

A DAY—OR MORE

IN

NANKING

CHINA

Brief Guide Book in English

By

RALPH A. WARD

You see places and things in Nanking. But you have not "seen" Nanking, the new National Capital, until you have seen its typical people and caught the spirit of its recent and potential achievements.

Beside Nanking and towering above it is Purple Mountain looking down in splendor on the city to-day as for more than 2,500 years since the first settlement of Nanking was made by Chinese. It is a sublime reminder of the great things of distant yesterdays which live to-day and will live again in the greater to-morrows.

An Outline Map of Nanking, with English and Chinese names of principal streets, by the same author, has been published in connection with this Guide Book.

With it, and either an English speaking guide or a slight knowledge of the Chinese National Language, it is possible for one slowly to cover the itinerary of "A Day or More" by public bus, horse carriage, ricksha or on foot or a combination of these means of travel.

But private auto or taxi is the only satisfactory means of transportation for the visitor with limited time to see Nanking, especially if he is not already familiar with the city and with the local language. Rickshas and horse carriages are too slow save for short trips. Public busses still are too limited in capacity and routes.

Where Chin se names are given in Romanized their spelling follows the "Wade System" based on "Kuo Yu", the National Language of China, which is standard for the Government Post Office. In some cases an English translation of names of places is also indicated.

The following Chinese and English equivalents may be found helpful:—

"Lu" is "Road"

"Chieh" or "Hsiang" is "Street"

"Li" is a smaller street or court.

"Men" is "Gate".

"Hu" is "Lake"

英 文

新 南 京 指 南

A DAY—OR MORE

IN NANKING CHINA

A Convenient route for the visitor

1. Hsia Kwan (下 關)

The port of Nanking. Place of arrival by railway or steamer or by ferry from Pukow and the North, on opposite bank of the river.

Follow main motor road, Jehol Road, (熱河路) from railway station West to Chung Shan Road (Sun Yat Sen Road) (中山路). Turn right to water front, Yangtse River.

2. Bridge House Hotel (惠龍飯店)

Foreign management. Short distance to left of Jehol Road on first cross street after leaving station.

3. Tientsin-Pukow Ferry Landing (津浦鐵路中山碼頭)

On Bund at end of Chung Shan Road.

Turn right.

4. The Bund (江邊)

Floating jetties. Shipping. Foreign firms. China Travel Service office. At corner of Chung Shan Road the Capital City Electricity Works. Fine modern equipment with over two million dollars of gross business annually in light and power.

Return to Chung Shan Road (中山路). Follow it into the City by the Riverview Gate.

5. Yangtze Hotel (揚子旅館)

Foreign. On right at corner shortly after leaving the Bund.

6. Episcopal Church and School (聖公會)

On the left, just before entering the gate. The Episcopal Church of China (Sheng Kung Hui). American Church Mission (Episcopal).

7. I Kiang Men (Riverview Gate) (North Gate) (挹江門)

Recently opened as a part of the modern development. Carefully guarded by soldiers. Inspection of baggage and personnel required of unidentified travelers. The gate is closed to traffic at one thirty each morning and passage impossible save by official pass. All other gates of the city likewise are closed at night, most of them very soon after dark.

Just inside the gate on the right a parked hillside displaying aims of the New Life Movement — "loyalty, filial piety, magnanimity, love, good faith, righteousness, harmony and peace". (忠孝仁愛信義和平)

Enter the Walled City (進城)

8. Ministry of Navy (海軍部)

On the left. An impressive Chinese entrance to old official buildings modernized.

9. Socony Hill and a Foreign Residential Section (美孚山)

On the right, near and on a series of hills. Residences of agents of foreign commercial and shipping firms.

Detour necessary.

10. British Embassy (英國大使館)

On the right. Short distance from Chung Shan Road.

Detour necessary.

11. Ministry of Communications (交通部)

On the right. Completed in 1934. Chinese Renaissance architecture. The Russian architect, J. A. Yaron, combined foreign features with Chinese motifs in adaptation for the greater height of modern office buildings. This ministry gives national direction for telephones, telegraphs, posts and navigation.

Its Assembly Hall is a unique architectural creation.

12. Ministry of Railways (鐵道部)

On the left, almost directly opposite. One of the finest examples of pure Chinese Renaissance architecture. Robert Fan architect.

The main structure is an office building for a staff of over nine hundred. Well apportioned with offices, library and assembly hall. In the rear is a beautiful residential suburb for employees of the Ministry. Large dormitory, apartment houses and the residence of the Minister of Railways surround a private park and tennis courts.

13. Ministry of War (軍政部)

On the left. An impressive gateway is the entrance to the temporary buildings in which this Ministry is accommodated. There is always a strong garrison distributed at various places within and around the city. Soldiers are one of the most evident features of Nanking streets. The city is increasingly well fortified.

14. Customs Administration (海關總稅務司署)

On the left. Begun in 1936.

15. International Club (國際聯歡社)

Concrete building on the right. Constructed and maintained by the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office of the National Government) for social relations between Chinese and foreign residents.

16. Ningpo Club (甯波同鄉會)

Modernistic yellow building on the right. A private club, chiefly for people from the city of Ningpo.

17. Metropolitan Hotel (首都飯店)

On the left. The foreign tourist finds here every convenience, even luxury. It has been built by the China Travel Service with a view to the comfort of guests desiring international cuisine and service.

The next main street to the right, Shansi Road, at the circle leads to the "New Residential Village" of fine modern homes. This "village" has been built since 1933. On the right, just off Chung Shan Road, is the new office building of the British Boxer Indemnity Administration, in Chinese Renaissance.

18. Headquarters for "Overseas Chinese" (華僑招待所)

On the right. A center for the interests of Chinese living abroad, of whom there are millions.

19. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (外交部)

On the left. Completed in 1934. International architecture, by Chao Shen. The official meeting place of foreign diplomats with the Government of China for current business.

20. Judicial College. (司法院法官訓練所)

On the right. Renaissance style. For special training of the judiciary.

21. Supreme Court of China (最高法院)

On the right. Clock in tower. This court rules on appeals from provincial higher courts but not, like the Supreme Court of the United States, on the constitutionality of laws. It may give opinions on hypothetical questions.

22. Bell Temple (飛來鐘)

A hundred yards to the left on Chung Yang Road (Central Road) near the forks and just north of the city railroad track (right). Housing a bell fifteen feet high and weighing nearly a ton. It is known as "The bell that came by flight" because of a legend about its casting which was in the twenty first year of the reign of the founder of the Ming Dynasty.

A detour of about two miles north on Chung Yang Road may be taken through Chung Yang Gate (new) to the Hopingmen Station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at which a little time can be saved for trains to and from Shanghai.

On the right, just before reaching the station, the old Hoping Gate, below which to the left is a Municipal Housing colony.

23. Drum Tower (鼓樓)

On the hill to the right. It is an ancient landmark erected by military slaves about a thousand years ago (1092 A. D.), as a watch tower, to control the elements of nature, a signal tower against danger and also for decorative purposes. During some periods a drum was sounded in time of danger or at certain hours of the day. In recent years a siren has been installed and regulates public and private time pieces at twelve o'clock each day.

The top of the tower is a good vantage point for a view of the city.

24. University Hospital (鼓樓醫院)

On the right, below the Drum Tower. Established and sustained by Christian missionary organizations as a part of Nanking University. One of the two chief hospitals in Nanking and, until the opening of Central Hospital by the National Government in 1933, the only major modern hospital in the city. University Hospital serves over 70,000 patients each year.

Leave Chung Shan Road at University Hospital and proceed West to the circle around (to left) Drum Tower.

25. Japanese Embassy (日本大使館)

On hill to West, off the Circle.

From Drum Tower follow Tientsin Road to the South. Take first to right.

26. University of Nanking (金陵大學)

Buildings on both sides of road. One of the strongest universities in China. Established and sustained by Christian missionary organizations. Has Colleges of Arts, Agriculture and Science. Maintains experiment stations locally and in several other parts of the country. Has done much creative and research work for agriculture, of which the Government is very appreciative and in which it co-operates in a substantial way.

Continue West

27. Ginling College For Women (金陵女子大學)

This is one of the few first class colleges for women in all China. It is constantly growing, having added two new buildings in 1934. The symmetrical development of its campus consistently follows the original plans for Chinese Renaissance, conceived largely by H. K. Murphy of New York and Shanghai. Ginling College was established and is assisted currently by Women's Foreign Christian Missionary Societies.

Return (East) to Shanghai Road, turn right (South) on Shanghai Road.

28. American Embassy (美國大使館)

Buildings on hills both right and left.

Turn first left (East) on Kuang Chou Road to Chung Shan Road. Turn right (South)

29. Judicial Yuan (司法院)

Large building north of corner of Kuang Chou Road to left on Chung Shan Road. European architecture. This is one of the five major divisions or "Yuan" of the National Government. It has charge of judicial trials.

Continue South on Chung Shan Road.

**30. Hwei Wen Middle School For Girls
(匯文女子中學)**

On the left. This is one of the strongest Middle Schools for girls (American high school grade) in the city. Founded over forty years ago and sustained by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has about 600 students.

**31. Nanking University Middle School
(金陵中學)**

A block to the right, opposite Hwei Wen. This is a part of the University of Nanking and has a student body of over a thousand boys.

32. New Capital Theatre (新都大戲院)

On the left just beyond Kuo Fu Road. Opened June 28, 1935. Movietone. Western Electric equipment. Air-conditioned at a cost of \$100,000. Poy G. Lee (Chinese) architect.

**33. Hsin Chieh K'ou (The Banking Circle)
(新街口)**

This is a new business center and radiating place to various typical parts of the city.

The Bank of Communications and other banks have fine new buildings on the Circle and other banks have acquired land here for similar purposes.

About a hundred yards to the South of the Circle on the left, the State Theatre, and the "Central Arcade."

Short Detour necessary for visit to State Theatre and the Arcade.

34. State Theatre (大華戲院)

Movietone. Air conditioned. Erected in 1935.

35. Central Arcade. (中央商場)

A modern market for Chinese products.

Chung Shan Road turns East at the Circle. Directly opposite, the street continues West to Han Hsi Men (the West Gate). This itinerary follows East to Chung Shan Men. (the East Gate).

36. North Hotel (河北飯店)

On the right. German management.

37. Ministry of Finance (財政部)

On the right. Only the ordinary-looking exterior of this most important center is visible from the road. Within are modern offices, directed in a very modern fashion by specialists in finance.—The towers of their own radio can be seen from the road.

38. The Nanking Hotel (中央飯店)

On the left. Conducted in semi-foreign style. This hostelry is popular with Chinese commercial men and government officials.

39. Hsi Hwa Men Bridge (西華門橋)

The road crosses a little bridge over the old canal and moat which formerly helped to protect the "Tatar City". This was an inner city for the imperial garrison of members of the Manchu Clan which furnished emperors for China for 286 years until 1912. Since that date the old wall has gradually been removed until only two or three towers remain and can be seen on the right for some distance after crossing the bridge. The former population of this area has disappeared and the land is held for Government purposes.

40. Central Hospital (中央醫院)

On the left.

This is one of the best conceived, best built and equipped and best conducted hospitals in China. Completed in 1933. Cares for over 100,000 patients each year.

41. City Air-port (飛機場)

On the right, opposite Central Hospital. Here arrive and depart planes for various distant parts of China and for Europe.

Turn left on the first road, Huang Pu Road.

42. National Health Administration (衛生署)

On the left from corner of Chung Shan Road. Its central offices in a fine new building of brick and concrete. Central Hospital and other institutions in this same enclosure are parts of this Administration.

The Health Administration is one of the new and most significant developments of the National Government. It plans on a nation-wide scale for health preservation and trains men and women with professional equipment to serve throughout the country.

43. Central Military Academy (中央軍校)

At the end of the road. This is the "West Point" of China. Thousands of young graduates from Middle Schools are in training to become officers in the National Army. The trim appearance of men in uniform drilling on the streets and parade grounds in this vicinity tells of a new type of soldiery. Entrance only on business and by special pass.

Return to Chung Shan Road East and turn left.

44. Officers Moral Endeavor Association (勵志社)

On the left at the corner. Three buildings in fine Chinese Renaissance. Robert Fan, architect. This Association corresponds much to the Army Y.M.C.A. in other countries though it is non-religious. When the Commission from the League of Nations under chairmanship of Lord Lytton visited Nanking on its investigation of the Manchurian dispute it was housed in the central building.

The land on both sides of the road from here to the East Gate is reserved by the Government for its future developments.

45. Kuomintang Museum (中央黨史陳列館)

An architectural gem in Chinese Renaissance.
Completed in 1936 for Party interests.

**46. Chung Shan Men (The East Gate)
(中山東門)**

New. Through it one comes to the National
Reservation or Mausoleum Park.

**47. The National Reservation—"Mausoleum
Park"—Purple Mountain (中山陵園)**

This vast region comprising 15 square miles,
and including the famous Purple Mountain
is conceived for several major purposes and
has marvellous advantages in the natural
scenery. Its major divisions are:

- (1) The National Memorial Region.
- (2) The Stadium, and Athletic Center
- (3) The Presidential Residence and homes
of other officials.
- (4) National Park and Forest Preserve.
- (5) Agricultural Experiment Farms.
- (6) Horticultural Gardens.
- (7) Schools, Museums and Libraries.
- (8) Residential Suburbs.

Turn left and follow the wall.

48. Ming Tomb (明孝陵)

Tomb of the Ming Dynasty. Nearly 600
years old. Approached by a double line of
huge stone figures. The road reaches the
approach where the human figures leading to
the Tomb to the left are of super-human
size. The structures of the Tomb are
partially in ruins but have a stately serenity
and give an idea of imperial burial places of
ancient periods.

Return by the approach of stone figures.
Turn left and follow the line of stone animals.

49. The Stone Animals (石像)

The figures are of various animals, horses,
lions, camels and elephants, arranged in pairs,
two of each kneeling, then two standing.
With the super-human figures these complete
the approach to the Ming Tomb.

*On either side are fields of the Horticultural
Gardens and the Agricultural Experimental work.*

50. Square City (四方城)

On the left at the turn of the road to the
right. This is a ruined garrison tower of
the T'ang Dynasty. With delightful simplicity
the Chief Executive of China (President Lin
Sen) built modest rooms within the tower
to retire from the heavy duties of official life.

Turn to the left on the main road.

51. The President's Official Mansion (主席官邸)

On a hill to the right. The "White House" of China. Erected by the National Government as the official residence of the Chief Executive.

52. Sun Yat Sen Museum (中山博物館)

A white structure on the left. Mementoes of the life and work of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

At various points in the forest for more than a mile are beautiful pavilions and memorials.

53. Patriotic Library (中山文化教育館)

Back among the trees to the left is a new library which specializes in literature on self government and the struggle for republican ideals.

54. Astronomical Observatory (天文台)

Detour necessary.

Completed in 1933. Has the largest telescope of the reflectoscope type in Eastern Asia. Well equipped and directed. It is situated on one of the peaks of Purple Mountain and can be seen from the Mausoleum as from countless other places in the surrounding region. The military authorities forbid the public from ascending to the Observatory because of fortifications around the mountain.

Follow the main road to the East.

55. Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat Sen (中山陵園)

It has been in evidence for miles and needs none to identify it or describe it. Within the highest small structure lies the body of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, prophetic leader of the Revolution and first Provisional President

of the Republic of China in 1912. On a few stated days of each year the public is admitted to the crypt which reminds the traveler of the Tomb of Napoleon. The Mausoleum was completed in 1930 at a reputed cost of about \$3,000,000, furnished largely by contributions from Chinese resident abroad. It is said to be one of the three greatest extant mausoleums in the world. The plans were accepted only after a spirited competition with prizes for those whose designs were considered best.

56. Open Air Theatre (音樂台)

Below on the right. For musical concerts and out-door theatricals.

Turn first left after crossing the hill.

57. Spirit Valley (靈谷寺)

This beautiful part of the Memorial Region is conceived in separate architectural and landscape elements,—the grove, structures of the old monastery, the "Beamless Hall" with memorial tablets to thousands who have died in the service of their country, the burial grounds, and the beautiful pagoda, rising above it all with a climax of dignity and charm, fitting into the mountain-side with a touch of accurate "feng-shui". These combine to make this one of the most delightful regions of Nanking, a Mecca for patriotic pilgrims and a quiet growing ground for patriotic spirit. The reconstruction of "Spirit Valley" has been under the direction of the American architect, H. K. Murphy. This pagoda and the water tower pagoda on Yen-ching campus in Peiping are the only ones by foreigners (in recent generations at least).

58. Tomb of T'an Yen K'ai (譚墓)

In marked contrast to every other structure yet with restful inspiration lies this unique series of structures to the East of Spirit Valley. General T'an was one of the stalwart leaders of the Revolution which has gone on since 1911 and closed his influential career as President of the Executive Yuan, one of the chief officers of the Nationalist Government.

Follow road to East from Spirit Valley entrance, bear left at sharp turn.

59. Nanking Golf and Country Club (野球場)

The golfer here finds joy and comfort. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided these facilities and generously makes them available to a self-governing Golf Club which is international in its membership and spirit.

Return by same road, follow main Road at the forks.

60. Stadium and National Athletic Center (中央體育場)

A prophetic provision for a new type of youth who through stronger bodies and national and inter-national athletic contests will carry forward the new destinies of China.

A national athletic school is maintained in this region.

The route returns to the city, turn left, then first right, by the road which leads to Hangchow, 220 miles distant.

61. National Agricultural Research Bureau (實業部中央農業實驗所)

China still is essentially an agricultural country. Over eighty percent of its population is rural. Many of its economic problems and distresses come from floods and famines and old methods of agricultural life. Dykes, seed selection, animal husbandry, better distribution of products and sympathetic financing of the farmer are basic for economic re-construction. The Research Bureau works on these problems.

In one large plot in this region the Government has an experimental farm for improvement of strains of rice. In another it experiments with fruit trees and wheat. Already it has developed varieties which increase the annual yields by 40% to 80%.

A detour to the left (East) on the Hungchow Road may be made to the National Agricultural Research Bureau which directs much of this work.

Turn West towards the city.

62. Schools for the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution (遺族學校)

On hill, right and left. To these schools are admitted only boys and girls who have lost their father or a brother on some battlefield in the service of their country. The buildings are scientifically built and managed by up-to-date educational methods and instructors. Generalissimo Chiang K'ai Shek, himself, is the head of this visionful institution for boys and Madame Chiang is head of the one for girls and active for both.

Many homes of prominent Chinese citizens are in this area of the National Reservation and there are other institutions much worth seeing by the guest with more time for sight-seeing.

Return to the Walled City, past sections of the old city moat and again through the Chung Shan Men (East Gate) (中山門) following Chung Shan Road (中山路) westward. Turn left on Tai P'ing Road.

63. Tai P'ing Road (太平路)

This is the first large street to the left and is one of the principal retail business streets of the "Southern City," the chief commercial center of old Nanking.

64. St. Paul's Church (聖保羅禮拜堂)

Half mile, on the right. Episcopal Church of China.

65. Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank (上海銀行)

On the left at the end of the street. As suggestive of the rapid recent growth of Nanking this Shanghai Bank has increased its branches in the city from one to eight.

Turn left on Chien Kang Road, then right.

66. Central City Post Office (郵政總局)

On right at the turn.

Left around the square.

67. Evangelistic Tabernacle (佈道所)

On left. Daily Christian preaching. Union auspices.

68. City Hall and Old Examination Halls (市政府及明遠樓)

Fine old entrance on right. The City Government, which is directly responsible to the National Government, wisely has not indulged in the expense of new modern buildings. It is housed in temporary structures on the historic site of the ancient Examination Halls to which formerly each year came candidates from the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi for examinations for civil offices. It is said that there were 25,000 of these small "halls" on this site.

A few of them have been preserved for inspection, in keeping with the policies of the National Government for preserving ancient monuments. See them just inside the City Hall enclosure on the left.

Straight from City Hall entrance to end of street. Turn right.

69. Confucian Temple and Bazaar (夫子廟)

This temple and region are known in English as Fu Tze Miao. It is the chief place in Nanking for curios, old porcelains and the like as well as a Chinese center for recreation.

Return to Chien Kang Road. Turn left. Follow Chien Kang Road to Chung Hwa Road and turn left towards the Chung Hwa Men (South Gate.) (中華門)

70. Christian Institutional Church (基督教會)

On the left. Four storey building in which a vigorous Christian organization maintains various forms of education, social service and Christian preaching. This is one of about thirty Christian churches in Nanking.

**71. City Institute for Relief of the Poor
(南京市立救濟院)**

Detour necessary. Take last turn to left before passing through the gate. Second street to the right.

On Scissors Street. Over 8,000 unfortunate people are cared for by the City Government under this institution in various places. As suggestive of its outreach it provides for eight hundred homeless babies, over two hundred of whom live here. The Institute has new buildings in other parts of the city.

72. Chung Hwa Men (South Gate) (中華門)

The old gate has been retained for pedestrians. On either side has been opened a new gate for one way vehicular traffic. A fine view of the wall and one of the most impressive of a city gate is had from the little bridge just outside South Gate.

73. Kiang Nan Railway Station (江南鐵路車站)

About half a mile beyond, on the right, is the Nanking station of the Kiangnan Railway connecting the coast with inland provinces on the Southern side of the Yangtse River.

Repass the Gate. Return by Chung Hwa Road.

74. The Salvation Army Headquarters (救世軍)

On the left. 148 Chung Hwa Road.

**75. The Young Men's Christian Association
(青年會)**

On the left.

Turn left at end of Street, West on Pei Hsia Road.

76. The Bank of China (中國銀行)

On the right. Directing center for forty-seven branches. Beautiful reception and Board rooms. Private modern apartment colony in the rear for employees.

77. National Political Institute (中央政治學校)

On the right, half a mile distant. A "Career College" for the preparation of young men and women for Civil Service in the Government. The Institute also has fine new buildings in the National Reservation outside Chung Shan Gate.

**78. Old Confucian Temple-Ch'ao T'ien Kung
(朝天宮)**

On the right. Now a Government Museum. Famous temple to Confucius built in latter half of the nineteenth century on the site of an early munitions factory, palaces and temples since 490 B. C. The Government has recently re-modelled it to house state documents.

79. Nanking Tapestry

In this section of the city there is a great deal of home industry—spinning, weaving and kindred trades. The methods are primitive but some of the fabrics are very beautiful. The visitor can see here the famous "Nanking Tapestry" being made.

Quarter of a mile to the left on Mo Ch'ou Road is Shui Hsi Men (Water West Gate).

The first main road to the right outside the gate leads to Mo Ch'ou Lake.

Turn right on Mo Ch'ou Road

80. Masonic Temple

On the left. At Hwang Li Street.

81. Ming Deh Middle School for Girls (明德女校)

On left beyond the first cross street. An excellent private Middle School for girls. Founded and sustained by the American Presbyterian Mission.

Turn left at next motor road,—Han Chung Road.

**82. Nanking Union Theological Seminary
(金陵神學院)**

On right. On Han Chung Road at the corner, with property also on the left. One of the chief schools in China for the training of men and women for the Christian ministry. Maintained by several denominations. Recently attracted wide attention by a large bequest from the Swope-Wendell Estate of New York City which greatly increases its resources for highest grade and widest range of scholarship.

83. Han Hsi Men (West Gate) (漢西門)

Here, again, the old gate has been preserved for pedestrians and animal pack trains. The wall has been opened by a new modernistic gate for motor traffic.

Over a mile outside this gate is a high-powered Radio Station. Inside the gate to the North on a hill is an installation of the City Water Works which makes Yangtse River water available and safer for the public.

Turn around and travel East from the West Gate

**84. National Bureau of Forestry
(中央模範林區管理局)**

On the right. 143 Han Chung Road. Central office for directing national re-forestation.

Continue to the Circle. Turn left (North) on Chung Shan Road. Turn right at first main street which is Kuo Fu Road.

85. Ministry of Industry (實業部)

On the right.

**86. National Conservatory of Music and
National Art Gallery
(國立戲劇學校暨音樂院)**

On the left. Hastened to completion in 1936 to house the National Constitutional Assembly.

87. The National Government (國民政府)

On the left, about a mile from Chung Shan Road. This is the central building of the National Government of China. Behind an impressive new entrance the Government is housed economically in old official structures which have been re-modelled for the conduct of national business in a business-like fashion. Here are the offices of the Chief Executive.

88. Executive Yuan (行政院)

Immediately to the North on first street leading to the left. Office of the President of the executive division of the National Government.

Turn around and return West on Kuo Fu Road.

Turn right at the first main street.

89. Young Women's Christian Association

On the right in temporary buildings.

90. Ministry of Education (教育部)

On the left. Here centers direction for the vast educational work of the nation in both government schools and private schools.

91. Academia Sinica (中央研究院)

On the right. Modern cement gateway. There are other centers of the Academia Sinica which, directly maintained by the Government, is a great institution of culture and research comparable in plan to the Sorbonne in Paris.

92. National Central University (中央大學)

On the left. Turn left to enter. This is one of several great universities maintained in different cities by the National Government. Its buildings and the personnel of its faculty make it a place for an extended visit by those specially interested in education.

Return and follow the main road (North)
and cross the railroad tracks.

93. Examination Yuan (考試院)

A series of old and new buildings in ancient Chinese style, well maintained. Here are directed the examinations for official positions, perpetuating some of the high standards of the old Civil Service System and adapting it to modern conditions.

Re-cross the railroad tracks and turn right.

94. Pei Chi Ko (North Pole Tower) (北極閣)

On the top of the hill to the right. Here is the National Weather Bureau. Admission only by permission for those on business.

**95. Chung Hwa Middle School for Girls
(中華女子中學)**

On the left, just after crossing the next main street. A high grade private school for girls, founded and sustained by the American Christian Mission.

Continue to Chung Shan Road at the Drum Tower. Turn right, continue straight on Chung Yang Road past Hunan Road, turn right and through the city gate.

96. Lotus Lake (玄武湖)

An enlargement of the old moat. Islands, countless lotus flowers in season, the battlements of the city wall in the back ground. A ride on one of the many unique, covered row-boats among the lotus is a charming experience.

Return by Hunan Road. Continue West.

97. Kuomintang Central Offices (中央黨部)

On the right. Modern cement gateway. Tower on building. This is the Central Office of the Kuomintang Party which in this period of the development of the Nationalist Government, determines all major policies. Radio broad-casting studio for Nanking is stationed here.

Continue to Chung Shan Road. Turn right.
Return to Hsia Kwan

98. Hsia Kwan (下關)

The starting point.

Trains for Shanghai and the South.

Trains for the North.

Steamers for up-river points or Shanghai.

Compiled by
RALPH A. WARD
37 Hwang Li Hsiang
Nanking

Revised and re-printed 1936.