



The Process Of Implementation Of The Sovereignty Of The King Of Minh Net For Royal Island Issues Through Publications In Italia Period 1820-1840

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Abstract. Inheriting the results of the Cochinchina/Vietnamese people's organization of resource exploitation in the Hoang Sa archipelago and the process of establishing and exercising the sovereignty of state entities in Vietnam over this archipelago from During the reign of the Nguyen Lords in the early seventeenth century, through the Tây Sơn Dynasty at the end of the eighteenth century, then during the reign of King Gia Long of the Nguyễn dynasty in the first two decades of the nineteenth century, the culmination of international law was the event. the imperial navy of Hue carried out the official state possession in 1816, establishing legal sovereignty over the Hoang Sa archipelago; King Minh Mang continued to promote the exercise of national sovereignty in the Hoang Sa archipelago through many annual activities such as searching and measuring waterways, promoting exploitation and tax management, measuring and completing The famous national map project of international value named 大南一統全圖 [Dai Nam Nhat Thong Toan Map]1 in 1838. The regular large-scale exploitation and sovereignty exercise activities by the Annamese/Vietnamese people and state in the Hoang Sa archipelago during the reign of King Minh Mang contributed to promoting the image dissemination and affirming the sovereignty of Vietnam national rights to this archipelago in front of the international community's relations and concerns regarding the East Indies Sea/China Sea/East Sea and Vietnam. Therefore, under King Minh Mang, Vietnam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa archipelago was mentioned and recognized more widely in world geographical publications of many European, Asian, American, and Australian countries. To continue to expand the source of documents with international legal value affirming Vietnam's long-standing and legal sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes, in this issue we provide readers with articles on the fields of natural geography, residential and administrative geography, geo-economics, geopolitics, space history, and astronomy, dictionaries... published in Italy during the reign of King Minh Mang.

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Keywords: King Gia Long, legal value, Hoang Sa archipelago.

1. The editions in Italy in the period 1820-1840 show that the Hoang Sa archipelago is attached to the geographical territory of Cochinchina/Vietnam

Like many other countries on all continents, in the period 1820-1840 in Italy, there were also many publications showing the general geographical knowledge of mankind at that time about the East Indies Sea/China Sea/East Sea as a group of people. Hoang Sa island is attached to the geographical territory of Cochinchina/Vietnam. A typical example is the Italian publication *Nuovo dizionario geografico universale statistico-storico-commerciale* [New dictionary of statistical geography - history - world trade], compiled by the Association of Scholars in Italy based on great works of Arrowsmith, Büsching, Balbi, Cannabich, D'Anville, Forster... published in Venice in 1828.

In the above publication, in Volume II, Part II, the entry "DUNCAN", Hoang Sa archipelago is shown

associated with the territory of Cochinchina/Vietnam as follows:

“DUNCAN [Quang Hoa Island]2, an island in the Paracelsi [Paracel] archipelago, is located in the China Sea/East Sea, about 55 l from the coast of Conchinchina [Cochinchina]3. [leghe/sea mile; 1 lega = 4.829m]. At 16° 30' North latitude and 109° 10' East longitude. Sea turtles are found there. This sea is full of fish”.4

DUNCAN, is. dell' arcipelago dei Paracelsi, nel mar della China, a 55 l. dalla costa di Conchinchina. Lat. N. 16° 30'; long. E. 109° 10'. Non vi si trovano che tartarughe. Il mare è quivi pieno di pesci.



Excerpt from recognition of Hoang Sa archipelago as belonging to the geographical territory of Cochinchina in an Italian book published in Venice in 1828: Società di Dotti, Nuovo dizionario geografico universale statistico-storico-commerciale, Compilato sulle gradi opere di Arrowsmith, Büsching, Balbi, Cannabich, D'Anville, Forster, .v.v. Tomo II, Parte II, Venezia: Dai tipi di Giuseppe Antonelli ed., 1828, pagina 286.

Another Italian publication Nuovo dizionario geografico portatile [New pocket geography dictionary] by the Malte-Brunite scholar, published in the city of Venice in 1829, includes general and specific descriptions of the five continents of the world known to the world, with careful editing and addition of more than 20,000 words of common entries by Frieville and Lalleman to explain the meanings of the most important geographical names in the major languages, the Hoang Sa is also shown associated with the geographical territory of Cochinchina/Vietnam. In Volume, I, Part II, the entry "PARACELI" is stated:

"PARACELI [Hoang Sa], an archipelago consisting of several islands in the China Sea/East Sea, located east of Cochinchina [Cochin China], south of Hainan Island, stretches 125 l. [leghe/sea mile; 1 lega = 4,829m] from north to south and is 25 miles wide. They are covered with rocks, and surrounded by shoals; there is a regular presence of fishermen and miners of the swallow's nest, which is highly prized by the Chinese".⁵

PARACELI, arcip. di parecchie is. mar della China, all'E. della Cochinchina, al S. della is. Hainan, per 125 l. dal S. N., e 25 di larg. Sono coperte di scogli circondate da bassi fondi, e frequentate pescatori e da quelli che fanno il comm. nidi della salgana tanto apprezzati dai chi

Excerpts from recognizing Hoang Sa archipelago as belonging to the geographical territory of Cochinchina in an Italian book published in Venice in 1829: Malte-Brun, Nuovo dizionario geografico portatile, Tomo I, Parte II, (Venezia: Coi tipi di Giuseppe Antonelli ed., 1829), 327.

2. The Italian editions of the period 1820-1840 recognized that the Annam/Vietnamese empire had officially occupied the Hoang Sa archipelago since 1816

The geopolitical work of author Cristoforo Negri, published in July 1840 in Milano city, recognized that the emperor of Annam/Vietnam [King Gia Long] conducted official occupation of the Paracel Islands since the year 1840. 1816. This is the "Memoria del Dottore Cristoforo Negri" [Memory of Dr. Cristoforo Negri] as shown under the title: Della potenza proporzionale degli stati europei sui mari e sulle colonie [The Corresponding Powers of the European States over seas and colonies].

In "CAPITOLO VI" [Chapter VI], from page 75 to page 104, and "CAPITOLO VIII" [Chapter VIII], from page 137 to page 150, the book mentions the current state of the sea islands of Cochinchina/Vietnam Nam, analyzing the causes leading to the impending war between Britain and the Qing Dynasty to solve the problem of the opium trade after the crisis in Canton in 1839; at the same time affirming that it was the need of this war that made Vietnam's seas and islands put in the sights of the British navy at that time.

"In Cochinchina [Cochinchina/Vietnam], French influence became strong. French officers built ships and built fortresses there; and, as if in their own country, they conduct quite extensive hydrographic survey activities. But the very bad relationship of the [Vietnamese] government destroyed all hope of the French about that status.

In Indostan [India], opium production and exports to Indo-China [Indochina], and even more to China, has increased at least fourfold over the past twenty years [1820- 1839], and now [1839] the annual sum amounts to at least £2 million. But this trade is currently being affected by a very serious crisis due to the recent events in Canton [old name for Guangzhou, China]"⁶.

Nella Cochinchina l' influsso francese si era già fatto grande. Ufficiali Francesi vi costruivano navi e fortezze, e, quasi in patria fossero, vi eseguivano grandi operazioni idrografiche. Ma una spaventevole vicenda di governo ha distrutto pei Francesi ogni speranza di frutto in quello Stato.

Nell' Indostan la produzione dell' oppio, e la sua esportazione verso l' Indo-China, e più ancora verso la China propria, si è negli ultimi vent' anni almeno quadruplicata, ed ora ammonta alla somma annuale d' almeno 2 milioni di sterlini. Ma tale commercio in questo momento è colpito da una crisi gravissima per gli avvenimenti testè seguiti in Canton.

Excerpts mentioning hydrological activities of the French and the causes leading to the Anglo-Chinese war affecting the seas and islands in Vietnam in an Italian book published in Milan in 1840: Negri (Cristoforo), Della potenza proporzionale degli stati europei sui mari e sulle Colonie, Milano: Coi tipi di Luigi di Giacomo Pirola, Luglio 1840, pagina 93, 137.

Going into the analysis of the details related to the impending war, the book deals with European countries' anticipation of the war between England and the Qing Dynasty in China; the British gathering of naval forces in Singapore to prepare for war; what was Britain's intention in waging war with China; Will the British use force and threat to force the Qing Dynasty to change its policy on the opium trade, or capture a Chinese island to establish a free trading port? All these intentions made it necessary for



Britain to occupy a maritime position near China [in the South China Sea] since Singapore was quite far from Guangzhou. Based on the actual maritime routes in the China Sea/East Sea and based on the judgment of world public opinion, Cristoforo Negri believes that the British navy will occupy an island with an important position of Vietnam in the region. and predict the possibility of a serious sovereignty dispute over that island with the state of Cochinchina/Vietnam. The author wrote:

“Europe eagerly awaits the first new military operations against China, and what kind of reparations the British will demand. A fleet and an army assembled in Singapore. The port of that island (which in just twenty years became a British colony, is already densely populated and fertile, and is one of the largest commercial sites in the world) is teeming with ships carrying troops. and goods. The unusual appearance of ships in those waters was to make the voyage to China: more than 15,000 amphibious troops ready to inflict damage.

Would the British want to carry out a violent show of force to force the Chinese government to adopt a trade policy that is completely contrary to the one that has been adopted so far? Or do they want to occupy an island and establish a free port on the Chinese coast? Singapore is 20 degrees from Canton [Guangzhou] [1 latitude 111 km]: it seems that initially, it will have to capture a station, armory, hospital, and port closer to the Chinese empire. Do they want to take advantage of events, if they are very favorable, to implement the ideas announced by Clive [Governor in India], and establish an Anglo-Chinese empire, since they Anglo-Indian empire?

It is widely assumed that the British fleet would begin by capturing Pulo-Sapata [Hon Hai/Hon Kham, 65km south of Phu Quy Island in Binh Thuan], and fortifying it. Pulo-Sapata's position was important in the vast trade system, for it was at the island's high altitude that two converging shipping routes could be controlled from Canton [Guangzhou, China] and Manilla [in China] the Philippines] to India. But as a "weapon" in the war against China, Pulo-Sapata, although 9 degrees closer to Canton than Singapore, is still too far away from itself. Its occupation could also bring the British into a serious dispute with the mighty Cochinchina [Cochinchine/Vietnam] state...”7.

Excerpts analyzing the UK's preparation to wage war with China and the need to occupy an island in the East Sea, and the risk of serious sovereignty disputes with the Vietnamese state, in an Italian book published Version in Milan in 1840: Negri (Cristoforo), Della potenza proportionate degli stati europei sui mari e sulle Colonie, Milano: Coi tipi di Luigi di Giacomo Pirola, Luglio 1840, pagina 144.

144

L'Europa attende con impazienza le prime nuove delle operazioni militari contro la China, e quale sarà per essere il genere di risarcimento, che gl'Inglesi domanderanno. Una flotta ed un esercito si riuniscono a Singapore. Il porto di quell'isola (che appena da venti anni divenne colonia inglese, e già è popolosa e fertile, ed una delle più grandi seale di commercio di tutto il globo) è pieno di vascelli carichi di truppe, e di provvigioni di ogni specie. Navi di linea, appa- rizione così insolita in quelle acque, le solcano veleggiando alla China: più di 15,000 uomini di truppe da sbarco sono pronti a ferire.

Vogliono forse gl'Inglesi costringere con un'intensa dimostrazione di forza il Governo Chinese ad adottare per lo innanzi una politica di commercio intieramente opposta alla seguita finora? O vogliono impadronirsi di un'isola, e fondare un porto franco sulle coste della China? Singapore è lontana ben 20 gradi da Canton: sembra che dapprima sarà necessario di procurarsi una stazione, una piazza d'armi, un ospedale, un porto assai più vicino all'impero chinese. Vogliono forse approfittare degli avvenimenti, se mai si presentassero assai favorevoli, realizzare le idee già annunciate da Clive, e fondare un impero anglo-chinese, siccome fondarono un impero anglo-indiano?

È opinione di moltissimi, che la flotta inglese incomincerà dal prendere possesso di Pulo-Sapata, e dal fortificarla. La posizione di Pulo-Sapata è d'assai importante nel sistema del vasto commercio, perchè si è appunto all'altura di quest'isola, che convergono le due linee di navigazione da Canton e da Manilla alle Indie. Ma come piazza d'armi in una guerra contro la China, Pulo-Sapata, quantunque nove gradi più vicina a Canton, che non lo sia Singapore, ne è ancora soverchiamente discosta. L'occuparla potrebbe inoltre involgere gl'Inglesi in una grave contesa collo Stato potente della Cochinchina. Pulo-Sapata si trova

Based on the multi-dimensional analysis, Cristoforo Negri's work provides geographical knowledge that has been recognized by many countries before the State of Cochinchina/Vietnam has taken possession of the Hoang Sa archipelago. from 1816, after a multi-year survey of seas and islands by the British East India Company in Cochinchina in the first decade of the nineteenth century, to confirm that the State of Cochinchina/Vietnam had also occupied anyway, or at least watched Pulo-Sapata is also my property. Vietnam will not accept the foreign occupation of islands, the establishment of bases near its coast, the blockade of ports, and control of maritime routes in the waters that are too long but very narrow offshore of the country. family. The book reads as follows:

“... Pulo-Sapata [Hon Hai/Hon Kham, 65km south of Phu Quy Island in Binh Thuan] is located just 100 miglia maritime [nautical nautical miles, 1 miglio = 1,852km] off the coast of Cochinchina [Cochinchine/Vietnam] . The nation 1816 pushed its possession to the Arcipelago di Paracelso [Paracel Islands], a dangerous submerged reef in a vast expanse of Mar Chinese [Chinese/Eastern Sea], where the British sent Captain Ross [Daniel Ross, captain

of the Discovery of the British East India Company] to explore [during 1807-1810]. It is therefore believed that the Cochinchinesi [the Cochinchinese/Vietnamese] occupied Pulo-Sapata, or at least considered it their property; nor could they tolerate the British standing so close to their shores, blockading their ports and blocking the shipping lanes of their empire across a sea the length and breadth of which modesty".8.

Stato potente della Cochinchina. Pulo-Sapata si trova a sole 100 miglia marittime dalle coste della Cochinchina.

145

Questo Stato nel 1816 ha spinto le proprie occupazioni fino all'Arcipelago di Paracelso, gruppo di scogli pericolosi perduti ad immensa distanza nel Mar Chinese, e che gl'Inglesi hanno fatto esplorare dal Capitano Ross. È dunque a credersi, che i Cochinchinesi abbiano occupato Pulo Sapata, od almeno la considerino siccome un loro possedimento, nè i medesimi possono tollerare, che gl'Inglesi si stanziino così vicino alle loro coste, blocchino i loro porti, ed intercettino le navigazioni del loro impero, che si è una spiaggia marittima d'enorme lunghezza e di poca larghezza.

Excerpt from the recognition that the Vietnamese state has taken possession of the Paracel Islands since 1816 in an Italian book published in Milan in 1840: Negri (Cristoforo), Della potenza proporzionale degli stati europei sui mari e sulle colonie, Milano: Coi tipi di Luigi di Giacomo Pirola, Luglio 1840, pagina 144-145.

3. Publications in Italy in the period 1820-1840 recognized the Hoang Sa archipelago under the sovereignty of the Annam/Vietnamese empire

There are quite a few publications on world geography published in Italy during the reign of King Minh Mang, recognizing the Hoang Sa archipelago under the sovereignty of the Annam/Vietnamese empire when describing the natural, administrative, and people's geography. immigration of countries.

Italian work entitled: Compendio di geografia universale conforme alle ultime politiche transazioni e piu recenti scoperte [Simplified world geography according to the latest political institutions and most recent discoveries] by Adriano Balbi, Volume II, Fourth edition in Livorno in 1825, in Asia from page 243 to page 341, section "Dell' Impero d'An-Nam" [Empire of Annam], Hoang Sa archipelago is shown as territory and the sovereignty of the Annam empire as follows:

"AN NAM IMPLEMENTATION"

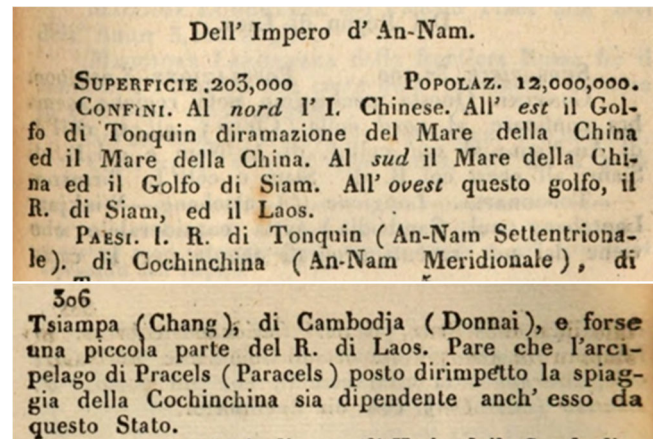
SURFACE AREA: 203,000 square miles.

POPULATION: 12,000,000.

Boundaries: To the north, it borders the Chinese empire; to the east is Tonquin Bay [Tonkin]9- a branch of the China Sea [Chinese Sea/East Sea], and the China Sea;

in the south are the China Sea and the Gulf of Siam [Siam]; To the west of this bay is the kingdom of Siam and Laos.

STATE: Kingdom of Tonquin (An-Nam Settentrionale) [Dong Ngoai (Northern An Nam/Bac Ha)]; Cochinchina (An-Nam Meridionale) [Cochinchina (Nam An Nam/Nam Ha)], Tsiampa (Chang) [Champa (Cham)], Cambodja (Donnai) [Cambodia (Dong Nai)], and perhaps one more small part of the kingdom of Laos. It seems that the Parcels (Paracels) [Paracels] located opposite the coast of Cochinchina [Cochinchine] also belong to this state".10.



Excerpt from description and recognition of Hoang Sa archipelago in Cochinchina under the sovereignty of Annam empire in Italian book published in Livorno in 1825: Balbi (Adriano), Compendio di geografia universale conforme alle ultime politiche transazioni e piu recenti scoperte, Quarta Edizione, Tomo Secondo, Livorno: Dai torchj di Glauco Masi 1825, pagina 305-306.

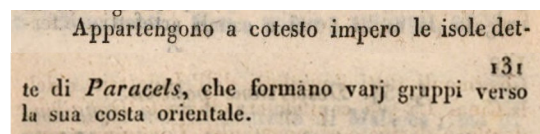
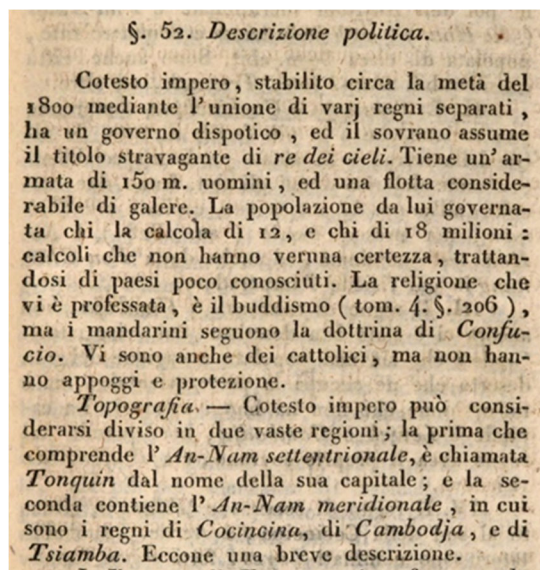
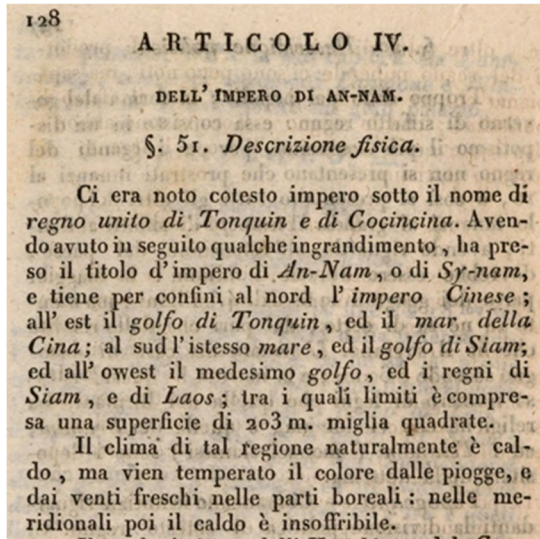
Another Italian work that also classified the Paracel Islands as belonging to the territory and sovereignty of the Annam empire was the publication titled La cosmografia istorica, astronomica e fisica [History of the universe, astronomy, and nature] by scholar Biagio Soria. In "Tomo VI. Parte Fisica" [Volume VI. Part Nature], published in Naples in 1828, in "ARTICOLO IV. DELL' IMPERO DI AN-NAM" [Section IV. The Annam Empire], from pages 128 to 131, the book reads as follows:

"This empire was known as the unified Tonquin [Outer Region] and Cocincina [Inner Cochinchina] kingdoms. After its territorial expansion, it became known as the Annam empire, or Sy-nam [Vietnam], and bordered the Chinese empire on its northern border; to the east, there are Tonquin Bay [Tonkin] and Cina Sea [Chinese Sea/East Sea]; to the south are also the China Sea/East Sea and the Gulf of Siam; to the west is also the Gulf of Siam and the kingdoms of Siam and Laos; territory limit of 203,000 square miles...

Topographic. - This empire can be seen as divided into two large regions; the first region includes North Annam, known as Tonquin [Dong Kinh/Dong Ngoai] from its capital; the second region is Nam An Nam, which

includes the kingdoms of Cocincina [Cochin China, from present-day Quang Binh to Khanh Hoa], Cambodja [Cambodia, from Dong Nai to Ha Tien today], and Tsiamba [Champa, a region today] Ninh Thuan-Binh Thuan now]. Here is a brief description...

The islands known as the Paracels [Paracel Islands] belonged to this empire, forming various groups of islands on the east coast of the empire".11.



Excerpt from description and recognition of Hoang Sa archipelago under the sovereignty of Annam empire in Italian book published in Naples in 1828: Soria (Biagio), La cosmografia istorica, astronomica e fisica, Tomo VI,

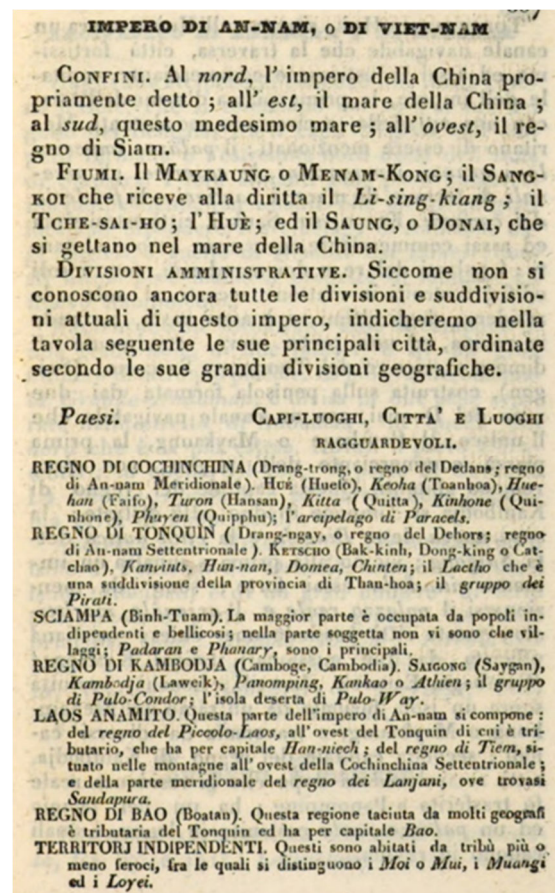
Parte Fisica, Napoli: Dai torchi di Saverio Giordano, 1828, pagina 128-131.

In 1833, a new Italian work by the scholar Adriano Balbi under the title *Compendio di geografia*, compilato sudi un nuovo piano conforme agli ultimi trattati di pace e alle piu recenti scoperte [Simplified geography, compiled on a single The new plan following the most complete and stable developments and the most recent discoveries], published in Livorno, also further asserts that the Paracels belong to the territory and sovereignty of the Annamite empire. In the book, under "INDIA-TRANSGANGETICA" [India across the Ganges], section "IMPERO DI AN-NAM, O DI VIET-NAM" [Empire of Annam, or Vietnam], pages 607 to 608 The book shows the following:

"ANNAM OR VIETNAM EMPIRE...

Territories - Capitals - Cities and important places:

Kingdom of COCHINCHINA (Drang-trong, o regno del Dedans; regno di An-nam Meridionale) [(Cochin China, or inner kingdom, Nam An Nam kingdom)]. HUÉ (Huefo) [Hue (Hue phu)], Keoha (Toanho) [Ke Hoa (Thuan Hoa)], Hue-han (Faifo) [Hoi An (Hoi An)], Turon (Hansan) [Da Nang (Han Cang)], Kitta (Quitta) [Quang Nam], Kinhone (Qui-nhone) [Qui Nhon], Phuyen (Quipphu) [Phu Yen]; l'arcipelago di Paracels [Paracel Islands]...".12.





Excerpts describing the Annam empire and Hoang Sa archipelago of the Kingdom of Cochinchina in an Italian book published in Livorno in 1833: Balbi (Adriano), *Compendio di geografia*, compilato su di un nuovo piano conforme agli ultimi trattati di pace e alle più recenti scoperte, Livorno: Stamperia Masi, 1833, pagina 607.

4. The editions in Italy in the period 1820-1840 recognized the Hoang Sa archipelago as belonging to the Annam empire and the Cochinchina residents had been exploiting bird's nests in this archipelago for a long time

Typical is the work titled: *Geografia moderna universal*, ovvero descrizione fisica, statistica, topografica di tutti i paesi conosciuti della terra- Volume Terzo: India, Indo-china, Impero Chinese [Modern World Geography, or Description Nature, Statistics, Topography of All Famous Countries on Earth- Third Volume: India, Indochina, Chinese Empire], by scholar G. R. Pagnozzi, published in Florence in 1823.

In the book, in addition to placing the Paracel Islands in the "Impero d'Annam" [Empire of Annam], from page 182 to page 212, the Hoang Sa archipelago is also classified in the "Isole dell' Annam" section. island of Annam], accompanied by descriptions of swiftlets and the annual exploitation and trade of bird's nests of Dang Trong fishermen of the Annam empire. The book reads as follows:

"...L'arcipelago di Pracel [Paracel Islands], which maps show over an area of 6 degrees, or 360 miles, is a preferred habitat for swiftlets, or sea swallows; they built many nests, freely satisfying the needs of the Chinese [Chinese people]. In March and April, the surrounding ocean is covered with fish eggs, which float on the water, like diluted animal glue. All the surrounding populations ensure that swiftlets collect fish eggs on the surface of the water and on cliffs, where puddles of fish eggs are deposited, for nesting. At the end of July and the beginning of August [every year], the Cocinchinesi [the Cochinchinese people] go to harvest bird's nests. Raynal [Guillaume Thomas François Raynal] writes that the Chinese bought from them [the Cochinchine fishermen] one thousand swans for 125 libbre [pounds] at that time, and paid them the corresponding amount. from 1400 to 2800 lire [Italian lira]; and can buy double the price. The swifts do not fly away from the archipelago; they reside there all year round and will stay there for a long time because the islands of Pracel [Hoang Sa] have a lot of bare cliffs".13.

Excerpts describing the swiftlets and the annual fishing and trading activities of the Cochinchina fishermen of the Annamite empire in an Italian book published in Florence in 1823: Pagnozzi (G. R.), *Geografia moderna universale*, ovvero descrizione fisica, statistica, topografica di tutti i

paesi conosciuti della terra, Volume Terzo: India, Indochina, Impero Chinese, Firenze: Vincenzo Batelli, 1823, pagina 208.

L'arcipelago di Pracel, al quale le carte danno una estensione di sei gradi, o di 360 miglia, è l'abitazione favorita delle salangane, o delle rondini di mare, che costruiscono i tanto vantati nidi, delizia dei ghiotti Chinesi; l'oceano vicino si cuopre in marzo ed in aprile d'ova di pesce, che galleggiano sull'acque, e somigliano una colla forte mezzo-stemperata. Tutti i popoli vicini assicurano, che la salangana raccoglie l'ova di pesce sull'acque e sulle rupi, ove le depositano l'acque, per fare i suoi nidi; alla fine di luglio e al principio d'agosto i Cocinchinesi vanno a raccogliarli. Raynal scrive, che i Chinesi ne compravano a suo tempo un migliajo di cantari di centoventicinque libbre, e gli pagavano da 1400 a 2800 lire il cantaro; probabilmente ne comprano il doppio. Le rondini non sono di passaggio nell'arcipelago; vi risiedono tutto l'anno, e vi risiederanno sole per lungo tempo, perchè l'isole di Pracel son tante rupi nude.

Next, in 1825, Felice Ripamonti's work entitled: *Storia delle Indie Orientali* [History of the East Indies] was published in the Italian city of Milano. In Volume I, in "Book XXII: Della Cocincina" [Book XXII: Cochinchina], from pages 123 to page 143, the book describes the ports in Cochinchina and the sailors' annual departures to the Paracels as follows:

"... The Hane River [Han] flows into the sea through two gates, located separately from the small island of Kiam [Cu Lao Cham]. This island forms on one side, and to the northeast, is a very good port of Hane Bay [Han] or Tourane [Da Nang]; and on the other hand, to the southwest, is the port of Fai-fo [Hoai Pho] or Hué-hane [Hoi An]. The latter port [Hoi An] is certainly inferior to the previous port [Da Nang] in that there is a bay for large ships to dock, but it is more convenient for the Chinese to dock with boats that only need a depth of 10 to 12 meters [1 yard = 0.3048m].

Along the coast to the south, there is a third port, which is Nene-mane port [Nuoc Man, in Thi Nai lagoon]; it belongs to the province of Quau-glia [Quang Ngai, but rather Binh Dinh]. This port [Nuoc Man] is the largest and most beautiful in Cocincina [Cochinchina], but it does not operate very often because it is far from the Imperial Court. The king was the principal merchant of these countries, he was the center and often the absolute arbiter of all commercial activity. Forced to make frequent trips to the Court to exchange his interests, the captains of merchant ships preferred to dock at the ports of Hué-hane [Hoi An] far from the capital. The sailors of these three ports are among the most skilled in the country: they travel every year to the series of small or rocky islands, known as Paracel, that surround the shore. Cocincina sea [Cochin

China] at a distance of 20 or 30 leghe [sea miles, 1 lega = 4,829m]".14.

ai tributi. Il fiume di Haue si getta nel mare per due foci, che si trovano separate dalla piccola isola di Kiam. Quest'isola forma da una parte, al nord-est, l'eccellente porto della baia di Haue o di Tourane; e dall'altra, al sud-ouest, il porto di Fai-fo o di Hué-hane. Quest'ultimo porto è meno sicuro di quello della baia dei grandi vascelli; ma è più comodo per giunchi chinesi, i quali non pescano che dieci in dodici piedi d'acqua.

Seguendo le Coste verso il mezzogiorno si trova il terzo porto, che è quello di Nene-mane: esso appartiene alla provincia di Quan-glia.

LIBRO XXII.

127

Questo porto è vasto ed il più bello della Cocincina, ma è poco frequentato a motivo della sua lontananza dalla Corte. Siccome il re è il primo mercante di questi Stati, egli è il centro, e spesso l'arbitro assoluto di tutte le operazioni del commercio. Costretti di far frequenti viaggi alla Corte per discutervi i loro interessi, i capitani dei vascelli mercantili preferiscono di approdare ai porti di Hue-hane meno lontani dalla capitale. I marinari di questi tre porti sono i più abili del paese: sono dessi che percorrono ogni anno quella lunga serie di piccole isole o di scogli, conosciuti sotto il nome di Paracel, che cingono a venti o trenta leghe di distanza tutta la Costa della Cocincina.

Excerpts describing the ports in Cochinchina and the voyages of sailors to the Paracels in an Italian book published in Milan in 1825: Ripamonti (Felice), Storia delle Indie Orientali, Tomo I, Presso Ant. Fort. Stella e Figli, Milano [Italia], 1825, pagina 126-127.

In particular, in a work published in Italian for the second time under the title Compendio di geografia, compilato su di un nuovo disegno conforme agli ultimi trattati di pace e alle più recenti scoperte [Simplified geography, compiled on a new design is consistent with the most stable complete discussions and latest discoveries] by scholar Adriano Balbi in Turin in 1840, in Volume II, section "INDIA TRANSGANGETICA" [India across the Ganges], section: "Impero d'An-nam ovvero di Vietnam" [Empire of Annam or Vietnam], from page 186 to page

190, the author has added content that Cochinchina residents exploit bird's nests in the archipelago. Hoang Sa island belongs to the sovereignty of the Annam empire, specifically as follows:

"... Territories - Capitals - Cities and important places:

COCINCINA Kingdom. (Drang-trong o regno del Didentro; regno d'An-nam Meridionale) [(Cochin China or the inner kingdom, Nam An Nam kingdom)].

HU (Huefo) [Hue (Hue phu)]; Nhatrang [Nha Trang], Camaigne [Cam Ranh], and Hone-choa [Smoke Island] are on the list of the most beautiful ports in the world; Phu Yen [Phu Yen], Quinon [Qui Nhon], Faifo [Hoi City/Hoi An], Touron (Hansan) [Da Nang (Han Cang)]. The Paracels [Hoang Sa] Islands are made up of small islands frequented by fishermen"...16.

PAESI. CAPI-LUOGHI, CITTA' E LUOGHI PIÙ NOTABILI.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| REGNO DI COCINCINA. Drang-trong o regno del Didentro; regno d'An-nam Meridionale). | Huè (Huefo); Nhatrang, Camaigne e Hone-choa, annoverati fra i più bei porti del mondo; Phuyen, Quinon, Faifo, Touron (Hansan). L'arcipelago di Paracels, composto d'isolette frequentate da pescatori. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Excerpts from recognizing the Hoang Sa archipelago under the sovereignty of the Annam empire and its inhabitants exploiting bird's nest here for a long time from an Italian book published in Turin in 1840: Balbi (Adriano), Compendio di geografia, compilato su di un nuovo disegno conforme agli ultimi trattati di pace e alle più recenti scoperte, Seconda Edizione Italiana, Tomo Secondo, Torino: Presso Giuseppe Pomba e Comp., 1840, pagina 187.

Epilogue

Compared to the reign of King Gia Long, under King Minh Mang more and more publications related to world geography published from different continents mentioned and recognized the Hoang Sa archipelago under the sovereignty of the empire. Annam/Vietnam. Typically, in Italy, the publications containing this content appeared in the 20 years under the reign of King Minh Mang, which we selected and illustrated in the article, also proved to be completely superior in number compared to the recent period. 20 years under the reign of King Gia Long. It shows that in the first half of the nineteenth century, geographical knowledge related to the sovereignty of the Hoang Sa archipelago of the Annam/Vietnamese empire was widely disseminated on a global scale, and published in many national publications. economic memory and recognition, making it one of the common world geographic knowledge of mankind.

NOTES

In the text, the words in parentheses (...) are from the original cited text; and the words in brackets [...] are ours to be used for direct translation/interpretation to help



readers follow along. In cases where longer explanations or illustrations are needed, we number the footnotes.

Some entries and places are used verbatim according to the original text, with comments in brackets [...], so that readers can have a direct sense of the etymology in the cited documents.

Before 1834, the noun "Cochinchina/Cocincina" cited in this article was used internationally in the old sense as the land of Cochinchina/Nam Ha. In many specific contexts, it is also used by European and American countries as a synonym for the Annam empire or Vietnam [the national title of King Gia Long and Minh Mang in the period 1804-1838]. After 1834, when King Minh Mang divided the administrative area of Cochinchina from Bien Hoa province back, this name still refers to the land of Dang Trong. After the two treaties of Harmand and Patenôtre in 1883 and 1884, that name changed completely to the meaning of Cochinchina, but in some contexts, it may still be used in the sense of Cochinchina.

Società di Dotti, Nuovo dizionario geografico universale statistico-storico-commerciale, Compilato sulle gradi opere di Arrowsmith, Büsching, Balbi, Cannabich, D'Anville, Forster, .v.v. Tomo II, Parte II, (Venezia: Dai tipi di Giuseppe Antonelli ed., 1828), 286.

Malte-Brun, Nuovo dizionario geografico portatile, Tomo I, Parte II, (Venezia: Coi tipi di Giuseppe Antonelli ed., 1829), 327.

Negri (Cristoforo), Della potenza proporzionale degli stati europei sui mari e sulle colonie, (Milano: Coi tipi di Luigi di Giacomo Pirola, Luglio 1840), 93, 137.

Negri (Cristoforo), Della potenza proporzionale degli stati europei sui mari e sulle colonie, (Milano: Coi tipi di Luigi di Giacomo Pirola, Luglio 1840), 144.

Negri (Cristoforo), Della potenza proporzionale degli stati europei sui mari e sulle colonie, (Milano: Coi tipi di Luigi di Giacomo Pirola, Luglio 1840), 144-145.

Before 1834, the word "Tonquin" cited in this article also had the old meaning of the land of Dang Ngoai/Bac Ha. Only after 1834, when King Minh Mang of the Nguyen Dynasty divided the administrative area of Tonkin from Ninh Binh province onwards, did that name begin to associate with the meaning of Tonkin, but there are still many documents that continue to be used according to the name of Bac Ky. the meaning of Tonkin, depending on the context.

Balbi (Adriano), Compendio di geografia universale conforme alle ultime politiche transazioni e piu recenti scoperte, Quarta Edizione, Tomo Secondo, (Livorno: Dai torchj di Glauco Masi 1825), 305-306.

Soria (Biagio), La cosmografia istorica, astronomica e fisica, Tomo VI, Parte Fisica, (Napoli: Dai torchi di Saverio Giordano, 1828), 128-131.

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Società di Dotti, Nuovo dizionario geografico universale, statistico - storico - commerciale, Compilato sulle gradi opere di Arrowsmith, Büsching, Balbi, Cannabich, D'Anville, Forster, .v.v., Tomo IV, Parte I, (Venezia: Dai tipi di Giuseppe Antonelli ed., 1831), 680.

Balbi (Adriano), Compendio di geografia, compilato su di un nuovo disegno conforme agli ultimi trattati di pace e alle più recenti scoperte, Seconda Edizione Italiana, Tomo Secondo, (Torino: Presso Giuseppe Pomba e Comp., 1840), 187.

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7. Ripamonti (Felice). 1825. Storia delle Indie Orientali. Tomo I. Milano: Presso Ant. Fort. Stella e Figli.
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