The study of Beng Mealea heritage site for revising tentative list and preparing final official listing as an extension for the World Heritage site of Angkor

引言

This report is a part of a primary study of Beng Mealea heritage site for revising tentative list and preparing final official listing as an extension for the World Heritage site of Angkor.

吴哥世界遗产遗址的延伸

本报告不是崩密列(世界文化遗产提名地)的完全手册或者真实的文档，但该报告将会介绍关于崩密列的基本构架，提供一些有价值的建议以便开启提名流程。本文档由四部分组成，分别是崩密列的技术说明，挑战与机遇，世界遗产申报建议及一系列用于提升崩密列遗产保护，展示和维护的建议。接下来是本报告的主要部分，将对上述内容做进一步的讨论与分析。

1. **关于崩密列的技术说明**
   1. **地理位置**

崩密列位于荔枝山东部的丘陵地带，在通往贡开的64号国道边上。距离吴哥主庙宇建筑群东部40km路程，距离暹粒市77km。在地理上，崩密列位于连接古高棉帝国各个省份的古高速的十字路口，是这些古高速路的连接点。东-西主干线经由崩密列连接吴哥和位于Kampong Savi的圣剑寺，总路程约100km；北-东的道路经由贡开连接崩密列至瓦普寺，路程210Km；南-西的道路连接崩密列至洞里萨湖，路程为40Km1（图 01）。同时，北-西线通往荔枝山2，可能与主要采石场的石头运送相关。崩密列的经纬坐标为 [N13°28'35" E 104°14'18".](http://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Beng_Mealea&params=13_28_35_N_104_14_18_E_type:landmark_region:KH_source:kolossus-dewiki) 4

* 1. **简史**

崩密列，高棉语意为莲花池。

A mystical, isolated and forgotten Khmer temple, covered by a bunch of vines and mosses, partly embraced by roots and big trees in the jungle with mostly un-restored and in a fairly ruined state, Beng Mealea literally means "lotus pond" (translated from the Khmer language) (Figure 02) is considered to be one of the most significant temples in ancient temple-towns of the Angkorian period (Khmer classical age from 9 th-13th centuries) outside the center of Angkor. (Figure 03) It was one of the Khmer monuments/buildings (e.g. Temple complexes, Temple d’etapes, Fire Shrines, bridges) located along the East Royal Road (Figure 04), which the Temples d’etapes and Fire Shrines are located approximately every 15 km between Beng Mealea and Preah Khan of Kompong Svay (Figure 05).5 Since no inscriptions have been found here and no other that mention it, the builder and the purpose for building this holy complex are still unknown.6 However, with several comparative studies on art, architecture and decoration style by experts7, the assumption tend to accept that it was built around middle of the 12th century, in the reign of Suryavarman II (1113-1145/50 A.D.) - the builder of Angkor Wat. But also, some believe it built after Angkor Wat in the reign of Dharanindravarman II (1150-? A.D.) - The builder of Preah Khan of Kompong Svay, who was a Buddhist father of Jayavarman VII (1118-1218/20 A.D.) - The great Khmer temple’s builders - including Tha Phrom, Preah Khan, Banteay Chhmar and Bayon.9 With the use of the magnetic susceptibility technique on the sandstone blocks in Beng Mealea site, suggested that it was constructed during the same period as Pr. Thommanon and Pr. Chau Say Tevoda, that is, in the early Angkor Wat Period.10 The religious (or believe) history is also unclear, but only left the carvings and decoration revealing a mix legends of Hinduism (Vishnu and Shiva) and Buddhism without any apparent traces of iconoclasm.11 12 Also, the reason for abandonment this major temple-town outside the center of Angkor for more than 850 years is still unknown and be debatable among scholars .