



The stone in the temple at Lianchow with an inscription in the Sisia language.

done a few years ago, though the inscription referred to some repairs done in the time of the Emperor T'ang. Another temple has achieved some fame owing to the fact that one of its towers, if seen through a crack in a door, appears to be upside down. During these six days I was unable to examine this miracle, but this is not so surprising

The centre of the town is indicated by 4 old wooden gates facing the four points of the compass. In the W, NW, S and SE there is a desolate and large, bare cemetery — a stony plain thickly strewn with small conical burial mounds. In the W it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 miles wide and is intersected in places by dry waterchannels lying at a depth of about a fathom. In the S it occupies a strip of ground about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile in width, beyond which a strip of land, strewn with houses surrounded by trees, leads to a broad, dry river bed of gravel, which encloses the town from the E in a large semicircle, separating it from the Manchurian fortress. In the NW an impanj with the mobile garrison of the town. The land in the N is densely populated. A deeping, ravine-like hollow with a small water-channel leads to the NE corner. Between it and the river a line of trees and gardens extending to the N wall of Tung-kuan. Flat ground in the E and SE. — The wall of the Manchurian fortress is 5 fathoms high, of baked bricks. Wooden pagodas on gates and corners. On the middle wall projection small clay turrets, on the others small clay houses. No external protected space. Fosse 3 fathoms deep and 1 fathom wide — missing in some places. The wall projections are insignificant. Outer gate 15, inner gate 32 yds and from gate to gate 40 yds. Outside the wall flat ground, tilled, and densely populated in the E, NE and NW, but with few trees. Less populated in the SE. In the W a river bed of gravel with a ledge a couple of fathoms in depth. — Drawn by the author.