

The VOC and the Geopolitics of Southern Formosa: The Case of Lonckjouw

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses how the political and commercial activities of the Dutch East India Company affected the territorial powers of Lonckjouw in southern Formosa. The contemporary Dutch portrayed the Lonckjouw people as the most stratified society in Formosa. Their leaders ruled over more than 16 villages and acted as lord of all his subjects. This paper explores how the development of the Dutch commercial and political interests in southern Formosa simultaneously enhanced and impeded the territorial expansion and political consolidation of the Lonckjouw people. The leadership of the Lonckjouw people once declined, and even tentatively split, after the Dutch moved their alliance to the Pimaba to the north of Lonckjouw. By analyzing the contemporary political geography and interactions between the Lonckjouw people and the Dutch, the paper shows how the Lonckjouw leaders responded to the Dutch in an effort to maintain their dominance, while facing the Dutch presence from southwestern Formosa.

Key Words: Lonckjouw, Dutch East India Company (VOC), history of Taiwan (Formosa), history of Formosan Austronesians, Pimaba

荷蘭東印度公司與南臺灣的地緣政治： 以瑯嶠人爲例

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摘 要

本論文討論荷蘭東印度公司在臺灣的政商活動如何影響南臺灣瑯嶠地方的地域勢力。荷蘭人筆下的瑯嶠，是當時臺灣最具社會階層化，擁有明顯社會政治階序的人群。瑯嶠統治者轄領十六社，爲屬民視同君主。論文探討荷蘭人在臺灣南部的政商利益發展，如何強化或阻擋瑯嶠集團的領地擴張與權力鞏固。荷蘭人轉向與瑯嶠人不同祖源的卑南人結盟，並擊敗瑯嶠人後，瑯嶠集團一度面臨分裂與弱化。藉由分析當時的政治地理以及瑯嶠人與荷蘭東印度公司雙方的互動，論文試著呈現瑯嶠政治菁英面臨來自臺灣西南部的荷蘭人時，如何回應其帶來的壓力以維持其統治。

關鍵字：瑯嶠、荷蘭東印度公司、臺灣史、臺灣原住民族史、卑南覓