

maintained throughout Yuan and early Ming Periods.

Austronesian in Taiwan from the Late Qing to Immediately after the Japanese Reign and the Transfer Period of Administrations :

“The Submission” (帰順) seen in the Documents

by Gakuji KOBAYASHI

This manuscript analyzed how Austronesian in Heng-chun (恒春) of the southern end of Taiwan, did “submit” to the Qing dynasty and the Japanese Government General of Taiwan.

Paiwan, who used to be the strongest in Heng-chun even controlled the Han-people. However as the Han immigrants gradually increased the control of Paiwan decreased. I conjectured that the increase of the Han influence caused the head system of Paiwan to collapse.

The Qing dynasty carried out the “Kai-shan Fu-fan” (開山撫番) policy in and after 1875. Paiwan in Heng-chun was forced to submit to the Qing dynasty’s military power. The description in the document states that Paiwan would happily surrender to the Qing dynasty, but they did not. The conciliatory measure was that, under the condition of wearing their hair in queues, they would receive a salary in silver and clothing. The Qing dynasty was not able to control Paiwan at a private level and the Paiwan still continued to attack the Han-people.

Immediately after Japan reigned over Taiwan, the head of Paiwan surrendered voluntarily. In the document of submission, similar to above, it was written that Paiwan would surrender happily to Japan. This justified the reign of Japan. Although Japan arranged a conciliatory measure, similar to the Qing dynasty, Paiwan did not comply obediently. This is another reason why I think that the intervention of outside administrations caused the head system of Paiwan to collapse.

Even though Paiwan in Heng-chun did not comply with the

Qing dynasty and the Government General of Taiwan, it was still written in the document of “submission” that they did comply. This was done to show their territorial expansion. The resemblance of the official documents and policies can be considered as a continuity in the transfer period of administrations.

The Expansion of Nakhon Sii Thammarat : 1811-1839

by Keiko KURODA

This paper analyzes the expansion of Nakhon Sii Thammarat in the first half of the nineteenth century. Nakhon Sii Thammarat was an entrepot on the eastern coast of Malay peninsula. It was an important hub of Siamese trade-network and a port-polity which maintained the highest administrative rank in Siamese local administration since the Ayutthaya period.

After the fall of Ayutthaya, the new Siamese dynasties of Thonburi and Ratanakosin, fundamentally kept the system of trade and former administrative practices of Ayutthaya intact. Nakhon held trade routes to supply products sent to the capital city of Bangkok as tax. However, in the last two decades of the eighteenth century, Nakhon Sii Thammarat confronted various new political and economic conditions. These were the settlement of Penang by the British East India Company which became a significant port-polity and the destruction of Thalang port-polity due to Burmese invasion. Furthermore, Songkhla, a port-polity supported by the King of Siam and Chinese traders developed to rival Nakhon Sii Thammarat for political and economic positions.

In 1811, Noi was appointed as governor of Nakhon Sii Thammarat. Noi was extremely active in expanding his political and economic influence over the southern areas of the Malay peninsula. Several port-polities were put under his control, and Siamese governors were dispatched to the Malay Muslim state of Kedah.