

Research Article

VIETNAM'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE HOANG SA ARCHIPELAGO DURING THE REIGN OF KING MINH MANG THROUGH PUBLICATIONS IN RUSSIA AND INDIA, PERIOD 1820 -1840

*Nguyen Thanh Minh

Km No. 1, Ha Tri Street, Ha Cau ward, Ha Dong District, Hanoi City, Vietnam

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Abstract

Although there are not many publications containing the content of recognizing the sovereignty of the Hoang Sa archipelago of Cochinchina under the Annam empire during the reign of King Minh Mang with European-American countries such as Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Spain. Nha, Scotland, Germany, USA were introduced by us; but some editions in Russia and India in the period 1820-1840 also have their own characteristics, expressed in the forms of hydrographic memoirs of the world, travel and geographical exploration, magazines, language dictionaries with languages The main languages are English, Russian and French. In this issue, the publications in India and Russia are introduced by us in three main groups of topics: recognition of Hoang Sa archipelago as belonging to the geographical territory of Cochinchina of the Annamite empire; recognize the Hoang Sa archipelago under the sovereignty of the Annam empire; and recognized that the Annam Empire had officially taken possession of the Paracel Islands in terms of the state since 1816.

Keywords: Sovereignty, paradise islands, Vietnam.

INTRODUCTION

The Hoang Sa archipelago in the territory of Dang Trong of the Annam empire is a geographical scientific knowledge that has become quite popular in the world during the reign of King Minh Mang in Vietnam; therefore, both in Russia and India there are publications showing this content. (Saint-Petersbourg: De l'Imprimerie du Département de l'instruction publique, 1827, 251). One of the works on this topic published in Russia was a French publication [the fashionable language of Russian aristocrats at the time] entitled *Recueil de memoires hydrographiques, pour servird' analyse et d'explication à l'Atlas de l'océan Pacifique* [A Collection of Hydrographic Memoirs for Analysis and Interpretation of the Atlas of the Pacific Ocean] by Rear Admiral Krusenstern, Rector of the Marine School [former] Text: Directeur du corps de cadets de la Marine] of the Russian Empire. This work was censored by Charles de Poll and licensed to be published on 9 November 1925 in the city of Saint-Petersbourg, with the binding stipulation that "to be responsible for depositing with the Censorship Committee seven copies printing of this work prior to its publication". The official edition, published by the Printing Office of the Ministry of Public Education in Saint-Petersbourg in 1827, reads: "A saMajesté Impériale, Nicolas Ier, Empereur et Autocrate de toutes les Russies" [Dedication to His Majesty Nicholas I, Emperor and Tyrant of All Russia]. In the book, in the section "Mémoires sur la carte de l'Isle de Formose et de la Côte Sud-Est de la Chine" [Memory of the map of the island of Taiwan and the southeastern coast of China] from page 227 to page 253, Hoang Sa archipelago belonging to the geographical territory of Dang Trong of the Annam empire is shown in the description of the hydrological regime of the sea in the areas of the Annam empire as follows: "Along the coast of Cambodia [Cambodia, means present-day Dong Nai - Ha Tien], from Pulo-Oby [Hon Khoai, in present-day Ca Mau province] to Cap Padaran [MuiDinh /Cape Ca Na,

far from Phan Ranging 40 km south], the currents are usually northeasterly, parallel to the coast, from April to mid-October; and during the same period they generally flow northwest along the coast of Malaysia from the entrance to the Sincapour Strait [Singapore] to the Gulf of Siam. Near the coast of Cochinchine [Cochinchine, meaning the area from present-day Quang Binh to BinhThuan], north of Cap Padaran [MuiDinh], there is little flow in the southwest monsoon, and from this cape to Tonkin Bay [DongKinh/Tonkin], they sometimes have a slight influence, alternating north and south. When the north-west or westerly winds blow out of Tonkin Bay [Dong Kinh/Tonkin], ocean currents around the Paracels [Paracel Islands] and elsewhere where these winds are present, usually flow to the southwest or south: their direction flows obliquely or completely opposite to the direction of the wind, creating a terrible sea". (Saint-Petersbourg: De l'Imprimerie du Département de l'instruction publique, 1827, 251).

Le long de la côte de Camboge, depuis Pulo-Oby jusqu'au Cap Padaran, les courans portent ordinairement à l'ENE, parallèlement à la côte, depuis le mois d'Avril jusqu'au milieu d'Octobre; et durant la même époque, ils courent généralement au NO le long de la côte Malaise depuis l'entrée du Détroit de Sincapour jusqu'au Golfe de Siam. Près de la côte de Cochinchine, au Nord du Cap Padaran, il y a fort peu de courans pendant la mousson du SO, et quand, de ce cap au Golfe Tonkin, ils ont parfois une légère influence, elle se trouve alternativement dirigée vers le Nord et vers le Sud. Lorsque des coups de vent de NO ou d'Ouest sortent du Golfe de Tonkin, les courans, aux environs des Paracels et dans les autres lieux où ces raffales se font sentir, portent généralement au SO ou au Sud: leur direction oblique ou entièrement opposée à celle que suit le vent, occasionne alors une mer épouvantable.

Excerpt describing the hydrological regime of the Paracels/Paracel Islands in the geographical territory of Cochinchina of the Annamite Empire in a French publication published in Russia in 1827: *Krusenstern, Recueil de mémoires hydrographiques, pour servird' analyse et d'explication à l'Atlas de l'océan Pacifique, Saint-Petersbourg: De l'Imprimerie du Département de l'instructionpublique, 1827, p. 251.*

*Corresponding Author: *Nguyen Thanh Minh*
Km No. 1, Ha Tri Street, Ha Cau ward, Ha Dong District, Hanoi City, Vietnam

Another publication in Russian during this period that also agreed to recognize the Paracel Islands in the geographical territory of Cochinchina was a multi-volume work entitled: *Всеобщее путешествие вокругъ свѣта* [Travels around the world world] of Дюмонъ-Дюрвиль [Dumont-Durville - Dumont d'Urville], published in the city of Москва [Moskva] in the years 1835-1837. Based on the French version compiled under the direction of Captain Dumont d'Urville, completed on 2 January 1834, illustrated with geographical maps, diagrams, numerous portraits and photographs different images of nature and social communities in many parts of the world according to Sainson's drawings; The Russian version of this work was completed on January 2, 1835, certified by the Permanent Secretary of the Council of Professors Дмитрий Перевошиковъ [DmitriyPerevoshchikovb] in the city of Москва [Moskva] on October 30 1835, and three copies of the work were submitted to the Censorship Committee for review prior to publication,

In Part III of the Russian version published in 1836 in the city of Москва, in Chapter XXVII: "Кохинхина: Туранъ – Гюе" [Kokhinkhina: Turan-Gyue – Dang Trong: Da Nang-Hue], pages 116 to 139, The book describes and recognizes the Hoang Sa archipelago as belonging to the territory associated with the geographical space of the waters of Dang Trong on the way from Can Gio estuary to Da Nang bay. Specifically, the book says:

"In Кандю [Kandyu - Can Gio, the mouth of the sea to the Saigon River], we stocked up on a lot of delicious and wonderful fruits of this country. For only a few white silver [Spanish coins] from the Baron [Baron Norberg, voyager on board], we had many baskets of oranges, bananas, apples and huge baskets full of them. fish type. With reserves and excitement, we set off for the day. A strong gust of wind accelerated the journey. We sailed for a relative distance along the coastal ridge, stretching from the northeast to the southwest, passing through the strait between Kay Island [Kau - Hon Ba, in Ba Ria-Vung Tau] and the rapids. rock Брито [Brito], named after the Portuguese navigator who died here, and around Cape Пандаранъ [Pandaran - Cape Dinh/Cape Ca Na, 40 km south of Phan Rang], stormy as fierce as Cape ДобройНадежды [DobroyNadezhdy - Cape of Good Hope], in the roar of the surrounding waves. This cape actually forms a kind of bend in the sea Китайскомъ [Kitayskom - China Sea/East Sea]; and when we passed it, we were abruptly changed course and headed north. As we entered the continuum between the coast of Кохинхинскимъ [Kokhinkhinskim - Cochinchina] and the small islands known as Парасельскихъ [Paraselskikh - Paracels], the wind from the southwest, blocked by mountains high inland, blowing towards us with only intermittent bursts; then, they turn in the straits, run out to the northwest, then wind around the coast, causing the wind to almost turn to the southeast, contrary to all compass needles. The wind blew continuously, we could comfortably observe the land stretching parallel to the ship, high and jagged; therefore, one could guess that there were innumerable marinas in its deep depressions. This entire coastline has been thoroughly studied by Кохинхинскимъ [Kokhinkhinskim - Cochinchina]'s officer Дайо [Dayo - Jean Baptiste Marie Dayot, following Nguyen Anh], a French native who was an important official of the dynasty Кохинхинскомъ family [Kokhinkhinskome - Cochinchina]. Our ship gradually passed through the bay of Я-трангъ [Ya-trang - NhaTrang] located at 12o 6' north latitude, where there is a fortress built

by French engineer Олъвье [Ollve - Olivier de Puymanel, following Nguyen Anh] construction; via Конъ-Кое [Kon-Koe - Hon Khoi, ie Van Phong Bay in modern Khanh Hoa], where, according to Дайо [Dayo], there was a wonderful harbor; Through the bays Фюинь [Fyuin - Phu Yen] and Квинъ-онъ [Kvin-on - QuyNhon], the island of Пуло-Кантонъ [Pulo-Kanton], known to the natives as Каллао-Рай [Kallao-Ray – Cu Lao Ray /Ré/Ly Son island in Quang Ngai], the barren, rocky islands of Шамъ-Калао [Sham-Kalao – Cham Island in Quang Nam]; and finally, in favorable weather conditions, we entered the vast and calm Туранскій [Turanskiy – Da Nang] bay, surrounded like a lake among the high mountains surrounding it from the sea... " (Москва: ографіи Августа Семена, ИмператорскойМедико-Хирургической Академіи, 1836, 116-117).

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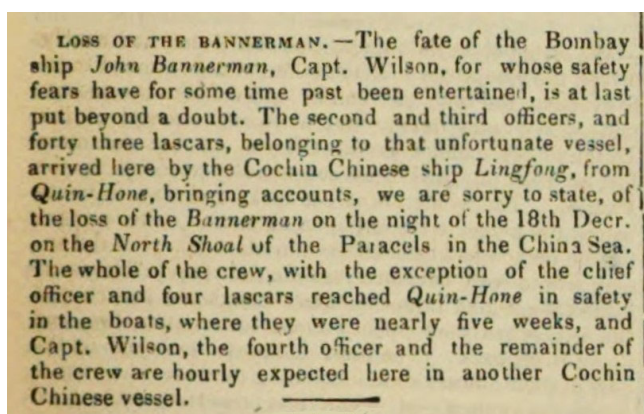
Съ избыткомъ запасились мы въ Кандю превосходными плодами здѣшней спороны. Въ обмѣнъ нѣсколькихъ піаспровъ Барона, намъ дали множество корзинъ съ померанцами, бананами, яблоками, и нѣсколько огромныхъ плешушекъ съ рыбою всякихъ сорповъ. Сыпше и освѣженные пуспились мы въ пунь, въ попѣ-же самый день. Вѣсперь былъ добрый, плаваніе скорое. Мы проплыли въ недалнемъ разстояніи отъ гористаго берега, проспиряющагося отъ С. В. къ Ю. З., прошли проливомъ между оспровомъ *Кау* и ушесомъ *Брито*, названымъ по имени Поршугальскаго морехода, здѣсь погибшаго, и обогнули мысъ Пандаранъ, бѣмый волнами, подобно мысу Доброй Надежды, обещающими его съ великимъ спремленіемъ. Мысъ эшопъ составляетъ какъ будто переломъ для плаванія въ Кипайскомъ морѣ; прошедши его, мы вдругъ перемѣнили направленіе и пошли прямо на

сѣверъ. По мѣрѣ приближенія нашего къ протоку, продолжающемуся между Кохинхинскимъ берегомъ и оспровками, извѣспными подъ именемъ *Парасельскихъ*, вѣсперь отъ Ю. З., прерванный высокими горами маперика, долепалъ до насъ только неравными порывами; по, погруженный въ проливахъ, онъ выходитъ въ направленія почти С. З., по, обвиваясь около береговъ, дѣлается почти Ю. В., перевершываясь почти по всѣмъ шочкамъ компаса. Среди шакихъ непрерывныхъ переходовъ вѣспра, мы свободно могли разсмапривашъ землю, протягивавшуюся параллельно съ кораблемъ, высокую и зубчашую; по эшопу можно было догадываться о многочисленныхъ приспаняхъ въ ея углубленныхъ впадинахъ. Весь эшопъ берегъ былъ хорошо изслѣдованъ Кохинхинскимъ офицеромъ, Дайо, природнымъ Французомъ, копорый былъ значительнымъ чиновникомъ при Дворѣ Кохинхинскомъ. Наша жонка поспешенно проходила мимо залива *Я-трангъ*, находящагося подъ 12° 6' С. Ш., гдѣ построена крѣпосп Французскимъ инженеромъ Олъвье; мимо *Конъ-Кое*, гдѣ по словамъ Дайо, еспъ превосходная гавань; мимо приспаней *Фюинь* и *Квинъ-онъ*, оспрова *Пуло-Кантонъ*, называемаго пуземцами *Каллао-Рай*, бесплодныхъ, скалиспныхъ оспрововъ *Шамъ-Калао*, и наконецъ, при благопріятной погодѣ, вошли мы въ Туранскій заливъ, спокойное, обширное запище, заключенное, какъ будто озеро, между высокими горами, копорья кажупся ошдѣляющими его отъ моря. Нашъ Ки-

Excerpts describing the Парасельскихъ/Paracel archipelago associated with the geographical territorial space of Cochinchina in a Russian book published in the city of Москва in 1836: Дюмонь-Дюрвилль, Всеобщеепутешествіевокругъсвѣта, Частьтретья, Москва: Типографіи Августа а, приИмператорскойМедико-ХирургическойАкадеміи, 1836, стр. 116-117.

In India, the publication that recognizes the Hoang Sa archipelago as belonging to the geographical territory of Cochinchina of the Annam empire is the information in a journal called The Calcutta monthly journal and general register of occurrences throughout the British Dominions in the East forming an epitome of the Indian press [Calcutta lunar calendar and general profile of events on British territories in the East, epitome of Indian press], issue XXVIII, March 1838, published by Samuel Smith and Company in the city of Calcutta. In the section "ASIATIC NEWS" [Asia News], pages 181 to 259, under "Miscellaneous" [Mixed], subsection "LOSS OF THE BANNERMAN", details of the shipwreck Bannerman in the Hoang Sa archipelago in the geographical territory of Cochinchina/Vietnam and the surviving boat people returning on the ships of the royal court of Hue sent by King Minh Mang on overseas missions are shown. that:

"LOSE BANNERMAN. The fate of the Bombay John Bannerman that Captain Wilson, who had for a long time regarded fear of safety as entertainment, was finally in doubt. The second and third officers, together with 43 Indian sailors of that unfortunate ship, arrived here by the Cochin Chinese ship Lingfong [Linh Phuong, a large ocean liner of the Nguyen Dynasty under King Minh Mang]. Cochinchina/Vietnam] from Quin-Hone [QuyNhon], bringing with us the report, we regret to inform, of the loss of the Bannerman on the night of December 18 [1837] on the northern shoal of the Paracels [Paracel Islands] in the China Sea [China Sea/East Sea]. The entire crew, with the exception of the chief officer and four Indian sailors, reached Quin-Hone [QuyNhon] safely in boats, where they spent nearly five weeks, and Captain Wilson, the second officer. The private and the rest of the crew were awaited here for hours on another Cochin Chinese ship. (For the year 1837, No. XXVIII, For the month of March, (Calcutta: Samuel Smith and Company, 1838), 259).



LOSS OF THE BANNERMAN. —The fate of the Bombay ship *John Bannerman*, Capt. Wilson, for whose safety fears have for some time past been entertained, is at last put beyond a doubt. The second and third officers, and forty three lascars, belonging to that unfortunate vessel, arrived here by the Cochin Chinese ship *Lingfong*, from *Quin-Hone*, bringing accounts, we are sorry to state, of the loss of the *Bannerman* on the night of the 18th Decr. on the *North Shoal* of the *Paracels* in the *China Sea*. The whole of the crew, with the exception of the chief officer and four lascars reached *Quin-Hone* in safety in the boats, where they were nearly five weeks, and Capt. Wilson, the fourth officer and the remainder of the crew are hourly expected here in another Cochin Chinese vessel.

Excerpts from the sinking of the Bannerman ship in the Hoang Sa archipelago in the geographical territory of Cochinchina and the surviving boat people returning to the ocean liner ships sent by King Minh Mang on overseas missions in an English magazine. in India in 1838: The Calcutta monthly journal and general register of occurrences throughout the British Dominions in the East forming an epitome of the Indian press,

For the year 1837, No. XXVIII, For the month of March, Calcutta: Samuel Smith and Company, 1838, p. 259.

Publication in India in the period 1820-1840 recognized the Hoang Sa archipelago under the sovereignty of the Annam empire

For the topic group recognizing the Hoang Sa archipelago under the sovereignty of the An Nam empire during the reign of King Minh Mang, there is nothing more unique than the map of Bishop Jean-Louis Taberd named in two Chinese languages. and QuocNgu script and annotated in Latin, are: "安南大國畫圖 - An Nam Dai Quoc Diagram seu Tabula Geographica Imperii Anamitici ab aucore Dictionarii latino-anamiticidisposita" [An Nam Dai Quoc Diagram or Geographical Map] of the Annamite Empire compiled by the author of the Latin-Annamese Dictionary], by Oriental Lithc. Press published in the city of Calcutta in India in 1838. This is not a separate map, however, but rather a product that Bishop Jean-Louis Taberd used to illustrate his own dictionaries. The title is Dictionarium latino-anamiticum [Latin-Annamese Dictionary], published in the city of Fredericnagori, commonly known as Serampore in West Bengal, India, also in 1838. This "Annamese Great National Map" is located in this section. "Appendix ad Dictionarium latino-anamiticum" [Appendix to Latin-Annamese Dictionary], back of the book; at the same time, even on the map, it is also clearly written in Latin as "ab aucore Dictionarii latino-anamiticidisposita" [compiled by the author of the Latin - Annam Dictionary] as mentioned above.

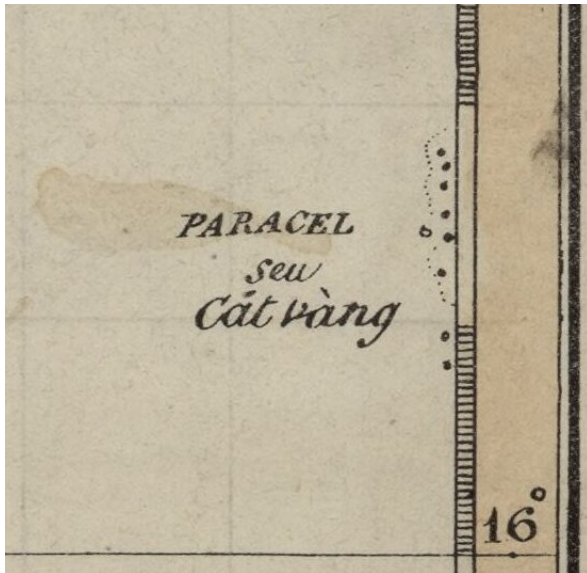
The most special feature is that most of the places on the map are written in the national language script, or add international names; Only in the footnote corner can all four characters be used: QuocNgu, Latin, French and English. Particularly for the archipelago located offshore, nearly equal to Thuan An estuary and Han seu TournonPortus estuary above 16o north latitude, both the international name and the Vietnamese name of the Hoang Sa archipelago are recorded, "PARACEL seu" Golden Sand"5. Both of these names mean Hoang Sa. It is the recognition of the sovereignty of the Annam empire over the Paracel Islands in a way many times more unique than the words describe.

Below is the full map and excerpt showing the location of the Paracel Islands named "PARACEL seu Cat Vang":



Overview of Annam Dai Quoc Map showing Hoang Sa archipelago under the name "PARACEL seu Golden Sand",

published in India in 1838: Taberd (Jean-Louis), "Appendix ad Dictionariumlatino-anamiticum: 安南大國畫圖 - An Nam Dai Quoc Map seu Tabula GeographicaImperiiAnamiti ab aucore Dictionariilatino-anamiticidisposita, Oriental Lithc. Press - Calcutta 1838", Dictionariumlatino-anamiticum, Fredericnagorivulgo Serampore: Ex typis J. C. Marshman, 1838.



Excerpt from An Nam Dai Quoc Map showing the location, the name of Hoang Sa archipelago is "PARACEL seu Golden Sand", published in India in 1838: Taberd (Jean-Louis), "Appendix ad Dictionariumlatino-anamiticum: 安南大國畫圖 - An Nam Dai Quoc Map seu Tabula Geographica ImperiiAnamiti ab aucoreDictionariilatino-anamiticidisposita, Oriental Lithc. Press - Calcutta 1838", Dictionariumlatino-anamiticum, Fredericnagorivulgo Serampore: Ex typis J. C. Marshman, 1838.

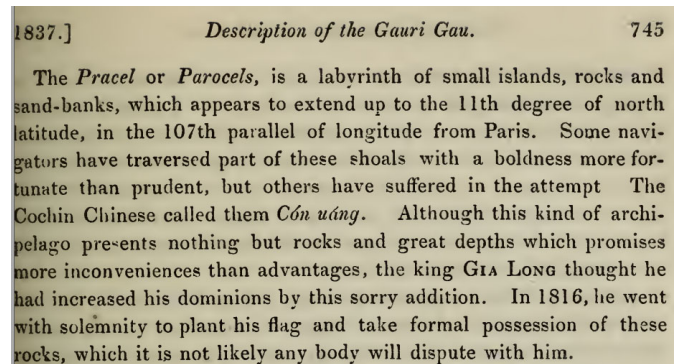
Publications in Russia and India in the period 1820-1840 recognized the Annam Empire as officially possessing the Paracel Islands in terms of the state since 1816

At the beginning of the 19th century, besides studying world geography from European and American countries, there were also contributions from a number of associations in Asia studying Eastern geography, notably the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The Asiatic Society of Bengal in India, whose predecessor was the Asian Society from the late eighteenth century [Asiatic Society (1784-1825); The Asiatic Society (1825-1832)]. A number of works on Asian geography have been published in the journals of these associations, in which the direct geographical study in Cochinchina is related to the sovereignty of Hoang Sa and the event that King Gia Long declared The official declaration of possession of the islands in 1816 was published in The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal by Jean-Louis Taberd. (Fredericnagorivulgo Serampore: Ex typis J. C. Marshman, 1838).

Jean-Louis Taberd is a French priest, joined the Paris Missionary Society in 1820, was appointed Apostolic Vicar in Cochinchina in 1827, ordained Bishop of Isaurapolis [city located in Central Anatolia, Konya province, Turkey] in 1830, was a Fellow of the Asian Association of Paris and also an Honorary Member of the Asian Bengal Society in India. In a research paper by Jean-Louis Taberd translated into English

under the title "Note on the Geography of Cochin China", published in The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 69 - September 1837, Part II, Volume VI, in the city of Calcutta in India, from page 737 to page 745, the author has studied administrative geography in Vietnam in general, and in Dang Trong in particular under the king's reign. Minh Mang, a fairly accurate analysis of the Hoang Sa archipelago and affirmed, recognizing the fact that in 1816 King Gia Long had officially declared the state's possession of the archipelago in accordance with international practices, it was difficult to disputed capacity. Under the description of administrative areas on the mainland of the land of Dang Trong, the article mentions the Hoang Sa archipelago in the sea and recognizes the international value of the possession of these islands that:

"Pracel or Parocels [actually Paracels/Paracels], is a labyrinth of islets, rocks, and sandbars, seemingly extending to 11 degrees north latitude, and 107 degrees east longitude along the meridian line. Paris 15. Some navigators have passed through part of these shoals with boldness, luck rather than caution; but others have had difficulty in this endeavor. The Cochin Chinese [Cochin China] call them Con uang [Golden Dunes, ie Golden Sand Dunes or Hoang Sa]. Although this type of archipelago appears to be nothing but rocks and great depths that promise more inconveniences than advantages, king GIA LONG thinks he has increased his dominion by this rather pathetic merger [verbally: this sorry addition]. In 1816, the king [sent in] solemnly planted his flag and legally took possession of these rocks, which no one could dispute with him [sic: not likely anybody will dispute with him]".



Excerpt from recognition of King Gia Long's claim of lawful possession of the Pracel/Paracel Islands in 1816 in an English publication published in India in 1837: "Note on the Geography of Cochin China", The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Volume VI, Part II, No. 69 - September 1837, Calcutta: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Circular Road, 1837, p. 745.

In Russia, during the reign of Emperor Николай I [Nicolay I, 1825-1855], there was a very famous multi-volume geographical work published by the state censorship board entitled: ЖивописноепутешествіепоАзии [Picture of traveling in Asia]. This work is published after submission of a manuscript to the Censorship Committee, signed by censor ИванСнегиревъ [Ivan Snegirev] on September 15, 1839 in the city of Москва. This is a French edition, decorated with inscriptions, under the direction of the maritime geographer Эйриэ (Eyriès), whose full name in French is Jean-Baptiste BenoîtEyriès. The Russian translation of this publication is by E. Корша [E. Korsha], and by A. C. a [A. S. Shiryayeva] published in the years 1839-1840.

In Volume III of the Russian edition, published in 1840 in the city of Москва, in Chapter XXXIII: “Государство Аннамъ, или Тонъ-Кинъ, Кохинхина, Цямпа, Камбоджъ, и часть Лаоса” [State of Annam, or: Danger]. In addition, Dang Trong, Champa - present NinhThuan and BinhThuan, Cambodia - from Dong Nai to Ca Mau today, and part of Laos - ancient Tran Ninh], from page 167 to page 187, the book lists the archipelago Paracels in the overall composition of the nation of Annam, and recognizing that the Emperor of Annam declared possession of the archipelago in 1816 without any dispute. Regarding geographical location, scope, area, population, language in Annam country, the article shows as follows:

“The state of Аннамское [Annamskoe, Annam] borders China to the north, from which it is separated by a vast, almost impassable desert; located to the northwest of the bay of Тонъ-Кинскимъ [Ton-Kinskim, Tonkin]; to the east and south is the Китайскимъ Sea [Kitayskim, China Sea/East Sea]; to the southwest bordered the kingdom of Сямскимъ [Siamskim, Siam]. It lies between 8° 45' and 23° 1' North latitude and 117° 47' to 127° East longitude. The length from north to south is three hundred and seventy миль [Mil, mile, 1 миль = 1,609m], the width from east to west is 150 miles; surface area of 39,400 square miles...

The population of Аннамской империи [Annamskoy imperii, Annam empire] is said to have reached 12,000,000; Tonkin is the most populous part; residents here speak the same language as the Кохинхинцами [Kokhinkhintsam, Cochinchinese]; This language is also spoken throughout Камбоджъ [Kambodzhe, Cambodia, indicating the area from Dong Nai to Ha Tien] with some differences in dialect. It includes many Sino-Vietnamese; The writing in it is also in Chinese characters. The whole empire worships Buddhism...”

Население Аннамской империи полагают до 12,000,000 душ; Тонъ-кинъ—часть самая многолюдная; жители его говорят однимъ языкомъ съ Кохинхинцами, употребительнымъ также во всемъ Камбоджъ съ некоторыми разностями въ наречіи. Въ него вошло много Китайскихъ словъ; пишутъ на немъ также по Китайски. Вся имперія исповѣдуетъ буддизмъ. Капница

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Excerpt from a brief description of the country of Annam in a Russian book published in the city of Москва in 1840: Эйриэ (Euriès), Живописное путешествие по Азии, Переводъ Е. орша, аніе. С. а, Томъ третій, Москва: Типографіи Николая Степанова, 1840, стр. 167, 178.

As for the Hoang Sa archipelago, the study not only classifies them in the territory of Dang Trong under the sovereignty of the Annam empire, but also recognizes the fact that King Gia Long officially ordered the possession of the archipelago. in 1816 without any international response. As follows:

“Many islands belonging to Аннамскому государству [Annamskomugosudarstvu, Annam country]: to the south-southeast of Гаи-нана [Gai-nana, Hainan, China] there is Парасельскихъ rock [Paraselskikh, Paracels] running long, very dangerous with shoals and sandy sediments surrounding

it; There were no inhabitants there, but due to the abundance of sea turtles and fish spawning, императоръ Аннамскій [imperator Annamskiy, Emperor of Annam] ordered their possession [sic: велѣлъ овладѣть ими] in 1816 which without any reaction from the neighboring countries”.

Многіе острова принадлежатъ Аннамскому государству: къ юго-юго-востоку отъ Гаи-нана простирается длинная гряда Парасельскихъ скалъ, весьма опасныхъ мелями и песчаными наносами, которые ихъ окружаютъ; они необитаемы, но какъ на нихъ производится обильная ловля черепахъ и рыбы, то императоръ Аннамскій велѣлъ овладѣть ими въ 1816 году безъ малѣйшаго прекословія со стороны своихъ сосѣдей.

Excerpts recognizing the official declaration of possession of the Paracel Islands by the Emperor of Annam in 1816 in the Russian book published in the city of Москва in 1840: Эйриэ (Euriès), Живописное путешествие по Азии, Переводъ Е. орша, аніе. С. а, Томъ третій, Москва: Типографіи Николая Степанова, 1840, стр. 173.

Conclusion

Not at all inferior to countries in Europe - America such as Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Scotland, Germany, the United States; Two other Eurasian countries, India and Russia in the period 1820-1840, also had publications containing the theme of recognizing the sovereignty of the Hoang Sa archipelago of the Annam empire, with unique expressions, especially Especially, the map of Bishop Jean-Louis Taberd in 1838 that accurately shows the coordinates of the archipelago is recorded with both the international name and the name the Vietnamese call it, "PARACEL seu Cat Vang", they both mean Hoang Sa. In addition, during this period, both India and Russia had publications recognizing that the Annam Empire had officially occupied the Paracel Islands in terms of the state since 1816 without any dispute. go out. These are evidences of very solid international legal value. Therefore, the publications in India and Russia during the reign of King Minh Mang in Vietnam have affirmed before the international community about Vietnam's indisputable sovereignty over the Hoang Sa archipelago.

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