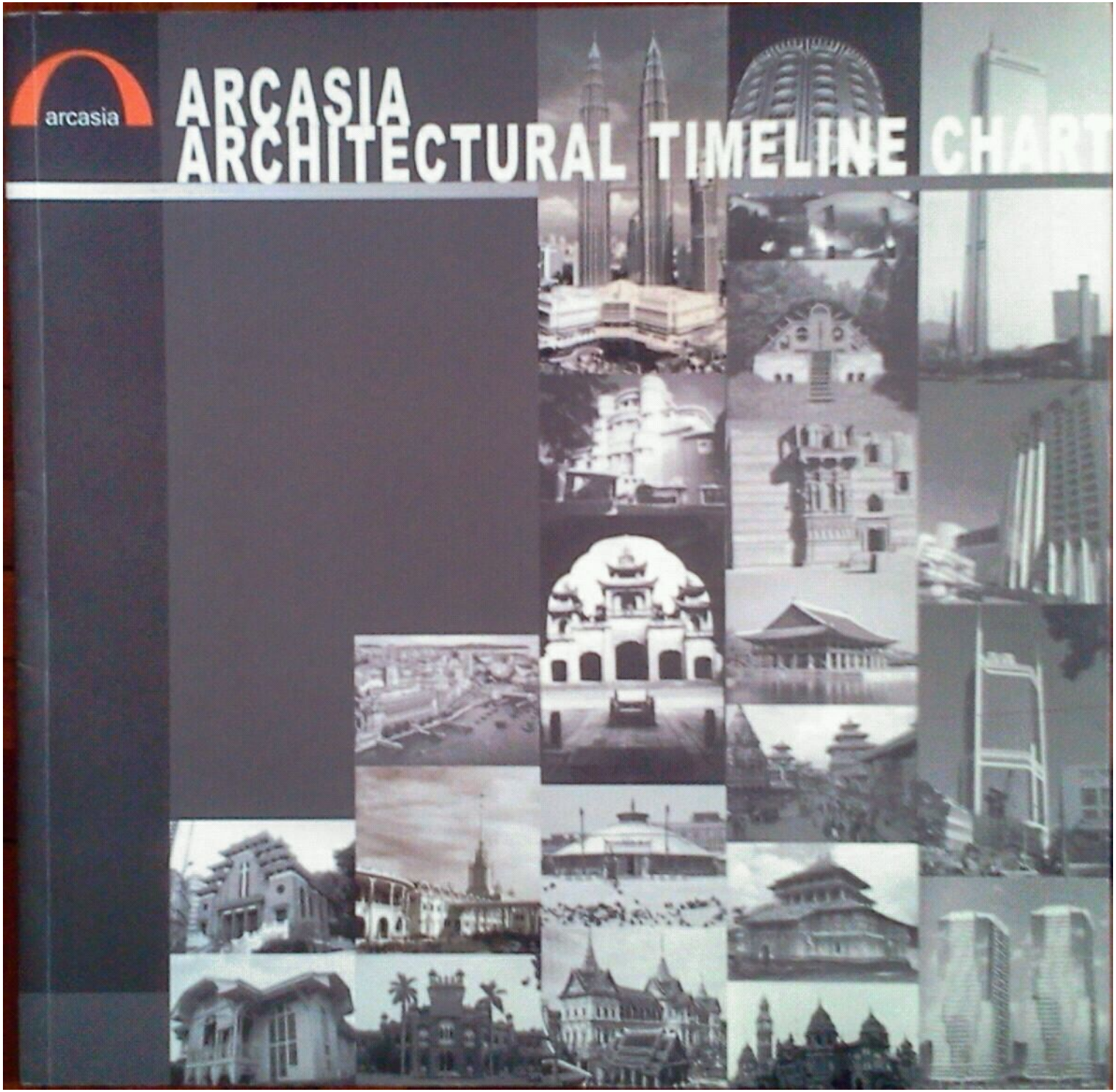
arcasia

ARCASIA ARCHITECTURAL TIMELINE CHART



ARCHITECTURAL TIMELINE CHART

MALAYSIA

1400-1300 CE
Hindu-Buddhist Chandi & Shrine
Lembah Bujang
Kedah

1540
Melaka Sultanate Palace (replika)
Malacca

1511
A. Famosa
Melaka

1511
Kuala Kedah Fort

1560
Stadthuys
Malacca

1710
Fort Malawati
Selangor

1725
Kg Hulu Mosque
Malacca

1725
Paizmin Palace
Alor Setar, Kedah

1736
Balai Besar Kedah
Alor Setar, Kedah

1786
Fort Cornwallis
Penang

1847
Chimney Building
IWP Labuan

1863
Butterworth Hospital
Penang

1879
Fort Margherita
Kuching Sarawak

1896
Sultan Abdul Samad
Kuala Lumpur

1897
Kuala Kangsar palace
Perak

1900
Penghulu House
Kedah

1900
Kuching Administration
Sarawak

1905
Jugra Palace
Banting Selangor

1909
Jamek Mosque
Kuala Lumpur

1913
Ubudiah Mosque
Kuala Kangsar Perak

1917
Railway Headquarters
Kuala Lumpur

1926
Kenangan Palace
Kuala Kangsar Perak

1929
Victoria Institution
Kuala Lumpur

1930
Neoclassical Style
Shophouse
Malacca

1930
Anglo Oriental
Building
Kuala Lumpur

1932
Sultan Sulaiman
Mosque
Klang Slangor

1939
Johor State Secretariat
Building
Johor Bahru, Johore

1940
Dutch Patrician
Shophouse Facade
Malacca

1946
Kuan Yin Teng
Chinese Temple
George Town,
Penang

1957
Bank Negara
Kuala Lumpur

1960
Bank Bumiputra
Kuala Lumpur

1967
Merdeka Tower
Kuala Lumpur

1970
A&W Restaurant
Petaling Jaya
Selangor

1970
National Blood Bank
Hospital
Kuala Lumpur

1975
Petaling Jaya
Municipal building
Selangor

1984
Dayabumi Complex
Kuala Lumpur

1985
Putra World Trade
Centre
Kuala Lumpur

1986
Tabung Haji Pilgrimage

1987
Sultan Abdul Aziz
Mosque
Shah Alam Selangor

1995
Menara Tower
Subang Jaya,
Selangor

1998
Bukit Jalil Stadium
Sri Petaling,
Selangor

1998
KL International
Airport Sepang
Selangor

1998
Petronas Tower
KLCC Kuala Lumpur

1999
UMNO Tower
Penang

1999
Gurney Plaza
Penang

1999
Guthrie Pavilion,
Shah Alam
Selangor

2000
Telekom Tower
Kuala Lumpur

2000
Malaysia
Philharmonic
Orchestra
Petaling Jaya
Selangor

2000
Petronas Twin
Towers
Kuala Lumpur

2000
Menara Tun
Razak
Kuala Lumpur

2000
Menara Kuala
Lumpur
Kuala Lumpur

2000
Kuala Lumpur
Sentral Centre
Kuala Lumpur

2000
Kuala Lumpur
Convention
Centre
Kuala Lumpur

2000
Putrajaya
Kuala Lumpur

2000
Kuala Lumpur
International
Airport
Sepang
Selangor

2000
Kuala Lumpur
Stock Exchange
Kuala Lumpur

2000
Putrajaya
Convention
Centre
Putrajaya

2000
Putrajaya
Mosque
Putrajaya

2000
Kuala Lumpur
Sentral
Kuala Lumpur

2000
Malaysian Bridge
Putrajaya

PERIODIZATION
HISTORICAL TIME LINE
Ancient History
Portuguese, Dutch and British Colonisation
Japanese Occupation
Independence

INFLUENCE
DEVELOPMENT
Ethnic Tradition
Nation Building in Search of National Identity
Vision 2020: Towards A Developed Nation

MALAYSIA ARCHITECTURE

The development of architecture in Malaysia as we know it today had emerged from varied background, underpinning Malaysia's universality in the evolution of its society, culture and civilization.

The early part of the history of Malay Peninsula comprises of several interconnected kingdoms that rule over South East Asia which brought Hinduism and Buddhism (6th C. to 13th C.) to the region. Around 1400, a prince from Sumatra (of unknown) established the Malacca Sultanate that later expanded and ushered the golden era of the Malay empire in the region. It was also the beginning of a multi-cultural coexistence of many ethnic groups from east and west in the Peninsula as well as internationally from the Spice trade. The Port of Malacca became a cosmopolitan city.

When the Portuguese conquered Malacca in 1511, new construction techniques and architectural forms were introduced with fortification and churches as dominant examples. In 1641 with the Dutch taking over Malacca from the Portuguese, the fortress destroyed and they built Stadthuys (1641), Dutch colonial houses, and churches. Although conforming to the Dutch standards of building sizes, materials and construction, these buildings were adapted to the Malaysian climate, emphasizing on natural ventilation, day lighting and local materials. During the prosperous Dutch and British presence in the region, Mosques and Temples were also built throughout the peninsular. The oldest mosque around the Javanese three tiered roof typology. Later, similar forms of mosque architecture were built in Malacca using brick instead of timber. In 1786, Penang was cunningly taken over by the British under the East Indian Company from Goa, India, marking the beginning of the British interference in the Malay Peninsular. Malaysian bungalow architecture emerges with a mixture of European and local features to complement the already established Chinese shophouses as the main architectural features of these earlier colonial cities. Malay architecture was further enhanced by the building of royal palaces, using many outstanding materials and construction methods. Later in early 20th century, the 'Raj' or Mogul architecture was imported by the British to the country and more dominant, expressed a mixture of Mogul and Moorish architecture. Neo-classical style of buildings began to appear in the early 20th century appearing to signify either public buildings and / or corporate building of the colonial era.

Later on, in tandem with the modernist movement if Europe, buildings had become simpler and more functionalist in approach. Art Deco was popularized, seen as a break from the prevalent Classical style of architecture. Modernism and International Style had begun to influence architecture in Malaysia from 1950s, and Nationalism had become a main agenda in the politics, architecture, and urbanism.

Malaysia enjoyed further economic growth from the late part of 1960s, making way for the building of many corporate towers, following international Style of modern buildings. High-rise structures, including new building types, such as condominiums, shopping complexes and resort hotels, shape the skylines and townline. Mass residential developments in suburban areas transformed most cities, creating a new vernacular architecture. The traditional urban shop houses are gradually being exploited with the emergence of shopping complexes. At the same time, there is a growing interest in the modern interpretation of local and regional architecture. Sustainability, energy efficiency and ecology had become primary drive towards new architecture in Malaysia.

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ARCHITECTS REGIONAL COUNCIL ASIA

ARCASIA COMMITTEE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

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