

From the Hai-feng there is a steep descent across a rock by steps, with the big precipice to the right and a smaller drop to the left. The south-west peak (8450 feet) is the highest point of the Hwa Shan. Stand on the top rock and there is another magnificent view, taking in the south precipice. Just below is a small temple (the Yang-t'ien-ssu), and 200 yards away the Nan-feng (south peak temple), 8300 feet. Another steep descent down some very uneven steps leads to the Nan-t'ien-men (south heavenly gate). Here some steps, let into the face of the rock with some hanging chairs, lead down what looks like the face of the precipice to two small shrines, one above the other.

Descending easterly and crossing the valley, an easier climb by steps and chairs over a smooth rock leads to the Tung-feng (east peak), 8110 feet, which stands on the side of a hill at the south-east corner of the mountain. Just below it is a small isolated rock with a little bronze temple, which appears inaccessible from above. Returning to the valley, Pereira reached the fifth and last of the peak temples, the Chung-feng, 7650 feet, built on the side of the hill overlooking the valley; and continuing in a northerly direction down the valley, he again reached the path up which he had come, and returned for the night to the Pei-feng. He calculated that it must be about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Pei-feng round the top of the mountain and back again. But it might be less. The next day he returned to Hwayinhsien, where he put up in the yamen. The magistrate was most hospitable, and entertained him with feasts. But, like most