

First Step of The Market System Survey In Binh Duong Province, Vietnam XVIII – XIX Century

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SUMMARY: The market is a meeting place between supply and demand for goods and services, which focus on buying and selling goods between producers, traders and consumers. Binh Duong is a former capital of Binh An - a vibrant trading area. One of the manifestations of economic excitement is the introduction of a market system including: Thu Dau Mot market, Bung market, Lai Thieu market, Cay Me market, Tan Uyen market and Tan Ba market. It is a land with vibrant economic trade originating from 6 markets until now with 84 markets as a testament to the development of a long tradition.

Keywords: Thu Dau Mot market, Binh Duong province, Market

I. DISCUSSION

According to the common understanding in social life, market is a "meeting place between supply and demand of goods and services, which is the place to focus on buying and selling goods between producers, traders and consumers. [01].

Binh Duong province in Vietnam during the period from the XVIII century to the 19th century always has a change in the boundary because many different political and social factors affected. Searching by "GiaDinhthanhcong chi" of Trinh HoaiDuc in the late 17th century, Binh Duong nowadays belongs to the area of Binh An, but in this period of Binh An is Tran Bien palace due to Nguyen HuuCanh became the head of town[02]. In 1820, Minh Mang became the reigning king of Dai Nam. The South was 5 towns including Phien An, Tran Bien, GiaDinh and VinhThanh, DinhTuong, Ha Tien and Binh Duong today are located in the territory of Binh An in Phuoc Long district of Tran Bien palace. In the 17th Minh Mang (1836), the king appointed Truong Dang Que to take charge of the total land measurement, delineating the boundaries of districts, communes, villages and communes across six southern provinces.

Results of boundary delimitation 8 towns in BinhAn district is 8 towns are corresponding to the land of Thu Dau Mot city and Thuan An, Ben Cat and DauTieng districts today. In the 18th Minh Mang reign (1837), the imperial court established a new branch of NgaiAn district. In 1846, under the reign of Thieu Tri, the king divided BinhTho district into two towns: BinhTho and Binh Lam. In 1851, under TuDuc dynasty, the court re-entered NgaiAn district to Binh An district, raising the total number of districts to 11. Since then, there has been almost no change in the administrative boundary of BinhAn district until the French invaded the South. " [07; p190]

From the XVIII to the 19th century, politics and society of Binh Duong were under the management of Nguyen lords, Nguyen dynasty and later French rulers, combined with the natural conditions here have created a vibrant economic region, a rich and prosperous land. The wealth and prosperity of this land have many different manifestations, however, one of the most obvious manifestations is the formation of a system of markets.

II. SOME BIG MARKETS IN BINH DUONG FROM THE XVIII CENTURY TO THE 19TH CENTURY

2.1. PhuCuong Market – Thu Dau Mot market was formed nearly 2 centuries ago, located in PhuCuong village of BinhChan district, BinhAn district, Phuoc Long province which was close to the Saigon River. At the beginning of PhuCuong in particular and Nam Bo in general has a few Vietnamese people came to live under the patronage of Ngoc Van Lord. However, with the mild climate, abundant natural resources, the fertile land of the southern region has attracted strong residents to scatter Vietnamese people into business. Therefore, in 1698,

Nguyen HuuCanh obeyed Nguyen lords into business and put management rights on the land of GiaDinh - Dong Nai. In particular, in PhuCuong area today, residents converge somewhat later than Lai Thieu and ThiTinh, but focus more and faster due to the location of the formation of BinhChanh, BinhAn district. Bien Hoa province at that time.

The office of Binh An district in PhuCuong hamlet was published by "Dai Nam nhat thong chi" in detail: "the circumference of 30 caduceus, wooden fence, in the territory of PhuCuong village, erected from the reign of Gia Long" [03; p43]. The location of PhuCuong village appeared around 1838 (The reign of Minh Menh King XVIII), along with the appearance of the village, the PhuCuong market was born around this time. PhuCuong Market was formed after the Tan Hoa market, ThiTinh market, BinhNham market, Lai Thieu market ... Dai Nam Nhat book was published: "PhuCuong Market in PhuCuong village, Binh An district is called Thu DauMiet market (or Mot) on the outskirts of the district, vehicles are crowded and crowded with boats "[03; p58]. Due to the favorable geographical location, both waterways and roads (the market was established close to the Saigon River), during this period, goods trading activities of people in PhuCuong market took place quite smoothly and crowded. This is the trading place of the local people with traders in the surrounding areas such as Dong Nai - GiaDinh, the Southwestern provinces and the Tay Nguyen with all kinds of agricultural and forest products. arts and crafts ... It can be said that from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries onwards, PhuCuong market located in the center of Binh An district soon became a crowded, bustling and closed commercial center and contribute an important part to increase the trading activities of the ancient land of Binh An.

In particular, entering the first half of the 19th century onwards, PhuCuong has intertwined river terrain so the means of transportation are boats and boats playing an important role in transporting goods to PhuCuong market and service of life needs of people in the region. Many traders everywhere went to Binh An to buy agricultural products, forest products and traditional handicraft products and PhuCuong market became "busy trading place" where always have "colorful boats", "cars the boat is crowded with boats "[04; p20]. Commodity products are scattered by the people and the merchants take them to the village markets, or go further away from the village, from the district, to the ThuanHoa.

In 1889, in BinhAn district, Thu Dau Mot province was established, PhuCuong market became Thu Dau Mot provincial market. After the French people fought the Southern Continent, the French carried out the restoration and complete transformation of PhuCuong Market with a stone gate and a high road inside. According to the book "Dia Phuung chi Binh Duong" written in 1888, the French authorities have filled PhuCuong canal with Saigon River and completed it in 1890. From this time onwards, however boundaries and the name of the province have many changes, Thu market still plays an important role for the economic activities and social life of the residents.

Through many ups and downs, the changes of history, PhuCuong market (Thu market) always holds the leading position and is considered the "most crowded convergence" and a typical commercial center of Binh Duong. The photos of the market are mentioned many times in folk and poetry books. Therefore, Thu Dau Mot Market today is not only a place to buy and sell but also a cultural symbol associated with the development history of Binh Duong in particular and of the Southern region in general.

2.2. Bung market: Today, Bung market is in An Thanh commune, ThuanAn district and located 6km southeast of Thu Dau Mot market. Along with Thu Dau Mot, Bung along the Saigon River is considered as one of the first settlements of the Vietnamese people. The land was recorded by the history book: "As thousands of other communes of Nam Bo, An Thanh commune has a long history. Located in the old land of GiaDinh - Dong Nai, An Thanh commune has been exploited nearly 3 centuries ago. [06 p.7]

Due to the preferential natural nature, from the old time, in addition to the indigenous peoples living for a long time, there are new inhabitants in Bung to work and live. According to PhuCuong's diocesan document, the people who came to Bung as follows mentioned: "Since 1783, some people who follow religion moved in Bung and Lai Thieu to Tan Quy area to live, gradually many lay people another place to come "[06; p.124]. Bung is a low-lying lowland area, often inundated, especially in the rainy season, located near the Saigon River with interlacing canals and rivers, so the area is covered with fertile alluvial favorable for agricultural production.

The achievements of reclamation and production of the first residents have transformed the economy of the Bung land, which used to be a forest that has formed the lush food production fields. Since the Vietnamese settlers came to explore Binh Duong land until the envoy of Nguyen HuuCanh came to set up an administrative office in the Southern region, Binh Duong land, in which the land of Bung has repeatedly received different immigrants, brought many favorable conditions to exploit this land well. After that, the next class of people went to Bung to seek wild reclamation, mainly Vietnamese residents. On the basis of the previous, they continue to expand the land of Bung. Besides growing rice, they continue to grow other kinds of fruit trees and crops. In particular, in the old land of Binh An, in which Bung area with a thick forest system has many kinds of precious

woods such as hopeadorata, dipterocarpusalatus,... Some of the people are crafters, wood sculptors here has found favorable conditions to develop carpentry and sculpture.

In addition to the Vietnamese people, Bung also have Chinese people. These people have created a famous new profession in Binh Duong today - pottery and porcelain craft. As the population is getting more crowded, the village is growing more and more, the land is constantly being expanded, the products are created more and more, the need for trade and exchange among the people becomes urgent. According to the general rule, "there are people, there are markets", Bung market in Binh An is born not outside that rule. According to documents recorded and based on historical events, Bung Market was formed quite early in the late XVIII century and early 19th century, (before PhuCuong market) along with ThiTinh market, Moi market.

In the XVIII and XIX centuries, Bung Market was one of the large-scale markets it was soon out of the village level to keep the role of a rather large trade center of Binh An. On the basis of a thriving agriculture, the market products are mostly agricultural and food products of local people in the region, such as (rice, fish meat, fruits and vegetables...), forestry products (aloeswood, mushroom, nutmeg, marijuana,...), traditional handicraft products (ceramics, lacquer, household items, boat ...). Due to the favorable geographical location close to the big rivers and convenient water transportation "the system of rivers and canals of An Thanh is intertwined with small tributaries pouring water into the Saigon River. Thanks to that convenient waterway traffic, boat and traveling on the river go everywhere in An Thanh"[06; p.9], so Bung market becomes a quite developed trading place, attracting many sources of goods and agricultural products from the plains and mountainous areas not only in the region but also trading to ThuanHoa.

2.3. Tan Uyen Market (Thu Don Su Market or Dong Su Market) Tan Uyen Market is the last point of Bien Hoa - Dong Nai land towards the north of the former Bien Hoa town. Today, Tan Uyen area is under the management of Binh Duong province. According to Dai Nam Nhat Thong Chi book, Hoang Van Lau's translation "Tan Uyen Market in Tan An commune, PhuocChanh district, called Dong Su market, people from different places come here to trade, and have BinhLoi weekly department"[03; p1652]. Located in Tan An commune, Chanh My Trung commune, PhuocChanh district are favorable natural conditions, adjacent to the inhabited areas of early ethnic minorities, Tan Uyen market was born not only to meet the demand for exchanging items and products in the area but also the place for exchanging goods with many other markets such as Binh An land market such as PhuCuong, Lai Thieu market, ThiTinh market ... and markets in Dong Nai land area such as Bien Hoa market, Ben Ca market, Don market ...

The operation of Tan Uyen market is based on the market of "centipede legs". It has trading relations with neighboring areas of Dong Nai - GiaDinh in general and in Binh An land in particular like PhuCuong market (Thu Dau Mot market), Bung market, ThiTinh market, Tan Ba market ... where are famous for crafts such as pottery making, making famous wooden furniture of Nam Ki. Tan Uyen is a transition place between the new residence of Vietnamese people and the living place of the majority of Thuong people, so the goods exchange activities in Tan Uyen market are quite busy, meeting the needs of residents in the area.

With a convenient road system, following the provincial road 1 from Bien Hoa to Bu Dop via Tan Uyen, An Binh and Ba Ra mountain, it is possible to go to the Cambodian border. Road traffic system creates favorable conditions for convenient transportation and exchange of goods between Tan Uyen and Cambodia. According to many documents, the exchange of goods between Vietnamese, Thuong people and Cambodians takes place quite enthusiastically at Tan Uyen market.

In addition to cereals, Thuong people are rich in resources with many rare and precious forest products such as rhino horn, ivory, ironwood, redwood, mahogany ... and many other precious medicinal plants, so they want to give exchanging goods with products that meet the daily life needs such as cloth, salt, working tools ... to satisfy the needs of life, and Vietnamese merchants also carry out exchanging goods with Thuong people or Cambodian. These trading activities were recorded in Bien Hoa in 1923: "In 1830 the boundary of the subordinate tribes spread to the Thanh Mau mountain (Ba Kemountain) in the southeast and the earthen mountains in the north. Vietnamese merchants reverse the Be River to the station of SaTam station and they sell goods for Thuong people and Cambodian people in the hinterland. The relationship between the elderly and the Vietnamese people here formed peacefully from a long time ago through the trading activity of the book of "Dia chi tinh Bien Hoa" in 1923: "The Vietnamese people really settled in Nam Ki since the beginning of the century18, thus, there was a relationship with the upland people (the valleys of Dong Nai river and Be river. They were never mistreated like in Laos and Cambodia. The relationships are mostly trade and raid capturing slaves has never happened in the region, such as the two banks of the Meekong River". In addition, Tan Uyen market with the position of a transition zone in the mountains and Dong Nai river delta has become a convergence place for goods exchange among people. Thuong and Vietnamese people by water transport system.

With the NhamTuatagreement, the Nguyen court cut three eastern Southern provinces to France, including Tan Uyen. After the French colonialists basically pacified Bien Hoa province in general, PhuocChanh district in particular, the authorities started implementing colonial exploitation programs in many aspects, and expanded the types of businesses in agriculture, industrial, commercial. In Tan Uyen area in particular, PhuocChanh district in general, besides traditional agricultural crops, there are many new plants appear such as rubber, coffee, pepper, cashew ... According to "Dia chi Dong Nai" book: "In 1866, Michelet asked for a 716 hectare clearance in Lac An. In the early years, he exploited 53 hectares of rice fields, 4 hectares of sugarcane, 43 hectares of coffee, cocoa, vermicelli, pepper, cinnamon, bananas ...". These new agricultural products have led to the exchange of new goods in markets in PhuocChanh district along with traditional agricultural products such as rice, corn, sugarcane, sweet potato, orange, orange, grapefruit, lemon, guava ... created a variety and richness in the category compared to the previous period.

After basically stabilizing Dong Nai, the authorities expanded, upgraded and built more road traffic system to conduct colonial exploitation and to conduct suppression of the anti-French movement.

Thus, Tan Uyen district market is located on the axis of road traffic from Bien Hoa market - Don market - Dong Van market - Tan Uyen market. With this position, Tan Uyen market has very favorable conditions for the two-way goods exchange between markets. In addition, Tan Uyen market also has a commercial connection with the localities of the southern region. It can be said that the formation and development of Tan Uyen market since the end of the 17th century has become one of the important commercial activity locations in the system of "centipede legs" of Bien Hoa market to the sub-market. near during the two centuries XVIII - XIX.

2.4. Lai Thieu: Lai Thieu Market is formed after Cay Me market, and can be followed by Bung market. Lai Thieu has long been the residence of many Vietnamese residents who came here to live. Therefore, there are many traditional industries here such as ceramics, sculpture, carving, carpentry ... Carpentry, glass painting rapidly develop, until before 1945. Along the banks of Lai Thieu, there are many people do glass painting, carpenters, lathe workers, carpenters and they are from the North to live around the market. In the new French period, Lai Thieu Market was also narrowed along the banks of the canal, where the boundary between BinhNham and Tan Thoi villages was located. Not far from the shore is the thin forest, scattered big trees. As a place for water and river exchanges, the market developed quickly, a busy shop, porridge, coffee sold all night, with many visitors, no less a provincial capital.

"According Niengiam Dong Duong in 1912, Lai Thieu market ranked in the same rank with the affluent markets in the delta such as O Mon, BinhThuy (Can Tho) and stood in the important second-class township, on par with the provincial towns of TraVinh, Thu Dau Mot, Long Xuyen, Chau Doc, Bien Hoa, are more prosperous than the provincial towns (third-class towns) such as Ba Ria, TayNinh, Ha Tien and Vung Tau. At Lai Thieu, there are three fish pond, distributed to neighboring markets, houses with fishing boats from U Minh (RachGia) for sale on the occasion of the Tet holiday, sometimes waiting for carrying pots, bowls and tables to the West. In the area of Duong market, there are many big stores. About 1945 and before, white sandy road was a luxury product, farmers and poor class of the city liked to use card sugar, buffalo nail road, the color was not beautiful but cheap, the flavor of molasses was subtle".

Lai Thieu Market, in addition to fruit specialties, have been famous for restaurants selling food, especially Chinese restaurant. This is considered a good food selling area, and there are many anecdotes that need to be recorded.

2.6. Tan Ba village: Tan Ba village is one of nineteen villages of Chanh My Trung, PhuocChanh district, Bien Hoa province. Perhaps, Tan Ba village formed quite early on the land of Bien Hoa - Dong Nai. Tan Ba village was formed along the Dong Nairiver, where it is possible to travel smoothly in the first phase of reclamation, opening land on Bien Hoa - Dong Nai land. According to "Dia chi Dong Nai" book in 1923: "In front of high land, there are trees surrounded by picturesque Tan Ba village (Dong Van market) connected to the river by a staircase /steep slope floating under the green arches" [7; p20]. Through this description, Tan Ba village is located on a high ground, near Dong Nairiver, convenient for the settlement of Vietnamese people in the process of reclaiming land in Bien Hoa - Dong Nai.

As part of the general rule of development, as many other villages form and expand, when the residents of Tan Ba village are crowded, an inevitable activity is the exchange and sale of goods that appear, so that Tan Ba village market was born. Village market is a miniature image of the socio-economic aspect of a certain locality. Tan Ba Market is associated with the name of the residential village where it is located. Tan Ba market has another name is Dong Ban market or Dong Van market.

Before the French colonialists invaded Bien Hoa in 1861, Tan Ba market has the function of two-way goods circulation between urban and rural Bien Hoa province. After the French colonialists basically pacified Bien Hoa province, carrying out the colonial exploitation program made the economic, social so that population

structure much changed, including Tan Ba village. That change has made business changes in general, market trading in particular changes a lot compared to before. The population is more crowded, so trading is more bustling with many new products in the market originating from Western countries such as oil, fabric, fiber, paper, made-in-Europe objects, real fresh or canned products, soft drinks...

According to the record of "Dia chi Dong Nai" book in 1901: "Tan Ba: in front of the village, there is a ferry crossing Dong Nai river to Rua Island. Dong Van: Tan Ba village market is one hour by river from the provincial capital and half an hour by road: through Bach Khoi by boat or by HoaAn along the right bank of Dong Nai river to an important center at a high point. A stairway dug into a rock of 10m long connecting to the river. There is a pier, magnets and canoes can be accessed at the bottom. 100 meters away, the park's vestiges were found for Gia Long elephants." [7; p42] Thus, this record is from Tan Ba Market along Dong Nai River Road to Rua Island, then to Ben Ca Market of Tan Trieu land. Besides, follow the road from Tan Ba market to Tan Uyen district market in the northeast. Also, follow the road from Tan Ba market to go to Don market along Dong Nai river in the South. In addition, in Tan Ba village, there is also an ideal docking station for all kinds of anchoring boats, "at the bottom there is a wharf, and the magnets and canoe are accessible". Tan Ba village has the location of a river "sub-port" - the destination of boats is not outside the purpose of trading, exchanging goods at Tan Ba market. Goods from this "small port" to Tan Ba market through small businesses; it is transported to consumers in many different ways. Perhaps, not stopping buying and selling one-way goods, traders will buy goods according to the demand that Tan Ba market meets.

Although there is no specific data, it is possible that Tan Ba village is one of the densely populated villages because "people see the mark of elephants in Gia Long time". With favorable natural conditions, traditional agricultural crops in Tan Ba village such as oranges, lemons, grapefruit, mangosteen, jackfruit, bananas, guavas, pomegranates, tubers, taro, beans ... rapidly grow and products are sold a lot where there is definitely Tan Ba market. In addition, people also grow a variety of European-origin vegetables such as carrots, beets, asparagus, radishes, tomatoes, beans, celery, a little chipped vegetables, spinach ... So, next to non-agricultural goods of Western origin, agricultural products also gradually enter the market in general and Tan Ba market in particular. The diversity of indigenous and Western products, the abundance of products in the market, the honesty of small businesses in Tan Ba market has created a vivid picture for the commune's economic life for Tan Ba village.

Tan Ba market has become one of the important factors promoting trade in the market developing on Bien Hoa - Dong Nai. "Dia chi Dong Nai" book written: "Bien Hoa provincial market tax is 800 VND; Tan Uyen market is 800 VND; Ben Ca market is 721 VND; Dong Van market is VND 690; Ben Go market is 543 VND; Don market is 420 VND; Lo Gach market is 170 VND ... " [7; p214] this data reflects the bustle and purchase of Tan Ba village market. Thus, Tan Ba market plays an important role in the two-way goods circulation for Bien Hoa market in particular and other markets in the region in general to satisfy the needs of the people.

III. COMMENTS

Thus, together with the formation of a new settlement area, there is the formation of a new economic zone, vibrant economic zone in Binh An land, which today is Binh Duong province in the period from the seventeenth century to the century XIX. With a new social and political institution established by Nguyen lords and Nguyen dynasties, later French rulers, along with migration policies, village establishment, hamlet establishment, and land and public management regime the reclamation work ... combined with the land favored by nature, came to a rich land including Binh Duong province today. According to Gia Dinh book of Trinh Hoai Duc's communication, in the late seventeenth century on the land of Dong Nai - Gia Dinh, the population had more than 4 thousand households. [3] Binh An is just a land of Dong Nai - Gia Dinh has 06 markets. Through the above information, it shows the excitement of Binh An land during this period. This is an indispensable result of the socio-economic transformation process in the locality, the birth of markets is an expression for the transformation of the "new land" which is an external manifestation of a new intents.

Today, there are many types and places of shopping in many different forms, but the market is still the most popular place to buy, sell and exchange, serving the majority of the masses. According to statistics of Binh Duong Department of Industry and Trade, by 2017 Binh Duong province has 2 grade-I markets, 20 grade-II markets and 64 grade-III markets with a population of nearly 2 million people. As a province located in the key economic region of the country, the birth and existence of 84 markets in the whole province (not including spontaneous markets) to serve the needs of exchange and trade of the people in the province, the market still plays an extremely important role in the current economy. Binh Duong is still a busy trading land with its origins in the old market system.

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