

Imperial City, Hue, Vietnam



My family and me in front of the Meridian Gate (also known as South Gate)

Yen Ho

Architecture History II: Baroque through High-Modernism

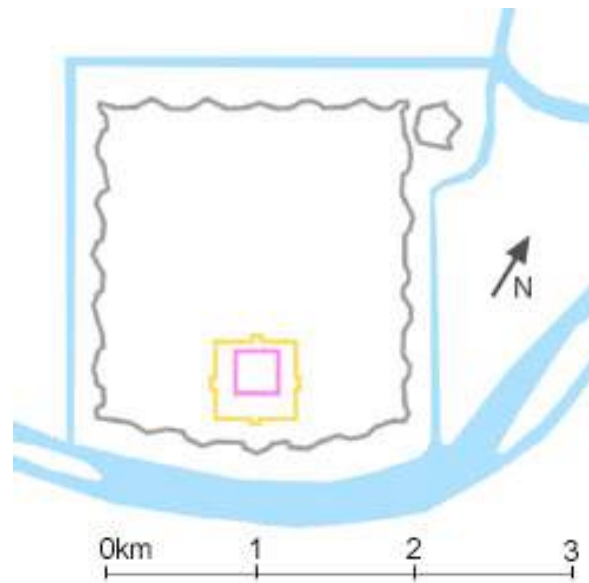
Professor Stephen Anderson

April 9th, 2017

1. Summary Description:

Vietnam is common for their preservation of famous architectures, and the Imperial City in Huế is one of them. The citadel was inspired by a French military architect Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban and China's Forbidden City in Beijing. After Nguyễn Ánh (Emperor Gia Long) started his reign in 1802, Huế became the capital during the Nguyễn dynasty. Before the emperor took the throne and claiming Huế as the capital, there were the Tây Sơn brothers. They were the ones who defeated both ruling houses of the north (Trịnh lords) and south (Nguyễn lords) and kicked the Chinese invaders out. Nguyễn Ánh was the last surviving member of the Nguyễn family and gained control of South Vietnam in 1778 until the brothers kicked him out in 1783. He had help from Pigneau de Behaine, a French Catholic priest, and the French army, and defeated the brothers, gaining control of the whole kingdom.

2. The Situated Work:



Hue: A city within a city within a city

Gray boundary: Walls of the citadel
 Yellow boundary: Imperial City
 Purple boundary: Purple Forbidden City

Site plan of Hue Citadel¹

¹ "Imperial City, Hue, Vietnam." *Asian Historical Architecture*. Accessed March 21, 2017. <http://www.orientalarchitecture.com/sid/668/vietnam/hue/imperial-city>.



Satellite View of the Hue Citadel²



Entrance to the Hue Citadel³

² "A story about Nậm & Lọc." *Hueenter2*. 10:36.
http://hueenter2.blogspot.com/2012_10_01_archive.html.

³ "Hue." *Vietnam*. Accessed March 21, 2017. <http://www.vietnam-guide.com/maps/hue.htm>.



Flag Tower overlooking Ngo Mon Square, Citadel, Hue⁴



The Nine Dynastic Urns⁵

⁴ "A Walking Tour Through the Hue Citadel, Hue, Vietnam." *About travel*. Accessed March 21, 2017. http://goseasia.about.com/od/vietnamstopattractions/ss/hue_citadel_walking_tour.htm.

⁵ "The Nine Dynastic Urns." *Alotrip.com*. Accessed March 21, 2017. <https://www.alotrip.com/guide-vietnam-attractions/the-nine-dynastic-urns>.



Thai Hoa palace⁶

Ever since the Nguyen dynasty rose to power, they want to make Confucianism the “monolatry” of the nation. For Catholicism, churches were destroyed and the Catholic population was held captive. The Nguyen dynasty forced Buddhist monks and nuns to join social works and decreased the amount of pagodas. The problem for the dynasty was that they couldn’t stop the growth of Buddhism. The Buddhists never responded about the proclamations and ordinances. That’s because they were sure about some people in the royal family and royal court that believed in Buddhism. Some of them do believe in Buddhism because of the circumstances. For example, Tu Duc, the fourth emperor of the dynasty, went back to Buddhist orthodoxy to save his dynasty. The Nguyen dynasty repaired the pagodas and praised Buddhism.⁷ Catholicism had complicated Vietnam’s views on them for years. Scholars understood the distrust of Catholicism the Catholic missionaries. Christianity was threatening Vietnamese believers, but Nguyen Anh

⁶ “Thai Hoa palace - Land of Dragons.” *Buffalotrip.com*. Accessed March 21, 2017. <http://buffalotrip.com/hue/architecture-and-buildings/thai-hoa-palace-land-of-dragons.html>.

⁷ Nguyen, Tai Thu. *The History of Buddhism in Vietnam*. (Washington, D.C.: Council for Research in Values & Philosophy, 2008) 223-231.

was used to Christianity because of Pigneau de Behaine. When Minh Mang came into power, he was following his father's footsteps by maintaining Confucianism.⁸

The government thought about a new "imagined community" compared to Hanoi. They reduced Hanoi's status and leveled its new status with Hue by shifting libraries and art works to Hue and lowering Hanoi's citadel walls.⁹ There were differences between how the Tay Son dynasty ruled the nation and how the Nguyen dynasty ruled the nation. The Tay Son dynasty was "revolutionary" while Nguyen Anh was "reactionary". With the Tay Son dynasty, their movement was similar to Vietnamese modern "revolution", and their movement was reflected more as a "peasant movement." Researchers focused on Minh Mang, the second emperor of the Nguyen dynasty, who strengthened the character of the dynasty, maintained political stability, and united the nation.¹⁰ When Frenchman J.B. Chaigneau returned to Vietnam, he found out the Nguyen Anh was dead, and Minh Mang, the son of Nguyen Anh, detested the Europeans unlike his father who was fond of the French like Pigneau de Behaine. Chaigneau was the servant of both Louis XVIII and Minh Mang, and it made the French Mandarins feel suspicious about Minh Mang.¹¹

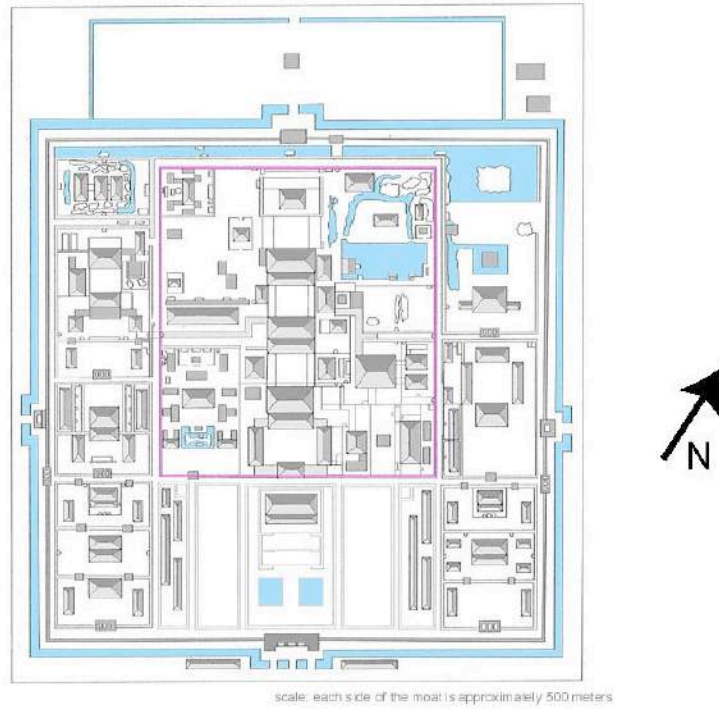
3. Orthographic Drawings

⁸ Lamb, Alastair. *The Mandarin Road to Old Hué: Narratives of Anglo-Vietnamese Diplomacy from the 17th century to the eve of the French Conquest*. London: Chatto and Windus Ltd, 1970: 235.

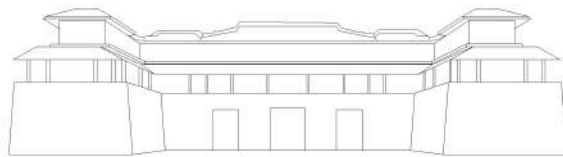
⁹ Logan, William S. "The Culture Role of Capital Cities: Hanoi and Hue, Vietnam." *Pacific Affairs*, Vol. 78, no 4 (2005/2006): 563.

¹⁰ Lockhart, Bruce. "Re-assessing the Nguyễn Dynasty." *Crossroads: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 15, no. 1 (2001): 30-32.

¹¹ Lamb, Alastair. *The Mandarin Road to Old Hué: Narratives of Anglo-Vietnamese Diplomacy from the 17th century to the eve of the French Conquest*. London: Chatto and Windus Ltd, 1970: 233.

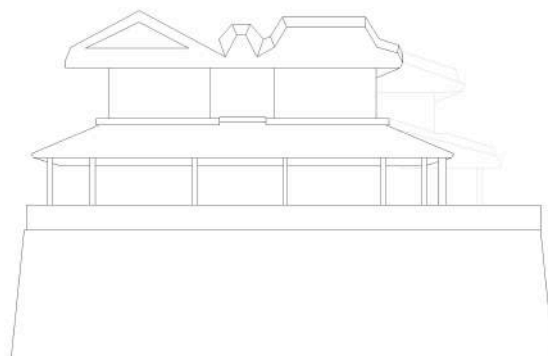


Imperial City, Hue City plan (arrow added by me)¹²



Imperial City, Hue Elevation Drawing by Me

¹² "Imperial City, Hue, Vietnam." *Asian Historical Architecture*. Accessed March 21, 2017. <http://www.orientalarchitecture.com/sid/668/vietnam/hue/imperial-city>.



Imperial City, Hue Section Drawing by Me

4. Typological and Stylistic Analysis

The construction has similarities to China's, but Hue's influence came from the Western-style castle wall called "Vauban". It reflected based on what the Vietnamese had from China, and the military facilities during their times in warfare from the French.¹³ The Hue citadel was recognized with greatest achievements during the period of Franco-Vietnamese military engineering. It was considered difficult to access, but with the encouragement from Nguyen Anh's friend Pigneau de Behaine, it helped Nguyen Anh defeat the Tay Son brothers.¹⁴ The design from Vauban was supposed to be laid out with many towers to confront enemies with maximum defensive strength. It's different from Chinese's walls that have a square or rectangular design. The citadels built under Nguyen Anh have a polygonal form, but with the citadels in Hue and Saigon, the form wasn't efficient because of their square or rectangular shape. Even though French officers taught Vietnamese engineers, they were able to manage to construct the citadels without foreign assistance. After the Tay Son war, the European-style citadels became the

¹³ Ito, Takeshi, Woo, Seong-Hoon. "A Study on Mercantile Facilities of Hue, the Capital of the Nguyễn Dynasty." *Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (2010): 9.

¹⁴ Lamb, Alastair. *The Mandarin Road to Old Hué: Narratives of Anglo-Vietnamese Diplomacy from the 17th century to the eve of the French Conquest*. London: Chatto and Windus Ltd, 1970: 180.

symbols, and the homes to, imperial power. The Nguyen dynasty understood how useful the citadels were for a centralized and powerful state.¹⁵

The “Vauban” was named after Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban. Vauban spent his military career early under Louis de Bourbon, prince of Condé who was feuding with King Louis XIV. Royalists captured Vauban, and Cardinal Jules Mazarin, the king’s advisor, interviewed Vauban. He offered him to join King Louis XIV’s side. In the late 17th century, Vauban’s design was based off of a star fort, also known as the “trace italienne”. The defense is meant to be effective from modern gunpowder artillery and mining. If an army tries to take down his fortress, it would take so much force to take it down. Louis XIV and his minister for war François-Michel le Tellier, seek improvements for defenses and strength in their construction of their fortifications. Between 1668 and 1698, Vauban designed a fortress that was strong enough to shield France’s northern boundary. His design is known as the “Fence of Iron”, or “pré carré”, or square field.¹⁶

5. Anthropological Analysis

The location of the citadel was based on Feng Shui consultants. The citadel has the surroundings of rivers, mountains, plain, and sense characteristics like fertile, verdant luxuriant attributes. In terms of Feng Shui, the Perfume River and the Mount Ngu Binh were perfect as masonry screens since the citadel was used as defense. Also, the river around the citadel had a good significance for the Nguyen Dynasty since water represents wealth and strength for the Kings and their descendants. The Hue Tradition Garden House and the Hue citadel have similar aspects: both the Hue Traditional Garden House and the citadel face the south. There’s a quote saying, “Get married with virtuous wife, build house face to the South.” The Nguyen lords and

¹⁵ Mantienne, Frédéric. “The Transfer of Western Military Technology to Vietnam in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries: The Case of the Nguyễn.” *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (2003): 519-534.

¹⁶ Falkner, James. “Father of the Fortress,” *Military History*, September 2012, 34-46.

dynasty wanted to express something differently from what the North had in terms of living, religious beliefs, and spatial arrangements.¹⁷

The markets or shops were the important component in trade during the Nguyen dynasty along with the palace, ritual facilities and government offices. The markets was beneficial for the emperor and bureaucrats as well as for the common people for their daily lives, and was beneficial for Hue as a whole.¹⁸ After Pigneau de Behaine accepted Nguyen Anh's help, he took him back to France and had him sign a treaty at Versailles in 1787. It promised French support, but in return, it added trade privileges and the French wanted to own the port of Tourane and the Poulo Condore Islands.¹⁹ Under the rule of Minh Mang, he wanted to improve the stores because of how it was built. It was built sloppily and had thatched roofs that can lead to fire. The goal was building a fire-resistant building with bricks. The shops were connected to residential space from the back of the shops, and there were no alleys formed. Some shops had "open doors" at the front and "a small door" at the back. The markets outside the citadel have a sort of linear spatial structure that was connected to the streets. The markets inside the citadel had a concentrated spatial structure. Even though the government ran the markets outside the citadel, they sometimes didn't run all of the shops. Sometimes private citizens build them.²⁰

6. Experimental Projection

The citadel doesn't look like it was preserved, but it was. I'm assuming the people in charge of preserving the citadel didn't either have the right materials to fix the citadel, or it's just that they didn't have enough money to buy the materials. Or, the preservation of the citadel's supposed to look like it. Maybe it's intentional. I remembered visiting there 10 years ago. I

¹⁷ Tran, Ha, "A Study on the Unique Characteristics of Hue Traditional Garden House," *aha* (blog). March 19, 2014. <http://thegioicuaaha.blogspot.com/2014/03/ac-trung-kien-truc-nha-vuon-truyen.html>.

¹⁸ Ito, Takeshi, Woo, Seong-Hoon. "A Study on Mercantile Facilities of Hue, the Capital of the Nguyễn Dynasty." *Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (2010): 9-16.

¹⁹ Lockhart, Bruce. "Re-assessing the Nguyễn Dynasty." *Crossroads: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 15, no. 1 (2001): 11.

²⁰ Ito, Takeshi, Woo, Seong-Hoon. "A Study on Mercantile Facilities of Hue, the Capital of the Nguyễn Dynasty." *Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (2010): 9-16.

remembered one time I was lost somewhere around the citadel. I was panicking, wondering where my family was. I literally ran around, looking wary to find my family. I did end up finding them, and it was pretty scary at the same time because of the area being so abandoned and spooky.

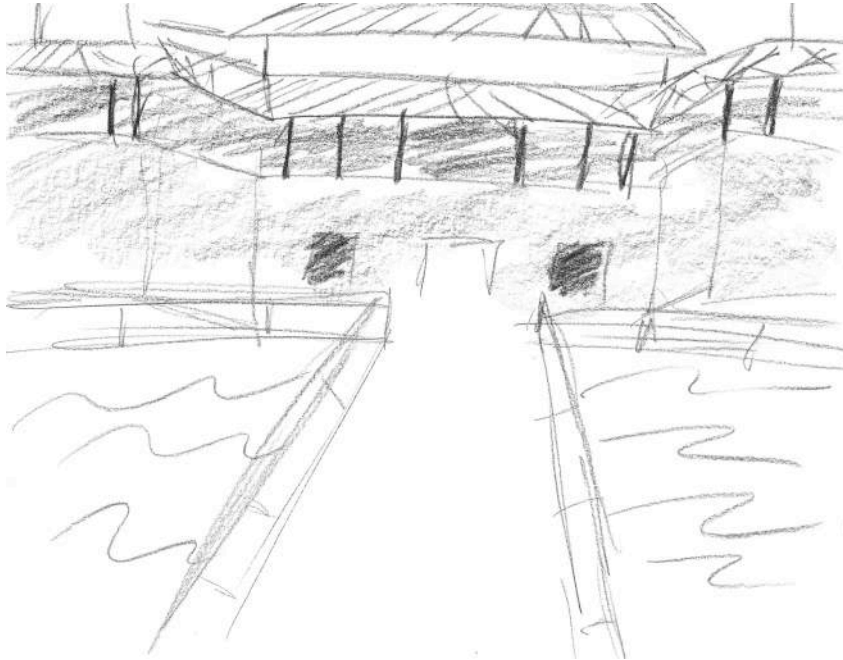
Rituals for ancestral and other court-decreed spirits were the most significant for the early Nguyen kings. For the newly crowned emperors, sacrificing for their ancestors was required. It's considered "great rites." Huynh Thi Anh Van, one of the members of the Hue Monuments Conservation Centre, recalled back in 1945, the end of the Nguyen dynasty, as the disappearance of the royal rituals. The royal rites changed dramatically. For example, the last king's queen mother held the rituals. It was supposed to be conducted by the senior male descendants. Also, the rituals today were simple and limited to knowledge and resources instead of being lavish and elaborate. In post-imperial times, they were trying to erase the royal past and to ban practices relating to former royalty. The people in Hue tried to stop them from being disconnected with the royal dead.²¹ Tourists would feel a little nervous when they approach the royal tombs and temples, but when learning from it, they'll understand how important they are to the people relating to the royal family. Also, when they're there, they would hear ringing from the gongs from the monks. It means the ceremony is happening that contributes to the ancestors of the royal family.

If I travelled back to when the Hue citadel was established, I would imagine the king (Nguyen Anh) to be your typical king: demanding with respect. The environment of Vietnam would be tropical like Vietnam today, but most importantly, during the Nguyen dynasty, there's no war between the Vietnamese and the French yet. If I want to visit the king, I have to get through the guards. Similar to how Roberts' encounter was when he was about to enter through the gateway. He described how the guards were dressed, and they dressed vibrantly. Of course, the guards would follow you when you approach the king. I would be forced to pay respect to the king by

²¹ Marouda, Marina. "Potent rituals and the royal dead: Historical transformations in Vietnamese ritual practice." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 45, no. 3 (2014): 347-354.

bowing. During Roberts' visit, the king was nice to him and the other visitors that he sent them breakfast that arrived at 7 o'clock. Instead of thanking the king in person, he sent message out to the king's mandarin.²² If I were with Roberts at that time, I would love to have that same treatment. Of course, as long as you show respect to the king.

7. Sketch



My sketch of the Meridian Gate

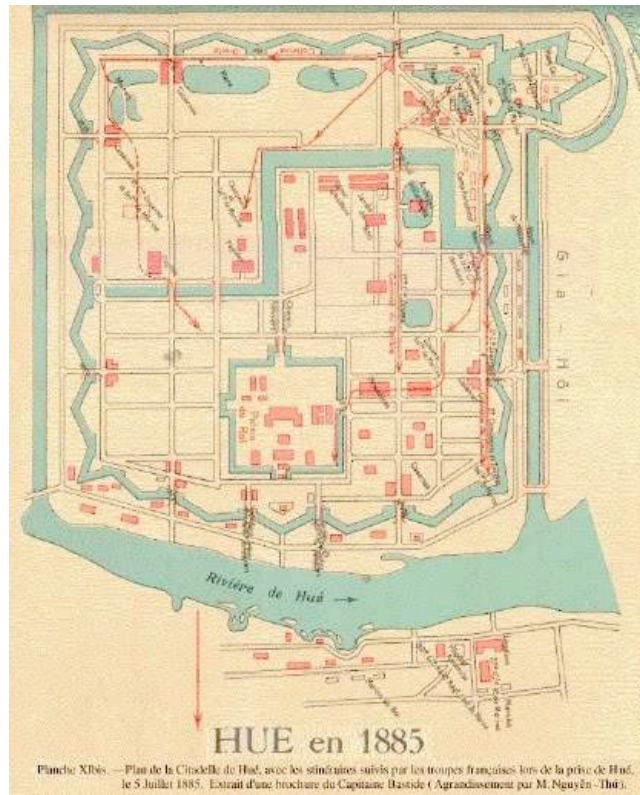
8. Material and Structural Analysis

The Hue citadel has similarities with the citadel in Saigon. While fighting against the Tay Son brothers, Nguyen Anh took advantages of the French officers' military knowledge by asking them to figure out the plans and the construction of the Saigon citadel. The plans behind the Saigon citadel were from Theodore Lebrun and Victor Olivier de Puymanel. The citadel was built of stone, and the perimeter was measured 4,176 meters. It was built based on Vauban's fortification style, but it was described as being "Chinese" with the design as a lotus flower with eight gates. The design of the Saigon citadel gave confusion of other people like John White and John Crawford, saying that they only found a few gates out of the eight gates that were there, and

²² Lamb, Alastair. *The Mandarin Road to Old Hué: Narratives of Anglo-Vietnamese Diplomacy from the 17th century to the eve of the French Conquest*. London: Chatto and Windus Ltd, 1970: 212-217.

concluding that the citadel was not octagonal. People were questioning about the Chinese style being square. Lebrun and Puymanel didn't choose the site. They did it based on older citadels.²³

Under Nguyen Anh, only two citadels were built under French officers' direction. The citadels that were built had a hexagonal or pentagonal form with few square-shaped exceptions. Using many towers was essential for the citadels to keep out enemies for maximum strength.²⁴



Construction of Hue Citadel in 1885²⁵

It was believed that the Vietnamese engineers no longer able to build something that's European-based, and it was believed they returned to the traditional Chinese square or rectangular model. However, George Finlayson visited Hue in 1822 while the citadel was still under construction that had European innovations. It demonstrates that engineers under Minh

²³ Mantienne, Frédéric. "The Transfer of Western Military Technology to Vietnam in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries: The Case of the Nguyễn." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (2003): 522-524.

²⁴ Mantienne, Frédéric. "The Transfer of Western Military Technology to Vietnam in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries: The Case of the Nguyễn." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (2003): 525-526.

²⁵ Tran, Ha, "A Study on the Unique Characteristics of Hue Traditional Garden House," *aha* (blog). March 19, 2014. <http://thegioicuaaha.blogspot.com/2014/03/ac-trung-kien-truc-nha-vuon-truyen.html>.

Mang were aware of the latest developments and improvements in European's fortifications, and they were adapting it in their own work. Chaigneau must've been involved with the Vietnamese engineers' work. He was ordered by Nguyen Anh to bring back several books from France. With Chaigneau as the supplier, the citadels that were built under Nguyen Anh were influenced by Vauban's fortification designs, but under Ming Mang's rule, the citadel's design was based on traditional Chinese designs.²⁶

9. A Fictional Account

James Sullivan's *Over the Moat: Love Among the Ruins of Imperial Vietnam* is a memoir about him travelling to Vietnam in 1992 and fell in love with a Vietnamese girl name Thuy. In the book, Sullivan's goal was to win Thuy's heart while exploring the Vietnamese culture. in the book, when Sullivan was holding out his hand to say goodbye to Thuy, she crossed her arms and smiled, saying, "We don't do that in Vietnam." (Sullivan 28)²⁷ It's similar to how Roberts' encounter with Nguyen Anh. He only bowed.

10. Detail Study

People were assuming that the two citadels are "Chinese style" because of its shape of a square. The only clue that was spotted was Finlayson who noticed the ornamentation of the gates. He described it as "handsome and ornamented in a Chinese style."²⁸

²⁶ Mantienne, Frédéric. "The Transfer of Western Military Technology to Vietnam in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries: The Case of the Nguyễn." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (2003): 527.

²⁷ Sullivan, James. *Over the Moat: Love Among the Ruins of Imperial Vietnam*. (New York: Picador, 2004), 28.

²⁸ Mantienne, Frédéric. "The Transfer of Western Military Technology to Vietnam in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries: The Case of the Nguyễn." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (2003): 524.



Interior of the Hue Citadel²⁹



The Main Gate of the Hue Citadel³⁰

The citadel was assisted not only from the French, but from the Chinese as well. During Nguyen Anh's and Minh Mang's reign, they invited Chinese artisans to help then construct the

²⁹ "Hue Imperial City (The Citadel)" *tripadvisor*. Accessed March 21, 2017.
https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g293926-d317599-Reviews-Hue_Imperial_City_The_Citadel-Hue_Thua_Thien_Hue_Province.html.

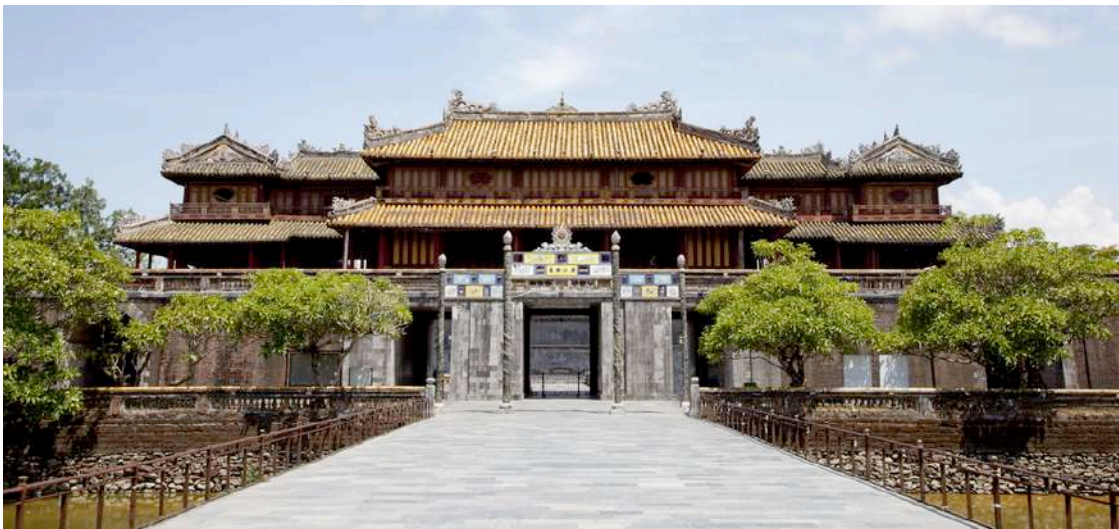
³⁰ "Hue Imperial City (The Citadel)" *tripadvisor*. Accessed March 21, 2017.
https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g293926-d317599-Reviews-Hue_Imperial_City_The_Citadel-Hue_Thua_Thien_Hue_Province.html.

Hue citadel, The Chinese were responsible for brick-making, roof-tiling, and pháp lam (French lam- glazed bronze ware). The Chinese artisans taught the Vietnamese painters and they worked together to decorate the citadel. The pháp lam was used in bowls, plates, trays, vases, jewelry and snack boxes only in the palace, or as censers for worship.³¹

I knew that the Chinese influenced Vietnam's culture. Based on the ornamentation from the citadels from all over Vietnam, it was all based on the Chinese. China is the number one powerful country in Asia. Vietnam did try to kick the Chinese out because of their ruling, but they were affected by their influences, and they were so attached to it that they didn't show much French influence in the Hue citadel like the Chinese. After Nguyen Anh, the other emperors weren't fond of the French occupying their country.

11. Present Day Parallel

Both the Hue citadel and the 31 Shipping Containers Home by ZieglerBuild showed the simplicity of their buildings, even though their buildings look complex. The citadel's buildings are simple cubes and stacks of simple shapes, but the ornamentation from the gateways created a complex thing. The 31 Shipping Containers Home has boxes that were stacked and connected together, making it look complex as well as its materials from the front of the house.



³¹ "Vietnam loses a fine art milestone." *thanhniennews.com*. Last modified March 20, 2017. <http://www.thanhniennews.com/arts-culture/vietnam-loses-a-fine-art-milestone-20934.html>.

Hue Citadel³²31 Shipping Containers Home³³

Both the buildings took place in the tropical climate, but the buildings were used differently. The 31 Shipping Containers Home is in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, which is further down from Hue, Vietnam. The home has the walls that open up on each level to have an outdoor connection, bring in the cool breeze.³⁴ The citadel didn't focus on the climate in Vietnam. The emperors were only focusing with French involvement. The citadel was built to gain power.

The art from both buildings bring the buildings to life. The 31 Shipping Containers Home's graffiti art is on the home's façade, and it blends harmony with the street chic to create the kind of element the home has.³⁵ The citadel's ornamentation on the gateways came from the Chinese, and they created it as a symbol for the people. Both of the artworks from both buildings show vibrant colors from the buildings, and it brings things to life from the buildings that look like they're old looking.

³² "Highlights in Vietnam" *Orient Travel*. Accessed March 21, 2017. <http://www.orienttravel.ie/tour/highlights-vietnam/>.

³³ MMK, "31 Shipping Containers Home by ZieglerBuild." *Architecture and Design*. Last modified August 4, 2014. <http://www.architecturendesign.net/31-shipping-containers-home-by-zieglerbuild/>.

³⁴ "Artsy 3-Storey Home Built from 31 Shipping Containers." *Trendir*. Accessed March 20, 2017. <http://www.trendir.com/artsy-3-storey-home-built-from-31-shipping-containers-1/>.

³⁵ "Artsy 3-Storey Home Built from 31 Shipping Containers." *Trendir*. Accessed March 20, 2017. <http://www.trendir.com/artsy-3-storey-home-built-from-31-shipping-containers-1/>.



Side view of the 31 Shipping Containers Home³⁶



Dragon on one of the gateways of the Hue Citadel³⁷

Water is important for both the Australian home and the citadel. The citadel needed to be placed by the Perfume River since water represents wealth and strength for the emperors and their royal families. The pool serves many functions for the Australian home: it's the place where

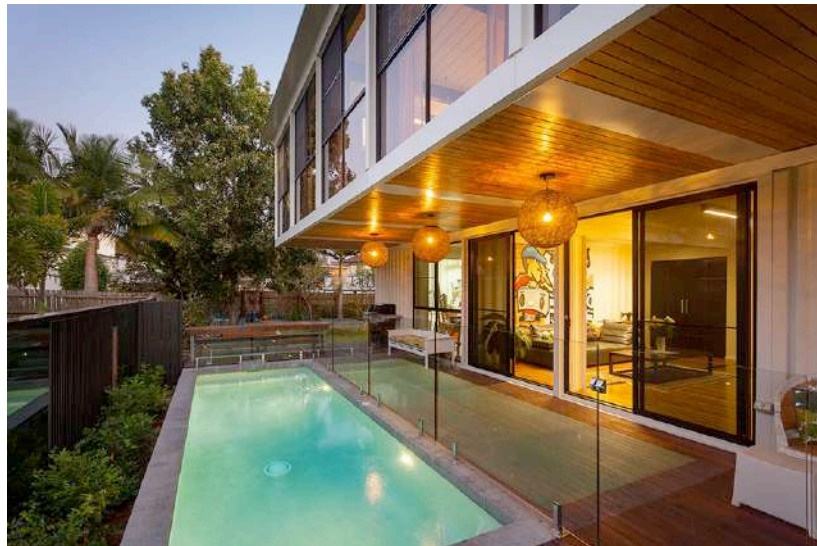
³⁶ MMK, "31 Shipping Containers Home by ZieglerBuild." *Architecture and Design*. Last modified August 4, 2014. <http://www.architecturendesign.net/31-shipping-containers-home-by-zieglerbuild/>.

³⁷ "Hue Imperial City (The Citadel)" *tripadvisor*. Accessed March 21, 2017. https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g293926-d317599-i126316820-Hue_Imperial_City_The_Citadel-Hue_Thua_Thien_Hue_Province.html.

people can swim and it's where it cools the air before entering the home. The graffiti art wasn't put next to the pool, but it was put inside that connects on the outside of the building.³⁸



Outside the Hue Citadel³⁹



Pool from the 31 Shipping Containers Home⁴⁰

12. Editorial Assertion

³⁸ "Artsy 3-Storey Home Built from 31 Shipping Containers." *Trendir*. Accessed March 20, 2017. <http://www.trendir.com/artsy-3-storey-home-built-from-31-shipping-containers-1/>.

³⁹ "the citadel of hue, vietnam." *earthexplorer.com*. Last Modified August 23, 2012. <http://www.earthexplorer.com/blog/the-citadel-of-hue-vietnam.html>.

⁴⁰ MMK, "31 Shipping Containers Home by ZieglerBuild." *Architecture and Design*. Last modified August 4, 2014. <http://www.architecturendesign.net/31-shipping-containers-home-by-zieglerbuild/>.

When researching the architecture in Vietnam, other architects didn't recognize them, which is shameful. Whenever I tried to look up the ornamentation of the gateways of the Hue citadels, there were very little results. I guess it's just self-explanatory. Right away, the gateway ornamentation came from the Chinese. It has the dragon and flowers that are all over the gateway. There's no further explanation about the materials that were used and the reason for the design.

It's interesting that the emperors from the Nguyen dynasty have interesting relationships with the French. When Nguyen Anh came to power, he supported Catholicism because of his friend Pigneau de Behaine, and agreed with him about trade and owning few of Vietnam's land properties after defeating the Tay Son brothers. When Nguyen Anh died, Minh Mang took over and had different feelings towards the French. He wanted the Hue citadel to be more Chinese than French.

I felt that Vietnam today wanted to be independent this whole time. They were tired of being involved in war between other countries, mainly China and France. First, it was China, where most of their culture came from. They kicked the Chinese out twice, then the French came in and they were kicked out when Ho Chi Minh rose to power. He had help from Communism, and Vietnam is still a Communist country today.

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