- The Amis of Makotaay village believe they are the direct descendants of the Amis sacrificed in the battle, claiming that "the land belongs to Cawi but the ancestors belong to us".

- The Makotaay village opposes archaeological excavations because the act might disturb the ancestral spirits and that the ancestors are not objects to be "used" for any purpose.

- Cepo' Incident, Kafoc' Incident

- The Amis of Cawi village contest that Makotaay and Cawi are both descendants of Cepo' and that ancestors from both sides had fought side by side against the Cawi village

- Cawi village

- Diverse

## A Colonial Battle and Resistance

The Cepo' Incident was a colonial military conflict between the Qing Empire and the Amis people in eastern Taiwan. In 1877, 165 Amis were lured into the military camp, penned in, and massacred by Qing soldiers. Remnants of the military camp may still be found at the east side of the Jinpu Elementary School campus in Fengbin Township, Hualien. The square stone structure represents a taboo space imbedded with historical trauma for the indigenous community.

## ■ Post-colonial Archaeology

- The Cawi village supports archaeological excavations as a mean to reveal the true history of the village.

Recent indigenous studies in Taiwan and the production and application of archaeological knowledge have seldom focused on the power relations between researchers and indigenous communities. Colonial legacy continues to manifest in texts and haunt us as ill-gotten heritage, despite efforts to promote transitional justice by the government. Archaeology as a practice of decolonization is an on-going process of self-reflection. It should embrace diverse perspectives, examine its practices and attitude towards history and heritage, and honor the sovereignty and agency of the indigenous communities.

Decolonizing
Archaeology
in practice, at the
"O lalood i Cepo'

- Archaeological Practices
- Consulting and seeking consent from local communities



Perspectives

and Multiple

Voices

Conducting non-invasive archaeological field work

Collaboration and engagement with local communities







Investigation of the oral history of the battle





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