

十七世紀中葉到十八世紀末會安的華人社會

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隨著阮主 (Nguyen Lords) 在十七至十八世紀的向南拓張，許多中國移民移入南越，此時亦是華人移民社會在交趾支那地區奠基的關鍵期，越南中部的會安 (Hoi An) 就是裡路 (Dang Trong，即「交趾支那(Cochinchina)」，或「南圻」) 重要的移民貿易港市。本次演講將聚焦於十七世紀中葉至十八世紀末會安華人群落的形成及貿易活動。首先我將分析 1644 年明王朝被滿清王朝取代後，中國——會安之間移民潮的形成。為因應反清復明運動，滿清政府強迫中國人民剃髮並改穿清裝，許多明王朝官員和難民為逃避戰禍與動盪遂移民越南。這些明代遺民在會安建立了有著「延續明王朝的香火」意味的明香社 (Minh Huong)。我的另一個重點就是明香社華人、幫會系統和越南地方政府間的彼此聯繫，在阮主的認可與對外貿易發展下，明香社區人口大增，並成為越南的華人社區整合的典型。最後我要檢視阮主時期，會安華人在交趾支那的貿易發展中所扮演的角色。因為阮主開放優渥的貿易政策，讓華人成為會安，以及整個交趾支那地區貿易發展的積極動力。

THE CHINESE COMMUNITY IN HOI AN (FAIFO) From the middle 17th to the late 18th Centuries

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Along with the southward expansion of the Nguyen Lords during the 17th and 18th centuries, there were waves of Chinese immigration from China into Vietnam, especially southern Vietnam. It was also the most important period for Chinese settling and establishing their own communities in southern Vietnam [i.e. Dang Trong or Cochinchina]. Hoi An [會安 or Faifo] in Central Vietnam was the major port for foreign trade in Dang Trong and Chinese immigration. However, this paper mainly focuses on the formation of the Chinese community in Hoi An port and its members' commercial activity from the middle 17th to the late 18th Centuries. First, the author analyses some issues such as migration waves of Chinese from China into Hoi An, especially after the Ming dynasty in China was usurped by the Manchus, who set up the Ch'ing dynasty in 1644. Subsequently, there were many mainstream political movements and uprisings to "Oppose the Ch'ing, Restore the Ming" (反清復明). Thus, the Ch'ing dynasty was decried as having destroyed traditional Chinese culture by banning traditional Chinese clothes and forcing Chinese to wear their hair in a queue in the Manchu style. Given this situation, many Chinese refugees and Ming officials fled to Hoi An, escaping from the wars and disturbances in the China Mainland. They established the Chinese Minh Huong xa (Minh Huong Village or 明香 in Chinese) in Hoi An port. Minh Huong (明香) understood this term to mean "maintaining joss-stick for the Ming dynasty". This paper also focuses on the organization of Minh Huong village, *bang* (Congregations) system as well as its relation with local society and local government. With the development of trade and with full consent of the Nguyen Lords, the population of Chinese residents in Hoi An gradually expanded. As a result, Minh Huong village became the typical model for integration of the Chinese community into the local society in Vietnam. Another topic examined is the economic position of the Chinese in Hoi An with regard to the

development of foreign trade of Cochinchina (Southern Vietnam) in the period of Nguyen Lords through commercial activity of Chinese. Because the Nguyen Lords applied generous policies toward the Chinese community, the Chinese prematurely concentrated on strongly developing their commercial activities, and also played a very important role in promoting the economic development of Hoi An port in particular and of Cochinchina in general.

主講人介紹：

楊文輝(Duong Van Huy)，越南籍，2008年他以《十七到十八世紀在越南南河的華人華僑》(Overseas Chinese in Cochinchina(Southern Vietnam under the Nguyen Lords)in the XVIIth-XVIIIth Centuries)為題，獲得越南國立大學(Vietnam National University)世界史碩士學位。目前任職於越南社會科學院東南亞研究所，同時也在該研究所攻讀世界史博士學位。