

Battlefields Past and Present

Exploring the Military History of Tainan



- ### Visitor Information Center
- Tainan Railway Station Visitor Information Center**
Open between 07:30 – 19:00 every day
No. 4 Sec. 2, Beimen Rd., East District, Tainan City 70146
Tel: 06-2290082
 - Tainan Airport Visitor Information Center**
Open between 09:30 – 18:00 every day
No. 775 Jichang Rd., South District, Tainan City 70243
Tel: 06-3359209
 - Former Tainan Hetong Building Visitor Information Center**
Open between 9:00 – 17:30. Closed on Mondays
No. 2 Jhongcheng Rd., West Central District, Tainan City 70048
Tel: 06-2219527
 - Anping Visitor Information Center**
10:00 – 18:30, Tue – Sun (closed on Mondays)
No. 790 Anping Rd., Anping District, Tainan City 70850
Tel: 06-2281382
 - Tainan HSR Station Visitor Information Center**
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No. 100 Guiren Blvd., Guiren District, Tainan City 71151
Tel: 06-6008338
 - Tainan City Zuojhen Fossil Park Visitor Information Center**
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No. 61-1 Ronghe Village, Zuojhen District, Tainan City 71341
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 - Sinying Railway Station Visitor Information Center**
Open between 09:30 – 18:00 every day
No. 1 Jhongshan Rd., Sinying District, Tainan City 73045
Tel: 06-6378821
 - Wumlie Visitor Center**
Open between 9:00 – 17:30. Closed on Mondays
No. 75 Jingliao, Houbi District, Tainan City 73146
Tel: 06-6622725
 - Deyuanyi Visitor Center**
Open between 8:30 – 17:00. Closed on Mondays
No. 100 Sincuo, Shennong Village, Luying District, Tainan City 73658
Tel: 06-6231896

Foreword

Discover a new aspect of Tainan through its military history. Control of Taiwan has passed through the Netherlands → Koxinga and the Ming Dynasty → Qing territory → Japanese rule → Republic. Each regime changed the face of the island.

Visit important military battles and parks along the Anping coast, on the Chianan Plain, and in the mountains. Decipher the blood and tears of victories and defeats. To understand the history of Taiwan and Tainan from the 17th Century to the last 50 years.

Anping Coast Tainan's First Line of Defense

The most well-known and influential campaign along the coastline of Tainan took place in 1661 when Koxinga withdrew to Taiwan, landed at Luermen, and fought the Dutch in the waters of Taijiang. The story began with the Dutch occupation of the region around modern-day Tainan in 1624. The military bastions of Fort Zeelandia, Fort Provintia and Fort Utrecht they constructed would become the future battleground between Koxinga and the Dutch and Koxinga. As a Qing territory, Sihcao Fortress, Anping Minor Artillery Fort, Erkuanshen Fortress and other coastal defense batteries were progressively built along the coast. These would play a part during the incursions of the Great Powers toward the end of the Qing Dynasty as well as the Japanese invasion of Taiwan in 1895. All of these popular historical military sights are a testament to key events in Taiwanese history!

Koxinga's Conquest of Taiwan

In 1661, Koxinga's warships bypassed the main channel (located on the north side of Fort Zeelandia where Tanshu River is today) and entered Taijiang Inland Sea through the narrow Beishanwei channel. Once he captured Fort Provintia from the Dutch East India Company, he imposed a blockade on Fort Zeelandia and laid siege to the fort. Koxinga's troops eventually captured Fort Utrecht to the south of Yikunshan, giving them a commanding position for bombarding the southwest bastion of Fort Zeelandia. The Dutch was forced to ask for a truce and the siege finally ended after 9 months with their surrender.

1 The First Settlement of Tainan Fort Zeelandia (Anping Fort) National Historic Monument

Zeelandia was a military fortress constructed by the Dutch on the highest dune at Yikunshan (Anping) in 1624. The fort was divided into an outer fort and inner fort. The main walls and buildings can be seen at Anping Fort today while some of the ruins can be found to the north of Anping Fort and on the west side behind Silong Temple. Strips of paving that span different elevations inside and outside of Anping Fort indicate where the location and shape of Zeelandia's walls at the time. Zeelandia was the first Western fortress built by the Dutch in Taiwan proper after they were forced to abandon the Shetoushan Fort at Fengkuilei in Penghu they built in 1622. It was also where Koxinga's forces won their ultimate victory after laying siege to the fort from 1661 to 1662. The brick platform that we see at Anping Fort today was built in the 1920s during Japanese rule.

In 1868, Anping was bombarded and captured by the British. The Qing munitions bureau here was also torched. A "Munitions Bureau" stone stele remains as a witness to history today.

A memorial "Dedicated to the Five Heroes of Hamada Yahyoe" was established by the Japanese in 1941 to commemorate the "Hamada Yahyoe Incident", when a Japanese captain named Hamada Yahyoe fought the Dust East India Company over trade tariffs. After World War 2, the stone stele was re-inscribed with the characters for "Anping Fort" written by the renowned calligrapher Ju-ying Chu.

2 Relive the Sino-Dutch War at Fort Utrecht

Fort Utrecht was constructed by the Dutch on another commanding sand dune (where Tangchihshan Cemetery is today) outside of Fort Zeelandia in 1639. The new fort served as Koxinga's flying bastion. The position was crucial to Koxinga's eventual capture of Zeelandia. The bastion was completely destroyed when the Dutch blew up their arsenal, leaving only the high dunes of Yikunshan to remember the old battles by Tangchihshan Cemetery inside the "Grave of Twelve Anping Military Porters", a Japanese-style grave built in 1938 and 1939 for military porters recruited from Anping killed in action in China.

Tangchihshan (Site of Fort Utrecht)/ Grave of Twelve Anping Military Porters
Opening hours: Public space
Address: Anping District, Tainan City

3 Former Fortress on the East Coast of Tainan Fort Provintia (Chihkan Tower) National Historic Monument

Farmers led by Hua-i Kou staged an armed uprising to protest Dutch taxes in 1652. Fort Provintia was therefore constructed by the Dutch in the following year (1653). A smaller garrison than Zeelandia meant it was quickly captured by Koxinga's forces in 1661 and became his temporary residence. Chengtianshan (Site of Chengtianshan County) was established here by Koxinga in 1662 after the Dutch were expelled. During the Qing Dynasty, it was used for ammunition storage before gradually falling into ruin. Towards the end of the Qing Dynasty, Haishen Temple, Wenchang Pavilion, and Wuzhi Shrine were built on the Dutch fortress foundations. Dashi Hall was built on the west side of the fort, and Penghu Academy built on the northwest side. In the early years of Japanese rule, the site was used by the Imperial Army Hospital. It was later designated by the Japanese as a historic site. The site has been refurbished and is now both a national historic monument and an important tourist destination.

Chihkan Tower
Opening hours: 8:30 – 21:30 (Admission required)
Tel: 06-2205647
Address: No. 212 Minzu 2nd Rd., West Central District, Tainan City

4 The French-designed Erkuanshen Battery (Eternal Golden Castle) National Historic Monument

A number of batteries were built during the Tongjihh Era of the Qing Dynasty to strengthen coastal defense. Erkuanshen Battery at Anping was one such example. A Japanese military incursion into Taiwan took place in 1871 (10th Year of the Tongjihh Era) due to the Mudan Incident. In 1874 (13th Year of the Tongjihh Era), Bao-jhen Shen, the Fujian Minister of Naval Affairs at the time, determined that there was defensible terrain in Anping and applied to the Imperial Court for the construction of a Western-style cannon battery to be designed by M. Berthault, a French engineer. The battery was constructed as a Western-style square fort protected by a moat. All access was originally over a plank bridge. The fort became known as the "Eternal Golden Castle" due to the sign written by Shen over the gateway. During the Japanese invasion of Taiwan in 1895, Japanese marines landed on the morning of October 21 around a mile south of the battery (near present-day Shikunshan) and stormed the battery.

Opening hours: 8:30 – 17:30 (Admission required)
Tel: 06-2951504
Address: No. 3 Guangzhou Rd., Anping District, Tainan City

5 Sihcao Fortress - Guardian of the Sea - National Historic Monument

Sihcao Fortress, also known as Jhenhaiheng (Sea Guardian Fortress), lies diagonally across the harbor from Anping. Sihcao lay at the head of Beishan in Taijiang Inland Sea so all the merchant ships from China once anchored here. It formed the linchpin of the coastal defenses as this was the gateway to Fucheng. When the Opium War broke out in 1840 (20th Year of the Daoguang Era), Ying Yao, the Military Intendant of Taiwan Circuit, was directed by the Qing Imperial Government to construct defenses against British attacks on Taiwan. The battery was located on the north side of the main Anping Harbor. Upon completion, it had 10 emplacements with 7 cannons installed. A moat was also dug beyond the parapets. A garrison of 200 troops was stationed here. Only the parapet walls now remain. The parapets face southwest and there are 13 embrasures. The fortifications are overgrown by fig trees and look their age.

Address: No. 381 Sec. 1 Siancao St., Anping District, Tainan City

6 Anping Minor Artillery Fort Defender of the Anping Coast City Historic Monument

Once known as the "Anping Artillery Fort", the battery was built on the west side of Tangchihshan by Ying Yao in 1840 (20th Year of the Daoguang Era) to protect Taiwan against British harassment. To differentiate the battery from the "Anping Battery" (Eternal Golden Castle) built more than 30 years later at Erkuanshen, it was renamed "Anping Minor Artillery Fort" while the Eternal Golden Castle was referred to as the "Anping Major Artillery Fort". The battery is quite small and faces the west. It encompasses the granite battery on the south side, the coral stone battery on the north side, as well as a connecting parapets with multiple square shooting embrasures that stretch more than 200 meters between them. It once served as Fucheng's "first line of defense."

During the Japanese invasion of Taiwan in 1895, Japanese marines went overland on the morning of October 21 to capture the battery at Erkuanshen. They then captured Anping Minor Artillery Fort without facing any resistance as well.

"Anping Minor Artillery Fort" is currently the best preserved Chinese-style battery and parapets in the Qing period. Unfortunately, road construction split the battery and parapets into three sections. The rear of the battery on the east side was also reduced in size.

Address: Near the intersection of Hunei 2nd St. and Anping St. in Simen Village, Anping District, Tainan City

7 Haishan Hostel - The Navy and the Sword Lion City Historic Monument

Hidden away on Anping Old Street is Haishan Hostel that once served as the quarters for the Taiwan Navy during the Qing Dynasty. Troops from Fujian were garrisoned in Taiwan on a rotating basis. Anping's coastal defense was critical so there were five hostels named Minan, Haishan, Kamen, Fengshou and Tibaao that were used by troops sent from those units.

The "Five Anping Hostels" were abandoned during the Japanese period with only the Haishan Hostel renovated into a private courtyard house. Today, Haishan Hostel consists of a traditional courtyard house and wing. Each have separate entrance in their street frontages on the east-side. The doorway at the end of the alley features a "Sword Lion" clay sculpture unique to Anping to ward against bad Feng Shui from the main road.

Opening hours: 09:00 – 12:00 14:00 – 17:00 (Closed on Mondays)
Tel: 06-2231380
Address: No. 3 Alley 52, Siaojhong St., Anping District, Tainan City

8 1661 Taiwan Warship Museum Remembers the Age of Discovery in the 17th Century

Chinese junks were used by Koxinga when he brought his massed forces to Taiwan in 1661. Hundreds of such sailing vessels were once anchored in Taijiang Inland Sea. Between 2008 and 2010, a replica Chinese junk was commissioned by the city government. A museum park was developed in 2019 to provide a detailed introduction of its military, trade, migration and craftsmanship aspects. Through the ship, people can gain a better idea of what Taiwan was like during the Age of Discovery in the 17th Century.

Opening hours: Tue – Thu 10:00 – 18:00 / Fri – Sun, Public Holidays 10:00 – 20:30 (closed on Mondays) (Admission required)
Tel: 06-2959728
Address: No. 139 Anyi Rd., Anping District, Tainan City

9 Navy Destroyer - The Only Warship Museum in Taiwan

This Gearing-class destroyer was launched by the U.S. Navy in 1945 and transferred to Taiwan in 1977. Ship number was changed to 925 and the ship's name changed to "Deyang" before being deployed to safeguard Taiwanese waters. "Deyang" was decommissioned in 2005 and converted to the Navy Destroyer Museum in 2010. The exhibits include weaponry and equipment from different periods and it is the sole surviving example of the Yang-class navy ship in Taiwan. Visitors can not only admire the ship from the shore but also take an onboard tour!

Opening hours: 09:00 – 18:00 (extended to 19:00 between May – September) (Admission required)
Tel: 06-2932925
Address: No. 115 Anyi Rd., Anping District, Tainan City

5 Yongkang-Liujiang Radio Station (also known as Feiyang New Village or Chuanyuan Communication Station) Historic Building

Originally built as a radio navigation beacon by the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service during the Pacific War, the facility was taken over by the R.O.C. Armed Forces after the war. The name used by the Taiwan Garrison Command in its official reports was "Liujiang Radio Station." Later on, the facility was used for a long time as a warehouse. The area was designated as Feiyang New Village in 1963.

Destination: Yongkang-Liujiang Radio Station (also known as Feiyang New Village or Chuanyuan Communication Station)
Opening hours: Currently not open to the public as it is still being restored.
Address: Next to No. 8 Alley 135, Nantai St., Yongkang District, Tainan City

6 Former Guiren Aerodrome and Bunkers - Now Guiren ROC Army Aviation Special Forces Command

Guiren Aerodrome was built in 1944 by the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service and the R.O.C. Army took over the aerodrome after the war. The original aerodrome covered a larger area than the Army Aviation Special Forces Command does today. Land around the aerodrome were returned to civilian use after the war so you can still see aerodrome bunkers from the Japanese period in the fields along Nanding Rd. and Dingcuo Rd. today.

Guiren Aerodrome - Guiren ROC Army Aviation Special Forces Command (not open to the public)/Former Bunkers of Guiren Aerodrome - located in surrounding fields

Address: Intersection of Alley 146 Nanding Rd. (north side) and Dingcuo Rd., Guiren District, Tainan City

7 Former Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service Officer's Dormitory Area (Shueijiaoshe Dormitory Cluster) - Cultural Park that Recreates the Atmosphere of Military Dependents Village City Historic Monument

Former Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service Officer's Dormitory Area (Shueijiaoshe Dormitory Cluster) - Cultural Park that Recreates the Atmosphere of Military Dependents Village - City Historic Monument

The "Tainan Air Group" of Imperial Japanese Navy was formed in 1941 and stationed at Tainan Aerodrome. Personnel housing, offices, and facilities were built at Tongpancian outside of Fucheng's South Gate. These included "Shueijiaoshe", the social club of the Imperial Japanese Navy. The R.O.C. Air Force took over after the war and used it as an air force military dependents' village. The village was renamed "Air Force Jhou Jih-kai New Village" to commemorate the pilot Jih-kai Jhou in 1968 but the overall region was still referred to as "Shueijiaoshe." Residents eventually moved out of the village as part of the government's policy to re-develop old military dependents' villages. The site was became the Shueijiaoshe Cultural Park with the 8 historic buildings used by field-grade officers' dormitories set up as 8 themed pavilions. The west side of the park also has a retired F-5E fighter aircraft on display to emphasize the park's long association with the Air Force.

Opening hours: Mon – Wed, 09:00 – 17:00
Ticket information: <https://shueijiaoshetainan.gov.tw/site/ticket>
Address: No. 67 Singfong St., South District, Tainan City

8 Former Imperial Japanese Army Minhang Club Historic Building

Minhang Club was a Imperial Japanese Army association used for rest and recuperation by field-grade Army officers, as well as meetings and social events of friendly groups. It served the function of a senior officers' club. Minhang Clubs can still be found today in Taipei, Beitou and Tainan. Tainan Minhang Club was established in 1899 (32nd Year of the Meiji Era). The Tainan Army Minhang Club on the east side of Tainan Park was completed in 1915.

Address: No. 21 Gongyuan S. Rd., North District, Tainan City
Opening hours: Not open to the public as it is still under restoration.

9 Former Headquarters and Permanent Barracks of the 2nd Infantry Regiment, Imperial Japanese Army National Historic Monument

The Imperial Japanese Army constructed three phases of permanent barracks in Tainan. Several old buildings in the Hig Park and south side of Chenggong Lake in the NCKU Guangping Campus (Lisian Tower, Dacheng Hall, Department of History building) were completed as company barracks as part of the phase 2 development between 1910 (43rd Year of Meiji Era) and 1913 (2nd Year of Taisho Era). After the war, the barracks continued to be used by the R. O. C. Army until 1966 when the Guangping Campus was transferred to NCKU. The three buildings were retained as university buildings. The most distinct architectural aspects are the gables, arches and covered walkways. Many students and tourists come here to have their photos taken!

Address: No. 1 Dasyue Rd., East District, Tainan City

10 Former Guards Hospital - Now the NCKU Department of Taiwanese Literature Building City Historic Monument

The 3rd phase of the permanent barracks development undertaken by the Imperial Japanese Army between 1916 (5th Year of Taisho Era) and 1921 (10th Year of Taisho Era) included the Guards Hospital. In 1937 it was renamed the Tainan Army Hospital. The Nationalist Government using the facility as a military hospital after World War 2. The current site of the hospital was transferred to NCKU in 2000. It now houses the NCKU Department of Taiwanese Literature in the Lising Campus. The restoration has restored the building to its old elegance. Construction was mostly brick with covered walkways and elevated decks to account for the greater humidity and heat in Tainan. A distinctive touch is the clever ventilation towers placed on the roof.

Address: No. 15 Siaocong Rd., North District, Tainan City (Department of Taiwanese Literature Building, Lising Campus, NCKU)

11 Former Officers Dormitory Cluster of 2nd Infantry Regiment, Imperial Japanese Army - Transformation into 321 Arts Cluster City Historic Monument

The current site of Tainan Bus Station was once the mountain artillery barracks built as under phase 1 of the permanent barracks development between 1902 (5th Year of Meiji Era) and 1907 (40th Year of Meiji Era) by the Imperial Japanese Army. It was later transferred to the 2nd Infantry Regiment of Taiwan. After the war, the barracks were acquired by the Armed Forces and used for producing military parts. It was therefore also referred to as "The Arsenal." The Japanese Army officers' dormitories on the north side of the barracks were used by military regents after the war. Ten of the officer dormitories were loaned to the Taiwan Provincial College of Engineering (the predecessor of NCKU) around 1946 as professors' dormitories. The barracks and dependent housing were demolished by the military in 1977. Only the 10 professors' dormitories were retained. These were later designated as city historic monuments and re-purposed as an art cluster. It is now a well-known destination for cultural youths in Tainan.

Address: No. 321 Gongyuan Alley, North District, Tainan City

12 Feihu General Temple - Memorial to Courageous Japanese Pilot

Jheng'antang Feihu General Temple in Annan District was originally dedicated to 2nd Lt. Shigemitsu Sugura, a pilot of the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service. It is one of the rare shrines dedicated to Japanese servicemen in Taiwan. During an aerial battle over Taiwan in October 1944, Sugura's plane was hit in the tail and set on fire, forcing the aircraft into a steep dive. When Sugura saw that he would crash in a densely populated area in Tainan's "Haiweiliao", he pulled up and flew towards the farmland and fish ponds to the east (near Tong'an Rd. in Annan District today) and was killed in the crash. The local people set up a shrine to him out of gratitude.

Tel: 06-2478884 Address: No. 127 Tong'an Rd., Annan District, Tainan City

Visit the Traces of the Tapani Resistance Against the Japanese in the Mountains

Popular unrest during the early years of Japanese rule in Taiwan led to a number of resistance actions. The "Tapani Incident" (also known as Qing-fang Yu Incident and Silian Incident) that occurred in 1915 was the longest and most bloody of them all. It was also the last time that Han and indigenous Taiwanese joined forces to resist the Japanese occupation. A number of people including Qing-fang Yu and Yu-chih Su promoted anti-Japanese sentiment and prepare for action under the cover of religion at Silian (no longer exists) at Tingzhihao St. in Tainan Prefecture. Their exposure in 1913 triggered a series of man-hunts and violent resistance. Guerrilla warfare would rage across Yuling, Nanhua, Zuojhen, Jiasian and other regions.

1 Tapani Incident Memorial Park - A Complete Record of the Anti-Japanese Resistance

To provide a faithful record of the Tapani Incident, Tainan City Government decided to convert the old Yujing Sugar Factory into the Tapani Incident Memorial Park as the heaviest fighting took place nearby. The exhibitions and relics in the park will pass on the history of resistance against Japan all those years.

Opening hours: 09:00 – 17:00 (Closed on Tuesdays)
Tel: 06-26201016
Address: No. 22 Shutang St., Yujing District, Tainan City (inside Old Yujing Sugar Factory)

2 Hutoushan Historic Battlefield - Yu Qing-fang Memorial - The Site of Last Stand

Take Alley 516 of Jhongcheng Rd. from the northeast corner of Yujing district to reach the scenic observation platform on Hutoushan with sweeping views over the entire Yujing basin. The Yu Qing-fang Memorial on Hutoushan marks the final battle of Tapani. The two sides faced off across the mountain ridge and the battle was very bloody. The "Memorial to Yu Qing-fang, the Martyr of Resistance Against Japan" was placed on the top of the mountain in 1981 to commemorate their heroism.

3 Fengkong Tapani Martyr Shrine and Monument - Climb Up High to Remember the Heroes

The top of Hutoushan on the boundary of Nanhua District and Kaohsiung's Jiasian District is known locally as "Fengkongzhi" due to the strong winds that often merge here. It offered a commanding position that provided excellent cover and anti-Japanese resistance fighters once kept watch here. The "Fengkong Tapani Martyr Shrine" and "Memorial to Heroes of the Tapani Resistance Against Japan" are located here.

4 Jiang Family Settlement at Juwei Village, Yujing - Burn Marks Remember the Innocent Dead

Towards the end of the Tapani Incident, Japanese soldiers searching for the remaining resistance fighters also launched massacres in retribution. Juwei Estate at the foot of Hutoushan in Yujing was set on fire and the inhabitants massacred. The blackened red brick of the five-courtyard house as well as the library of Mr. Sinshu Jiang are all witnesses to the flames at the time. They show just how extensive and bloody the anti-Japanese resistance was at the time.

Address: Alley 167, Wucheng St., Yujing District, Tainan City

Military Exhibits - A Close Encounter with Military Prowess

1 Yongkang Park - M48A3 Tank

There is a M48 tank in Yongkang Park. This was one of the mainstays of the American armor during the Vietnam War.

2 Chihwangfu Military History Park in Madou

Madou's Chihwangfu is not only a temple with a strong following. The temple also worked with the Ministry of National Defense to set up a Military History Park. The temple square is used to display a number of aircraft, tanks, watercraft, cannons and missiles once in service with the R.O.C. Armed Forces.

Address: No. 80-1 Haipu, Haipu Village, Madou District, Tainan City

3 Yuanzhilu Leisure Park at Nanhua Reservoir

The expansive Yuanzhilu Leisure Park is located below Nanhua Reservoir and was one of the battlefields of Tapani. The neighboring Military History Park's exhibits include the F-104 fighter, F-5E fighter and C-119 cargo plane from the Air Force, the Nike missile and M24 Chaffee light tank from the Army, the anchor, mast and from Navy destroyer DDG-909 Chin Yang, as well as an amphibious vehicle and 75mm pack howitzer from the Marine Corps.

Address: Tainan Highway No. 20 (towards Nanhua Reservoir) → Turn left at the bottom of the reservoir and continue along the road

4 NCKU Guiren Aerospace Testing Grounds

The F-100A fighter, F-104J fighter and PL-1 trainer are displayed at the aerospace testing grounds of NCKU Guiren campus.

Address: No. 2500 Sec. 1 Jhongcheng S. Rd., Guiren District, Tainan City
Opening hours: 8:00 – 17:00 (Visitor registration required)

5 NCKU Zihciang Campus

The outdoor exhibit of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics at the Zihciang Campus of National Cheng Kung University has a UH-1H helicopter on display. The multi-purpose utility helicopter could be used for every mission from transportation to ground attack. This particular aircraft was in Army service for 25 years before being transferred to the National Airborne Service Corps. There it served for 15 years during Typhoon Morakot, mountain search & rescue, sea search & rescue, and emergency aeromedical evacuations before being transferred to NCKU for teaching purposes.

Address: No. 1 Dasyue Rd., East District, Tainan City

6 Navy Destroyer Park

The MS41 light tank and M8 self-propelled howitzer once displayed inside Tainan Sports Park was relocated to the Navy Destroyer Park at Anping in 2019. The S-2 anti-submarine warfare aircraft nicknamed "The Shark" by military enthusiasts due to its unique marine camouflage and shark-mouth livery was added in 2020. The aircraft was developed by Grumman and was the first aircraft to enter service with the anti-submarine warfare squadron formed in 1966 to improve protection against submarines. The aircraft on display in the park is a retired S-2 with the aircraft number 2211.

Address: No. 115 Anyi Rd., Anping District, Tainan