

19th-Century European & North American Encounters with Taiwan: An Annotated Bibliography

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Campbell, Wm. "Bibliography of Formosa." *Formosa under the Dutch: Described from contemporary records*. London: Kegan Paul, 1903. Pp. 561-613.

Cordier, Henri. "Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'Ile Formose." Imbault-Huart, C. *L'île Formose, histoire et description* [The island of Formosa, history and description]. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1893. Pp. xix-lxxiii.

Cordier, Henri. *Bibliotheca sinica: Dictionnaire bibliographique ouvrages relatifs à l'Empire chinois*. Paris: Paris, E. Guilmoto, 1904-1908. Pp. 260-296, 3056-3060
Supplément. Paris: P. Geuthner, 1924. Pp. 3318-3323.

Note: Starred items indicate texts that we have not personally examined, and therefore bibliographic information may not be completely accurate.

[Abeel, William, resident missionary at Koolongsoo]. "Visit of H.M. brig *Serpent* to Formosa [concerning the prisoners from *Nerbudda* and *Ann*]." *Chinese Repository* 11, xi (November 1842): 627-629. The editors quote a large section from the account of the *Serpent's* visit to Taiwanfu in October 1842 to rescue the prisoners of two British ships, the *Ann* and the *Nerbudda*. The short article provides details of the officers' and interpreters' attempts to obtain from Chinese officials at Taiwanfu substantive knowledge of slain prisoners, as well as rescue the few

that were still alive. The mission was unsuccessful, and the ship returned to Amoy.

Adams, Henry. "Descriptions of fifteen new species of land and freshwater shells from Formosa, collected by Robert Swinhoe, Esq., Consul at Taiwan in that island." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (1866): 316-319. Plate XXXIII (facing p. 316).

Adams, Henry. "Descriptions of ten new species of land and freshwater shells collected by Robert Swinhoe, Esq., in China and Formosa." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* 1870: 377-379. Plate XXVII (facing p. 377). A list of ten land and freshwater shells collected by Robert Swinhoe in China and Taiwan, including brief notes about their physical characteristics.

* Adelung, Johann Christoph. *Mithridates oder allgemeine Sprachenkunde mit dem Vater Unser als Sprachprobe in bey nahe funfhundert Sprachen und Mundarten, Erster Theil* [Mithridates, or general linguistics, with the Lord's Prayer as a language sample in about five hundred languages and idioms, part one]. Berlin: Vossische Buchhandlung, 1806.

Allain, R. "L'île Formose" [Formosa island]. *Revue de Géographie* XVI (1885): 44-50.

Allen, Herbert J. "Report on foreign trade at the port of Tamsuy and Kelung for the year 1873." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 6* (1874). *Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1873.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1874. Pp. 110-123.

Allen, Herbert J. "Return of the trade of the port of Tamsuy in foreign vessels for the year 1874." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 4* (1875). *Returns relative to trade with China: 1874.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1875. Pp. 32-34.

Allen, Herbert J. "Report on the trade of Tamsuy and Kelung for the year 1874." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 5* (1875). *Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1874.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1875. Pp. 68-82.

Allen, Herbert J. "Notes of a journey through Formosa from Tamsui to Taiwanfu." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 21 (1877): 258-266. Short sketch of a journey from the treaty port of Tamsui to that of Taiwanfu," which was made by Allen, Mackay, and Ritchie in late 1875. Contains brief descriptions of the island's geography and administration, as well as J. Thomson's and Rutherford Alcock's brief comments given at the presentation.

Allen, [Herbert]. "On a journey through Formosa from Tamsui to Taiwanfu." *The Geographical Magazine* 4 (1877): 135-136. Shorter version of the sketch of Allen's journey from north to south Taiwan, made in late 1875 with George Mackay and Mr. Ritchie.

Alvarez, José. "Father Alvarez to the Father Provincial, Toa-tiu-tiâ, October, 1895." *Correo Sino-annamita* 29 (1895): 25-58. Writing from Tamsui, Alvarez reports that the north has been fully pacified by the Japanese, "who treat us well." He is impressed by their behavior and by the high quality of goods available at the new Japanese shops, and reports that there are already 300 Catholics among the occupying army. Provides a brief summary of his first impressions of Taiwan, particularly the greed and iniquity of the Chinese, which he contrasts with the simplicity of the natives and the "honor" of the Japanese. An ethnographic sketch of the Japanese (culture, character, physiognomy) follows. He then goes on to describe the geography and nature around Tamsui. Alvarez next briefly describes Ki-lón/Ke-lung. 20 miles east of this port lay the ruins of Fort Santiago. Taipajú proper is surrounded by a wall of 6-8 km. Finished with his natural-historical descriptions, Alvarez describes the changes brought by the Japanese, viz. hygiene, construction, roadwork, etc. Next tells of his and Arranz's long but successful battle before the Tribunal of the Japanese "Viceroy" to win the right to reside in Toa-tiu-tia. Alvarez then provides observations on Chinese funeral practices. Alvarez spends one week in Chiu-nih administering to a handful of Christians there. On his journey, he is stopped by a group of Chinese accusing him of being Japanese, whereas the Japanese themselves consider him "a *neutral* being without precedent or genealogy." Three catechists bring news of the destruction of churches and slaughter of Christians by the Chinese resistance to the south. Alvarez ends by proposing the construction of a cathedral in Taipaju, taking advantage of the Japanese demolition of much of the old town.

Amiot, P. "Sur le submersion de l'île Formose" [On the submersion of Formosa Island]. *Memoires concernant l'histoire, les sciences, les arts, les moeurs, les usages, etc. des Chinois*. C. Batteux and L. G. O. - F. de Brequigny, eds. Paris, 1776-1818. Pp. 138-141 in Vol. X.

Aminoff, Johan. "On the seventeenth anniversary of Rev. Mackay's arrival in Tamsui." *Chinese Recorder* 20 (1889): 333-335. A brief article celebrating the 17th anniversary of Mackay's arrival on Taiwan. Discusses his work, a recent debate held between Mackay and representatives of Formosa's other faiths, and the actual celebration of the anniversary.

Anderson, [Peter], Dr. "A first visit to the Po-sia stations." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 August 1879): 149-150, 152.

* Anderson, Peter. "Medical mission work in Formosa." *Medical Missions at Home and Abroad* 9 (July 1880): 141-?. Cited in Sween, 2005: 224.

Anderson, Dr. "Medical mission work in Taiwanfoo." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (October 1882): 189-190.

Anderson, Dr. "Hospital work at Taiwanfoo." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (June 1883): 124-125.

Anderson, Dr. "Formosa: A visit to our churches." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (July 1884): 140-141.

Anderson, Dr. "Medical mission work at Taiwanfoo in 1884." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (May 1885): 92-93.

Anderson, Dr. "Report of Taiwanfoo mission hospital for 1885." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (29 January 1886): 13-14.

Anderson, Lindsay [pseudonym for Alexander Christie, acc. to Harold Otness]. *A cruise in an opium clipper*. London: Chapman and Hall, 1891. Rather romantic view of the "opening of Formosa" in the late summer of 1859 from a member of the crew of a British opium ship that entered Takao harbor to sell opium to Taiwan traders. Anderson accounts the competition between American and British opium traders, the profitable sale of the goods to Chinese merchants in the Takao area, the loss of a Dutch ship to a typhoon and to wreckers, the vengeance taken upon the wreckers' village, the negotiations of local merchants to restore peace when local magistrates failed to serve in that capacity, and the involvement of a Spanish priest in the overall negotiations. The capture of four "war junks" rounds out the last of the dramatic actions of the crew. This text may provide helpful data for a history of the early development of Takao as an international trading port.

Anon. "Formosa and the Japanese." *All the Year Round: A Weekly Journal* No. 326 (27 February 1875): 463-468. This brief, popular and interpretive introduction to Taiwan is based more on fiction than fact. (For example, monkeys and alligators are showcased in the "nature" section.) This essay may provide the historian with a view of popular Western knowledge of Taiwan in 1875, as well as one (important?) assessment of American and Japanese attempts to "reform" Taiwanese aborigine society and culture.

Anon. "Extrait d'un voyage du *Bourayne*, commandé par M. le capitaine de vaisseau Senez, sur la côte ouest de Formose" [Extract, from a voyage of the *Bourayne*, commanded by the captain of the *Senez*, on the west coast of Formosa]. *Annales Hydrographiques* XXXVI (1873): 226-238.

Anon. "Die Insel Formosa im Chinesischen Meer" [The island Formosa in the Chinese sea]. *Das Ausland* No. 17 (22 April 1872): 402-405; No. 18 (29 April 1872): 427-429; No. 20 (13 May 1872): 463-468; No. 24 (10 June 1872): 558-561.

Anon. "Die indochinesischen und interozeanischen Rassen" [The Indochinese and interoceanic races]. *Das Ausland* No. 50 (10 December 1883): 998-999.

Anon. "Die Insel Formosa" [The island Formosa]. *Das Ausland* No. 12 (23 March 1885): 235-239.

Anon. "Reiseskizzen aus dem südlichen Formosa" [Travel sketches from southern Formosa]. *Das Ausland* No. 22 (1 June 1885): 421-426; No. 23 (8 June 1885): 448-453; No. 24 (15 Jun 1885): 470-474.

- * Anon. "Wreck of the *Rover* off Formosa." *The China Mail* (6 April 1867). Reprinted in *Message of the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 5th of February last, correspondence upon the subject of the murder, by the inhabitants of the island of Formosa, of the ship's company of the American bark Rover*. 40th Congress, 2nd session. Senate. Ex. Doc. No 52. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868. Pp. 9-11.
- Anon. "Respecting missionary disturbance at Chefoo and Taiwan (Formosa)." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 4, iii (August 1871): 57-62. An article written in response to an article titled "Missionary disturbance at Chefoo and Taiwan (Formosa)." The author rebukes the overly critical attitude towards missionaries taken by the article, and claims that missionaries face persecution from both British and Chinese detractors.
- Anon. "Missionary news. The Rev. David Smith arrived from England." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 7, i (January-February, 1876): 76. Brief note of David Smith's arrival on Taiwan, and the departure of Rev. Hugh Ritchie for the United States.
- Anon. "Formosan vocabularies." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 1, vi (29 June 1867): 70-71.
- Anon. "Possessions of the reigning Chinese dynasty: Ta Tsing Wan-neën, -- 'A general geographical map, with degrees of latitude and longitude, of the empire of the Ta Tsing dynasty – May it last forever'." *The Chinese Repository* 1 (1832-1833): 33-42; 113-121; 170-179. An article discussing the territorial possessions of the Qing Dynasty; page 37 discusses the Taiwan Strait and the geography of Taiwan.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 1 (Dec. 1832): 342. News of a rebellion at Taiwanfu in Taiwan.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 1 (Jan. 1833): 380. Additional note on 1832 rebellion in Taiwanfu; includes discussion of troops being repulsed.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 1 (Mar. 1833): 471. Additional note on 1832 rebellion in Taiwanfu describing the Qing government's announcement of its suppression.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 2 (May 1833): 48. Additional note complaining of lack of information regarding the 1832 rebellion; includes a recent quotation from the *Canton Register* (May 18) on Taiwanfu's population.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 2 (June 1833): 95-96. Additional note on the 1832-33 rebellion on Taiwan, describing fighting between the Cantonese and Fujianese populations of the island.

- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Formosan Insurrection." *The Chinese Repository* 2 (October 1833): 288. Final note on 1832-33 rebellion on Taiwan, describing the Emperor's attribution of the rebellion to the abuses of the local government.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Chinese slave trade." *The Chinese Repository* 5 (February 1837): 480. A note on a letter, included in full, about an encounter with a ship of slave traders and slaves on their way to Formosa.
- Anon. "Review of public occurrences during the last ten years, from 1832 to 1842." *The Chinese Repository* 11 (1842): 1-28. A review of articles published on occurrences in *The Chinese Repository*, 1832-42. Includes dates for the 1832-33 Rebellion. Page 12 discusses Taiwan.
- Anon. "Review of public occurrences during the last ten years, from 1832 to 1842." *The Chinese Repository* 11 (1842): 672-681. A review of articles published on occurrences in *The Chinese Repository*, 1832-42. Provides dates on a number of shipwrecks on Formosa, and discusses the opium war and the execution of British sailors.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Rescript of His Imperial Majesty's to the memorial of Kiyang, and H.M. Plenipotentiary's reply thereto." *The Chinese Repository* 12 (1843): 103-104, 334-335. A rescript from the Qing emperor to the memorial of Kiyang referencing the killing of British prisoners on Taiwan and the emperor's subsequent response.
- Anon. "Journal of Occurrences. Memorial of H. E. I'liáng regarding the affair on Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 12 (1843): 500-503. Translation of a correspondence between the Qing governor-general of Fujian and Zhejiang and the emperor on the subject of the murder of shipwrecked British sailors on Taiwan. The account provides documentation of the Chinese perspective on the murder of shipwrecked British sailors by the Taiwanese officials Tahunga and Yau Yung, who had previously claimed to have killed the sailors in response to their attacks on Chinese vessels.
- Anon. "Peking Gazettes. No. 45. May 14th and 15th." *The Chinese Repository* 15 (1846): 475-476. A translated *Peking Gazette* remarking on the emperor's gift of 30,000 taels of silver to the residents of Formosa deprived of property the previous autumn.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Dangers in the Chinese sea." *The Chinese Repository* 16 (1847): 55. A report of a dangerous unmapped reef off the north point of Taiwan.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences: Visit of the U.S. brig *Dolphin* to Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 18 (July 1849): 391-392. A brief account of the brig U.S. *Dolphin*'s visit to Taiwan under Commander Ogden. Includes geographic descriptions of Kilung and a detailed account of the nearby coal mines. The article also includes an update on the imperial government's administration of the mines.

- Anon. "Japan: A translation of the 12th chapter of the *Húi-kwoh tú chí* 海國圖誌 or Notices of foreign countries, illustrated with maps and engravings. Published at the city of Yáng-chau fú in Kiángsú, in the summer of 1847." *The Chinese Repository* 19 (April 1850): 135-156; 206-220. Pages 206-207 discuss a brief account of the early Japanese and Dutch ventures on Taiwan.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. The death of the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff." *The Chinese Repository* 20 (1851) 511-512.
- Anon. "Narrative of the loss of the English brig *Ann*, and of the capture of the whole, and the decapitation of forty-three of her crew, by the Chinese authorities in Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 12, iii (March 1843): 113-121; 12, v (May 1843): 235-248. For this chronicle of the fate of the English ship *Ann* and her crew in Formosa, the editors have quoted directly from the diaries of the captain (Denham) and chief officer (Roope) of the ship. The narrative begins on 8 March 1842, with the departure of *Ann* from Chusan, and ends on 25 October 1842. The diaries provide detailed description of the ship's officers' imprisonment on the island, their interactions with soldiers, jailers, and magistrates, and their various attempts to earn cash -- drawings of ships and medical advice were the most profitable -- to pay for clothing, additional food, and the like. A complete listing of the fate of individual crew members is given at the beginning of the narrative, and the gruesome details of the execution of many of the crew is given at the end.
- Anon. "Journal kept by Mr. Gully and Capt. Denham, during a captivity in [Formosa] China in the year 1842." *The Chinese Repository* 14, iv (June 1845): 298-303. The title deceives one, as the article cites only the diary of Mr. Robert Gully, a passenger on the *Ann*, when it left Chusan in March 1842. The editors have cut and pasted from Gully's diary, focusing on his chronicle of the prisoners' travels from mid-island to Taiwanfu. They also include a very detailed listing of all the items in his cell in late July. Read together with the earlier narrative based on Denham's and Roope's diaries, these articles are fine material for the historian of prisons and punishment in late imperial China.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Loss of the English ship *Larpen* on Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 20, v (May 1851): 285-86. Summary of the disposition, taken by British Consul Alcock in Shanghai, of three survivors of the *Larpen*, which wrecked on the southern tip of Taiwan on 12 September 1850. From this text, we learn how Alexander Berries, William Blake and James Hill escaped from aborigines on shore, only to be later captured and sold for as slaves to Chinese further north. There are interesting remarks concerning markets in southern Taiwan and seafaring off the southern tip of the island.
- Anon. "Journal of occurrences. Search for foreigners in Formosa." *The Chinese Repository* 20, vii (July 1851): 490-492. The editors quote the 6 September 1851 dispatch of Charles Wm. Bradley, U.S. Consul, Amoy, to P. Parker, U.S. Charge d'Affaires, which provides the report of "Oo-sian," who had been secretly sent by Bradley to southern Taiwan to inquire about the possible whereabouts of other survivors of the *Larpen*. No survivors were found, but if we can believe Oo-

sian's report, he did travel extensively through southern and central Formosa in his attempts to find them.

- Anon. "Formosa." *The Cornhill Magazine* 30, No. 178 (1874): 448-453. Takes the opportunity of the new interest given Formosa in 1874, as a result of the Japanese expedition, to give "some idea of its position, its inhabitants, and its products." A very general introduction to Taiwan's history, the (material) culture of the aborigines (choosing some rather exotic customs to showcase), and the agricultural and commercial activities of the Chinese colonists. The article ends with a brief description of sulphur springs and camphor distilling. Very brief and idiosyncratic treatment.
- Anon. "Formosa." *The Cycle: A Political and Literary Review* No. 32 (10 December 1870): 374-375. This provides a very brief history of the island from the Dutch period to the present, with very little information on the 18th and 19th centuries. It was stimulated by a late 1860s proposal to close the British consulate.
- Anon. "Formosa." *The Encyclopaedia Britannica; or A dictionary of arts, sciences, and miscellaneous literature*. 3rd Edition. Edinburgh: A. Bell and C. Macfarquhar, 1797. Pp. 351-354 in Vol 7. Briefly discusses the island's location, geography, and history. Contains entries describing agriculture, the state of water on the island and the governmental administration, including a large section on Taiwanese aborigines' characteristics, practices, culture, and relationship to the government. Several accounts of a typhoon striking the island are included, one from M. Bertin in Beijing dated 14 July 1782 and two from Chinese dispatches. The text of the third edition's entry was reprinted in the 4th (1810), 5th (1817), and 6th (1823) editions of the encyclopedia.
- Anon. "Formosa." *The Encyclopaedia Britannica; or, a dictionary of arts, sciences, and miscellaneous literature*. 7th edition. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1842. P. 750 in Vol 9. One long paragraph describes the island's general location and physical statistics, and then narrates a brief history from 1625 to 1805.
- Anon. "Formosa." *The Encyclopaedia Britannica; or, a dictionary of arts, sciences, and miscellaneous literature*. 8th edition. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1854. P. 787 in Vol 9. Two paragraphs briefly summarize Formosa's geography & topography, climate, agricultural produce, inhabitants, and general history.
- Anon. "Formosa." *The Encyclopaedia Britannica; or A dictionary of arts, sciences, and general literature*. 9th edition. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1889. This encyclopedia entry provides a general description of Formosa based on primary accounts from naturalists, missionaries, and government officials. The entry outlines the three regions of the island, the mountains, the broad western versant, and the narrow eastern versant. It touches upon the island's natural resources, coal, sulphur, and petroleum, as well as waterways, crops, and fauna. The article then addresses the inhabitants of Formosa, the Chinese, the Pe-pa-hwan, and Chehwan, as well as the history of Chinese and European influence and settlement on the island. The entry ends with a list of relevant literature relating to the island from the 17th and 19th centuries.

- Anon. "Psalmanazar, George (c. 1679-1763)." *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Ninth edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1886. Pp. 28-29 in Vol 20. Concise biographical information on this Frenchman who pretended to be a native from Formosa.
- Anon. "Formosa and its railways." *Engineering: An Illustrated Weekly Journal* 53 (1892): 369-370, 546-547, 577-578, 673-674; 54 (1892): 20-22. The introductory segments of this article describe the climate, topography, geography, and coal mining of Taiwan; the history of the Woosung tramway (the first attempt at railway enterprise in China); the laying of telegraph lines in Formosa, and the building of the railway in north China; the general characteristics of aborigine villages, Dutch and Zheng administrations, Chinese settlers (and their relations with the aborigines), local rebellions, and Liu Mingchuan's aborigine policies. Then the author provides a detailed description of his contract with the Formosa Railway, and a rather critical history of the policy decisions, disputes between Chinese officials and Western advisors, and construction work that made the railroad a reality. This long article was written by one of the engineers "informally engaged by the London consulting engineers to the Formosa Railway."
- Anon. "The Formosa expedition." *The Far East* 6, i (31 July 1874): 16-18.
- Anon. "Formosa & Liu-Kiu." *The Far East* n.s. 2, iii (March 1877): 51-54.
- Anon. "General Le Gendre." *The Far East* n.s. 3, iv (October 1877): 87-94; 3, v (November 1877): 96-101.
- Anon. "Ascent of Mount Morrison, Formosa." *The Geographic Journal* 11, i (Jan. 1898): 68. A brief article discussing the content of the more expansive German article published in *Mittheilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens* describing Honda Seiroku's ascent of Mount Morrison.
- Anon. "The aborigines of Formosa." *The Globe* (31 March 1883): 6. A summary of William Hancock's views on the aborigines, which he reported [in 1881?] to Robert Hart, his superior in the Imperial Maritime Customs Service.
- Anon. "Expedition auf der Insel Formosa" [Expedition on the island of Formosa]. *Globus* 12 (1867): 365-367.
- Anon. "Zur Colonisation Formosas" [On the colonization of Formosa]. *Globus* 17, xiv (May 1870): 217-220.
- Anon. "Bei den Wilden auf Formosa" [The savages on Formosa]. *Globus* 26, xvi (1874): 253-255.
- Anon. "Kopfjagden auf Formosa" [Scalping on Formosa]. *Globus* 77 (1900): 68.
- Anon. "Woman's work in Formosa." *The Gospel in China* n.s. 5 (May 1878): 30. This brief note concerning Mrs. Ritchie's work among the aborigine women in southern Taiwan quotes from her husband's letters (dated 29 January, 7

- February, and 9 February 1878). The Ritchies had visited Kong-a-na, Bak-sa, and Ka-lah-paw.
- Anon. "The Formosan difficulty between China and Japan." *The Graphic: An Illustrated Weekly Newspaper* 10, No. 248 (29 August 1874): 199. This article was attributed to Arthur W. Corner by Terry Bennett in *History of photography in China: Western photographers 1861-1879* (London: Quaritch, 2010), 154.
- Anon. "The Japanese General Saigo and the Formosan chiefs." *The Graphic: An Illustrated Weekly Newspaper* 11, No. 274 (27 February 1875): 198.
- Anon. "France and China: Amoy and Formosa." *The Graphic: An Illustrated Weekly Newspaper* 30, No. 770 (30 August 1884): 215-216.
- Anon. "France and China: Kelung." *The Graphic: An Illustrated Weekly Newspaper* 30, No. 770 (30 August 1884): 218.
- Anon. "The war between France and China." *The Graphic: An Illustrated Weekly Newspaper* 30, No. 778 (25 October 1884): 427.
- Anon. "Translation of the Chinese letterpress which accompanied this illustration." *The Graphic: An Illustrated Weekly Newspaper* 30, No. 778 (25 October 1884): 433.
- Anon. "South Cape of Formosa, or Kan-shan." *Harper's Bazar* 15, No. 47 (November 1882): 744. With eleven illustrations.
- Anon. "The island of Formosa." *Illustrated London News* 2, No. 46 (18 March 1843): 181-182.
- Anon. "Manners and customs of the Chinese in Formosa." *Illustrated London News* 35, No. 995 (24 September 1859): 294-296, 443.
- Anon. "H.M.S. *Cormorant* on the coast of Formosa." *Illustrated London News* 50, No. 1431 (15 June 1867): 599-600.
- Anon. "Formosa." *Illustrated London News* 85, No. 2368 (6 September 1884): 230.
- Anon. "The French attack on Formosa." *Illustrated London News* 85, No. 2373 (11 October 1884): 340.
- Anon. "Sketches in Formosa." *Illustrated London News* 96, No. 2651 (8 February 1890): 182; No. 2653 (22 February 1890): 239; No. 2655 (8 March 1890): 300; No. 2656 (15 March 1890): 334; No. 2659 (5 April 1890): 436; No. 2661 (19 April 1890): 495.
- Anon. "L'île de Formose (Chine)." *Les Missions Catholiques* 9, No. 426 (3 Août 1877): 373-374; No. 427 (10 Août 1877): 386-388; No. 429 (24 Août 1877): 411-412. A long article sent by the Dominicans in Fujian. There is a description of the location of the island, its geography, climate, government, natural resources, economy, history, population, the state of the mission and of the native converts. Includes several engravings and a map.

- * Anon. "Formosa and its people." *Littell's Living Age* 19 (October 1895): 191-?.
- Anon. "A visit to Lombay." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 December 1881): 214-215.
- Anon. "Swinhoe on the natural history of Formosa." *The Natural History Review* (Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, Cork Cuvierian Society, Dublin Natural History Society) 4, xiii (January 1864): 31-37. An article describing information obtained by Robert Swinhoe regarding the natural history of Formosa. The article begins with a brief description of Taiwan's geography and ethnic make-up, then transitions to quoting large sections of Swinhoe's notes on a range of Taiwanese flora and fauna.
- Anon. "The condition of Formosa." *The Nautical Magazine and Journal of the Royal Naval Reserve* 64, vii (July 1895): 608-615. A brief description of Taiwan's history, geography, and resources written on the occasion of the Japanese occupation of the island. This account praises the Japanese acquisition of the island and the civilizing of the Malay population, which the author claims are not the primitive people of the island and may be related to the Japanese.
- Anon. "Salamander's visit to Formosa." *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* 20 (1851): 520-525. The article describes the shipwrecking of the British bark *Larpernt*, and the unsuccessful rescue mission conducted by the British steamer *Salamander*. It provides a detailed account of the ship's wrecking from three survivors, Beris, Blake, and Hill, along with the subsequent attack on the ship's crew by Taiwanese aborigines, the escape of the three survivors, and their enslavement by Chinese villagers. The article follows the *Salamander's* attempt to find other survivors, describing its landing at Lang-leaou and the interactions between local Chinese leaders, aborigines, British officers, and the expedition's interpreter, Parkes.
- Anon. "Formosa. The beautiful but neglected island." *The New Monthly Magazine* (London) 144 (February 1869): 226-244.
- Anon. "Formosan vocabularies." *Notes and Queries on China and Japan* 1, vi (29 June 1867): 70-71.
- Anon. "China." *Petermann's Mittheilungen* 34 (1888): 222. This is a very short notice referring to George Taylor's article in the *China Review* 16, iii.
- Anon. *Pigtails and chopsticks*. Edinburgh: Morrison & Gibb, for the Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland, 1895. With illustrations.
- Anon. "Handel und Schiffahrt von Taiwanfu und Takow auf Formosa, in 1870" [Trade and navigation from Taiwanfu and Takow on Formosa, in 1870]. *Preussisches Handelsarchiv* No. 25 (21 June 1872): 838-839.
- Anon. "Gîtes de charbon de Formose" [Formosa coal deposits]. *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* 88 (1886): 355-57.

- Anon. "Mission work in the island of Formosa." *The Sunday at Home* (May 1871): 330-333.
- Anon. "Die Häfen auf der Westküste Formosa's" [The harbors on Formosa's west coast]. *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* 6, iv (1871): 384-388.
- Anon. "Ein Blick auf die Küsten von Formosa" [A look at the coasts of Formosa]. *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde* n.s. 3 (1857): 155-157.
- Anon. "Zu den Lithographien aus Formosa" [On the lithographs from Formosa] and "Frauenköpfe von Formosa nach Photographien" [Heads of women from Formosa after photographs]. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie und ihre Hilfswissenschaften* (Berlin) 1 (1869): 85-87.
- Anon. "Formosa." *Zeitschrift für Schul-Geographie* (Wien) 17 (1896): 170-179.
- Anson, George. "Voyage round the world, by Captain George Anson, in the years 1740-1744." *Voyages and Travels*. Edinburgh & London: William Blackwood and T. Cadell, 1742. Note: Pages 201 and 465-467 discuss Taiwan.
- Arranz, Celedonio. "Father Arranz to the Father Provincial. Formosa, December 26, 1882." *Correo Sino-annamita* 17 (1883): 38-43. Arranz writes to the Provincial Father with a report on the customs of the locals. Claims that the "paganism" which the Dominicans are "combating" is so "monstrously absurd" that the priests find it easy to win debates with even the most illustrious officials. Gives a list of common reasons given for not converting, including: the inconvenience of ceasing work on Sundays; attachment to the tradition of idol/ancestor worship even among agnostics; "certain calumnies" arising from envy that such an "immaculate" religion could be the work of foreigners, among which was the rumor that missionary work was a mere pretext for an illegal business in medicine made from Chinese cadavers; and finally, "all the rest" simply could not be shaken from their belief in "idols" and "ancestral tablets." Arranz ferociously counters the notion that Chinese ancestral rites are purely civil; on the contrary, he claims that the "ancestor cult" is as incompatible with Catholicism as paganism is. At the same time, Arranz seems confused as to the origins of the cult, claiming at the end of his letter that it was introduced as part of Buddhism, with "totally religious views."
- Arranz, Celedonio. "Father Arranz to the Father Provincial, Tam-súi-Toa-tiú-tia, August 10, 1887." *Correo Sino-annamita* 22 (1888): 23-46. Arranz begins his dispatch by discussing possible remnants of Catholicism in Tamsui, the recent history of the city, and the conflict between Chinese settlers and local aborigines. Arranz further details the future of Tamsui and its suitability as a location for a Catholic mission. He concludes by providing an account of his efforts and role in establishing the mission in Tamsui, including the ensuing conflict with the governor general.
- Arranz, Celedonio. "Father Arranz to the Father Provincial, Toa-tiú-tia (Tam-súi), November 10, 1887." *Correo Sino-annamita* 22 (1888): 47-77. In this letter,

Arranz continues to relate the process of negotiations between the Spanish consul and the governor general of Taiwan over the Tamsui mission. He then recounts his journey to Ka-chu-lang and the city of Sa-kiet-ke, on the east coast of Taiwan, where he sought to set up a mission. Arranz provides details regarding his trip and on the past and current state of Chinese-aboriginal relations in the region.

Arranz, Celedonio. "Father Arranz to the Father Provincial, Chiang-hoa-Ló-chüchng, August 20, 1893." *Correo Sino-annamita* 27 (1893): 144-148. Primarily describes the legal conflicts issuing from Arranz's attempts to spread Christianity to a town called "Lau-lau." Arranz is in frequent contact with a "tribunal" in Shanghai which is tasked with mediating between the Dominicans and local officials, who continue to oppose the Catholic mission on Taiwan. The catechist of Lau-lau is accused of theft and imprisoned. Further, Arranz is forced to defend 100 Christians accused of failing to pay tribute; after a "disgraceful" trial in Jilong, Arranz has a personal audience with the Governor, whom he bribes to release most of the accused. Arranz travels from Jilong to Tamsui, stopping in Ho-bue somewhere in the middle. This town is a port, some eight *li* distant from "Hing-hoa-tiam." This town has 30 catechumens, and Arranz wants to build a church. Arranz further describes the new missions to the towns of Huan-sia, Toa-chúi-kut, and Po-taú.

Arranz, Celedonio. "Father Arranz to the Father Provincial, Tam-sui, September 8, 1894." *Correo Sino-annamita* 28 (1894): 16-23. Arranz promises to describe the "skirmishes" if not quite "victories" of Catholicism with the "idolatrous heart of the great Oriental people." Describes how Catholic principles have begun to "germinate" in Taiwanese minds, even among those who have not converted. Attempts to answer the question of why Christianity has not spread more quickly among the Chinese. The major barriers, in Arranz's opinion, are the officials and the particularly diverse and complex forms of "idolatry" practiced in China. Describes the corruption of the major Chinese political and religious institutions.

Arranz, Celedonio. "Father Arranz to the Father Provincial, Tam-sui, September, 1895." *Correo Sino-annamita* 29 (1895): 14-24. Arranz begins by telling about Nemesio Fernandez's death from cholera. Fernandez was apparently optimistic about the possibility of cooperating with the new Japanese government. Arranz is skeptical that any good will come of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, since the literati are circulating pamphlets exhorting all Chinese on Taiwan to resist the occupation. A Republic of Formosa has been proclaimed under the president Thang, former governor of the island. Describes the progressive Japanese defeat of the "Republican" Chinese troops, beginning with the capture of Kelung, Tamsui, and Taipakhu. The Japanese troops are ill-disciplined and leave many "scandals of morality" wherever they go. One month after the start of the Japanese invasion, the Hakkas of the mountains rose in rebellion under the Viceroy of Canton, Chan Chih Tung. The rebellion reached the west side of the Tamsui river, before two Japanese columns wiped out the rebels and burned much of the countryside; the urbanites of Taipakhu/Toa-tiu-tia/Bankam did not rise up. At the time of Arranz's letter, the Japanese had taken Chiang-hoa and

were only three days' march from "Tayoanfú." Arranz imagines the war will be over by the equinox.

Arranz, Celedonio. "A memory: To the worthy Spaniards who labored in Formosa. Historical notices on the domination of Spain in Isla Hermosa." *Correo Sino-annamita* 30 (1897): 7-45. Affirms that the Spanish colony on Taiwan is worth historical notice, especially given the island's recent prominence in world affairs after its conquest. Arranz provides an overview of this period. His major primary source is Father Jacinto Esquivel's *Memoir of affairs pertaining to Isla Hermosa in 1632*. Pages 18-25 reproduce Esquivel's description of the natives of Taiwan, including the various tribal names, locations, populations, habits, foodstuffs, resources, history of contact with Spaniards, etc. Relates how a Polish count once fled from Russia to Taiwan, where he led a native tribe in war against their neighbors. Arranz repeats the notion that traces of Christianity can still be seen in the manners of the northern natives. Citing W.E. Retana, Arranz blames the fall of Formosa on Governor Corcuera of the Philippines, who withdrew his troops there to deal with the 1639 uprising of Chinese in Manila. Brief description of Koxinga's conquest of Taiwan and his attempt to invade Manila; Koxinga's ambassador, Father Victorio Riccio, was the last Dominican missionary to Taiwan, leaving for Manila in 1666. Future Dominican efforts to win the right to preach on Taiwan were frustrated by Qing restrictions until the treaties of 1861.

Arranz, Celedonio. "Father Arranz to the Father Provincial, Tamsui, July 7, 1896." *Correo Sino-annamita* 30 (1897): 46-48. Some 50,000 Chinese have risen in revolt in Tainan and Chiang-hoa. Father Giner is once again obliged to flee with his congregation, particularly fearing the revenge of certain resistance fighters who the Christians had accused before the law. The causes of the rebellion are: 1. The instigation of certain Chinese mandarins; 2. The "liberality" with which the Japanese troops rob and harass the locals; 3. The Chinese perception that the Japanese are uncivilized, especially due to their lack of "public honesty;" 4. The "despotism" with which the Japanese treat the Europeans; and 5. The harshness of the Japanese legal system, which often executes the accused without a fair trial. Despite these criticisms, Arranz believes that if "well instructed," the Japanese are capable of a "very superior grade of civilization and culture," more so than the "genus *sino*."

Alvarez, Jose. "Father Alvarez to the Father Provincial, Toa-tiu-tia, February 3, 1897." *Correo Sino-annamita* 30 (1897): 61-82. Alvarez sets out to tell the story of the new rebellion. The Japanese force on Taiwan was reduced from 50,000 to 6,000 after the conquest of Taiwanfu. Alvarez blames the rebellion on the Chinese being accustomed to living in "anarchy," and therefore chafing under the European-style Japanese legal system. Lau-gi, former president of the Republic of Formosa, is the hero of the rebels, and sends support from the mainland. However, the first ship full of troops he sends to Taiwan promptly turns back to Fujian upon seeing the situation on the island. The rebellion is signaled first by the flight of many rich Chinese from the cities to the country along with their valuables. The uprising begins around Kelung, but when it reaches the walls of Tai-pak-hu, the rebels turn back. Even so, the Japanese are forced to retreat into

the city, and the Chinese execute those caught outside the walls. Over time, the Japanese slowly win back the countryside, burning any villages which resist, and by February the last rebels have fled to the mountains. Describes some of the tragedies caused by the war, in particular the frequent infanticides apparently performed by Chinese forced to hide in hills or fields. The Japanese now have 20-30,000 soldiers on the island, and the war is all but over. Alvarez is of the opinion that the Chinese have brought their suffering on themselves, and that Japanese domination will ultimately be beneficial. In particular, he appreciates the Japanese respect for Christianity, claiming that any Chinese prisoners who prove to be Catholics are immediately released by the new government. The last hope of many Chinese is the rumor that Russia is at war with Japan, and is even sending troops to take Taiwan. Meanwhile, a child born at the moment his mother watched a field being opened has been proclaimed by some as the destined savior and future king of Taiwan. The ongoing violence has been prejudicial to the mission, but Alvarez hopes that the harrowing experiences of the previous years will prove the seeds of a future faith in many Chinese. Alvarez is asked by a group of sobbing women to intercede with the Japanese troops about to execute the womens' husbands; he privately sides with the Japanese, but promises to help. When Arranz hears that an entire Chinese village is condemned to death, he lists the Christian members of the village, and the judge at once releases them. Another resident of the village promises to convert, and is saved as well, but Alvarez catches him sacrificing to an "idol" just ten days later. Despite the "ingratitude" of the Chinese, Alvarez is optimistic about converting Japanese, and has even welcomed a number of Christian immigrants from around Nagasaki. Banditry remains general wherever the Japanese are not.

Arnold, Julean H. "The peoples of Formosa." *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 52, v (1909): 287-293, and plates XIX, XX, XXI, and XXII.

* Asmussen, P. "Formosa." *Deutsche Geographische Blätter* (Bremen) 15 (1892): 54-60.

Baber, E. Colborne. "Return of the trade of the port of Tamsuy in foreign vessels for the year 1872." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 2* (1873). *Returns relative to trade with China: 1872.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1873. Pp. 39-41.

Baber, E. Colborne. "Note on 'nine Formosan manuscripts'." *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* n.s. 19 (1887): 418-427. This is part of Terrien de Lacouperie's "Formosa notes on mss., races and languages" in this same journal.

Baber, E. Colborne. "Report on foreign trade at Tamsuy (including Kelung) for the year 1872." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 3* (1872). *Part II. Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1872.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1873 Pp. 197-211.

Bache, B.F. "Comparative analysis of Cumberland, Formosa, and Japan coal." *Narrative of the expedition of an American squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of Commodore M.C.*

Perry, United States Navy, by order of the government of the United States.

Compiled from the original notes and journals of Commodore Perry and his officers, at his request, and under his supervision, by Francis L. Hawks.

Washington: Beverley Tucker, Senate Printer, 1856. Pp. 167-170 in Vol 2. A comparative analysis of the qualities of Cumberland, Formosan, and Japanese coal. Bache finds Cumberland to be of the highest quality, followed by Formosan and then Japanese.

* Bahier, M. *Formose et les Pescadores: le choléra pendant l'occupation de ces deux îles 1884-1885* [Formosa and the Pescadores: Cholera during the occupation of these two islands, 1884-1885]. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine présentée et soutenue le 24 juillet 1888, à 1 heure [Thesis for the doctorate in medicine presented and defended on July 24, 1888]. Paris, 1888.

Baker, J.G. "Ferns collected in north Formosa by Mr. William Hancock." *Journal of Botany, British and Foreign* 23 (1885): 102-107. A list of descriptions of fern species discovered on North Formosa.

Barclay, Mrs. "Itinerating in Formosa." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (September 1898): 235-238.

Barclay, Rev. T. "First-fruits at Kagi City, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 3 (1878): 29. This brief letter, dated 23 October 1877, describes Barclay's brief evangelizing mission to Kagi in 1877, his mode of preaching, his examination of church members seeking baptism, his relations with local officials, etc. The letter also describes Barclay's preaching among the small congregations at Giam-cheng (8 miles south of Kagi), A-likang, and Taw-kun-eng.

Barclay, Rev. T. "The telegraph in Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 3 (1 February 1878): 32.

Barclay, Thomas, Rev. "Some views on Formosa mission work." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 October 1879): 187-189.

Barclay, Thomas, Rev. "The last illness of Rev. H. Ritchie." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 January 1880): 11-12, 14.

Barclay, Thomas, Rev. "Recent mission events, etc., Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 August 1880): 152-155.

Barclay, Thomas, Rev. "The close of 1880 at Ka-gi, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 April 1881): 63-65.

Barclay, Thomas, Rev. [and the editor]. "Chinese characters versus Roman-letter words in the Formosan mission." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 April 1881): 67-68.

Barclay, Thomas. "The east coast of Formosa: Three new congregations." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1881): 163-

165. Includes Barclay's 25 April 1881 letter, and a map: "The Formosa mission" (p. 165). A description of the progress of evangelizing missions to Eastern Taiwan, followed by a letter from Barclay describing his mission work at Chio-Ho-Soa. Barclay begins by describing the locality, noting surrounding villages and that the majority of the population is Pe-po-hoan. He moves on to entail the work of another missionary named Goan-chhun, the slow progress of the mission prior to his arrival, his process of selecting baptism applicants, and concludes with a brief description of the surrounding geography.

Barclay, Thomas. "The east coast of Formosa: Three new congregations." *The Gospel in China* n.s. 45 (September 1881): 67-69. Includes Barclay's 25 April 1881 letter, and a map: "The Formosa mission" (p. 69).

Barclay, Thomas. "The Sek-hoan churches, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (January 1882): 11-13.

Barclay, Thomas. "Formosa: A self-supporting congregation at Toa-sia." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (February 1881): 31-33.

Barclay, Thos. "Mission work on the east coast of Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (September 1882): 169-172. With map, "The Formosa mission." A brief article in which Barclay describes his visit to Tak-kai and Chioh-pai. Barclay provides details of the geography and past missionary work in these areas, and the current status of Christians and churches there; and he describes his own evangelization and interactions with local Chinese.

Barclay, Thomas. "Mission work on the east coast of Formosa." *The Gospel in China* n.s. 45 (September 1882): 70-72. Includes map: "The Formosa mission" (p. 70).

Barclay, T. "The church and foreign missions: An address delivered by the Rev. T. Barclay, of Formosa, in free St. Matthew's Church, Glasgow." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (February 1884): 30-31; (March 1884): 47-48.

Barclay, T. "Letter from Rev. T. Barclay [in Formosa]." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (June 1884): 121-123.

Barclay, Thomas. "Our China mission: Reopening of Formosa." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (5 June 1885): 223.

Barclay, T. "Formosa: Letter from Rev. T. Barclay." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (25 September 1885): 13-15.

Barclay, Mr. "Formosa: Violent attack on Mr. Barclay and native Christians." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (30 October 1885): 11-13.

Barclay, T. "The Pescadores mission." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (2 July 1888): 7-9.

Barclay, Thomas. "Correspondence. From Formosa." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 19, xi (Nov 1888): 534-536. Contains two letters written by Barclay. The first notes the correction of a statistic on readership in China. The second describes how the survey of Taiwan, and the potential rise in taxes, has instigated several rebellions and led to a rise in armed robbery. A brief description of crime and punishment is provided.

* Barclay, Thomas. "Correspondence to the editor of *The Chinese Recorder*." *Chinese Recorder* 26, vii (July 1895): 333.

Barclay, T. "The aboriginal tribes of Formosa." *Records of the General Conference of the Protestant Missionaries of China, held at Shanghai, May 7-20, 1890*. Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1890. Pp. 668-675. General description of the aborigine tribes, claiming that all "belong to different tribes of a general Malayan stock," but differ according to the degree of submission to "Chinese rule and civilization." Attributes various migrations inland, south and east to Chinese dispossession of "Pe-paw-hoan" lands. Describes generally shared Pe-paw-hoan characteristics and customs, including their religious practices. "Sek-hoan" characteristics and practices are described as being similar to Pe-paw-hoan, though representing "a stage about a generation or two further back." Barclay believes that Christianity has delayed the impoverishing process that these people experience. His typology of the "mountain savages" recognizes different names (Chi-hoan, Ka-le-hoan, and Koan-soa-hoan) for different tribes but the same general stage of civilization: "These names are simply descriptive appellations given them by the Chinese, and have no ethnological significance." Despite claiming that these mountain tribes "vary so much" to permit generalizations, Barclay does provide an overall portrait of their customs and relations with the state. Dutch missionary work and missionary methods are briefly reviewed, and Barclay assesses the state of current evangelizing work.

* Barclay, Thomas. "Formosa mission of the English Presbyterian Church." *China Handbook* (1896).

Barclay, Thomas. "Mission work in Formosa under Japanese Rule." *The Christian movement in its relation to the new life in Japan*. Yokohama: The Fukuin Printing Company, 1903. Pp. 86-94. Barclay discusses the current and potential effects of Taiwan's transition to Japanese rule. He considers Japanese administrators to be far more tolerant than Chinese ones, but believes that the mission's medical work and schools may be adversely affected.

Bates, H.W., F.Z.S. "On a collection of colcoptera from Formosa, sent home by R. Swinhoe, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, Formosa." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (12 June 1866): 339-355. A list of colcoptera insects collected by Robert Swinhoe on Taiwan, including brief notes about their physical characteristics.

"The island of Formosa." *Illustrated travels: A record of discovery, geography, and adventure*. H.W. Bates, ed. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, 1869. Pp. 250-252. May represent the state of general knowledge of Formosa in 1869, with

a focus on geography, Chinese immigration, products of interest to foreigners (coal, camphor, sulphur, petroleum, rice-paper plant), and the aborigines (where "headhunting" among the southern tribes receives the most attention). Le Gendre's negotiations with Toketok are also described in some detail.

Bax, B.W. *The eastern seas: Being a narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. 'Dwarf' in China, Japan, and Formosa*. London: John Murray, 1875. Pp. 22-56, 68-71, 78-80, 86-95, 103-104, 113-136, 247-274, 283-284; island map (f. p. 37). Describes visit to Takow (Takao) harbor and Tai-wan-foo, and (with Rev. Ritchie) to several villages inland (Linga-leau, Pethou, A-lu-kan, Baksa, Ka-ma-na) in late 1871. Details of local surroundings, hunting and fishing practices and Christian missionary work are provided. Bax did visit the daotai at Taiwanfu. Chapter 2 provides a short history of Formosa, taken from the *Chinese Repository* 2 (1834). Describes saving a schooner that had run on shore south of Takow from wreckers waiting to pillage the ship in early 1872. The *Dwarf's* assistance was also given to an American molested at Takow in July 1872. Trips to Kelung and Sau-o Bay in August 1872 are also recorded, the latter vicinity in greater detail. Later trips to Tamsui in September and October 1872 are also briefly described, including involvement in a dispute in Twa-tu-tia between Cantonese boatmen and local residents and Bax's trek with George Mackay to visit aborigines near Sin-kang, south of Tamsui. Bax provides much detail concerning geography, Mackay's medical procedures, Peppo-hoan communities, and the "savage tribes" they visited. Chapter 9 also provides information concerning the *Dwarf's* role in observing the Japanese expedition to Taiwan in 1874.

Beazeley, Michael, M. Inst. C.E. "Notes of an overland journey through the southern part of Formosa in 1875, from Takow to the South Cape, with sketch map." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography* n.s. 7 (January 1885): 1-22. Beazeley provides a general introduction to the geography and topography of Taiwan and the Pescadores Islands, prior to narrating his trek from Takao to the South Cape in June 1875 to "select a site for the lighthouse to be built there." Beazeley was accompanied by officials from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, chair coolies, interpreters, etc. The text resembles a travel diary, with detailed descriptions of the places visited, people encountered, activities undertaken, etc., day-by-day. Negotiations with headmen and "chiefs" of local aborigine settlements are described in great detail, making this a valuable text for comprehending post-1874 Japanese invasion of the Hengchun peninsula. Comments by the president of the Society and by Mr. E. Colborne Baber are given in the last few pages.

* Beazeley, M. "A Sketch of Formosa." *The China Review* 13 (1885) [no page number included.]

Bechtinger, J[oseph]. *Het eiland in de chineesche zee* [The Island in the Chinese Sea]. Batavia: Bruining et Wyt, 1871. Travelogue of a Dutch medical doctor detailing his visit to Formosa. Describes his journey inland from Tamsui and focuses primarily on his interactions with aborigines and his visits to several villages. Bechtinger provides a detailed description of a funeral ceremony, and the text ends with the author running away from a group of drunken aborigines.

- Beechey, Frederick William. *Narrative of a voyage to the Pacific and Beering's strait, to co-operate with the polar expeditions: Performed in His Majesty's ship Blossom, under the command of Captain F.W. Beechey . . . in the years 1825, 26, 27, 28.* Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1831. Pp. 129-131, 404-406, 443-444. Pages 129-131 provide a description of the *Blossom* passing by Formosa and navigating around coastal rocks named Vela Rete, along with a brief section on the vessel's passage by a large number of fishing boats. Pages 442-443 provide longitude and latitude for locations passed during the vessel's journey, including rocks off the coast of Formosa.
- Belcher, Edward. *Narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. Samarang, during the years 1843-46; employed surveying the islands of the eastern archipelago.* London: Reeve, Benham, and Reeve, 1848. Vol 1, p. 73, 312; Vol 2, pp. 72-73. Brief mention of meeting Formosan fisherman on the Island of Samasana, and includes a description of travelling along the coast of Formosa.
- Belknap, George E. (Report of the expedition to Taiwan in 1867 to deal with the *Rover* shipwreck.) *Message of the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 5th of February last, correspondence upon the subject of the murder, by the inhabitants of the island of Formosa, of the ship's company of the American bark Rover.* 40th Congress, 2nd session. Senate. Ex. Doc. No 52. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868. Pp. 62-65.
- Benyowsky, Count. "Memoirs of Count Benyowsky." *Chinese Repository* 3 (March 1835): 496-504. Benyowsky is said to have visited Formosa in 1771. Note: The more commonly cited English translation of his memoirs of the visit to Taiwan can be found as: Benyowsky, M. A., "Benyowsky's narrative," William Nicholson, trans.; in *Formosa under the Dutch*, William Campbell, ed. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, 1903), pp. 518-538.
- Biernatzki, [K.L.] "Zur Kunde der Insel Formosa" [Concerning the knowledge about the island Formosa]. *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde* n.s. 3 (1857): 411-427.
- Biernatzki, [K. L.] "Die Insel Formosa" [The island Formosa]. *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde* n.s. 7 (1859): 376-395.
- Blackney, William. "Tai-wan, or Formosa [sic] Island." *The Mercantile Marine Magazine and Nautical Record* 6 (February 1859): 41-45; (March 1859): 84-86. Information on several of Formosa's ports, islands, reefs, and potentially dangerous rocks are presented in the general form of sailing directions in this article. Blackney obtained this information from personal observations taken during H.M.S. *Inflexible*'s visit to the island in June 1858. Ports included in this survey include Kok-si-con, Pong-li, Leang Kiaou, Chock-e-day, Su-au, and Ke-lung. Information on supplies available at these ports and adjustments to measurements used in earlier Admiralty maps are also given.
- Blakeney, William. "At the Pratas reef, and on the eastern shore of Formosa." *On the coasts of Cathay and Cipango forty years ago: A record of surveying service in the China*

Yellow and Japan seas and on the seaboard of Korea and Manchuria. With illustrations by F. Le Breton Bedwell. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Pp. 64-85. This book is the memoirs of a civilian officer aboard H.M. sailing frigate *Actaeon* (and its subordinate ships), whose mission in the late 1850s was to survey unknown regions of East Asia. Chapter 4 includes Blakeney's record of the ship's survey work off the eastern coast of Taiwan accomplished in the summer of 1858 by the crew of H.M. *Inflexible*, which included Blakeney, Swinhoe and others, led by Commander Brooker. Blakeney quotes from several other travelogues and travel reports as he recalls his early impressions of eastern Taiwan some 40 years after the 1858 surveying mission had been accomplished. He also quotes from his own journal notes and survey record, which were never published.

Bonar, Henry A.C. "Report on the trade of Tamsui and Kelung for the year 1896." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance.* No. 1799. Japan. London: Harrison and Sons, 1897. Pp. 1-11.

Bonar, Henry. "Report on the trade of north Formosa for the year 1897." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance.* No. 2148. Japan. London: Harrison and Sons, 1898. Pp. 1-16.

Bonnetain, Paul. "De Fou-tcheou a Kelung (Formose)" [From Fuzhou to Kelung (Formosa)]. *L'extreme Orient, le monde pittoresque et monumental.* Paris: Librairies-Imprimeries Reunies, 1887. Pp. 359-386 of Livre II.

Bourne, Fredk. S.A. "Report on the trade of the ports of Tamsui and Kelung for the year 1888." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance.* No. 575. China. London: Harrison and Sons, 1889. Pp. 1-8.

Bretschneider, E. "Swinhoe, Robert." *History of European botanical discoveries in China.* St. Petersburg: Press of the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences, 1898. Reprint edition: Leipzig: Zentral-Antiquariat der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 1962. Pp. 661-678.

Bridge, Cyprian A.G. "An excursion in Formosa." *Fortnightly Review* n.s. 20, No. 116 [= Vol. 26 old series] (Aug. 1876): 214-222. Record of a "short excursion made into the country near Kelung" in the late spring of 1875 or 1876, with the idea of examining the coal mines in the vicinity. Bridge describes villages on the small islands in the harbor as well as villages, fields, ports and mines on Taiwan proper. His attention to geological formations is unique to his mission.

[Bridgeman, E.C.] "Remarks on Formosa, respecting the rebellion of Choo Yihkwei, with suggestions for quelling insurrections, and for the improvement of the island. From the works of Luhchow." *Chinese Repository* 6, ix (January 1838): 418-427. Purported to be the translation of "Luhchow's" remarks on the 1722 Zhu Yigui rebellion in Taiwan. Luhchow is described as an eminent Chinese statesman born and raised in Zhangzhoufu, but also a man who valued commercial pursuits.

* Brooker, Edward W. "Hydrographic notice: East coast Formosa." *The North China Daily News* (Shanghai) (20 August 1867).

Brooker, Edward W. "Remarks on the coast of Formosa, and islands and dangers east of it." *Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* 37, ix (September 1868): 504-510. Paragraph descriptions of islands, rocks, points, bays, reefs, and other maritime formations are given by this commander of H.B.M. surveying vessel *Sylvia*, 1867. Supplies, directions, anchorages, tides, etc. are also included when describing the more dangerous spots on or near the island.

Brooker, G.A.C. "Observations on Tai-wan or Formosa." *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* 28, i (November 1858): 561-569. Record of the surveying mission of H.M. *Inflexible* to chart the coast of eastern Taiwan in June 1858. Accounts of the surveying work (at Kok-si-kon, Soo-au Bay, Ki-lung and Tam-sui) and encounters with aborigines and Chinese fishermen are perhaps given in greater detail than the records of Swinhoe or the memoirs of Blakeney, which relate the same mission.

Brooker, G.A.C. "Journal of H.M.S. 'Inflexible' on a visit to Formosa, in search of shipwrecked seamen." *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* 28, i (January 1859): 1-12. Day-by-day account of this June 1858 survey and search mission, with particular attention paid to the crew's attempts to find potential Western castaways on the island. Towns visited included Kok-si-kon, Anping, Taiwanfu, Takow, Pong-li, Lang-kiow, the South Cape, Soo-au, Ki-lung, and Tamsui, as well as villages in the vicinity of each of these towns. Read together with Brooker's November 1858 record of this surveying work, these two texts provide ample detail regarding this important early British survey of the Formosan coastline.

Brown, H.O. "Takow trade report, for the year 1875." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1875*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1877. Pp. 221-238.

Browne, R. (Synopsis of Francois Valentyn's account of the efforts of the Dutch chaplains and ministers in Formosa during the occupation of that island by the Dutch from 1624-1662.) *Chinese Repository* 20 (August 1851): 541-545. A description of Dutch settlement on Formosa, attempts to spread Christianity amongst the local population, and the end of the Dutch colony following the attack by Koxinga.

The China sea directory. Vol III, The coasts of China from Hong Kong to the Korea; north coast of Luzon, Formosa Island and Strait; the Babuyan, Bashee, and Meiaco Sima Groups . . . Captain Charles J. Bullock, compiler. First edition. London: Printed for the Hydrographic Office, British Admiralty, by J.D. Potter, 1874. Note: Pescadores islands, pp. 197-205; Formosa and adjacent islands and straits, pp. 206-259.

The China sea directory. Vol III, The coasts of China from Hong Kong to the Korea; north coast of Luzon, Formosa Island and Strait; the Babuyan, Bashee, and Meiaco Sima Groups . . . Captain Charles J. Bullock, compiler. Second edition. London: J.D. Potter,

1884. Note: Pescadores islands, pp. 237-246; Formosa and adjacent islands and straits, pp. 247-301.

Bullock, T.L. "Report of a journey into the interior of Formosa made by Acting Assistant Bullock, in company with Rev. W. Campbell, of the English Presbyterian Mission, and Mr. J.B. Steere, Collector in Natural History for the State Museum of Michigan, United States, October and November, 1873." 26 November 1873. *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 6 (1874). Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China, 1873.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1874. Pp. 123-129. Narrates a trek by Bullock, Wm. Campbell, Joseph Steere, and their assistants in late 1873 from Taiwanfu north to Posia and the Sun Moon Lake area. Bullock describes the "Sekhwan" and "Ch'e-hwan" encountered in the Posia area, as well as the geography and topography of the region visited. Some information concerning the administration of justice, taxes, missionary accomplishments and the like are also relayed. This is not a travel journal per se; rather, it reads more like a post-trek discussion of the places and peoples encountered.

Bullock, T.L. "Formosan dialects and their connection with the Malay." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 3 (1875): 38-46. Table of lexical items from six Formosan aboriginal dialects (Tsui-hwan, Sek-hwan, Bu-hwan, Pepo-hwan, Favorlang, Pelam), prefaced by a general introduction to native Formosan languages. There is also a table taken from Wallace's *Malay archipelago*, provided to suggest similarities and differences between Formosan and Malayan languages.

Bullock, T.L. "A trip into the interior of Formosa." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 21 (March 1877): 266-272. An abridged version of Bullock's account of a late 1873 trek from Taiwanfu to aboriginal villages situated in the Posia and Sun Moon Lake areas of central Taiwan.

[Bullock, T.L.] "Formosa." *Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 50 (1919): 158-161. A very brief recollection of the late 1873 visit Bullock made with Campbell and Steere to the aboriginal settlements in the Posia area of central Taiwan.

Caillaud, Romanet du. "De l'origine du nom de l'île de Formose" [The origin of the name of the island of Formosa]. *Compte rendu des séances de la Société de géographie et de la Commission centrale* (Paris) (1892): 267-269.

Caillaud, Romanet du. "La colonisation espagnole dans le nord de l'île de Formose (1626-1642)" [Spanish colonization in the north part of the island of Formosa (1626-1642)] *Comptes rendus Association Française pour l'avancement des sciences* 19, i: (1890): 288-289; 19, ii: (1890): 875-883.

* Campbell, Moody. "The modern missionary." *Monthly Record of the Free Church of Scotland*. (2 August)

- Campbell, W. "Aboriginal savages of Formosa." *Ocean Highways: The Geographical Review* n.s. 1 (1874): 410-412. Describes a visit Campbell made to Po-sia or Po-li-sia in central Taiwan in April and May, 1873. Campbell mentions having visited 29 of 32 villages in the Po-sia region, but his account is not a narrative of each and every one of those communities. Campbell describes a meeting with "Chey-hoan" aborigines in one of the Po-sia villages (O-qu-lan) as well as his trek to meet with their chief, A-rek; descriptions of this village and of Chey-hoan customs are included in this important travel narrative.
- Campbell, W[illiam]. "A sabbath at Sin-kang." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 3 (January 1878): 13-15. With full-page illustration, "La-ku-li, Formosa I.," p. 14. A description of Campbell's visit to a village market eight miles north of Taiwanfu. He provides a detailed description of his and his followers' evangelism and preaching to the crowd at the market. Also contains notes of the market's layout and commodities. Campbell further provides his opinions regarding Chinese spirituality.
- Campbell, W[illiam]. "Among the aborigines of south Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 3 (2 September 1878): 172; (1 October 1878): 191-192; (1 November 1878): 211-212. An account of Campbell's evangelizing mission to a number of villages in south Formosa. Notes are made on the local geography, architecture, customs and practices of the villages he visits, along with his own preaching practices and the reception of aborigines. The language used by the aboriginal villages and the female leadership of a number of the villages are also discussed.
- Campbell, W. "The dragon-nourishing pool, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 3 (1 November 1878): 210-211.
- Campbell, William, Rev. "Some experiences at a country station in Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 4 (1 February 1879): 29, 31.
- Campbell, W., Rev. "With the Rev. G. Mackay in north Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 4 (1 March 1879): 48-49.
- Campbell, William. "Notes from Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (January 1883): 15.
- Campbell, William. "A pastoral visit to Alikang, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (January 1883): 15-16.
- Campbell, W. "Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (September 1884): 172-173.
- Campbell, W. "Amoy." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (March 1885): 46-48. Gives information on Formosa during the French blockade.

Campbell, W. "Amoy: Letter from Rev. W. Campbell." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (July 1885): 131-?.

Campbell, W. "Formosa: Letter from Rev. W. Campbell." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (1 January 1886): 9-11.

Campbell, W. "Report of the Formosa mission for 1885." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (2 April 1886): 8-10.

Campbell, W. "Formosa -- Missionary journeying: Letter from Rev. W. Campbell." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (22 October 1886): 7-9.

Campbell, W. "A few notes from the Pescadores." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 18, ii (1887): 62-70. These notes consist of a general, yet comprehensive introduction to the geography and population of the Pescadores Islands, followed by a brief history of Westerners' (the Dutch in the 17th Century and the French in 1885) activities on the islands, and "some reference to the Pescadores as a field of labour for the Christian missionary," based on observations made by Campbell and his assistants in June, 1886.

Campbell, W. Rev. "Notes from the Pescadores." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (1 May 1887): 5-7.

Campbell, W. Rev. "Notes of a visit to the Pescadores." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (1 June 1887): 18-19.

* Campbell, William. *The Gospel of St. Matthew in Sinhang-Formosa*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1888.

Campbell, W. "The early Dutch mission in Formosa." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 20 (1889): 114-120. Reprinted from the *Presbyterian Messenger* (1 March 1888).

Campbell, Wm., Rev., F.R.G.S. *An account of missionary success in the island of Formosa*. London: Trübner & Co., 1889. This text also includes reprints of a few of Campbell's earlier articles.

Campbell, W. (Letter to the editor regarding the naming of Mount Morrison). *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 26, vii (July 1895): 333-334.

* Campbell, William. *Past and Future of Formosa*. Hong Kong: Kelly and Walsh, 1896.

Campbell, W. "The island of Formosa: Its past and future." *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* 12 (1896): 385-399. Campbell provides an introduction to the geography, economy and history of the island of Formosa. Campbell's history includes discussions of Dutch rule, management of the island by Koxinga and his sons, a more general description of Qing rule, and then more detail once the 19th century is addressed. Late 19th-century developments are given their due, before Japanese encounters with Taiwan are discussed. Two brief paragraphs are devoted to predictions concerning Formosa's future.

Campbell, Wm. "Preface." *The articles of Christian instruction in Favorlang-Formosan Dutch and English from Vertrecht's manuscript of 1650 with Psalmanazar's dialogue between a Japanese and a Formosan and Happart's Favorlang vocabulary.* Wm. Campbell, ed. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1896. Printed by T. and A. Constable, Printers to her Majesty, at the Edinburgh University Press. Pp. v-xix. This preface described the text being published, and sets that work in a broader history of missionary successes in Formosa that reach back to the Dutch period. Campbell also looks toward the future, hoping that the sentiment expressed in his translated manuscript from the 17th century will renew missionary fervor for continued work in the future.

The articles of Christian instruction in Favorlang-Formosan Dutch and English from Vertrecht's manuscript of 1650 with Psalmanazar's dialogue between a Japanese and a Formosan and Happart's Favorlang vocabulary. Wm. Campbell, ed. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1896. Printed by T. and A. Constable, Printers to her Majesty, at the Edinburgh University Press.

* Campbell, Wm. *The blind in China: A criticism of Miss C.F. Gordon-Cumming's advocacy of the Murray non-alphabetic method of writing Chinese.* Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh, 1897.

* Campbell, Wm. "Notes of work during 1897." *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 29, v (May 1898): 207-217. Reprinted as a small pamphlet: *Formosa mission of the Presbyterian Church of England: Notes of work during 1897.* Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1898.

* Campbell, William. "Europeans in Formosa." *Hong Kong Daily Press* (10 September 1901).

* Campbell, William. "Mackay of Formosa." *Mission World* (1901): 333-334.

* Campbell, William. "Formosa under the Japanese: Being Notes of a visit to the Taichu Prefecture." *Scottish Geographical Magazine* (1902).

* Campenon, Jean-Baptiste-Marie-Édouard; and Charles-Eugène Galiber. *Projet de loi, adopté par la Chambre des députés, tendant à concéder des décorations supplémentaires pour les militaires des armées de terre et de mer opérant au Tonkin, à Madagascar, à Formose et dans les mers de Chine, présenté, au nom de M. Jules Grévy, . . . par M. le général Campenon, . . . et par M. le contre-amiral Galiber, . . . (12 mai 1885) [Texte imprimé].* Paris: Impr. de P. Mouillot, (s. d.).

Candidius, George. "A short account of the island of Formosa in the Indies, situated near the coast of China; and of the manners, customs, and religions of its inhabitants." *A Collection of Voyages & Travels.* London: John Churchill, 1704. Vol 1, pp. 526-533. A general description of the island, which briefly describes its geography and transitions into a detailed account of the people of the island. This includes descriptions of agriculture, warfare, clothing, marriage, burials, and religion.

Carroll, Chas. "Acting Consul Carroll to Sir R. Alcock." *Taiwan. Political and Economic Reports 1861-1960*. Slough: Archive Editions, 1997. Vol 1, pp. 137-151. A report on trade by acting Consul Carroll from December 21, 1866. The account includes descriptions and tables outlining economic activity on Taiwan, along with Carroll's comments on the effects of the Chinese government's policies on the trade in various commodities such as rice. Also included is a description of the state of the Taiwanfu and Takow harbors and their outlying geographies, including a pirate base. The report ends with an account of Carroll's visit to a number of aboriginal villages, providing a more accurate dating than the account of the same expedition in *The Phoenix* (1871).

[Carroll, C.?] Vice-consul d'Angleterre a Takao. "Exploration dans la partie méridionale de l'île de Formose" [Exploration in the southern part of the island of Formosa]. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie* (Paris) Ve ser., 16 (1868): 140-153.

Carroll, Charles. "Rambles among the Formosan savages." *The Phoenix* 1 (1871): 133-134, 164-165. This text records Carroll's notes on the Formosan aborigines during his brief period as British acting consul on Taiwan, 1866-1867. Carroll traveled in southern Taiwan, from Takow northeast to Fung-shan-Hien (or Petow) and then into the hill country, following the bed of the large river that eventually empties into the sea at Tang-kang, south of Takow. This is not a travelogue, but a more general discussion of the aborigines, the geology, and the geography of southern Formosa.

Cartwright, William. "Takow trade report, for the year 1870." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1870*. Shanghai: The Customs Press, 1871. Pp. 79-82. Cartwright summarizes the state of trade in 1870, describing the island's primary export of sugar, the increase in sugar export to Japan, as well as other island industries like camphor and grain. Cartwright describes the state of sugar production on the island, and also discusses the impact of native aboriginal fabrics on the import market for foreign cloth. Cartwright also describes the manner in which goods are shipped from the island, noting how tariffs have made junks the preferred mode of transporting goods to mainland China. Finally, Cartwright provides an assessment of the state of Taiwan's major harbors, and provides a summary of the year's accidents.

Clemente, Isidoro. "Father Clemente to the Father Provincial, Ban-kim-cheng, June 22, 1887." *Correo Sino-annamita* 22 (1888): 7-17. Clemente reports on the progress of the mission in the area around Ban-kim-cheng, and describes the character of the local aborigines. He further recounts the "ideal" recent deaths of three converts, each of whom gave off signs of being a "predestined soul." He also describes in detail the interactions between Chinese authorities, settlers, and various indigenous groups.

* Chamberlain, Basil Hall and W. B. Mason. *A handbook for travellers in Japan, including the whole empire from Yezo to Formosa*. 5th edition. London, J. Murray; Yokohama [etc.] Kelly & Walsh, 1899.

* Chamberlain, Basil Hall and W. B. Mason. "Formosa." *A handbook for travellers in Japan, including the whole empire from Yezo to Formosa*. 7th edition. London, J. Murray; Yokohama [etc.] Kelly & Walsh, 1903.

* Chanoine, Jules (Général). *Sinicae res. La situation en Extrême-Orient. L'occupation des Pescadores et de Formose*. [Texte imprimé]. Paris: L. Baudoin, 1896.

Chinchon, Andres. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Ban-kim-cheng, April 3, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 99-104. As of the letter's writing, Ban-kim-cheng counts 130 baptized Christians, plus a number of catechumens. The mission at Kao-ki is under reconstruction by a local catechist. Chinchon relates a trip to the large village of "Tao-kun-ien," during which the locals followed him with curiosity and listened to his explanations of the goals and beliefs of the Dominicans. The villagers ask him whether he is like the English, who passed through their community recently, and he explains that those Europeans' goals were temporal, while his are spiritual. Ends on a note of optimism that the Catholic message is spreading among the natives.

Chinchon, Andres. "Father Chinchon to the Father Provincial of the Philippines, Cheng-kim, November 24, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 37-42. Talks with optimism about the progress of the mission in Kao-ki, where a new image of the Virgin Mary inspired great curiosity among the locals. Relates that Sainz left for Kao-ki on the 20th of November to inaugurate a new mission house and baptize five new Christians. Tells a story of a "gentile" family struck by illness, where a dispute between the Chinese "gods" ["Kui"] and the Christian God was resolved by the expulsion of the few Christian members. Ends the letter with the story of the anti-Christian edict and a mention of the burning of the church of Ban-kim-cheng, but says that both tales will be told or have already been told in letters by other missionaries.

Chinchon, Andrés. "Father Chinchon to the Provincial Father of the Philippines. January 5, 1868." *Correo Sino-annamita* 3 (1868): 47-54. Chinchon begins by saying that he has taken over the mission at Dagao after Sainz's recent move to Tainan, where he is monitoring the status of a new orphanage. Complains that as of Christmas, the Dagao mission had only celebrated two new baptisms; Chinchon suggests a number of possible causes before ultimately settling on the locals' commitment to "idolatry." Relates the story of a wealthy "gentile" woman who dies after begging a "demon" to trade her life for that of her bedridden son. To Chinchon's horror, rather than seeing this woman's death as a just punishment from God, her family celebrates her piety and spends much money fêting a local "Sai-kong," or "priest of idols." By contrast, Chinchon reproduces a recent dialogue in which a local Christian helped a co-congregationalist who "lapsed" into gambling mend his ways by reminding him of the love of Jesus Christ. Ends by complaining of the encroachment of Protestant missionaries, and brags that an attempt by one Protestant group's efforts were sabotaged when their petition to buy land in Dagao ended up in the hands of a converted Catholic.

Chinchon, Andrés. "Father Chinchon to the Most Reverend Provincial Father of the Order of Preachers of the Philippines. Cheng-kim, April 18, 1868." *Correo Sino-annamita* 4 (1869): 7-15. Begins with a promise to give a short account of the recent "revolts" on Taiwan, expecting that Sainz will provide a fuller summary of the situation. First, in Kao-ki, the church was burned after Father Herce refused to contribute to a parade honoring the god "Ong-ia". The locals of Kao-ki apparently intend to kill the local priest and catechist, citing a rumor that the Christians are poisoning the food of gentiles, but both manage to escape. In response, Herce and Chinchon visit the English consul, asking him to help "contain" the villagers. Impatient to return to Kao-ki, Herce went to visit the mandarin in Tainan personally, only to find the city in a state of "revolt" against Christians after a Chinese woman died while visiting a Protestant missionary. An angry mob attacks Herce just as he arrives at the doors of the local "tribunal;" Herce himself is rescued by the mandarin, and is eventually secreted out of the city in disguise after dark. The missionaries discuss taking up arms themselves, but eventually decide that, in the event of a serious attack, their only choice is to flee to the English consulate. Ends with news that a "thief" living in the interior has promised monetary rewards to anyone who kills a Christian; the highest prize, of 1000 pesos, is for the murder of a European.

Chinchon, Andrés. "Father Chinchon to the Provincial Father of the Philippines. Cheng-kim, May 15, 1868." *Correo Sino-annamita* 4 (1869): 16-20. Begins by saying that he hopes the current letter, sent via Hong Kong, will arrive after his last one, which had to go through Shanghai due to a lack of contact "for one season now" with Xiamen. Tells that the orphanage in Tainan was harassed by a mob, and that the catechist was imprisoned when he sought aid from the mandarin; the orphanage was then burned for the second time in under a year. Once again the missionaries ask the English consul to intervene with the high mandarins of Taiwan. Chinchon also says that, while letters are not able to reach Xiamen reliably, Herce will go in person to ask the Spanish consul there for assistance. In a postscript, Chinchon tells of the mandarin of Tainan's lukewarm response to the anti-Christian riots, suggesting that even the high officials distrust Europeans due to the suspicion that they want to conquer Taiwan.

Chinchon, Andrés. "The Father Vicar of the Formosa Mission to the Father Provincial . Cheng-kim, September 2, 1871." *Correo Sino-annamita* 7 (1872): 15-22. First, he apologizes for replying late to a letter from July 15, saying that the lines of communication between Taiwan and "Hong Kong or Amoy" are inconsistent. Gives an account of the life of a recently deceased catechist, "Guiam Vicente China," who was the child of Christians from "Au-poa" in Zhangzhou *fu*. Guiam came to Taiwan as Chinchon's porter in 1862, and thereafter served as a laborer in the church, where he was admired for his humility and piety. After teaching himself to read, he was regularly sent to Taiwanfu to find orphans to convert. Guiam turns out to be the catechist who, after knocking on a mandarin's door to escape an anti-Christian mob during the 1868 riots, was beaten and arrested. After finishing Guiam's story, Chinchon mentions that Colomer is in Taiwanfu, attempting to rent a house, but is being opposed by some "evil ones." Concludes with a story of a Catholic Chinese convert

debating the proper name for God with a Protestant convert in the hospital in Dagao.

Chinchon, Andrés. "The Father Vicar to the Father Provincial. Cheng-kim, December 27, 1871." *Correo Sino-annamita* 7 (1872): 31-35. Relates the story of how a European (apparently a Catholic) sailor was killed after he and his shipmates robbed the idol from a coastal Chinese village's shrine. Chinchon fears that this event might have negative repercussions for the missionaries, who until this point are enjoying a period of peace. A factfinding mission by a major mandarin, the English consul, and the captain of the murdered sailor ends with nothing but the return of the corpse and a large bribe to the mandarin; however, Chinchon relates rumors that European steamships are *en route* to Taiwan to settle matters.

Chinchon, Andrés. "The Father Vicar to the Father Provincial. Cheng-kim, January 7, 1872." *Correo Sino-annamita* 7 (1872): 36-40. Chinchon writes with an inventory of the Order's possessions on Taiwan. The mission includes three seats, with a fourth being prepared in Taiwanfu. The oldest, that of Cheng-kim, is presided over by the Vicar, now Chinchon himself. The "Tonkinese father" lives in a church about one league away, in Soa-ha; both Chinchon's church and that of Soa-ha possess some land which they rent to both Christians and gentiles. Second, Chinchon describes the mission of Ban-kim-cheng and Chia-soa, home to Father Herce. This mission counts the most Christians, and the church is "quite large." Herce returned in April of 1871 from Manila, but Chinchon does not say why he left Taiwan. Third is the mission of Kao-a-ki, run by Federico Jimenez. The church, its lands, and its congregation are all smaller than the first two missions, a fact which Chinchon attributes to the fact that the natives there live among Chinese, who "make them lose the good qualities they have." Finally, the mission Taiwanfu is being constructed by Father Colomer, with the goal of serving as a "stage" for the conversion of the northern indigenes. Ends by thanking the Father Provincial for providing the Taiwan mission with 1000 pesos, but it is unclear whether this was a one-time gift or the annual budget of the mission.

Chinchon, Andrés. "From Father Chinchon to the Father Provincial, Cheng-kim, August 23, 1878." *Correo Sino-annamita* 13 (1879): 111-120. Declares that while progress on the Formosa mission is slow, it is not "paralyzed," despite what certain others say. Says that while some people are docile and simple, and thus easily converted, the Chinese tend to be "haughty and arrogant," and so when even one is converted it is a "grand triumph" or a "miracle." Chinchon then tells of how he sent a catechist to a new village 5 *li* from Cheng-kim. However, the interested layperson who asked for the catechist turns out to only wish to convert to Christianity in order to intimidate his debtors; "for here the gentiles still conserve some fear of Tien-chu-kau [the Christian religion]," a fact which Chinchon says is sometimes a boon and sometimes a burden to the mission. Despite the false pretenses on which the missionaries were invited, Chinchon still has the catechist rent a house in the new village, which quickly becomes a center of the local social life. Even so, only one villager is considered truly ready for baptism; however, this villager is unwilling to part with his familial

tablets (a requirement for baptism) because he fears the damage to his reputation. The same catechist, on a recent trip to the capital, spoke to a "bachelor" and mandarin, who not only listened carefully about Christianity but even accepted a religious book. This bachelor soon announces that he is ready to convert, but that he fears the damage to his good name.

Chinchon, Andrés. "From Father Chinchon to the Father Provincial, Cheng-kim, October 30, 1878." *Correo Sino-annamita* 13 (1879): 127-130. Continuation of Chinchon's letter of August 23, in which he promised to relate an "extraordinary occurrence" which happened in Tainan the previous March. Goes on to tell the story of how a Chinese woman who visited the Tainan church with a Christian relative fainted immediately after the service, and awoke proclaiming that the Virgin Mary had appeared to her in a dream and commanded her to become a Christian. The woman's family, after at first resisting her conversion, came to see positive changes in her personality, and all converted as well. Since Tainan is without a missionary, and Chinchon is ten hours' journey away by land, the new Christians are all cared for by a Chinese catechist.

Chinchon, Andrés. "From Father Chinchon to the Father Provincial, Cheng-kim, November 3, 1878." *Correo Sino-annamita* 13 (1879): 131-134. Begins the letter by apologizing for having not read an earlier letter from the Father Provincial, which was lost on the way, and by thanking the Father profusely for sending a new missionary, named Celedonio Arranz. Asks for one more missionary, explaining that the ultimate goal is to open five residences each at one days' distance from the nearest neighbor, thus making a continuous circuit along Taiwan's western half. Also asks the Father Provincial not to call any missionaries away from Taiwan, as the "immutable" character of the Chinese means that switching from one priest to another with small differences in personal style, vocabulary, etc. might confuse them and cause them to lose their faith.

Chinchon, Andrés. "From Father Chinchon to the Father Provincial, Cheng-kim, November 13, 1879." *Correo Sino-annamita* 14 (1880): 7-12. Chinchon has only baptized one new adult in the past two years. Even so, he writes about the other kinds of progress the mission has made (in calming anti-Christian rumors, and delegitimizing "idolatry"). Tells the stories of a few particularly "sincere" converts, particularly those whose conversion harmed their economic status or family relations. One recent convert stole his familial tablets in order to prove that his name was not inscribed on them; having proven this, he was immediately granted baptism. Chinchon goes on to talk about how Taiwan is facing fewer "rebellions and popular tumults" than just a few years earlier, which he largely attributes to the "great physical and moral force" which the mandarins of Taiwan have gained due to their contact with the Europeans. Chinchon ventures that the "civilizing influence" of Catholicism may also have played a role in calming local hostilities.

Chinchon, Andrés. "Father Chinchon to the Father Provincial, Cheng-kim, January 4, 1882." *Correo Sino-annamita* 16 (1882): 7-10. This letter details Chinchon's recent voyage from Manila to Formosa, though he does not mention his reason

for going to Manila in the first place. Chinchon left Manila on December 1, 1881, stopped at the Dominican mission in Hong Kong on December 4, and from there arrived at Xiamen on December 8th. Finally he arrived at his *residencia* on the 22nd of January. Admits that progress on converting the locals is slow, but insists that the mission is progressing, "step by step." Says the periphery of the mission's area is the size of five days' travel, and is served by only three European missionaries, along with one "indigenous" pastor. Asks the provincial father to send some of the young missionaries whom Chinchon met in Manila.

Chinchon, Andrés. "Letter from Father Chinchon to the Father Provincial, Cheng-kim, August 2, 1882." *Correo Sino-annamita* 17 (1883): 33-37. Chinchon repeats that progress on the Taiwan mission is slow but has not stopped. Says that there are 5 open *residencias*, one in Tainan, and then two to the north and two to the south. Requests one more missionary, so that an additional *residencia* can be opened north of Tainan, which would allow the full area of the mission to be served by missionaries no further than one day apart from one another. Even then it would take another one or two missionaries to adequately serve the entire western half of the island, not counting the "igorotes" of the mountains. Reports that an imperial Chinese "high functionary" arrived in Taiwan with a decree stipulating that Christianity was to be tolerated, Christian missionaries to be respected and assisted, and converts to be allowed to exempt themselves from local rituals. Chinchon was given news of this edict by a "Mr. Philipps," but was not able to secure a written copy.

Chinchon, Andrés. "Father Chinchon to the Father Provincial, Cheng-kim, December 27, 1882." *Correo Sino-annamita* 17 (1883): 44-48. A brief summary of activities at each of the five Dominican residences on Taiwan. 1. Three miles from Dagao, in the village of Cheng-kim, is the provincial vicarial center, with a small church and the vicar's residence, which includes space for visiting missionaries and 12 rooms for students. One hour to the north, there is a small chapel for the administration of basic rites. 2. A day's journey east from Cheng-kim, in the "totally aboriginal" village of Ban-kim-cheng, administered by Fr. José Nebot, this seat has a church undergoing "reconstruction" and is Nebot's home. Christians live in four nearby villages, one of which, Kau-á-ki, has a second small church. A newer third church is located in the town Lan-pi, an hour further north. 3. "A good day's journey" north of the vicariate is a two-story mission house administered in Tai-uan-fu (Tainan) by an "indigenous" pastor from Tonkin, but there are few Christians there. 4. Three days north of Tainan, in a town called Co-chu-cheng, Fr. Celedonio Arranz presides over roughly 100 Christians from a new and "very pretty" church. 5. Two days north of Tainan, Fr. Ramon Colomer preaches to 54 Christians and 20 catechumens from a small chapel in Soa-lun. A catechist recently moved into a small house in the nearby village of Po-kiu-lun.

Chinchon, Andrés. "Father Chinchon to the Father Provincial, Cheng-kim, January 8, 1884." *Correo Sino-annamita* 18 (1884): 33-35. Includes the yearly catalog of sacraments performed on Taiwan. Reiterates that although progress is slow, it's moving "step by step." Largely describes the joy with which a papal encyclical

on the Holy Rosary was received, and details the celebrations for the Feast of the Holy Rosary, wherein Chinchon's congregation was joined by that of Fr. Nebot. 1883 was the first year when a proper procession was performed in Cheng-kim, and Chinchon writes with relish of the good order of the parade and of the incorporation of Chinese instruments, fireworks, and "gunpowder lions," to the apparent joy of all, including non-Christian neighbors. Also points out that the visiting Christians were hosted by Chinchon's congregation without having to pay.

Christie, Alexander [pseudonym Lindsay Anderson]. *A cruise in an opium clipper*. London: Chapman and Hall, 1891. An account of the voyage of the British opium clipper *Eamont* to Takao under Captain Gulliver in 1859. Records the vessel's voyage to Formosa from Amoy and its attempts to find passage into the lagoon outside of Takao. The passages written on the vessel's time in port provide detailed descriptions of trade, specifically in opium. After a typhoon takes place the account shifts to the captain and crew's role in rescuing the crew of a Dutch ship from aborigines, and describes in detail the skirmishes between the vessel's crew and aboriginal wreckers.

Clark, J.D., compiler. *Formosa*. Shanghai: The "Shanghai Mercury" Office, 1896.

Collingwood, [Cuthbert]. "A boat journey across the northern end of Formosa, from Tam-suy, on the west, to Kee-lung, on the east; with notices of Hoo-wei, Mangka, and Kelung." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* 11 (1867): 167-173. Detailed description of places, people, birds and animals, and scenery seen on a river trip from Tamsui to Kelung, with a side trip to Manka; date of trip probably early 1866. Collingwood has a keen eye for geological formations, and a critical pen that records his subjective views of the people and places experienced.

Collingwood, Cuthbert. "The sulphur-springs of northern Formosa." *Proceedings of the Geological Society of London* 23 (1867): 382-384. Nearly a step-by-step description of Collingwood's [1866] visit to the sulphur springs northeast of Tamsui. It is a scientist's record of the springs and the topography in the surrounding area.

Collingwood, Cuthbert. "On the geological features of the northern part of Formosa and of the adjacent islands." *Proceedings of the Geological Society of London* 24 (1868): 95-98. Describes the geology of Tamsui, Kelung (port, bay and islands in the bay), Su-ao (Sau-o) Bay, and the Pescadores Islands, with greater attention given to the vicinities of Tamsui and Kelung. This is one of the most detailed early geologies of Taiwan in the Western-language literature; compare with von Richthofen's 1860 geological report.

Collingwood, Cuthbert. "On some sources of coal in the eastern hemisphere, namely Formosa, Labuan, Siberia, and Japan." *The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 24 (1868): 98-102. Only a portion of this short article deals with mineral resources (primarily coal but also brief references to petroleum) in Taiwan, and with regard to Taiwan, Collingwood restricts his comments to resources near Kelung, an area that he personally visited. Not as detailed as

reports made by Perry's crew in the 1850s or by Tyzack and others much later in the century.

Collingwood, [Cuthbert]. "Visit to the Kibalan village of Sano Bay, north-east coast of Formosa. Including a vocabulary of the dialect." *Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London* n.s. 6 (1868): 135-143, 362-363. Record of a visit Collingwood made aboard H.M.S. *Serpent* in June 1866 to Su-ao ("Sano") and Su-ao Bay in northeastern Taiwan. Unlike his other reports, this is an ethnography of the aborigines Collingwood encountered on this trip, describing their physical characteristics, clothing, housing, occupations, customs, language, etc. Though he also visited some Chinese villages in the vicinity, Collingwood did not pay them much attention. He does mention photographs taken by a Mr. Sutton, the chief engineer, as well as Captain Bullock's sharing copies of old issues of the *Illustrated London News* with the natives.

Collingwood, Cuthbert. *Rambles of a naturalist on the shores and waters of the China Sea: Being observations in natural history during a voyage to China, Formosa, Borneo, Singapore, etc., made in Her Majesty's vessels in 1866 and 1867*. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1868. Pp. 35-128. The chapters in this book that deal with Formosa and the Pescadores Islands (chapters 3-8) provide more detail of Collingwood's observations (made when he visited the islands in the spring and early summer of 1866) than was given in his earlier articles. These chapters record personal visits to Ta-kao harbor and the villages in that vicinity, Ape's Hill, the Pescadores islands, Tamsuy harbor, Mang-ka, the sulphur springs near Tamsuy, the shores of the Kelung River from Tamsuy to Kelung, Kelung harbor and vicinity, Su-ao Bay and vicinity, and Craig Island, immediately north of Kelung. He also passed by Tai-wan-fu and the central west coast and tells us what he saw along the way. Much attention is paid to the plants, animals, birds, insects, and marine animals (in particular) found in each of these areas; and the author devotes considerable space to naming and classifying these creatures, while describing the behaviors of the more unusual ones. Collingwood's descriptions of geological formations in Kelung, Tamsuy and the Pescadores are perhaps the most informative of any foreign observer in the 19th Century. The clothing, occupations, activities of local inhabitants, as well as their houses, schools, boats, and the like, are often described in great detail. Foreign establishments (e.g., consulates, merchant enterprises, historical buildings) are occasionally mentioned, and Collingwood also provides some information on local trade goods (camphor, coal, rice). Collingwood wants his readers to know that in every spot that he and his crew visited they were given much local attention -- whether by humans and by animals.

Collinson, Richard. "Sailing directions for the Panghu, or Pescadore Archipelago, with notices of the islands." *Chinese Repository* 14, vi (June 1845): 249-257. As the title indicates, the focus of Collinson's information is directions necessary to mariners who sail to (and around) the Pescadores Islands, off the west coast of Taiwan. These sailing directions are based on Collinson's own experience in that part of the South China Sea; he gives equal attention to large and small islands, reefs, and large rocks. A listing of Chinese names of the numerous islands that comprise the Pescadores Islands is also appended, as well as a table

of astronomical positions. The editors note that Collinson's directions first appeared in the *Hongkong Registry*, but are now revised and re-published for broader dissemination. Should be read together with Blackney's additions and corrections from 1858-1859.

Collinson, Admiral. (Comments, paraphrased, as part of the discussion of Robert Swinhoe's paper, "Notes on the island of Formosa," presented to the third meeting, 14 December 1863). *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 8 (1864): 25-28.

Colquhoun, Archibald R. "The physical geography and trade of Formosa." *Scottish Geographical Magazine* (Edinburgh) 3 (1887): 567-77. Reprinted, with an additional map, in *Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society* 3 (1887): 226-238. According to the editors, this paper was read at a meeting of the British Association in 1887. The context is very similar to the physical geography and conditions of trade sections in Colquhoun and Stewart-Lockhart's "Sketch of Formosa," which was published two years earlier.

Colquhoun, Archibald R. "Formosa: Japanese as colonists." *The mastery of the Pacific*. London: William Heinemann, 1902. Pp. 358-378. An extensive article discussing the establishment of the Japanese colonial regime on Taiwan and potential obstacles to its rule. It summarizes Taiwan's native populations and industries, traces the history of the Japanese presence on Taiwan, and then moves on to describe the nature and difficulties of Japanese rule.

Colquhoun, A.R., and J.H. Stewart-Lockhart. "A sketch of Formosa." *The China Review* 13 (1885): 161-207. Information for this article was not based on personal observation but on a "study of all available sources of information and from the evidence of those who have resided and travelled in the island." If it were indeed a summary of all published knowledge of Taiwan, it would be an invaluable source for analyzing the nature of European and American understanding as of 1885. However, a careful reading reveals the limits of the authors' sources. Nevertheless, this "sketch of Formosa" is relatively comprehensive. It consists generally of three separate but interrelated parts. First, a history of the Dutch and Spanish exploits in Formosa is told in great detail, based on the reports of Pieter Nuits and others (quoted from *Dutch trade in Formosa in 1629*, by George Phillips). The subsequent history of Chinese rule in Formosa, including the administrations of Koxinga and the Qing, as well as a record of the Japanese expedition and post-1874 reforms, completes the first part of this article; Phillips, Navarette, de Mailla, Le Gendre, among others, serve as the authors' sources. The middle portion of the text introduces both the island's physical geography and the status of trade in Formosa. In addition, it addresses two additional contemporary topics: "Cities and communication" and the "Aborigines of Formosa." "Conclusions," the final part of the survey, reminds us that the authors intended this article to be "lessons" for "every Englishman in the Colonies or Mother Country."

Colomer, Ramon. "Most Reverend Father Prior Fr. Benito Rivas, Cheng-kim, April 9, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 105-111. Begins with a description of the

rituals of the Holy Week celebrated in Cheng-kim. Colomer reviews his progress in learning Chinese, then describes the church and mission house of Soa-ká. Says that relations with non-Christian neighbors have been gradually improving, but that certain "gentiles" suspect the missionaries of collaborating with English travelers recently seen in the region.

Colomer, Ramon. "The Reverend Father Colomer to the Provincial Father of the Philippines, Cheng-kim, June 2, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 7-12. The letter begins with a long editor's footnote describing the location, geography, and history of Taiwan, citing Robert Swinhoe's *Notes on the Island of Formosa* (1863). The letter is further footnoted throughout with translations of Latin phrases and explanations of Dominican terminology. Colomer's letter starts with the claim that the Ban-kim-cheng mission has become a "hospital" for priests and converts alike. Colomer then thanks the provincial father for a recent shipment of supplies, mostly religious images and adornments, and describes how these ornaments have been used to beautify the Dominican churches and appreciated by the converts. Includes details about several holidays, and mentions that the fathers have switched to singing festival songs in Chinese.

Colomer, Ramon. "The Reverend Father Colomer to the Father Provincial of the Philippines, Ban-kim-cheng, December 19, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 43-47. Colomer begins by summarizing the dramatic events related in the other recent letters from Taiwan, and then announces his intention to tell of two new happenings: the reconstruction of a church in Kaoki, and the burning of the church in Ban-kim-cheng. This church was apparently burned on November 29, during a native festival, as punishment for the local Christians not contributing to the communal funds. Colomer particularly mourns the loss of many books, as well as clothing for novitiates. The letter ends with an appeal for an additional missionary.

Colomer, Ramon. "Father Colomer to Father Terrés. Ban-kim-cheng, December 26, 1867." *Correo Sino-annamita* 3 (1868): 36-42. Describes a recent battle between the natives of Ban-kim-cheng and their Cantonese neighbors, after which Colomer claims two Cantonese prisoners were decapitated and their hearts eaten by the village's inhabitants. Fearing a Cantonese reprisal, the natives fortified the church, and asked Colomer to use mission funds to buy gunpowder, which he refused after great moral anguish. A Cantonese mandarin visits Ban-kim-cheng to negotiate a peace settlement with Colomer, who agrees (with Sainz's approval) to pay a part of a demanded indemnity to the families of the murdered Cantonese on behalf of the village. For a short time there is peace, but on March 4 the same mandarin returns, and seeing that the missionary has no more money to give, threatens to burn the church. However, the mandarin becomes embroiled in a corruption scandal, and nothing comes of the threat. At the time of Colomer's letter, the villagers continue to slowly pay off the full indemnity of 600 pesos with partial assistance from Colomer's church.

Colomer, Ramon. "Father Colomer to Father Guirro. Ban-kim-cheng, December 26, 1867." *Correo Sino-annamita* 3 (1868): 43-46. Colomer begins his letter by congratulating his "brother" on news of his (and numerous "companions") recent

arrival at Manila from Ocaña. From there, he answers two of the freshly arrived Guirres' questions: whether the language is difficult to learn (yes, but "one can learn it"); and whether he has converted many people (only 25 in each of the past two years). Colomer goes on to describe his philosophy on conversion, saying that the missionary should not concern himself with numbers of converts, since faith is ultimately God's gift to dispense — "*multi sunt vocati, pauci vero electi*." Describes the challenges of his first two years on Taiwan, and says "frankly" that he was brought to tears many times in the early months; now, however, he has found peace by keeping his mind consistently on God and the saints. Colomer ends his letter with an injunction to Guirres not to fear the challenges of missionary life.

Colomer, Ramon. "Father Colomer to the Most Reverend Provincial Father of the Philippines. Ban-kim-cheng, May 22, 1868." *Correo Sino-annamita* 4 (1869): 21-25. Colomer begins the letter with a complaint that nobody wishes to convert to Christianity when all can see that the Christians are powerless to punish those who do violence to them. Says that the entire island has been thrown into panic by "four peaceful missionaries;" apparently many villages have closed their taverns and restaurants due to fear of Europeans poisoning food. Claims that a mob attempted to burn the Cheng-kim church on May 11, but turned back at the last minute. The mandarins are afraid that if they support the Christians, they will be killed by their own people.

Colomer, Ramon. "Father Colomer to the Most Reverend Provincial Father of the Philippines. Ban-kim-cheng, December 29, 1868." *Correo Sino-annamita* 4 (1869): 26-28. Starts with a brief description of Ban-kim-cheng's location "within sight of the four races of men who dwell on Formosa," and then complains that at the moment it is impossible to move freely to neighboring villages due to the harassment of the locals. The only hope for the missionaries is to wait and see what interventions the English and Spanish consuls can make. For this reason, the progress of conversions is even slower than before: Colomer reports that he only baptized two adults in 1869. Ends his letter with a quotation from a book by the "celebrated missionary" Acosta about managing tears.

Colomer, Ramon. "Father R. Colomer to the Father Provincial, Formosa, August 7, 1871." *Correo Sino-annamita* 7 (1872): 11-14. Begins by telling the story of Ni, a "very holy" Christian woman from "Chia-soa," near Ban-kim-cheng, who maintained her faith and virtues despite her fortune turning "from bad to worse" after her baptism. Then says that all four missionaries "and the Tonkinese father" are in good health.

Colomer, Ramon. "Father Ramon Colomer to the Father Provincial. Taiwanfu, December 5, 1871." *Correo Sino-annamita* 7 (1872): 23-30. Begins with a brief description of Taiwanfu, a "true Babylon" with a population of around 100,000. Relates the oppressions suffered by the Christians of that city in 1867-1868, including the punishments inflicted on the aforementioned Guiam Vicente. Despite these ongoing challenges, Colomer affirms that the mission in Taiwanfu will slowly progress. Describes the two worst enemies of the missionaries in Taiwanfu: the "Bonzos," ascetic priests of the cult of "Mauli," and the Protestants,

of whom Colomer estimates there are 1000 in Taiwan, and around 30 in Taiwanfu. Apparently, an indigenous community of about 500 people 6 leagues from the city has entirely converted to Presbyterianism. This information comes from a visit Colomer made to a different indigenous village, "Sing-kam," previously visited by Sainz in 1859. Colomer briefly describes the locals of Sing-kam, who still remember Sainz fondly, before returning to a discussion of the problems caused by the Protestants. Finishes by describing how he has managed to rent a house for four pesos per month.

Colomer, Ramon. "Father Colomer to the Father Provincial, Soa-lun, September 10, 1884." *Correo Sino-annamita* 19 (1885): 197-203. Begins with the story of a house rented by two catechumens in the village of Pokiulun, 10 leagues from Soa-lun. After the Christians move in, they are confronted by locals claiming they are breaking the law; however, after Colomer calls in a local mandarin, the "ruffians" are forced to leave. Further attempts to intimidate the new catechist of the village are frustrated by continued support from the high mandarin. Although the Christians cannot be expelled, one rich villager named "Tiong-kieng" continues to insult and threaten the catechist, with the result that only two of the village's families are brave enough to hear his teachings.

Colomer, Ramon. "The same to the Father Provincial, Soa-lun, October 20, 1884." *Correo Sino-annamita* 19 (1885): 204-208. Colomer provides a translation of the edict of the Intendant ["Totai"] of Taiwan on the recent French declaration of war. The Intendant commands the people of Taiwan to attack any French people or ships they see, but to leave other European "kingdoms" alone; the English and American consuls are singled out by name for protection. The proclamation also includes the rewards for killing or capturing different ranks of French soldiers and ships, and is posted along with an example of the French flag. Colomer appends a brief description of the storms and plagues troubling Taiwan along with the war.

Colomer, Ramon. "Father Colomer to the Father Provincial, Formosa, May 22, 1890." *Correo Sino-annamita* 24 (1890): 7-12. Begins with a complaint that the people of Taiwan are slow to convert because they are overly concerned with material wealth. Describes how the small size of the Christian community makes marriage within the religion difficult, especially for orphans raised by the church. Ends with a brief description of his debates with Chinese "idolators," and the unwillingness of most people he encounters (including a German missionary) to properly read Christian texts.

Colomer, Ramon. "Father Colomer to the Father Provincial, Formosa, March 10, 1893." *Correo Sino-annamita* 27 (1893): 139-143. Colomer returns to Ban-kim-cheng after over 20 years of absence. Describes the difficulties of educating children. The missions at Kaoki and Laupi have been fully abandoned, with their flocks having relocated to Ban-kim-cheng; the Christian population of this town is now 600. An earthquake in 1892, along with outbreaks of disease, drought, and frost, have immiserated the town. Local poverty has led to an increase in banditry. The Igorrotes occasionally visit, but schemes to incorporate them into the lowland community or to hire them for European mines have both failed.

Colomer ends with brief biographies of the first three Catholic martyrs on Formosa, Mateo Cobiza, Francisco de Santo Domingo, and Luis Muro (all Dominicans killed in the 17th century).

Colomer, Ramon. "Father Colomer to the Father Provincial, Formosa, January 24, 1894." *Correo Sino-annamita* 28 (1894): 7-12. A brief biography of the Chinese catechist Plácido Asien-ko, surnamed Cheng, an early convert of the Ban-kim-cheng mission. His conversion to Christianity in 1863 caused him to lose his job in a pottery business, and led him to leave his friends, wife, and children. He then worked without pay for the mission until the end of his life. He was instrumental in the establishment and survival of the Kaoki mission, and helped oversee many construction efforts. As a reward for his piety and devotion, he was made a preacher in 1873, in which capacity he worked until his death in 1894.

Colomer, Ramon. "The same father to the Father Provincial, Formosa, July 10, 1894." *Correo Sino-annamita* 28 (1894): 13-15. Colomer announces his intention to give a brief history of the Dominicans on Taiwan. The first Dominicans arrived from the Philippines in May of 1626. After the expulsion of the Spanish from Taiwan in 1642, the Dominicans did not return to the island until Sainz's arrival at Takao on May 18, 1859. After mentioning the next few missionaries who joined Sainz, Colomer moves to a demographic description of the island. Taiwan has 4 million inhabitants, 3000 of whom are Catholics (1350 living in Ban-kim-cheng). Divides the population into four classes: Chinese from Fujian, Cantonese (of various dialects), indigenes / aborigines / pepojuanes, and igorrotes / savages.

Corner, Arthur. "Journey in the interior of Formosa." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* 19 (1875): 515-517. Describes a visit (in the company of Dr. Krauel, the German consul at Amoy) to Takao and to the aborigine village of Kao Siah [Le Gendre's Taosia], two days journey directly east of Takao. The geology and topography of Takao and vicinity are the focus of the first part of the article, while the characteristics, clothing, housing, etc. of the aborigines of Kao Siah draw Corner's attention in the second half. His interest in "saving" the aborigines from extinction, his advice to foreign travelers concerning water containers, and the prospects for Formosan trade suggest rather broad interests. Date of journey not mentioned.

Corner, Arthur. "A journey in Formosa." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 7, ii (1876): 117-128. Describes a long journey from the southern city of Taiwanfu to the northern port city of Tamsui, visiting Christian chapels along the Presbyterian mission station route along the way. Rather than take the north-south highway, he veered inland to visit the villages in the vicinity of Posia near Sun Moon Lake (or Long Tan, as it was then called). Corner provides a rather detailed itinerary, with names of villages and hamlets at every stop, and the times of the day in which he reached or left each. Description of the scenery, the local communities, as well as a few references to natural history subjects, round out the content of this very useful article. Date of travel was in the late winter, perhaps of 1875. Campbell sent him on his way in Taiwanfu and he met Mackay at the end of his journey in Toa-tiu-tia, near Tamsui.

Corner, Arthur. "A tour through Formosa, from south to north." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* 22 (1878): 53-63. This article chronicles the same north-south trek that was recorded in "A journey in Formosa." However, it's not a verbatim copy but a new "interpretation," which gives detailed descriptions of many things that were only briefly mentioned in the earlier article. In addition, Corner adds some brief comments (dated 26 Nov 1876) after he made yet another visit to Long Tan, this time from the north along a different path. Meteorological information, including a table with monthly rainfall and high/low temperatures for Kelung and Takao, is also appended to this text. All told, Corner is a fine writer of travel literature.

"Correspondence respecting missionary disturbances at Che-foo and Taiwan (Formosa)." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 3* (1869). London: Harrison and Sons, [1869]. Pp. 1-55.

"Correspondence respecting outrage on British merchants at Banca, in Formosa." *British Parliamentary Papers. China No. 6* (1869). London: Harrison and Sons, [1870]. Pp. 1-11.

"Correspondence respecting the settlement of the difficulty between China and Japan in regard to the island of Formosa. *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 2* (1875). London: Harrison and Sons, 1875. Pp. 1-7.

"Further correspondence respecting the settlement of the difficulty between China and Japan in regard to the island of Formosa. *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 6* (1875). London: Harrison and Sons, 1875. P. 1.

Cracroft, P., Commander. "Notes on a voyage to China in Her Majesty's late screw steamer *Reynard*." *Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* 22, i (January 1853): 20-25. With engraving, "Bay of Killon, Kelung of Formosa." A description of Cracroft's visit to Killon (Keelung) aboard the HM *Reynard* in order to ascertain the use of the port's nearby coal mine for export to Hong Kong. The account provides a description of the harbor and details previous attempts to negotiate access to the coal as well as current Chinese policy regarding its export. Cracroft describes his interactions with local officials, his ultimate failure to procure access to the coal, and the necessity of relying on backdoor dealings to fuel his ship when leaving the harbor.

* Dargène, Jean. "L'amiral Courbet et l'escadre d'Extrême-Orient" [Admiral Courbet and the Far East squadron]. *Bul. Soc. Géog. com. Boredeaux* (1890): 258-261.

* Dargène, Jean. *Le feu à Formose: roman de l'escadre Courbet* [The fire of Formosa: a novel of the Courbet squadron]. Paris: Léon Chailley, 1895.

* Darmesteter, James. "Annales de Formose" [Annals of Formosa]. *Journal des Débats* (October 1884).

Davidson, Jas. W. "A review of the history of Formosa, and a sketch of the life of Koxinga, the first king of Formosa." *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan* 24

(1896): 112-136. Note: Read to the Society on 26 May 1896. Davidson's history, like many before and after, begins with the travel account of 1430, then soon focuses on the Dutch, Zheng and Qing period's of rule. Owing to the date of composition (and perhaps Davidson's Japanese sources), the roles of early Japanese explorers are given comparatively more attention in this general history of Taiwan. Likewise, Davidson tends to emphasize the Japanese connections of Zheng Zhilong and his son, Zheng Chenggong. Davidson's narrative history is detailed and interesting, though like many of the Western examples of this genre, very little space is devoted to narrating Qing-era administration or the general history of Chinese immigration. Instead, the post-Zheng portion of his chronicle focuses on the major Chinese rebellions, Benyowsky's exploits, and British and American activities after 1842. Unlike most of his peers, Davidson appeared to show very little interest in the aborigines. Finally, Davidson reveals few of his original sources.

Davidson, J.W. "Formosa." *Customs of the world. A popular account of the manners, rites and ceremonies of men and women in all countries.* Walter Hutchinson, ed. London: Hutchison, 1900. Vol 1, pp. 367-373. A short article providing brief descriptions of the unique customs of eight Taiwanese aboriginal groups, including a number of photographs. Davidson focuses primarily on marriage, headhunting, and spirituality.

* Davidson, James W. "Camphor monopoly in Formosa," "The camphor monopoly," "Railway improvements in Formosa." *Consular Report* 64, No. 240 (1900): 84-87, 325-327; No. 241: 224-227.

Davidson, James W. "Formosa under Japanese rule." *Transactions and Proceedings of the Japan Society, London* 6 (1902): 30-53. Davidson's detailed article discusses Formosan history prior to Japanese colonization and the effects of the Japanese occupation of the island. It includes a number of photographs of buildings, people, and landscapes. His historical account is integrated with a discussion of Formosa's ethnic make-up, beginning with Formosan aborigines and then turning to describe the arrival and distribution of Chinese ethnic groups. He pays particular attention to the history of conflict between the Chinese and the aborigines, noting a series of rebellions. Following this, Davidson turns to the Japanese occupation, discussing the arrival of the Japanese and the establishment of a Japanese population on the island. He further describes the improvements made by the Japanese in terms of engineering, sanitation, industry, and education.

Davidson, James W. *The island of Formosa past and present. History, people, resources, and commercial prospects. Tea, camphor, sugar, gold, coal, sulphur, economical plants, and other productions.* London and New York, Macmillan & Co.; Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh, Id., 1903. This is a masterful work that discusses each of the topics in the title in great depth. When it was published, it was the best introduction to Taiwan in any Western language.

* de Krusenstern. "Mèmoire pour servir d'analyse à la carte de l'île Formose" [Memory to serve as analysis of the map of Formosa Island]. *Rec. de mém. hydrogr.* (S. Pétersb.) (1827): 227-253. Cited in Saint-Martin, 1868: 539.

de Saint-Quentin, A. "L'expédition Japonaise à Formose en 1874" [The Japanese expedition to Formosa in 1874]. *Revue Britannique* (April 1884): 265-290.

Demanche, Georges. "Une expédition française a Formose (1884-1885)" [A French expedition to Formosa (1884-1885)]. *Revue française de l'étranger et des colonies et Exploration* (Paris) 20 (1895): 220-228.

Dennys, N.B., compiler. "Formosa." *The treaty ports of China and Japan: A complete guide to the open ports of those countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong and Macao. Forming a guide book and vade mecum for travelers, merchants, and residents in general.* Maps and plans by Wm. Fred Mayers, N.B. Dennys, and Chas. King. London: Trübner, 1867. Pp. 291-325. Separate (and short) sections of this chapter on Formosa are devoted to: aboriginal inhabitants, the Chinese portion of the island, administrative geography, and the major ports of the island: Takow, Taiwanfoo, Tamsui, and Kelung. When describing the ports, the author provides detailed information concerning maritime geography, topography, climate, geology, trade statistics, nearby towns and their residents, local products, and the like. Brief information on selective historical events and maps of the ports are also included. This chapter may have been written by James L. Maxwell.

Dickens, Charles [?]. "Formosa and the Japanese." *All the Year Round: A Weekly Journal* No. 326 (27 February 1875): 463-468. This brief, popular and interpretive introduction to Taiwan is based more on fiction than fact. For example, monkeys and alligators are showcased in the "nature" section. This essay may provide the historian with a view of popular Western knowledge of Taiwan in 1875, as well as one (important?) assessment of American and Japanese attempts to "reform" Taiwanese aborigine society and culture.

Dodd, John. "A few ideas on the probable origin of the hill tribes of Formosa." *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 9 (June 1882): 69-77; 10 (December 1882): 195-203. Dodd's personal views of the origins of the Tangão tribes of northern Formosa are based on a) comparison of words from the Tangão dialect with their Malayan counterparts; b) physical characteristics these Tangão aborigines, as compared with Formosan Chinese, Japanese, and Liuchiuan islanders; c) interviews of the tribes themselves; and d) an assessment of the regional geography and its influence on seaborne migrations. Dodd transmits information on various shipwrecks and castaways on Taiwan's shores, both recent and historical; this is used to posit that the "population of the island has been mixed up by the periodical advent of castaways." In other words, Dodd's origin hypothesis concludes that aboriginal tribes migrated from various places and at different times in the island's history. He does believe that the inhabitants of the interior mountains "sprung originally from a very ancient stock." In this article, Dodd also describes materials and clothing manufactured by the aborigines, female interpreters (which he employed), and other topics.

- Dodd, John. "List of words of Tangão dialect, north Formosa." *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 9 (June 1882): 78-84; 10 (December 1882): 204-211. English words and their Tangão equivalents are given, and the author comments briefly on some of the lexical items collected from aborigines in the mountains of northern Taiwan, "south-east and south of the Chinese town of Banca."
- Dodd, J. "A glimpse of the manners and customs of the hill tribes of Formosa." *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 15 (June 1885): 69-78. Dodd calls this a "description of the aboriginal tribes living in the hills in the rear of Banca extending in various directions towards Su-oh Bay on the east coast, and more especially of those tribes living nearest to the western borderland in the neighbourhood of Kot Chiu [Qu-chi], . . . as well as of those residing in the mountains at the back of San Ko Yeng [San-jiao-yong] and to the east also of To Ko Ham [Da-ke-kan]." Dodd's description begins with physical characteristics, but then diverges to include ornaments, weapons, smoking habits, clothing, and the like; he limits himself primarily to males.
- Dodd, John. *Journal of a blockaded resident in north Formosa during the Franco-Chinese war, 1884-5*. Printed for private circulation. Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office, 1888. Originally serialized in the *Hongkong Daily Press*. A detailed account of the blockade of Tamsui (and Formosa more generally) by the French during the Sino-French war, 1884-1885. Dodd writes from firsthand experience as a resident of the city, describing the evacuation of Twatutia, and from secondhand accounts for the occupation of Kelung, the battle for Tamsui in October 1884, wartime conditions in Tamsui, and other events. Following the journal itself is a section on Kelung and its surrounding area, providing information regarding its geography, industries, and peculiarities. Another section is devoted to Dodd's notes on camphor production in North Formosa. The appendix provides translations of important documents from the Sino-French war on Taiwan.
- Dodd, John. "Formosa." *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* 11 (1895): 553-570. Abstract of a paper read at the 1895 meeting of the British Association. This is a brief introduction to Formosa, focusing on the geography, geology, mineral resources, useful harbors, inhabitants (primarily the hill tribes), commerce & industry, and agricultural production of the island. Though Dodd cites the papers of Swinhoe, Le Gendre and others, most of this description seems to rely on his personal knowledge of Taiwan. Dodd includes brief narratives of some of his own treks through parts of the island.
- * Domenge, P. "Sur Formose" [On Formosa]. *Lettres Edif.* 18 (n.d.): 467-469.
- Douglas, Castairs. "Letter from Rev. C. Douglas" [Takao, 2 August 1865]. *The English Presbyterian Messenger* n.s. 16 (1 November 1865): 360-361.
- Dusseault, Edward. "Reminiscences of Formosa." *Ballou's Monthly Magazine* 61, vi (1885): 567.

- Ede, Mr. [George]. "Formosa: Letter from Mr. Ede." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (August 1884): 157-158.
- Ede, G. "Journey to north Formosa." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (23 July 1886): 5-8; (1 August 1886): 8-10; (6 August 1886): 6-9. An account of Ede's 400-mile journey to visit all the parishes in Northern Formosa, beginning in Taiwanfu in January 1886. Ede provides detailed descriptions of the villages, towns, and regions he passed through, along with a chronology of his travels and missionary activities. Ede describes the physical geography, man-made structures, the inns he stayed in, and characteristics of village inhabitants.
- Ede, George. "A tour through eastern Formosa." *Presbyterian Messenger* (1 Oct 1890): 6-9; (1 Nov 1890): 4-7; (1 Dec 1890): 6-10; (1 Feb 1891): 5-6; (1 Mar 1891): 2-3; (1 Apr 1891): 3-5, 8-10; (1 May 1891): 12-14; (1 Jun 1891): 11-14. A detailed account of Ede's 1889-1890 journey through eastern Formosa. The text provides day-to-day descriptions of his travels, the natural surroundings, interactions with Chinese and aboriginal villagers, stories told by parishioners, Ede's missionary work, and details of meals, housing, and incidents on the road. Ede describes the geography, layout and architecture of local villages, the extent of farming in surrounding lands, and the physical characteristics and habits of Chinese and aboriginal villagers, soldiers, chiefs, and officials. He discusses the impact and results of the east Formosan rebellion that occurred two years prior. Ede also provides an account of a magic lantern exposition, which was used as a part of his missionary work. Finally, Ede describes his passage from Tak-kai, the northernmost missionary station, to Hoe-leng-kang, along a route that supposedly had never been traveled by a European.
- Ede, George. "A missionary's holiday." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (September 1895): 204-205; (October 1895): 226-227.
- Edgar, Henry. "Takow trade report, for the year 1874." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1874*. Shanghai: Imperial Maritime Customs Statistical Department, 1875. Pp. 138-147.
- Eismann, G. "Beschreibung der Nordküste von Formosa" [Description of Formosa's north coast]. *Annalen der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie* 20 (1892): 410-416. With sketches.
- Eldridge, Stuart. "Notes on the crania of the Botans of Formosa." *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan* 5 (1877): 158-169. Note: Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on 14 March 1877. After providing a brief introduction to "craniology," Eldridge gives detailed measurements of four "Botan" skulls, three of which are deemed imperfect, "having apparently served for experiments as to the hardness and sharpness of Japanese swords." The article might be useful to historians attempting to understand the use of the assumptions and methods of this dubious 19th-century "science."

- Elliot, D[aniel]. G[irauld]. "Description of new species of pheasants from the province of Yarkand, Eastern Turkestan, and from the island of Formosa." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (1870): 402-408.
- F. "A trip into the interior of Formosa." *The Living Age* 126, No. 1622 (10 July 1875): 122-24. Originally published in the *Spectator*. Describes the trek of three English and three French tourists from Taiwanfu to Lakuli in February, 1875. Useful for understanding early tourism in southern Taiwan.
- Favre, l'Abbe. "Note sur la langue des aborigènes de l'île Formose et remarques sur le précédent vocabulaire" [Notes on the language of the aborigines of Formosa Island and remarks on the previous vocabulary listings]. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Paris* (Nov-Dec 1868): 495-507.
- Febiger, John C. (Record of a trip to south Formosa in 1867 to deal with the *Rover* wreck.) *Message of the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 5th of February last, correspondence upon the subject of the murder, by the inhabitants of the island of Formosa, of the ship's company of the American bark Rover*. 40th Congress, 2nd session. Senate. Ex. Doc. No 52. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868. Pp. 56-57.
- Ferguson, D. Rev. "The Lord's prayer in the present-day Sekhoan dialect [Toa-sia settlement] of Formosa." *The articles of Christian instruction in Favorlang-Formosan Dutch and English from Vertrecht's manuscript of 1650 with Psalmanazar's dialogue between a Japanese and a Formosan and Happart's Favorlang vocabulary*. Wm. Campbell, ed. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1896. Printed by T. and A. Constable, Printers to her Majesty, at the Edinburgh University Press. P. 102. The lord's prayer written in the Sekhoan dialect spoken by the aborigines of the Toa-sia township, fourteen miles north of the city of Chiang-hoa. The editor says the text was dated 31 March 1896. Ferguson credits A-sin, Hau-hi, A-iam, Ta-mu-li, Aw-hoan, and Bau-keh with help translating the text.
- Ferguson, Duncan. "Formosa: Southern stations." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (March 1896): 59-60.
- Ferguson, Duncan. "Formosa: The eastern churches." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (October 1896): 227-228.
- Ferguson, D. "Formosan Chinese." *The Chinese Recorder* (September 1909): 494-502. The Reverend's report begins with a brief history of Formosa's transfer from China to Japan. He then describes the change of conditions that the Japanese occupation has brought, discussing prisoners, new laws affecting shopkeepers, and the economic opportunities now available to the Chinese of Formosa. The Reverend claims that since the Japanese occupation, safety on the island has improved. The report ends with a summary and projection of the Christian mission work on the island.

Ferrando, Juan. *Historia de Los Pp. Dominicanos En Las Islas Filipinas y En Sus Misiones Del Japon, China, Tung-Kin y Formosa, Que Comprende Los Sucesos Principales de La Historia General de Este Archipiélago, Desde El Descubrimiento y Conquista de Estas Islas Por Las Flotas Españolas, Hasta El Año de 1840.* Madrid: M. Rivadeneyra, 1871. A long history of the Dominicans in East Asia, which includes only one direct mention of the mission in Taiwan: "This missionary spirit, which (the Order) inherits from its great father and Patriarch Saint Dominic, as well as from its founders, is that which has always dominated in it up to our days; thus, without counting that each of the fathers who ministers in the parishes of indigenes can be considered as a true missionary, it has not ceased to order at all times evangelical operatives where it has desired to discover souls to win to Jesus Christ, and China, Japan, Tun-kin, Formosa, Ituy and Paniqui, the Batans, and in our days Formosa, reveal that the spirit of the great Patriarch of the preachers perseveres incarnated in the sons of this Province" (236).

Fischer, Adolf. "Formosa." *Kringsjaa* 15 (February / March 1900): 241-249; 401-407. Note: In Danish, with photographs, engravings and a sketch.

Fischer, Adolf. *Streifzüge durch Formosa: Mit einer Karte und über hundert Abbildungen nach Naturaufnahmen des Verfassers* [Forays through Formosa: With a map and over one hundred drawings after pictures by the author]. Berlin: E. Bock, 1900. Includes numerous photographs

Fischer, Adolf. "Formose." *Bulletin de la Societe d'etudes coloniales* 7, xi (1900): 757-778.

Florenz, Karl, Professor a. d. Kaiserl. Universität zu Tokyo. "Formosanische Volkslieder, nach Chinesischen Quellen" [Formosan folk songs, from Chinese sources]. *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens* (Tokyo) Bd. vii, Theil 1 (1898): 110-158.

* Forbes, Francis Blackwell, and William Botting Hemsley. "An enumeration of all the plants known from China proper, Formosa, Hainan, Corea [sic], the Luchu archipelago, and the Island of Hongkong, together with their distribution and synonymy." *Journal of the Linnean Society* 23 (1886-1888): 1-521; with plates X-XIV; 26 (1889-1902): 1-592; 36 (1903-1905): i-ix, 1-686. Descriptions, in Latin and English, of various plants found in Formosa and the other countries.

Ford, Colin M. "Report on the foreign trade of the ports of Tamsuy and Kelung during the year 1879." "Report on the trade of Taiwan for the year 1879." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 3* (1880). *Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1879.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1880. Pp. 235-249.

Ford, John D. "Formosa." *An American cruiser in the East: Travels and studies in the Far East.* New York: A.S. Barnes, 1898. Pp. 322-330. This short chapter gives information on Taiwan's geography, topography, aborigine settlements and architecture, physical characteristics of the "unsubdued aborigines," the important towns, agricultural products, fauna, mineral resources, and a very brief political history. The author apparently visited Takow and the surrounding countryside, but he gives no clear indication of the year of his visit.

- Fortune, Robert. *A residence among the Chinese: Inland, on the coast, and at sea. Being a narrative of scenes and adventures during a third visit to China, from 1853 to 1856.* London: John Murray, 1857. References to Formosa are on pp. 231-239. Fortune includes a description of the Formosan coast from the sea. Upon disembarking he describes the varieties of plants he observes, and makes remarks on Formosa's natives, system of government, and exports. Fortune concludes his report by suggesting that the elements of the Royal Navy deployed in China be used to more fully explore and understand the island of Formosa.
- * Fouque, P., Professeur de mathématiques à Tokio. "L'île de Formose" [The island of Formosa]. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Toulouse* 4 (1885): 129-135.
- * Fouque, Prosper. "L'île de Formose (Taiwan)" [The island of Formosa (Taiwan)]. *Revue française du Japon* (1895): 187-198. With map.
- Frater, A. "Report on the foreign trade at Tamsuy and Kelung during the year 1875." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 3 (1876), Part I. Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1875.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1876. Pp. 97-107.
- Frater, A. "Return of the trade of the port of Tamsui in foreign vessels for the year 1875." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 3 (1876), Part II. Returns relative to trade with China: 1875.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1876. Pp. 23-25.
- Frater, A. "Return of the trade of the ports of Tamsui and Kelung in foreign vessels for the year 1876." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 4 (1877). Returns relative to trade with China: 1876.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1877. Pp. 35-37.
- Frater, A. "Report on the foreign trade at Tamsui and Kelung during the year 1876." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 5 (1877). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1876.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1877. Pp. 81-91.
- Frater, A. "Report on the foreign trade in the consular district of Taiwan for the year 1877." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 7 (1878). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1877.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1878. Pp. 129-137.
- Frater, A. "Report on the foreign trade at the ports of Tamsui and Kelung during the year 1878." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 3 (1879). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1878.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1879. Pp. 152-160.
- Frater, A. "Report on the trade in foreign vessels at the ports of Tamsuy and Kelung during the year 1883." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 4 (1884). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1883. Part II.* London: Harrison and Sons, [1884]. Pp. 150-158.
- Frater, A. "Report on the trade in foreign vessels at the ports of Tamsuy and Kelung during the year 1884." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 4 (1885).*

Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1884. Part I. London: Harrison and Sons, [1885]. Pp. 51-57.

Friedel, Ernst. "Bericht über Arnold Schetelig's Reise in Formosa" [Report on Arnold Schetelig's voyage in Formosa]. *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* 3 (1868): 385-397. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #8. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. An annotated version by Freidel of a speech given by Arnold Schetelig on May, 9 1868 to the "Berliner Gesellschaft für Erdkunde" [Geographical Society, Berlin].

Gabelentz, H[ans] C[onon]. von der. "Ueber die formosanische Sprache und ihre Stellung in dem malaiischen Sprachstamm" [On the Formosan language and its situation in the Malay language family]. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* 13 (1859): 59-102.

* Ganneron, Emile. *L'Amiral Courbet d'après les papiers de la Marine et de la famille* [Admiral Courbet according to the papers of the Navy and his family]. Paris: Lib. Léopold Cerf, [1886].

Garnot, [Eugene Germain]. *L'expédition Française de Formose, 1884-1885* [The French expedition of Formosa, 1884-1885]. Paris: Librairie Ch. Delagrave, 1894. Note: Selected translation of the first chapter of this work in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #36. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Description of geographical and geological features of northern Formosa, focusing on the region encompassing Kelung and Tamsui.

* Gayardon de Fenoyl, Cte de (01). *A la mémoire de mon cher fils Charles de Gayardon, Cte de Fenoyl, adjudant d'infanterie de marine, tué à l'ennemi à Kélung (île Formose, Chine), le 5 mars 1885 . . .* [In memory of my dear son Charles de Gayardon, Cte de Fenoyl, marine infantry adjutant, killed by the enemy at Kélung (Formosa Island, China), March 5, 1885 . . .]. Trévoux: impr. de J. Jeannin, 1885.

Giles, Herbert A. "Report on the trade of Tamsuy and Kelung during the year 1885." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 2* (1886). *Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1885. Part I.* London: Harrison and Sons, [1886]. Pp. 24-29.

Giles, Herbert A. "Trade report at Tamsui and Kelung during the year 1886." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 124. China.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1887. Pp. 1-5.

Giles, Herbert A. "Trade report at Tamsui and Kelung during the year 1887." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 283. China.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1888. Pp. 1-5.

Giné, Francisco. "Father Giné to the Father Provincial, Takau, April 2, 1887." *Correo Sino-annamita* 21 (1887): 17-23. Tells the story of the recent visit (beginning January 12) of Chinchon, now invested as a bishop, to Taiwan. Describes how Chinchon was received and the sacraments he performed. The young Giné

accompanies Chinchon to Ban-kim-cheng, and is greatly impressed by the celebrations with which the bishop is greeted there. On the 30th of January, Chinchon designates the church on Ban-kim-cheng as the Cathedral of Formosa. Chinchon leaves the island on February 7, after missing the ship he was meant to take on February 4. Ginér concludes with a brief description of the robbers infesting the island's interior, and with a note on how the "Igorrotes" of the mountains, after having suffered a severe massacre, are descending to trade with the Chinese as opposed to making war. In this way, "one can see that within little time [the Chinese] will make themselves owners of everything."

- Ginér, Francisco. "Father Ginér to the Father Provincial, Soa-lun, July 31, 1887." *Correo Sino-annamita* 22 (1888): 17-22. Complains that Soa-lun's district is the least successful one operated by the Taiwan missionaries; the villagers of Po-kinlun are especially recalcitrant. Thereafter the young missionary complains at length about the roads, weather, clothes, food, poverty, indifference, and competition he faces. Ends with a plea for more resources.
- Ginér, Francisco. "Father Ginér to the Father Provincial, Soa-lun, October 15, 1888." *Correo Sino-annamita* 23 (1889): 7-10. Reports that the island is in general revolt and that bandits are everywhere. The cause is a new land tax, in response to which the people have called "death to the mandarins and their satellites!" Chiang-hoa has been under siege by rebels for 12 days. Giner hears that the residents of a neighboring village want to "pay him a visit," and fears for his life.
- Ginér, Francisco. "Father Ginér to the Father Provincial, Chen-kim, November, 1895." *Correo Sino-annamita* 29 (1895): 59-63. Begins by describing a battle between Chinese rebels and 300 Japanese soldiers stationed near Soa-lun. After being defeated by the Japanese, the Chinese attack the Christians in frustration; Giner cannot personally confirm what happened, but he believes that Soa-lun was destroyed and all its Christians killed. The English send a boat to relieve the missionaries, but Giner refuses to flee the island. Giner was in Ta-kaio during the Japanese bombardment of October 17, which he says prevented a plot by the "son of the president of the Formosan republic" to burn down the Catholic church at Chen-kim. The major urban centers have been pacified, but Giner fears that the Cantonese near Ban-kim-cheng remain obstinate, and may soon attack their Christian neighbors. Giner describes the propaganda of the president of the Formosan republic, who remains an icon of resistance despite the fact that said "president" fled early on. Giner ends by lamenting the state of Christianity on Taiwan, though he is hopeful that the new regime will clear many of the old obstacles standing in the missionaries' way.
- Ginér, Francisco. "Father Ginér to the Father Provincial, Tau-lak-chug, July 12, 1896." *Correo Sino-annamita* 30 (1897): 49-60. Describes the "excited" state of the district of Hun-lim, site of a recent rebellion. Explains how the local literati are forced to "mediate" between two powers they fear: the Japanese mandarin, desirous of personal gain from his position, and the "brute force" of the natives, who often rob prosperous Chinese communities. Describes how minor officials must travel with armed guards, and even then are liable to be robbed by bandits and fined by the mandarin. The literati, who at first welcomed the Japanese as a

counterweight to the natives, have now induced the latter to rebellion after seeing themselves stripped of their former position by the new bureaucracy. Small Japanese forces sent to suppress local bandits failed on three occasions, inspiring the rebels, who are also encouraged by rumors that Japan is at war with Russia, Germany, and/or England. Tau-lak is taken by rebels, and the Japanese are pushed back to Chiang-hoa. The rebels sack churches and kill Christians wherever they dominate. In particular, they burn the newly rebuilt church of Tau-lak and decapitate two of its congregants. Giner complains of being associated with the Japanese, but admits that he appealed to a Japanese colonel with whom he is on "very good terms" for legal restitution after his return to Tau-lak in 1895. Giner plans to bring his flock to Pokinlun, which he believes is more peaceful.

Gomar, Vicente. "Father Gomar to the Father Provincial, Formosa, September 17, 1878." *Correo Sino-annamita* 13 (1879): 123-126. Begins by congratulating the new Father Provincial on his accession. Says that the mission's progress is still slow, and lists the characteristics of the Chinese which impede conversion. Adds that the mission does not have enough resources to work effectively, and that in particular there is a great need for catechists. Describes how the island's missionaries attempted two times to build a school for catechists, but that their efforts failed despite great expense. Gomar does not clarify what went wrong. There are also not enough missionaries: of the five present on the island three years before, one (Colomer) went to China, while another (Jimenez) died.

Gordon, Lieut., of H.M. brig *Royalist*. "Observations on coal in the n.e. part of the island of Formosa." *The Journal of the Royal Geographic Society of London* 19 (1849): 22-25. Read before the Society on 26 June 1848. Gordon provides a description of coal seams, coal pits, Chinese mining processes, and the general geology of the vicinity of Kelung.

* Gordon, Lieut. "Renseignements hydrograph. sur l'île Formose" [Hydrographic information on Formosa Island]. *Annales Hydrographiques* 15 (1858): 121-142. [Cited in Saint-Martin, 1868: 540.]

Goto, Shimpei, Dr. *Formosa (Tai-wan): Its present financial and economic position*. London: Waterlow & Sons, 1902. This report outlines the economic outlook of Formosa following its transfer to Japan. The report describes expenditures made by the Japanese colonial government of Formosa on public works, surveying, and establishing a colonial government. The report then outlines the revenues of monopolies on opium, salt, and camphor before giving the general financial outlook of the colony. The report ends with an overarching summary of the costs and revenues of the colonial government, and celebrates the fact that the colony has achieved financial independence from Japan in less than a decade. This report may be of interest to historians studying early 20th century Japanese imperialism and the Japanese occupation of Taiwan.

* Gouzien, Paul. *Des plaies pénétrantes de la poitrine par coups de feu et particulièrement de celles observées à Formose et au Tonkin pendant la campagne de chine (1883-85)* [Chest

- wounds caused by fire with particular observations in Formose and Tonkin during the China campaign of 1883-1885]. Paris: A. Davy, 1887.
- Gould, John. "Description of sixteen new species of birds from the island of Formosa collected by R. Swinhoe, H.B.M. consul there." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 3 (1862): 280-286.
- Gould, John (1804-1881). *Birds of Asia*. 7 Volumes. London: Taylor and Francis, 1850-1883. Note: Each volume has one or more illustrations of Formosan birds; much of that data was provided by Robert Swinhoe.
- Grahner, Paul. "Über Landwirtschaft und Kolonisation im nördlichen Japan" [On agriculture and colonization in north Japan]. *Deutsche Geographische Blätter, Bremen* 12 (1889): 313-320.
- Gray, J.E., Dr. "Note on *Theonella*, a new genus of coralloid sponges from Formosa." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1 (1868): 565-566.
- Greey, Edward (Sung-tie). "'Tai-wan' -- Formosa." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* 32, No. 831 (2 September 1871): 423-424; No. 832 (9 September 1871): 439, 441; 33, No. 833 (16 September 1871): 13; No. 834 (23 September 1871): 28-29. Greey's general introduction to Taiwan resembles that of other visitors. It includes brief paragraphs on the island's geography, the history of early Chinese settlement, Dutch and Zheng rule, and settler-aborigines relations; the author also introduces local production & trade; modes of transportation, tea cultivation & manufacture, camphor production, and natives' uses for local petroleum. The author describes several of the sights he saw in Takow, Kok-si-kon & Taiwanfoo, Fung-shan, and Tamsui; he also tells a few anecdotes of his interactions with local residents. This is the tourist's view of the island not long after ports were officially opened.
- Greey, Edward. "Tai-wan-fu auf Formosa" [Taiwanfu on Formosa]. *Globus* 20, No. 15 (October 1871): 231-232.
- Gregory, Wm. "Returns of trade for the port of Tamsuy with Kelung, for the year 1869." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 2* (1871). *Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China, 1869-1870*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1871. Pp. 81-90.
- Gregory, Wm. "Returns of trade for the port of Tamsuy with Kelung, for the year 1870." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 2* (1872). *Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China, 1869-1870*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1871. Pp. 83-95.
- Gregory, Wm. "Return of the trade of the port of Taiwan in foreign vessels for the year 1872." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 2* (1873). *Returns relative to trade with China: 1872*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1873. Pp. 36-38.

- Gregory, Wm. "Trade report for Takow and Taiwanfoo for the year 1872." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 3 (1872). Part II. Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1872.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1873. Pp. 190-196.
- Gregory, Wm. "Return of the trade of the port of Taiwan in foreign vessels for the year 1873." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 5 (1874). Returns relative to trade with China: 1873.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1873. Pp. 30-32.
- Gregory, Wm. "Report on foreign trade at the ports of Takow and Taiwanfoo for the year 1873." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 6 (1874). Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1873.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1874. Pp. 105-109.
- Gregory, Wm. "Return of the trade of the port of Taiwan in foreign vessels for the year 1874." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 4 (1875). Returns relative to trade with China: 1874.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1875. Pp. 14-16.
- Gregory, Wm. "Trade report for Taiwan (i.e., Takow and Taiwanfoo) for the year 1874." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 5 (1875), Part II. Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1874.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1875. Pp. 100-108.
- Gregory, Wm. "Report on the trade of Taiwan for the year 1883." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 6 (1884). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1883. Part IV.* London: Harrison and Sons, [1884]. Pp. 288-291.
- Griffis, William Elliot. "The Japanese in Formosa." *Harper's Weekly* 39 (4 May 1895): 418, 423-424. Includes a page of photos (p. 418). The article opens with a concise description of the Japanese capture of Formosa from the Chinese government. Griffis then backtracks to discuss the history of foreign claims over the island, describing attempts by both the Dutch and the Chinese to establish a permanent colony. He discusses the cultural significance of Formosa to Japan, and describes expeditions by foreign powers to the island, including the ill-fated American military expedition following the wreck of the *Rover*. The author also discusses the exports and natural resources of Formosa. He finally attributes Japan's eagerness to capture the island to its sentimental value to the Japanese.
- Griffis, William Elliot. "The Japanese in Formosa." *Harper's Weekly* 39 (21 December 1895): 1223-1224. Includes a map (p. 1223), two Japanese "sketches" (p. 1223), and a photo (p. 1223). A discussion of the exploits of the Japanese army in Formosa. Griffis addresses the challenges faced by the Japanese army in capturing the island and provides brief descriptions of the fighting, noting the challenges of fighting in dense jungle against an elusive enemy. The article praises the discipline and courage of the Japanese soldiers, and includes two sketches of military actions, a map of Formosa, and a photo of Japanese Lt. General Oshima.

Griffis, William Elliot. "Formosa: Home of the morning-glory, tea-garden of the Pacific." Note: Source uncertain; John Shufelt provided a copy of this offprint from the Griffis papers held at Rutgers University.

Griffiths, Mr., Acting-Consul. "Report on the trade of the consular district of Tainan for the year 1897." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 2149. *Japan*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1898. Pp. 1-14.

Griffiths, Mr., Acting-Consul. "Report on the trade of the consular district of Tainan (south Formosa) for the year 1898." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 2341. *Japan*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1899. Pp. 1-16.

* Groom. "The shipwreck of 'The Alert' and captivity in Formosa." *Overland China Mail* 15, No. 180 (22 January 1859): 718-719. Note: Cited in Biernatzki, 1859, p. 377, f.n. 3.

Grosier, Abbé. "De L'isle Tai-ouane, ou Formose" [From the isle of Taiwan, or Formosa]. *De la Chine, ou description générale de cet empire*. Paris: Pillet, 1818. Pp. 321-339.

Guérin, M. "Vocabulaire du dialecte Tayal ou aborigène de l'île Formose" [Vocabulary of the Tayal or aboriginal dialect of Formosa Island]. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie* 5th series, 16 (Nov / Dec 1868): 466-507.

Guérin, M., and M. Bernard. "Les Aborigènes de l'île de Formose" [The aborigines of the island of Formosa]. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Paris* 5th series, 15 (1868): 542-568. Partial translation in HRAE, AD1, Formosa, #24. Additions and corrections to that translation were made by Miranda Fix and Hugh Hochman; the translation was edited by Douglas Fix.

Guillemard, F.H.H. "Formosa." *The cruise of the Marchesa to Kamschatka & New Guinea, with notices of Formosa, Liu-kiu, and various islands of the Malay Archipelago*. London: John Murray, 1886. Pp. 1-25. Guillemard visited the island in the summer of 1882. The first chapter in his book provides a travelogue of that visit, with space devoted to descriptions of the places and people he encountered. Guillemard's itinerary included stops at: Nan-sha, the island of Samasana, a small village on the east coast (at 24° 14" N.) and the nearby river valley, Kelung (and a waterfall several miles inland), and the Kelung River from Kelung to Tamsui (and passing through Chui-teng-ka along the way).

* Guillet, P. "Lettre à M. Etienne, 17 Juin 1848" [Letter to M. Etienne, June 17, 1848]. *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi* 13 [1848?]: 493-501.

Gully, Mr., and Capt. Denham. *Journals kept by Mr. Gully and Capt. Denham during a captivity in China in the year 1842*. London: Chapman and Hall, 1844. Diaries kept by British sailor Robert Gully and Captain Denham, who were captured and held by Chinese authorities following the wreck of the brig *Ann* during the First Opium War, with Gully being subsequently executed. The introduction

strongly condemns the Chinese officials who allowed for Gully's execution; it also affirms Britain's war against China as based on the "rights of civilization," explaining the situation which led to the war and placing the blame squarely on a harsh Chinese crackdown on the opium trade disproportionately aimed at foreigners. After Gully was executed, allegedly along with 196 other prisoners, Denham and his surviving comrades were finally placed aboard a junk to be taken to the British controlled port of Amoy. He and his comrades were finally liberated on November 26th, having been held since March 10th. The final portion of the report consists of letters written between Gully and Denham while the two were imprisoned separately in Tai-wan-foo. The two write predominately about their respective situations in Chinese prisons.

Guppy, H.B. "Some notes on the geology of Takow, Formosa." *Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* n.s. 16 (1881): 13-17. Description of the natural geological features of the harbor of Takow. Guppy hypothesizes about the natural processes which would have led to the formation of Takow harbor. He examines the types of rocks present at the harbor, specifically describing the limestone formations present in the area. Guppy also observes and catalogs several fossils he finds in the limestone.

Gurdon, Thornhaugh, Commander, R.N. "To the editor of *The Times* [concerning the "Formosa affair"]". *The Times* (London) No. 26712 (31 March 1870): 12. Letter to the editor in response to a speech given in Parliament critical of the Royal Navy in East Asia. Gurdon states that Royal Navy ships ought to have the ability to defend themselves against pirates and defends the decisions of separate Royal Navy commanders to use force in different situations. To bolster his argument Gurdon includes a dispatch from the American consul at Amoy to the American minister at Peking, which states that the government of Formosa is particularly troublesome and those living on Formosa are the "scum of China."

Gutzlaff, Charles. *Journal of three voyages along the coast of China, in 1831, 1832 & 1833, with notices of Siam, Corea, and the Loo-choo islands*. London: Frederick Westley and A.H. David, 1834. Pp. 93-94, 197-205. A journal kept by Gutzlaff on his voyages to the Far East. Gutzlaff visits the Penghu islands as well as Formosa on his travels. He gives a brief overview of Formosa, noting that the Chinese colonization of the island has been so rapid that the government has been compelled to issue emigration restrictions. Gutzlaff describes Penghu as "sterile" but possessing good harbors, as well as a sizable Chinese military presence. The locals are eager to read the books the missionaries bring with them but Gutzlaff and his comrades are soon ordered to leave by a man representing "his excellency Woo." Gutzlaff and his party then sailed to Woo-teaou-keang on Formosa. Gutzlaff notes that the Formosan Chinese believe that they deserve greater freedoms than their countrymen on the mainland; the result is frequent rebellions, which the government of China puts down with force. Gutzlaff and his comrades are told that they will be able to trade with merchants, but the merchants never arrive. After two days they are forced to leave Formosa due to the inadequacy of the harbors.

- [Gutzlaff, Charles.] "Notices of Formosa, gleaned from the works of Francois Valentyn." *Chinese Repository* 6, xii (April 1838): 583-589.
- Haberlandt, M. "Ueber die Malaien von Formosa" [On the Malays of Formosa]. *Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien* n.s. 12 (1892): 106.
- Haberlandt, M. "Die Eingeborenen der Kapsulan-Ebene von Formosa" [The aborigines of the Kapsulan plain of Formosa]. *Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien* n. s. 14 (1894): 184-193. With illustrations.
- Habersham, A.W. "The red men of the island of Formosa." *Indigenous races of the earth; or, new chapters of ethnological enquiry*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1857. Pp. viii-xii.
- Habersham, A[lexander] W. *The North Pacific surveying and exploring expedition; or, My last cruise*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1857. Pp. 159-179. Journal-like chronology of an American expedition to East Asia, also published in *Indigenous races of the earth* (1857). In the section dealing with Formosa, Habersham describes natives seen on island beaches, fields with grazing cattle, beautiful mountainsides replete with waterfalls, etc. The expedition failed to make contact with the natives. Habersham describes observing large groups of natives from the ship, whom he describes as "fine looking," "copper colored," and "possessed of the slightest possible amount of clothing." Habersham's account includes a narrative and an illustration of an encounter between one American sailor and the natives.
- Halcombe, Charles J.H. "Tamsui and Keelung," and "Governors Liu and Shao." *The mystic flowery land: A personal narrative*. London: Luzac & Co, Publishers to the India Office, 1896. Pp. 136-153. The text records Halcombe's impressions of Tamsui and Kelung (along with brief introductions to each city's geography and recent histories), and provides a description of his journey between the two. He focuses on hunting near Tamsui, the particulars of the boat voyage to Kelung (including his passage through Twatutia), and a number of notable sites in both cities such as a monument to foreign sailors, the former Chinese fort, and a cavern. Halcombe quotes a number of passages from his diary, and includes a menu and the inscription from a sailors' monument. The second chapter provides descriptions of two governors of Taiwan, Liu Ming-Chuan and Shao Yu-lien, and includes a detailed diary entry describing Liu's departure from Taiwan.
- Hammet, L.U. "Narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. *Serpent*, L.U. Hammet, Esq., commander, from Hong Kong to Sydney, touching at the Bashees, Port Lloyd, Pescadores, Strong Island, McAskill, Wellington, Solomon Islands, Timor, Port Essington, and Swan River. Between November 9th, 1852, and June 20th, 1853." *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* 23, ii (February 1854): 57-67; 23, iii (March 1854): 123-130; 23, iv (April 1854): 188-194. Day-to-day account of Hammet's voyage aboard the H.M.S. *Serpent* from Hong Kong to Sydney. Hammet provides detailed descriptions of the events of the trip, in addition to

the nautical approaches to islands stopped at along their route, the geography of those islands, and the characteristics of their inhabitants.

Hamy, E.-T. "Les négritos à Formose et dans l'archipel Japonais" [Negritos in Formosa and the Japanese archipelago]. *Bulletins de la Société d'anthropologie de Paris* 7 (1872): 843-858.

Hancock, William. "Tamsui trade report, for the year 1881." *Report on trade at the treaty ports, for the year 1881*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1882. Pp. 1-11.

Hancock, William. "Notes on the physical geography, flora, fauna, etc., of Northern Formosa, with comparisons between that district and Hainan and other parts of China." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports for the year 1881*. Shanghai: Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs, 1882. Pp. 11-38. The sections of Hancock's article include: 1. physical geography (volcanic activity, alluvial plain of Banka, sandstone formations around Kelung and Kelung Island, coral along the northern coast, geysers, and earthquakes); 2. flora (a multitude of flowers and ferns and bamboo); 3. fauna (mammals, birds, snakes and other reptiles, insects, fish, and shellfish); 4 human geography; 5. agriculture (pastures, sweet potatoes, rice, sugar, tea); 6. climate; 7. pirates; 8 savages. With the help of Chinese guides Hancock traveled to a native village.

Hancock, William. "On north Formosa." *Report of the . . . Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1883* (1883): 597-98. A concise description of Hancock's time in Tamsui and topics covered in his reports. The summary provides some background information, explaining that Hancock had lived in Tamsui for the greater part of 1881.

Hancock, [William] A. "A visit to the savages of Formosa." *Good Words* 25 (1885): 373-379. Hancock describes meeting with natives of Formosa, arranged through a Chinese go-between, for which he prepared a feast of samshu and pig. Hancock describes the clothing of the natives, as well as their tattooing patterns, for which he provides an illustration. Hancock observes the natives' slaughtering and preparing the pig which he had purchased. With the help of Chinese guides, he travels to a village. Hancock discusses the future of these natives in the modern world.

Happart, Gilbertus. *Dictionary of the Favorlang dialect of the Formosan language*. Translated from the *Transactions of the Batavian Literary Society* by W.H. Medhurst. Batavia; printed at Parapattan, 1840.

Happart, Gilbertus. *Woord-boek der Favorlangsche taal: waarin het Favorlangs voor, het Duits achter gestelt is*. Part 18 of the *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*. Batavia: Landsdrukkerij, 1842.

Happart, Gilbertus. "Happart's Favorlang vocabulary." [Edited by Rev. Wm. Campbell.] *The articles of Christian instruction in Favorlang-Formosan Dutch and English from Vertrecht's manuscript of 1650 with Psalmanazar's dialogue between a*

Japanese and a Formosan and Hapart's Favorlang vocabulary. Wm. Campbell, ed. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1896. Pp. 122-199.

Harrington, Mark Walrod and Joseph Beal Steere. "The tropical ferns collected by Professor Steere in the years 1870-75." *Journal of the Linnean Society (Botany)* 16 (1878): 25-37.

Harding, J. Reginald. "A brief description of the erection of a first order light-house on the South Cape of Formosa." *Transactions of the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects* (1901): 49-74, plus five plates. Harding provides a short outline of the geography of South Cape; he then describes the local aboriginal peoples (noting their interactions with lighthouse keepers), the treaty signed between the local Botan tribe and the American government, and the dress, tools, housing, and customs of natives. Harding describes the lighthouse, providing the details of each room, including measurements, features like sound systems and portholes, the reasoning behind design features, and the construction process. The layout of the lighthouse is described, as well as the number and division of the installation's crew between foreign and native. Harding accounts for the lighthouse's construction, including the way materials were manufactured, how labor was obtained, incidents during construction, and the costs of various inputs.

Hart, James H. "Takow (Formosa) trade report, for the year 1873." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China for the year 1873.* Shanghai: Imperial Maritime Customs Statistical Department, 1874. Pp. 103-113.

Hawks, Francis L., compiler. *Narrative of the expedition of an American squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of Commodore M.C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the government of the United States.* Compiled from the original notes and journals of Commodore Perry and his officers, at his request, and under his supervision, by Francis L. Hawks. Washington: Beverley Tucker, Senate Printer, 1856. Vol. 1, pp. 482-3, 498-501; Vol 2, pp. 137-145, 153-163, 167-170; and supplemental map, "Keelung Harbor." Contains description of a test of Japanese and Formosan coal against Cumberland coal, and details of the expedition of the *Macedonian* and *Supply* to Kelung harbor, where they were instructed to inquire after possible American castaways, but no intelligence on the fate of the sailors. The *Macedonian* also conducted a survey of the Kelung harbor while at anchor. Abbot notes that usable coal had been found in abundance, and that in the hands of an American mining company, Formosa could be very profitable. Mr. Jones compiles a report on the coal regions of Formosa and the lack of cooperation from local officials.

* Helival Hellwald, Friedrich von. "Formosa as represented at the Vienna exhibition." *Shanghai Budget* (30 August 1873).

Hemsley, W. Botting. "Descriptions of some new plants from eastern Asia, chiefly from the island of Formosa, presented by Dr. Augustine Henry, F.L.S., to the

Herbarium, Royal Gardens, Kew." *Annals of Botany* 9, xxxiii (March 1895): 143-160. With Plates VII and VIII.

Henry, Augustine. "Extracts from an unpublished paper on the botany of Formosa." *British Parliamentary papers. Commercial. No. 1* (1896). London: Harrison and Sons, 1896. Note: Appendix B of N. Perkins, "Report on Formosa," 31 January 1895, *British Parliamentary papers. Commercial. No. 1* (1896) (London: Harrison and Sons, 1896). Botanist's survey of the mountainous area of Taiwan below 3000 feet. Begins with basic geographical, climate, and economic information about Formosa. Notes the endemic nature of many of the plant species on the island. Lists plants by location found, and includes descriptions of crops, trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, both having and lacking economic uses.

Henry, Augustine. "Botany of Formosa." *Kew Bulletin* 111/112 (Mar/Apr 1896): 65-76. Note: Reprint of Appendix B in N. Perkins, "Report on Formosa," 31 January 1895, *British Parliamentary papers. Commercial. No. 1* (1896) (London: Harrison and Sons, 1896).

Henry, Augustine. "A list of plants from Formosa: With some preliminary remarks on the geography, nature of the flora and economic botany of the island." *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan* 24, supplement (December 1896): 1-118. Henry's article begins with a review of the island's geography, discussing the flora of each region, the potential geographic origins of the island's botanical makeup, the previous literature on Formosan botany, and the specific details of more unique species. The rest of the text is an extensive list of Formosan flora, providing Latin names, textual references, collection sites, and other details.

Herce, Francisco. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Ban-kim-cheng, April 18, 1865." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 39-42. Herce describes Ban-kim-cheng as the "head" village for the few natives who survived the "devastation and rapine" of the Chinese. It is situated at the foot of a tall mountain range, making it defensible, beautiful, and suitable for preaching to the highland "Igorrotes." Tells of a tantalizing, one-day encounter with a group of these "Igorrotes," whose language he compares to that of the native Filipinos, but laments that a lack of manpower prevents the Dominicans from preaching effectively in the mountains. Also mentions requests from native "catechumens" to the north, and even north of Tainan, where Herce has heard that some memory of the 17th century Spanish missionary work survives; however, these, too, must go unanswered due to the small number of available missionaries. Despite this, "every day new catechumens flow in unceasingly," and Herce finishes by recording ten upcoming baptisms. In a post-script, Herce writes of a meeting with an indigenous "mandarin," who came to speak with him in person about setting up a mission among the natives of northern Taiwan. This representative requested "instruction" from the Spanish, as the Chinese government only robbed the natives. From the fact that the northern natives date the start of the year to the beginning of January, as opposed to the Chinese new year, Herce claims that some vestiges of Catholicism remain from the Spanish colonial period, and writes that the north of Taiwan "is now in season, and promises much fruit, but the hands to pick it are lacking."

Herce, Francisco. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Ban-kim-cheng, October 4, 1865." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 53-61. Herce narrates a meeting with the provincial vicar, on a visit from Xiamen. On a trip to Cheng-kim from Ban-kim-cheng, Herce is stopped by a group of 40 Chinese and pressed for money; when they realize he has no money, they merely question him curiously about his knowledge of Chinese dialects. Herce later resolves a similar situation by threatening to complain to the local mandarin. After arriving at Cheng-kim he describes the constant violence between the natives of Cheng-kim, the mountain tribes, and the Cantonese. The Igorrotes and Cantonese are locked in a cycle of revenge killings. Describes how the death of a Chinese patient under the knife of a Dutch surgeon led to the invention of a rumor that Christian priests were killing Chinese to turn their bodies into opium. Ends by describing the difficulty of preaching among the Chinese and of his recent success in baptizing 12 natives of Cheng-kim.

Herce, Francisco. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Cheng-kin, March 6, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 97-98. Herce gives news about the missionaries' health, including that of the new fourth missionary, Father Colomer. Asks for funds to construct or repair various buildings, including a planned orphanage in Ban-kim-cheng.

Herce, Francisco. "Father Herce to the Father Provincial of the Philippines, Hong Kong, July 15, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 14-18. Herce informs the father provincial of his recent move to Hong Kong, undertaken in the hopes that the climate there will serve to expel his "calenturas" (heats, fever). Gives the story of recent conflicts with the Cantonese, "our capital enemies," whose "calumnies" have led a Taiwanese official to promulgate a decree banning Christianity on the basis that Christian missionaries were spies for a "European" conspiracy to conquer Taiwan. Said decree is included in full, translated by Herce, on pages 15-18. Because the decree went out only two days before Herce left Taiwan, he says he is unable to report on its consequences for the Dominican mission.

Herce, Francisco. "Father Herce to the Father Provincial of the Philippines, Hong Kong, August 10, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 19-21. Herce declares that he has recovered fully and is on his way back to Taiwan. Reports that the decree mentioned in Herce's last letter has been "ripped from the public space," but that this fact is not enough to quiet the missionaries' anxiety. Herce reproduces a letter from Father Carreras of Fuzhou, who reports that the governor of Taiwan has reported his accusations against the Christian missionaries to the viceroy of Fujian, who Carreras fears may soon take action to expel all Europeans. Herce says that there is nothing much the missionaries can do to appeal their case, but says that he will try to bring a letter of recommendation from a prominent Chinese resident of Macao to the viceroy of Fujian. In a post-script, Herce thanks the father provincial for a further crate of supplies which the latter had shipped to Taiwan via Xiamen.

Herce, Francisco. "Father Herce to the Father Provincial of the Philippines, Kao-ki, October 15, 1867." *Correo Sino-annamita* 3 (1868): 7-18. Herce complains that

after a year the rebuilt Kao-ki mission has only celebrated 12 new baptisms. Relates how Father Sainz was kidnapped by "Cantonese" from "Ban-ban" and ransomed for 1,800 pesos. In response, an unnamed missionary visits a mandarin in Tainan, who, perhaps due to pressure from the English counsel as well as one Portuguese and two Filipino visitors, agrees to send troops to rescue Sainz. In the end, Sainz is released for just 50 pesos. The peaceful resolution of this episode disgusts the locals of Ban-kim-cheng, who consider the lack of violence against their "Cantonese" enemies a sign of weakness. Herce then describes the "war of all against all" that dominates Taiwanese life, in what is among the most negative accounts of the natives in any of the letters of the CSA. Herce proceeds to recount and respond to criticisms heard amongst the local population. However, Herce ends on a positive note, telling the story of a particularly beautiful feast of the Rosary, after which some gentiles were heard exclaiming that they wished to make themselves Christian.

Herce, Francisco. "The Father Vicar to the Father Provincial, Takau, September 20, 1886." *Correo Sino-annamita* 21 (1887): 7-13. Gives a brief note assuring his superior that the mission on Taiwan is peaceful and secure, which he attributes to Chinese state orders not to harass Christians after the "grave events" which occurred in northern China the previous July. Includes a translation of a letter sent from the English consul of Takao, informing Herce that the "Tao-tai" of Taiwan orders all missionaries to inform the government whenever they travel, so that the authorities can provide "complete protection." Herce then includes a translation of the dispatch from the Tao-tai himself, dated September 3, 1886. The "Tao-tai-Clién" says that, as per orders from "magistrate Tsai of Chang-hoa," foreign missionaries are to provide complete records of their comings and goings to the local authorities, in order to prevent "some disturbance." Apparently this letter was motivated by the unauthorized visit of a Protestant missionary to the Pescadores, as well as to a village named "Hu-lu-tun." Herce ends with a brief note of complaint that the "audacity and imprudence" of the Protestants has inconvenienced the Catholics by association.

Herce, Francisco. "The Father Vicar to the Father Provincial, Takau, April 4, 1887." *Correo Sino-annamita* 21 (1887): 14-16. Herce begins with the news that Father Arranz finally opened a new chapel in Tamsui, on March 19. Includes a note from Arranz on the early progress of the chapel, and his success in winning converts from the Protestants despite a relative lack of funds.

Herce, Francisco. "The Father Vicar to the Father Provincial, Takaw, October 26, 1888." *Correo Sino-annamita* 23 (1889): 11-15. Having personally shipped Giner's preceding letter, Herce confirms that the center of the island is in revolt. He describes the history of this uprising in more detail, blaming it on Governor Liu-ming-choang's excessive taxation, carried out to help modernize Taiwan "a la European." All four major groups on the island hate Governor Liu for their own reasons, as do even the Europeans. The revolt began on October 10, while the military was occupied avenging an Igorrote uprising on the east coast, and by the time of Herce's writing Chiang-hoa has fallen. Includes the most recent news of negotiations between the governor's troops and the rebels currently

attacking Ka-gi. The rebels have cut off all overland communication between Taiwan-fu and the north of the island, even burning the telegraph posts.

Herce, Roberto. "Father Herce to the Father Provincial, Takaw, July 6, 1886." *Correo Sino-annamita* 20 (1886): 53-62. Map on page 221. Herce says that the number of missionaries on Taiwan is now four Spaniards and one Tonkinese, with Chinchon and Nebot having left the previous year (after apparently been reassigned). To defend his request for more missionaries, Herce gives a description of Taiwanese geography, demographics, agriculture, and politics. Mentions that "Kucsin"/"Cocsinga" [Zheng Chenggong] conquered the island from Fujian. Says that Sainz estimated the island's population at 4 million in 1860, but that more recent Protestant missionary estimates suggest 3 million inhabitants. Herce then proceeds to a census of the missionary residences, their assigned fathers, and their Christian populations. Mentions a church in a northern town called "Ló-chü-chüg," with a congregation of 160 people. Laments that the Catholics have no presence on the east of Taiwan, where the Protestants have made their "greatest progress," though Herce believes that all of the more than 30 Protestant chapels on that side of the island were burned during the Sino-French war. After the war (in June of 1886), Father Arranz toured east Taiwan to investigate rumours that the locals were tired of Protestantism and desired instruction in Catholicism. Herce concludes by asking for two new missionaries in order to establish a new residence in Tamsui, both to preach to gentiles and to block the Canadian Presbyterians currently operating there. Briefly describes the English and Canadian Presbyterian missions. Herce mentions on page 56 that he included a "sketch" of the island with all of the missionary residences marked.

Herce, Roberto. "Father Herce to the Father Provincial, Takaw, July 6, 1886." *Correo Sino-annamita* 20 (1886): 225-228. Herce describes the administrative changes caused by Taiwan's recent upgrade to provincial status. First, it will be governed by a *Bu-tai*. In place of the single prefecture (*fu*) present before, Taiwan will be divided into four prefectures: Chiang-hoa, Tai-pak, Tai-lam, and Pi-lam, and a separate *Chiu* will be created for the capital city. The number of districts (*Hieng*) will be increased from 6 to 14. There will now be two *To-tai* (in Tai-lam-fu and in Tai-pak-fu), and three *Tien* 'military governors' (in Kelung, the Pescadores, and Tai-lam). The new capital will be built in the center of the island, near Lo-chu-chug, to the detriment of Tai-lam and to the benefit of the other prefectures. Herce describes the importance of the Pescadores, not included on his previous map of Taiwan. Finally, Herce relays a rumor that a foreign Catholic has been trying to set up a mission in Tai-pak-fu, making it even more urgent than before that the Dominicans move on Tamsui.

Hewlett, Archer R. "Trade of the port of Taiwan for 1869." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 2* (1871). *Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China, 1869-1870*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1871. Pp. 74-81.

Hewlett, Archer. "Trade of the port of Taiwan, for the year 1870." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 2* (1872). *Commercial reports from Her Majesty's*

- consuls in China, 1869-1870.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1871. Pp. 68-82. With map.
- Hewlett, A.R. "Report on the trade of the consular district of Taiwan [for the year 1878]." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 3 (1879). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1878.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1879. Pp. 132-151.
- Heydrich, F. "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Algenflora von Ost-Asien, besonders der Insel Formosa, Molukken und Liu-kiu Inseln" [Contribution to the knowledge of the algae flora of East Asia, especially the island of Formosa, Muluku and Liu-kiu islands]. *Hedwigia* 33 (1894): 267-306. This article is a table of biological-botanical information. There is a short introductory paragraph in which Heydrich says who collected the samples; then he presents facts like family, locations and developmental data for all the species.
- Hirth, Friedrich. "Aufzeichnungen über die Wilden Formosas: Aus den chinesischen Annalen (Tai-wan-fu-tchi) des XVII. Jahr-hunderts 1" [Records concerning the wild people of Formosa: From the Chinese annals (*Taiwan fuzhi*) of the seventeenth century]. *Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien* 22 (1892): 91-92. Reprinted in *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie (Organ der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte)* (1893): 333-335. Note: Partial translation in the Human Relations Area Files, AD1, Formosa, #20. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Describes the physical characteristics, clothing, culinary habits and cultural customs of indigenous Formosan tribes.
- Hobson, H.E. "Tamsui (Formosa) trade report, for the years 1869-1872." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the years 1871-72.* Shanghai: Imperial Maritime Customs Statistical Department, 1874. Pp. 156-172.
- Hobson, H.E. "Tamsui (Formosa) trade report, for the year 1873." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1873.* Shanghai: Imperial Maritime Customs Statistical Department, 1874. Pp. 92-102.
- Hobson, H.E. "Tamsui trade report, for the year 1874." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1874.* Shanghai: Imperial Maritime Customs Statistical Department, 1875. Hobson begins his report by describing the impact of the Japanese expedition on his area of administration. He provides a detailed overview of imports, exports, and shipping for Tamsui. Hobson concludes with a summary of general occurrences, including shipwrecks and cases of survivors.
- Hobson, H.E. "The aborigines of Formosa." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1874.* Shanghai: Imperial Maritime Customs Statistical Department, 1875. Pp. 135-137. A succinct description of the characteristics and customs of Taiwanese aborigines collected from secondhand accounts. Hobson notes the limitations of these accounts due to the lack of travel to aboriginal home villages.

- Hobson, H.E. "Tamsui trade report, for the year 1875." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1875*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1877. Pp. 208-220.
- Hobson, H.E. "Tamsui trade report, for the year 1876." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1876*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of The Inspectorate General of Customs, 1877. Pp. 85-95.
- Hobson, H.E. "Takow trade report, for the year 1878." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1878*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1879. Pp. 227-235.
- Hobson, H.E., Esq. "Fort Zelandia, and the Dutch occupation of Formosa." *Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1876): 33-40. Description of the events surrounding the Dutch colonization and subsequent loss of Formosa to the Chinese. Narrates Dutch Prince Kwei's voyage to Taiwan, his decision to establish a colony, and the erection of city walls and defenses at Tseih Kwen Shen. Hobson then describes a chain of events which led to Fort Zeelandia's capture by the Chinese pirate Koxinga and the surrender of the Dutch.
- Hoeverell, Wolter Robert van. "Eenige taalkundige & ophelderende aanmerkingen op het Woordboek der Favorlangsche taal van Gilbertus Happart" [A few linguistic and explanatory comments on the dictionary of the Favorlang language by Gilbertus Happart]. *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen* 18 (1842): 382-430.
- Holland, W. "Report on the trade of Tamsui and Kelung for 1890." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 920. China*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1891. Pp. 1-7.
- Holland, W. "Report on the trade of Tamsui and Kelung for the year 1891." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 1093. China*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1892. Pp. 1-11.
- Holt, H.F. "Report of recent earthquakes in northern Formosa." *The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 24 (1868): 510. A brief description of an earthquake that took place in northern Taiwan on December 18th, 1867, as well as the ensuing damage to Tamsuy and Kelung.
- Holt, Henry F. "Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Holt on the trade of the ports of Tamsuy and Kelung for the year 1868." *British Parliamentary papers. Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China, 1868-69*. London: Harrison and Sons, [1870]. Pp. 170-175, 180-183. With memorandum on the coal mines in Kelung region by Herbert Allen.
- Honda, Seiroku. "Eine Besteigung des Mount Morrison auf der Insel Formosa" [An ascent of Mount Morrison on the island Formosa]. *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde* (Tokyo) Heft 60 (1897): 469-473. Reprinted in *Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient* (1897): 143-146. Partial

translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #18. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Honda described his ascent to the summit of Mt. Morrison (Yushan), the highest peak on the island of Formosa, through different ecological layers, as well as the view from the top, and his scientific observations, with a particular focus on flora and geological facts that he made on that journey.

Hopkins, L.C. (Letter to G. Schlegel, concerning Schlegel's recent article on problems in geography published in *T'oung Pao*.) *T'oung Pao* 6 (1895): 529-30.

Hopkins, L.C. "Report by Mr. L.C. Hopkins on the island of Formosa, dated October 12, 1884." *British Parliamentary Papers. China*, No. 3 (1885). London: Harrison and Sons, [1885]. Pp. 1-9.

Hopkins, L.C. "Report on the trade and commerce of Tamsui and Kelung for the year 1893." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 1395. *China*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1894. Pp. 1-12.

Hopkins, L.C. "Report on the trade of Tamsui and Kelung for the year 1894." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 1597. *China*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1895. Pp. 1-12.

* Horn, James. "The *Rover* tragedy at Formosa." *Friend of China* 5 (January 1868).

Horn, James. "Extract from Mr. James Horn's journal." Pickering, W.A. *Pioneering in Formosa: Recollections of adventures among mandarins, wreckers, and head-hunting savages*. London: Hurst and Blackett, 1898. Pp. 183-193. Originally published in *The China Mail* [though Wm. Campbell's bibliography says *Friend of China*, No. 5, January 1868]. Horn details his journey into territory controlled by Formosan natives to recover the remains of those killed after the wreck of the *Rover*. Horn begins his expedition at Sialiao, and along with interpreter William A. Pickering, journeys to the village of Toa-Su-Pong to meet with the Ling-Nuan tribe, who fearfully distinguish themselves from the Ko-a-lut tribe who had murdered the crew of the *Rover*. With Pickering's help, Horn is able to retrieve the remains of Mrs. Hunt of the *Rover*. Horn and Pickering, with the help of American consul Le Gendre, are also able to secure the release of a group of "Bashee Islanders" held by the natives, as well as secure a treaty with the native tribes that guarantees the safety of shipwrecked American and English sailors.

Horsburgh, James. "Islands, channels, and dangers to the northward of Luconia, and near Formosa." *The India directory, or directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports*. Fourth edition. London: W.H. Allen and Co, 1836. Vol 2, pp. 442-450.

Horsburgh, James. "Formosa and the Pehoe islands, with a brief notice of the Lieu-chew, the Japan, and other islands to the north-eastward." *The India directory; or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports: Compiled chiefly from original journals of the company's ships, and from observations and remarks, made during twenty-one years*

experience navigating in those seas. Sixth edition. London: W.H. Allen and Co., 1852. Vol 2, pp. 520-532.

Hosie, Alex. "Report by Mr. Hosie on the island of Formosa with special reference to its resources and trade." *British Parliamentary papers. Commercial. No. 11 (1893)*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1893. Pp. 1-25, plus map. A detailed report giving an overview of the island of Formosa and detailing its inhabitants, agriculture, and tradeable goods. The report includes an 1891 table of foreign trade with Formosa carried out by non-British ships. Hosie begins with an overview of the island, explaining the island's administrative structure, geographical features, suitable harbors, and other infrastructure. Hosie's discussion of the inhabitants of Formosa begins with the Portuguese discovery of the island, and describes how the island changed hands between the Dutch and the Chinese. He discusses the indigenous natives of the island, which he separates into two groups, the agricultural Pepohwans, and the "mountain savages." Hosie also describes the Chinese Hakkas, aligning them with the Pepohwans and noting that their destruction of "savage" land for agriculture creates constant tension between the Chinese authorities and the mountain savages.

House, Edward. "Formosa: Japanese expedition against the island pirates." *New York Herald* (24 June 1874). Detailed description of the events leading up to the 1874 Japanese punitive expedition to Formosa. Only recently had Liu Kiu islands been enveloped into the Japanese empire. House claims the murder of shipwrecked Liu Kiu islanders by the "Boutan" natives (the stated reason for the expedition) was only the latest in a long history of Formosan attacks on foreigners. House describes a conference between American LeGendre and chief Toketek, leading to an agreement to prevent further attacks. However, the murder of the Liu Kiu islanders was perpetrated by the "Boutans," who fell outside of Toketek's jurisdiction. According to House, Japanese Foreign Minister Soyezima was the primary driver behind the formulation of the expedition. Soyezima argued that the islands surrounding Formosa, and Formosa itself, had historically been settled by Japanese explorers, providing precedent for a Japanese imperialist project in the region. House also discusses the frustrations that the expedition faced before its departure.

House, Edward. "Formosa: The war-making power of the island population." *New York Herald* (17 August 1874).

House, Edward. "Formosa: The dreary march into the interior of the island." *New York Herald* (19 August 1874).

House, Edward. "Formosa: The Japanese forces in a position to bring the pirates to terms." *New York Herald* (20 August 1874).

House, Edward H. *The Japanese expedition to Formosa*. Tokio: [Japanese Government Press], 1875. An extensive and detailed account of the 1874 Japanese punitive expedition to Formosa. House draws both from external sources and his own experiences while attached to the expedition.

Hughes, Mrs. Thomas Francis [Julia Grimani]. *Among the sons of Han: Notes of a six years' residence in various parts of China and Formosa*. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1881. Pp. 161-233. Chapters 17-23 deal with Mrs. Hughes' experiences living in Formosa. Describes the Hughes' voyage on a Chinese government cruiser from Amoy to Takow, with a stopover in the Pescadores. Mrs. Hughes, her husband and others on the cruiser visit Takao and Liao-Kiao bay, where the *Rover* was shipwrecked. The Hughes then visit a Spanish mission in Takao, and its Taiwanfu orphanage, and climb Ape Hill. Later chapters discuss monsoons, the rescue of a father and son fishing team, problems hiring and keeping household servants in Takow, and an albino Chinese girl, left by her family to a Spanish priest. Mrs. Hughes acknowledges Formosa's beauty but claimed that living in Takow was "dreary, melancholy, and unhealthy," especially for a solitary European lady. She bemoans the lack of roads, the necessity of importing European staples, the local snakes and insects, and earthquakes. A final chapter narrates the Hughes' departure from Formosa to Amoy.

[Hughes, Thomas Frances.] "Visit to Tok-e-Tok, chief of the eighteen tribes." *The Cycle: A Political and Literary Review* 1 (7 May 1870): 8-9; 2 (14 May 1870): 20-21. Provides a general description of the aborigines of Formosa, then turns to Tok-e-Tok's rescue of castaways from a ship owned by Messrs. Mellisch and Co. Gives itinerary of Hughes and Mr. Pickering trek inland from Sialiao to assist the survivors. Despite local conflicts, they were received with kindness. Hughes describes the architecture of Tok-e-Tok's dwelling and the meeting with the castaways. Hughes notes the physical appearance, clothing, and customs of the natives. Tok-e-Tok released the castaways to Hughes and Pickering in exchange for a reasonable sum of money, and the affair ends with a feast.

* [Hughes, Thomas Frances.] "Visit to Tok-e-Tok, chief of the eighteen tribes." *Overland China Mail* 27, No. 475 (22 February 1871): 30-31.

Hughes, T[homas]. F[rances]. "Visit to Tok-e-Tok, chief of the eighteen tribes, southern Formosa." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 16 (1872): 265-271.

* Hughes, Thomas Frances. "Formosa and its southern aborigines." *Ocean Highways* n.s. 1 (April 1873): 44.

Hughes, T.F. "Takow trade report, for the year 1876." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports in China, for the year 1876*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1877. Pp. 96-106.

Hurst, R.W. "Report on the trade and commerce of Tainan for the year 1893." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 1401. China. London: Harrison and Sons, 1894. Pp. 1-8.

Hurst, R.W. "Report on the trade and commerce of Tainan for the year 1894." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 1555. China. London: Harrison and Sons, 1895. Pp. 1-10.

- Hurst, R.W. "Report on the trade and commerce of Tainan for the year 1895." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 1733. *Japan*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1896. Pp. 1-9.
- Ibis, Pavel. "Ekskursiia na Formozu" [Excursion to Formosa]. *Morskoi sbornik* 152, i (1876): neoffitsial'nyi otdel, 111-149; 152, ii (1876): neoffitsial'nyi otdel, pp. 111-141.
- Ibis, Paul. "Auf Formosa: Ethnographische Wanderungen" [On Formosa: Ethnographic walks]. *Globus* 31 (1877): 149-152, 167-171, 181-187, 196-200, 214-219, 230-235.
- Imbault-Huart, M., translator. "Histoire de la conquête de Formose par les Chinois en 1683" [History of the conquest of Formosa by the Chinese in 1683]. Translated from the Chinese and annotated. *Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive* 5 (1890): 123-156.
- Imbault-Huart, C. *L'île Formose, histoire et description* [The island of Formosa, history and description]. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1893.
- Imbault-Huart, Camille. *Les Sauvages de Formose* [The savages of Formosa]. Paris: Plon, Nourrit, 1898.
- Imbault-Huart, [Camille]. "L'île Formose." Pp. 1-32. **Source for this chapter?**
- Ino, Kakyo. "Die wilden Stämme von Formosa, ihre Einteilung und ihr Kulturzustand" [The wild tribes of Formosa; their classification and their cultural state]. *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* 34 (1899): 63-74. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #25. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Describes the customs, religious beliefs, and family relations of indigenous Formosans and creates a classification system which classifies indigenous tribes into several groups.
- Jimenez, Federico. "Father Federico Jimenez to the Father Prior Provincial of the Order of Preachers in the Philippines, Kao-a-ki, February 14, 1871." *Correo Sino-annamita* 7 (1872): 7-10. Eight months have passed since Jimenez was sent by the vicar to Kao-a-ki, and since then the Christian population of the village has grown to 56 adults. The major obstacles to conversion are family disapproval and aversion to giving up property. Apparently the church was threatened with arson during a parade honoring the god "Ma-cho" [Mazu] in May 1870, but nothing came of it because Father Colomer dispatched 40 nearby Christians, and a local official provided soldiers to protect the church. Since then the only crime committed against the Christians of Kao-ki was the robbery of two sets of priestly robes, which were recovered after the intervention of the "Mandarin," who pressured Kao-a-ki's "mayor," Lau-toa.
- Jimenez, Federico. "Most Reverend Father Provincial Fr. Pedro Vilanova, Formosa, April 27, 1873." *Correo Sino-annamita* 9 (1874): 7-8. Jimenez has little news to share from his mission, but mentions the recent baptism of three youths from the

village of "Lan-piu." An older missionary, P. Ilerce, baptized the first two adults in the village some time earlier. Since that time, an additional eight adults and four children were baptized by priests other than Jimenez and Ilerce. Jimenez reports that the "P. Vicario" (head vicar of the Formosa mission?) plans to give Lan-piu to a Father Vicente Gomar.

Joest, Wilhelm. "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Eingebornen der Inseln Formosa und Ceram" [Contributions to the knowledge on the aborigines of the islands of Formosa and Ceram]. *Verhandlungen der Berliner Gessellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte* (1882): 53-76. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #34. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Contains general geographical and topographical descriptions of Formosa, along with descriptions of the language, customs, and living conditions of indigenous Formosans and their relations with the Chinese.

Joest, Wilhelm. "Unter Wilden und Chinesen auf der Insel Formosa" [Among savages and Chinese on the island of Formosa]. *Welt-Fahrten: Beiträge zur Länder- und Völkerkunde*. Berlin: A Asher, 1895. Zweiter band, Chapter 5, pp. 225-318.

Johansen, C.H. "Dr. C.H. Johansen's report on the health of Tamsui and Kelung. For four years ended 30th September 1884." *China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series: No. 2. Medical reports, for the half-year ended 30th September 1884. 28th Issue*. Shanghai: The Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1885. Pp. 17-21. Johansen begins by describing the Tamsui and Kelung region, paying particular attention to the climate, its effect on diseases, and residents' efforts to cope with the two. He then turns to discuss specific diseases, principally cholera and leprosy, and concludes with a table of meteorological data.

Johnson, Frederick R. "A Bible-selling journey in Formosa." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (August 1893): 179-180.

Johnson, Jas. "The story of the Formosa mission." *China and Formosa: The story of the mission of the Presbyterian Church of England*. London: Hazell, Watson, and Viney, 1897. Pp. 161-180, 301-331. Johnston first provides background information to contextualize the Presbyterian mission in Formosa, including conflicts between aboriginal Formosans and the Chinese settlers, a brief history of the Dutch colonization of the island, attempts to convert the population, and their subsequent eviction by Koxinga. He then narrates highlights of the British missionary activities on the island, including Dr. J. L. Maxwell's initial evangelizing work in Takao in 1865; the murder of a Chinese preacher and badly beating of a convert by violent mobs; the British consul's intervention, that forced indemnity payments, and missionaries gaining the right to preach freely. Subsequent events include missionary progress among the aborigines in 1870, Dr. Maxwell's retiring to England after an illness, and Rev. Campbell's narrow escape after being attacked by 50-60 armed men. In 1880 the Women's Missionary Association sent missionaries to educate women on Formosa, and the mission expanded to the Pescadores in 1887. Johnston expressed disdain for the chaos of the Japanese takeover, lamented the Chinese Black-Shirts targeting of

Christians, blamed the Japanese for the slaughter of locals, but praised the Christians in the Japanese army. The missionaries were able to help negotiate a peaceful occupation of Taiwanfu by the Japanese when the Chinese commander escaped.

Jomard, M. "Coup d'oeil sur l'île Formose, a l'occasion d'une carte Chinoise de cette île" [A glance at the island of Formosa, on the occasion of the arrival of a Chinese map of the island]. Apportée par M. de Montigny. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie* (December 1858): 380-403. With a map by L. Leon de Rosny, "Carte complète orographique et hydrographique de Formose traduite du Chinois" [Complete orographic and hydrographic map of Formosa translated from Chinese], facing p. 464.

Jomard, M. "Addition au Coup d'oeil sur l'île de Formose" [Addendum to 'A glance at the island of Formosa']. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie* (1859): 15-21.

Jones, George. "Reports on the coal regions of the island of Formosa." *Narrative of the expedition of an American squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of Commodore M.C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the government of the United States*. Compiled from the original notes and journals of Commodore Perry and his officers, at his request, and under his supervision, by Francis L. Hawks. Washington: Beverley Tucker, Senate Printer, 1856. Vol 2, pp. 153-163. Rev. George Jones' (US Navy) account of attempts by crew of the *Macedonian* to discover accessible coal mines in Formosa, and to procure stone for use in the construction of the Washington Monument. Jones notes that coal is abundant on Formosa, but local citizens and officials repeatedly misled or obstructed his attempts to locate the coal mines. The *Macedonian* sailed to Kelung, where Jones examined the harbor and the entrance through a channel at full tide. Despite assurances from locals that there was no coal in Kelung, Jones discovered high quality coal east of town, where he made a thorough examination of the mines and their layout.

Jones, Harry. "Formosa, by a native of that island." *The Leisure Hour* (July 1895): 606-608. Jones provides a brief summary of recent Japanese history, discussing the persecution of Christians in the early 18th century, the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry, Japan's development as a nation with "Western ideas" and equipment, and finally the country's military growth. Jones claims that Western curiosity regarding Japan and East Asia was the basis for a book by George Psalmanazar, entitled *An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa*. Jones reveals that this book was a forgery, though its popularity and the fame of its author are indicative of just how curious foreigners were about Japan. Jones interrogates some segments of the text, from the author's "departure" from Formosa at the age of 19, to his conversion to Christianity upon arriving in Britain, noting parts that appear to point towards falsehood.

* Julien, Stanislas. "Géographie physique: Volcans de l'île de Formose" [Letter to M. Arago on volcanoes in Formosa]. *Comptes rendus Association Française pour l'avancement des sciences* 10 (1840): 832-835.

- Keane, John. "The Japanese in Formosa." *Blackwood's Magazine* (August 1904): 159-174. Keane provides an overview of Formosa, its geography and population, followed by a history of foreign occupation by the Dutch, the Spanish, Koxinga, and the Chinese. In 1895, Formosa was ceded to Japan, followed by a brief period of local resistance. Keane described camphor extraction, the production of tea and mineral resources, such as coal and sulphur. Keane claims Japanese governorship to be arbitrary but "just" and based upon European principles. The Japanese invested money on infrastructure, improving Kelung harbor and constructing new roads and railroads. Keane discusses the governor-general's office, hotels, taxes, and the police, and gives a broader economic and social overview, noting the rise in trade and tax revenue, higher wages for workers, the continued use of opium, and relations with the natives.
- Kenny, W.J. "Report on the trade of the consular district of Tainan for the year 1896." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 2021. Japan. London: Harrison and Sons, 1898. Pp. 1-8.
- "Formosa or Tai-wan island." *China Pilot, comprising the coasts of China, Korea, and Manchuria; the sea of Japan, the gulfs of Tartary and Amur, and the sea of Okhotsk*. John William King, comp. London: Printed for the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, 1864. Pp. 279-296.
- Kirchhoff, Alfred. "Die Bewohner der Insel Formosa" [Inhabitants of the island Formosa]. *Globus* 66 (1894): 173-176.
- Kirchhoff, Alfred. "Die Wirthschaftsverhältnisse der Insel Formosa" [The economic state of the island Formosa]. *Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient* (Wien) 20 (1894): 102-107; 21 (1895): 115-119.
- Kirchhoff, Alfred. "Die Insel Formosa" [The island Formosa]. *Petermann's Mittheilungen* 41 (1895): 25-38. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #35. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Describes geographical and geological features of Formosa, along with data about rainfall, flora and fauna, crop cultivation, and trade networks.
- Klaproth, [M.J.] "Description de Formose" [Description of Formosa]. *Nouvelles annales des voyages, de la géographie et de l'histoire* 20 (1819): 195-224.
- Klaproth, M. "Sur la Langue des indigènes de l'île de Formose" [On the language of the indigeneous people from the island of Formosa]. *Journal Asiatique* 1 (1822): 193-202.
- Klaproth, M.J. "Description de l'île de Formose, extraite de livres Chinois" [Description of the island of Formosa, extracted from Chinese texts]. *Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie*. Paris: Librairie Orientale de Dondey-Dupré Père et fils, 1826. Vol 1, pp. 321-374.
- Kleinwächter, George. "Researches into the geology of Formosa." *Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* n.s. 18 (1883): 37-53. A discussion of geographical and geological features, particularly of the southern part of

Formosa. Kleinwächter gives altitudes and physical features of various points on the island, the geological composition of hills and mountains, and the "flames" that jump out of fissures in the region's mountains. Kleinwächter describes visits to the settlements of Hongkong, Chetanka, and Namchieh, where he made a brief "ingress" into the mountains. He makes note of rock types, in particular shale, which he describes as particularly valuable as a building material for natives of the island. At Bankimsing, Kleinwächter saw how a riverbed flowing from the nearby Kueileishan peak had been a "torrent" the previous February but was now dry. Then he described Kangshan, the Whaleback, Apes hill, Saracen's head, Fengshan, and Lambay Island, all to the southwest. Kleinwächter concludes this part of his study with the description of a volcanic eruption in the southern "pineapple hills," which he read about in the *Taiwan chih*. He also speculated about the formation of the island.

Kleinwächter, George. "The origin of the Arabic numerals." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 11 (May 1883): 379-381.

Kleinwächter, George. "More on the origin of the Arabic numerals, and the introduction of the Sino-Arabic numerals into Europe." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 12 (July 1883): 25-30.

Kleinwächter, George. "The history of Formosa under the Chinese government." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 12 (1884): 345-352.
Kleinwächter begins his history with Chinese texts, such as the 13th century "Wenxian Tongkao," citing the discovery of the Pescadores by Chinese in 600 A.D. and official occupation around 1300 A.D.; early Chinese explorations of Formosa by Zheng He, anchoring near the island's west coast, and by Lin Tao Chien, a pirate who fled to Formosa in 1563. His more recent history included acquisition by the Dutch, when Chinese first started arriving in Formosa in large numbers; Koxinga's defeat of the Dutch in 1662; and Zheng clan rule of the island for two generations, until a naval victory off the Pescadores in 1683 paved the way for Qing occupation in October 1683. In 1684 Formosa was made a prefecture of Fujian province, 42 aboriginal tribes were initially subjected to Qing rule, and as Qing dominion moved northward, more and more tribes were placed under Qing authority. Kleinwächter reported on major movements and uprisings on the island: the Tun Xiao tribe rebellion in 1699, Bei Tou tribe rebellion, the rebellions in 1727 by the Shui Sha Lian and Shan Chu tribes, and the 1732 seizure of Zhanghua by eight tribes. Two accounts of rebellions by Chinese immigrants follow: the 1701 rebellion under the official Liu Jiu, Zhu Yigui's rebellion in 1720, and one related to the Taiping Rebellion. Kleinwächter concludes with the 1874 Japanese expedition, the administrative organization of the island, and aborigines on the eastern part of the island, who remain effectively outside Chinese rule.

Knipping, E. "Zur Stroemungsgrenze im Nordem von Formosa" [On the stream boundary north of Formosa]. *Mittheilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasien* (Yokohama) 1, v (July 1874): 27-28. With map.

Knoblauch, F. E. "Einige Notizien ueber Formosa" [Some notes about Formosa]. *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasien* (Yokohama) 1, viii (Sept. 1875): 35-37.

Kopsch, H. "Tamsui trade report, for the year 1867." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports for the year 1867*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1868. Pp. 73-83.

Kopsch, Henry. "Notes on the vegetable kingdom of Formosa." *Notes and Queries on China and Japan* Vol. 2, No. 9 (Sept. 1868): 134-136. Kopsch gives an overview of the island's flora, beginning with a list of plants, some in English and Latin, and some (for which there is no English or Latin translation) in Chinese, noting that the flora does not differ much from that on the mainland, but grows more "exuberantly." Kopsch gives brief descriptions and locations of three principal plants, lilies, creepers, and ferns. He notes that both firs and *Laurus camphora* appear to dominate the forests. He gives the Chinese names for thirty-two trees and thirteen coarse rattans, providing a small English description for some. Kopsch then lists fruits, herbs, and other plants which are consumed, noting in particular: mangoes, plantains, raspberries, ginger, tobacco, and mountain rice. He gives some names in Chinese, though he provides brief English descriptions.

Kopsch, Henry. "Notes on the rivers in northern Formosa." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 14 (1870): 79-83. Reprinted in *The Cycle* No. 2 (14 May 1870): 23-24. Kopsch used flat-bottomed 35ft boats of Chinese design to explore northern Formosan rivers. His party left Tamsui in December 1867, travelling up the Tamsui River past Meng-ka, encountering some rapids before reaching Ku-lan-an. They continued to Kung-tao-mu, where Kopsch found "very well-to-do" farmers. Reaching Kiang-pih, they found a pleasant tranquil stretch of river, with the banks fifty yards apart, but at Shih-i-ming the rapids become "too numerous to map down," though the "admirable boats and perseverance" of the Chinese allowed the expedition to navigate an area otherwise be unnavigable. Kopsch saw boats laden with grain and pushed by Chinese workers against the currents. He eventually reached Pung-a-na, where the river became too torrential to navigate. The subsequent hike to Liang-kah was a nine hour ordeal lasting through the night. After reaching Liang-kah, his party returned to Tamsui via the Kelung River. Kopsch noted the presence of hot springs eight miles from Tamsui and four miles from the river. He described his voyage up the To-ka-han river, which branches off the Tamsui River at Meng-ka, leading to the settlement of To-ka-han, beyond which it was no longer navigable due to rapids and hostile natives. This river ran through a rich alluvial plain, but the rapids quickly became intense and the boulders large. At To-ka-han Kopsch saw the demarcation between Chinese and aboriginal land was very stark, with farmland giving way to dense forest.

* Kruger, J.H. "Missions in Formosa." *Journal des missions Evangéliques* (Paris) (1895): 317-327.

* Kuhne, Captain. "Notes on the Pescadores and west coast of Formosa." *Annalen der Hydrographie* (July 1875): 233-237.

Kurze, G. "Missionar G. Edes Reise durch das östliche Formosa" [Missionary G. Ede's travels through eastern Formosa]. *Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft (für Thüringen) zu Jena* 10 (1891): 22-32; 11 (1892): 13-21.

Labadie-Lagrange, G. "Les Japonais à Formose" [The Japanese of Formosa]. *A travers le monde aux pays inconnus* 6 (1900): 334-335, 342-343.

* Lacouperie, Terrien de. "Letter on a native writing in Formosa." *Academy* (9 April 1887).

Lacouperie, Terrien de. "Formosa notes on mss., races and languages." *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* n.s. 19 (1887): 413-494.

Lacouperie presents notes regarding nine manuscripts written in an old Pepohwan dialect, using roman letters taught by the Dutch. There are two sections, each with several subdivisions, to this article. Section One explores the manuscripts: a) their existence and dating; b) notes on Baber's work, including translation notes (dates, when and where the manuscripts were written, vocabulary, presence of corresponding words in different dialects, how the manuscripts fell into Baber's hands in 1884; c) Lacouperie's notes on the manuscripts (information on marks, official seals, stamps, dates, words of interest, and the number of lines of text, bilingual examples); d) notes on two manuscripts presented to the British Museum in 1876; and e) observations about the seals (e.g., rank of the stamper, changes over time). Section Two explores the indigenous Formosan alphabet: a) the alphabet used by the imposter George Psalmanzar; b) possible source of this language. Section Three concerning ethnography: a) Chinese sources; b) European information on native Formosans; c) importance of Mr. G. Taylor's ethnographical work; c) possible ethnic influence of certain different groups; d) Dutch and modern authorities (e.g., Dutch missionaries who wrote in Formosan dialects, vocabularies compiled in the 19th century); and e) languages most responsible for the evolution of Formosan dialects.

La Faye, J de. See Marie de Sardent.

La Pérouse, Jean-Francois de Galaup, comte de, 1741-1788. *The voyage of La Pérouse round the world, in the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, with nautical tables*.

Arranged by M.L.A. Nilet Mureau, Inspector of Fortifications and member of several literary societies at Paris. To which is prefixed, narrative of an interesting voyage from Manila to St. Blaise, and annexed, travels over the continent, with the dispatches of La Pérouse in 1787 and 1788, by M. de Lesseps. Translated from the French. Illustrated with fifty-one plates in two volumes. London: Printed for John Stockdate, Piccadilly, 1798. Note: Chapter 16 and Appendices in Vol. 2 discuss Formosa. La Perouse and his expedition reached Formosa on the 21st of April and explored the island of Lamay and the port of Taywan, at a time when Formosa was in a state of rebellion. They sighted the Chinese naval fleet around 10 leagues north at the mouth of a river. Their ships later passed within two leagues of the Pescadores, which was rocky and without trees. The seas became smoother beyond the Pescadores, so La Perouse headed for the strait between the Pescadores and the Bashee islands. The next day they

reached the southern end of Formosa, where they observed villages and canoes. The ships came upon the island of Botol Tobacco-Xima, and another island was spotted the next day, and some natives were induced to come on board. La Perouse concluded that vessels long at sea might find these islands useful for trade, though their population must be very small. Formosa ought to be conquered, perhaps with the help of the Spanish.

La Touche, J.D.D. "Notes of the birds of Northern Formosa." *Ibis* 40, iii (July 1898): 356-373. List of bird species observed or collected by La Touche in his eight-month residency on Taiwan; includes specific dates and locations for majority of sightings and specimens, along with brief discussions of behavior and habitats.

* Lang, John. *Report of the mission hospital and dispensary, Taiwanfoo, Formosa, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of England for 1886.* Taiwanfu, 1887.

* Lang, John. *Report of the mission hospital and dispensary at Taiwanfoo for 1887.* Taiwanfu, 1888.

Lange, R. "Eine wissenschaftliche Gessellschaft in Taiwan (Formosa)" [A scientific society in Taiwan (Formosa)]. *Mittheilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin, Erste Abteilung, Ostasiatische Studien* (1902): 152-154.

Lay, Walter. "Tamsui trade report, for the year 1878." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports, for the year 1878.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1879. Pp. 203-226.

Lay, Walter. "Tamsui trade report, for the year 1879." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports for the year 1879.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General [Imperial Maritime Customs Service], 1880. Pp. 171-185.

Lay, Walter. "Tamsui trade report, for the year 1880." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports, for the year 1880.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1881. Pp. 189-199. Lay's report details changes in trade and shipping through Tamsui during 1880.

Layard, R. De B. "Report on the trade of Tamsui and Kelung for the year 1895." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance.* No. 1835. Japan. London: Harrison and Sons, 1897. Pp. 1-9.

Layard, R. "Report on the trade of north Formosa for the year 1898." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance.* No. 2339. Japan. London: Harrison and Sons, 1899. Pp. 1-17.

Lebour, G.A. "Note on some fossils from north Formosa, collected by Mr. David Tyzack." *Transactions, North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers* 34 (1884-5): 81-82. Lebour notes that the specimens collected are of interest as little research has been done on the paleontology of either Formosa or China. He then lists the eleven fossil specimens which were collected, giving a

brief description for each, including characteristics and similarities to other known fossilized and living organisms.

Le Gendre, C.W. "Amoy," "Island of Formosa: Ports of Takao and Taiwanfoo," and "Formosa." *A report on the commercial relations of the United States and foreign nations, for the year ending September 30, 1869.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1871. [Executive document No. 18, Executive documents printed by order of the House of Representatives, 41st Congress, Third Session, 1870-71.] Pp. 49-71, 85-109. With attached map.

Le Gendre, C.W. "Amoy." *A report on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations for the year ending September 30, 1870.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1871. [Supplement to Executive document No. 93, Executive documents printed by order of the House of Representatives, 41st Congress, Third Session, 1870-71.] Pp. 430-435.

Le Gendre, C.W. *Reports on Amoy and the island of Formosa.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1871.

Le Gendre, Charles W. *How to deal with China: A letter to De B. Rand. Keim, Esquire, agent of the United States.* Amoy: Tozario, Macal and Co., 1871.

Le Gendre, Chas. W. (Report prepared for Mr. Keim, special agent of the United States government, upon various questions of interest.) *Annual report on the commercial relations between the United States and foreign nations, made by the Secretary of State, for the year ending September 30, 1871.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872. Pp. 110-168.

Le Gendre, Chas. W. "Annual report on the trade of the Amoy district for the year ending 30th September, 1871." *Annual report on the commercial relations between the United States and foreign nations, made by the Secretary of State, for the year ending September 30, 1871.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872. Pp. 169-204.

[Le Gendre, Charles William.] *Is aboriginal Formosa a part of the Chinese empire? An unbiased statement of the question.* Shanghai: Lane, Crawford, 1874.

Le Gendre, [Charles W.] "Remarques sur Formose et sur ses produits" [Notes on Formosa and its products]. Translated from English by G. Baudens. *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* 43 (1874): 84-97. Footnote page 84: "These notes are taken from an extensive 1871 report by M[onsieur] LeGendre, U.S. Consul at Amoy." This translated excerpt was taken from Part II, pp. 38-50 of LeGendre's *Reports on Amoy and the Island of Formosa*, 1871, and consists of LeGendre's data on major Taiwan resources and exports of the period: coal, petroleum, sulphur, camphor, and timber.

* Le Génissel, Joseph. *Joseph de Larminat lieutenant de vaisseau: mort à Kelung (Formose) le 19 février 1885* [Joseph de Larminat, lieutenant of the ship: died in Kelung (Formosa) on February 19, 1885]. Paris: Retaux-Bray, 1888.

- Le Gras, A. "Renseignements hydrographiques sur la mer de Chine, les îles du Japon, la Corée et la mer du Japon" [Hydrographic information for the China Sea, the islands of Japan, Korea and the Sea of Japan]. *Annales Hydrographiques* XV (1858): 121-142.
- Le Gras, Alexandre. *Renseignements hydrographiques sur les îles Formose et Lou-Tchou, la Corée, la mer du Japon, les îles du Japon (ports d'Hakodadi, Nangasaki, Simoda et Yedo) et la mer d'Okhotsk* [Hydrographic information on Formosa and Liu-chou Islands, Korea, the Sea of Japan, the islands of Japan (ports of Hakodate, Nangasaki, Simoda and Yedo) and the Sea of Okhotsk]. Paris: Impr. administrative de Paul Dupont, 1859.
- Le Gras, A.C. *Renseignements hydrographiques sur les îles Bashee, les îles Formose et Lou-tchou* [Hydrographic information on the Bashee Islands, Formosa and Loutchou Islands]. Paris: Depot de la Marine, 1860.
- Le Gras, Alexandre. *Mer de Chine. IIIe partie. Instructions nautiques sur les îles et les passages entre les Philippines et le Japon, et les îles du Japon, comprenant Formose, les îles Lou Chou, les Mariannes, les Pelew, les îles Bonin, les côtes sud, est et ouest des îles Kiusiu et Nippon, compilées avec les documents les plus récents par M. A. Le Gras, . . .* [China Sea. 3rd part. Sailing directions to the islands and passages between the Philippines and Japan, and the islands of Japan, including Formosa, the Lou Chou Islands, the Marianas, the Pelews, the Bonin Islands, the south, east and west coasts of the Kiusiu Islands and Nippon, compiled with the most recent documents by MA Le Gras,]. Paris: Impr. nationale, 1867.
- Le Monnier, Franz Ritter von. "Die Insel Formosa" [The island Formosa]. *Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie und Statistik* 7, iii (December 1884): 97-103, 106-108; 7, v (February 1885): 210-221. With illustration and map.
- Lockhart, W. "On the mountain districts of China, and their aboriginal inhabitants." *Report of the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science* (1860): 168-170. Lockhart notes that people living in China's frontier regions, as well as in Formosa and Hainan, are ethnically distinct from mainland Chinese, and who don't recognize the authority of the emperor. In Formosa, the island is separated from the Chinese-inhabited plains to the west and the native-inhabited mountains to the east; the two groups are generally hostile to one another. The native tribes have their own chiefs and participate in tilling the land, mining in the mountains, weaving cloth, fishing, and washing sand for gold. In Hainan the natives dwell in the east, while the Chinese live and fish along the western coast. Over forty tribes live in the mountains in eastern Hainan, and although there is a Chinese garrison at the foot of the mountains to restrain the natives, the natives appear to be more interested in fighting each other than the Chinese. The peoples of the mountainous frontier regions of the mainland have many ancient traditions; they have a constantly shifting relationship with China.
- Loir, Maurice. *L'escadre de l'amiral Courbet: Notes et souvenirs* [Admiral Courbet's squadron: Notes and memories]. Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1886.

The China pilot. Part I, East coast from Hongkong to Shanghai. Robert Loney, ed. London: J.D. Potter, 1855. Contents relating to Formosa: a) Pescadore Archipelago, pp. 53-60; b) sea routes east of Formosa, pp. 168-170; c) Bashi Channel, pp. 185-186; and d) Formosa [sic], pp. 187-189, 218-222.

M. "Formosa." *The English Presbyterian Messenger* n.s. 15 (1864): 153-155.

* Mackay, G.L., Rev. *Some facts about north Formosa mission.* Pamphlet, 9 pages. Cited in *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 20, i (1889): 40.

* Mackay, George Leslie. "Tamsui, Formosa." *Medical Missions at Home and Abroad* 2, xxiii/xxiv (Aug & Sep 1889). Cited in Sween, 2005: 232.

Mackay, G.L., Rev. "Ignorant and superstitious methods of curing disease in north Formosa." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 23, xi (November 1892): 524-529.

Mackay, George Leslie. *Chinese-Romanized dictionary of the Formosan vernacular.* Shanghai: Presbyterian Mission Press, 1893. 226 p.

Mackay, Dr. [George Leslie]. "Mission work in Formosa." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 26, ii (1895): 60-71. Mackay's account is mainly composed of anecdotes about the challenges and rewards of missionary work in Formosa. The first part of his account largely centers on the hostility of locals towards missionaries. As Mackay travels around Formosa setting up churches, he repeatedly received death threats. In Bang-kah, Mackay was confronted by a mob. The church he established was first relocated but this new building was destroyed. Despite protests of the local mandarin and the destruction of two more churches, Mackay refused to leave the city. Mackay was able to establish a lasting church and he and his comrades achieved a certain level of popularity. Mackay discusses travelling through the Formosan plain and preaching at the villages he passes through. He was able to erect fifteen churches on the plain. Mackay describes some of his converts, including a former Daoist priest, a former Confucian, and a former landowner. Mackay describes the French activities on Formosa, noting that he and some of his comrades were detained and blindfolded by the French before managing to escape. Mackay laments that the French action increased public distrust against him and his converts. At the time of publication, he had established sixty churches, converted two thousand Formosans, and established a Bible school and hospital in Oxford, Formosa. Mackay concludes by praising the faith and character of his Formosan converts, disputing popular Western notions about the Chinese.

Mackay, George Leslie. *From far Formosa: The island, its people and missions.* Edited by J.A. MacDonald. New York: Fleming H. Revell, 1896.

Mackay, G.L. "Unter den Aboriginalstämmen Formosas" [Among the aboriginal tribes of Formosa]. *Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft (für Thüringen) zu Jena* 15 (1897): 1-21.

- Mailla, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de (1669-1748). *The early history of Formosa*. Translated from the French in the "Lettres edifiantes et curieuses," 1715. Shanghai: Loureiro & Co, 1874.
- * Makaroff, S., Kontre-Admiral. "Die Hydrographie der Formosa-Strasse in ihrer Bedeutung für die prak-tische Schifffahrt" [The hydrography of the Formosa Strait in its importance for practical navigation]. *Ann. d. Hydrographie* 22 (1894): 121-131. Map included.
- * Malte-Brun, C. "Analyse de quelques memoires Hollandais sur l'île de Formose" [Analysis of some Dutch memories on the island of Formosa]. *Annales des voyages* VIII, pp. 344-375.
- * Malte-Brun, C. "Memoires sur la colonisation de l'île Formose" [Memoirs on the colonization of Formosa Island]. *Revue de Geographie* XVIII (1886): 1-7.
- Man, Alexander. "Formosa: An island with a romantic history." *The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review and Oriental and Colonial Record* 2nd series 4 (1892): 56-73. Man provides a general topographical overview of the island, a history of Dutch and Spanish colonial rule, the defeat of the Dutch by Koxinga, and the subsequent control of Formosa by the Manchus. He briefly mentions George Psalmanazar and his forgery of 1703, then turns to describe Capt. Benyowsky's visit in 1777. Man recounts the capture and subsequent execution of many of the castaways from the British brig *Ann* and another foreign vessel. He records the opening of Formosa to foreign trade after 1858, the massacre of the shipwrecked captain and crew of the *Rover*, as well as the American punitive expedition, and LeGendre's settlement with hostile tribes in southeast Formosa. Man ends with the 1868 British bombing of the fort at Taiwanfu, the 1874 Japanese expedition to the island, and action involving the French related to the Tonking entanglement.
- Manson, David. "Dr. David Manson's report on the health of Takow and Taiwan-foo for the half year ended 30th September, 1871." *Customs Gazette. No. XI. Part VI. Medical reports for the half year ended 30th September, 1871*. Shanghai: Customs Press, 1871. Pp. 67-69. Manson provides a brief description of Takow and Taiwan-foo, before turning to describe the frequency and characteristics of the various diseases afflicting the city's inhabitants.
- Manson, David. "Dr. David Manson's report on the health of Takow and Taiwan-foo for the half year ended 31st March, 1872." *Customs Gazette. No. XIII. Part VI. Medical reports for the half year ended 31st March, 1872*. Shanghai: Customs Press, 1873. Pp. 34-36. Manson provides data on the weather conditions and instances of specific diseases over the course of the half year.
- Manson, David. "Dr. David Manson's report on the health of Takow and Taiwan-foo for the half year ended 30th September, 1872." *Customs Gazette for July-September, 1872. Medical reports for the half year ended 30th September, 1872*. Shanghai: Customs Press, 1872. Pp. 24-26. Manson provides data on the

weather conditions and instances of specific diseases over the course of the half year.

Manson, David. "Dr. David Manson's report on the health of Takow and Taiwan-foo for the half year ended 31st March, 1873." *Customs Gazette for January-March, 1873. Medical reports for the half year ended 31st March 1873*. Shanghai: Customs Press, 1873. Pp. 26-28. Manson provides data on the weather conditions and instances of specific diseases over the course of the half year.

[Manson, P.] "A gossip about Formosa." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 2 (1873): 40-47 [to be continued, but it never was]. Manson explains that Formosa is for a particular type of man, one who enjoys adventure, natural beauty, and shooting. The rest of the "gossip" is told in narrative form, as the author rides inland across Formosa. He describes scenes on the plains, such as water buffalo and other flora and fauna. To illustrate the danger of Formosa's rivers, he recalls attempting to cross a river but sinking into the sandy riverbed. The author described the Hakka, Pepowhan, and "savage" territories, as well as the peoples that inhabit each. From here the narrative moves to the central mountains and a farm in the foothills, where the narrator and his companions partake in hunting.

March, E.G.P. "Remarks on a passage from Singapore to Shanghai, in the ship *Viscount Sandon*, during the strength of the north-east monsoon." *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* 20 (1851): 449-453. Includes a brief section on navigating past Formosa.

Margary, Augustus Raymond. *The journey of Augustus Raymond Margary, from Shanghai to Bhamo, and back to Manyne: His journals and letters, with a brief biographical preface*. London: Macmillan, 1876. Formosa years, pp. 13-29. Margary's writings regarding Formosa include a journal entry and two letters. The journal entry laments the "undeserved neglect" of Formosa by Westerners, despite its scenic beauty and economic potential. He gives a short history of the island, including the Dutch colonization, the seizure of the island by Koxinga, and the annexation by the Qing government, each regime forcing the natives further and further east. His first letter to Rev. J. Layard bemoans living conditions on Formosa and anticipated the consulate will be shut. Margary describes the local Chinese as suspicious of foreigners, and advises foreigners not to trust the Chinese, citing the recent assassination of a Chinese official friendly to foreigners. His second letter is addressed to his parents, and in it he relates his and Mr. Dodd's rescue of shipwrecked sailors aboard a French ship during a typhoon. He also describes a fire and earthquake.

Maron, Hermann. "Ein Besuch in Amoy und auf der Insel Formosa" [A visit to Amoy and the Island of Formosa]. *Japan und China - Reiseskizzen, entworfen während der Preussischen Expedition nach Ost-Asien* [Japan and China: Travel sketches, annotated during the Prussian expedition to East Asia]. Berlin: O. Janke, 1863. Vol 2, pp. 1-62.

- Martin, Ern. "Les indigènes de Formose" [The indigenous people of Formosa]. *Revue d'Ethnographie* 1 (1882): 429-434.
- Matheson, Donald. "Medical missionaries, Formosa." *Narrative of the mission to China of the English Presbyterian Church*. 2nd edition. London: James Nisbet, 1866. Pp. 49-59.
- Matheson, Henry Cripps. "Railways in China: The Formosan government railway." *Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers* 109 (1892): 322-329. Matheson describes the Formosan government railway as the first railway line constructed by the government in Chinese territory for public and private use. He gives a brief overview of the island's geological features and history. He recounts how the French bombardment of Kelung prompted the governor to fortify the island, establish telegraph lines and lay a marine line connecting Formosa to the mainland. When Formosa was made a province of China, and orders to build a capital city were issued, the governor deemed a railway line essential. Matheson describes the process of construction, and the intent to extend it from Kelung to the new capital city near Changhua, and then to Taiwanfu. The governor sought domestic construction but foreigners were employed at various levels; the governor himself took control of planning and administration. This led to difficulties as engineers were largely constrained in their abilities. Matheson discusses certain challenges caused by natural topography and the local climate. At the time of writing, parts of the railway already had been constructed and were heavily used, but the governor was forced to retire from his position due to illness.
- Maurice, Charles Dominique [Pseudonym: Rollet de l'Isle, M.]. *Au Tonkin et dans les mers de Chine, Souvenirs et croquis (1883-1885)* [In Tonkin and the China Seas, memories and sketches (1883-1885)]. Paris: E. Plon, Nourrit et Cie, 1886.
- * Maxwell, James Laidlaw. "A visit to the aborigines of Formosa." *The Missionary Recorder* (January 1867).
- * Maxwell, James Laidlaw. *The medical mission work in Formosa, Report: 1866*. Birmingham: Martin Billing, Son & Co., [1867]. Cited in Sween, 2005: 215.
- * Maxwell, James Laidlaw. *The medical mission work in Formosa, Report: 1867-68*. Birmingham: Martin Billing, Son & Co., [1869]. Cited in Sween, 2005: 217.
- * Maxwell, James Laidlaw. *The medical mission work in Formosa, Report: 1868-69*. Birmingham: Martin Billing, Son & Co., 1870. Cited in Sween, 2005: 217.
- Maxwell, J[ames] L[aidlaw]. "The present state of affairs in Formosa." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 1, xii (April 1869): 258-259. In a brief dispatch, Maxwell notes that the period of violence against missionaries had been resolved, and his mission was now permitted to return to Taiwanfu, where the Presbyterians had established a chapel, hospital, and dwelling house. Maxwell regrets that the Chinese people are viewed by British and American citizens as

eager to prosecute missionaries, and instead places the blame on unjust Chinese officials.

Maxwell, J.L. "The medical mission work in Formosa. Report 1867-68." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 2, iv (September 1869): 112-113.

Maxwell, J.L. "Brother Tee." *The Messenger and Missionary Record* (1 August 1876): 35-37.

Maxwell, J.L. "The Dutch and their mission work in Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record* (2 October 1876): 82-87.

Maxwell, J.L. "A sketch of the English Presbyterian mission in Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record* (1 December 1876): 129-133.

Maxwell, Dr. J.L. "Opium smoking." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 February 1877): 31-33.

Maxwell, J.L. "Bun, the Formosan evangelist." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 July 1879): 129-130.

Maxwell, J.L. "The late Rev. Hugh Ritchie, of Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 November 1879): 207-210.

Maxwell, Dr. "Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (June 1884): 119-121.

Maxwell, Dr. "Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (December 1884): 225-227.

Maxwell, Dr. "Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (January 1885): 12-13.

Maxwell, Dr. "My earliest companions in Formosa." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (June 1897): 142-144.

Maxwell, J.L. and Hugh Richie. "Violent persecution in Formosa." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 1, iv (August 1868): 65-68. A report from the British Presbyterian Mission on Formosa to Sir J. Rutherford Alcock, the British minister in China, enumerating injustices done against the mission by Formosa's people and government, and requesting help. The Report gives a chronology of the mission's tribulations. Maxwell and Richie request Alcock's support and action.

Maxwell, William F. (d. 1865). "Tai-wan-fu." *The treaty ports of China and Japan*. Compiled and edited by N.B. Dennys. London: Trübner, 1867. Pp. 309-314. Originally published in a "Hongkong journal." Maxwell begins with a general overview of the city's geographical placement, physical size, and population. He describes the wall, which has been broken down by earthquakes and torrential rains in several locations; trees and bamboos have been planted around

the wall, making it a pleasant stroll. Beyond the wall are suburbs with gardens and orchards, and beyond that are fields and the foothills in the distance. Maxwell describes parks and gardens in city's outskirts. Places of interest include the execution grounds, an old Dutch fort close to the western gate, and the old examination hall. Maxwell then describes the climate of Tai-wan-fu, as well as the accessibility of its harbor to shipping, speaking briefly about Fort Zelandia.

Mengarini, Juan. *Formosa: Apuntes para un Estudio*. Manila: la Revista Merchantil de José de Loyzaga, S Jacinto y S. Vincente, 1895. A general overview of Taiwanese geography, society, and history directly after the conquest by Japan, always with a focus on the island's relevance to Spanish and Philippine interests. The book is split into two parts: Part One focuses on geography, culture, and economics, especially maritime trade and natural resources. Mengarini shows great interest in the origins and varieties of the indigenous Taiwanese, speculating on whether they come from a "pure race" or are a "mix" of different groups. He also mentions any possibility of Spanish or Catholic activity on Taiwan, including the 6 Dominican missionaries then active, as well as a single Spanish merchant house operating from Xiamen, a number of shipwrecked Filipinos who settled on the island, and the potential remnants of Catholic worship among natives living close to the old Spanish forts of Tamsui and Jilong. This section includes information on the foreign exchange of the ports of Tamsui and Tainan and an overview of Taiwan's natural resources, with a special focus on sugar and Manila hemp, both of which industries Mengarini fears the new Japanese regime will be able to expand to the point that Japan will no longer need to import these goods from the Philippines. Part Two gives a summary of Taiwan's history, starting with its supposed discovery in 1436 by a shipwrecked Chinese mariner. Most of the history is spent on the period of Spanish colonial activity, the failure of which Mengarini both excuses and bitterly regrets. Then follows a narrative of Zheng Zhilong and Koxinga, and their eventual defeat by the Qing. The 18th and 19th centuries are dispatched with quickly, until Mengarini reaches the Japanese conquest, which is described in depth. The book finishes with a discussion of the peril which the warlike and industrialized Japanese present for the European colonies of Southeast Asia, in particular the Philippines.

Message of the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 5th of February last, correspondence upon the subject of the murder, by the inhabitants of the island of Formosa, of the ship's company of the American bark Rover. 40th Congress, 2d session. Senate. Ex. Doc. 52. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868.

Mitchell, Charles Archibald. *Camphor in Japan and Formosa*. London: Printed at the Chiswick Press for Private Circulation, 1900. Mitchell's report on the camphor tree is split into two parts: part one deals with camphor in Japan, while part two addresses camphor in Formosa. Camphor in Formosa begins with an overview of the island, its location, size, geographical layout, and major cities and ports; communications and railway lines; and lastly the island's inhabitants, the Japanese, Hok-los, Hakkas, and aborigines. He notes the constant fighting between authorities and Chinese Hok-los "raiders," and when discussing

Japanese officials, he states that higher-ranking officials are pleasant, but petty officials are hard to deal with. Although Formosa is known as the "home of the camphor tree," these trees still must be sought out, as they are very rare in the plain, northern districts around the Tamsui River have been worked clean, and now camphor trees are most common in the disputed mountainous territory of the island's central range. Mitchell describes three centers of camphor working in Formosa: 1) Daikokan, where a Japanese worker was recently killed by aborigines; 2) Bioritsu, where Chinese workers have adopted Japanese techniques for extraction; and 3) Chip-chip, where rebels prevented Mitchell access to the trees. Mitchell provides statistics for the total weight and value of the camphor exported from Tamsui and Taiwanfu from 1882 to 1898. In concluding, Mitchell states that Formosa is the world's best source of camphor, and has enough to supply the world for fifty years.

Montgomery, P.H.S. "Tainan. Decennial report 1882-1891." *Decennial reports on the trade, navigation, industries, etc., of the ports open to foreign commerce in China and Corea, and on the condition and development of the treaty port provinces, 1882-1891*. Shanghai: The Inspectorate General of Customs. Pp. 463-494. With maps of Takow, Tainan, and Formosa.

Montmorand, Brenier de. "Sources thermales dans l'île de Formose" [Thermal springs on the island of Formosa]. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie* (1865): 203-205.

Morgan, F.A. "Takow trade report, for the year 1879." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports, for the year 1879*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1880. Pp. 186-192. Morgan provides an overview of shipping, imports, and exports through Takow in 1879. He describes changes in the opium trade, dedicates attention to the Formosan staple of sugar, and concludes with the economic state of the island, and areas needing improvement.

Morrison, G. James. "A description of the island of Formosa, with some remarks on its past history, its present condition, and its future prospects." *The Geographical Magazine* 4 (November 1877): 260-266, 293-296, 319-322. Morrison begins with a brief history of the island, including early Chinese knowledge, Dutch colonization and their eviction by Koxinga, and the subsequent Qing acquisition. He notes key points in Formosa's subsequent history, including rebellions against Chinese authorities, the *Ann* shipwreck and subsequent execution of many crew members, the establishment of a British consulate in 1862, LeGendre's treaty with the aborigines, and the Japanese expedition of 1874. Morrison provides names and descriptions of the major treaty ports and harbor conditions; he describes Banka in the north as the center for tea and camphor merchants. The camphor and tea trade and the prevalence of sulphur near Taiwanfu are described, as are the Formosan means of irrigation and the coal industry. Morrison situates the inhabitants of the island: Chinese immigrants in the west and the "savages" inhabiting the east. He distinguishes between "regular" Chinese and Hakka Chinese, noting the involvement of the Hakka in the camphor industry. Morrison describes aborigines in territories he traveled through, dividing them into "savages" living in the east and the "semi-civilized" living in the west and among the Chinese. Morrison notes the Presbyterian

missions in Formosa before surveying the transportation dangers for foreigners (i.e., brigands on the island's roads), suggesting they carry a weapon when travelling around the island. Morrison provides statistics on Formosan trade and describes Chinese officials as welcoming modernization, but distrustful of foreigners and foreign firms. Morrison concludes with a list of industries that are ripe for foreign investment, including tea, indigo, sugar, coal, and petroleum.

Müller, W. "Über die Wildenstämme der Insel Formosa" [Concerning the savage tribes on the island Formosa]. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie (Organ der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte)* 42, ii (1910): 228-241. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #26.

Myers, W. Wykeham. "Observations on filaria sanguinis hominis in south Formosa." Medical Report #21. *China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series. No. 2, Medical Reports for the half Year ended 31st March 1881.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of Inspectorate General, 1881. Pp. 1-25.

Myers, W.W. "Dr. W.W. Myers' report on the health of Takow for the two years ended 31st March 1881." *China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series No. 2, Medical reports, for the half-year ended 31st March 1881.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of Inspectorate General, 1881. Pp. 58-70. Dr. Myers begins his report by introducing the city of Takow then discusses recent cases of illness, followed by a description of the Takow hospital (i.e., Dr. David Manson Memorial) and its history. Finally, he provides a lengthy analysis of opium smoking on Formosa.

Myers, W.W. "Dr. W.W. Myers' report on the health of Takow and Taiwan-fu (Anping) for the year ended 31st March 1882." *China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series No. 2, Medical reports, for the half-year ended 31st March 1882.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of Inspectorate General, 1882. Pp. 18-29. After a general summary of the health of the community, Myers turns to discussing specific instances of disease and his own research. This is followed by a discussion of native charlatans, attitudes towards foreign medicine, and Myer's beliefs regarding the training of native doctors. Myers ends with an analysis of opium smoking and meteorological data.

* Myers, W. Wykeham. *Special Report from the trustees (Messrs. Myers and J. Graham) of the 'David Manson Memorial Hospital' at Takow, Formosa, 1882.* Amoy: A.A. Marcal, 1882.

Myers, W.W. "Dr. Myers' report on the health of Takow for the two years ended 31st March 1884." *China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series No. 2, Medical reports, for the half-year ended 30th September 1884.* Shanghai: The Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1885. Pp. 22-49. After discussing alcohol consumption and several specific medical cases, Myers then provides an overview of outbreaks of disease over the two years, noting the unsanitary nature of the Chinese troops stationed in the city. Myers reports on the status of the David Manson Memorial Hospital and discusses his efforts to

start a medical training program there. Myers' paper on the Amis, and a table of meteorological data are given at the end.

Myers, W.W. "Further observations on filaria sanguinis hominis in south Formosa." Medical Report #32. *China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series No. 2, Medical reports for the half Year ended 30th September 1886.* Shanghai: The Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1886. Pp. 1-38.

Myers, W.W. Dr. W.W. Myers's report on the health of Takow and Taiwan-fu (Anping) for the two and a half years ended 30th September 1886." *China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series No. 2, Medical reports, for the half-year ended 30th September 1886.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1886. Pp. 39-49. Myers discusses deaths, followed by a description of instances of various common illnesses, with particular attention paid to malaria. Myers then provides an update on the Takow hospital, including the effects of the Sino-French War and Myers's medical training program.

Myers, William Wykeham. *Report to the subscribers to the medical education scheme supported by foreigners resident in China to prove the feasibility of educating and passing native surgeons to their own country in similar manner and up to the average standard required for medical qualifications in Western lands.* Shanghai, 1889. 65p.

Myers, W. Wykeham. "Dr. W. Wykeham Myers's report on the health of Tainan for the two years ended 31st March 1891." *China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series No. 2, Medical reports, for the half-year ended 31st March 1891.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1894. P. 33. In this one-page report Myers discusses various instances of disease throughout the year, along with births and deaths.

Myers, W.W., Dr. "Report by Dr. W.W. Myers on the cultivation and manufacture of raw sugar in South Formosa, and on foreign relations with the trade therein." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 875. China.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1891. Pp. 13-25.

Myers, Dr. [W. Wykeham]. "The Japanese in Formosa." *North China Herald* (23 October 1899): 833-834.

Myers, W.W., and George Taylor. "Notes on the aborigines of south Formosa." *China, Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series, No. 2, Medical reports, for the year ended 30 September 1884.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1885. Pp. 39-46. The report is separated into a section by Myers and one by Taylor. Myers describes the Amis Formosan "savages" as numerically the strongest tribe in south Taiwan. His report focuses on the customs of the people, especially those related to death and burial, marriage, property inheritance, and leadership, but he also describes their houses, the food they consume, and some of their religious beliefs. On the whole he presents the Amis as a peaceful and hospitable people, and notes that Europeans could travel through their territory with no problem whatsoever. Myers provides a

vocabulary chart which compares words and numerals in the Amis language to other local tribal languages and to English. In his segment, George Taylor describes the neighboring Paiwan tribe as turbulent and warlike, but also proud, honest, and possessing a high moral code. He also gives notes on the language, beliefs, and dress of the Paiwans.

* N.A.K. *Vie et Aventures du comte Maurice-Auguste Beniowski, résumées d'après ses mémoires* (années 1767-1786) [Life and adventures of Count Maurice-Auguste Beniowski, summarized from his memoirs (1767-1786)] Nouvelle édition. Toursm Ad. Mame et Cie, 1863.

Nebot, José. "Father Nebot to the Father Provincial, Cheng-kim, October 14, 1876." *Correo Sino-annamita* 12 (1878): 129-132. Describes the ongoing attempts to proselytize in the north of Taiwan. A catechist was sent to a village which had repeatedly asked for a missionary, only to leave after determining the villagers merely expected economic gain from European contacts. However, in October of 1875, a new (unnamed) father was sent to the same (also nameless) village to set up a new mission, while Nebot himself moved further north to begin preaching from Soa-luna, a village which was chosen in April 1876 after five months of arduous searching. It lies two days' journey north of Tainan, near the mountains, for which reason its people are "relatively simple." At the time of writing Nebot has baptized "some" adults, as well as three infants, two of whom died shortly afterwards.

Nebot, José. "The same father to the Father Provincial, Ban-kim-cheng, September 22, 1877." *Correo Sino-annamita* 12 (1878): 133-134. The recent death of Federico Jimenez has forced Nebot to move to Ban-kim-cheng, to take over the mission there. Soon after moving, Nebot is robbed of 200 pesos and a holy icon; the mandarins are unable to find the thieves. A rumor starts that Spain has declared war on China, leading to much movement of troops and an increase in food prices. "Three or four" Protestants were recently decapitated in the capital. Nebot has counted 15 new baptisms in his time in Ban-kim-cheng, a number he considers unsatisfactory.

Nebot, José. "Father Nebot to the Father Provincial, Ban-kim-cheng, September 13, 1878." *Correo Sino-annamita* 13 (1879): 121-122. In contrast to Chinchon's previous letter, Nebot repeats that the progress of Catholization in southern Taiwan is "somewhat paralyzed." Claims however that the Protestants are doing even worse, having now lost many of their initial converts in the region due to their religion's increasingly bad moral reputation, and that the locals have finally learned to distinguish Catholics from Protestants. Nebot concludes by reporting that the telegraph was recently introduced to Taiwan, and that some say a railroad will soon be built, although Nebot is skeptical that this will come to pass any time soon.

Nimier, H. *Histoire chirurgicale de la guerre au Tonkin et à Formosa (1883-1884-1885)* [Surgical history of the war in Tonkin and Formosa (1883-1884-1885)]. G. Mason, ed. Paris: Librairie de l'académie de médecine, 1888.

- Novion, A. "Takow trade report, for the year 1881." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports, for the year 1881*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1882. Pp. 1-7. Novion provides an overview of the imports, exports, shipping and treasure which passed through Takow in 1881, along with the revenue collected by the Customs Service that year. In his general remarks, Novion discusses the construction of the South Cape lighthouse.
- Oberländer, Richard. "Formosa." *Der Welthandel* (Stuttgart) No. 10 (1869): 537-544. With map.
- Ogawa, Kazumasa. *Souvenirs de Formose et des Îles Pescadores*. Tokio: Ogawa, 1896.
- Ogilvie-Grant, W.R. and La Touche, J.D.D. "On the birds of the island of Formosa." *Ibis* 49, i (January 1907): 151-198.
- Ogilvie-Grant, W.R. and La Touche, J.D.D. "On the birds of the island of Formosa. -- Part II." *Ibis* 49, ii (April 1907): 254-279.
- * Ota, N. "Mariage chez les sauvages de Formose" [Marriage among the savages of Formosa]. *Revue française du Japon* 5 (November 1897): 161-163.
- Panchow, Hellmuth. "Die Bevölkerung Formosas" [The population of Formosa]. *Aus allen Welttheilen* 27 (1895): 33-40; 65-76. With illustrations (reprinted from other sources).
- Parker, E.H. "The maritime wars of the Manchus." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 16 (1888): 276-285. Parker divides his article into five sections, each a different tale of Qing naval history. The first section describes fighting between the Qing and Koxinga (Zheng Chenggong) following the fall of the Ming. Koxinga's navy attacked targets along the Fujian coast, and by 1654 his fleet was powerful enough to capture several coastal cities. When Koxinga was given a title by the exiled Ming prince in 1657, he invaded China with 170,000 men, nearly taking Nanking before he was pushed back to the sea. The second section follows Koxinga's capture of Formosa from the Dutch up to the Manchu subjugation of Koxinga's family and annexation of Formosa. When Koxinga died he passed the throne to his son Zheng Jing, who continued the fight against the Manchus. When Zheng Jing lost some significant holdings on the mainland, the Manchus offered him independence if he stopped his piratical activities, but he refused, and fighting continued. When Zheng Jing died in 1682, "intrigue" within the family caused his eldest son's murder, and his weaker second son took the throne. The Manchus took Formosa in the fall of 1683. The next two sections describe two Chinese rebellions on the island, the first in 1721 and the second in 1787. In both of these instances the Qing authorities deployed naval force to put down the rebellions after significant bloodshed. The fifth section describes the violence surrounding the subjugation of a pirate fleet under Cai Jian of Fujian in the early 19th century. After demonstrations of power along the Chinese coast, Cai was emboldened to tax vessels coming in and out of southern Chinese ports. Admiral Li Changgeng succeeded in splitting the pirate fleet in 1803, causing Cai to blockade himself in Formosa. Later Li

engaged Cai's fleet near Canton but was killed, causing his fleet to retreat. Cai was defeated in 1808 by one of Li's captains. The remaining pirate factions were then subjugated or submitted one by one.

Partridge, Dan. *British captives in China: An account of the shipwreck on the island of Formosa, of the brig 'Ann.'* London: Wertheimer, Lea & Co., 1876.

Perkins, Nevill. "Report on Formosa, by Mr. N. Perkins, Assistant in Her Majesty's consular service." 31 January 1895. *British Parliamentary papers. Commercial, No. 1 (1896)*. London: Harrison and Sons, [1896]. Pp. 1-23. Perkins first provides an outline of the island's location, population, and geographical features then expanded on each topic in greater detail. He distinguishes among the island's "Natural Divisions": a plains region in the west, and a mountainous region in the east. He notes the prevalence of typhoons and earthquakes on the island. Regarding population, Perkins discusses four groups: independent "savages," Pepohuans, Hakka immigrants, and other Chinese immigrants; the Chinese predominately occupy the western plains, while the aborigines occupy the eastern mountains. Perkins details the origins, dress, customs, and preferred items of trade of the aborigines, paying particular attention to the Ami and Paiwan tribes. Lacking good harbors and roads, traffic through the island occurs along footpaths and cart roads, which become impassable during the rainy season, though two railway lines exist in the north. There are two treaty ports: Tamsui in the north and Tainan in the west. Tainan combines Anping and Takow, the latter of which could be enlarged and improved. After a brief overview of the Pescadores Islands, Perkins names the other ports: Kelung and Tamsui in the north, and Suao Bay and Pailan in the east. Perkins gives a very brief overview of the island's administration and missions, then provides more detail on the island's products, in particular tea, sugar, and camphor. Perkins laments the lack of interest in English and Indian imports, as Formosans prefer cheaper goods. In the final section of his report, Perkins concludes that Formosa could become one of the most profitable places on the planet. An appendices includes a list of Formosan plants, taken from an unpublished paper on the island's botany.

Petit, Maxime. "Le blocus de Formose," "Opérations autour de Kélung," and "L'occupation des Pescadores." *La France au Tonkin et en Chine*. Paris: Publication de la Librairie Illustrée, [1890]. Pp. 418-428, 540-555. With illustrations.

Phillips, George. *Dutch trade in Formosa in 1629*. Shanghai: Celestial Empire Office, 1878. 26 p. Summary of a 1629 Dutch trade report by Governor Nuyts, the Dutch governor of Formosa. Phillips provides detailed historical contexts for the report, beginning with the Dutch desire to insert themselves into the China market and thus circumvent the Portuguese monopoly. This is followed by a summary of the trade report, beginning with Nuyts' brief overview of the island's geography. Dutch profits come from export to Amoy, with Chinese traders bringing little of no profit to the Dutch colony. Competition with other Europeans had improved as most Chinese traders now opt to the trade with the Dutch rather than the Spanish in Manila. Nuyts acknowledges that the

Portuguese in Macao make the most money, but are often harassed by suspicious Chinese authorities. He suggests that Spanish incursion on Formosa must be dealt with by force, and argues for forceful seizure of Kelung, to deny them a local harbor. However, Nuyts advocates a diplomatic approach to the Japanese, and argues for allowing Japanese traders to operate free of Dutch duties.

Phillips, Geo. "Report on the trade of Taiwan for the year 1881." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 2 (1882). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1881. Part 1.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1881. Pp. 101-112.

Phillips, George. "Notes on the Dutch occupation of Formosa." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 10, ii (1882): 123-128. Phillips notes that in 1650, the Dutch East India Company reached its peak in Formosa. In 1642 the Spanish had been evicted by the Dutch from their holdings in the northern part of the island, and in 1639 the Portuguese had been permanently banned from trading with Japan, with the main beneficiary being the Dutch. Phillips provides the value of Dutch trade with Japan in 1647 as £37,000. Philips gives the general state of the island under Dutch rule. At this point the Dutch had extended their influence over Formosa from the island of Taiwan to much of Formosa outright. The harbor of Zelandia was a prime destination for Chinese merchant junks, and Chinese merchants rented land from the Dutch, with up to 30,000 Chinese dwellings on Taiwan alone. Chinese tenants grew sugar and rice, which was then exported in large quantities back to the mainland. The Dutch in turn exacted a tax on all Chinese residents over the age of seven. Phillips also gives the names of villages on Formosa controlled by the company, and describes how they were administered, with a company "captain" being elected by the inhabitants. By addressing grievances through these captains on a yearly basis, the company was able to maintain a close understanding with native tribes and villagers, and Phillips notes that natives were instrumental in putting down a Chinese revolt in 1652. The next portion of Phillips's report is an account of that revolt from a David Wright. Wright notes how Verburgh, the Dutch governor, was notified of the impending rebellion by a Chinese commander called Pau. When the rebels sacked the town of Saccam, the governor dispatched 120 men to meet the rebels. The Dutch force was able to kill Fayet, the rebel commander, throwing the rebels into disarray. The Dutch then liberated Saccam and sent Fayet's lieutenant and several other rebels back to Zelandia for execution. The rebellion was blamed on the Pirate Koxinga. Upon retiring, Verbaugh reported to his masters in Holland that Formosa was vulnerable, both to rebellion from within amongst Chinese and native inhabitants, and especially to attack from without, perhaps by Koxinga's fleet.

Phillips, G[eorge]. "The life of Koxinga." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 13, ii (September 1884): 67-74; 13, iii (November 1884): 207-213. Phillips writes that after seizing Formosa, Koxinga was emboldened to attack the Spanish controlled Philippines and enlarge his territorial holdings. Koxinga thus coerced missionary Vittorio Ricci to deliver a threat to the Governor of the Philippines, warning him that if he did not pay tribute, Koxinga would attack. The purpose of the embassy was communicated by Chinese captains to the Chinese people in Manila and its suburbs, causing the colony's Chinese subjects to fear a possible

Spanish retaliation and break out in open revolt. After the murder of two Spaniards in the village of Parian, the Spanish began bombarding the village. The bombardment ceased when Father Ricci was sent to speak to the Chinese and ascertain the cause of the rebellion. Ricci realized that the Chinese simply feared for their lives and despite narrowly escaping death and suffering the death of his comrade Father Jose at the hands of the mob, managed to negotiate a truce. However, when the bombardment broke out, several Chinese vessels were able to escape the Philippines for Formosa. Upon reaching Formosa, the captain Naohin told Koxinga that his subjects in Luzon had all been put to death by the Spanish. Koxinga was enraged, with Phillips stating that he was driven to madness, dying five days later. Phillips equates Koxinga to Attila the Hun, and notes that he was regarded by the Spanish as godless and without virtue. He also notes, however, that to his subjects he was an unequalled military and civic leader, and was firm and uncompromising in matters of law. Phillips concludes with describing what happened to Father Ricci, who returned to Amoy to be imprisoned and sentenced to death by Koxinga's men. Ricci was acquitted after he successfully defended himself, and continued mission work in Amoy, Peking, and eventually Manila, where he died at the age of eighty.

Pickering, W.A. "Among the savages of central Formosa, 1866-1867." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 3 (1878): 15-16, 29-31, 69-71; *The Gospel in China* n.s. 5 (May 1878): 29-30. Pickering first travels from Taiwanfoo to the village of La-ku-li, which sits at the edge of aboriginal territory. Here he meets a Pepohoan hunter who is understood as the only person who can guide him safely to the village of the Banga tribe. He also meets a woman named Pu-li-sang who is a member of the Bantaulang tribe. The three, along with two Chinese companions set out for the Banga village and reach it after an arduous hike. Pickering presents gifts to the natives and, describes the dwellings that the natives live in before noting that the natives are very hospitable towards their guests. The Chinese on the expedition are however very frightened that the natives will decapitate them, and their anxiety is augmented by the custom of the native villager children pretending to hunt heads as a game. After three days the party returns to La-ku-li. While back in La-ku-li, Pickering has time to observe the Pepos people. He travels with some of the men on a hunting expedition and observes a religious ritual in which the women of the tribe dance around a reaping tub. Pu-li-sang, the woman from the Bantaulang tribe, invites Pickering to travel further into the jungle and meet with her tribe, who are interested to see a white man. On their way to meet the Bantaulang, Pickering and Pu-li-sang return to the Banga village. This time Pickering makes more detailed observations regarding the clothing, food and drink, and customs of the tribespeople. He notes that the women do all of the cooking and weaving, as well as carry most of the burdens, while the men are preoccupied with hunting, fighting, and fashioning weapons. He also notes that the tribe is very superstitious, and holds intense fasts to mourn the loss of a tribesperson. After a stay of four or five days, and against the protests of the Bangas, Pickering is ready to progress to the Bantaulang village. His departure is however further delayed by the arrival of a party from the neighboring Tuna tribe, who are also interested to meet a white man. The next morning Pickering and his party slip away from the village and arrive at the Bantaulang village at dusk. They are first

told that they must remain outside the village overnight due to a fast, but after firing off his guns and displaying his white skin, Pickering is invited inside. Pickering interacts with and befriends the tribespeople, and is invited on a hunting party to break the fast the next day. The natives are very interested in his rifle, and ask him to stay with them. Soon, however, the weather changes drastically and Pickering falls ill. After a week, and much to the dismay of the tribe, Pickering decides to return to La-ku-li. He concludes the article by praising the hospitality of the aboriginal peoples of Formosa, and worrying about their future.

Pickering, W.A. *Pioneering in Formosa: Recollections of adventures among mandarins, wreckers, and head-hunting savages.* London: Hurst and Blackett, 1898.

Piseco [Commander Beardslee, U.S.N.] "In Formosa." *Forest and Stream* 2, v (12 March 1874): 67; 2, vii (26 March 1874): 97-98. Beardslee's account is split in subject matter into two sections, both of which feature General Charles LeGendre centrally. The first section, "In Formosa," is an account of a trip made by Beardslee, U.S. Consul John Dodd, and LeGendre from Tamsui to some Sulphur mines in the mountains. The trio travels by river and then by foot up to the mountains, passing through friendly villages and encountering an angry water buffalo before reaching their destination. Beardslee writes briefly on the process of Sulphur extraction before going on to describe the group's trek back down the mountain. "Formosa the Beautiful" begins with a geographic overview of the island, describing the mountainous "backbone" and the plains regions to the west. Beardslee then writes on the aboriginal inhabitants of the island, briefly ruminating on their customs, linguistics, and relation to one another. Beardslee's narrative begins with the attack on the survivors of the *Rover* wreck by the Koalut tribe of Formosan natives. The central figure in Beardslee's narrative is General LeGendre, who in the wake of the attack was able to convince the viceroy of Foo Kien to loan him some troops, and then march across Formosa to strike a deal protecting castaways with Tanketok, the chief of the Sabaree tribe. Beardslee provides the initial dialogue between the chief and LeGendre, provided by LeGendre himself. Beardslee then describes two more voyages that LeGendre made back into the heart of aboriginal territory in order to showcase the watertightness of his treaty to skeptical westerners. On both occasions LeGendre is received amiably by Tanketok and his fellow tribesmen. In concluding his article, Beardslee provides information on other features of Formosa, particularly the flora and fauna, economic potential, profitable crops, and harbors of the island.

Piseco [Commander Beardslee, U.S.N.] "Formosa -- the beautiful." *Field and Stream* 2, viii (2 April 1874): 114-115; 2, ix (9 April 1874): 130.

Plauchut, Edmond. "Formose et l'expédition Japonaise" [Formosa and the Japanese expedition]. *Revue des Deux Mondes* 16 (1874): 447-466.

Plauchut, Edmond. "Formose et l'expédition Japonaise" [Formosa and the Japanese expedition]. *Les Armées de la civilisation. Les quatre campagnes militaires de 1874: Les Japonais à Formose. Les Français au Tonkin. Les Anglais à la Côte d'Or. Les*

Hollandais à Sumatra, suivi de la Traite des coolies à Macao. 2e édition [Texte imprimé]. C. Lévy, editor. Paris: Michel Lévy, 1876. Pp. 1-54.

* Plauchut, Edmond. "Formosa." *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Lyon* XIII (1895): 133-146.

Plaut, Hermann. "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Insel Formosa" [Contributions to the knowledge on the island Formosa]. *Mittheilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin* 6, i (1903): 28-62. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #19. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Provides descriptions of the history, administration, and judicial procedures of Formosa, as well as descriptions of the legal status of land, irrigation, and family rights.

Playfair, G.M.H. "Return of the trade of the port of Taiwan in foreign vessels for the year 1876." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 4 (1877). Returns relative to trade with China: 1876.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1877. Pp. 32-34.

Playfair, G.M.H. "Report on the trade of Taiwan for 1876." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 5 (1877). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1876.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1877. Pp. 92-101.

Playfair, G.M.H. "[Taiwan] trade report for 1888." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 518. China.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1889. Pp. 1-8.

Playfair, G.M.H. "Report on the trade of Tamsui for the year 1889." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 679. China.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1890. Pp. 1-7.

Playfair, G.M.H. [George Macdonald Home]. "Notes on the language of the Formosan savages." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 7 (1879): 342-345. In his notes Playfair references a Chinese work titled: "Annals of the T'aiwan Prefecture." He notes that this work, typical of the prefectural annals compiled by the Chinese government, includes a vocabulary of native Formosan words as well as lyric translations of some native songs. He does however note that the knowledge of Formosan aborigines is limited to the "semi-civilized" Pepohwan aborigines who live on the plains. In his notes Playfair includes a two page long vocabulary comparing native Formosan words to their English counterparts, and comparing certain words to those in the compilation of T.L. Bullock. Playfair concludes his notes with the translation of four native Formosan songs into English.

Playfair, G.M.H. "A pasquinade from Formosa." *The China Review; or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 17 (1888-1889): 131-135. Playfair's explanatory commentary on and translation of a popular ballad called a "Bamboo Twig Ditty." The song centers on resistance to the government and specifically new taxes instituted in the 1880s.

Pottinger, Henry. [Proclamations regarding the treatment of the prisoners on Formosa.] *Chinese Repository* 11 (December 1842): 682-685. A collection of proclamations and dispatches related to events directly following the conclusion of the First Opium War. Pottinger's first and second proclamations - the first to British subjects and the second to Chinese citizens - concern the fate of sailors aboard the British ships *Nerbudda* and *Ann*. In the case of the wrecks of both of these ships, large numbers of British subjects were detained and executed by Chinese authorities on Formosa. Both proclamations explain the events surrounding the two shipwrecks, but the second, directed at the Chinese advises the Emperor to punish the perpetrators. The dispatch for November 21st explains how three officials were condemned to death as a result. The collection then includes a rejoinder published in Canton on December 3rd in order to calm the populace. The Rejoinder invokes classical Chinese thinkers like Confucius to defend the actions of Europeans; a note at the end describes the public's mixed reaction. The next section of items are a December 6th proclamation, this one from the Governor and Lt. Governor of Kwangtung warning against "seditious assemblages" in the Canton Public Assembly Hall. The next day's dispatch describes a series of riots against foreign-owned buildings in Canton. The riots did not continue and the December 16th notes that the government of Kwangtung has taken further measures to stop illegal gathering. On December 20th, British Lt. General Hugh Gough and his army leave Canton for India. The last dispatch is from December 31st, and states that things in Canton were more or less returning to normal.

* Poyen-Bellisle, Henry de. *L'artillerie de la Marine à Formosa*. Paris: L. Baudoin, 1888.

Pralon, Pierre. *Lionel Hart: engage-volontaire glorieusement tombe au Tonkin a vingt ans*. 2e ed. Lille: Societe de Saint Augustin, 1889.

Preble, George Henry. *The Opening of Japan, A Diary of Discovery in the Far East, 1853-1856*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1962. Pp. 226-231. Preble's first entry about his time in Formosa is for July 10, 1854, in which he notes that the *Macedonian* was come to within 30 miles of the harbor of Keelung, and is under reduced sail in order to keep a safe distance from the shore until daylight. The next day the ship enters Keelung harbor and Preble notes that Keelung reminds him of Middle Eastern towns on the Mediterranean: dirty and crowded. On July 16th Preble writes about his work on the survey, which he describes as proceeding quickly. He also remarks on the chief mandarin of the city, who is nervous about rebels in the area, and desirous of the *Macedonian's* support. Preble also records his concerns about the absence of the *Supply*, which was intended to accompany the *Macedonian* to Formosa but which has not yet shown up. On July 23rd Preble writes from at sea, having departed Keelung in the morning. He notes that the *Supply* had finally arrived two days before. He also shares details of the chart of Keelung harbor he has created, noting his pride in his creation.

Price, George Uvedale. *Reminiscences of north Formosa*. Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh, 1895. Note: chiefly illustrations; 27 leaves.

- Pye, Edmund. (Returns of trade for Amoy.) *A report on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations for the year ending September 30, 1870.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1871. Pp. 435-444. [Supplement to Executive document No. 93, Executive documents printed by order of the House of Representatives, 41st Congress, Third Session, 1870-71.]
- Raoul, E. *Les gages nécessaires: Yun-nan, estuaire du Yang-tse, Hainan, Formose. Première Partie, Formose* [The necessary sacrifices: Yunan, estuary of the Yang-tse, Hainan, Formosa. Part 1, Formosa]. Paris: Challamel aîné, 1885. With map of Tamsui.
- Ravenstein, E.G. "Formosa." *The Geographical Magazine* 1 (1874): 292-297.
- Ravenstein, E.G. "Die Insel Formosa" [The island Formosa]. *Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien* (1874): 487-496. A German translation of "Formosa," *The Geographical Magazine* 1 (October 1874): 292-297.
- Rawlingson (Royal Geographical Society, President). (Summary of John Thomson's paper given before the Royal Geographical Society). *Nautical Magazine* n.s. (1873): 315-316.
- Reclus, Elisée. "Formosa." *The earth and its inhabitants. Asia. Vol. II, East Asia: Chinese empire, Corea, and Japan.* A. H. Keane, ed. New York: D. Appleton, 1884. Pp. 275-284. A general overview of the island of Formosa, dealing with its history, flora and fauna, topography, and inhabitants.
- Rennie, Dr. [Thomas]. "Dr. Rennie's Report on the Health of Takow and Taiwan-fu for the half year ended 30th September, 1873." In *Medical reports for the half year ended 30th September 1873. Customs Gazette for July-September, 1873.* Shanghai: Imperial Maritime Customs Statistical Department, 1873. Pg. 38-40. Rennie provides data on the weather conditions and instances of specific diseases over the course of the half year.
- Rennie, Dr. [Thomas]. "Dr. Rennie's Report on the Health of Takow and Taiwan-fu for the half year ended 30th September, 1874." In *Medical reports for the half year ended 30th September 1874. Customs Gazette for July-September, 1874.* Shanghai: Imperial Maritime Customs Statistical Department, 1875. Pg. 12-15. Rennie provides data on the weather conditions, instances of disease over the course of the half year, and specific accidents which occurred.
- Rennie, T[homas]. "Dr. T. Rennie's Report on the Health of Takow and Taiwan-fu for the six months ended 31st March, 1876." In *Medical reports for the half year ended 31st March, 1876. Customs Gazette No. XXIX. – January-March, 1876.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1876. Pg. 24-26. Rennie provides data on the weather conditions, instances of disease over the course of the half year, and specific accidents which occurred.
- Rennie, T[homas]. "Dr. T. Rennie's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ended 31st March, 1877." In *Medical reports for the half year ended 31st March, 1877. Customs Gazette. No. XXXIII – January-March, 1877.* Shanghai: Statistical

Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1877. Pg. 39-42. Rennie provides data on the weather conditions, instances of disease over the course of the half year, and specific accidents which occurred.

Rennie, Dr. [Thomas]. "Dr. Rennie's Report on the Health of Takow and Taiwan-fu for the Year ended 31st March 1878." In China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series: No. 2. *Medical reports, for the half-year ended 31st March, 1878*. 15th Issue. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1878. Pg. 36-37. Rennie provides data on the weather conditions, instances of disease over the course of the half year, and specific accidents which occurred.

Rennie, Dr. A. "Dr. A. Rennie's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the Half-year ended 30th September 1886." In China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II.–Special Series: No. 2. *Medical Reports, for the half-year ended 30th September 1886*. 32nd Issue. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1886. Pg. 50-55. Rennie begins by discussing instances of disease in the region, focusing on malaria specifically. He also discusses recent deaths and provides meteorological data for the half year.

Rennie, Alexander. "Dr. Alexander Rennie's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the Year ended 30th September 1887." China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. –Special series: No. 2. *Medical reports, for the half-year ended 30th September 1887*. 34th Issue. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1890. Pg. 7-11. Rennie discusses various instances of disease throughout the year, along with births, deaths, specific cases of treatment, and meteorological data.

Rennie, Alexander. "Dr. Alexander Rennie's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the Year ended 30th September 1890." China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. –Special series: No. 2. *Medical reports, for the half-year ended 30th September 1890*. 40th Issue. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1894. Pg. 9-15. Rennie discusses various instances of disease throughout the year, along with births, deaths, the construction of a native hospital, and meteorological data.

Rennie, Alexander. "Dr. Alexander Rennie's Report on the Health of Tamsui for the Two Years ended 30th September 1892." China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. –Special series: No. 2. *Medical reports, for the half-year ended 30th September 1892*. 43rd and 44th Issues. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1895. Pg. 20-24. Rennie discusses various instances of disease throughout the year, along with births, deaths, and meteorological data.

Rennie, Alexander, M.B. C.M. "Notes on diseases in north Formosa." Medical Report #45. In China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II.–Special series: No. 2. *Medical Reports for the Year ended 30th September 1893 (Oct-Sept 1892-1893)*: 12-20.

Rialle, Girard de. "Formose et ses habitants" [Formosa and its inhabitants]. *Revue d'Anthropologie* 14 (1885): 58-78, 247-281.

- Rialle, Girard de. "Une description inédite de Formose" [An unpublished description of Formosa]. *Revue de Géographie* 16 (1885): 290-301.
- Richards, John. "Harbours of Kok-si-kon and Taku-kon at the south-west end of Taiwan or Formosa." *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* (1855): 372-375. Richards provides a detailed description of the approaches and geography of Kok-si and Taku harbors from his own experience arriving in either port.
- Richthofen, Ferdinand Freiherrn von (1833-1905). "Ueber den Gebirgsbau an der Nordküste von Formosa" [On the mining on Formosa's north coast]. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen geologischen Gesellschaft* 12 (1860): 532-545.
- Richthofen, W. Fr[eiherren] von. "Über eine Reise durch Formosa im Jahr 1900" [On a voyage in Formosa in the year 1900]. *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* (1902): 293-304. With map and photos.
- Richthofen, Ferdinand von. "Geomorphologische Studien aus Ostasien. III. Die morphologische Stellung von Formosa und den Riukiu-Inseln" [Geomorphological studies from Eastern Asia. III. The morphological position of Formosa and the Riu-kiu islands]. *Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* 40 (1902): 944-975. With map. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #17. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Provides cartographic, geological and geographical information of Formosa.
- Riess, Ludwig. "Geschichte der Insel Formosa" [History of the island Formosa]. *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens* (Tokyo) Heft 59 (April 1897): 406-447. With maps.
- Ringer, Dr. "Dr. Ringer's Report on the Health of Tamsui for the year ended 31st March, 1874." In *Medical Reports for the half year ended 31st March 1874. Customs Gazette for January-March, 1874*. Shanghai: Imperial Customs Statistical Department, 1875. Pg. 23. Ringer briefly introduces the city of Tamsui, then provides data on the weather conditions and instances of specific diseases over the course of the half year.
- Ringer, B.S. "Dr. B.S. Ringer's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ended 30th September, 1875." In *Medical reports for the half year ended 31st March, 1876. Customs Gazette. No. XXIX – January-March, 1876*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1876. Pg. 21-23. Ringer provides data on the weather conditions, instances of disease over the course of the half year, and specific accidents which occurred. He also provides specific information on two cases of interest.
- Ringer, B.S. "Dr. B.S. Ringer's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ended 30th September, 1876." In *Medical reports for the half year ended 30th September, 1876. Customs Gazette. No. XXX – July-September, 1876*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1877. Pg. 1. Ringer

provides some data on weather over the past half year, along with data on several medical cases.

Ringer, B.S. "Dr. B.S. Ringer's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ended 31st March, 1877." In *Medical reports for the half year ended 31st March, 1877. Customs Gazette. No. XXXIII – January-March, 1877.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1877. Pg. 7. Ringer provides some data on several medical cases over the past half year.

Ringer, B.S. "Dr. B.S. Ringer's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ended 30th September, 1877." In China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series: No. 2. *Medical reports, for the half-year ended September 30th, 1877.* 14th Issue. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1878. Pg. 82. Ringer provides data on the weather conditions, instances of disease over the course of the half year, and specific accidents which occurred.

Ringer, [B.S.] "Dr. Ringer's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ended 30th September, 1878." In China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series: No. 2. *Medical reports, for the half-year ended September 30th, 1878.* 16th Issue. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1879. Pg. 18-19. Ringer provides data on the weather conditions, instances of disease over the course of the half year, and specific accidents which occurred.

Ringer, [B.S.] "Dr. Ringer's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ended 30th September, 1879." In China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series: No. 2. *Medical reports, for the half-year ended September 30th, 1880.* 18th Issue. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1880. Pg. 64. Ringer provides data on the weather conditions, instances of disease over the course of the half year, and specific accidents which occurred.

Ringer, B.S. "Dr. B.S. Ringer's Report on the Health of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ended 30th September, 1880." In China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series: No. 2. *Medical reports, for the half-year ended September 30th, 1880.* 20th Issue. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1881. Pg. 16-17. Ringer provides data on the weather conditions, instances of disease over the course of the half year, and specific accidents which occurred.

Rippon, J. "Formosa." *Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society* 4 (1888): 169-171. Rippon's article conveys the general information he acquired on Formosa before his departure for the island in March 1887. This includes descriptions of the island's major attractions, namely its cities, ports, industries, and engineering projects.

* Rippon, J. "Note on the Sulphur Spring at the North End of Formosa." *Journal of Manchester Geographical Society* (1890): 41.

Ritchie, Hugh. "Missionary work among the Formosan aborigines." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 3, vi (November 1870): 167.

- Ritchie, Hugh. "Notes of a journey in east Formosa." *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* 6, iii (May / June 1875): 206-211.
- Ritchie, Hugh. "Formosa and the gospel." *British and Foreign Evangelical Review* (1877): 329-349.
- Ritchie, H., Rev. "An itinerating tour in Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 May 1879): 91-92.
- * Ritchie, [Elizabeth]. "Women's work in Formosa." *Seventeenth Annual Report of the China Mission at Amoy, Swatow, and Formosa. China Mission of the Pr. Ch. of Eng. Reports of the Scottish Auxiliary* 2 (January 1878): 21-22.
- Ritchie, Mrs. [Elizabeth]. "Work amongst the Sek-hoan women." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 3 (2 September 1878): 170-171.
- Ritchie, Mrs. [Elizabeth]. "Sek-hoan musical instruments, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* n.s. 3 (1 October 1878): 192.
- * Ritchie, Elizabeth. "Giamcheng and its he-soa, or 'burning mountain'." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 October 1878): 192.
- Ritter, Carl. "IV. Die beiden Gestadeinseln Formosa (Thay wan) und Hainau. Das Piratenwesen" [IV. The two islands of Formosa (Thay wan) and Hainan. The nature of piracy]. *Die Erdkunde im Verhältniss zur Natur und zur Geschichte des Menschen* [Geography in relation to nature and to the history of mankind]. *Band III, Der Sued-Osten von Hoch-Asien; dessen Wassersysteme und Gliederungen gegen Osten und Sueden* [Volume III. The southeast of Central Asia; its water system and structures toward the east and south] 2 Auflage. Berlin. Pp. 858-881.
- Robinet, W.M. (Private letter to Peter Parker). 2 March 1857. Attachment to Peter Parker, U.S. Legation, Macao, Despatch No. 6, 10 March 1857, to U.S. Secretary of State. Senate Documents, 35th U.S. Congress, 2nd Session. Reprinted in *American diplomatic and public papers: The United States and China. Vol 12, Formosa.* Jules Davids, ed. Wilmington: Scholarly Resources, 1973. Pp. 229-232.
- Rollet de l'Isle [Charles Dominique Maurice]. *Au Tonkin et dans les mers de Chine, Souvenirs et croquis* (1883-1885). Paris: E. Plon, Nourrit et Cie, 1886.
- Ross, John, Rev. "Conquest of Formosa." *The Far East* n.s. 4, i (January 1878): 1-4.
- Ruhstrat, E. "Geschichtliche Notiz über die Insel Formosa" [A note about the island Formosa]. *Das Ausland* 61 (1888): 691-695.
- Russell, W.B. "Takow Trade Report, For The Year 1880." *Reports On Trade At The Treaty Ports, For The Year 1880.* Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1881. Pg. 200-210. Russell provides a detailed overview of the imports, exports, and treasure which passed through Takow in 1880. In his general

remarks, Russell discusses Taiwanese oyster culture, along with fishing, and the construction of the Anping bund.

Saez Adana, Blas. "Father Adana to the Father Provincial, Tam-sui, February 16, 1891." *Correo Sino-annamita* 25 (1891): 91-94. Begins with a litany of complaints: the new priest is alone in Tam-sui without even a catechist. Describes the first two baptisms he performs, and promises to send a facsimile of the familial tablets which the two new novitiates give him. The letter includes a brief summary of the meaning of the Chinese characters on this facsimile; the tablet itself is not reproduced in the CSA. Also promises to ship "idols" to Manila when possible.

Saez Adana, Blas. "Father Saez to the Father Provincial, Tam-sui, June 18, 1892." *Correo Sino-annamita* 26 (1892): 7-10. Describes Arranz's attempts to open a mission in Ho-bue, at the invitation of the "Cheng-li" (translated "mayor"). In the end, almost no one in the village comes to listen to the catechist, and the Cheng-li sours on Christianity, even attempting to sue the catechist. In the end, the case is settled, but the Cheng-li replaces the Catholic catechist with a Protestant missionary, who Saez accuses of bribing the locals to convert. In a post-script, Saez says that the Protestant villagers plus "bandits" hired by the Cheng-li, numbering some 150 in all, attacked the Catholic base in Ho-bue, but were driven off by the Dominican catechist and followers, many of whom were sent there from Toa-tiu-tia. The English consul promises to prosecute the pastor held responsible, but Saez is skeptical that the case will reach any court.

Saint-Denys, Hervey de. "Sur Formose et les îles appelées en Chinois Lieou-Kieou" [On Formosa and the islands called Liu-ch'iu]. *Journal Asiatique* 4 (December 1874): 107-121. Note: Partial translation, HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #16. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. English translation of Hervey de Saint-Denys' "Sur Formose et les îles appelées en Chinois Lieou-Kieou" [On Formosa and the islands called Liu-ch'iu] in the Human Relations Area Files. Examines Chinese and European accounts to investigate when the Chinese first encountered Formosa.

Saint-Denys, Hervey de. "Note complémentaire" [Complimentary note on Formosa and the islands called Liu-ch'iu]. *Journal Asiatique* 5 (1875): 435-441. Note: Partial translation, HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #15. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Examines the *Da Qing yitongzhi*, which provides accounts about early Chinese encounters with Formosa.

Sainz, Fernando. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Ban-kim-cheng, January 23, 1865." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 5-6. Sainz begins by saying that he wishes to follow the example of the Fujianese mission by reporting his mission's affairs to the provincial seat in Manila, but that he is not immediately able to provide a full account of the "toils" and "dangers" which have beset the Taiwanese mission. Says that he is accompanied by two other missionaries, Fr. Herce and Fr. Chinchon. Says that progress is poor with adult catechumens, but that the baptized children are progressing well in their Latin lessons, already able to read and write. Unfortunately, the funds intended for the

schoolchildren were robbed, and Sainz says he is considering investing in land to secure a stable income.

Sainz, Fernando. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Chem-kim, March 30, 1865." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 7-38. Sainz relates a journey from Ban-kim-cheng to Cheng-kim, on which he passed by the ruins of a former mission of his at "Kaoki," and by the town of "Bantan." Sainz then recounts a story about a feast in which one group of Taiwanese natives killed and ate another out of revenge, which he takes as occasion to discourse on how "commerce" is not necessarily a "civilizing" force, and on the degree of violence general in the Taiwanese countryside. To make his point, he narrates a story about an indigenous Catholic who saved a woman imprisoned by his own tribe. Sainz goes on to tell the story of a rebellion in Dagao and its impacts on Ban-kim-cheng. Talks of the difficulties in dealing with the Cantonese of southern Taiwan, given the language barrier, and requests for a new missionary to be sent to learn their dialect and aid the two native preachers currently at work among the Cantonese, who at one point threatened to burn down the mission in Ban-kim-cheng. Describes the first Cantonese catechist, who resides in Go-Kau-chúi. Ends the letter with a description of an aborted massacre of Christians by the residents of Ban-kim-cheng, which ended without harm except for the arson of a single Christian residence.

Sainz, Fernando. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Ban-kimcheng, June 9, 1865." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 44-52. Translated by Patrick Stein. Edited by Douglas Fix. Sainz traveled to the town of Kao-ki, but was not able to stay there because the quarters which four local Christians built for him were not yet finished. On May 30, Sainz travelled to preach to the Igorrotes, bringing two Tagalogs and one Malay-speaking photographer from Singapore in the hope they could interpret. The Igorrotes are "pacifist-warriors:" pacifists by nature and warriors by custom, i.e. they are only forced into violence by the domination of the Chinese. Describes his journey among the Igorrotes: their dress, customs, architecture, language (as it turns out not mutually intelligible with those of three interpreters), and history. The expedition fails to win converts, but allows Sainz to describe the requirements for a future permanent mission. One piece of the plan is to purchase several Igorot children, teach them Christianity, and then send them back to preach to their own people. When Sainz returned to Kao-ki from the mountains, he discovered that the house being built for him was destroyed by a group of locals; as a result Sainz decides to give up Kao-ki for good. Ends the letter with a request for more provisions, including food, jewelry for barter, and above all clothing.

Sainz, Fernando. "The vicar of Formosa to the father provincial of the Philippines, Cheng-kim, July 1, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 13. A very short letter in which Sainz reports that Herce is moving to Hong Kong to recuperate from an illness, that Chinchon is on the verge of death, and that Sainz himself is "very delicate."

Sainz, Fernando. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Cheng-kim, November 23, 1865." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 62-63. A cholera epidemic is

ravaging the region. An earthquake shook Cheng-kim but caused no damage. Complains that earthquakes and typhoons cause the missionaries' buildings to break down quickly.

Sainz, Fernando. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Soa-ka, January 16, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 64-88. Sainz relates the visit by four Protestant missionaries to Ban-kim-cheng, where they were received coldly; the Protestants then set up a residence in Takao. Thereafter he describes the news told him by a native catechist whom Sainz sent to the north of Taiwan, where the locals had earlier requested the presence of a missionary. Sainz relates a letter by Herce regarding recent earthquakes which damaged Ban-kim-cheng's church. Relates the dialogue of a native catechist with some locals of Kao-ki. A group of converts asks Sainz whether the Europeans plan to conquer Taiwan, and in response he translates an article from the *China Overland Trade Report* titled "Prussia's Designs on the Island of Formosa," reproduced in full. Sainz opines that Taiwan is defenseless, but that a European conquest would not harm the Dominican mission there. Ends the letter by praising the local children's progress at Latin, and by complaining that all three missionaries are in poor health due to the summer heat.

Sainz, Fernando. "The vicar of Formosa to the father provincial of the Philippines, Cheng-kim, August 24, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 22-28. Sainz starts the letter by complaining of all the fathers' ill health, and relates a story of a Chinese doctor, whose diagnosis of Chinchon's illness as being caused by maldigestion rather than parasites Sainz mocks. In any case, both Herce and Chinchon are reported to have healed completely at the time of the letter. Sainz goes on to describe and translate the anti-Christian decree previously translated by Herce, with small differences. Sainz decries the "great force of the evil will of the devil against man," which he sees as the ultimate cause of this decree, and affirms that the mission will go on as before despite the new challenges.

Sainz, Fernando. "The vicar of Formosa to the father provincial of the Philippines, Cheng-kim, October 20, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 35-36. This letter, apparently received late despite being written earlier than the previous two, begins with a report of recent visit to Cheng-kim by the English consul to Xiamen along with a naval commandant. Tells briefly of a missionary trip taken by Herce and Colomer to the interior. Sainz finishes by saying that Colomer needs more experience preaching to "evil gentiles," as he has not yet internalized the truth that the missionaries "do not speak except among enemies; do not look except at enemies; do not listen except to enemies; do not move except among enemies; and finally do not live except in the middle of enemies."

Sainz, Fernando. "The vicar of Formosa to the father provincial of the Philippines, Cheng-kim, October 22, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 28-32. Sainz writes of the recent death of a catechist, who Sainz had diagnosed with dysentery and hoped to cure with the methods prescribed in a book by one Mondiere, but who instead elected to be treated by a Chinese doctor. According to Sainz, it was the "venom" which this doctor prescribed which killed the patient, causing much occasion for Sainz to critique Chinese medicine. Sainz goes on to praise the

"wisdom" and "disinterest" of the late catechist. Sainz finishes the letter by reporting that he is in contact with an association of religious orphanages in Madrid, and that the new Dominican orphanage in Tainan currently houses six girls.

Sainz, Fernando. "The vicar of Formosa to the father provincial of the Philippines, Cheng-kim, November 6, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 32-35. Begins the letter by saying that his previously reported trip to Tainan did not take place because of various administrative demands caused by Herce's return and a resurgence of Chinchon's fever. Reports a rumor that the "mandarin" of Taiwan was planning a personal visit to Ban-kim-cheng to inspect the mission. In the end, however, the "mandarincillos" [minor mandarins] of Ban-kim-cheng were sent to report to Tainan instead. The results of this mission are not clear as of the writing of the letter, but Sainz fears a "calamity."

Sainz, Fernando. "The vicar of Formosa to the father provincial of the Philippines, Kao-ki, January 12, 1867." *Correo Sino-annamita* 2 (1867): 48-65. Sainz describes the first masses of his third mission to Kaoki, which he views with optimism despite the opposition of the nearby Cantonese. Talks about the humility of his service, which took place with only an elevated stone as an altar, with both bitterness and nostalgia; Sainz is reminded of the first mass he gave in Taiwan, in a prison cell in 1859. From there Sainz relates his reception in Kao-ki, both positive and negative. Sainz recounts conflicts with the locals, and just when he thinks he has found peace, the news of the burning of the church of Ban-kim-cheng arrives. This story depresses Sainz, and causes him to reflect on his arrival in Ban-kim-cheng, and the initial challenges which he faced there.

Sainz, Fernando. "The Vicar of Formosa to the Father Provincial of the Philippines, Taiwan-fu, December 11, 1867." *Correo Sino-annamita* 3 (1868): 19-35. The letter begins with Sainz describing at length how a mandarin of Tai-wan-fu threw Sainz from a house he purchased there, and how Sainz attempted to gain compensation (invoking the Treaty of Tianjin between China and France; Sainz carried a French passport). After his personal petition to the city officials is rejected, Sainz writes them a letter, the translation of which he also includes (28-33). Most of the letter consists of an argument that Christianity should be tolerated along with all the other sects (according to Sainz, 6) allowed in Tainan, on the basis that the state should either support one religion or all, followed by an apologia for Catholicism. Sainz's Chinese name is "Kue-tieq-këng." In the end, the decrees banning Christians were torn down, although Sainz believes this happened at the behest of "good men" who "went with their heads down," rather than being a decision of the high officials.

Sardent, Marie de [Pseudonym J. de La Faye]. *Histoire de l'amiral Courbet*. Paris: Librairie Bloud & Barral, 1891. Avec une préface du vice-amiral Jurien de la Gravière.

Scheerer, Otto. "Zur Ethnologie der Inselkette Zwischen Luzon und Formosa" [On the ethnology of the islands between Luzon and Formosa]. *Mitteilungen der*

- Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens* (Tokyo) 11, i (1906): 1-31.
- Schetelig, A. "Mittheilungen über die Sprache der Ureinwohner Formosa" [Notes on the language of Formosa's aborigines]. *Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft* 5 (1868): 435-464. With vocabulary tables.
- Schetelig, [Arnold]. "On the natives of Formosa." *Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London* 7 [1869]: 215-229. Note: "Read June 23rd, 1868."
- Schlegel, G. "Problèmes géographiques: Les peuples étrangers chez les historiens Chinois." *T'oung Pao* 6 (1895): 165-215.
- * Schlegel, Gustaaf. "Formosan Proper Names." *T'oung Pao* 9 (1898): 58.
- Schumacher, Rob. "Formosa und seine Gebirgsbewohner" [Formosa and its mountain inhabitants]. *Petermann's geographische Mittheilungen* 44 (1898): 222-226. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #31. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Provides general accounts of Formosa's geography and climate, along with accounts of Chinese and indigenous settlements.
- Schumacher, Rob. "Eine Reise zu den Tschin-huan in Formosa" [A voyage to the Tschin-huan in Formosa]. *Globus* 76 (1899): 217-222. With illustrations.
- * Schwabe, J.J. "Der Seezug der Hollander, das Eyland Formosa in Vereinigung mit den Tartarn wieder zu erobern." *Globus* 76 (1899): 300-324.
- Scott, B.C. George. "Return of the trade of the ports [sic] of Tamsui in foreign vessels for the year 1877." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 5 (1878). Returns relative to trade with China: 1877.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1878. Pp. 38-40.
- Scott, B.C. George. "Report on the trade of the ports of Tamsui and Kelung for the year 1877." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 7 (1878). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China. 1877.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1878. Pp. 138-154.
- Seubert. "Aus Formosa." *Die Natur* 12 (18 March 1876): 107-109; 13 (25 March 1876): 119-121; 14 (1876): 136-138.
- Shore, Henry N. [pseudonym for Henry N.S. Teignmouth, according to Harold Otness.] *The flight of the Lapwing: A naval officer's jottings in China, Formosa and Japan.* London: Longmans, Green, 1881.
- Spence, Wm. Donald. "Report on the trade of Taiwan for the year 1884." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 6 (1885). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1884. Part II.* London: Harrison and Sons, [1885]. Pp. 277-289.
- Spence, Wm. Donald. "Report on the trade of Taiwan for the year 1885." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 4 (1886). Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1885. Part II.* London: Harrison and Sons, [1886]. Pp. 105-120.

- Smith, D. Warres. "Formosa," "Tamsui and Kelung," and "Tainan-fu, Takow, and Anping." *European settlements in the Far East: China, Japan, Corea, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Siam, Netherlands India, Borneo, The Philippines, etc.* London: S. Low, Marston & Co., 1900. Pp. 35-40. Brief description of Taiwan's history, population, industries, fauna, and geography. Brief notes on the island's major ports, describing history and general characteristics.
- Smith, David, Rev. "A mission visit to Toa-sia, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 March 1880): 52-53.
- Smith, David, Rev. "The Po-sia and Ka-gi churches." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 April 1880): 72-73.
- Smith, David, Rev. "Lombay Island: The opening day." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 May 1880): 89.
- Smith, David, Rev. "Further blessing in Po-sia, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (2 August 1880): 155-156.
- Smith, David, Rev. "Mandarin hindrances at Po-sia: Progress at Toa-sia, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 September 1880): 172-174.
- Smith, D., Rev. "Peh-tsui-khay, Formosa: A striking change." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 January 1881): 12-14.
- Smith, D., Rev. "Formosa: Lau-chhu-tsng and Kam-a-na." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 July 1881): 130.
- Smith, David, Rev. "The Po-sia churches, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 August 1881): 145-146.
- Smith, David, Rev. "The native church at Toa-sia, Formosa, 1871-1881." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (1 September 1881): 166.
- Smith, David. "Formosa: An examination of native preachers." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (April 1882): 66, 68.
- Sproston, John Glendy. *A private journal of John Glendy Sproston, U.S.N.* Shio Sakanishi, ed. Tokyo: Sophia University, 1940. Pp. 62-76. Note: Though this seaman's journal was not published during the 19th Century, it was composed by a seaman on one of the ships in Commodore Perry's squadron to Japan in 1853-1854. We include it here for that reason.
- Stanley, George. "Formosa south and west coasts; and Japan south coasts -- China pilot, notice 1." *Nautical Magazine* 36, iii (March 1867): 153-160.

- * Stanley, G. "Renseignements sur les côtes O. et S. de Formose." *Annales Hydrographiques* (1867): 51-59. [Note: This is perhaps an extract from the *Nautical Magazine*; cited in Saint-Martin, 1868: 541.]
- Steere, J.B. (Published letters describing expedition to Formosa). *Ann Arbor Courier* 10 April 1874 ([Byline:]Takao Formosa 10 Oct 1873); 24 April 1874 (Tamsui Formosa 1 Dec 1873); 1 May 1874 (Tamsui Formosa); ?? May 1874 (Tamsui Formosa 1 Dec 1873); 22 May 1874 (Tamsui Formosa 1 Dec 1873); 29 May 1874 (Takao Formosa 21 Jan 1874); 5 Jun 1874 (Taiwanfu 10 Jan 1874); 12 Jun 1874 (Taiwanfu 1 Feb 1874); 3 Jul 1874 (Canton China 10 April).
- Steere, J.B. "The aborigines of Formosa." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 3 (1875): 181-184.
- Steere, J.B. "Formosa." *Journal of the American Geographical Society of New York* 6 (1876): 302-334.
- Steere, J.B. "An American naturalist in the Far East: Excerpts from letters written from Formosa, the Philippines, and the East Indies during the years 1874 and 1875." *Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review* 45, ix (10 December 1938): 47-61.
- [Stevens, E.] "Formosa." *Chinese Repository* 2 (January 1834): 408-420. Reprinted in Bax, B.W., *The eastern seas: Being a narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. 'Dwarf' in China, Japan, and Formosa* (London: John Murray, 1875). Ch. 2. A general overview of Formosa, focusing primarily on its history but also providing details on its population, geography, and industries. The history centers largely on Dutch colonization and subsequent expulsion from the island.
- [Stevens, E.] "Memoirs of Count Benyowsky: Account of himself; his arrival on the eastern coast of Formosa; skirmish with the natives; treaty with a friendly tribe; goes with them as an ally to battle; observations on the island, and the people." *Chinese Repository* 3, xi (March 1835): 496-504.
- * Stoepel, Ludwig. "Account of the Ascent of Mount Morrison." *Weekly Scotsman* (17 June 1899) [No page number given].
- Stöpel, K. Th. *Eine Reise in das Innere der Insel Formosa und die erste Besteigung des Niitakayama (Mount Morrison)* [A voyage into the interior of the island of Formosa and the first ascent of Niitakayama (Mount Morrison)]. Buenos Aires: Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1905.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "A trip to Hongsan, on the Formosan coast." Supplement to the *Overland China Mail* (Hong Kong) No. 130 (13 September 1856): [no page number given]. Note: Appears to have been published in the *China Mail* for 28 August 1856. A description of Swinhoe's trip to Hongsan (香山 fragrant hill). Swinhoe discusses the layout and surrounding geography of the port, and notes various economic activities. He further recounts the history of Hongsan's Cantonese inhabitants. Finally, while discussing his visit to the port, he makes

mention of a number of bird specimens he obtained along with the skull of an aborigine found on the beach.

- * Swinhoe, Robert. "Bericht über die Westküste von Formosa." *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde* (Berlin) n.f. 3 (1857). Note: translated from the *Supplement to the Overland Chinese Mail*.
- * Swinhoe, Robert. "A few remarks on the fauna of Amoy." *Overland China Mail, Supplement* (Hong Kong) No. 670 (17 December 1857). Note: Cited in *The Ibis, A Magazine of General Ornithology* 2 (1860): 89, in section entitled "Recent ornithological publications"; this article was based on a paper, "A few remarks on the fauna of Amoy," read at the Literary and Scientific Society of Amoy. Later reprinted in *Newman's Zoologist* (1858): 6222-6231.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Narrative of a visit to the island of Formosa." *Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 1, ii (1859): 145-164. Swinhoe's description of a voyage aboard the HMS Inflexible in search of information on westerners (Messrs., Smith, and Nye) imprisoned by Taiwanese aborigines. The text includes numerous references to local flora and fauna, which Swinhoe describes in great detail. Descriptions of local Chinese and aboriginal customs, attire, and attitudes, along with interactions between the expedition party and these locals also feature prominently in the text.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Notes on some new species of birds found on the island of Formosa." *Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 1, ii (1859): 225-230. A list of descriptions for several bird species found on Taiwan, including physical attributes, habitats, and ranges.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "The small Chinese lark." *Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 1, iii (1859): 287-292. Note: Paper read before the Society at Shanghai, 19 July 1859. Reprinted in *Newman's Zoologist* (1859?): 6723-6727.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Ornithology of Amoy." *The Ibis* 2 (1860): 45-68. Reprinted in the *Bengal Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (Calcutta) (1860): 241-266.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Additions and corrections to the 'Ornithology of Amoy'." *The Ibis* 2 (1860): 130-133.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Further corrections and additions to the 'Ornithology of Amoy,' with some remarks on the birds of Formosa." *The Ibis* 2 (1860): 357-361. Swinhoe's updates and comments on "Ornithology of Amoy" with new information on birds seen on Formosa during his journey on the HMS Inflexible. Swinhoe describes the limitations of his research due to the speed of the Inflexible expedition.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Ein Besuch der Insel Formosa" [A visit to the island Formosa]. *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde* 8 (1860): 207-223.

- * Swinhoe, Robert. "On the Japanese and Formosan deer." *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (1861): 192. A correction of an entry in "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" in which Swinhoe comments on a mistake made when comparing two deer skulls.
- * Swinhoe, Robert. "Birds of Amoy." *Zoologist: A Popular Miscellany of Natural History* 19? (1861): 7102-7103.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "On the ornithology of Amoy and Foochow." *Ibis* 3 (1861): 262-268. Note: Letter dated Amoy 20 February 1861.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Extracts from four letters." *Ibis* 3 (1861): 408-414. [All dated Amoy: 9 March 1861; 4 May 1861; 18 May 1861; 1 June 1861]
- * Swinhoe, Robert. "Letter." *Ibis* 3 (1861): 428-429. [Dated 'At sea' 16 June 1860]
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Ornithological ramble in Foochow, in December 1861." *Ibis* 4 (1862): 253-265.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Letter." *Ibis* 4 (1862): 304-307. [Dated Tamsuy 17 January 1862] A series of notes on birds found by Swinhoe at Xiamen and on Taiwan. Swinhoe also comments and corrects a number of other texts on Chinese birds. Included is a detailed description of a dissection.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Letter from Mr. Swinhoe." *Ibis* 4 (1862): 363-365. With plate XIII, facing p. 363. [Dated London 1 September 1862] A letter detailing Swinhoe's findings to the editor of 'The Ibis,' describing several specimens to be presented at the meeting of the Zoological Society in November (1862) and going into further detail on the *Psaropholus Ardens*.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "On the mammals of the island of Formosa (China)." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* 3 (1862): 347-365. With 4 plates.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "A list of the Formosan reptiles, with notes on a few of the species, and some remarks on a fish." *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 12 (1863): 219-226. Swinhoe's description of fifteen of reptiles native to Taiwan, including their habitats, behaviors, and physical characteristics. Swinhoe also comments on the Chinese and aborigines' relationship with several animals.
- Swinhoe, Robert. *Notes on the ethnology of Formosa*. Extracted from a paper read before the Ethnological Society, with additional remarks. Read before the British Association [for the Advancement of Science], August 1863. Printed separately. London: Frederic Bell, 1863. With two coloured plates. Reprinted in Wm. Campbell, *Formosa under the Dutch: Described from contemporary records* (London: Kegan Paul, 1903), pp. 551-557. Swinhoe's account of the peoples who populate the regions of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands which he had visited as of 1863. Swinhoe describes the physical characteristics, attire, customs, religion, and society of Taiwanese aborigines, as well as their relationships with local Chinese

and earlier Dutch settlers. He bases these descriptions on a number of personal accounts and stories told to him by Europeans and Chinese. Swinhoe also provides a small table comparing numeral words in five different Taiwanese dialects.

Swinhoe, Robert. "The ornithology of Formosa, or Taiwan." *The Ibis* 5 (1863): 198-219, 250-311, 377-435. With 2 plates. An extensive article published by Swinhoe in *Ibis* describing species of bird found on Taiwan. The article begins with a brief description of Taiwan's history, geography, and its Chinese and Aboriginal populations. Swinhoe then goes on to describe his research and methods, followed by a list providing detailed descriptions of species he has collected and examined.

Swinhoe, Robert. *Notes on the island of Formosa*. London: Frederic Bell, 1863.

* Swinhoe, Robert. *List of plants from the island of Formosa or Taiwan*. Privately printed. [Contained a list of 246 species of plants collected by Mr. Swinhoe in Formosa; they were deposited in the Kew Herbarium.] A list of plants obtained during Swinhoe's time on the HMS *Inflexible* which were later sent to Kew Herbarium.

Swinhoe, Robert. "Natural-history notes, principally from Formosa." *The Zoologist: A Popular Miscellany of Natural History* 22 (1864): 9224-9229. A series of letters and notes by Swinhoe describing marine life, including whales, an osprey, and various shellfish.

Swinhoe, Robert. "Formosa camphor." *The Scientific American* n.s. 10, vi (6 February 1864): 85. An article discussing the sale, manufacture, and Qing government monopoly over camphor on Taiwan.

Swinhoe, Robert. "The rice-paper of Formosa." *The Scientific American* n.s. 11, xiii (24 September 1864): 194. An article discussing the production of rice-paper on Taiwan.

Swinhoe, Robert. "Notes on the island of Formosa." *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* 34 (1864): 6-18. An article published by Swinhoe describing the geography of Taiwan. Swinhoe begins by noting his appointment to Vice-Consul of Tainwanfu, providing an initial overview of the island's location and describing the difficult nature of navigating around it. He then goes on to describe potential ports of trade, paying attention to geography, climate, and providing notes on a water project near the Tamsuy river. This section is followed by a summary of the island's major resources and exports.

Swinhoe, Robert. "Notes on the island of Formosa" [Summary and discussion of paper presented to the third meeting, 14 December 1863]. *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 8 (1864): 23-28. Discussion of Swinhoe's Notes on the Island of Formosa and its contributions to the Royal Geographical Society's understanding of the island. Main topics include the geography of the island, its Chinese and Aboriginal populations, and points of trade and economic interest.

- Swinhoe, Robert. "Extracts from a letter addressed to the Secretary by Mr. R. Swinhoe, F.Z.S. dated Formosa, February 9th, 1864." *Proceedings of the Scientific meetings of the Zoological Society of London for the year 1864*, pp. 168-169.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Descriptions of four new species of Formosan birds, with further notes on the ornithology of the island." *Ibis* 6 (1864): 361-370. [Dated Tamsuy, 25 March 1864] A list of descriptions from four new bird specimens collected by Swinhoe on Taiwan.
- * Swinhoe, Robert. "Letter to the secretary." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* (1864): 168-169. [Dated Tamsuy 9 Feb 1864; read before the society 26 April 1864] Letter to the Secretary of the Zoological Society of London on Swinhoe's acquisition of a pig, jungle-cock, and several deer for the society.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "Letters from Formosa." *Ibis* 6 (1864): 423-429. [Dated Tamsuy, 4 April, 30 April, 2 June, and 8 March 1864.] A series of letters written by Swinhoe to the editor of the *Ibis* detailing newly found specimens from Formosa. Included are detailed physical descriptions and notes on behavior, habitat, and distributions.
- Swinhoe, Robert. (Extracts from a letter addressed to the Secretary by Mr. R. Swinhoe, F.Z.S., dated Tamsuy, Formosa, February 9th, 1864). *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (1864): 168-69.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "On a new rat from Formosa." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (1864): 185-187. Swinhoe's description of the physical characteristics and habits of a rat species discovered on Taiwan.
- Swinhoe, R. "Extracts from letters recently addressed by Mr. R. Swinhoe, H.B.M. Consul in Formosa, to Dr. J.E. Gray." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* (1864): 378-383. [Letters dated Foochow, 27 July 1864; Tamsuy, 10 August 1864; Formosa (Takow?) 5 September 1864.] A series of letters written by Swinhoe describing a number of Taiwanese mammals, including discussions on a native civet, bear, and leopard.
- * Swinhoe, Robert. "Notice of the rice paper plant (*Aralia papyrifera*)." *Pharmacological Journal* (1864): 52.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "General description of the island of Formosa." *The Chinese and Japanese Repository* 2 (1864): 159-166, 191-198; 3 (1865): 161-176, 217-223. An extensive description of the island's history, geography, and political structure and organization. Swinhoe recounts in detail his voyage on the HMS *Inflexible*, with particular attention paid to the cities of Taiwan-foo, Tamsuy, and the remnants of Dutch colonization. Swinhoe makes further notes on the economics of Taiwan, describing the camphor monopoly and a range of other commodities.
- * Swinhoe, Robert. "Letters to the editor of 'Ibis'." *Ibis* n.s. 1 (1865): 107-112; 230-234; 346-359; 538-546. [Dated Tamsuy, 11 August 1864, and Amoy, 5 October 1864; Takow, 1 December 1864; Takow, 27 February 1865 and 1 April 1865; Takow, 1

June 1865.] A series of letters written by Swinhoe to the editor of the *Ibis* detailing newly obtained specimens and sightings of various bird species on Formosa. Included are detailed physical descriptions, descriptions of Swinhoe's acquisition efforts, and notes on bird behavior and habitat. In one passage Swinhoe goes into great detail about the geography surrounding Takow.

Swinhoe, Robert. "Letters." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (1865): 510, 677-678. [Dated Takow, 27 March, 18 May, 25 July, and 8 August 1865; read before the society 28 November 1865.] A series of letters written by Swinhoe on various species found on Taiwan, including deer and porcupine.

Swinhoe, Robert. "To the Editor of 'The Ibis'" [Letter on Formosan ornithology]. *Ibis* n.s. 2, v (January 1866): 121-123. [Dated Takow, 1 July 1865.]

"鳥獸 'Neau-show. Birds and beasts (of Formosa).' From the 18th chapter of the revised edition of the 臺灣府志 *Tai-wan foo-che*, statistics of Taiwan. Translated by Robert Swinhoe, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Taiwan, with critical notes and observations." *Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* n.s. I, ii (December 1865): 39-52. A translation and commentary on a Chinese list of birds and animals found on Taiwan, which provides Chinese names and pronunciation, latin names, and brief descriptions of each animal.

Swinhoe, Robert. "Notes on the aborigines of Formosa." *Report of the Thirty-fifth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science* (1866): 129-130. A short article on a village of Kalee aborigines noting their physical characteristics, their relationship with local Hakka Chinese, intermarriages between aborigines and Chinese, and on the Roman Catholic mission established in the village.

Swinhoe, Robert. "A voice on ornithology from Formosa." *Ibis* n.s. 2, vi (April 1866): 129-138. Plate V. [S.W. Formosa, 1 October 1865] A series of comments and notes by Swinhoe updating readers of 'The Ibis' with new information about bird species on Taiwan. Along with physical descriptions and comments on behavior, the notes also describe Swinhoe's research methods and other comments. The text also includes his comments on the loss of two editions of 'The Ibis' when a mail steamer went down on its way to Taiwan.

Swinhoe, Robert. "Ornithological notes from Formosa." *Ibis* n.s. 2 (1866): 292-316, 392-406. With Plates IX and XI. [Letters dated Takow, 30 December 1865, 1 February 1866, 8 March 1866; and Amoy, 4 May 1866 and 17 June 1866.] Swinhoe's comments and updates regarding his ornithological research on Taiwan. The text includes descriptions of Swinhoe's research process, along with notes describing the physical characteristics, habitats, and behavior of Taiwanese birds.

Swinhoe, Robert. "Additional notes on Formosa." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 10 (1866): 122-128. Notes provided by Swinhoe describing a series of expeditions to various parts of Taiwan and its surrounding islands.

Included are descriptions of the geography of each location, local wildlife, towns and structures found and visited, and the local population.

- * Swinhoe, Robert. "On a new species of beech-marten from Formosa." *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (1866): 286. [Dated Amoy, 22 June 1866.] A description of a Beech-Marten captured by Swinhoe on Taiwan.

- Swinhoe, R. "Neau-show; Vögel und Säugethiere von Formosa" ['Neau-show'; birds and beasts of Formosa]. Translated into German by George Ritter von Frauenfeld. *Verhandlungen der kaiserlich-königlichen zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* Band 16 (1866): 438-450. [Source provided by Philip Hall.]

- * (List of mollusks recently collected by Robert Swinhoe in Formosa). *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (13 March 1865): 196.

- * "Communication of a List of mollusks recently collected by Robert Swinhoe, Esp., H.B.M. Vice-Consul, C.M.Z.S., in Formosa." By Fraser, Louis. *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (13 March 1866): 146.

- * Swinhoe, Robert. "Notes on Formosa." *China Mail* (27 August 1867). Contains some Kali words and numerals.

- Swinhoe, Robert. "Letter concerning Collingwood's 'Rambles of a naturalist on the shores and waters of the China Seas'." *Ibis* n.s. 5 (1869): 347-348. [Dated Takow, Formosa 15, Formosa 1869.]

- Swinhoe, Robert, F.Z.S. "On the pied wagtails of China [and Formosa]," Parts I and II. [Paper read before the society.] *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (24 Feb & 10 March 1870): 120-124; 129-130.

- Swinhoe, Robert, F.Z.S. "On the plovers of the genus *Aegialites* found in China [and Formosa]." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (10 March 1870): 136-142.

- Swinhoe, Robert. "Note on reptiles and batrachians collected in various parts of China." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (1870): 409-413. Plate XXXI. A series of brief notes on reptiles collected across China, including a number of species from Taiwan and the Penghu Islands. Including ranges, habitats, and physical characteristics.

- Swinhoe, Robert. "List of birds collected by Mr. Cuthbert Collingwood during a cruise in the China and Japan seas, with notes." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (1870): 600-604.

- Swinhoe, Robert. "Catalogue of the mammals of China (south of the river Yangtsze) and the island of Formosa." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* 1870: 615-653. A series of descriptions of mammals from across China and Taiwan, including detailed descriptions of physiology, behavior, habitat, and Swinhoe's interactions with specific species.

- * Swinhoe, Robert. "A revised catalogue of the birds of China and its islands, with descriptions of new species, references to former notes, and occasional remarks." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (1871): 337-423. A series of descriptions of birds from across China and associated islands, including detailed descriptions of physiology, behavior, habitat, and Swinhoe's interactions with specific species.
- Swinhoe, Robert. "On a new bird from Formosa." *Ibis* n.s. 13 (1877): 473-474. With plate XIV. A description by Swinhoe of a newly discovered species of bird, similar to the *Liothrix*, found by Dr. Steere in Taiwan's southern interior.
- Taintor, Edward. "Tamsui trade report for 1868, with addendum for 1869. *Reports on trade at the treaty ports of China, for the year 1869*. Shanghai: Chinese Maritime Customs Press, 1870. Pp. 157-170.
- Taintor, Edward C. *The aborigines of northern Formosa: A paper read before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai 18th June, 1874*. Shanghai: Customs Press, 1874. Taintor begins by explaining that the eastern mountainous region, approximately two-thirds of the island, is "savage country"; occupied almost exclusively by Formosan Aborigines. He quotes his 1869 trade report to describe the terrain of this land as rugged and mountainous, before entering into a general overview of the aborigines, describing them as generally inferior and destined to be eliminated by the Chinese. From here Taintor moves to the geographical focal point of his studies, the Kapsulan Plain in Northeastern Formosa. After giving a brief general overview of the plain and its history, Taintor describes his 1869 expedition to visit the east coast aborigines. Taintor describes being stranded in Suao Bay at the southern end of the plain by inclement weather, a situation which gave him the opportunity to take extensive notes on the Pepos group of aborigines. Taintor describes the Pepos of the Northeastern shore as expert boatmen who live mostly by fishing, describing the method by which they launch and land their small boats in the unforgiving surf of the east coast, before noting other details such as their division into separate tribes and their position as a go-between between the Chinese and the Sheng Fan or "uncivilized" aborigines. After discussing the Pepos, Taintor moves on to the Sheng Fan. He provides details regarding physical appearance, customs, dress, dwellings, staple foods, and burial customs; he also lists tribes near Talamo. In particular he notes the custom of "blood revenge" amongst these people, wherein it is honorable for a young aboriginal male to kill Chinese. After giving his description, Taintor opines that these uncivilized aborigines will probably die off in the near future. Taintor winds down his article with another segment of his 1869 trade report discussing the natural resources the island has to offer. He concludes with passages on the aborigines from two Chinese sources: the *T'ing Chih* and the *Tung Cheng Tsi*, before finally noting that the remaining "savages" ought to be civilized.
- Taintor, Edward C. "Comparative vocabulary of the Kabaran (Pepo) and Yukan (savage) dialects of north-eastern Formosa." *The aborigines of northern Formosa: A paper read before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai 18th June, 1874*. Shanghai: Customs Press, 1874. Pp. 37-54. Taintor's comparative

vocabulary includes 378 Kabaran words and 135 Yukan words. He prefaces his vocabulary with a short guide to applying to correct sounds to the letter combinations he uses, as well as notes on the similarities between the two Formosan dialects presented and a variety of other regional languages, in particular certain Filipino and Javanese languages; according to Taintor, these similarities place the Formosan dialects in the Malayo-Polynesian or Oceanic language group. The other languages included in the vocabulary for comparison are: English, Tagalog and Bisaya (Filipino dialects), Malay, Javanese, Sasak (a dialect from the island of Lombok in present day Indonesia), and Malagasi (a dialect from Madagascar). Taintor splits his vocabulary into ten sections, each a different topic or word group (parts of the body, domestic life, verbs, pronouns, etc.).

Tamai, Kisak. "Die Erforschung des Tschinwan-Gebietes auf Formosa durch die Japaner" [The exploration of the Tschinwan territory on Formosa by the Japanese]. *Globus* 70, vi (1896): 93-98. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #28. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Describes Japanese expeditions to Formosa and their encounters with the indigenous populations of the island.

Taylor, G. "Savage priestesses in Formosa." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 14, i [1886]: 14-16.

Taylor, G. "Aborigines of Formosa." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 14, iii (1885): 121-126; iv (1886): 194-198; v (1886): 285-290.

Taylor, G. "How Formosa is rising." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 15 [1887]: 128. Provides a very brief description of several Hakka squatters who, when digging a well in an inland valley of Formosa, dug up pottery and an old anchor. Taylor speculates that the Tang Hang river must have been navigable to this inland valley in the past.

Taylor, G. "Spiritualism in Formosa." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 15 [1887]: 304-305. Describes Formosan indigenes' superstitious beliefs in "Joss pidgin," which Taylor describes as a spiritual figure who is consulted when Formosans get sick. Details a class of people known as Tan-kee, who serve as spiritual mediums and accompany the Joss in performing rituals to cure sick patients. Concludes by quoting several passages of Confucius which reveal Confucius' criticism of such superstitious beliefs.

Taylor, G. "Tortoise Hill, Formosa." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 15 [1887]: 305-306. Provides a brief description of Tortoise Hill, a small quarry mound located just south of Liang Kiau Bay. Taylor speculates that the hill was once used as a defensive location to guard the bay, and he relates the Chinese belief that the hill was once occupied by a lieutenant of Koxinga. Goes on to describe an old well, remains of former structures, appliances, and pottery found on the hill. Also relates that human bones were once uncovered on the hill, on which grows a special plant which causes blindness in buffaloes.

- Taylor, G. "Folk-lore of aboriginal Formosa." *Folk-lore Journal* 5 (1887): 139-153. Taylor provides in close detail a handful of folk-tales of Formosan indigenous peoples.. The folk-tales touch on themes such as family, revenge, and friendship, and Taylor recounts more fantastic tales which feature "people who fell out of the sky," fairies, and giants. Taylor also describes the customs and rituals of southern indigenous peoples, as well as several games and pastime activities of young indigenous children. Describes the status and role of priestesses and witches and details indigenous mystical beliefs about different animals.
- Taylor, G. "A ramble through southern Formosa." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 16 [1888]: 137-161. Taylor recounts his travels through southern Formosa with a group of companions in 1887. Taylor and his companions, later joined by several Hakka and indigenes, commence their journey in Tiersock, after which they set out on foot to travel the island, stopping in several towns and villages. Taylor recounts his encounters with Formosans and provides detailed descriptions of several rivers, valleys, and other geological formations encountered during his travels. He also provides descriptions of the lifestyles, languages, and racial classifications of various indigenous peoples, along with brief histories of several towns (such as Pilam) and geographical information.
- Taylor, G. "Comparative tables of Formosan languages." *The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East* 17 [1889]: 109-111. Provides a comparative vocabulary table of Formosan languages which compares words in English, Paiwan, Tipun, Amia, Malay, Javanese, and Tagalo.
- Taylor, George. "Formosa: Characteristic traits of the island and its aboriginal inhabitants." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record* n.s. 11, iv (April 1889): 224-239.
- Thirion, Commandant [Paul A]. *L'Expédition de Formose: Souvenirs d'un soldat* [The expedition to Formosa: Souvenirs of a soldier]. Paris: Henri Charles-Lavauzelle, 1898.
- Thompson, W.R. "A visit to the Ka-le aborigines." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (26 February 1886): 5-7.
- Thompson, W.R. "Formosa: Visit to the northern churches." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (28 May 1886): 4-8. Thompson leaves Taiwanfu to embark on a one-month-long journey to northern villages and churches. Thompson provides details of the scenery he encountered along his route, along with descriptions of the various interactions with local residents at several villages. The villages and churches visited by Thompson include Ka-gi, Chip-Chip, Toa-po-sia, and O-gulan.
- Thompson, W.R., Rev. "Formosa -- A visit to the South Cape." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (10 June 1887): 4-6; (24 June 1887): 4-5; (29 July 1887): 3-4; (19 August 1887): 3-4.

Thomson, J[ohn]. "Notes of a journey in southern Formosa." *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* 43 (1873): 97-107. Relatively detailed recounting of the travels of Thomson and companion Maxwell in southern Formosa in 1871. Thomson and Maxwell visit several villages and towns which include Tai-wan-fu, Kasampo, La-lung, and La-ko-li, and the two also visit the Pepohoans, indigenous peoples of Formosa. Thomson provides geological and geographical descriptions along with way, as well as observations about travel routes, rivers, and vegetation. Thomson also includes a brief section in which he discusses religion in southern Formosa, as well as a comparative table of Formosan languages.

Thomson, J[ohn]. "Notice of a journey in southern Formosa." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* 17 (1873): 144-148. Recounts the travels of Thomson and companion Maxwell in southern Formosa in 1871. Thomson arrives in Takow, after which he and Maxwell set off for Tai-wan-fu, and Thomson provides descriptions of Fort Zelandia and the city of Tai-wan-fu. Thomson and Maxwell leave Tai-wan-fu to visit the Pepohoans, indigenous peoples of Formosa, and Thomson provides further geological and geographical descriptions, as well as observations about travel routes and vegetation. The two visit several villages which include Kasampo, La-lung, and La-ko-li.

Thomson, J[ohn]. *Illustrations of China and its people: A series of two hundred photographs, with letterpress descriptive of the places and people represented.* London: S. Low, Marston, Low, and Searle, 1873-1874. On-line version of this text: Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Yale University: http://beinecke.library.yale.edu/dl_crosscollex/SetsSearchExecXC.asp?srchtype=ITEM

Thomson, J[ohn]. *The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China and China or Ten years' travels, adventures and residence abroad.* London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low, & Searle. 1875. Chapter XI. Thomson provides extensive and detailed descriptions of his travels and experiences in Formosa. Thomson recounts his travels to Takow Harbor and the city of Takow, as well as to Taiwanfu, where Thomson meets the governor of Taiwan. Thomson then travels to the interior of the island, detailing geological characteristics and waterways, and recounts his visit to a Pepohoan village. Thomson provides further information on mountain chains and geological characteristics, and visits several villages which include Pau-ah-liau, Ka-san-po (here, Thomson provides a detailed description of a wine feast and the interior of a residential hut), La-lung, and Lakoli.

Thomson, J. "Voyage en Chine. Formose." Notes by A. Talandier. *Le Tour du Monde* (1875): 209-224, 225-240.

[Thomson, J.] "Thomson's Reise auf Formosa" [Thomson's voyage on Formosa]. *Globus* 29, No. 20 (1876): 305-310; No. 21: 321-325; No. 22: 337-340. With 9 engravings.

Thomson, J. ["Formose."] *Dix ans de voyages la Chine et l'Indo-Chine ouvrage.* Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglais avec l'autorisation de l'auteur par A. Talandier et H. Vattemare. Paris: Librairie Hachette et C^{ie}, 1877. Chapitre XI.

Thomson, John. "On the effects of rainfall in the island of Formosa." *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography* [Also referred to as: *Proceedings of the Geographical Section of the British Association*] n.s. 18 (1892): 712-713. Thomson details the geographical position and configuration of the island of Formosa, describing geological features such as mountain chains which influence temperature, rainfall, the drainage of rainwater. Thomson discusses the effect of rainwater drainage on shaping the landscape of Formosa, discussing the effects of erosion and the formation of a large western plain which had been built up as a result of detritus washed down from the surrounding mountains. Thomson concludes with a description of how Formosa's yearly rainfall has added to the habitable plain referenced above, creating extensive shoals between the island and the mainland.

* Thomson, John. "Rainfall in Formosa and Some of the Effects on the Island and Mainland of China." *British Association for the Advancement of Science* 62 (1892): 811-812. Thomson draws upon his travels to southern Formosa and meteorological data to provide information about the rainfall of Formosa. Thomson discusses the geographical position of Formosa, as well as ocean currents, temperature, and prevailing winds. Discusses the effect of Formosa's geological features, such as mountain ranges, chasms, and gorges on influencing the flow and drainage of rainwater, and notes that the drainage of rainwater has produced a large, fertile and habitable plain.

Thomson, J[ohn]. *Through China with a camera*. Westminster: A. Constable & Co., 1898.

* Tourmafound. "Les iles d'Hai-nan, de Formose et de Chussan." *L'Expedition XVII* (1884): 137.

Thow, Wm., Rev. "First efforts: A visit to Ka-poa-soa and Thau-sia." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (January 1882): 13-15. Thow describes his travels to several villages and hamlets near Taiwanfu, including Ka-poa-soa, Thau-sia, Lak-teng-khe, and Kau-lat-na in October 1881. Thow conducts several Church services and speaks to many Formosans.

Thow, Wm. "Three country stations in Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (May 1882): 93-95. Thow recounts the details of three trips he took to country stations near Taiwanfoo: Poah-bay, Kio-a-thau and Kong-a-na. At each, Thow speaks to residents and conducts religious services

Thow, W. "The Paw-sia and Toa-sia churches, Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (October 1882): 186-189.

Thow, Wm. "Formosa: Kong-a-na and Poah-bay stations." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (November 1882): 224.

Thow, W. "Four south Formosa stations." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (February 1883): 31-32. Thow and companions

travel to four country stations near Taiwanfoo: Tang-kang, Lombay Island, Tek-a-kha, and Lam-gan. Thow briefly recounts his experiences at each location, describing his conversations with locals, church services, baptisms, and the examination of potential church members.

Thow, W. "Four Formosa congregations: Bak-sa, Kam-a-na, Iam-paw and Lau-chhu-tsng." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (March 1883): 49-51. Thow and companions travel to four villages of Bak-sa, Kam-a-na, Iam-paw and Ka-tsan-tsng. Thow recounts his experiences at each location, describing his conversations with local residents and examinations of several potential church members.

Thow, Wm. "Jottings from Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (May 1883): 95-96.

Thow, W. "Formosa." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (February 1885): 29-30.

Thow, W. "Report of Formosa mission for 1884." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (May 1885): 93-94. Thow gives a brief report about the state of the Formosa Mission during the year 1884. Thow discusses a cholera outbreak that spread throughout many southern and central Formosan villages and its effect on the Mission's activities. Thow also provides information regarding new church members and the erection of a new chapel at the village of Ji-lun.

Thow, W. "Formosa: Letter from Rev. W. Thow." *The Messenger and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of England* (July 1885): 129-131. Thow recounts his month-long journey to several villages and country stations south of Taiwanfoo. Thow visits the villages of Tang-kang, Tek-a-kha, Lamgan, Lau-chhu-tsng, To-kun-eng, and A-kau. At each, Thow converses with locals, assists in the examination of potential church members, and attends several baptisms.

Thow, W. "Formosa: Letter from Rev. W. Thow." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (28 August 1885): 13-14. Recounts the travels of Thow and his companions to several villages in northern and northeastern Formosa, including the villages of Kagi, Toa-sia, and Po-sia. At each village, Thow converses with local residents, attends church services, and assists in the examination of new church members.

[Thow, W.?] "Notices of work in Formosa." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (27 November 1885): 15. Brief description of a congregation at Pak-sike. Author recounts one member of the congregation who expressed particular interest in the author's engravings and goes on to recommend implementing programs which educate Formosans in Romanized vernacular to facilitate missionary work.

Thow, Mr. [and editor]. "Formosa: Work at the east coast stations." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (30 April 1886): 2-3.

Thow, Mr. "East Formosa." *The Presbyterian Messenger* (June 1892): 18-19.

Tyzack, David. "Report on the Kelung colliery, for the year 1879." *Reports on trade at the treaty ports for the year 1879*. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General, 1880. Pp. 281-284. Tyzack provides his descriptions and observations of the operations of the Kelung Colliery during 1879. Describes the boilers and engines of the mine shaft, providing numerical data on the amount of coal extracted, water raised, coal transported, and men lowered and raised into the mine shaft. Reports on the flooding of a ventilating shaft near the colliery, describes in detail the operations, procedures, and technologies of the colliery itself, and details two mining accidents. Furthermore, reports on the status of the coal trade of Kelung, providing numerical data on the amount of coal sold to Chinese merchants, foreign merchants, and provided to H.I.C.M. gunboats. Suggests that another engine and boiler should be supplied to raise water from the flooded ventilating shaft.

Tyzack, David. "Notes on the coal-fields and coal-mining operations in north Formosa (China)" [with discussion]. *Transactions, North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers* 34 (1884-5): 67-79. Transactions, North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers 34 (1884-5): 67-79. Tyzack's descriptions and observations of coal-producing districts in northern Formosa based on his visit to the Kelung coal-fields and surrounding areas in 1875. First provides brief descriptions of the cities of Tamsui and Banca, as well as the Tamsui and Kelung rivers, focusing on geology and vegetation. Followed by detailed descriptions of coal mines located near Kelung run by the native Chinese population, providing information on their methods of coal extraction, coal transportation, as well as detailed data on specific coal-seams.

Tyzack, David and G.A. Lebour. "Le nord de Formose et ses mines de charbons" [North Formosa and the coal mines]. *Annales de l'Extrême Orient et de l'Afrique* 7 (1884-85): 225-232.

Urian. "Translation of a report by Urian, who was sent to Formosa by the United States consul at Amoy, to search for missing Europeans." *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* 28, i (January 1859): 9-11. Details Urian's travels in Formosa after his vessel is shipwrecked due to a typhoon. Urian travels the island in an effort to collect information about, and locate the survivors of, the shipwrecks, visiting towns such as Tung-keang, Lung Seavu, Lae Chong, Lui-luk, and Puu-heang. He travels to the site of the shipwrecks at the advice of a Formosan, and observes that several members of the shipwrecked crew had been murdered by indigenous tribesmen. Urian continues to search for information about the wrecks but is ultimately unsuccessful and leaves Formosa for Amoy.

* Van der Vlis, C[hristianus] J[acobus]. "Over een Woordenboek der Formosaansche taal" [On a dictionary in the Formosan language]. *Tijdschrift voor Neerland's Indie* 3, i (1840): 633-647.

Van der Vlis, C[hristianus] J[acobus]. *Formosaansche woorden-lijst, volgens een Utrechtsch Handschrift*. Voorafgegaan door eenige korte aanmerkingen betreffende de Formosaansche Taal. Part 18 of the *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*. Batavia Landsdrukkerij, 1842.

- Viator. "Dangers of the Formosa Channel." *The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* (1865): 613-614. Viator briefly relates a report by Richer, captain of the French ship *Immaculee Conception*, which details the dangers posed to navigators by a line of breakers located in the Formosa Channel between the Pescadores Islands and the Western coast of Formosa. Viator recommends that a navigable chart of these shoals be made for naval officers in order to prevent future shipwrecks.
- Viladés, José. "Most Revered Father Provincial Fr. Domingo Treserra, Itbayat, February 20, 1866." *Correo Sino-annamita* 1 (1866): 89-96. Viladés is a priest on the island of Itbayat, in the Batans. He describes his attempt to convince the locals to comply with an order to move to the central island of Basay. However, the Itbayatans refuse, and Viladés sympathetically lists their reasons. Describes the poverty, storminess, and unhealthy climate of Itbayat. From there, complains about the total failure of his mission, which Viladés blames on the poor character of the locals, extensively described. Ends by complaining of his solitude, and by arguing in favor of moving the locals to the island of Calayan rather than Basay.
- [Vinson, Julien.] "Psalmanaazaar et la langue Formosane." *Revue de linguistique et de philologie comparee* 21 (1888): 191-193.
- Vivien de Saint-Martin, Louis. "Aperçu général de l'île Formose" [General views of the island of Formosa]. *Bulletin de la Société de géographie* 15 (1868): 525-541.
- * von Beilangez, F. R. "Ein Besuch auf Formosa" [A visit to Formosa]. *Wiener Abendpost* No. 275 (1876).
- Wade, T.F. "The army of the Chinese empire: Its two great divisions, the banner men or national guard, and the Green Standard or provincial troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c." *The Chinese Repository* vol 20 (July 1851) 373-375. [Only the pages regarding Taiwan are included.] A brief description of the Qing military staff and organization on Taiwan.
- Wallace, Alfred R., F.Z.S. and Frederic Moore. "List of Lepidopterous insects collected at Takow, Formosa, by Mr. Robert Swinhoe." *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (12 June 1866): 355-365. A list of Lepidopterous beetles collected by Robert Swinhoe on Taiwan, including brief notes about their physical characteristics.
- Wallace, Alfred R. "Japan and Formosa." *Island life: Or, the phenomena and causes of insular faunas and floras, including a revision and attempted solution of the problem of geological climates*. London: Macmillan & Co., 1880. Pp. 363-382. Wallace starts with Japan, providing a geographical and zoological overview of the islands before discussing the islands' endemic animal life. Wallace starts with mammals, giving a list of the mammals of Japan. He then moves on to birds common in both Japan and Great Britain, and then to a list of birds endemic to Japan. After discussing these birds and their geographic distributions, Wallace moves on to Formosa. He begins again by providing a geographic overview, describing the bisection of the island by mountains, and covering climate and elevation in different parts of the island. He also gives a zoological overview of

Formosa, also providing a list of mammals found on the island. His list of Formosan birds, however, is more detailed than the Japanese list. He separates bird species into subgroups (pigeons, thrushes, owls, etc.), providing both the scientific name of a species and allied species in different parts of the world. Wallace also provides a list of birds common in Formosa, India, and Malaya, but not found in China. His next section is a comparison of fauna between Formosa, Japan, and Hainan, in which he notes that Formosa displays a higher amount of endemic species than Japan, and postulates as to how animals found in other regions of Asia were able to reach these islands. In his final section, titled: "General remarks on recent Continental Islands", Wallace theorizes that species, while originally living in one unified location, may have become split into two groups by an external force. This could explain how some species may be confined to separate isolated areas, such as Formosa and Hainan, or the Himalayas.

Warburg, [O.] "Über seine Reisen in Formosa (12 Oktober 1889)" [On his travels in Formosa]. *Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* 16 (1889): 374-387.

Warburg, [O.] (English summary of his lecture to the Geographical Society of Berlin.) *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* 11, xii (December 1889): 742-743. English summary of Warburg's lecture to the Geographical Society of Berlin which discussed his travels to Formosa during the spring of 1888. Warburg provides brief descriptions of several towns and cities, including Tamsui, Banka, Kelung and Takau, and their waterway accessibility, outlining Chinese administrative practices. Warburg also notes the differences in vegetation between northern and southern Formosa, detailing plants, trees, and other flora found in both regions. Also discusses the physical characteristics and customs of Formosan indigenous tribes people, and describes geological features of the island, including mountain chains and rivers. Concludes with brief description of the industries and economic characteristics of the island.

Warren, Pelham L. "Report on the trade of Taiwan for the year 1879." *British Parliamentary Papers. China. No. 3 (1880). Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1879.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1880. Pp. 226-234.

Warren, Pelham. "Report on the trade of Taiwan for 1886." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 156. China.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1887. Pp. 1-9.

Warren, Pelham L. "Taiwan trade report for 1887." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 332. China.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1888. Pp. 1-5.

Warren, Pelham L. "Tainan trade report for 1889." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance. No. 703. China.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1890. Pp. 1-7.

- Warren, Pelham. "Tainan trade report for 1890." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 875. *China*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1891. Pp. 1-25. With map.
- Warren, Pelham. "Report on the trade of Tainan for the year 1891." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 1061. *China*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1892. Pp. 1-9.
- Warren, Pelham. "Report on the trade and commerce of Tainan for the year 1892." *British Parliamentary Papers. Diplomatic and consular reports on trade and finance*. No. 1192. *China*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1893. Pp. 1-11.
- Watters, T. "Return of the trade of the port of Taiwan in foreign vessels for the year 1875." *British Parliamentary Papers. China*. No. 3 (1876), *Part II. Returns relative to trade with China: 1875*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1876. Pp. 20-22.
- Watters, T. "Report on the foreign trade of the ports of Tamsuy and Kelung during the year 1880." *British Parliamentary Papers. China*. No. 3 (1881). *Commercial reports from Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1878 and 1880*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1881. Pp. 115-122.
- Watters, T. "Report on the foreign trade of Tamsui and Kelung for the year 1881." *British Parliamentary Papers. China*. No. 2 (1882). *Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1881. Part 1*. London: Harrison and Sons, 1882. Pp. 113-122.
- Watters, T. "Report on foreign trade at the port of Taiwan during the year 1882." *British Parliamentary Papers. China*. No. 4 (1883). *Commercial reports by Her Majesty's consuls in China: 1882. Part II*. London: Harrison and Sons, [1883]. Pp. 41-53.
- Webster, H.A. "Formosa." *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Ninth edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1886; Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1889. Pp. 415-18 in Vol 9. Concise description of Formosa's geography & topography, natural history & geology, climate, flora & fauna, inhabitants, languages & cultures, population statistics & administrative divisions, and political history. A rich bibliography of Western sources is appended. This encyclopedia entry is longer than those in earlier editions of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Like earlier entries it describes the island's location and physical geographical features. It also describes the island's natural resources, climate, crops, wildlife, and the economic activity of the islanders. The entry breaks the inhabitants of the island into three groups: The Chinese, the "Hakkas" or "subjugated aborigines," and the "uncivilized aborigines," providing description and outlining the practices of the latter two. The entry concludes with a description of population distribution across the island.
- White, F[rancis William]. "A brief account of the wild aborigines of Formosa." *Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London* n.s. 7 (1869): 165-166. White begins by noting that Formosa's aborigines are still little understood. He explains

that the aborigines are divided into two groups by the Chinese: the unsubdued savages or Sheng Fan, and the subdued savages or Seu Fan. The Seu Fan are heavily intermarried with the Chinese, and thus appear almost indistinguishable; they have also adopted the customs of the Chinese, though they retain their own language. The Sheng Fan, on the other hand, remain quite distinct from the Chinese, living in the hilly interior of the island. White explains that the unsubdued aborigines are governed by chiefs and live in huts of bamboo and grass. They are bellicose towards and there are multiple bloody feuds between different clans. White mentions that Mr. Carrol, the British Consul, described the territory that these peoples inhabit as rich and deserving closer attention. On this note, White describes the Sheng Fan as amiable towards foreigners, and happy to receive Europeans. On the other hand, the Sheng Fan are openly hostile towards the Chinese, meeting with them only to barter. Neither Chinese nor Sheng Fan dares to venture into the other's territory, and there is often violence between the two groups. White continues to explain that women perform most of the hard labor among the Sheng Fan, and concludes by hypothesizing about the origin of the aborigines, the truth being unknown.

[White, Francis]. "A visit to the interior of south Formosa." *The Cycle: A Political and Literary Review* No. 17 (27 Aug 1870): 197-199. White begins his journey in late January 1868, noting that the winter months are the only ones suitable for travel in Southern Formosa due to the cooler weather. White's destination is La-ku-li, a Shu Fan (Pepohwan) village situated at the border of aboriginal territory. White and his companion ride out of Tai-wan-foo past sugar plantations and spend the night at the village of Wan-kia. Beyond Wan-kia the scenery immediately becomes more rugged and beautiful. The travelers pass through a hilly range, a plain, and another higher range; here they first encounter the Shu Fan, whom White notes are very similar to the Chinese. White and his companion stay for the night at Sua-sam-la, a Shu Fan village where they are hospitably received by the village's chief. The next day the travelers depart along with a guide from the village. White is informed by the guide that those living in the area are all armed against both the Sheng Fan people and the Hakkas, who are regarded as violent and treacherous. The travelers cross yet another range, beyond which they find La-ku-li picturesquely situated at a river, dividing the Shu Fan from the Sheng Fan. The travelers are again amiably received, and a hunt is organized for the next day. The next day's hunt is unsuccessful, but there is merriment back at the village upon their return. White notes that both men and women smoke, and remarks that the Shu Fan obtain many goods, such as guns, powder, and farming tools, through barter with the Hakkas. The next day's hunt, this time on "savage" territory, is more successful. White later learns that the hunt was conducted on hostile territory, but any would-be attackers were deterred both by the presence of him and his other European companion, and the hunting group's show of force. In concluding, White notes that he had again visited La-ku-li since the time written about, and on both experiences he was well received, confirming his "good opinion" of the Shu Fan.

Williams, S. Wells. "Ports of Tanshui and Taiwan in Formosa," "East coast of China -- Amoy to the White Dog Islands, including the Pescadores," "Formosa Channel," "Formosa or Taiwan Island." *The Chinese commercial guide, containing treaties,*

tariffs, regulations, tables, etc., useful in the trade to China and eastern Asia. Hong Kong: A. Shortrede, 1863. Pp. 187-88; Appendices pp. 72-91, 178-191, 227, 229.

[Williams, S. W.] "Visit of the U.S. brig Dolphin to Formosa." *Chinese Repository* 18, xii (1849): 391-392. Relates the details of a trip to Formosa in 1849 by the U.S. brig Dolphin, led by Captain Odgen. Describes the Kilung harbor as well as its surrounding land and inhabitants. Relates an old report by a British officer regarding coal mines in Formosa and provides updated information on coal trade and exports.

Wilson, James Harrison. *China: Travels and investigations in the "Middle Kingdom"; A study of its civilization and possibilities with a glance at Japan.* New York: D. Appleton, 1887. Pp. 295-307. Wilson travels from Shanghai to Tamsui by steamship in a passage that takes two days. From Tamsui he travels to Twatutia in order to confer with Liu Ming Ch'uan, the governor general of the island. Wilson devotes the rest of his chapter to an overview of Formosa, discussing a variety of topics. He begins with a geographic description of the island, and explains that since the Franco-Chinese war, Formosa has been an independent province of the Chinese Empire. He then gives a brief and simple history of the island, tracing its transfer from Spanish, to Dutch, and finally to Chinese hands. From here he moves to the island's inhabitants, providing particular details on the "unsubjugated" aborigines living in the east of the island. Wilson states that Governor Liu, through a policy of negotiation and trade, has been effective at subjugating these aborigines, and that their territory is steadily shrinking. Wilson briefly makes mention of the camphor trade before moving on to the topic of harbors, of which, he explains, there are only two: Tamsui and Keelung. Wilson decries the lack of good harbors as an impediment to Formosa's success, lamenting that Keelung is the best harbor but has inferior connections with the rest of the island. Wilson also discusses capitals, noting that until it was sacked by the French, Tai-wan-fu was the capital of Formosa. Although Twatutia was the capital at the time of writing, Shang-hua had been designated as the future, permanent capital. Wilson wraps up his chapter by addressing a number of small topics, discussing tea production, civil works, defenses, imports and exports, and opium. He concludes by discussing disease on the island, animals, and general climate, remarking that were the island closer to America it would be considered by Americans as paradise on Earth. He also notes the presence of coal, petroleum, and mineral wealth before concluding.

Wirth, Albrecht. "The aborigines of Formosa and the Liu-kiu Islands." *American Anthropologist* 10, xi (November 1897): 357-370. Wirth begins by addressing the mystery of aboriginal origins on Formosa. He presents the three major viewpoints held by other anthropologists: that the natives are either Malayan, descended from Miao Chinese, or unlike any other race whatsoever. From here Wirth dives into his own assessment. He first makes the distinction between the "cooked" Sek-wan natives who have adopted Chinese customs, and the "uncooked" Chin-hwan natives who remain unsubdued. He then provides with summaries of the features and customs of different major groups of aborigines. He begins with northern aborigines, providing a physical description which notes that their fair skin in particular distinguishes them from Malaysians. Wirth

then goes on to describe their dress and appearance (including tattoos), dwellings, staple foods, superstitions, and marriage customs. The next group he discusses are southern Formosans, who he notes are much friendlier than the inhospitable northerners. He describes Southern natives as highly capable farmers and craftsmen, raising domesticated animals and crafting their own farming tools, boats, and even firearms. He discusses religious beliefs and customs, providing an origin myth, and discussing beliefs surrounding death and the afterlife. He also touches on both marriage, burial, and warfare customs of the southern tribes. In discussing the Damarock aborigines of the southeast, Wirth gives an anecdote about the cannibalism of a chief's son in order to impress the famous southern chief Tokitok. He also notes that while northerners are fair skinned, the Damarocks are very dark, disputing theories that the two are racially related. After providing summaries of different native populations, Wirth attempts to categorize the natives into separate ethnic groups. He hypothesizes that the northerners are an amalgamation of preexisting Tagal natives and Malay invaders. Natives who live on the East coast are likely descended from Polynesian colonists. The Damarocks in the south are probably descended from the Papuan group of indigenous peoples, with Paiwans and Botans living in the extreme south of the islands. Wirth acknowledges that he cannot categorize the natives living in the more mountainous regions of the island, and postulates that there may be as many as seven or eight distinct groups on the island.

Wirth, Albrecht. "Die eingebornen Stämme auf Formosa und den Liu-kiu" [The aboriginal tribes on Formosa and Liu-kiu]. *Petermann's Mitteilungen* 44 (1898): 33-36.

Wirth, Albrecht. *Geschichte Formosas bis Anfang 1898* [History of Formosa up to the beginning of 1898]. Bonn: Verlag von Carl Georgi, Universitäts-Buchdruckerei, 1898.

Yamasaki, N. "Unsre geographischen Kenntnisse von der Insel Taiwan (Formosa)" [Our geographical knowledge of the island Taiwan (Formosa)]. *Petermann's Mitteilungen* 46 (1900): 221-234, mit karte, s. Taf. 19 [with map, see plate 19]. Partial translation in HRAF, AD1, Formosa, #32. Transcribed by Elai Kobayashi-Solomon. Provides cartographical, geographical, and geological information on Formosa, along with data on climate, rainfall, temperature, and flora and fauna

Yamasaki, Dr. N. "Ein Besuch in den Kopfhägerdörfern auf Formosa" [A visit to the scalp-hunter villages on Formosa]. *Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien* 31 (1901): 23-37. With sketches and vocabulary tables.

Yates, Lt. Commander, U.S. Navy. (Report on the value of the Pescadores Islands as a naval station, based on surveys taken in May 1867.) Extracts quoted in Charles Wm. Le Gendre, U.S. Consul at Amoy, Dispatch No. 104, dated 7 March 1870, to Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

- Yü. "*Hiun Ping Yáu-yen*, or Important Instructions to soldiers. By Yü, a commander-in-chief of H.I.M.'s military forces, &c., &c." Translated by W.D. *The Chinese Repository* 12 (1843): 69-. A translated Qing address to soldiers including a reference, as an example, to the 1832 rebellion in Taiwan.
- Z. "Notes of an overland journey from Takao to Tamsui in the early part of 1867." *Notes and Queries on China and Japan* 1, vi (29 June 1867): 71-72. The author leaves Tamsui on February 18th, passing Taiwanfoo on the 20th. After Taiwanfoo, the author travels past several "sugar making establishments" and sleeps in the town of Kagee before heading into a hillier region bordering the mountains. On the 24th the author encounters his first Hakkas before entering the hilled city of Taika. The next day's journey passes by an encampment of Chinese soliders at the foot of a hill. The author takes a ferry to Howlan where he stays for the night. From this point in his journey the author begins to take more and more river ferries, getting pretty close to the coast on the 26th, on the night of which he stays with a Hakka druggist in Teckcham. The author finally arrives in Tamsui by ferry at 1am in the morning on March 1st, having travelled for just over ten days.
- Z. "Kalee and Malay numerals." *Notes and Queries on China and Japan* 1, vi (29 June 1867): 123. The author argues that there is considerable doubt about the theory of common origin between Malay and Formosan aborigines, noting that there is no resemblance between Formosan and Malay dialects. The author, however, does acknowledge that he has heard of a work in German containing information on two Formosan dialects known to the Dutch. He agrees that this may shed light on the issue and supposes that he may write about this at a later date.