Finding aid for the Michel de Maynard lantern slides of early twentieth-century China

Beth Ann Guynn
**Descriptive Summary**

**Title:** Michel de Maynard lantern slides of early twentieth-century China  
**Date (inclusive):** 1906-1912  
**Number:** 2002.R.43  
**Creator/Collector:** Maynard, Michel de  
**Physical Description:** 3.5 Linear Feet (230 lantern slides in 7 boxes)  
**Repository:** The Getty Research Institute  
Special Collections  
1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 1100  
Los Angeles 90049-1688  
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URL: http://hdl.handle.net/10020/askref  
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**Abstract:** Lantern slides taken by Michel de Maynard, a Franciscan missionary in China, document Chinese culture and missionary activity during the last days of the Qing dynasty, the revolution of 1911, and the birth of the Chinese Republic, notably in Shaanxi province. Subjects include landscapes, buildings, cultural monuments, formal and informal portraits, scenes of daily life, religious and cultural practices, and the revolution of 1911.

**Request Materials:** Request access to the physical materials described in this inventory through the catalog record for this collection. Click here for the access policy.

**Language:** Collection material is in French.

**Biographical / Historical**

Michel de Maynard was a Franciscan missionary posted in China in the early twentieth-century from at least 1906 to 1912. His travels across north China coincided with the decline of the Chinese empire and the Qing dynasty and the beginnings of the Republic of China, including the revolution of 1911.

The few facts known about de Maynard are gleaned from the personal documents reproduced in the present collection and pertain specifically to at least part of his time in China. These documents include his French-Chinese passport issued by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Shaanxi province; his Chinese passport, dated September 1912; his Chinese-language calling card; and a Chinese-language contract for the rental of wagons and equipment required for a lengthy journey. The documents indicate that Maynard was granted permission to live, preach and conduct daily business in Shaanxi province, and that when he left China he traveled from the Shaanxi prefecture city of Hsing-an-fu to Peking (Beijing), and thence to the Shandong port city of Yen T'ai. Maynard is pictured in several slides: in number 5 he appears dressed "en chinois" and in number 7 he appears with a group of church officials and clerics.

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**Preferred Citation**


http://hdl.handle.net/10020/cifa2002r43

**Immediate Source of Acquisition**

Acquired in 2002.

**Processing Information**

The collection was processed and cataloged with an item-level inventory by Beth Ann Guynn in 2004 with translations and notes provided by Gang Song. The finding aid was written by Guynn in 2017 and encoded by her and Linda Kleiger in 2017.

**Existence and Location of Copies**

The collection was digitized by the repository in 2019 and the images are available online:

http://hdl.handle.net/10020/2002r43

**Scope and Content of Collection**

The collection of 230 lantern slides taken by Michel de Maynard, a French Franciscan missionary serving in China, document Chinese culture and missionary activity during the last days of the Qing dynasty, the revolution of 1911, and the
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2002.R.43

birth of the Chinese Republic, notably in Shaanxi province. Subjects include landscapes, buildings, cultural monuments, formal and informal portraits, scenes of daily life, religious and cultural practices, and aspects of the 1911 revolution. At the beginning of the collection are several slides reproducing Maynard's personal documents, such as his passports and Chinese-language calling card. Maynard appears in several images (slides 5 and 7 for example). Also included are slides of maps of China and the Franciscan apostolate.

The Catholic missions in China as well as native Chinese religious practices are documented. There are several slides of Western clerics, missionaries, and nuns. Groups of adult converts, school children, and missionary bands are posed in front of churches and Sunday schools. The influence of missionary work on the Chinese population is evident in a view of two Chinese women praying at an altar, with pictures of the life of Christ in the background (number 17), and a slide of a Chinese scroll containing a liturgical prayer or scriptural quotation (number 21). Chinese religions are represented in views of pagodas and shrines and statues of the Buddha, Taoist deities, and guardian spirits. People are shown making offerings at local Buddhist shrines. Groups of monks include an image of newly-ordained monks outside a Taoist shrine (number 65). Intertwined with religious practice are slides showing the tombs of important personages and slides documenting funerary customs, such as mourners in front of a Buddhist pagoda (number 88), a mourner burning paper money offerings (number 87), and funerary processions (numbers 89 and 90).

The revolution of 1911 and its effects on the country and people of China are also well-represented. There are portraits of local leaders of the revolution in Shaanxi and a portrait of General Yuan Shikai before he became provisional president of the Republic (number 173). The caption for the Buddhist pagoda Liao-yuan-T'a identifies it as "c'est tramé la révolution de Zhensi" (number 60). Scenes from the revolution include the removal of queues, imprisoned imperial soldiers, executions, and views of shattered buildings, churches, and fortresses. The rise of the "militarists" in Shaanxi can be seen in images of local militias; officials and police; soldiers and officers; barracks; military schools and headquarters; military bands; processions; military maneuvers; and battalions in formation. A group portrait of five young upper class women identifies them as "victimes de la révolution de 1911" (number 433).

Representations of Chinese people include studio portraits of upper class individuals and families; scholars; nobles; and officials. There are a few formal portraits of persons from the lower classes, as well as many informal images and genre scenes depicting daily activities and occupations. The western influence in China is evidenced in small details of clothing and objects, and even in the types of poses chosen and the more direct gazes on the faces of some of the subjects.

Arrangement

The collection is arranged in a single series: Series I. Lantern slides, 1906-1912.

Subjects - Names
Yuan, Shikai, 1859-1916 -- Portraits

Subjects - Topics
Clothing and dress -- China
Executions and executioners -- China
Funeral rites and ceremonies -- China
Missionaries -- China
Missions -- China
Occupations -- China
Pagodas -- China
Buddhist sculpture -- China
Scholars -- China
Shrines -- China

Subjects - Places
China -- Description and travel
China -- History -- Qing dynasty, 1644-1912
Shaanxi Sheng (China) -- Description and travel
China -- History -- Republic, 1912-1949
China -- History -- Revolution, 1911-1912
China -- Religion

Genres and Forms of Material
Lantern slides -- China -- 20th century
Photographs, Original
Studio portraits -- China -- 20th century

Contributors
Maynard, Michel de

Series I. Lantern slides, 1906-1912
Physical Description: 230 items

Scope and Content Note
The lantern slides taken by Michel de Maynard, a French Franciscan missionary in China, document Chinese culture and missionary activity during the last days of the Qing dynasty, the revolution of 1911, and the birth of the Chinese Republic, notably in Shaanxi province.

Paper labels are adhered to the facing glass of most of the slides, many of which have handwritten annotations in French. Image titles are taken from these labels. A number of slides simply labeled "Voyages" are likely sights and outdoor countryside scenes that Maynard encountered on his cross-country travels.

Most slides are numbered on a second paper label adhered to the upper right hand corner of the facing glass. Numbers range from 1 to 518, but with numerous omissions.

Place names recorded on the labels have variant spellings. The most common and their modern equivalents are: Shensi or Chensi = Shaanxi; Zinganfou = Hsing-an-fu; Ts'inling = Qin (Qinling) Mountains. Additionally the Qing dynasty is written as Tching or Ch'iang.

Arrangement
Arranged in original order, with lettered slides preceeding numbered slides.

Maps

2002.R.43-A L'apostolat franciscain
Scope and Content Note
Title on map.

2002.R.43-B La Chine
Scope and Content Note
Title printed on map. Image same as 2002.R.43-B(bis).

2002.R.43-B(bis) La Chine
Scope and Content Note
Title printed on map. Written on label: Carte de la Chine. Image same as 2002.R.43-B.

2002.R.43-C Carte de Chine
Scope and Content Note
The map is dated 1903.

2002.R.43-D La province de Chantong (Chine)
Scope and Content Note
Map of Shantung province.

2002.R.43-1 Mon passeport franco-chinois...
Scope and Content Note
Annotation continues: ...delivré par le Ministère des affaires étrangères de Pékin et la légation de France. The passport gives permission to preach in Shaanxi province, to live, rent a house, buy fields, and so forth.
2002.R.43-2  **Mon passeport chinois (sept. 1912) pris durant la révolution gagner la Chantong via Pékin en partant de Zinganfou**

Scope and Content Note

Hsing-an-fu prefecture. The document mentions that his place of departure from China is Yen T’ai on the Shandong coast.

2002.R.43-3  **Ma carte de visite chinoise. Mei In Hoa**

Scope and Content Note

Chinese calligraphy: Plum shadow flower.

2002.R.43-5  **Ma photo en chinois prise de T. Nevié en 1906**


Scope and Content Note

Ching-Chou (Qing Zhou).

2002.R.43-9  **[Seven Men Standing outside Heavenly Lord Shrine]**

Scope and Content Note

Shows a Jesuit building, probably in Peking, with four Westerners (priests?) and three local elites or converts.

2002.R.43-10  **[Distant View of Heavenly Lord Shrine]**

2002.R.43-11  **[Nuns and Missionaries outside a Building]**

Scope and Content Note

Possibly a Sunday school or mission.


Scope and Content Note

Twenty men with Western horns, woodwinds and drums. They could be Chinese converts, observers or attendees.

2002.R.43-14  **[Chinese Militia]**

Scope and Content Note

Eighteen men in non-standard uniforms; these men were often hired to protect missionaries, some wear crosses on their cap or chest.

2002.R.43-15  **[Large Western-style Building]**

Scope and Content Note

Possibly a school. Shows nuns and young people.

2002.R.43-16  **[Two Nuns with 28 Children and Adults outside a Mission]**

2002.R.43-17  **Église**

Scope and Content Note

Two women praying at the altar; in background are pictures of the life of Jesus, divine birth of Christ.

2002.R.43-19  **[Large Group of Children and Young girls with Three Nuns outside a Mission]**

Scope and Content Note

They are dressed in heavy clothes, many are in uniform. May be a nursery school.
Scope and Content Note
The Trinity is mentioned, part of scripture; maybe a translation of liturgy or commentary.

Scope and Content Note
Ta-sin-Tien is near Honan and Shandong; Hofou is probably short for Honanfu, see slide number 58; Tsinamfou = Chinan?

Scope and Content Note
A Buddhist temple called The Great Vehicle with incense burners visible. This is where the revolution in Shaanxi broke out.

Scope and Content Note
Senior priests (precept transmitters) are in front. Wooden signboard reads: Ten thousand years old eight immortals palace. Second, partially visible board reads: Transmitting precepts. Calligraphy on columns reads: Imperial order-this shrine was built via official permission. The emperor was a patron of monks.

Scope and Content Note
They are standing near the altar, with lanterns and phoenixes.

Scope and Content Note
They are dressed in ornate robes, holding fans. Twenty-one strips or patches on front of a robe indicates an ordained monk.
Scope and Content Note
Framed by two potted orchids.

Scope and Content Note
This slide depicts a Buddha statue in Hakone, Japan. Cf: Fisher, Frieda, Japanisches Tagebuch: Lehr- und Wanderjahre. Munich: F. Bruckmann, 1938. Figure 23.

Scope and Content Note
Moli-Shou, holding staff to beat enemies, one of four warriors guarding the shrine. Buddhist-Taoist in origin, he appears in two famous novels, one of which is Journey to the West, about a monk's pilgrimage.

Scope and Content Note
Tomb of Huangdi, the Yellow Emperor, in Shaanxi.

Scope and Content Note
Ming tombs either south of Peking or outside Nanking.

Scope and Content Note
Depicts large stone horses that mark the path to the tombs.

Scope and Content Note
The stone elephants and the camels in background mark the path to the tombs.

Scope and Content Note
Paper money being burnt as an offering to ancestors.

Scope and Content Note
Shows a popular funerary practice in Shaanxi province.

Scope and Content Note
Figure of a noble from classical Chinese fiction who killed a tiger.

Scope and Content Note
This device is for the irrigation of crops.
Scope and Content Note

There is a small village in the background.

Scope and Content Note

Probably in Shandong; market with baskets of rice, wine urns.

Scope and Content Note

Chinese men riding, roped together pack mules, three funeral monuments in background.

Scope and Content Note

Group portrait of Zhang Fenghui, the leader of the Shaanxi revolution, and his bodyguards.

Scope and Content Note

Local militia?
Scope and Content Note
Former Imperial soldiers who switched sides to revolutionary army.

2002.R.43-146 [Crowd of Soldiers and Onlookers in front of Barracks near a Training Field]
2002.R.43-147 [Military Procession with Flags]
Scope and Content Note
Probably local militia marching, or a bandit gang, Shandong provence.

2002.R.43-148 Soldats mahométans de Fongsiangfou (Shensi) descendant contre les bandes révolutionnaires de Zinganfou
Scope and Content Note
Fongsiangfou = the Flying Phoenix. Two characters on the flag read: Left Forward Guard. The Muslim general, Ma Anliang, led his Hui (ethnic Chinese Muslim) soldiers to defend the Qing imperials and attacked the revolutionary forces holding Shaanxi.

Scope and Content Note
Sign reads: Troop music.

2002.R.43-153 La vieille caserne d’infanterie à Zinganfou (intra muros) dénommée "Pekao-tchang"
Scope and Content Note
Sign above door reads: Collective Opinion Meeting House.

2002.R.43-156 [Central Headquarters, for Army Infantry, 2nd Division]
Scope and Content Note
Sign reads: Habitation Yamen, Shaanxi provence.

2002.R.43-159 [Soldier]
Scope and Content Note
Maybe an imperial soldier, or in the military guard of a local warlord.

2002.R.43-161 [Three Uniformed Officers Wearing Western-style Coats]
2002.R.43-164 [Horsemens in Formation outside a Fortress]
2002.R.43-165 [Groom Holding Horse’s Bridle and Riding Crop]
2002.R.43-166 [Officer of High Rank]
Scope and Content Note
As indicated by flower on uniform.

2002.R.43-167 [People, Carts and Horses in Fields]
Scope and Content Note
Possibly cultivating wheat.

2002.R.43-168 Le [___] de canon utilisé par l’armée chinoise en 1911 avec officiers, sous-officiers et servants d’une batterie
2002.R.43-169 Un bataillon d’infanterie de l’armée impériale à Zinganfou (juillet 1911)
2002.R.43-170 [Group of Muslim Soldiers]
2002.R.43-172 *Deux capitaines d'infanterie en garnison! Zinganfou (Juin 1911)*

**Scope and Content Note**
They may be on leave as indicated by their casual cloth shoes.

2002.R.43-173 *Yuen-Chi-Kai*

**Scope and Content Note**
Yuan Shikai is wearing ceremonial Manchu (Qing) robes, so this image was probably taken prior to 1911 when he was still an official and not yet the provisional president of the Republic, or later, its self-proclaimed emperor.

2002.R.43-174 *Mandarin militaire chargé de la police des routes*

**Scope and Content Note**
The letters on their jackets read: Shensi North Route Patrol and Defense Small.

2002.R.43-176 *[Imperial Army Officers Holding Dragon Banner]*

2002.R.43-177 *[Officer Astride Horse, Holding Riding Crop]*

2002.R.43-179 *[Qing Officers in Western-style Dress outside a Building at a Graduation Ceremony]*

**Scope and Content Note**
Banner reads: Xi'an (Hsi'an) Middle School - 2nd Year.

2002.R.43-181 *Missionnaires en voyage*

2002.R.43-201 *[Qing Official with Phoenix or Bluebird on His Vest]*

2002.R.43-202 *Types*

**Scope and Content Note**
Tching officials possibly at a funeral, as they are wearing white, standing on the front steps of a Western-style building, possibly a church.

2002.R.43-203 *[Scholars or Officials outside a Chinese Building]*

**Scope and Content Note**
Note: Possibly depicts a wealthy home. They are in casual dress, under a dragon sign.

2002.R.43-204 *[Qing Officials outside Building]*

2002.R.43-205 *Types*

**Scope and Content Note**
Upper class men, wearing silk.

2002.R.43-206 *Types spéciaux mandarins*

**Scope and Content Note**
Tching or Manchu dress, probably in winter.

2002.R.43-208 *[Two Men in Heavy Clothes, One Seated, One Standing]*

**Scope and Content Note**
Most likely a member of the imperial family and his servant.

2002.R.43-209 *[Upper Class Man at Ornate Table]*

**Scope and Content Note**
He is wearing heavy clothes and is next to a table with clock, small music box and water pipe.

2002.R.43-220 *[Removal of Queues]*

**Scope and Content Note**
Possibly of prisoners. Imperial soldiers? The men are being held and are tied up and near a typical “prisoner” cage.
2002.R.43-222 *Après la décapitation*
Scope and Content Note
Shows two headless corpses.

Scope and Content Note
A cruel punishment, slow death in which one was strangled by one's own weight after bricks were removed from under one's feet.

2002.R.43-224 *[Decapitation Scene]*
Scope and Content Note
Shows five headless corpses and four heads; it seems to be at a pottery factory or storage facility, with workers looking on.

2002.R.43-230 *Familles*
Scope and Content Note
Portrait of an upper class child standing next to chair, holding a scroll, and next to camelia.

2002.R.43-231 *[Group Portrait of Scholars at Fan Chuan in Shensi Province]*
Scope and Content Note
This is a gathering of outstanding students from different schools. Chinese characters on banner above them read: Overview of South Shensi province.

2002.R.43-232 *[Line of Soldiers Standing at Attention and a Military Band]*
2002.R.43-233 *Ecoles-Etudiants*
Scope and Content Note
Seated master near ornate table; three students standing; Western-style books.

2002.R.43-234 *[Man in Odd Long-sleeved Robe]*
Scope and Content Note
This looks almost like a woman's robe.

2002.R.43-235 *[Three Upper Class Men in Heavy Quilted Robes; Two Holding Western-style Books]*
2002.R.43-236 *[Man Reclining on Bed in Scholars Reading Room, Reading Scroll]*
Scope and Content Note
Same man as in slide number 237.

2002.R.43-237 *[Man Sitting in Reclining Wicker Chair, Reading Scroll]*
Scope and Content Note
Same man as in slide number 236.

2002.R.43-238 *[Children's Church School Group Portrait]*
Scope and Content Note
Sign reads: House to Practice Liturgy.

2002.R.43-250 *Dans les monts Ts'in ling (Chensi) Le lit d'un torrent*
Scope and Content Note
View of the Qin (Qinling) Mountains, Shaanxi.

2002.R.43-252 *[Field and Forest near the View of the Qin Mountains]*
2002.R.43-254 *Dans les monts Ts'inling (Chensi) l'entrée d'une gorge*
2002.R.43-255 [Porters and Donkeys on Road]

Scope and Content Note
In Shandong; his rental wagons may be visible.


Scope and Content Note
Taken during winter; one man is holding a water pipe, another a dry tobacco pipe.


2002.R.43-261 [Four Men with Dog Standing in a Walled Courtyard]

Scope and Content Note
Taken during winter; one man is holding a water pipe, another a dry tobacco pipe.

2002.R.43-263 [Four Young Men Standing in a Walled Garden, Holding Fans]

2002.R.43-265 [Four Men sitting in Garden, Holding Folding Fans]

Scope and Content Note
Banner reads: Summer Palace, Four Happiness House.

2002.R.43-266 [Four Upper Class Men in Courtyard Garden with Lotus Flower Tree, One Sitting on Fence]

Scope and Content Note
Probably taken in early summer.


Scope and Content Note
Taken in winter.


2002.R.43-269 Jardin du club honanais (vue d'hiver à Zinganfou)

Scope and Content Note
The people are posed on a stone bridge.


2002.R.43-272 [Seated Upper Class Men in Open Air Shade Pavilion]

2002.R.43-273 Vues du "Poyuen" célèbre par la séjour qu'y fit du 1900 la cour imperiale fuyant les turbulences internationals

Scope and Content Note
Sian was place of refuge during the Boxer Rebellion.

2002.R.43-274 [Vues du "Poyuen"]

Scope and Content Note
 Similar to slide number 273, but taken from a different vantage point.

2002.R.43-275 Pont de marbre du jardin du palais impériale d'été dit Yuen Ming Yuan

Scope and Content Note
At the Summer Palace.

2002.R.43-277 [Stone Formation That Looks Like an Old Man]

Scope and Content Note
There are many similar formations in the south, this was perhaps brought north by the imperial family.

2002.R.43-278 Un coin de la fameuse grande muraille de Chine 9600 lieues de long avec une partie dégradée

2002.R.43-281 **Un arc de triomphe à la mémoire d’un homme célèbre dans un faubourg de Pékin**
Scope and Content Note
Hatumen gate, one of the main gates for travelers entering Peking.

2002.R.43-294 **Comédiens chinois - dans une scène de comédies de mœurs**
Scope and Content Note
Peking Opera.

2002.R.43-296 **Comédiens chinois - dans une scène d’une pièce dite beiarique[?]**
Scope and Content Note
Peking Opera; scene of female "generals" defending themselves.

2002.R.43-300 **[Seven Men Eating and Playing Games at a Table]**

2002.R.43-301 **[Two Men Playing Chinese Chess at an Ornate Table, One with a Long Queue]**

2002.R.43-302 **[Two Upper Class Men with Long Queues, Playing Chess]**
Scope and Content Note
Chinese scroll with landscape painting in background; snuff bottle.

2002.R.43-303 **[Three Middle Class Men Standing in front of an Ornate Table]**
Scope and Content Note
They are perhaps gambling. Two have pipes: one water, one "dry" tobacco.

2002.R.43-304 **[Two Upper Class Men Sitting at an Ornate Table]**
Scope and Content Note
One with Western-style glasses holding a flute; the other holding a ch’in (stringed instrument); Western-style woman's purse on table.

2002.R.43-316 **Voyages par mer**
Scope and Content Note
Depicts a large junk with three Chinese sails.

2002.R.43-317 **[Barges and Boats on River]**

2002.R.43-318 **Voyages**
Scope and Content Note
Depicts a horse and buggy led by a man on horseback; all are wearing official costume.

2002.R.43-320 **Voyages**
Scope and Content Note
Depicts a horse and carriage near three standing funerary monuments.

2002.R.43-321 **[Two Pack Donkeys Carrying a Round Sedan Chair on Poles between Them]**
Scope and Content Note
This is typical of those used in Yen Tai and perhaps other places.

2002.R.43-323 **Voyages**
Scope and Content Note
Depicts men on a forested hill and donkeys bearing a sedan chair in steep descent.
Box 5

2002.R.43-324 [Contract between Maynard and a Chinese Wagon Owner]
Scope and Content Note
Written in Chinese, this document is from Shensi Province. Synopsis: A commercial wagon shop for the hire of two wagons. Each wagon has its own equipment and baggage. Maynard is to be taken to Yinanfu railway (probably in southern Shandong province). In this contract, this wagon owner Ch’in Su Fu today lent his wagon and equipment to Fr. Maynard. After this contract, the price will not be changed and there shall be no returns. Wagon driver will prepare his own food (meals for driver not included). Driver can loan money but this has nothing to do with shop owner (owner is indemnifying himself). When Maynard arrives at his destination, contract expires and this is proof. Down payment indicated that a deposit was received of 25 silver pieces, with six remaining.

Box 5

2002.R.43-325 Voyages
Scope and Content Note
Man leading woman on donkey on a plain.

Box 5


Box 5

2002.R.43-327 [Groom and Horse]
Scope and Content Note
Similar to slide number 326, but with a different horse.

Box 5

2002.R.43-331 Voyages
Scope and Content Note
Depicts people and a donkey in a rocky landscape.

Box 5

2002.R.43-332 [Men, Parasols, and Laden Donkeys on a Dusty Road]

Box 5


Box 5

2002.R.43-335 [Two Men with Sail-aided Pushcarts]

Box 5

2002.R.43-337 [Chinese Upper Class Scholars with Fans outside a Building with Carved Panels]

Box 6


Box 6


Box 6

2002.R.43-344 [Village Outdoor Scene]
Scope and Content Note
Shows people getting water from well, washing clothes, carrying water, drinking, man smoking a pipe.

Box 6

2002.R.43-345 [Shattered House in a Village]
Scope and Content Note
Probably taken after a bombing; tether used for shoeing horses is visible, as is their feed bin.

Box 6

Scope and Content Note
Shan-Hai-Kuan (Mountain-Sea Pass), fortress crucial during Ming and Qing dynasties.

Box 6

2002.R.43-349 Voyages
Scope and Content Note
Street scene, horses, pedestrians, and shopfronts, one of which is a lacquer store.
box 6  2002.R.43-350 [A City Gate]
Scope and Content Note
The wall has a tunnel underneath, with tents, shops, stalls, and wagons. It is possibly an entrance to Hsing-an or Peking.

Scope and Content Note
Nearby are a basket, broom, girl and a duck.

box 6  2002.R.43-353 [Two Western Men Sleeping on a Kang]
Scope and Content Note
Note: A Chinese stove bed; stove with pipes going under bed to warm it, with a reed mattress.

Scope and Content Note
One coin with English writing: The Republic of China (dated 1911); one commemorative coin for the Republic; two copper coins from the Qing dynasty; two with square holes probably from between 1821 and 1850.

box 6  2002.R.43-370 [Beggar in Rags Seated in Basket with Metal Teapot]
box 6  2002.R.43-385 [Peddler Dressed in Quilted Jacket, with Basket and Fan]
box 6  2002.R.43-386 [Apple Merchant with Pole and Four Baskets of Apples]
box 6  2002.R.43-387 [Man Standing near a Large Loom with Houses and Low Stone Walls behind Him]
box 6  2002.R.43-388 [Workers Washing Cloth]
Scope and Content Note
They are twisting a long piece of it (probably after applying starch) over stony ground.

box 6  2002.R.43-390 Voyages
Scope and Content Note
Shows a man bending over a donkey lying on ground, with children looking on in the background. He is shoeing the animal or doctoring an injured foot.

box 6  2002.R.43-391 [Men Standing outside a Doorway with a Dog and Three Pot-bellied Pigs]
box 6  2002.R.43-392 [Two Men Carrying a Live Pig on a Pole]
box 6  2002.R.43-394 [Five Seated and Standing Men]
Scope and Content Note
Two wear Western-style glasses, and one is holding a water pipe. They are probably local Qing officials, as they are still wearing queues.

box 6  2002.R.43-395 [Two Men Sawing a Log]
box 6  2002.R.43-396 [Bare-chested Workers, Loading and Unloading Carts at a Seaport]
box 6  2002.R.43-397 [Four Men Using Ropes to Pull and Push a Cart up a Sloped Street]
box 6  2002.R.43-398 Serviteurs de mandarins
Scope and Content Note
Two very young men, upper class teachers or students, wearing pre-1911 official caps with the long, black tassels of the Qing dynasty, white robes and quilted jackets. Robe color indicates rank.

box 6  2002.R.43-401 [Three Men, Two Seated, One Standing, Holding Western-style Books]
box 6 2002.R.43-402 **Un siencang maître en calligraphie au service de la mission**
Scope and Content Note
This man with a long queue seated, at table with paper, brushes and inkwell, is the
mission's calligrapher master.

box 6 2002.R.43-405 **[Beggar Child Sitting in Street next to a Wooden Spinning Wheel]**
box 6 2002.R.43-406 **[Blinded Donkey Attached to a Grinding Stone]**
Scope and Content Note
This is a typical stone used in grinding wheat in Yen Tai. With four women standing
nearby.

box 6 2002.R.43-408 **[Two Women Doing Laundry near a Ditch in the Fields]**
box 6 2002.R.43-409 **Au bord du Wei-ho (Chantong). Les dames lavant leur linge[sic]**
box 6 2002.R.43-410 **Dans la cour de la maison. Les brus lavant le linge de la famille**
Scope and Content Note
Four young women washing clothes.

box 6 2002.R.43-424 **[Two Bare-chested Men Seated near an Ornate Table]**
Scope and Content Note
They may be informally dressed scholars in the summer. See slide number 425.

box 7 2002.R.43-425 **[Family Scene]**
Scope and Content Note
Probably two brothers and their children, posed in front of the same table as in slide
number 424, but with different plants.

box 7 2002.R.43-426 **[Two Upper Class Men, One Seated, One Standing in front of an Ornate
Table]**
Scope and Content Note
Different table covering, with orchid, clock, and teapot.

box 7 2002.R.43-433 **Jeunes filles mandchous de Ziganfou, victimes de la révolution de
1911**
Scope and Content Note
Five women dressed in heavy, quilted robes.

box 7 2002.R.43-434 **[Children from a Wealthy Family with Their Maid]**
Scope and Content Note
They wear quilted robes and high platform shoes and have ornately-dressed hair.

box 7 2002.R.43-436 **Types mandchous**
Scope and Content Note
Manchu noble women holding fans, three seated, two standing, one with water pipe.

box 7 2002.R.43-437 **[Seated Older Upper Class Woman]**
Scope and Content Note
She is wearing platform shoes and a "hat" with lotus flower, near an ornate table with a
flower arrangement and a porcelain clock.

box 7 2002.R.43-440 **[Four Women and a Boy Standing and Seated in front of the Carved
Panel Door of a House]**,
Scope and Content Note
The women hold folding fans. See slide number 443.
box 7  2002.R.43-441 [Two Seated Women and a Child]
Scope and Content Note
They are warmly dressed and sit in front of table with a clock; a leopard skin rug is on the
floor. The child wears a long-life pendant.

box 7  2002.R.43-443 [Seven Upper Class Women]
Scope and Content Note
Portrait of a family (?) in front of a house. Shows the same carved panel door as slide
number 440. The grandmother has bound feet.

box 7  2002.R.43-446 [Three Upper Class Women]
Scope and Content Note
The older one in the middle, with powdered face, holds a baby whose cap reads: Nobility.

box 7  2002.R.43-449 [Family Portrait in an Outdoor Courtyard]
Scope and Content Note
The group comprises a husband, wife and three children. One child has his head shaved
except for a tiny queue. Possibly taken in Shandong.

box 7  2002.R.43-450 [Portrait of Five Upper Class Children]
Scope and Content Note
The group comprises three girls and two boys; four seated and one standing. The girls
have bound feet, one boy wears a long-life pendant.

box 7  2002.R.43-452 [Portrait of a Young Boy]
Scope and Content Note
With clock on bamboo shelf, teacup and Chinese books.

box 7  2002.R.43-454 [Three Generations: Two Men and a Boy]
Scope and Content Note
Probably grandfather, father and son, seated in front of a table with potted plants, teapot
and clock.

box 7  2002.R.43-456 [Upper Class Manchu Woman Seated with Infant and Flanked by Two
Standing Children]

box 7  2002.R.43-457 [Three Boys Seated in front of a Table]
Scope and Content Note
The caps they wear are not traditional and may be Western military-style caps.

box 7  2002.R.43-458 [Boy and Girl Standing near a Table with a Plum Branch]
Scope and Content Note
The girl does not have bound feet.

box 7  2002.R.43-489 Families
Scope and Content Note
Seven family members, seated or standing near ornate carved panel door, wear winter
(heavy quilted) clothes; the man wears a fur cloak.

box 7  2002.R.43-490 Types mandchous - famille mandchou
Scope and Content Note
Ten Mandarin family members; woman has bound feet.
Scope and Content Note
Thirty Manchu men, women, and children.

box 7 2002.R.43-493(bis) 4 jeunes mariés de Zinganfou
Scope and Content Note
Hsing-an-fu. Four elaborately dressed young brides, wearing earrings.

box 7 2002.R.43-494 [Young Couple Seated near a Table]
Scope and Content Note
With white fringed cloth, vases with peonies, clock.

box 7 2002.R.43-495 [Boy Holding an Infant Outdoors]
box 7 2002.R.43-499 [Four Women and Two Children Eating Outside at a Low Table]
Scope and Content Note
Not an upper class family.

box 7 2002.R.43-501 Enfant tenant pêche et gâteau de mille
Scope and Content Note
Contrary to the caption, the portrait is of a seated young man grinning, holding a rice bowl and chopsticks aloft.

box 7 2002.R.43-509 [Five Upper Class Women and Two Children Standing in an Outside Courtyard]
box 7 2002.R.43-510 [Two Well-dressed Upper Class Men Seated in Front of Scrolls]
Scope and Content Note
One scroll contains a quotation from the Tang poet Tufu. One man has a long dry tobacco pipe and a water pipe.

box 7 2002.R.43-516 [People under a Canvas Tent in a Walled Backyard]
box 7 2002.R.43-517 [Manchu Nobles outside an Ivy-covered Building]
Scope and Content Note
The 19 men are local elites or officials in semi-casual dress. The slide is unnumbered.

box 7 2002.R.43-518 [Large Group of Tching Officials Gathered on the Porch of a Prefecture or Office Building]
Scope and Content Note
The slide is unnumbered.