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金陵古跡名勝影集序

嘗以中國古都，歷史悠久，古跡衆多，文物制度，照耀千古者，長安洛陽而外，厥推金陵。北京雖為遼金以來帝王之都，然史蹟不過千年，非若金陵建都之遠在南北朝以前也。他若汴京臨安，一開都於五代，繼於北宋；一肇建於吳越，偏安於南宋，其為時較短，而歷史遺蹟，亦不若長安洛陽金陵北京之衆。而此四都之中，文學之昌盛，人物之俊彥，山川之靈秀，氣象之宏偉，以及與民族患難共其休戚相關之密切，尤以金陵為最。太白詩云：「吳宮花草埋幽徑，夏代衣冠成古邱」，極言南朝之文物也；「三山半落青天外，二水中分白鹭洲」，極言金陵之靈秀也；牧之詩云：「大抵南朝多墮淚，可憐東晉最風流；月明更想桓伊在，一笛吹出塞垣愁」，極言江左之人物也。許浑詩云：「樹梢直插近千家，禾黍高低六代宮；石燕拂雲去亦雨，江豚吹浪夜還風」，極言史跡之衆多也；夢得詩云：「千尋鐵鎖沉江底，一片降幡出石頭；人世幾回傷往事，山形依舊枕寒流」，極言盛衰興亡，至足引人流連憑弔也。獨獨關於南都，獨少考察古跡之著作（註一）；司保存文物之責者，且聽僅存之古物遺蹟，風吹雨打，日趨於散佚零亂，乃至於消滅無存，良可慨歎也。何以言之？余來金陵，適值新都建始之秋，街道改築，房屋改建，地名改命，其間變化之繁，新舊遞嬗之劇，實其他都城所罕有。新都之氣象，固日新月異，然古跡之淪亡，文物之蕩滅者，乃不可勝計。余深懼南都遺蹟，湮沒無聞，後世之考古者，無從研求，故就今之所見，遺蹟之猶幸保存者，實地調查，攝爲圖版，輯為圖考，以保留歷史遺蹟於萬一。統計三年以來，所攝照片凡二千餘張，精選三百十七張；余尚有金陵古蹟攝影百張，因另建康蘭陵六朝陵墓圖考一書出版（商務印書館印行），故此集中僅選十二張，聊備一格。至於史跡之研究，余更有金陵古跡圖考一書問世，皆二十萬言，一圖一考，本與此集相輔而行。讀者於十餘年後，蒞臨首都，讀此書而閱此圖，我知其當有不勝今昔之感者矣。

二十四年十月十四日秀水朱偰序於青溪。

（註一）近中央博物館委員會有六朝陵墓調查報告出版，然不過［考人成事者，其中調查，由家大人及余所人作；其中圖版，三分之二以上即所攝；新加入之十三陵墓，無一非余預先發見而導往者。

（註二）本集蒙 Dr. Metzener 供五十七圖，Dr. Strasal 供五十六圖，特於此誌謝。
一 城城

江南一座城池，六朝如夢如幻

1. Imperial City of the Time of the Six Dynasties.

Tao-chen, the Imperial City, was erected in the years 330-332 by Chen-ti, emperor of the Chin Dynasty. It was destroyed in the year 389 when Cheng Ho-chu, the last emperor of the Cheng Dynasty, surrendered. As the metropolis of the Six Dynasties, it is well-known in Chinese history and poetry.

2. Fortress of the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This is a part of the Imperial City, now situated behind the Chi-ming Temple. It shows how massive and stately the fortress was at that time.

三 從景陽樓望城

3. View of the Imperial City.

This picture is taken from the Chi-ming Temple in the direction of the Purple Mountain. In the background one sees a part of the Shian-ju Lake.

4. Gate of the Imperial City.

This picture shows a gate of the city, inlaid with brickwork at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty. Some writers believe that it was the east gate, while others hold that it was Pei-yen Men, the north gate of the city.

This bronze figure was found in the Fa-yun Temple, once situated quite close to the Chingming Temple. One observes the beautiful expression of the figure, which cannot be reproduced to-day.


The Imperial Tomb of Cheng Wen-ti, the second emperor of the Cheng Dynasty, who reigned from 560 to 566, is situated in Shih-te Chang, southwest of Chi-hsia Shan. The style of the fabled animal is more developed and the art finer, as compared with that of the former.

3. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiau Chiu.

The tomb of Hsiau Chiu, son of Liang Wu-ti, is situated in Shih-sha Kan, district of Kue-yün. It has two columns and two animals. The huge stone animal is almost 3 m. high.


Hsiau Hsin, brother of Liang Wu-ti, the first emperor of the Liang Dynasty (502-557), was governor of some important provinces. He died in the year 513. His tomb, one of the most perfect tombs from the time of the Six Dynasties, has two fabled animals, four script monuments (only two of which still exist) and two columns (one alone exists). This is the left one of the two animals, with fine sculpture and vivid tendence.

This tomb is situated in the village Sung-cao, in the neighborhood of Chen-hua Cheng. The column, which is the only support of this tomb, has indeed a tablet, but because of decomposition through many centuries it is impossible to determine the person to whom the tomb belonged.

14. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiau Chi.

This is the left one of the two columns of Hsiau Chi's tomb. It is one of the best preserved columns of that period.

15. Tomb of Hsiau Chi: General View

This picture shows us the general composition of tombs of that period: in the foreground two stone animals; then two columns with script-tablet facing fore. The two script monuments, which had to be placed in the same rank with the former, however, exist no more. One observes the mountain just in the middle, towards which the tomb is directed.

16. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiau Hong.

Hsiau Hong, brother of Liang Wu-ti, was field-marshal of the expedition to the Northern Dynasties and acted an important part in the history of Liang. He died in 526. His tomb is situated in the village Chang-kuo Ch'ung, between Chi-lung Men and Hsiau-ho Men. This picture shows the huge script monument with fine relief on the sides.

17. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiau Hsin.

Here one sees the interesting base of the column, which shows the sculpture of two winged dragons. Some writers hold that they are lizards, while still others believe them to be two frogs. As regards the history of Hsiau Hsin, see under (10).

18. An Unknown Tomb from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This unknown tomb is situated in the village Chang-chia Ku, northwestern of Ch'ing-shan Shan. One observes the wide distance between the two animals, which are half sunk in the earth.


Cheng Wu-ti, the founder of the Cheng Dynasty and defender of the southern power, reigned from 537 to 556. His tomb is situated in the region of Shih-nu Ch'ung, near Shang-fang Cheng. The picture shows the right one of the two stone animals, the only remains of the tomb of the once mighty emperor.

The traveler in Nanking pays traditionally a visit to the well-known "pine from the time of the Six Dynasties" in the National Central University, which, though it be exaggerated as "pine from the time of the Six Dynasties," is surely over six or seven centuries old.


Tao-yeh, the mistress of Minister Wang HSien-chih, crossed the Chin-huai River at this ferry, once broad and mighty, now narrow and compressed. Her arrival aroused much inspiration in Nanking. The story is much told and sung by poets.


This ferry is situated southwest of Hang-chao Bridge, the main bridge to the South Gate. Now lonely and abandoned, it was once the well-known Chu-chai Bridge of the Six Dynasties, and the main thoroughfare to the southern provinces.

24. Hsiau-hong Bridge.

Unimportant as the bridge looks, it was the North Bridge of the Southern Tang's (937-975) palace. But even this only rest of one dynasty will, however, disappear one day!

25. Monument of Wang Te's Tomb.

Wang Te, one of the notorious generals against the north barbarians, died at the end of the Shao-hsin period (1122-1162) of the Sung Dynasty. The script monument, which has a style different from that of the Six Dynasties, contains the history of the general.


The tomb is situated in Hsia-miao, outside of Hoiping Men. It has one script monument, two stone horses (one of which is overthrown) and two stone tigers (one alone exists). This tomb is typical of the Sung period (960-1278).

27. An Unknown Tomb at Mo-fu Shan (1).

The tomb is situated in Chiang-tang, on the southern slope of Mo-fu Shan. It has two stone figures, (for the first time figures appeared at tomb), two stone sheep and two stone tigers. Its style seems to be typical of the Southern Tang or the Sung period.

28. An Unknown Tomb at Mo-fu Shan (2).

See under (27).
29. An Unknown Tomb at Mo-fu Shan (3).

This is one of the two figures. Here we observe the high hat, which is peculiar of the Sung period.

30. Bird's-eye View of the South Gate.

This picture shows the South Gate, officially called Chung-hua Men, in its original state. The gate was built in 914, rebuilt by Hsiung-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, in 1367. Before the gate is the Chang-kan Bridge, and behind it, the Chung-hua Bridge. One observes the dense population in that district.

This is the eastern gate of Nanking and the main thoroughfare to the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty and the tomb of President Sun Yat-sen.

34. Bird’s-eye View of Tung-chi Men.

Tung-chi Men, which was built by Hong-wu in 1367, is typical of citygates in Nanking. Out of the four mighty lefts one above exists, and even that was rebuilt after the Taiping Revolution (1853-1864).
35. Ching-chuan Men.

This gate is of historical importance and interest in so far as that the army of Yung-lo, the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty, marched through it in 1402. Eighteen years later, in 1420, the capital was removed to Peking; and Nanking became vice-capital of the dynasty.

36. Ho-ping Men.

This gate is situated at the northeastern corner of the city. It has only two doors, (which builds an exception to other gates), the outer of which, according to its situation to the city as a whole, is situated at the extreme northeastern corner.

37. The Stone City-wall (1).

The Stone City-wall, now a part of the city-wall of Nanking, was built as early as 272, when Sun Chuan, the founder of the Wu Dynasty (222-280) erected a fortress on the rock. Situated on the Yang-tse River, it once commanded a good view of a wide district around Nanking, up and down the stream. It was therefore, an important strategic point and well-known in Chinese history and poetry.

38. The Stone City-wall (2).

See under (37).

39. The Southeast Corner of Nanking.

This view shows us the strategic construction of the city. Surrounded by river and erected on rocky hills, it was very difficult to capture the city.

40. Wu-chao Men, the Main Entrance to the Imperial Palace.

Wu-chao Men, the "noonday gate," was the main entrance to the Imperial City. The latter was built in 1367 by Emperor Hong-wu of the Ming Dynasty. The gate has five arched doors, three in the middle and two on the sides. On the massive wall there were once five mighty towers, called accordingly Wu-fung Lo (the "five phoenix lobs"). They were completely destroyed in the Taiping Revolution (1853-1864) and thus reduced to their ruined state of to-day.
41. Ruins of the Side-building of Wu-chao Men.

See under (40).

42. Bird’s-eye View of Wu-chao Men.

This view shows us clearly the ruins of the once mighty building, namely, the main hall in the middle with two adjoining side-towers. (The other two towers in the foreground were completely destroyed, even the foundations, i.e. the walls, exists no more. As regards its ruins, see 41). In the background, behind the gate, one sees five bridges, called Wu-lung Chiao, on the Imperial Canal. Where now the European house (Historical Museum, Nan-k’ing) stands was once Feng-tien Men, the entrance to the Feng-tien Diem, the main palace of the Ming Dynasty, which was situated on the high ground beyond the street.

43. Hsi-An Men.

This was the inner west gate of the Imperial City. The outer west gate, called by the Chinese, Hsi-hua Men, is situated some five hundred m. westwards. The former has three arched doors upon which once stood a mighty tower.

44. The Outer Five Dragons’ Bridge.

These five bridges, in Chinese, Wu-wu-lung Chiao, are situated midway between Wu-chao Men and Kwang-hua Men. The balustrades thereon exist no more; instead of these one sees chapping tendrils and among them peasant homes.

45. Shuan-tein Bridge (1).

This bridge is situated outside Hsi-hua Men, the outer west gate of the Imperial City. The canal, over which this bridge is built, was dug in 914 when Nan-k’ing was rebuilt by Hsi Chi-kuan, later emperor of South Tang Dynasty.

46. The “Altar of the Dynasty” of Ming.

This altar is situated outside of Wu-chao Men and served traditionally as the “Altar of the Dynasty.” The altar itself exists no more; but one sees still the three gates around it.
48. The Marble-stairs of the Ming Palace.

Twenty years ago there were still more remains of the Ming palace. This picture shows us a marble-stair with sculpture of dragons and clouds, which, together with the stone lions shown below, was bought by the proprietor of the Yangtze Hotel and is preserved since then in the hotel.

49. A Stone Lion of the Ming Palace (1).

See under (48).

50. A Stone Lion of the Ming Palace (2).

See under (48).

51. A Stone Lion of the Ming Palace (3).

See under (48).

52. Da-chung Bridge and Tung-chi Men

This bridge was once the main thoroughfare between the Imperial City and the business quarter of Nanking. In the background one sees the tower of Tung-chi Men, the bird's-eye view of which we have already seen on page 11.

53. Shih-an Bridge (2).

See under (45).

54. Da-ching Men, the Main Entrance to the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu.

Hong-wu (1368-1398), the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty, was the founder of the vast empire and a national hero of Chinese history, since he overthrew the Mongolian Dynasty and set China free from foreign control. His tomb was built as early as 1384, and when he died in 1398 he was immediately buried there. This picture shows the main entrance to the Imperial Tomb.
55. Relief on the Basis of Da-ching Men.

56. View of the Quadratic City-wall.

57. The Quadratic City-wall.

58. The Stone Tortoise of the Monument.

59. Ruins Beside the Quadratic City-wall.

60. The Stone Lions.

61. The Stone Shih-szes.
62. A Stone Camel.
See under (60).

63. A Stone Elephant.
See under (60).

64. The Stone Chi-lings.
See under (60).

65. A General View of the Avenue of Animals.
See under (60).

66. Columns.
These two marble columns, standing at the end of the avenue of animals, are beautifully carved with clouds.

67. One of the Stone Figures.
There are altogether eight such stone figures; four of them are of generals, clad in armor-plates fully equipped for war; the other four figures are of ministers in their official robes. The former are almost 4.40 m. high each; the latter only 3.20 m.

68. Another of the Stone Figures.
See under (67).

69. View of the Imperial Tomb.
Through the northern gate behind the hall, which was destroyed in the Taiping Revolution and rebuilt in 1873, one perceives the mighty tomb with the ming-lo in the foreground.
70. Stone Bridge Before the Imperial Tomb.

This large bridge was built immediately under the ming-lo, on an artificial canal. Most of the marble-balustrades have broken down and fallen among the shrubs under the bridge.

71. Ming-lo of the Imperial Tomb.

Before the Imperial Tomb is the traditional ming-lo, which was built on the massive tomb wall. It has three doors on the southern side, and one door each on the other three sides. The roof was destroyed in the Taiping Revolution; it looks almost like the ruins of an old fortress.

72. The Tunnel to the Imperial Tomb.

This tunnel under the ming-lo leads up to the tomb, within which the subterranean palace still exists.

73. General View of the Ming Quarry at Yang Shан.

In 1465, in the third year of the reign of Yung-lo, stone was quarried at Yang Shàn for the monuments of the Imperial Tomb. A huge stone-block, with a length of 44.8 m., a height of 14.72 m., and a breadth of 3.84 m., was lown. This work was almost complete before it was found impossible to carry the colossal stone to the tomb.

74. Stone for the Monument of the Imperial Tomb.

This remarkable contrast between the man in the foreground and the stone-block behind him cannot fail to give us a vivid realisation of the colossal size of the stone-block.


See under (73).


See under (73).

77. General View of Hsi T'ao's Tomb (1).

Hsi T'ao, the well-known marshal of the Ming Dynasty, directed the expedition against the Mongolians, recaptured Peking in 1370 and drove them back to Outer Mongolia. His tomb is situated 1.5 km. outside Tai-ping Men, on the left of the high road. Among the poplars one sees a huge monument, and behind it, some 80 m. away, begins the avenue of stone animals and figures (two horses, two sheep, two tigers, two generals and two ministers). The tomb still exists and is well preserved.
General View of Hsü Ta's Tomb (2).

This huge monument contains the biography of the marshal, which was composed by Hsing-wu himself, founder of the Ming Dynasty.

The Stone Figure of a Warrior.

See under (77).

The Stone Figure of a Minister.

See under (77).

Chang Yü-chun's Tomb.

The tombs of the Wu brothers are situated on the right side of the high road outside Tai-ping Men. They were generals of the Emperor Hsing-wu; the elder (Wu Lung) was famous in the war against the barbarians in Yünnan, and the younger (Wu Cheng) led an expedition to the Lu-chu Islands.
86. A Stone Tiger of Wus' Tombs.
See under (85).

87. A Stone Sheep of Wus' Tombs.
See under (85).

88. Tomb of an Unknown General of the Ming Dynasty.

There were altogether twelve tombs of the Ming generals on the western slope of the Purple Mountain, among which only five still exist.

89. Kan Mo-tsai's Tomb (1).

This tomb is situated two li from Ho-ping Men. The monument exists no more; the columns are damaged. There are left only two stone horses, two sheep, two tigers, one stone figure of a civilian and one of a warrior.

90. Kan Mo-tsai's Tomb (2).

See under (89).

91. A Stone Horse.

92. General View of Teng Yü's Tomb.

Teng Yü, one of the important generals of the Emperor Hong-wu, was buried in Teng-fu Shan, inside of De-an-te Men (now on the Nanking-Wuhu Road). It is one of the greatest and most complete tombs of that period.

93. The Monument.
94. The Stone Figures.
See under (92).

95. The Entrance to the Tomb.
See under (92).

96. View of the Tomb.
See under (92).

97. Sung Cheng’s Tomb (1).
This Ming tomb is situated outside the South Gate, on the Nanking-Wuhu Highroad. It has neither stone figures nor animals, only two monuments, which are different from those mentioned above.

98. Sung Cheng’s Tomb (2).
See under (97).

99. Wang Yuan’s Tomb.
This tomb is situated to the east of Tung Yu’s tomb. It has a mound and as this picture shows, the stone animals and figures are overthrown.

100. Li Chi’s Tomb.
Li Chi, father of a son of the Emperor Hung-wu, died in 1398, and was buried to the east of Yichau Tai. His tomb consists of a huge monument, two stone sheep, two stone tigers, two stone horses and two figures.

101. Yu Tung-hai’s Tomb.
This Ming tomb is situated to the north of Yichau Tai. The monument exists no more; it has two columns, two horses, two sheep, two tigers and two figures (one civil and one military). The tomb still exists, with a stone tablet showing the name and the title of the dead.
102. Koo's Tomb.
This unknown Ming tomb is situated in Hsin-lung, on the Nanking-Wufu Railway. It consists of a monument, the stone animals and figures are all overthrown. Since 1934 the tomb has completely disappeared and a government building has been erected on the site.

103. An Unknown Tomb of the Ming Dynasty.
This unknown Ming tomb is situated to the southeast of Tien-lung Sc, outside the South Gate. The monument was destroyed; all that remains are two stone horses, two stone sheep and two stone figures.

104. Chou Hsieh's Tomb.
Chou Hsieh was minister of Justice in the Cheng-tung period (1436-1449). His tomb is situated in Hsi-chia Yo-lang, outside the South Gate. It is typical of tombs during the fifteenth century.

105. Sung's Tomb.
This Ming tomb is situated in Shang-fang Cheng, outside Kao-chia Men. It has two monuments, only one of which still remains.

106. Minister Chang's Tomb.
This tomb is situated in Ma-chia Dien, to the north of Xin-tou Shan. The history of Minister Chang is unfortunately unknown. According to its style, however, the tomb seems to be one from the Ming period.

107. Chen Chiang's Tomb.
Chen Chiang, one of the well-known statesmen in the Ming time, was the governor of Nanking. His tomb is situated in Kao-chia Ka, to the north of Xin-tou Shan. It has a palace, two columns, an imperial monument with a pavilion, and another monument without pavilion. The tomb still exists behind the monuments.

108. The Pavilion of the Monument.
See under (107).

109. The Monument.
See under (107).
110. Ma Yiuan's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is situated in Yen Shan, to the east of the Gueyang Temple (see 251). It has a monument, and a number of stone animals and figures in two rows.

111. Ni Chien's Tomb.

Ni Chien was minister of Ceremony and ambassador to Korea in 1459. His tomb is situated to the north of Yen Shan.

112. Ni Yo's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is also situated to the north of Yen Shan. It has a pal-kh, two horses and two figures. (Ni Yo was minister of Interior in 1500 and died in 1501.)

113. The Monument of Ni Yo’s Tomb.

See above (112).

114. Wang Lehi's Tomb.

Wang Lehi was governor of Shousi Province during the Chia-chun period (1522-1566). His tomb is situated to the west of Chi-tang Shan; it has two monuments, two stone lions and four figures.

115. The Stone Figures.

See above (114).
116. Minister Lee’s Tomb at Lung-tan.

The history of this minister is unfortunately unknown. His tomb has two pai-hs with rich decorations and two stone horses, which present another style than the former.

117. The Stone Horses.

See under (116).

118. An Unknown Tomb of the Ming Dynasty.

This unknown Ming tomb is situated to the southwest of Tien-lang Sze, outside the South Gate. It has two stone sheep, two tigers, two horses and two figures. Beside this it has a pai-ho, which is similar to the one from the later Ming period. (Compare 116.)

119. A Monk’s Tomb of the Ming Dynasty.

This tomb is situated to the north-east of Chi-ling Pa. There are altogether three pagodas, which all date back to the Hung-chi period (1488-1505).

120. The Top of the Monument of Tien-fei Kung (1).

This monument was erected in 1416 by the Emperor Yung-lo when a temple was built for Tien-fei, the goddess of the sea, in remembrance of the voyage of Chen Ho to the Indian Ocean. It is the only remains of the once mighty temple, which was situated on the northern slope of Shetze Shan, outside Shih-chung Men.
121. The Top of the Monument of Tien-fei Kung (2).

See under (120).

123. General View of Chao-tien Kung (1).

See under (122).

124. The Main Entrance.

Before the gate there is a crescent-shaped pond, which belongs traditionally to a provincial Confucian temple.
125. Da-cheng Men.
This gate is situated between the main entrance (Ling-hsin Men) and Da-cheng Palace, the "hall of perfection."

126. Da-cheng Palace.
The Da-cheng Palace, "hall of perfection," has double roofs and seven rooms. Around the terrace, on which it is built, are two rows of marble balustrades. Visitors are always deeply impressed by the magnificence of this building.

127. Chao-tien Kung (2).
See under (122).
128. Chon-shen Palace.
This hall, situated behind the Da-cheng Palace, also has seven rooms and two rows of balustrades in the foreground.

129. View of Chon-shen Palace.
See under (128).

130. View of Da-cheng Palace.
They are placed just before Da-cheng Men; see under (125).

131. Drum and Bell.
132. Da-cheng Palace After a Snowfall (2).
See under (126).

133. The Classics Library (1).
This library is situated to the left of Da-cheng Palace. It has two stories, each of which has five rooms.

134. The Classics Library (2).
See under (133).

135. The Drum Tower.
This tower was built in 1382 by Hong-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty. Situated as it is up on a hill right in the center of the whole city, it commands a fine panorama all round. Originally it served as time keeper for the city.

See under (135).
137. Da-chung Ting.

Originally there was a drum as well as a bell tower in Nanking. The latter was destroyed at a later period and the bells got lost. After the Taiping Revolution one bell was dug out and is still being preserved in the Da-chung Ting.

138. The Old Pe-chi K'eh.

The old Pe-chi K'eh (the "north pole tower") was built in 1871 on the top of Chih-hung Shan. Being the highest building in Nanking, it commands a fine panorama over the whole city. In 1928 it was demolished and rebuilt as the observatory of the Meteorological Institute.

139. Wan-shou Palace (1).

Wan-shou Palace, where the public officers assembled on the birthday of the emperor, was built in 1871-1873. It has double roofs and altogether over seventy rooms. After the revolution in 1911 it was abandoned and since then has become more and more dilapidated.

140. Wan-shou Palace (2).

See under (139).

141. Ming-yuan Lo, To-day the Municipal Government.

This tower, originally belonged to the examination-building, which was built in the Yung-lo period (1403-1424), has three stories and commands a fine view over the Ching-hai River. It is now the main entrance to the Municipal Government Offices of Nanking.


This kind of tower is usually to be found before any Confucius' temple. This one is built directly on the river and is the center of Chinese singing and music.
144. Pavilion in Ting-shiang Wang Palace.

Ting-shiang Wang, god of war in Hunan Province, was worshipped by the Hunan soldiers after the Taiping Revolution. As in the case of Erh-ling Xiao, this pavilion is also in a ruined condition.

145. Ting-shiang Wang Palace.

See above (144).

146. Porcelain Decorative Work of the Nan-yü Temple.

This magnificent work is made of yellow porcelain and bears the sculpture of two owls. The temple is situated outside the South Gate, about 1 km. westward.

147. Wen-kwang K'eh.

This tower, also situated outside the South Gate, has two stories and six rooms. It commands a fine view of the hills in the south.

148. View of the Yü-hua Tai.

See above (147).
149. Hunan Club.
This club is situated in Duan-yü Tai, inside the South Gate. It was built after the Tai-ping Revolution in the Tung-ki period (1862–1874) and is one of the largest clubs in Nanking.

150. Kiangsi Club.
This club was originally a Taoist temple, called Wan shou Kung, and is situated inside Shou-lai Men.

151. San-hung Bridge.
This bridge, also called San-kung Bridge, is situated at the southwest corner of the city. It has three arched watertowers and a breadth of 15 m. and is the largest bridge in Nanking.

152. Chin-huai River at Hu-shu.
Hu-shu, a small town situated on the upper course of the Chin-huai River, was a strategic point at the time of the Six Dynasties. It still possesses the ruins of a terrace dating from the Liang Dynasty, where, it is told, the crownprince of Liang Wu-ti had studied.

153. Marble Reliefs of the Ming Dynasty (1).
Between the Shang-fang Cheng and the Chen-hua Cheng is a small village, called Sung-seo Cheng, which has three villas, each of which has gates with marble reliefs on them, either of dragons, the phoenix, or else of scenes depicting Taoist life.

154. Marble Reliefs of the Ming Dynasty (2).
See under (153).

155. Marble Reliefs of the Ming Dynasty (3).
See under (153).
156. The Stone Censer in Feng-yo Sze.

Feng-yo Sze, one of the oldest Buddhist temples in Nanking, was erected as early as 364, when the monk Hsiu Hsü got a piece of land on the southern bank of the Ch'in-hua River and built the well-known Wu-kan Temple. At the time of the Liang Dynasty a lofty tower, called Wu-kan-k'ung, was built. This tower, which was for some centuries the symbol of Nanking, was completely destroyed by fire in 973, when the troops of the kingdom of Wu-yo entered Nanking. It was rebuilt in 1381 and called Feng-yo Sze. To-day it is only a small temple; still one finds a stone censer as well as vases which are alleged to date from the Tung Chin Dynasty (317-420).

158. View of Chi-ming Sze.

This temple is situated on the western slope of Chi-hsing Shan. Originally it was built in 527 by Liang Wu-ti and called Tsung-t'ai Sze. It was destroyed during war times in the later period and rebuilt in 687, called now Chi-ming Sze. Erected on the hill before Tien-chien (see under 1), it has a fine view over the city before it and the lake behind it.

159. Chi-ming Sze.

See above (158).

157. Marble Vase in Feng-yo Sze.

See above (156).

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159. Chi-ming Sze.

See above (158).
164. The Bronze Top of the "Porcelain Pagoda of Nanking."

See under (164).

165. San-chuang Temple.

This temple was originally a part of Tao-an Sze. After the destruction of the latter it became an independent temple. Behind the temple there is a stone pagoda, the base of which is still to be seen, where the nails and hair of Shihanna, the well-known Buddhist traveler to India in the seventh century, were preserved.

166. Tien-chih Sze.

This temple is situated outside the South Gate on the Nanking-Wuhu Road. It was built at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty and destroyed in the Taiping Revolution. It is in no far interesting as the "Vian History" (the Mongolian annals) was composed there.

167. Pu-te Sze.

Situated in the neighborhood of the former, this temple was built in the Ch'ing-tung period (1436-1449) of the Ming Dynasty. Before the gate of the temple stand two huge stone tortoises, the monuments of which exist no more. In the main hall there are five hundred iron Buddhas, and in the hall behind there is a large iron Buddha. It is almost 4 m. high.


Erected on the top of Chung-hiang Shan, it was originally the Summer Palace of the Southern Tang Dynasty (937-973). In the Taiping period there was a pavilion on the summit, called T'ai-wei Ting, which was destroyed in the revolution. It commands a fine panorama over the Yangtse River, which is especially lovely at sunset.

169. Old Temple of Lin-ku Sze.

This temple was originally situated in Dow-lung Hill, where the Imperial Tomb of Hung-su now is. It was built in 514, it was at first a little temple, called K'ai-shan Ching-sha, belonging to the tomb of the well-known Buddhist Bodhisattva. When Emp. Chung-wei began to build his tomb, the temple was removed to its place of to-day. Since that time it was called Lin-ku Sze and was one of the largest temples in Nanking. This picture shows it in its old state, before it was rebuilt in 1933-1935.

170. General View of Lin-ku Sze.

In the years 1931-1933 the National Government built in the neighborhood of Lin-ku Sze a pagoda for the fallen soldiers and the tomb of Tan Yen-kai, the late premier of China. The once well-known temple thus becomes gradually smaller and more insignificant.
172. The Memorial Pagoda for the Fallen Soldiers.

The pagoda was completed in 1935. It has nine stories and is eight-cornered.


This temple is situated on the Ma-an Shan, inside Ting-hua Men. It was originally only a little temple, rebuilt in the Wan-li period (1573-1620) by Ku-hai, the founder of the Law School of Buddhism, and called since 1579 Ku-lin Sze. Situated in the middle of a forest and away from the business center, it looks almost like a little village.

176. A Stone Lion.

This stone lion was damaged in the time of the Taiping Revolution.

177. The Main Hall of Ku-lin Sze.

Most of the buildings of this temple were rebuilt after the Taiping Revolution.


This portrait is now preserved by the Ku-lin Temple. It has a height of almost 3 m and is one of the most beautiful portraits of the goddess.

179. Lo-hans in Ku-lin Sze (1).

The main hall has traditionally figures of the eighteen sages, in Chinese, Lo-hans. This picture shows a series of them in the Ku-lin Temple.
181. The Library, Ku-lin Sze.

See above (177).

182. Ging-ling Sze.

This temple is situated on Ma-so Shan, inside Ting-hsiau Men, and belongs also to the Buddhist Law School. This picture shows us the interior of a room where the Buddhist bible is studied.

183. Wooden Terrace, Feng-chung Sze.

This temple, also called the "lying Buddha temple," is situated in Yu-ya Huang, inside of Shui-hsiau Men, and belongs to the Buddhist Law School, too. It has a lying Buddha and a wooden terrace, called cha-tan ("terrace of prohibition") with fine sculpture.

184. Wooden Pagoda, Feng-chung Sze.

Inside the terrace stand two wooden pagodas, each of which has nine stories and is eight-cornered. One observes in the background Buddha-sculptures, which are made of porcelain.

185. Reliefs from the Time of the Southern Sung Dynasty, Feng-chung Sze.

Vis-a-vis the gate of the temple stands a wall, on which is this Buddhist sign, which is alleged to be one from the time of the Southern Sung Dynasty.
190. Holy Altar in Ling-chieh Sze.

This picture shows one style of the holy altars in Buddhist temples.
193. The Main Hall, Pi-ju Ste.
This temple, now the largest temple in Nanking, is situated in Da-be Shang. It was originally only a little temple, and was enlarged by the Homan generals in the Kuang-shi period (1873-1908). Beside the main hall it possesses a library, a Ten-thousand Buddha's Loft and other buildings.

194. The Censer.
See above (193).

195. The Shelter of the Main Hall.
See above (193).

196. The Buddhas.
See above (193).

197. A Lo-han.
See above (193).

198. Chie-ying Buddhas (1).
See under (193).

199. Chie-ying Buddhas (2).
See under (193).

200. General View of the 10,000 Buddha Pagoda.
This pagoda has five stories and is eight-cornered. Around the pagoda stands an eight-cornered wooden wall with fine sculpture. On the wall are a number of little pagodas and twenty-four saints.
201. The Top of the Pagoda.
See under (200).

202. The Front View of the Pagoda.
See under (200).

203. The Side View of the Pagoda.
See under (200).

204. The Purple Mountain (1).
The Purple Mountain, in Chinese, Ts'ung-Ching Shan, originally called Chung Shan, is 468.8 m. high. It is the highest mountain in the district of Xankino. This picture was taken from the Hai-chiao Lake and shows us a fine reflection of the mountain.

205. The Purple Mountain (2).
See above (204).

206. The Summit of the Purple Mountain.
See above (204).
208. View of the Purple Mountain.

This picture is taken from the Chao-yang Grotto, which had been a temple and was destroyed in a later period. The latter is situated outside the Hu-ping Men.

209. Bird's-eye View of the Purple Mountain and Fu-chou Shan.

See above (204).


The Ho-sian-wu Lake, also called "the rear lake" (Hsü Hsü), was known already in the Wu period (222-269). It has five isles, which are called by the name of the five continents of the world respectively.

211. General View of Heng-yang Sze.

This temple is situated in Heng-yang Sze, to the northeast of the city and in the neighborhood of Chi-hsia Sze. It is one of the old temples around Nanking.
212. A Stone Lion, Heng-yang Sze.
See above (211).

213. Reliefs in Heng-yang Sze.
It is told that all these reliefs are from the time of the Six Dynasties.

214. Marble Reliefs in Heng-yang Sze.
See above (213).

See above (213).

216. Bird's-eye View of the Chi-hsia Temple (1).
This well-known temple is situated in Chi-hsia Shan, which was originally called 50 Shan. As early as 489, in the seventh year of the reign of Chi Wu-ti, the hermit Ming Shen-shao converted his house into a temple, which was called since that time Chi-hsia Sze. During the Chi and the Liang Dynasty (419-557) there were many figures carved in the rocks, consequently it is now called the "mount of 1,000 Buddhas." In 601 the Emperor Wen-ti, the founder of the Sui Dynasty (581-619) caused a marble pagoda to be built in the temple. Rich in antiquity and famous in the history of Buddhism, it is one of the most interesting temples around Nanking.

See under (216).

218. The Main Hall of the Chi-hsia Temple.
See under (216).

According to tradition a consecration takes place here every year, when the would-be Buddhists, men and women, gather together to devote themselves to the cause of Buddhism.
220. The Turned-up Roof of the Chi-hsia Temple.

See above (216).

221. Stone Reliefs, the Chi-hsia Temple.

There are many ruins behind the Chi-hsia Temple, which were the result of the Taiping Revolution. This picture shows us stone reliefs on the cornerstone of a building, apparently belonging to the Ming period.

222. The Hall of the Three Great Buddhas, the Chi-hsia Temple.

Within this hall are the three great Buddhas carved in the Chi period (479-502). The greatest one has a height of almost 10 m, without the pedestal which in itself is 2.8 m high. The two figures guarding the gate are not to be compared to them in size. As they were damaged in the later period, the monks repaired them, but unfortunately with cement.

223. A Buddha from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This Buddha stands, together with the other one shown on the following page, at the entrance to the Great Buddha Hall. They were carved in the Chi period (479-502) and show a close similarity with the huge stone Buddhas in Yün-lou, the well-known Buddha caves from the time of the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534).

224. Another Buddha, the Chi-hsia Temple.

See above (222).

225. The Marble Pagoda, the Chi-hsia Temple.

This famous pagoda was erected in 661 by the Emperor Wen-ti, the founder of the Sui Dynasty, and repaired in the Southern Tang period (937-975). It has five stories and is eight-cornered.

226. The Top of the Marble Pagoda.

See above (225).

227. Reliefs of the Eight Legends of Buddha, the Marble Pagoda.

The base of this pagoda bears the sculpture of the four celestial kings and eight legends of Buddha. This picture shows one view of the eight sculptures.
228. One of the Four Celestial Kings (1).

See above (227).

229. One of the Four Celestial Kings (2).

See above (227).

230. One of the Four Celestial Kings (3).

See above (227).

231. One of the Four Celestial Kings (4).

See above (227).

232. The Mount of 1,000 Buddhas.

See above (224).

233. Tien-k'ai Cliff.

This cliff is situated to the west of the Chi-hsia Temple, and is composed of two rugged, perpendicular rocks.

234. The Swallow Rock (1).

This rock is situated outside Kuan-ting Men (now abandoned) immediately on the Yangtze River. Because of its resemblance to a swallow rushing to the river, it has been called the Swallow Rock. In 1842, during the Opium War, the British marines landed here and marched thence on to Nanking.

235. The Swallow Rock (2).

See above (234).
236. The Swallow Rock (3).
See above (234).

237. The Swallow Rock (4).
See above (234).

238. Cliff of the Swallow Rock.

239. The Kuan-ing K'eh.

This tower was originally built during the Hong-wu period (1368-1398) and enlarged and turned into a temple at the beginning of Cheng-teh period (1386-1521). On the rock is still a chain to be seen, which, it is told, had served the purpose for ships to cast anchor.

240. Erh-tai Tung, The Second Cave.

There are altogether twelve caves on the northern side of Yen Shan, which were caused by the inundation of the Yangtze River. Most of them are occupied by Buddhist monks.

241. San-tai Tung, The Third Cave.

This is the best and deepest of the twelve caves. In the cave there stands a Kuan-ing figure and a painting of her which, it is alleged, was the work of Wu Tao-tzu.


This view is taken from the cave upwards. The cave is almost over 10 m. high.

243. View of the Yangtze River from Mo-fu Shan.

This mountain, situated directly on the Yangtze River, is because of its position of strategic importance. During the time of the Six Dynasties war was waged frequently around it.
244. Cliff in Mo-fu Shan.
See above (243).

245. A Natural Park at Mo-fu Shan (1).
This natural park, called Chuang-tang, is situated on the southern slope of the Mo-fu Shan. In its neighborhood there is an ancient tomb, which we have already seen on pages 7 and 8.

246. A Natural Park at Mo-fu Shan (2).
See above (245).

247. Buddha Sculpture, Kia-shan Sze.
This temple is situated to the southwest of Mo-fu Shan. On the rocks there are figures of Buddha, which were produced in 1907, in the thirty-sixth year of the Wan-li period.

248. Shih-fu An (1).
This temple, originally called Chuang-hua Shou-yuan, was built in the Yang-li period (1432-1433). It possesses over ten Buddha caves, which look almost like those in Chi-juan Shan.

249. Shih-fu An (2).
See above (248).

250. Lung-chien Sze, Yen Shan.
Yen Shan is a group of rocky hills, situated to the east of Xiou-tou Shan. In its southern valley is the lovely Lung-chien Sze, which was built at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty.

Niu-tou Shan, the "bull" head mountain," is situated 17 km. southwards from the South Gate and is well known in Buddhist history. It has two peaks and looks like a bull's head. Among its temples, some date back as early as the Sung period (420-479).

254. Puchiao Sze.

This is the largest temple of Niu-tou Shan. It was built in 365 by the Minister Hui Tou of the Liang Dynasty and was at first called Puchiao Sze, the "temple of Buddha caves." Since that time it has been built and destroyed several times, finally rebuilt in the Hong-wu period (1368-1398) and again destroyed in the Taiping Revolution.

255. The Han-lo Spring, Niu-tou Shan.

The spring is situated behind the memorial temple of Ching-Tou-jiun, a part of the late Manchu Dynasty. On the rock there are some Buddha-sculptures and inscription in Sanskrit, dating back to the time of the Ming Dynasty.

256. Pagoda, Niu-tou Shan (1).

This pagoda has seven stories and is eight-cornered. According to the chronicles of Nanking from the Ch'in-tung period (1269-1264) it was built in 774 by the Emperor Tai-chung (763-779) of the Tang Dynasty.

257. Pagoda, Niu-tou Shan (2).

See above (256).

258. The Base of the Pagoda.

See above (256).

259. The Pi-tze Pagoda, Niu-tou Shan.

This pagoda has five stories and is four-cornered. It has two stone tablets with inscriptions one is dated the second year of the Hwang-yo period (1659) and the other back to the Ch'ing-yo period (1234-1252). Simple and unimportant as it looks, the pagoda has an age of almost nine hundred years.
260. The Pi-tee Grotto, Niu-tou Shan.

This grotto was already known in the Da-ming period (1437-1441) of the Sung Dynasty. According to Buddhist legends it was the cave of the Pi-tee Buddha, therefore called the Pi-tee Grotto.

261. The Chao-ming Crownprince's Lake.

Between the two peaks there is a little lake, at which, it is told, the Chao-ming Crownprince had his horse drink.

262. The Do-see Cliff, Niu-tou Shan.

This cliff is almost 20 m. high and is also called, in Buddhist language, the cliff to devote oneself (meaning to sacrifice himself for the Buddha cause).

263. "The Ladder to White Clouds."

Niu-tou Shan.

"The ladder to white clouds" has almost over a hundred steps and leads up directly to Pu-chiao Shan. (See under 254.)

264. View of Chu-tang Shan from Pu-chiao Sze.

See above (254).

265. General View of Niu-tou Shan and Chu-tang Shan.

Chu-tang Shan, the "mountain of the ancestral hall," is of historical importance, since the Southern School of Buddhism was first established there.

266. Yo-chi Sze, Chu-tang Shan.

This temple was built as early as 439, and was called at first Yo-chi Sze. Later, in the Chueh-chuan period (627-649), the well-known Buddhist Yiu came here and founded the Southern School of Buddhism. Before the Taiping Revolution there were altogether over 400 rooms and it was one of the largest monasteries in Nanking. It was burned up during the revolution and rebuilt in a later period. Being situated alone on the mountain and away from the city, it is one of the most desirable points of excursions from Nanking.
267. The Main Hall, Yo-Chi Sze.

See above (266).

268. View of the Stone Hall, Yo-chi Sze.

See above (266).

269.

The Old Temple, Chu-tang Shan.

This temple is situated some 1.5 km. from the other, almost on the top of the mountain. The path leads through a thick bamboo grove; one can go on for several hours without meeting anybody.

270. General View of Fang Shan.

Fang Shan, the "quadrant mountain," is 225.6 m. high. In the early history of Nanking it was recorded as an active volcano.


Shang-ting-lin Sze, the "upper Ting-lin temple," was originally built in 439 on the Purple Mountain. After its destruction the monk Shun-chiai built another temple not on the Purple Mountain, but on Fang Shan and called it by the same name. It has a leaning pagoda of seven stories, which was built in the later Sung period.


See above (271).

273. A Taoist Temple in Fang Shan.

This is one of the oldest Taoist temples in Nanking. It was built as early as 247 by Da-ti, the founder of the Wu Dynasty (222–279). It has a garden full of rare plants.

274. Da Miao, Fang Shan.

Da Miao, the "great temple," is situated on the eastern slope of Fang Shan. Its origin is unknown; according to the chronicle and the monuments it was removed from the peak to the slope in 1178 and rebuilt in the Chien-lung period (1736–1785). Being a Taoist temple, it is the center of rural life in that district.
275. The Main Hall of Da Miao, Fang Shan.
See above (274).

276. Li Tai-po's Hall, Tsai-shih Chi (1)
Tsai-shih Chi, a cliff on the curve of the Yangtze River, is a well-known strategic point between the provinces Kiangsu and Anhwei. According to legend, Li Tai-po, the well-known poet, in a drunken fit, while stretching his hand for the moon in the water, fell in and was drowned in the river. A lofty temple, called Tai-po Lo, was erected in his memory, on a site from which one could obtain a fine view of the river.

277. Li Tai-po's Hall (2).
See above (276).

278. Li Tai-po's Hall (3).
See above (276).

279. San-kuan Tung, Tsai-shih Chi.
The ever torrential flood of the Yangtze River rushing in the rocks of Tsai-shih Chi formed a cave, which is called San-kuan Tung. This cave, around which so many wars were waged, is the only path which leads up from the river to the plain behind the rocks.

280. The San Shan on the Yangtze River.
San Shan, the "three hills," is situated in Ban-chiao Pu, directly on the Yangtze River. It was already a fortress in the time of the Wu Dynasty (222-279), and is now still an important strategic point on the border of Kiangsu Province.
287. I-yeh An Pau-hua Shan.
This little temple is situated on the southern slope of Pau-hua Shan. It belongs to the main temple Lung-shan. It has a series of finely carved figures. Each of which possesses an individuality of its own.

288. A View of Mau Shan.
This mountain is situated to the southeast of Oi-yen and is the origin of the ridge of mountain in Nanking. It was already known in the time of the Chi and the Liang Dynasty and is one of the holy mountains of Taoists in China.

289. A Figure in Hsiau-chiu-hua Shan.
This picture shows us a vivid figure produced by an unknown artist. It is supposed to be an elephant-driver of the Buddha Pu-hoien. Unlike the European virtuoso, the Chinese artists very often remain unknown.

290. Entrance to a Mohammedan Mosque.
This is one of the largest Mohammedan mosques in Nanking. It is situated inside Shi-hai Men and consists of four rows of houses, one after the other, which show a special style of architecture.

291. The Main Hall of a Mohammedan
Mosque.
See above (290).

292. Sao-yeh Tower.
This tower is situated on the southern slope of Ching-hang Shan. At the end of the Ming Dynasty the well-known painter Kong Pan-chien retired there to be a hermit. He had painted a monk sweeping the fallen leaves with a broom; as a result the tower was called Sao-yeh Lo. It commands a fine view from the city-wall as far as to Yin-hua Tai.
293. Entrance to Sao-yeh Lo.
See above (292).

294. A Pavilion on the Woo-lung Lake.
This lake is situated below the Shisan- 
chan Shan, inside Han-hai Men. The 
pavilion was built in the last century 
by Wei Yian and called Wu-t'ai Tien 
(the “pavilion in the midst of the lake”). Enclosed by hills and weep- 
ing willows, the landscape is of a very 
romantic character.

295. Liu’s Garden.
This garden is situated outside the South Gate, on the 
Nanking-Wuhu Road. It was once a beautiful garden with 
fine views, but now that it has been purchased by the Nan- 
kang-Wuhu Railway for building purposes, the garden will 
probably soon disappear.

296. Pan-mow Garden.
This garden is situated in Qing-sha Chin, inside the South 
Gate. As the name implies, it is very small in size (about 3.0722 acres). Just as Nanking as the garden-city is gone 
forever, so has this little garden also disappeared.

Cheng Ko-lan, the suppressor of the Taiping Revolution, 
built a pavilion on the Lake “Sans-souci” and often visited it. From this pavilion one can obtain a very fine view of the 
lake and the Yangtze River.

299. A Pavilion on the “Sans-souci” Lake.
See above (298).
300. A Portrait of Miss “Sans-souci.”
See above (298).

302. The White-heron Isle.
This was once the site of a magnificient villa, called the Eastern Garden, belonging also to Hsi Tzu. It has lasted through many centuries till it met with complete destruction in the Taiping Revolution. Now the Municipal Government of Nanking has converted it into a municipal park, the Park of the White-heron.

303. An Historical Bridge, Chio-yüan.
Chio-yüan, well-known as a place of amusement at the end of the Ming Dynasty, was the background of the famous drama the “Peach-blossom Fan” (Tou-hsun Shen). Once there was a long bridge with balustrades, where the poets and singing girls usually gathered together. This picture shows the remains of this historical bridge.
304. Boats of the Ching-huai River.

Before the revolution the Ching-huai River was the center of amusement in Nanking. Boats adorned with lamps and Chinese lanterns, containing singing-girls and prostitutes, were lined up in row from the South Gate to Yang-chi Men. Since the prohibition of 1928 this kind of gaiety is gone forever, but the boats and the music still show the tradition of the vanished Grand Canal of the Orient.

305. The West Garden (1).

The West Garden, now situated to the west of the National Government, belongs to the Ministry of the General Staff. Once it was the West Garden of the governor of Nanking.

306. The West Garden (2).

See above (305).

307. The Marble-ship from the Taiping Period (1).

This is the only remains of the Taiping Dynasty. The palace occupied the present site of the National Government, but because of the great fire in 1864 it was completely destroyed. According to the Taiping History the Emperor Hung Shih-chien often visited this marble-ship.

308. The Marble-ship from the Taiping Period (2).

See above (307).

309. Hu's Garden (1).

This garden was originally the garden of the Emperor Yen-ch'ang (1623-1663) before his coronation in 1623. There are still old pines and artificial rocks which date back to the Sung time. In the Ming period it was the West Garden of Shih, being destroyed in the war during the later period. It became Hu's garden on the eve of the Taiping Revolution. Though it is going now to ruins, it is still the best garden in the old style of Nanking.

310. Hu's Garden (2).

See under (309).
311. Hu's Garden (3).
See under (309).

See under (309).

313. Tsai's Garden (1).
This garden is situated in the neighborhood of the former. It presents still other type of the Chinese garden-art.

314. Tsai's Garden (2).
See above (313).

315. President Sun Yat-sen's Tomb.
The tomb of the world-known leader of the Chinese national revolution is situated on the southern slope of the Purple Mountain. To its east is the historical temple Lin-kw Sun, and to its west the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu. It will last forever with the Purple Mountain and with the name of Nanking!
316. Bird’s-eye View of Sun Yat-sen’s Tomb.
See above (315).

Situated at the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and being the important port of the Yangtze River, Hsia-kwan is the virtual gate of Nanking. This picture shows a bird’s-eye view of it during the inundation in 1931.