

# The History of Etched Stone Printing

CHOW WAI  
KEUNG

## The Chinese army's victory in the Myriad of Sacred Mountains

Military victories were an important basis for declaring the existence of the regime and uniting national consciousness, and the Qing court often drew battle maps to record military successes.

It was also presented to ministers of the imperial family in engraved or copperplate form, and was widely circulated. However, as the strength of the Eight Banners declined in the late Qing dynasty, and the war effort gradually relied on the use of Western-style guns and artillery by the new local regiments, the depiction gradually shifted from the court to the private sector. In the early nineteenth century, the widespread use of European lithographic techniques provided a new medium for the promotion of military success, and the general public replaced the imperial ministers as the new audience for war history. The great victory at Zhennan Pass in the Sino-French War was one of the few victories against the European powers in the late Qing dynasty, and it not only lifted people's spirits, but also smoothed the process of subsequent south-western

painting, whose political and military value was extremely important. This is a representative example of a lithographed war map that not only reflects the mood of the time, but also spreads the message of victory to an expectant Chinese nation. It will be exhibited in Theo Green Borderland A special exhibition of the Southwest Frontier Treaty Public Opinion Map of the Qing Dynasty is on display

**A big victory for the Chinese army in the northern part of the city**

A large map of the victory of the Chinese army in the northern part of the city

The name of the tablet is inscribed on the seventh day of the second month of the eleventh year of the Guangxu era

A picture of the victory of the Chinese army at Guanqian.

The first poem in the picture

Theo: 大清高宗純皇帝御筆

A painting of the "Great Victory in the Mountains", depicting Feng

Zicai, the former governor of Guangxi, who was hand-picked to help with military affairs outside Guangxi

The first 1930 and acting in eighteen Kwangsi hundred and eighty-eight

Governor Su 19. 8 years Yuanchun (1844)

The battles commanded are not covered in this painting, but they are not covered in this painting in any way.

The first picture of the poem is incorrectly titled, or perhaps the

artist regarded the battle of Kwanzaan Pass as a battle of Mao.

It is the result of one of the rings of the Battle of the Mountain. A depression is a flat area between hills

As the name implies, Guanqian O is the Guanqian Mountain in the south of the town

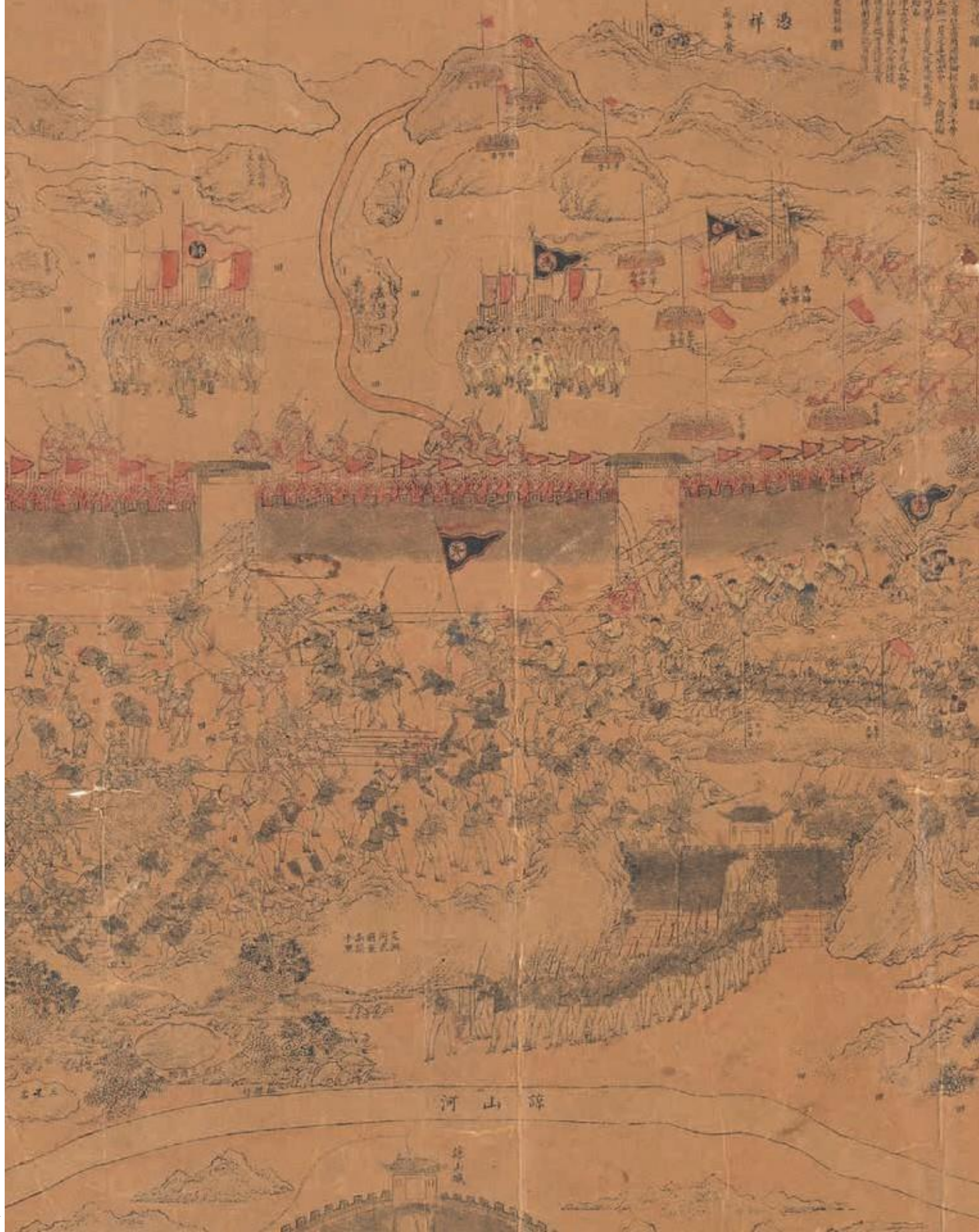
The flat area between the two sides, where the battle actually took place



光緒拾壹年正月朔日蘭州華軍大勝

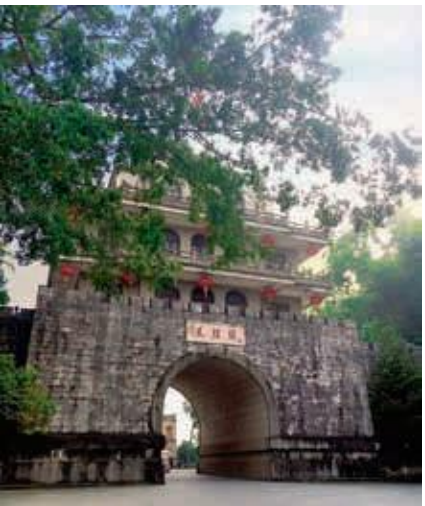
忠  
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光緒十一年正月朔日蘭州華軍大勝  
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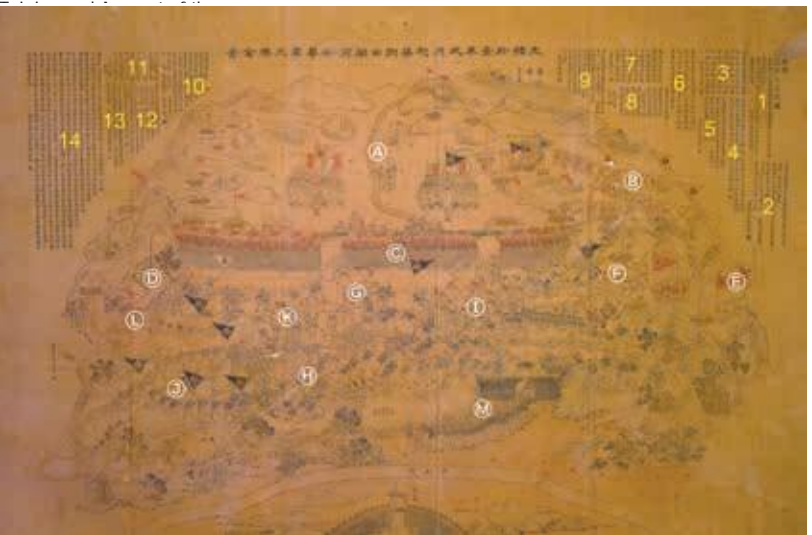


薛山河

薛山河



A complete map of the three provincial passes at Nan Ning.



The location of the poem and the partial markings on



A sketch of the shape of the Kwangsi border,

Point. At the end of the painting is Theo Theo's painting of Tian Zilin, a Suzhou painter who lived in Shanghai with Wu Youru and others. In the lower left-hand corner is Theo Guo Li

Printed in the Beijing Library Collection.

To the west of the river is the province of Diang 30 miles from 憑祥, and to the west is the market for buying and selling, where the river flows southeast from the eastern gate of the long wall in the picture. To the south of the river are hills, namely Hengpo

The mountain. The southernmost part is the Vietnamese city of Moshiyama, to the north

Little Green Hill. A rough map of the area where the French and Chinese armies fought at the Batt~~beco~~le Zithengangjyan.

This is a lithographed and coloured edition. The so-called lithographed edition

of which there is a

Crap, meaning

The map is laid out north to south, left to west and right to east, with the northernmost point being the county of Douxiang in Guangxi province, within the territory of the Qing dynasty, where the great camp of Su Yuanchun, the acting governor of Guangxi, is located, crossing southwards via the south-facing Douxiang River at Douxiang.

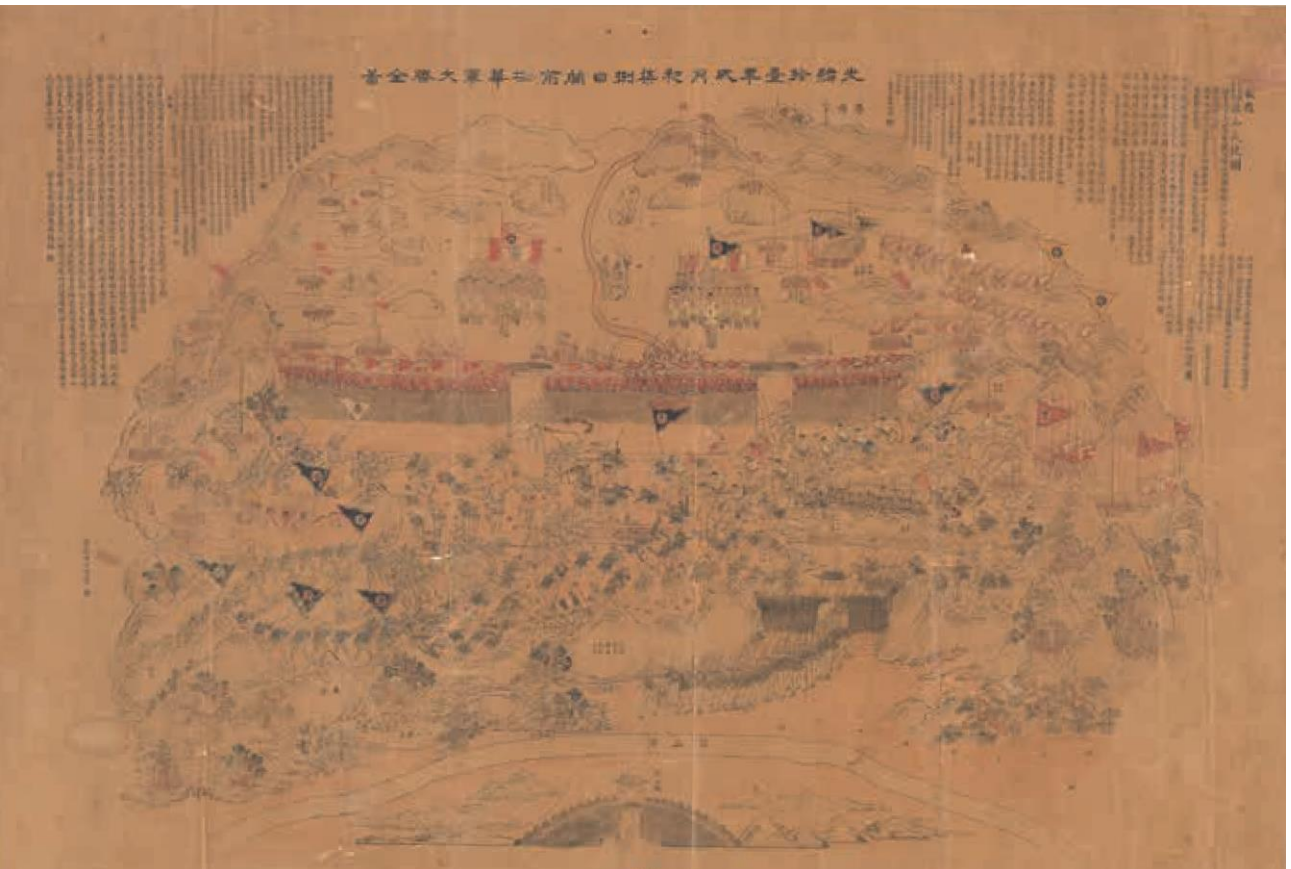
painting for domestic use

The area is crossed by the river and the mountains. The western boundary of the area is marked with the Mo Sha, the Three Stars Rock, the Triangular Pond and the additional Mule Pike to the east. To the east is the area between Wenyuan Street and Wumiao ( and Nan Guan X

The town's southern entrance is to the north-east. To the east is the Great

The plate making ink is applied directly to the lithographic plate by means of the principle that ink and water repel each other, using acid to corrode the unpainted parts of the plate. This makes it unnecessary to rely on engraving techniques and saves time in plate making.

Library of



This has greatly increased the efficiency of printing and made printing more popular. In addition, lithography was often supplemented with additions or overlays of other colours to achieve an aesthetically pleasing effect. In this case, there are additions of colour by brushstrokes to military uniforms, flags, tree trunks and rivers. Versions with a strong emphasis on mountain scenes can also be found in other museum collections.

### Guangxu guards the South Gate

The Sino-French War, which took place in the ninth and eleventh years of the Guangxu reign, was a long and extensive international war. After the mid-nineteenth century, France gradually invaded Vietnam, occupying Nam Ky and developing it into a French colonial base in Asia, and gradually encroaching northwards. The actual territory ruled by

Vietnam was predominantly northern Ky.

Black flag in 1837-1917

With the help of the French army, they gradually stabilised their rule and resisted the ambitions of the French colonists. However, in the eighth year of Guangxu, France sent Colonel Li Weiye to protect French merchants.

He launched the Theo-Bei Ky Expedition, overran Hanoi, occupied the Red River and demanded that Vietnam accept French protection. When the French army entered Nam Dinh and learned that the Black Banners were in Hoi Duc, Li led his troops

Henri Laurent

Rivière, 1827-1883

The French decided to send a large force to the north of the country. The French decided to send a large force to Beiqi and the Qing court sent troops into Vietnam to help fight the French. The French also began to attack the Chinese coast at Keelung, Huyao, Fuzhou, Penghu and Ningbo in an attempt to threaten the Qing court.

In May of the ninth year of the Guangxu reign, the Qing <sup>Gen. François Oscar de</sup> ~~Négrier~~ Xu Yanxu, the governor of Guangxi, to take part in the battle of 1818.

The French continued to fight at Funtou, but had to retreat; later Wang Depong attacked Fenggu in 1837 and 1893, but was also defeated and retreated to Cheil. The French continued to take advantage of the defeat and retreated to Waisong. In December, Pan Dinh Son and Su Yuanchun were defeated at Moushan. On the 9th day of the first month of the 11th year, the French ~~captured~~ <sup>and demolished</sup> Zhennanguan the gate. The battle of Zhennanguan was therefore preceded by a time when the Qing army was at a disadvantage in the battle of Beiqi.

He was rejected by Zhang Shusheng, Governor of Guangzhou. In the first year of the Guangxu reign, he was appointed Governor of Guizhou. In the fourth year, he was ordered to take his troops to Vietnam to suppress Li Yangcai. In the fifth year of Guangxu, he was replaced by Huang Guilian after Feng Zicai returned to China with his troops. In the seventh year of the Guangxu reign, he was reappointed Governor of Guangxi, but returned home the following year to recuperate from illness. <sup>Note 1</sup>

Feng Zicai's return to Guangxi at the age of 67 to help with military affairs was related to the poor performance of the Qing army in Vietnam. In November of the ninth year of the Guangxu reign, the Secretary of the Imperial Academy

The leader of the Gui army, Huang Guilian, in 1884.

Feng Zicai, a native of Qinzhou in Guangdong, first came to Bobai

In 1884, he and Chao Vaughn

went to Vietnam to take up

defence in North and South

Pan Yantong The name is.

( 1841



Vietnam. In February of the 10th year of the Guangxu reign, the French General Negri

After the capture

of Beining, Xu Yanxu and the generals of the Gui army were severely punished by the court.

In the early years of the Xianfeng era, he was promoted to the rank of General and was awarded the

Blue Plume for his success in conquest. In the early years of

Xianfeng, he was promoted to the rank of General and was awarded a blue plume for his achievements in conquering and fighting. In the

battle of Jinling in the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, he won a

victory in the battle of Shangkang Bridge and was rewarded with a

red plume and was appointed as the Generalissimo of Wuzhou in

Guangxi. He was awarded the title of General of the Army of Wuzhou,

Guangxi, for the capture of Jiangpu County.

Awarded to Sergulen Batulu for military merit and promoted after the war

He was promoted to the rank of Chief Military Officer in the town of Xinling, Gansu, and was later rewarded with the title of

Governor.

In the first month of the first year of the Tongzhi era, he was

appointed Governor of Guangxi. He defended Zhenjiang with a

force of 3,000 men and conquered

Theo's former governor of Guangxi, Feng Zicai, is still in good health. The

former governor of Guangxi, Feng Zicai, is still healthy and is from

Qinzhou, so he is most familiar with the coastal situation. It was proposed

that

∩

The Imperial Court of E. Iyi

∩  
○

The leading military minister was killed by the Empress Dowager Cixi

The problem

Proposal to activate Feng Zicai. 26th November

On this day, the Guangxu Emperor gave instructions to Zhang Shusheng to present Feng Zicai

359 Yixuan The Kingsname was

(184 removed.

Danyang, rewarding him with the

Yellow Horse.

Has he recovered energy?  
and how is his Zhang

The Military and Mechanical Department was formed. Zhang Shusheng, former Governor of Canton

1.82.4 The 1884 was also struck down.

Changed by Zhang Zhidong ( 1837 1999

In April, Pan Dingxin took over as governor of Guangxi. In April, Pan Dingxin took over as governor of Guangxi in 1829 and 1888.

D'Aguilar, defeating the French at the Battle of Guanyin Bridge.

In August, the Qing army was defeated at Langjia, and later on Su Yuan

Shusheng replied, "Theo is a loyal and brave man by nature, and has been In the fourth year, he was awarded the title of Cavalier. In the fourth year, he supervised the

Luo Ding's military service in Xinyi. In the sixth year, he pacified the Miao of Qian and razed

The rebellion against Wu is put down and the provinces of Vietnam are cleared, and Khôi withdraws into customs.

He was given the rank of Lieutenant of the Cloud. He was appointed governor of Guangxi and impeached Xu Yanxu, the governor of Taiping, but Liu, the governor of the two provinces, was not allowed to be a governor.

Chang-young, A.I.C.E. 1818

Xu. In the twelfth year of the same reign, he impeached Zhao Vo and was again subjected to two

ruled the army for many years.

The Lüzuo are all his old troops, so they can be given the command to collect

The effect of the people's will on the city. This is a great example of how the military can be used as a tool for the military.

九、〈附粵督奏覆督辦高廉雷瓊團練摺〉十

In March of that year, the Guangxu Emperor decreed that Theo Feng Zicai was familiar with the border, and that the governor should be informed to go to the border as soon as possible.

Receive Huang Guilan's men without delay. I am hereby instructed to do so.

( (同前·卷九·被命令去關關統接抗法軍務覆粵



On 16 October, the Minister of War, Mr. Pang Yu-nee, defended the hills on both sides of the river. Right River Town, Guangxi

Lin Yi 186

One Contact us

General Wang Xiaopi

1899

hundred  
and  
eighty-  
nine

( 1835

The first day of the 11th month, Feng Zicai led the ten battalions of the newly recruited Zui army to assist in the invasion. On the first day of the eleventh month, Feng Zicai led his troops from Qinzhou and marched from Shangsi and Ningming. The same as before.

The first day of December, the fifth day of the month, I arrived at

The first eight battalions were stationed outside the Siling Pass.

The first battalion was stationed at Siling Pass.

Folded on the 16th day of the first month of the 11th year of the Guangxu reign, Feng Zicai

He was appointed as the former governor of Guangxi, who was preordained to help with the military affairs outside of Guangxi.

The first of these was the appointment of Theo as the former

On the 11th day of the first month, Feng Zicai led the first nine battalions of the Diocesan army to Zapangshan, about 23 miles from Zhennanguan, which had been demolished by the French and was unguarded. The following battle was fought

The main focus is on the military edition, Volume 9, where the army was able to win a small victory against the French, and then the army was able to win the battle in three days and nights.

Finding the Guanjian Pass, ten miles from the pass, suitable for setting up camp, they

He led his soldiers in the construction of a long wall. The wall was seven feet high and more than ten feet thick at the base, with battlements on top and a gate outside, called the vanguard gate, and a deep trench four feet wide and five feet deep was dug outside the wall as the main line of defence, with the Diocesan army lined up on the wall.

The eight battalions of the Chunchi were set up behind the Chujun, each less than half a mile apart. One mile behind the long wall, a simple parallel earth wall was built with a fence gate to facilitate passage. On the 23rd, Feng Zicai moved to halfway up the O Zuoling and asked Wang Debong, the former Fujian prefect, who was in charge of the Chu army, to station himself at Yuyai to defend it from the left.

The French army was reported to have started to occupy the area. The French were reported by Vietnamese officials to have started to occupy Khoa Pau, so the 5th Battalion of the Diu army from Long Chau was ordered to pursue them. The French retreated to Vinh Uyen and joined the rest of the French army, stationed close to the town of Nam Kuan, and increased their strength by several hundred men.

To the north of the wall are five battalions of soldiers from the Chui army, and to the east are Feng Zicai, the former Governor of Guangxi, and to the west is Su

Yuanchun, the former Governor of Guangxi, in the most prominent position in the upper part of the picture. On the eastern ridge of the Langxiang River are four forts defended by the four battalions of the Duijun army under the command of Feng Zicai. To the south is the main camp of Feng Zicai's Chui army, which was defended by the right side of the Chui army.



Su Yuanchun

He was appointed as a post commander of the Jing Yi Battalion in Tian Camp. Later, he fought against bandits in Jiangxi and was awarded to the brave Batulu. He was then awarded the



Feng Zicai (1818~1903)

Su Yuanchun, a native of Yong'an Prefecture, Pingling Prefecture, Guangxi.

Plotted into the picture.

Diocesan Army. of the Fifth Battalion of the

Zhang Zhidong, the Governor of Guangxu, reported that Feng Zicai's troops had been unable to attack the enemy without artillery; the Guangxu Emperor Also by order of Zeng 181X Guozhu ( 1824



A big victory for Soviet troops on National Palace B

The camp was flanked by two forts manned by the 2nd Battalion of the Left Battalion of the Chinese Army while the right side of the main camp of the Diocesan Army was flanked by two Soviet units Defen On the west side of the d; river, a simple earthen wall protecrunning parallel to the long t. wall was hidden by the fortress

In addition to the guns, there are several cannons. Bounded by a gate, three doors in the west and three in the middle. There was only one gun in the eastern sector. In fact, the Diocesan army had no shortage of guns and ammunition, but not a single artillery piece. Although the two

of "Battulu the Brave" for his efforts against the bandits in Guizhou. He was given the title of Chief Military Officer and was given the title of Titou for his success in battle. Later, he was rewarded with a yellow coat for his bravery in battle and was replaced by Fashishang Batulu. In the eleventh year of the Tongzhi reign, he was awarded the title of Knight of the Cloud after clearing the Miao border. In the eleventh year of the Tongzhi era, after clearing the Miao frontier, he was given the title of Head of the Imperial Guard. In March of the tenth year of the Guangxu Emperor, he was transferred to Guangdong to combat bandits and on the first day of May, he was promoted to the post of Governor of Guangxi. In July, he led the battalions of the southern part of Yi Xin town to set up in the area of Jian Lao Gu Song, and on the 14th of August, he defeated Lu An County in Vietnam. On the 22nd, he fought against the French at Funtou and won the battle for

signed to assist Phan Dinh Son in his military duties and was given the rank of captain. The battle was fought at the age of forty before the Battle of Guanqian, and Su Yuanchun was 27 years younger than Feng Zicai.

It is interesting to note that the Diocesan troops on the long wall in the picture are not

Thirty cannons from the Jinling Manufacturing Bureau were allocated, or foreign cannons if available. Although the Guangdong authorities had purchased them from overseas, they took four months to arrive, so the Diocesan army had no artillery at all before the war. <sup>Note 3</sup>

## Qing deployment and the

### French offensive

Feng Zicai returned to Zhennanguan because the Qing court had learned that the French army intended to attack Lianzhou, either by landing at Beihai or at Longmen, to take Nanning and cut off the retreat of the Qing army. Therefore, the Governor of Canton, Zhang Zhidong, urgently sent Feng Zicai with ten battalions to reinforce Qinlian and stationed eight battalions at the Shangszizhou Pass, so that they could take care of both attack and defence. The first of these was the first of a series of meetings with the government and the government. The first of these was a series of meetings with the government and the government.



The French were forced to send the Eastern Army back to the city to defend against another French attack.  
Entry into China.

Wang Xiaoli, formerly known as Desheng, Luzhou, Anhui

He was born in Hefei County, Anhui Province. He joined the Anhui army in the 8th year of Xianfeng.

He was awarded the sixth-ranking title in his camp. During the

Tongzhi period, he took part in the Huai army's campaigns against the Taiping army and was rewarded with a red plume and the bravery of

Batulu. In the fifth year of Tongzhi's reign, he was awarded the title of Governor and given the rank of First Class.

Although he was demoted for failing to rescue Zhang Shushan, the chief soldier of the right river town in Guangxi, in 1826 and 1867, he was later reinstated for fighting the twisted bandits from Shandong. He was rewarded for his efforts to quell the bandits and was transferred to Shanxi to defend the river. In the third year of the Guangxu reign, he was awarded the head rank. In November of the ninth year, he was promoted to the post of



D National Palace Wang A big victory for E

Town in Guangxi. In the ninth month of the tenth year, he was transferred to Guanxi. <sup>Notes</sup>

The area around Fengwei Mountain on the left side of the map is painted with a picture by Wang Xiaoli

He is a member of the 5th Battalion of the Diligent Army.

Temperance. In the second month of the tenth year, he arrived at Moushan and was in the northern part of the country.

The army was defeated and stationed at Kuan Yin Qiao and Gu Song. In August, the French attacked Moushan and were defeated. In ~~September~~ <sup>September</sup>, the French were ordered to Nayang, where they entered Funtou and won several battles. In December, the French army continued to attack Moushan and other areas, and then Pan Dingsin retreated to Guannai. He was <sup>stationed</sup> at Yuyi Pass before the battle of Zhenan Pass. The French army continued to attack the area of Moushan and other areas in December.

After Feng Zicai's arrival at Guanqian Pass, the area around Koupo was a major route for the Qing army to attack Moushan and had to be controlled. On the 23rd day of the first month of the eleventh year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign, Lu Yongcai, the

former governor of Vinh Bien in Vietnam, was informed that the French army had occupied Khoi Pau and would continue to attack Turnip. Feng Zicai then sent his

Wang Depeng, a native of Jianghua County, Yongzhou Prefecture, Hunan Province

He was born as a prisoner. In the

second year of Xianfeng, he joined the Xiang army after his brother Jichang destroyed his family and fought against the bandits when the Taiping army attacked Jianghua. In the sixth year of his reign, he gradually restored the eastern part of Jiangxi and fought in Zhejiang and Anhui. In the fourth year of

A big victory for The long wall of National Palace



A big victory for Wang National Palace

Tongzhi's reign, he acted as the governor of Fujian. In the eleventh year, he pacified Gannan and was given the title of head of state. In the sixth year of the Guangxu reign, he went to Xinjiang and was stationed in Zhangjiakou with his old troops. In the seventh year, he went to the capital to train the firearms and the Jian Rui battalions. On the first day of the eleventh month of

former army to replace the guerrilla guerrilla, Yang Zizi.

Rui Shan In 1899, he led the (? centre-left of his unit

ited ten battalions of his former troops as a minister of state in Fujian and was ordered to lead them to Guangxi, where he returned to Xu Yanxu.

Two battalions were deployed, and Mak Fung-biu, the superintendent of the rear battalion, led his three battalions from the centre, front and right to Kui Po. On the 27th, Mak's men set out from Banhua, with the lead troops being led by Feng Shao-chu, the right battalion of the rear army, who took a detour to cross the river to fight the French. On the other hand, Chen Rongkun, the chief of the front battalion of the rear army, cut through the path, while the posts of the middle battalion were arranged on the hilltop. When the Qing army arrived, dozens of French troops retreated first, but hundreds of Catholics were left behind to guard the area. As soon as they saw the Qing troops, they fired their guns. The battalions of the Diocesan army were surrounded on all sides, and the parishioners fled in disarray.



General Negri used balloons to observe the

In the evening, the Qing troops were stationed at Pansih on the waterfront. The same as the Qing army

The first of these was the first of the two.

On the first day of February, the commander of the 2nd French Brigade

General Negri led his troops to the southern pass of the Pansih and the fighting pushed 189 miles into the Chinese territory, but no movement of the Qing army was detected. Negri then returned to Moushan with Lt. Col.

He led the second battalion and a party of artillery and stationed them at Wenyan. On the 5th of February, the French front was attacked and retreated back to Wenyan. As

Feng Zicai had taken the initiative to attack, Negri defended Wenyan and Mao Shan with 1,500 men, two battalions of infantry, two battalions of the Foreign Legion, two companies of the Tokyo auxiliary, one and a half teams of artillery and a small group of African soldiers, totalling 1,500 men. The French army was in the front, the Black soldiers were second, and the Beiky parishioners were in the rear.

Prepare to invade China to the north.

### Pre-Office Arrangement

On the first day of February, the French sent a few cavalry to Zhen Nan Guan to investigate. On the second day of the second month of February, the French sent another 30 horsemen to approach from Khon Tat Mountain. On the 3rd of February, Vietnamese officials Nguyen Dinh Kau and Nong Van Duong reported that the French army had been reinforced by more than 1,000 men. The French were also able to bring in biscuits and bombs and prepare for a battle with the Qing army on the 8th and 9th of February, planning to capture Zhennanguan and Longzhou. The French army was in a state of shock.

The first small victory against the French was followed by three days and nights of fierce fighting in which they were victorious.

Knowing that the French were about to launch an attack, Feng

On the second night of the fifth day, he sent five or six teams from each of the three armies of Zui-zhi and Qin-jun, and made an agreement with the Qin army to fight together with the Chu army at Yaoyai. At four o'clock that night, the Qing army arrived at Wenyuan, where thousands of French troops were ambushed on both sides of the mountain and three forts were built on the ridge.

The fortress at the top of Stone Hill could not be breached and was attacked dozens of times by the Diocesan and Chin troops,

with both sides suffering casualties. At dawn on the 6th day, the Qing army attacked from behind the hill and the French army retreated as a result. On the sixth day of the first month, at the eighth hour, the former army of Zui Zi was ordered to attack the western part of Wen Yuan from Kuan Bo. The battle was over when the Chui army arrived in the late afternoon. After the 6th day of the first month, the Qing army sent General Liang Zhenji and General Huang Wangui to build a fortress in order to prevent the French from attacking from the left-hand side of Henglingpo, two miles from Nan Guan. You can see the flag of Liang Zhenji and the position of the five battalions of the Zui Zizhi Left Army on the east side and at Wangpo Ling before the battle.

the 3rd month

At seven o'clock on the seventh day of the first month, the French army set out on additional donkeys and proceeded along the official road, but the road was in poor condition and it was difficult to advance.

The houses were built and the road was built. At half past eight o'clock they arrived at the southern pass of the town, where there was a heavy fog and no way of knowing the position of the Qing army. The French were led by three cavalry officers in front, with the main force behind. By this time, some of the Qing forts had not yet been built and the Qing killed two horsemen.

The battle of the 7th day of

Officer of the Horse Guards, and seized a

French officer at half past

11 o'clock.

As the fog gradually cleared, the three French forces launched an attack, with two attacking the five Qing forts on Dongling and one attacking Guandong Pass. Feng Zicai ordered all the battalions and Wang Xiaoli's army to attack,



Guandong Chinese Army, The Great Victory Diagram of



The Qing army fought the French with rounds

Hundreds of Qing troops were also killed or wounded, including the leader Zui **QI** Chen Zhirui, a replacement guard in the front battalion of the right army, was wounded by a gunshot.

The Fujian Minister Wang Deping led the Dingbian Chu troops from Yau Yai to assist them. When they reached Wen Yuan, they discovered that the vanguard battalion of the Chui army could not hold their ground and immediately returned to the area around Nam Guan to take advantage of the situation. Qing General Zhang Chunfa

Ex 1843 The first time I saw you, I was in the middle of something.

When he passed through the mountain pass, he saw thousands of priests and two or three hundred mules and horses on the southern pass, and fireworks on their work, he led an attack on the priests.

The army. The two sides engaged in battle and Wang Deping led the battalions. The French attacked with great courage and killed many of their opponents. The French attacked



the main body of the Pass before the attack was also fierce. The attack ended at night. On the right of the picture, we can see the cavalry of Zhang Chunfa's army coming out from the right side of the long wall, and Liang Zhenji cutting off the heads of the French.

The picture is of the  class; and the Chu army, Wang Depong's men, also successively When the enemy arrived, Su Yuanchun also took the vice general of Fuhexie

Jiang Zonghan The following is a

( 1838 Wujun summary

and Fang of the results of the

Yousheng (? study

The seven battalions of the army arrived.

At 1.00 pm, the Soviet

army arrived and a part of the French army went around the

eastern ridge of the Long Wall, and the Soviet army went up to

meet them. The main force of the French army then pushed into the

wall, and Feng Zicai, Su Yuanchun and Wang Xiaoqi commanded the

counter-attack, and from Si to Shen, both sides exchanged heavy

gunfire. The French retreated at the beginning of the night. The

Qing army climbed the mountain and held the wall for the night.

A big victory for Two-sided National Palace

A big victory for



The Qing army coming from Kui Po and Mo Sha J



A great victory for the Guanqian O Chinese Army, National Palace I



The Qing army beheads the National Palace K

The painting shows Wang Xiaodqi's main force on the western side of the long wall in front of the pass, fighting in conjunction with the Diu army defending the wall.

### The battle of the 8th day of the 3rd month (24 March)

On the eighth day of the first month, the French attacked in three separate lines, each with 2,000 to 3,000 men, and the French artillery fire was fierce. Feng Zicai, armed with a spear, led his son and two sons to the battlefield and killed the French. At the hour, the three armies of Zui, Qin and Su were divided into three groups, with Feng Zicai leading Chen Rongkun in the front and rear of the Zui army, followed by Liu Jeven in the left battalion of the front army and Feng Shaozhu in the right battalion of the rear army. The front army of the Zuiji army marched against Yang Rui Shan,

while the rear army of the Zuiji army, Mak Fung Biu, came from Mo Sha and intercepted them one after another.

A few hours. Chen Jia also led an attack on the French-held

The three forts led by the French were moved up and down seven times until 6 p.m., when Wang Hsiao-chi encircled the enemy from the west ridge, and Wang Depung of the Chu army, after destroying the French transport, attacked them in three directions and finally recovered the fort. On the ninth day of the first month, Negri ordered the French to retreat.

The picture depicts a crucial and brutal scene in which the French attacked in three groups in the early morning of the eighth day, with Su Yuanchun and Feng Zicai defending the long wall. The French army was attacked by Liu Zhi'ao and Xu Bingxuan, who were the first to fall into battle and hit the French officers.

A big victory for

A big victory for

Qing troops seize French cannon



General Negri being carried by French soldiers with gunshot wounds National Palace M

Several men were cutting off the heads of the enemy when they were killed by the French

He was killed by gunfire. Feng Zicai and Su Yuanchun, in command of their troops, opened the barricades and swarmed out, defeating the French. The picture shows Tian Zilin's depiction of the beheading of a number of French soldiers in front of the western gate of the long wall, as well as the Qing army's later move out of the gate and the encirclement of the French army.

Feng Xiang-Chao's memo on his victory over France recorded that Feng Zicai ordered Feng Zhaogin and Feng Hua of the Central Road to wait for Yang and Mak's two armies to arrive outside Dongling on the 8th day of the first month

The French were lured into the Qing army when they attacked.

The ambush position of the French at East Ridge. The French artillery at Dongling had to be

## Poetry and Painting in Spring and Autumn

The map is captioned with fourteen poems, nine on the right and five on the left, in praise of the victory at Zhennanguan. These poems were written by twelve people, mostly from Panyu, Shunde, Nanhai and Guishan in Guangdong. They come mainly from the Xu and Cao families in Panyu, the He family in Shunde and the Feng family in Guishan. The Panyu Xu family is the most prominent, coming from Chenghai, Chaozhou, where their ancestor Xu Gungang settled in Panyu to sell salt. Since his father, Xu Xiang

The Light The first of its kind of the Year in 1854 1799

tured. <sup>Note 8:</sup> The picture shows the Qing army transporting the two French artillery pieces after they had been captured.

On the left side of the picture, you can see Wang Xiaoqi's 4th Battalion and the 1st Battalion of the Diocesan Army defending the western side.

The two fortresses of the right battalion of the army are to the south of the Qin army. In addition to the original Wang Xiaoqi's army, there was also the right battalion of the rear army, with Feng Shaozhu, and to the south, the front army of the Zuiji guerrillas.

Yang Rui Shan and Mak Fung Biu of the Zui Zizhi army came from Mosasa and intercepted them one by one. Surrounding the French on the western side of the long wall

In front of the gate, <sup>↷</sup> The French were running low on ammunition and their back roads were <sup>↷</sup> cut off, so Negri ordered a retreat from the town.

The Xu sons and daughters of the Xu clan have been famous for their achievements since the 12th year of the Jinshi period.

The Panyu County Records of the Act says: "Theo's surname has proliferated, and the family is so famous that it must be called the Panyu Xu family. The Panyu County Chronicle.

Volume 20, my name is Xu Ying Wings.

1.82 Poems by the three

Ex. 183 of them: 1891,

Ex. 1,837 Hsu Ying Ku'ei, 1930 and Hsu Ying Chang, 1896.

The work. <sup>○</sup> There are also two others, Yuan <sup>○</sup> Bao Juan of Suzhou and Xie Jia <sup>○</sup> Shu of unknown origin.

Hsu Ying Ku'ei, known as Chang-teh, was born in the late Qing Dynasty. Dao

He was a scholar in the 29th year of the Guangxu reign and a jinshi in the 30th year. In the tenth year of the Guangxu reign, he was appointed as the left minister of the

Ministry of War; later, he was the minister of the Ministry of Rites and the Ministry of Works, and was the head of the government office for various countries.

He was a minister and governor of Min and Zhejiang, among other important posts. Among his sons, Xu Bingzhang and Xu Bingqi were both successful candidates. The same as before, vol. 20.

The name of the company is "Hsu Ying'ei", and the name of the company is "Hsu Ying'ei".

His name was Changyin and he was called Xingtai. He was a candidate in the 23rd year of the Daoguang reign and a jin in the 3rd year of the Xianfeng reign. He served as a governor of Nanchang Prefecture, a military governor of Guangrao and Jiuwan, a provincial governor of Jiuwan and a provincial governor of Jiuwan. Acting Minister of Jiangsu Province, Minister of Zhejiang Province and Minister of Conservation

He was also a member of the Fuzheng province of Zhejiang. The sons of Xu Ying Wings were also highly decorated, including his sons Bing-to and Bing-wei, both of whom were candidates for the

governorship; Bing-jie, a candidate for the governorship; Bing-gong, a candidate for the governorship of De'an in Hubei; and Bing-tie, a candidate for the same governorship.

知：斌璣·附貢生德選訓導。(同前)

My name is Hsu Ying-jang.

He was a son in the third year of his reign.

Another family from Panyu is the Cao family, Cao Bing

In the eighth year, he was appointed a procurator; in the ninth year, he was appointed a military procurator for the three provinces of Changwei and Huai in Henan Province; in the twelfth year, he was transferred to the post of procurator. 十六年，補山東按察使。 The first of these was the first of a series of books on the subject.

The Biographies

Deng Chengxiu (1841-1891),

Tiexiang (Chinese: 譚湘), was born in Guisshan (Guangdong: Huiyang).

He was a candidate in the eleventh year of the Xianfeng reign. At the beginning of the Guangxu period, he was the head of the Ministry of Justice, working with Zhang Pei Lun (1848-1893) and other officials in the Qing dynasty, and was called Theo

Tiehan. When he was appointed to the Ministry of Justice, the Sino-French war broke out and the French attacked Shunhua, so he asked the imperial court to decide on the state

of affairs. He impeached Xu Yanxu and Tang Jiong for the loss of their troops, and Zhao Wo and Huang Guilan for their misdeeds. He also worked with Secretary of State Pan Yantong on five strategies to interfere with the enemy. Guangxu

He was a member of the Imperial College in the 21st year, and was the head of the Ministry of Justice. The biographies of the Ho family in Shunde, the Fung family in Guishan, the Fung family in Guishan, the Fung family in Nanhai, the Ho family in Nanhai, the Liu family in Nanhai, and the Xie family in Xie are not well documented and are still subject to examination.

### Conclusion: What is the picture? History?

The decline of national power in the late Qing dynasty, coupled with the weakening of the Eight Banners, made it difficult to continue the production of victory prints in recognition of war achievements. The development of lithographic printing in the Qing dynasty, through a relatively simple and inexpensive technique, led to the development of victory

pictures as a memory-bearer for the official gentry, rather than as a memorial painting for the imperial court. This is an example of a painting of the victory of the Chinese army, although it was not printed by the government. A slightly smaller copperplate than that of the Qianlong period



Joon and Cho 1891  
Byung-chul (?)

After the Battle of Beining in the 10th year, he became the Head of the Household Division

The Victory Map, but still a continuation of the Qing court's production of the Victory Map

A poem by his father, Cao Wenjie, Daoguang XXVI

A scholar. Cao Bingjian (曹秉濟)

In the midst of the war, he had requested the appointment of Feng Zicai, who was the instigator of the

The composition is largely in keeping with the historical facts of the battle, and through a large

was a scholar in the 11th year of the Xianfeng reign and a jinshi in the first year of the Tongzhi reign.

He was the driving force behind the comeback of the material. He was later appointed as Secretary of the Hongliao Temple and Minister for International Affairs.

number of engravings and minor additions, it satisfies the needs of both the gentry and the public for current events and history.

His views on the war between France and China were largely adopted by the court. After the war, he went to Tianjin to help

Theo Ying Ku'e's statement

on the theme of "Theo's practical government is for the people," and "Theo's voice is for the people.

Assisting Li Hongzhang in 1823

1911

The Chinese army's victory in

He was recommended to the Military Affairs Office and became the Governor of Jiujiang. He was appointed as the Governor of Jiujiang.

With the French ambassador Batha

the first part of the month is shown in the picture, and the related poems are presented in the picture.

Governor of Jiujiang  
The first, volume 21, is the biography of Cao Bingjian.

He and his brother, Bing Joon,

Negotiated a peace treaty and went to Guangxi to meet with the French ambassador Chinese and Vietnamese divide.

were known as the Two Cao's. He was a candidate in the first year of

Yuanhe, Suzhou. He was a

the Tongzhi reign and became a jinshi in the fourth year, and was reorganized as a concubine in the

candidate in the first year of the Guangxu reign.

Hanlin Academy, and was awarded the title of editor in the Guangxu five-year period.

The upper part. However, the title of the first picture of the poem does not indicate that Feng Zicai and Su Yuanchun share the credit for the great victory at Zhennan Pass. However, in terms of the content of the painting

It is clear that the content of the painting is mostly based on Feng Zicai's post-war

Many of the generals, such as Chen Jia, Jiang Zonghan and Fang Yousheng, are shown in the Zao Report of Su Yuanchun, either briefly or not at all due to space constraints.

In terms of military history, the Sino-French Battle of Vietnam at the end of the 19th century was China's first major naval, land and air battle. In addition to advanced guns and steamships, the French also used balloons. The French army used nine balloons made at the Morton's Arsenal to observe the enemy and to carry enough food and water to allow them to sail for several days once at sea. Note 10: French Brigadier Negri used the balloons to scout the position of the Qing army. However, these new weapons and concepts were not recorded and adopted by this map. Also, Feng Zicai's men did not have artillery, but the map shows that the long wall had

several guns. It is clear that the painting does not focus on the technical details of the military, but the figures are still the main focus of the

The first small victory against the French bandits was followed by three days and nights of fierce fighting in which the Qing army was victorious.

Wen Yuan, on the 13th, the French army went to the north

Retreat. The news of the defeat

Notes

- 1 Acting on Feng Zicai's biographical notes, Ref: VII.2
- 2 The first of these is the one on the
- 3 The Ministry of Defence is the only place where the biographical information of the Governor Su Yuanchun is available. No. 711 III.383.
- 4 Tianjin Antiquarian Press, II, pp. 691
- 5 This is the first time that the name has been changed to "Wang Xiaoli". The name was changed by the Governor of Huguang, Li Hongzhang, on the 30th day of
- 6 Zhang Chunfa (張維祿) was a native of Xinyu, Jiangxi. He was sixteen years old when he cast
- 7 He participated in the battle of Jining in the Jiji Battalion. During the Tongzhi years, he took part in the fight against the Twists and purged western Shaanxi. He went to Xinjiang to quell the turmoil. In the eighth year of the Guangxu period, Zao Zongtang was appointed governor of the two prizes and was appointed to lead the army in Shanghai. When the Sino-French War began, Zhang Chunfa and Wang Deping joined him in defending the 30-mile oil
- No.: viii ○○○ seven six six.
- 8 The History of the Sino-French War, page 72.
- 9 Acting as a biographical note for
- 10 I'm sorry, I'm sorry.
- 11 The balloons are used in a variety of ways. Acting, issue 4255, Guangxu 11
- I'm sorry.
- 12 The Acts of History Museum, National Palace Museum Collection.
- 13 Acts of History, National Palace Museum Collection.
- 14 This is a document of the Sino-French negotiations in Vietnam, which were carried out in 1875 and 1911, in Taipei: Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica, 1962.
- 15 The book is a collection of historical materials on modern China, published by Wenhai Publishing House, 1988.
- 16 Antiquarian Press, ○○○ II.
- 17 The Chinese Historical Society, ed. Chinese and French War Laundry, Shanghai: Xin Shi Press, 1955.
- 18 Zhang Zhenfang, ed. The Sino-French War, Beijing: China Book Bureau, 1996.
- 19 The sun over the clouds: Gao Lu and the art of aerial navigation, Journal of the History of Science, Vol. 39, No. 2
- 15, p. 1.2.
- 20 Tang Dingfen and others, compiled by Ding Rencao and others, "Panyu County Coming Chronicle", Taipei: Chawmian Publishing House, 1971.

Lijufeli

With these remarks, China and  
France have entered a new phase of peace  
and painting. 





The author works in the Library and  
Literature Office of the Academy





Jules François Camille Ferry,  
1832-1893

Table

\*Please refer to page 78 for the





location of the poems



Serial Number	Screenshots	Author	Interpretation
1		Hui Ying Ku'ei	An imperial edict flies down from the five clouds, and the hale and hearty troops are still on the altar. The six divisions have been reorganised in a hurry, and the generals are not ashamed of being old generals. In the old days, the army's fame was so great that it was fed with milk and food. The army is still in a good mood. Draft of Xu Ying'ei, Panyu
2		Ho Yu Chuen	The battle was fought on the Beigu Mountains, and the town of Bongzhu was crossed in the south. The Yue people knew the general's tree and welcomed the banner with a bottle of milk. The border is now surrounded by the gate, and the border wall is full of Fulangji. The man's shoes and spear are on the ground, and he laughs at the fact that the Duke of Han is still dressed in gold. The army has not yet collected its evil forces. The great feat of the Emperor was really seen in Huaiyin. First draft of Nanhai He Ruquan
3		Cao Bingjuan	The billy goat tries to reach the fence, but the rage is so furious that it can be reached by only one hand. I have seen the old man in a great number of places. The voice of the Quercus burgdorferi is stronger than the voice of the Quercus burgdorferi, and the call of the DAEWOO to get out of the country. The momentum of the broken bamboo has become so great that it is bound to the north. Panyu Cao Bingjian's first draft
4		Yuan Bao Juan	Feng Yi's fame was originally an anonymous one, and Su Hu's tactics were long known. He was the envy of all at the frontier, and he was a great success in the battlefield. The songs of the army on the border are all triumphant, and a thousand clouds are still in the picture. The day when the kite flies is remembered on the bottle, and the bronze pillar is

			inscribed with a good record of merit. Yuan He Yuan Bao Juan Draft
5		Lau Man Chiu	The great tree is here, but the Vietnamese army has been turned into wormy sand. It is difficult to divide the nine borders by the bronze pillars, but the golden city will finally belong to the Han family. The Dragon Court has been burned to the ground, and the Elephant County has been declared a desert. If the temples lacked the imperial edict to be tender, how could the food recommended be forgiven to the boar and the snake? First draft of Liu Wenzhao, Nanhai
6		Cao Bingzhe	I am still hale and glamorous, with my short clothes and footwear. They are still hale and glamorous. The uglies are at the end of the line, and all the troops are singing about the ring of swords. The southern part of the country is a pile of potholes, and the snails are laughing at the barbarians. First draft of Panyu Cao Bingzhe
7		Deng Chengxiu	The short coat of the bandit is so strong that the ink is dripping with the beauty of the writing. A song of triumphal proportions was sung by the same man, Li Guo of the Chinese dynasty. The two flanks of the elite army of the Wei Wei army were joined, and the word of mouth was heard around the world. This is a picture of two pillars in the sky. The first draft of Ziushan Deng Chengxiu
8		Mr. Hui Ying-wing	Half of the south-east wall was supported by crutches, and indeed the success was accomplished on the spot. When the soldiers returned, they all drank happily, a single barbarian head and a cup of wine. The Southern Cross has been a rocky frontier since the past, and the bronze pillar has controlled the great wilderness for a thousand years. The next generation will be immortal, and the flag will have a residual light. Draft of Xu Yingxing's Wings in Panyu

## Album 2

The History of Etched Stones - An Explanation of the Guanqian O Chinese Army's Great Victory

9		Hui Ying Cheong	<p>The generals were conscripted by the army, and the camp was painted with horns and oil. The kingdom of the devils has been in the throes of war for three years, but the king's army has settled the border city in a month. The golden palace in the clouds is a royal palace, the silver river in the sky is a wash of armour. Where the might of Fubo was invigorated, a bronze pillar was engraved to renew the honour. The clouds are yellow on the mountain of Moushan, and a hundred thousand swords are busy killing the enemy. The winds of Luo Yue are high and the banners are shaking, the serpentine roads are dangerous and the sandalwoods are being swept away. There are no more uglies left, but we can see the night-ranges on the border again. After the beheading of Loulan, a hundred barbarians gathered in the ladder. Draft of Xu Yingjian, Panyu</p>
10		Ho Yiu Yuen	<p>The nine provinces of Luo Yue have not yet been suppressed. The battle is still in full swing. The war is still in full swing. The battle was fought in the same way as the war, and Guo and Li both claimed to have made good use of their troops. The Southern Clan is the most important of the Han, not to mention the bronze pillars. The righteous brigade will be invited to the South, and the Yellow Dragon will be drunk. The temple of benevolence and tender care, the dew of the imperial imperial teacher is thick. First draft by Ho Yiu-wong, Shun Tak</p>
11		Ho Hei Yiu	<p>The success of the battle belonged to the city of mud. The unparalleled fame of the Southern Dressing Spirit is as good as the sound of a triumphant song. The banner of righteousness was opened with the help of the troops, and the city was once restored. The old bronze pillar of honour is in the hands of Luo Yue, and the shoulders are worthy of Yun Tai. First draft by He Xiyao of Shunde</p>
12		Tse Ka Shu	<p>In the spring of the year Biyou, the town was restored to its southern border, and the province's loyalty and modulation were very much out of the ordinary, and it was difficult to paint the scene to its fullest extent, so I added slang to prepare for the incompleteness of the words. The general's great tree has long been famous, and Wu Mu can still be evaluated together.</p> <p>There is no reason to worry about the lack of good strategies to break the enemy, but only the steadfastness of the teacher. He was a man of great dedication and loyalty. His family's education has been particularly inspiring, and the painting of the</p>

			Linghu Pavilion is the best in the world. The Mountains of the Tse Family Tree
13		Remins FUNG Ting-wan	The war was a success. The banners and horns are shaking on three sides, and the swords are surrounded by ten rocks. Who will be the enemy of the Huns? On this day of the ninth century, he will be looking south, playing a song of triumph to reach the emperor. Remins by Feng Tingxin, nephew of Ziushan (now Huiyang, Guangdong)
14		Fung Ming Yan	The general learns literature and martial arts, and the 70-year-old man is as fierce as a tiger. With 8,000 soldiers in his hand, he was able to sweep away 300 troops from the dragon pile. When I was young, I was looking for a marquis. He was a soldier for 10,000 miles, dancing with his sword and attacking the heads of the French. He was accustomed to fighting in difficult battles, and his back was scarred with a hundred malaria. The old general's fame reached nine levels, and he was given the golden seal of the Great War. When the French invaded the frontier, an imperial edict was issued to send out the troops. All the horsemen are white with snow, the generals are dripping with plans. The drums rumble and kill, the veterans report the general's joy. The clouds are yellow beneath the mountains, and the swords are hidden in the firelight. The general's horses are as straight as dragons, the thunder and lightning are pulling the white rainbow. The four sides of the army are facing each other, nine attacks and nine refusals without any decadence. 礮轟砲響馬蹏躍，九開鞭韞蟻頭落。The six banners swept away the Calvary in the wind, and one and two banners did not make a sound. At this time, the righteousness and anger of Ban Chao were stirred, and at this time the sandalwood was caught in the red flames. Hundreds of banners rained down, and the halberds surrounded Huo and Yao. The generals vowed to pacify the uglies, throwing off their battle robes and walking with the troops. With a one-foot beard of the eight-foot snake spear, his gaze shattered the enemy's humanity. The three armies were terrified as they watched the flesh fly to the sky. The bones of the Turk's elbow are visible, and the eyebrows of the Thunderer's eyebrows are visible for the fight. The head of the horse is red with battle blood, and the courage of Ao Cao is truly overwhelming. He waved his sword in the sun, and called out to the sinking sand and iron. The tiger's heart is still bare, and his voice is heard as far as the yin mountains. Overnight the Huns abandoned their armour and vanished, and the autumn breeze blew the sound of a song of triumph. The hero's hair is short and his heart is strong. The general is as beautiful as Lord Baogong, and he is on the pavilion in the shape of a lion. Can't you see In the Han dynasty, Ma Fubo was a great war hero. He is still looking at the old man in his saddle, but what more can he do? In the draft version of the poem by Feng Ming'en, nephew of Qiushan