

Guidelines for Entries on Architectural Buildings

The entry is composed of the following parts:

- Entry's identity
- Main lemma (article)
- Chronological Table
- Recommended Bibliography (see General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries)
- Glossary (see General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries)
- Visual sources (see General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries)
- Quotations (see General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries)
- Sketch (optional)

5.1. Identity

This is a body of codified information explaining the identity of the building. It includes the following information:

5.1.1. Summary

See General Guidelines for the Composition of Entries

5.1.2. Date

Date of creation of the building.

Duration of construction of the building. The information about the classical temple of Artemis at Ephesus for example should be presented as follows: Duration of construction: approximately 120 years (mid-4th c. BC– mid-3rd c. BC).

Date of destruction or abandonment. The dates are given with the highest possible precision, following the Gregorian calendar. If exact dates are not available, reference is made to wider time periods (e.g. quarters or halves of a century), to the termini post and ante quem or just to the floruit.

5.1.3. Geographical position

Location:

The geographical area (city, village or natural geographical formation) and the province are defined with the highest possible accuracy, in order to avoid confusion. The information about the complex of the Agora at Magnesia ad Maeandrum should be provided as such: Geographical position: Magnesia ad Maeandrum, Karia (Ionia according to Pliny and Stephanus of Byzantium).

The information about the Roman aqueduct at Magnesia ad Sipylum should be provided as such: Geographical position: Magnesia ad Sipylum, Lydia.

5.2. Main entry

The entry includes mainly the architectural description. The comparison of the building with architectural objects of the same type is desirable, as long as it demonstrates its importance in the History of Architecture. The assessment of the architectural building should emerge from its description without the addition of subjective attributes.

5.2.1. Integration in space (natural or built environment)

Information about the scale of the work (public or private building, monumental or popular) and about its placement in the natural formation or urban tissue.

5.2.2. Architectural design

Information concerning:

5.2.2.1. Typology

Innovative, exemplary, systematic, typical of the defined geographical area, atypical, variation of an established type.

5.2.2.2. Morphology

First appearance of a morphological element in the History of Architecture, metrological elements of the architectural design, lighting.

5.2.2.3. Order

Adoption of the established orders –Ionic, Doric, Corinthian-, development and/or fusion with intercultural elements.

5.2.2.4. Pictorial or sculptural decoration and colour

Their contribution to the promotion of the architectural elements, their function as testimony of the artistic tendencies of the related period.

5.2.3. Construction

Information is provided concerning the following categories:

5.2.3.1. Construction material

Provenance, technical features, possible reuse of earlier architectural elements.

5.2.3.2. Masonry

Structure (opus incertum, opus reticulatum, isodomic, «emplekton»), statics, possible distinction of zones of construction.

5.2.3.3. Dome construction

Construction and forms of the arches, arcosolia, etc.

5.2.3.4. Techniques

Emphasis is attached on the continuation of traditional construction techniques or the adoption of new modes.

5.2.4. History

This part includes information about the history of the building from its creation until the time of its destruction or its present status, if it is still preserved. Information is provided concerning the following:

5.2.4.1. Date of construction

Date of the construction of the building in relation with the general historical and cultural context.

5.2.4.2. Persons

The persons involved in the creation (choregoi, founders, architects, sculptors, painters) and in the function of the building (emperors, generals, clergy). Historical agents, whose action is related to the building, are also mentioned (e.g. Georgios of Mouzala, who was murdered at the monastery of Sosandra at Nymphaeum in 1258).

5.2.4.3. Events

Events, related to the foundation, function and destruction of the building, as well as events which took place in the wider space of the building (e.g. the III. Ecumenical Council took place at the church of Virgin Mary at Ephesus).

5.2.4.4. Diachronic uses

Presentation of the uses of the building as they were imposed by historical and cultural changes.

5.2.4.5. Phases of construction

Presentation of the phases of construction as they resulted by changes of use or conservations (repairs, additions, extensions).

5.2.5. Actual state

Information is briefly given about the following:

5.2.5.1. Excavations

5.2.5.2. Restorations

5.2.5.3. Actual state of preservation

5.2.5.4. Current use of the building