British participation in the Taiping Rebellion 1850-1864

Wong Ka Yee, Miko

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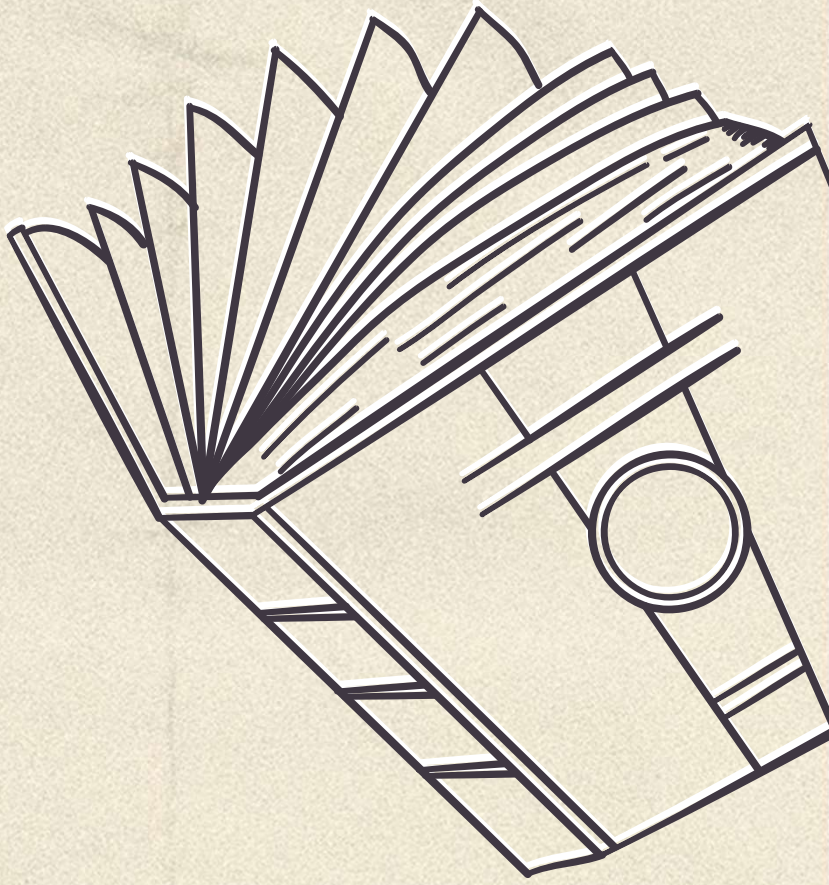


01

General history of Taiping Rebellion

Background

- Taiping (or Tae-Ping/ Ti-Ping) Rebellion, also known as the Taiping Civil War or the Taiping Revolution, instigated by Hóng Xiùquán (1814-1864), lasted from 1850 to 1864
- The most extensive of a series of internal conflicts which devastated China in the second half of the 19th century
- Lead to an estimated 20 - 30 million deaths during the rebellion

Changes in British Attitudes towards the Taipings

- Can be separated into 3 periods roughly
  - From 1851 Jintian Uprising to March 1853 set Nanjing as Capital; a period without clear countermeasures
  - From March 1853 set Nanjing as Capital to January 1862 the breakdown of the negotiations between Bingham and Meng Shi yong (Chinese: 蒙時雍, Taiping officer); a period of neutrality
  - From the breakdown of negotiations between Bingham and Mong Shi yong in January 1862 to May 1864; a period of direct intervention

Chronology

1853

- Taiping capture Nanjing, set as capital
- Bonham went to Shanhai by HMS Hermes
- Shanghai Local Volunteer Corps Formed
- Bonham ordered Meadows to gather information

1854

- John Bowring ordered Medhurst, Lewin Bowring, etc. went to Nanjing by HMS Rattler and HMS Styx

1858

- Earl of Elgin and his colleagues went to Nanjing by the warship
- HMS Lee was shot, 1 killed,1 seriously wounded, 1 wounded

Chronology

1860

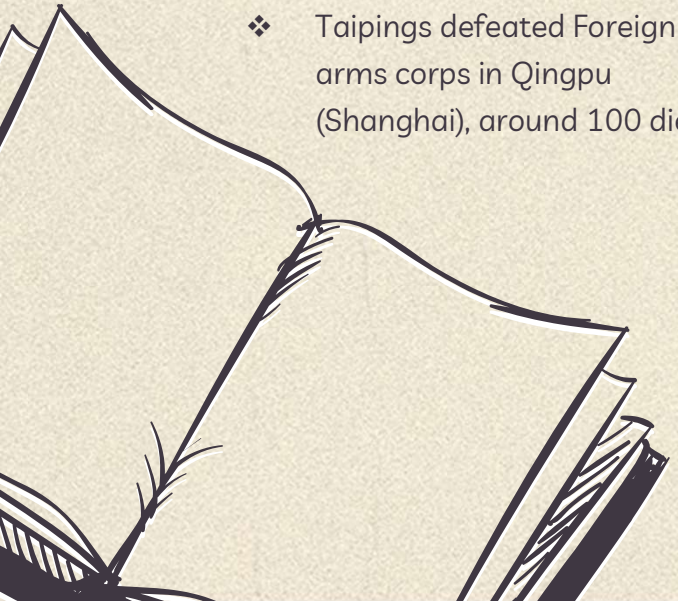
- Only 1,200 foreign soldiers in Shanghai in August
- Taipings defeated Foreign arms corps in Qingpu (Shanghai), around 100 died

1861

- Taipings were forced to promise not to attack Shanghai and Wusong within 30 miles within a year
- Earl of Elgin ordered Hope, Parkes, etc. went to Nanjing, to gain interest
- Taipings attack Ningbo; Hope sent John Corbett to Ningbo by HMS Scout

1862

- Taipings rejected the request from the British not to attack Shanghai, Jiujiang, Hankou, Zhenjiang, etc.
- Sino-Foreign United Defense Office formed
- In mid of 1862, only arround 2,500 British soldier garrison in Shanghai. With other forces (1000 Indians, 1000 French, volunteer corps, artillery, fleet, EVA, etc), the total usable force was only 4,000 but later more troops were sent



Chronology

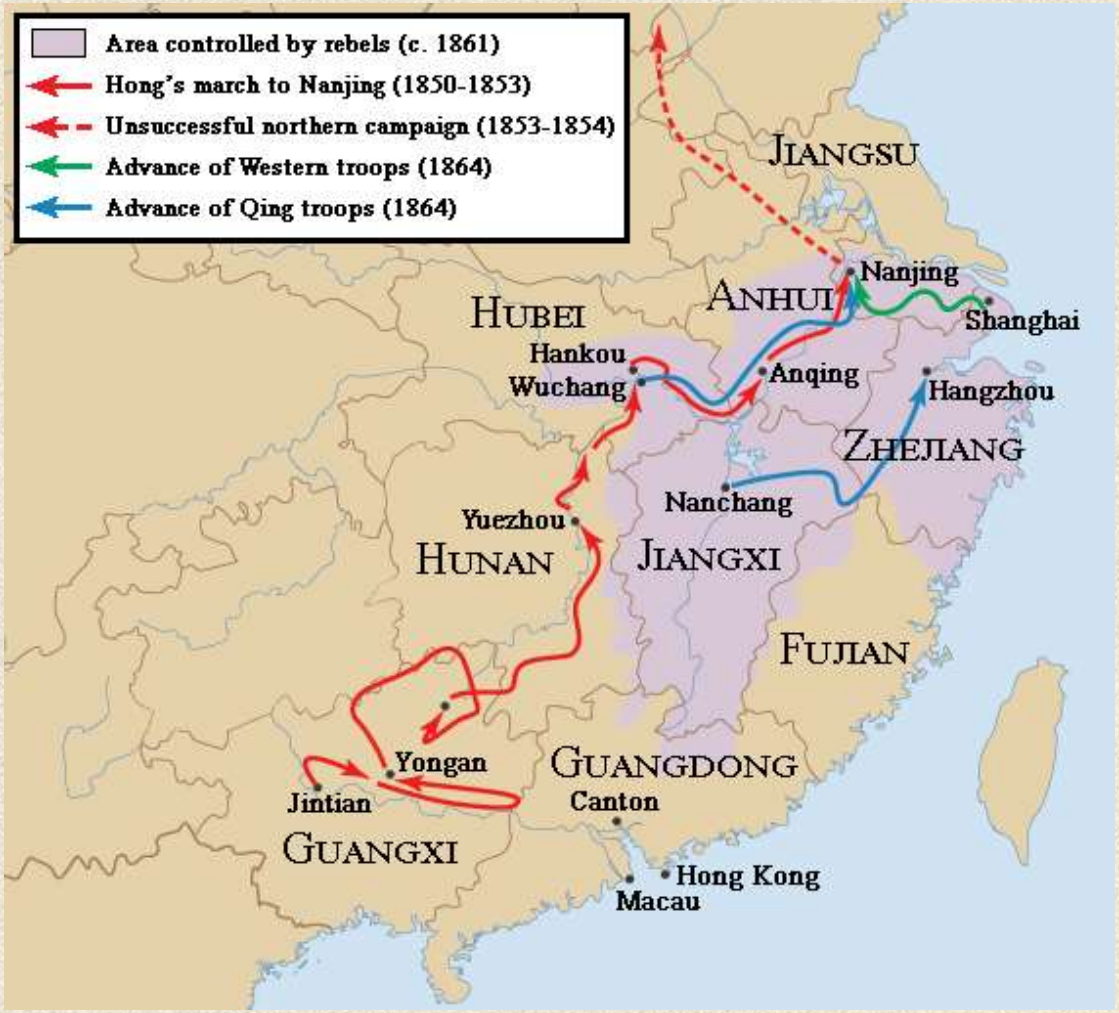
1863

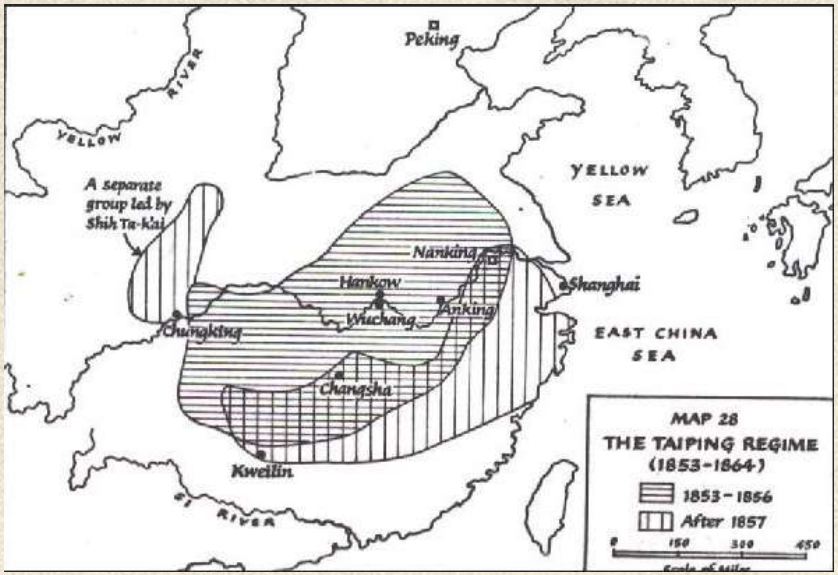
- Gordon officially took over Ever-Victorious Army, then recaptured many places

1864

- Taiping Army defeated EVA at Jintan (Chinese: 金壇, in Kiangsu), with 100 killed or wounded, including 15 officers
- Taiping defeated EVA in Huashu (Chinese: 華墅, in Chekiang), with 800 killed
- EVA disbanded in Quinsan, left 900 soldiers, led by Li Hongzhang later.
- Nanjing falled

Maps


Area controlled by rebels (c. 1861)
Hong's march to Nanjing (1850-1853)
Unsuccessful northern campaign (1853-1854)
Advance of Western troops (1864)
Advance of Qing troops (1864)
JIANGSU
Nanjing
ANHUI
Shanghai
HUBEI
Hankou
Wuchang
Anqing
Hangzhou
ZHEJIANG
Nanchang
Yuezhou
HUNAN
JIANGXI
FUJIAN
Yongan
GUANGDONG
Jintian
Canton
GUANGXI
Hong Kong
Macau


Peking
YELLOW RIVER
YELLOW SEA
A separate group led by Shih Ta-kai
Nanking
Hankow
Wuchang
Anking
Shanghai
Chungking
EAST CHINA SEA
Changsha
Kweilin
MAP 28
THE TAIPING REGIME
(1853-1864)
1853-1856
After 1857

02

Details of the units & ships

Units

- Shanghai Volunteer Corps
- Foreign Arms corps
  - Ever Victorious Army
  - Ever Secure Army
  - Tianjin Foreign Arms corps
- Macartney's Force
- Kingsley's & Jebb's Force
- British 31st, 67th, 99th Regiments
- 22nd Punjabis
- 5th Bombay Native Infantry
- Royal Artillery
- Royal Engineers
- Royal Navy
- 19th Baluchi Regiment
- 2nd Beloochee (Belooch; Baluch) Battalion

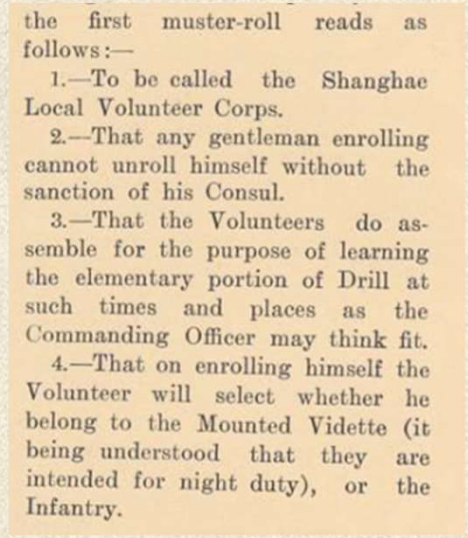
Shanghai (Local) Volunteer Corps

- Chinese:上海本埠義勇隊->上海義勇隊/萬國商團
- A multinational, mostly volunteer force controlled by the Shanghai Municipal Council which governed the Shanghai International Settlement.
- After two meetings of their representatives, the three Treaty Powers decide to form a local defence force
- Founded in 1853, command by Robert Nixon Tronson, 2nd Fusiliers, Bengal Regiment （only 2 months, back to India then）
- Once decided disbanded in 1855 but re-established in 1860, command by T. F. Wade, 1854; Messrs. Neale, Webb, Antrobus, 1854-1864, when the Taipings again threatened Shanghai

Structure

- 150 volunteers in August 1861 and some hundreds by the end of 1861, re-organised into 2 Infantry companies, each 80 men strong, drilled in Messrs. Dent and Co.'s godown, to assist in defense of Shanghai against attack by Taiping revolutionaries

- From January 1862 to May 1864, Corps engaged against second attack by Taiping Rebels. The Volunteer Mounted Rangers, some twenty strong and formed in 1861, augmented the two infantry companies, and were commanded by Captain Borlaise R.N



the first muster-roll reads as follows:—

1.—To be called the Shanghae Local Volunteer Corps.

2.—That any gentleman enrolling cannot unroll himself without the sanction of his Consul.

3.—That the Volunteers do assemble for the purpose of learning the elementary portion of Drill at such times and places as the Commanding Officer may think fit.

4.—That on enrolling himself the Volunteer will select whether he belong to the Mounted Vidette (it being understood that they are intended for night duty), or the Infantry.

Uniform

- In early years, volunteers were responsible for providing their own uniform, which appears to have comprised a red shirt and white trousers in summer, a skirted red jacket and black trousers with a red stripe in winter, and a black trilby with cock-feather plume.

- In 1879 the Council decided to provide the uniform of the Corps, and decided it should be scarlet

PLATE I
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS 1870

- During its existence, the Corps was mobilized twenty-five times:
  - the battle of Muddy Flat, 1854; Taiping rebellion, 1860-62; Tientsin Massacre, 1870; Ningbo Joss House Riots, 1874; Yangtze Riots, 1891; the Sino-Japanese War, 1894; 1896 Hengsha Island peasant Riot; Wheelbarrow Riots, 1897; Joss House Riots, 1898; Boxer Rebellion, 1900; Russo-Japanese War, 1904-5; Mixed Court Riots, 1905; the Chinese Revolution, 191 1; the Second Revolution, 1913; Rickshaw Coolie Strike, 1915; Rickshaw Coolie Riot, 1918; Hawkers' Riot, 1918; Anti-Japanese Riot, 1918; Kiangsu Chekiang War, 1924; Lunghwa Battle, 1925; Nanking Road Incident, 1925; Occupation of Shanghai by Nationalists, 1927; a Sino-Japanese clash, 1932; the Sino-Japanese War, 1937; the Anniversary of this War, 1938.

Photograph

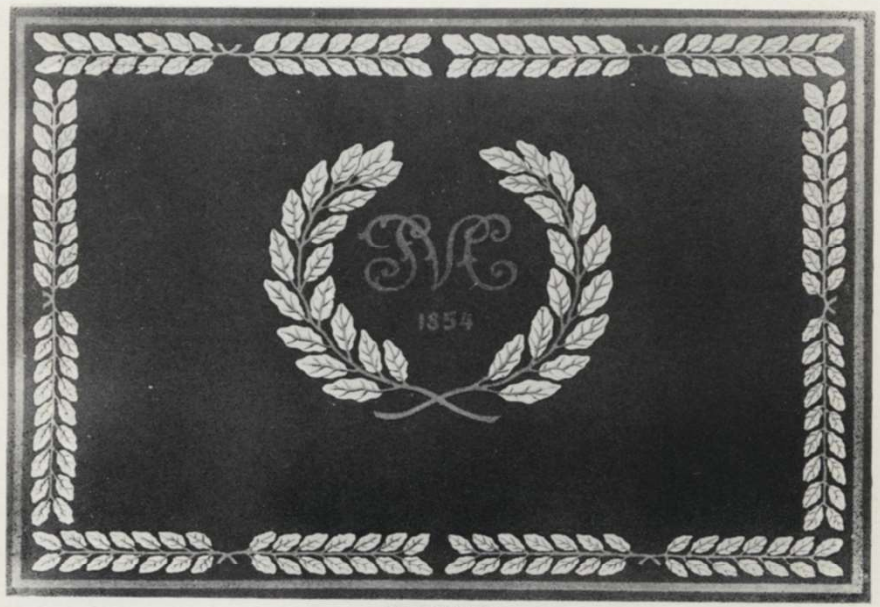


PLATE IV
THE OLD SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS COLOUR

PLATE VIII
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS BADGE AND MEDALS

Ever Victorious Army

- Chinese: 常勝軍
- Founded in 1860, organized and commanded by Frederick Townsend Ward, assisted by Henry Andres Burgevine and Edward Forrester
- Initially mainly formed by Filipinos, deserters, discharged seaman and adventurers but most were dismissed in 1861
- In April 1861, Ward returned to Sungkiang, recruited and trained a reconstituted Foreign Arms corps. This new corps consisted of about 80 foreigners of various nationalities including British, and kept expanding later
- Following Ward's death in September 1862 after the Battle of Cixi, command of Foreign Arms Corps passed to Henry Andres Burgevine, Holland and Charles George Gordon successively; the corps renamed as Ever-Victorious Army
- Main force during the whole war, disbanded on 31 May 1864 in Quinsan
- Since the establishment, 48 officers died in battle, 73 officers were injured, and 120 officers retired finally

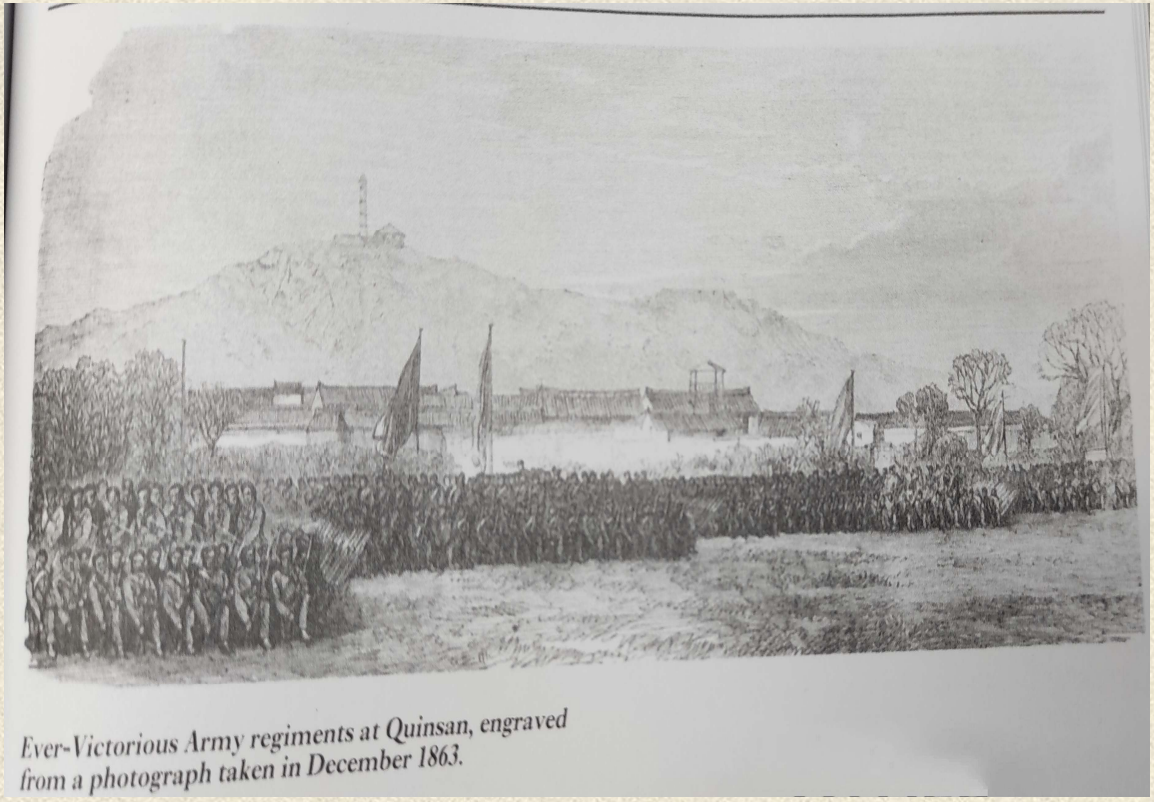
Structure

- Initially, Ward divided the corps into several companies, each under the command of 2 foreign officers; in September 1862, it boasted 1 artillery corps and 4 battalions, comprised of 5000 men - majors, captain, sergeant majors, sergeants, corporals, and private. The 1st Battalion manned by over 1100, 2nd Battalion manned under 500, 3rd Battalion of just 2 companies, light Artillery of 300 and Heavy Artillery of over 600, and a rifle Battalion of nearly 1000.
- After Ward's death, due to the Li-Staveley agreement, the EVA was reduced to 3000 men, 300 coolie corps, and 100 boatmen; steam flotilla reduced from over 12 to 2 (Zingari and Hyson), then restored to 6
- Moreover, by the time of his death, EVA already had a basic staff organization which include 1 adjutant general, 1 quartermaster, 1 principal medical officer, 1 paymaster, 2 adjutants, 1 provost marshal, 1 aide-de-camp, medical officers, commissariat officers, and military storekeepers

Uniform

- Varied, until April 1861
- According to the North China Herald, the Bodyguard wore blue uniforms with scarlet facings and green shoulder straps bearing unit identification in Chinese characters; Artillerymen wore light blue uniforms with red facings and trouser stripes; Infantry wore dark green in winter dress with red facings and shoulder straps in regimental colours. In summer, all branches wore white uniforms with scarlet facings. All units wore green turbans. (one said wore green uniforms with black braid round the cuffs, by H.B. Morse, a sinologist)
- Jackets were similar to a British Army patrol-jacket or frock-coat

Photograph



Ever-Victorious Army regiments at Quinsan, engraved from a photograph taken in December 1863.

(176) 太平軍與洋槍隊大戰圖。

334

334　1864年3月，太平军陈承琦部为解常州之围，进攻常熟，后撤至江阴以南华墅一带。31日，戈登带领“常胜军”进逼华墅，太平军实施突袭，从邻近山丘呼啸而下，几乎将“常胜军”全歼。图为太平军大败“常胜军”油画。

(180)由外國人負責組織訓練的洋槍隊。

COMMANDING THE STORMING OF SOOCHOW IN NOVEMBER, 1863

Gordon determined on a vigorous assault on the north-east angle of the Soochow wall.

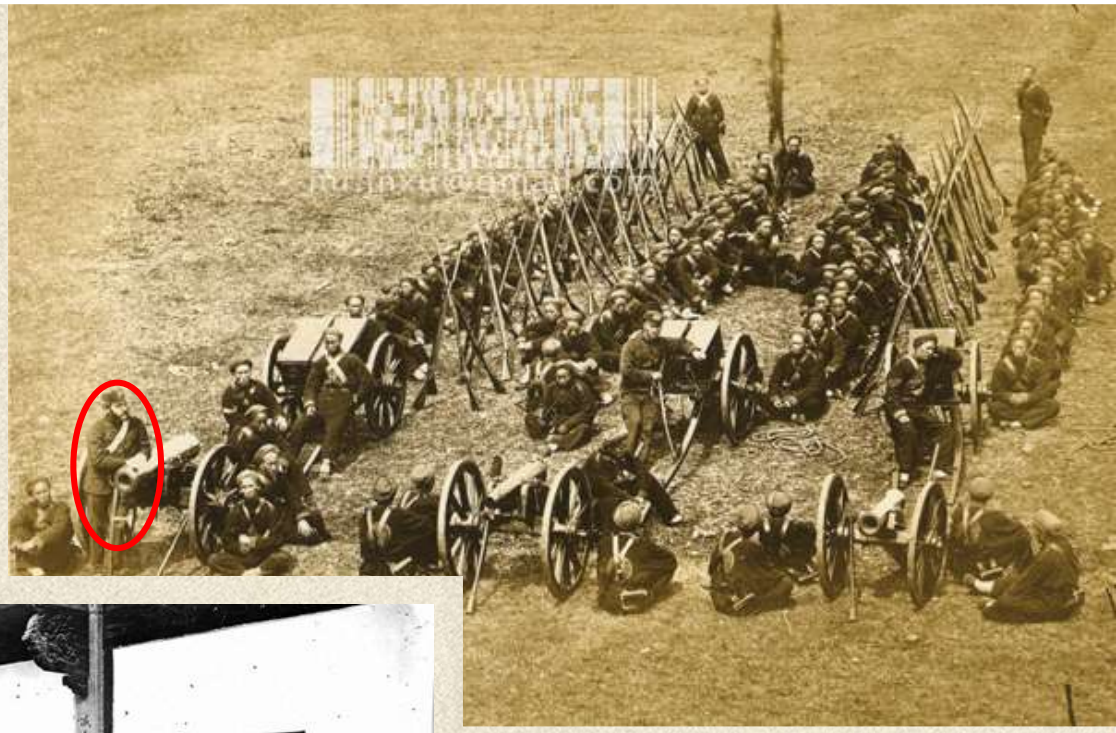
GORDON'S "MAGIC WAND OF VICTORY"

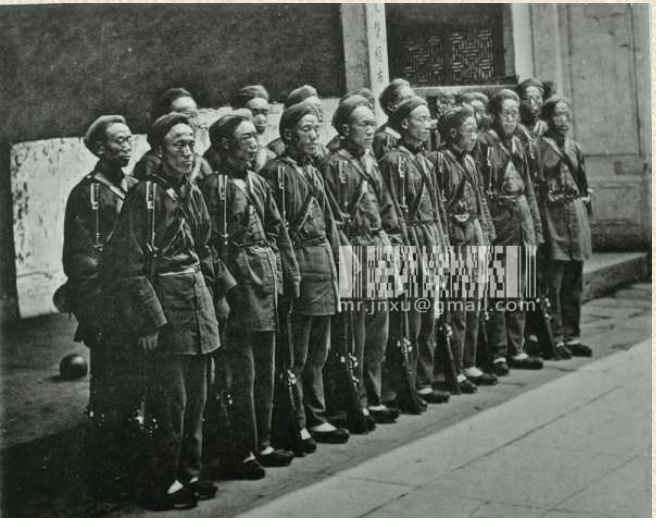
General Gordon carried only one weapon—a cane, which came to be known by this name. He frequently led his less daring officers by the arm into the thick of the fight, exhorting them by courage and example.

GENERAL GORDON AND THE EVER VICTORIOUS ARMY

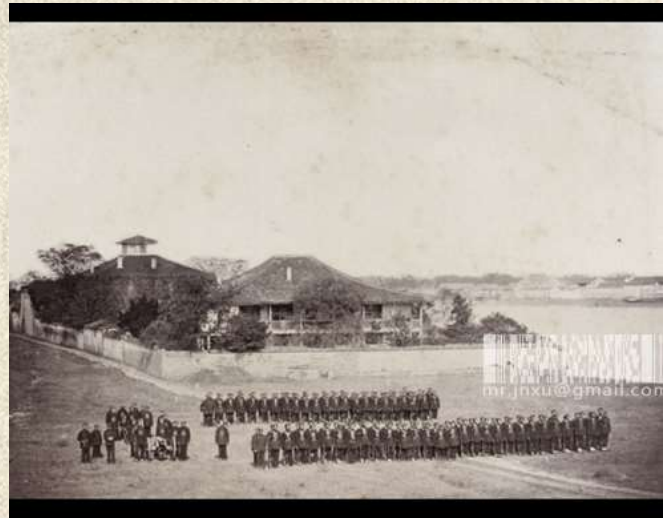
Ever Secure Army

- Chinese: 常安軍
- Based at Ningbo, founded in December 1862, after Taipings captured Ningbo
- Qing Government and Cheng T'ung Ch'un (or Cheng A-fook), a British Consulate-General Ningbo employee recruited 300 Chinese, equipped with foreign weapons and trained by Foreign officer, called "green-headed" (as they wore Dark blue with green facing and green turban)
- In May 1863, Captain Roderick Dew expanded this force, and this force eventually numbered approximately 1000 Chinese, separated into 2 contingents (常安軍 and 定勝軍), divided into six companies of 150 men each and a battery of about 100 artillerymen, about 12 British marines NCOs led the force (one is known as James Edward Cooke)
- Disbanded in 1864





Wellcome Images



Tianjin Foreign Arms corps

- Chinese: 天津洋槍隊
- Based at Tianjin, founded at the beginning of 1862
- Chonghou (Chinese: 崇厚), a Qing dynasty official and diplomat, sent about 740 Qing soldiers to Tianjin, accept training in Foreign techniques, tactics, and strategy; the unit expanded to 3000 later
- The instructors were all British officers, about 37-38 people, one is known as 克乃
- Structure of the troop also followed British style

Macartney's Force

- Founded in June 1863, after Ever Victorious Army transferred its headquarters to Quinsan
- Li Hung Chang put Sungkiang in the hands of Halliday Macartney, an ex-British Army surgeon who had been secretary to Henry Burgevine
- Trained about 1000 imperialist troops and turn them into disciplined soldiers, for which purpose he took on an unknown number of foreign officer
- Had a steamer called Kajow (Chinese: 高橋)

Kingsley's & Jebb's Force

- Based at Fahwa (in Shanghai), Founded in June 1862
- Consisted of Imperialists, trained and commanded by Lieutenant Kingsley, 67th Regiment, and Lieutenant Jebb of the 31st Regiment. Each man supervised a battalion of about 600 soldiers
- In October 1862, the force saw action alongside the EVA, and in November they were sent to Sungkiang to join the EVA for a purposed expedition against Nanking.
- In July 1863, a total of about 1100 soldiers commanded by Lieutenant Cardew, the force was at Quinsan, and in the autumn, part of it accompanied Gordon in the advance towards Soochow.
- Armed with percussion muskets, but a few had Enfield rifles

Uniform

General "Chinese" Gordon with a private of Kingsley's Force interrogating a Taiping rebel with a Manchu Imperial mandarin, Taiping Rebellion, China

- According Lamprey, describes their uniform as being of blue serge, wore with a turban that could be black, red or light blue.
- According to Lindley, they had the number “67” on their shoulder-straps (represented the regiment to which their British officers belonged)

Ships

- HMS Salamander (1832) 火蛇號
- HMS Hermes (1835) 神使號
- HMS Lily (1837) 百合花號
- HMS Styx (1841) 冥河號
- HMS Rattler (1843) 響尾蛇號
- HMS Retribution (1844) 復仇號
- HMS Centaur (1845) 怪物號
- HMS Encounter (1846) 戰鬥號
- HMS Vulcan (1849) 火神號
- HMS Impérieuse (1852)
- HMS Euryalus (1853)
- HMS Pearl (1855) 珍珠號
- HMS Chesapeake (1855)
- HMS Starling (1855)
- HMS Havock (1856)
- HMS Pioneer (1856)
- HMS Hardy (1856)
- HMS Scout (1856) 偵測號
- HMS Kestrel (1856) 茶隼號
- HMS Ringdove (1856) 斑鳩號
- HMS Flamer (1856)
- HMS Lee (1857) 李氏號
- HMS Reynard 狐狸先生號 (?)

Naval Brigade Landed (21 Feb 1862)

Admiral Sir James Hope lands a naval brigade of 350 men and a 6-pr. rocket-tube in order to support Ward and his force. This is made up from men of:

- HMS Imperieuse
- HMS Pearl
- HMS Vulcan

Attack on Ningbo (10 May, 1862)

The Chinese imperial forces attack Ningbo. They attack from around the foreign settlement to make it difficult for the Taiping forces to fire back without risking hitting the foreigners and therefore bringing the Great Powers into the fight. The Taiping forces understood this ruse and so were reluctant to fire back on the imperial forces, but eventually they had to giving the Great Powers the excuse that they had been waiting for.

Waiting on the river was:

- HMS Kestrel,
- HMS Encounter
- HMS Ringdove

All of which opened fire on the city walls and batteries.

2PM a Naval Brigade of sailors from the European ships lands and storms the city.

5PM the city is under control of the Naval Brigade and is then handed over to the Chinese Imperial governor. The pirates that he had employed then start looting the city.

Attack on Kahding (24 Oct 1862)

The Imperial Chinese asked the Great Powers to retake Kahding for them. A Naval Brigade is formed from 570 officers, including Edward Seymour, and men from:

- HMS Imperieuse
- HMS Euryalus
- HMS Pearl
- HMS Vulcan
- HMS Starling
- HMS Havock

The Ever-Victorious Army, under the temporary command of Burgevine, and this Naval Brigade took the city.

Ships (EVA)

- Hyson 海生/熙春茶號
- Rose 玫瑰號
- Paoshun 寶順號
- Cricket 蟋蟀號
- Zingari 吉卜賽人號
- Keor-jeor (Kao ch'iao) 基歐杰歐號/高橋號
- Martin White 馬丁懷特號
- Bo-peep 睡眠號/薄庇普號
- Willamette 威拉米特號
- Confucius 孔夫子號
- Pluto 冥王星號
- Ta-Hwa 大華號
- Annette 安妮特號
- Lotus 洛斯特號
- Shun-li 順利號
- Nan-zing 南京號
- Firefly 飛而復來號
- ？升得利號

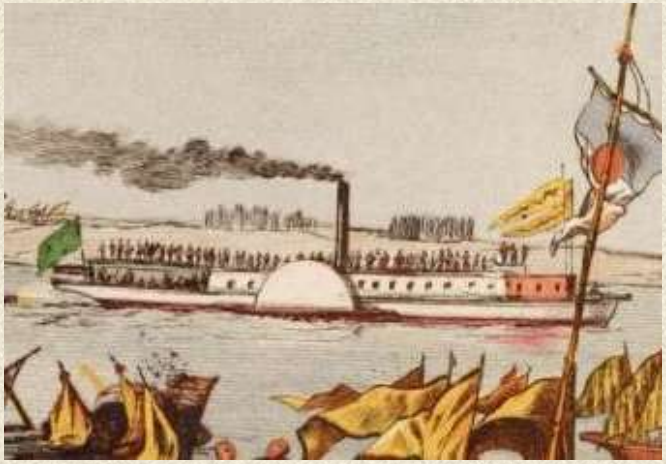
Hyson

- Chinese: 海生/熙春茶號
- Representative of the type of armed steamer employed by Ever Victorious Army against the Taipings
- A small iron paddle-steamer, about 90 feet long and 24 feet wide, drawing 3-4 feet of water, and carrying one 32-pounder on a moving platform at her bow, while at her stern there was a 12-pounder howitzer. A loop-holed protection of elm planking ran around the bulwarks to the height of 6 feet, and the steam chests were protected by timber traverse. Averaging 8 knots, Hyson carried a crew of 1 captain, 1 engineer, 1 artillery officer, 4 Chinese stokers, 10 Chinese gunners, and 20 Chinese sailors
- Usually managed by American

Keor-jeor (Kao ch'iao)

- Chinese: 基歐杰歐號/高橋號
- A small armed steamer, drawing 3 feet of water, along with a sizeable artillery park, comprising at least six 12-pdr howitzers and 5 mortars
- Stole by Henry Burgevine and a group of foreign mercenaries in August 1863 and briefly served under Taiping troops but sunk at Tajouka (Chinese: 大橋角), Wuxi later

Firefly



- Chinese：飛而復來號
- An armed steamer, purchased by Li Hongzhang in 1863, under command of Captain Ludlam
- Engaged in the retaking of Kahpoo/Zhapu (Chinese: 夾浦) on 27 July 1863, Wokong/Wujiang (Chinese: 吳江) on 28 July 1863
- Stolen by Augustus Frederick Lindley on 15 November 1863, renamed Ti-ping and briefly served under Taiping troops
- Recaptured by Qing forces in 1864 but destroyed in the battle in Changzhou on 25 December 1864

300

300　1858 年 11 月 20 日，太平军炮击入侵天京江面的英国兵舰（选自爱德华兹著《中国历史》）。

03

Details of major participants

Charles George Gordon (1833-1885)

- CB
- Chinese: 查理·喬治·戈登
- Chose to become a Royal Engineer due to his exceptional talents at map-making and in designing fortifications
- Commissioned as second lieutenant in RE in 1852; lieutenant, 1854; Captain, 1859; lieutenant-colonel, 1864; colonel, 1872; Major-general, 1882
- Came to China in 1860
- Led 2Ic Engineer squadron to Shanghai in 1862
- Took the command of EVA on 25 March 1863
- Resigned in 1864

John Michel (1804–1886)

- GCB PC
- Chinese: 約翰·麥格爾/米歇爾/莊·米雪
- Commissioned as lieutenant in 1825; Captain, 1826; major, 1840; lieutenant-colonel, 1842; colonel, 1854; major-general, 1855; general, 1874; Field Marshal, 1886
- Sent to command a division at the end of 1859 in the war with China
- Appointed as the commander of British Troops in China and Hong Kong in 1861.
- On 12 February 1862, led a company and a team of artillery of Her Majesty's Government (where originally garrisoned in Tianjin) to Shanghai by taking HMS Pearl

wm4

wm2

Slide 40

wm2 Papers relating to the rebellion in China, and trade in the Yang-tze-kiang River P.138
wong miko, 13/07/2021

wm4 Originally only 650 British soldiers garrisoned in Shanghai
wong miko, 13/07/2021

Charles William Dunbar Staveley (1817-1896)

- GCB
- Chinese: 士迪佛立/斯狄夫雷
- Commissioned as second lieutenant in 1839, lieutenant, 1839; Captain, 1844; major, 1850; lieutenant-colonel, 1854; colonel,1858; brigadier-general, 1860; lieutenant-general, 1874; general, 1877
- Came to China in 1860, appointed as brigadier-general
- Appointed as the commander of British Troops in China and Hong Kong in 1862
- In April 1862, marched against Taipings with a force of about 2000 men, of which about 1/3 consisted of French and English seamen and marines, as Taipings threatened Shanghai again
- Resigned in March 1863 due to health problem

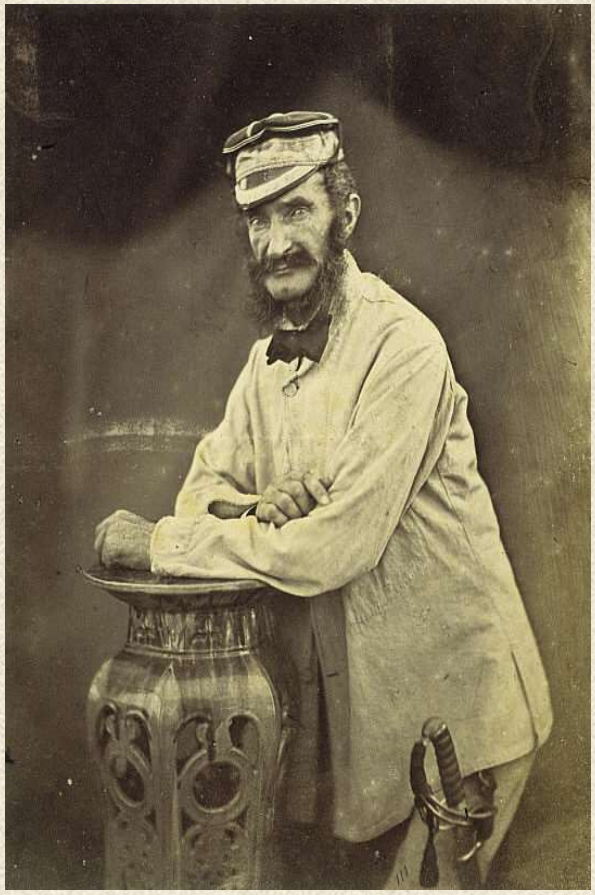
William Gustavus Brown (1809-1883)

- Chinese: 威廉·古斯塔夫·布朗/ 烏·格·伯朗
- Comissioned as Major-General in 1863; general, ?
- Staveley's successor, appointed as the commander of British Troops in China and Hong Kong in 1863
- Engaged in the capture of Taitsan, etc.
- Hong Kong Daily Press
  - "the taking of Soochow in early December 1863 was owing entirely to General Brown..."

Samuel Halliday Macartney (1833-1906)

- KCMG
- Chinese: 哈利戴·馬格里/馬凱尼
- A military surgeon, later became diplomat, served the Qing dynasty
- served as a surgeon in the Crimean War, came with his regiment to China and resigned his commission; military secretary to Burgevine, later join the Chinese army of General Charles Gordon during Taiping rebellion
- Involved with training troops at Sungkiang after EVA have moved to Quinsan

James Hope (1808–1881)



- GCB
- Chinese: 何伯/賀布
- A Royal Navy officer, commissioned as lieutenant in 1827; commander, 1830; Rear-Admiral, 1857, Vice-admiral; 1864; admiral, 1870; retired admiral of fleet, 1878
- Appointed as commander-in-Chief, East Indies and China Station in 1857
- aided the Qing dynasty in putting down the Taiping Rebellion in 1862

Roderick Dew (1823-1869)

- Chinese: 刁樂德克
- A Royal Navy officer, commissioned as lieutenant in 1846; commander, 1854; Captain, 1858
- Appointed as the commander of HMS Encounter in 1859
- Engaged in the capture of Ningbo in 1862

Edward Hobart Seymour (1840-1929)

- GCB OM GCVO PC
- Chinese: 愛德華·霍巴特·西摩爾
- A Royal Navy officer, commissioned as midshipmen in 1852; sub-lieutenant, 1859; lieutenant, 1860; commander; 1866; Captain, 1873; rear-admiral, 1889; vice-admiral, 1895; admiral, 1901; Admiral of the Fleet, 1905
- Appointed as the commander of HMS Waterman at Canton, then transferred to HMS Sphynx before joining HMS Imperieuse; Engaged in the Battle of Cixi in September 1862 during the Taiping Rebellion

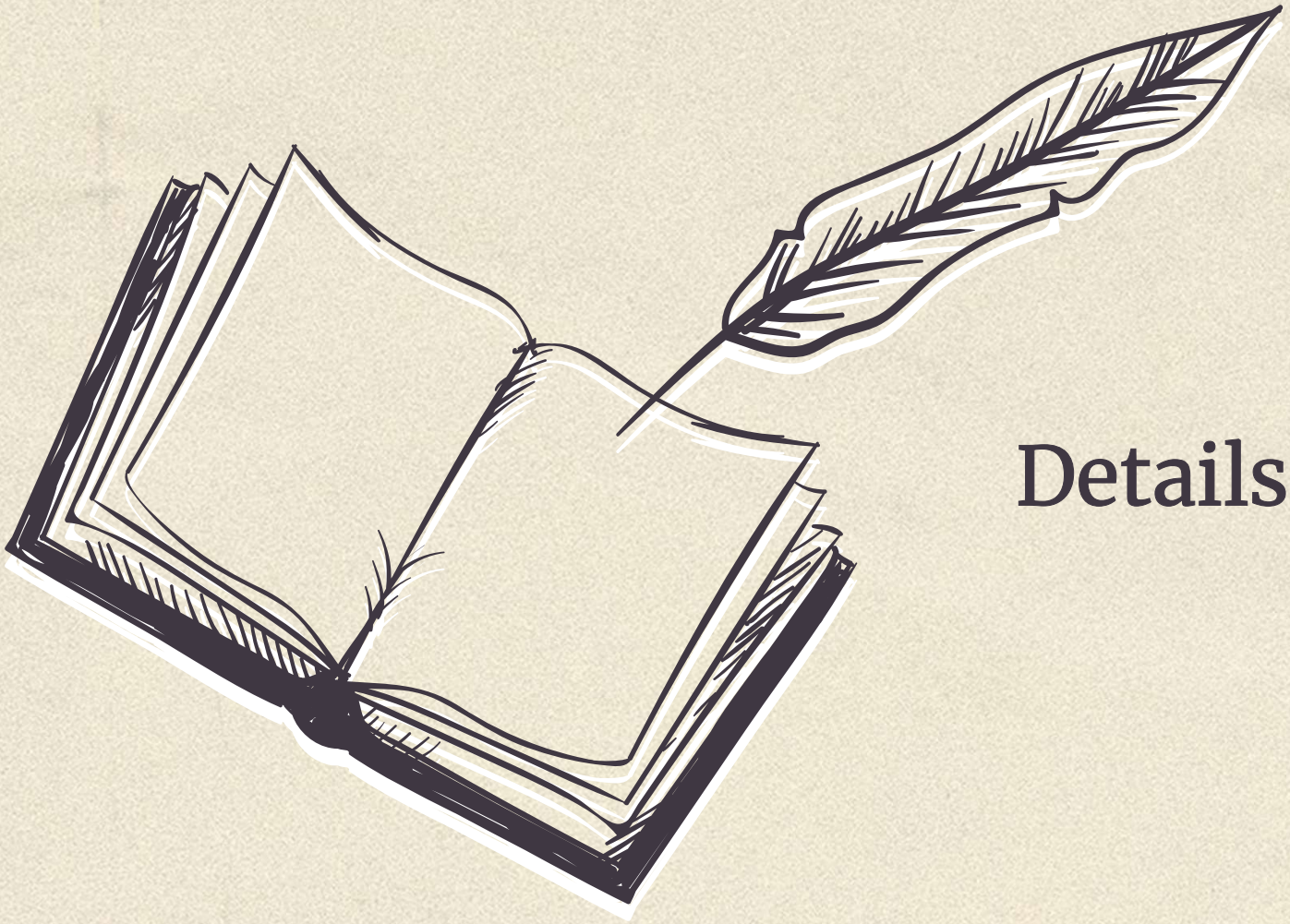
James Edward Cooke (?–1881)

Chinese Imperial honour given Colonel Cooke.
Photograph: Georgie Perry.

- Chinese: 葛格/科克
- A Royal Navy officer
- Come to Ningbo in 1861, mate of the British barque Alice
- Instructor and commander of Ever Secure Army
- After the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion, kept command the Anglo-Chinese Military Contingent in Chekiang province, Ningbo, with the rank of Brigadier

John Yate Holland (?–?)

- Chinese: 約翰·耶特·奧倫/霍蘭德
- R.M. (Corps of Royal Marines), Captain
- Served in EVA, as the Staff of Henry Andres Burgevine
- Temporarily took the command of EVA
- In February 1863, command around 2500 infantry and 700 artillery from EVA, engaged in the battle of Taitsan but was defeated, with 194 killed (6 of them were foreign officers) and 174 wounded
- According to the Herald's account (Chinese:北華捷報), about 500 were killed, wounded, and missing



04

Details of dead and memorials

Details of Dead

Rank	Name	At what place	Year
Captain	Belcher	Fushan	1863
Captain	Bannon	Taitsan	1863
Captain	Perry	Leeku	1863
Captain	Gibb	Wanti	1863
Captain	Wiley	Soochow	1863
Lieutenant	King	Soochow	1863
Captain	Maule	Soochow	1863

Details of Dead

Rank	Name	At what place	Year
Captain	Christie	Soochow	1863
Lieutenant	Agar	Soochow	1863
Lieutenant	Carrol	Soochow	1863
Lieutenant	Williams	Soochow	1863
Lieutenant	Glanceford	Soochow	1863
Lieutenant	Jones	Soochow	1863
Private	Upchurch	Soochow	1863

Details of Dead

Rank	Name	At what place	Year
Captain	Gibbon	Waissoo	1864
Lieutenant	Pratt	Waissoo	1864
Lieutenant	Dowling	Waissoo	1864
Colonel	Tapp	Chanchu	1864
Captain	Donald	Chanchu	1864
Lieutenant	Greenlaw	Chanchu	1864
Captain	Smith	Chanchu	1864

Details of Dead

Rank	Name	At what place	Year
Major	Morton	Chanchu	1864
Lieutenant	Robinson	Chanchu	1864
Lieutenant	Williams	Chanchu	1864
Captain	Rhodes	Chanchu	1864
Lieutenant	Brown	Chanchu	1864
Captain	Murphy	Chanchu	1864
Lieutenant	Gibb	Chanchu	1864

Details of Dead

Rank	Name	At what place	Year
Lieutenant	Greenlaw	Chanchu	1864

Photograph

GORDON IN CHINA, OCTOBER, 1863—DEATH OF CAPTAIN PERRY AT THE STORMING OF LEEKU

"A ball struck Perry in the mouth. He fell screaming into his Captain's arms, and almost immediately expired."

1096004376

Types of Commemoration Method

- The issuing of medals to foreign fighters
- The building of memorials to the foreign dead
- The writing of histories of the events

Medals & Signifiers of rank

Merit medals proposed by British officers

Traditional-style merit medal issued to French forces in 1864 (can't find British but probably similar)

Merit medal issued to customs official for service against the Taiping near Fuzhou in 1865

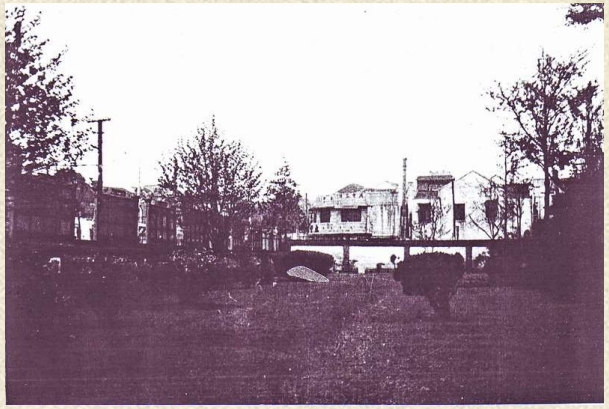
Gordon, wearing yellow riding jacket

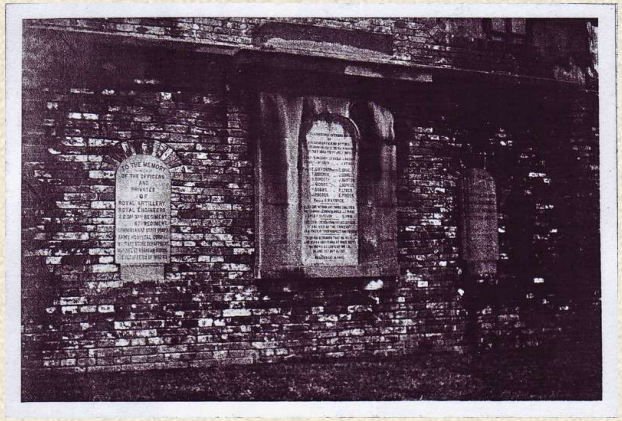
Monuments, Cemeteries, Memorials

Monument to the Ever Victorious Army in 1866, Shanghai

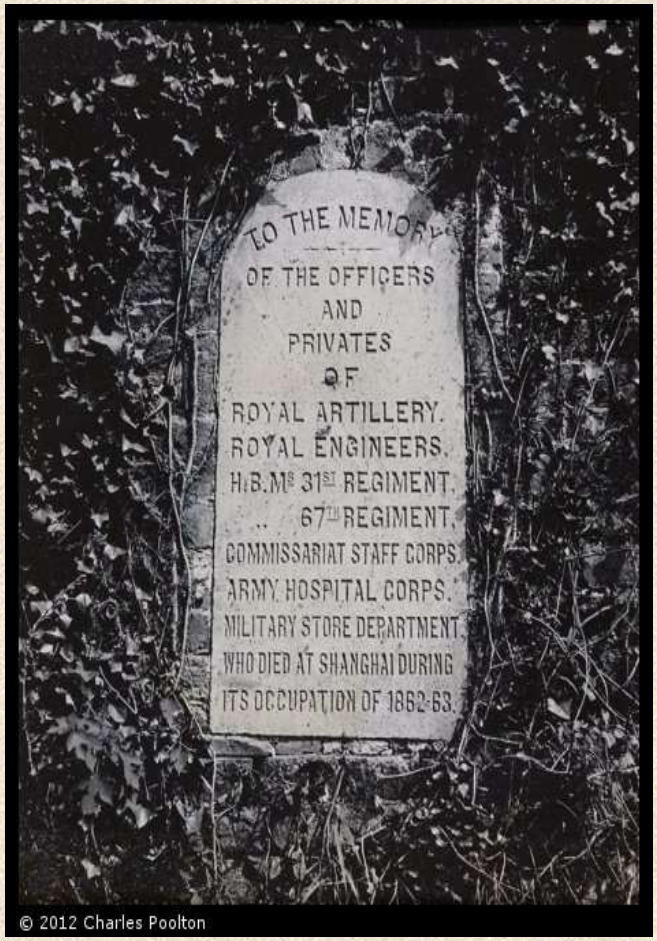
Soldiers' Cemetery, Shanghai

- 1862- 1865. Remains of 305 Officers and Men of British soldiers who died in the Taiping rebellion when military reinforcements were stationed in the settlement. A few others also buried at the cemetery, The site of the original Soldiers' Cemetery was at Nantao, adjoining the wall of the Old Chinese City. In 1938 owing to the state of decay into which the cemetery had fallen, due to age, it was decided to re-inter the remains in a site selected in Hungjao Cemetery. Re-interred on October 3rd, 1939. From the inscriptions on the tomb-stones removed it was seen that the remains are those of Officers and men of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, the 31st (1st Bn. The East Surrey Regiment) and 67th Regiments, the 19th Baluchi Regiment, and certain Departmental Units.





Commemorative plaque (1862-63) in Soldiers' Cemetery, Shanghai



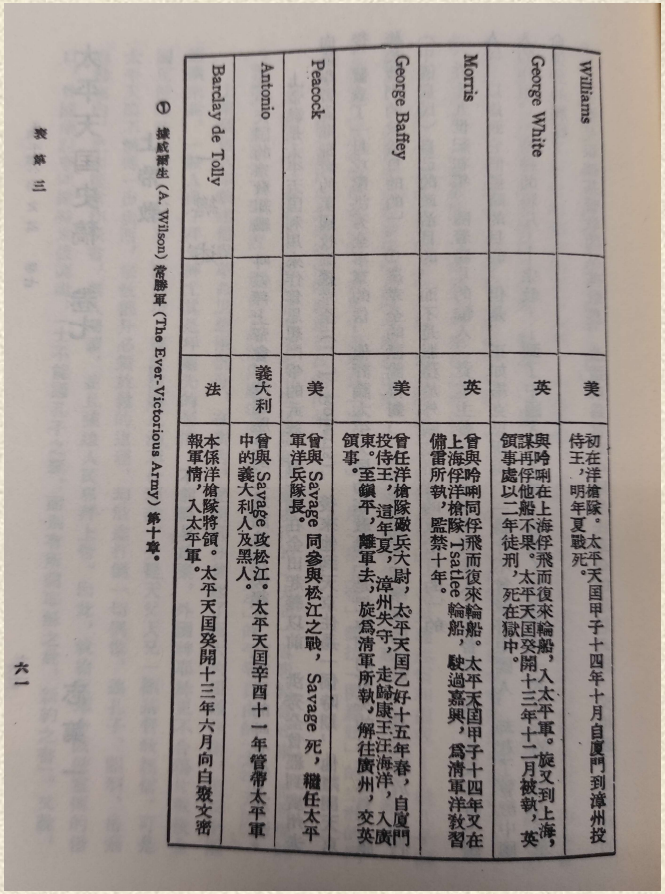
Memorial for Indian soldiers, on city walls Shanghai

- Readable words in English on the monument: ...MEMORY...[O]F...[OFFICER]S AND MEN...BELOOCHI...AT...YEARS 18[..]... Also words in ?Farsi. The 2nd Beloochee (Belooch; Baluch) Battalion were in China in 1862, to help suppress the Taiping Rebellion.

Taiping Heavenly Kingdom History Museum

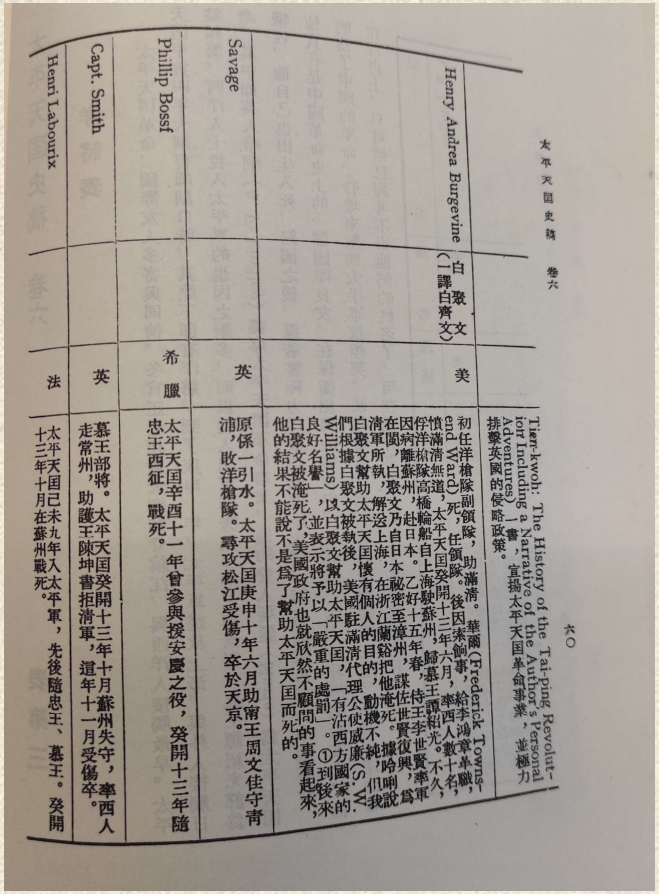
Appendix

Alternative side （Taiping sympathizer）

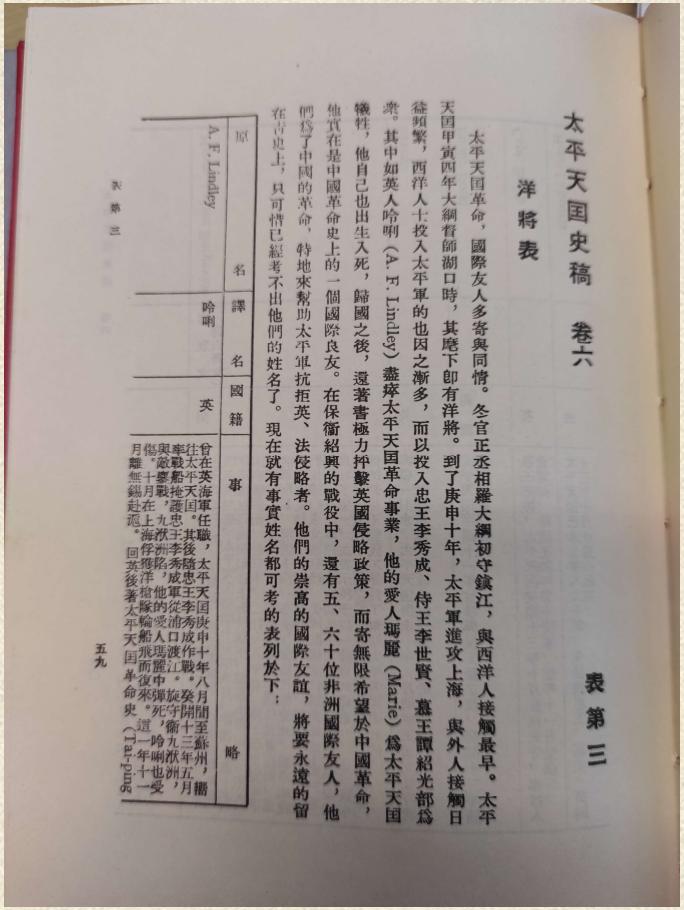


表第三

原名	譯名	國籍	事略
A. F. Lindley	哈喇	英	曾在英海軍任職，太平天國庚申十年八月間至蘇州，棚往太平天國，任其後隨忠王李秀成作戰。癸開十三年五月，率船掩護忠王李秀成從江口渡江，旋守衛九洑洲，與曾戰敗，他的愛人瑪麗中彈也受傷，十月在上海病死。哈喇也受海洋猖獗，回英後著太平天國革命史（Tai-ping 一書，極力排擊英國的侵略政策。
Henry Andrea Burgevine	白聚文（一譯白齊文）	美	初任洋槍隊副領隊，助滿清。華爾（Frederick Townsend Ward）死，任領隊。後因素驕事，給李鴻章革職，憤洋槍隊高橋輪船自上海駛往蘇州，歸慕王譚紹光。不久，乘病離隊，自日本，在閩，白聚文乃自日本，秘密至滬州，謀佐世賢興，爲清軍所執，解送上海，在浙江蘭谿把他淹死。據哈喇說，他純動機不良好名譽，並表示將予以嚴重的處罰。①到後來，白聚文被淹死了，美國政府也就欣然不顧問的事看起來，他的結果不能說不是爲了幫助太平天國而死的。
Savage		英	原係一引水。太平天國庚申十年六月助甯王周文佳守青浦，敗洋槍隊。尋攻松江受傷，卒於天京。
Phillip Bossf		希臘	太平天国辛酉十一年曾參與援安慶之役，癸開十三年隨忠王西征，戰死。
Capt. Smith		英	慕王部將。太平天国癸開十三年十月蘇州失守，率西人走常州，助護王陳坤書拒滿軍，這年十一月受傷卒。
Henri Labourix		法	太平天国己未九年入太平軍，先後隨忠王、慕王。癸開十三年十月在蘇州戰死。



Tien-kwoh: The History of the Tai-ping Revolution Including a Narrative of the Author's Personal Adventures)



表第三　洋將表

太平天国革命，國際友人多寄與同情。冬官正丞相羅大綱初守鎮江，與西洋人接觸最早。太平天国甲寅四年大綱督師湖口時，其麾下卽有洋將。到了庚申十年，太平軍進攻上海，與外人接觸日益頻繁，西洋人士投入太平軍的也因之漸多，而以投入忠王李世賢、慕王譚紹光部爲衆。其中如英人哈喇（A. F. Lindley）盡瘁太平天国革命事業，他的愛人瑪麗（Marie）爲太平天国犧牲，他自己也出生入死，歸國之後，還著書極力抨擊英國侵略政策，而寄無限希望於中國革命，他實在是中國革命史上的一個國際良友。在保衛紹興的戰役中，還有五、六十位非洲國際友人，他們爲了中國的革命，特地來幫助太平軍抗拒英、法侵略者。他們的崇高的國際友誼，將要永遠的留在青史上，只可惜已經考不出他們的姓名了。現在就有事實姓名都可考的表列於下：

原名	譯名	國籍	事略
A. F. Lindley	哈喇	英	曾在英海軍任職，太平天国庚申十年八月間至蘇州，棚往太平天国，任其後隨忠王李秀成作戰。癸開十三年五月，率船掩護忠王李秀成從江口渡江，旋守衛九洑洲，與曾戰敗，他的愛人瑪麗中彈也受傷，十月在上海病死。哈喇也受海洋猖獗，回英後著太平天国革命史（Tai-ping 一書，極力排擊英國的侵略政策。
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Savage		英	原係一引水。太平天国庚申十年六月助甯王周文佳守青浦，敗洋槍隊。尋攻松江受傷，卒於天京。
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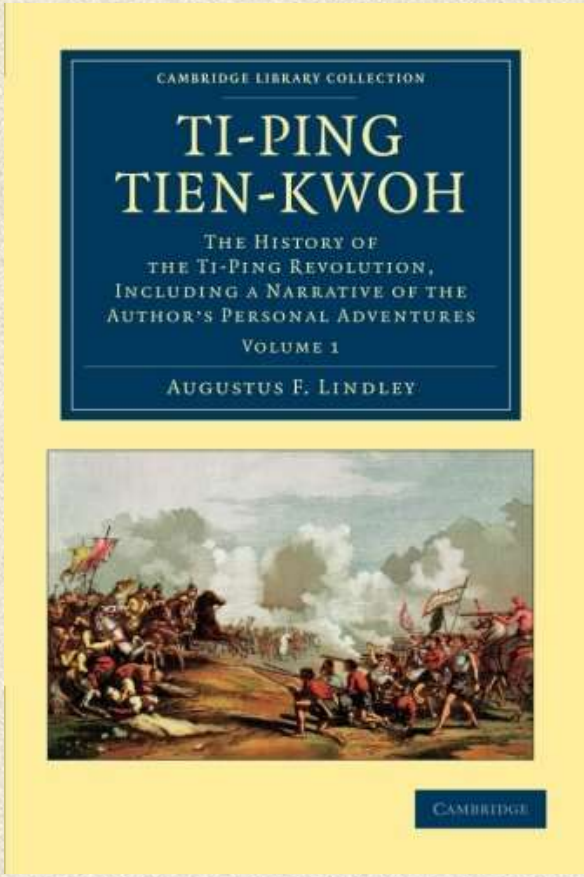
Henri Labourix		法	太平天国己未九年入太平軍，先後隨忠王、慕王。癸開十三年十月在蘇州戰死。
Williams		美	初在洋槍隊。太平天国甲子十四年十月自廈門到漳州投侍王，明年夏戰死。
George White		英	與哈喇在上海俘飛而復來輪船，入太平軍。旋又到上海，謀再俘他船不果。太平天国癸開十三年十二月被執，英領事處以二年徒刑，太平在獄中。
Morris		英	曾與哈喇同俘飛而復來輪船。太平天国甲子十四年又在上海俘洋槍隊 Isatlee 輪船，駛過嘉興，爲清軍洋教習備雷所執，監禁十年。
George Bafley		美	曾任洋槍隊礮兵六尉，太平天国乙好十五年春，自廈門投侍王，這年夏，漳州失守，走歸康王汪海洋，入廣東。至鎮平，離軍去，旋爲清軍所執，解往廣州，交英領事。
Peacock		美	曾與 Savage 同參與松江之戰，Savage 死，繼任太平軍洋兵隊長。
Antonio		義大利	曾與 Savage 攻松江。太平天国辛酉十一年曾帶太平軍中的義大利人及黑人。
Barclay de Tolly		法	本係洋槍隊將領。太平天国癸開十三年六月向白聚文密報軍情，入太平軍。

❶ 據威爾生（A. Wilson）常勝軍（The Ever-Victorious Army）第十章。

Augustus Frederick Lindley (1840-1873)



- Chinese: 吟唎
- Major R.N., 1859；Colonel Taiping, 1863
- Joined Royal Navy in 1857, resigned in 1860 and took a job as the executive officer of a trading steamer smuggling specie to the Taiping reform movement in Shanghai.
- Served in Taiping in 1861, under command of Li Xiucheng, helped train their soldiers in British Army techniques and engaged in the battle
- Wrote and published "Ti Ping Tien Kwoh: or the History of the Taiping Revolution in 1866 (Chinese: 太平天國革命親歷記)

Thanks

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