

TAIWAN

Chronological Outline (605-1942 A.D.)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
<u>DISCOVERY BY CHINA</u>	
605 A.D.	Chinese recorded (unsuccessful) expeditions to force natives of Taiwan, of proto-Malay stock, to acknowledge Chinese suzerainty.
611 a.d.	
Late 13th century	Natives from Taiwan raided the Fukien (China) coast apparently seeking iron.
1367	Expedition and governor sent to Pescadores, which were to be administered as part of Tung An prefecture. No further mention for 2 centuries.
1430	Chinese began recording history of Taiwan. Chinese official, eunuch Wan San-ho, driven ashore by storm during voyage homeward from Siam. Chinese explorations for East Coast gold reported to have been unsuccessful.
<u>JAPANESE AND CHINESE SETTLEMENTS</u>	
late 15th century	Chinese pirate headquarters on South Formosa; Japanese pirate headquarters on North Formosa (Keelung).
1592	"The trade thus commenced by the pirates was regarded by the (Japanese) nation with hope and finally authorized by the Government. In 1592, merchants of Nagasaki, Kyoto, and Sakai, having obtained special government licenses, opened head offices in Formosa, which island was then recognized as the haunt of pirates. These merchants gave the island, or rather the belt of land from Takow to AnPing, the name of Takasago, because the scenery was so much like that to be found at Takasago in Harima (Japan). The vast profits of their trade were made use of by the politicians in Hideyoshi's Cabinet." (Takekoshi FUJR p. 53)
	Japanese settlement near Anping a center for trade to Macao, Annam, Luzon (P.I.), Java. Served as intermediate station for China trade which was prescribed as direct intercourse.
1603	Dutch Admiral Van Warwijk, while attacking Macao (Portuguese) forced to take shelter in Pescadores, realized strategic advantages.
1609	"In 1609, after Iyehisa Shimazu had subjugated Loochoo, the Shogun Iyeyasu (Tokugawa) sent an envoy to Formosa and invited the inhabitants to become his subjects, but as they had no ruler the mission proved fruitless." (Takekoshi FUJR p.53)

DUTCH OCCUPATION

- 1620 Dutch ship wrecked near Tainan. Dutch received permission from Japanese settlement to build a small depot. By subterfuge a large grant of land was secured.
- 1622 Dutch fleet captured the Pescadores, built fort, using forced labor. Of 1500 local Chinese employed, 1300 died; many sent to Batavia as slaves for sale there.
- 1622 Dutch made Pescadores a base for fleet operations against Portuguese at Macau. Six warships, 3,000 soldiers on station.
- 1623 Chinese officials of Fukien Province opened negotiations, arranged for removal of Dutch from Pescadores to Taiwan, which the Chinese "ceded". A trading station established, Dutch fort in the Pescadores destroyed and guns removed to settlement at Anping.
- 1623 Chinese population on Formosa estimated to have been about 25,000. Japanese pirate-traders fewer in number; settled further north on coast.
- 1624 Sugar one of the principal items of export. Dutch attempted to impose export duty on rice and sugar, with consequent serious friction with Chinese and Japanese.
- 1624 Cheng Ch'eng-kung (Tai Sei Ko; Koxinga) born. Son of Japanese mother by a nominally Christian Chinese migrant father, native of Fukien Province, who had served Portuguese at Macao, then removed to Hirado, Japan and became vastly rich trader, master of fleet of 3000 junks.
- Small Japanese settlement handled large trade. New Dutch rivals capitalized on opportunity to handle local products locally between seasonal European shipping and to be self-sufficient in foodstuffs.

SPANISH SETTLEMENT NORTH FORMOSA

- 1626 May 10. Spanish landed at Keelung, established Fort of Santissimus Trinidad.
- 1626-1643 Spanish Dominican mission active at North Formosa.
- Spanish constructed Fort of San Salvador at Keelung. Permanent colonial government set up.
- 1627 Trouble between Dutch and Japanese settlements flared; Japanese pirate Hamada Yahei, of Nagasaki, attempted violence but was driven off. Vowed to "avenge" insults to Japanese.
- Although Dutch ships were always searched and arms taken off upon entry at any Japanese port, the Japanese refused the same treatment when their ships entered the Dutch port of Anping. In consideration of Dutch interests at Nagasaki, the local governor was forced to be lenient.

- 1628 Namada returned and by treacherous ruse seized the person of Governor Van Nuyts. Hostages were seized, carried off to Japan. Dutch forced to pay ransoms, etc. Hostages, including Van Nuyts' son, languished, died in Japanese prisons.
- Japanese forced to quit the island entirely.
- Fort Providentia, Fort Zelandia constructed at Anping and Tainan (then called Taiwan).
- 1629 Spanish construct Fort San Domingo at Tamsui.
- ca. 1630 First Chinese rebellion against Dutch rule. Attack on colony repulsed by Dutch with help of ca. 2,000 Christian aborigines.
- 1636 First school on Formosa established by Robert Junius. Seventy boys taught romanized version of local aborigine dialect.
- 1639 Five schools open; 485 boys enrolled as students.
- 1640 Dutch attempted to dislodge Spanish from North Formosa. First attack unsuccessful.
- 1641 Dutch sent ultimatum to Spanish at Keelung.
- 1642 August. Second Dutch expedition against Spanish. Tamsui taken.
- Crises in China during Manchu invasion from the north drove many people to Formosa, some as Ming loyalists, some merely as refugees in economic distress.
- 1650 At least 36,000 individual hunting licenses alone issued by Dutch to Chinese and few aborigines.
- 1651 Koxinga, with 25,000 troops, attacked the Dutch settlement via the Pescadores.
- European settlement of 600, with a garrison of 2,200 men.
- 1662 Dutch capitulated. Koxinga offered generous terms which were accepted.
- KOXINGA'S KINGDOM ESTABLISHED
- 1662 Koxinga established court as an expatriate Ming loyalist and as independent sovereign at Anping.
- 1662 Dutch Admiral Bort, with 12 ships, attempted to retake Formosa.
- 1662 May 9. Koxinga died. Succeeded by son ChengChing.
- 1663 Dutch repeated attack, with 16 ships, 1,380 sailors and 1,234 soldiers.
- Keelung captured and left under Captain de Bitter and 200 men.

- 1663 Salt manufacturing and land development encouraged by Cheng Ching.
- 1668 Keelung finally abandoned by the Dutch as an unprofitable station.
- 1682 Cheng Ching, second ruler of dynasty, dies. Succeeded by 12-year old son Cheng Ko-shung.

FORMOSA CONQUERED BY MANCHU FORCES

- 1683 Manchu fleet occupied Pescadores, conquered Formosa.
- July 19. Formosan court capitulated to Peking Government. Boy king proceeded to Peking to receive investiture as "sea-Quelling Duke." (Hai Ching Kung)
- 1683 Formosa becomes a Fu () or a prefecture of Fukien Province. Divided into
1. Three hsien or districts under civil magistrates
 - a. Choolo (?) (northwest)
 - b. Taiwan (south central)
 - c. Fangshan (southwest)
 2. One ting or maritime division
 - a. Pangho, in the Pescadores
- Schools established in the districts. Triennial exams. A higher school, the graduates of which were to be given preferment in government posts.
- 1696 First rebellion against Manchu regime, Hozan District suppressed.
- 1701 Rebellion led by Liu Chow (Kyu Kya-ku) in Kagi area. Rebel leader captured.
- 1714-15 Entire island mapped by Jesuit missionaries deMailla, Regis and Hinderer, dispatched by the Court at Peking.
- Camphor production made a government monopoly; exact date unknown.
- 1720 More than 200 executed for violating camphor monopoly laws.
- 1722 Rebellion of Chu Yih-kwei, who declared independence from the Chinese government, had himself enthroned and named his era Yang-ho (Eiwa). Followers cut off their queues to indicate end of submission to Manchu authority. Rebellion based on reaction to camphor trade restrictions.
- Rebellion put down by 22,000 Imperial troops sent over from mainland. Some suggestion of bribery and betrayal.
- Chu taken captive to Peking and there crucified.
- 1722 Revision of administrative districts after Rebellion. New prefecture, Changhwa (Shoka) created from northern part of Chulu. Tamsui made a ting.
- 1723 Terrific storm.

- 1727 Government Salt Monopoly established. Much contraband production and trade, however.
- 1730-1770 Constant inter-clan struggles throughout the island.
- 1731 Aborigine Rebellion, Taikossi and Shoka districts.
- 1731 Formosan-Chinese Rebellion, led by Wu Fu-sing (Go Fukusei) against the Imperial Chinese government, Hozan area.
- 1770 Rebellion against the Government led by Hong Chau (Okyo), Hozan area.
- 1771 Count de Benyowsky attempted to create settlement on the East Coast and to attract support of European Governments.
- 1782 Unparalleled storm devastated west coast settlements.
- 1784 Lin Shoan-wen (Lin So-bun), a native of Chwangchou, arrived. Founded secret society Tei Ti Fui (Ten Shigai) (See Davidson p. 79 for details)
- 1786 Great Rebellion, which grew out of clan feuds, with resentment toward government decisions in favour of one party or the other. Principally rivalry between Chuan-chou (Senshu) and Changchou (Shoshu) clans.

(M. de Grammont, in letter of 1789 states "China lost at least 100,000 men in attempting to put down this rebellion...cost at least 2,000,000 taels."
(Davidson p. 78)
- 1787 Formosa visited by La Perouse.
- 1787 Lin Shoan-wen raised rebellion, Shoka area, captured northern half of island, set up new government. Named era Shun Tien (Jun Ten)

Imperial troops sent over from mainland. Rebellion put down after nine months struggle.
- 1795 Rebellion raised by Chien Chu-chuan (Chin Shu-zen), native of Hozan who removed his headquarters to north to rouse old members of secret society in the Shoka area.
- 1805 Pirate Tsah Ken (Sai Ken) landed at Tamsui, but was driven out by Imperial troops.

Old clan rivalries flared up. The northern districts in turmoil.

Tsah Ken sailed south, to stir up rebellion in districts about Hozan and Toko.

Imperial troops sent from China to restore order.
- 1808 Pirate Tsu Pan (Shifun), a Cantonese, set up headquarters at Suo. Made attacks across the mountains into the northern settlements. Driven out by Imperial troops sent around the coast.
- 1809 Civil war generally among the clans.

1811 Rebellion against government, led by a fortune teller, among others. Quickly suppressed.

1824 A rebellion, leader unnamed, in the Hozan district.

EUROPEAN CONTACTS RENEWED

1824 First efforts by Europeans to reopen trade since the expulsion of the Dutch in 1662. The Jamesina and the Merone, which surveyed Keelung harbor in July.

1836 Clean fighting spread around Chuko (Tionkan) until Imperial troops had to suppress it.

1827 The ship Dhaulie coasted up the west coast, stopped at Keelung and coasted down the east shores.

1830-33 Uprisings and civil warfare having origins in land disputes, but enlarging into general Hakka vs. Fukienese struggle. The capital city (Tainan) lost to the insurgents, one clan mustering 30,000 troops. Troops levied in South China province to cross and suppress the rebellion against authority.

Commissioners and troops dispatched by Emperor from Peking. Attempts to reverse administration and lax discipline which had allowed the regular garrison of 20,000 troops to mix in trade, and local affairs. (Davidson p. 95)

1832 The ship Lord Amherst visited the West coast.

1833 Canton Register indicate that annually more than twenty junks carried Formosan sugar to Tientsin.

1833 British traders first suggest to their government that Formosa be taken as a British possession (D.171)

From 1833 to 1840 the choice of a new British Far Eastern station lay among Chusan and Ningpo, Formosa and Hongkong.

1834 Serious outbreak of inter-clan warfare in Hozan area.

1835 Local Tamsui literati petitioned Government to forbid coal mining through fear of geomantic consequences.

1841 British ships NERBUDDA and ANN wrecked. Officers, with servants, abandoned 240 British Indian subjects to fate on NERBUDDA. All who reached shore from both vessels and including Europeans, plundered and imprisoned for 11 months. 87 died through ill-treatment. 197 executed at Tainan (Aug. 13, 1842), 10 sent to Peking for execution. One European survived.

"When the news of the outrage reached the British world, excitement was roused to fever heat..." War or further indemnities demanded. (D. 107)

1842 Clan warfare. Chuan-chou versus Chang-chou.

1847 Third petition and prohibition of coal mining, North Formosa.

- 1848 Ship KATIE lost. Report that her passengers were sold into slavery on the island; included Thomas Nye (American) and Thomas Smith (British).
- 1849 Americans visited Keelung, examined coal mines, advocated opening and development as coaling station.
- 1850 British plenipotentiary asked the Chinese Government to open the Keelung coal deposits, offering British cooperation.
- 1850-60 More than 150 foreign vessels wrecked on West Coast. More than 30 plundered by Formosan pirates. More than 1000 lives lost.
- 1850 Ship LARPLINT lost (British)
- 1851 Three survivors of LARPLINT wreck, saved, reveal slavery
- 1851 Formosa visited by Sir Harry Parkes, investigating reports of slavery.
- 1851-52 Americans on the China Coast urged the American Minister to China and other American officials in Washington to investigate rumors of slavery of Occidentals on Formosa. No action taken. Private inquiries made and some inquiries through local officials.
- 1852 Clan wars in four areas. Hozan and Kagi seized by insurgents.
- 1853 Gideon Nye, U. S. Trader on China coast, urged U.S. government to seize and colonize south and east coasts as a measure of security for the rapidly growing U.S. trade in China waters.
- Peter Parker, U.S. Commissioner to China, agreed with Nye on advisability of seizure of part of Formosa. (D. 173)
- 1853 Serious warfare among clans at Chureki and Kagi.
- 1854 Two foreign (? British) ships anchored at Keelung. Coal supplies dug out by ships crew.
- Chinese government protested violation of rights.
- Sir Harry Parkes, then British Consul at Amoy, reported on convenience of such a coal supply for ships from afar, available at a good anchorage.
- 1854 U.S.S. Macedonian sent from Perry's squadron to search for foreign captives rumored to be on Formosa. Slipshod inquiry conducted by Captain Abbot.
- 1854 Attempted rebellions against Chinese government at Hozan and Kagi.
- 1854 Chinese attempted to extend settlement down the East Coast but receive no help from the Chinese government.

ERA OF FOREIGN TRADE

- 1855 An American, W. M. Robinet of Hongkong, opened trade with Formosa, first foreigner to do so in modern times. (D. 400-401)

- ca. 1855 Tamsui (Hobe) plundered by populace in rebellious protest against oppressive government.
- American trader-adventurer named Looney settled in Takao on a hulk which he used as receiving ship for opium.
- 1858 British Government dispatched warship INFLEXIBLE to Formosa to search for shipwrecked foreigners. Swinhoe went along as interpreter.
- 1858 Further Chinese attempts to push settlements down East Coast. Chinese Government indifferent.
- 1858 Formosa camphor trade engaged in by Jardine Matheson and Co., and Dent and Company, out of Hong Kong.
- Mr. Reid, American and Count Putiatine, Russian, persuaded Peking Government to open port of Taiwan (Anping) to foreign trade.
- 1859 Spanish Dominican Missions reestablished on Formosa.
- 1860 Jardine Matheson Co. and Dent and Co. set up first permanent establishments on Formosa.
- 1860-1870 Jardine Matheson and Dent engaged in opium import to Formosa, rice, sugar and camphor export.
- ca. 1860 France and Germany considered desirability of taking Formosa (D. 172)
- 1860 Prussian transport ELEE visited South Formosa. Landing party set upon by savages. Commander ordered aborigines' villages destroyed.
- Robert Swinhoe, British appointed first vice-counsel at Taiwan George C. P. Craune, assistant.
- English and French treaties, ratified at end of war, opened Taiwan the French to be at Tamsui 1860, at Keelung 1861. (D. 174)
- 1861 Robert Swinhoe wrote of Formosan teas; sent samples to various tea inspectors.
- 1861, July Swinhoe, first British consular representative, took up residence at Tainan, later moved to Hobe (Tamsui).
- Camphor monopoly shared between Jardine Matheson and Dent and Co.
- 1861 Rebellious against new taxes imposed by Chinese government General riot in protest of 2% likin tax. Colonists would not submit to a tax measure designed to finance a campaign to suppress rebellions on the mainland.
- 1862 Natives of Hobe (Tamsui) threaten builders of house for Dent and Co. Agent attacked. British land force of Lascars to enforce punishment of culprits.
- 1862 Exhibit of Formosan produce at Great International Exhibition, London 1862.
- Dent and Co. and Jardines settled at Hobe

- 1863 American vessel LUCKY STAR wrecked on West Coast. Captain, wife and crew harshly treated and released only by payment of ransom by foreigners in charge of the Customs.
- 1863 Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs opened office at Tamsui. First Commissioner Mr. Howell (British); Second Commissioner Mr. Schenck, (American).
- 1864 French engineer, M. Dupont, employed by Foochow arsenal made survey of Keelung coal districts. Tamsui and Foochow commissioners of customs petitioned that they be developed officially. Petition denied.
- 1864, May Imperial customs office opened at Takao. Mr. William Maxwell in charge.
- British obtain recognition of Takao as an open port.
- John Dodd, trader, established himself on the island.
- 1864, Dec. S. S. ELFIN arrived in Formosa from Yokohama with general cargo.
- 1865, Jan. S. S. ELFIN returned to Yokohama with cargo of Formosan goods.
- 1865 Branch office of Takao Customs opened at Anping; W. A. Pickering in charge.
- 1865 English Presbyterian Mission established by Dr. Maxwell at Tainan.
- 1865 Rivalry among foreign firms and private wars among Formosan-Chinese camphor producers complicated relations with local government.
- Questions brought before British and American Governments for solution (D 403).
- Companies engaged in camphor trade included:
Jardine Matheson & Co., Dent & Co., MacPhail & Co. at Takao (British) James Milisch & Co. (German), Field, Hastus & Co., (American) Dent & Co. (British) at Tamsui and Keelung.
- Swinhoe made a full Consul.
- Tamsui and Takao finally opened to foreign residence.
- British landed armed forces at Tamsui to enforce clearance of landmark.
- John Todd, trader, investigated tea growing, prepared to purchase tea plants and to set out plantations.
- American ship ROCKWAY taken by pirates off north shore.
- 1866 John Dodd secured tea plants from Amoy district to loan out to local planters near Tamsui. Also leased tract of land on savage aboriginal territory borders 20 miles southeast of Koro with intent to exploit the petroleum known to be there. The local mandarins, interfering, forced him to abandon project.

DATE

EVENT

1866 Pirate raids on Anping, from pirate settlement named Koksikong, situated five miles north of Tainan. Three days of rioting and robbery.

(Dec.) Naval forces landed at Keelung to rescue the Chinese servant of an officer.

Naval force landed to punish natives who had plundered a foreign wreck.

1867 Aborigines refuse to treat with the Chinese or to promise them security such as they agreed to extend to the whites at the south.

(June) American ships HARTFORD AND WYOMING landed 181 officers, sailors and marines in attempt to find captive foreigners, if any and to reach an agreement with the natives. Unsuccessful.

General Le Gendre, consul at Amoy, visited Tainan where the local officials again disavowed authority over or responsibility for aborigine territory and the East Coast.

1867 Admiral Bell, of the U. S. East Asia fleet, proposed that only assurance of control of aborigines and pirates would be seizure of East Formosa by some powerful ally of the U.S. He urged China to take it. No results. (D. 116)

1867 (March 9) American ship ROVER wrecked. Captain, his wife, and crew put ashore in boats. All but one murdered by aborigines. Incident reported to American and British Minister at Peking.

(March 26) British naval ship CORMORANT went to search for survivors.

(September) Le Gendre accompanied by a Frenchman M. Joseph Bernare and a considerable Chinese force in the Chinese (Amoy) Vice Roy's ship, made second visit to Taiwan.

To the discomfiture of local officials, LeGendre insisted that the Vice-Roy's orders for a punitive expedition be carried out.

LeGendre further insisted that General Liu, commander in the south, erect and maintain a fortified observatory. "This was a form of compulsion but helped China extend and establish her authority.

LeGendre visited the territory of the Botan tribe, negotiated with Tokitok, its chief, and secured agreement for cooperation with shipwrecked castaways.

"A foreigner, unaided, negotiates a treaty of peace with the chief of a band of wild savages, head-hunters, and in a few short interviews converts them from blood-thirsty murderers seeking the life of shipwrecked mariners into merciful servants who, at least so far as the chief Tokitok and his immediate tribesmen were concerned, from that time forward gave shelter and assistance to the unfortunates cast upon their shores. LeGendre was unable to negotiate with other tribes in the South." (Davidson p. 117)

LeGendre's policy: "I frankly said to him (Pickering) that I considered it quite in accordance with the generous policy of the United States to sacrifice a vain revenge, which might thereafter be used as a pretext for retaliation, to the incomparable advantage one would gain in securing ourselves against the recurrence of such crimes as we had come to punish." (Report to Am. Minister at Peking, D. 119)

Steam sawmill erected at Suo; timber sent to Foochow. A few foreigners settled at Suo.

Two thousand thirty piculs of tea shipped abroad principally for Tait & Co., and John Dodd. Dodd's sent to Macao.

1867

December 18. Great earthquake at north; Keelung harbor emptied of water, followed by tidal wave.

1868

Kindly Englishman named Horn organized group of Pephoans for a settlement to be run on cooperative basis south of Suo. Settlement financed largely by James Milisch, of Hamburg, then resident trader at Tamsui. Other support given by two Scotsmen, 1 American, 1 German, 1 Spanish Mexican, 1 Goa Portuguese, together with many Pephoan.

Area twenty miles south of Suo (Talamo on north to Lamc at south) had never been claimed by nor had jurisdiction exercised over it by the Chinese government. Nevertheless, the Chinese, seeing a lucrative settlement develop, represented to the British Government thru Peking that Horn was a pirate who had seized part of the Imperial Domain.

1868

British officials thereupon sent warship, drove Horn out and broke up settlement. Horn and many friends drown while attempting to leave.

Huang-hsing Clan becomes troublesome in Banks area. Opposed occupation of hong leased by Messrs. Dodd & Co. Camphor trade interfered with.

Foreign business at a standstill. Settlement at Tamsui endangered. Message sent to mainland asking for foreign gunboat protection.

Crisis mounts. LeGendre, American Consul, arrives at Tainan aboard Am. gunboat AROOSTOCK, joined Janieson, British consul with British gunboat James.

1868, August

British agent Pickering set out on foot for Gosei, without a passport, to look after camphor shipment. Threatened with death by Chinese governor, who placed price on his head (\$500).

Attacks grew on Protestant and Catholic missions.

Chinese officials refused to honor their pledges.

British consul threatened to raise rebellion against officialdom.

(November 20.) Consul Gibson, with two ships, approached Anping which he threatened to take by force if necessary. Anping forts taken by British marines. Tainan citizens pay over \$40,000 guarantee

- 1868 or pledge money which the British held briefly. Many outstanding difficulties settled through this threat of force.
- Foreigners at Taipei and Banka attacked. American and British gunboats arrive at the north.
- (Loo Choo Islanders found to be imprisoned at Taipei, where they assisted wounded foreigners to the best of their ability)
- Consular demands on Tamsui officials granted after threat of force. Public admonitions to friendship with foreigners engraved on stone, set up in the streets of Tamsui.
- On representation of Prince Kung and Peking, British Consul Gibson forced to resign.
- 1868 French engineer M. DuPont surveyed coal resources of island for the Foochow arsenal administration. Report submitted.
- 1869 Trial shipment of 2131 piculs of teas direct to New York in two sailing vessels.
- 1870 Tea trade rapidly expanding; 10,540 piculs exported.
- Large market for sugar in Australia opens suddenly; lasted about five years.
- Last open riots against foreigners as such; sporadic outbreaks in the north by Huang-hsing clan, which attacked Hong of Boyd & Co., Banka.
- Outbreaks against foreigners hereafter against Missionaries because of their attacks on local religious beliefs, not because of their foreignness.
- Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister at Peking, recommended to the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that all foreigners be withdrawn from Formosa, consular representatives withdrawn and the island closed to British trade.
- 1870-75 Three large junk fleets operated out of Formosa, some going regularly as far north as the Gulf of Liactung.
- 1871 Fortnightly steam service between Formosa and mainland, going by way of Hong Kong, Swatow, Tamsui, Tainan and Amoy.
- M. duPont's coal report taken up for study by Governor-General; dropped.
- (August 9) Great typhoon. Four foreign vessels wrecked on North Taiwan.
- (December 17) Fishing and trading vessel from the Loo Chooes wrecked on the south coast. Few survivors after Botan tribe murdered 54.
- Tea trade rapidly expanding.

- 1872 Commission sent up to Tokyo from the Loo Choos, asking for assistance in punishing the Botans.
- Five British trading firms established at Twatutia (Daitotei) in North Formosa.
- Dodd & Co.; Tait & Co.; Elles & Co.;
Borwn & Co.; Boyd & Co.
- Canadian Presbyterian Mission established in North Formosa by George MacKaye.
- Attacks on MacKays and others thereafter result of intrusive, aggressive and personal actions and local resentment to strange doctrines.
- 5,200,000 pounds of sugar sent to London.
- Peking authorities refused in any way to assume responsibility for east and south coasts of Formosa.
- FIRST JAPANESE EXPEDITION PLANNED
- Japan laid secret plans for a "punitive expedition" to south Formosa. No foreigners in Tokyo given intimation of project.
- 1873 German schooner wrecked on Miyakohima group. Survivors treated well, given a ship to take them back to native land (D. 215)
- "In 1873 Count Kabayama, then a Captain in the Army, and Mr. Mizuno landed in Taiwan-fu from a Japanese ship and travelled overland to Tamsui and thence on to Suao. There were some half dozen different Japanese visitors in the island that year, and being clad in European costume they were looked upon with considerable curiosity by the natives. It was first thought that they were merchants come to take stock of the resources of the island, but the events of the next year proved that they were the advance agents of the expedition which followed." (D. 208)
- Japanese organization of the Formosan Expedition carried forward.
- 1874 (January) Okubo Shigenobu presents Emperor with plan for a special "Formosa Department" in the Tokyo government.
- (April) "Formosa Department" established with Okubo at head.
- Chinese Admiral, at Amoy, in consultation with U.S. Consul Henderson asserts that the Chinese Government disclaimed all responsibility for actions of aborigines on Formosa.
- Japanese advance plans for "righteous indignation" expedition to effect justice for murder of Loo Chuans in 1871. General LeGendre invited to become advisor to expedition.
- (May) Saigo Yorimichi made Commander-in-Chief of expedition.

Lt. Commander Douglas Cassel, U.S. Navy, made
Commandore in Japanese Navy.

Lt. James R. Wasson, U.S. Army Engineer, made Colonel,
Japanese Army.

Vice-Roy of Fukien addressed protest to Consul
Henderson at Amoy, demanding that Americans cease
aiding the Japanese expedition.

Henderson and Williams, U.S. Charge d'Affaires at
Peking noted officially that the Chinese Government
did not seem to oppose the Japanese expedition.

Diplomatic corps at Peking urged Chinese to oppose
the Japanese, sensing its dangerous precedent.

Bingham, U.S. Minister to Japan, usually pro-
Japanese, in this matter counselled against them.
European diplomats at Tokyo greatly disturbed.

Chinese officialdom at Peking began to claim authority
over all Formosa.

Japanese at home began to prepare for war with China.

Near-rebellion in the Shoka district. Chinese Govern-
ment feared Japanese would find support among those
rebels.

Japanese merchants at Suo made claims against officials,
who now feared that they would seize Suo and join
with Shoka rebels across the hills.

"Before the arrival of the expedition Japanese visitors
had been very numerous and now that troops had followed
it was thought that every spot previously visited by
the Japanese spies, as they were thought to be, would
soon be occupied by Japanese troops." (D. 155)

(June-July) Japanese troops in small parties explore
Central Formosa and the East Coast. While in the
Karenko district drew plans, maps, took over 100
samples of soil, to astonishment of local peoples.

(August 6) Japanese landings made at Liang-kiau Bay.

(June 21) Two Chinese men-of-war reached Formosa with
French "observers" on board.

(May 29) U.S.S. MONCAC tried to put in at Liang-kiau,
for "observation" but storms made anchorage impossible.

British Gunboat followed Japanese ship NISHIN for
"observation". British gunboat HORNET landed party
of officers to "take observation of Japanese action.

1874

(May 22) Battle of Stone Gate, south Formosa, in
which the Japanese defeated the Botan savages
decisively and indulged in Japanese head-hunting,
frowned upon by the commanders for the adverse
impression it might create abroad. Heads taken from
aborigine bodies on battlefield and displayed at camp.

Okubo sent to China to negotiate, with full powers, Legendre taken along as advisor. Reached Peking September 10.

Japanese ultimatum presented October 10.

Wade, the British Minister, attempts to become involved in the negotiations, but his services were declined by the Japanese.

Japanese mission began to withdraw from Peking, whereupon Chinese come to terms.

Indemnity of 500,000 taels agreed upon, to cover "various expenses of the expedition" and to pay consolation money to families for victimized Loochuans and survivors of the 1871 party.

(October 31) Terms signed.

Payments met before December 1st.

General Saigo withdrew with all forces (December 3).

Chinese officials order destruction of every vestige of Japanese occupation, including roads, bridges, buildings.

Chinese Government stimulated to reorganize and develop Formosa.

David Tyzack, mining expert, engaged to make official survey of Formosan resources.

Shen Pao-chen, Imperial Commissioner, reviewed coal reports; decided to recommend installation of modern machinery.

California State Legislature placed high duty on Formosa sugar, effectually closing off that market.

Sixteen storm driven savages reached Keelung from Pellow Islands after 1,600 mile trip in three outrigger canoes. Sixty days on the ocean. Sent to Hong Kong thence carried to Carolines and home.

1875 (January) Special "Formosa Department" in Tokyo Government disbanded.

Emperor of China said to have died without knowledge of the entire Formosa incident.

Suggestions made that the Fukien Vice-Royalty remove headquarters to Formosa. Measures for reorganization presented to Throne at Peking.

Military measures taken to establish Chinese control in South Formosa. Aborigines resisted fiercely, many Chinese troops killed.

David Tyzack, mining engineer, sent to England for experts and machinery.

Wm. Campbell, missionary, murderously attacked near Kagi. Church property destroyed.

1876

New forts constructed south of Anping, using much material from old Dutch forts at Zealandia. Constructed under supervision of French engineer, M. Berthault.

New Mining machinery from England, purchased by Tyzack, installed at Hattoshi ("Coal Harbor").

1877

Mine at Hattoshi, under Tyzok's direction, produced 200 tons per day. Coal harbor jetty and chutes constructed.

Chinese government decided to declare sulphur a Monopoly. Pits worked in desultory fashion by officials; illegally worked by local people.

Government decided to exploit petroleum deposits.

(Nov.) First telegraph on Formosa opened. Takao to Taiwan-fu (Tainan) and to Anping. Total about 30 miles.

Because of growing importance of foreign trade, Tamsui was reorganized as a district, with a magistrate and regular government.

First new prefect of Taipeh-fu Liang Tao (D. 1878).

War with aborigines particularly severe on East Coast.

Hakka community on East Coast in rebellion. Chinese government troops said to have exterminated one community of over 500 persons.

Spain threatens armed expedition after fourteen years of fruitless negotiation regarding wreck and plunder of ship SOBERANA in 1863. Following Japanese precedent extracted \$18,000 from Formosan Government. Evidence clear that it did not go to families of survivors, as represented. (D. 212)

1878

Taipeh set up as new prefecture, with Keelung made an administrative district (ting or sub-prefecture), Gilan (Gilan), Shinchiku and Tamsui districts (hsien).

New prefectural capital laid out at Taipeh, near Banka.

Second prefectural governor - Liu Ta-chuan (D. 1879)

Immigration Bureau founded. Large numbers of Swatow region coolies transferred and settled on sparsely used land. Successful colonization between Takao and the South Cape.

Two American petroleum engineers arrived with equipment. Sink four wells in Shinchiku district but withdrew (November) because of official obstructionism.

Unscrupulous ships masters and owners, encouraged by Japanese and Spanish successes, take advantage of Formosa's bad reputation wilfully to destroy ships on the coast followed by charges of plunder and demands for indemnity. American ship blown up in Kwailian Bay, South Formosa, Captains of ship and assisting vessels tried, jailed.

DATE

EVENTS

1879 (Ma) Prefectural offices removed from Shinchiku to Banka and work on new capital, Taipah, begun.

Walls and gates completed.

Examination Hall for ten thousand students first buildings entirely completed. Confucian temple and Prefect's yamen under construction.

Cost of building new capital fell largely on local "contributors" such as the Lin Family. Lin Pan-ban contributed \$500,000.

Examination Hall \$34,000. Prefect's Yamen \$28,000 Smaller Government yamen \$6,000; Confucian temple and other shrines \$50,000.

First Civil Examinations given.

1880 MacKays Hospital established by Canadian Mission.

War Scare. Russia believed to be ready to attack. New forts built (four between Tainan and Taipah). New fortress at Keelung. Takao forts strengthened.

1881 First Military Exams. given.

1882 Lighthouses established at Anping.

1883 Lighthouses at South Cape (Garambi) and at Takao Harbor entrance.

FRANCO-CHINESE WAR

1884 French ship VOLTA visited Keelung. Chinese slow in providing coal. Captain of ship threatened to fire on forts.

Franco-Chinese undeclared war of reprisals. Formosa blockaded and ports seized as material guarantee for payment of an indemnity which France had demanded of the Chinese government. French Parliament was not asked to bother with a Declaration of War.

(July) British gunboat COCKLAVER arrived at Tamsui to protect foreign settlement.

Liu Ming-chuan appointed by Peking as Commissioner for Formosa.

July 16. Arrived on Formosa. Arrival acknowledged by salute which caused the French gunboat PARSEVAL immediately to clear for action. Captain advised of cause of firing just in time.

July 22. French corvette VILLARS arrived in Keelung. PARSEVAL left. French ship prevented German ship WELLE to discharge cargo of ammunition, torpedoes, telegraph wire, etc., whereupon WELLE transferred to Tamsui and unloaded.

DATE

1884

August 3-4-5. Foreign residents at Twatutia evacuated to Tamsui. Wealthy Formosans evacuated to China mainland. Foreign residents at Keelung evacuated to German schooner JOHANN CARL, thence to British gunboat COCKCHAFFER. Removed to Tamsui, leaving only two foreign Customs officials.

Residents during siege: A. Frater and wife, British Consul at Tamsui; P. W. Peterson, British Constable; 10 British members of Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs; 4 representatives of foreign firms; 3 Canadian missionaries; 1 American correspondent (Albert Sutcliffe); 1 foreign doctor, a German.

August 4. Three French warships in port of Keelung when ironclad LA GALISSONNIERE under Admiral Lespes, and gunboat LUTIN arrived. Admiral Lespes immediately demanded surrender of forts by 8 A.M. the next day.

Governor Liu Ming-chuan ordered Keelung collieries destroyed to prevent use by the French.

August 5. Chinese refuse to surrender Keelung forts. French opened fire, reduced forts to ruins. Marines landed, possession taken of Keelung city.

August 4-10. Tamsui port entrance mined; guns emplaced. Ballast boats and junks loaded with rocks sunk at harbor entrance.

Chinese establish themselves behind earthworks on hills surrounding Keelung. They remained unable to damage the French and French unable to damage them or advance inland.

September 24, 25, 26. French warships arrived to blockade Tamsui, chasing off foreign shipping, boarding and searching the British ship WAVERLY.

Oct. 1. French fleet under Admiral Courbet arrived off Tamsui to give notice of intent to bombard defences.

After the French victory at Keelung, Liu Ming-chuan, Imperial commissioner, removed headquarters to Banka (now part of Taihoku).

"The inhabitants of this city - some 40,000 - who were considered the most turbulent lot in the north, killed some few (Chinese) soldiers, siezed Liu Ming-chuan and took him to a temple where he was made a sort of prisoner, it having been rumoured about that he had an idea of taking the treasury, money and stores and making for Tockham (Shinchiku), a walled town some thirty miles south of Tamsui." (D. 227)

Japanese sloop AMAGI, under Captain H. Togo, came to watch operations and an occasional British man-of-war made short visits for "observation."

October 7. French forced a landing at Tamsui with some 500-600 men, under cover of heavy bombardment from their ships.

- British Consul makes formal representation to Chinese General for "barbarous custom" of permitting French soldiers' heads to be cut off and pilloried.
- 1884 From October coastal lights around the island were extinguished.
- October 15. French men of war appeared off Anping.
- October 17. French men of war appeared off Takao.
- 1885 Despite close French blockade, Chinese managed to land supplies at Pinam (Taito) and carry them overland to Takao.
- 1885 French forces at Keelung:

Legion Etrangere	971
Battalion Afrique	900
Marin Infantry	350
Blue Jackets	<u>800</u>
	2120

Land force under command of General Duschesnes, "Conqueror of Madagascar".

Rumored report that China twice offered to cede Formosa to England. Lord Roseberry and Lord Kimberly each refused. France took steps to secure the Pescadores. The British foreign Office feared a final wholesale partition of China.

(April) British gunboat REDBREAST, commanded by Lt. Stuart, anchored at Tamsui to protect British Consulate and commercial firms.

Poorer classes of town Chinese suffered severe privations because of French blockade.

(March) Hills around Kantau, above Tamsui, fortified by Chinese.

Opium captured by French during blockade said to have been sold by them to Chinese buyers at Keelung.

Crews of captured junks set to road-building in and around Keelung.

While blockading West Coast the French burned, sunk or destroyed all Chinese and Formosan shipping upon which they could lay their hands.

(March 28) Five French ships made rendezvous off Anping and proceeded to capture the Pescadores, which they declared to be French territory on April 1.

April 1. Blockade of Southern Formosa lifted.

April 5. First merchant vessel reached Tamsui after blockade.

April 11. Chinese transport S.S. PINGON allegedly betrayed by its Chinese master into hands of French.

April 27. Saracen light relit; thereafter at intervals the other lights along coast reappeared.

1855

"An address of thanks for the protection given to foreigners during the blockade, signed by all the foreigners was, in May, presented to the Tactai, Liu Ao, through the British Consul."

French continued in occupation of Keelung after lifting the blockade elsewhere and life restored to normal at other parts.

Two Frenchmen assaulted Chinese girls. One Frenchman killed. French party allegedly took ten hostages and treated them cruelly.

June 9. Treaty between China and France signed. Article IX stipulated that Formosa and the Pescadores should be evacuated. Frenchmen on station overjoyed. Over 700 had died at Keelung and were buried there. Of these 150 died of wounds, others of disease.

June 21. French troops, under General Duschesenes, withdrawn from Keelung.

June 11. Admiral Courbet died in the Pescadores. Had urged France to develop Pescadores as a permanent base. Materials had reached Singapore en route. Admiral had won confidence and respect of Chinese residents of Pescadores.

CHINA ADOPTS PROGRESSIVE FORMOSA POLICY

1885

Warfare with aborigines continuous; destructive border fires started to drive them back into the hills.

Reconstruction of capital at Taipeh advanced. Streets rearranged, paved; city wall constructed; streets lit with electricity.

1886

New tax system introduced. Subsequent dissatisfaction led to near-rebellion. Governor Liu Ming-chuan imprisoned in his own yamen during a trip south to Tainan by the hostile populace.

Campaign against aborigines east of Tokohame and Shoka; Ling Chien-teng led 1,500 troops against tribesmen.

1887

Chinese carry out campaign against aborigines on Giran plain.

General uprisings against government in protest of newly imposed rice-land tax. Yunlin seized, Shoka attacked.

Formosa declared a separate province by Imperial Decree.

Commissioner Liu Ming-chuan declared to be the first Governor, subject to the Vice-Roy of Chekiang-Fukien-Formosa.

Provinces reorganized with four prefectures (Taipei, Tainan, Taiwan and Taitung) 11 districts and 3 sub-prefectures.

Sulphur Bureau set up in Government.

(November) Camphor becomes Government Monopoly after having been abolished in 1869 on foreign protest.

(October) Cable steamer, the TEIICHAU purchased; cables laid from Dome Bay in the Pescadores to Anping. Increased strategic importance of islands.

1867 (March) Upon Governor Liu's decision to make Keelung a great harbor, work began on railway to link it with west coast cities.

German engineer named Becker employed. Gauge 3 feet 6 inches; rails of 36 lbs. steel; maximum gradient 1:30; curves of 5 chains minimum radius.

(December) Customs services placed under Formosan Governor (Liu Ming-chuan)

1868 New Capital site projected near centrally located Shaka. Building commenced. Sharp rise in taxes and government expenditures roused antagonism.

Rickshas introduced by Governor Liu at his own expense in Takoku; supported by him for some time in order to establish use.

(March) Telegraph line completed between Tainan and Taipei, linking Keelung with Takao. Cable laid from Tamsui across Straits to Sharp Peak at mouth of the Min River in Fukien. Formosa thus joined the world's telegraph system.

1891 Warfare between Chinese camphor men and aborigines near Tokohan assumes serious proportions.

(June) Liu Ming-chuan retired from Governorship because of health.

(October) Taipei-Keelung Railroad completed (ca. 20 miles) Engines driven by British engineers. Road extending to south beyond city opened for twenty miles.

PROGRESSIVE POLICY ABANDONED

(November 25) Shao Yu-lin assumed formal control as new Governor.

Shao made no attempt to carry out Liu's progressive programs.

Government closed its coal mines, thereafter obtaining coal from private miners.

Camphor monopoly once again abolished.

Warfare along aborigine borderland almost uninterrupted. Twelve hundred troops employed in south against them.

Between 1890 and 1895 the campaigns against aborigines brought about sale of human (savage) flesh as meat in the open market of Chinese villages. Especially prevalent on Taiko market. Some salted and sent to Amoy.

1893 Railroad completed from Keelung to Shinchiku (60 miles)

1894 October 21. Shao Yu-lin resigned governorship; succeeded by treasurer Tang Ching-sung.

SINO-JAPANESE WAR

1894 August 1, Sino-Japanese war begins.

First auriferous reefs discovered; gold bearing quartz found in Kyufun hills by a Chinese who had worked in California.

Sulphur exported totalled 5,950 piculs (791,850 lbs).

1895 Armistice and peace negotiations initiated between China and Japan. Rumors spread that Formosa would be ceded as part of indemnity.

Li Hung-chang sent to Japan to negotiate; expected, if possible, to avoid handing over Formosa.

Armistice declared after murderous attack upon Li Hung-chang, China's envoy to Japan.

FORMOSA CAREFULLY EXCLUDED FROM TERMS OF ARMISTICE

"No doubt the higher officials of the island were informed of the signing of the treaty at Shimonoseki soon after it occurred; but to the people in general nothing was known further than the cession of the island to Japan was very probable. To protest against this, a commission consisting of a number of prominent residents backed by all the censors, board secretaries and Hanlins hailing from Formosa and Fukien Province, visited Peking and presented a number of memorials to the Emperor, praying that the island should not be ceded to Japan; and that if China were really unable to hold it, would be far better to present it to England." (Davidson 277).

Plans for "Republic" probably hatched at Peking by this commission.

About March 1 two French warships appeared at Makung; apparently offered to take over the Pescadores "for the duration" with promise to cede them back to China after the war. (Davidson 265)

March 20. Japanese fleet arrived off Pescadores.

March 23. Disembarkation began.

March 23. Japanese under Colonel Hishijima attacked and occupied the Pescadores. Landing made at Reiseikaku. Kompettai fort taken. Garrison of 500 men made prisoners; 18 guns, 2663 rifles, million rounds ammunition; 797 kegs, 3173 bags powder, etc. taken.

Few Japanese lost in action, but within few days 1,500 men died of cholera.

Regular Chinese officialdom began leaving Formosa.

Rear Admiral Tanaka became first Governor of the Pescadores.

April "...The situation became so alarming that the Governor called a meeting of the Consuls, and informed them that he had lost all control over his people, soldiers and others, and unless Foreign Powers intervened or sufficient foreign protection was provided, as soon as it was officially known that the treaty ceding Formosa to Japan had been ratified Formosa would be thrown into a state of anarchy and rebellion. Furthermore, that he was unable to protect the lives and interests of the foreigners on the island." (D. 271)

April. British and German Consuls appeal for protection for their nationals as tension mounted in north Formosa. Germans land 25 sailors from IRENE, under command of Lt. Tinné to act as guards at Twatutia.

"Among (the forces of Tamsui) were new levies of Hakka hillmen. They were considered by the foreigners to be a dangerous lot to have in the neighborhood and as they did not speak the same language as the general and other officers, it was feared that misunderstandings might arise with serious results." (D. 230)

1895

April 22. Chinese soldiers rioted in Taipeh; Governor's yamen attacked in belief that he was about to flee with treasury. Troops' pay in arrears.

April 24. Further rioting indicated that soldiers would not admit much interference from superior officers.

April 26. H. M. S. Spartan arrived, followed by battleship CENTURION with an Admiral who inspected the situation at Twatutia. Ordered detail of 30 marines, under Captain W. Shubrick, to land for duty at Twatutia. (D. 271)

May 1. (?) German gunboat WOLFE arrived, bringing a German Admiral to protect (small) German interests.

May 2. U.S.S. CONDORD, despatched from Hagasaki, arrived off Tamsui. Commander Craig, believing situation did not warrant American interference, left again, morning of May 4th.

British contingent ashore included: 6 gunners, marine artillery; 19 privates, marine artillery; 3 non-commissioned officers; 1 bugler; 1 officer (Captain Shubrick).

German contingent ashore included: 3 petty officers and 22 men commanded by Naval Lieutenant Timme.

Bandits and soldiers terrorize countryside and villages throughout May, making the peasants almost hope for the coming of the Japanese troops.

"The militia and volunteer brigades which formed the largest share of the island forces were armed and equipped principally from the mainland but received no pay except when engaged in active service. The organization of the different native bands was as a rule the work of some rich man or group of rich men, whose motive was the hope of obtaining personal protection. One well-known Chinese was absolutely forced by the mandarins to contribute one million dollars in return for which he was declared commander-in-chief of the Formosan citizen-soldiers..." (D. 273)

REPUBLIC OF FORMOSA (NORTH)

May 23, 1895. Republic declared.

Manifesto issued to people. Telegrams sent to European and American powers and to Governors of every district in China. Memorial telegraphed to the Emperor at Peking by the literati:

"The literati and people of Formosa are determined to resist subjection to Japan. Hence they have declared themselves an independent Island Republic, at the same time recognizing the suzerainty of the Sacred Tsing Dynasty." (D. 278)

"The new authorities believed that the Republic would, if it could hold out for six months of a year, secure due recognition from the powers. The greatest dependence was placed on France, and telegrams passed very frequently between Tcheng Ki-tong and certain Frenchmen. One day a small cruiser, the BEAUMPS BEAUPRE (appeared), the officers landed and had an interview with the President. This led him fully to believe that the whole French fleet would shortly come to support him. Indeed, it looked as though Tcheng Ki-tong had not been altogether deceiving the people." (Takekoshi 83-84)

Formosan towns placarded with promises that Russia, France and Germany were sending warships to protect Formosan people.

Upon declaration of independence those not in sympathy were invited to get out. About 150 prominent people left, including Lin Pan Bang (Liu Wei Yuan).

May 1-15. Many and increasingly severe riots, especially between Cantonese mercenaries and local villagers whom they pillaged, as at Pat-lium, near Tamsui, where a mob of soldiers in a nearby camp drove all male inhabitants from the village and cohabited with the women there for several days.

Northern Formosa in an uproar.

20 camps - 10,000 soldiers in all, between Tamsui and Twatutia. Altogether about 75,000 men, conservative estimate. (President claimed 150,000) Hakkas armed by the President, local volunteer troops from mainland. ca 50,000 in the North, government arsenal thoroughly equipped. (D. 286)

1895

May 29th. Japanese transports assembled off Agincourt Island, near Keelung. Ordered to land at Samshokaku. First boatload of infantry landed at 2 p.m. Thereafter unloading continued all night.

May 30. Japanese landing complete. About 12,000 men on shore.

May 31. Advance overland begun.

Li Ching-fang, Imperial Chinese Commissioner, fearful for his own safety, refused to land on Formosa to effect formal transfer. Requested the Japanese first to repress rebellion. Finally arranged to meet Governor-General-designate Kabayama on board ship, June 2, off Santiau Point. Commissioners agreed not to recognize the outbreak of rebellion or to the establishment of the Republic.

Li refused to catalogue Chinese Government property on the island as distinguishable from private property, on the grounds that he had never been on the island. Hence, by permitting the Japanese to draw up their own memoranda, Li completely abandoned the interests of Formosan Chinese private individuals. Transfer of island officially completed at 9 p.m. June 2.

June 5, 2 a.m. "The yellow Republican Tiger gathered in his long tail and laid down and died for lack of nourishment." Attacks on government by unruly soldiery, advance of Japanese from Keelung to Taipei, caused the president to flee the capital of the 10-day Republic. Government buildings looted, by Chinese soldiers. City set afire.

June 8. Tamsui occupied by Japanese. (D. 310)

June 17. Ceremony of inauguration of Japanese administration at Taipei.

First government organized on civil basis soon found unpracticable.

Japanese advance overland, taking Keelung and moving on Taipei. Rioting and violence threatened the capital. Davidson and two other foreigners volunteered to go to Japanese camp to urge speedy occupation of city and to disclose the lack of organized defense.

Japanese gave little attention to south Formosa until North Formosa was well occupied.

"It was thought that the defeat of the rebels in two of their principal resorts would teach them the futility of battling with the Japanese, and that they would return to their peaceful occupations. But the attacks upon provision trains and scouting parties, within a few miles of Taipei continued. There was now no other course open but to give up the idea of a peaceful occupation of the island and to prepare for a bitter war against the natives. (D. 329)

"Black Flag" pirate chief Liu Yung-fu, formerly commander of Chinese forces in the French war, given charge of organizing defenses of South Formosa.

Liu undertook reorganization of forces. New Tactai (Chu Ha-chun) appointed for Tainan.

British navy landed fifty marines at Anping to protect foreigners as unrest in south grew.

1895 General Liu accused foreigners of aiding the Japanese, after Japanese gunboat came into Anping harbor, anchoring near British men-of-war in a manner which made it difficult for Chinese land forts to direct fire against her.

Foreigners ordered to leave Anping; British sent further troops until 150 marines were ashore. Women and children removed, by Norwegian ship.

British increase forces which included ships REDBREAST, SPARTAN, RAINBOW, PLOWAR, all of which cleared for action against the Chinese.

Many Chinese fled south Formosa. Governor Liu extorted large amounts of treasure from refugees.

June. Organization of Southern Republic. Chinese Imperial Government ordered its high officials to withdraw from Tainan. About 100 leading citizens and ex-officials called upon General Liu to assume Presidency of Southern Republic.

July 1. British Admiral Buller gave instructions for withdrawal of British forces; advised foreigners to leave. Approach of typhoon season made anchorage of protecting forces unsafe. Foreign guard withdrew June 30. Customs House closed June 29.

REPUBLIC OF FORMOSA (SOUTH)

1895 (June cont'd) When higher officials withdrew from Tainan, asked General Liu to leave Takao for Tainan in order to protect it (the capital). "He consented and was installed in the Examination Hall, adopting the style of Assistant Commissioner. When Tang fled (from the north) however, the literati and others composing the so-called Parliament elected Liu Yung-fu to the Presidency of the "Republic" which they determined should continue." (D. 352)

Movement continued to have support of Chinese Government.

New money issued, guaranteed by wealthy people of Tainan. Postal system, with varied stamp issues, created.

Strong Japanese forces left Shoka to move southward toward Tainan.

October. Japanese launched campaign to occupy southern Formosa. Forces moved southward overland.

October 7. Fifty ships assembled in Pescadores for invasion of south Formosa. Divided; one group south to Eoryo, landed 6,300 men and proceeded up coast under protection of warship's guns.

Kagi attacked.

October 12. British ship TWEED removed nationals from Takao; Japanese men-of-war opened bombardment.

1895

October 13. Japanese men-of-war open bombardment of Takao forts. Entire port fell to Japanese by 4 p.m.

October 10. Nineteen transports, 3 warships left Pescadores to land at Patechui.

Approach of Japanese from three directions threw Anping and Tainan into panic.

General Liu proposed surrender. Negotiations prolonged. Liu proposed that (1) the Japanese pay up all arrears due to Liu's soldiers; (2) the Japanese to send him and his soldiers to Canton in Japanese transports; (3) The Shimonoseki Treaty be carried out, regarding all people having two years in which to decide ultimate citizenship.

Days spent in stripping escaping refugees of treasure.

October 18. Liu disappeared, escaping to China during night.

October 21. Tainan city occupied, completing operations.

October 28. Imperial Prince Kitashirakawa died at Tainan. Japanese suffered total of 32,315 casualties, of which only 164 were actually killed in battle.

The first wave of Japanese troops were well-disciplined Imperial Guards. Later troops which came into garrison and suppress "banditry" were rough, undisciplined, violent and over-bearing.

PERIOD OF UNORGANIZED BUT OPEN RESISTENCE TO JAPANESE CONTROL

1895

Late November. Hakka uprising near Toko. "Major General Yamaguchi shot five or six hundred....." Two months campaign; 48 Japanese casualties; about 500 rebel casualties.

"This was but the beginning of troubles which lasted off and on for several years. These people are called brigands because, though they desired to overthrow the (Japanese) government, the main object of their risings was robbery and plunder...." (Takekoshi p. 92)

1896

New Year's Day revolt, northern Formosa. There was ruthless suppression; wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter on the Giran plain and Zuiho continued two months. Villages were ruined. In the cities files of prisoners were led to torture daily. Indiscriminate decapitations were followed by burning of rebel heads in public. Reinforcements sent from Japan. Japanese casualties 128 killed; insurgents "more than 600". (Davidson) "Several thousands of insurgents killed" (Takekoshi)

February 22. Privileges granted to foreigners defined by Proclamation.

- 1896 June 30. Most serious uprising. Japanese driven out of central area. Hori, Shushu, Hokuto, Nanto, Tarimu, Rokko, Inrin, Rato Daihorin all occupied by rebels; Shoka attacked. State of siege proclaimed at Taichu. Army deployed over countryside with orders to kill all Formosans on sight. From 7 to 20 people beheaded publicly every day by Japanese court order.
- May 8. Deadline date by which all Formosans not wishing to have Japanese citizenship leave the island or remove to the treaty ports.
- Leader of rebellion named Kien-i., of Toroku.
- Second Brigade out into field. Thirty Chinese villages destroyed. Japanese casualties 247.
- Kien-i reported by Japanese to have accepted an official post. d. 1898.
- October 30. Uprising at Taihoku led by Lin Ta-peh. Over 360 "brigands" forced to surrender.
- November 19. Chung Ki-sung and associated chiefs attacked Hozan.
- December 27. Revolt at Taiheicho; the town fortified by Kwa Tia, one of Kien-i's colleagues. Suppressed by Second Brigade.
- 1897 January 10, Hozan again attacked by rebels.
- May 8. Taihoku attacked by "more than 600 brigands", under leadership of Cheng Teu-giu. Driven off by local garrison.
- June 11. Davidson appointed first U.S. Consul at Taihoku (officially at Tamsui).
- 1898 September 21. Taiping Branch Administrative Office attacked.
- September 25. Sankyakaku Court House attacked.
- 1899 Choshuso Court House attacked by 3,000 "brigands" led by Lin Tien-fu and Lin Shao-miao.
- May 15. Japanese establish salt monopoly. Cost of production about $\frac{1}{2}$ cost in Japan proper.
- July 20. Dr. A. Norris Wilkinson appointed U.S. vice-counsel.
- August 5. Camphor monopoly established by Japanese.
- Old style Chinese schools, about one to each village, attended by 27,568 students under 1,496 instructors.
- Japanese turn official attention to sugar cultivation. Seed cane imported from Hawaii.

1900

Two American sugar cane crushing mills purchased by Government for experimental farms.

May. Major-General Yamanaka, at head of Second Division, carried out a 25-day campaign against the remnants of Ka Tia's band.

The North gradually became quieter although the center and south of the island remained rebellious, for the Government and was absorbed in effort to pacify immediate neighborhood of the capital.

"The proclamations..in Tainan and Taichu issued inviting the brigands to surrender were lacking in definiteness, hence the brigands in those districts failed to clearly understand the will of the authorities." (Takkakoshi p. 98)

By mid-year "the authorities did away with invitations for brigands to surrender."

In five months, late 1900, more than 5,000 "brigands" were killed. (Takkakoshi 99.)

November 23. Bokushikyaku Branch Office attacked by Hwan Miao-sung and his band.

Between 1897 and 1901 the Japanese officially report 8,030 rebels executed and 3,473 killed "in the field." The actual victims were unnumbered.

1901 February. Taichu attacked by Chang A-lui and his Toran band.

1902 A general amnesty was offered rebels in central Formosa. Those who returned to village under promise of safety were murdered in a well-planned slaughter May 25, 1902.

Seven years of bloody war and suppression of "Banditry" (i.e. Formosan-Chinese resistance) are officially acknowledged to have passed before the Japanese could institute civil control.

BEGINNING OF ORGANIZED AND IDEOLOGICAL RESISTANCE

1907-1928 From 1907 to 1928 there were eight serious conspiracies among Formosan-Chinese. After 1905 the Japanese recognized the ideological element in these rebellions, and the development of organized leadership of one sort or another.

1907 Peipu Rebellion. The immediate cause was an attempt to use Formosans in subjugating the savages.

1909 A village uprising, July 31, 1909, protested police torture methods which had resulted in details of several gamblers. Courts decided that the case against the Japanese policeman, named Shiima, be dismissed.

- 1910 An official "Subjugation or Death" program was launched against the aborigines. An appropriation of 15,000,000 yen was made for the purpose. From May to October, 1910, 4,000 soldiers with all modern arms campaigned against the Gaogan and Atayal tribes in the south.
- 1911 The same troops campaigned against Mori-Kouan and the Atayal tribes in central region.
- 1913 A similar campaign made against the Kinani and Atayal tribes of the North.
- 1913 The Linchi Rebellion of 1913 had as its immediate cause the felling of bamboo forests by Mitsui interests, without adequate recompensation to local people.
- Rebellion led by Ra Fukusei; 500 Formosans in the Byoritsu area plotted to seize Taihoku, the capital. Nearly all were apprehended and put to death.
- 1914 Fourth campaign of the official "Subjugation or Death" program. Police and 12,000 troops were employed against the 10,000 members (men, women and children) of the Taruk tribe, in mountains back of Karenko. Coast Guard units bombarded the accessible mountain villages from the sea.
- 1915 Rebellion led by Lo Chun, and Chu Cheung-hong, aided by Chinese in Fukien Province. Many persons prepared to revolt. Upon discovery of the plot, the Japanese began imprisonments. Several thousand conspirators took to the field in the south. Only 51 Japanese were killed, but the Japanese troops, beginning August 7, retaliated by exterminating several Chinese villages. After troops restored order by this wholesale slaughter, 1,413 persons were arrested and 866 sentenced to death. An imperial amnesty saved all but 95 from execution.
- 1915 Hsilai-an Rebellion, (no details).
- Suppression of the Doka-kai (Assimilation Society) founded by Itagaki Taisuke, a Japanese liberal, who went to Formosa in November 1914. Not revolutionary in intent; Itagaki merely wished to see a true assimilation of Formosa to the Empire by equality before law, etc. Appeared too dangerous to the Government and was therefore suppressed, with some imprisonments.
- 1918 Domeikai organized by Formosan students in Tokyo. Primary purpose was to effect modification of harsh and discriminatory laws. Started monthly publication "Taiwan Youth." Later changed to a weekly. Failed in attempts to have it removed to Formosa, but during the "liberal" period (1927-30) it was allowed to be published in Taihoku where it became a daily newspaper, the Taiwan Shinminpo, suppressed in 1933.

- 1919 New subjugation program. A budget appropriation of 183,000 yen was made for an air corps designed to bomb savage districts and villages, especially of the Nilitaka, Ari and Daibu regions, which were not long thereafter opened up to Japanese timber companies for exploitation.
- 1921 Taiwan Bunka Kyokai (Taiwan Cultural Society) founded by Lin Hsien-t'ang, (Rin Kendo), Ts'ai Pei-ho, Ching Wei-sui. This center of nationalist movement among the moderates was strongly represented in the Taiwan Agricultural Cooperatives.
- 1921 A petition presented to Tokyo Diet asking for representative Government in Formosa, 1921, was unheeded. Other petitions followed, but Lin Hsien-t'ang, the leader was severely censured.
- 1923 Petition for representative government was presented to authorities on February 2, suppressed by police as "rebellious."
- Three of the petitioners went immediately to Tokyo, and in late February founded (with Tokyo police permission) a "Formosan Magazine" to advocate and defend their ideals. The founders returned to Formosa December 10, 1923.
- 1924 Forty-nine youths arrested; 14 were prosecuted including the leaders, Lin Hsien-t'ang, Tai Roku and Sho Isu, who were held a year and then sentenced to four months imprisonment. According to Japanese accounts, the Government was forced to arrest "hundreds" of others in order to stop the representative government movement. According to the account of a German in Formosa in 1926, more than 3,000 persons suffered death in the effort to suppress the agitation.
- 1926 Taiwan Musan Seinen-kai (Taiwan Proletarian Youth League) founded. It was closely associated with the Taiwan Kyuso Remmei (Taiwan Workers Union); being Marxist, it was first to be suppressed.
- 1928 Taiwan Koyuso Remmi (Taiwan Workers Union) a Marxist organization which in 1928 had 6,367 active members. It was suppressed in 1931 and all members have been treated with suspicion and frequently with violence since.

PERIOD OF REACTIONARY SUPPRESSION OF INTELLECTUAL LEADERSHIP

- 1928 A new era of suppression began in 1928 coinciding with suppressive movements in Japan proper, and by August of 1937 even the most moderate of right-wing organization was officially disbanded. Under these restrictive measures and aggravation of police interference the rightest groups grew more radical, and those who had advocated cooperation with the Japanese began to be silent on that point.

- 1930 Musha Rebellion of the aborigines on October 26, 1930 was so serious that the Government-General was forced to resign. Planes and gas bombs were used to subdue the natives. Then the Japanese disarmed and segregated the tribes which had rebelled. Arming the tribe known to be hostile to the rebels, the police encouraged a massacre of these defenseless people. The Japanese press publicly acknowledged this "natural slaughter" as a quick way to solve the problems of the aborigines.
- The Minshuto Party, Formosa's only modern political party had 800 members in 1930. All walks of life were represented and all degrees of education. The leaders were lawyers, physicians and business men. They made a special issue of the Japanese Government's profiteering exploitation of the opium situation, which it managed at a handsome profit through the Narcotics Monopoly. The Minshuto had 17 branches.
- 1931 The leaders suffered imprisonment and the party was dissolved, Feb. 24, after having been allowed no organ for publication of its views.
- The Taiwan Youth Party, suppressed in Formosa, was reorganized in Shanghai in 1931. It became the Taiwan Anti-Imperialist League, and is now represented at Chungking. Its members in Formosa are periodically rounded up by the police.
- On March 23, a large village of aborigines near Heito revolted. The details are obscured by censorship, but the American Consul attributed the revolt to fear of land confiscation and the Japanese policy of removing mountaine dwellers to the unhealthy plains, where they do not thrive.
- 1932 After February 5, there came a wave of arrests and imprisonments for "mongers of false rumors" regarding the progress of the Shanghai Incident.
- 1934 Shuyu Kai plot, engineered by a secret society, the "Friends of the Masses Society" which had branches throughout the island. It was organized in December 1927. Headquarters were in Taiko-gun, Taichu Province. A revolt was planned which miscarried in September 1934. The society had carried on the secret manufacture of rifles and ammunition. The discovery suppression and drastic punishments were kept secret by the police for two years and one month. Of 435 persons tried for the conspiracy, 31% were farmers, 21.8% were coolies, 15.5% were engaged in manufacturing industries while only 1.2% had had so-called "liberal" education. To give an indication of the representative character of this rebellion and the thoroughness of discontent, it is notable that 198 persons tried were without property, 106 had property valued at less than 1,000 yen and 32 had property in excess of 10,000 yen. The majority were between 30 and 40 years of age.

DATE

EVENT

- 1936 In November, a poorly-contrived plot was discovered among the Formosan-Chinese students of the Second Middle School of Taihoku. They had formed a secret society with an intent to link themselves with a Chinese revolutionary youth movement. The details are unknown; the affair was made public only a year after the apprehension, trial and punishment of the conspirators.
- 1937 Between 1937 and 1940 police measures designed to cope with the excitement caused by the Sino-Japanese conflict became so severe that it was impossible to get definite facts in confirmation of the many rumors of uprisings and sweeping arrests over the island.
- 1938 February 18. Taihoku airfield (Matsuyama) and Byoritan bombed by Chinese planes. All the public buildings and strategic crossings in Taihoku city were barricaded by sandbags and machine guns, directed not at the invading airplane, but at the Formosan-Chinese population. Not until these barricades were up did the Government sound the air alarm. (The raid came at 11 A.M., the alarm at 2 P.M.)
- 1940 An American, living in a Japanese quarter, was warned secretly by Formosan friends to get out of that area at the first sign of trouble. A Keelung Formosan-Chinese family is known to be engaged in gun-running along the coast. Cautious hints and allusions by Formosans indicated, without supporting facts, that much subversive activity was being carried on, frequently with the Chinese temples as centers.
- Two uprisings of non-political origin took place in early 1940. A village set upon and killed two policemen trying to enforce the rice confiscation orders. A village waylaid a rice rations truck enroute to certain mines near Keelung and killed the guards, making off with the week's rice allowance for the miners.
- Sabotage and internal disturbances fomented by agents of the Formosan Revolutionary League reported by Chinese. Two mysterious explosions, of great violence, occurred in the vicinity of the Matsuyama airport during the spring of 1940; no explanation was published.
- 1940 The Taiwan Hsienfeng, the official publication of the Formosan Revolutionary League, monthly, appearing in Free China, on April 15, 1940, p. 31, reports the purposes of the Formosan Revolutionary League to be as follows:
1. Disorganization of Formosa's production and communication facilities.
 2. Strengthening of Alishan (?) anti-Japanese guerrilla forces in Formosa. ("Alishan" probably refers to Arisan).

DATE

EVENT

3. Organization of groups of volunteers for the war against Japan in China.
4. Organization of strikes among workers, municipal personnel, students.
5. Spread of anti-war and anti-fascist propaganda.
6. Unity of all Formosan revolutionary organizations.

1942

A conference of the Formosan Revolutionary League was held at Chungking on March 20 and 21, 1942. The Chinese Government now shows interest in helping the Formosan revolutionaries.