Fig. 1 J.A. Lloyd Hyde on a buying trip in China, c. 1938, J.A. Lloyd Hyde (JALH) Papers, Winterthur Library
Fig. 2 Sigma Phi fraternity photo, Hobart College, 1921, Hobart College Archives
Fig. 3 J.A. Lloyd Hyde age 23 in 1925, passport application photo
Fig. 4 New York State Map. *American Collector*, April 18, 1935
Fig. 5 Lurelle Guild illustration. *Country Life in America*, November 1925
Fig. 6 Lurelle Guild illustration. *Country Life* [New York], September 1928
Fig. 7 Charles Woolsey Lyon Inc., promotional card, 1920s, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 8 Lord & Taylor’s cottage setting for antiques and reproductions.  
*Good Furniture*, July 1925
Fig. 9 Paul Revere II, Templeman tea service, 1792-93, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Sold by Hyde to James Ford Bell in 1926 (tea- and tablespoons reunited later)
Fig. 10 MIA Director Russell A. Plimpton in 1921, passport application photo
Fig. 11 Minneapolis collector James Ford Bell, 1921, Minnesota Historical Society
Fig. 12 Charleston Drawing Room, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, one of two rooms Hyde removed from the Col. John Stuart House, built 1722. The room (and its mate, a dining room), were first installed 1928-31, with an English chandelier Hyde acquired in China added in 1938.
Fig. 13 Detail of J.A. Lloyd Hyde letterhead, created in 1927, when he opened his first location as an independent dealer.

Minneapolis Institute of Arts (MIA) Archives
Fig. 14 Chestertown House (H.F. du Pont Residence), Long Island, c. 1926, Winterthur Archives. The house was named after Chestertown, Maryland, the source of some of its architectural fragments.
Fig. 15 Library, Chestertown House, Winterthur Archives
**Fig. 16** An example similar to the Cannonball House bed hangings: “Apotheosis of Franklin” pattern textile fragment, printed in England, c. 1780, Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, Smithsonian Institution
Fig. 17 Cannonball House, Ridgefield, Connecticut, now the Keeler Tavern Museum
Fig. 18 Detail of Franklin Room, Winterthur, stereocard, 1930s, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 19 Bertha Benkard Memorial Room, furnished to represent Benkard’s taste (installed 1947), Museum of the City of New York. JALH Papers, Winterthur Library
Fig. 20 Detail, Readbourne Stair Hall, Winterthur, 1935 stereocard, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 21 Port Royal (then Polish-American Club) outside Philadelphia, built 1762, in 1928. JALH Papers, Winterthur Library
Port Royal provided many internal and external architectural elements, including its front door surround, hall entablature, and basic floor plan.
Fig. 23 Detail, Port Royal Parlor, Winterthur, 1935 stereocard, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 24 Winterthur in 1908, appearing as Hyde first saw it c. 1927, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 25 Winterthur after H.F. du Pont’s 1928-31 expansion, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 26 Henry Francis and Ruth du Pont, 1927, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 27 Hyde and Knudsen’s trade card, c. 1934, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 28 The widely published Living Room at Duck Creek, Arvid O. Knudsen and J.A. Lloyd Hyde Residence, Old Lyme, Connecticut, photographed after Knudsen’s death. *The Magazine Antiques*, December 1957
Fig. 29 Dining Room at Duck Creek. The pilasters were a gift from H.F. du Pont, formerly installed in his father’s White Room. *The Magazine Antiques*, December 1957
Fig. 30 Detail, Lowestoft Hall (with the Chinese Parlor beyond), Winterthur, featuring du Pont’s “Society of the Cincinnati” porcelain collection, 1935 stereocard, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 31 Chinese Export porcelain plate from the Ridgeway Dinner Service, Winterthur Museum and Country Estate. Hyde found more than 400 pieces of this service (made for the American market) for du Pont in Paris, 1950
Fig. 32 Chinese Export porcelain sugar bowl with New York State’s armorial, 1770-1800, Metropolitan Museum of Art
Fig. 33 J.A. Lloyd Hyde with “Ah Fung” in Canton (Guangzhou), 1928, JALH Papers, Winterthur Library
Fig. 34 Chinese Export porcelain Hong punch bowl, 1788-1810, Winterthur Museum and Country Estate. Hyde purchased the bowl in Sweden before selling it to du Pont in 1928.
Fig. 35 J.A. Lloyd Hyde, *Oriental Lowestoft: With Special Reference to the Trade with China and the Porcelain decorated for the American Market* (1936)
Fig. 36 J.A. Lloyd Hyde, during a trans-Siberian adventure 1928, JALH Papers, Winterthur Library
Fig. 37 Left: Chinese Export porcelain figure, Espírito Santo collection. Right: Ricardo do Espírito Santo Silva in his Lisbon residence, late 1940s. Fundação Ricardo Espírito Santo Silva
Fig. 38 Example of a wartime antiques advertisement. *American Collector*, March 1943
Fig. 39 Eduardo Malta’s *Lisbon Interior* (Espírito Santo residence), 1940s, private collection
Fig. 40 Americans were criticized for limiting their concern over Japan’s invasion of China to its impact on the antiques trade. *China Weekly Review*, August 1938
Fig. 41 Boca do Inferno, Cascais, the Espírito Santo family’s compound overlooking the Atlantic
Fig. 42 J.A. Lloyd Hyde and Ricardo Espírito Santo Silva with illustrations by Eduardo Malta, *Chinese Porcelain for the European Market* (1956)
Fig. 43 Left: English c. 1790 wall light from Porto Covo Palace, Lisbon, as installed in the du Pont Dining Room, Winterthur Museum and Country Estate
Right: A mate from the same source (mounted on a Porto Covo pier glass), installed in at Boca do Inferno
Fig. 44 Benkard Memorial Room, Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin 6, n. 5 (January 1948)
Fig. 45 Benkard Memorial Room, Metropolitan Museum of Art, as reinstalled in 2009
Fig. 46 China Shop, renamed from Lowestoft Shop in the 1950s, Winterthur Museum and Country Estate. Hyde and Knudsen supplied the Chinese Export porcelain pictured.
Fig. 47 Canton (Guangzhou) residence, 1938, with a cache of “hurricane shades” and lighting elements (probably 18th-century English) that Hyde acquired for American clients. Above this pile hung a chandelier Hyde supplied to Minneapolis’s Charleston Drawing Room. MIA Archives
**Fig. 48** Left: Photograph labeled “Canton, May 1938, Chandelier now belonging to H.F. du Pont,” MIA Archives

Right: The same chandelier as installed in the Port Royal Parlor, Winterthur Museum and Country Estate
Fig. 49 Hyde and Shepard promotional card, 1950s, Winterthur Archives
Fig. 50 J.A. Lloyd Hyde and Tom Benson at a stable on the Wetmore estate in Newport, 1960s, courtesy John Benson
Fig. 51 A 1960s party at the Scarsdale, New York home of Ralph Carpenter, Ralph Carpenter Papers, Redwood Library. Carpenter became the *de facto* host of an informal club of collectors, dealers, and curators. Hyde is bottom left (eyes closed). To the left is Henry Flynt, the patron of Historic Deerfield. Other members of this circle included Ima Hogg (Bayou Bend), Jean and Kenneth Chorley (Colonial Williamsburg), Katherine Prentis Murphy, and Polly and Stanley Stone (Chipstone Foundation)—all of whom were also Hyde’s clients.
Fig. 52 J.A. Lloyd Hyde’s Pagoda House (formerly Esrastus Pease Residence) at 36 Church Street in Newport, renamed for Hyde’s chinoiserie garden folly, a playful reference to Newport’s historic role in the China Trade.

Left: House and Garden, November 2003; Right: The Magazine Antiques, August 1963
Fig. 53 The dispersal of Duck Creek after Hyde's death in 1981.  
*The Gazette* [Old Lyme, Connecticut], July 14, 1982