



东南亚建筑与城市丛书之二
Southeast Asian Architecture and City Series Vol. 2

主 编 雷 翔 副主编 徐 兵

王权的印记

东南亚宫殿建筑

Royal Glory

Palatial Architecture of Southeast Asia

莫海量 等著

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○ 序 I ○

我长期在高等院校从事建筑设计理论研究与教学，同时在大学设计院主持建筑设计，对于身兼理论研究与设计创作两个领域工作的难度有切身的体会。因此当广西华蓝设计（集团）有限公司（原广西建筑综合设计研究院）“东南亚建筑研究”的成果之一——《东南亚建筑与城市丛书》书稿摆在我面前时，的确让我感到由衷的高兴。

建筑要有整体观、可持续观，建筑创作要有地域性、文化性、时代性。我将几十年的实践总结为“两观三性”，并努力将这种建筑哲理和创造思想运用到建筑创作与建筑文化研究当中。在我看来，建筑的地域性、文化性、时代性是一个整体的概念。地域性是建筑赖以生存的基础，文化性是建筑的内涵，时代性体现建筑的精神。任何时代的优秀建筑都是“三性”的综合反映，只是具体的表现各有不同，当代中国建筑的发展方向应该是“两观三性”基础上的综合创造。《东南亚建筑与城市丛书》用历史的眼光和现实的思考，揭示了各种建筑背后的“三性”，比如《王权的印记——东南亚宫殿建筑》所说的“集大成”、《神灵的故事——东南亚宗教建筑》提及的“本土化”、《转型的足迹——东南亚城市发展与演变》明确的“共同性与特殊性”、《文化的烙印——东南亚城市风貌与特色》展现的“影响力量的综合作用”等等。可以说，《东南亚建筑与城市丛书》生动地诠释了建筑的这种“两观三性”。同时，建筑应该是可持续的，我注意到《东南亚建筑与城市丛书》普遍重视这一点，其中《居所的图景——东南亚民居》一书认为民居是生长的建筑，并以此来研究建筑的可持续性，是有助于正确观察和理解建筑与城市的。

广西华蓝设计（集团）有限公司组织一批优秀的建筑师、规划师以及建筑文化学者等人才，从整体上研究东南亚建筑，将民居建筑、宫殿建筑、宗教建筑、现代建筑与城市发展演变、城市风貌结合起来，在广义的建筑理论框架下对东南亚建筑做了一个整体性认识，比较深入地研究建筑产生的环境，分析建筑文化的特征。在整体和系统研究的基础上，寻找出东南亚建筑存在的差异性和关联性，这是有深度的创见。

地域性和现代化作为一个问题的两个方面，成为当代建筑创作中不可避免的基本事实。全球化的盛行确实对各种地域文化造成了一定的冲击，出现了城市特色危机及建筑文化趋同的情况；但是，这也从另外的角度促使我们去思考和研究建筑的地域性问题。建筑作为一个时代的产物，要用特有的语言来表现所处时代的实质，表现这个时代日新月异的科技、观念、哲学思想和审美观。归根到底，时代精神决定建筑的主流风格。我以为，正是这种时代精神决定了当代东南亚建筑的价值取向，这与《热土的回音——东南亚地域性现代建筑》一书的结论是一致的。作为中国建筑师，我热切地希望《东南亚建筑与城市丛书》能够对当代中国建筑设计实践和理论发展有所启迪。

我在广州长期从事建筑设计、建筑研究和建筑教育。而广州又是中国与东南亚国家交往的重要城市，作为得风气之先的岭南名城，东南亚文化、西方文化与本土文化的结合为广州城市留下了丰富的建筑遗产。我校亚热带建筑科学国家重点实验室正在以学科联合的方式开展地域建筑的研究。因此，基于建筑的地缘关系，我能够理解东南亚建筑研究的重要作用。《东南亚建筑与城市丛书》的出版，提供了一个全景式的东南亚建筑图景，为中国和东南亚国家的建筑和城市研究提供了宝贵的借鉴，我认为这是非常有意义的。

是以为序。

何镜堂

2008年9月，于广州

何镜堂：

中国工程院院士

华南理工大学建筑学院教授、博士生导师

华南理工大学建筑学院院长

华南理工大学建筑设计研究院院长



○ Foreword I ○

As director of the Architectural Design Institute of the South China University of Technology, professor, and long-term theoretical researcher, I have a personal appreciation for the difficulty of producing quality research. I was pleasantly surprised when I learned that the Guangxi Hualan Designing and Consulting Group (formerly the Guangxi Institute of Architectural Design and Research) was developing a series of books about Southeast Asian architecture. It is a remarkable achievement and I am delighted by its publication.

The two concepts of holism and sustainability should be taken into consideration in architecture. Important to architectural design are characteristics of the region, culture, and time period. These two concepts and three characteristics of architecture are the conclusion I have drawn from my decades-long practice of architecture. I do my best to apply this architectural philosophy and creative thinking to the creation of new architecture and the research of architectural culture.

In my opinion, the architectural characteristics of region, culture, and time period comprise a holistic concept. Regional character is the most fundamental factor of architectural existence. Cultural character is the basic essence of architecture, and the character of any given time period represents the spirit of its architecture. Excellent architecture in any time period is the manifestation of the synthesis of these three characters, the only difference being the strength of their expression.

The trend of contemporary Chinese architectural development should be based on the creation of a synthesis of these two concepts and three characteristics. The *Southeast Asian Architecture and City Series* illustrates the three characteristics implied by various architectural accomplishments from both a historical and practical perspective.

For example, the volume on ecclesiastical architecture discusses how indigenous Southeast Asian architectural styles were used to customize the forms of foreign religious architecture that were imported from abroad. The volume about palaces describes how palatial architecture borrowed only the finest elements, styles, and methods from various architectural expressions. The volume on the evolution of cities compares processes unique to the evolution of Southeast Asian cities with processes that are universally observed in city evolution. The volume about cityscapes explores the combined function of the multitude of influences that have shaped Southeast Asian cityscapes. These examples demonstrate how these two concepts and three characteristics of architecture have been vividly interpreted in this compendium of architectural research.

Architecture must also be sustainable. This concept is applied in the *Southeast Asian Architecture and City Series*, especially in the volume about traditional houses. This volume introduces a biological theory to interpret the sustainability of house architecture using a metaphor that defines houses as living organisms. Creative cognitions such as this one will be beneficial to the correct observation and understanding of the relationship between architecture and the urban environment.

The Guangxi Hualan Designing and Consulting Group has assembled a group of excellent architects, planners, and architectural scholars to conduct this broad study of Southeast Asian architecture. In the framework of general architectural theory, a holistic understanding of this region's architecture is elucidated by research of the architectural environment and analyses of the characteristics of architectural culture. Based on holistic and systematic research methods, this series has the creative depth to identify the relevant distinctions of Southeast Asian architecture.

Regional character and modernization, two sides of the same coin, are the fundamental factors of contemporary architectural creation. The prevailing globalization phenomenon has impacted various regional cultures. An urban identity crisis and the convergence of international architectural cultures have already occurred. Nevertheless, these events cause us to think about and research regional architectural character from another perspective.

Architecture exists in temporal space. Architectural design should serve as an expression or interpretation of the essence of the special vocabulary of its unique temporal space. In other words, architecture serves as a snapshot of the technological, philosophical, and aesthetic environment of times past; a moment in history preserved as a building.

Mainstream architecture embodies the spirit of its time. I think it is the spirit of our time that determines the value orientation of contemporary Southeast Asian architecture, similar to the conclusions made by volume four of this series about contemporary regional architecture. As a Chinese architect I hope that this series of books will provide inspiration to the development of contemporary Chinese architectural design in both theory and practice.

Guangzhou was an important city in the communication between ancient China and Southeast Asian countries, and as a famous city of southern China it has taken the lead in opening our doors to the world. The combinations of Southeast Asian culture, Western culture, and local culture have left an abundant

architectural heritage for Guangzhou. The State Key Laboratory of Tropical Architectural Science in the South China University of Technology has developed research about Guangzhou regional architecture in combination with multiple other subjects. Based on these existing regional relationships I can understand the significance of this research of Southeast Asian architecture.

This series presents a panoramic view of Southeast Asian architecture. I think it is a meaningful way to open a new channel of communication between China and Southeast Asian countries that will almost certainly have far-reaching effects on international architecture in the future. This is why I am delighted to write a preface for these books.

He Jingtang

September 2008

Guangzhou, China

He Jingtang

Academician, China Engineering Academy

Professor and Doctoral Supervisor, Architecture School of South China University of Technology

Dean, Architecture School of South China University of Technology

President, Architectural Design Institute of South China University of Technology



序II

全球化引发了人们对那些传统上被西方学者（特别是被美国学者）忽略了的区域的研究兴趣。东南亚就属于这样一个区域。东南亚的重要性可以被描述为：虽然它在经济、政治和军事上都位于全球舞台的战略要地，但是在相当程度上这个地区却被忽视了。

由中国广西华蓝设计（集团）有限公司和美国伊利诺伊大学大城市研究所亚洲和中国研究中心所从事、得到中国住房和城乡建设部、广西壮族自治区政府及华南理工大学亚热带建筑科学国家重点实验室支持的“东南亚建筑研究”系列课题，已经做出了重要的学术贡献，它有助于我们理解东南亚地区的发展。这个关于东南亚地区城市和建筑研究的系列著作历经两年多时间，包括东南亚民居建筑、宫殿建筑、宗教建筑、地域性现代建筑、城市发展与演变以及城市风貌与特色六个既互相独立又互相联系的专题。

这个系列研究采用了跨学科的研究方法，借用了城市规划学、建筑类型学、人文地理学、政治经济学和文化人类学等多学科理论，以发现城市在区域经济和社会发展中的多方面功能；特别是能帮助我们理解东南亚城市及建筑的演变发展过程。这个研究系列是整体性的，通过两条分析主轴，即时间轴及空间轴，系统揭示了东南亚的历史文化背景和城市发展之间的动态联系。

通过《东南亚建筑与城市丛书》，希望能够鼓励研究者们进行更多的对东南亚区域的研究。本研究的重要发现，即关于体制制度与城市发展及建筑演变具有互动关系的发现，为进一步探讨城市发展和建筑设计问题提供了一个十分有价值的案例。

萨姆·卡塞拉

2008年8月，于佛罗里达

萨姆·卡塞拉：

美国注册规划师学会（AICP）前主席、资深会员

美国规划学会（APA）前主席

○ Foreword II ○

Globalization has stimulated research interest in regions that have traditionally received relatively little attention in the West and particularly in the United States. Southeast Asia is one such region, whose importance can be described as somewhat neglected despite its strategic position on the global stage in terms of economic, political, and military development.

The *Southeast Asian Architecture and City Series*, jointly conducted by the Guangxi Hualan Design and Consulting Group in China, the Asia and China Research Program in the Great Cities Institute of the University of Illinois at Chicago, and sponsored by China's Ministry of Housing and Urban and Rural Development, has made important contributions to understanding physical development in the Southeast Asia region. This series of the Southeast Asian architectural studies took two years and consists of six independent yet interconnected volumes, including traditional houses, palatial architecture, ecclesiastical architecture, contemporary regional architecture, evolution and development of cities, and cityscapes.

The research has taken a multidisciplinary approach, and its authors employ theories of urban planning, architectural morphology, human geography, political economy, and cultural anthropology to explore cities' multifold functions in regional, economic, and social development in general; and in particular to understanding

the architectural culture of Southeast Asian cities. The study is holistic by nature, and the two axes of time and space reveal the dynamic relationship between historic background and urban physical development.

It is hoped that this series will inspire researchers to conduct more projects in the region. The main findings of the study, relating to the dynamic interaction between institutional setting, city development, and architectural evolution, provide a valuable case study for further research into urban development and architectural design.

Sam Casella

August 2008

Florida, USA

Sam Casella, FAICP

Former President, American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP)

Former President, American Planning Association (APA)



○ 总前言 ○

中国与东南亚毗邻，自古以来就与东南亚国家联系紧密。近年来，随着中国—东盟自由贸易区合作的不断深入，中国与东南亚国家在政治、经济、文化等方面的交流更为频繁，合作更加紧密，国内各界对东南亚国家的研究也愈发重视。

同是亚洲发展中国家的中国和东南亚国家，不仅在地理、气候、文化等方面有许多类似之处，而且在城市发展和建设等诸多方面也面临相近的问题，中国和东南亚国家可以相互借鉴各自的经验教训。我们力图通过研究东南亚建筑，来发掘东南亚建筑资源，总结东南亚地域文化特性，认识东南亚建筑内在品质，探索东南亚建筑演变规律，以应对全球化给东南亚和中国建筑文化带来的冲击，促进东南亚和中国建筑文化遗产的保护和利用。通过研究东南亚建筑，可以为中国城市规划和建筑设计水平的提高以及中国城市风貌特色的营造提供参考，搭建与东南亚国家建筑文化交流的平台与沟通的桥梁，推动中国与东南亚国家同行在城市规划与建筑设计领域的合作。

《东南亚建筑与城市丛书》是以东南亚作为研究整体，对东南亚建筑进行系统研究的成果。

东南亚指亚洲东南地区，分为两大地理单元，即中南半岛和马来群岛两部分，包括越南、老挝、柬埔寨、缅甸、泰国、马来西亚、新加坡、印度尼西亚、菲律宾、文莱等国家。中南半岛上有越南、老挝、柬埔寨、新加坡、缅甸和泰国，马来群岛上有马来西亚、印度尼西亚、文莱和菲律宾等，前者被称为“半岛国家”或“陆地国家”，后者则被称为“海洋国家”或“海岛国家”。东南亚地处三大洲(亚洲、非洲、大洋洲)和两大洋(太平洋和印度洋)的“十字路口”，是连接亚洲大陆腹地与印度次大陆的锁链，被称为“东南亚陆桥”。这里又是印度文化圈与中国文化圈交错重叠的地方，还是中国通往印度、阿拉伯地区海上丝绸之路的必经之地。

东南亚特殊的地理位置、气候环境，以及该地区民族的多样性，造成了东南亚地区原生文化的多样性。该区域频繁的民族迁徙和各民族之间的文化交往，形成了一个民族大走廊，构成了多样的生活模式及多彩的民族文化。研究表明，东南亚地区从来都没有形成过一个地域独立完整的文化体系，或者说没有一个以某种居主导地位的文化为中心的文化体系。原生文化在后来进入东南亚的印度文化、中国文化、伊斯兰文化、西方殖民文化和西方现代主义的共同作用下，呈现多种文化共生的格局。从世

界范围来看,东南亚是世界上文化交流最活跃的地区之一。由于地缘关系的作用,使东西方文化都在东南亚留下了深刻的烙印。

建筑是文化的载体,建筑文化是人类文化的重要组成部分,而东南亚建筑是世界建筑文化宝库中的瑰宝。从整体角度研究东南亚建筑的著作非常少,研究东南亚建筑地缘关系和把东南亚建筑与城市结合进行研究的著作更是罕见。因此,在全球化背景下,在地缘关系日益重要的当代,加强这方面的研究力度则既有实践意义,又有学术价值。

二

本次研究所指的建筑是广义的建筑,其理论基础是1980年代吴良镛先生提出的“广义建筑学”(A General Theory of Architecture),主要研究广义建筑(建筑、聚落、城市)现象,并考察其生成环境(社会、历史、政治、文化等视角),突破“就建筑研究建筑”的局限。基于广义建筑学的研究,东南亚建筑研究的方法必然是多学科综合(Multidisciplinary Approach)研究方法基础上的一体化学科的研究方法(Undisciplinary Approach),即以整体思维为核心,力求把建筑学、规划学、经济学、政治学、人类学、文化学、宗教学、地理学等学科的理论和方法融为一体的方法。

丛书对于东南亚建筑的研究的主要目标有四个:(1)以城市发展的过程和城市风貌特征的研究作为东南亚建筑的城市背景,对东南亚建筑现象的空间关联性与差异性进行识别,并对其共性与个性进行梳理,对东南亚建筑的特征进行归纳总结;(2)着眼于建筑的地缘关系,从城市的社会、经济、政治、文化等方面探讨其生成原因与生存环境,建构地缘建筑学理论框架;(3)寻找建筑基因,揭示建筑文化基因的当代表现形式;(4)探讨东南亚建筑对中国及世界的影响。

我们将研究的思路归纳为“一个整体、两条轴线、三个问题、四种要素、五项理论和六个专题”,即:以东南亚建筑为一个整体,以“时间—空间”两条轴线关系为基本研究架构,回答“现象是什么”、“经验怎么样”、“我们怎么用”三个基本问题,以自然、社会、技术、艺术这四个要素所构成的建筑文化交集(建筑文化=[自然∪社会]∪[技术∪艺术])为核心,运用建筑类型学、城市规划学、人文地理学、政治经济学和文化人类学五类基础理论,分民居建筑、宫殿建筑、宗教建筑、地域性现代建筑、城市发展与演变、城市风貌与特色六个专题,对东南亚建筑进行全面、系统



的诠释。

整个东南亚建筑研究是一个有机整体,各研究部分之间互相关联、相互照应。其基本关系为:从研究东南亚国家城市发展演变出发,探索东南亚建筑发展的历史脉络和阶段特征,分别研究典型的建筑类型(民居建筑、宗教建筑、宫殿建筑、地域性现代建筑),分析各种类型的发展过程以及所体现出来的建筑特色,归纳出东南亚城市的特色与风貌及其建筑文化特征,理清东南亚建筑文化的交流与融合的方式。

研究关注东南亚建筑对世界的影响(尤其是对中国的影响),挖掘东南亚传统建筑中“活的资源”(即“建筑基因”),在研究中倡导以“当代意识”来解读传统材料,分析具体建筑实体,使建筑基因能为今天的建筑师、规划师和城市建设的决策者所认知,并且能够加以恰当和灵活的运用。

三

东南亚建筑现象非常复杂。从共时的角度看,建筑呈现出多样性;从历时的角度看,建筑的层累性非常明显。建筑的多样性与层累性在空间上的联系纽带就是因地理空间的不同而产生的地缘关系。因为社会经济文化发展的多样性,东南亚建筑还呈现出动态的复杂性。地缘关系带动的本土建筑文化与外来建筑文化相互影响、相互融合,使东南亚建筑文化呈现出特有的“景观旅行”面貌,如印度文化带来的宗教建筑“旅行”、殖民文化带来的殖民建筑“旅行”、现代建筑运动带来的现代建筑“旅行”等等。

为此,本次研究重点是揭示东南亚建筑中存在的关联性和差异性。就关联性方面,主要体现在建筑及其建筑文化生成的地缘关系,因为地缘关系是建筑传播及其本土化的纽带;而就差异性而言,各种不同空间层次的研究对象均会呈现出一种“差异格局”。在初步发现了这两种关系之后,我们又有意识地在进一步的研究中运用这种理论成果,沉潜往复,使东南亚建筑的关联性、差异性更加凸显,研究更具有理论和实践价值。

“差异格局”是对建筑在不同时空层次进行研究的结果。首先,地理单元之间、半岛国家之间与海岛国家之间、海岛国家之间的建筑存在极大的差异性。其次,一国之内的建筑差异性也很大,比如印度尼西亚地域辽阔,其民居形式多种多样。再次,差异格局还表现在具体的城市发展中。在东南

亚，存在着正式城市与非正式城市两种情况，如新加坡是正式城市的样板，老挝的琅勃拉邦是非正式城市的代表；也存在着规划城市与非规划城市，新加坡就是一个经过严格规划的典范城市。最后，差异格局表现在建筑本身，以民居为中心视角，东南亚朴素的民居与豪华的宫殿建筑、金碧辉煌的宗教建筑也存在巨大的对比。当然，“差异格局”还表现在不同的文化区域之间，如中国建筑文化与东南亚建筑文化的差异性等等。

综上所述，对建筑文化关联性和差异性的系统探索，就可能形成地缘关系复杂地区建筑研究理论——地缘建筑学的一种雏形。

四

丛书此次出版六册，强调学术性与可读性的结合，力求图文并茂、雅俗共赏。

《居所的图景——东南亚民居》从丰富的民居建筑形态入手，通过引入生物学的研究理念，将民居看成一种“生长的建筑”。在生长、演化过程中，民居以建筑“基因类型”为基础，产生了形态各异的“显形”。在此基础上，辨析东南亚民居类型，分析民居类型特征、空间特点、聚落形态和建筑技术，抓住民居的“变”与“不变”，对民居建筑有一个总体把握，进而总结东南亚民居建筑文化的“差异格局”。

《王权的印记——东南亚宫殿建筑》比较全面地收录了东南亚主要宫殿建筑的基本信息，按国别对东南亚现存的古代宫殿建筑进行分析，研究单体建筑的艺术形式和室内空间构成，描述建筑的细部特征、装饰手法等，对与宫殿建筑相关的园林、小品建筑也作了分类研究。在展示东南亚宫殿建筑艺术的同时，梳理各国宫殿建筑的发展脉络，揭示了影响宫殿建筑艺术的东南亚各国的文化特质和社会意识形态原因。

《神灵的故事——东南亚宗教建筑》重点研究东南亚宗教建筑的艺术特征，认为东南亚的宗教建筑是在外来宗教的刺激下发展并逐步成熟起来的，它们以自己的方式改造并转换了外来宗教建筑的形制，最终形成了具有东南亚地域特色的宗教建筑。这些建筑可与世界其他地区的任何宗教建筑媲美，是世界宗教建筑中不可或缺的重要组成部分。

《热土的回音——东南亚地域性现代建筑》以东南亚对现代建筑的“地域性”追求为线索，分三个阶段概括了东南亚地域性现代建筑从无到有、从有到逐渐发展、最终走向繁荣的足迹和特征。同时，以新乡土建筑、热带现代建筑两种典型的地域性现代建筑实践为内容，对东南亚地域性现代建筑探索和创新



进行了研究，得出东南亚地域性现代建筑是全球化背景下现代建筑可持续发展的一条正确路径的判断。

《转型的足迹——东南亚城市发展与演变》主要关注当代东南亚城市的发展状况，研究东南亚城市所表现出的在东方传统政治经济体制下迈向现代化并和世界接轨的不同的社会实践，反映了东南亚社会和全球经济建立密切联系以发展经济的愿望，同时表现维持本国传统社会基础和在现有体制下进行社会改革的尝试和努力，揭示东南亚城市发展与演变的趋势。

《文化的烙印——东南亚城市风貌与特色》重点分析不同历史时期的城市在多元影响力量综合作用下所形成的城市空间形态和城市风貌，同时，通过对城市的特色街区、城市色彩、公共空间、标志性建筑、园林绿化与景观小品等风貌元素进行分析，指出东南亚的城市风貌是文化类型、社会发展阶段、经济水平和规划力量等多种影响力量的作用的结果，具有在努力追求秩序的过程中无法避免的混乱状态，同时整体上显现出在高速发展阶段的活力。

五

“东南亚建筑研究”是广西华蓝设计（集团）有限公司承担的中国住房和城乡建设部研究项目、广西科学研究与技术开发计划项目，并得到华南理工大学亚热带建筑科学国家重点实验室资助。

作为集体智慧的结晶，本套丛书凝聚了全体课题组成员的心血和劳动。徐兵高级规划师协助我做了大量的组织协调工作，提出了许多很有价值的意见和建议。美国伊利诺伊大学张庭伟教授和本公司的研究人员全峰梅、莫海量、陈玉、谢建华、谢小英等作为专题负责人，主笔并组织完成了各书的撰写，使丛书得以奉献给读者。广西大学罗汉军教授、广西建设厅原副厅长戴舜松高级规划师、华南理工大学规划系主任王世福博士为东南亚建筑研究及丛书的出版做了许多卓有成效的工作。重庆大学黄天其教授、广西华蓝设计（集团）有限公司的美国规划师Bryce Bushman先生和卫更太高级工程师、《规划师》杂志社刘芳等编辑为丛书的校审做出了重要贡献。东南大学出版社魏晓平女士等为丛书的编写与出版做出了积极的努力。

项目研究和丛书出版，得到了中国住房和城乡建设部、广西建设厅和广西科技厅等政府部门的支持，得到了中国建筑学会、美国伊利诺伊大学、越南河内建筑大学、中国华南理工大学等国内外专业学术机构的帮助。

在项目研究和丛书编写过程中，研究小组成员分别对越南、老挝、缅甸、柬埔寨、泰国、马来西亚、

新加坡、印度尼西亚、菲律宾、文莱 10 个国家的 43 个城市或地区进行了考察，获取了许多一手资料，拍摄了大量照片。同时，也拜访了一些当地建筑和城市研究领域的专家学者，与他们进行讨论和交流，其中有越南河内建筑大学郝都（Do HAU）博士、Hoang Vinh Hung 博士和 Le Ouang Thong 先生，越南民族博物馆阮文辉馆长、阮文好先生；柬埔寨国王首席顾问、柬埔寨王国皇家政府高级顾问、建筑和规划大师万·莫尼万（Vann MolyVann）先生，柬埔寨建筑师、考古专家 Pen Dolla 先生；泰国建筑师学会副主席 Smith Obayawat 先生；马来西亚建筑师学会主席陈乐文（Tan Loke Mun）先生，马来西亚科学大学（University Science Malaysia）李立明（Lee Lik Meng）教授；新加坡建筑师学会副主席欧振剑（Ou Chin Cheow）先生，新加坡缔博建筑师事务所私人有限公司建筑师陈志勇先生等。新加坡建筑学会主席 Tai Lee Siang 先生、泰国建筑学会主席 Sinn Phonghanyudh 先生、印度尼西亚建筑学会主席 Budi A Sukada 先生、菲律宾建筑学会主席 Edric Marco C Florentino 先生虽未谋面，但都热情地为我们的研究提供帮助，为我们在东南亚考察提供方便。中国华南理工大学何镜堂院士和美国规划学会（APA）前主席萨姆·卡塞拉（Sam Casella）先生拨冗作序，使丛书生色。

在此，向他们，向所有参与、支持和帮助“东南亚建筑研究”项目和丛书出版的单位及个人表示衷心感谢。

东南亚建筑与城市研究是一个庞大而复杂的系统工程，条件的限制、时间的仓促、水平的局限都使我们认识到丛书的缺陷和不足是必然的。因此，我们宁愿把这套丛书看成一个研究阶段的结束或新的研究阶段的开始而不是成果的集成，并且希望这套丛书能够对读者有所启发和帮助。

丛书出版之际，恰遇广西壮族自治区成立50周年庆典和第五届中国—东盟博览会在南宁举办。谨以此丛书献给广西壮族自治区成立50周年，献给第五届中国—东盟博览会，献给关注中国和东南亚国家建筑和城市的同行和朋友们！

雷 翔

2008年9月，于南宁



○ General Preface ○

With the increasing cooperation and continuous strengthening of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (CAFTA), China has more frequent communication and closer relations with Southeast Asian countries in the fields of politics, economics, and culture. Interest in research focused on Southeast Asian countries is increasing both domestically and internationally.

China and its neighboring Southeast Asian countries are virtually all developing nations that share many geographic, climatic, and cultural similarities. All of these emerging countries are also experiencing increased urban development and face many similar challenges related to rapid urban growth. Sharing the lessons, experiences, and solutions to these challenges can be a tremendous resource and opportunity for further cooperation between these nations.

Studying Southeast Asian architecture can open up a dialogue between China and the Southeast Asian countries, and provide a new forum for architectural exchange and communication. China can share the experience it has gained from the improvement of its urban planning, construction, and design standards. Such a dialogue would serve to bridge the gap between Chinese architectural culture and that of Southeast Asian countries, and to promote their cooperation in the fields of urban planning and architectural design.

I

The six volumes of the *Southeast Asian Architecture and City Series* are the result of systematic research of the architectural culture of ten Southeast Asian countries.

As the name describes, Southeast Asia is the southeastern region of Asia. It can be divided into two geographic units: the Indo-China Peninsula and the Archipelagos of Southeast Asia. The region includes eleven countries. The Indo-China Peninsula is comprised of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, and Myanmar. The archipelagic countries are Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, East Timor, and the Philippines. The former group is referred to as the peninsular or land countries, and the latter is referred to as the island or ocean countries.

Southeast Asia is uniquely located at the crossroads of three continents, Asia, Africa, and Oceania; and two oceans, the Pacific and Indian. It is the land bridge that connects the hinterlands of Asia with the Indian subcontinent. It is also the place where the vast influence of both the Chinese and Indian cultures overlap, and is the only maritime route of the ancient Silk Road that connected China to India and the Middle East.

In addition to a unique geographic location, Southeast Asia is also extremely ethnically diverse. Throughout history the tropical climate and arable land has fueled an explosion of ethnic groups and cultures. The migration of these groups within the region has been a frequent phenomenon resulting in multiple convergences of these ethnic groups and their respective cultures. Over time the interaction between people of different ethnic groups caused social and cultural changes, further increasing the region's diversity. This fusion of people from Asia and Oceania created the vibrant colorful diversity of culture and lifestyle that we observe today.

Research has shown that the Southeast Asia region has never formed an independent and complete cultural system, nor a cultural system based on any one dominant culture. Under the combined influence of Indian, Chinese, Islamic, Western colonial, and Western modern cultures, the region today has a commensal cultural pattern. Southeast Asia is one of the most active regions in the world for cross-cultural communication and has been deeply affected by both Eastern and Western cultures because of its relationships with other regions.

Architecture is the courier of culture, architectural culture is an important part of human culture, and Southeast Asian architectural culture is a precious pearl in the treasure trove of architectural cultures. However, published general research of Southeast Asia, from an architectural culture perspective, is incredibly scarce; even more so is research about the regional relationships of Southeast Asian architecture. In this era of globalization, when regional relationships are becoming increasingly important, research on this topic has both practical significance and academic value.

II

There are four main goals for studying Southeast Asian architecture: (1) Determine the spatial differences and similarities of Southeast Asian architecture, explore the relationship between individuality and generality, and make general judgments about the features of the region's architecture. (2) Study the creative reasoning and cultural eco-environment of the region's architecture from socioeconomic, political, and cultural perspectives. An understanding of the architectural relationships within a region will contribute to the gradual creation of a theory of geo-architecture. (3) Search for the genes of Southeast Asian architecture to describe its contemporary manifestations and evolutionary behavior. (4) Study how the region's architecture has influenced world architecture, including China's.

The basic philosophy of this research can be condensed into a simple list of its components: one integrated subject, two research axes, three basic questions, four research factors, five fundamental theories, and six research topics:

One Integrated Subject - a holistic study of Southeast Asian architecture.

Two Research Axes - the relationship between time and space, which frames the basic research structure.

Three Basic Questions - our research answers these three questions in the following order: (1) what are the phenomena? (2) how are they experienced? (3) how do we make use of them?

Four Research Factors - these four factors are used to compose a basic mathematical formula to define architectural culture:

Architectural Culture = { (nature $\cup$ society) $\cup$ (technology $\cup$ art) }

Five Fundamental Theories - the foundation of this research is based on the following five theoretical perspectives: (1) architectural typology, (2) urban planning, (3) human geography, (4) political economics, and (5) cultural anthropology.

Six Research Topics - this series dedicates one volume to each of the following six topics: (1) traditional house architecture, (2) palatial architecture, (3) ecclesiastical architecture, (4) contemporary regional architecture, (5) urban evolution and development, and (6) cityscapes.

Studying the tremendous complexity and diversity of Southeast Asian architecture requires integrated and multi-disciplinary research methods. Such an approach allows the research to address the central mechanisms and practices of our subject. This is accomplished by the correlated synthesis, not just a simple combination, of the disciplines of architecture, urban planning, economics, political science, cultural anthropology, culturology, geography, climatology, and various religious philosophies.

The six volumes of the *Southeast Asian Architecture and City Series* are highly interrelated. The relationships between the six topics begin with the evolution and development of cities, which addresses the historical context and characteristics of cities in different phases of development. From the broad evolutionary perspective we then focus on the forms of four different architectural typologies: traditional houses, palaces, ecclesiastical architecture, and contemporary regional architecture. The focus on each of the four forms provides specific analyses of their various development and cultural features, which collectively provide the basis for cityscapes. We conclude with discussion about how the lessons and experiences from Southeast Asia may influence China's urban planning and design, with the hope that this compendium will promote increased communication between Chinese and Southeast Asian architectural cultures.

Our study of Southeast Asian architecture extracts its "living essence," or architectural genes, and emphasizes its impacts on the contemporary world. We advocate the interpretation of traditional building materials with contemporary consciousness and make a firm analysis of architectural identity. The purpose is to reveal the genetics of the architecture of Southeast Asia so that architects, urban planners, and policy makers may gradually recognize them, and so that they may be appropriately and flexibly applied to contemporary architecture and cities.

III

This series is intended to present both the disparities and correlations within Southeast Asian architectural culture.

This region's architectural culture is quite complex. From a synchronic perspective, the study of phenomena at one point in time without reference to any historical context, architecture demonstrates its tremendous variety. From a diachronic perspective, the study of phenomena as they change through time, the accumulation of architectural culture strata is clearly evident. The spatial connection between architecture's variety and its historiographic strata of culture is their regional relationship, a product of different geographic spaces.

The dynamic complexity of Southeast Asian architecture originates in the regional variety of social, economic, and cultural development. The intimate correlation of architectural cultures is a result of regional relationships where local architectural culture and foreign architectural culture influence each other and merge, creating unique forms. Southeast Asian architecture possesses a unique expression of what can be described as "architectural migration." For example, a new form of religious architecture was introduced by the migration of Indian culture into Southeast Asia. Similarly, colonial architecture was introduced into the region by Western colonization and the modern architecture movement imported modern architectural forms.

Concerning the differences within Southeast Asian architecture, research subjects of different spatial scales produce different observable patterns. The correlations within architectural culture are generated internally by the regional relationships that link the communication of architectural culture to the physical location of its origin. Based on our initial studies this rudimentary theory is consciously applied to later research, implying a reciprocal relationship. We then conclude that the disparities and correlations within Southeast Asian architecture explicitly show their theoretical and practical value.

The different observable patterns mentioned above result from architectural research conducted in different scales of time and space. First, there is significant difference between the architecture within a geographic region, especially between the island countries and the peninsular countries in the case of Southeast