

THE TWILIGHT OF *KARAENG* GALESONG'S RESISTANCE AGAINST VOC

1st Melda Amelia Rohana
History Department
Universitas Negeri Malang
Malang, Indonesia

2nd Joko Sayono
History Department
Universitas Negeri Malang
Malang, Indonesia

3rd Indah Wahyu Puji Utami
History Department
Universitas Negeri Malang
Malang, Indonesia
indahwpu@gmail.com

Abstract—This research aimed to reconstruct the twilight of *Karaeng Galesong's* resistance against VOC using historical method namely of heuristic, verification, interpretation and historiography. Either primary or secondary sources was employed in this research. Those sources was verified, interpreted and written in a narrative description of the events, started with the departure of *Karaeng Galesong* from Makassar after the Treaty of Bungaya, *Karaeng Galesong* allied with Trunojoyo, and the twilight of *Karaeng Galesong's* resistance against VOC

Keywords—*karaeng galesong's*, VOC

I. INTRODUCTION

Controversy is omni present in history. Controversy could be concerning events, interpretation, or even historical figure [1]. There has been several controversial figures in history, i.e. Marcus Garvey that was controversial because he was a Pan-Africanist but also put western civilatiton/culture on a pedestal [2]. *Karaeng Galesong* was also an enigmatic and controversial figure in history. For the Dutch, he was villain and pirate that threatened VOC. Yet, for Makassarese people, he was a war hero who fought against the vicious Dutch.

There wasn't adequate literature concerning about this figure. [3] mentioned this figure in his work about Arung Palakka. However, the central figure was Arung Palakka, the enemy of *Karaeng Galesong*. [4] also mentioned about this figure at a glimpse. The data about this figure scattered among historians work, yet there wasn't a comprehensive work on *Karaeng Galesong*, especially on the twilight of his life when he resist against VOC in Java.

This research aimed to narrate the twilight of *Karaeng Galesong's* life on his resistance against Dutch in Java. We highlighted three events. First, the departure of *Karaeng Galesong* from Makassar after the Treaty of Bungaya. Second, the alliance of *Karaeng Galesong* and Trunojoyo that successfully seized Mataram's and VOC's territory before it was broke with their dispute. Third, the twilight of *Karaeng Galesong's* resistance against VOC.

II. METHOD

This research employs historical method consist of four steps: heuristic, verification, interpretation and historiography. The historical sources collected in this research consist of primary source, i.e. dagh register, and secondary sources, i.e. books. The sources was verified with

extern and intern critics. Historical facts that was verified was interpreted and written as descriptive narrative historiography.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Treaty of Bungaya and the Departure of *Karaeng Galesong* from Makassar

VOC was a great threat for Gowa in the 17th century. At 1667, VOC allied with Arung Palakka of Bone was success in conquered Gowa by the signed of Bungaya Treaty at November 18th 1667 by Sultan Hasanuddin. By this treaty, the era of Arung Palakka began in south Sulawesi and Gowa must be fully vail to Arung Palakka and VOC. Nevertheless, there was some Gowa's nobles who refused the treaty and depart from Makassar to resist VOC and Arung Palakka, i.e. Karang Bontomanaru and *Karaeng Galesong*.

Karaeng Galesong, born as I Maninrorie, was a son of Sultan Hasanuddin, the king of Gowa, with his fourth wife, I Loqmoq Toboq. Later in his teen, I Maninrorie was granted his noble name as I Kare Tojeng [4]. While *Karaeng Galesong* was a title which means duke of Galesong which was given to I Maninrorie after he was chosen as *Karaeng* (duke) by the people of Galesong. According to Sagimun (1975:45), the title of *Karaeng* was given to King's children or "Anak-*Karaeng*". At 1667, *Karaeng Galesong* was appointed as *Karaeng ri Pannundukang* [6]. *Karaeng ri Pannundukang* was a warlords who responsible for war and expansion or conqueror [7]. *Karaeng Galesong* decided to depart from Makassar after the Bungaya treaty since the was a verse on that treaty that threat him, namely the fourth verse which stated "Those who was guilty for killing the Dutch must me punished in front of the resident of Makassar" [8].

The Makassar refugees who departed from Makassar scattered. *Karaeng Galesong* led the Makassar refugee from the eastern coast of the island to Sumbawa. They sailed and raid VOC's fleet [10]. *Karaeng Galesong* left Makassar along with *Karaeng Tallo* since his position was taken by Daeng Madewa [11]. *Karaeng Galesong's* legion ambushed Bima at 1673. The ambushed and conquer of Sumbawa was done by *Karaeng Galesong* and his legion since they wanted to disrupt VOC by ambushing the VOC's territory according to Bungaya treaty (1667).

Captain Fransz's report from Sumbawa to Batavia dated September 23rd 1674 stated that *Karaeng Galesong*, Daeng Mangappa and his legion that was in Sumbawa decided to

left Sumbawa after the death of *Karaeng Tallo* at June 10th 1673. They fled to Bali and stay there for a while. At the end of 1674, *Daeng Mangappa* along with his legion fled to Banten while *Karaeng Galesong* along with his legion fled to eastern part of Java [3].

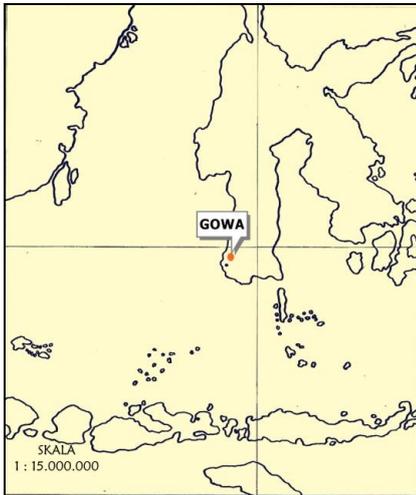


Fig. 1. The Capital of Gowa [9]

At 1674, the Makassarese who refused to vail to VOC and Arung Palakka was allowed by Adipati Anom, the crown prince of Mataram, to settle at Demung. Demung (see figure 2) was a territory in Besuki that became main defense area of Makassarese in east Java. Demung was chosen because it was 'no man's land', a dispute area between Adipati Anom dan Trunojoyo (a prince and mutineer from Madura). Furthermore, the Makassarese noble exploited the dispute between Adipati Anom and Trunojoyo to seek help and support from one of them because both of them was showed their interest to the potency of Makassarese legion [3].

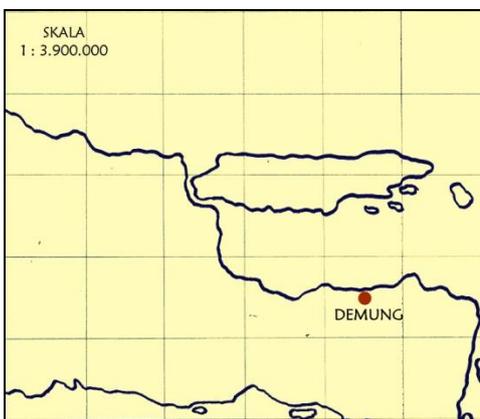


Fig. 2. Demung's location in Besuki [9]

After settled in Demung, the Makassarese plotted a raid to their enemies, VOC and Amangkurat I. That raid was the first ambushed by Makassarese in east Java which occurred at 1674. They departed from Demung to Gresik which was an important port in east Java coast to ambush VOC. In spite of that, that raid was defeated by VOC. According to [11], because of that raid, VOC was suspected that there was a local authority or official who helps Adipati Anom and

cooperated in the ambushed of Mataram king's territory. Amangkurat I, the king of Mataram, attempted to vindicate his right but it was failed. The king's power in the Mataram's capital was offset by the crown prince.

B. *Karaeng Galesong Allied with Trunojoyo*

At the beginning of 1675, *Karaeng Galesong* and his legion arrived in east Java. Right after that, *Karaeng Galesong* and his legion allied with Makassarese in Demung and plotted for the second raid. *Karaeng Galesong* and the Makassarese realized that it would be hard to them to defeat VOC since the company got help and support from the Mataram king. Therefore, *Karaeng Galesong* decided to allied with Trunojoyo, a prince of Madura who wanted to rebel against Amangkurat I.

Either *Karaeng Galesong* or Trunojoyo had common enemy, namely VOC and Mataram so that the alliance was benefit for both of them. Actually, the act of Trunojoyo and *Karaeng Galesong* was supported by Adipati Anom, the crown prince of Mataram, who secretly wanted to rebel against his own vicious father. *Karaeng Galesong* was promptly allied with Trunojoyo [12]. *Karaeng Galesong* was in charge in ambushed and raid the north coast of Java to obstruct and to seize VOC fleet that load rice from Mataram to Batavia.

In order to strengthen the alliance, Trunojoyo married off his daughter namely Suratna, to *Karaeng Galesong* [13]. Before the wedding, Trunojoyo asked *Karaeng Galesong* to prepare his legion to support Trunojoyo's raid that had been plotted before.

At the end of 1675, the second raid was launched by *Karaeng Galesong* along with his legion to coastal cities of east Java. The raid was launched along with Trunojoyo's legion and success in conquer Surabaya, Gresik and territories among that cities. Furthermore, they seized the other important cities in eastern part of Java i.e. Pajarakan, Pasuruan, Gerongan, etc (see figure 3). That win was threatened VOC and Mataram.

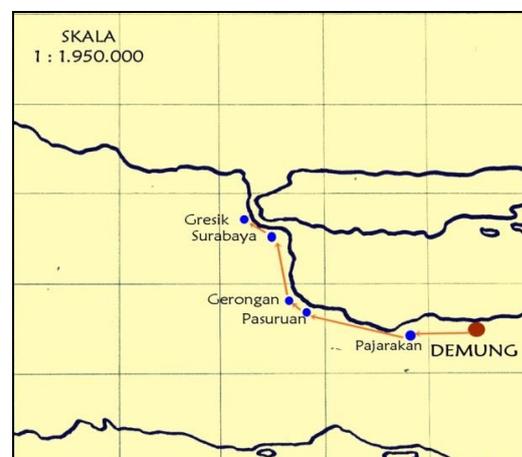


Fig. 3. Territories seized by alliance of *Karaeng Galesong* and Trunojoyo at 1675 [9]

After the second raid and ambush by Makassarese, VOC could finally defeated and destroyed Makassarese fleet and stroked them out of Demung. Therefore, *Karaeng Galesong* and his legion decided to flee to Madura at 1676 brought

eight ships to take refugee and to collate strength in Madura. VOC succeed in destroyed Makassarese ships so that the Makassarese won't be able to disrupt VOC in the sea or along the coastline of Jawa [14]. Moreover, the Makassarase was outcast from Besuki that was their defense area.

In Madura, *Karaeng* Galesong formed a legion consisted of 9.000 troops of Javanese, Madurese, and Makassarese. Madura was the safest place to form legion since VOC did not have any power in this island. Trunojoyo, *Karaeng* Galesong along with their legion arrived in Java at the end of 1676 and plotted for raids and ambushes in Mataram's and VOC's territories.

Just after heard that Trunojoyo, *Karaeng* Galesong and their legion came back to Java, Amangkurat I decided to send Adipati Anom to lead Mataram's legion to east Java in order to defeat the Makassarese dan Madurese. In Gegodog, Lamongan, Mataram's legion and relief troops from west Java met their enemy, namely Trunojoyo's and *Karaeng* Galesong's legion. At the battle of Gegodog, Amangkurat's legion defeated and Adipati Anom fled to Mataram. In Mataram, Adipati Anom was blamed for the Mataram's loss in Gegodog. There was a rumor that Adipati Anom was secretly conspired with Trunojoyo and betrayed Amangkurat I.

After the great win in the battle of Gegodog, Trunojoyo's and *Karaeng* Galesong's legion marched to the west and succeed in conquering all the eastern part of Java, Demak and Semarang in the north coast of middle Java. The only region that wasn't defeated by Trunojoyo and *Karaeng* Galesong was Jepara (see figure 4) because its regent was loyal to Mataram [12].

After the win in Gegodog, Trunojoyo's and *Karaeng* Galesong's legion march to the west and by the beginning of 1667, they succeed in seizing ports along the north coast of Java, from east Java to Cirebon (see figure 4) [3]. However, there was a dispute among Trunojoyo and *Karaeng* Galesong at Desember 1676. According to the report Cirebon 1677, the dispute occurred as a result of the continuous raid, ambush, and the unbearable desire from Makassarese demanding Gresik and Surabaya for them because they help Trunojoyo against VOC and Mataram. Because of that dispute, they failed to seize Jepara and finally retreated their legion back to Demung. Trunojoyo was so angry with that Makassarese behavior (Dagh-Register 1677 in Andaya, 1981:215).

Karaeng Galesong and his legion finally got a good location for their defense, namely Kakaper or Keper (see figure 6). According to Japara Register, a report from a ship captain Subang Malaya, from Kakaper to Batavia dated August 10th 1677 [3], *Karaeng* Galesong and his 800 men moved to Kakaper or Keper in east Java where they built a defense that could be blocked attack from alongside the river. Their defense area was rounded by river, a small island and swamp in the other side with a narrow entrance from the swamp.

While in Kediri, Trunojoyo was attacked by *Karaeng* Galesong therefore he decided to leave Kediri for a while. In Dagh-Register 1678, at November 1678, *Karaeng* Galesong and his legion that would attack Kediri must retreat to Kakaper/Keper because he got information that VOC with the help of Bugis was ready to attack them. *Karaeng*

Galesong was concern to the weakness of Kakaper/Keper defense since most of his legion was brought to (de Jonge, et.al. (Eds.), 1873:237; De Haan (Ed.), 1907:679). Finally, *Karaeng* Galesong retreated to Kakaper/Keper and Trunojoyo retreated to Kediri.

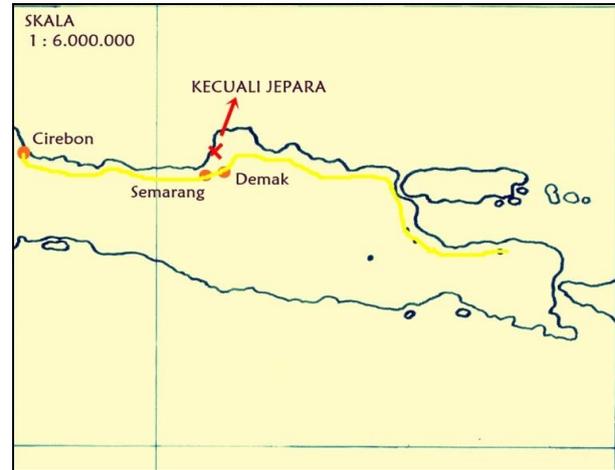


Fig. 4. Keper's location which now in Krembung, Sidoarjo [9]

Jacob Couper who served as lieutenant colonel of VOC in east Java attacked *Karaeng* Galesong in Kakaper [10]. He allied with Arung Palakka who had a mission to bring back Makassarese from Java to Sulawesi ([15]. To defeat *Karaeng* Galesong and his legion, VOC and Arung Palakka seek a path to destroy fort in Kakaper. [3] stated that Arung Palakka and his med seek an entrance to the fort of Kakaper. Captain Jonckers and his troops from Ambon tried to seek a route to enter the fort but failed. Arung Palakka and his men was lucky to find a narrow path which was the only access to the fort. On an ambush raided by VOC-Arung Palakka, it was hard to defeat the fort of Kakaper. Yet, at October 21st 1679, the fort was defeated. When the alliance of VOC-Arung Palakka enter the fort, there was 2.000 women and children with a few men. There was 180 corpses found but most men was succeed to flee. Because they didn't find *Karaeng* Galesong body among the corpses, Arung Palakka gather 300 men promptly to search *Karaeng* Galesong.



Fig. 5. Location of Ngantang [9]

Karaeng Galesong and his legion fled to Ngantang (see figure 5), and built a camp there. Ngantang was a remote area in Malang with rocky mountain topography so that chosen as a defense location for *Karaeng* Galesong and his legion. Yet, in few days, the trace of *Karaeng* Galesong and his legion was found by Arung Palakka and VOC. Before captured by Arung Palakka and VOC, *Karaeng* Galesong died due to his ill at November 21st 1679 in Ngantang [3]. Before his death, *Karaeng* Galesong appointed *Karaeng* Mamampang as his successor to lead Makassarese resistance against VOC.

IV. CONCLUSION

Karaeng Galesong was warlord from Makassar that never gave up. Even though his kingdom was defeated and his father forced to sign Bungaya treaty, he kept resist and refused to give up. Along with his legion, he depart Makassar to defeat VOC. *Karaeng* Galesong's resistance against VOC brought him to Java where he allied with Trunojoyo who also fought against VOC. The alliance gained big success in seizing most coastal cities of Java, yet it was broke after the big winning in the battle of Gedogog. The dispute between *Karaeng* Galesong and Trunojoyo was used by their enemies to attack them. *Karaeng* Galesong died at November 21st 1679 due to his ill.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ahmad, T.A. 2017. Sejarah Kontroversial dalam Perspektif Pendidikan. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia
- [2] Dagnini, J.K. 2008. Marcus Garvey: A Controversial Figure in the History of Pan-Africanism. *Journal of Pan African Studies* 2 (3).
- [3] Andaya, L. Y. 1981. The Heritage of Arung Palakka: A History of South Sulawesi (Celebes) In The Seventeenth Century. Leiden: Springer-Science+Business Media.
- [4] Cummings, W. P. 2007. A Chain Of Kings: The Makassarese Chronicles of Gowa and Talloq. Leiden: KITLV Press.
- [5] Sagimun. 1975. Sultan Hasanudin Menentang V. O. C. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- [6] Mukhlis, E. P, A. M. Kallo, B. Sulisty, A. Thosibo, A. Maryam. 1995. Sejarah Kebudayaan Sulawesi. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Kebudayaan.
- [7] Kesuma, A.I. 2004. Migrasi dan Orang Bugis. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- [8] Rohana, M.A. 2017. Pengembangan Historical Module and Lapbook (HIMLAP) pada Topik Perjuangan *Karaeng* Galesong Melawan VOC di Jawa Timur. Undergraduate Thesis. Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang.
- [9] Pigeaud, T. G. Th dan H. J. de Graaf. 1976. Islamic States In Java 1500-1700. Leiden: The Hague Martinus Nijhoff.
- [10] Kartodirdjo, S.1988. Pengantar Sejarah Indonesia Baru: 1500-1900. Jakarta: PT Gramedia.
- [11] Hamka. 2016. Sejarah Umat Islam. Selangor: PTS Publishing House.
- [12] Abimanyu, S. 2015. Kitab Terlengkap Sejarah Mataram. Yogyakarta: Saufa.
- [13] Suyono, C. R. P. 2003. Peperangan Kerajaan Di Nusantara: Penelusuran Kepustakaan Sejarah. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.
- [14] De Haan, F. (Ed.). 1909. Dagh-Register gehouden int Casteel Batavia vant passerende daer ter plaetse als over geheel Nederlands-India, Anno 1679. Batavia: Hage-M.Nijhoff. Dari ANRI, (Online), (<https://www.sejarah-nusantara.anri.go.id/hathi27/>), diakses 30 Juli 2017.