

In order to avoid the crowded streets we
Passed through the Chien men ~~Gate~~
~~Gate~~ ^{or Horse Gate} which stands in front of the im-
perial city. There we ~~had a~~ ^{our progress was} slow
and tedious, time passing the foot passengers
jostling and knocking against the carts
and walls with the litters, but once
clear of the gate we took the stone
courseway, ^{that leads to Peking, China} through the Chinese city
passing out through the gate Chang-
men gate. ~~the~~ ^{turning} Northward we
skirted the city walls when we met
a couple of ^{Camel} ~~Caravans~~ but scarcely
any other traffic until the stone road
that leads to the summer palace was
reached when we entered the process-
ion. That continuously moves
along this way - [The sound of the
hoop of the gao ^{See} wheels of the
carts on this road can be heard a long

Long before we came to this Causeway we
could hear the roar of the traffic that
arose from the multitude of feet and
wheels striking the stones of the pave-
ment.

way off.] This road leads through
a thickly populated region - There are
canals and little lakes along the
way and ruins of temples show-
ing through the trees.

At short intervals are villages where
the travelers stop to feed or water
their gaudy or donkeys & to have

a smoke or ^{drink} a cup of tea for themselves.

The space not occupied with by
^{about these} villages is taken up with ^{are} millet or
and rice fields and gardens.

There are no fences and the trees
fields are often trampled upon by
the people who pass that way yet.

no one seems to mind that.

The farmers were threshing their grain
as we ^{by an old and primitive method} passed along. The frame is
put down on a circular ^{threshing floor} and a
wheel or donkey draws a stone roller
of round over the ^{threshing} threshed straw.
The winnowing is also done by hand and the grain

was still further prepared for use by means
of an equally primitive mill.

When it died there was usually a
well where the grain was further
prepared for ~~cooking~~. [This well]

Consisted of a large granite
resting on the ground over which we rolled
our ^{to} our upright masts.

a small cylinder of iron—
This latter is ^{is} ~~is~~
anchored by means of a pole
passed through it longitudinally,
and a woman pushed the wheel
around upon the stationary bar
with one hand [and] fed the
grain to it ^{and} with the other she swept
the grain in front of the mill.
There were ^{men} ~~men~~ working in the fields
and pack trains of mules or don-
keys and carts and pedestrians
along the way; all of whom stopped
to stare at our tibbers came along.
But then I noticed that they
accorded the same attention to
a litter whether it contained a

foreigner and a Chinaman and
no insults were offered to either.
These villages are made of gray
brick walls and mud walls with
red tile roof - There is the main
street, which ^{Case is the} is the ^{ford road}
to the police, and from this ^{street}
little crooked streets run down
over these houses to bound
them and joining ^{the} ^{circulation} they trail
off into the surrounding gar-
dens & fields - Itaitien is a
village of considerable size about
four miles from the city - but a
few lots when we started.
and on account of the long
detour we had made in leaving
the city it was near eleven when
we ~~came~~ arrived ^{See over} but we were ^{police house} ^{here}

There is a palace near here with
two fine bronze lions at the gate.

Between the walls of the summer palace,
now closed to foreigners - on one side
and Wan Shou - Shany on the other.

This latter enclosure contains many
places of interest despite the destruc-
tion it sustained at the hands of the
French and English soldiers in '60.

There are temples and pagodas.

There ^a stone junk and ~~a~~ bronze hall
^{handsome} the pagoda bridge and ~~the~~ a
fine view of Peking and the
surrounding country to be ob-
tained from the terrace.

This place is reserved for the sum-
mer residence of the Emp Dow
ager & consequently was not ac-
cessible so we

no halt and kept on ~~Northward~~
along the road with ^{had} ~~pro~~ ^{crossed}
between the ^{way} ~~the~~ ^{of the} ~~police~~ ^{disorderly}
one side and Wan Shou ^{descrip} ~~shan~~ ^{it}
temple ground on the other ~~and~~
for away through the fields
toward the base of the mountains -
No one but a local guide could
ever find his way after leaving
the Stra-road. At times we
would leave the "Main Forked
road" that leads to some village
or temple and turning up a path
along a stream or a field come
out half an hour later on an
other road or into a little village -
The heat was intense - the dust
was very bad and our first ex-
perience was later caused us to
hostily condemn them.

In the west as we neared the hills
~~could be seen~~ ^{we could see} some moony
structures resembling fortresses, said

to have been erected for the purpose
of training soldiers in the art of
scaling defences

There were ^{also} pyramids and temples,
and ~~one~~ a ruin - the Way ~~in~~ Shan -
said to have been erected in the 11th
century to the memory of those
who fell in a famous battle near
this spot and the whole landscape
is so novel and picturesque that
one's attention is taken up at every
turn of the road.

occasionally we got down from the
litters and walked by the roadside
or Chaingy places with the men
beside the diminutive donkeys.
In this way we kept up a steady
progress until near four o'clock when
we arrived at the village of

Kwan Shi sixty li from Peking.
(A li is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Eng. mile)

In all these villages are small inns
for the accommodation of travelers of
which there are a great many - often
the inns were overcrowded for there is

a great traffic to & from Peking along this road.
You enter a Courtyard, surrounded by
one storied ^{mud} houses, divided into one
room compartments, those farthest
from the gate entrance are the high
est class, graduating downwards toward
the gate where is the kitchen and quarters
for the ^{men} ~~men~~ ^{Teens} and your mules may be
stabled in the next compartment to your room.

These little mud walled, mud floored rooms
have a raised ~~platform~~^{side} at the back, called a Kang
built within it are flues and in cold
weather this is used as a stove, at all
times as a seat and a sleeping place.

On the Kang is usually a six inch high
table - There are a few chairs scat-
tered about the room - and there are
scrubs etc - see below

Indicates in this line
The bedroom contains a few chairs, ^{see above} at
times a wood stand and at the back of the
room a raised platform or kang
which is used as bed, ~~fibre~~ and, in
cold weather, on a stove; a small
oven with flues to economize the
heat being concealed within this
tiny stage. Sometimes there are
scrolls hanging from the wall with
huge black characters painted on a
gilded ground and to the interest
these mural decorations convey
"good wishes", "long life" and other
happy suggestions.

Allo about the courtyard on the procks
and ends of the Coralcodes - the
mules being stabled near at hand or
at times overflowing out into
the street while the muleteers loiter
around the docks or sleep in their

Crowded quarters ✓
Then we Camped for our first night.
Our bedding was spread out on the Kang,
our dining service (by courtesy so
called, for it was meager enough
and composed chiefly of granite ware)
laid on the ^{little six inch high} table, and the Cook be-
gan a great ^{which sits on the Kang} obstacle race. He
threw our pots & the Kitchen:
for it was almost impossible to
locate all the necessaries on ^{such} short
notice. We left him to his an-
^{apathetic} ties and strolled about the town.
The children followed us in groups. The
dogs skunked away and at a re-
spectful distance growled and
barked their custs. and the men
stared but otherwise offered no
offense. ^{and every when we stopped at villages the}
Chinese showed us civility and often courtesy.
~~difficult conditions are almost very~~
~~well and here that sleep ignored~~

We were quite near the Western Hills,
and the scenery was very pretty and
in the long twilight that ensued
this miserable village lost much
of its sordid aspect ^{taking on new} and seemed a
^{and more pleasant features.} very pleasant place. (after this)

I have often noticed in travelling in
strange lands how soon one becomes
accustomed to the novel surround-
ings and identifies oneself with the
people and place - As it was here
at Kwan-shi - before I slept I
felt I had been identified with a

Chinese in all my life long and I
~~kept on accordingly~~ — took no notice
of the mules stabled by my door.
of the smells that issued from the
kitchen nor of the talk incessant con-
versation of the muleteers sitting
around the packsaddles in the court-
yard and fell to sleep without a worry!

after a hasty breakfast. The packs
were adjusted and by six thirty
we were leaving the village behind
leading along the base of the hills
toward the Naukoo pass.

There was no visible trail, though

we met Camel Caravans and
long pack trains of ponies and
mules - and we kept on across
a rocky country ^{formed} ~~formed~~ of Cuth
vations - across a level valley
where the spring freshets bring
down and deposit the boulders
rocks and gravel from the hills.

In the cool of the morning we walk-
ed, easily distancing our caravan.
Smoking a pipe, ~~passing~~ listening
to the birds gathering a canna's
flower by the way - we tramped
along until the shimmering heat
began. To be visible along the plain

When we sprang into the litters
and took the jolting and swinging -
climbed into the litters again.
~~The Hankan pass is - until we~~
arrived after about three hours at
~~the Hankan Pass - the village of Han~~
Kou -

Walls here
describe Pass { Reverse the above from my own
note book from here have
my own Note book at hand
Sept. 18th 1900.

We passed through the ~~crumbling~~
~~crumbling~~ walls; Hankan is a busy
town; the streets are crowded with
people. The Courtyards are filled
with mules and Mule Chais, with
donkeys and ponies and their packs,
for this is the exit of the pass and
the trade from Russia to and Caravan
pass to that pass between China on
the one side and Mongolia and Siberia
on the other filter through the ~~crumbling~~
crumbling gateways of this

City - The Crumbling walls
wind in serpentine curves up the
mountains on either side where
watch towers further strengthen the de-
fences - ~~passing~~ beyond the town
~~you~~ the road ~~follows~~ passes through
an other gateway - and.

Standing in the doorway of the inn, you
can see the semicircular hills
converging to form this natural
barrier and the double row of walls,
converging at the towers, and then
trailing off across the ^{as a line of} ~~desert~~ to dis-
known distances, ^{a serious line of} ~~the~~ further add a

strengthens this gateway to China -
The Chinese have been prodigal of their
walls. ~~they~~ ^{have} built these great fences,
thousand ^{of} miles in length, with cross
and connecting walls and towered
gateways are met with so frequently in
traversing these Northern and Western
hills that they astound a traveler from

the western world. ~~where~~ ~~Massachusetts~~
~~Belmont seen since except as the founda-~~
~~tion of dwelling houses.~~

They recall the feudal strongholds of
Medieval Europe and the days of
gunpowder ~~bullet~~ ^{many} stone walls
of archers and ~~and~~ battering rams —

So there are two walls on this route. The
inner one crossing the hills ~~beyond~~
~~near~~ ^{by Chatao} ~~is where~~ the latter ~~the~~ sends
forward ^{another wall in a} ~~this~~ wide sweep to enclose
Nankai as its last outpost. The outer
one, crossing the spurs ~~that~~ many
miles further north and westward,
is passed at Kalgan; which ^{is} now
affords the true gateway between China
and Mongolia. This ~~latter~~ ^{outer} wall dates
from 213 B.C., but has been rebuilt
at different successive periods, and
~~a decay~~ the ~~shifting~~ ^{decaying} dynasty's encroach-
ing hordes from Mongolia forced a
decaying dynasty to build the inner
wall as they yielded territory to

their battlement crevices -

The walls are picturesque and quaint as they stretch away across the mountains, their regular line broken at intervals by watch towers - some times seen for miles in a continuous line, again an intervening hill or a dip down into a valley, hides it from view only to reappear again on a more distant spur -

There are many breaches in the walls. The towers are crumbling, and at the gateways the wooden doors are rotting and often hang away upon their bent & rusted hinges - but in the distance they still seem to be as strong and secure as when first repaired - ^{about five miles} Beyond Naikha is another gateway or fortified town with a gateway that once supported a high pyramidal tower. Still of cor. reliefs and

The wall crosses top of pass - 4000 ft. Elevation at Pa Fa Leng 14,000 ft. Cha Fao

Buddhist inscriptions in half a dozen
different languages - and Carved grotesque
figures with grinning faces and grotesque
forms, ~~there are~~ on either side the way
and the remains of the stone steps
cut at the ~~stone~~ rocky hillside
that once led up to the pagoda above
the gateway. ~~at this~~

At Cha Fao is the best view of the Great
Wall - all those seen coming up
the pass from Nankai are but the
secondary walls which were built to
strengthen the pass - From the gateway
of Cha Fao ^{on} either side the walls
climb the mountains - and steep
grozes in its shadow - directly in face
stretch a wide valley with villages
and walled towns and wide areas of
cultivation interspersed with arid
patches - This is part of the system
yielded to the Tartars ~~and who forced~~
them to build this new wall so long ago

12 hundred years ago -

Dracite walls - some place in here
I advise as to Chatao being on the
walls - it below & beyond them

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