

Lady - in - waiting. Chou Dynasty. 1122-249 B.c. The Courts of Ancient China were gorgeous with the rich dresses of the Royal Family, ladies-in-waiting, and Court dignitaries.

The originals of these pictures (25 in number) were drawn by a Chinese artist of high repute.



A Princess of Han Dynasty, and lady-inwaiting. 206 B.C.-25 A.D. The dress of a lady of rank was often most becoming. The headdress exhibited great taste, and the garments, in rich silks and satins, were beautifully embroidered. The Chinese lady excelled in this elaborate and rich embroidery.

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Two sisters of the First Dynasty. 2205-1766 B.C. These two young ladies are dressed in the fashionable attire of the time, which varies very little from the present-day style. The long flowing robes are of variouslycoloured silks, beautifully embroidered with gold.

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An Empress of Han Dynasty. 206 B.C.-25 A.D. The Empress wears the richly-embroidered yellow robe, which is the distinguishing garment of the Royal Family. In her apparel the bright colouring and varied ornaments, dear to the Oriental, reach their perfection.

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Lady playing Lyre. Han Dynasty. 206 B.C.-25 A.D. The Chinese ladies are fond of music, and play their very monotonous tunes entirely from memory. In recent times some have used written music, due to the influence of Western ideas.

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General of Ming Dynasty. 1368-1644 A.D. This General has risen to high rank, which is denoted by the coral globes in his headdress; he is also wearing, as part of his uniform, the colours of his regiment; this was considered a signal honour.

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A young lady of Ming Dynasty. 1368-1644 A.D. While the peasant woman has to be content with the simple cotton frock and trousers, the dress of the upper classes shows great appreciation of colour and design. This is seen in the rich patterns and in the arrangement of ornaments.

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Young lady of Ming Dynasty. 1368-1644 A.D. The Chinese ladies in their narrow environment developed a passion for flowers and birds, and employed most of their time in flower culture to decorate their apartments and their persons.

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Grand Councillor of Chou Dynasty. 1122-249 B.C. This richlyapparelled individual was attached to the Court, probably at the time of the great philosopher, Confucius, who was born 55 B.c. This dynasty produced some of China's greatest men, and is the beginning of the historic period.

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A Chinese Fairy. This represents a mythological figure attached to one of the many fairy tales of China. As women are not permitted by law to play on a public stage, their parts are taken by boys.

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宋朝校女好 粮



A Chinese beauty. Sung Dynasty. 960-II27 A.D. It is to be regretted that the quaint attire and artistic headdress of the Chinese beauty is counteracted by the horribly cramped feet, which renders walking with ease an impossibility, and results in an ugly gait.

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強朝王司徒



Military adviser of Han Dynasty. 200 B.C. -25 A.D. Chinese costumes have all their distinguishing features, similar to the decorations and medals which ornament the various officials of our European Courts. The distinguishing badges indicate the rank of, and the honours lavished on, the wearer.

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Mandarin's daughter of the Ming Dynasty. 1368-1644 A.D. The daughter of a State official wears an outer dress of richly-embroidered satin upon an under garment of fine silk. The gown reaches to the ground entirely covering the feet, and the long sleeves hide the hands.

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Lady - in - waiting. While the lower classes are restricted to certain styles in dress, we see in the attire of the upper classes a more lavish display of colour. But in the Court circles this reaches its height in colour, style, and ornament.

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A Mandarin's son of the Ming Dynasty. 1368 -1644 A.D. The name Mandarin, a word of Portuguese origin, is applied to any officer of State. The civil officer has the figure of a bird on his garment; the military officer has the figure of an animal resembling the tiger.

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A famous beauty of the Chou Dynasty. TI22-249 B.C. Chinese beauties have always exhibited great taste and variety in their dress; the hair is decorated with flowers and beads, and the face is painted with a composition of white and red, giving it a beautifully enamelled appearance.

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Lady - in - waiting. Yeon Dynasty. 1260-1368 A.D. The founder of this dynasty was the great Mogul Emperor, Kublai Khan, in whose reign the Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, visited and travelled through the Empire. 1275-1292 A.D. Kublai Khan is the title of one of S. T. Coleridge's most famous poems.

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An Empress of Tang Dynasty. 618-907 A.D. The Tang Dynasty is regarded as the most glorious in all Chinese history. In this age education reached a high standard, books abounded, and the arts and the sciences made great progress.

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明朝欽使大臣



Prime Minister of Ming Dynasty. 1368-1644 A.D. This dynasty, which was the second last of these old Chinese dynasties, succeeded the famous Mogul rule, and extended almost to the date of the English Restoration period. The ceramic art was revived and reached its perfection during these centuries.

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A Priestess. The priestess is carrying the paper money, printed to imitate gold, which is a feature of the religious ceremony. This will be burnt, perhaps, along with incense, as a symbol of the worshipper's respect for his ancestor.

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A warrior or General of Sung Dynasty. 960-1127 A.D. This General lived in a period which covers the date of the Normaninvasion of England. By reason of its high culture, it has been called "a protracted Augustan age of Chinese literature." Among its features was the general enrolment of a militia.

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Young bride of the Ming Dynasty. 1368-1644 A.D. The bride is attired in her finest robes for the marriage ceremony, which is performed before an altar, the happy pair holding the ends of red and green knotted ribbon. This is followed by the feasting and music of the festival.

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A traveller, for pleasure. Ming Dynasty. 1368-1644 A.D. The Chinese traveller had two distinct travelling costumes. When travelling for pleasure he dressed in pale blue; when on an errand of grief, he dressed in a grey garment with white scarf.

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Gentleman of Tang Dynasty; riding costume. 618-907 A.D. This gentleman in the riding costume is a State official of high rank, as you will observe by the coral globes in his hat. All officers, whether civil or military, wear thick quilted boots.

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Lady and attendant of the Ming Dynasty. 1368-1644 A.D. The Chinese ladies are very artistic in their dress, which is made of fine silks and satins, beautifully embroidered. The attendant, who combines the duties of maid and companion, carries a fan with which to keep her mistress cool in hot weather.

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