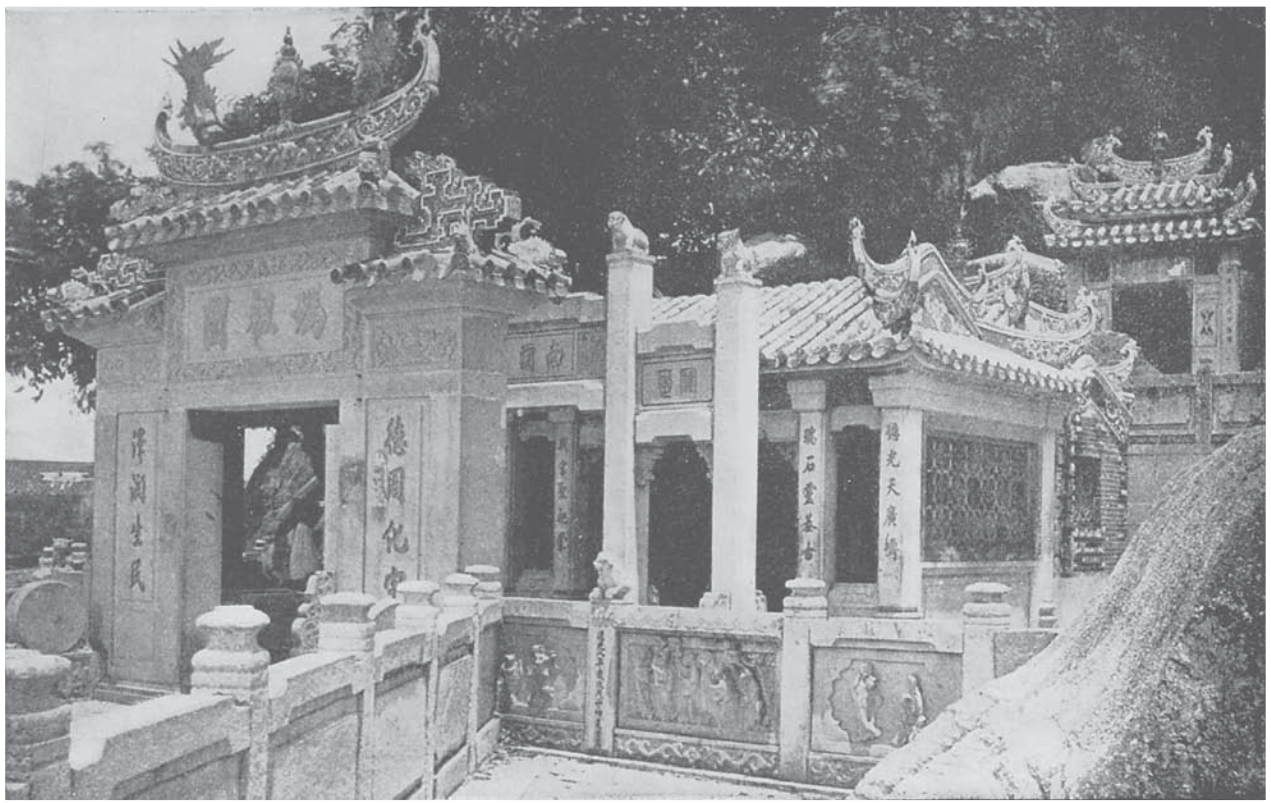
43 ▼

Mazu Temple, Macau

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: John D. Ford, *An American Cruiser in the East* (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1898).



This photograph shows the largest Mazu Temple and the oldest among the three temples in Macau. Mazu Temple was located at the west end of Macau Peninsula, facing the sea with the hills behind it. Mazu is the patron saint for sailors and one of the major gods to the local people.



44 ▲

Sutra Library of Wenshu Monastery, Chengdu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,

Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Wenshu Monastery, located on Wenshuyuan Street, Chengdu, was built in the Southern Qi Dynasty, and was known as Miaoyuanta Monastery. It received its present name in 1697. The Sutra Library was also built in the same year and was rebuilt in 1824. The Sutra Library was a seven-room-wide, four-room-deep, 15.84-meter-high, single-eave, hip-and-gable timber structure, one of the most magnificent architectures in the monastery. On the inscribed board of the front eave were four Chinese characters *Chen Jing Bao Lou*, but only *Bao Lou* is visible in this photograph.

45 ▶

Bagua Pavilion of Qingyang Taoist Temple, Chengdu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Qingyang Taoist Temple, located outside Tonghui Gate of Chengdu, was the oldest Taoist temple in Chengdu. The construction date of Bagua Pavilion was not recorded, but it was rebuilt between Qing Emperors Tongzhi's and Daoguang's reigns. The base was square and the pavilion round, symbolizing the square earth and round sky. It was a timber-stone structure, with eight pillars entwined with dragons. The eight sides of the caisson ceiling were decorated with trigram motifs. The pavilion was multi-eave with a gourd-shaped roof decorated by glossy motifs of lotus flower petals.



46 ◀

A Chenghuang Temple in Chengdu

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: John Grant Birch

SOURCE: John Grant Birch, *Travels in North and Central China* (London: Hurst and Blackett, Limited, 1902).

Chenghuang Temple, with two unique stone lions, was the assembly point for hawkers. During the Tang Dynasty, Chengdu City was administered together with Chengdu County and Huayang County. Chengdu used to have three Chenghuang Temples, but none of them is in existence today.



Leishen (literally God of Thunder) Temple, now Wangjiang Pavilion, was a Taoist temple.

47 ◀

Temple of the God of Thunder, Chengdu

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: John Grant Birch

SOURCE: John Grant Birch, *Travels in North and Central China* (London: Hurst and Blackett, Limited, 1902).

48 ▶

Zhang Fei Temple in Wan County, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Zhang Fei Temple, located on Feifeng Hill on the south bank of Yangtze River in Wan County, was built to commemorate a famous general, Zhang Fei, during the Three Kingdoms Period. After his death, Zhang Fei was conferred Huanhou by his emperor, a title for a high-ranking official. The temple, therefore, was also known as Huanhou Temple.

49 ▶

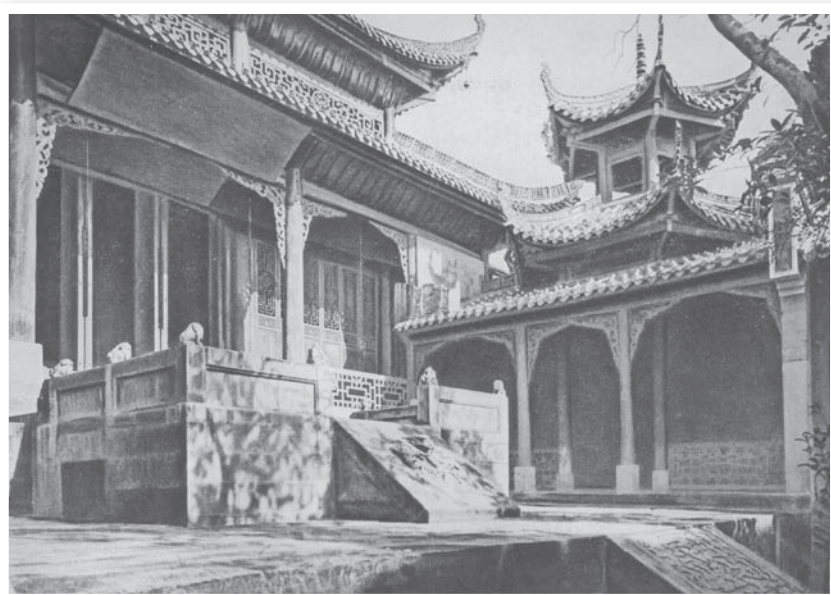
Taoist Temple in Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: John Grant Birch

SOURCE: John Grant Birch, *Travels in North and Central China* (London: Hurst and Blackett, Limited, 1902).

Judging from the costumes of the priests and the board inscribed with *Diyi Dongtian* (literally the number one view) in this photograph, it must be a Taoist temple.



50 ◀

Wen Temple in Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

On the left of this photograph is Dacheng Hall and on the right, a bell tower of Wen Temple (also known as Confucius Temple).

51 ◀

Jinding Temple in Ganzi, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edmund Candler, *The Unveiling of Lhasa* (London: Edward Arnold, 1905).



This photograph depicts the Jinding Temple that was built in the Tibetan architectural style.

52 ▶

Wen Temple in Baoning, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: John Thomson

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).



Baoning was in today's Lanzhong and Wen Temple was at the north street. Originally located in the north suburb, Wen Temple was moved to outside the East Gate during Qing Emperor Chongzhen's reign and relocated at the present site during Qing Emperor Xianfeng's reign. There was an archway in front of the temple and ponds and arch bridges within. Dacheng Hall was in the center and Chongsheng Ancestral Hall at the back. Dacheng Hall is still in existence.

53 ▶

Gate to Chenghuang Temple in Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

Chenghuang Temple of Guan County, located in the west of the city, was built in the Ming Dynasty and rebuilt in 1782. It consisted of two structures: the upper structure consists of Chenghuang Temple, and the lower structure the 10 Halls. The gate to the temple was multi-eave with flying rafters, with an archway in front of it.



54 ◀

Erwang Temple in Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Erwang (literally two kings) Temple, also known as Erlang Temple, was located one kilometer to the west of today's Dujiangyan City. The main gate hung a board inscribed with *Gong Xiao Wan Si*. Erwang Temple used to be Wangdi Ancestral Hall, used for the worship of Du Yu, a king from Shu Kingdom during the Three Kingdoms Period. Wangdi Ancestral Hall was removed during the Northern and Southern Dynasties, and was renamed Chongde Temple, used for the worship of Li Bing. In the Northern Song Period, the statue of Li Erlang, son of Li Bing, was added. During the Five Dynasties Period, both Li Bing and his son were granted the title of king, therefore the temple was renamed Erwang Temple at the beginning of the Qing Dynasty.



55 ◀

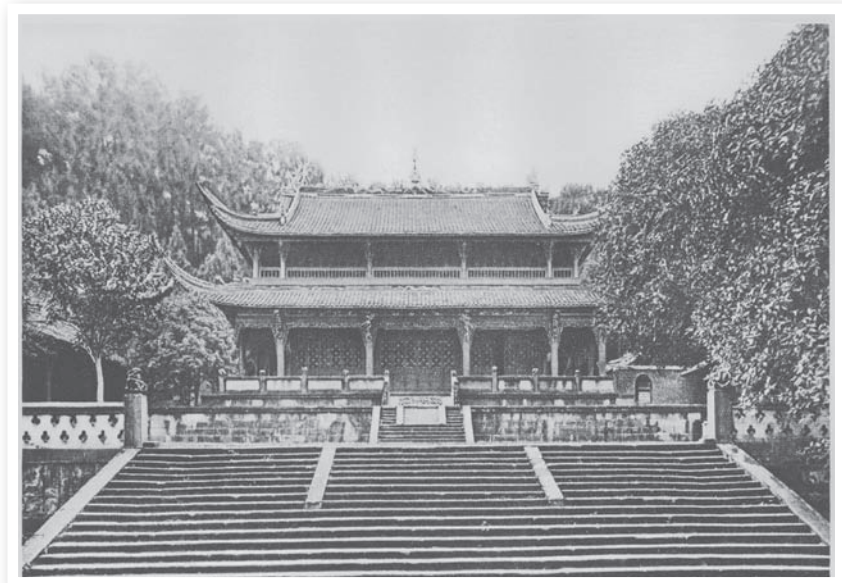
Li Bing Hall of Fulong Taoist Temple in Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Fulong Taoist Temple, also known as Laowang Temple, Ligong Temple, Guankou Temple, and Ligong Ancestral Temple, was an ancestral temple build in memory of Li Bing.



56 ▶

Dacheng Hall of Wen Temple in Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Wen Temple of Guan County was located in today's Dujiangyan Middle School. Dacheng Hall was the main hall of Wen Temple and used mainly for the worship of Confucius.

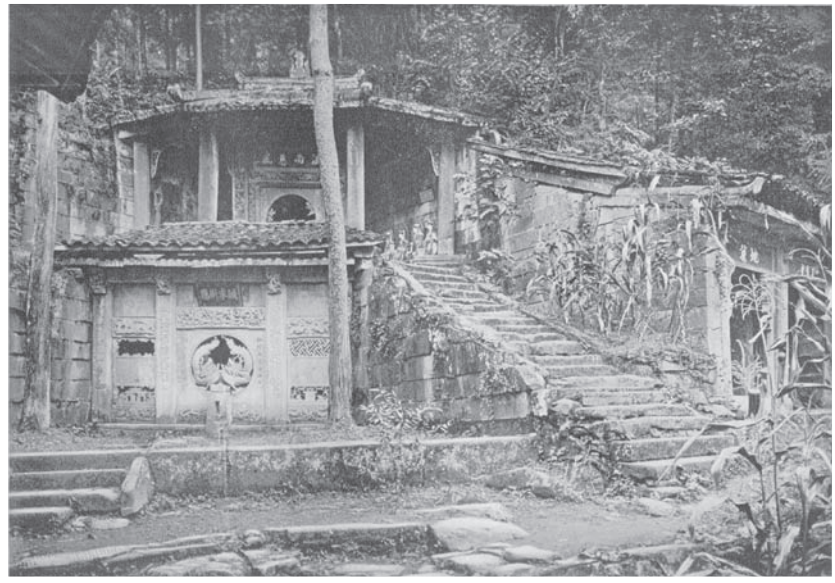
57 ▶

Guanyin Grotto of Lingyan Temple in Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Lingyan Temple was located in Lingyan Mountain, 10 *li* (≈ 5 kilometers) to the north of today's Dujiangyan. It was constructed, according to the records of Lingyan, in 716 by a Buddhist monk from India. Lingyan Temple, bearing the title of Lingyan's Holy Lamp, used to be one of the top 10 scenic spots in Guan County.



58 ◀

Chaoyang Cave on Qingchengshan Mountain, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Qingchengshan Mountain was the cradle of Taoism in China. Chaoyang Cave was located to the south of the first peak of Qingchengshan Mountain, on the way from Tianshi Cave to Shangqing Temple. It was said that Ningfengzhenjun, a Taoist immortal, used to stay in Chaoyang Cave. The gate tower of the cave was an ancient suspended architecture, with statues of Ningfengzhenjun, Master Lu, Master Qiu and the Three Taoist Officials inside the cave.



59 ◀

Sanqing Temple on Qingchengshan Mountain, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

In the center of this photograph is the Main Hall of Sanqing Temple.

60 ▶

Main Hall of Temple of Sea Goddess on Qingchengshan Mountain, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The roof of the Main Hall had a complex structure with rising eaves, and a board inscribed with the Chinese characters *Ju Guang Tian Hou*. The second level was constructed to look like an opera theater.



61 ▶

Banbian Monastery in Xuzhou, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Xuzhou was located in today's Yibin, Sichuan. Banbian Monastery was built next to Yangtze River. Three Chinese characters *Ban Bian Si* are visible in this photo. Banbian Monastery was built next to a steep cliff, and the suspended pavilions were linked by corridors, leading to a hall in a cave. Inside the hall, there were statues of Guanyin, 18 Arhats, and other Buddhas. Numerous frescoes were also painted on the cliff face.



62 ◀

Wuhou Ancestral Temple in Guanyuan, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The author of the original book confused *Wuhou* (referring to the Prime Minister Zhu Geliang in the Three Kingdoms Period) for *Wuhou* (an Empress in the Tang Dynasty). There were several well-known Wuhou Ancestral Temples in different places in Sichuan, such as Chengdu and Mian County.



63 ▲

Glazed porcelain gate of Yuwang Palace in Ziliujing, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,

Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Yuwang Palace, also known as Huguang Temple, was built by migrants from Hunan and Hubei at the beginning of the Qing Dynasty. This gate had glazed porcelain ornamentation, with a board inscribed with four Chinese characters *Jū Di Kai Wang*. After the start of the Revolution of 1911, Commander Xu of the Qing troops stationed in Ziliujing cut his pigtail and launched an uprising on November 28, 1911.



64 ▲

Temple of Queen Goddess in Fengdu, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The Chinese characters shown in this photograph, namely *Cui Sheng* (literally inducing birth), *Song Zi* (literally delivering a baby), *Dou Mu Dian* (literally deity of smallpox temple), subtly described the religious services offered in this temple.



65 ◀

Temple near Guiyang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alexander Hosie, *On the Trail of the Opium Poppy Vol. II* (Boston: Small Maynard & Company, 1914).

This photograph shows a temple near Guiyang. It was quite large and was built next to a mountain.

66 ▼

Temple near Laoyatan, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



Judging from the places the author of the original book had traveled to, Laoyatan (literally old crow's beach) in this photograph should refer to the one in Yanjin, Yunnan. It was quite a small temple, with an ancient pagoda in front of the rear hall.



67 ▲

Temple of the God of Fortune in Tengyue, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

The Temple of the God of Fortune at Tengyue was built by Zhang Songlin and Huang Bingkun, two officials in Tengyue Town, as well as other residents. There was an opera theater in the temple, which later became the venue for trade negotiations. In 1910, the autonomous governing office of Tengyue was set up. After the successful uprising in Tengyue in October 1911, the Governor's Office of the West Yunnan Army was established. The Temple of the God of Fortune is located in today's No.1 Middle School, Ziwei Yuan Park, Tengchong County. In this photograph, we see the screen wall built in front of Temple of the God of Fortune opposite the North Gate. The screen wall was 38.6 meters long, 1.06 meters wide, and 9.5 meters tall at the highest part, with three layers of eaves. It is the largest screen wall in Tengchong County.

68 ▶

Within the Temple of the God of Fortune in Tengyue, Yunnan

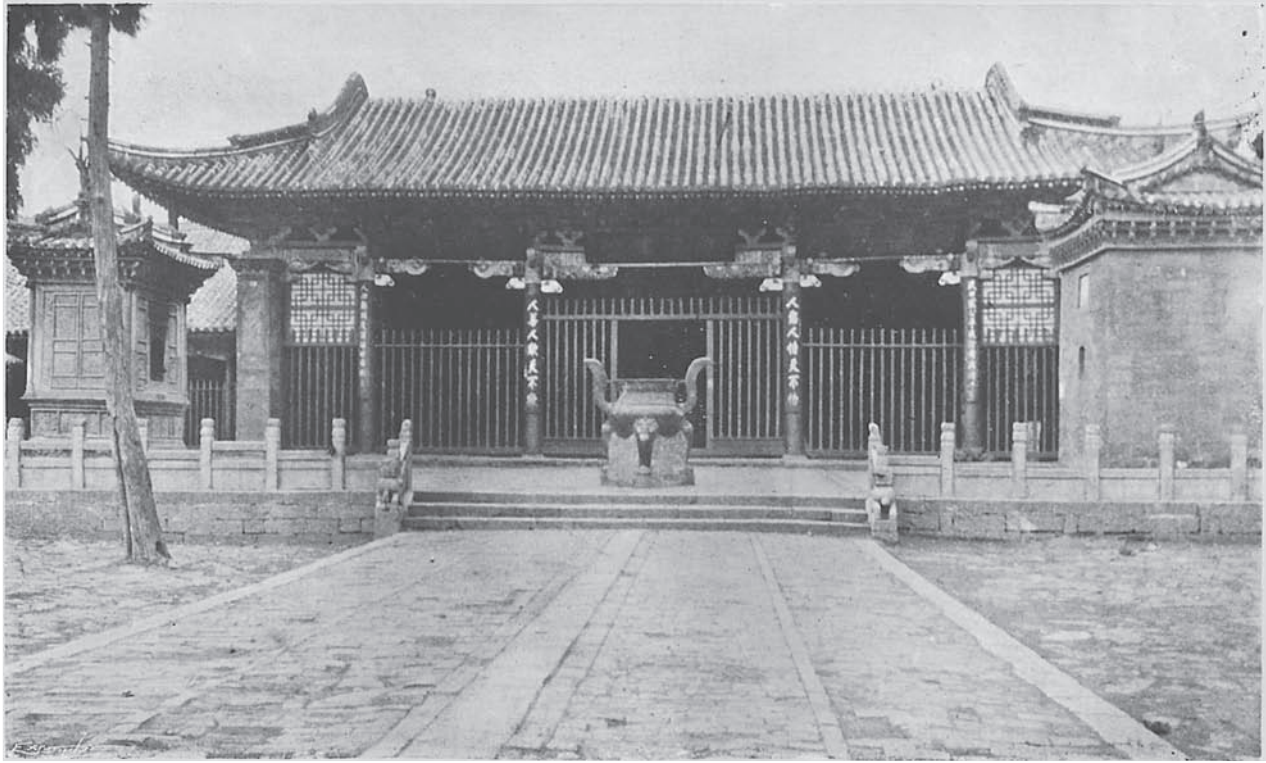
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



Judging from the guards on both sides of the middle gate, the Temple of the God of Fortune was already used as the administrative offices of Tengyue in the last years of the Qing Dynasty.



69 ▲

Chenghuang Temple, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

In the Chenghuang (literally town god) Temple of Yunnan, there was a couplet on the two pillars in the center, which read “we may fear evil men, but Heaven is not afraid of evil men; we may bully kind men, but Heaven is protective of kind men.” It was said that all Chenghuang Temples were similar in design, with a big abacus hanging under the eave, signifying that both evil and kind people would be judged. One board was even inscribed with the words: “You are here again?”

70 ▶

Gate to temple in Dali, Yunnan

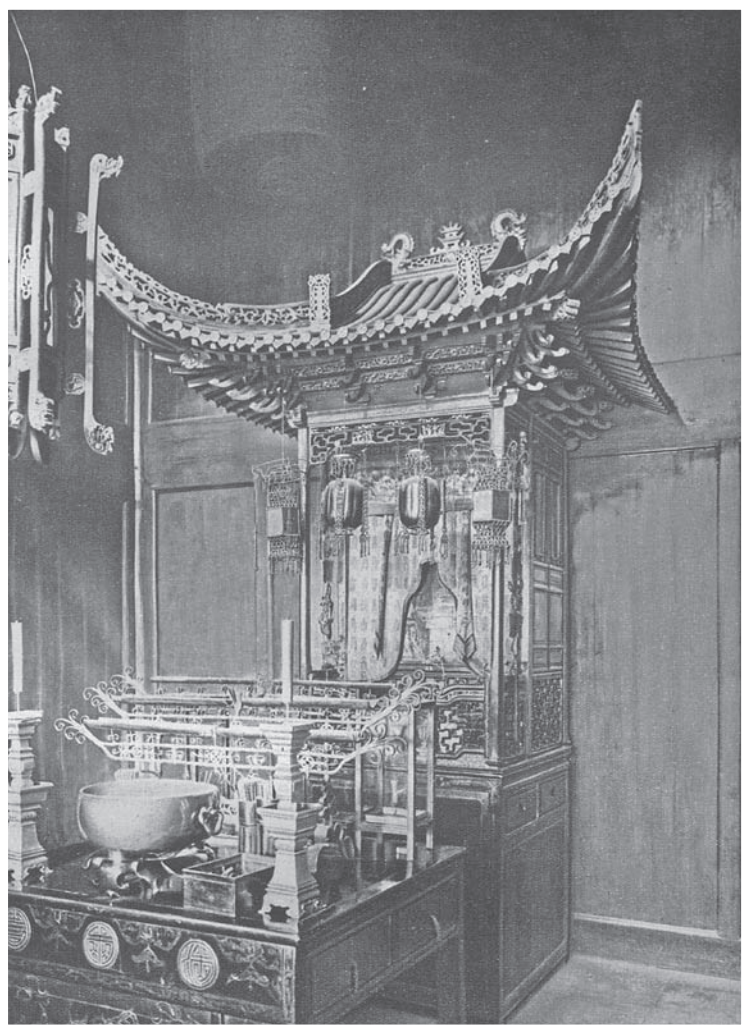
SOURCE: Archibald R. Colquhoun, *Across Chryse Vol. II* (New York: Scribner, Welford & Co., 1883).



This picture shows the gate to a temple in Dali, Yunnan, with unique rising eaves.

Altars

Altars at temples and by the roadside were quite common to the Chinese, but appeared as a novelty to Westerners who followed different religions. Altars in temples generally consisted of a consecration table at the front and images or statues of gods being worshiped at the back. Such statues were usually made of precious and expensive material and were of exquisite workmanship. Roadside altars had more varied designs, normally roughly built with stone, and were also used for worshiping various gods.



01 ◀

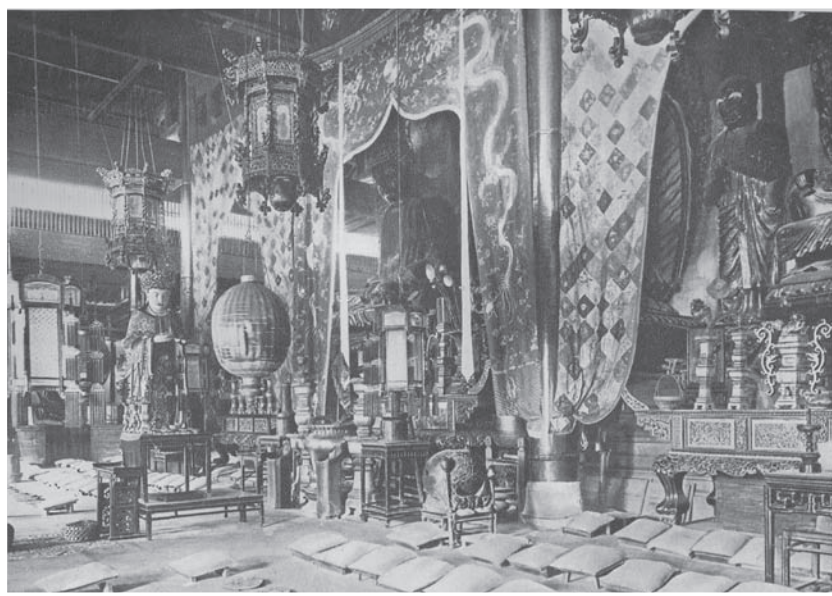
Altar of Fayu Temple on Putuoshan Mountain, Zhejiang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

According to the original remarks by the author, this was the altar of the Pearl Goddess. The shrine in this picture, especially the roof, was engraved with great care.



02 ◀

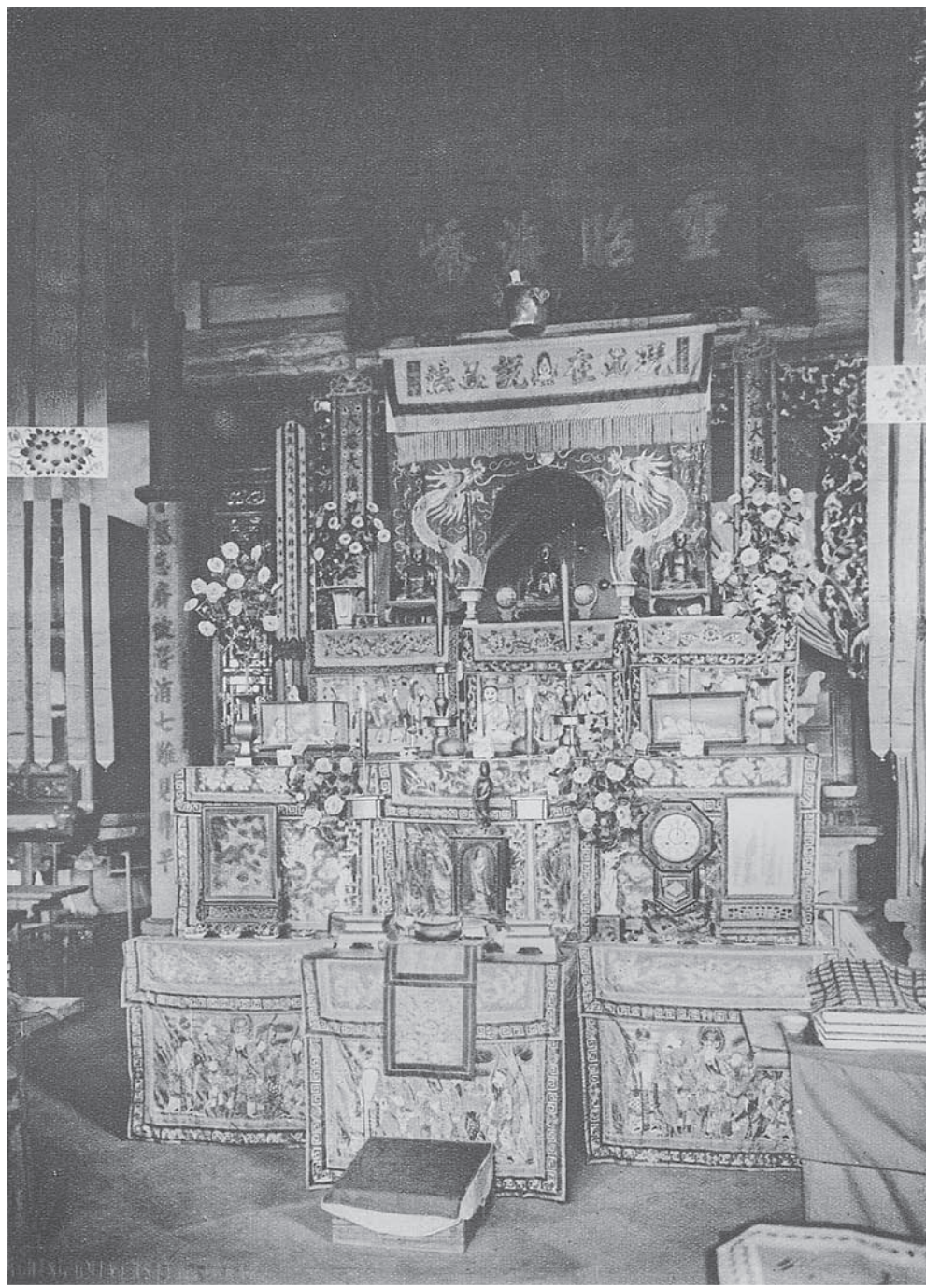
Altar at the Hall of Tiantong Monastery in Yin County, Zhejiang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Tiantong Monastery was built on Taibaishan Mountain in Tiantong, Yin County, Zhejiang. It was also known as the Buddhist Nation in the Southeast and was one of the five major Zen monasteries in China.



03 ▲

Altar of Yongquan Monastery on Gushan Mountain, Fuzhou

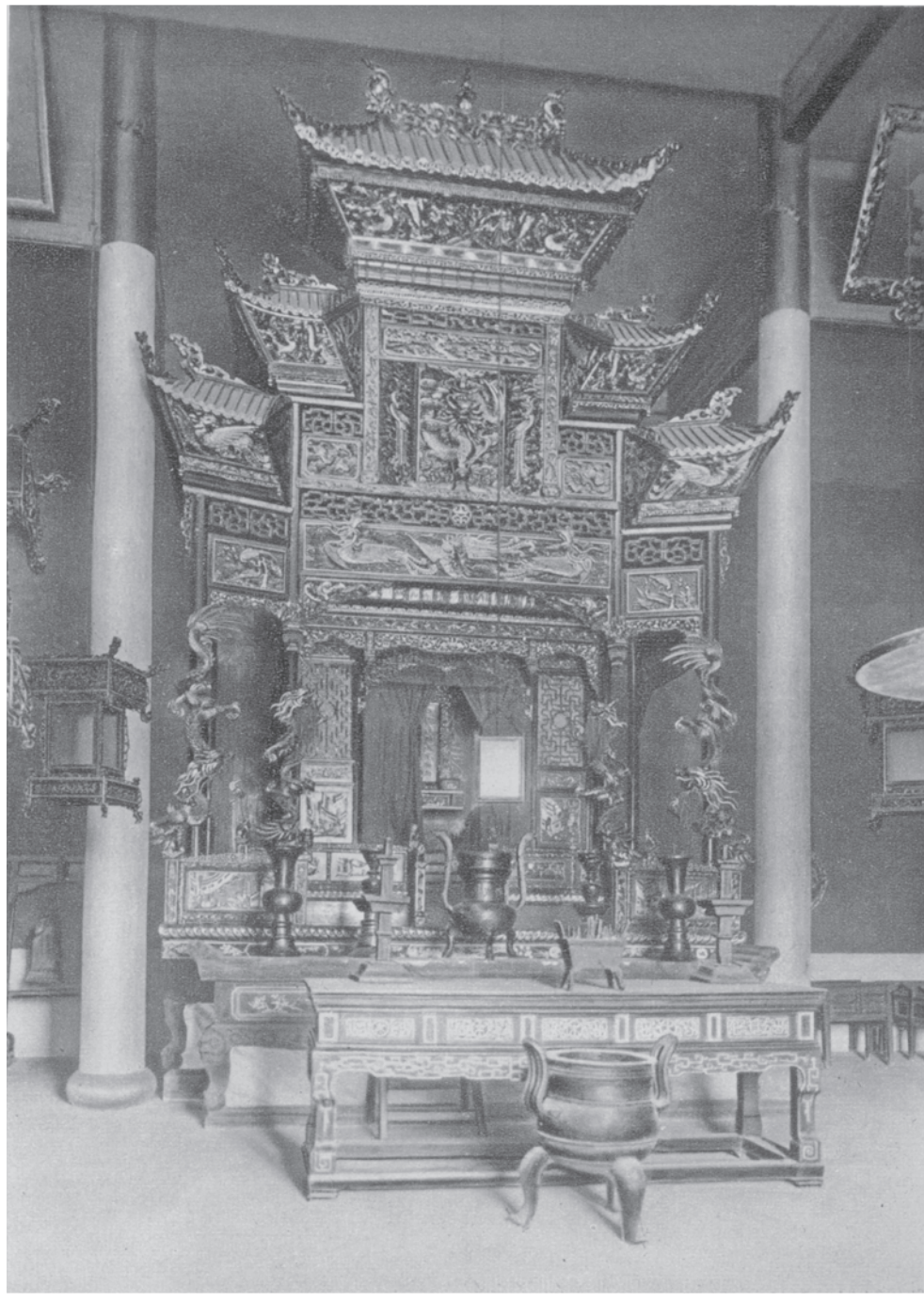
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,

Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Yongquan (literally overflowing spring) Monastery, built on Gushan Mountain in 908, was the first among the top five monasteries in Fujian. It received its name from the fountain (known as Luohan Spring) in front of the monastery.



04 ▲

Altar of Confucius Temple, Changsha

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,

Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

This photograph shows the intricately engraved altar, with the ancestral tablet of Confucius.

05 ▶

**Roadside altar in Ziliujing,
Luzhou, Sichuan****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

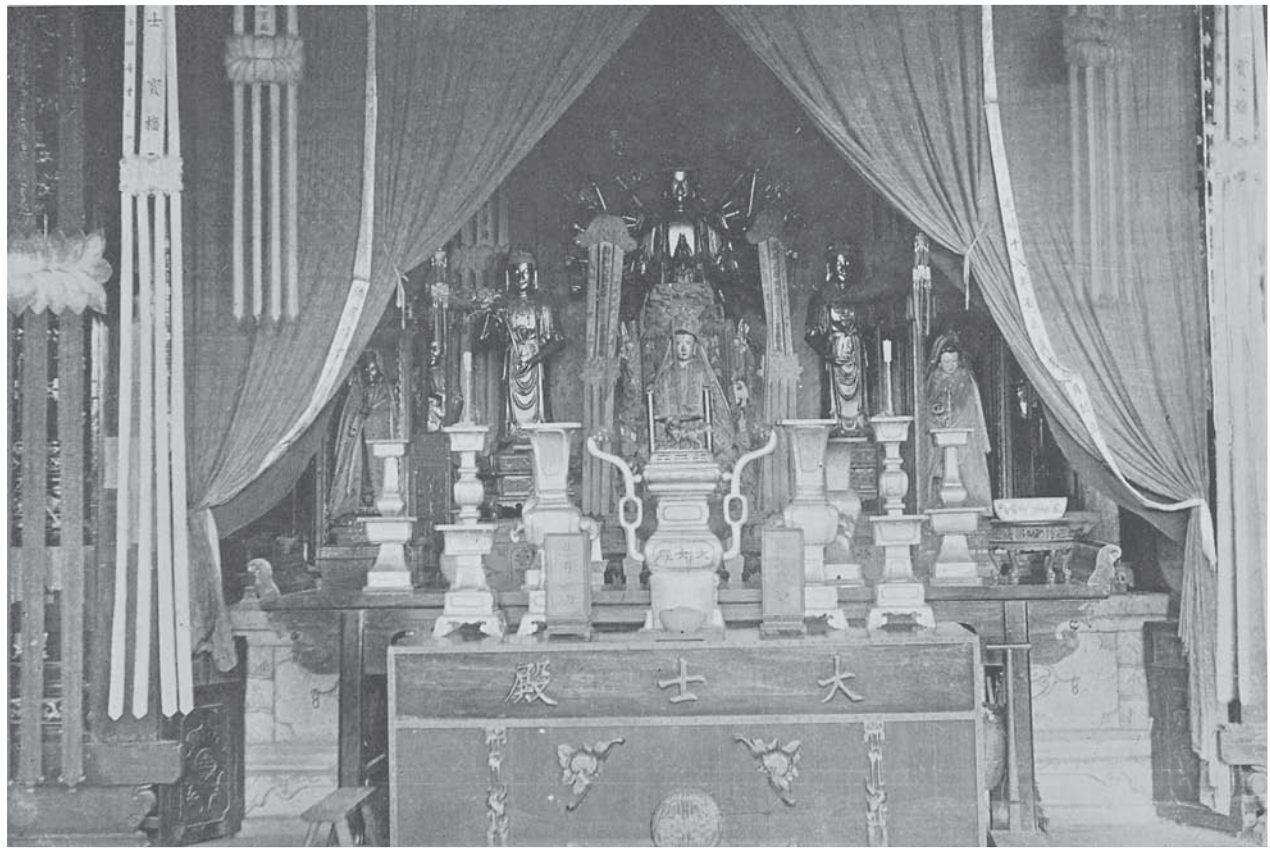
This photograph shows an altar, with a three-story pagoda nearby. There is no record as to which god this altar is dedicated to.



06 ◀

**Roadside altar in Hanzhou,
Sichuan****DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Hanzhou was today's Guanghan County in Sichuan. This altar was built beneath a tree.



07 ▲

Temple altar

DATE: Early 20th century

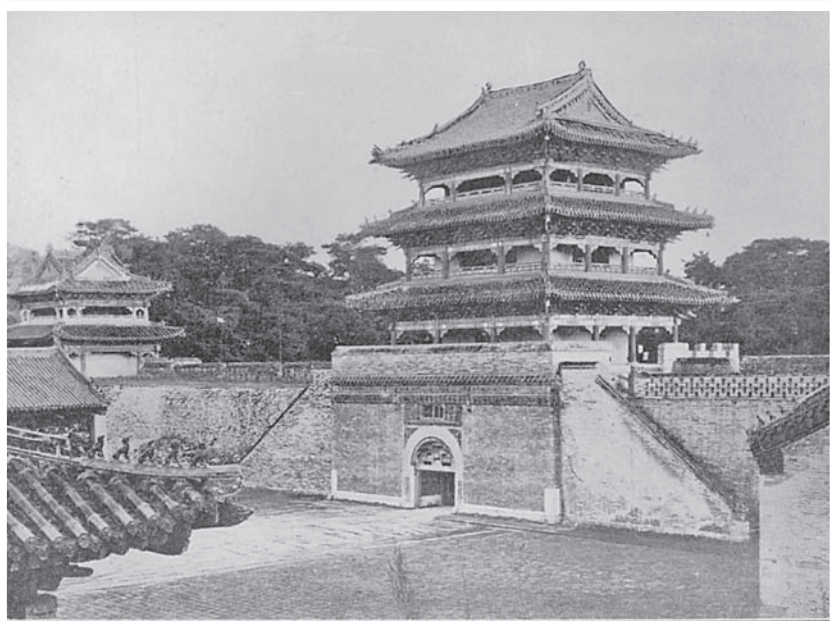
PHOTOGRAPHER: Mr. Mencarini

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land of the Blue Gown* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

There were many gilded statues placed on the altar. In this photograph, the statue of the powerful bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara (also known as the 1000-hand Guanyin) can be seen in the middle of the altar. There is an incense urn in the center and candle holders on both sides. There are also motifs of bats (good luck symbols) carved on the front of the altar.

Graves and Tombs

Pictures covered in this section include tombs for emperors, graves for common people, and pagodas for monks, among which the horeshoe-shaped graves found in southern China bore the most distinctive features. The Chinese attach great importance to burials and take great care in the design of tombs and graves, spending large sums of money to provide a respectable resting place for their family members. All this came about due to the tradition of carefully arranged funeral rites and the fear of the spiritual world after one's death. Emperors constructed tombs that were extravagant, magnificent and of unparalleled grandeur; the common people also tried to build stunning and grand graves. One example of which is the family graves in Yazhou, Sichuan, which covered a large area and had exquisite designs. Therefore, to the Chinese, tombs were not only meant for the reminiscence of ancestors but also served as evidence of the glory the dead had brought to the family.



01 ◀

Long'en Gate of Zhaoling Mausoleum, Fengtian

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Emily de Burgh Daly, *An Irishwoman in China* (London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., 1915).

Zhaoling Mausoleum is also known as North Mausoleum due to its location in the north of Shenyang. It is the burial site for Huangtaiji, the founder of the Qing Dynasty, and his wife, Empress Xiaoduan. The construction of this mausoleum started in 1643 and was completed in 1651.

02 ▶

Pagoda cemetery in Lingyan Monastery, Changqing, Ji'nan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



A pagoda cemetery is a Buddhist cemetery, meant for interring the ashes, cloaks, and alm bowls of Buddhist monks. This cemetery contains 167 pagodas of various designs and styles.



The 13 Tombs of the Ming Dynasty are located at the south of Tianshou Hill in Changping, Beijing, surrounded by hills in the east, west, and north. The construction started in 1409 during the Ming Dynasty and a total of 13 emperors are buried here.

03 ▲

Stele at the 13 Tombs of the Ming Dynasty, Beijing

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: E. H. Parker, *John Chinaman and a Few Others* (London: John Murray, 1901).



This grave, with a rather large gravestone, is sited in a large field.

04 ◀

Grave near Tiantong Monastery, Ningbo

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



05 ◀

Cemetery in Fayu Monastery on Putuoshan Mountain, Zhejiang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

This is a small cemetery in Fayu Monastery, with several small pagodas interring the ashes of the resident monks.

06 ▶

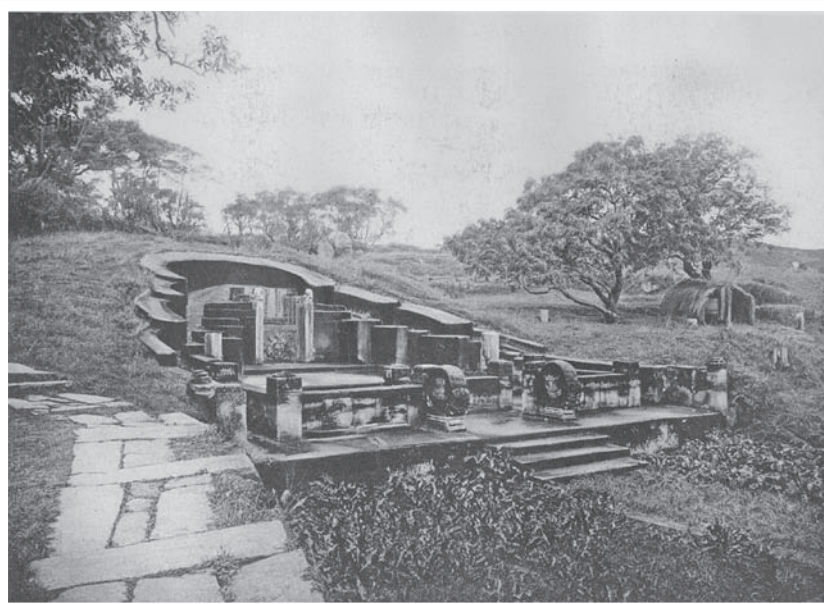
Horseshoe-shaped grave in Fuzhou (I)

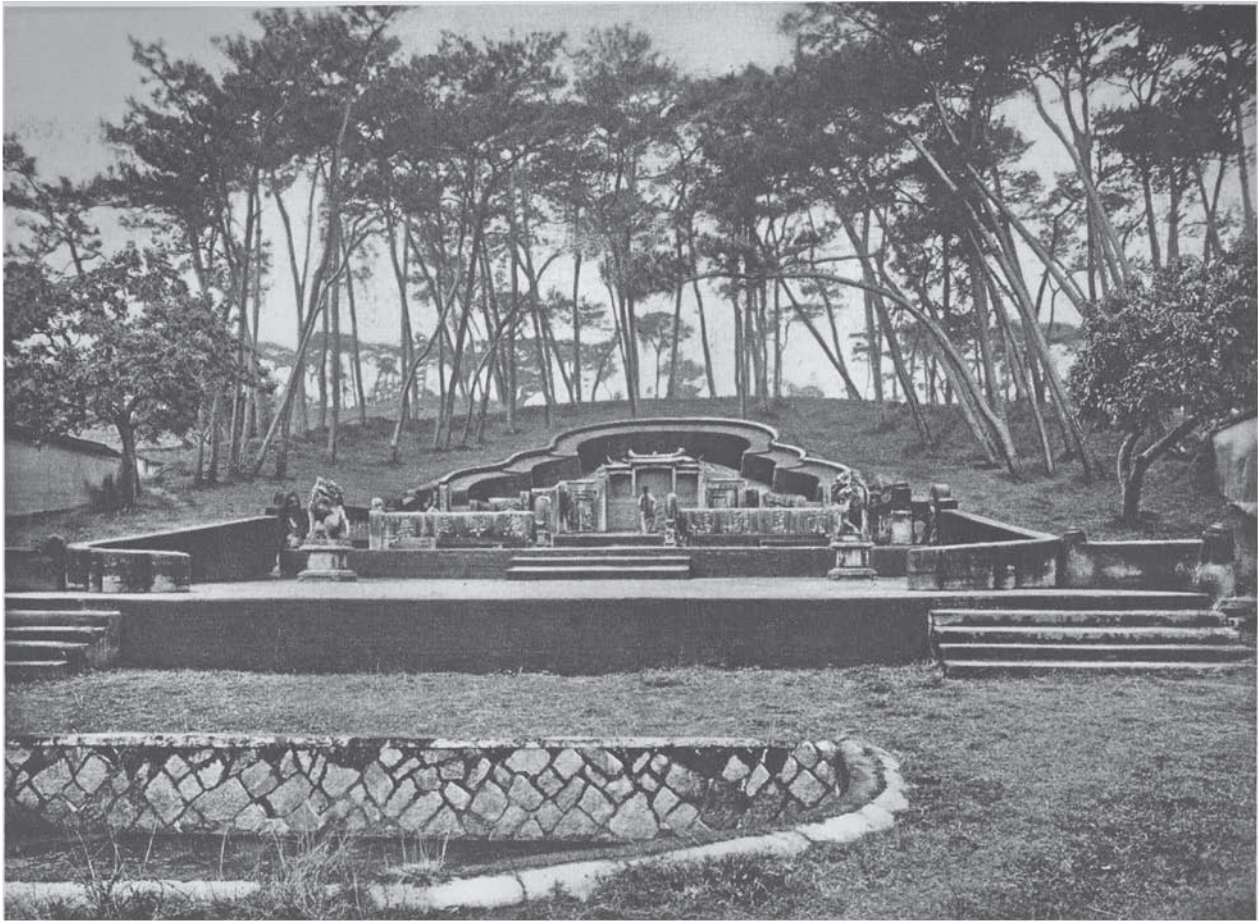
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

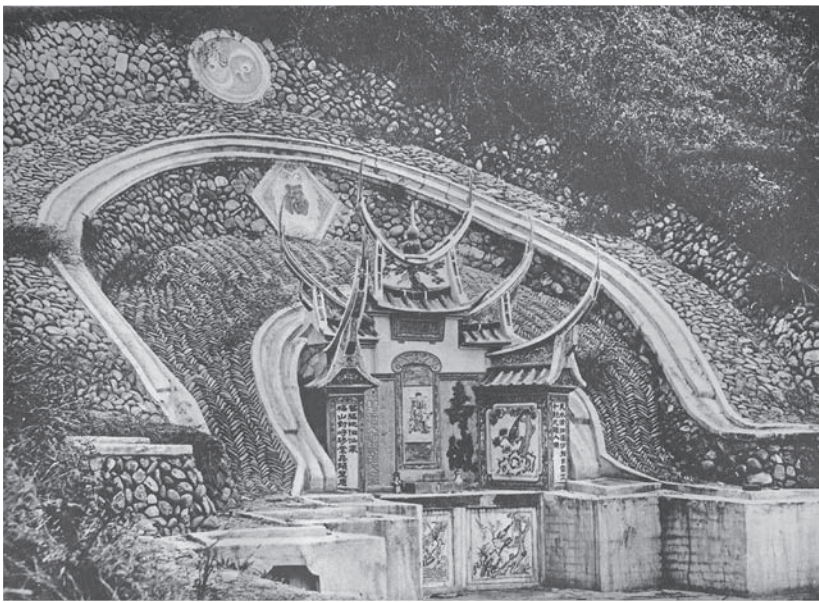
SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Horseshoe-shaped graves were very common in Zhejiang and Fujian. This photograph shows a small but well-constructed grave.





This photograph shows another typical grave found in Fujian and Zhejiang.



This horseshoe-shaped grave was constructed with rising eaves and it looks rather intricate.

07 ▲

Horseshoe-shaped grave in Fuzhou (II)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

08 ◀

Horseshoe-shaped grave in Fuzhou (III)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



09 ◀

Entrance to the grave of an official in Fuzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

The official buried in this grave must have been quite wealthy, judging from the magnificent gate leading to the grave and the stone statues lining both sides of the gate.

10 ▶

Roadside grave in Guangxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



The grave in this photograph was constructed with various intricate stone ornaments and carvings.

11 ▶

Family tomb in Yazhou, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

There are several ancestral tablets installed in front of the tomb. On the archway-like architecture in the rear, we see three Chinese characters *Wu Cai Ting* (literally colorful dancing pavilion), and also a stone inscription bearing the Chinese characters *Quan Xia Jia Feng*. This was the typical style of graves and tombs in Yazhou, Sichuan. The administrative seat of Yazhou is today's Ya'an, Sichuan.



This photograph shows a rather unique design of the headstone for the tomb of a monk in Jinfeng Monastery.

12 ◀

Monk's tomb at Jinfeng Monastery in Yazhou, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



This grave is located on the slope of Jiading Hill, with shrine-like architecture and pine trees growing around it.

13 ◀

Grave at Jiading Hill in Wan County, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

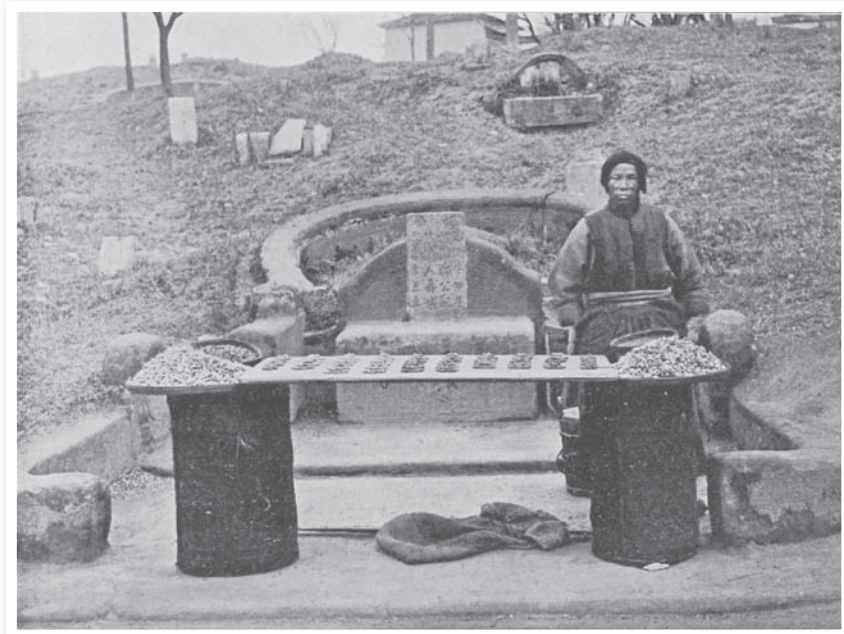
14 ▶

Horseshoe-shaped grave in southern China

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Archibald Little, *The Land
of the Blue Gown* (London:
T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1902).

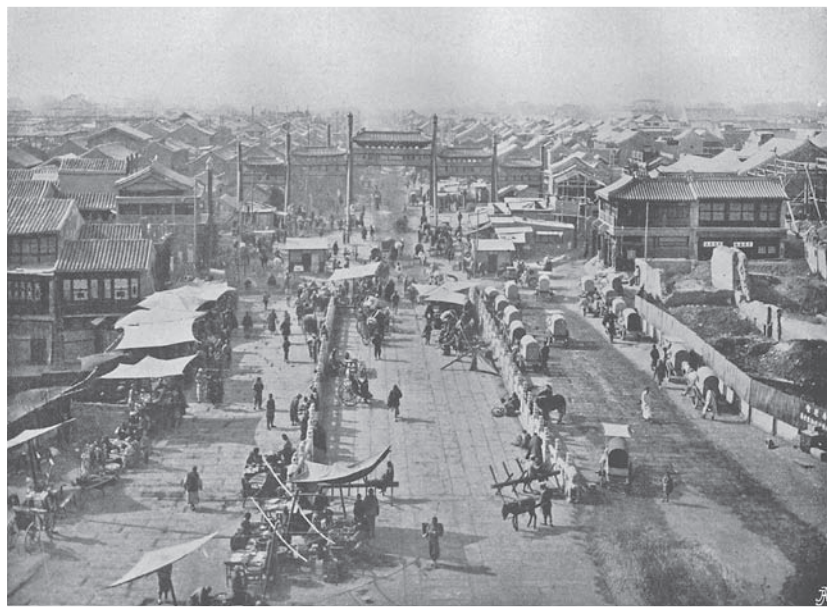


In front of the horseshoe-shaped grave, a peanut hawker has set up his stall on the road leading to a nearby temple fair.

Streets

The pictures in this section are a good representation of streets in the vast areas of China; there are streets from large cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, as well as lanes in small towns or even stockades. The design and layout of the streets varied across urban avenues inhabited by foreigners in their concessions, sea/river trading ports, and the typical traditional Chinese alleys.

These photographs have preserved the rich memories of China during the Qing Dynasty. Pictures of shop signboards and those depicting the daily lives of local people give us an idea of the local customs and traditions during the Qing Dynasty. One also gets a glimpse of the industrialization of China from the “appearance” of electrical poles and the paving of asphalt roads. In addition, we can almost feel the blooming prosperity of the ancient Chinese metropolises through the pictures of Qianmen Avenue in Beijing and Hualou Street in Hankou. The influence of Western nations on China is also seen through the pictures of The Bund in Shanghai; a street along a river in Hankou; Queen’s Road in Hong Kong; and an avenue in Niuzhuang. We also see the kaleidoscope of streetscapes in China: primitive mud brick cottages along the street of Kashi in Xinjiang; idyllic riverside streets in Suzhou; serene village streets in Weihaiwei; simple flagstone roads in Dajianlu; lively marketplaces in Weixian, Shandong; and booming trading houses in the Shanghai International Settlement.



Qianmen Avenue was the main trading district of Beijing in the early twentieth century. The busy traffic and roadside stalls shows how prosperous Beijing was during that period of time.

01 ◀

Qianmen Avenue, Beijing (I)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Philipp Bockenheimer, *Rund um Asien* (Leipzig: Verlag von Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1909).

02 ▼

Qianmen Avenue, Beijing (II)

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Bruno Navarra, *China und die Chinesen* (Bremen: Nössler, 1901).

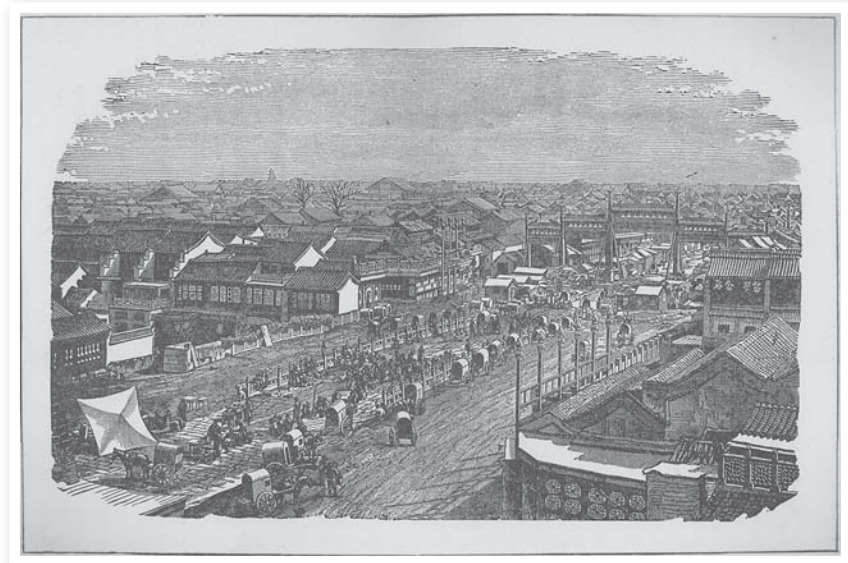


This photograph shows a lively scene of Beijing, with busy traffic and numerous stalls.

03 ▶

Qianmen Avenue, Beijing (III)

SOURCE: Henry Davenport Northrop,
*China: the Orient and the Yellow
Man* (Washington D.C.: George
W. Bertron, 1900).



This is a woodcut print based on a photograph, showing high archways and carriages for hire.



04 ◀

**Trading houses along a street
in Beijing**

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and
Her People, Vol. 1* (Boston:
L.C. Page & Company, 1906).

The crowded signboards are an indicator of the booming commerce at that time.



05 ◀

YMCA Headquarters, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur H. Smith, *China in Convulsion I* (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1901).

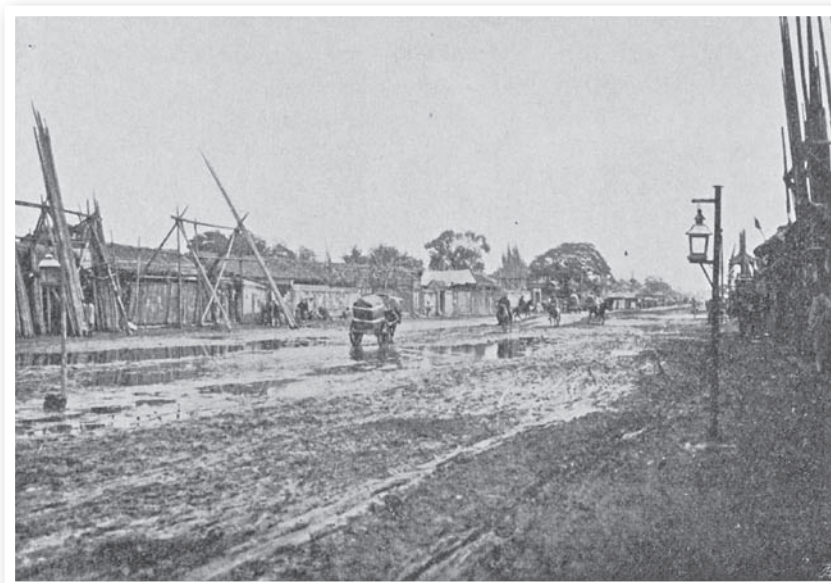
The headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) was located on a busy street in Beijing. Although the architecture was Chinese in style, the signboard was written in English. A poster with the words, "Reading, Writing and Coffee Rooms," was posted on the archway at the entrance.

06 ▶

Hademen Boulevard, Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur H. Smith, *Kampee in China* (New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1901).

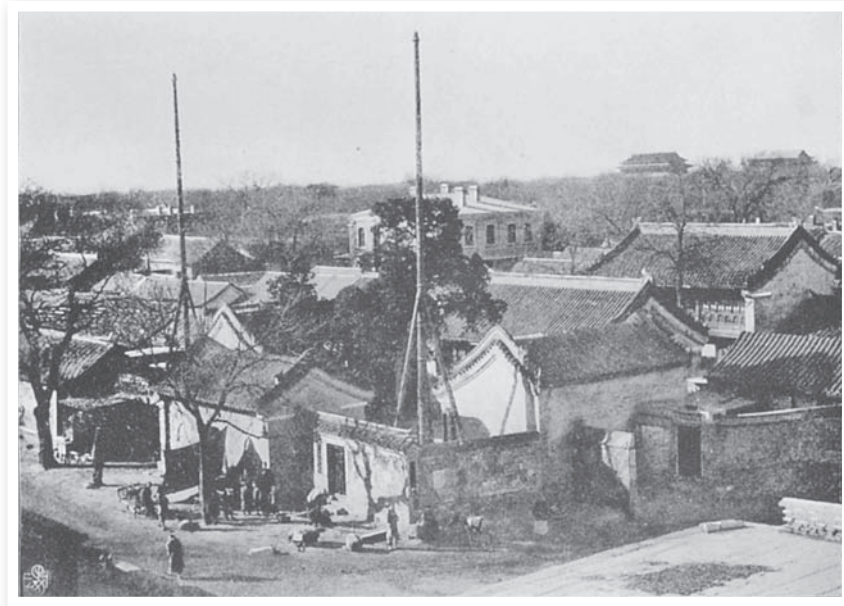
Hademen Boulevard is today's Dongdanbei Boulevard. We can see in this photograph the wide but muddy street and a few carts—a sign of desolation.

07 ▶

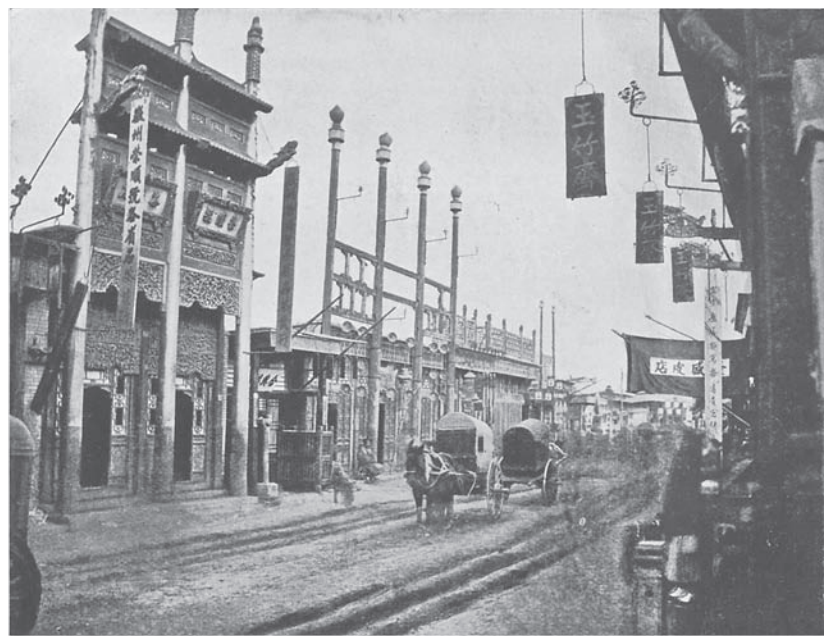
Street in Beijing

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Bruno Navarra, *China und die Chinesen* (Bremen: Nössler, 1901).

The high flag poles in the yard at the street corner and the two-story residences behind give us a clue that these were not the homes of common people.



08 ◀

Luomashi Avenue, Beijing

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edward Harper Parker, *John Chinaman, and a Few Others* (London: John Murray, 1901).

Luomashi (literally mule and horse market) Avenue was in today's Xuanwu District of Beijing. There were many markets selling vegetables, rice, and other goods, in Xuanwu District. Luomashi Avenue received its name because it used to be a place for trading livestock.



This photograph shows a typical *Hutong* (an alley) found in Beijing. Though narrow and cramped, there are still signs of booming business.

09 ◀

An alley in Beijing

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henry Norman, *The Peoples and Politics of the Far East I* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895).

10 ▼

Street in Tianjin

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

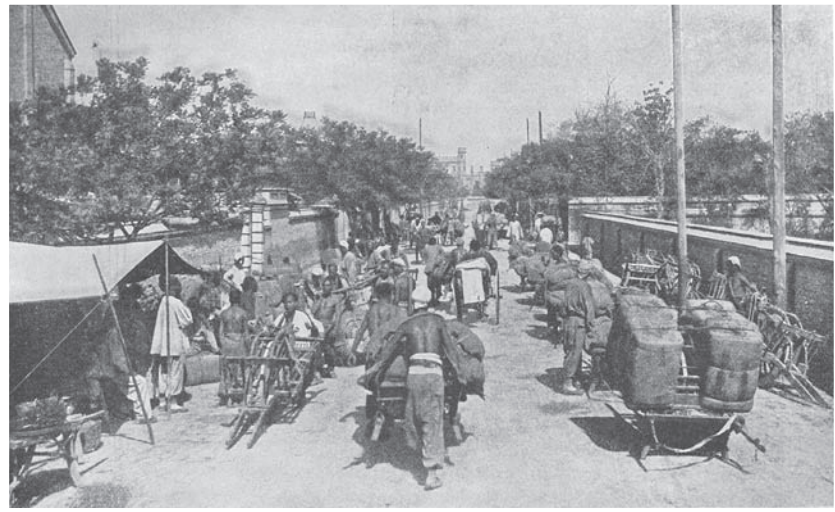
PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 1* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).

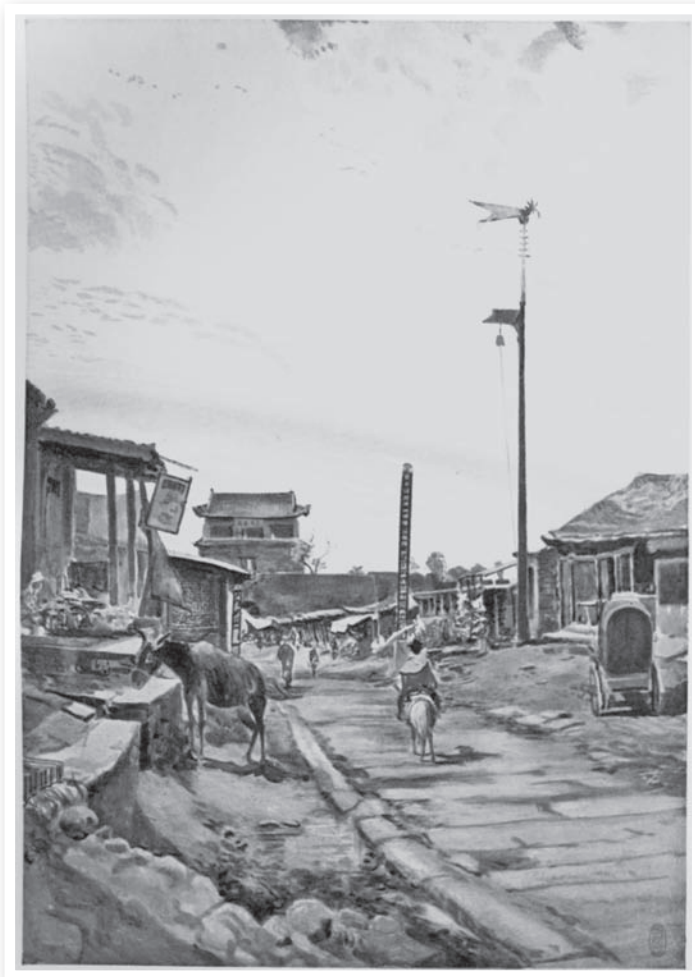


This photograph shows a street in Tianjin, with an old multi-story tower in the distance.

11 ▶

Street in Dagu, Tianjin**DATE:** Between 19th and 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg,
*China und Japan: Erlebnisse,
Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig:
J.J. Weber, 1900).

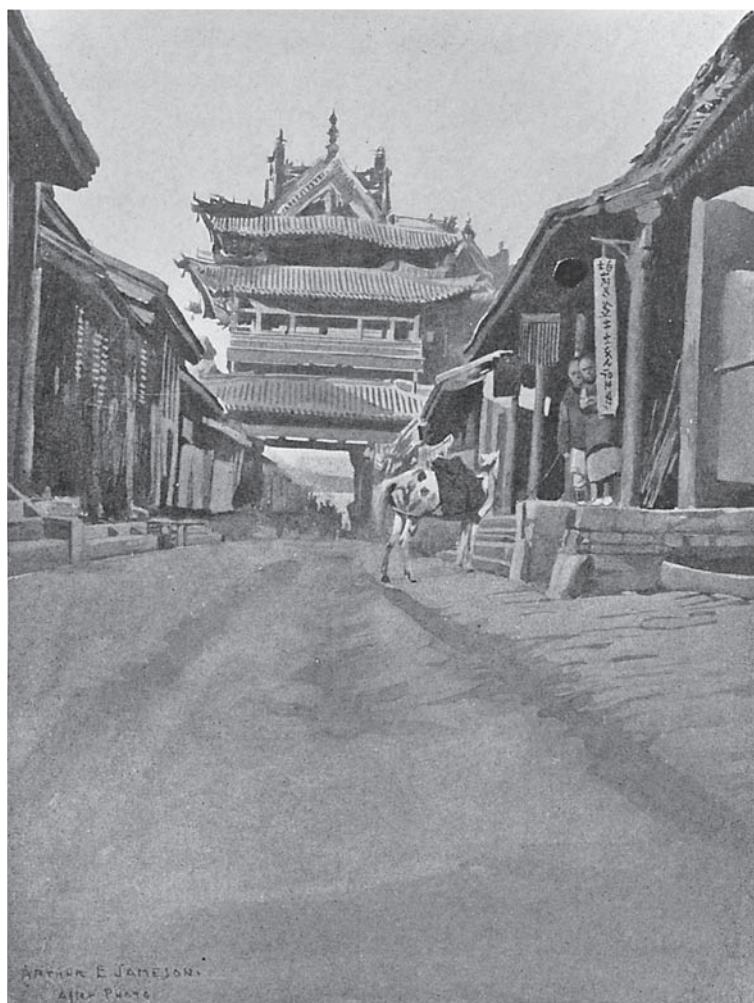
Judging from this photograph, this street must have been a wholesale market, where rickshaw pullers stacked their goods on their rickshaws.



12 ◀

Street in Shanhaiguan**SOURCE:** T. Hodgson Liddell, *China: Its
Marvel and Mystery* (New York:
John Lane Company; London:
George Allen & Sons, 1910).

According to the caption in the original book, the flagpole on the right side of the street was used as a signboard for a hotel.



13 ◀

Street in Jiexiu, Shanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Francis H. Nichols

SOURCE: Francis H. Nichols, *Through Hidden Shensi* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902).

According to the author of the original book, Jiexiu was the strangest city he had ever seen in China. There were one-story houses in the countryside made of mud and bricks and two-story stone constructions in the town, all of which bore an uncanny resemblance to the architecture of a fifteenth-century German town. The north-south street intersecting Jiexiu was the major and only real street, because the rest were narrow and zigzagged alleys. The pavilion in the center of this photograph, with multi-eaves and stout arches, was Xuanshen Pavilion. The pavilion was located at the east end of Shunchengguan Street in the old town and was an adjacent gate and tower to Sanjiefu Temple. Pedestrians would also pass through it when walking to Shunchengguan Street. The pavilion was built between 1667 and 1674.



14 ◀

Street in Taiyuan, Shanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Francis H. Nichols

SOURCE: Francis H. Nichols, *Through Hidden Shensi* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902).

The high towers and numerous shops shows the booming commerce in Shanxi.

15 ▶

Street in Chifeng, Inner Mongolia

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: John Hedley, *Tramps in Dark Mongolia* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1910).

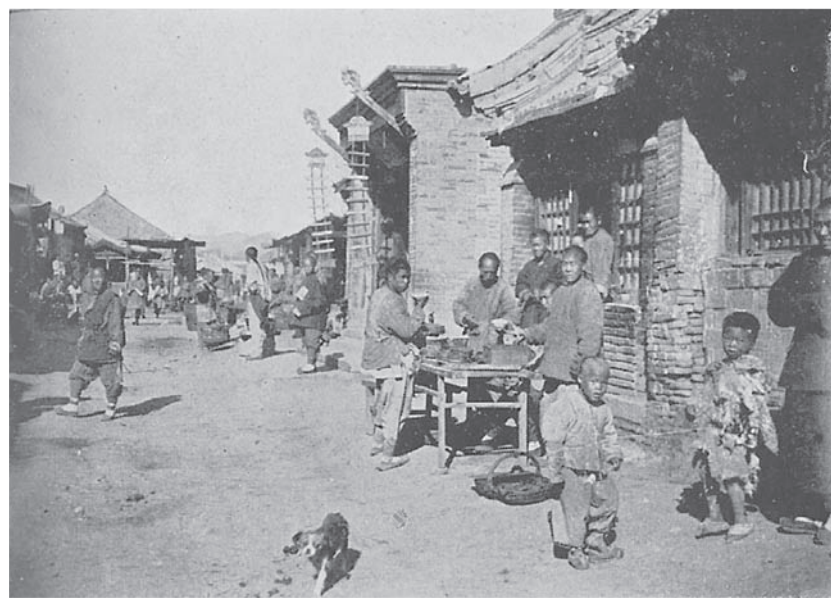
This photograph shows that the street was full of sand and dirt, and the houses were shabby. According to the author of the original book, Chifeng was not a residential town, but a commercial one meant for the trading of daily necessities, furs, grains, and crops. People came here mainly for business, which explains why there are very few women on the street.

16 ▶

Street in Dolon-nur, Inner Mongolia

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Marcel Monnier, *Le Tour D'Asie* (Paris: Librairie Plon, 1903).

Dolon-nur was established as a Sub-Prefecture in 1732. It is now designated as Duolun County of Xilin Gol League in Inner Mongolia.



This photograph shows that the traffic along the streets in Fengtian traveled on the left side. There were many antenna-like electric poles installed along the street, evidence of Japanese colonialism in Fengtian.

17 ▲

Street in Fengtian (I)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Christie Dugald, *Thirty Years in Moukden* (London: Constable and Company, 1914).



The dragon-head brackets for hanging signboards along this street in Fengtian were very unique.

18 ◀

Street in Fengtian (II)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: J. Dyer Ball, *The Chinese at Home* (London: The Religious Tract Society, 1911).



19 ◀

Avenue in Niuzhuang, Fengtian

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Emily de Burgh Daly, *An Irishwoman in China* (London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., 1915).

This photograph shows that traffic traveled on the left in Niuzhuang.

20 ▼

Street corner in Lanzhou

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).



When the author of the original book was painting in the street, many onlookers gathered and some even climbed onto the roof. The gate in the distance was the gate to Lanzhou.



21 ▲

Street in Kashi, Xinjiang

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: H. H. P. Deasy, *In Tibet and Chinese Turkistan* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1901).

Mud brick houses, donkey-drawn carts, and felt hats were the unique characteristics of cities in Xinjiang.

22 ▶

Street in Suoche, Xinjiang

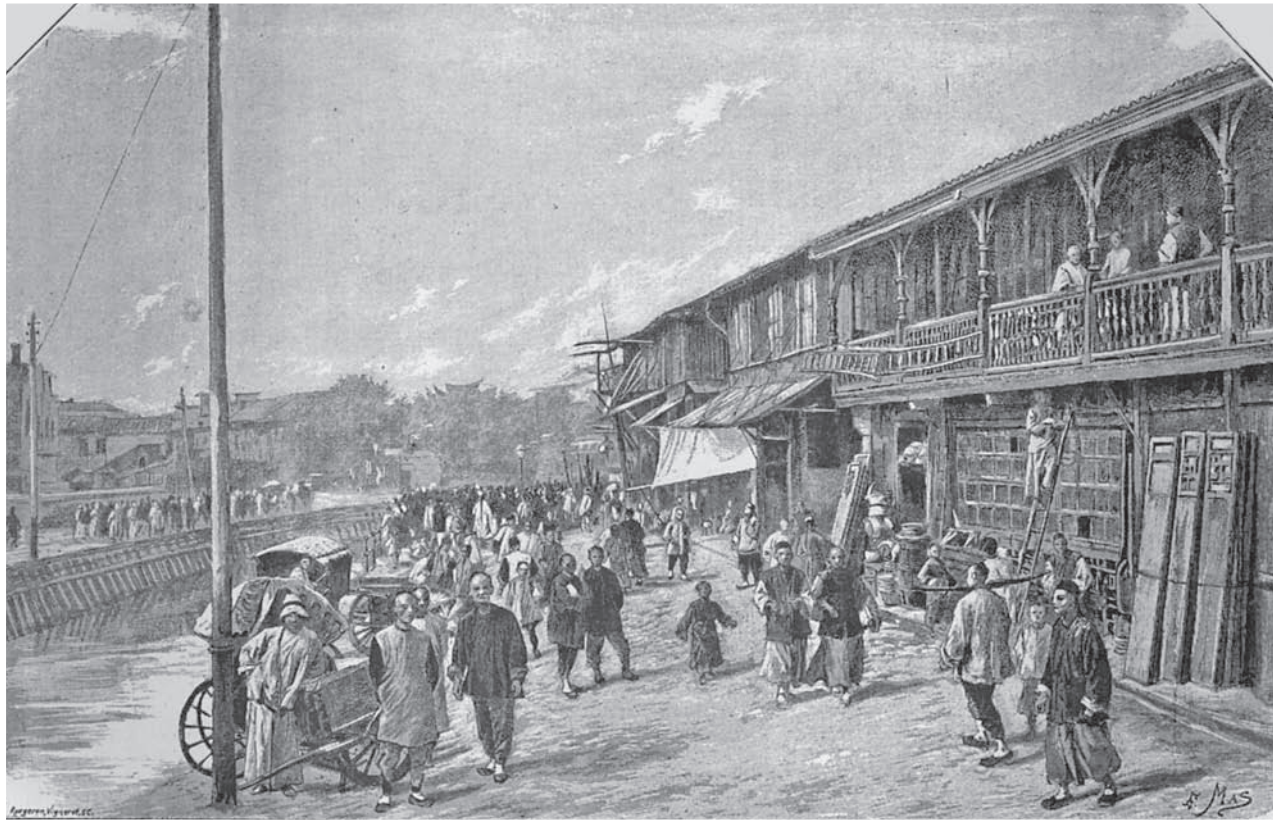
DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: H. H. P. Deasy, *In Tibet and Chinese Turkistan* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1901).



Suoche was a prefecture known as Yarkand during the Qing Dynasty.



This picture depicts the streetscape along a river in Shanghai, with shops and crowds.

23 ▲

Streetscape along a river in Shanghai

SOURCE: Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extrême Orient*
(Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).



This picture shows a street full of trading houses and their signboards. Rickshaws were a popular form of transport in old Shanghai.

24 ◀

Trading houses along a street in Shanghai

SOURCE: Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extrême Orient*
(Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).



25 ◀

Street in Shanghai

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Lawrence Dundas Zetland (The Earl of Ronaldshay), *A Wandering Student in the Far East* (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1908).

This photograph shows a street in Shanghai, with many two-story luxurious buildings and numerous signboards. The street was quite wide, with rickshaws running on the left.

26 ▶

Streetscape in Shanghai

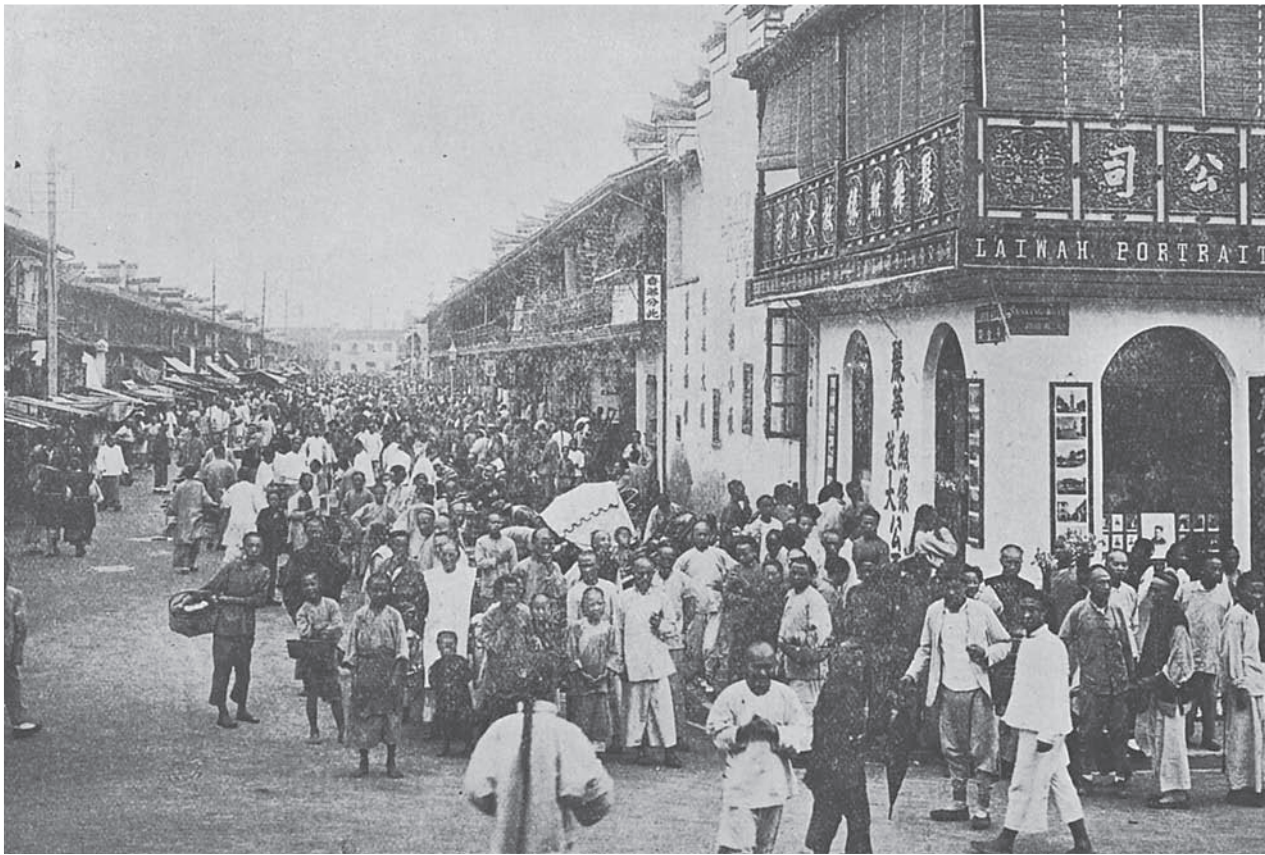
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



This photograph shows an asphalt road under construction, a technological advance for Shanghai at that time.



27 ▲

Street in the Shanghai International Settlement

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: A. Raquez, *Au Pays des Pagodes* (Paris: La Presse Orientale, 1900).

This photograph shows a street in the Shanghai International Settlement area. The crowds and shops verify the prosperity of the foreign concessions in Shanghai.

28 ▶

Marketplace in Shanghai

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Charles Denby, *China and Her People, Vol. 2* (Boston: L.C. Page & Company, 1906).



The simple houses on the right make up the main marketplace, which also extends to the roadside.

29 ▶

The Bund, Shanghai**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Arthur Evans Moule, *Half a Century in China: Recollections and Observations* (London and New York: Hodder and Stoughton, 1911).

The Bund in Shanghai was a very prosperous and busy area, with horse-drawn carts, rickshaws, and one-wheeled carts.



30 ◀

Vista of The Bund in Shanghai**DATE:** Between 19th and 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J.J. Weber, 1900).

The Bund in Shanghai was allocated to the British as their concession zone in 1845. Later on, many foreign firms and banks were set up there, and they financed the construction of luxurious buildings. Before 1949, The Bund was the political, financial, commercial, and cultural center for the Western powers.



31 ▲

Marketplace outside Wei County, Shandong

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alicia Helen Neva Bewicke Little, *Intimate China* (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1899).

Wei County is today's Weifang City, Shandong. It became a commercial port by the end of the Qing Dynasty and was one of the commercial centers of Shandong. This photograph shows a marketplace along the river, with crowds of people and rows of stalls.

32 ▶

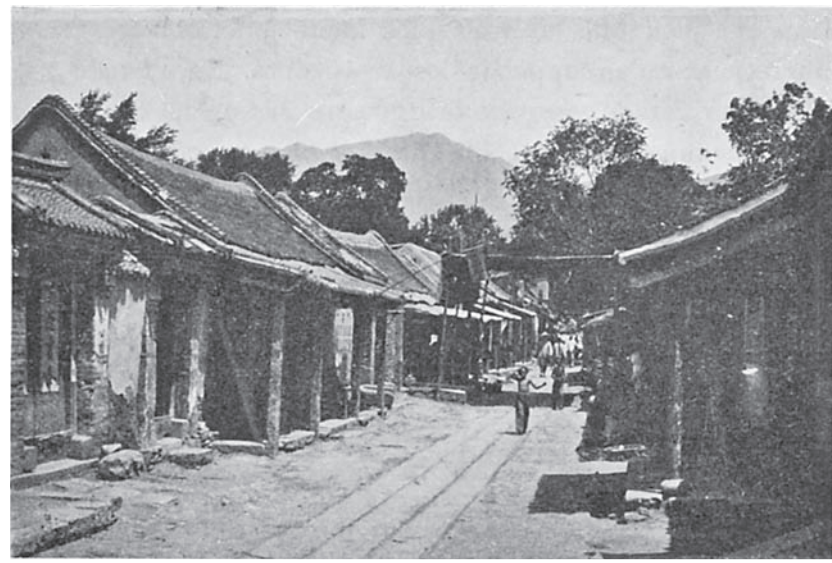
Main street in Taian (North–South axis)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edouard Chavannes, *Le T'ai Chan* (Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1910).

Although it was the main street of Taian Prefecture, we can see that it looked rather shabby.





33 ◀

Village street in Weihaiwei, Shandong (I)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: R. F. Johnston

SOURCE: Reginald Fleming Johnston,
Lion and Dragon in Northern China
(New York: Oxford University
Press, 1910).

According to the author of the original book, this should be Gushanhou Village. This photograph shows architectural features such as stone walls and thatched roofs that were representative of the village houses in that area. The two flagpoles in front of the ancestral temple imply that the family must have been granted some honor in the past.

34 ▶

Village street in Weihaiwei, Shandong (II)

DATE: Early 20th century

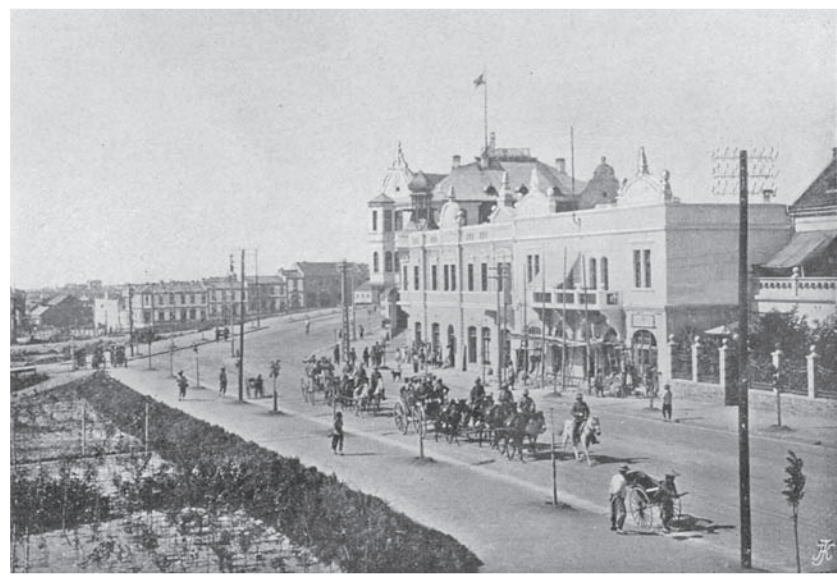
PHOTOGRAPHER: R. F. Johnston

SOURCE: Reginald Fleming Johnston,
Lion and Dragon in Northern China
(New York: Oxford University
Press, 1910).

According to the author of the original book, the villages in Weihaiwei look similar to those in northern England. The houses were built near the hills with stone walls and thatched roofs. Only the houses of the wealthy and temples had their roofs covered with blue-grey tiles.



35 ▶

Avenue in Qingdao**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Philipp Bockenheimer, *Rund um Asien* (Leipzig: Verlag von Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1909).

In 1897, the Germans occupied Qingdao and later “rented” Jiazhou Bay by force. This photograph shows German-style architecture constructed after 1897. There is a group of German carriages along the avenue.



This photograph shows one of the earliest streets of Qingdao. It was known as Irene Strasse then, with Western-style architecture on both sides of the straight street. However, there is no record of its present name.

36 ◀

Street in Qingdao**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).



37 ◀

Street in Haizhou, Jiangsu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: J.O.P. Bland, *Recent Events and Present Policies in China* (London: William Heinemann, 1912).

Haizhou, today's Lianyungang City, became a Zhili Prefecture in 1722. This photograph shows that the streets and pavilions bore characteristics of both southern and northern Chinese architectural styles.



38 ▶

Canals in Suzhou

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alicia Helen Neva Bewicke Little, *Intimate China* (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1899).

Suzhou, renowned as the Venice of the East, was a riverside town. The houses were separated by canals with connecting bridges, showcasing the unique features of Suzhou's "streets."

39 ▶

Trading houses along a street in Hangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

This was a bustling street in Hangzhou, with huge signboards hung in front of shops.



40 ◀

Street in Ningbo

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Evans Moule, *Half a Century in China: Recollections and Observations* (London and New York: Hodder and Stoughton, 1911).

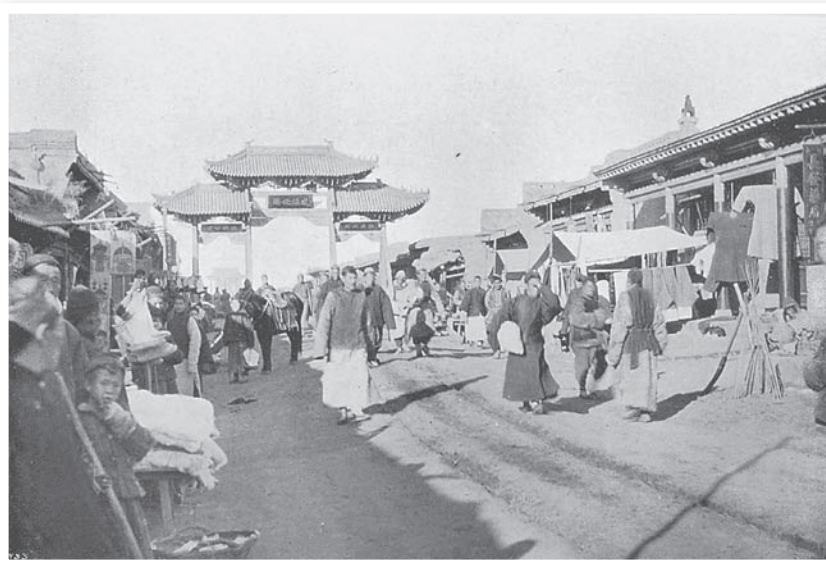
This was a typical street in southern China, with houses on both sides of the street and a canal running through it.

41 ▶

Street in Kaifeng, He'nan

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Clive C.M.G. Bigham, *A Year in China, 1899-1900* (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd, 1901).

According to the author of the original book, the streets in Kaifeng were wide and long, either muddy or dusty, with few stalls selling little variety of goods.



42 ◀

Hualou Street, Hankou (I)SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

Hualou (literally flower building) Street was a famous commercial street in Hankou. By the end of the Qing Dynasty, Hankou had become an open trading port. Hualou Street, due to its favorable location near the concessions, was chockfull of teahouses, restaurants, grocery stores, goldsmiths, foreign firms, and silverware stores. Most of the buildings in this street were brick-timber architectures, with colorful decorations at the eaves and beams, and engravings of ancient designs on the doors and windows. That was how the name Hualou Street came about.



43 ▲

This is another picture of Hualou Street.

Hualou Street, Hankou (II)

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

44 ▶

Street along a river, Hankou

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Lawrence Dundas Zetland (The Earl of Ronaldshay), *A Wandering Student in the Far East* (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1908).



Based on the Western-style architecture on the left side of this photograph, this should be the concession area of Hankou.



45 ◀

Street in Hankou

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: John Thomson

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

This is a commercial street in Hankou with many signboards. The rope net connecting buildings on both sides of the street can be covered with canvas and used as shelter against wind and rain.

46 ▶

Street in Yichang, Hubei

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

Many hierograms with the Chinese characters *You Qiu Bi Ying* (literally please grant all my wishes) and *Shen Ling Bao You* (literally please bless and protect me) are posted on the tree by the street. During that time, common people worshiped the spirits or gods of trees.



47 ▶

Trading houses along a street in Guangzhou

SOURCE: Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, *China, the Long-Lived Empire* (New York: The Century Co., 1900).

This picture shows a typical commercial street in southern China—narrow and crowded with many signboards.



48 ◀

Street in Guangzhou (I)

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *China und Japan: Erlebnisse, Studien, Beobachtungen* (Leipzig: J.J. Weber, 1900).

This picture is a commercial street in Guangzhou—with signboards and a slate road.



49 ◀

Street in Guangzhou (II)

SOURCE: Georg Franzius, *Kiou-Tschou: Deutschlands Erwerbung in Ostasien* (Berlin: Schall & Grund, 1900).

This picture shows another commercial street in Guangzhou—narrow and with many signboards.

50 ▶

Street in Guangzhou (III)

SOURCE: S. Wells Williams, *The Middle Kingdom Vol. I* (London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1883).

This picture shows a typical street scene in southern China—clothes hung out to dry, two- or three-story houses, and shops on the ground floor.



51 ▶

Queen's Road, Hong Kong**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** John D. Ford, *An American Cruiser in the East* (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1898).

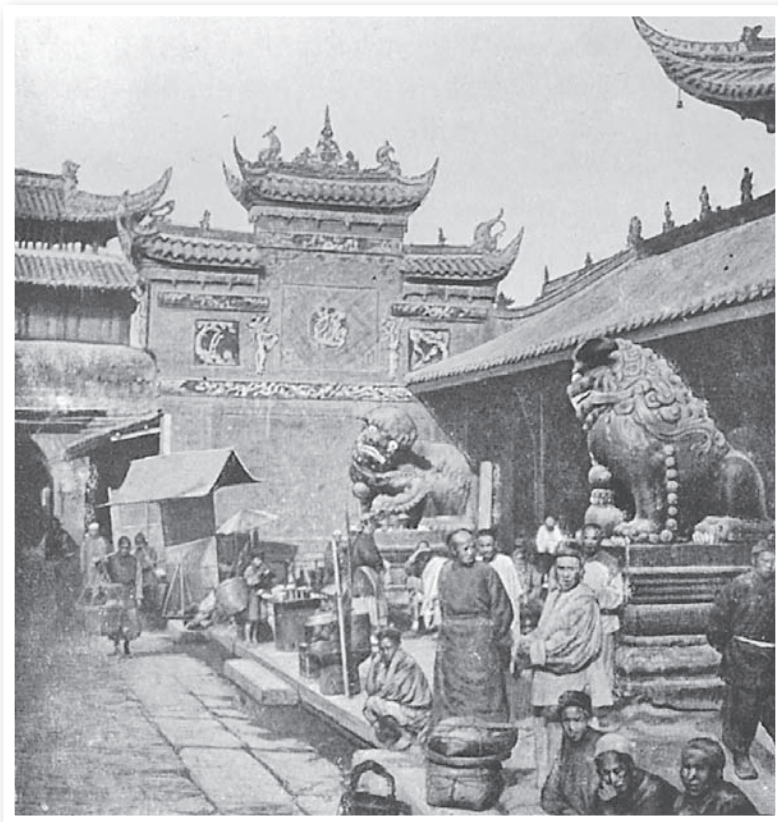
This photograph shows the wide and busy Queen's Road of Hong Kong, with traffic on the left.



52 ◀

Alley in Chongqing**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Stone staircases and narrow pathways were typical of this mountainous town. The flying eaves on both sides of the gate are an attractive feature.



53 ◀

Street in Hanzhou, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Vicomte D'Ollone, *In Forbidden China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1912).

Hanzhou was today's Guanhan County, Sichuan. The street outside the temple was used as a small marketplace.



54 ◀

Entrance to a marketplace near Baoning, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

This photograph shows the entrance to a marketplace near Baoning. During the Yuan Dynasty, Baoning was established as a prefecture. The administrative seat was in today's Langzhong, Sichuan.

55 ▶

Street in Zagu'nao Stockade, Sichuan**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** John Thomson**SOURCE:** Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

Zagu'nao Stockade, today's Zagu'nao Town of Li County, Sichuan, experienced several changes in its administrative status during the Ming and Qing dynasties. It was rather large in size, and based on this photograph, most of the streetside constructions were two-story buildings, with a three-story pavilion in the distance, the first story of which served as a passage.



56 ▶

Marketplace in Sichuan**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** John Thomson**SOURCE:** Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

The buildings with flying eaves in the background are a striking contrast to the shabby cottages in the foreground.



57 ▶

Street in Dajianlu, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Antwerp Edgar Pratt, *To the Snows of Tibet through China* (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1892).

Dajianlu was today's Kangding County, Sichuan. Dajianlu Prefecture was established in 1733, and in 1904, it was upgraded to a Zhili Prefecture. The slate roads and stone walls seen in this photograph are quite unique. According to the author of the original book, the constructions at Dajianlu Town were very irregular, with houses of different sizes and designs, and big slates on the road.



The central part of the street is well maintained, and the houses on the right side have the same design, with windows on the gable.

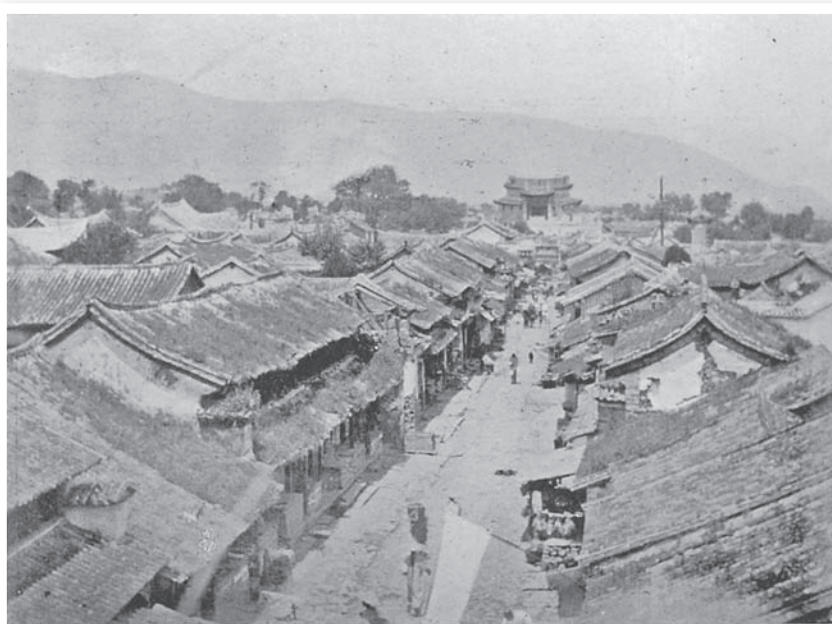
58 ◀

Street in Chengdu

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: John Grant Birch

SOURCE: John Grant Birch, *Travels in North and Central China* (London: Hurst and Blackett, Limited, 1902).



59 ◀

Street in Dali, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edwin John Dingle, *Across China on Foot* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1911).

This photograph shows the main commercial street in Dali. The gate in the distance should be the North Gate of Dali.

60 ▶

Street in Lin'an, YunnanSOURCE: Archibald R. Colquhoun, *Across Chryse Vol. II* (New York: Scribner, Welford & Co., 1883).

The administrative seat of Lin'an was in today's Jianshui County, Yunnan. According to the author of the original book, Lin'an in those days was not a commercial town. On both sides of this main street crossing the downtown area, there were many small alleys. Though there were quite a number of shops, they were small in size and engaged in small-scale business.





61 ◀

Street in a village in western Yunnan

SOURCE: Archibald R. Colquhoun, *Across Chrysê Vol. II* (New York: Scribner, Welford & Co., 1883).

Lun-Gai was a village in western Yunnan. According to the author of the original book, the village was very dirty but had a delicate watermill. The street in the center of this picture was covered with slates, with ditches on both sides. The houses had thatched roofs.

62 ▶

Trading houses along a street in Talan, Yunnan

SOURCE: Archibald R. Colquhoun, *Across Chrysê Vol. II* (New York: Scribner, Welford & Co., 1883).

Talan was established in 1732, with its administrative seat in today's Mojiang County, Yunnan. According to the author of the original book, Talan, located in a valley, was an important marketplace in southern Yunnan. The street would be frequented by foreigners from neighboring countries.



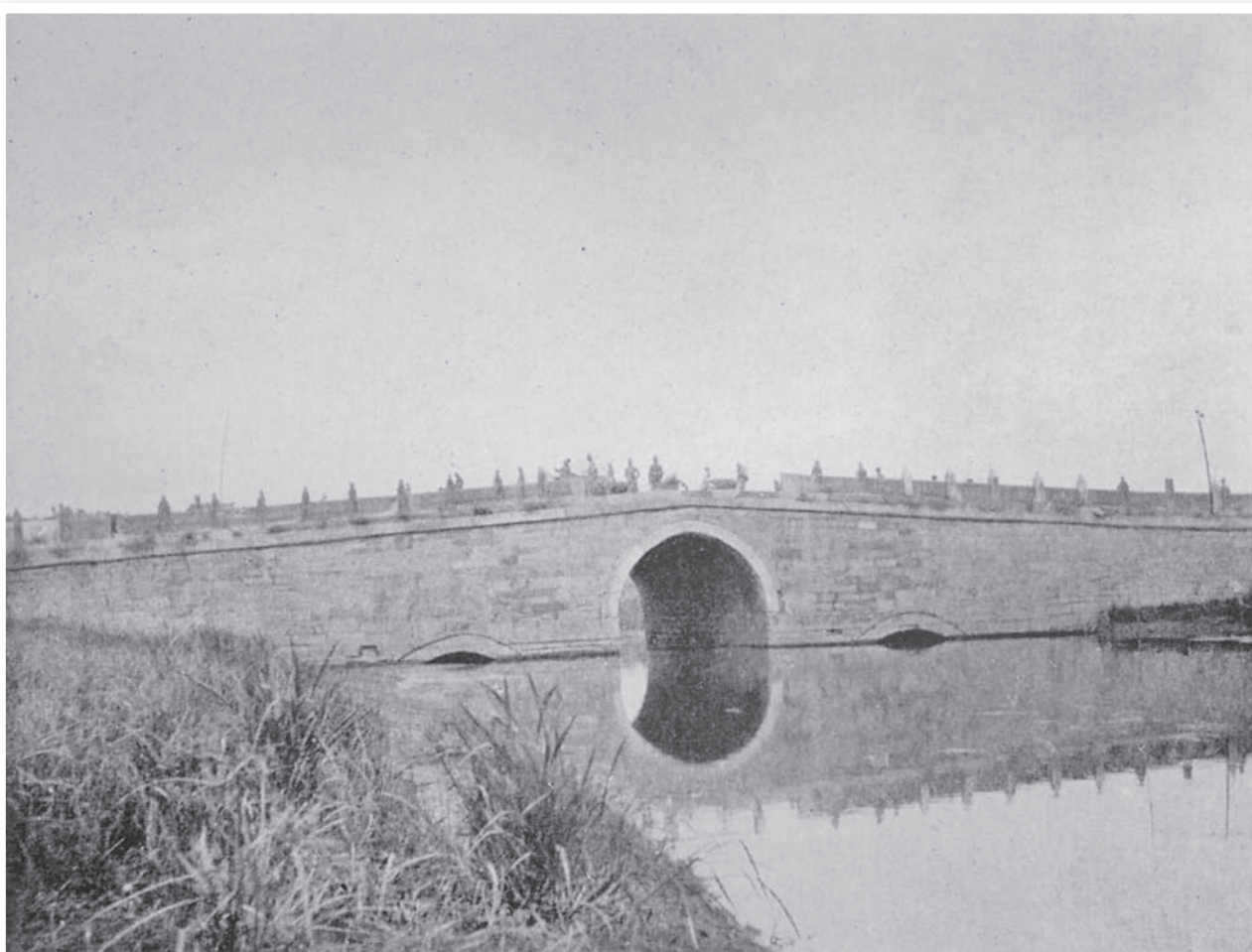
Bridges

In this section, there are more than 80 pictures of bridges from the various corners of China, such as Beijing, Liaoning, Shanxi, Shandong, Hunan, Hubei, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Fujian, Guangdong, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Sichuan, Chongqing, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Qinghai. The types of bridges include suspension bridges, pontoon bridges, stone beam bridges, timber plank bridges, stone arch bridges, and many others. Some of the more famous bridges are Lugou Bridge, Luding Bridge, Baodai Bridge, and Anlan Bridge. We have also included unknown bridges in the valleys of southwest China and the suburbs of Shanghai. Even similar bridge types reveal variances in construction design between different parts of China; for example, stone arch bridges in southwest China had pavilions built on them, while those built over canals incorporated high arches to allow boats to pass through.

Throughout history, bridges were important military installations and structures due to their role in the transportation of supplies and troops between roads separated by rivers. Some influential battles took place over the control of bridges. For instance, Balizhuang Bridge in Tongzhou, Beijing, experienced two large-scale intense battles. The first battle occurred during the Qing imperial army's defense against the British and French forces during the Second Opium War. The second battle took place when the Boxers defended the bridge against the Eight-Nation Allied Forces in 1900. Ximen Bridge in Zhenjiang of Jiangsu witnessed fierce fighting between the Chinese and British during the First Opium War. During the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement, Major-General

Charles Gordon (nicknamed “Chinese Gordon”), the commander of the Ever Victorious Army, had his men dismantle two arches of Baodai Bridge so that his assault boats could pass. Unfortunately, this caused another 25 arches of the bridge to collapse.

Some of the pictures are especially precious, since those bridges no longer exist; for example, Wanzhou Bridge in Wanxian, Sichuan; the No.1 Bridge of southern Sichuan in Qiongzhou; and Beijin Bridge of Banqiao Town in Yongchang, Yunnan. Some have been rebuilt, such as Nanming Bridge in Guiyang and Wanshou Bridge in Fuzhou. Furthermore, a few photographs also showcase the construction of modern bridges, such as a railway bridge over Yellow River, named the No.1 Yellow River Bridge and Jin-Pu Railway Bridge over Yellow River at Luokou.



01 ▲

Balizhuang Bridge in Tongzhou, Beijing

DATE: 1900

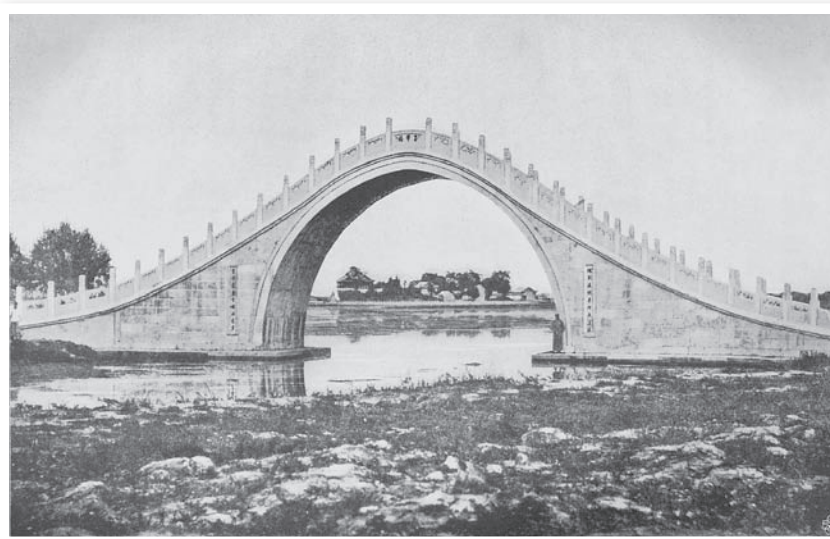
PHOTOGRAPHER: Hamilton Berners and
L. Foster

SOURCE: H. C. Thomson, *China and the
Powers* (London: Longmans,
Green and Co., 1902).

Balizhuang Bridge was built in 1446 and was also known as Bali Bridge and originally, Yongtong Bridge. It was located 8 *li* (\approx 4.5 kilometers) to the west of Tongzhou Town, hence its name Bali (literally eight *li*) or Balizhuang (literally eight *li* village) Bridge. It was one of Beijing's Four Renowned Bridges, and was also one of Tongzhou's eight well-known scenic spots. Balizhuang Bridge was built over Tonghuihe River; a three-arch stone bridge, 50 meters long and 16 meters wide. There were intricately decorated guardrails and 33 balusters on each side. There were stone lions on the pier-heads, stone beast sculptures at two ends, and four mythical beasts (for protection from floods) on the banks opposite the central arch.

Balizhuang Bridge was unique in architecture, with the central arch 8.5 meters high and 6.7 meters wide, while the two wing arches were only 3.5 meters high. It was constructed in this manner because Tonghuihe River was used for the transportation of grains mainly by sailing boats. Balizhuang Bridge was located at a transportation hub and was a critical installation in terms of military power. Two large-scale battles were fought here: the Qing troops' defense against the British and French forces during the Second Opium War, and the Boxers' defense against the Eight-Nation Allied Forces in 1900. This photo was taken before the battle in 1900. We can just barely make out the soldiers of the Eight-Nation Allied Forces on the bridge.

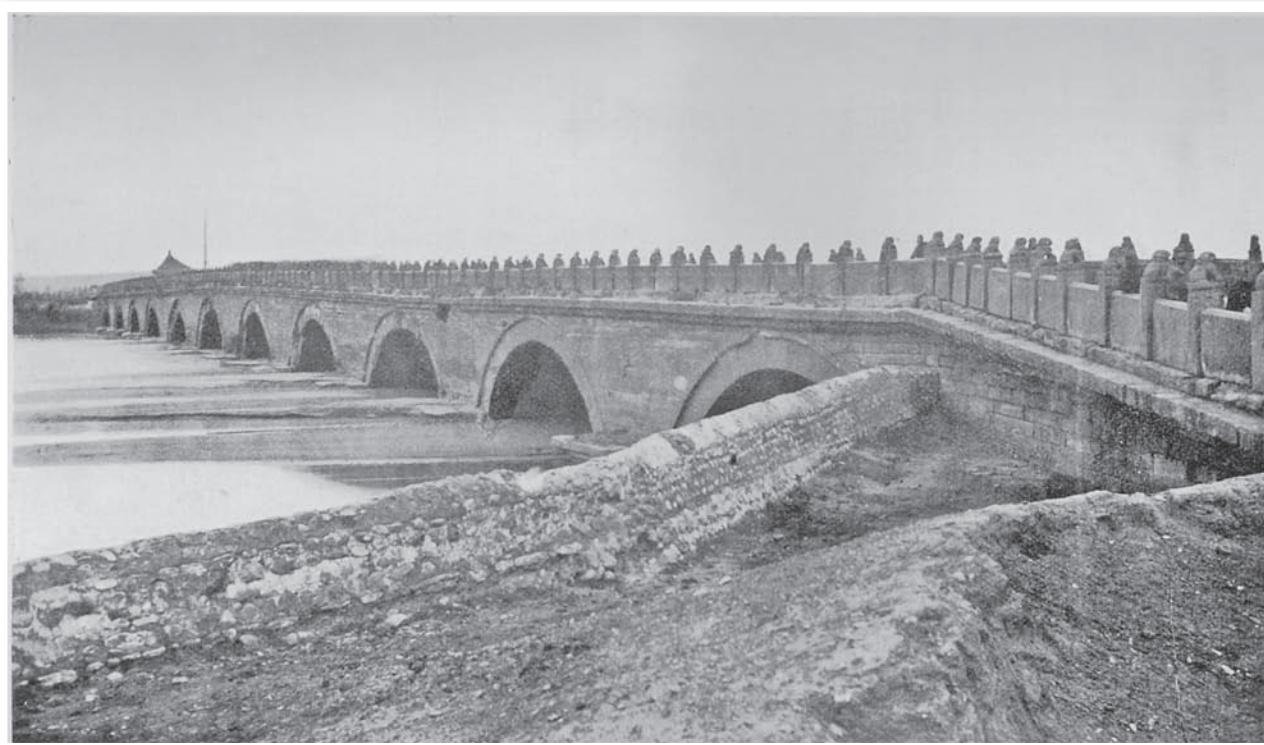
02 ▶

Yudai Bridge of the Summer Palace, Beijing**DATE:** Between 19th and 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Bruno Navarra, *China und die Chinesen* (Bremen: Nössler, 1901).

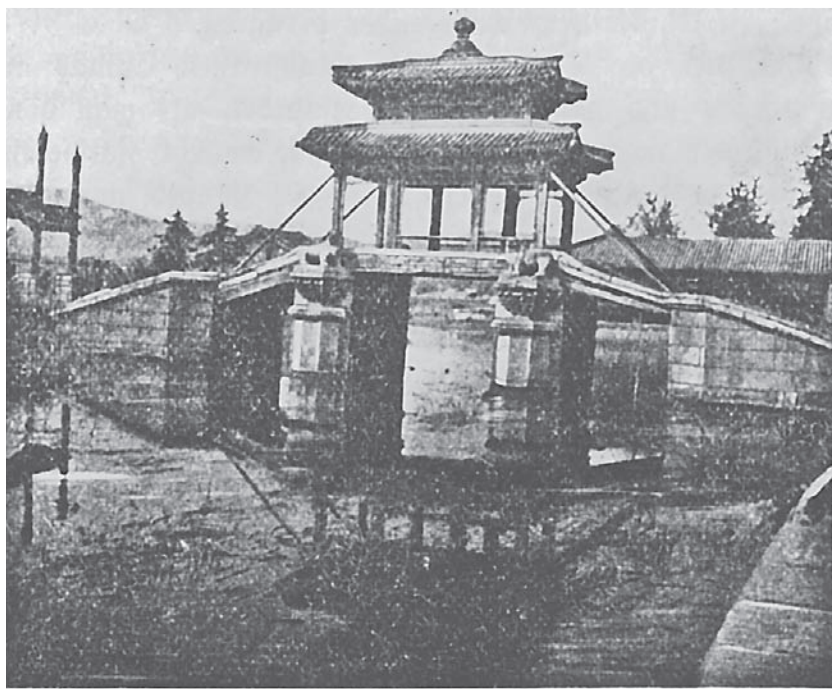
03 ▼

Lugou Bridge, Beijing**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Henry Yule, *The Book of Ser Marco Polo, Vol. 2* (London: John Murray, 1926).

Yudai Bridge is a single-arch, egg-shaped bridge, with a span of 11.38 meters and an arch diameter of 7.5 meters. There were couplets on both sides of the arch. The columns were made of white marble with intricate engravings.



Lugou Bridge, located outside Wanping Town of Beijing, spanned Yongdinghe River. Yongdinghe River was known as Lugou before the Ming Dynasty, thus the name Lugou Bridge. It was the oldest stone arch bridge in Beijing, built in 1189 and the guardrails were rebuilt in 1444. The bridge was damaged by floods during Qing Emperor Kangxi's reign and was reconstructed in 1698. During Qing Emperors Yongzheng's and Qianlong's reigns, the deck was rebuilt. The bridge is 266.5 meters long and 7.5 meters wide. It has 11 arches and stone lions in various poses on top of the bridge piers.



This photograph shows a three-arch stone bridge, with a pavilion on the deck.

04 ◀

Yan Bridge of the Summer Palace, Beijing

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Bruno Navarra, *China und die Chinesen* (Bremen: Nössler, 1901).

05 ▼

Stone arch bridge outside Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Henri Borel, *The New China: a Traveler's Impressions* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1912).



The stone arch bridge in this photograph is quite run down and so is the watchtower nearby, where one corner of its roofs has disintegrated.

06 ▶

Stone arch bridge outside Beijing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



07 ▼

Bridge in Datong, Shanxi

SOURCE: Julien de Rochechouart,
Pékin et l'Intérieur de la Chine
(Paris: E. Plont et Cie, 1878).

The bridge in this photograph is overgrown with weeds due to lack of maintenance; yet, judging by the white marble balusters, this must have been an exquisite bridge.



The unique feature of this bridge is the houses built above the bridge piers. There is no specific information recorded about this bridge.



The bridgeheads were quite strong, yet the bridge deck looks rather fragile.

08 ▲

Timber arch bridge outside Fengtian

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: B. L. Putnam Weale, *Manchu and Muscovite* (London and New York: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1907).



According to the author of the original book, this bridge was located 10 *li* (\approx 5 kilometers) from Xianyang Town. The piers look like the stone rollers used for threshing grains. There is an inscribed board on the archway at the bridgehead that indicates the name of the bridge.

09 ◀

Feng Bridge of Xianyang, Shaanxi

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. J. Anderson

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).



10 ▲

This photograph shows a loess bridge on the Loess Plateau. It was built with loess, except for the pavilions and guardrails.

Loess bridge in western China

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: William Edgar Geil

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *The Great Wall of China* (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company, 1909).

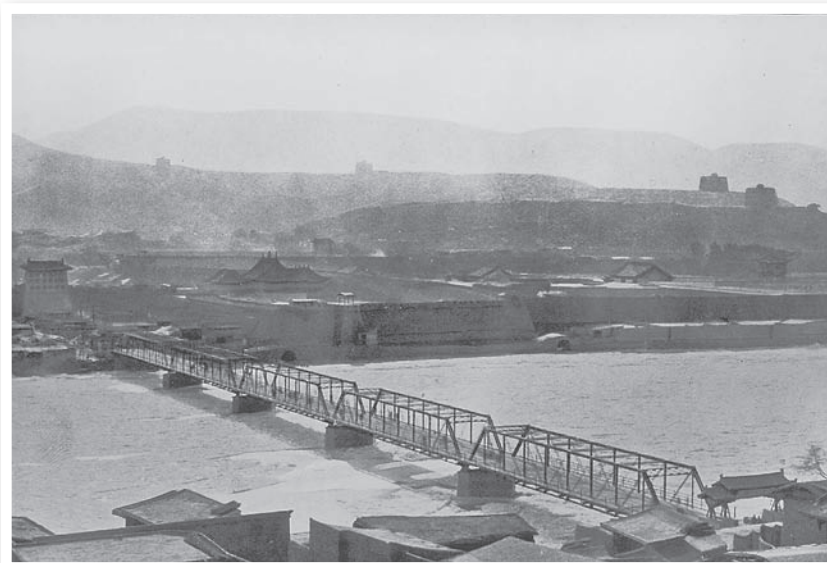
11 ▶

Railway bridge over Yellow River, Lanzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alexander Hosie, *On the Trail of the Opium Poppy Vol. I* (Boston: Small Maynard & Company, 1914).



According to the author of the original book, this bridge was known as the No.1 Bridge. The construction of the bridge took three years and was completed in 1909. The bridge was built by Telge and Schroater, a German firm, and the engineers and materials were imported from the United States. It was 700 feet long (≈ 213 meters) and 30 feet wide (≈ 9 meters). The railway bridge of Lanzhou was located in the central part of Binhe Road, at the foot of Baita Hill. As it was considered the first modern bridge built over Yellow River, it became known as the "No.1 Bridge over Yellow River." In 1942, it was renamed Zhongshan Bridge in memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the name is still in use today. Zhongshan Bridge has since become an architectural icon in Lanzhou.



12 ▲

Pontoon bridge over Yellow River, Lanzhou

SOURCE: P. Piassetsky, *Voyage a Travers la Mongolie et la Chine* (Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1883).

The Yellow River in Lanzhou had several pontoon bridges. The one in this picture has an exquisite archway.



13 ◀

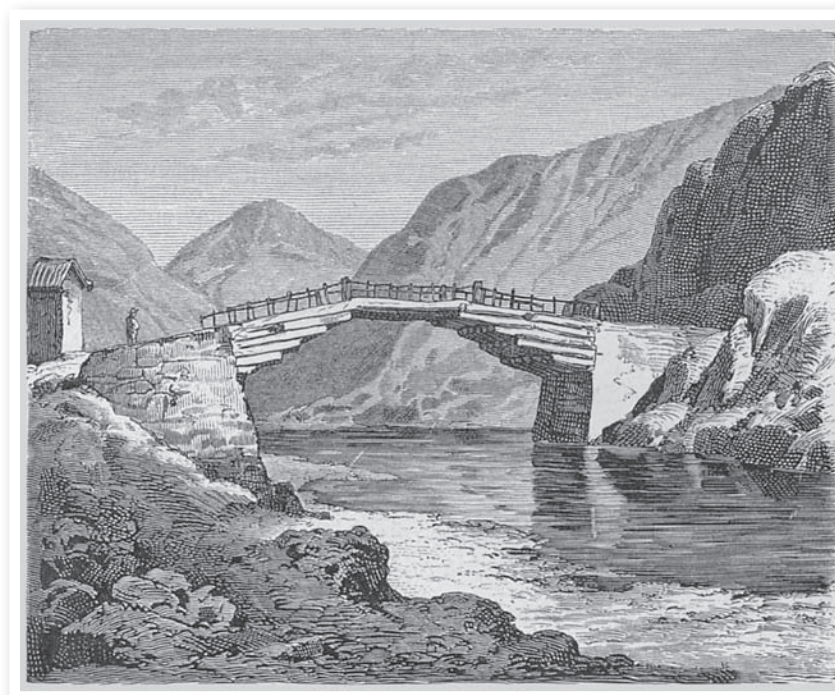
Pontoon bridge in Lanzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Vicomte D'Ollone, *In Forbidden China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1912).

Zhenyuan Pontoon Bridge was the earliest of its type in Lanzhou, built at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty. The exact location of the bridge in this picture is not recorded.



14 ▶

Arch bridge outside Xining

SOURCE: Gustav Kreitner, *Im Fernen Osten: Reisen des Grafen Bela Szécheny in Indien, Japan, China, Tibet und Birma in den Jahren 1877-1880* (Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1881).

This picture shows an arch bridge outside Xining. The exact location of the bridge is not recorded.



15 ◀

Bridge near Xining**DATE:** Between 19th and 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Futterer-Karlsruhe**SOURCE:** Ernst Tiessen, *China: das Reich der achtzehn Provinzen* (Berlin: Alfred Schall, 1902).

This photograph shows an arch bridge near Xining.



16 ◀

Ancient bridge in Songjiang, Shanghai**DATE:** Early 1920s**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** H. B. Morse, *In the Days of the Taipings* (Salem: The Essex Institute, 1927).

The administrative seat of Songjiang was in today's Songjiang County, Shanghai. This photograph shows a stone bridge, with a high arch to allow boats to pass through.



17 ▲

Kuantang Bridge in Songjiang, Shanghai

SOURCE: Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extreme Orient* (Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).

This bridge was located in today's Songjiang County, Songjiang District, Shanghai. It was named Kuantang Bridge because it was built over the Guputang Pond, and was also known as the "No.1 Bridge in the Clouds." Kuantang Bridge was originally built with timber in the Song Dynasty. The bridge collapsed during a dragon boat race in the Ming Dynasty due to overcrowding on the bridge deck. During the Ming Dynasty (between 1465 and 1487), Wang Heng, the then prefecture governor, rebuilt it as a stone arch bridge, the largest in Songjiang at that time. During the Qing Dynasty (between 1862 and 1874), the bridge was reconstructed as a three-arch stone bridge, 30 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 8 meters high. In 1986, the Shanghai Municipal Government set aside funds to restore the original design of the bridge.

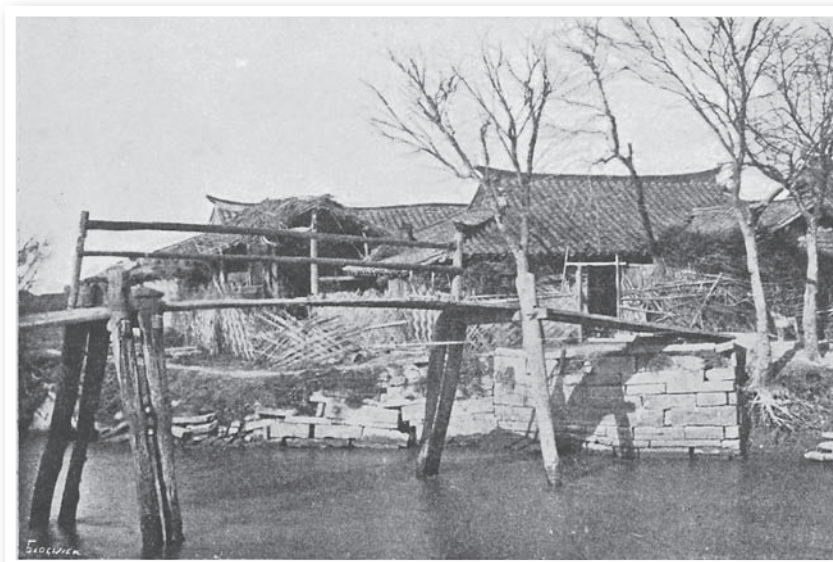
18 ▶

Timber beam bridge in Shanghai

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alicia Helen Neva Bewicke Little, *Intimate China* (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1899).



This was a very simple timber beam bridge, with timber piers, deck, and guardrails on one side. Such clues illustrate the poor economic status in this village during the late Qing Dynasty.



This photograph is a beam bridge of the late Qing Dynasty. It had timber bridge piers, a timber deck, and metal guardrails.

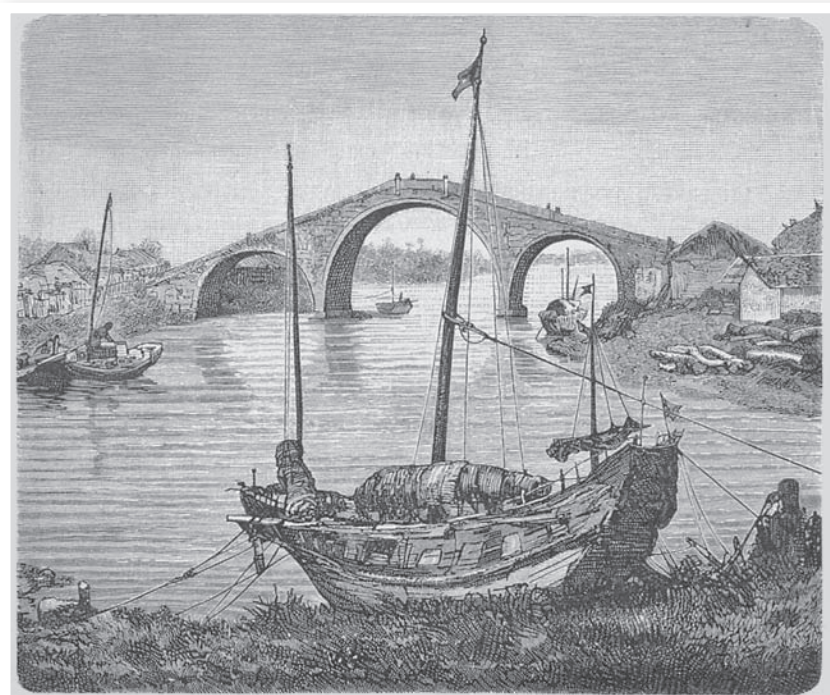
19 ▲

Timber beam bridge near Shanghai

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



20 ◀

Tianwangge Bridge in Qingpu, Shanghai

SOURCE: Gustav Kreitner, *Im Fernen Osten* (Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1881).

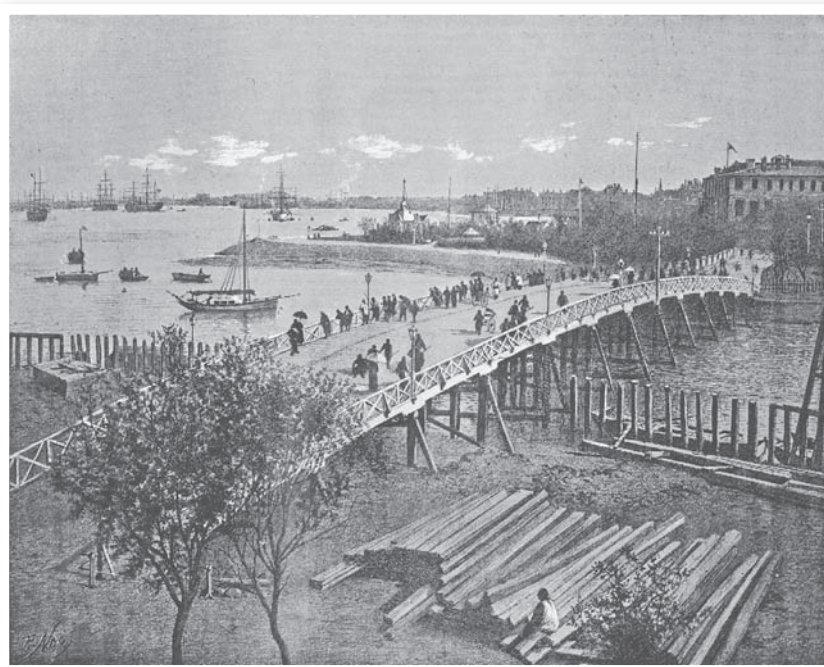
This bridge was located in Jinze Town, Qingpu, Shanghai. There were many ancient bridges in Qingpu, especially in Jinze Town, which had the most bridges. Records indicate that there were altogether 42 bridges built in different dynasties. Tianwangge Bridge (or Tianhuangge Bridge), was built during the Ming Dynasty and was renovated in 1698. It was a three-arch stone bridge, 23.5 meters long, 8.1 meters in arch diameter, with side span of 3.9 meters, width of 2.3 to 3 meters, and height of 4.8 meters. The bridge abutments were made with granite monoliths, and the arches were edged with green stone.

21 ▶

Garden Bridge in Shanghai

SOURCE: Paul Bonnetain, *L'Extreme Orient* (Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887).

After the uprising of the Daggers Society, the British occupied the south bank of the Suzhou River as its concession, and the Americans took the area around Hongkou as its concession. Trading volume increased on both banks; hence a British man named Wills built a timber bridge, which was named after him: Wills Bridge. As the bridge was located at Waibai Port, it was also known as Waibaidu Bridge. The Chinese were furious that they had to pay bridge tolls; therefore, they demanded that the Chinese government build a timber bridge next to Wills Bridge. This additional bridge was known as the Garden Bridge, due to its location near the Bund Garden. It was 117.35 meters long and 12.5 meters wide.



22 ▶

Sihe Bridge in Yanzhou, Shandong

DATE: Early 20th century

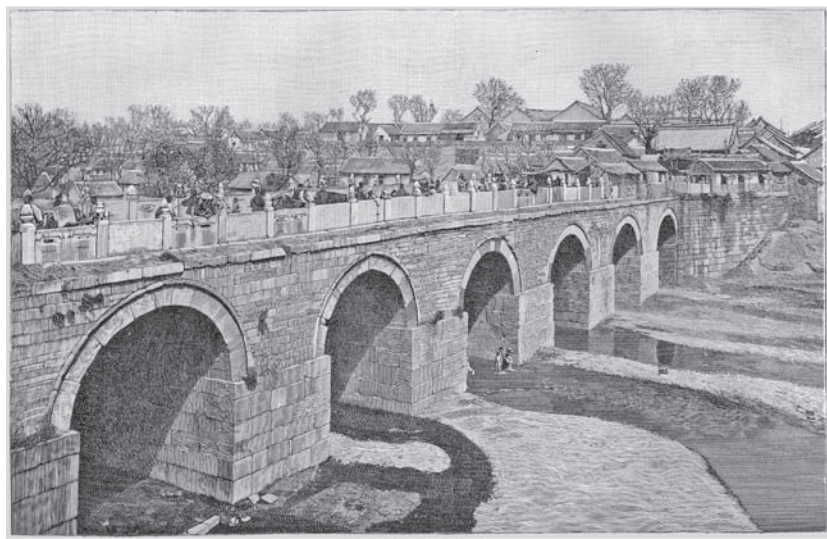
PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,

Picturesque China (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Sihe Bridge was built over the Sihe River in southern Yanzhou. The construction of this bridge started in 1604, and was completed in 1609. It was a 15-arch stone bridge, 70 *zhang* long (\approx 233 meters) and 3 *zhang* 8 *chi* wide (\approx 29 meters). At the north end, there was a stone archway with an inscribed board of the Chinese characters *Lu Guo Chang Hong*, and at the south end, another inscribed board showing the name of Sishui Bridge. There was also a pair of stone lions and mythical river beasts at both ends of the bridge. In the summer of 1712, three arches of the bridge were damaged by floods, and Jin Yifeng, Yanzhou's governor, rebuilt it with public donations. This bridge experienced destruction and reconstruction many times thereafter.



Originally known as Nanyang Bridge, Wannian Bridge was built over the Nanyanghe River. Originally a timber bridge, it was rebuilt as an arch bridge during the Northern Song Period (between 1032 and 1033). In 1594, Governors Wei Yifeng and Liu Yanghao renovated the bridge and renamed it Wannian Bridge. It was then renovated during Qing Emperors Kangxi's and Jiaqing's reigns and also in 1935. Wannian Bridge had six bridge piers and seven arches, with engravings about filial piety on the guardrails, and vases and lions installed on the balusters. The existing bridge is 96 meters long, 9.4 meters wide, and 9 meters high.

23 ◀

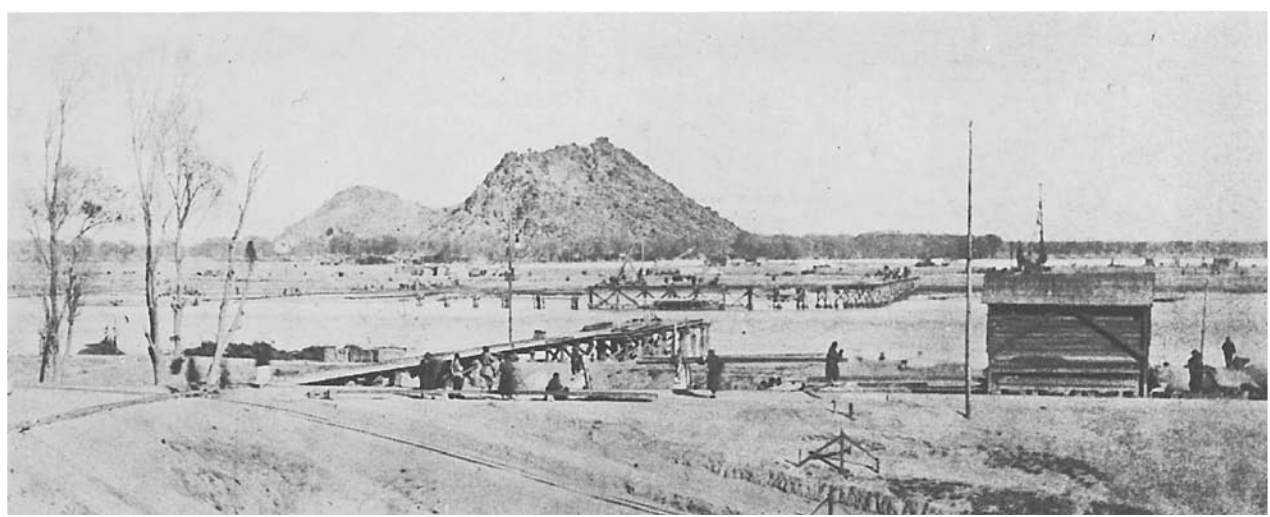
Wannian Bridge in Qingzhou, Shandong

SOURCE: Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, *Schantung und Deutsch-China* (Leipzig: J.J. Weber, 1898).

24 ▼

Construction of Jin-Pu Railway Bridge over Yellow River at Luokou

SOURCE: Robert Coventry Forsyth, *Shantung: the Sacred Province of China* (Shanghai: Christian Literature Society, 1912).



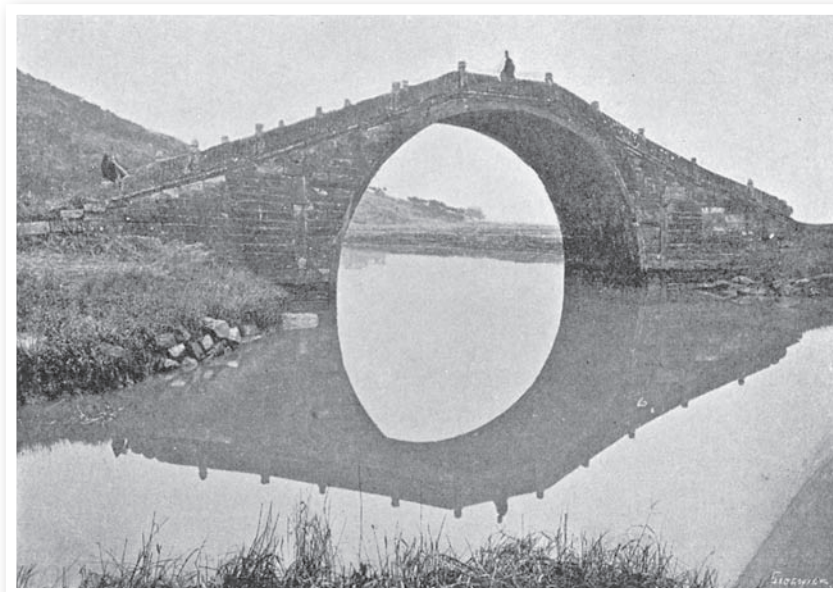
The construction of the Yellow River Bridge at Luokou started in 1909 and took four years to complete. It was the largest bridge in Asia at that time.

25 ▶

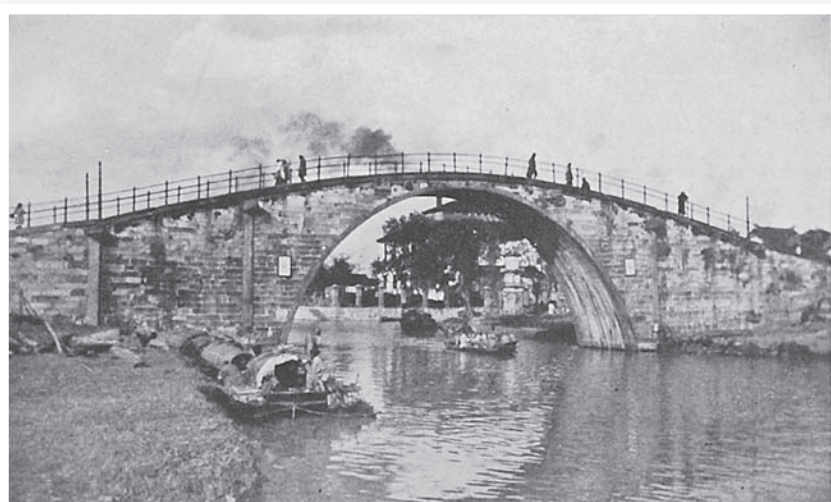
Yuecheng Bridge in Suzhou, Jiangsu

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Alicia Helen Neva Bewicke Little, *Intimate China* (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1899).

Yuecheng Bridge was located on the east side of Shangfangshan Road in the suburb of Suzhou, over the Yuelaixi Stream. There were many single-arch stone bridges in Suzhou, and this was one of them. Yuecheng Bridge was built before the Southern Song Period, and was rebuilt during Southern Song Emperor Chunxi's reign. It was reconstructed in various periods: Yuan Emperor Zhizheng's reign; Ming Emperors Yongle's and Chenghua's reigns; in 1705, 1793 and 1832 during the Qing Dynasty; and in the years after China became a Republic. In 1993, Suzhou Municipal Government rebuilt the bridge. It is a single-arch stone bridge, 5.4 meters wide, 33.2 meters long, and 9 meters in arch span. It is made of granite, with couplets inscribed on both sides.



26 ◀

Midu Bridge in Suzhou, Jiangsu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: N. G. Gee

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

Midu Bridge (originally Miedu Bridge) was located over the canals outside Fengmen in southeast Suzhou City. According to the caption in the original book, this was the Customs Bridge. It was built in 1298, initiated by Jingxiu, a monk from Kunshan. It was rebuilt in the Ming Dynasty by Kuangzhong, and renovated during Qing Emperor Tongzhi's reign.



27 ▲

Nanmalu Bridge in Suzhou, Jiangsu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: N. G. Gee

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

Nanmalu Bridge, also known as Qimiao Bridge and Chaotian Bridge, was located at the south end of today's Qimenwai Street of Suzhou. It was rebuilt during the Ming Period (between 1425 and 1435) from a timber structure to a stone bridge. It was rebuilt again in 1867 into a single-arch stone bridge, 34.25 meters long, 3.9 meters wide, and 11.5 meters in arch span.

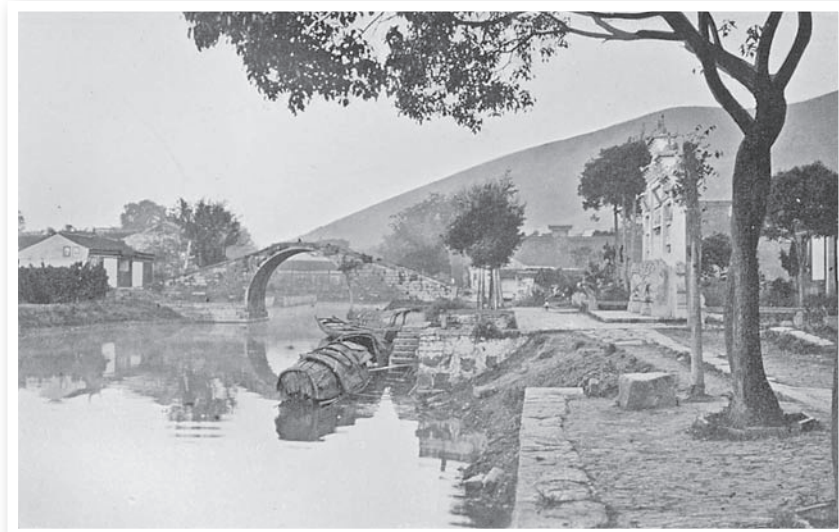
28 ▶

Stone arch bridge over a canal in Suzhou, Jiangsu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: A. Waller

SOURCE: Arthur Evans Moule, *Half a Century in China: Recollections and Observations* (London and New York: Hodder and Stoughton, 1911).



There are many single-arch stone bridges of similar design in Suzhou. This photograph shows a tranquil landscape of southern China—the peaceful river, a little boat, a narrow stone arch bridge, and houses standing by the river.



29 ▲

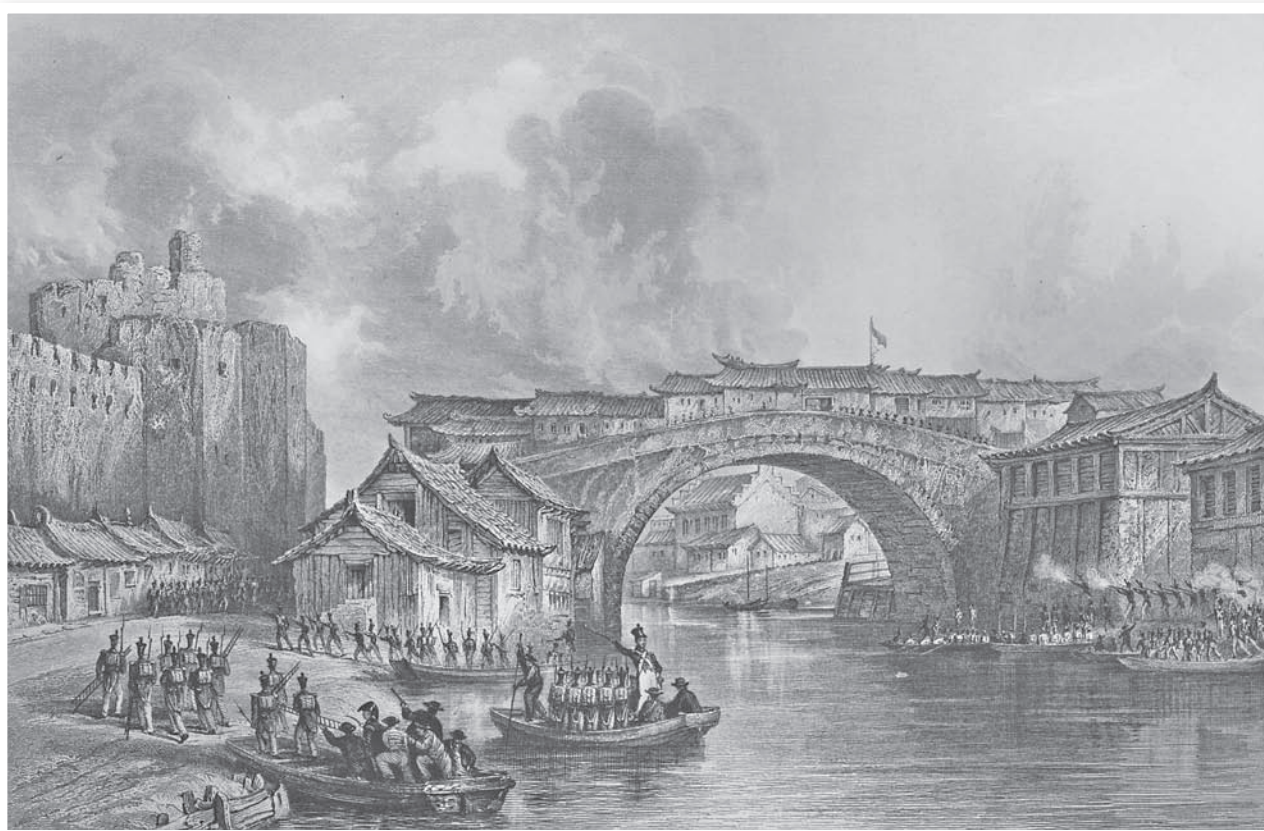
Baodai Bridge in Suzhou, Jiangsu

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Carlos Augusto Montalto de Jesus,
Historic Shanghai (Shanghai: The
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd., 1909).

Baodai Bridge was built in the Tang Dynasty. It received its name because Wang Zhongshu, the then Suzhou Cishi (an official rank), donated a *baodai* (literally ribbon) to raise funds for the construction of this bridge. It was built over Dantaihu Lake on the west side of the canals in southeast Suzhou. Baodai Bridge underwent renovation during many dynasties. During the period of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement, in order to allow his assault boats to pass under the bridge, Major-General Charles Gordon ("Chinese Gordon") ordered the removal of two arches and inadvertently caused the collapse of another 25 arches. However, it was rebuilt in 1872. The present-day Baodai Bridge is a crescent-shaped 53-arch stone bridge, 317 meters long, and the longest ancient multi-arch bridge still standing in China. In addition, there are stone lions and pavilions at both ends of the bridge.



30 ▲

Ximen Bridge in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu

SOURCE: George Newenham Wright, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture, and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire Vol. 4* (London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).

Ximen Bridge, built in the Ming Dynasty and originally named Yanhui Bridge, was a single-arch stone bridge. It was renamed Tongpu Bridge in the Qing Dynasty and after China became a Republic, was renamed Ximen Bridge. In 1913, another bridge was built along Xinmalu Road, therefore, Ximen Bridge became Old Ximen Bridge. In 1961, Old Ximen Bridge was reconfigured to a three-arch concrete beam bridge. This picture depicts a scene of the battle between the Qing army and the British at Ximen in July 1842 during the First Opium War. Ximen Bridge bears witness to this important battle in the history of China.



31 ◀

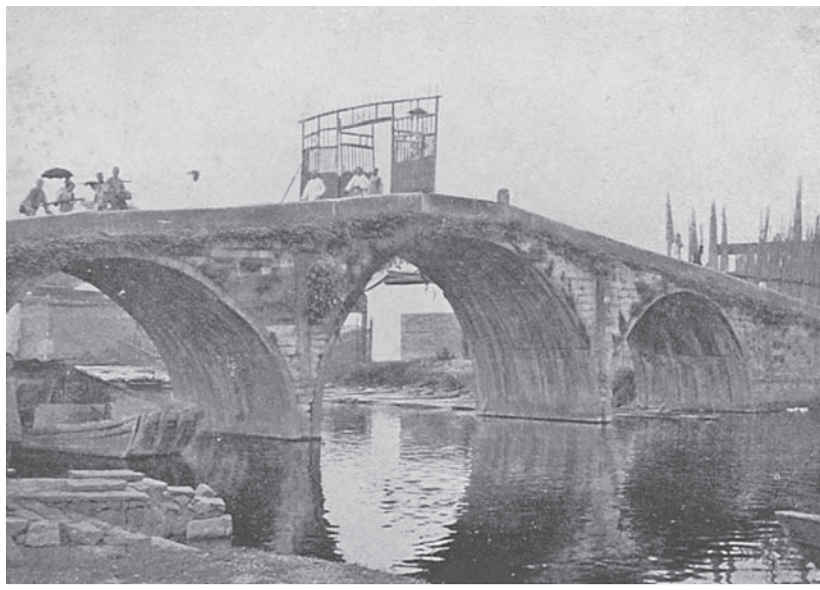
Huilong Bridge in Lingyin Monastery, Hangzhou

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

Huilong Bridge was a single-arch stone bridge in Lingyin Monastery of Hangzhou. Chunzong Pavilion was constructed on top of it and had double roofs and flying eaves at its four corners. Huilong Bridge was known as Qingrao Bridge in the Five Dynasties Period. It is recorded that Juelujinliang Pavilion used to be on the bridge but it collapsed by the end of the Ming Dynasty. In 1744, Master Jutao of Lingyin Monastery rebuilt the pavilion on Huilong Bridge but borrowed the name Chunzong from the pavilion on Hejia Bridge. Huilong Bridge was built over Beijian (literally north stream) Stream and at the foot of Feilaifeng (literally flying peak). From this bridge, one could enjoy the view of the lush green hills and the bubbling of the flowing stream. Two Chinese characters—*Ting Shui* (literally listening to the water)—were carved on the opposite cliff face to describe the poetic imagery.



32 ◀

Gongchen Bridge, Hangzhou**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Venie J. Lee**SOURCE:** William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).

Gongchen Bridge was located at the south end of the Grand Beijing-Hangzhou Canal. It was recognized as the north gate to Hangzhou.

Emperors who traveled to Hangzhou had to pass by Gongchen Bridge. The Chinese character *Chen* stands for the imperial palace, while the large arch bridge symbolises a “red carpet” reception for the emperors. Gongchen Bridge was built at the end of the Ming Dynasty (one opinion holds that the construction time was 1631). The bridge was rebuilt three times during the Qing Dynasty, with the last reconstruction in 1885, supervised by Ding Bing from Hangzhou. From this photograph, we can see a checkpoint sited on the bridge.



33 ◀

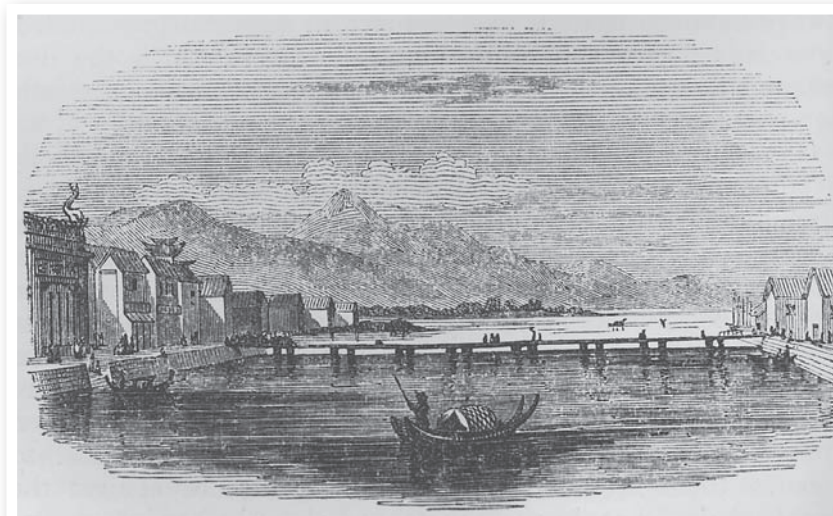
Stone slab bridge near Ningbo, Zhejiang**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Alicia Helen Neva Bewicke Little, *Intimate China* (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1899).

This photograph shows a simple stone slab bridge in the valley.

34 ▶

Pontoon bridge in Ningbo, Zhejiang

SOURCE: W. D. Bernard, *Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the Nemesis from 1840 to 1843, and of the Combined Naval and Military Operations in China* (London: Henry Colburn, 1845).



According to the author of the original book, what was most remarkable about Ningbo was the pontoon bridge linking the town and the suburb. Boats were linked by two iron chains and fastened to the banks for stability, with decks placed on top of the boats.

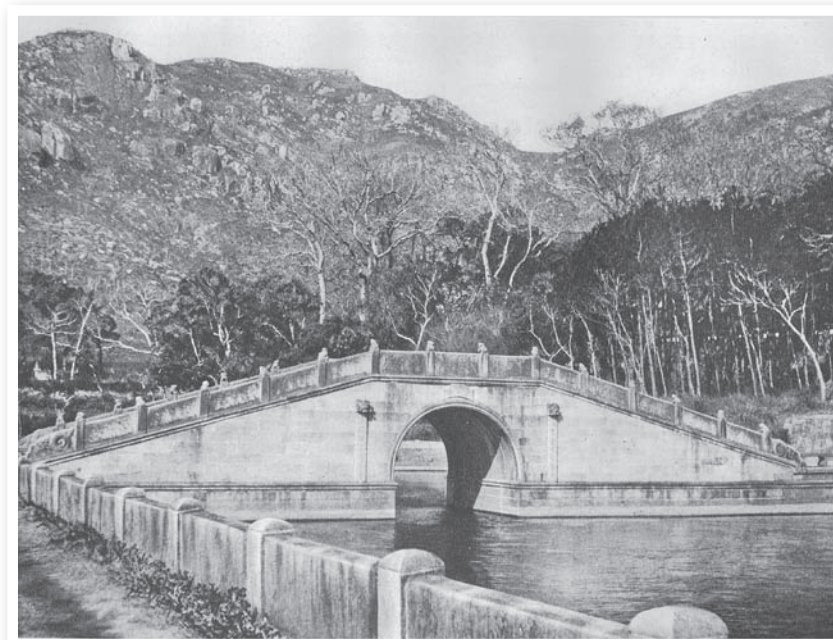
35 ▶

Haihui Bridge leading to Fayu Monastery on Putuoshan Mountain, Zhejiang

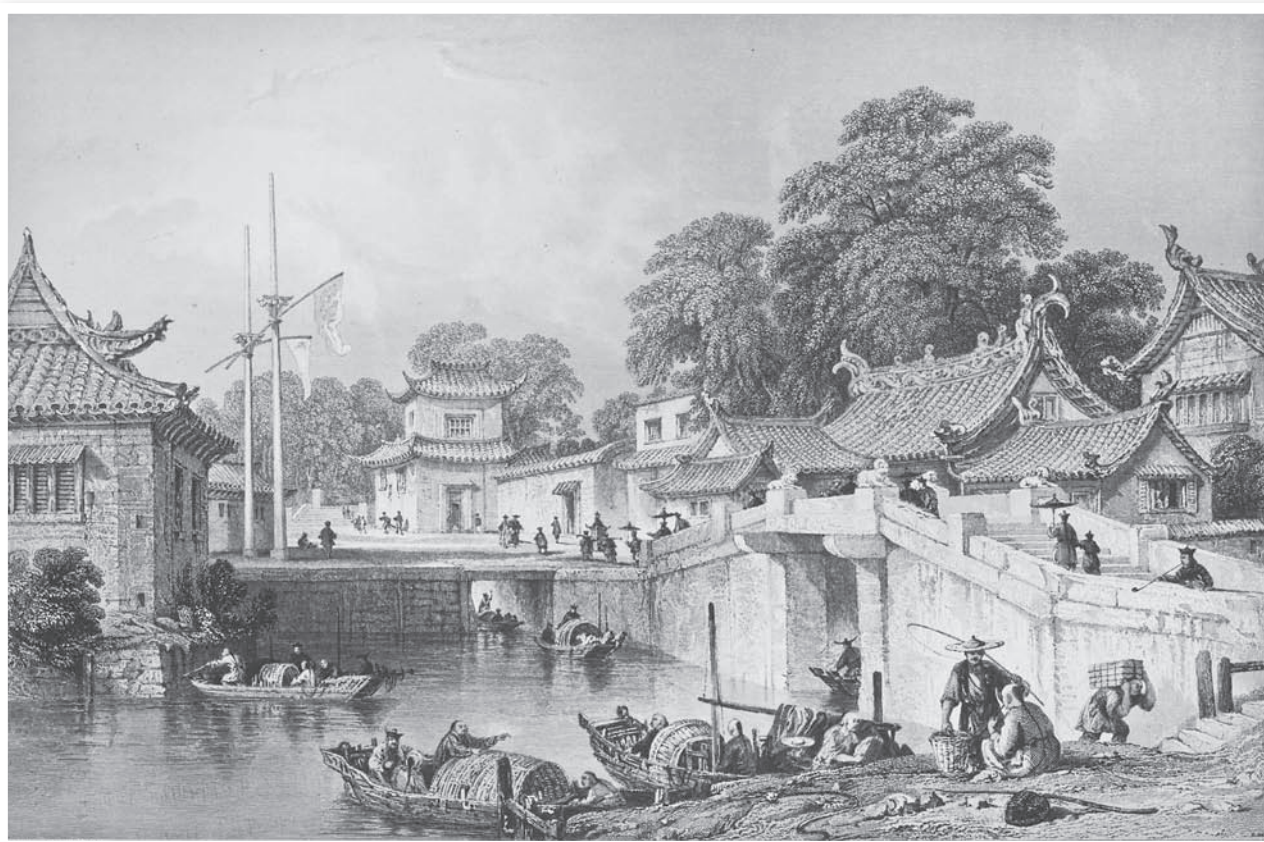
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Haihui Bridge, sited on the main road to Fayu Monastery, was built in 1889 by the abbot of Fayu Monastery with public donations. Haihui (literally gathering of the Buddhas by the ocean) means the gathering of Buddhas and all their accumulated virtues can be described as an unfathomable ocean—limitless and deep. Haihui Bridge also divided Rilianci Pond into the eastern and western parts. It was a single-arch stone bridge, about 20 meters long, 5 meters wide, with 52 vivid and life-like engravings of Chinese fairy tales, bamboos, flowers, birds, animals, sea creatures, and fishes on the railing panels.



36 ▲

Ancient Zapu Bridge in Pinghu, Zhejiang

SOURCE: George Newenham Wright, *China: in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture, and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire Vol. 4* (London: Fisher, Son & Co., 1843).

Zapu Town, located 30 *li* (\approx 15 kilometers) to the southeast of Pinghu County in Zhejiang, became a major fort and naval base in the Qing Dynasty. During the First Opium War in May 1842, the Qing army and the British troops fought a battle and Zapu was lost to the British. According to the author of the original book, this bridge was obviously built in an ancient style, with fortified bridge piers, stacked slabs, with the final gap bridged by a large slab placed on both ends. Such slab bridges were very popular in the Pinghu area of Zhejiang.



37 ◀

Yongshou Bridge in Puji Monastery on Putuoshan Mountain, Zhejiang

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: J. Thomson

SOURCE: Ernst Tiessen, *China: das Reich der achtzehn Provinzen* (Berlin: Alfred Schall, 1902).

Yongshou Bridge, also known as Lianhua (literally lotus flower) Bridge, was built during Ming Emperor Wanli's reign. It was 40 meters long, 7.5 meters wide, and 6 meters high. There were 40 stone lions placed on the balusters along the guardrails. There were plenty of lotus plants in the river, hence the name Lianhua Bridge.

38 ▶

Tongji Bridge in Yuyao, Zhejiang

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Hamilton Berners and L. Foster

SOURCE: Alexis Krausse, *China in Decay* (London: Chapman & Hall, 1900).



Tongji Bridge, located to the south of Shunjianglou, connected the southern and northern towns of Yuyao, and was the longest and highest bridge over the Yaojiang River. It enjoyed the fame of being the No.1 Bridge in eastern Zhejiang. Initially, it was a timber bridge by the name of Dehui Bridge, built in 1047 by Xie Jing. In 1332, it was rebuilt as a stone bridge and renamed Tongji Bridge. In the spring of 1726, the bridge collapsed and a timber replacement was built. Starting from 1729 onwards, Governor Li Wei spent nine years rebuilding it as a stone bridge. Tongji Bridge was a triple-arch stone bridge, 88.3 meters long, and 5.6 meters wide. There was a stele installed next to the bridge and two couplets inscribed on the walls on the bridge's main arch.



Diyixi Bridge, located 100 meters to the west of Wuxiancun Village in Wuxian Town, Tong'an County in Fujian, was built during the Yuan Dynasty (between 1297 and 1307). The bridge was renovated by Chen Jiyu during the Ming Dynasty (between 1628 and 1644). The bridge was oriented in the east-west direction over the upper reaches of the Dongxi Stream. It was 58 meters long (some sources claim 64 meters) and 2.3 meters wide, with nine arches and eight boat-shaped bridge piers. The bridge piers were made of large stone slabs and were stacked accurately. This bridge connected Tong'an and Quanzhou, and was the starting point to Jinmen from the Changxinli area in the past.

39 ◀

Diyixi Bridge in Wuxian, Xiamen

DATE: Between 19th and 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymus

SOURCE: Bruno Navarra, *China und die Chinesen* (Bremen: Nössler, 1901).



Wanshou Bridge was the oldest bridge over Minjiang River, with a history of over 900 years. In 1303, Wang Fa, a monk from Wanshou Monastery, started building the bridge with public donations and only completed it 19 years later (1322). The bridge was 566.66 meters long and 3.33 meters wide, with 28 bridge piers and various stone lions installed on the guardrails. There were pavilions built at both ends of the bridge for travelers to rest their feet. It underwent several renovations during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

40 ◀

Wanshou Bridge, Fuzhou

SOURCE: Georg Franzius, *Kiou-Tschou: Deutschlands Erwerbung in Ostasien* (Berlin: Schall & Grund, 1900).



41 ▲

Bianhe Bridge in Shashi, Hubei

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: A. Raquez, *Au Pays des Pagodes*
(Paris: La Presse Orientale, 1900).

Bianhe Bridge, originally known as Longmen Bridge, was built in 1584 and renovated during Qing Emperor Shunzhi's reign. It is a three-arch stone bridge with the largest arch in the center.

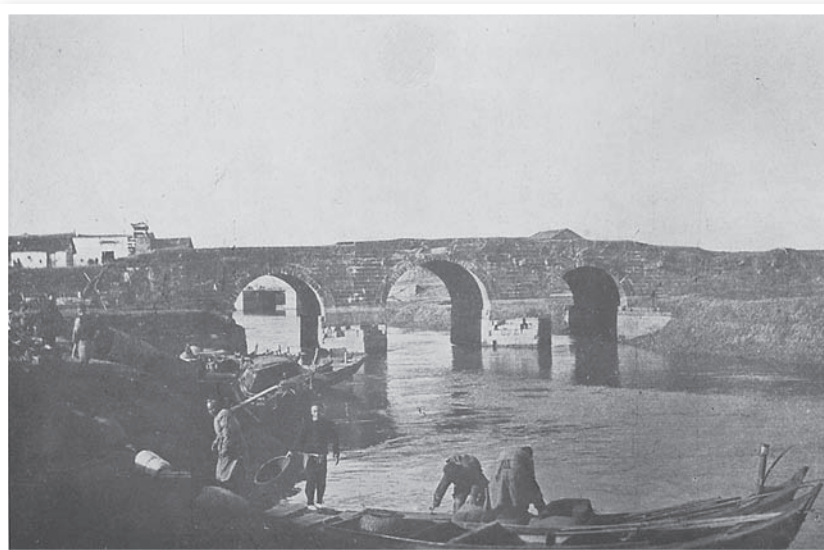
42 ▶

Sanyan Bridge, north of Hanyang, Hubei

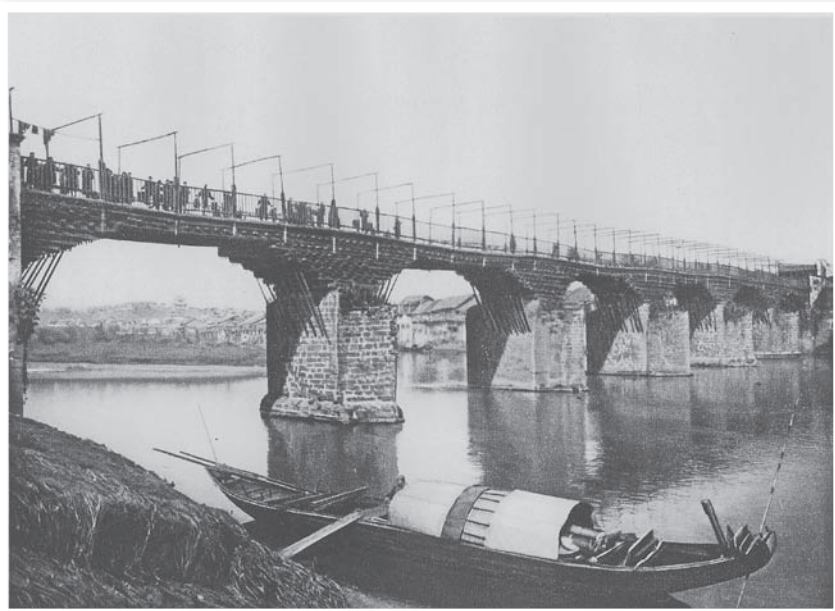
DATE: 1911

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edwin J. Dingle, *China's Revolution: 1911-1912* (Shanghai: The Commercial Press, Limited, 1912).



Sanyan (literally three eyes) Bridge was located 7 miles (\approx 11 kilometers) to the north of Hanyang. During the Revolution of 1911, the revolutionaries and the Qing troops engaged in fierce battles for the control of this bridge. The battle lasted from October 22 to October 27, 1911, until the Qing troops retook Hanyang.



43 ◀

Stone arch bridge in Liling,
Hunan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann,
Picturesque China (London: T.
Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

According to relevant records, the bridge in this photograph should be Lujiang Bridge. Lujiang Bridge was built during the Southern Song Period (between 1165 and 1173). It spanned the Lushui River and was also known as Lushui, Zhizheng, Lele, and Huimin. Originally, the bridge piers and beams were built with timber. It was rebuilt as a stone-pier and timber-beam structure during the Southern Song Period (between 1253 and 1258). The bridge underwent destruction and construction many times from the Song Dynasty to the present day.



44 ▶

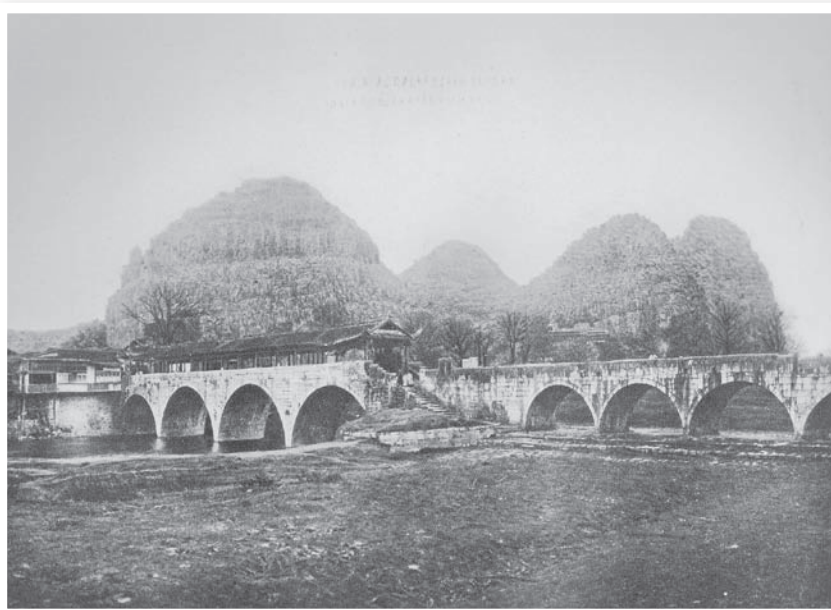
Timber arch bridge near
GuangzhouSOURCE: Archibald R. Colquhoun, *Across
Chryse Vol. II* (New York: Scribner,
Welford & Co., 1883).

This picture was drawn based on a photograph. The main parts of this bridge were made of timber.

45 ▶

Bridge over a canal in Guangzhou**DATE:** Late 19th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Henry Davenport Northrop, *China: the Orient and the Yellow Man* (Washington D.C.: George W. Bertron, 1900).

This photograph shows a stone bridge with one high arch to allow boats to pass through.

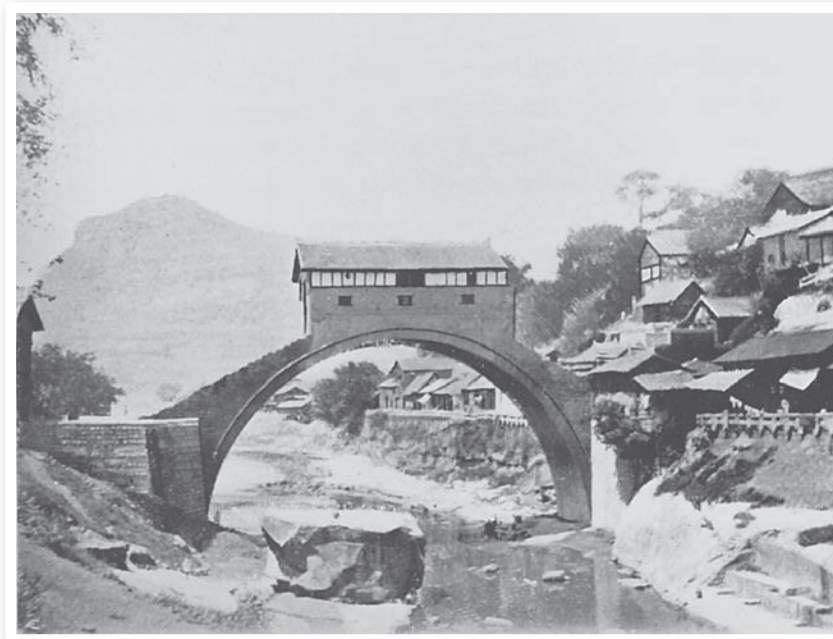


46 ◀

Flower Bridge in Qixingyan, Guilin**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

Flower Bridge was built where Lingjianxi Stream and the Xiaodongjiang River converge inside the West Gate of Qixing Park in Guilin. During the Ming Dynasty, the bridge received its name from the abundant azalea flowers growing on the banks of the river. The bridge was built during Southern Song Emperor Jiaxi's reign; therefore, it was originally known as Jiaxi Bridge. It was a five-arch stone bridge which collapsed during floods between the Yuan and Ming dynasties. In 1456, He Yongquan, governor of Guilin, built a stone-pier, timber-deck bridge at the original site. In 1540, the bridge was extended into an 11-arch bridge, with seven arches built on dry land for the main function of discharging flood waters. In 1892, pavilions were added. Flower Bridge is now 134.66 meters long: four arches and 6.9 meters wide at the river crossing section; seven arches and 5.3 meters wide at the other section used for the discharge of flood waters. The four crescents (of the arches) and their reflections create an illusion of four white plates not unlike the full moon—a marvelous scene at the Flower Bridge.

47 ▶

Wanzhou Bridge, Wan County, Sichuan**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

This bridge was built with donations from Wang Wenxuan, Yu Maolin, and Chen Shouling from Wan County in 1870. It was 40 meters long, 19 meters high, 9 meters wide, and was the largest single-arch stone bridge in Wan County. It was so famous that it was called the No.1 Bridge in Wanzhou. Six pavilions were added in 1893.



48 ◀

Pan Bridge in Wen Temple, Sichuan**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923). John Murray, 1899).

This may be a small bridge, but the dragon and cloud patterns are exquisitely engraved on the guardrails. In the past, schools were sometimes called *Pan Gong*, and the admission of new students into such schools was called *Ru Pan* (literally admission into school). Wen Temples (Confucius Temples) served as schools and the man-made crescent pool in front of the hall was known as *Pan Chi* (literally school pond), hence we call the bridge Pan Bridge.



49 ◀

Anlan Bridge of Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Marcel Monnier, *Le Tour D'Asie* (Paris: Librairie Plon, 1903).

Anlan Bridge was located at Dujiangyan and spanned two rivers. No record of its construction date is available. In *Wu Chuan Lu* written by Fan Chengda in the Song Dynasty, there were descriptions about this bridge. Anlan Bridge was destroyed during a war during the late Ming Dynasty, and He Xiande and his wife rebuilt it with the help of public donations during Qing Emperor Jiaqing's reign.

50 ▶

Anlan Bridgehead of Guan County, Sichuan

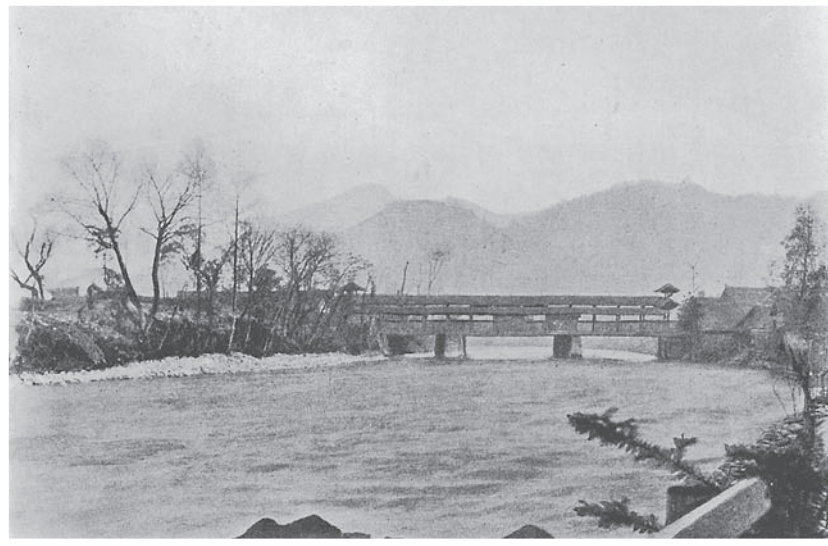
DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



Anlan Bridge was located in Dujiangyan and spanned two rivers. The main purpose of the bridgehead is to fasten the chains. The roof was characteristic of the local architecture.



This photograph shows that the piers are made of stone, and other parts such as the deck, guardrails and pavilion were made of timber.

51 ◀

Timber bridge in Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: John Thomson

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).



The pavilion on the bridge in this photograph had two decks, and it seems that there is an archway-like architecture on the left bridgehead.

52 ◀

Double-deck bridge in Guan County, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

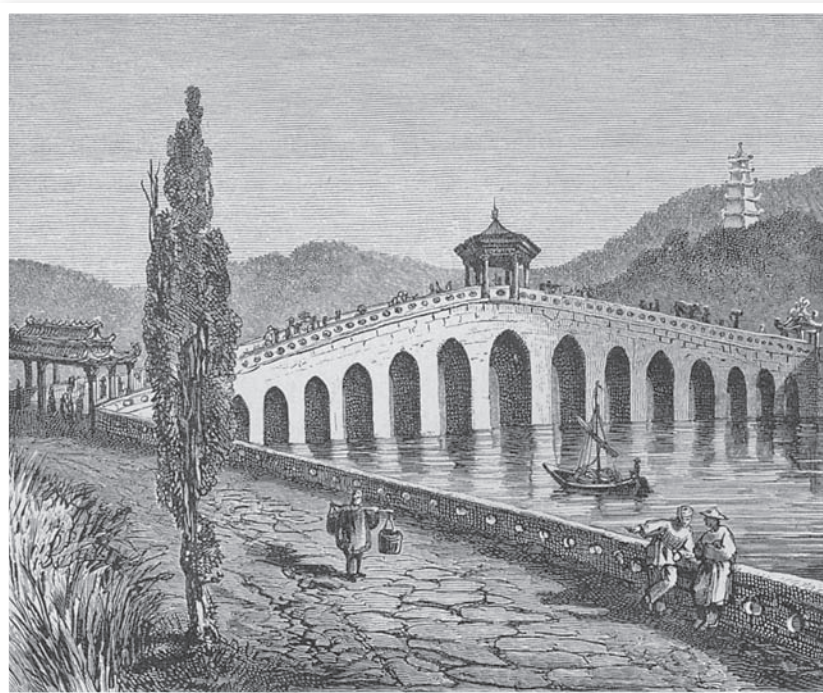
PHOTOGRAPHER: John Thomson

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

53 ▶

No.1 Bridge of southern Sichuan in Qiongzhou, Sichuan

SOURCE: Gustav Kreitner, *Im Fernen Osten* (Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1881).



The administrative seat of Qiongzhou was in today's Qionglai County. The No.1 Bridge of southern Sichuan was built by Xuan Ying and Zhou Shilong over the Nanhe River, between 1831 and 1832. It was 5 *zhang* high (\approx 16 meters), 3 *zhang* wide (\approx 10 meters) and had 15 arches. There were stone archways at the two ends, a pavilion in the center, and a huge stone stele with the Chinese characters *Chuan Nan Di Yi Qiao* (literally the number one bridge of southern Sichuan). The central arch was the highest, and the others became smaller and smaller in sequence. The flat bridge deck was about 20 meters long, with 16 stairs and an 80-meter bridge approach on either side. In 1888, the bridge was swept away by floods, leaving only the stone stele behind. In 1899, a 33-arch stone bridge was rebuilt at the same site.

54 ▶

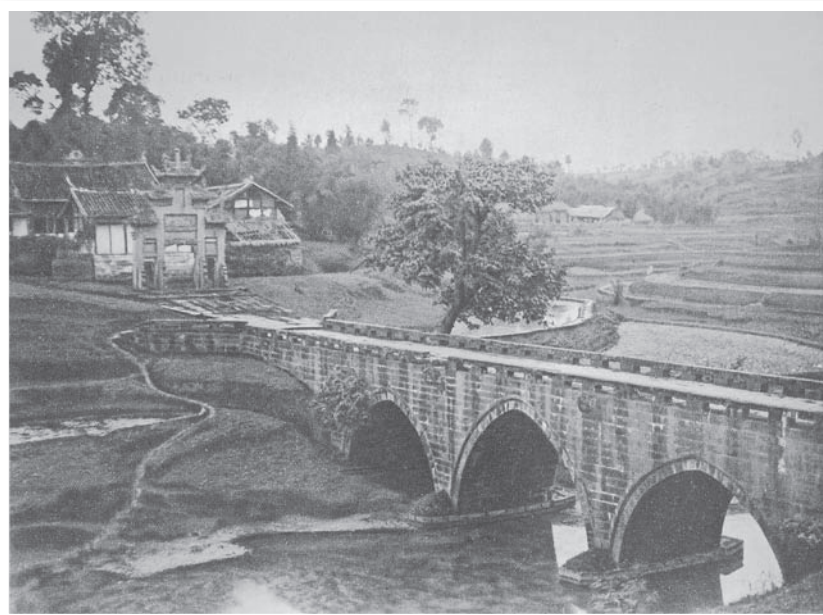
Stone arch bridge in Ziliujing, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

This photograph shows a three-arch stone bridge, with a flat deck and an archway at the bridgehead.





This bridge was built in a valley and was used when the river flooded.

55 ◀

Stone arch bridge on Qingchengshan Mountain, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

56 ▼

Stone arch bridge near Xuzhou, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



The administrative seat of Xuzhou was in today's Yibin, Sichuan. This bridge was built in 1739 with the help of public donations. According to the caption in the original book, it was on the main road to Zigong, and was 20 miles (\approx 32 kilometers) from Xuzhou.

57 ▶

Stone beam bridge in a village in Hanzhou, Sichuan**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ernst Boerschmann**SOURCE:** Ernst Boerschmann,*Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).

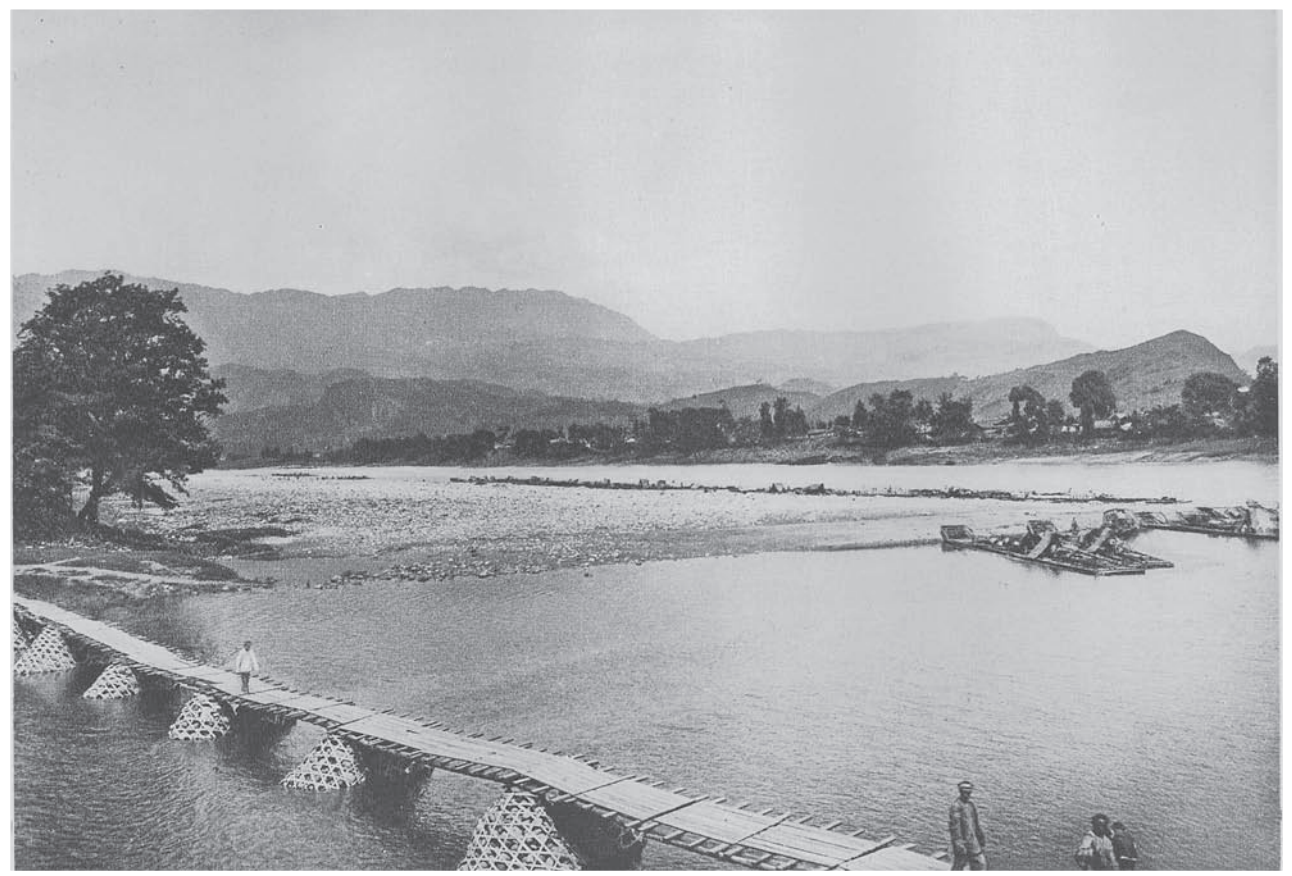
Hanzhou was today's Guanghan County, Sichuan. This photograph shows a rather rudimentary bridge, with a slate deck and no guardrails.



58 ◀

Luding Bridge, Sichuan**DATE:** Early 20th century**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Anonymous**SOURCE:** Vicomte D'Ollone, *In Forbidden China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1912).

Luding Bridge, built in 1706, was 103 meters long and 3 meters wide. It had nine iron chains and guardrails on both sides. There was a board bearing Qing Emperor Kangxi's inscription *Lu Ding Qiao* (Luding Bridge) on the bridgehead. This photograph shows a rather ruined Luding Bridge with many planks missing and guardrails on one side only.



This photograph shows a simple but exquisite bridge, with bamboo baskets filled with stones acting as piers, and wooden planks on timber frames. The design was simple yet effective, reflecting the resourcefulness of the local bridge builder.

59 ▲

Simple bridge over the Yajiang River in Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



This photograph shows a four-arch stone bridge with no record of its name.

60 ◀

Stone arch bridge in a village in Yazhou, Sichuan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ernst Boerschmann

SOURCE: Ernst Boerschmann, *Picturesque China* (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923).



61 ◀

Stone arch bridge in Dajianlu, Sichuan

DATE: 1911

PHOTOGRAPHER: Elizabeth Kendall

SOURCE: Elizabeth Kendall, *A Wayfarer in China* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1913).

Dajianlu was today's Kangding County, Sichuan. The author of the original book traveled extensively throughout China in 1911 and Dajianlu was the last destination of her journey in western China. If she had traveled any further to the west, she would have reached Tibet; hence she named this stone arch bridge "The Gate to Tibet."



62 ◀

Lang Bridge of Mianzhu, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: John Thomson

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).

The bridge in this photograph had a double-story veranda, a three-story pavilion in the middle, three-story bridgehead pavilions, and six arches. Today's Flower Bridge (originally Qingping Bridge) at the North Gate of Mianzu is very similar to this bridge, except that it had three arches, a double-story pavilion in the middle, a single-story veranda, and a single-story bridgehead pavilion.

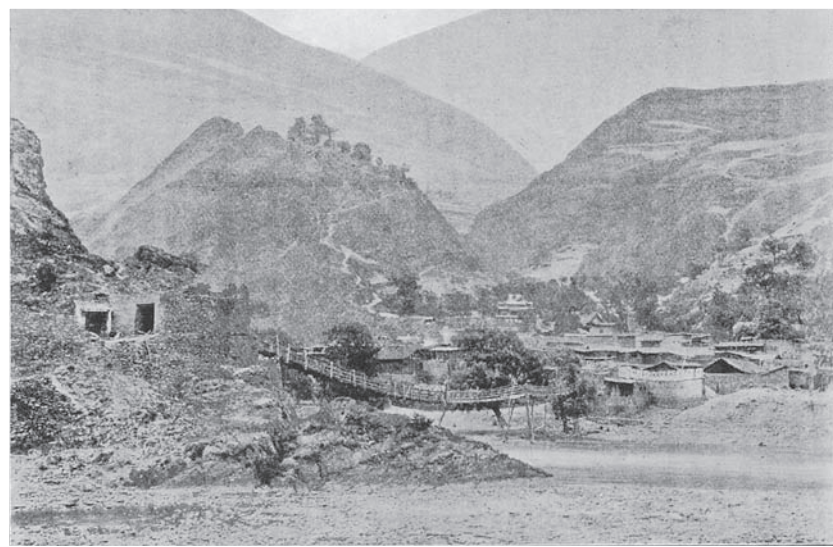
63 ▶

Suspension bridge in Weizhou, Sichuan

DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: John Thomson

SOURCE: Isabella L. Bird, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond* (London: John Murray, 1899).



Weizhou, known as Weizhou Stockade during the Qing Dynasty, was in Wenchuan County. The caption in the original book explained that this was a "bamboo suspension bridge." However, there is no way to ascertain whether the guardrails or the chains were made of bamboo.

64 ▶

Stone arch bridge near Chongqing

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



This photograph shows a rather primitive stone arch bridge, with the sedan of the author of the original book and his entourage on the bridge deck.

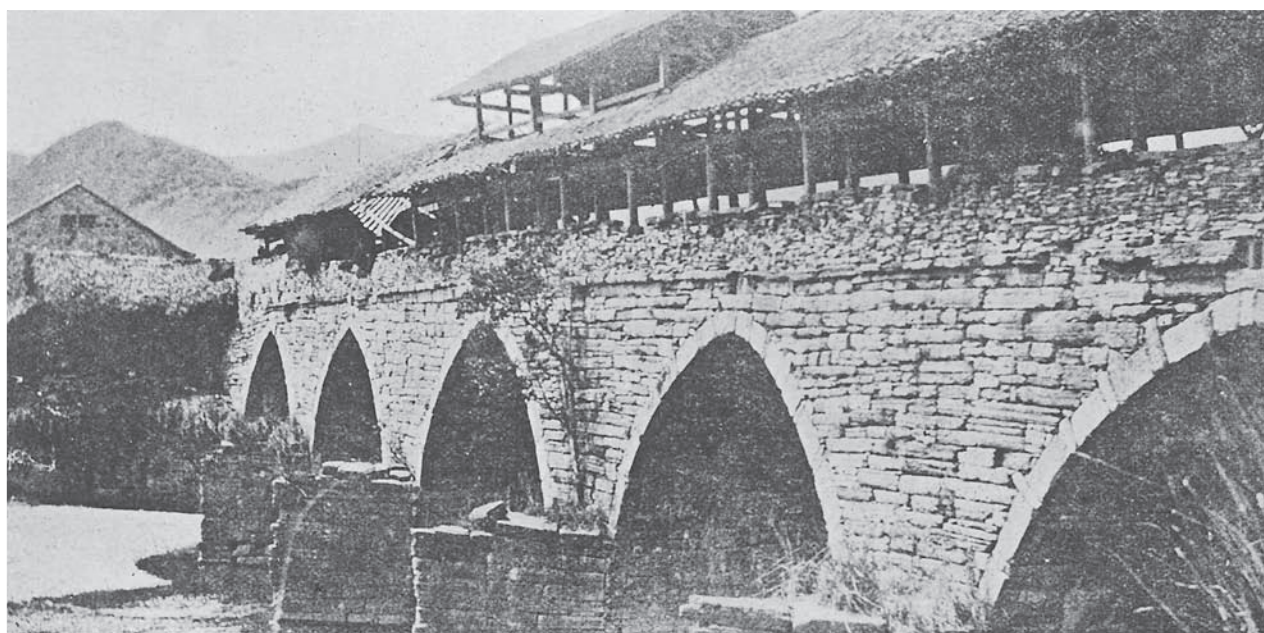
65 ▼

Pavilion built on a multi-arch stone bridge in Guizhou

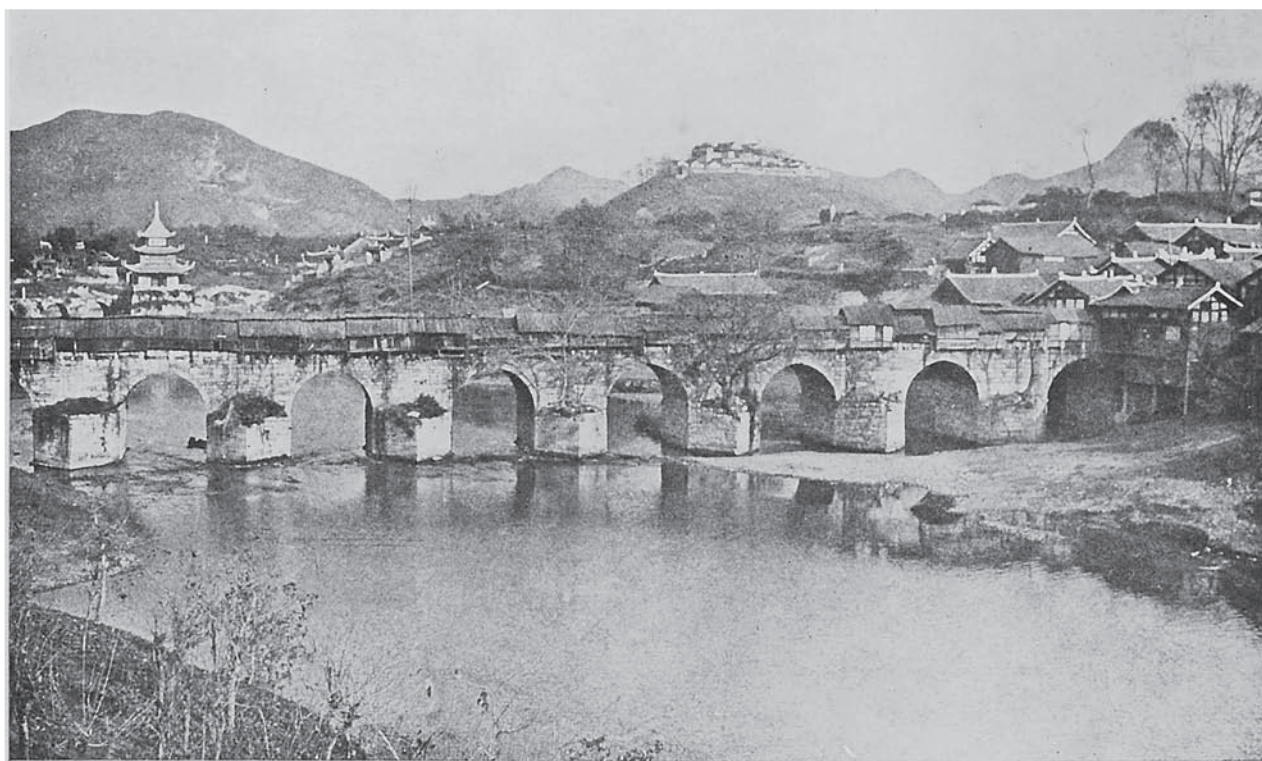
DATE: Late 19th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: A. Raquez, *Au Pays des Pagodes* (Paris: La Presse Orientale, 1900).



This photograph shows a simple bridge with pavilions on it.



Nanming Bridge (also known as Jihong Bridge and Zhongzheng Bridge) was located at the south end of Zhonghuanan Road of today's Guiyang. It also spanned Nanminghe River. Originally a nine-arch stone bridge, it was built by Gu Chengjian in 1404, redesigned in 1948, and reconstructed as a six-arch stone bridge after the founding of the People's Republic of China. This photograph shows the bridge with pavilions. In the distance is the well-known three-story Jiaxiu Pavilion, near the nine-arch Fuyu Bridge.

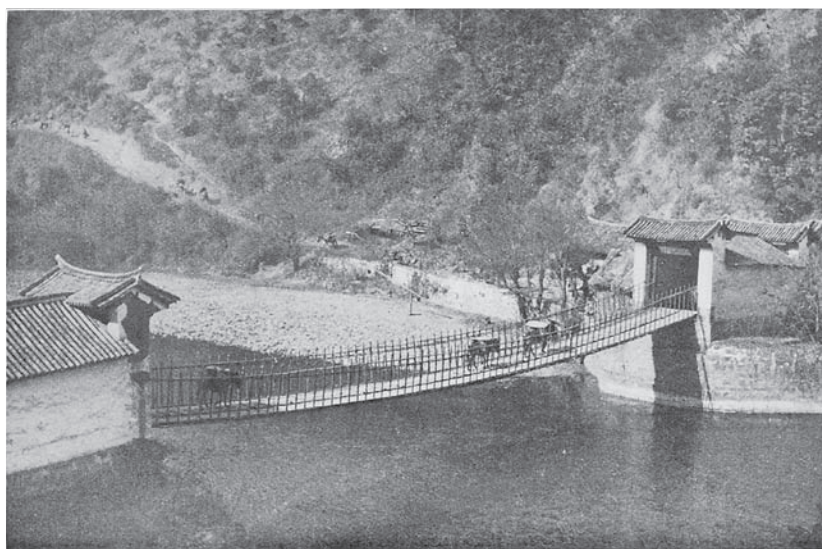
66 ▲

Nanming Bridge, Guiyang

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *Eighteen Capitals of China* (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1911).



67 ◀

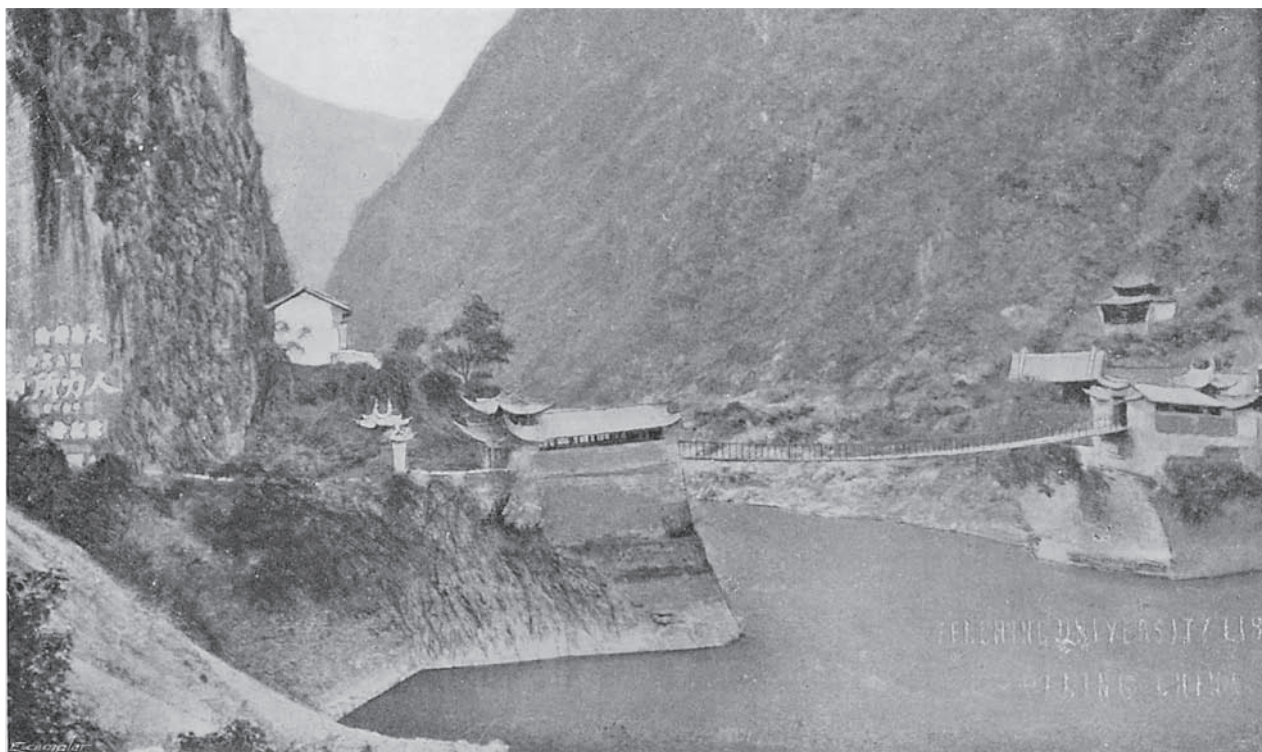
Iron suspension bridge over Longjiang River in western Yunnan

DATE: No Record

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Lawrence Dundas Zetland (The Earl of Ronaldshay), *A Wandering Student in the Far East* (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1908).

Judging from this photograph, the suspension bridge was quite strong, through which the caravan transported its goods and continued up the hills.



68 ▲

Suspension bridge over Lancangjiang River (I)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

The suspension bridge of Lancangjiang River was similar in design to Longjiang River, but the bridgeheads here were more fortified.

69 ▶

Suspension bridge over Lancangjiang River (II)

SOURCE: Gustav Kreitner, *Im Fernen Osten* (Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1881).



There is a small hut at one end of the bridge.



70 ◀

Suspension bridge over Lancangjiang River (III)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

This photograph shows part of the deck and bridgehead. The deck was divided into two lanes for travelers from opposite directions. The flying eaves of the bridgehead pavilion are characteristic of the local architecture.



71 ◀

Suspension bridge over Lancangjiang River (IV)

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edwin John Dingle, *Across China on Foot* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1911)

Lancangjiang River is known as Mekong River when it flows into the Indochina Peninsula. It is the largest river in Southeast Asia. The author of the original book mistook Lancangjiang River in Yunnan territory for Mekong River.



72 ▲

Rope bridge over Lancangjiang River

SOURCE: T. T. Cooper, *Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce in Pigtail and Petticoats* (London: John Murray, 1871).

The bridge in this picture was made of two bamboo chains only—passengers and goods slid from one bank of the river to the other. There is a horse being transported using the rope bridge in this picture. According to the author of the original book, one end of the bridge was higher than the other so as to rely on gravity to move across the river. Passengers had to stand on a small platform, fasten themselves with leather ropes, attach the ropes to the rollers on the chain, and then glide over to the other end.



73 ▲

Double-suspension bridge over Nüjiang River

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).

This photograph shows a rare double-suspension bridge, which showcased the advanced construction techniques of suspension bridges.



74 ▶

Suspension bridge over Nüjiang River

SOURCE: Archibald R. Colquhoun, *Across Chryse Vol. II* (New York: Scribner, Welford & Co., 1883).

The author of the original book named this bridge "Suspension Bridge over Salween River." Salween River, known as Nüjiang River in Chinese territory, was named as Salween River after flowing into Myanmar. Salween River in this picture actually refers to Nüjiang River in Chinese territory. This picture was drawn based on a photograph.



Nandian, whose administrative seat was in the south of today's Yunnan, experienced many changes in titles during the Yuan and Ming dynasties and after the founding of the Republic of China. This photograph shows the construction progress of a stone arch bridge—bricks are laid in a semi-circle and stone slabs are placed on top; once the bricks underneath are removed, the stone arch bridge starts taking shape.

75 ▲

Construction of a bridge outside the East Gate of Nandian, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: William Edgar Geil, *A Yankee on the Yangtze* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1904).



The administrative seat of Yongchang was in today's Baoshan City, Yunnan. Banqiao Town of Longyang District, 9 kilometers from Baoshan City, was an important river port on the Silk Routes in southwest China. Beijin Bridge, also known as Flower Bridge, was built in 1821. It spans Donghe River and was 18.67 meters long and 6.67 meters wide.

76 ◀

Beijin Bridge of Banqiao Town in Yongchang, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edwin John Dingle, *Across China on Foot* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1911)



According to the caption in the original book, this was Jiangdi Suspension Bridge. Jiangdi, due to its location at the river mouth, was the name of a village by Niulanjiang River. According to the author of the original book, this bridge was 50 feet long (≈ 15 meters) and 12 feet wide (≈ 3 meters), with a pair of lion and monkey sculptures at both ends of the bridge. The animals were believed to be guardians of the bridge, ensuring the safety of the bridge and the people who crossed it every day.



77 ◀

Panorama of Jiangdi Suspension Bridge over Niulanjiang River, Yunnan

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

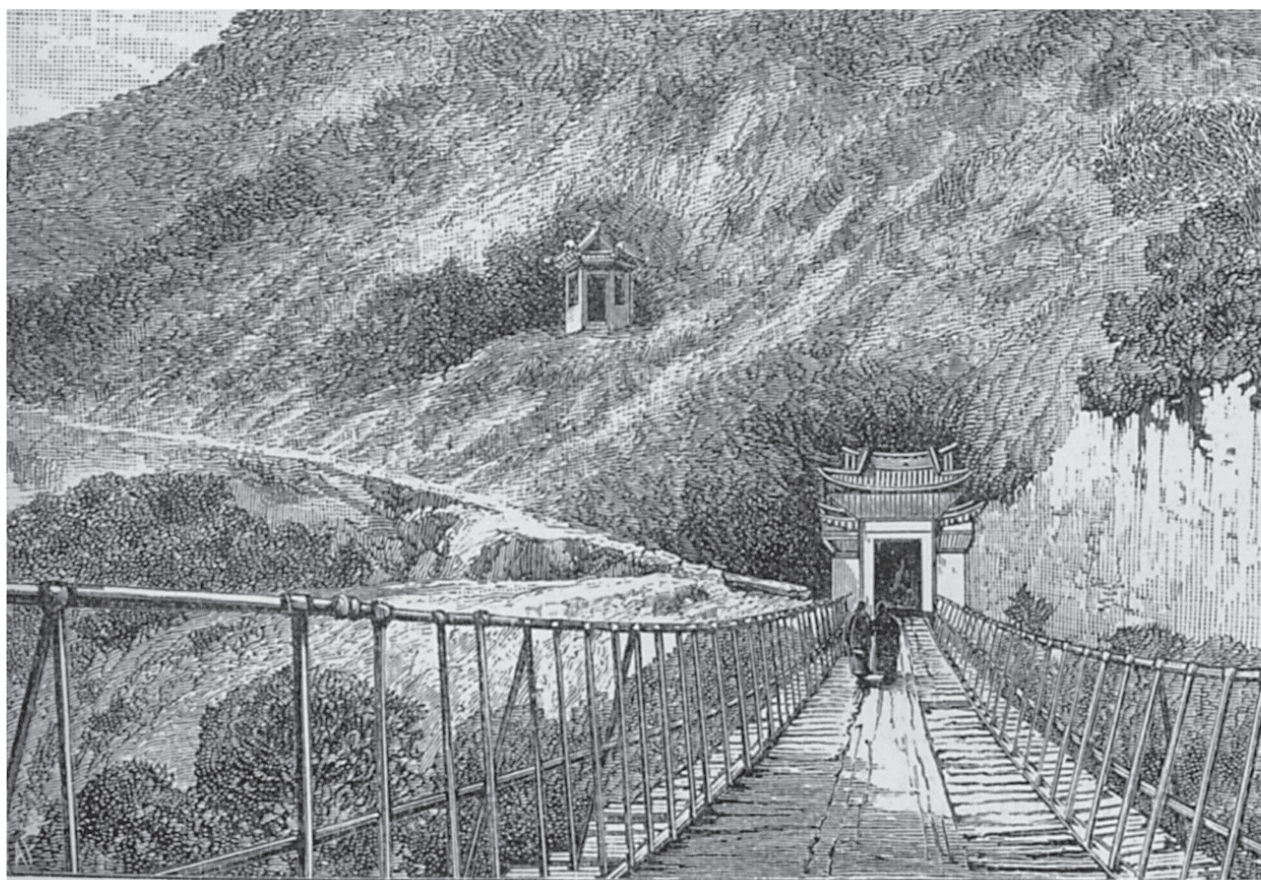
SOURCE: Edwin John Dingle, *Across China on Foot* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1911)

78 ◀

Iron suspension bridge in Laoyatan, Yunnan

SOURCE: Henry Yule, *The Book of Ser Marco Polo Vol. 2* (London: John Murray, 1926).

This was an important bridge used for the transportation of goods from Yunnan to Sichuan.



79 ▲

Suspension bridge over Babianjiang River, Yunnan

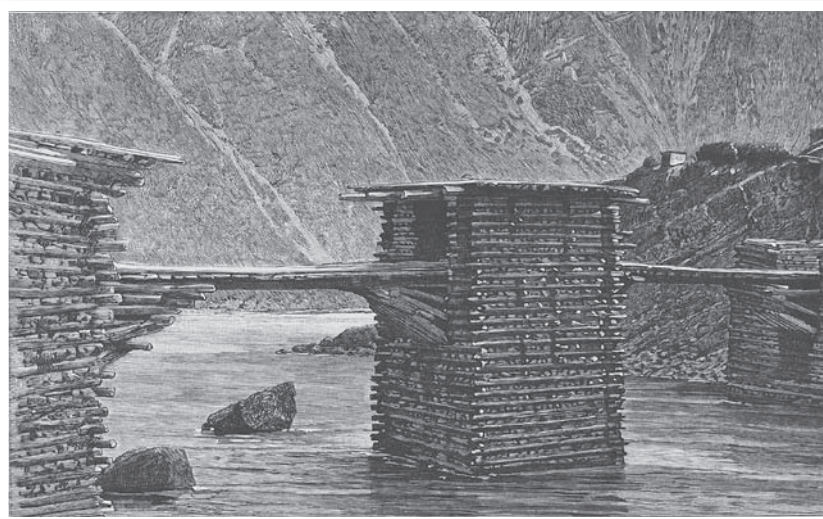
SOURCE: Archibald R. Colquhoun, *Across Chrysê Vol. II* (New York: Scribner, Welford & Co., 1883).

Babianjiang River, located in the south of Yunnan, was an upper tributary feeding into Lixianjiang River, a branch of Honghe River. This picture was drawn based on a photograph.

80 ▶

Timber arch bridge in Tibet

SOURCE: Gabriel Bonvalot, *Across Thibet Vol. II* (London: Cassell & Company, Limited, 1891)



This bridge stands out from the other arch bridges in China because its bridge piers were also built with timber.



81 ▲

Suspension bridge in Nanmulin, Tibet

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: N. G. Gee

SOURCE: Count De Lesdain, *From Peking to Sikkim* (London: John Murray, 1908).

Nanmulin, located to the west of Lhasa, was today's Nanmulin County, Tibet. According to the author of the original book, this bridge was built by linking the two towers with iron chains, covering it with yak hide before placing planks on top of the hide.

82 ▶

Iron chain suspension bridge in Tibet

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Edmund Candler, *The Unveiling of Lhasa* (London: Edward Arnold, 1905).



Judging from this photograph, there were bridge piers in the river islet. On the other end, there must be more iron chains. We wonder if people crossed the bridge by climbing along the chains since there were no planks covering them.

83 ▶

Stone arch bridge with American cigarette posters in southern China

DATE: Early 20th century

PHOTOGRAPHER: Anonymous

SOURCE: Arthur Judson Brown, *New Forces in Old China* (New York and Chicago: F.H. Revell Company, 1904).



There are two American cigarette posters on either side of the arch bridge, a clear indication of the influence of foreign economies in China.



84 ◀

Dragon-shaped stone bridge

SOURCE: T. T. Cooper, *Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce in Pigtail and Petticoats* (London: John Murray, 1871).

According to the author of the original book, this bridge was shaped like a dragon. The claws formed an arch with a diameter of 30 feet (≈ 9.1 meters), while the dragon's back served as the deck and the wings were the guardrails.