209. The ancestral temple of Liu's family in the city of Tangshan was built in the Yongle second year of the Ming Dynasty and rebuilt in the Guangxu period of the Qing Dynasty. The protective wall collapsed but the main wood frame was left intact. (Photo: Luo Zhewen)
210a. The reinforced columns were damaged at an octagonal pavilion at the top of Fenghuangshan mountain in the city of Tangshan which was a reinforced concrete imitation of ancient architecture. (Photos: Institute of Geology, State Seismological Bureau and Chen Dasheng)
210b. A close-up view of the damage to the octagonal pavilion on Fenghuangshan mountain.
211. The enclosing wall collapsed at the Niangniangdian Temple of Jingzhongshan, Santunying Commune in Jianxi County (above) but the timber trusses at the Xuyuanci Ancestral Temple remained (right). Photos: Chen Dasheng)
212. The majority of the ancient buildings were basically intact at the Eastern Tombs of the Qing Dynasty in Zunhua County. (Photo: Institute of Geology, State Seismological Bureau).

213. Three gates with colored tile at Xiao Tomb were damaged at the Eastern Tombs in Zunhua County. (Photo: Luo Zhewen).
214. The iron incense burner tilted at the Pulesi Temple in the city of Chengde. (Photo: Cultural Relic Bureau of the City of Chengde).

215. The garret of the Guangyingge was basically left intact at the Dolesi Temple in Jixian County in the city of Tangshan. (Photo: Wei Kejing).
216. Column footings in the southwest portion of the gate tower of the Godly Prowess displaced in a southwest direction and the maximum displacement was up to 4 cm at the Old Palace Museum in the city of Beijing, about 150 km from Tangshan. (Photo: Luo Zhewen).

217. The footings of four columns at Jiaotaidian Hall all displaced. The maximum displacement was up to 2 cm and cracks occurred at many places on the partition wall at the Old Palace Museum. (Photo: Wang Zhongnan).
220. Columns of both the upper and lower layers of the long corridor inclined at the Yongan Temple. (Photo: Wang Zhongnan),
221. The surfaces of the gable and side rooms peeled off at the Puandian Temple on Qiong Island. (Photo: Luo Zhewen).
222. The upper brick wall was damaged at the tower of Deshengment Jianlou Gate in the city of Beijing. (Photo: Institute of Geology, State Seismological Bureau).
223. The brick temporary ceremonial gateway in front of Niangniandian Temple, on Jingzhongshan mountain of Santunying Commune in Jianxi County, was cut in the middle portion. (Photo: Chen Dasheng).

224. A Buddhist monk’s grave at the top Jingzhongshan mountain in Jianxi County collapsed. (Photo: Chen Dasheng).
The Hua tower built in the Liao Dynasty, and the beamless hall built in the Ming Dynasty at Chezhoushan in Fengren County was damaged. (Photo: Luo Zhewen).
226. The beamless hall at Chezhoushan in Fengren County Collapsed. (Photo: Wang Cong).
The Tiangong Temple in the county town of Fengren County was built in the Liao Dynasty. The Dense eave styled brick tower cracked and crumbled. (Photo: Luo Zhewen).
228. The upper portion of the eight tiled pagodas collapsed at the Pulesi Temple in the city of Chengde. (Photo: Cultural Relic Bureau of the City of Chengde).
229. The top of the Tibet styled tower fell down at the Waibamiao Temple in the city of Chengde. (Photo: Cultural Relic Bureau of the City of Chengde).

230. The top of the White Dagoba fell down in Jixian County in the city of Tianjin (left). (Photo: Wei Kejing).
A full view of the White Dagoba of the Miaoyingsi Temple in the city of Beijing before the earthquake (above). After the earthquake, the top of the “thirteen days” cracked. The canopy was only supported by eight iron bars and was in imminent danger of collapse (below). (Photos: Archaeological Group on Earthquakes.)
233. The southwest tower top fell down at the Zhenjuesi Temple in the city of Beijing. (Photo: Archaeological Group on Earthquakes).