

Copper Edition Sweatshop

CHOW WAI

The Making of the War Map for the Purging of the Junggar Hui

KEUNG

In the 24th year of the Qianlong era, after five years of fighting, the Qing army finally put an end to the rebellion in the northwest. This victory in the war that transformed the West into Xinjiang made the Qianlong emperor feel smug. To commemorate his great achievements and to commemorate his success from the warrior's bravery in the conquest of the Zunghar was not recorded in any other way. The prints were made in recognition of the achievements of the north-west. In the twenty-ninth year of the Qianlong reign, the Qianlong emperor instructed Lang Shining and other Western court painters to produce sixteen drawings of Theo's victories in the north-west. Later, under the direction of Yang Tingzhang, the acting governor of Canton, and the Thirteen Chamberlains, the drawings by Lang Shining and others were sent to Paris to be made into copper plates and printed in copperplate. When did the drawings of the court painters, the copper plates made by French craftsmen and the copper plates printed by them, return to China? What happened in the interim? The archives of the Qing dynasty are quite detailed

Yang Tingzhang and others



Theo's sixteen maps of the victory in the pacification of Yili and other places were drafted by Lang Shining and presented when available, and were sent to the Superintendent of Customs in Guangdong to be engraved in Europe. On the 26th of May, the Qianlong emperor issued the following order.

“

The victory in the pacification of the Kashgar tribe and other places
Sixteen of the panels were sent to the West by Lang Shining and other artists, who were selected to make very fine copper plates from the drafts. The plates cannot be made in curated fashion, but the materials used are at their disposal. Here is a copy of Lang Shining's painting Alyu

Giuseppe

Castiglione, 1688-1766

Denis Attiret, 1702-1768

A painting by Wang Shiyuan in 1708-1709 manuscript of Erchul, one of the people of ill painted by Ai Qimeng, and one manuscript of the test of Kul painted by Andrzej, were sent in advance for quick engraving. When they were ready, they were each

The War Office has sent the secret file to Guangdong with a Ministry of War fire plate.

Laundry, p. 148, opens the copper plate made by the Commission

Prologue to the painting.

On the tenth day of the seventh month, the Acting Governor of the two provinces, Yang

Dingzhang (1689) The crap and the Guangdong sea

The plate is printed on a full sheet of paper, accompanied by a copper plate of 100 sheets.

The other twelve sheets were sent three times in succession. Chinyin

The Superintendent's Body Bath
What? Two people

This is a piece of crap.

Receipt of documents and drawings, etc. from the War Office

The Jesuits in Beijing are the first to draw the copper plates.

Wang
Zhicheng

Afterwards, he summoned the Guangzhou merchant Pan Zhencheng and others

The four enquiries revealed that there were no Italian vessels coming to Canton.

trade, the only country trading in Guangzhou is France, which

December 4

The name
of a soldier
Father
Enlighten
ment

Oh, Ai

Theo and Italy can be connected by water, but it is difficult to ensure that the two countries will not be delayed in sending their letters. France has a good

The French East India Company was consulted by the engraver of the copper plates

(公班衙)

The

Fr. Andrew Osteen
Im sorry.

France has a good

The four men. The first of the four was the first to be sent out. In the first batch of drawings, Lang Shining drew a map of the Gedeng camp, Wang Zhicheng drew a map of the Battle of Alchur, Ai Qimeng drew a map

of the surrender of Illi, and Andrew drew a map of the Hulman victory.

On 16 June, the Office of the Minister of the Interior presented the four drawings, letters and decrees, and translations into Italian and Latin, to the Emperor.

The Qianlong Emperor ordered that they be sent to Wang Changgui to be sent to the Office of Military Affairs, and that they be sent by

commission.

Theo Theo's work was considered to be too delicate to be carried out in a timely manner, and the boats were not always available. After repeated enquiries, the two parties agreed to engrave the first four copper plates

It was completed in Guangdong around the year 34 of the Qianlong era. This is a secret Laundry, page 149

The Qianlong emperor was informed of the way in which this was to be handled. In view of the dangers of sea transport, Yang Tingzhang and others suggested that the Qianlong Emperor should make two copies of the draft and send them to Europe.

Compagnie française pour
le commerce des Indes orientales



National Palace

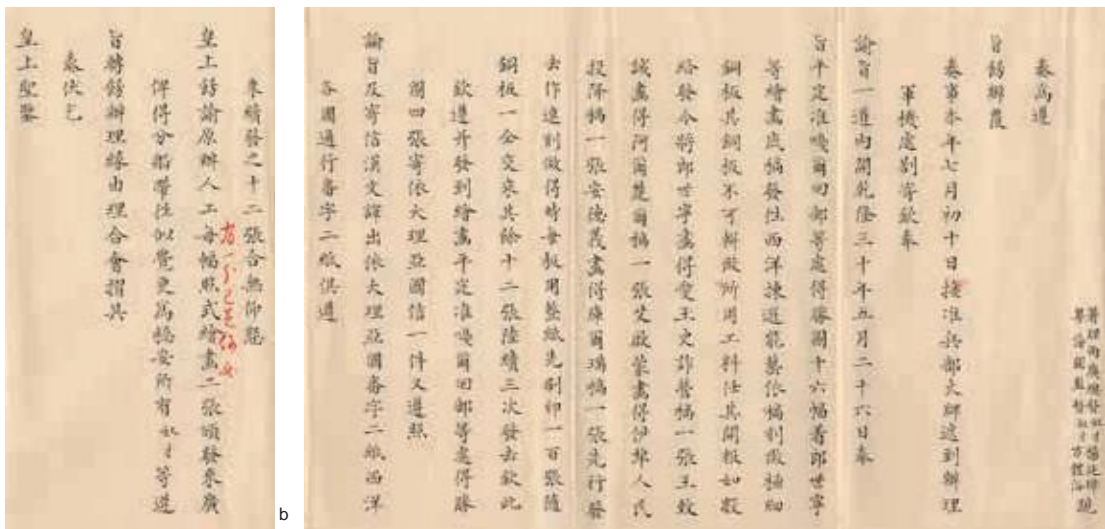


Fig. 1 Yang Tingzhang, Acting Governor of Guangdong, and Fang Tiyang, Superintendent of Customs and Excise, and others (Four bronze plates of the victory map of the Hongbu region in the pacification of the Junbu area were handed over to

The first day of 12 Paris

The Island. However, the Qianlong emperor gave the following instructions: "One point is enough for Theo, why Must. No worries about the risk of delivery. Figure 1 Finally, ten Cantonese merchants signed a contract with the French representatives and paid 5,000 taels of lace in advance. The final contract was signed by ten Guangdong merchants and the French representatives.

On the ninth day of the second month of the thirty-first year Qianlong era (1766) the Military Office continued to issue copies of

Fig. 2 Ten merchants who signed the Convention on the Cantonal Foreign Bank, including Tongwen and others

France delays delivery to negotiate with the Qing court

The copper engraving of the map were prepared by the Mergues-Nielas Marigny, Director of Construction and Director of the Academy of Painting Alimet

Masquier LeMers, by Choffard engravers

Chief Executive Officer Lead the way

Berryer, Le Penthièvre, Le Duras

Oh, my God.

Animal Crap, Muscovy

Including I don't know what to do

Excluding The work of the engravers was carried out by a number of people. However

The engravers, however, were dissatisfied with the quality of some of the drawings

The first four were engraved in November 1768. In November 1768, the engravers completed the engraving of the first four panels. The remaining twelve drawings were engraved in 1767.

In July of the 32nd year of the Qianlong era, merchants arranged for the French merchant Vanier to take over the project, which was divided between

Three boats

Arrival in France.

There is no news of the copperplate after it was sent to the artist until the thirty-third year of the Qianlong era (1768). July, Qianlong 33

On the 26th, the Qianlong emperor ordered that Theo had so far read it has been more than two years, but why has it not been completed? Order

Theo was immediately urged to do so without further delay. The new Governor of Guangdong, Li Suyao, and the Superintendent of Customs and Excise, De Kui, were then Recruiting French Taipan Lin in Guangzhou 廣州 For enquiry, Lin

France delays delivery to negotiate with the Qing court

The copper engraving of the map were prepared by the Mergues-Nielas Marigny, Director of Construction and Director of the Academy of Painting Alimet

Masquier LeMers, by Choffard engravers

Chief Executive Officer Lead the way

Berryer, Le Penthièvre, Le Duras

Oh, my God.

Animal Crap, Muscovy

Including I don't know what to do

Excluding The work of the engravers was carried out by a number of people. However

The engravers, however, were dissatisfied with the quality of some of the drawings

The first four were engraved in November 1768. In November 1768, the engravers completed the engraving of the first four panels. The remaining twelve drawings were engraved in 1767.

In July of the 32nd year of the Qianlong era, merchants arranged for the French merchant Vanier to take over the project, which was divided between

Three boats

Arrival in France.

There is no news of the copperplate after it was sent to the artist until the thirty-third year of the Qianlong era (1768). July, Qianlong 33

On the 26th, the Qianlong emperor ordered that Theo had so far read it has been more than two years, but why has it not been completed? Order

Explanation of legal person

Li Siyao was very unhappy with the delay in delivery and asked the merchant to

警The King of Theo knew that it was a matter for the Kingdom of Heaven.

It was immediately recruited, but as the drawings were so fine and there were only a few skilled carvers in the country, they had to engrave one by one. The ^{secret} documents, p. 154, express the importance of the project and the need to have it done.

On-time delivery.

In the year 1769, the first batch of copper plates and paintings were due to be delivered by mutual agreement, but by September no news of them had been received. After making enquiries with the merchant, De Kui received a letter from the French government.

Shang's reply: "The king of Theo saw that his workmanship was great and rude, and

It is an item handed down from Heaven, and should be handled with respect and care, and should not be brought in hastily. I am obliged to bring in this copper plate, together with the second copper plate, as soon as the ship arrives next year, without delay. This means that His Holiness did not want to rush the delivery of the plates as he was not meticulous enough in making them. De Kui then

On the first day of November, the Military Office was consulted on the matter. The military is a very important part of the military.

ask for more information. The French side explained the reasons for the delay. Qianlong 35

Year 177 5 June, East of France

The Indian company's Guangzhou office, through a correspondent, explained to the official that the delay in delivery was due to the lack of detail in the engraving of the plates and asked for the understanding of the Governors of Guangdong. The letter also explains that the printing of the plates required a great deal of skill, and that inadvertent damage could be done to the plates, and that Chinese paper and ink were not suitable for copperplate printing, so they had to be printed in France. (Figure 4)

On the fourth day of the eighth month of the thirty-fifth year of the Qianlong reign, an official reply from Ko Sheng arrived in Beijing, in which he pointed out that the art of copperplate production was so delicate that paper made in China could not be used for copperplate printing and that French paper had to be used. The ink is made from wine dregs. The effort required to apply the ink to the copper plate before printing is also crucial to the printing result. Considering the paper, the ink, the printing technique and other factors, a great deal of time was needed to be taken into account, resulting in delays in delivery. Figure 5

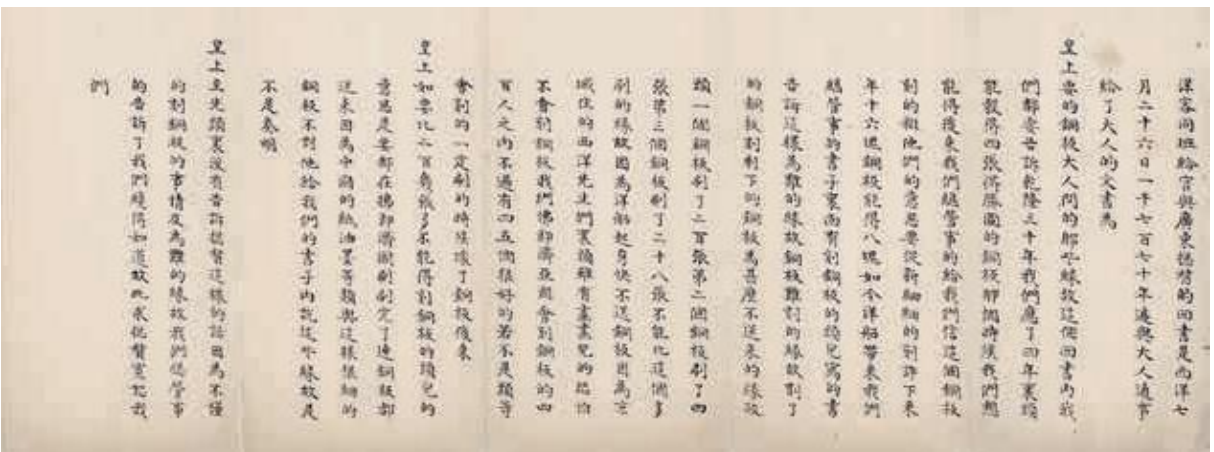
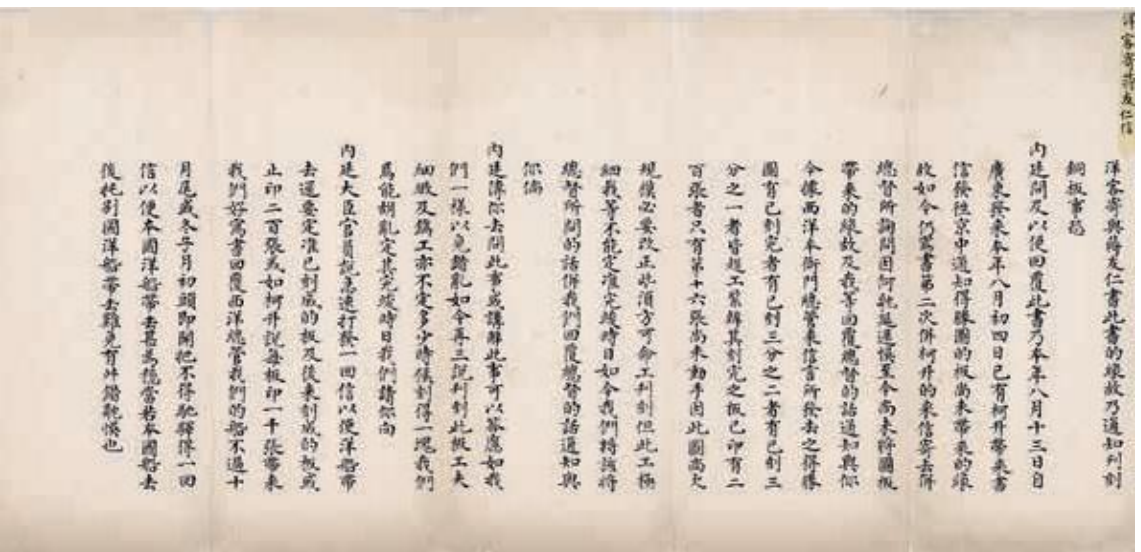


Figure 6 (With a copperplate engraving of the Deshengtu, a letter of reply from a foreign guest to the governor of Guangdong)



Figure 7 (The letter from Ko Sheng, the chief engraver, was brought back to 6 Part of the old National Palace)



Old Machine National Palace

The French merchant asked

In addition, a French businessman [Walter B. Jones](#) (1815-1874) Youren in Beijing

The paper was sent from Guangdong to Beijing on the 13th of August in the 35th year of the Qianlong reign, stating the progress of the production and printing of the copper plates, so that the court could answer for Jiang Youren when he was consulted. He also wished to ask the Minister of the Interior whether the number of copper plates to be printed was 200 or 1,000. He also wanted him to ask the Minister of the Interior whether the number of copper plates to be printed should be two hundred or one thousand, so that he could reply to the French Minister.

(Figure 6

Description of the first copperplate shipment and the French dealer

In the 35th year of the Qianlong reign, the French ship that arrived in Guangzhou brought with it only 232 copperplate prints and two manuscripts. Among the copper plates are

The first of these was a map of the battle of the Gedon Hill camp (200 sheets), a map of the Battle of Alchur (4 sheets) and a map of the surrender of Illi (28 sheets). The first of these is a series of photographs of the battle of the sea.

The following questions were asked

Reasons for the exorcism, via the Law Business Taipan [蒙](#) Reply to Theo's brass plate work

It is difficult to submit the number of copies because only a small number of people can do it, and it is not good enough, they must be engraved separately. Li Suyao and other orders

im to send a letter back to China for payment as soon as possible. As the contract required the return of the copper plates, the French merchant considered that the Chinese paper, ink and oil would not be able to cope with the demand for copper plates after the return of the plates, so the merchant wrote to ask the court painter how many plates would be needed. The French merchant also wrote to ask the court painter how many sheets of paper and ink would be needed for printing. The court's request was submitted to the Military Intelligence Office by Dekui, and Li and Dekui made a separate presentation to the Qianlong Emperor. The Emperor's office was informed by Li and De Kui of the need to print a total number of sheets of paper and ink.

Page 155

The Completion of

Copperplate and the

Introduction of Printing

On the 14th of November, the 35th year of the Qianlong reign, Li and Dekui received a letter from the head of the Ministry of Public Works.

What is the Minister of State for the Civil Service? I'm sorry.

The Qianlong emperor, who came to China, instructed that each of the copperplate prints

The two hundred sheets were printed and sent back with the copper plates, and there was no need to prepare the paper, ink and oil for printing. Li Suyao and the others immediately approached the merchant, Pan Zhencheng, and ordered him to make specific orders to the French merchant, and to deliver a letter of urgency to the French Grand Banlieu at 文, and to return to France with a sailing ship and a number.

This is a collection of documents, page 156.

The second batch of copper plates was finally delivered to the East in July 1771, after the Guangdong officials had actively urged them to do so.

Five hundred and forty-three drawings and three sketches. The secret file

Laundry, page 157

On the third day of the first month of the year, the Royal Military Office was consulted and submitted to the Office of the Director of Public Works, and the prints and other items will be sent to the capital with the tributes to the Guangdong Customs and Excise Department.

The paintings arrived in Beijing on 19 November, according to the Records of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and were delivered in the form of a draft of a surrendered map of the pacification of III and 120 copper plates.

This is the first of a series of paintings that were sent to the palace. It was sent to the palace.

The Forbidden City is now the site of the Tai Chi Hall. The Secret Archives

Laundry, page 161 162

On the 18th of October in the 36th year of the Qianlong reign, Li Suyao and others reported receiving the third batch of copperplate prints, two hundred and seventy-two in number, and one original manuscript. The first of these prints was sent to the House of Lords on the 9th of December by the Guangdong Customs Department, and was received by the Kuzhang Si-de and Wu-de, who received fifteen pictures of the Battle of Alchur, fifty-eight pictures of the surrender of the III, sixty-seven pictures of the Battle of Oll, sixty-six pictures of the successful generals at the banquet and sixty-six pictures of the Hulman victory. These



Advice to the Military Aircraft Office on the arrival of the French barbarian ships in Canton to bring in the picture of the victory of Yincheng



The Report on the Engraving of the 18 October, Qianlong The 9th day of the 12th Old Machine National Palace

Both the map and the plates were first stored in the Palace of Kai Cheung. The secret As the number of payments is based on the number of people who have paid, the number of people who have paid is not as high as the number of people who have paid. However, it was not enough for the merchants, who, after consulting

The only two batches of copper plates in this year were left behind because of the poor printing of the others. The plates were left behind due to poor printing. In the thirty-seventh year of the Qianlong reign.

The fourth shipment of copper plates from the French ships was again presented to the War Office by Li and De Kui. On the 28th of July, two hundred and seventy-five copper plates, two manuscripts and three copper plates were delivered.

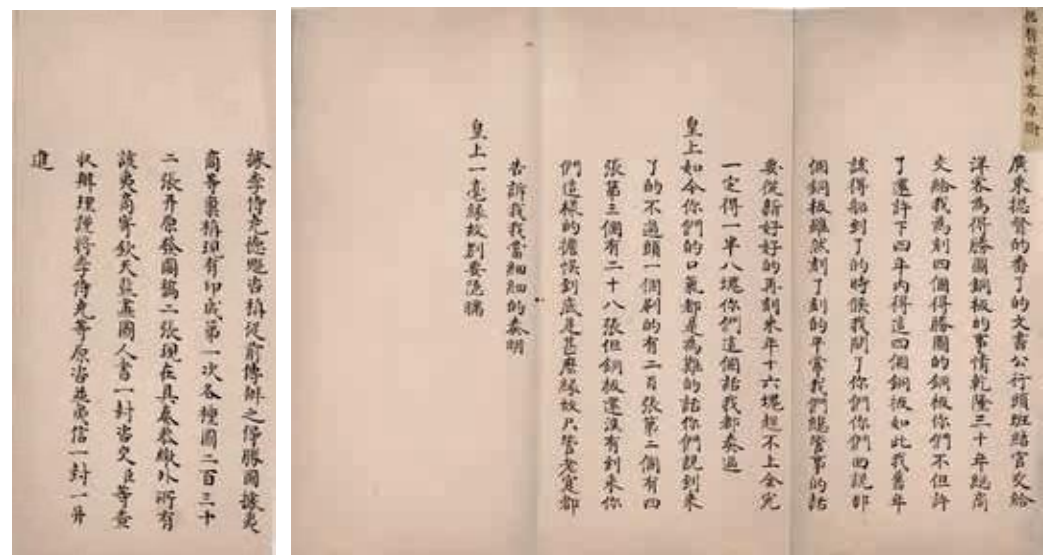


Figure Li Suyao, Governor of Guangdong, and Dekui, Superintendent of Customs and Excise (The first four copper plates of the victory map This piece Partia Annex I: Military Aircraft Partia Annex II: Original Governor's The National Palace

It was paid in on the 5th. The first of these was the first to arrive at the Palace. The first of these is a series of photographs of the battle of Altnuar, a hundred of them, and ninety-eight of them. The other was a manuscript of a map of the Battle of Alchur, a copper plate of a map of the Battle of Erezalatu, a copper plate of a map of the Battle of Blackwater, and a gold-rimmed glass map of the Battle of Pingxing, which was presented to the eunuch Hu Shijie. The fifth batch of copperplate prints was subsequently reported to have arrived in Guangzhou on 19 August, with 185 prints and four copper plates. It was accompanied

by seven boxes of books on printing techniques, paper, ink, powder and oil, and printing equipment. On the 20th of November, the four deities and the five deities, and the penman, Fuding, presented the copper plates, which consisted of seventy-seven pictures of the Battle of Altrusa.

There are 100 pictures of the Battle of Blackwater, 3 pictures of the Battle of Hulman, 2 pictures of the Battle of Orei Zarathu, and 3 pictures of the successful soldiers at the banquet.

A bronze plate of a map of a surrendered camp at Gadsden, a bronze plate of a surrendered camp at Ili, a bronze plate of a victory at Hulman, and a bronze plate of a banquet of successful generals, presented to the eunuch Hu Shining.



The Royal List.

At the same time, trial printing on copper plates began in Beijing. On the third day of the fifth month of the thirty-eighth year of the Qianlong reign, Fu Qing, the head of the Treasury, sent seven copper plates from the Guangdong customs office to be embossed, with a success rate of only two tenths of one per cent. The Qianlong emperor ordered that all subsequent copper plates should be embossed with a tenth of each, and that these plates and prints should be kept in the Public Opinion Room.

The sixth batch of copper plates was sent to Beijing at the end of the thirty-eighth year of the Qianlong reign, comprising 648 copper plates, three copper plates and four drawings. On the 19th of December, Fuging, the treasurer of the four virtues and the five virtues, presented the copper plates sent by the Guangdong Customs.

This is one of the most important of all the drawings of the Battle of the Sea.

On the first day of the ninth month of the thirty-ninth year of the Qianlong reign, Li Yiyao reported that the seventh shipment of copper plates from France consisted of two hundred and twenty-nine copper plates, one copper plate, one drawing and four samples.

(圖十一) 乾隆四十年八月十三日。

The Qianlong Emperor asked Theo about the rare foreign inscriptions Why didn't you see the plates sent to us? The eighth batch was made in September of the fortieth year of the Qianlong era, in the year 1774.

The ship brought in three hundred and fifty-eight copper plates, two copper plates and two sketches. On the 16th day of the 10th month of the leap year, Li and Dekui reported that the number of copper plates was still insufficient, and that there was still a shortage of two manuscripts, five hundred and seventy-nine plates, and three copper plates. He therefore ordered the merchants to urge the French in Guangzhou to send 增

The Forty-First Year of the Qianlong Era
In October, the ninth batch of copperplate prints arrived at Guangzhou on a French ship. On the second day of the tenth month, Li Suyao and others presented a total of 430 copper plates and two copper plates.

The Secret Archives, page 166

On the 20th of September, Li Ouying, the governor of Guangdong, sent the last batch of copper plates, including 149 copper plates, one copper plate and two drafts, to the War Office. The last batch of copper plates, consisting of 149 copper plates, one copper plate and two drafts, was sent to the War Office. The production of the copper plates, which took twelve years, was finally completed.

The sixteen battle pictures were sent back from France one after the other, and the excesses were cut off in accordance with the cutting line and mounted on yellow silk. The Qianlong emperor wrote a special imperial preface and inscribed a poem on each of the pictures.

The other eighteen were engraved on wooden plates and assembled into a set of thirty-four complete pictures of the Victory, which were submitted to the Minister of Education on 12 February, 1779. This is a collection of secret documents, page 17

CELLULAR

Gifts and Storage

The list of winning prints in the collection shows the recipients of the five gifts. The first of these was given to a number of princes, grandsons, princes of Manchuria, military ministers and Mongolian princes. The royal sons were the then Minister of the Interior, the sixth King of the County of Duo Luo, the King of the County of Duo Luo Yi, the President of the Treasury, the Eighth Brother Yong Xuan, the President of the Treasury, the Eleventh Brother Yongxing, the Fifteenth Brother Yong Yan, the Seventeenth Brother Yong Lin. The grandsons include Prince Ding Yong Juan's eldest son, Mian De, and his younger brother, Mian En, and Prince Duan Yong Huang's eldest son, Mian Hui.

The Prince of Manchuria is a member of the royal family. The Princes of Manchuria are the Princes of Zhuang

Wang Yongyi.

There were six Ministers of War, namely A Gui, the Grand Master of the Palace of Wuying, Yu Minzhong, the Grand Master of the Palace of Wenhua, Fu Longan, the Minister of War, Liang Guozhi, the Minister of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Minister of the Interior.

Fig. 10 Li Shiyao and Dekui (Presenting to the War Office the copper plate of the victory map brought back by the French barbarian ship, but not all of it), National Palace Museum



Fig. 11 Li Suyao's presentation (On the bringing to France of a painting The first day of 8 Partia The National Palace

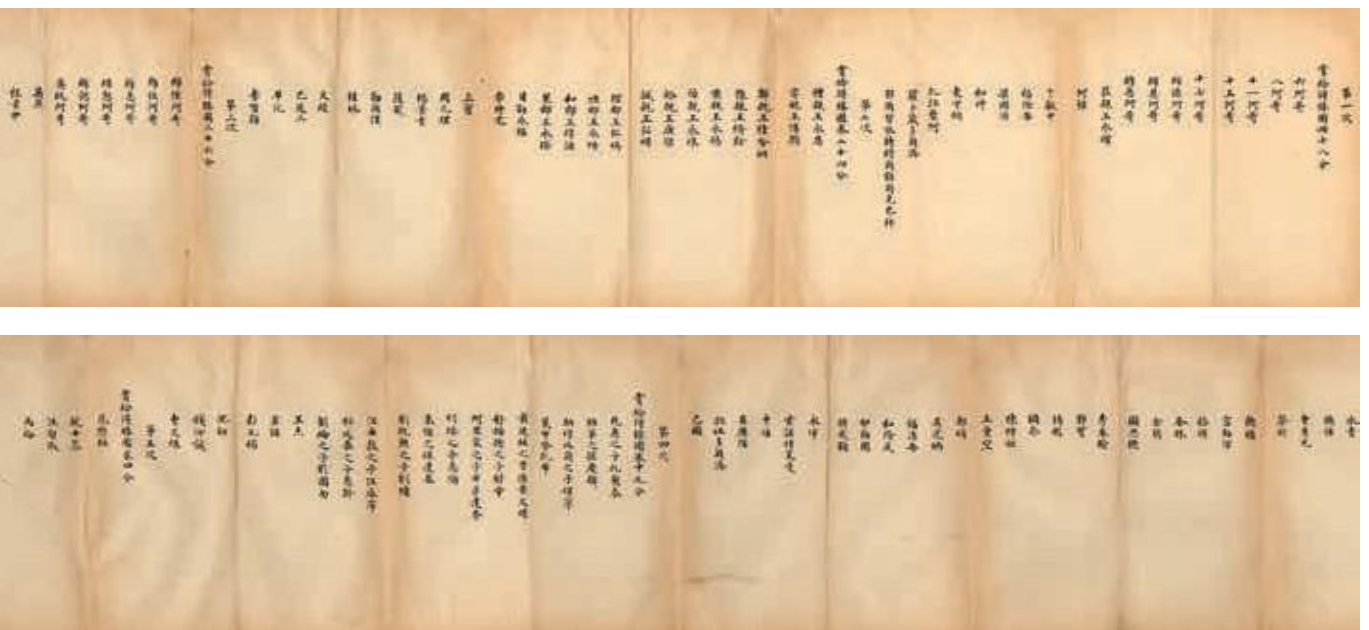


Figure < Reward for the Qianl 20 Partia Old Machine National Palace

The rewards were given to Heshen, the left minister of the Household Department and the head of the infantry, and Yuan Shou Dong, the minister of punishment. The fact that Yuan Shou Dong is listed in this list suggests that the reward was given no later than 24 April of the same year, and that he was subsequently transferred to the governorship of the East River. There were three Mongol princes and county kings, namely, Zalaferng'a, the Prince of Zasak, the Prince of Khorqin, and Erzheyitmur, the Prince of Khorqin.

The second gift of twenty-four copies was given to princes, princes of Manchuria, princes of counties and palleys, as well as to governors and governors of various regions. There were thirteen Manchurian princes, princes of counties and palleurs, namely Prince Li Yongen, Prince Rui Chunying, Prince Zheng Jihana, Prince Yu Shuling, Prince Su Yongxi, Prince Yi Yongliang, Prince Yu Guanglu, Prince Cheng Hongchang, Prince Li Hongwei, Prince Hengxian Yonghao, Prince Hexian Mianzhuan, Prince Guoxian Yongmao and Pailleur Yongfu. There were eight governors, namely Li Suyao, Governor of Yunnan and Guizhou; San Bao, Governor of Hubei and Guangxi; Zhou Yuanli, Governor of Zhili; Yang Jingsu, Governor of Fujian and Zhejiang; Sa Zai, Governor of Liangjiang; Ler Gu, Governor of Shaanxi and Gansu; Gullin, Governor of Liangjiang and Guangxi; and Wen Shou, Governor of Sichuan. However, only three governors were given, namely Ba Yan San, the governor of Shanxi, Bi Yuan, the governor of Shaanxi, and Li Quying, the governor of Guangdong who was also in charge of the Guangdong customs.

The latter was the head of Guangdong who dealt with the Copperplate Commission case.

The third gift of 36 copies was given to the Emperor's grandsons and great-grandsons, ministers, governors and river governors, generals, captains, ministers of state and counsellors, and so on. There are six grandsons and great-grandsons, namely, the deceased fifth son of Yong Qi, Mian Yi, the fifth son of Yongxing, the eleventh son of Yongxing, the third son of Yongxing, the eighth son of Yong Xuan, the eldest son of Yongxing, the eldest son of Yongxing, the second son of Yongxing, Mian Yi, and the eldest grandson of Yongxing, Mian Shuan, the son of Yixun. There were eleven ministers, including Yinglian, Minister of the Household, Cheng Jing Yi, Minister of the Official Ministry, Yonggui, Minister of the Official Ministry, Debao, Cao Xiujian, Minister of the Rites, Cai Xin, Minister of the Military Department, Defu, Minister of the Penal Department, Fu Le Hun, Minister of the Public Works Department, Jijuan, Minister of the Public Works Department, Kui Lin, Minister of the Li Fan Yuan Yuan, and Jin Jian, Minister of the Public Works Department. There were nine governors of Guizhou, Li Feng Han, the acting governor of Jiangnan, E Bao, the governor of Canal, Yang Kui, the governor of Jiangsu, Guotai, the governor of Shandong, Chen Huizhu, the governor of Hedong, Wang Danwang, the governor of Zhejiang, Hao Shuo, the governor of Jiangxi, and Wu Hubing, the governor of Guangxi. There were also eleven generals from various regions, namely Fu Kang'an, General of Shengjing; He Longwu, General of Jilin; Iletu, General of III; Te Cheng'e, General of Chengdu; and

YongYin, the Manchurian President of the Red Banner; Sonomze Ling, the President of Urumqi; ShenBao, the Minister of Ush; CuiYingXi, the Left Imperial Secretary of the Metropolitan Courts; and the Minister of Ili
 Ravandolji and General Batu of Uriasudai. The fourth award was given to a meritorious officer and his descendants 代，以及方略修纂者。 In the section on meritorious officials and their descendants, there are Zalantai, son of Zhaowei; Qinglin, grandson of Bandi; Bao Ning, son of Namuzar; Zebden Zabui; Huang Wenjing, great-grandson of Huang Tinggui; Shu Chang, son of Shuhede; Buyan Dazi, son of Ali Ali; Huilun, son of Mingrui; Dachun, grandson of Laibao; Liu Yong, son of Liu Tongxun; Wang Chengrui, son of Wang Yudan; Huiling, son of Nayantay; Liu Tunan, son of Liu Lun; Wang Jie; Dong Letters Patent; Peng Yuanrui; Shen Chu; Qian Rucheng and Cao Wenshuang.

In the fifth instance, the main collectors were Fan Maozhu, Bao Shigong, Wang Qishu and Ma Yu, who had contributed their collections to the compilation of the Siku Quanshu. A total of one hundred and one sets of copperplate prints were presented on these five occasions.

In addition, there is also a collection of records of records of the issuing of copies of the map to the governors' offices and the generals' offices by the Office of the Minister of Internal Affairs, which gives a general overview of the display of the map in government offices, palaces and other gifts to individuals. The ten sets of copper engravings in the Ziguang Ge Collection and the ten sets in the Maoqin Hall Collection are

Ten sets of the Office of Public Opinion. Also issued to the governors of the provinces and their generals, including the governors of Zhili, Liangjiang, Shaanxi and Gansu, Fujian and Zhejiang, Hubei and Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou, Shandong, Shanxi, Henan, Shaanxi, Shengjing, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Ili, Uliasutai, Ush and Urumqi.

The Qianlong emperor also stored twelve sets in various palaces, including the Hangzhou Palace in Zhejiang, the Liushu Palace in Tianjin, the Anlangyuan in Haining, the Shengjin Temple, the Jinsan Temple, the Tianning Temple, the Jiangning Palace, the Suzhou Palace and the Suzhou Palace.

Qixia xingong, Shandong Lingyan xingong, Baihequan xingong, and Quanlin xingong. On the second day of the eleventh month of the forty-fourth year, the order was issued for storage in the vicinity of Beijing, including two books on Panshan, one on Tangshan, two on Wanshoushan, two on Xiangshan, two on Yuchuan Shan, four on Haizi, two on Jehol, one on Karahektun, one on Jirgalang, one on Amuhurang, one on Longjing, and one on Jiaoshan.

On the second day of the third month of the forty-eighth year of the Qianlong reign, the Office of the Director of the Office of the Director of the Office of the Department of Public Works printed twenty-four sets, and forty sets were taken from the original collection of the Purple Palace, the Maojin Hall and the Office of the Director of the Department of the Director of the Department of Public Works, for a total of sixty-four sets to be distributed to the palaces for display. In the fifty-first year of the Qianlong reign



A test print of a copperplate at the printmaking workshop of the Réunion des Musées Nationaux Grand Palais, Paris Photo by the author



Bronze print of the Battle of Eryzaratou in the Ethnologisches Museum, Germany, by the author

Schedule of the arrival in China of the copperplate of the

Time	Copper plate	Copper	Copp	Phot
1. 35th year of the Qianlong reign, September (Guangzhou)	232	Map of Gadsden Hill Camp 200 The Battle of Archangel		2 The Gedeng mountain camp.
2. 36th year of the Qianlong reign, July (Guangzhou)	543	Pingding of the Ili Surrender Map 28 Pingding the Ili Surrender Map 120 The Battle of Erezzalatou 131		2 The Battle of Erezzalatou, with a
3. 18 October Qianlong 36 (Guangzhou) 9 December	272	The Successors of the Banquet 132 The Battle of Archangel 131 The Battle of Archangel		1 The Great
4. 28th July, 37th year of the Qianlong reign (Guangzhou) 5 August to Beijing	275	The Battle of Archangel 77 The Blackwater Siege	3 The Battle of Archangel The Battle of Erezzalatou	2 A gilt-rimmed glass vase with an elaborate design of
5. 19 August Qianlong 37 (Guangzhou) 20 November	185	The Battle of Archangel 77 The Blackwater Siege 100 Hulman's Greatest Hits 3 The Battle of Erezzalatou 2	Blackwater Siege 4 The Gedeng mountain camp, the surrender of	
6. 19 December Qianlong 38	648	The successful generals at the banquet 3 A picture of the pacification of the Muslim prisoners 134 A picture of	3 A map of the pacification of the Hui tribe and the	4 A map of the pacification of the Hui tribe and the payment of their
7. Qianlong 39, August	229	the khan of Bardashan	1 Not	1 Not
8. September, Qianlong 40	430	Not	availabl e	availa ble
9. August 41st year of	149	Not	2 Not	2 Not
Total	3321		16	16

This table is based on the archives of the Qing dynasty in the collection of the Academy and on the

In the year 1786, as there was no triumphal map at Tanzhe Temple, triumphal maps were installed at 64 other palaces in Zhili. **Conclud ing** **rem arks** It took twelve years, ten shipments and countless shipments of silver to get the copper plates and drawings back to China, a rare case in Chinese history. The success of this project was due to a combination of the emperor's artistic taste, the excellence of French copperplate techniques, the frequency of maritime trade and the activity of commercial organisations. With the coordination of the merchants and the French merchants, the commission was completed after tens of thousands of kilometres of separation. The court of the Qianlong emperor's choice of art is

Understanding that, in addition to the key technique of etching and engraving, there was also a technical threshold for printing, the materials and tools required for printing were finally imported into China in the 37th year of the

The painting is undoubtedly a cultural innovation. By means of copperplate printing, these battles were no longer merely recounted in words, but were not only pictorially constructed to create a shared historical memory of the

Note

- ¹ In order to avoid the complexity of this article, which has a large number of people listed, the following are some of the most important figures
- ² Note only the dates of birth and death of important persons.
- ³ This is a record of the Office of the Minister of the Interior's Office of the War Office's handling of the bronze prints of the victorious pacification of Jungar, Beijing: Beijing Publishing House, 27, p. 147. Hereinafter referred to as "Collection of Secret Documents"
- ⁴ Pan Zhencheng, called Xunxian and Wenyuan, was a native of Longxi, Fujian. Poon Kai-kwan, the English name of the merchant, was the General Manager of the 13 Guangzhou merchants.
- ⁵ The Convention of the 13 Guangzhou merchants signed in 1793, in the British Consulate in Paris
- ⁶ The document was originally numbered as
- ⁷ now reads

Bibliograp

- ¹ Paul Pelliot, "Les "Conquêtes de l'Empereur de la Chine", Toung Pao, vol. 20 1921, pp. 183-274. Fu Chengjun, 《 乾隆 四 十 年 平 定 回 疆 之 戰 》， in The Western Region and the South China Sea: A Historical and Geographical Study, Beijing: China Book Bureau, October 1956, p. 69-183.
- ² A study of the ten martial arts of Emperor Gaozong of the Qing dynasty, by Chuang Jifa, Acts, Taipei: National Palace Museum, 1982.
- ³ Bilder für die Halle des Purpurglanzes chinesische Offiziersporträts und Schlachtenkuper der Ära Qianlong 1736-1795. Ausstellung des Museums für Ostasiatische Kunst, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, 2003.
- ⁴ A white tea bag with a white tea bag. This is a collection of the Qianlong Book, Kyoto: Rinkuan
- ⁵ See Takada, Tokio, Tam Hao, The War in the Western Region The Explanation of the Western Region, in A View of the Western