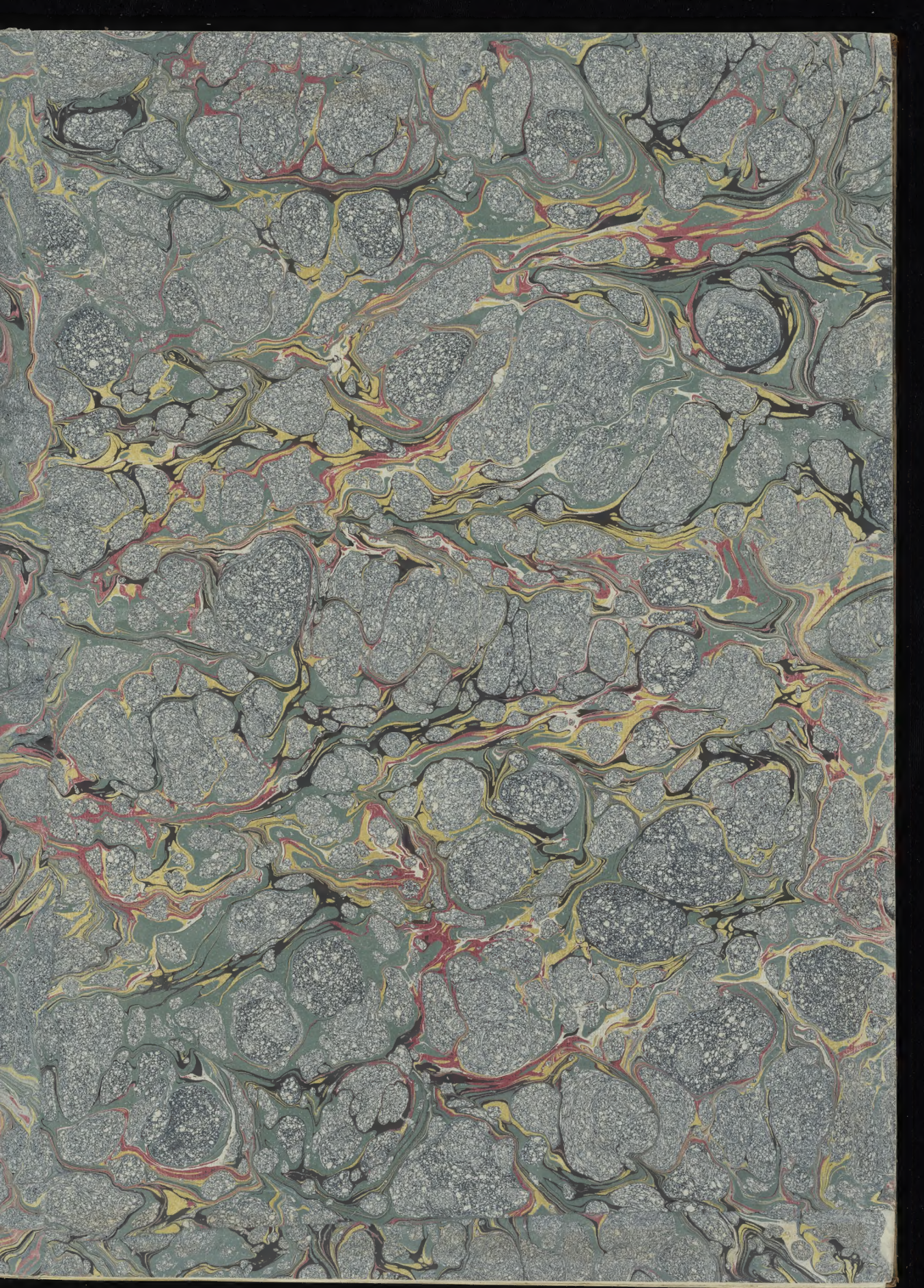
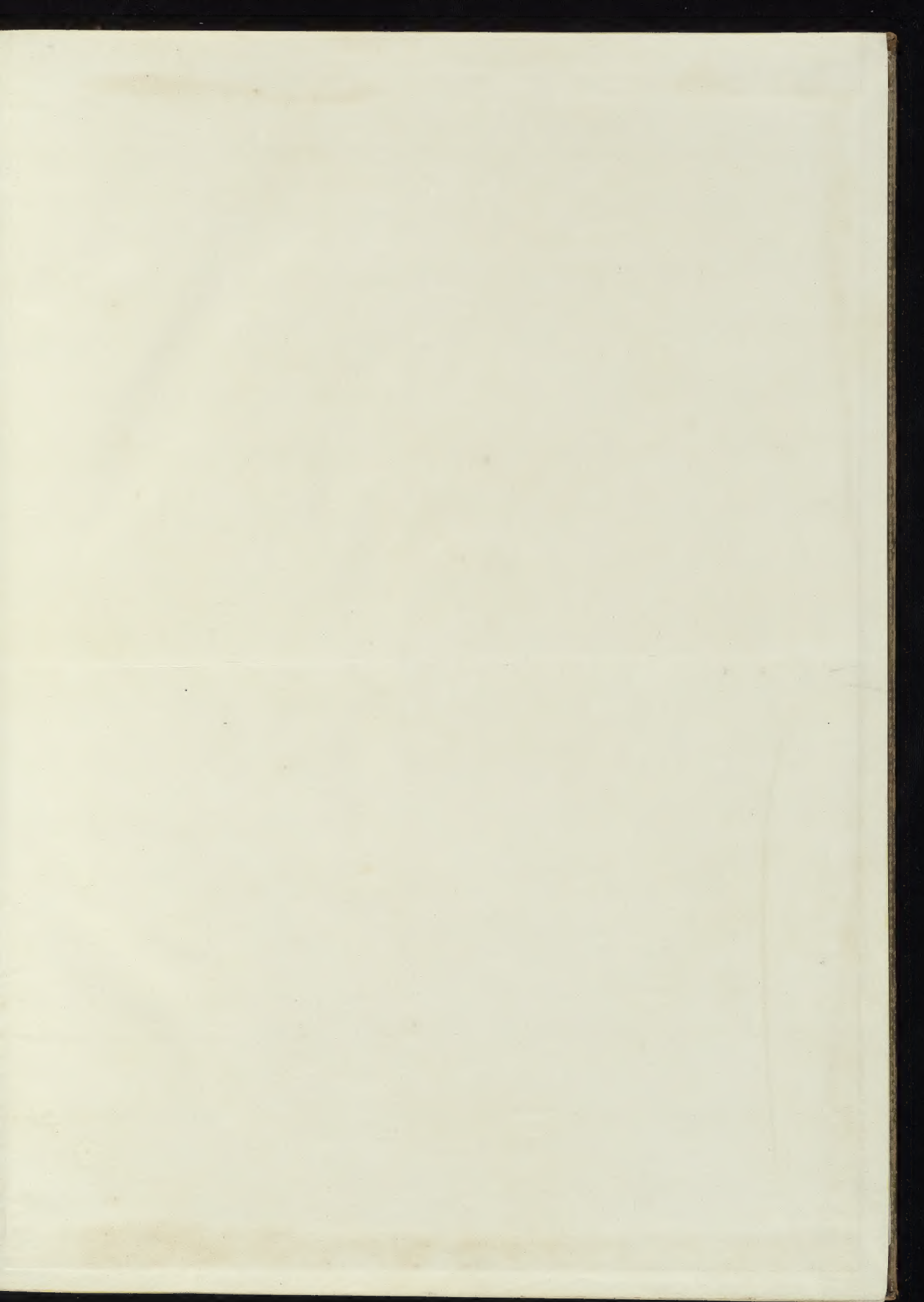


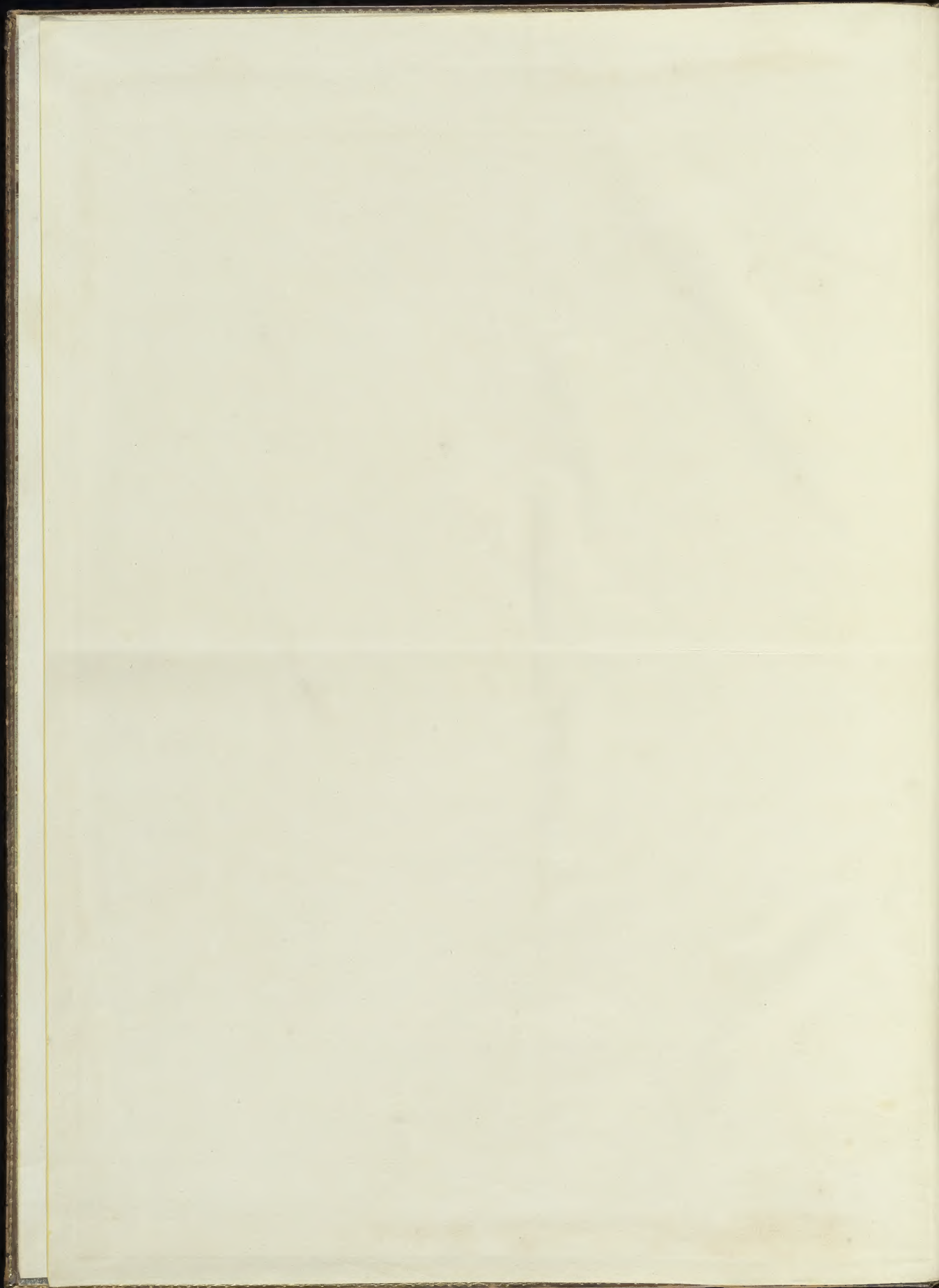


*James Beveridge, Printer
of Newcastle*









THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST LAUREL STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE

A GENERAL CHART, ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION, TO SHEW THE TRACK OF THE LION AND HINDOSTAN FROM ENGLAND TO THE
 with the daily statement of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER as observed at noon; containing also the limits of the CHINESE EMPIRE, as extended

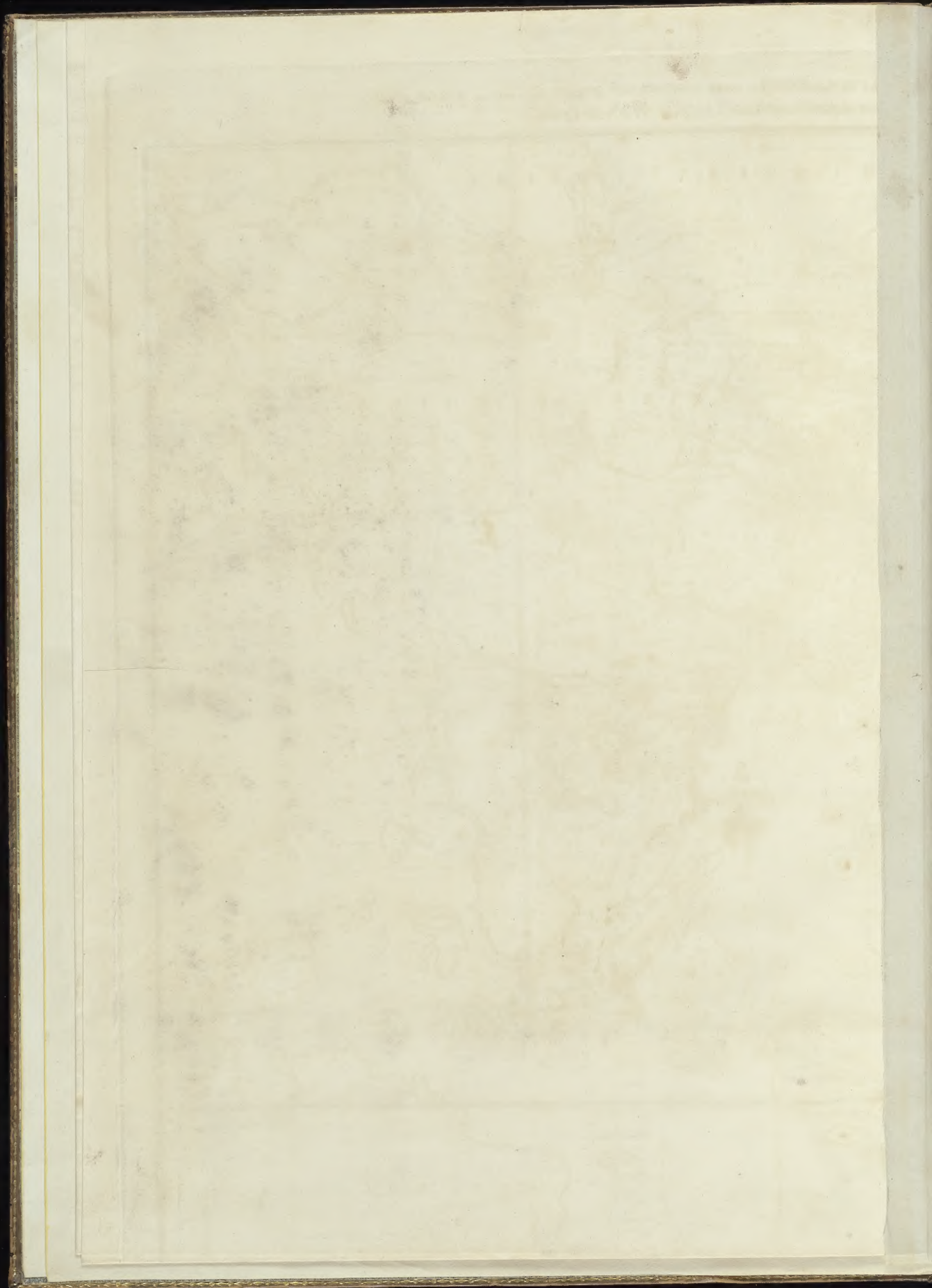


GULPH OF PEKIN IN CHINA, AND OF THEIR RETURN TO ENGLAND.

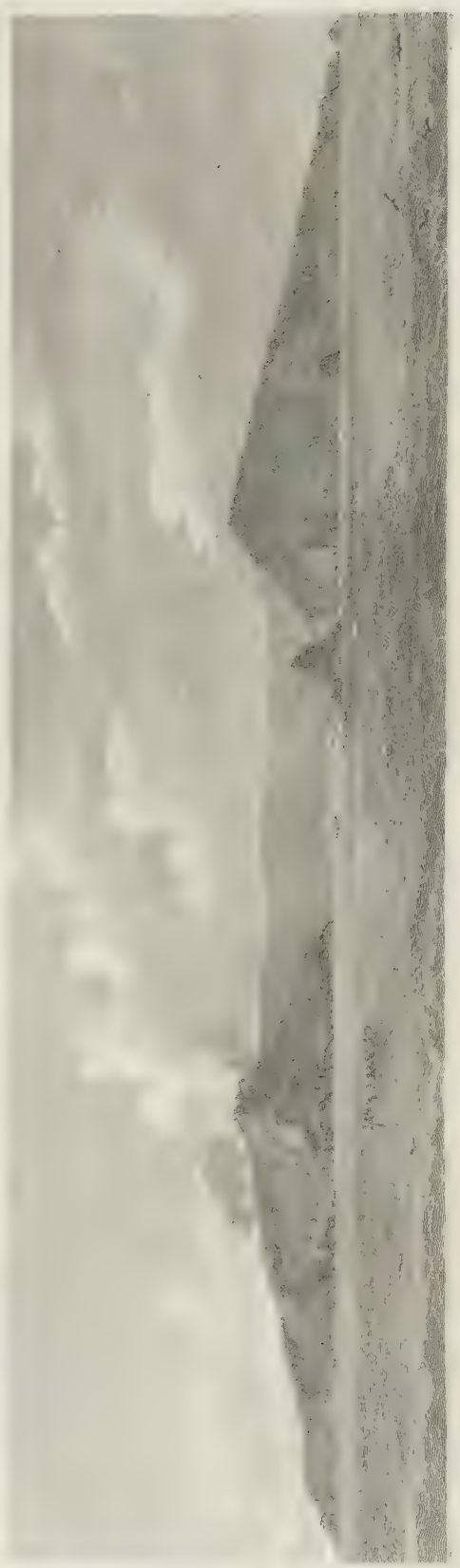
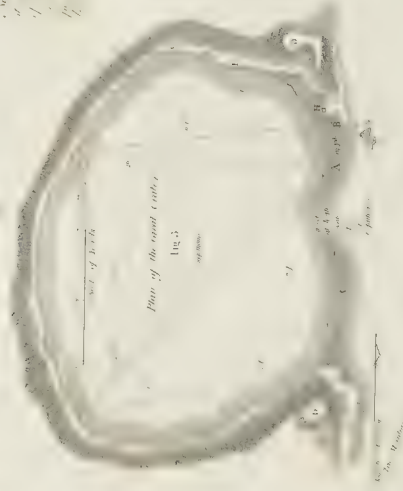
and by the Conquests of the present Emperor TCHIEN-LUNG.



VIEW of the ISLANDS of SOUTHERN EUROPE, and the CENTRAL ROCKS near the entrance of the GULPH of WEST, distant one HUNDRED MILES.



REMARKS
On the
Structure
&c.



VIEW of the ISLAND of VAYVO PITULO. INTERBAMIC CONICAL ROCK in the center of the CRATER bearing WEST about one MILE.



A CHART OF
 COCHIN-CHINA
 INCLUDING
 TURON HARBOUR
 and the Island
 CALLAO

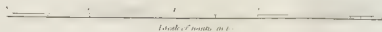
From an actual Survey in June 1795

Latitude of the Anchorage in the Harbour 16° 5' N.

Longitude 105° 42' E.

Latitude of the Anchorage in the Harbour 16° 5' N.

Longitude 105° 42' E.

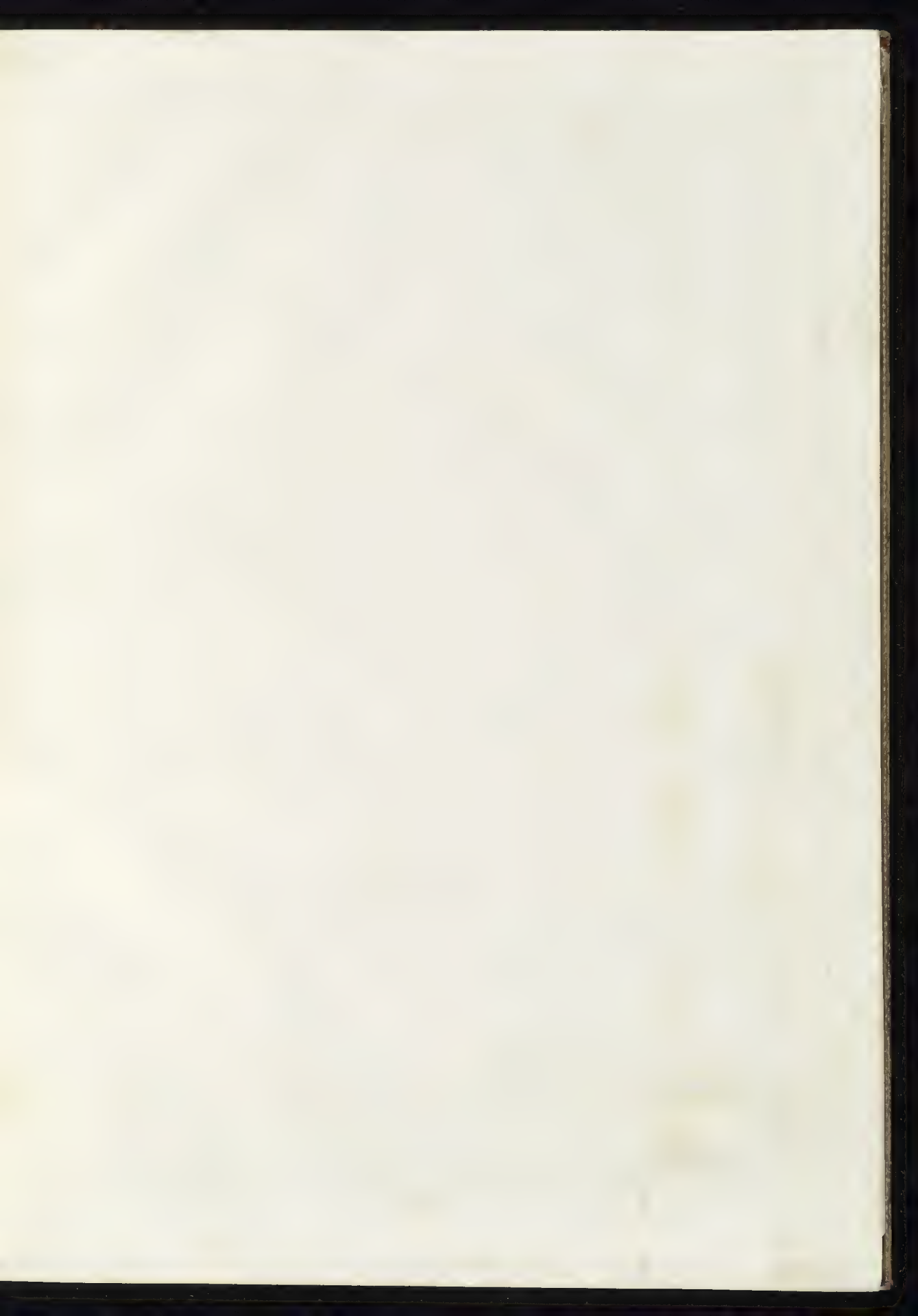


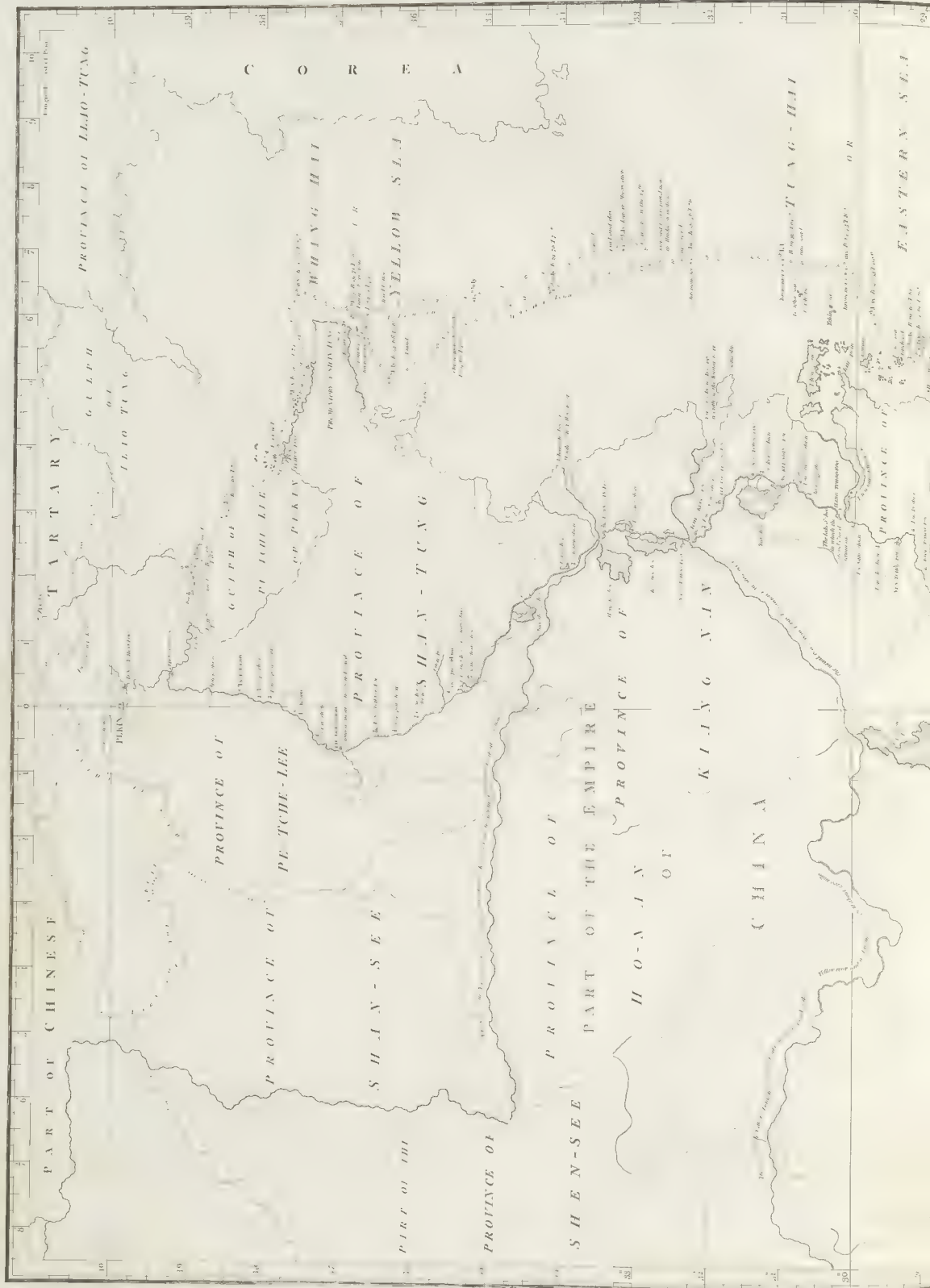
REFERENCES

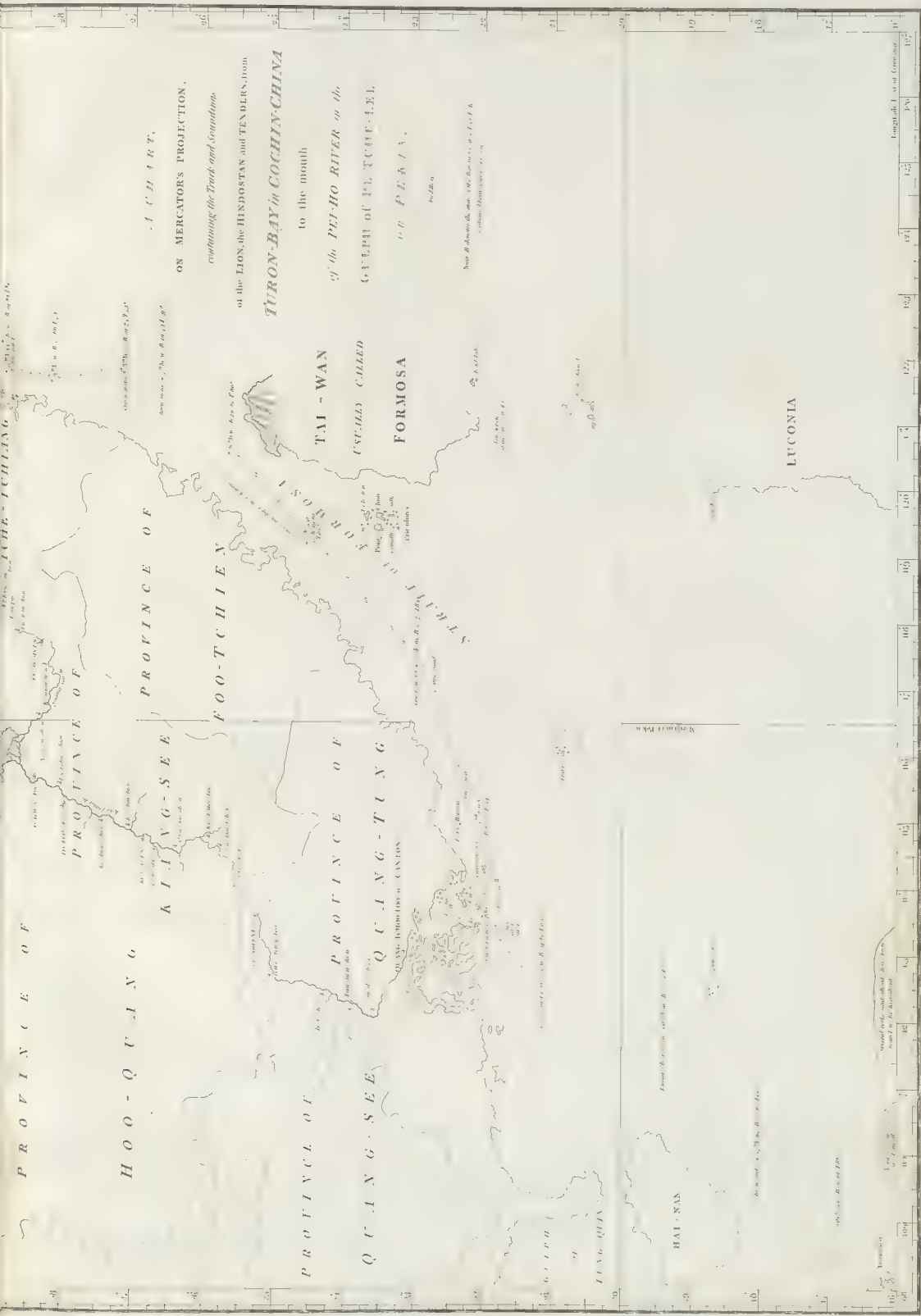
- I. Mountains or Promontories visible on all sides except at the N. and S. ends of the Harbour. E. E. are hills or ridges and mountains, and G. is a level plain on which there are some small hills.
- II. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- III. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- IV. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- V. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- VI. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- VII. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- VIII. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
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- XI. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
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- XIV. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XV. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XVI. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XVII. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XVIII. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XIX. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XX. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXI. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXII. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXIII. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXIV. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXV. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXVI. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXVII. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXVIII. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXIX. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.
- XXX. Hills and Mountains visible around the Harbour.

View of the entrance into TURON BAY the South Peak of the Peninsula TIEN TCHA bearing W by N distant 20 miles the low Isthmus between the Peninsula and the MARBLE ROCKS not visible from the deck.









J. C. H. I. R. T.

ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

containing the Trade and Soundings

of the LIAN, the HINDOSTAN and TENDLER, from

TURON-BAY in COCHIN-CHINA

to the mouth

of the **PEI-HO RIVER** in the

GAULPH of PE-TCHU-LI.

IN P. P. H. A.

1820

Scale of the map. 1 inch = 100 miles. 1 inch = 160 kilometers.



1820

Scale of the map. 1 inch = 100 miles. 1 inch = 160 kilometers.

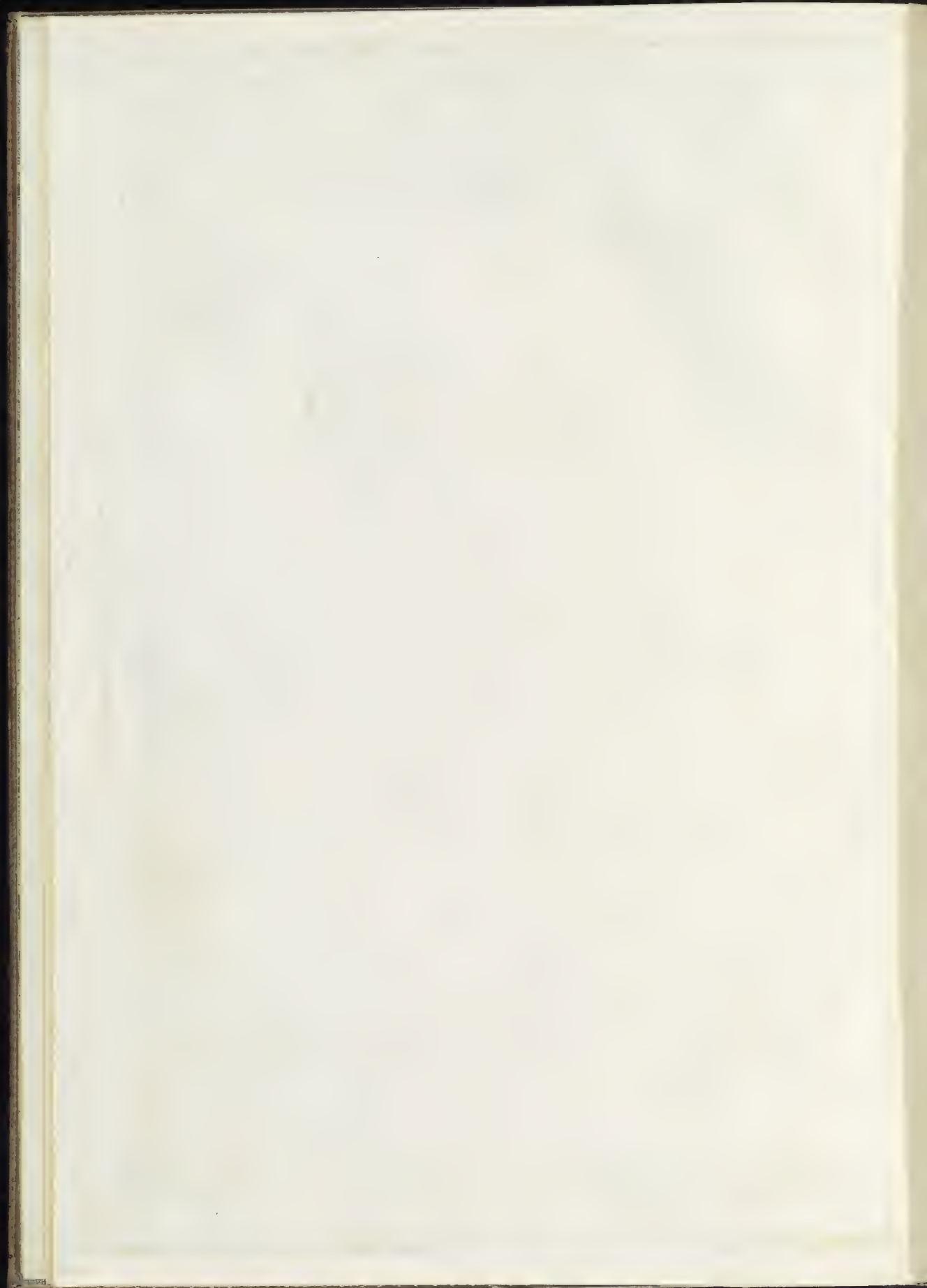
Scale of the map. 1 inch = 100 miles. 1 inch = 160 kilometers.

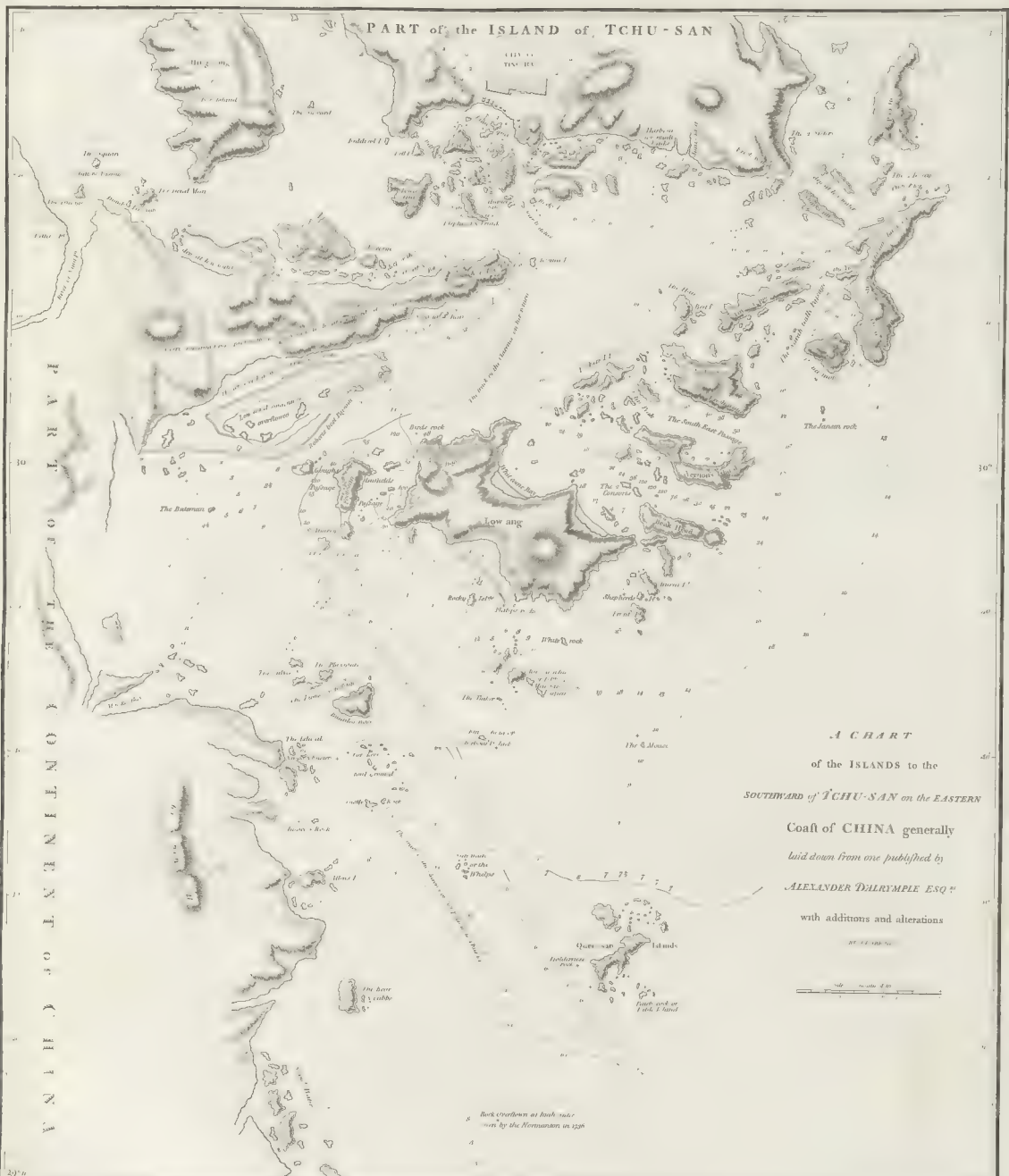
Scale of the map. 1 inch = 100 miles. 1 inch = 160 kilometers.

Scale of the map. 1 inch = 100 miles. 1 inch = 160 kilometers.

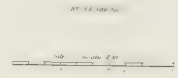
Scale of the map. 1 inch = 100 miles. 1 inch = 160 kilometers.

Scale of the map. 1 inch = 100 miles. 1 inch = 160 kilometers.





A CHART
of the ISLANDS to the
SOUTHWARD of TCHU-SAN on the EASTERN
Coast of CHINA generally
laid down from one published by
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE ESQ^r
with additions and alterations



Bank Overgrown at high water
taken by the Moravian in 1729

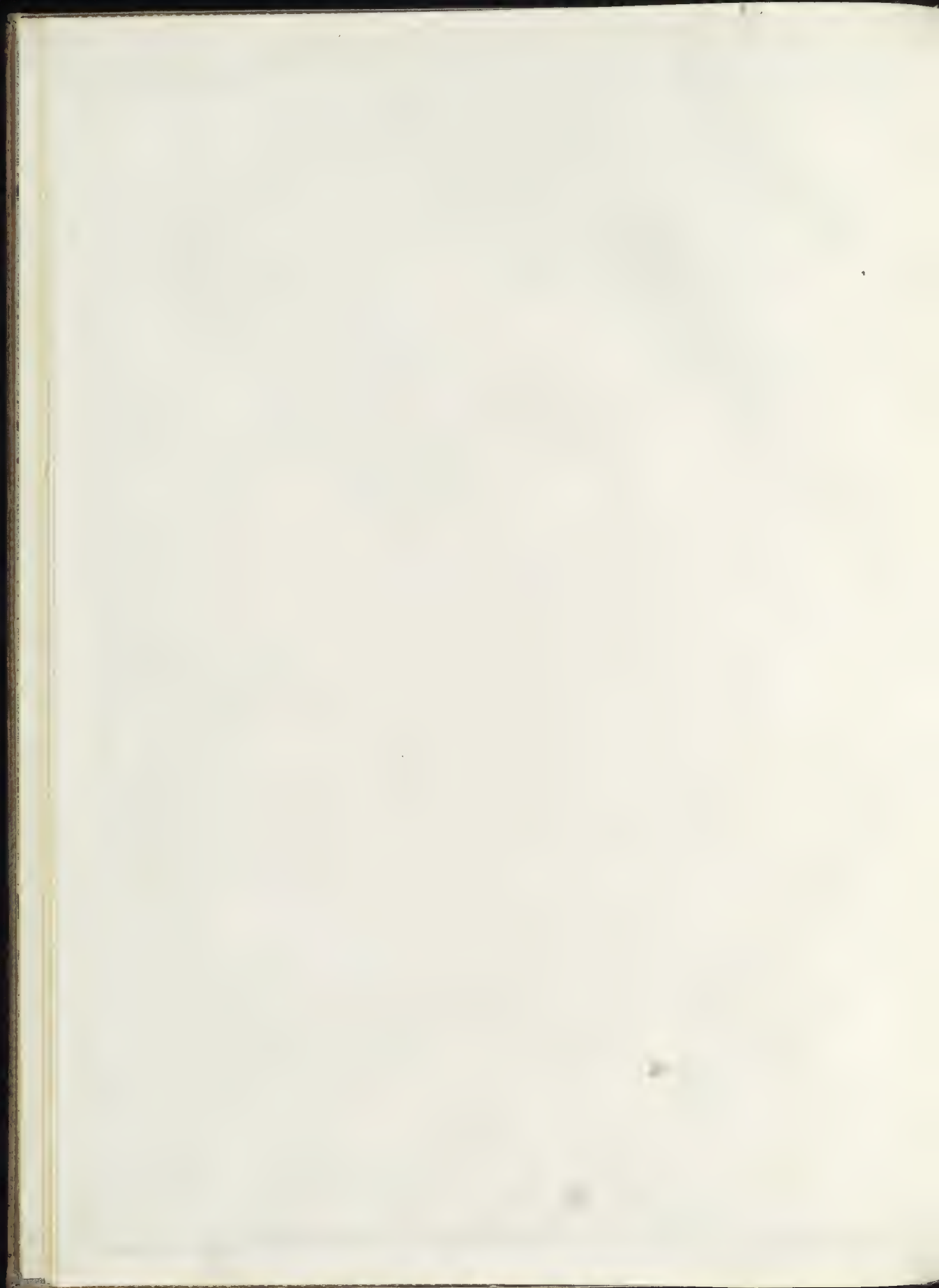
PART OF THE CONTINENT OF CHINA

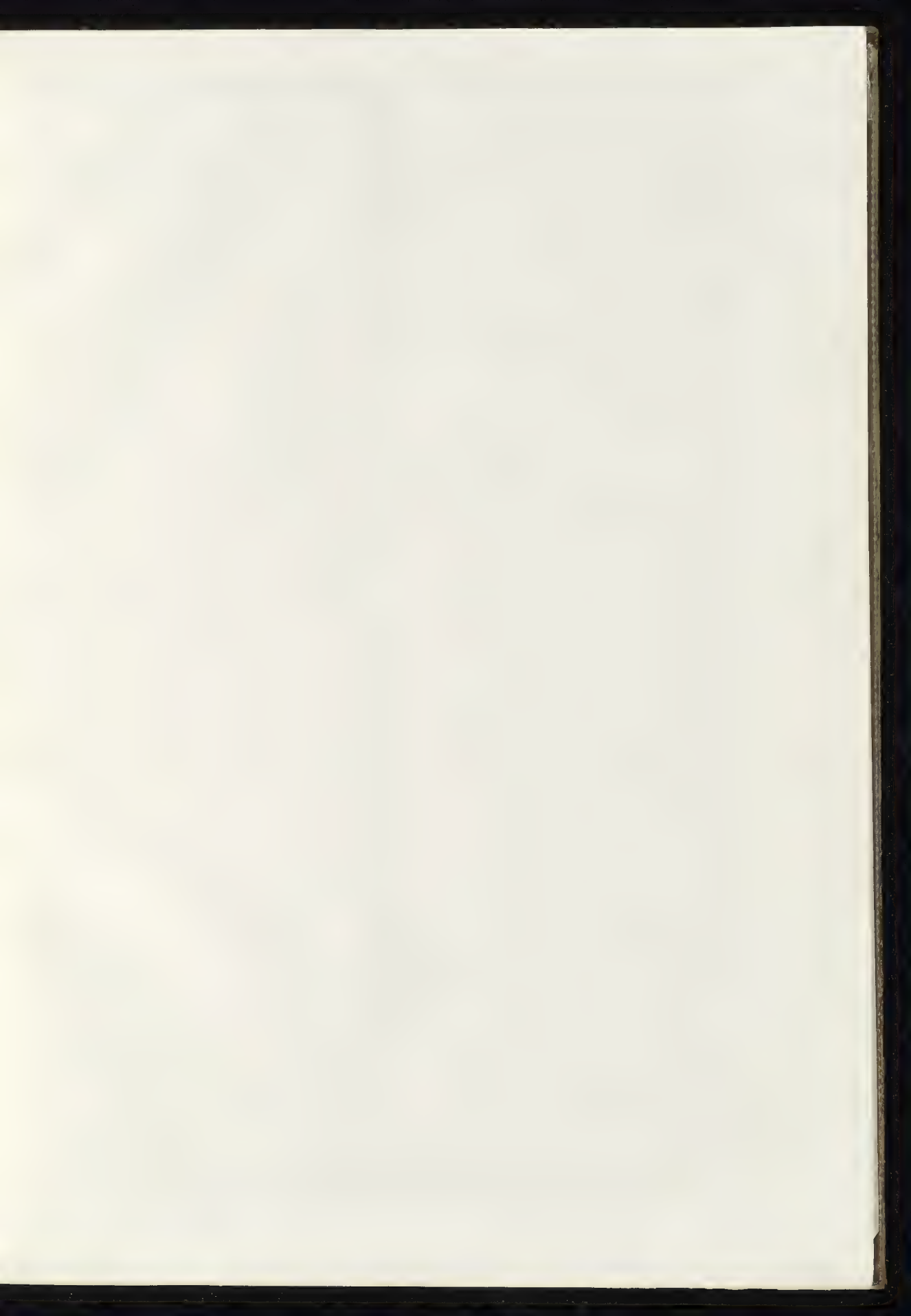


REMARKS
a South wall to the east
b Hanging ground
c Temple etc etc
d Stone pier

SKETCH BY COMPASS







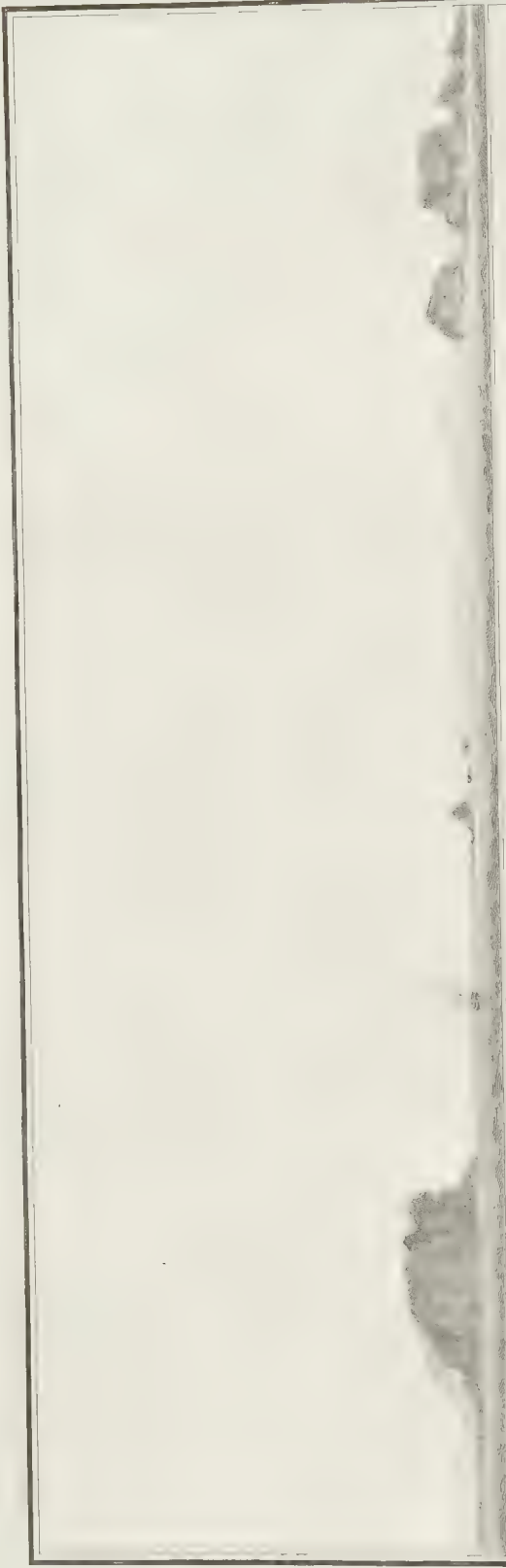


Fig. of the PASSAGE between CAPE ZEI'OO TIO and ISLANDS to the Eastward of it with the CLARETS, towards the right as taken from the MOUNTAIN.

ASKEW BY COMMAN
of the COAST of the

PROMONTORY of SHAN-TUNG

WITH THE TRACK OF THE SHIPS
and the

windings, from the place of first making the Land
to the

STRAIT of MIAMI



THE PROMONTORY OF

SHAN-TUNG

PART OF THE PROVINCE OF

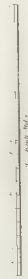
SHAN-TUNG

IN

CHINA

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Area	1,100	Square Miles
Population	1,000,000	
Area	1,100	Square Miles
Population	1,000,000	
Area	1,100	Square Miles
Population	1,000,000	

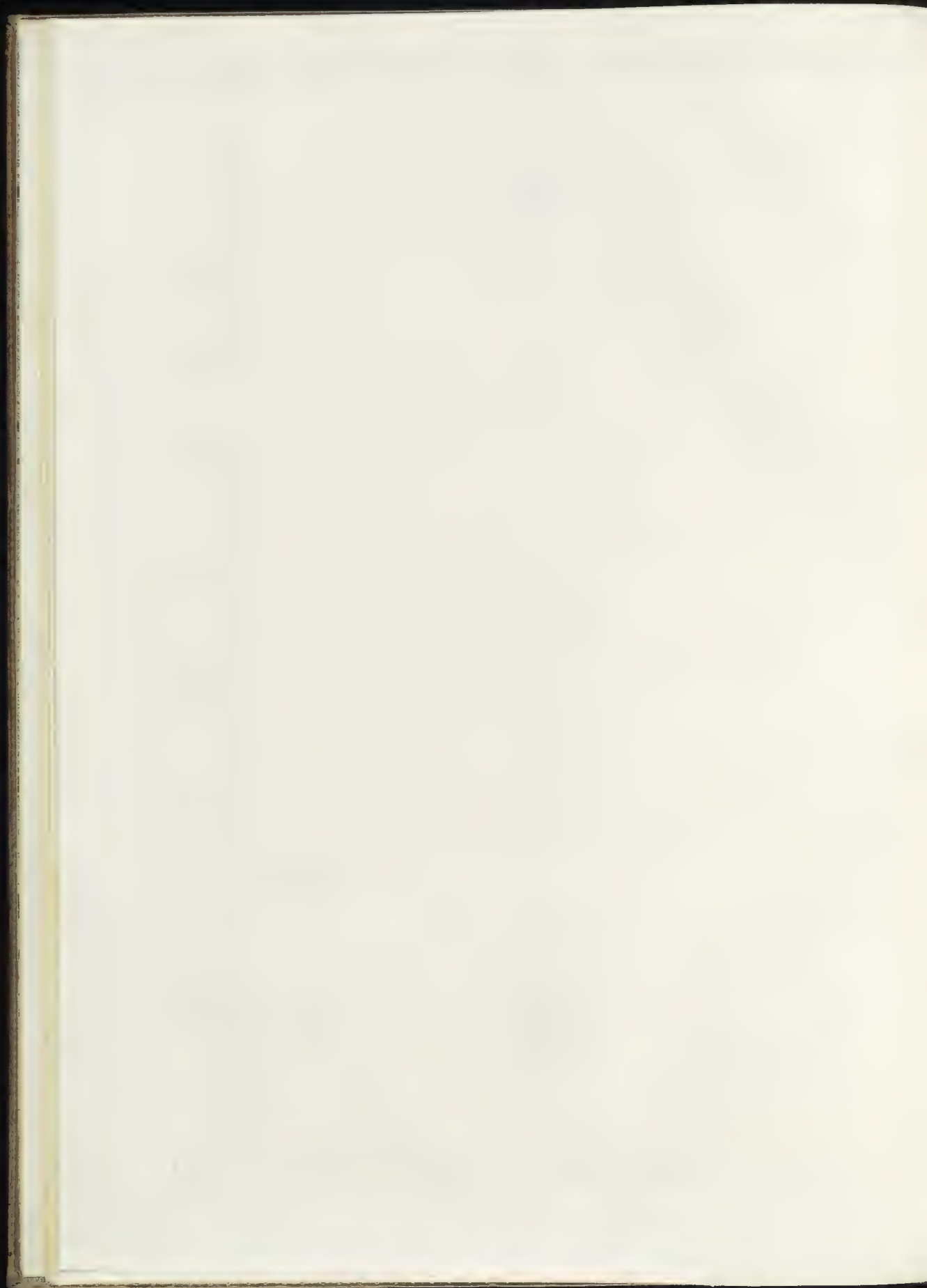


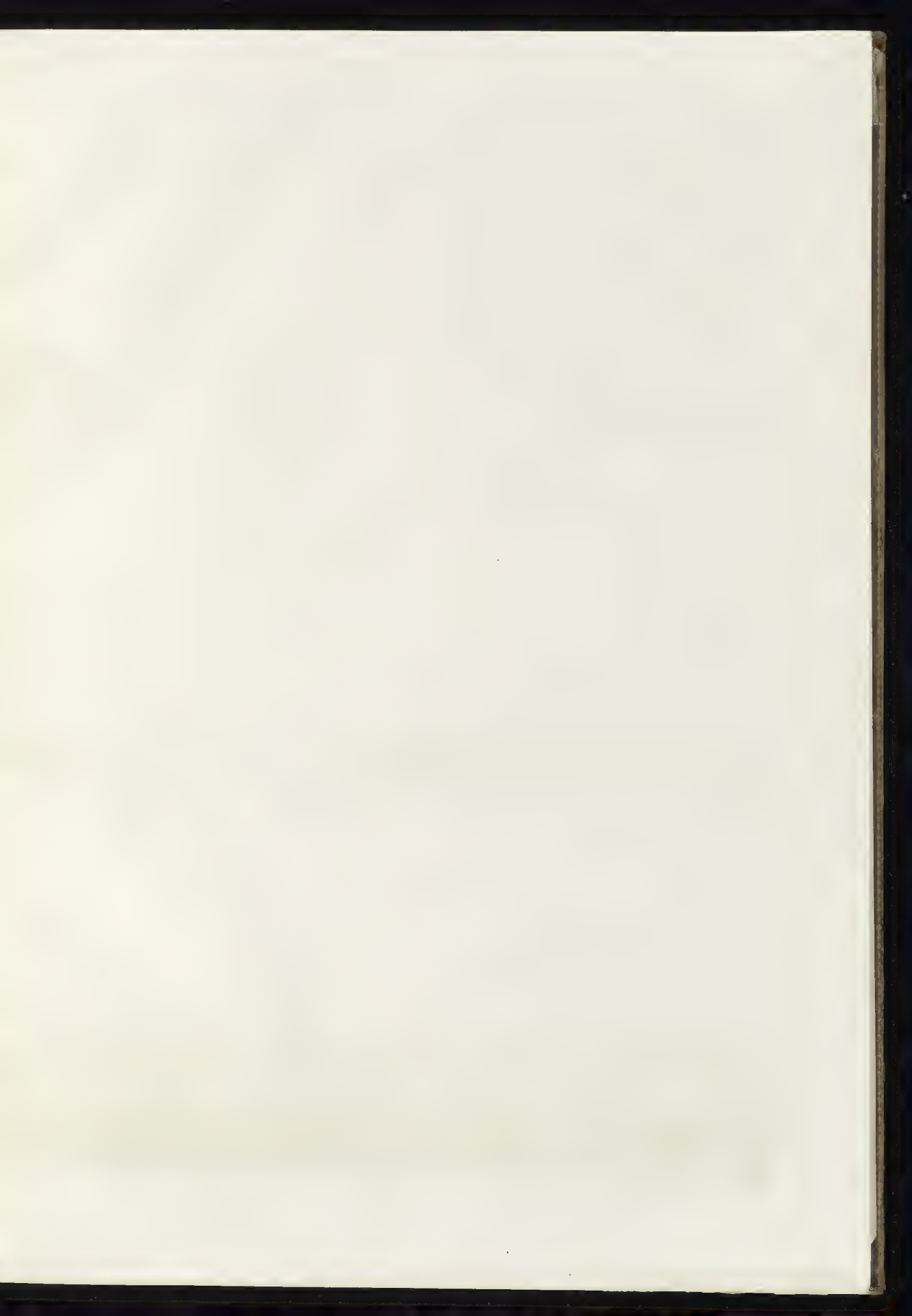
WUHAN

YELLOH SEA



THE PROMONTORY OF SHAN-TUNG IN CHINA
 PART OF THE PROVINCE OF SHAN-TUNG
 STATISTICAL INFORMATION
 WUHAN
 YELLOH SEA
 THE PROMONTORY OF SHAN-TUNG IN CHINA
 PART OF THE PROVINCE OF SHAN-TUNG
 STATISTICAL INFORMATION
 WUHAN
 YELLOH SEA



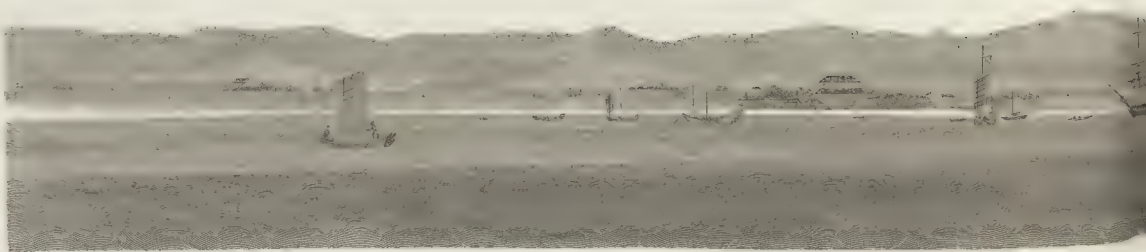




CAP. M...



CAP. M...



VIEW of the CITY of TEN-TCHOO FOO from the



THE SEAS, bearing North-east, distant 4 leagues

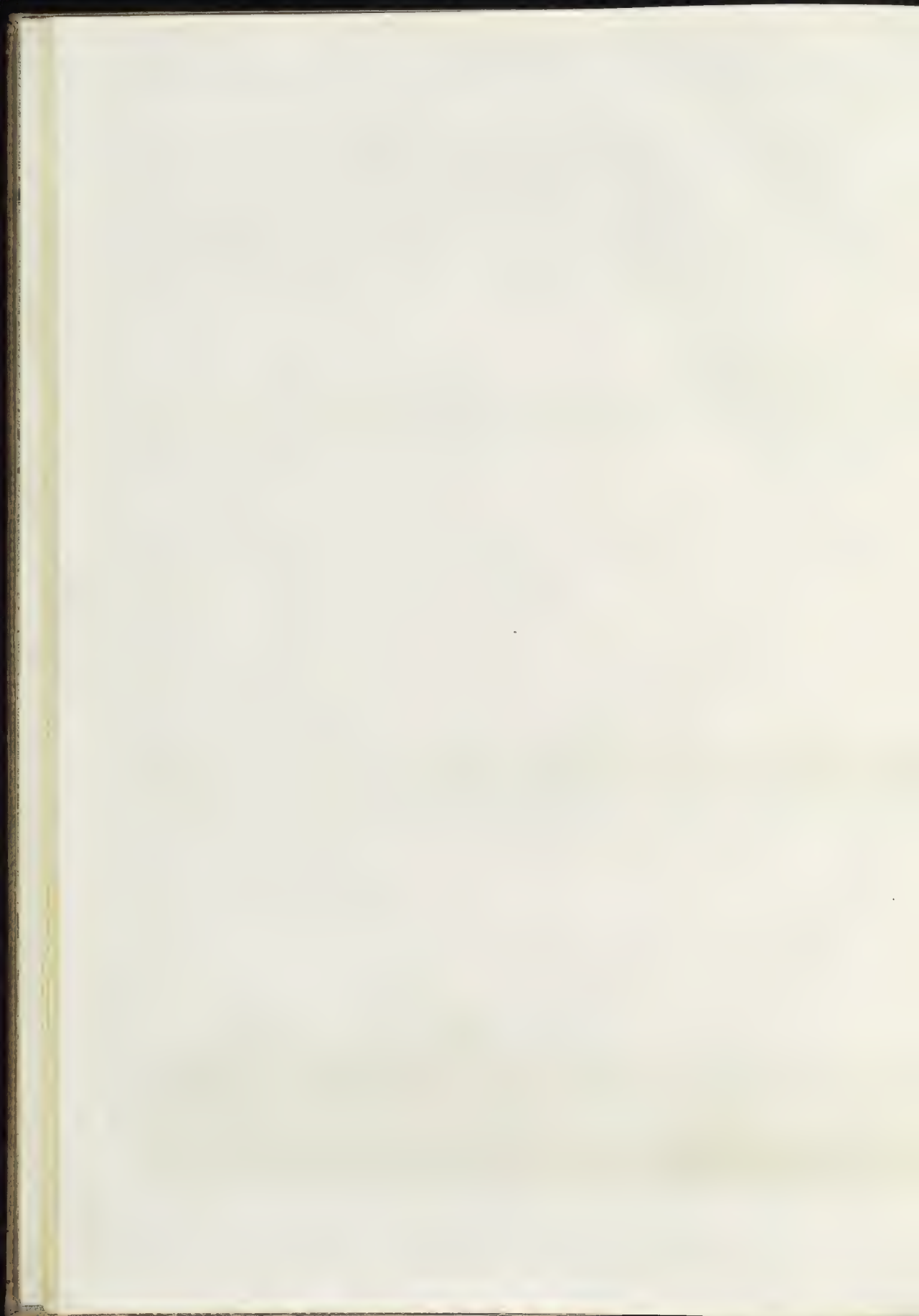
ST. JOHN'S ISLAND bearing North-east by east, distant 4 or 5 leagues



CAP. COLEMAN, bearing North-west by west, distant 4 leagues

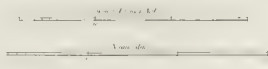


HINDOSTAN in the STRAIT of MIATAU bearing South west

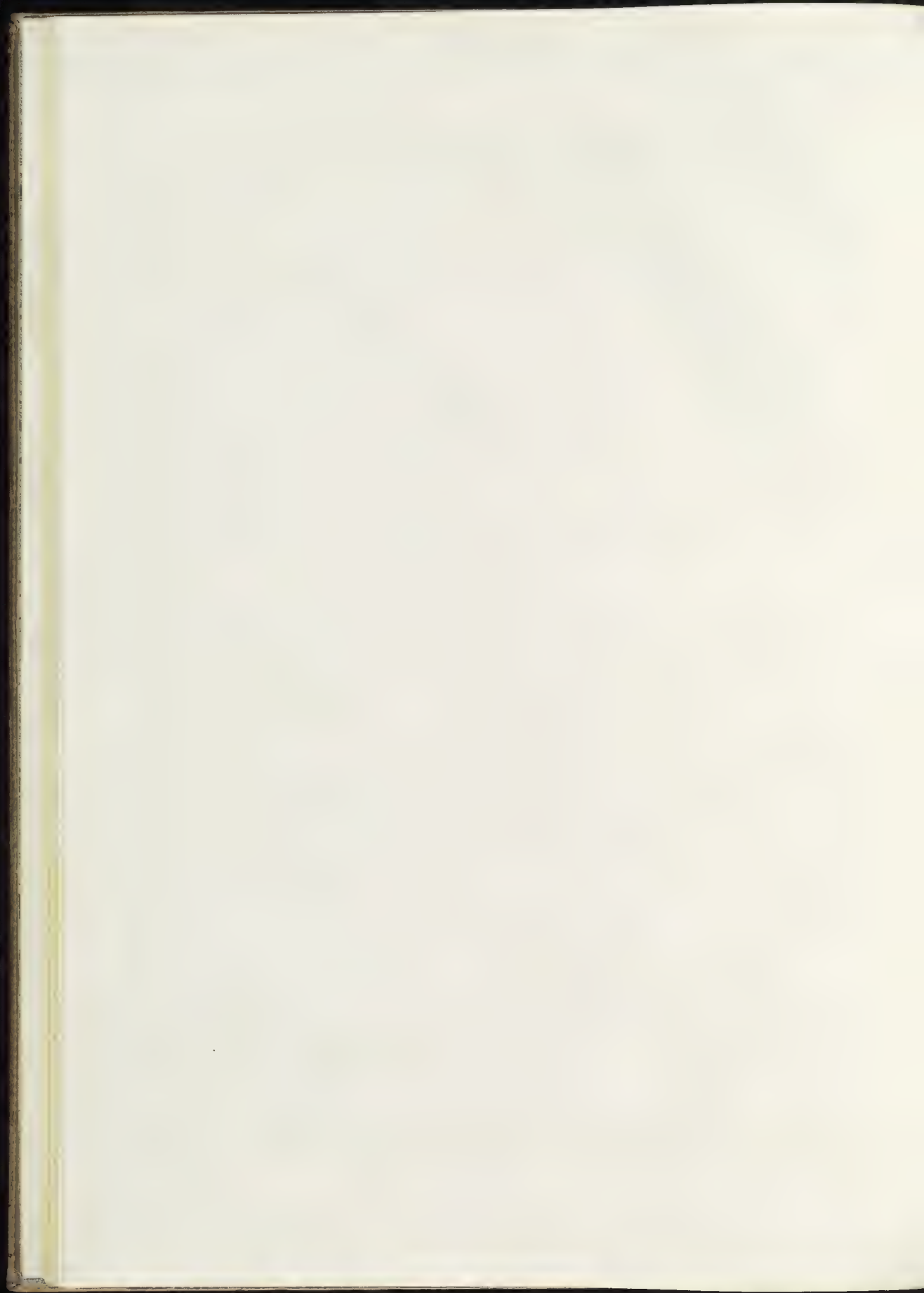


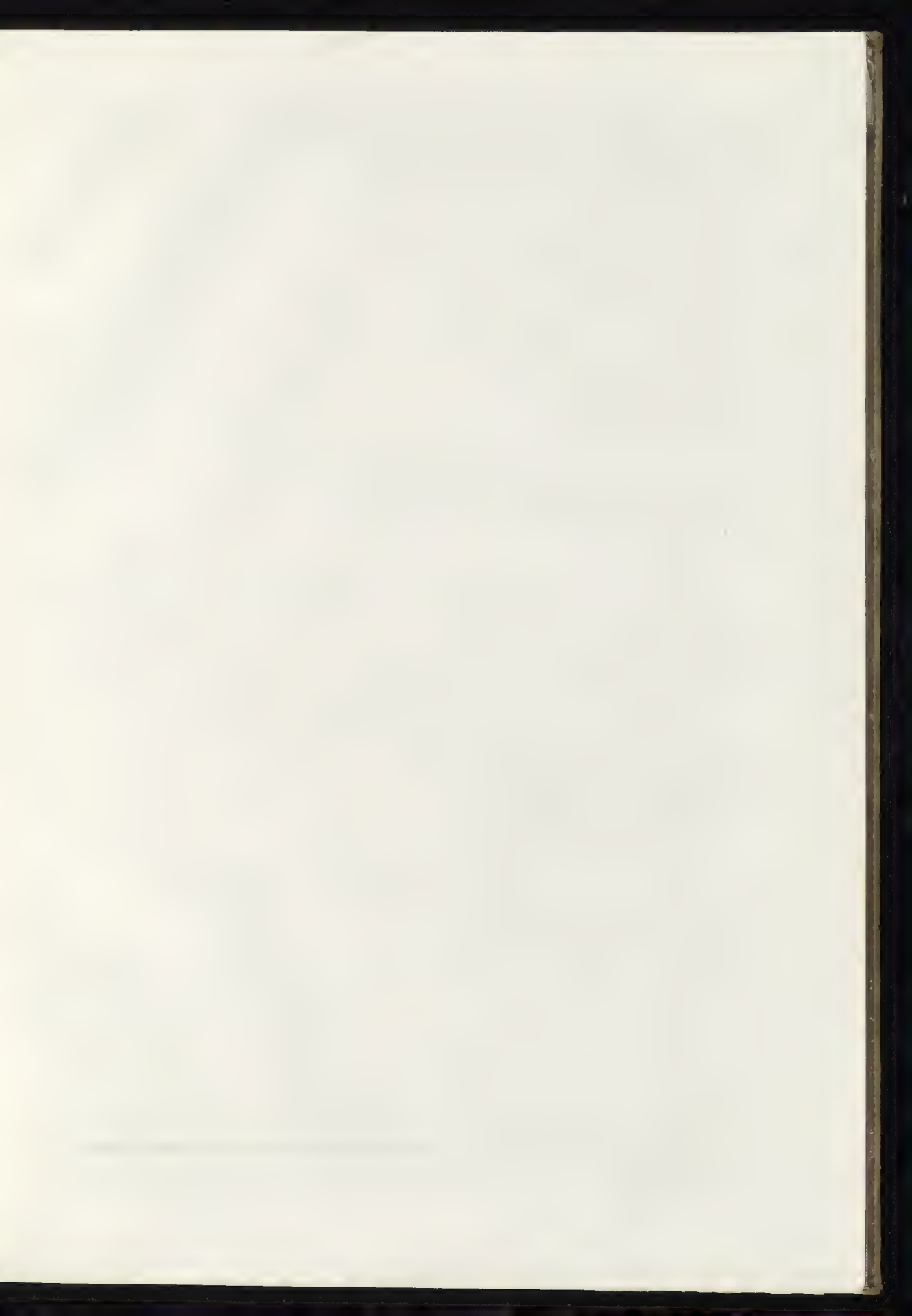


SKETCH
 of the
PAY-HO or WHITE RIVER.
 and of the Road
 from PEKIN to
 GEHO
 taken 1760



GULPH OF PETCHELI





This map is a reproduction of the original map of the Province of Kingman, published by the Government of the United States in 1850. It is a general map of the Province of Kingman, showing the principal rivers, towns, and other places. The map is drawn to a scale of 1 inch to 10 miles.

Note: The boundaries of the Province of Kingman are shown by a dotted line. The boundaries of the several counties are shown by a solid line.



PART OF TARTARY

PROVINCE OF
PETCHEE-LEE

GULPH
OF
PETCHEE-LEE
OR PEKIN

PROVINCE OF
SHI-N-TUNG

SHI-N-TUNG

PRINCE OF CHIAO-TUNG

PROVINCE OF SHAN-SHI

PROVINCE OF SHAN-SHI

PROVINCE OF SHAN-SHI

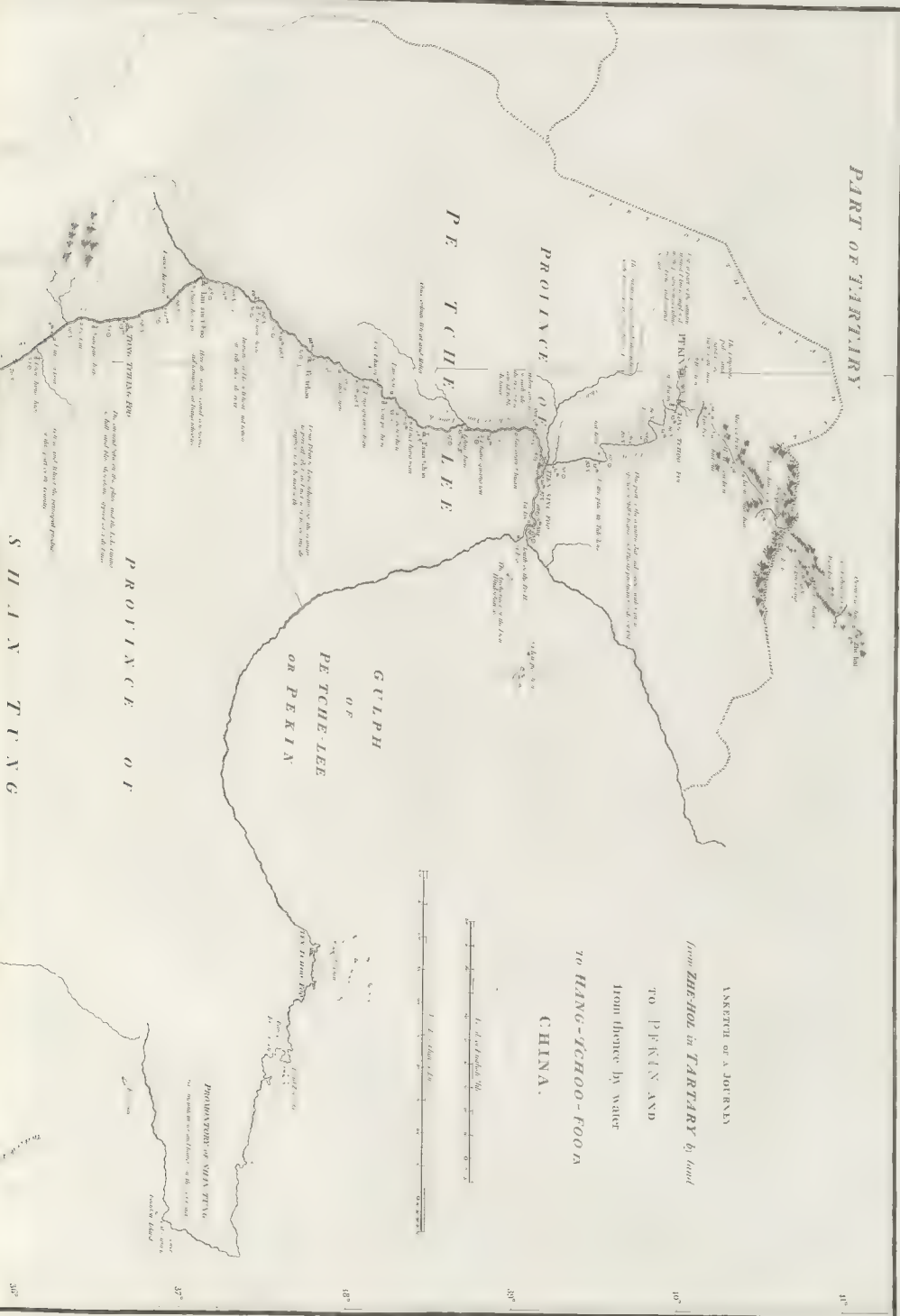
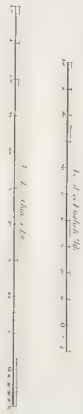
PROVINCE OF SHAN-SHI

PROVINCE OF SHAN-SHI

PROVINCE OF SHAN-SHI

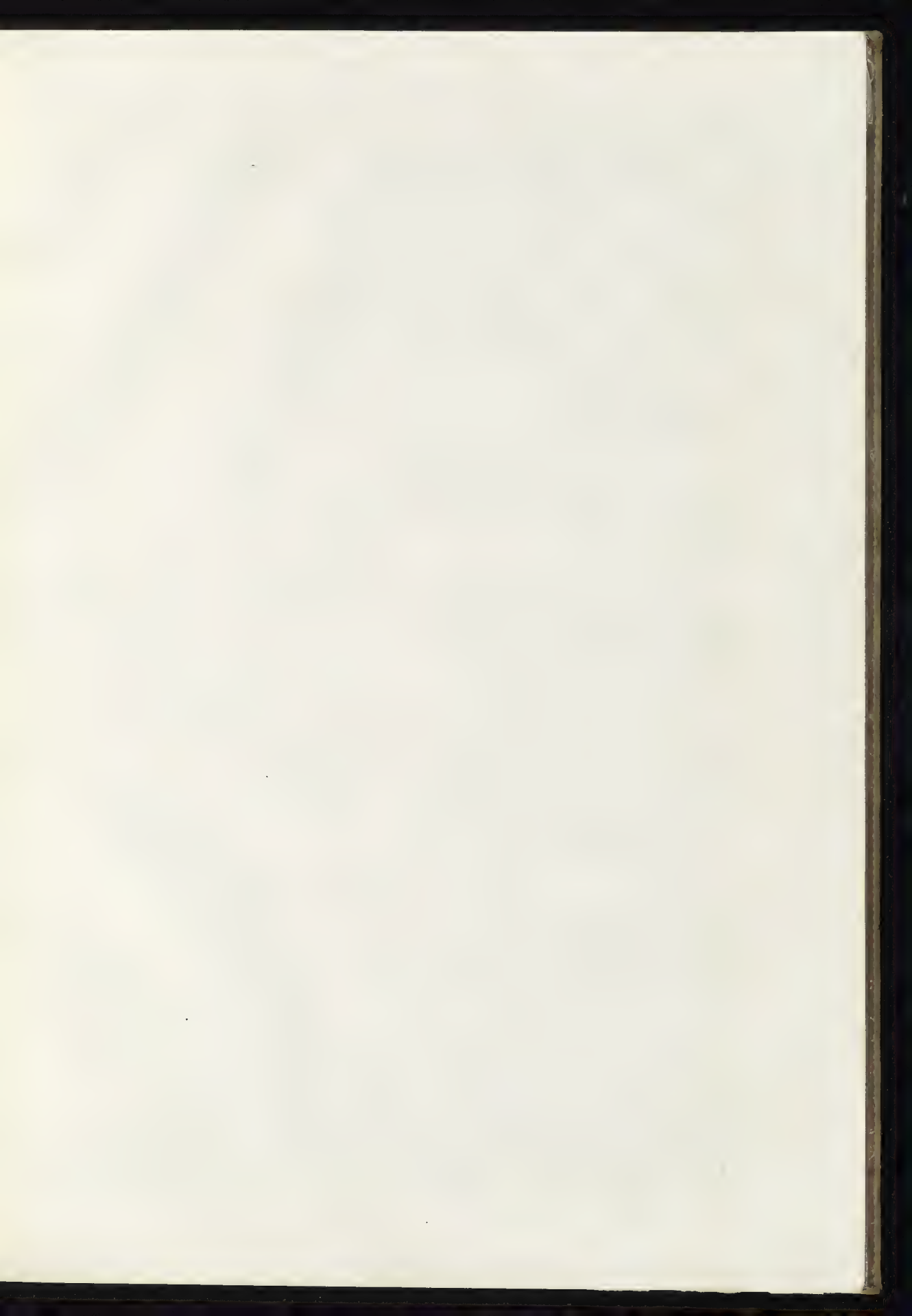
PROVINCE OF SHAN-SHI

MAPPER OF A JOURNEY
FROM ZEE-HOLE IN TARTARY by land
TO PEKIN AND
FROM THENCE BY WATER
TO HANG-TSCHOO-FOO IN
CHINA.



36° 37' 38° 39° 40°





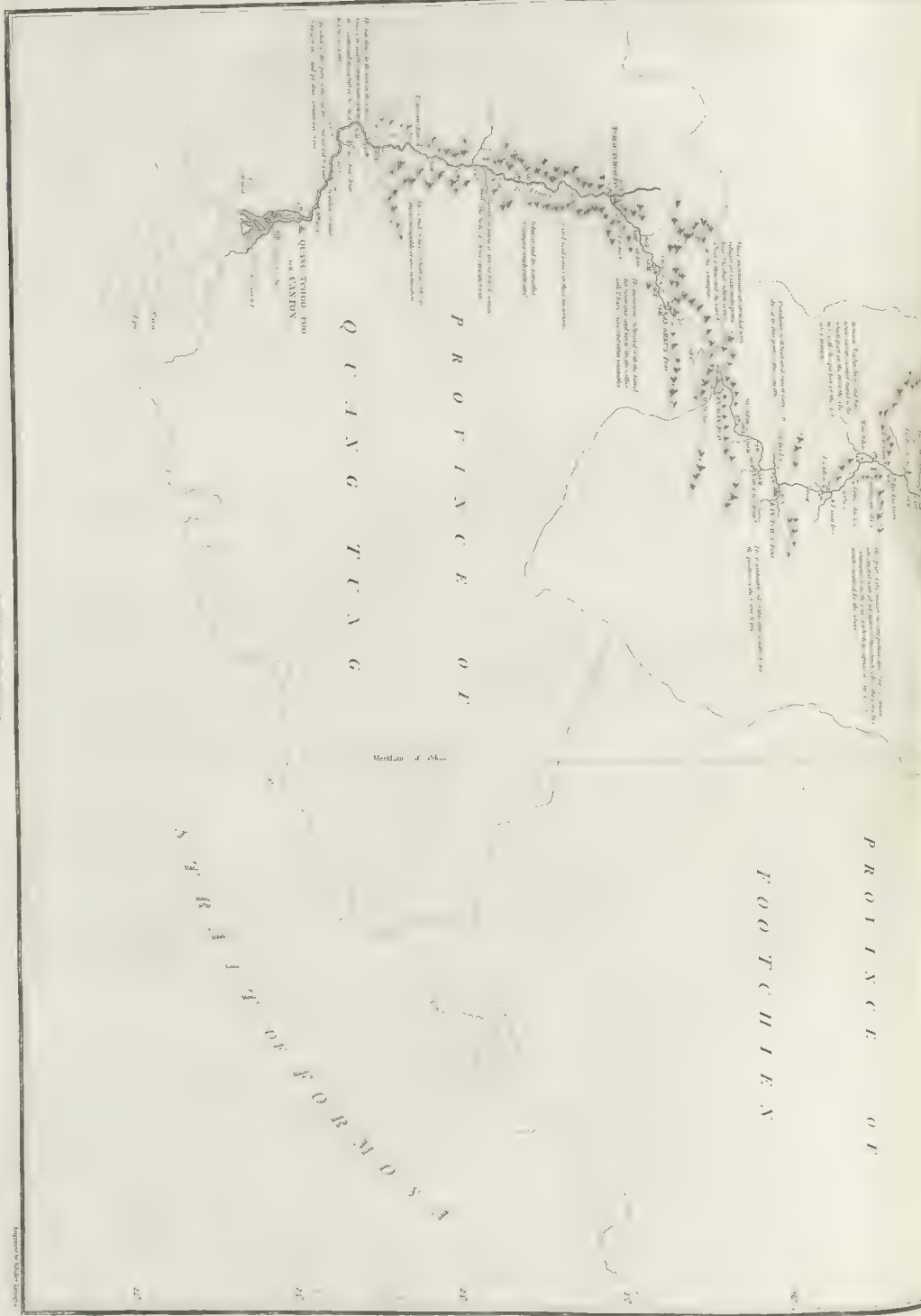
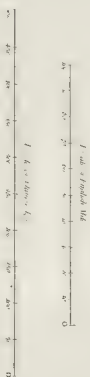


Fig. 1. Map of the Provinces of Quiangtung and Foochuen.

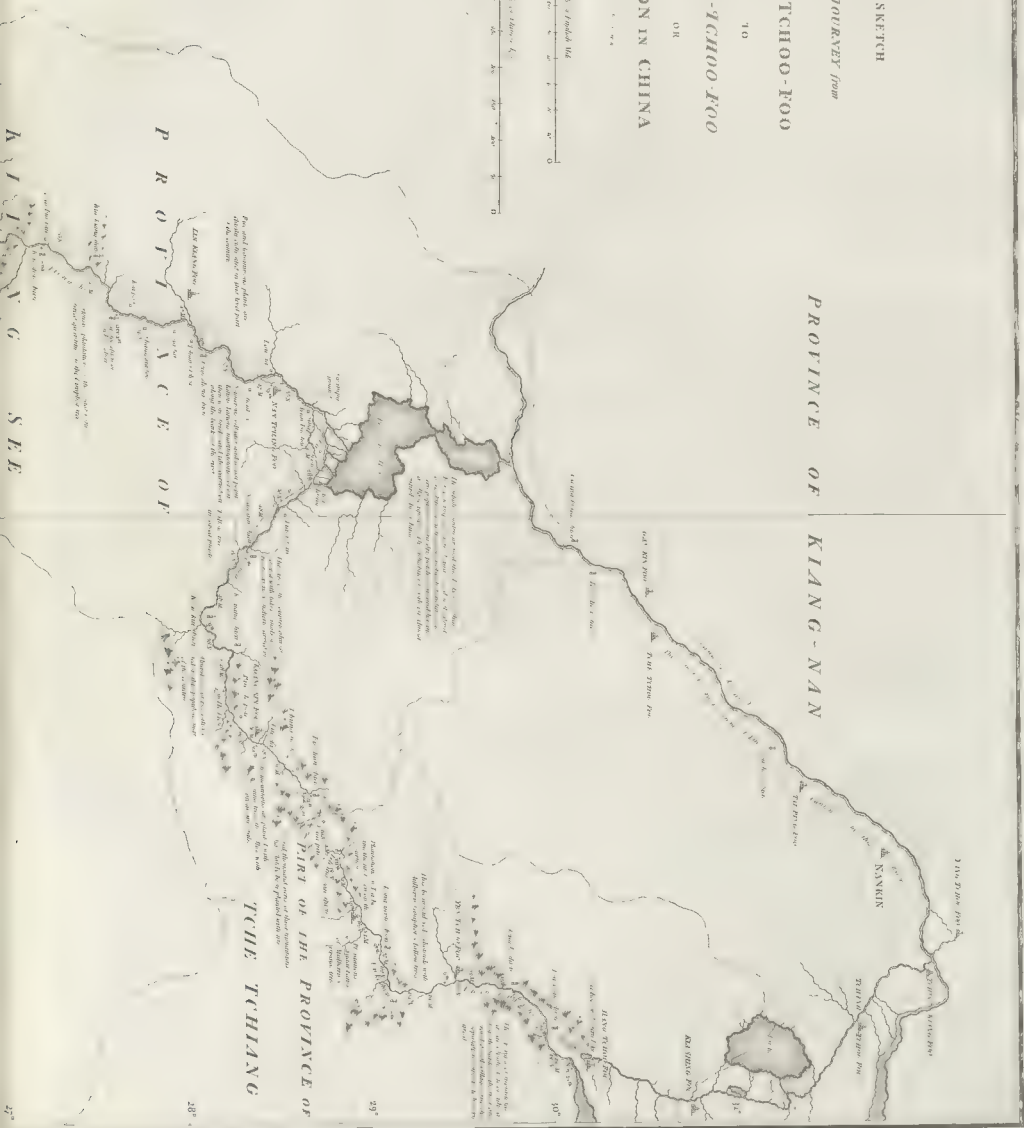
Reproduced by permission of the Government of the Republic of China.

SKETCH
of a JOURNEY from
HANG-TCHOO-FOO
to
QUANG-TCHOO-FOO
OR
CANTON IN CHINA

PROVINCE OF KIANG-NAN



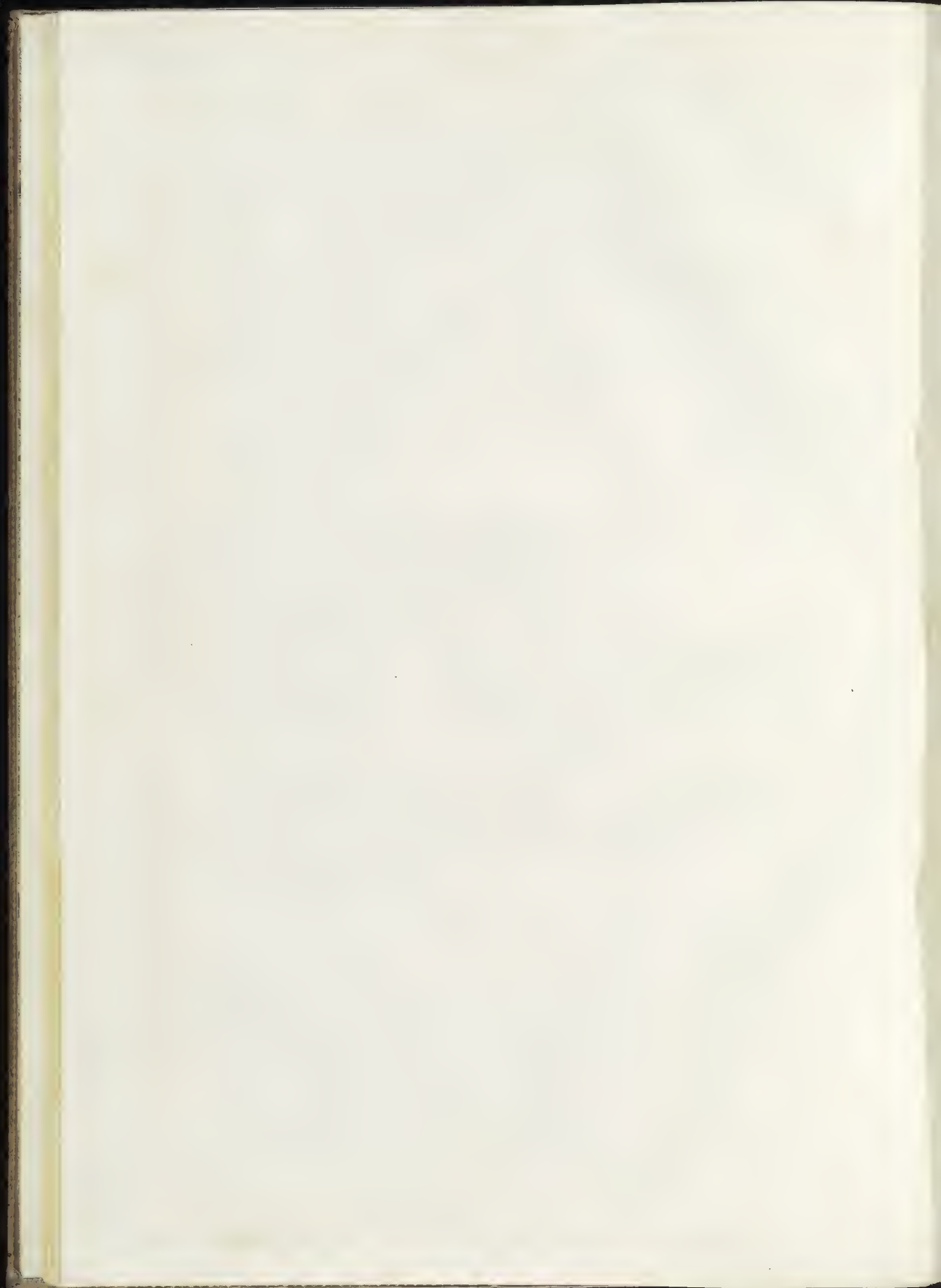
From the sketch of the route, it may be seen that the distance from Hang-tchoo-foo to Quang-tchoo-foo is about 1,000 miles.

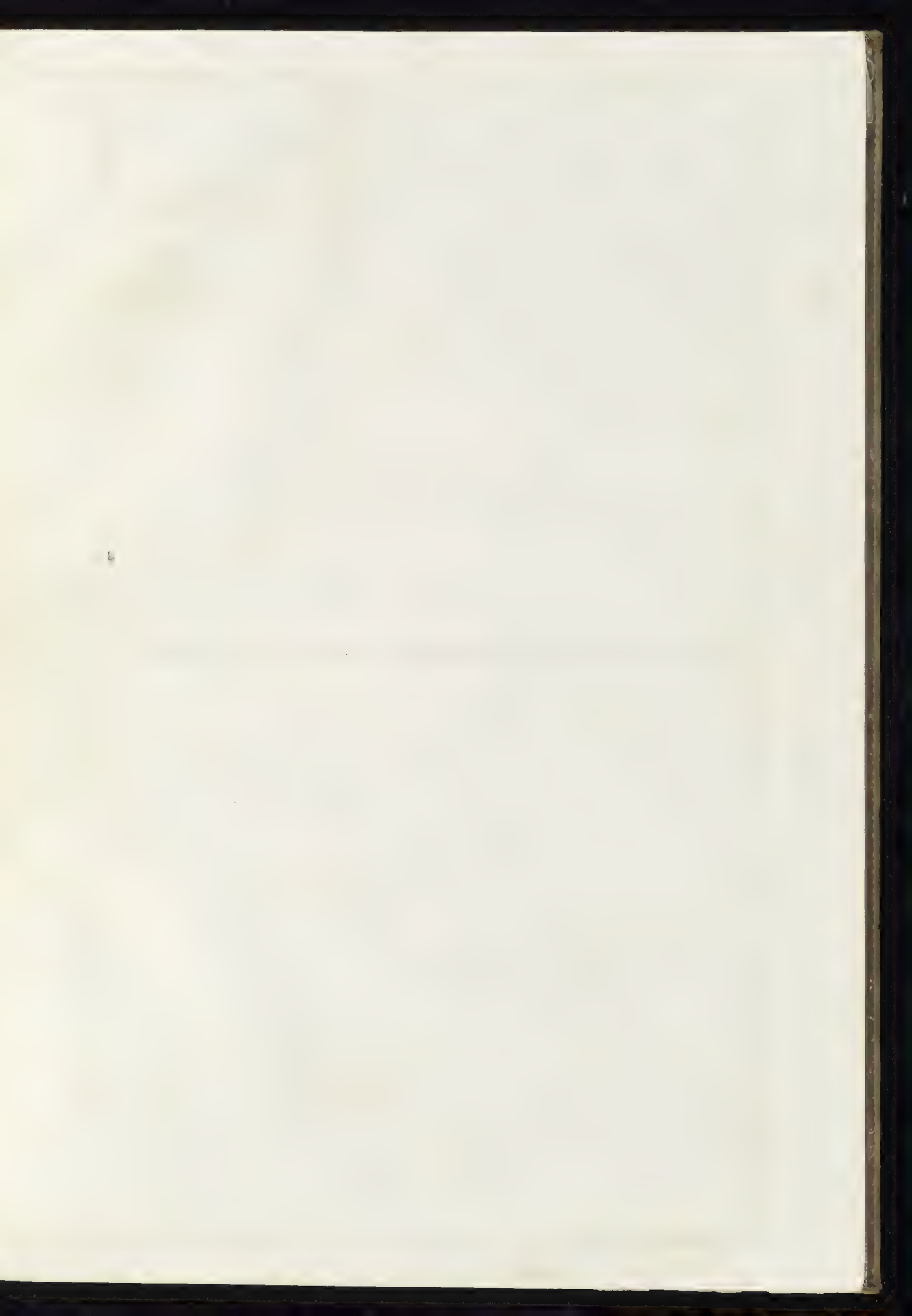


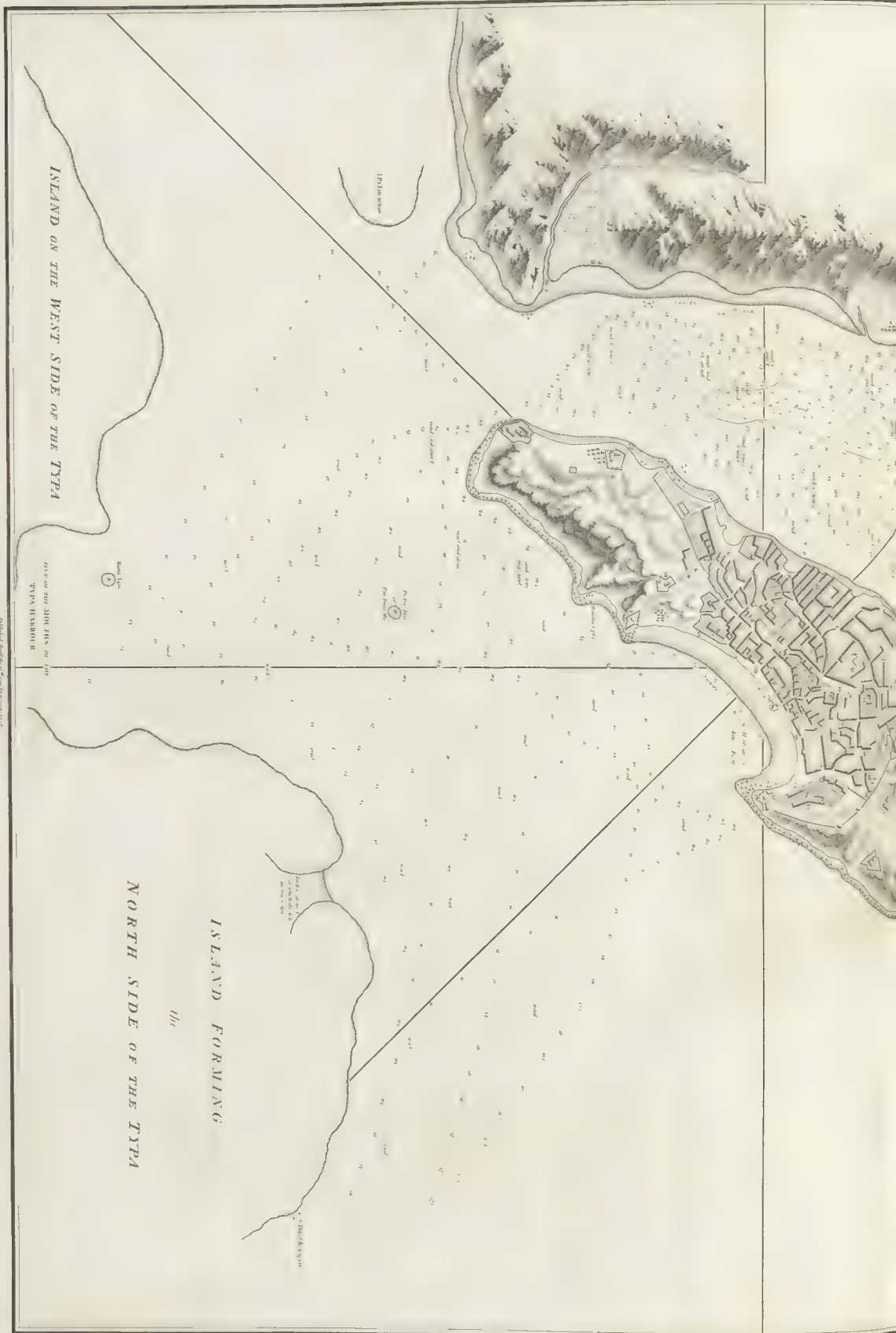
H A I N A N S E E

P R O V I N C E O F

PART OF THE PROVINCE OF
T C H E T C H I A N G







INLAND ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE TYPHA

Scale 1000 Feet
 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

ISLAND FORMING
 100
 NORTH SIDE OF THE TYPHA

Published by the U.S. Navy, 1880

PART of the ISLAND of MACAO belonging to the CHINESE

A PLAN
of the

CITY AND HARBOR OF MACAO

A COLONY OF THE PORTUGUESE

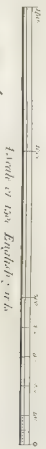
situated in the southern extremity of the

CHINESE EMPIRE

in the 22^d and 23^d Longitude *East* of Greenwich

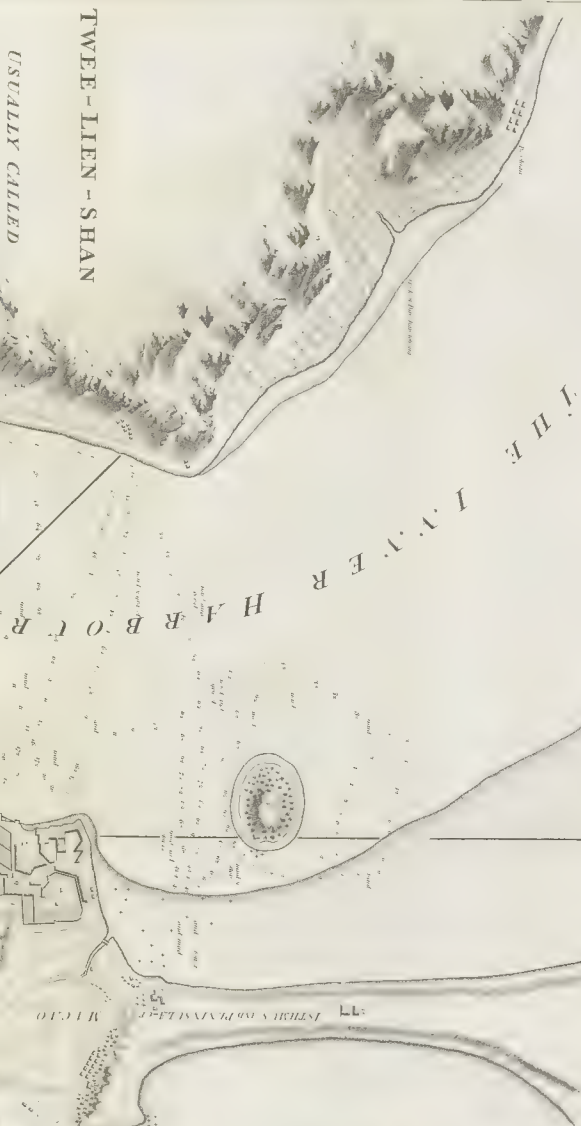
REFERENCES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| TOWNS | CITIES |
| 1 st Fort Almeida | 15 Fort St. Raphael |
| 2 nd Fort de S. Paulo | 16 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 3 rd Fort de S. Paulo | 17 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 4 th Fort de S. Paulo | 18 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 5 th Fort de S. Paulo | 19 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 6 th Fort de S. Paulo | 20 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 7 th Fort de S. Paulo | 21 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 8 th Fort de S. Paulo | 22 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 9 th Fort de S. Paulo | 23 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 10 th Fort de S. Paulo | 24 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 11 th Fort de S. Paulo | 25 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 12 th Fort de S. Paulo | 26 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 13 th Fort de S. Paulo | 27 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 14 th Fort de S. Paulo | 28 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 15 th Fort de S. Paulo | 29 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 16 th Fort de S. Paulo | 30 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 17 th Fort de S. Paulo | 31 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 18 th Fort de S. Paulo | 32 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 19 th Fort de S. Paulo | 33 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 20 th Fort de S. Paulo | 34 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 21 st Fort de S. Paulo | 35 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 22 nd Fort de S. Paulo | 36 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 23 rd Fort de S. Paulo | 37 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 24 th Fort de S. Paulo | 38 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 25 th Fort de S. Paulo | 39 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 26 th Fort de S. Paulo | 40 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 27 th Fort de S. Paulo | 41 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 28 th Fort de S. Paulo | 42 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 29 th Fort de S. Paulo | 43 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 30 th Fort de S. Paulo | 44 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 31 st Fort de S. Paulo | 45 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 32 nd Fort de S. Paulo | 46 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 33 rd Fort de S. Paulo | 47 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 34 th Fort de S. Paulo | 48 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 35 th Fort de S. Paulo | 49 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 36 th Fort de S. Paulo | 50 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 37 th Fort de S. Paulo | 51 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 38 th Fort de S. Paulo | 52 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 39 th Fort de S. Paulo | 53 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 40 th Fort de S. Paulo | 54 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 41 st Fort de S. Paulo | 55 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 42 nd Fort de S. Paulo | 56 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 43 rd Fort de S. Paulo | 57 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 44 th Fort de S. Paulo | 58 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 45 th Fort de S. Paulo | 59 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 46 th Fort de S. Paulo | 60 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 47 th Fort de S. Paulo | 61 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 48 th Fort de S. Paulo | 62 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 49 th Fort de S. Paulo | 63 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 50 th Fort de S. Paulo | 64 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 51 st Fort de S. Paulo | 65 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 52 nd Fort de S. Paulo | 66 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 53 rd Fort de S. Paulo | 67 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 54 th Fort de S. Paulo | 68 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 55 th Fort de S. Paulo | 69 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 56 th Fort de S. Paulo | 70 Fort de S. Raphael |
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| 59 th Fort de S. Paulo | 73 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 60 th Fort de S. Paulo | 74 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 61 st Fort de S. Paulo | 75 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 62 nd Fort de S. Paulo | 76 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 63 rd Fort de S. Paulo | 77 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 64 th Fort de S. Paulo | 78 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 65 th Fort de S. Paulo | 79 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 66 th Fort de S. Paulo | 80 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 67 th Fort de S. Paulo | 81 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 68 th Fort de S. Paulo | 82 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 69 th Fort de S. Paulo | 83 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 70 th Fort de S. Paulo | 84 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 71 st Fort de S. Paulo | 85 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 72 nd Fort de S. Paulo | 86 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 73 rd Fort de S. Paulo | 87 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 74 th Fort de S. Paulo | 88 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 75 th Fort de S. Paulo | 89 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 76 th Fort de S. Paulo | 90 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 77 th Fort de S. Paulo | 91 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 78 th Fort de S. Paulo | 92 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 79 th Fort de S. Paulo | 93 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 80 th Fort de S. Paulo | 94 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 81 st Fort de S. Paulo | 95 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 82 nd Fort de S. Paulo | 96 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 83 rd Fort de S. Paulo | 97 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 84 th Fort de S. Paulo | 98 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 85 th Fort de S. Paulo | 99 Fort de S. Raphael |
| 86 th Fort de S. Paulo | 100 Fort de S. Raphael |



Note: The distance from the middle of the bay to the fort is 1/2 mile. The distance from the fort to the city is 1/4 mile. The distance from the city to the harbor is 1/2 mile. The distance from the harbor to the bay is 1/2 mile.

By the Author's Order



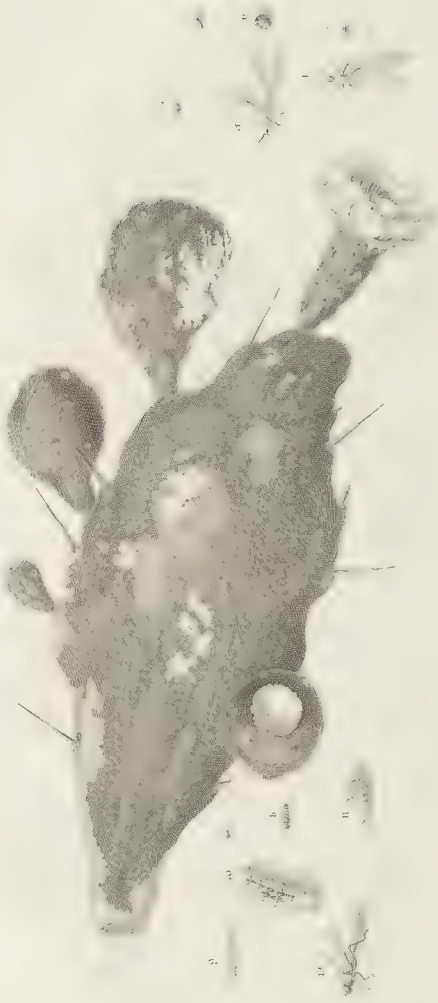
TWEELIEN-SHAN

USUALLY CALLED

PATERA



A LEAF of the CACTUS OPUNTIA or PRICKLY PEAR with the COCHINEAL INSECTS upon it



1. The whole leaf covered with the insects, as seen
 2. A single insect, as seen
 3. A single insect, as seen
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 85. A single insect, as seen
 86. A single insect, as seen
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 99. A single insect, as seen
 100. A single insect, as seen



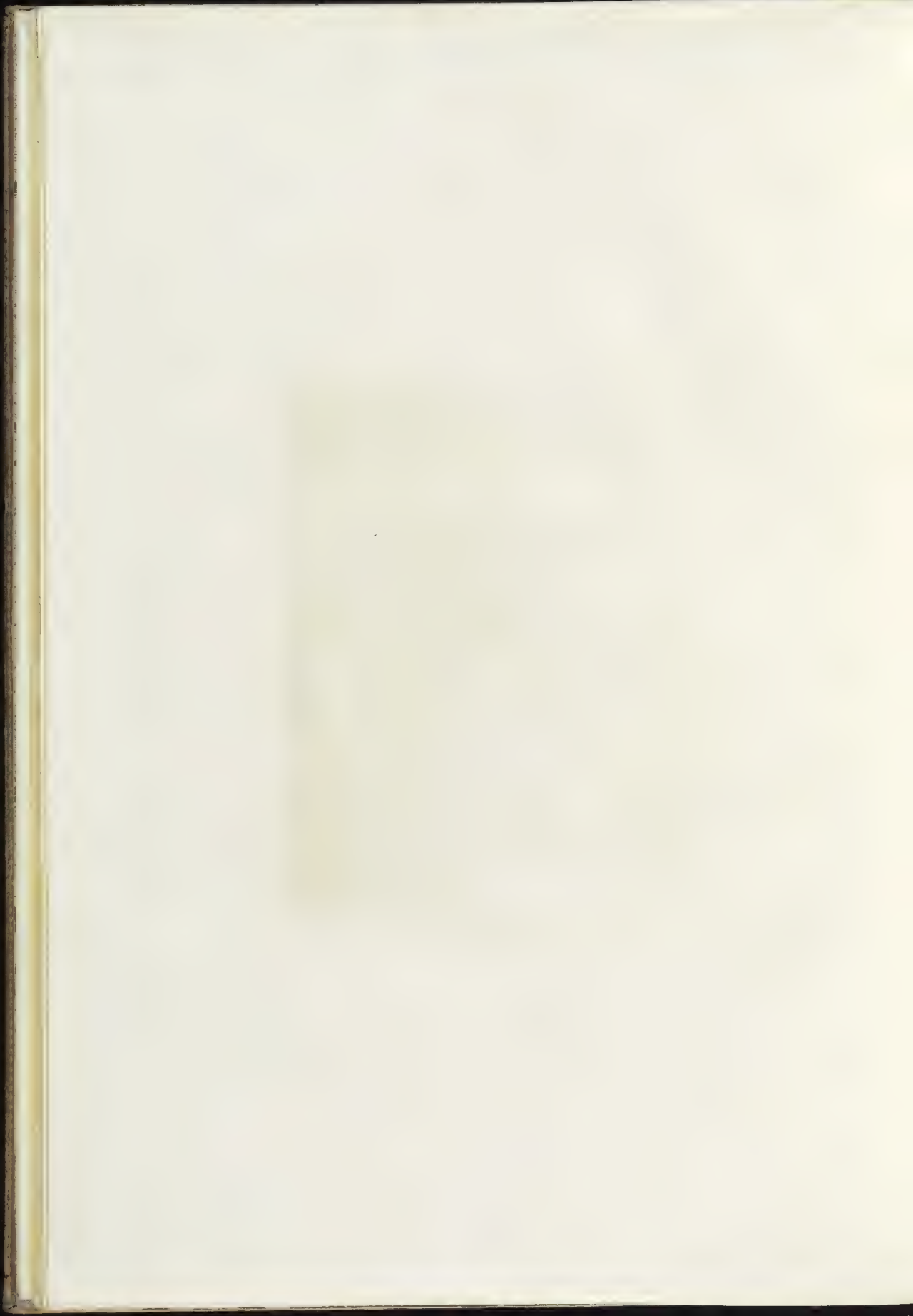


The FIRE BACKED PHEASANT of JAVA





VIEW OF COCHIN-CHINA. Pl. no. of SHITTECOCK with the FFF





VUE DE TURON RIV.



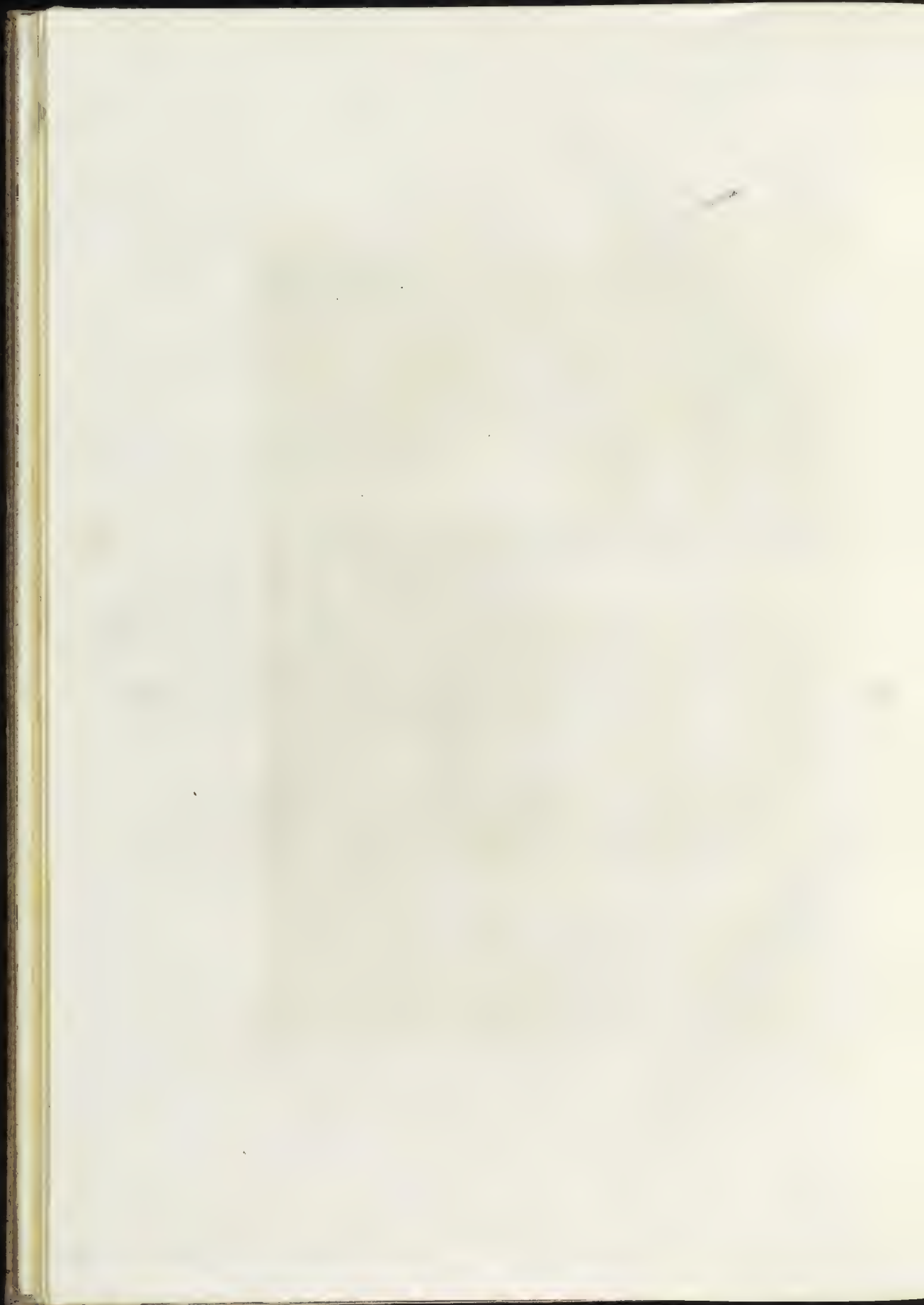


A MANDARIN or MAGISTRATE of TURON attended by his PIPE BEARER



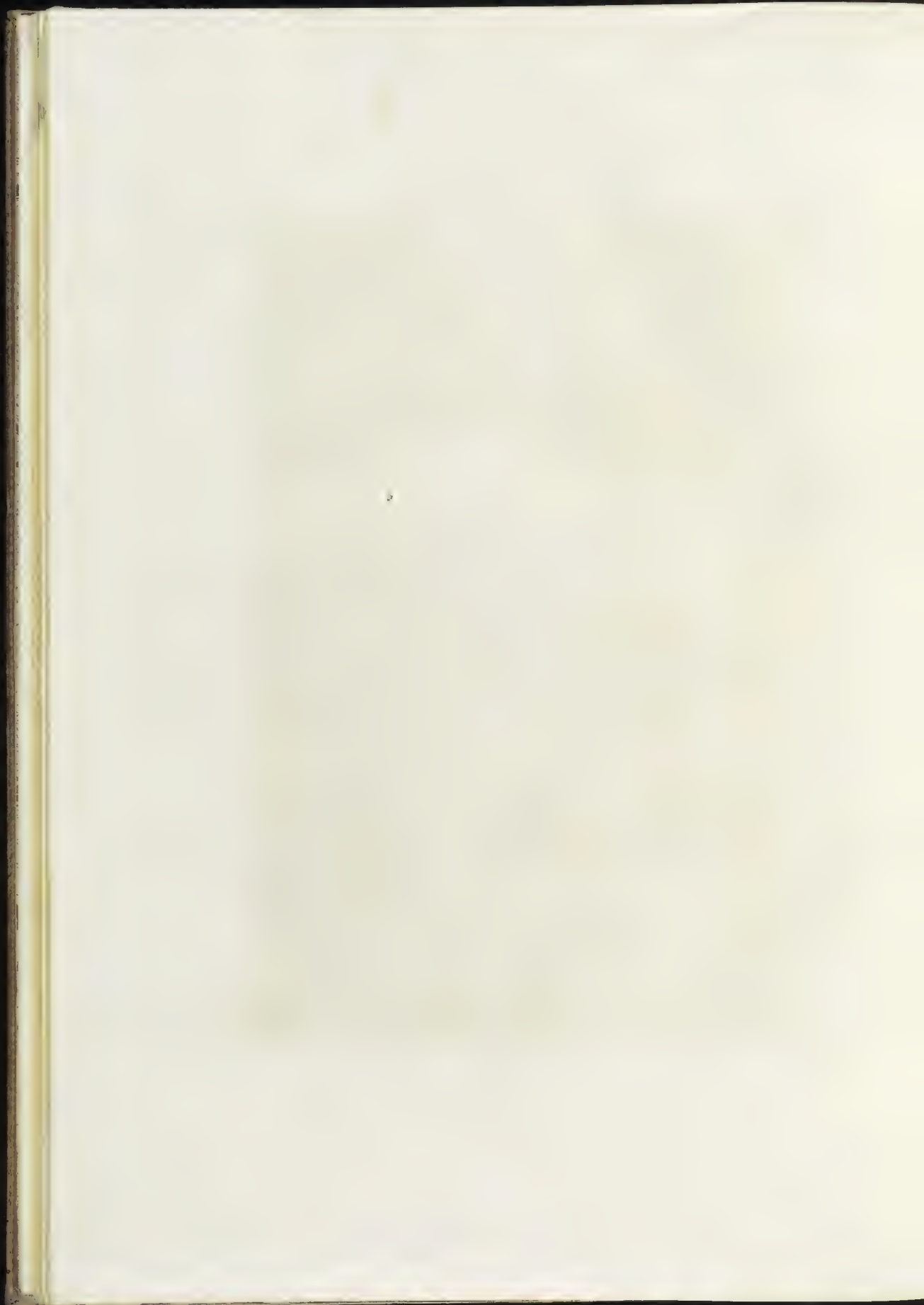


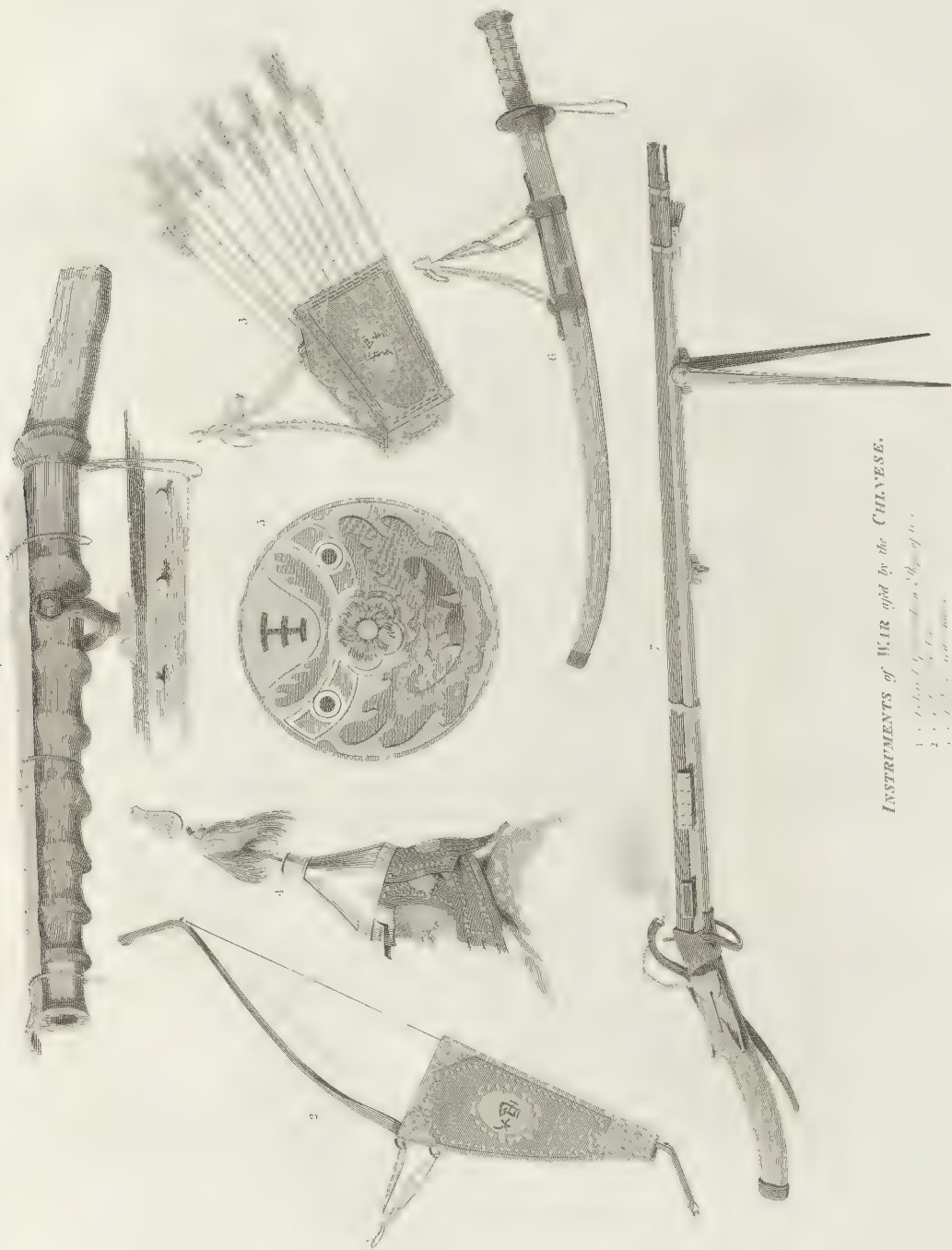
A CHINESE MILITARY CAMP





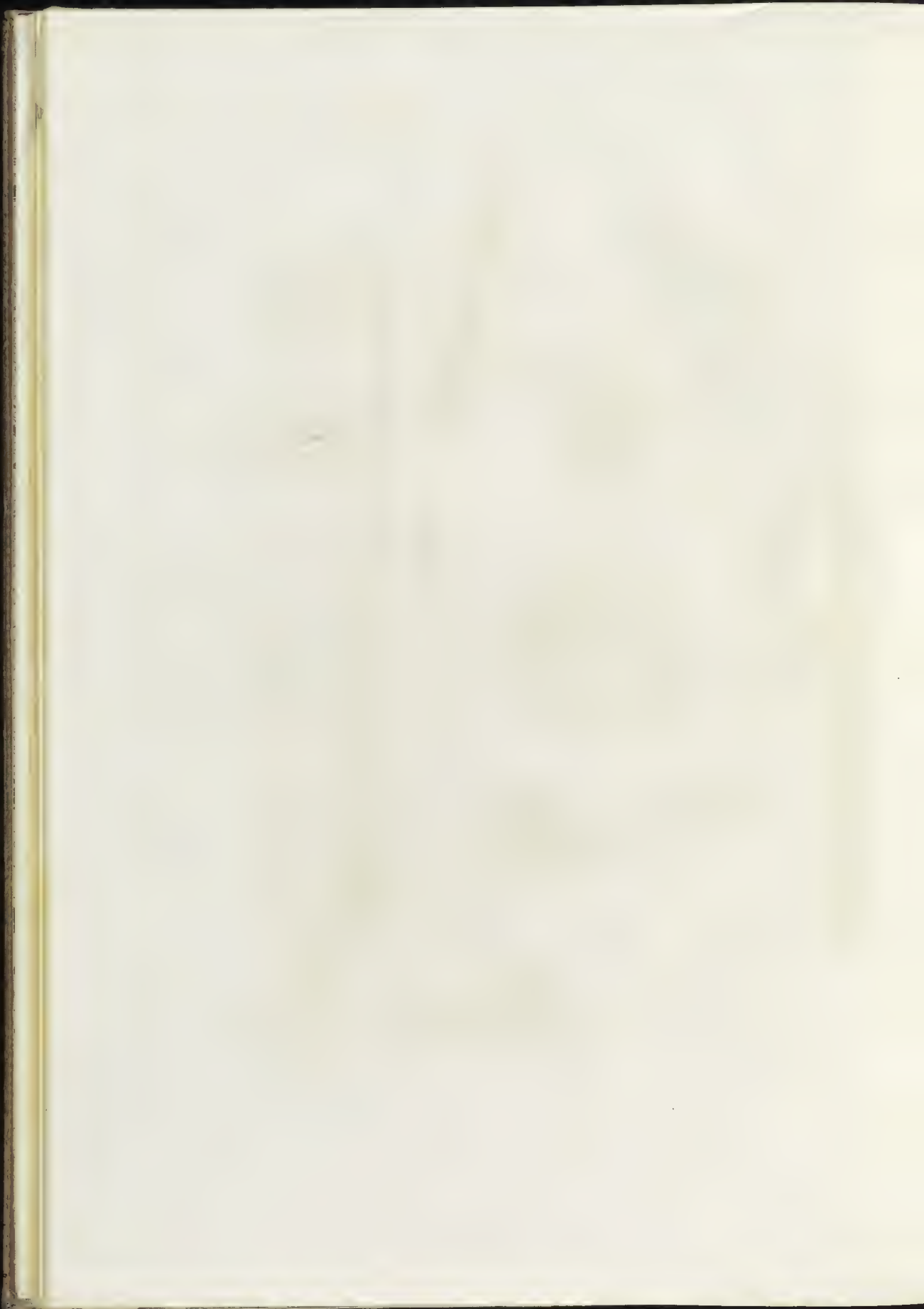
CHINESE MILITARY drawn out on Campment to the BRITISH EMBASSADOR.





INSTRUMENTS of WAR used by the CHINESE.

1. Staff used by the Chinese.
2. Banner used by the Chinese.
3. Shield used by the Chinese.
4. Quiver used by the Chinese.
5. Sword used by the Chinese.
6. Rifle used by the Chinese.
7. Tripod stand used by the Chinese.
8. Staff used by the Chinese.
9. Staff used by the Chinese.





View of one of the temples in the city of Peking.



PLAN OF THE HALL OF AUDIENCE
 AND THE ADJACENT COURTS IN THE
 EMPEROR'S GARDENS AT YUEN-MIN-YUEN

Scale 1/400

IN THE COURT

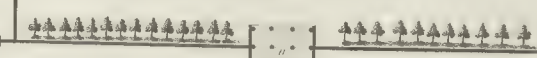
[Faint, illegible text describing the court area]

The Deputy for the EMPEROR was placed at one end of the HALL OF AUDIENCE

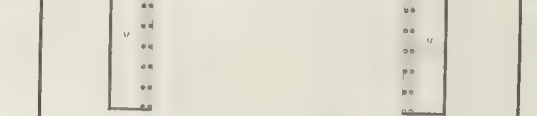
[List of labels and descriptions for the hall and adjacent areas]



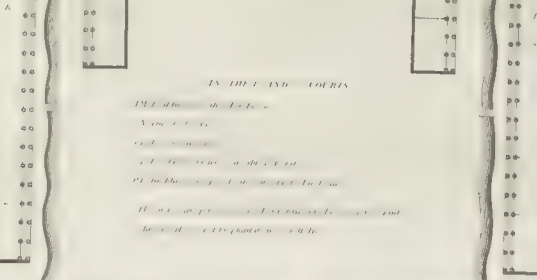
COURT



COURT



COURT



IN THE END COURTS

[Faint text describing the end courtyards]



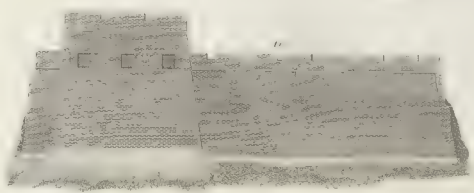


FIG. 1. VIEW of the HALL of AUDIENCE at the PALACE of YUEN-MIN-YUEN.



PLANS, SECTIONS, ELEVATIONS, &c. of the GREAT WALL of CHINA
 and some of the
 TOWERS, NEAR THE PASS OF COU-PE-KEOU.

Scale in the spot in the first Plate of the second Part.



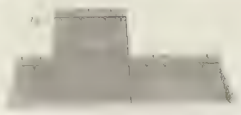
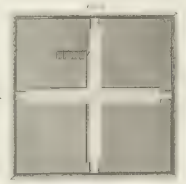
REFERENCES

- 1. The Great Wall of China, as it is now.
- 2. The Great Wall of China, as it was in the reign of the Emperor Kanghi.
- 3. The Great Wall of China, as it was in the reign of the Emperor Shunzhi.
- 4. The Great Wall of China, as it was in the reign of the Emperor Ching.
- 5. The Great Wall of China, as it was in the reign of the Emperor Kienloong.
- 6. The Great Wall of China, as it was in the reign of the Emperor Giaqing.
- 7. The Great Wall of China, as it was in the reign of the Emperor Xianfeng.
- 8. The Great Wall of China, as it was in the reign of the Emperor Tongzhi.
- 9. The Great Wall of China, as it was in the reign of the Emperor Guangxu.
- 10. The Great Wall of China, as it was in the reign of the Emperor Puyi.



REMARKS

The Great Wall of China is a long, narrow, and high wall, built of brick and stone, and is one of the most remarkable works of human industry and art. It is situated in the northern part of the empire, and is intended to defend the country from the incursions of the Tartars and other northern nations. The wall is about 15,000 Chinese miles long, and is built on a high and rugged mountain range. It is built in a zig-zag line, and is surrounded by a deep ditch. The wall is built in a way that it is difficult to climb, and it is very strong. It is one of the most important works of the Chinese empire, and it is one of the most famous works of the world.



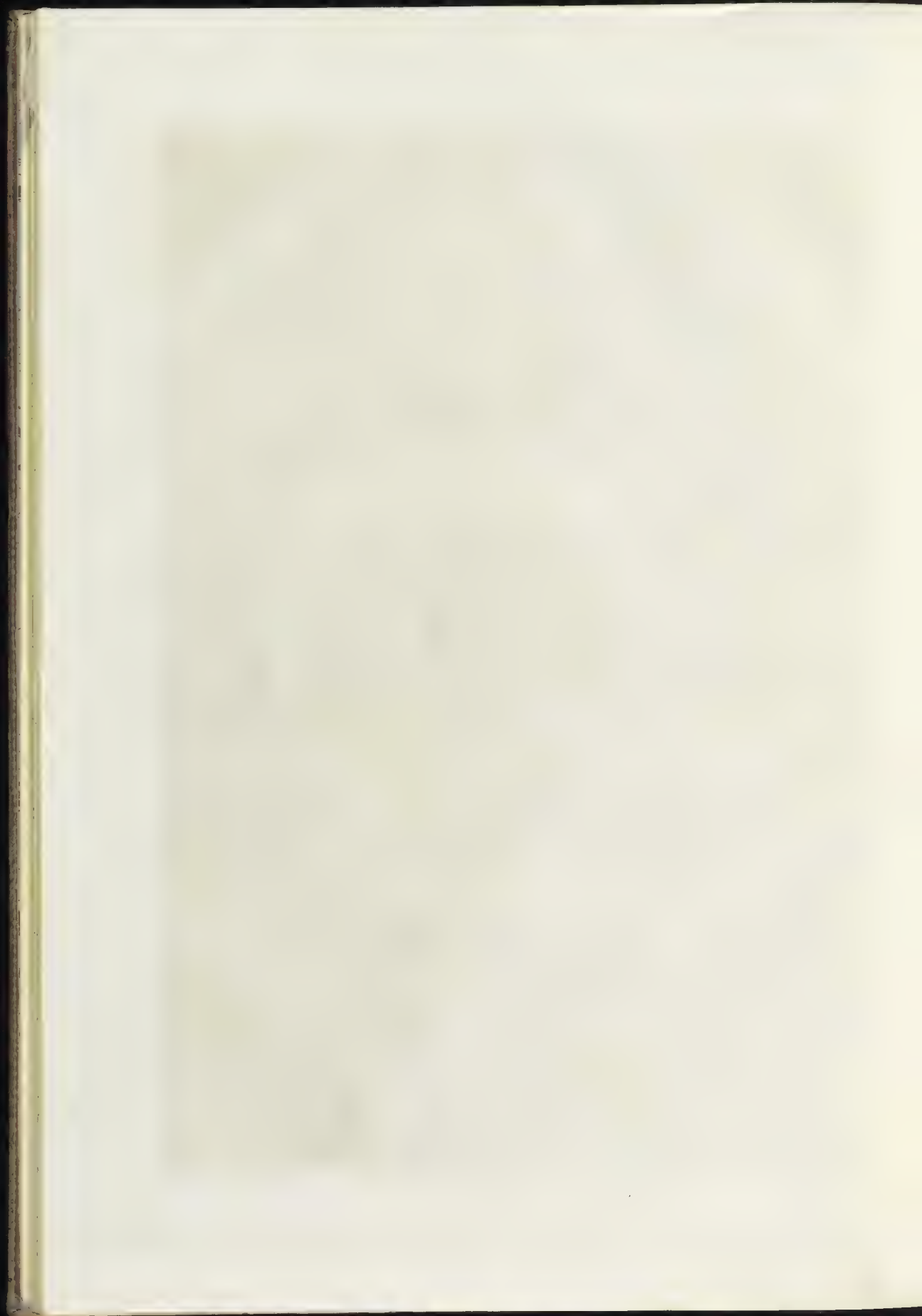
NOTES

The Great Wall of China is a long, narrow, and high wall, built of brick and stone, and is one of the most remarkable works of human industry and art. It is situated in the northern part of the empire, and is intended to defend the country from the incursions of the Tartars and other northern nations. The wall is about 15,000 Chinese miles long, and is built on a high and rugged mountain range. It is built in a zig-zag line, and is surrounded by a deep ditch. The wall is built in a way that it is difficult to climb, and it is very strong. It is one of the most important works of the Chinese empire, and it is one of the most famous works of the world.



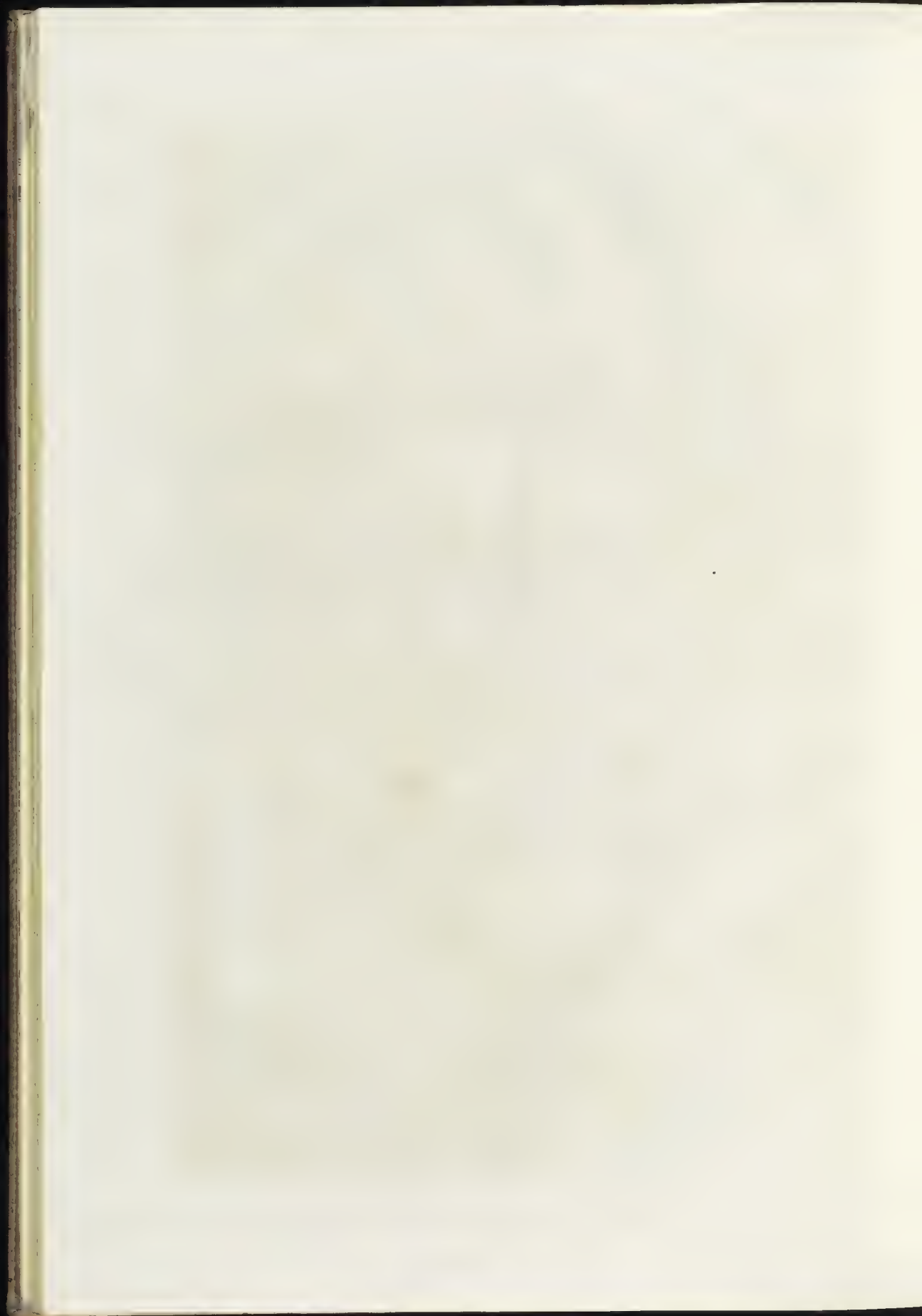


VIEW of the GREAT WALL of CHINA, called YAN LEE TCHING, or WALL of TEN THOUSAND LEE taken near the Pass of COU' PE-KOO.





The UTRUACHI of the EMPEROR of CHINA in the LAST of FEBRUARY, by the BRITISH EMBASSADOR.



PLAN SECTION and ELEVATION of the POO-TA-LA, or TEMPLE of the LAMA

IN ZHI-HOL, TARTARY.

By REV. PARRIS of the Regt of Artillery.

FIG. 1

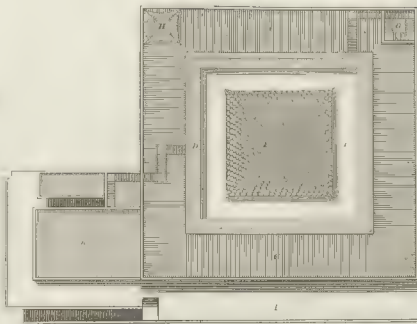


FIG. 2

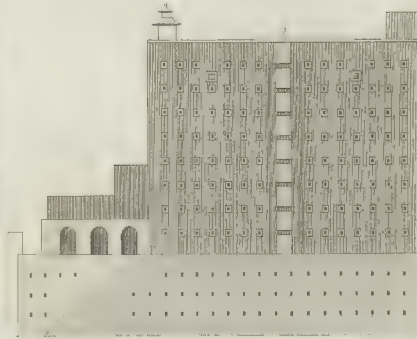
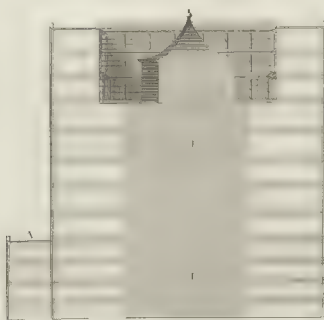


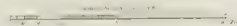
FIG. 3



REFERENCES TO THE PLAN FIG. 1

- I The Terrace
- A The principal Building, it is terraced with Bricks painted red and surrounded by a low passage
- B The roof of a Circumplex which surrounds the Area in which the golden roof Building stands, it is supported by pillars richly ornamented with gilding and red paint. The roof is of yellow glass Tiles
- F The Building covered with gold
- A The Area in which it stands is the one in length then the base of the Terrace
- G H Two higher Buildings erected on the superior platform of the principal building. Their material is of red or gold

- FIG. 2. Geometrical elevation of the front
- FIG. 3. Section perpendicular to the front
- A. The terrace or platform



ENGRAVED BY JOHN FARRINGTON

|| The central part of the building was not seen and partially may be called north and eastward. The rest is divided into cells and accommodations of the priests.





THE GREAT TEMPLE NEAR THE-JHOL IN TARTARIA



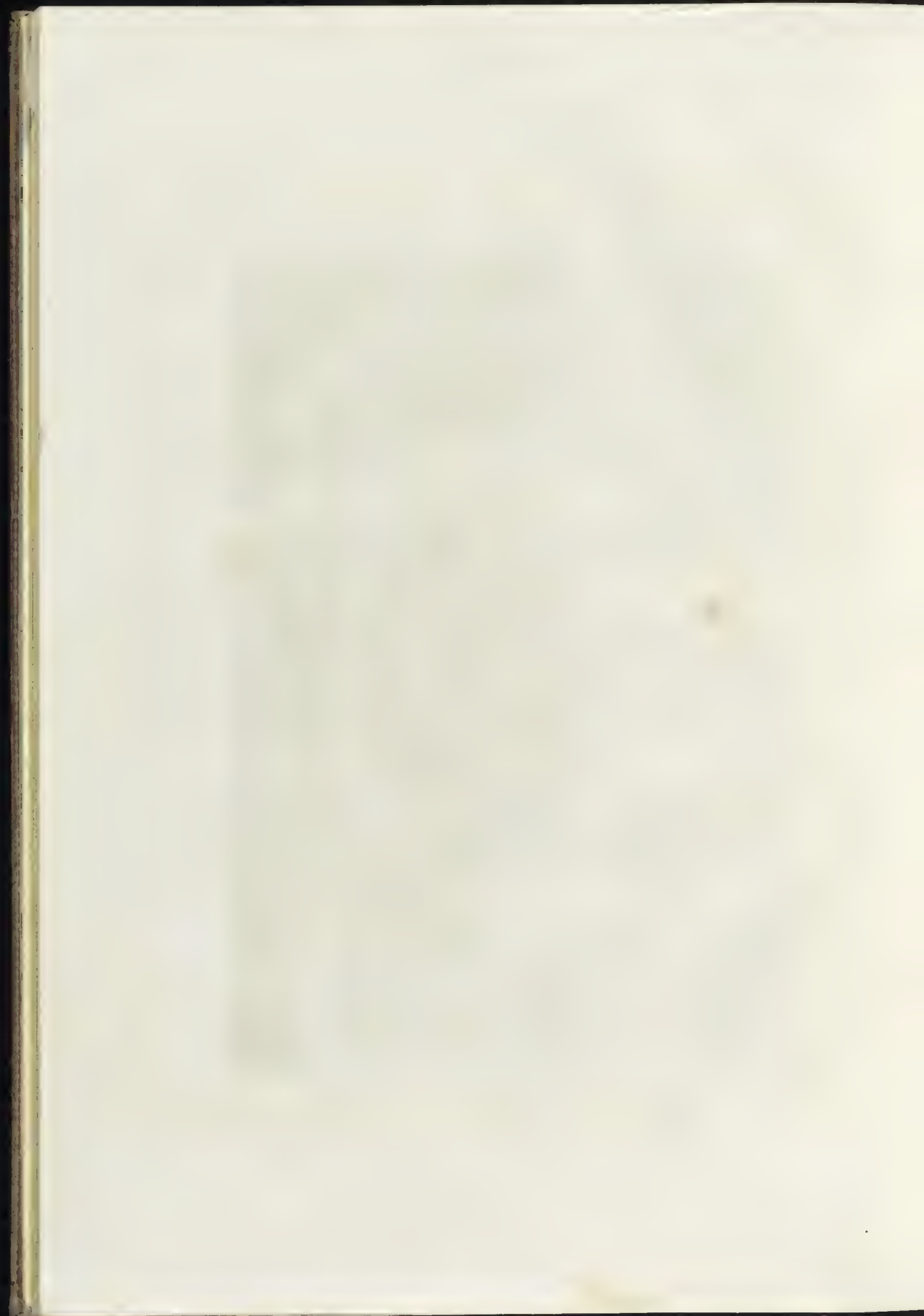


THE COMPANY OF THE TOWN





A VIEW OF THE GARDENS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE IN PEKIN.





A SCENE IN THE HINDOO U. PLAY, PERFORMED ON THE CHISNEY STAGE.



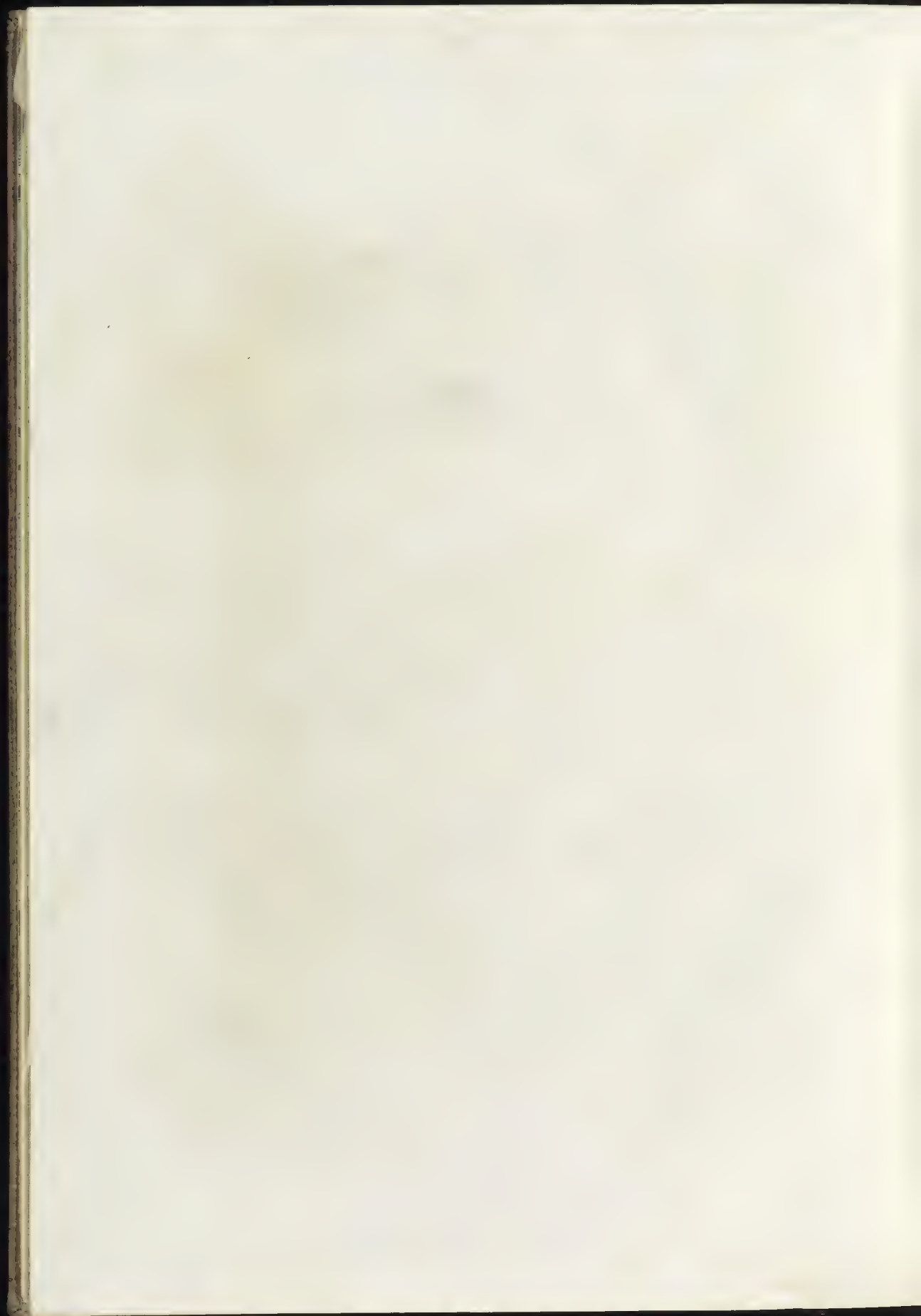


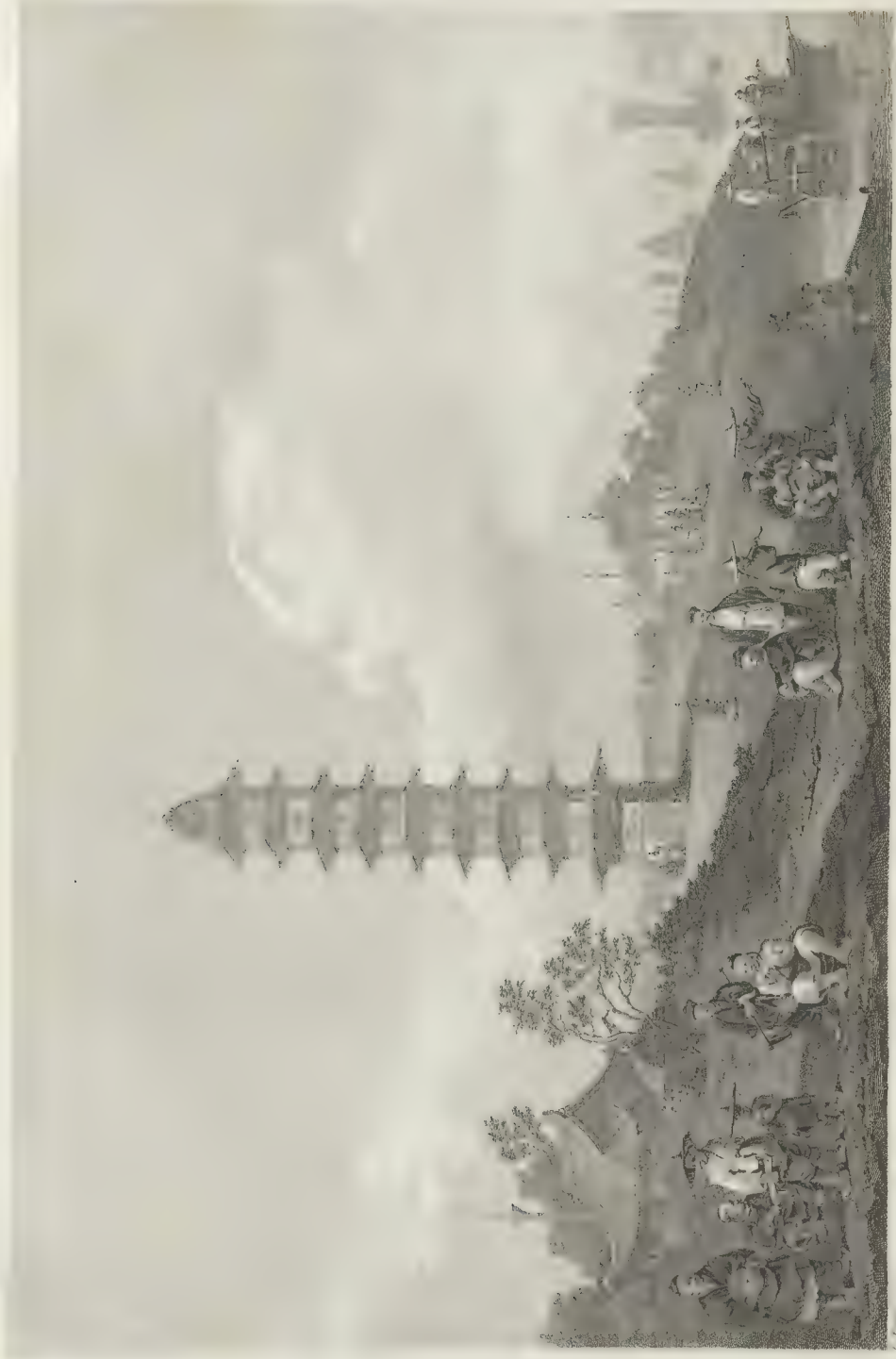
VIEW of a TIH-LOO, improperly called a TRIUMPHAL ARCH, and of a CHINESE COURSE.





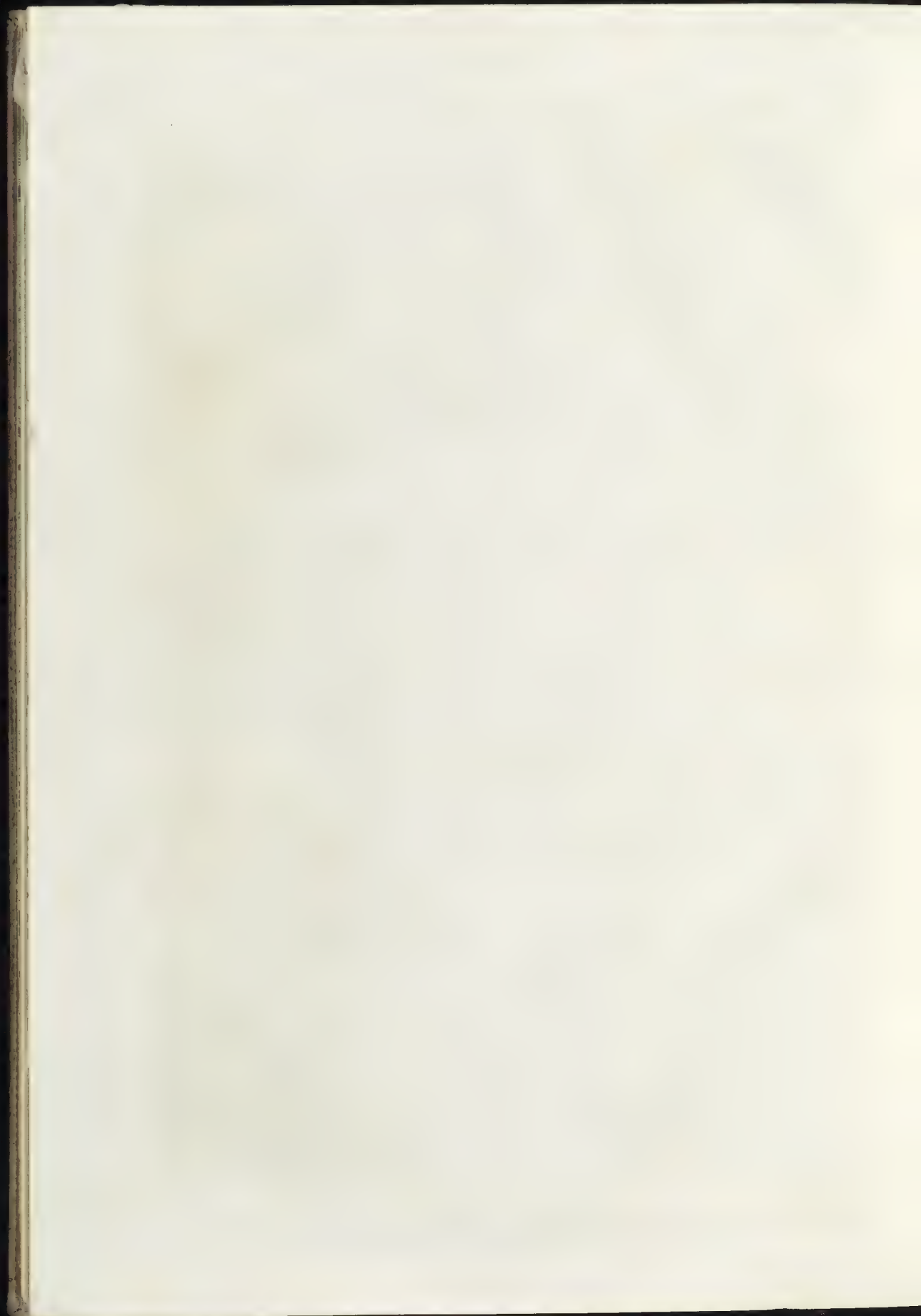
A QIAN or MANDARIN *in* *habit* - LATTER, from the EMPIRE OF CHINA.





A VIEW near the CITY of LIN-TSIN on the Banks of the GRAND CANAL.

London, Published April 1846, by G. Allen.



PLAN AND SECTION OF A SLUICE OR FLOOD GATE ON THE GRAND CANAL OF CHINA.

and of an INCLINED PLANE by which VESSELS are made to pass between CANALS of different levels.

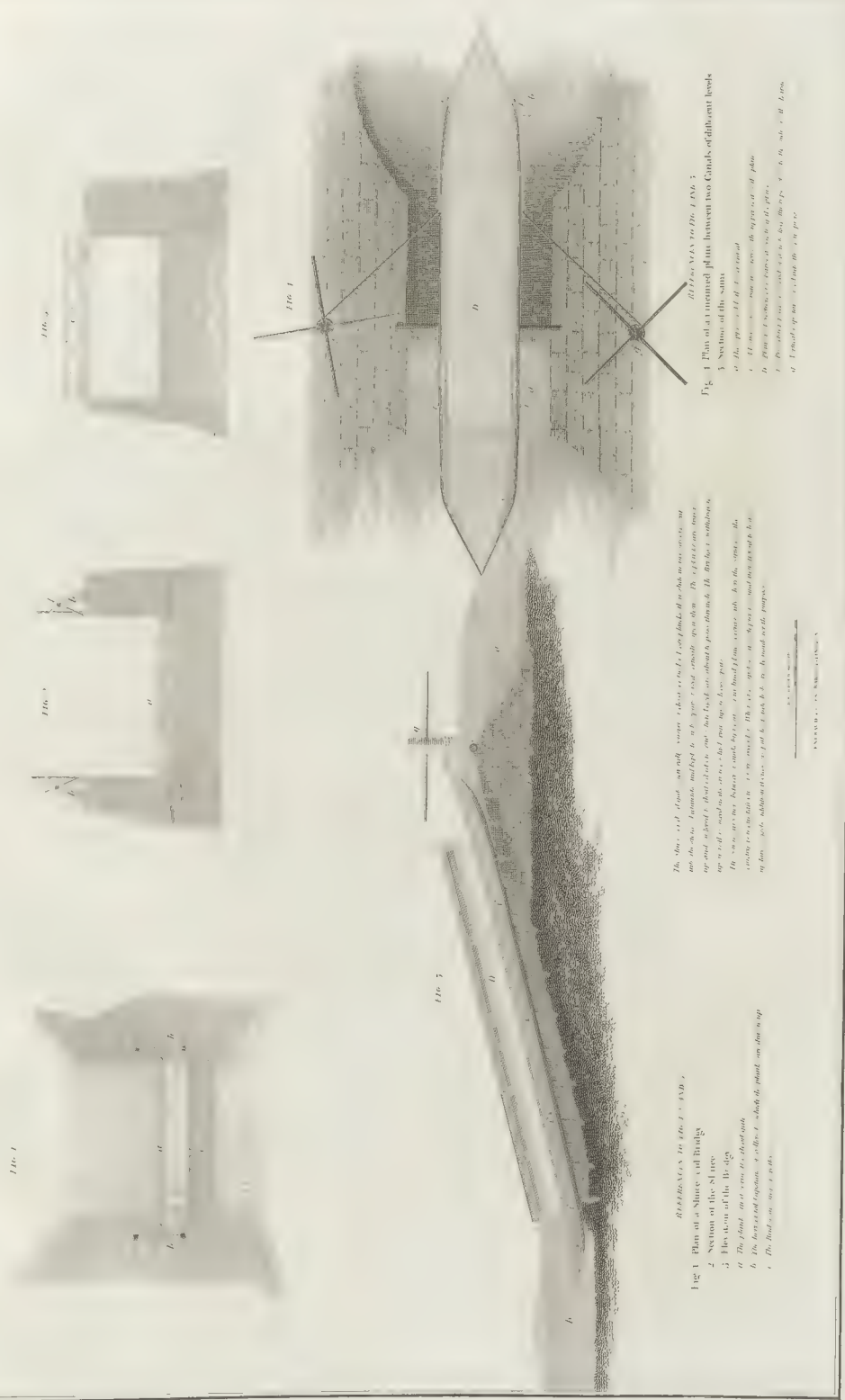
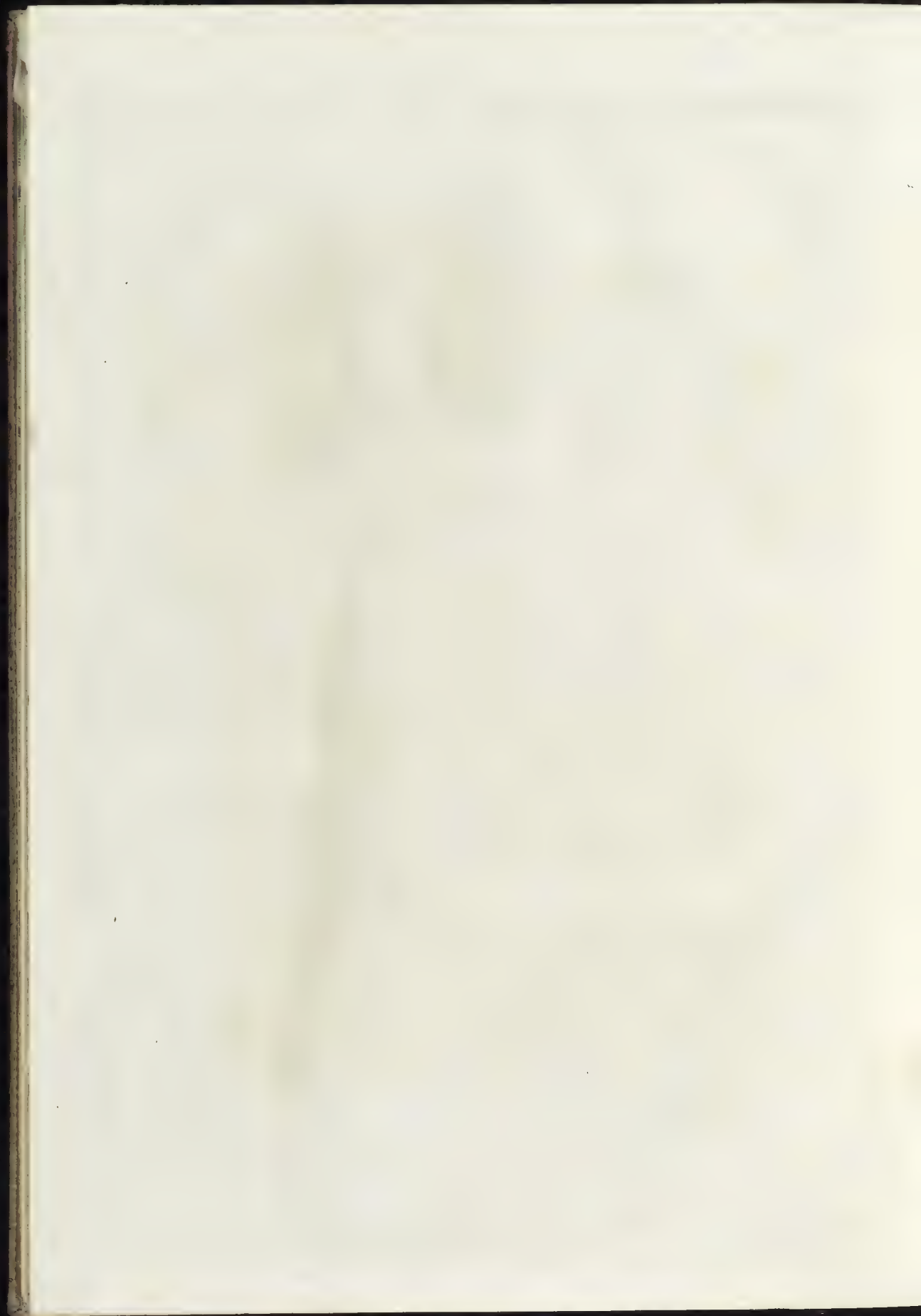


Fig. 1. Plan of a Sluice with Bridge.
 2. Section of the Sluice.
 3. Section of the Bridge.
 4. Plan of a Sluice with Bridge.
 5. Section of the Sluice.
 6. Plan of a Sluice with Bridge, Inclined Plane, and Connecting Canal.

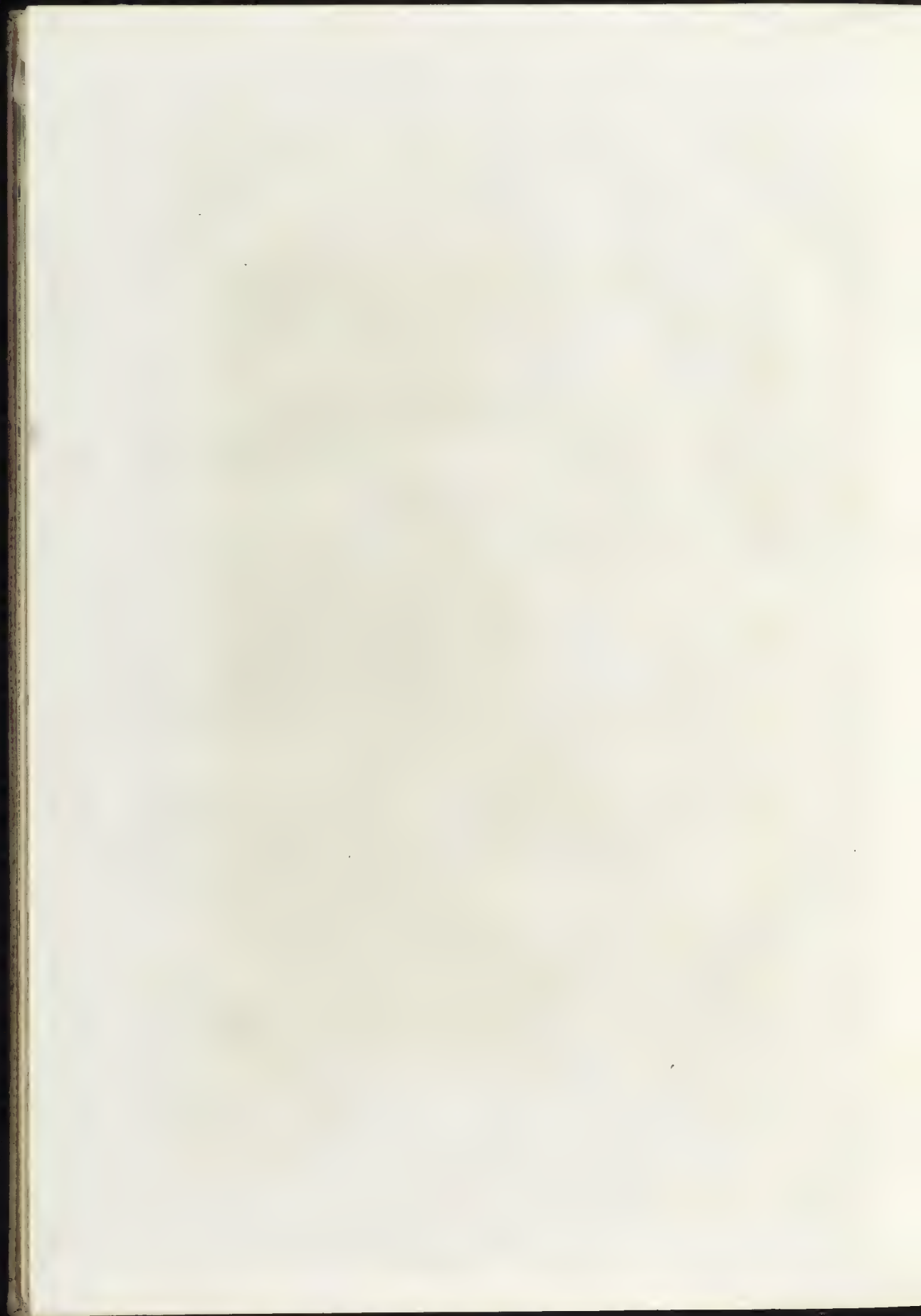
The sluice is a structure which is used to regulate the flow of water in a canal. It is usually made of masonry or stone, and is built across the canal. The bridge is a structure which is used to cross the canal. It is usually made of masonry or stone, and is built across the canal. The inclined plane is a structure which is used to connect two canals of different levels. It is usually made of masonry or stone, and is built across the canal. The connecting canal is a canal which is used to connect two canals of different levels. It is usually made of masonry or stone, and is built across the canal.

Fig. 1. Plan of a Sluice with Bridge.
 2. Section of the Sluice.
 3. Section of the Bridge.
 4. Plan of a Sluice with Bridge.
 5. Section of the Sluice.
 6. Plan of a Sluice with Bridge, Inclined Plane, and Connecting Canal.



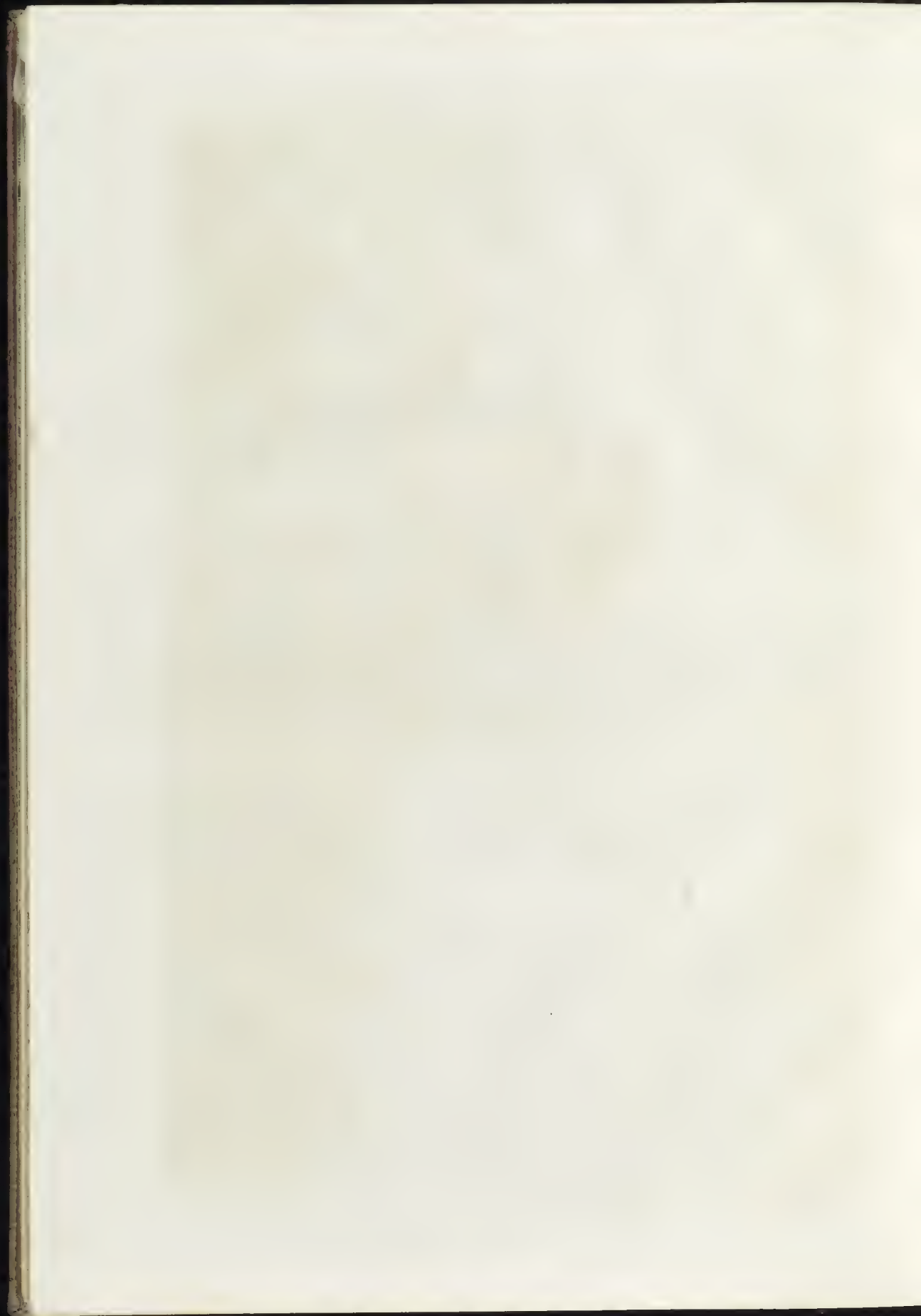


CHINESE BARGES of the EMBASSY passing through a view on the GRAND CANAL.





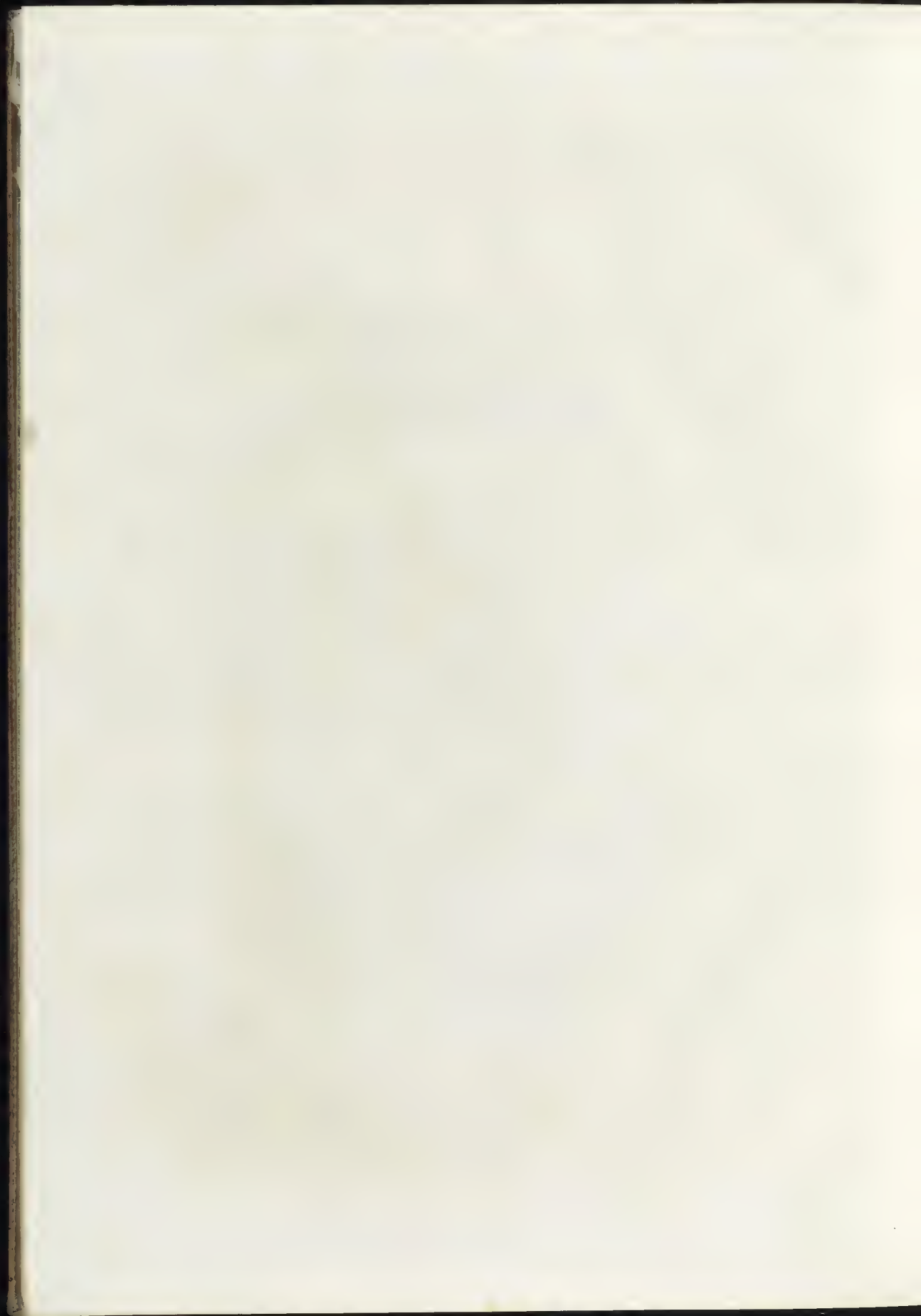
VIEW of the LAKE P-I-O-Y-ING where it is separated from the GRAND CANAL by a circular dam. Plate





THE FISHMAN'S MAGAZINE, OR FISHING CORCORANT OF CHINA.

PLATE 100.





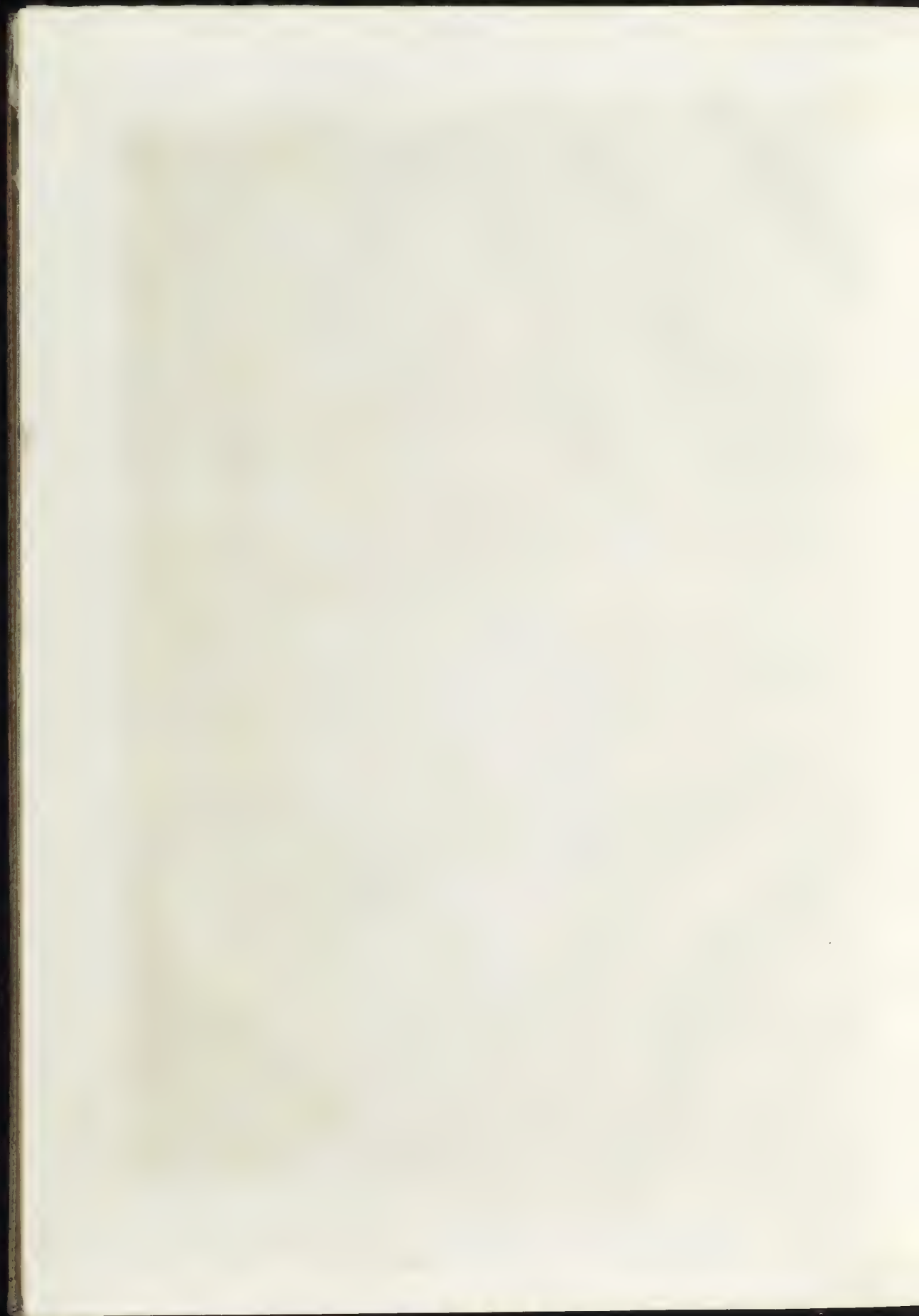
VIEW of the SUBURBS of a CHINESE CITY.



VIEW of the TWHN-SHAY, or GOLDEN ISLAND in the YANG-TSE-KIANG, or GREAT RIVER of CHINA.



CHINESE BARGES of the EMBASSY preparing to pass under a Bridge

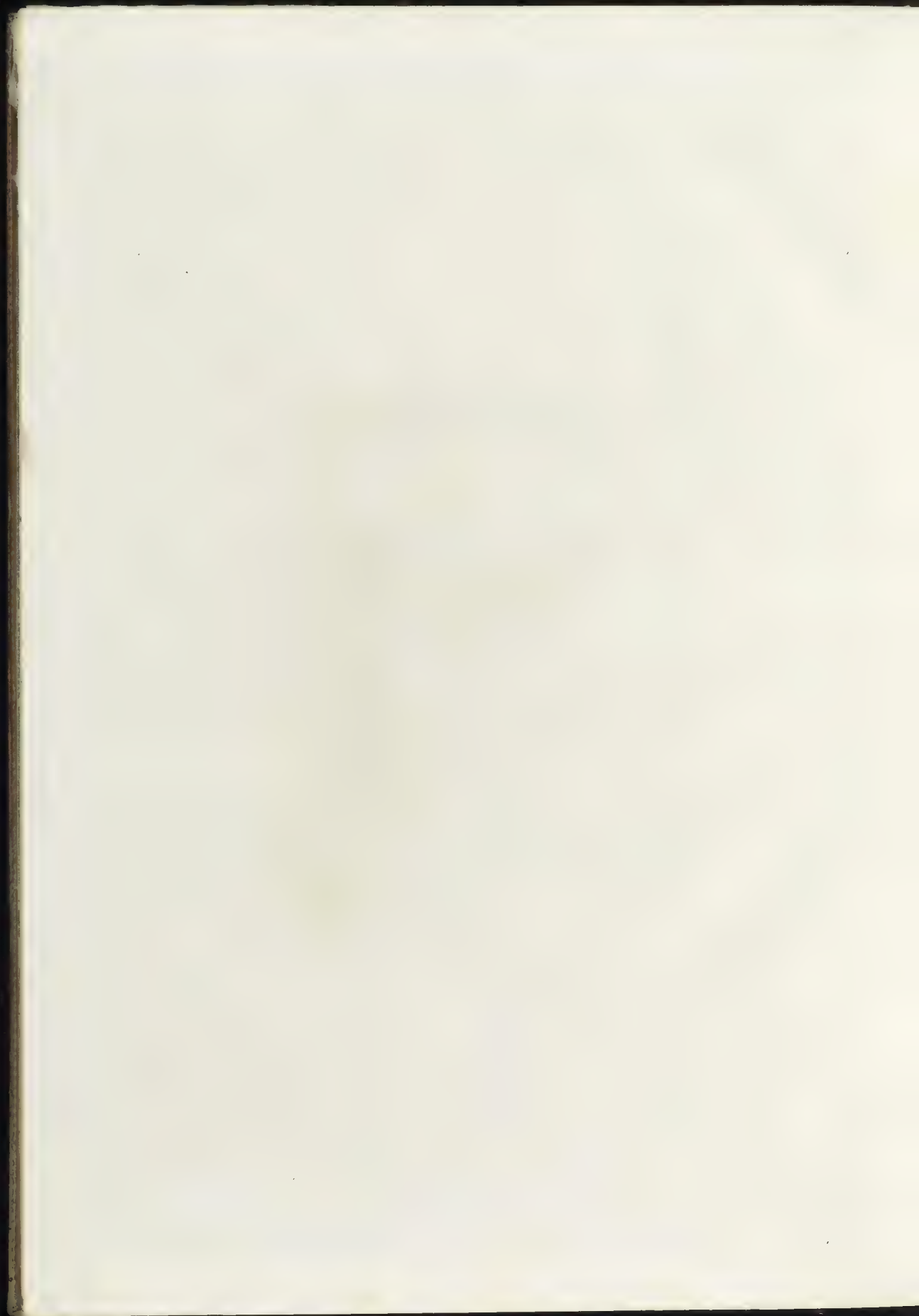




VIEW of the TEMPLE of the LINDING BUDY . . . of the LAKE SEE HOO, taken from the FILE of TOMBS.



THE JUNKS OF CHINA, AND THE JUNKS OF THE EAST.





THE HOUSE OF THE GREAT SPIRIT, near the mouth of the GREAT RIVER, in the PROVINCE OF



SECTION OF ELEVATION OF WHEEL AND OF CHINESE WATER.

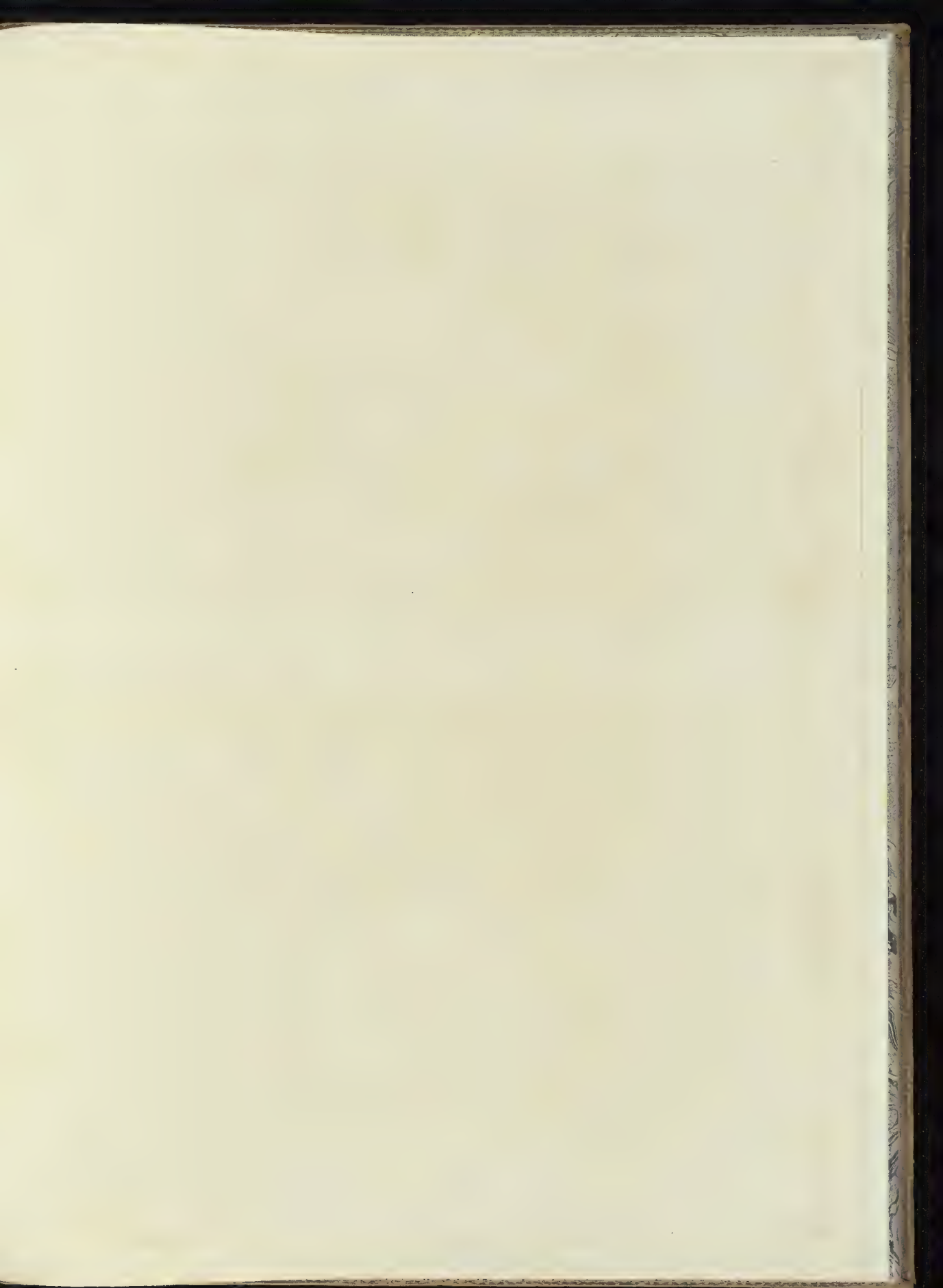
A. The wheel is made of wood, and is supported by a frame of iron. The wheel is turned by the water, which flows over it from the top. The water is then directed to a series of buckets, which are attached to the rim of the wheel. The buckets are filled with water, and the weight of the water causes the wheel to rotate. The water is then discharged into a channel, which carries it to a mill or other machinery.

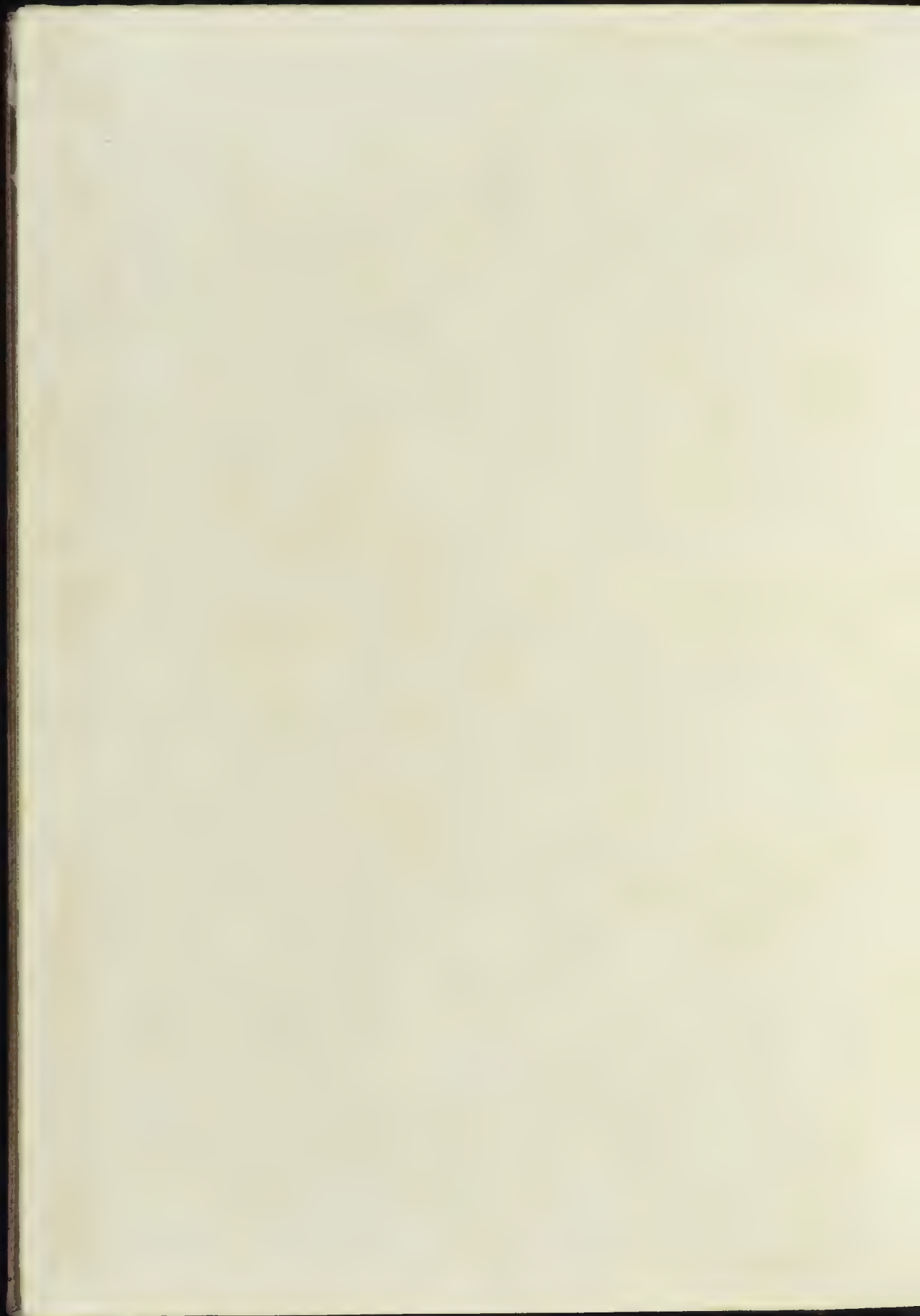
B. The water is directed to the wheel by a series of pipes, which are supported by a frame of iron. The pipes are made of wood, and are connected to a reservoir of water. The water flows from the reservoir through the pipes to the wheel.

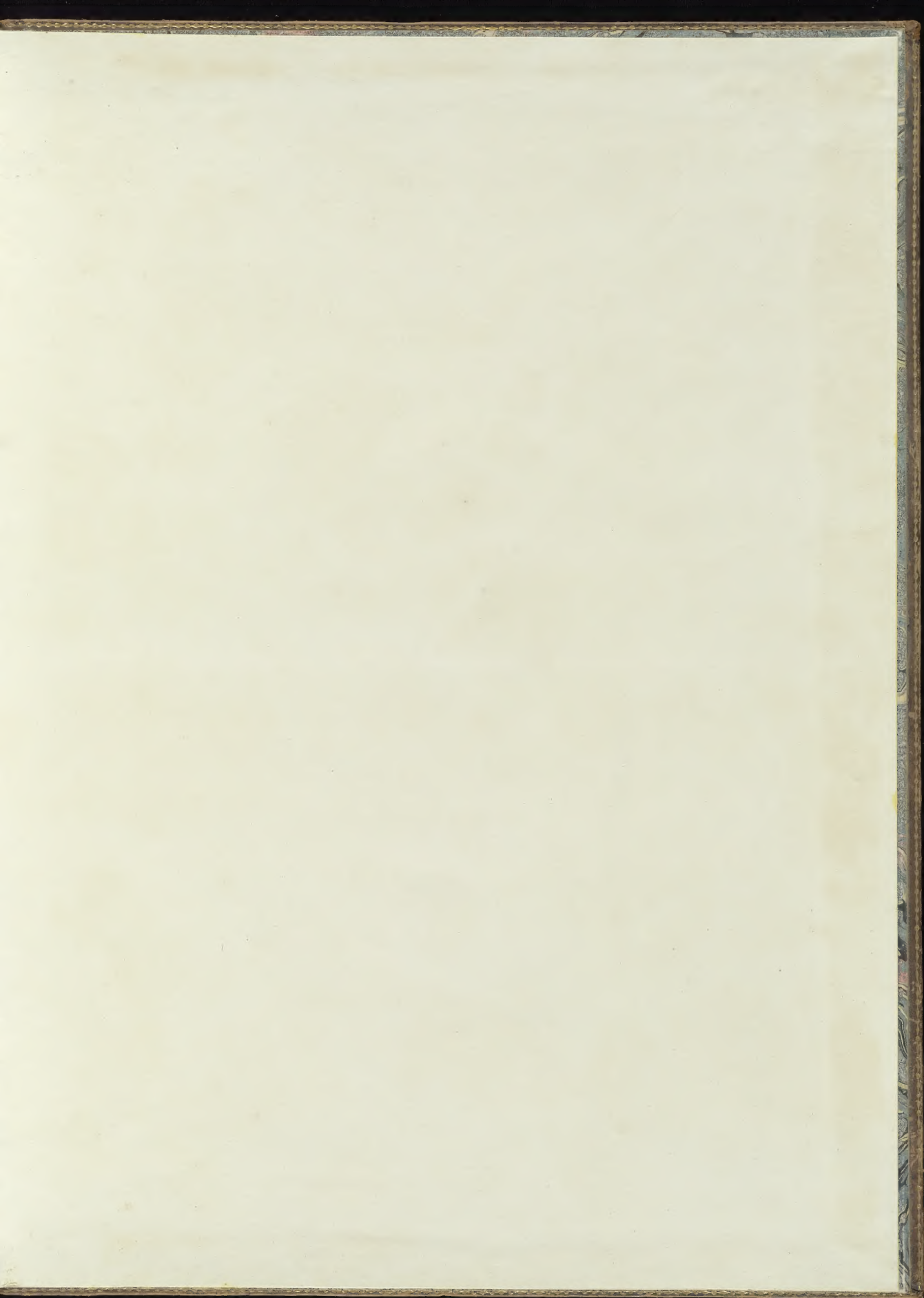
C. The water is discharged from the wheel into a channel, which is supported by a frame of iron. The channel is made of wood, and is connected to a reservoir of water. The water flows from the channel into the reservoir.

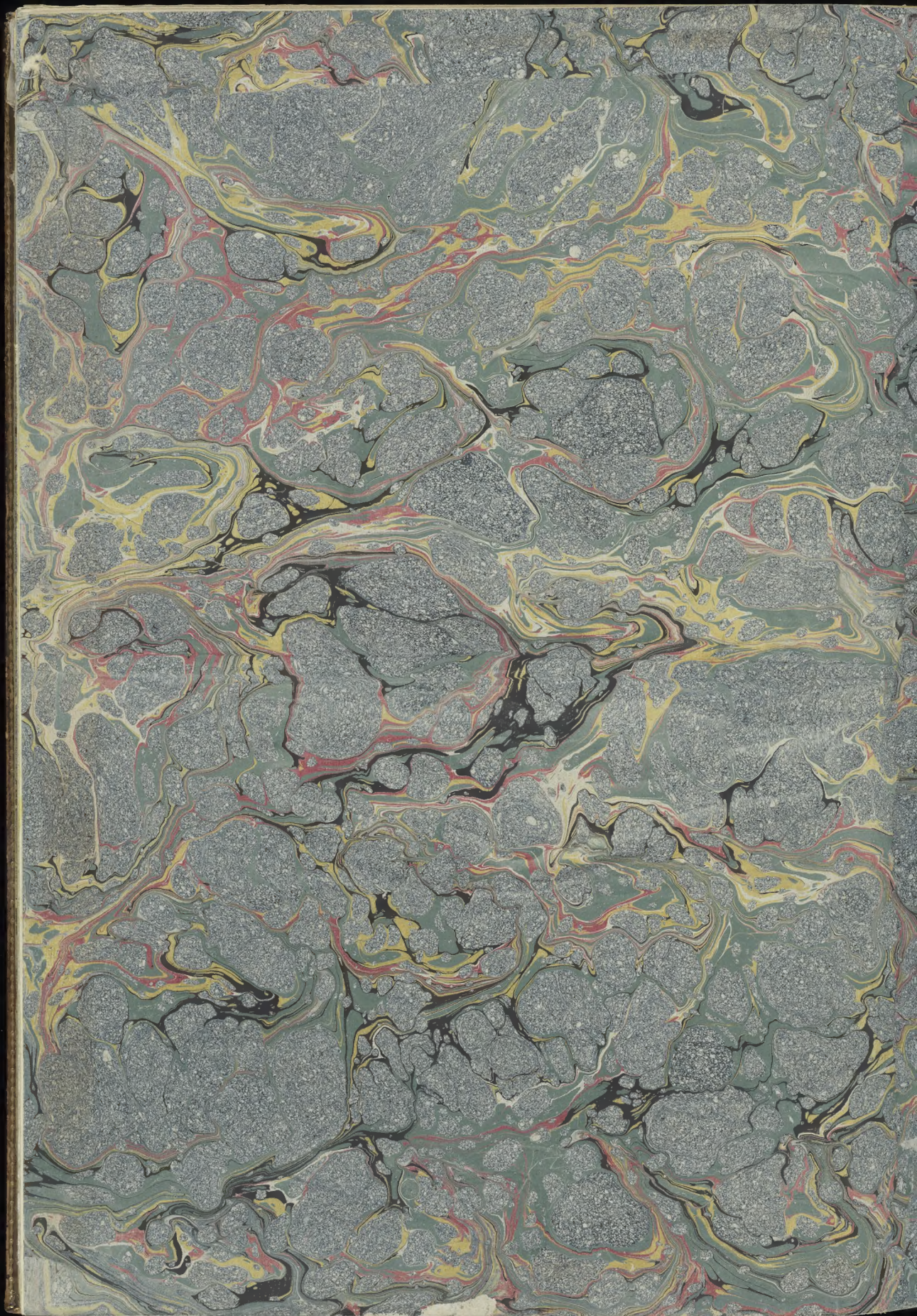
D. The water is then directed to a series of buckets, which are attached to the rim of the wheel. The buckets are filled with water, and the weight of the water causes the wheel to rotate.

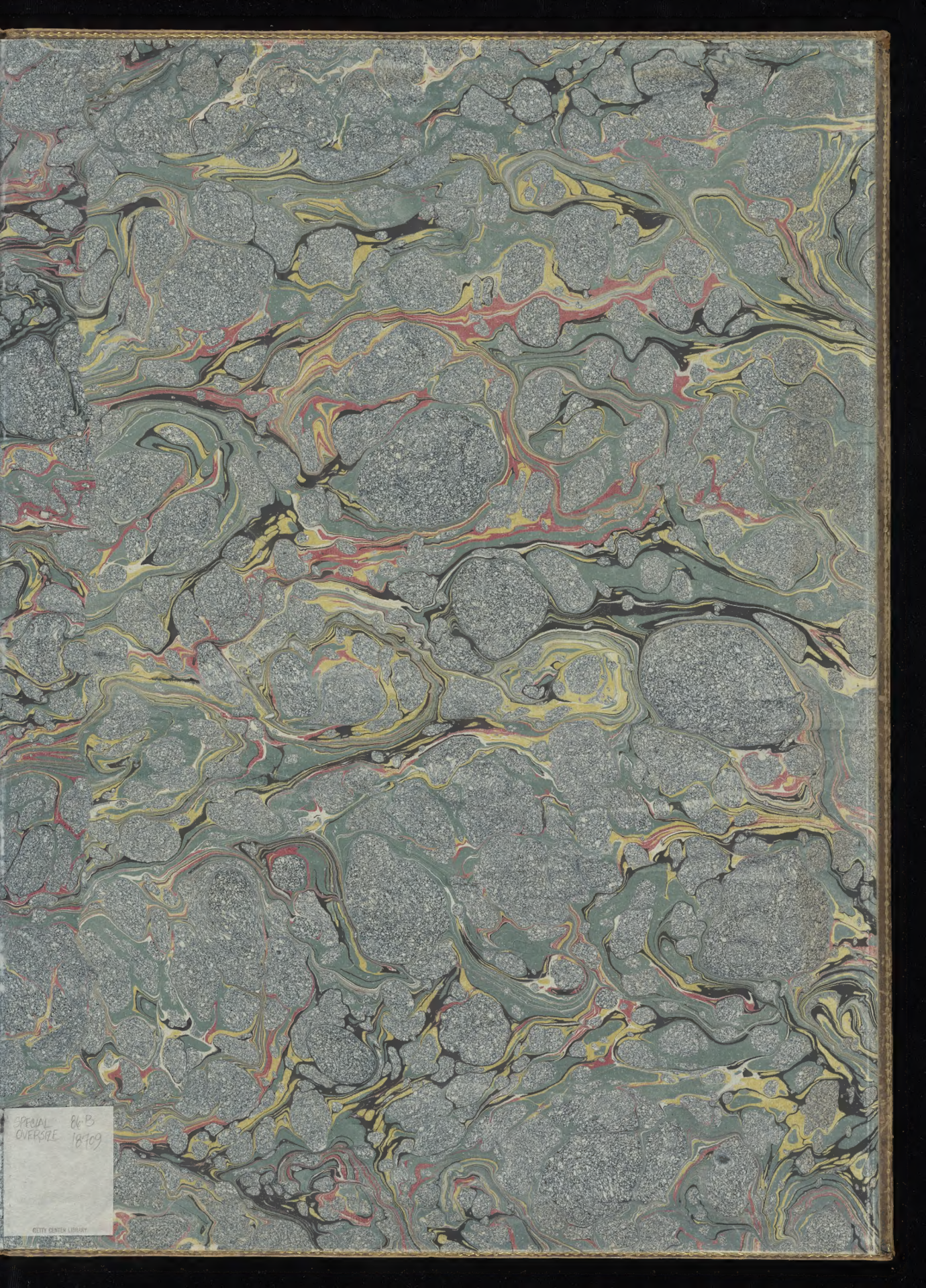
E. The water is then discharged into a channel, which carries it to a mill or other machinery.











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