

**Origins of the
“Boxer Revolt”
in China
&
German Intervention
1900-1901**

by
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Collectors Club of New York
16 January 2013

I. Location of the “Boxer Movement” in China



North China

Petschili (Tchili) & Schantung (Shandong) Provinces
(Birthplace of Chinese Philosophers Confucius & Mencius)

**Locations of the “Boxer Revolt”
&**

**Later Allied Military Intervention:
Austria-Hungary, Britain, France,
Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, & U.S.A.**

II. Establishment of Foreign Presence in China

A. BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA IN THE EARLY 1800's:

- Britain experienced trade deficits with China, importing e.g. silk, tea, porcelain, etc.
- To alleviate the imbalance, the British East India Company commenced the export of opium from India & Afghanistan to China, which became highly successful and profitable.
- The Chinese Imperial Government forbade the import of opium to stop addiction and to conserve the silver reserves.

B. EVOLUTION TO THE FIRST & SECOND "OPIUM WARS"

- The Chinese Government seizes the British warehouses in Canton, burns them along with large opium stocks, with subsequent expulsion of the British to Macao, which refused acceptance of the British, resulting in *circa* 2000 expellees spending months living on ships docked at Hong Kong.
- This situation enflames the British and war breaks out between Great Britain and China in 1842, later aptly referred to as the **"FIRST OPIUM WAR"**

C. Establishment of Treaty Ports in 1842 & 1858/1860

1842 TREATY OF NANKING.. FIRST OPIUM WAR

**China's war defeat was solidified in the
TREATY OF NANKING, having the following agreement terms:**

1. China cedes **Hong Kong** to Great Britain;
2. China pays for the war and the burned opium;
3. The following five ports are opened for trade and commercial settlement...

Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai

**A second conflict ensued, now including France,
resulting in China again being defeated!**

TREATIES OF TIENTSIN (1858) & PEKING (1860).. SECOND OPIUM WAR

Peace Agreement Terms:

1. The following eleven additional ports are opened for trade and foreign commercial settlement:

**Cheefoo, Chinkiang, Hankow, Kinkiang, Kungchow (Hoi Hao)
Nanking, Newchawang, Swatow, Tientsin & the
Formosan Ports of Tainan/Anping & Tamsin.**

2. The traffic in opium is legalized;
3. Safe passage and residency of foreigners is legalized;
4. Christianity and missionaries are permitted;
5. Foreign diplomats are allowed to reside in the Imperial City at Peking;
6. China cedes the Kowloon Territory (opposite Island of Hong Kong) to Great Britain;
7. China cedes all the Manchurian Territory that lay north of the Amur River and east of the Ussuri River to Russia;
8. Custom duties & taxes are established and set.

D. Opening of Foreign Post Offices in China

Non-German Post Offices

To facilitate communications between the foreign residents & commercial enterprises with their home countries, postal agencies & post offices were established, since China did not have a national postal system and was not a member of the Universal Postal Union until September, 1914...

Great Britain (1842 Hong Kong)

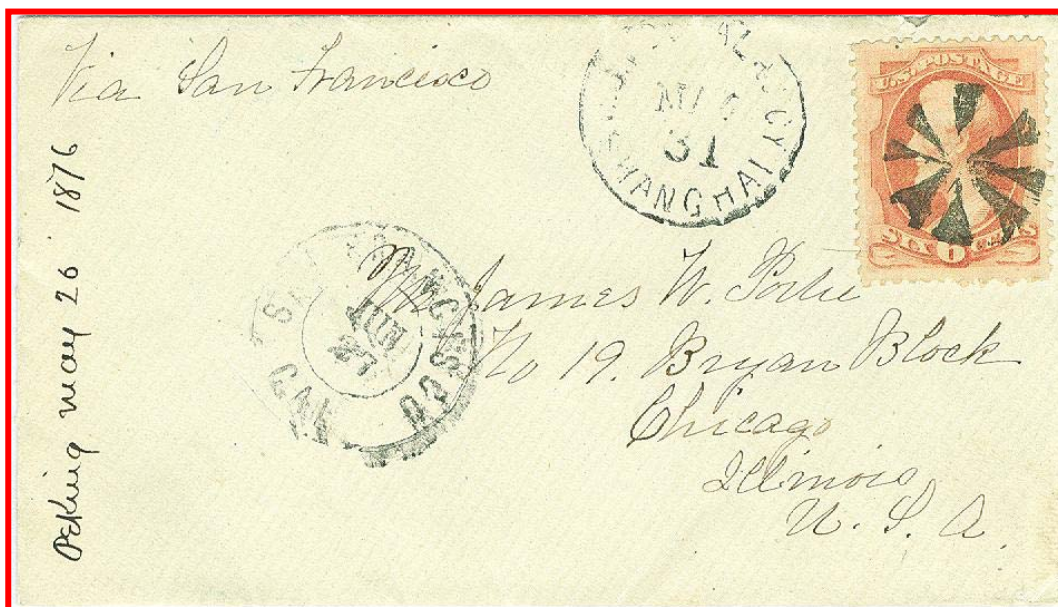
Russia (1858 Peking)

France (1862 Shanghai)

United States of America (1865 Shanghai)

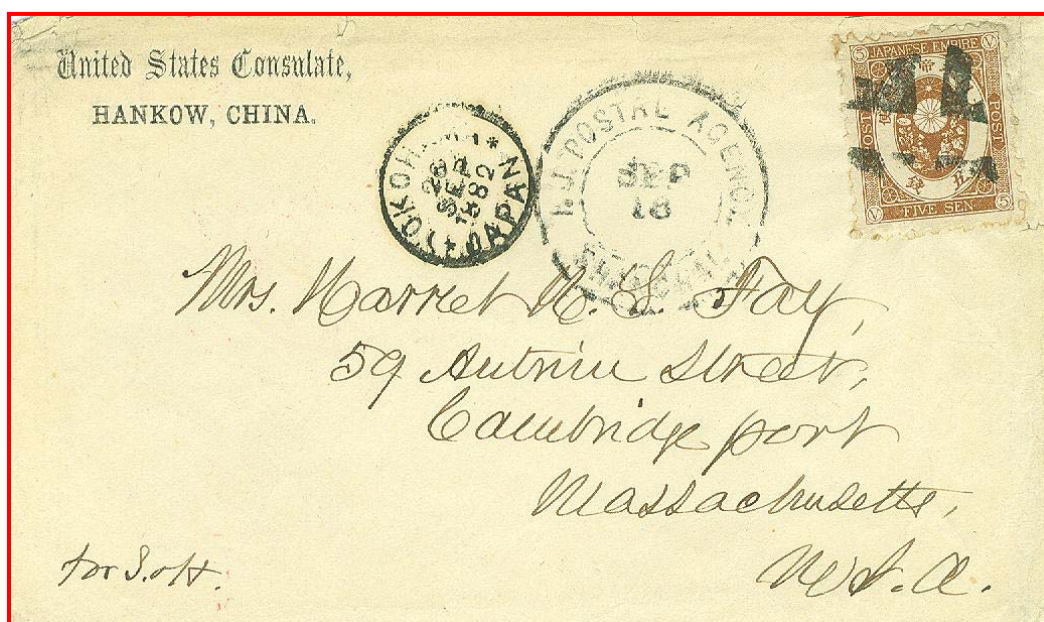
Japan (1876 Shanghai)

Postal History Examples of Mail Through the United States & Japanese Post Offices in China



31 MAY 1876

**Cover, written at Peking, postmarked at Shanghai, China,
sent to Chicago, arriving on 3 July 1876.
33-day transit time.**



18 September 1882

**Cover, sent by the American Consulate at Hankow, China,
postmarked by the Japanese Post Office, routed to the American
Post Office at Shanghai for forwarding to Cambridge Port,
Massachusetts.**

D. Opening of Foreign Post Offices in China

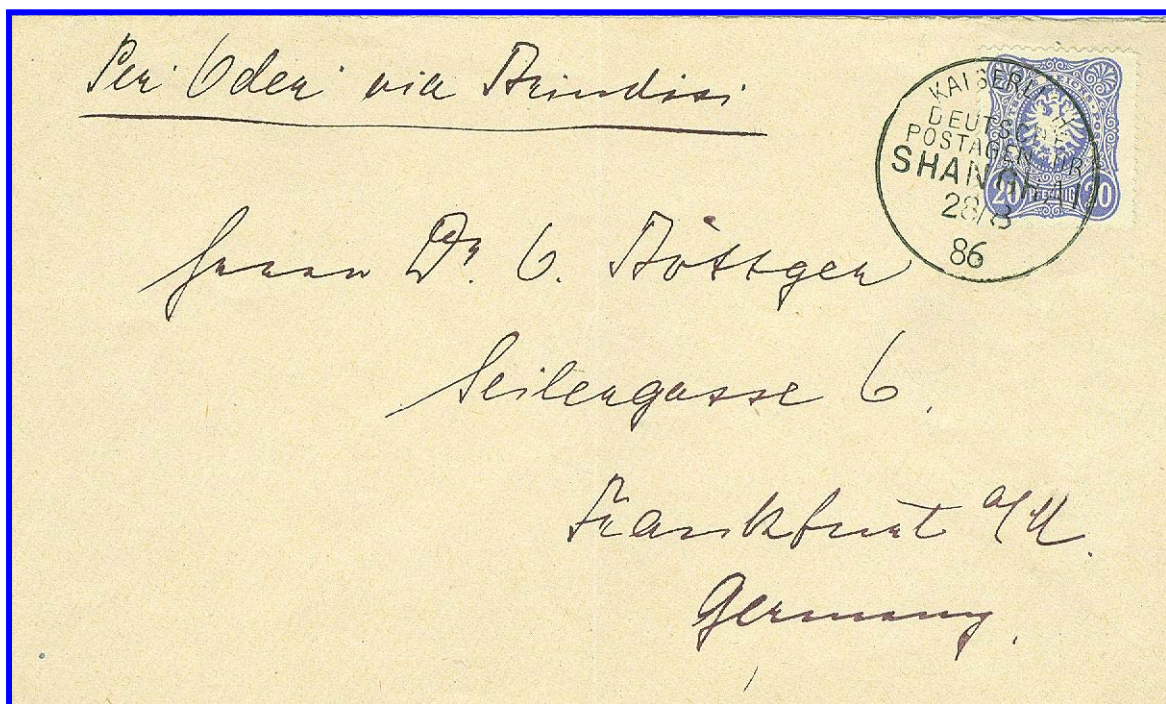
The German Post Office

German entry into the “Treaty Ports” first took place LATE in the 19th Century after the German Chancellor, Count von Bismarck, signed an agreement in July, 1885, with the North German Lloyd Shipping Line to establish regular postal-ship service between Germany and the Far East and Australia.

A German Post Office official arrived in China and opened a postal agency at the German Consulate at Shanghai on

16 AUGUST 1886.

Opening of the German Post Office in China at the German Consulate at Shanghai in 1886



28 AUGUST 1886

Commercial Cover, postmarked on the **FIRST DAY** of
Operation of the German Postal Agency at Shanghai, sent to
Frankfurt/Main (North German Steamer "Oder"),
Arriving on 4 October 1886.
37-day transit time.

E. Kiautschou Territory Leasehold (Schantung = Shandong Province)



- Upon the murder of German missionaries in 1897, a German Navy Cruiser Squadron arrived & landed marines on the Yellow Sea Chinese Coast and occupied the Kiautschou Territory on 14 November 1897.
- The German Kaiser exchanged communications with Russian Czar Nicholas on 15 November 1897, who indicated no objection to the landing, since the Russians already had a naval base at Port Arthur on China's Liaotung Peninsula.
 - On 6 March 1898, the German Government concluded a **LEASE AGREEMENT** with the Chinese Government for **99-YEARS** covering the Kiautschou Territory.

E. Kiautschou Territory Leasehold

(Schantung = Shandong Province)



26 January 1898

Double-weight Cover, postmarked

"Tsintanfort Marine-Feldpost"

(Naval Post Office),

OPENING DAY OF THE FIRST POST OFFICE,

sent to Bremerhaven, Germany

Upon occupation of the Kiautschou Territory,
the **GERMAN NAVY** becoming the governing
ADMINISTRATOR.

All mail was initially routed through the **NAVAL
POST OFFICE.** Later, with establishment of a
postal system, mail was handled by the
German Post Office in Kiautschou.

III. Rise of the “Boxer Movement”

“Boxer Society” or Movement (*I Ho Chuan* = Society of Harmonious Fists)

- A structurally loose organization having independent cells led by a local leader;
- Collective mass trans-fixation meetings influenced by local religions and religious leaders who considered themselves protectors of the ruling Qing Dynasty (Manchu Dynasty) with the by-word ..

“Support the Qing and destroy the foreigners”;

- Belief in their invincibility, including against modern weapons;
- The “Boxers” blamed the foreigners and the Chinese Christians for the “imbalance” in nature and harmony of society.

Primary Factors for the Rise in the Boxer Movement

- WESTERN IMPERIALISM, both political and economic, in China from particularly 1895 onward;
- Inner Chinese CONFLICT between the PROGRESSIVE Chinese REFORMERS versus the CONSERVATIVES AT THE IMPERIAL COURT;
- UNEQUAL AGREEMENTS about the special status of the Christian missions in China, where missionaries and foreign consuls intervened in local disputes;
- A series of NATURAL CATASTROPHIES and subsequent famines of the 1890s in North China caused a crisis atmosphere.

IV. Events Leading to Outbreak of Hostilities

- **1898-1899:** **The Boxers attack rural Christian Missionary enclaves**, one of which is located at Rizhao, killing Christian Chinese & missionaries and destroying mission property;
- **1899 (May-June):** German Bishop von Auzur requests the German Peking Legation & Authorities at Kiautschou for protection. Kaiser Wilhelm is consulted and agrees, resulting in **German marines dispatched to the Rizhao Christian Community**. The Chinese Government indemnifies for destroyed buildings and loss of lives;
- **1900 (11 January):** Chinese Empress Cixi (Tzu-Hsi) issues an edict that simply states that some Boxers are law-abiding!;
- **1900 (27 January):** European Powers, Japan & U.S.A. demand that Chinese Government protect their installations, missionaries & citizens;
- **1900 (15 April):** The Boxers are banned by the Chinese Government, albeit the regular **Chinese Army at Peking & Tientsin is sympathetic to the Boxers** and ban is not enforced;
- **1900 (May):** **Boxer attacks against missionaries, foreigners and railway installations continue** to expand to Peking and beyond;
- **1900 (18 May):** Foreign legations at **Peking** request and receive additional marine guards, which arrive between 31 May – 3 June;
- **1900 (9 June):** Boxers destroy the Peking race course, and the British Minister at Peking requests **British Admiral Seymour** to come to the aid of the beleaguered residents;

1900 (9 June): Japanese Attaché U. Suriyama is assassinated on his way to the train station.

1900 (10 June): British Admiral Seymour's International Expeditionary Force sets out from Tientsin with 2066 marines of different nationalities (529 German) to relieve Peking from the Boxers who caused havoc there;



12 June 1900

View-Card, postmarked at Tientsin, sent by one of the German Marines under the Command of Admiral Seymour, assigned to guard the Germans at Tientsin, while others marched to Peking.

Manuscript Routing:

"Naval Mail from the Marine Detachment"

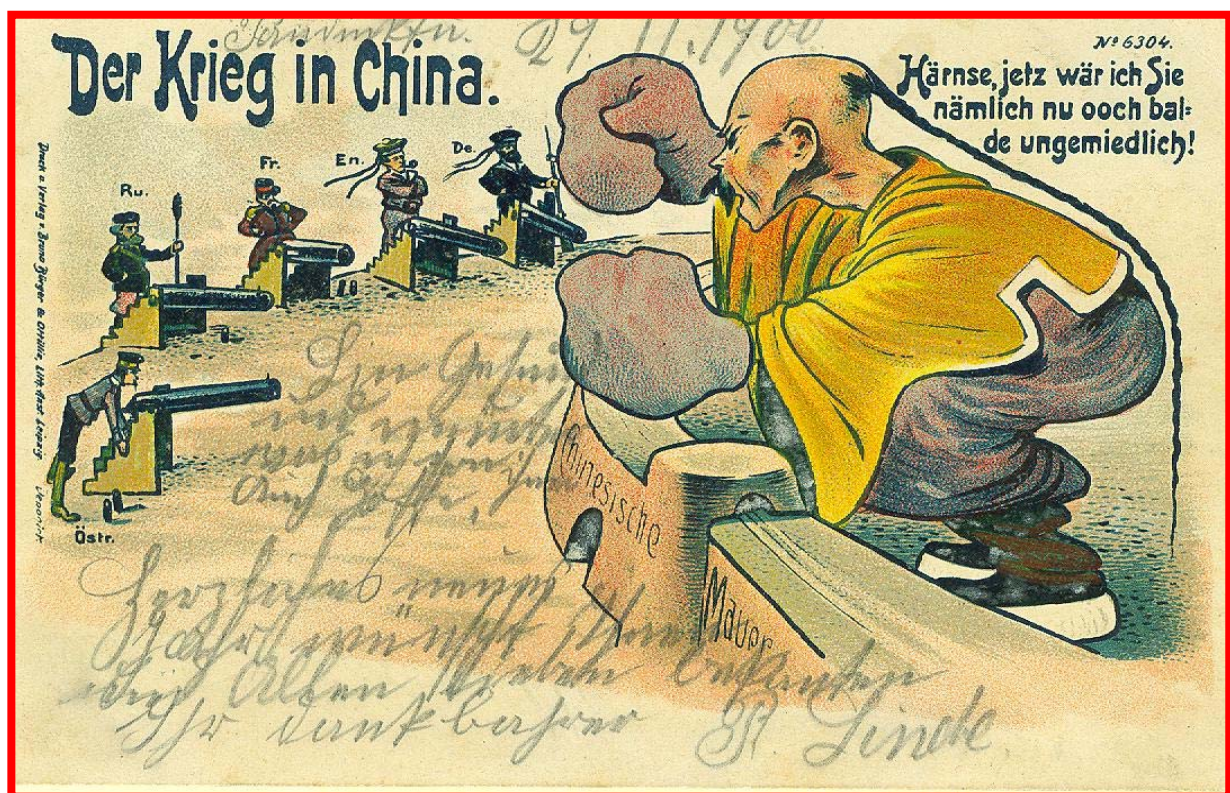
1900 (11 June): Prince Tuan, who supports the Boxers, is appointed head of the Imperial Council by the Empress;

1900 (17 June): The Allies send an surrender ultimatum to the Chinese Forts at Taku, which overlook Taku Bay, where the foreign nations fleets are anchored, whereupon the Chinese Military opens fire on the Allies.

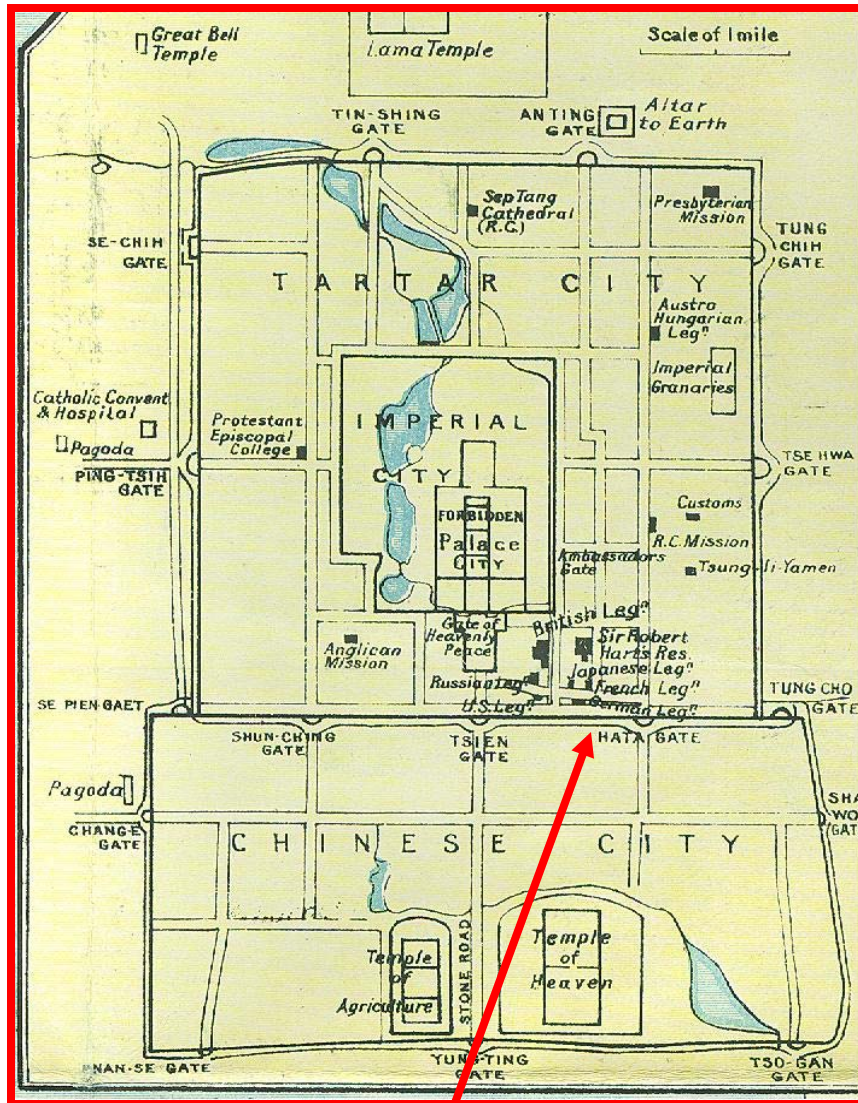
1900 (19 June): The Chinese Government sends an **ultimatum** to the European, Japanese & American Legations to leave Peking, which they do not.

1900 (20 June): German Minister Baron Klemens von Ketteler is assassinated at Peking while on his way to the Chinese Government Offices.

THE 55-DAY SIEGE OF THE PEKING LEGATION QUARTER BEGINS.



Siege of Peking: Imperial City Legation Compound



Legation Compound

1900 (21 June): CHINA DECLARES WAR UPON THE ALLIES
(8): Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia & USA.

V. Allied Nations' Reaction

•**1900 (Early June):** Marines of different nations are dispatched from their ships anchored in Taku Bay to guard their respective legations at Peking.

•**1900 (10 June):** An International Expeditionary Force under the command of Admiral Seymour sets out from Tientsin with 2066 marines for Peking.

Surrounded by Boxers while on route to Peking, the Force, attempting to retreat back to Tientsin, becomes bogged-down and lost, albeit was later located and rescued by Russian Forces on June 26!

•**1900 (June):** Concurrently, military units of the nearest allied nations' are mobilized and dispatched to Northern China.

- Russians, stationed in adjacent Manchuria,
- Japanese from Japan & Korea,
- British & Colonial Units stationed at Hong Kong and other Treaty Ports in China,
- French from Treaty Ports & Indo-China,
- Americans from the Philippines, etc.
- German Marines from the Kiautschou Territory or from the East Asiatic German Squadron.

1900 (20-26 June): The German Emperor authorizes the immediate dispatch from Bremerhaven (Germany) of a **Naval Expeditionary Force to China of 2000 German Marines.**

1900 (23 June): The ‘foreign district’ of Tientsin is relieved by Allied Forces led by a Japanese officer.

1900 (24 June): The Boxers continue their attacks on missionaries and foreigners; alone at the Town of Shansi 200 missionaries are murdered.

1900 (26 June): Admiral Seymour’s Column is located and rescued by Russian Forces.

1900 (June-July): A German “East Asiatic Expeditionary Force” is organized and consists of over 20,000 officers and soldiers, departing Germany in two convoys.

1900 (July 27): Prior to departure of the first convoy from Bremerhaven, Kaiser Wilhelm gives a farewell speech, which becomes known as the ... “**Hun Speech**”, which in World War I inspires other nations to refer to “Germans” as “Huns”!

Unofficial, correctly translated, excerpt from Kaiser Wilhelm’s moving, albeit controversial speech to the departing forces:

“Should you encounter the enemy, he will be defeated! No quarter will be given! Prisoners will not be taken! Whoever falls into your hands is forfeited. Just as a thousand years ago the Huns under their King Attila made a name for themselves, one that even today makes them seem mighty in history and legend, may the name German be affirmed by you in such a way in China that no Chinese will ever again dare to look cross-eyed at a German.”

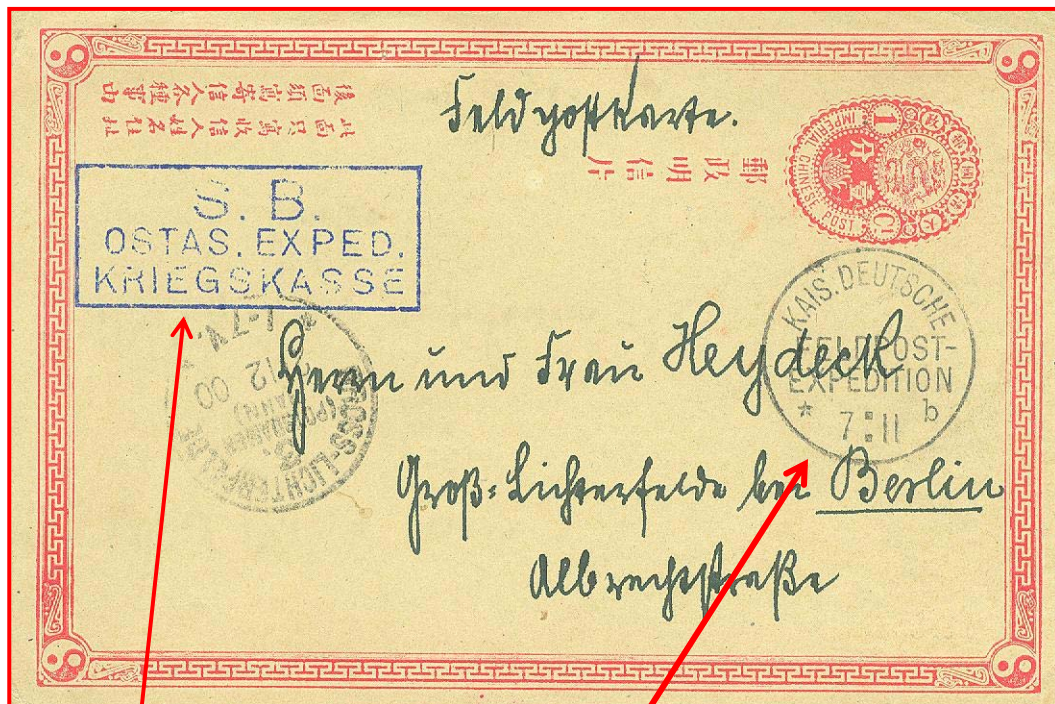
German Field Post Office at Tongku



**First of three Provisional Field-Post Office
Postmarks for Three Different Locations:
Tongku, Tientsin & Peking**

Three Types of the TONGKU Provisional exist.

German Naval Field Post Office at Tientsin



TIENTSIN Provisional postmark

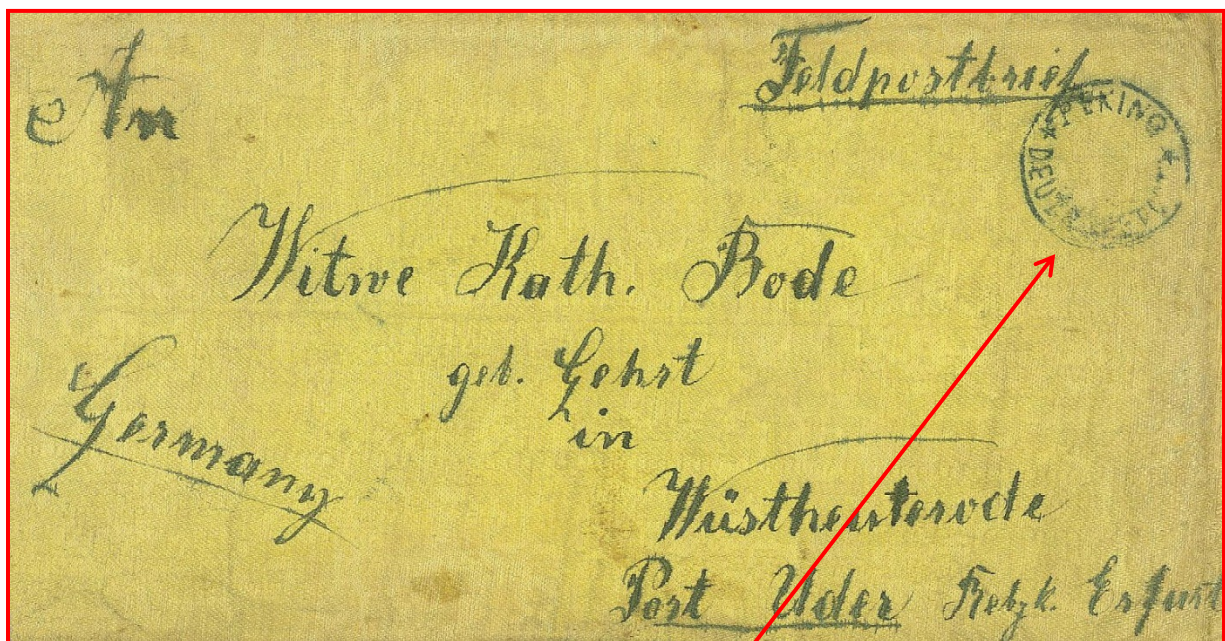
**Military Unit Cachet Mark
Permitting Free-Franking Privilege**

***"East Asiatic Expeditionary Force
War Payment Office"***

1900 (4 August): The 'Second International Relief Column for Peking', under the command of British Lieutenant General Alfred Gaselee, leaves Tientsin with ca. 20,000 officers and men against a force of 70,000 Chinese Military & 50-100,000 Boxers.

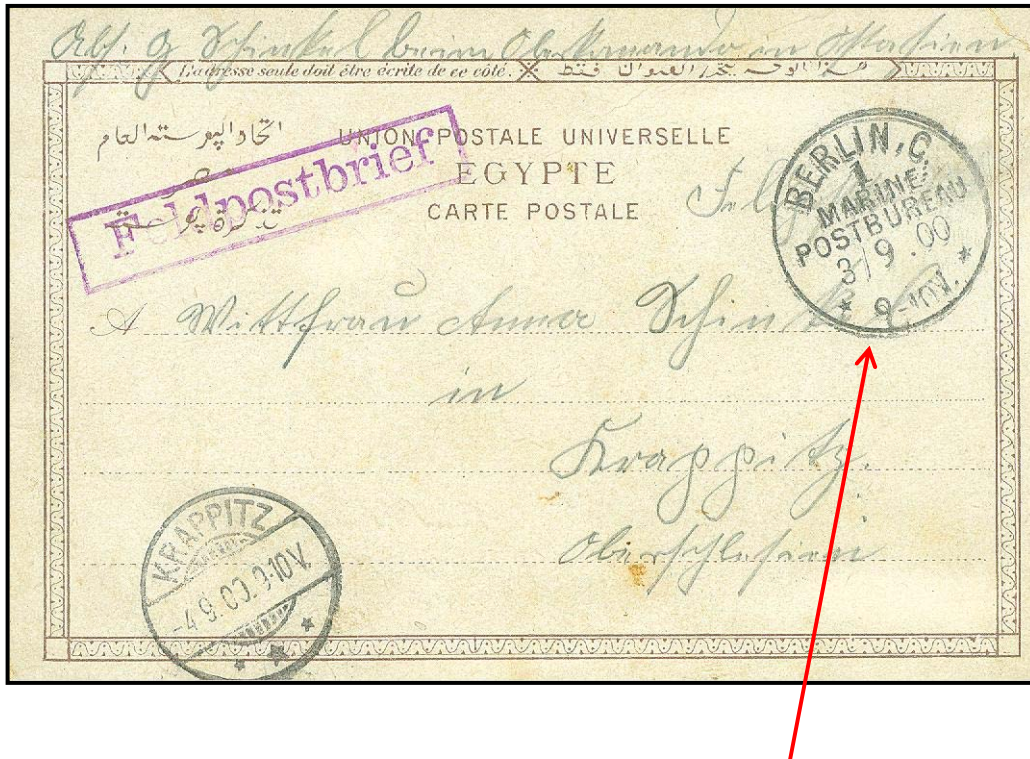
1900 (14 August): Peking is relieved by the ..
"Gaselee Relief Column";

German Field Post Office at Peking



**Two Types of Peking Field-Post Provisional Postmark:
Hand-Carved Soft & Hardwood Versions**

German Naval Post Office at Berlin



Until the “East Asiatic Expeditionary Force” arrived and established a formal military post office network,

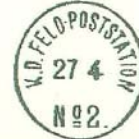
ALL EARLY GERMAN FIELD-POST MAIL WAS HANDLED BY THE NAVAL POST OFFICE

locally with forwarding to the Naval Post Office at Berlin, which forwarded the mail through the German Post Office.

Field Marshall Count von Waldersee

1900 (21 September): German Count Waldersee arrives at Taku and leads the 'East Asiatic Expeditionary Corps'.

FIELD MARSHALL 'COUNT von WALDERSEE'
WAS SUPREME COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES OF THE
'EAST ASIATIC EXPEDITIONARY CORPS'.



18 December (1900)

(Free-frank) money transfer receipt
covering RM 800.00 transferred by
Count von Waldersee to Germany.



11 November
(1900)

Free-frank cover ,
written by
Count von
Waldersee,
postmarked at
Fieldpost Station
No. 2, sent to
Hanover,
Germany

Arrival Postmark:
(Reverse)
"Hannover,
27 December
1900"

Third Day of
Postmark Usage.

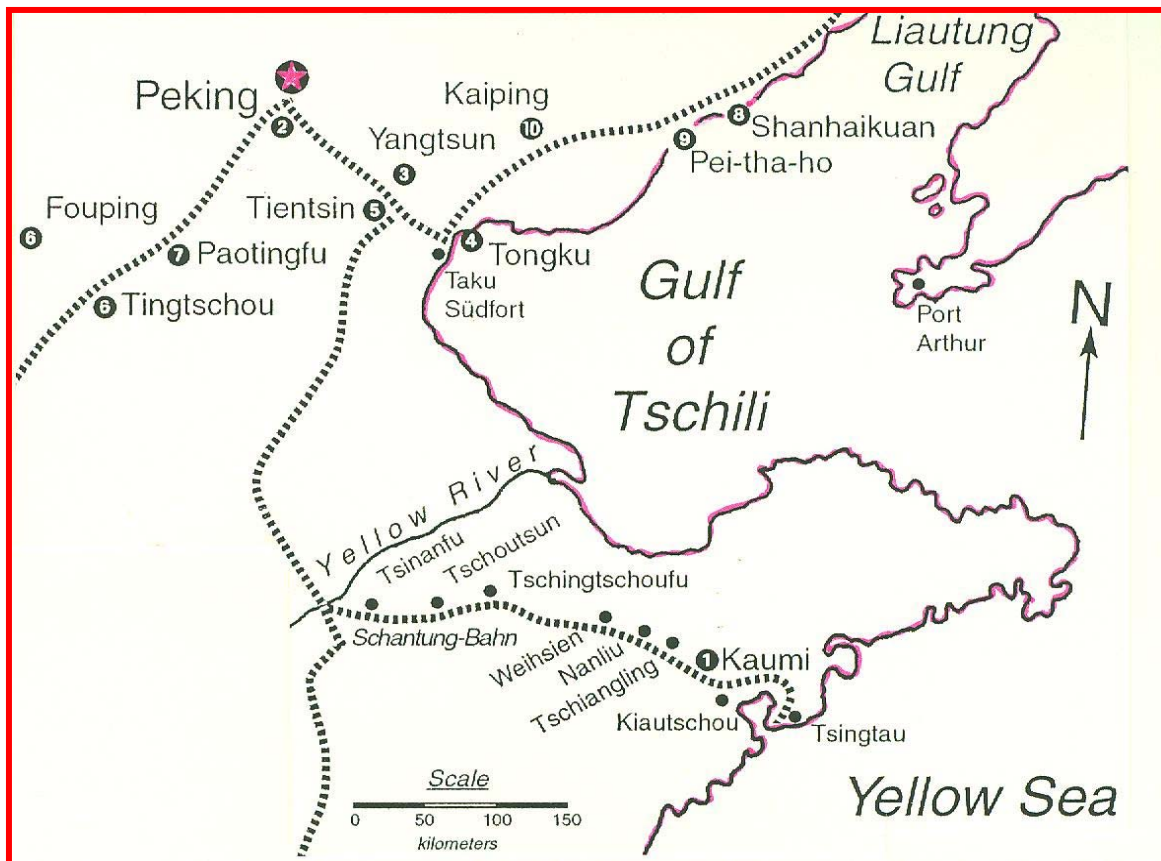


Reverse



Establishment of the East Asiatic Expedition Field Post Office Network

Along with the arrival of the German East Asiatic Expeditionary Corps was also the Expedition's Field Post Office equipment and organization, which supplemented the already established German Naval Post Offices at Tongku, Tientsin & Peking.



10 Field Post Stations:

1. Kaumi .. 24 Nov. 1900 – 4 July 1901
2. Peking .. 11 September 1900 - 31 August 1901
3. Yangtsun .. 2 September 1900 – 30 April 1901
4. Tongku .. 2 September 1900 – 31 August 1901
5. Tientsin .. 3 September 1900 – 7 November 1900
6. Tshingtschou .. 18 April 1901 – 4 May 1901
Fouping .. 5 May 1901 – 16 May 1901
Langtsouanking .. 17 May 1901 -25 May 1901
7. Paotingfu .. 2 Nov. 1900 – 25 July 1901
8. Shanhaikuan .. 26 Nov. 1900 – 31 August 1901
9. Peihaho .. 22 May 1901 – 31 August 1901
10. Kaiping .. 21 May 1901 – 31 August 1901

German Field Post Office No. 6

The only mobile field post office was located in the mountains along the Great Wall of China and had three locations:

Tshingtschou .. 18 April 1901 – 4 May 1901

Fouping .. 5 May 1901 – 16 May 1901

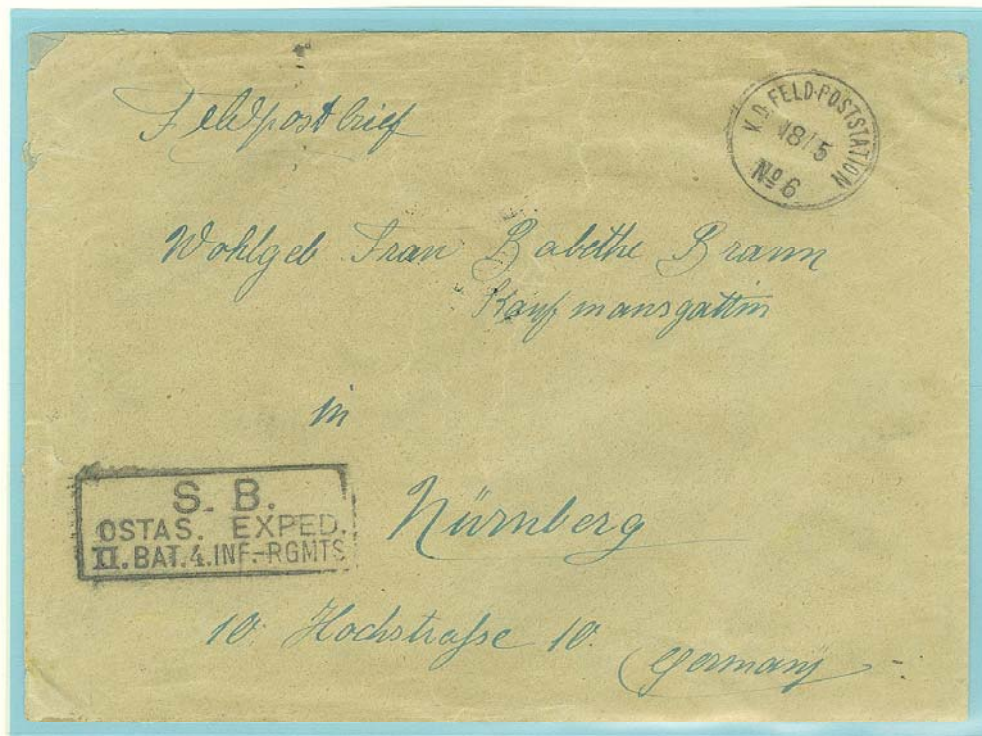
Langtsouanking .. 17 May 1901 -25 May 1901

MOBILE FIELDPOST STATION NO. 6,
the farthest station west of Peking,
in the mountains, along with Great Wall of China,
HAD THREE DIFFERENT LOCATIONS:

Tschingtschou = 18 April – 4 May 1901

Fouping = 5 – 16 May 1901

Langtsouanking = 17 -25 May 1901



18 May (1901)

Cert. Dr. Steuer

Free-frank cover, written at "Lung-Tsun-kuan",
by Chinese Post Office carrier to
Fieldpost Station No. 6 at Langtsouanking,
sent to Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany.

Arrival Postmark:

(Reverse)

"-- June 1900, Nürnberg"

Unit Validation Mark:

"2nd Battalion, 4th Infantry Regiment,
East Asiatic Expeditionary Corps"

Franking:

(Reverse)

½ Cent..

Chinese Post Office fee for mail carrier
to German Fieldpost Station No. 6 at Langtsouanking,



German Field Post Office Mail Damaged at Shanghai Post Office Fire

During the night of 28 February 1901, a shipment of fireworks
ignited and caused a major fire at the Shanghai German Post Office,
resulting in many sacks of German Fieldpost No. 8
being destroyed or damaged.

**RECOVERED DAMAGED MAIL WAS CACHET HAND-STAMPED AND
FORWARDED TO DESTINATION:**

Beschädigt durch Brandunglück
im Postamt Shanghai.

"Damaged from the Shanghai Post Office Fire"

FIELDPOST STATION NO. 8 MAIL DAMAGED IN-TRANSIT
THROUGH THE GERMAN POST OFFICE FIRE AT SHANGHAI ON 28 FEBRUARY 1901



24 February (1901)

Free-frank Fieldpost Form Card,
postmarked at Fieldpost Station No. 8,
fire-damaged cachet hand-stamped,
sent to Schöneberg (Berlin), Germany.

Arrival Postmark:
"Schöneberg (Berlin).
9 April 1901"

Inbound Mail from Germany

PARCEL POST TO
SUPPORT TRANSPORT
SHIP OF THE FAR EAST
CRUISER SQUADRON

20 December (1900)

2 kilo parcel,
postmarked at Hamburg,
sent to the officer's mess
aboard
"HMS Brandenburg"...
period of Activity in
Chinese Waters:
(Boxer Campaign)
30 July 1900-
9 August 1901

Franking:
RM 1.00..
Flat-rate parcel post for
parcels up to 2.5 kilo for
military & naval
personnel.



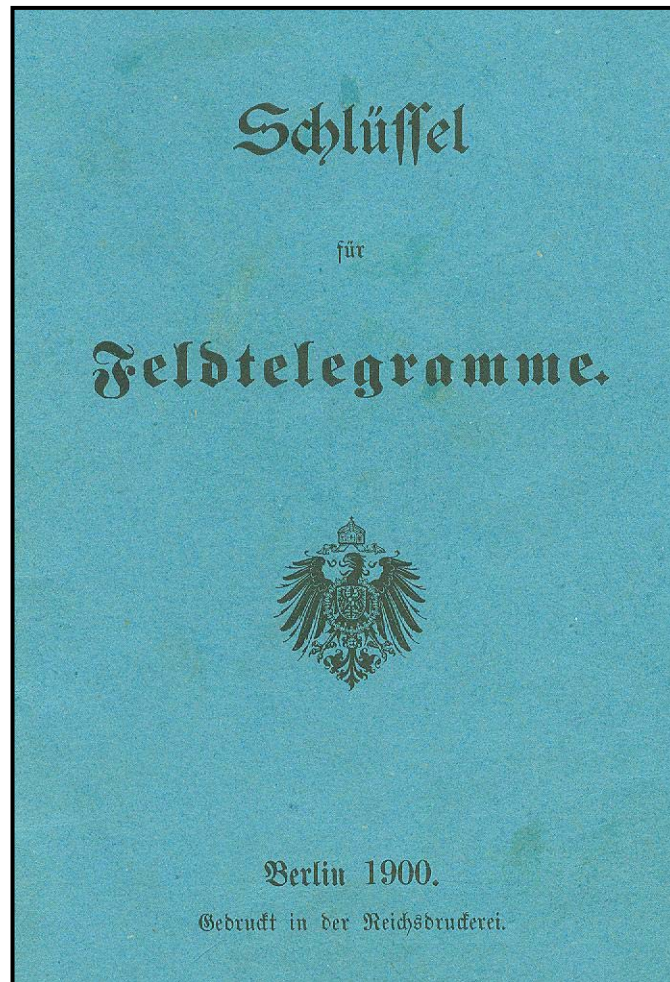
INBOUND LETTER-MAIL
TO A SOLDIER AT
TIENTSIN

7 January (1901)

Free-frank cover,
postmarked at
Jeetzel, Germany,,
sent to a recipient in the
"Howitzer Munitions
Column" at Tientsin.

Franking:
Free-frank from
Germany as long as
endorsed
"Soldier's Mail ..
Personal Matters
Involving the Recipient"

Field Post Telegram Code-Keys



**Key-Code Book Containing 99 Different
Code-keys for Commonly Used
Expressions of Information**

Field Post Telegrams

FOR THE ENTIRE 27,000 MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
MILITARY UNITS WERE CATALOGED IN BERLIN FROM 1-2100
WITH EACH SERVICEMAN OF A PARTICULAR UNIT ALLOCATED A
'LETTER' DESIGNATION OR IDENTIFICATION CODE.
99 STANDARD MESSAGE TEXTS WERE CODED BY NUMBER.

Bar bezahlt: - J - M. Marken unseitig.

Seldetelegramm *Kuerner*

Serie	Telegraphen-Nummer	Nummer der Nachricht
M	0506	46

Abfender: *Wirtk. Birkholz*
2. Komp. 5. P. F. R.

Recht deutlich schreiben!

Message '46':
"Heartfelt Good Wishes and Regards"

"M" =
Rifleman Birkholz

Unit Identification:
"2nd Company of the 5th Regiment" of the
East Asiatic Expeditionary Corps"



Exp. Richter & Carl. Steuer

OUT-BOUND NON-OFFICER FIELD-TELEGRAM

28 December (1900)

Telegram sent from Tientsin, from "Rifleman Birkholz"
to his family in Germany at the address registered by him
with the military authorities prior to leaving Germany.

Franking:

RM 3.00: 50% subsidized rate for
non-officer field-telegrams to Germany.

10x 10-Pf Germania un-overprinted provisional stamps (Type II)
+ RM 2.00 value

One of four known field-telegrams sent by
non-officers at RM 3.00 rate.

Inbound Field Post Telegrams

IN-BOUND TELEGRAMS WERE DELIVERED TO THE RECIPIENT BY MEANS OF DEDICATED FORM-CARDS.

Messages were received by cable transmission using the same system as was being used for out-bound telegrams, transposed in manuscript on the card reverse and sent through the German Post Office to the recipient.

DURING THE CONFLICT PERIOD, TELEGRAM FORM-CARDS WERE HANDLED BY REGISTERED MAIL, AND BY ORDINARY MAIL DURING THE PROVISIONAL-GOVERNMENT AND/OR OCCUPATION PERIODS.

REGISTERED TELEGRAM CARD (War Period)

5 January (1901)

Telegram sent from Berlin on 3 January 1901 to a marine of the 1st Marine Battalion stationed at Peking.

Transit & Arrival Postmarks:

"Tientsin, 5 January 1901"
"Peking German Post Office, 6 January 1901"

Feldtelegramm
(Einschreiben!)

An
S. M. Schiff
Ostasiat.
1 Dec Bataillon
Kompagnie

Kaiserlich Deutsche Feldpostexpedition
Eingeschrieben.
No 184

ESKADRON
Batterie
Kolonne

Peking

T.S. 89

DEUTSCHE POST
TIENTSIN
5.1.2

Cert. Steuer BPP

Feldtelegramm
(Einschreiben!)

An
S. M. Schiff
Ostasiat.
Regt.
Bataillon
Kompagnie

6 0512
Mab II/4

ESKADRON
Batterie
Kolonne

TIENTSIN
21/5
02
DEUTSCHE POST

T.S.

UNREGISTERED TELEGRAM CARD (Tientsin Provisional Government Period)

21 May 1902

Telegram sent from Berlin on 20 May 1902 to "Soldier C-0512" of the 2nd Regiment, 2nd Battalion at Tientsin.

Exp. Kilian

VI. Suppression of the “Boxer Revolt”

1900 (13-14 July): The ‘Chinese District’ of Tientsin is captured by the Allies under the command of Japanese Colonel Kuriya, after only one day of fighting.

1900 (16 July): The six Allied Commanders establish a Provisional Government at Tientsin.

1900 (15 August): Empress Tzu Hsi and her court flees Peking.

A **Provisional Government**, already established by the Allies at Tientsin, is expanded to Peking, where the Allied Commanders put former Chinese Diplomat Li Hungtschang in charge as Governor General, becoming known as “Bismarck of East Asia”, but at 79 years old, dies on 7 November 1901 and new Governor General Yuan Schikai is put in charge **until 15 August 1902**, when the government is again turned over to the Chinese by the Allies.

1900 (26 October): Discussions about Peace Protocol between China and the Allies commences.

1901 (1 February): The Boxer Society is suppressed by the Allies.

1901 (10 January): The Empress accepts the terms of the Peace Protocol, resulting in the Allies’ commencement of plans to reduce forces in China; Germany leases (12) ships.

1901 (31 August): Last day of operation of the German Field Post Network.

1901 (7 September): A Peace Protocol is signed.

“China” Hand-Overprint Provisional Stamp Usage at Tientsin



3 Pfg. =
PRINTED MATTER RATE

Exp. Bolhe BPP/Jakubek



20 Pfg. =
INTERNATIONAL
LETTER-RATE

Exp. Mansfeld/Grabe/Breth



RM 4.20 =
PARCEL POST RATE

Cert. Dr. Steuer



Exp. Jakubek

3 March 1901

Civilian German military or government
employee mail, postmarked at the Tientsin
Military Field Post Office, sent to Cassel, Germany.
41-day transit time.

Arrival Postmark:

"Cassel,
13 April 1901"

Franking:

10 Pfennig..
International postcard-rate .

“China” Hand-Overprint Provisional Stamp Usage at Peking

Although most “China” hand-overprinted stamps were distributed at
Tientsin, this example verifies that
**HAND-OVERPRINTED STAMPS WERE ALSO AVAILABLE AT THE
PEKING POST OFFICE.**



Signed: Dietrich & Schmidt
Cert. Dr. Lantelme

10 PFG. “CHINA” HAND-OVERPRINT PAIR USAGE ON MIXED-FRANKED REGISTERED MAIL

20 June 1901

Mixed franking registered cover,
postmarked at Peking, sent by “Paymaster Frost” of the
Imperial 1st East Asiatic
Infantry Regiment, 2nd Battalion,
to Dresden, Germany
44-day transit time.

Arrival Postmark:
“Dresden,
3 August 1901”

Franking:
60 Pfennig..
40 Pfg.. 2nd weight-level (30 grams)
International letter-rate +
20 Pfg.. Registration fee

Unique

VII. Terms of Peace Protocol

1. China is to apologize for the murders of Diplomats Ketteler & Suriyama, with a memorial to be erected for Minister Ketteler at Peking;
2. All Boxers are to be prosecuted;
3. The Chinese Civil Service Exams are to be avoided in any cities where foreigners were killed;
4. China to pay reparations of 1.4 Billion Gold Marks (ca. 70 Million Pounds) until 1940;
5. Reparations are to be paid to any foreigners who lost property;
6. China is not to purchase or import weapons;
7. The Legation Quarter at Peking is to be exclusively for residence of foreigners and is to be reinforced;
8. The Taku Forts are to be demolished and foreign bases along the Peking-Taku Railway Line to the coast are to be permitted and established;
9. A modern foreign ministry with priority over other ministries is to be established;
10. An Imperial Edict is to be issued banning all organizations which are foreigner-unfriendly;
11. The bowing (Kotau) by foreign diplomats at Court is vacated;
12. The Empress' son, Prince Chun, father of the last Chinese Emperor, Puyi, is to personally visit Berlin to apologize for the death of Minister Ketteler. (This took place on 4 September 1901 at the New Palace at Potsdam, 'Sanssouci'.

Epilogue: Military Awards to Members of the German East Asiatic Expeditionary Force



**Combat Recipient's Medal
(Bronze)**

**Non-Combat Recipient's Medal
(Silver)**