



- Residential and commercial house 住居・町屋
- Colonial style コロニアルスタイルの建物

ZONE 4 The French Quarter

■フレンチクォーター

In the western part of Nguyen Thai Hoc Street, French style houses form a quarter. They provide evidence of Hoi An's past as important international trading port-town. Recently in this area is bustling with new shops and restaurants that have opened one after another, being attracted by the exotic atmosphere of this quarter.

During the typhoon season Nguyen Thai Hoc Street, and the surrounding area, are often flooded. Residents then use boats for shopping and going to restaurants.

グエンタイホック通りの西側にフランス様式の建物が集まっている地区があります。これらの建物群は、ホイアンがかつて国際港として発展してきた過程を示しています。近年、この地区は、いくつかの新しいお店やレストランがオープンし、独特の雰囲気をかもし出しています。毎年台風のシーズンになると、このフレンチクォーターを含むグエンタイホック通りは家屋が浸水してしまい、住民はボートを使い町へ買い物などに出かけます。



● View Point 3

■ビューポイント 3

From this view-point you can see the river and the small agricultural village of "An Hoi". The bridge is used by many people everyday. If you look behind you, you can see the riverside sheets of Hoi An and the Japanese Covered bridge.

バクダン通りの川向いにはアンホイ村という小さな村があります。この橋は、毎日多くの人々が行き交います。また橋の上から振り返ると、川に面したホイアンの町並みの様子や、日本橋を眺めることができます。



1

The Hoi An Historical Museum

■ホイアン歴史文化博物館

We suggest starting your tour at the Hoi An Historical Museum, Nguyen Hue 1. Before starting your journey across the city, a tour around its exhibition halls will definitely worth while in order to gain valuable information about Hoi An's past. Originally, this building was founded as the Quan Am Temple. In olden times it became an important place of worship for the people who escaped from war-torn China at that time and formed a settlement called "Ming Go(明郷)" in Hoi An. The buildings are constructed according to traditional Chinese style.

この建築トレイルマップは、ホイアン歴史文化博物館をスタート地点とします。ここでコースに出発する前に、ホイアンの歴史に関する多くの情報を得ることができます。この建物は建設当時、クアンコン寺の一部であったのですが、現在は博物館として利用されています。当時は中国からの移民の避難場所であったといわれています。その為この建物は中国の伝統様式を何うことができます。またこの移民が住んでいた地区のことをホイアンでは"明郷"と呼んでいたそうです。



2

Mieu Quan Cong (Tran Phu no.24)

■クアンコン寺

Next to the museum is the Quan Cong temple, which is dedicated to Quan Cong, one of the heroes of the famous Chinese historical novel the "Three Nations". This temple founded in 1653, was connected to the former Chinese quarter. Nowadays, stands across the market showing its colourful facade.

The present building is a reconstruction from the 19th century. As you can see the roof framework was built in traditional Chinese style.

歴史博物館の次は、クアンコン寺です。

この寺は、中国の歴史的に有名な小説「三国志」の英雄である"関羽"の為に建てられたといわれています。そしてホイアンと中国人町とを結び付ける役割をはたしていました。当初は1653年に建てられたといわれており、現在の建物は19世紀に建て替えられたものです。建築工法についてみると屋根の架構は中国の様式と同様のものです。また市場の前に位置していて、カラフルな建物の正面を眺めることができます。



3

The Fukien Assembly Hall

■福建会館

The Fukien Assembly Hall is the largest and oldest hall in Hoi An. This Assembly Hall was founded as the Kim Son temple in 1697. Later, in 1792, it was transformed into the Fukien Assembly Hall.

The main building is located behind Tran Phu Street. The orientation of the hall is different from the other surrounding buildings. It is said that its axis points to the Chayo-mountain, which catches the energy flowing from the Assembly Hall.

ホイアンにある会館の中でもっとも規模が大きく起源が古いのは福建会館です。1697年にキムソン寺として建てられ、1792年に福建会館とされました。建物の配置を見ると、会館の本体がチャンフー通りからかなり奥まったところにあることや、軸が南西方向に向かって大きく振れていることなどが特徴です。軸の振れについては、「その方向にある茶眉山が会館から流れる気を受け止めるのである」といった説も語られています。



4 The House at Tran Phu no.48

■チャンフー48番

The town house next to the Fukien Hall is one of the oldest one-storey town houses in Hoi An. This house is wider and larger than others of the same type. Because of its size, it is possible that it may have had held special functions related to the Fukien Hall.

This house, restored in 1999, was externally in relative good condition. However, most of the interior main beams were suffering from extensive termite damage. Therefore, the house was first taken apart and then reconstructed. The floors on both sides of the front area were refurbished after finding the mortises on the columns that supported the floor beams. Under the eaves, there is detachable display board that put in place when the shop open.

チャンフー48番は、福建会館の隣にある古い1階建の町家です。この町家は他の建物と比べとりわけ間口が広いのが特徴であり、これは福建会館と関連した重要な建物であったことが推測できます。1999年に家屋の修復が行われました。修復前の状態は、ほとんどの柱が広範囲にわたり被害をうけていました。そのため一度解体され、部材の修理を行われ、再び組み直され復元されました。前家の柱には、床を支えるためのほぞ穴が施され、床が復元されました。庇の下には、取り外し可能な商品展示用の板が設けられています。



Before restoration 修復前の状態



5 The All-Chinese Assembly Hall

■中華会館

This Chinese style building was constructed in 1741 through the co-operation of traders from 5 Chinese regions, Fukien, Trieu Chau, Quong Dong, Hai Nam, and Gia Ung. It faces the river as is characteristic of other Chinese assembly halls. Additionally the hall has an approach that links it with the river.

You can see a sharply warped up ridge in the roof frame of the gate building, which is peculiar to Fukien houses.

中国からの商人によって、1741年に中華会館を建設したといわれています。この建物は、中国の様式で建てられています。会館は川に向かって建てられていて、これは他の会館でも同様の形式です。また中華会館は、川へつながるアプローチをもっています。門部分の建物では、屋根の棟が鋭くわん曲して、これは、中国福建省の建築様式の影響を受けています。

6 The Museum of Trading Ceramics (The House of Tran Phu no.80)

■チャンフー80番：貿易陶磁器博物館

This is a representative two-storey house with a wooden balcony that was probably built in the 1920's.

As you enter the house you can see that the columns at the forefront of the house are either square or round. The floors are high, spans are large, and there are glass windows. Here, it is possible to see the typical space composition of residential buildings in Hoi An which are characterized by three consecutive buildings, a front building, a back building and a small building connecting the two. A courtyard is located between the front and back buildings and the kitchen and a toilet are behind the back building. On the second floor you can see the roof style peculiar to Vietnam which is called "Keo chong". It is in a triangular form made of two angled wooden members joined together at the top. The woods in this type of roof are richly decorated, and most of them have must be manufactured by machine.

Houses of this type can be seen extensively along the Nguyen Thai Hoc Street. This was the first house in Hoi An to be restored using modern techniques. It was restored in 1994 and since then it has been used as The Museum of Trading Ceramics. The museum displays some of the ceramic treasures found during excavation works in Hoi An, and they show the strong influence of Islamic, Chinese, and Japanese cultures.



12 The House at Nhi Trung no. 19

■ニチュン19番

This house was transferred from the suburbs. At that time, the base of the supporting pillars were cut off, therefore, the height of house is lower than it would have been originally.

One of the characteristics of this house is the usage of relatively thinner timbers for the roof's structure.

ニチュン19番は、郊外から移築された建物です。移築の際の修理で、柱が根元で切り落とされたため、他の古い建物と比較すると全体の高さが低くなっています。また、内部の架構は比較的に細い木材でつくられています。



13 Japanese Covered Bridge

■日本橋

This bridge is one of the symbols of Hoi An. Despite its name, the bridge is not built in Japanese style, and in fact there are very few covered bridges in Japan.

There is evidence that suggests the bridge was built in 1595, however, it has been remodelled several times since then. Although the most recent restoration was carried out in 1986, the bridge is already showing signs of deterioration. The piers have leaned and attached temple building has been falling away from the bridge. It is necessary to restore without delay, but there are many problems to be solved such as traffic conditions, and water pollution, before the restoration work can start.



日本橋は、ホイアンのシンボリックな建造物です。日本橋という名前であるにもかかわらず日本の建築様式はみられません。しかし当時の周辺に日本人町があったことは確かです。建立年代は、一説では1593年頃ではないかとされています。その後何回か改造が行われていて、1986年に修理が行われています。構造は、橋脚は石のアーチで上部は木造です。上流側に建物突き出していて、そこは小さなお寺になっています。現在、橋はかなり傷んでいます、橋脚は傾いていて、付属の寺院は橋から離れ落ちかけています。急いで修復する必要がありますが、その前に解決しなければならない交通問題や水環境問題などがいくつかあります。

14 The Houses at Nguyen Thi Minh Khai no. 4 and 6

■グエンチミンカイ4,6番

The houses at Nguyen Thi Minh Khai no. 4 and 6 were originally built as part of the urban plan of 1935. However, restoration work was undertaken separately, because their owners were different. While no.4 is owned by a private family, no. 6 is owned by the government and used as a public apartment house. It is interesting to note that there are some differences between the two regarding the application of restoration policies.

No. 6 was repaired under the principle of recovering the original features of a building as much as possible, while at no. 4 the wishes of the owners were taken into consideration. Therefore while the facade of no.4 has been equipped with a new hinged door, no.6 keeps the original style of sliding doors.

Today, in both houses the inner courtyard is covered by an extension of the roof, making the inside of the house larger.

グエンチミンカイ4番と6番は、1935年同じ年に同じかたちで建てられました。1990年代に修復が行われましたが、それぞれの修復の方法は全く別々でした。それは建物の所有が別々であったことが理由です。4番は住民が所有し、6番は政府が所有の公共の貸家となっています。2つの建物の修復の方法の違いは、6番はできる限り原形に戻す努力がされていますが、4番は居住者の要望によりいくつかの変更がみられます。ちょうつがい式のドアが取り付けられていて、これはもとの形態とは異なります。これに対し6番は原形の上げ下げ戸が取り付けられています。いまでは両方とも中庭が屋根で覆われて、中庭が内部として使われています。



Before restoration 修復前の状態