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| Autore | Kogel Eduard |
| Titolo | Grand documentation : Ernst Boerschmann and Chinese Religious Architecture (1906-1931) // Eduard Kogel |
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| ISBN | 3-11-040139-8 3-11-040134-7 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (592 p.) |
| Altri autori (Persone) | BoerschmannErnst <1873-1949.> |
| Disciplina | 726.0951 |
| Soggetti | Architecture - China |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Tedesco |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Frontmatter -- Table of Contents -- Plates -- Introduction -- Preparation and research concept -- Field trips in China (1906–1909) -- Boerschmann’s research results (1909–1931) -- Conclusion: Documenting a vanishing culture -- Addendum -- Literature -- Chinese Dynasties and Emperors -- Index -- Photocredits |
| Sommario/riassunto | <p>Ernst Boerschmann war in der ersten Hälfte des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts der wichtigste ausländische Architekturforscher in China. Dieses Buch befasst sich mit seiner dreijährigen Forschungsreise (1906–1909) durch das chinesische Kaiserreich. Als erster dokumentierte er systematisch die religiöse Architektur in China und brachte von seinen Reisen viele tausend Photographien, Skizzen und Bauaufnahmen mit. Seine sechs großformatigen Publikationen bis 1931, die in diesem Buch mitsamt den Kritiken dargestellt werden, waren Meilensteine auf dem Weg zu einer chinesischen Architekturgeschichte, lange bevor sich chinesische Kollegen (ab 1930) mit diesem Thema befassten.</p> <p>Ernst Boerschmann was the most influential foreign architectural researcher in China in the first half of the twentieth century. This book concerns his three-year research expedition through the Chinese Empire (1906–1909). He was the first Westerner to systematically document China’s religious architecture, returning from his travels with</p> |

thousands of photographs, sketches, and architectural surveys. His six major publications leading up to 1931, described here alongside the reactions they caused, were milestones on the path to formal study of Chinese architectural history, long before Chinese academics themselves began to take interest in the subject in the 1930s.
