

採礦政治學：中越邊界農文雲起事中的地方首領、 華工以及高地社會

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過去對農文雲在越南北方高地的起事 (A.D.1833-35) 的研究，多聚焦於阮朝中央政府與地方少數民族間的政治與階級衝突。作為長遠觀察越南採礦歷史的一部份，我的研究主張農文雲起事降低了礦業在十九世紀越南經濟上的重要性。此次起事反映中越邊界多民族的社會特色，包括越南人、當地少數民族，和相當數量的華人礦主、華工和商人，行商以及為礦區提供服務的人們。親屬關係、交易網絡、族群關係在這些邊區遠比對清朝或阮朝政權的效忠，更具影響力。在平常時期，邊界常被忽視，然而在農文雲起事期間，儘管地點在越南境內，起事者們仍可從中國尋求庇護，吸納追隨者並壯大自身的勢力。

The Politics of Frontier Mining: Local Chieftains, Chinese Miners and Upland Society in the Nông Văn Vân (農文雲) Uprising in the Sino-Vietnamese Border Area (1833-1835)

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In previous studies of the Nông Văn Vân (農文雲) uprising (1833-1835) in the northern uplands of Vietnam, the emphasis has been on political factors and the class conflicts between the centralizing Nguyễn (阮朝) court and the local minority populations. This work, part of a longer study of the history of mining in Vietnam, argues that the uprising brings into relief the importance of mining in the Vietnamese economy of the nineteenth century. The uprising reflected the multi-ethnic nature of border society, composed as it was of Vietnamese, local minority populations and a significant number of Chinese mine owners, workers or providers of goods and services to the mining towns. Kinship relations, trading networks and ethnic affinity transcended allegiance to either the Qing or the Nguyễn in this borderland. In

ordinary times, the border was regularly flouted. During the uprising, though it was formally contained within the Vietnamese territory, rebels were able to seek refuge and recruit new adherents in China.

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