

# A Comparative Study of Portuguese Colonial Architecture: a Case Study of East Timor and Macau

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**Abstract**—The Democratic Republic of East Timor (hereinafter referred to as East Timor) and the Macau Special Administrative Region of China (hereinafter referred to as Macau) have historically been the Portuguese colonies in the Far East area. During the period of Timor and Macau's ownership of Portugal, the two colonies brought art from South-West Europe, such as songs, dance, architecture, etc. After the unique Western atmosphere collided with the local civilization, it formed a multicultural culture with local characteristics.

This paper is divided into four parts to discuss the Portuguese architectural styles of East Timor and Macau. The first part is the introduction to the background, including the historical background of East Timor and Macau, the purpose and significance. The second part is the main body, starting from the development process of colonial architecture and the decorative details of the building, combing the Portuguese architecture of East Timor and Macau, and summarizing the style characteristics and differences of Portuguese architecture. In the third part, it proposes the problem to be solved in this paper, namely, the reason why the Portuguese architecture can be influenced by the aesthetic taste of the Portuguese colonists and the local culture. The fourth part is the conclusion. On the basis of the review and summary of the full text, this paper puts forward further thinking.

**Keywords**—East Timor; Macau; architectural style; Portuguese architecture; Portuguese colony

## I. INTRODUCTION

Just like the typical architectural representatives such as Santa Casa da Misericórdia and the Casas-Museu da Taipa, the Portuguese architecture, which combines Portuguese art style with colonial culture, represents the carrier of colonial development and change in Macau and East Timor over hundreds of years, and is also an important material data to understand colonial society. They not only reflect the changes of the times, but also reflect the living standards of the contemporary people.

Since the 16th century, Portugal has traded with the two places and carried out colonial rule. Since the establishment of the colonial regime, Macao has become the eastern city of the Portuguese kingdom because of its backing to China, its flat terrain and comfortable weather conditions. East Timor is a long and mountainous island country located in the

Pacific islands. Due to the abundance of sandalwood and spices, this sleeping crocodile is used by the Portuguese colonists as a trade transfer station for extracting money and is rarely developed. Due to geographical and political reasons, East Timor was placed under the jurisdiction of Macau in the 19th century, and the relationship between the two places is very close.

At present, there are few researches on Portuguese architecture by the academic research. East Timor was brutally suppressed in the last century when it was governed by the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as Indonesia), many buildings were damaged or even destroyed during the past two decades. The Portuguese architecture on this land in Macau is relatively intact, but with the development of modern society, many Portuguese buildings have lost their original appearance and even disappeared. Therefore, multi-angle and interdisciplinary comprehensive research is imperative.

This paper attempts to sort out the style characteristics of Portuguese-style buildings in East Timor and Macau, and explores how the differences are formed, especially the impact of different residents in East Timor and Macau on local Portuguese architecture.

## II. BASIC SITUATION AND TYPICAL CASES OF PORTUGUESE-STYLE BUILDINGS IN MACAU AND EAST TIMOR

### A. Basic Situation of Portuguese-style Buildings in Macau

More than 500 years ago, Macau was still a small fishing village. The occupants here are mainly fishermen, and their houses are simply covered with bamboo branches, wood and palm leaves. When the Portuguese first entered Macau, the houses they lived in were very primitive. "The buildings are just thatched-roofed sheds. The shacks are supported by bamboo rafts and covered with straw roofs."<sup>1</sup> With the stability of life and the establishment of status, the

<sup>1</sup> In the Aboriginal legend of the ancient Timor, an old crocodile had a deep friendship with the little boy, and the old crocodile often traveled around the country with this little boy. Before the death of the old crocodile, he told the boy that it would be turned into an island for the little boy and his descendants. The current Timorese are descendants of the little boy.

Portuguese began to use sturdy materials instead of the original raw materials, such as the use of planks for walls and tiles for roofs. As the status became more and more stable, the Portuguese began to build churches, government houses, hospitals, schools, and even military forts, standing in Macau with traditional Chinese-style buildings.

In the 18th century, some wealthier Portuguese merchants began building villas in Macau and built gardens and façades around the houses. In some of the Portuguese aristocratic mansion buildings, they used to engrave the family's coat of arms in granite on the top of the gate. On the other hand, the design of the church showed the characteristics of the Renaissance and Baroque style — being solemn, noble and magnificent. The design paid attention to the light effect, and was good at expressing strong colors.

### B. Typical Case of Portuguese-style Buildings in Macau

#### 1) *Edifício de Mercado Vermelho*

Edifício de Mercado Vermelho was originally built in the 1930s and is the only street building listed on the Macao Heritage List currently. In 1933, the Macao City Hall planned to build a modern municipal street on the Avenida do Almirante Lacerda that is large in size and meets modern hygiene standards and the growing needs of the population. In the following year, a Portuguese architect, Julio Alberto Basto, and Bernardino de Senna Fernandes, who was in charge of the structure, created a three-storey exhibition hall in a parallelepiped, modernist style (as shown in "Fig.1"). The first and second floors are spacious and wide, with a bell tower standing tall in the middle. The plane is a two-axis symmetrical layout. The four corners are equipped with a turret. The outer wall is covered with a grooved square column. The wall has a large row of large rectangular window. In order to enhance the strength of the building and to stretch the perspective, the building used the structural pillars to protrude the wall structure. It is surrounded by a wall and has an open-air corridor. With the development of nearby neighborhoods, the population has increased. In order to meet the needs of the society, the open-air corridors in the street will be covered and stalls will be set up.



Fig. 1. Front elevation design effect drawing of Edifício de Mercado Vermelho in Macau on November 10, 1934.

#### 2) *Direcção dos Serviços das Forças de Segurança de Macau*

Direcção dos Serviços das Forças de Segurança de Macau, formerly known as Campo de S. Francisco, was originally the site of Convento de S. Francisco, also known

as the "Gallias monastery" (as shown in "Fig.2") founded by the Spanish in 1580 (Frades Castelhanos Espanhóis).

In 1622, as the Netherlands attacked Macau, the Portuguese army established the Gallias Fortress outside the monastery to resist and successfully defeated the Dutch army. In 1861, in order to do the outpost work of the fighting, the Governor of Macau, João Ferreira do Amaral, left the order to change the monastery to a military camp. Since then, it had become a knight barracks. It was not until the outbreak of the Carnation Revolution in Portugal in 1974 that the Macau army was completely withdrawn in the following year. The Australian and Portuguese governments established their own militarized security forces and converted the building into the office building of the Macau Security Forces Command. It is still the office building of the Security Forces Bureau and the Security Forces Museum (as shown in "Fig.3").

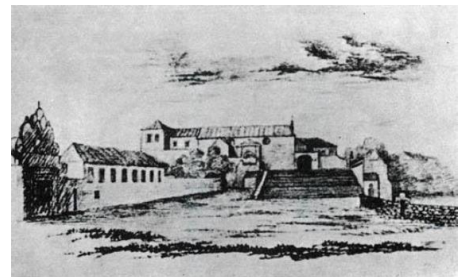


Fig. 2. The original appearance of Gallias monastery.



Fig. 3. One corner of the office building of the Macau Security Forces Command.

#### 3) *Casas-Museu da Taipa*

Casas-Museu da Taipa is one of the eight scenic spots in Macau. These buildings were completed in the 1920s and were the private residence of senior officials of the Macau Portuguese governments. They were also representative of the native-born Portuguese houses. In 1992, the five buildings were rated as architecturally valuable buildings. After the restoration, the government converted it into a museum area named "Casas-Museu da Taipa", which has been open to the public since the end of 1999. In September 2016, the SAR Government re-integrated and utilized five Portuguese-style buildings, which were respectively "Portuguese-style life hall", "art gallery", "creation hall", "style hall" and "meeting pavilion" from west to east. With the featured exhibitions, open-air performances and festival activities, it had become a stage for displaying the cultural

characteristics of Portuguese-speaking countries and even other countries in the world (as shown in "Fig.4").



Fig. 4. The status of Casas-Museu da Taipa.

### C. Basic Situation of Portuguese Architecture in East Timor

In the colonial era, the Portuguese authorities believed that the Portuguese Timor was a trading transit station, and they invested little in the infrastructure of the land. During this period, the Portuguese authorities mainly ruled the colony by giving the "Emirate System" of indigenous autonomy. Therefore, the buildings at that time were mainly the fortress villages built by the Portuguese with the stones and the traditional houses – uma lulik.<sup>2</sup> (as shown in "Fig.5" and "Fig.6") This situation did not change until it merged with Macau as an independent overseas province.



Fig. 5. Traditional dwellings of East Timor.



Fig. 6. Schematic representation of the interior of traditional dwellings in East Timor.

<sup>2</sup> Liu Xianjue et al. Macao Architectural Cultural Heritage, Southeast University Press, 2005, P30

In the middle of the 19th century, the Macau Portuguese governments decided to build Timor and copied it as the second Macau. Therefore, many craftsmen had been recruited to come here. With the city image and architectural concept of Macau as a plan, many modern brick and stone structures had been built.

In 1974, after a military coup in Portugal overthrew the autocratic government, the new government implemented a decolonization policy and announced the abandonment of all its overseas colonies. At this time, there were three parties in East Timor's post-colonial era — East Timor Independent Revolutionary Front that supported the independence, the East Timor Democratic Alliance which advocated maintaining relations with Portugal, and the East Timor People's Democratic Association, which advocated the merger with Indonesia. In 1975, the three parties fought a civil war in 1975 over different political positions. After a small civil war, the Revolutionary Front won the victory and declared the independence of East Timor on the 28th of the same year in Dili unilaterally. However, nine days later, the Indonesian authorities dispatched troops with the reason that East Timor's leaders asked for help and occupied them. In 1979, almost all East Timor armed resistance organizations had been destroyed. Indonesia had untrue self-determination in accordance with the so-called "Citizens Congress" and declared East Timor's territory to be the 27th province of Indonesia. Ironically, the Indonesian leader issued an official statement in December 1974. "Indonesia has no ambitions on the territory. Therefore, it is impossible for Indonesia to want to annex the Portuguese region of Timor."<sup>3</sup>

In the 24 years since Indonesia's rule, the Indonesian military had brutally ruled the people of East Timor — artificially creating famine, sexual violence, torture, massacres and so on. And in 1991, the "Santa Cruz Massacre" shocked the world. In May 1998, the Indonesian Suharto government fell from power and Habibi was sworn in as the new Indonesian president. Three weeks after he assumed the presidency, he announced that Indonesia would introduce a limited autonomy plan for East Timor within Indonesia. After the proposal was made, Indonesia and Portugal finally signed a set of agreements in New York in May. The two governments entrusted the UN Secretary-General to arrange a "national consultation" to determine whether the East Timorese people accept the proposal for special autonomy in Indonesia or choose independence.

In order to carry out this consultation, the UN Security Council established the United Nations Mission in East Timor, UNTAET to oversee the transition period from the end of the vote to the beginning of implementation of the decision of the East Timorese people. On August 30, 1999, East Timor held a referendum under the supervision of the United Nations, and 98.6% of registered voters participated in the independent referendum. On September 4, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan announced the results of the

<sup>3</sup> Uma Lulik is a towering stilt totem house that is usually built using local wood, bamboo and string. The surface appears to have only one layer in the middle of the square. In fact, the towering roof is also used as a sandwich.

referendum: 78.5% of voters chose independence. The Indonesians were shocked. They were brought up with the notion that "East Timor supported national integration" in the "new order" and did not believe that East Timor would vote against being part of Indonesia.

The majority vote in favor of independence had angered the Indonesian military. They and pro-Indonesian militias ran ambushes, setting fires and attacking East Timorese independents. Hundreds of civilians were killed; basic public facilities were almost completely destroyed; and many Portuguese buildings were destroyed in this operation. Foreign journalists and United Nations observers withdrew from the capital and thousands of East Timorese fled to the mountains. In hours after the referendum, Islamic groups attacked buildings in the Catholic district of Dili and killed more than 20 people. In the following day, the ICRC was arson-stricken and nearly razed to the ground. A military unit attacked a Catholic church in Liqui çá, taking away about 200 lives. The city hall in the Suai area was burned and nearly 100 people were killed. The number of similar incident reports had exploded in East Timor.

#### D. Typical Case of Portuguese-style Architecture in East Timor

##### 1) Mercado Municipal de Baucau

The market building was completed in 1932 and was designed by Armando Eduardo Pinto Correia (as shown in "Fig.7").



Fig. 7. Mercado Municipal de Baucau.

The building was located on a slope that surrounded a large U-shaped courtyard. There was an arched corridor at its northern end, with its arcades open and easy ventilation. Two huge staircases lead the gallery's central portal, the two ends on the left and the right to form the "U" arcade connecting the rear building. The gallery's gateway was crowned the national emblem of Portugal.

Apart of it was destroyed during the Second World War and rebuilt after 1970. After the independence referendum of East Timor in 1999, the building was once again destroyed by the Indonesian military and could not be used. In 2009, the Government of East Timor announced the refurbishment of Mercado Municipal de Baucau. The National Culture Secretariat planned to transform market construction into a cultural center in the region (as shown in "Fig.8").



Fig. 8. The current status of the cultural center of Baucau District.

##### 2) Casa Europa

Today's buildings of Casa Europa (as shown in "Fig.9") were originally a wooden structure fortress dating back to 1769. In the 1930s, the Portuguese Governor of Timor, José Maria Marques, proposed to build it into a stone structure (as shown in "Fig.10"). However, it was not until 1871 that the building was rebuilt as an artillery battalion (Quartel de Infantaria).



Fig. 9. The current status of Casa Europa.

From 1942 to 1945, the Japanese occupied Portuguese Timor. The building was occupied and became the headquarters of the Japanese army. Therefore, it was fortunate to escape the fate of being destroyed. After Japan surrendered, the building reverted to the barracks of the Portuguese army. However, it was occupied by Indonesian troops after Indonesia's invasion of East Timor in 1975.

In September 1999, during the independence referendum of East Timor, the building was severely damaged by Indonesian forces. In 2000, the building was first renovated. After the renovation was completed, the European Commission entered the building.



Fig. 10. Infantry Battalion in 1910.

##### 3) The abandoned mansion — Casa da Silva

This house was one of only a few abandoned Portuguese-style buildings found in the city of Liqui çá. Broken windows, empty swimming pools and dusty rooms still barely hid their

former affluence under a pile of rubble (as shown in "Fig.11"). Regrettably, there were no traces or slogans telling the story of this dilapidated house. According to locals, this mansion was owned by an official named Silva. One of the men described the house as being built during his grandfather's childhood. By calculation, it was the building between the 1930s and 1940s. The local elderly residents recalled that this mansion came in an endless stream. "There are great scholars talking and laughing, no illiterate person." This is probably the case. In the 1970s, the owner left East Timor and abandoned it.



Fig. 11. The appearance of the abandoned mansion.

### III. COMPARISON OF PORTUGUESE-STYLE ARCHITECTURE IN EAST TIMOR AND MACAU

On the whole, Portuguese-style architecture of Macau focuses on the fusion, domination and stresses coexist in one body; the Portuguese-style architecture of East Timor more focuses on the unique spirit. These differences can be roughly summarized into the following aspects:

#### A. Color

Viewing from the color of the facade of the building, Portuguese-style architecture of Macau prefers to use saturated and bright colors, and East Timor's architecture has been adorned with rich colors in light-colored walls since the 20th century (as shown in "Fig.12" and "Fig.13").



Fig. 12. Clube Militar de Macau.



Fig. 13. "Vanillar" Imperial School of East Timor.

#### B. Decorative Pattern

In the first century that the Portuguese "ruled" Macau, it was in the era of prosperity of geographical discovery. The expansion of the territory brought enormous wealth to Portugal. The Portuguese architecture at that time was dominated by the complex decorative patterns of the Estilo Manuelino. Therefore, the Portuguese-style buildings in Macau were deeply influenced by Portugal. The exterior walls of the building were complemented by delicate patterns and smooth curved designs (as shown in "Fig.14").



Fig. 14. St. Paul's Convent Church of Macau.

Due to the lack of attention of the sovereign state in the first three centuries of the colonial period, the Portuguese Timor developed rapidly in the mid-to-late 19th century when it merged with Macau as a province. In terms of decoration, the Portuguese-style architecture of East Timor directly skipped the delicate patterns of the Baroque era, preferring a simple wall or supplemented by a small streamlined design (as shown in "Fig.15").



Fig. 15. The election building of East Timor in 1950 (being destroyed).

### C. National Style Fusion

Viewing the Portuguese-style buildings in Macau, it can be seen that the buildings are typical Western-style buildings, and will apply Chinese elements in some small details. The following picture shows the building style of Largo do Senado in Macau (as shown in "Fig.16"). In the Portuguese style, there were a column railing with strong Lingnan characteristics (yellow part), a Chinese-style window lattice (red part) and a unique building (veranda colonial style) in southern China (green part).



Fig. 16. Largo do Senado in Macau.

During the period of having the province of Macau Timor, Macau recruited carpenters, masons and other people to go to East Timor for infrastructure construction, and also escorted the prisoners of Macau to serve their sentences. At that time, the social population of Portuguese East Timor was mainly composed of Portuguese, Chinese and Aboriginal people. The ethnic integration among them formed a unique local architectural style. A multi-element fusion church is shown below (as shown in "Fig.17"): a Chinese-style window lattice (blue part), a unique Aboriginal building roof of East Timor (yellow part), and a typical southern European architectural column and tile painting of its sovereign country, Portugal (red part).



Fig. 17. Baucau Church of East Timor.

## IV. ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PORTUGUESE-STYLE ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OF MACAU AND EAST TIMOR

### A. Architectural Planning and Mainstream Concepts of the Colonial Governments of the Two Places

In the fifteenth century, the Portuguese Empire frantically expanded and established its status as a maritime hegemon. By the 16th century, the Portuguese Empire

became the largest and richest colonial empire in Europe. The territorial and economic expansion of the empire has had a great impact on Portuguese colonial architecture.

When the Portuguese first entered Macau, they only set up a straw shed in the southern and central parts of the peninsula. As they slowly took root in Macau, their buildings slowly began to be built with their own traditions. They built a church to promote Catholicism in the surrounding area. They gradually built up the housing development around the church and spread out around. As time went by, the Portuguese slowly developed a small town.

The prosperity of Macau was coveted by other European countries. In order to defend against the attacks of foreign enemies, the Portuguese authorities began to build a large number of forts in the 17th century. Due to ongoing military operations, most of the forts were baroque and scientifically designed fortifications. During the same period, the Macau Portuguese governments' plans for the city were also strengthened. The buildings and fortresses were sculptured around the ideals and theories of the Enlightenment.

After that, Portugal gradually lost its status as a maritime hegemony, and Macau's economic situation had seriously declined. At this time, the Macau Portuguese government only carried out some necessary maintenance work on the existing buildings, and the development of the building was very slow. In the mid-19th century, under the global colonial wave, Macau gradually became a transit point for opium and cool output. In economic environment, Macau architecture developed. The Macau Portuguese governments decided to build some entertainment venues to serve the Macau Portuguese people, such as Teatro de Pedro V, the Clube Militar, and so on. These buildings have both the spatial structure of Chinese architecture and the style of Western classical architecture.

Compared with the Portuguese Macau, East Timor's status in the colonial period can be described with "the difference between the clouds and the mud." In the first three centuries of the colony, Portugal Timor was only a transit point for the trade of Southeast Asia, and there was not much jurisdiction over it. The Portuguese established a number of stone-built "villages" at several major ports in the Portuguese Timor, and used the "Liurai" to "help" the local Portuguese to manage the area. The colonial buildings of Portuguese Timor are just ordinary "stone-built fortress villages." This situation was not improved until the merger of Portuguese Macau and Portuguese Timor into a province until the mid-nineteenth century. The Macau Portuguese governments recruited a large number of Chinese artisans to build infrastructure in East Timor, with Macao as an example.

On October 5, 1910, the Portuguese overthrew the kingship with the revolution and established the government of the Republic. With the birth of the new polity, the colonial authorities began to seek an architectural style that can express the new polity and highlight the nationality in order to build a new national image. In order to establish its unique Portuguese "national identity", the colonial government of Macau Timor actively preserved the cultural heritage representing the glory of the country's history through the

study of historical buildings in Portugal. On the other hand, architectural design elements with the "national characteristics" of the Chinese or Timorese indigenous people were sought from the colonial historical buildings, and combined with the modernism that began to be popular in the world at that time; and a design style with both modern and national uniqueness was formed.

The architects conducted an in-depth survey of rural dwellings in various areas of Portugal, and extracted "architectural vocabulary" that can express "national identity", including the elements of tile roof, stone sashes, stone ladders, etc. In the decoration, it made use of the objects with the cultural characteristics of the Far East, such as the column railings, wooden carved ventilation panels, etc. In the color, it referred to the color matching of rural houses, while the architectural form used a simple geometric shape. Since then, people can see the architecture of the two places in the 20th century, all of which highlight its characteristics.

*B. The Influence of Local Resident Composition and Culture on the Portuguese Architectural Style of the Two Places*

Many Chinese fishermen lived here before the Portuguese arrived in Macau. In the same period, in order to continuously expand and consolidate its sphere of influence in the East and conduct maritime trade, the Portuguese kingdom sent a large number of male seafarers to the sea every year. These young and strong people went forever — either buried under the sea or settled in the East.

In order to solve the problem of insufficient soldiers in the overseas colonies and the spouse of the military, the only choice of the Portuguese authorities was to focus on the small land of Macau. However, the group of Portuguese living here was small, and there were only a hundred families with different surnames. The range of options for conscription and marriage was very limited. At the same time, since the Qing Dynasty, the Chinese merchants' power in Macau has gradually risen, and the Portuguese have been in economic difficulties due to the maritime trade routes being cut off by the Dutch. In order to survive, they had to make contact with the Chinese to use the power of the Chinese to improve the current difficult situation. This opportunity had changed the situation of "being completely isolated from each other all their lives" between the Portuguese and the Chinese community for more than two centuries. Thus, the Portuguese began to turn their eyes to the wealthy Chinese women. Their descendants not only inherited the Portuguese culture and beliefs, but also followed the Chinese people's living habits. In this case, the influence from China had always run through the style of Portuguese-style architecture of Macau. From building materials and methods to space design, it strictly followed the style of traditional Chinese architecture. All of these Chinese characteristics could be found in the Portuguese-style buildings in Macau, and they were purely Portuguese in appearance (as shown in "Fig.18").



Fig. 18. Chinese-style house beam of Igreja de São Domingos in Macau.

When it comes to the social demographic composition of East Timor, it has to mention its complex Aboriginal group. Portugal established the Portuguese Timor at the end of the sixteenth century, and they only built the "Portuguese village" in the coastal areas. The chiefs of the 33 local tribes continued to "manage". Therefore, the characteristics of the Portuguese Timor Aboriginal tribal society that still "owned" local autonomy had not been changed much. This case was not changed until the middle of the 17th century that soldiers and businessmen stationed in the local area married with aboriginal women.

After the 18th century, Portugal's maritime hegemony continued to be weakening, and sandalwood trade with the Portuguese Timor became the main source of income for the Macau Portuguese government. At this time, some Chinese businessmen began to choose to move to Portuguese Timor for commercial activities. By the beginning of the 19th century, the Chinese community in the Portuguese Timor had already taken shape. In 1844, the Portuguese Queen Maria II de Portugal announced the merger of Macau, Timor and Sol Island into its overseas provinces — *Província de Macau, Timor e Sol*.<sup>4</sup> The exchanges between the two places were even closer. The Macau Portuguese authorities had also sent many Chinese artisans to colonial infrastructure construction in Timor, which became one of its most important contents. After the expiration of the Chinese artisan contract, many people chose to stay and marry with the local indigenous women to form a new family. Therefore, Timor's demographic structure was mainly divided into: Portuguese, Topasses, Chinese and Chinese mixed-blood.

At the time of the construction of Portuguese Timor, the Macau Portuguese authorities had always taken themselves as a reference. In today's Portuguese-style buildings of East Timor, people can see that it has strong Macau characteristics. However, due to its demographic structure and culture, it is more vivid than the Portuguese-style architecture of Macau. The church has its traditional architecture, and the bright and colorful wall appearance, and so on (as shown in "Fig.19").

<sup>4</sup> Arnold, k. & Taylor,J., *An Act of Genocide: Indonesia's Invasion of Timor-Leste*, London: A Tapol (UK) publication, 1979, P3



Fig. 19. Igreja de Santiago in the Ella district of East Timor.

### C. The Impact of Local Development on the Portuguese Architectural Style of the Two Places

Before the port opening of Macau, the original residents mainly depended on fishing for a living, and their economic situation was as self-sufficient as that of surrounding areas. And then the Portuguese arrived in Macau. With the large-scale Portuguese settled down and the extension of commercial activities, Macau's economy developed rapidly, and Macau's urban construction finally developed.

Portuguese merchants have acquired and accumulated unlimited wealth after establishing the three major international trade routes such as Macau — Goa — Lisbon, Macau — Nagasaki and Macau — Manila — Mexico. In order to build their "second hometown" in the Far East, the Portuguese planning of urban architecture referred to the concept and technology of Portugal and continued the urban construction system of Portugal in combination with the geographical conditions of Macau. Among them, it was religious architecture that had benefited most from Macau's economic boom. In the piety of religion, the Portuguese living in Macau had spared no effort to donate money to build churches, monasteries, and seminaries. In the late 16th century, Macau Portuguese merchants also invested heavily in the construction of Sã Paulo College and Sã Paulo Church. The magnificence can be seen from the Ruínas da Antiga Catedral de Sã Paulo (as shown in "Fig.20").

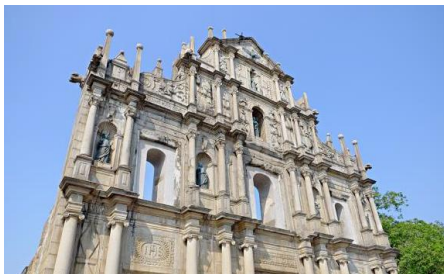


Fig. 20. Ruínas da Antiga Catedral de Sã Paulo.

The spice trade started in the 17th century brought great wealth to Portugal; the Macau Portuguese governments followed the footsteps of the sovereign state into the era of Baroque architecture. At this time, the building had a new gorgeous and exaggerated style, and always demonstrated

the great achievements of the authoritarianism of the state and the church at all times.

However, from the second half of the 17th century, Portugal began to decline and was unable to maintain its status as a maritime trade hegemon. Macau's economy slipped. Dutch controlled the Straits of Malacca and cut off the trade routes between Macau and Goa. Japan expelled all Portuguese. The government of Ming Dynasty also banned Portuguese businessman from trading in Guangdong, ending the glorious era of Portugal. Macau's status as a transit port began to decline. At this time, in order to reduce expenses, the Macau Portuguese governments only carried out the necessary construction and maintenance on the building. In this one and a half centuries, the development of Portuguese-style buildings in Macau stagnated.

In 1802, the Portuguese government publicly issued an order granting Portuguese merchants the right to import opium into Macau. Macau became a place for opium imports. At this time, Macau's foreign trade developed. The good times did not last long. After the first Opium War, the British committed to developing Hong Kong to replace Macau as a free port, which caused the Macau transit trade to decline completely. In response to the British provocation, the Portuguese authorities issued a decree to merge Portuguese Timor and Portuguese Solo Island with Macau as their overseas province and announced the legal development of the gaming industry in Macau. Since then, the gaming industry became the lifeblood of the Macau economy. At this time, the economic prosperity had brought a dazzling development for Portuguese-style architecture in Macau. Since the beginning of this era, the Portuguese-speaking people have followed the architectural design concept prevailing in Portugal at that time, and neo-classical Portuguese architecture has sprung up on the land of Macau (as shown in "Fig.21").



Fig. 21. Teatro de Pedro V in Macau.

In the above, the author once mentioned that Portuguese Timor as a transit point for the sandalwood trade had given Portuguese merchants a huge fortune, but these funds flowed to the Portuguese Macau or Portugal. In addition, Portuguese Timor was not noticed by the colonial authorities in the early period of the colonial period. The Portuguese-style buildings of the Portuguese Timor did not develop until they merged with Macau into a Portuguese province. In the era of Timor-Leste in Macau, the Governor of Macau believed that Timor needed to build infrastructure and invested a lot of money.



Since the end of the 19th century, Portuguese Timor has built many modern brick and stone structures with Macau as an example.

## V. CONCLUSION

This article provides several typical cases of Portuguese Timor and Macau — municipal market streets, military camps and bureaucrats, and discusses the differences in Portuguese architectural styles between the two places from the perspectives of the colonial government planning, social demographics, and economic conditions. These two places are important transit stations or areas for Portugal trades in the Far East, with a large number of colonial traces. It is a pity that the colonial history of Portuguese Timor is not recorded and the history of Macau was remembered. This paper starts with the Portuguese-style architecture in these two places and analyzes the reasons and similarities and differences of its style.

The Portuguese-style buildings in Portuguese Timor have developed for a relatively short period of time, mainly from the second half of the nineteenth century to 1970s. The country's Portuguese architectural style is dominated by neoclassicisms, with a small amount of structural rationalist style houses interspersed, but what surprised people is its colonial architecture with a strong eclecticism. The Portuguese-style building in Macau has a long history of development, running through nearly five hundred years of colonial history. The Portuguese-style architecture of this region has experienced a long period from the Manuel-style architecture derived from the post-Gothic style, to Baroco style, neo-classicism style, Art Deco to deconstruction style. People can see diverse Portuguese-style architecture in Macau, and even the same building incorporates several styles.

From the perspective of the difference in architectural development, it shows the difference in attitudes of the Portuguese colonial authorities towards the two places. As can be seen from the above, Macau is a place suitable for living in the hearts of the Portuguese. It is a place conducive to the spread of religion, and in line with trade and exchange activities. Therefore, the Macau Portuguese people spared no effort to build this place — hospitals, schools, town halls, municipalities and churches. Portuguese Timor is just a Portuguese transit station for sandalwood. It only needs to build a village in the island port, and the farther place can be handed over to the local chieftain for "management". The construction of the infrastructure only needs to meet the use of the "Portuguese Village", so it has not invested too much manpower and resources to build this place. It was not until the middle of the 19th century that Macau and Timor merged into one province. The Macau Portuguese governments decided to establish this place as the "second Macau" and began to send a large number of Chinese artisans to build the local area. It can be seen that the Far East territories in Portugal almost biases towards Macau from the perspective of the attention of the colonial authorities and the degree of capital investment.

From the perspective of the local social structure, the population structure of the Portuguese Macau is simpler than that of the Portuguese Timor — pure-blooded Portuguese from the sovereign state, aborigines (Chinese), Macaense (mix-blood Chinese and Portuguese). There were originally 33 indigenous tribes on the land of the Portuguese Timor. The indigenous people were originally composed of Malays, Vedic-South Islanders and Melanians, and the Portuguese who came afterwards and "Topasses", Chinese artisans from Macau and its mixed-blood people of indigenous people and Chinese, making the population structure of Portuguese Timor more complicated. Therefore, in terms of architectural color, decorative patterns and pattern structure, people can see that the Portuguese-style buildings in Macau are more conservative. Portuguese-style buildings in the Portuguese Timor refer to the colorful colors of local aboriginal buildings and add the local cultural elements in the structure, being more enthusiastic and generous.

The differences in architectural forms and styles between Macao and Portuguese Timor reflect the differences in materials and humanities, social structures, thinking methods and aesthetic states, whether from the perspective of architectural development or social structure. Due to the influence of different geographical environment, national culture, traditional concepts, life philosophy and architectural value, the Portuguese-style buildings in the two places influences, absorbs and integrates with each other, reflecting the great inclusiveness and diversity of Portuguese colonial architecture.

This paper makes a comparative study from the perspective of society and economy. It is fault data mining research integration, which provides a small force for the study of Portuguese colonial architecture. There are still some shortcomings in this research, and the author hopes that some scholars can fill the relevant research for this.

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