

CHRONOLOGY

<u>Year</u>	<u>The London Missionary Society</u>	<u>Contemporary Events</u>
1786		Britain occupies Penang (the Prince of Wales Island).
1789		Breitkopf attempts to cut Chinese punches at Leipzig.
1793		Unsuccessful mission of Lord Macartney to China
1795	The founding of the London Missionary Society (LMS)	Malacca taken by the British from the Dutch
1805		Penang is upgraded to a Presidency of British India.
1807	Robert Morrison arrives in China.	
1809		Joshua Marshman begins Chinese printing with wooden type at Serampore, India.
1810	Morrison begins printing.	The British capture Dutch Java
1811	Morrison's first work comes out of the press.	Cutting Chinese punches begins at Serampore.
1813	William Milne arrives in China.	
1815	Milne founds the Malacca mission, starts printing <i>The Chinese Magazine</i> . Thomsen opens the Malay department at the Malacca mission.	
1816		Lord Amherst's unsuccessful mission to China Java restored to the Dutch.
1817	Medhurst arrives at Malacca.	
1818	In November, the foundation stone of the Anglo-Chinese College is laid.	Malacca restored to the Dutch.
1819	Three missions are established in Penang, Singapore and Batavia.	The British occupy Singapore.
1822	The Singapore station begins printing. In June, Milne dies in Malacca. Medhurst moves to Batavia.	The printing of Marshman's version of a Chinese Bible with metal type at Serampore is completed.
1823	The Batavia station begins printing. Morrison goes to Malacca. The printing of the Chinese Bible with blocks is completed in Malacca.	
1824	Morrison returns to England.	Anglo-Dutch treaty defines spheres of influence. Malacca reverts to Britain.
1825	Dyer is appointed to the Chinese mission.	
1826	Dyer makes appeals to the public for funds for cutting Chinese punches. Morrison leaves England for China.	Vincent Figgins cuts some Chinese punches in London. Singapore, Malacca and Penang form the Straits Settlements.

- 1827 Dyer arrives at Penang.
- 1828 Dyer's experiment of making type by means of stereotyping begins.
- 1830 The Americans set up their first mission press in Canton.
- 1831 Gutzlaff sails along the Chinese coast.
- 1832 The Penang station begins printing. Dyer proposes to cut divisible type.
- 1833 Dyer commences punch cutting. Gutzlaff's second sailing along the Chinese coast
- The East India Company loses its monopoly of China trade.
- Gutzlaff's third sailing along the Chinese coast
- 1834 Thomsen returns to England. Marcellin Legrand starts cutting divisible Chinese punches in Paris.
- Morrison dies in Canton.
- 1835 Medhurst sails along the Chinese coast. Dyer moved to Malacca.
- 1836 Medhurst returns to England. The final decision to develop Chinese typography by means of cutting punches.
- 1838 The Board requests Dyer to cut a fount of small type.
- Medhurst leaves England for Batavia.
- 1839 Dyer returns to Britain.
- 1841 Dyer leaves England for Singapore.
- 1842 Cutting punches for small type commenced at Singapore.
- 1843 The LMS's missionaries hold meetings at Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong formally becomes a British colony.
- Dyer dies at Macao.
- Shanghai opens to foreigners.
- The Malacca, Penang and Batavia stations move to China.
- The British and American missionaries hold meetings at Hong Kong to revising the Chinese Bible.
- The Singapore mission remains and type making continues.
- The Shanghai, Hong Kong and Amoy missions begins.
- 1844 The Shanghai mission begins printing.
- Robert Watts begins cutting Chinese punches in London
- The American Presbyterian press is founded at Macao.
- 1846 The Chinese branch of the Singapore mission is closed and type making moves to Hong Kong.
- The American Presbyterian press moves to Ningpo.
- 1847 Wylie and a cylinder press arrive at Shanghai.
- The delegates begin the revision of the N.T. and the term controversy occurs.
- The Hong Kong mission press employs Cole as the superintendent.
- 1849 The fount of large type is declared completed.

- 1850 The fount of small type is declared completed.
The Shanghai mission press begins the printing of the delegates' version of the N.T..
- 1851 The LMS's missionaries withdraw from the committee of the delegates.
- 1852 The publication of the delegates' version of the New Testament printed with small type.
Cole leaves the Hong Kong mission press and Chinese take over his work.
- 1853 Huang Sheng becomes the superintendent of the Hong Kong mission press.
- 1854 The Shanghai mission press begins printing the 'million edition' of the N.T..
- 1855 The publication of the LMS's version of the O.T. in small type.
- 1857 Medhurst dies in London.
- 1858
- 1859
- 1860 Wylie leaves the Shanghai mission press.
- 1862 The Hankou, Tientsin and Peking missions are founded.
- 1864
- 1865 The Shanghai mission sells all printing apparatus and closes its press.
- 1873 The Hong Kong mission sells its printing office and type foundry to a Chinese company.
- The delegates finish the revision of the N. T. and begin that of the Old. A Chinese, Tong, produces three founts of the first indigenous cast type.
- The Tai-p'ing rebellion breaks out.
- The Tai-p'ings take over Nanking as their capital. A secret society occupies Shanghai.
The Bible Society announces a plan to send one million N.T. to China.
- The Chinese government regains its control over Shanghai.
- The British and French allied force enter Peking. China signs the Tientsin treaties with four Western countries.
- A. Beyerhause completes a fount of Chinese type in Berlin.
W. Gamble of the American Presbyterian press makes matrices for Chinese by electrotype process in this or the following year.
- The American Presbyterian press moves from Ningpo to Shanghai.
- The Tai-p'ing rebellion is suppressed.