How to use the Database
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The starting page of the Census database presents two main areas – *Antique Monuments* and *Renaissance Documents*. They correspond to the two major sections comprising the database and are mutually and directly cross-referential.

Six sub areas are set on the right: *Location*, *Person*, *Date*, *Style*, *Inscription* and *Bibliography*. They represent further indexes of the database and are connected to the Monument and Document entries via links.

It is possible to initiate a search via any of these areas.

The Census database is optimised for Mozilla Firefox.
First Steps – Data Structure

The schematic representation of the data structure illustrates the relationships between the areas using arrows.

The Census database comprises the two major areas of Antiqute Monuments and Renaissance Documents which are mutually and directly cross-referential.

The minor areas offer supplementary information. Both major areas are directly connected to the Location index, the Person index, the Date index, the Bibliography index and the Image index. The index of stylistically distinguishing features of a monument (Style) relates to the Antique Monuments, the index of transcriptions (Inscription) relates to the Renaissance Documents.

Additionally, the minor fields are augmented by being interconnected. One can browse in each of the fields. The search starts either via the starting page of the Census database.
General Advice for searching

The search is limited within one of the Entities selected on the starting page.
E.g., therefore one can find the Codex Barberini by using only the Document Simple search or else using the Document Advanced search within the Entity Renaissance Documents; on the other hand, Milano can only be found using the Location Search within the area Location etc.

Simple search in all Entities using the name search box

In the name search box only the Name or the Alias of the respective entries can be used for the search. One can type in the whole name [Pantheon] or truncate the name [Panth] for the search.

Only one keyword can be used for titles and names comprising several words. You may select any of these words as the keyword. E.g., one can find the Codex Barberini also using the term [Barberini].

One can also search using exact phrases by nesting the phrase in inverted commas [“Apollo and Muses”].

Search using the Boolean operators

Within the name search box search terms can be connected using the Boolean operators AND, OR and NOT (Boolean operators must be written in capital letters!):

The search for [Apollo NOT Muses] finds all entries containing "Apollo" but not "Muses" in the name.

The Boolean operators can also be combined [Apollo NOT Muses OR Diana]. In this case all “Apollo” entries that do not include “Muses” and also all “Diana” entries will be listed.

If two search terms are used in the name search box, such as [Apollo Diana], they will be treated basically as being connected using the Boolean operator AND: In the given example all entries will be searched for that contain both “Apollo” as well as “Diana” within the name.

When using more than one search term, commas should not be used to separate them. The search terms can be connected using Boolean operators or an empty space.

Search using an asterisk [*]

In the text box one can search using an asterisk [*]: If one types in an asterisk [*] into one of the search boxes then all the records which contain an entry in this category will be listed.

N.B.: When using the Boolean operator NOT, a question mark (?) must be used instead of an asterisk [*]!

Reset

Before each new search one must activate the Reset box as earlier search criteria could influence the new search results. Reset deletes the respective search.
The monument records are divided into so-called classes. The main groups are architecture (Class: architecture) and sculpture (Class: sculpture) and are structured differently.

**Monument Simple search – Searching for Antique monuments**

By clicking the term Antique Monuments on the starting page you initiate the Monument Simple search. You can browse for monuments using the keyword box. In the Monument Simple search Father and Children entries are always taken into account. At the beginning of the search the total records of Antique monuments appear underneath the three navigational boxes.

The monuments with dependent Children are specified with a [+]. By clicking on this sign the next respective underlying level will be opened, which, in turn, can contain further Children entries.
An architectural monument is comprised of several architectural parts. These are represented within the Census database in a hierarchical tree structure. The Father entries are designated as independent monuments (Monument), the Children entries as dependent elements (Part of monument). Father entries do not necessarily occupy the uppermost position in the hierarchy. Also independent architectural monuments can be subsumed under other monuments. An example is the “Temple of Antonius and Faustina”: it is an independent monument with dependent Children entries and, at the same time, subsumed under the Forum Romanum (Screenshot 1).

The search term [Temple of Antonius and Faustina] is typed into the name search box and confirmed by clicking on Search. The total records no longer appear listed underneath the navigational boxes, but only those relevant for the keyword used for the search.

N.B. A great number of hits can result from this unspecified search (Search with several results).

By clicking on the desired monument a new frame is opened with the Monument Viewer (close with [X] on the left-hand side). The tree structure remains visible on the right-hand side.

In the upper section the Monument Viewer contains the title page of the respective records. Every title page of a monument gives the CensusID, the Status (Monument or Part of monument), the present Location, if applicable, the Inventory Nr. and Subdivision, the Name and the Alias.

If there is an image of the monument it appears on the left of the title page in the Small Image Viewer. Using the small arrows underneath you can page through the stock of images. To initiate the Large Image Viewer click on an image.
Underneath the title page the *Monument Viewer* contains several tabs with information on the Antique monument.

N.B.: Tabs without entries are not shown.

**Tab: Description**
Information on the *Class*, *Type* and *Material* of the monument as well as a description of the architectural monument in keywords (*Descriptive details*).

**Tab: History**
Information on the *Date* of execution, on the *Style* or the accompanying epoch, on the *Artist(s)/Creator(s)*, on the state of preservation of the monument in the Renaissance (*Condition when first known*) and the history of preservation of the architectural monument (*Preservation events*).

**Tab: Provenance**
Information on the Renaissance provenance (*Provenance events*), on Renaissance dating(s) as well as on Renaissance attribution(s).

**Tab: Relationships**
Renaissance documents recording the Antique monument.

N.B.: The Renaissance documentation of an Antique monument is not necessarily exhausted at this point: One may find further Renaissance documents on the *Child levels* of the monument entry under *Relationships*, if drawings or descriptions are relevant for only a part of the monument.

**Tab: Bibliography**
Secondary literature on the respective monuments and, if applicable, a free commentary of the person responsible for the entry.

**Tab: ChangeLog**
Information on the editing and revising of the entry.
Monuments – Simple Search – Show Children

Accessing a Renaissance document, e.g., "De’ Cavaliere/Dosio 1569 > no. 12" on Tab Relationships of the previous example (Tabs) activates the Document Viewer which presents the relevant document. On the right-hand side the tree structure of the monument "Temple of Antonius and Faustina" remains visible.

To show the hierarchical structure of the document on the right-hand side one must click on the CensusID on the title page of the Renaissance documents (show children).

By first clicking [-] and then [+] all Children entries are listed.
In contrast to architectural monuments sculptures are generally not monuments with many limbs. Therefore they are not structured hierarchically in Father and Children entries, but exist as single monuments.

Furthermore, sculptures can be related to one another in the following modes: as an Original and a Replica (respectively Replica known in the Renaissance) or as Parallel replicas, that is, when replicas can be traced back to the same original. They are ordered under the Tab Relationships and can be accessed there respectively. Later known replica(s) are not given as independent records. They are also listed under the Tab Relationships with information on the location and, if applicable, with illustrations.
In contrast to Monument Simple search, when browsing with the Monument Advanced search the keyword is not restricted to the Name or Alias of a monument. The search can be adjusted in different ways for a restricted and specified search.

Click on the Advanced Search button to activate the advanced search. Between the navigational boxes of the Simple Search a new navigational box is opened containing additional search options (see Tools).

The Monument Advanced search provides the click options Main Monument Only, include children, and Child as a keyword box.

For example, on typing the name [Pantheon] in the name search box, 8 hits are listed, if the options Main Monument Only and include children are not activated: There main monuments and Children entries are listed if the term “Pantheon” is explicitly mentioned within the Name or Alias.

By activating the option Top Level Only, only the main monuments with the status of “monument” are considered: In this case one has 5 hits.
By selecting the option *include children* all Children entries of the main monuments are considered, regardless if they bear the name “Pantheon” or not.

The keyword box *Child* offers the possibility of browsing for specified Children. The search is relevant especially for Children entries of *unidentified monuments*.

For example, on browsing for all acanthus friezes which can no longer be ascribed to specified main monuments, then [unidentified] must be typed in the name search box and additionally the option *include children* must be activated.
The right column of the navigational boxes contains eight lists of attributes as drop-down menus which can be used to search for monuments according to specific characteristics.

- **Class**: kind of monument
- **Type**: (construction) type of a monument or respectively part of a monument
- **Material**: material used for the monument
- **Present condition**: actual state of a monument
- **Original**: possibility of differentiating between original and replica
- **Number**: number of monuments or parts of a monument
- **First state**: condition of a monument on discovery
- **Reason**: the reason for a monument being known in the Renaissance

For example, on searching the database for all the registered sarcophagi, leave the name search box empty and select *sarcophagus* in the drop-down menu of the attribute list **Type**. A search for [sarcophagus] using the name search box would only list those entries which contain the term in the **Name** or **Alias**. There would be lesser hits in the result than if searching via the attribute list drop-down menus.

N.B.: If one searches for a monument according to a specific type, material or kind etc. it is recommended to use the attribute lists drop-down menus.

The search can also be restricted to several simultaneously linked attributes: By selecting **Class**: architecture, **Type**: temple, **Material**: marble, the list of resulting hits comprises all the temples built wholly or partly in marble.
By using the **Boolean operators** boxes accompanying the list of attributes, the search can be constructed by linking – using *and* – or negating – using *not*, or searches for data records in which at least one of the terms is contained.

When searching for AND *Class: architecture*, AND *Type: temple*, NOT *Present condition: destroyed*, the result will be a list of all the temples which are not destroyed.

**N.B.:** The Boolean operator box is automatically set on *and*.

When browsing within an attribute field the search can be narrowed down further in the following way:

Browsing for *Type: temple* exacts a result list of all monuments of the type temple. If you wish to additionally limit the search within the result list of hits with a further attribute within the attribute field *Type* then activate the check box *within search* and select a new attribute from the list, e.g. *sanctuary*: The result comprises all monuments that belong to both the type *temple* and also to the type *sanctuary*.

**N.B.:** The search results can only be narrowed down once.
Apart from the lists of attributes the Monument Advanced search provides also the browse Entries boxes. The browse Entries boxes allow the search to be narrowed down, that is, one can search for monuments via their links to other entities.

Using the browse Entries boxes, Antique monuments can be found via the Renaissance Documents, via the Location, via the location in the Renaissance (Ren. Location), via the stylistic period (Style), via the bibliographic references (Bibliography), via the time of execution (Date of creation), via the Renaissance date or Renaissance attribution (Ren. attribution).

By clicking on one of the browse Entries boxes a secondary search is started with Viewer-Checkboxes.

For example, in this way one can search for monuments which appear in a specified codex:
In the Monument Advanced search a secondary search can be started by clicking on Document: browse Entries and thereby opening the new window for the secondary Document Search (Document Search).
In the secondary search the name [Codex Barberini] is typed into the name search box and the result is given underneath the navigational box area. To include the result “Codex Barberini” in the Monument Advanced search click on this entry directly.
The secondary Document Search closes automatically.
In the Monument Advanced search “Codex Barberini” appears in the Document: browse Entries box. On confirming the monument search by clicking on Search, all Antique monuments are listed that are represented in the Codex Barberini.

Negative search
The negative search, for example, provides the option of searching for all Antique monuments which are NOT linked with documents. If you click on in the Document: browse Entries box then Without Input appears. By confirming the search all monuments will be found that have no links to documents.

Cancelling the search

Including all Children of the respective links
By taking the children of a respective link into account one can, for example, in searching for all monuments appearing in the Codex Barberini, also include all the child entries of the Codex Barberini within the search, that is, all the folios and Quadrants. As generally no monuments are linked to the Father entry of documents, a search without the inclusion of child entries of the Codex Barberini would lead to 0 hits.
The browse Entries boxes Original, Replica(s) and Parallel replica(s) are relevant when searching for sculptures: By starting a secondary Monument Search links between sculptures can be found. Sculptures can be related to one another in the following ways: as originals (Original) and replicas (Replica(s) or respectively as Replica(s) known to Renaissance), or as parallel replicas (Parallel replica(s)) based on the same original.

In the case of the Amor from the Capitoline collection (CensusID 156118) this interconnection is apparent.

When searching for all replicas entered in the database one accesses the secondary Monument Search with Replica(s): browse Entries. In the drop-down menu select/insert all hits can be selected using the option Select All, and by clicking on the button All in the top navigational box they will be included in the monument search.
Monuments – Advanced Search – Original/Replica

By confirming the search the desired number of hits are listed.

N.B.:

Original: browse Entries
Enter a replica in the browse Entries box: search for the original of this replica.

Replica(s): browse Entries
Enter an original in the browse Entries box: search for the replica(s) of this original.

Parallel Replica(s): browse Entries
Enter a replica in the browse Entries box: search for the parallel replica(s) of this sculpture.
Apart from the lists of attributes and the browse Entries boxes, in the Monument Advanced search there are also keyword boxes in which search terms can be typed. In this way Antique monuments can be found by specifying the present location (Subdivision), via the inventory number (Inventory No.), via commentaries (Comment) or via replicas which were known at a later date (Later known replica(s)).

In the Descriptive Details keyword box one can, for example, search for single elements mentioned in the brief description of a monument. This search is important in the case of reliefs and sarcophagi reliefs. These may contain mythological scenes or figures mentioned in the Descriptive Details but not mentioned in the title of the relief. For an optimum number of hits, Descriptive Details should be incorporated in the search.

On searching for [Apollo] using the name search box the result is, for example, 96 hits. This result list comprises all items containing “Apollo” within the Name. To also include Apollo representations in which “Apollo” does not appear in the Name then, in addition to entering the search term [Apollo] in the name search box, [Apollo] should also be entered in the Descriptive Details keyword box. By setting the Boolean operators on or, the entries are found containing “Apollo” in the Name as well as the entries for which the term “Apollo” appears in the Descriptive Details.

In the keyword boxes the asterisk search is possible. If one enters an asterisk [*] in the respective keyword boxes then all data records containing an entry of this category are found. If one searches, for example, for all the statues of Apollo having a Later known replica then the term [Apollo] is entered in the keyword box and an asterisk entered in the Later known replica(s) keyword box.
Documents – Simple Search – Structure
The structure of the document records

Documents, such as codices or books are recorded in the database as entries with many branches. Similar to architectural monuments whose limbs comprise dependent Children entries, documents are represented by means of a hierarchical tree structure.

The single folios are subordinate to the codex, which is a Father entry. The folios, in turn, can also have Children entries, e.g., the single Quadrants of a folio. Printed works as Father entries can have many Child levels. E.g., chapters can be subordinated under single books, pages under chapters, and lines under pages.

Document Simple search – Searching for Renaissance documents

By clicking the term Renaissance Documents on the starting page you initiate the Document Simple search. You can browse for documents using the name search box. In the Document Simple search Father and Children entries are always taken into account.

At the beginning of the search the total records of Renaissance documents appear underneath the three navigational boxes.

The documents with dependent Children are specified with a [+] sign. By clicking on this sign the next respective underlying level will be opened, which, in turn, can contain further Children entries.
E.g., the search term [Codex Barberini] is typed into the name search box and confirmed by clicking on Search. Then the total records no longer appear listed underneath the navigational boxes, but only those relevant for the keyword used for the search.

By clicking on the desired document a new frame is opened with the Document Viewer (close with [X] on the left-hand side). The tree structure remains visible on the right-hand side.

The Document Viewer contains the title page of the respective record in the upper section. Each title page of a document gives a CensusID, the present Location, the name (Place in order) and the Alias.

If there is an image of the document it appears on the left of the title page in the Small Image Viewer. Using the small arrows underneath you can page through the stock of images. To initiate the Large Image Viewer click on an image.
By clicking [+ ] on the right-hand side you can open the Children entries of the Codex Barberini, e.g., fol. 10 r > A.

Underneath the title page the Document Viewer contains several tabs with information on the Renaissance document.

N.B.: Tabs without entries are not shown.

**Tab: Description**
Information on the Type of documentary material, on the Dimensions, Medium (written/visual) of the document and Method of representation as well as on the Date of execution and on the Artist(s)/Author(s).

**Tab: Transcription**
Transcription of a document and the cited edition (Publication).

**Tab: Relationships**
Antique monuments recorded in Renaissance documents.

The Tab Relationships can contain Copies of a document that were executed simultaneously or at a later date and the Archetype respectively.

N.B.: Generally relevant text passages of a book or relevant drawings on a folio, that is, only Children document entries, are linked to Antique monuments.

**Tab: Bibliography**
Secondary literature on the respective monuments and, if applicable, a free commentary of the person responsible for the entry.

**Tab: ChangeLog**
Information on the editing and revising of the entry.
Accessing an Antique monument, e.g., "entablature" on Tab Relationships of the previous example (Tabs) activates the Monument Viewer with the relevant monument. On the right-hand side the tree structure of the Renaissance document (Codex Barberini) remains visible.

To show the hierarchical structure of the monument on the right-hand side one must click on the CensusID on the title page of the monument (show children).

By clicking [+ ] all Children entries are listed.
In contrast to Document Simple search, when browsing with the Document Advanced search the keyword is not restricted to the document Name or Alias. The search can be adjusted in different ways for a restricted and specified search.

Click on the Advanced Search button to activate the advanced search. Between the navigational boxes of the Simple Search a new navigational box is opened containing additional search options. (see Tools)

The Document Advanced search provides the click options Top Level only, include children, and Child as a keyword box.

For example, on typing the name [Codex Escurialensis] in the name search box, 1 hit is found if the option Top Level only is activated.

By activating the option include children, all Children entries of the Codex Escurialensis are considered.
Documents – Advanced Search – At First

The *Child* box enables one to search for specific children: For example, if one types [Codex Escurialensis] into the name search box and [fol. 72 r] in the *Child* box then this entry is found directly.

**N.B.:** The option include children must be activated for this search!
Documents – Advanced Search – Lists of Attributes

Search for documents using the lists of attributes

The right column of the navigational boxes contains four lists of attributes as drop-down menus which can be used to search for monuments according to specific characteristics.

Medium (visual): kind of document image
Method of representation: formal representational structure of document
Medium (written): kind of document text
Type of documentary material: form/type of a document

For example, on searching the database for all the registered drawing books, leave the document name search box empty and select the term book of drawings in the attribute list type of documentary material.

The search can also be restricted to several simultaneously linked attributes: By selecting Medium (visual): drawing and Method of representation: perspectival, the list of results comprises all drawings perspectivally constructed.
By using the **Boolean operator** boxes accompanying the list of attributes, the search can be constructed by linking – using *and* – or negating – using *not*, or searches for data records in which at least one of the terms is contained.

When entering **AND** *Medium (visual): drawing*, **NOT** *Method of representation: perspectival*, the result will be a list of all drawings that are not perspectivally constructed.

**N.B.**: The Boolean operator box is automatically set on *and*.

When browsing within an attribute list the search can be narrowed down in the following way: Browsing for **Medium (written): manuscript** exacts a result list of all manuscripts in the database. If one wishes to additionally limit the search within the results using a further attribute within the attribute list **Medium (visual)**, then activate the check box within search and select a new attribute from the list, e.g. **chronicle**: The result comprises all hand-written chronicles.

**N.B.**: The search results can only be narrowed down once.
Apart from the attribute lists the Document Advanced search provides also the browse Entries boxes. The browse Entries boxes allow the search to be narrowed down, that is, one can search for documents via their links to other entities.

By using the browse Entries boxes in the Document Advanced search, Renaissance documents can be searched for via specific monuments (Monument), or according to where they are kept (Location), to the artist (Artist/Author), the date of execution (Date), inscriptions (Inscription), the publication (Publication) and specific bibliographic references (Bibliography).

By clicking on one of the browse Entries boxes a secondary search is started with Viewer-Checkboxes.

For example, in this way one can search for all documents in which appear the Pantheon:
In the Document Advanced search a secondary search can be started by clicking on Monument browse Entries and thereby opening a new window for the secondary Monument Search (Monument Search).
In the secondary search the name [Pantheon] is typed into the name search box and the result is listed underneath the navigational box area.
To include the result in the Document Advanced search click on this entry directly. The secondary Monument Search closes automatically.
In the Document Advanced search "Pantheon" appears in the Monument box. On confirming the Document Search by clicking on Search, all documents containing information etc. on the Pantheon are listed.

Negative search

For example, the negative search provides the option of searching for all Renaissance documents which have NO inscriptions. By clicking on the Inscriptions: browse Entries box Without Input appears. By confirming the search, all Renaissance documents will be found that have no inscriptions.

Cancelling the search
Including all Children of the respective links. For example, in searching for all documents of the Codex Barberini showing the Pantheon, one must type in the name search box [Codex Barberini] and select “Pantheon” in the Monument: browse Entries box (by using the name search box in the secondary Monument Search). In the main search the include children checkbox must be activated so that the children of the Codex Barberini are included in the search! The result comprises all documents of the Codex Barberini containing representations of the Pantheon or a part thereof (children).

If one is only looking for those documents of the Codex Barberini linked to the main entry “Pantheon” and not to its children entries, then one must deactivate the checkbox within the browse Entries box.
The browse Entries boxes Archetype, Copy and Parallel copy enable one to search for links between Renaissance documents. Renaissance documents can be related to one another in the following ways: as an Archetype and a Copy, or as Parallel copies going back to one and the same Archetype.

For example, copies of the Codex Coburghensis can be searched by clicking Archetype: browse Entries. The secondary Document Search is started where the Codex Coburghensis can be singled out. To include the result in the Document Search click on this entry directly.

By confirming the search all copies of the Codex Coburghensis are listed.

N.B.:

Archetype: browse Entries
Enter an archetype in the browse Entries box: Search for the copy of this archetype.

Copy: browse Entries
Enter a copy in the browse Entries box: Search for the archetype of this copy.

Parallel copy: browse Entries
Enter a document in the browse Entries box: Search for the parallel copy of this document.
Apart from the attributes lists and the search boxes for links (browse Entries), the Document Advanced search also provides keyword boxes for a search using the dimensions (Dimension) or comments (Comment).

In the keyword boxes the asterisk search is possible. If one enters an asterisk [*] in the respective keyword boxes then all data records containing an entry of this category are found. If one searches, for example, for all documents with information about dimensions, then the name search box is left empty and an asterisk [*] entered into the Dimension box and confirmed by clicking on Search.
Location – Simple Search

Entries of the Entity Location are given for where persons were born, for the present location of documents and the previous or actual locations of monuments.

If one accesses the location list (Location) then, at the beginning of the search, the total records appear underneath the three navigational boxes.

One can type the names of countries in english, regions, provinces, towns or districts in the respective language into the name search box. Also street names and squares or places, as well as institutions such as museums, galleries, etc. have been registered.

If one would, for instance, search directly for the city of Milano then [Milano] should be typed into the name search box.

As all the location entries are ordered hierarchically, it is also possible to search by “leafing” through the Children entries by clicking the [+], e.g.: Italy (country) – Italy (North) (area) – Lombardia (region) – Milano (province) – Milano (town) etc.

By clicking on the search term “Milano (town)” the list of records is opened in the Location Viewer.

The title page of a location entry gives the CensusID, the Name and the Type.

Underneath the links pertaining to this location are listed (Free Navigation). They are followed by details on the person who revised and edited the entry (ChangeLog). By clicking on back you will return to the search.
Using the List of attributes in the search form on the right you can browse for their locations according to Location Type.

It is also possible to search for monuments via their present location by clicking on Monument: browse Entries and starting a secondary Monument Search. This appears in a new window. For instance, in searching for the current location of the Hercules Farnese one can type the search term [Hercules Farnese] in the name search box of the secondary Monument Search and confirm by clicking on Search. One can then select the Hercules Farnese in the list of results of the secondary Monument Search and take it up by clicking directly on the Location Search.

In the Location Search the search term now appears in the monument box. If one confirms by clicking on Search the present location of the Hercules Farnese will be found.

N.B.: In the same way it is possible to search for the current or Renaissance Location of the Monuments, Document and Later known Replicas by browsing the appropriate secondary search. One can also qualify the search according to a Related Person. Further one can get to a particular entry by entering the CensusID into the ID field.
You can browse for locations of several monuments. For instance, it is possible to initiate a search for all the locations of all the monuments which are listed in the Codex Escurialensis. To do this one must first, in the Location Search, start the secondary Monument Search and there start the secondary Document Search by clicking on Documents: browse Entries by typing the search term in the name search box find the Codex Escurialensis. By clicking directly on the name in the result list you can take it over into the secondary Monument Search.

In the secondary Monument Search all monuments which are listed in the Codex Escurialensis are now singled out. The results can be selected by activating the function Select All of the Pull Down Menu and, by clicking on All in the upper navigational box, adopted for the Location Search.

By clicking on Search you can confirm the search for all the locations of all monuments listed in the Codex Escurialensis.

With this searching method in Document: browse Entries you can also find the locations of documents.
Persons in the **Entity Person** comprise artists and also, in the widest sense, persons responsible for a monument such as those who had a monument built, as well as restorers of monuments. Furthermore persons are listed as artists or respectively authors of Renaissance documents.

The total records appear under the three navigational boxes by accessing the person list (**Person**).

In the name search box one can browse for persons by typing in their names.

The search for [Raphael] leads to many hits as all the persons who were in some way associated with the artist (**copyist of or attributed to**, etc.) are included.

By clicking on the desired entry ("Raphael") the records are listed in the **Person Viewer**.

The title page of a person entry gives the **CensusID**, the **Name**, **Alias**, the dates (**Birthday and Day of death**), the **Birthplace** and a commentary box (**Comment**) containing details of the person’s professional career.

Underneath singly accessible links pertaining to this person are listed (**Free Navigation**). This is followed by information on the person responsible for editing and revising the entry (**ChangeLog**). By clicking on **back** you will return to the search.
Under the name search box there is an area containing several browse Entries boxes. Using these one can browse for persons by typing in their Birthplace, their Birthday or their Day of Death, or find the artist or author of a certain Antique monument or Renaissance document respectively.

E.g., when searching for the author of the Codex Coner you can start a secondary Document Search by clicking on Document: browse Entries.

There you can type the search term [Codex Coner] in the name search box of the secondary Document Search and by clicking on the Codex Coner in the result list take over the term for the Person Search, where this keyword now appears in the document box.

By clicking on Search the search is confirmed and the author of the Codex Coner will be singled out. In this case several persons will be found as not all the folios of the codex have been ascribed to the same author.

N.B.: Further it is possible to qualify the result by running a secondary search for Monuments, Documents, Renaissance Attributions, related Events (Preservation or Provenance Events) or Locations and Dates. One can also combine two or more secondary searches to get a more accurate result. Further one can get to a particular entry by entering the CensusID into the ID field.
One can also find authors of several documents. For instance, it is possible to browse for all authors/artists of all documents which show or refer to the Vatican Obelisk. To do this one must first access the Person Search to start a secondary Document Search. There one can open the secondary Document Search by clicking on Monument: browse Entries and then finding the Vatican Obelisk by typing the search term in the name search box. By clicking directly on the name in the list you take the name from the list of results and use it in the secondary Document Search.

By clicking Search in the secondary Document Search all documents displaying the Vatican Obelisk are singled out. The results are selected by activating the function Select All in the Pull Down Menu and are taken up by clicking on All in the upper navigational box in the Person Search.

By applying this search method one can browse for persons in the Person Search via their place of birth (Birthplace: browse Entries), their birth and death dates (Birthday: browse Entries and Day of death: browse Entries), and also search for artists and persons responsible for the building and making of monuments (Monument: browse Entries).
All information on dates has been registered within the Entity Date. It applies to the dates of execution of Antique monuments and Renaissance documents, to the biographical dates in the case of persons and the dates of stylistic periods.

At the beginning of a search the total records appear under the three navigational boxes when accessing the date list (Date).

In the name search box the date entries can be searched for by Name (yyyy or yyyy-mm-dd etc.).

A search using the keyword [1400] leads to many hits.

By clicking on the entry directly the record is opened in the Date Viewer.

The title page of a date entry gives the CensusID, the Name, information on beginning and end of the date, and, if required, details on the Type.

The links pertaining to this date are listed underneath (Free Navigation). The links list is followed by information on the person responsible for editing and revising the entry (ChangeLog). By clicking on back you will return to the search.
With the date entries of the List of attributes in the search form on the right you can search for the type (Date type).

It is possible to search for certain periods of time: The beginning and end dates can be typed into the boxes Date range from...to..., e.g., Date range from [1300-01-01] to [1400-01-01]. The date must conform to the order yyyy-mm-dd. Within a search of a period of time all the records will be listed which existed in this space of time, that is, in the above example, from 1300-01-01 to 1400-01-01. In this way you will find more hits in contrast to browsing, e.g., by alternatively typing the [14th] in the name search box only a few hits will be found, that is, those in which the “14th” actually appears in the name.

N.B.: Searching for periods of time is the recommended method.

In the search for a period of time you may activate the overlap box. By doing so, you will not only determine the date entries existing within the desired period of time but also those overlapping it.

N.B.: Using the Browse Entries boxes it is possible to run several secondary searches. One can search for Monuments, Documents and Events (Preservation and Provenance Events) as well as the Monument Renaissance Dating.

Further one can get to a particular entry by entering the CensusID into the ID field.
All stylistic periods have been registered within the **Entity Style** and they refer only to the Antique monuments.

At the beginning of a search the total records appear under the three navigational boxes when accessing the style list (**Style**).

In the name search box one can browse for stylistic periods by their appellations.

The search for [Hadrianic] leads to the Hadrianic stylistic period.

By clicking on the entry directly the record is opened in the **Style Viewer**.

The title page of a **Style** entry gives the **CensusID**, the **Name** and information on the dates of the stylistic period.

The links leading to the Antique monuments classified as belonging to this stylistic period are listed underneath the title page (**Free Navigation**). The list is followed by information on the person responsible for editing and revising the entry (**ChangeLog**). By clicking on **back** you will return to the search.
All inscriptions in Renaissance documents have been registered within the Entity Inscription. They encompass foliations, chapter headings through to details on the dimensions, location, identification and epigraphs on monuments.

The total records appear under the three navigational boxes on accessing the inscription list (Inscription).

In the name search box one can browse for single elements of the inscriptions.

The search for [Pantheon] leads to all inscriptions containing the term.

By clicking on the entry directly the record is opened in the Inscription Viewer.

The title page of an inscription entry gives the CensusID, the Type of inscription and details on the Position of the inscription on the document. If there is an image of a monument available it appears in the Small Image Viewer on the left-hand side of the title page. The small arrows underneath the viewer enable you to leaf through the pages of the available image stock. By clicking on an image you can open the Large Image Viewer.

Under the title page and the Small Image Viewer the contents of the text in the inscription (Transcription) and the links pertaining to this inscription and to its matching document are listed (Free Navigation). This is followed by information on the person responsible for editing and revising the entry (ChangeLog). By clicking on back you will return to the search.
Using the List of attributes in the search form on the right you can browse for their inscriptions according to Inscription Type.

It is also possible to search for inscriptions of a certain document by clicking on Document: browse Entries and starting a secondary Document Search. This appears in a new window. For instance, in searching for the inscriptions of folio 25 r of the Codex Escurialensis, one can type the search term [Codex Escurialensis] in the name search box of the secondary Document Search and additionally activate the box include children on the bottom right. Type [fol. 25 r] in the Child box. By clicking on Search you can confirm the secondary Document Search and folio 25 r will be singled out directly. One can then select folio 25 r and adopt it by clicking directly in the Inscription Search.

The search term now appears in the document box of the Inscription Search. If one confirms the search by clicking on Search all the inscriptions of folio 25 r of the Codex Escurialensis will be singled out.
Inscription – Advanced Search II

You can browse for inscriptions stemming from several documents. For instance, it is possible to initiate a search for all the inscriptions from all of Giuliano da Sangallo’s documents. To do this one must first, in the Inscription Search, start the secondary Document Search. There you can open the Artist(s)/Author(s): browse Entries to start the secondary Person Search and find the desired person by entering the search term in the name search box. By clicking directly on the name of the desired person in the list of results you can use it in the secondary Document Search.

In the secondary Document Search all documents stemming from Giuliano da Sangallo can now be found by clicking on Search. The results are selected by clicking on Select All in the Pull Down Menu and are taken up by clicking on All in the upper navigational box in the Inscription Search.

By clicking on Search one can confirm the search for all the inscriptions from all the documents stemming from Giuliano da Sangallo.
The *Entity Bibliography* opens a register containing the research literature on Antique monuments and Renaissance documents, as well as the printed sources (Renaissance documents) and the editions cited for Renaissance documents.

The short title is composed of the author’s name and the publication date.

If one accesses the *Bibliography* the total records appear listed as short titles under the three navigational boxes.

You can browse for publications by typing either the full or short title into the name search box.

As the bibliography entries are ordered hierarchically, you can also search by leafing through the pages of the *Children entries* (cited pages) using the sign [+].

Several hits result from a search for [Albertini]. By clicking directly on an entry you open the record in the *Bibliography Viewer*.

The title page of a bibliography entry gives the *CensusID*, the short title (*Quotation*) and the full title (*Full Quotation*). Underneath you will find the links to the documents and respectively monuments (*Free Navigation*), followed by details on the person responsible for editing and revising the entry (*ChangeLog*). By clicking on *back* you can proceed with the search.
Tools – Large Image Viewer

- Move the image by mouse.
- Click on an image to bring up a larger version.
- Zoom in and out.
- Adjust the size of the image to the screen size.
- Information on the database record.

Zoom bar = the adjuster for an optimum focus of the image is on one of the horizontal bars.

If the image is larger than the screen as a result of zooming then the area marked red within the navigation window on the bottom right indicates the section displayed of the whole image. The red area can be altered with the mouse.
Images of monuments and/or documents can be directly compared with the Image Comparer. The access to this tool is possible either from the monument search and from the document search or from the Image Search (cfr. Presentation) for registered users.

From the document or monument search the Image Comparer can only be started, if the data set contains images.

In this case the button appears below the image; by pressing it the Image Comparer is opened in a new pop-up.

When the Image Comparer is opened, the keys (left) and (right) appear below the image. The allow to position the images on the favoured side of the Comparer.

If the data set contains more than one image, they can be browsed with the arrow keys.

N. B. The Image Comparer contains the same functions like the large image viewer.

If there are several search results, the images of different monument entries or document entries can be compared.

If for example the image of a monument is to be compared with a corresponding document, a document can be chosen from the relationships.

When it appears in the Document Viewer the images can be downloaded with (left) or (right) on the favoured side in the Comparer.
Registered database users can activate the *Image Comparer* also from the Image Search.

The access to the Image Search is to be found – after having logged in – on the front page under Presentation. In the Image Search images can be searched via names (Name search field) or via their links to monuments or documents.

By pressing the *Image Comparer* button at the top the Image Comparer opens in a new pop-up.

**N.B.:** The search on the basis of links is recommended, since the names of the images use to be code numbers.

When the *Image Comparer* is opened, the keys [L] and [R] appear in the right upper sorner of every image. With this the images can be positioned on the favoured side in the *Image Comparer*.

With the Comparer only two images can be viewed at the same time. If a further picture is to be compared, it can be downloaded into the Comparer with the buttons “L” or “R”. The old image is then replaced by the new one.
If one starts a secondary search via one of the browse Entries fields, boxes marked by a [V] appear on the left next to the data tree.

A preview of data is possible using these viewers. By clicking on [X] at the top of screen on the right-hand side you can close the Viewer.
Tools – Viewer: Scrolling

Scrolling pages in the Viewer

Includes the list of results containing several hits, in the Viewer one can scroll back and forth through the total hits page by page using the arrows.

By clicking on [X] at the top of screen on the left-hand side you can close the Viewer.
All entries in the database that are underlined orange are links and react when clicked on. Using them one can navigate freely through the different areas of the database.

The Monument and Document Viewers open in a new frame on the main page. The Viewers of the minor Entities (Location, Person, Date, Style, Inscription, Bibliography) open in a new window.
Tools – within search / include children
Advanced search taking passed-on information into account

In the database hierarchy the information on the Location, Cited Edition (Publication, only in the case of documents), artists (Artist/Author) and Date is passed on, i.e. the information in these areas is passed on automatically from the father entry to the children. The passed-on information is marked gray.

How one takes passed-on information into account within an advanced search is displayed in the following example: The searching for a drawing by Amico Aspertini of the Apollo Belvedere statue.

The normal search process would be as follows:

One opens Document Advanced search and searches there via the browse Entries box Artist/Author for “Amico Aspertini” and in the browse Entries box Monuments for “Apollo Belvedere”.

In this case no hits would appear in the result list as the author’s name “Amico Aspertini” is noted in the father entry, i.e. in the “Aspertini Sketchbook I”. This is not the case on the child level, which means that the folios were only passed on. Due to the fact they were passed on they are not taken into account in the search outlined above – only those documents are listed in which the author’s name searched for is in fact actively registered on the document and was not “only” passed on.
Tools – within search / include children

If one wishes to include passed-on information contained in documents within a search then the search must entail several steps:

1. One searches within the Document Advanced search via the browse Entries box Artist/Author for “Amico Aspertini” and, in the first step, collects all the documents of this artist.

2. Then, in the same search form of the Document Advanced search, one types “Apollo Belvedere” in the browse Entries box Monuments.

3. Additionally in the upper navigational box the options within search and include children must be activated, so that the search takes place within the existing list of results (that is within all the documents of Amico Aspertini) and takes the child entries into account.
4. **Important:** One must delete – still in the same search form *Document Advanced search* – in the *browse Entries* box *Artist/ Author* the entry “Amico Aspertini” by clicking on [X], as otherwise only the documents will be searched for in which “Amico Aspertini” is actually entered as an artist, but not, as wished, with the children containing the passed-on artist’s name.

5. One verifies the search and obtains the desired drawing via *Search*. 
A list of results always also contains the **Father entries** of the record searched for. The Father entries are depicted because of the hierarchical structure.

In the Pull Down Menu select/insert the option **Select All** can be selected. Thereby all the desired hits in the list of results will be selected that actually belong to the search results.
Presentations

Registered database users have the option of compiling image presentations which can be started directly from the database. After logging in, one can access the presentation tool via the start page.

With regard to presentations please follow the EasyDB instructions.

By clicking on Presentation, you can open the Image Search in the same window in which images can be searched for by name (name search box), or by their links to monuments (Monument: browse Entries) or, respectively, to documents (Document: browse Entries).

N.B.: A search using links is recommended because the images generally have code numbers as names. To open the presentation tool click on the symbol at the top left.

A navigational box on the left-hand side of the page contains a list of already existing presentations. The respective presentations can be found by using either the keyword box above the list or by scrolling with the arrows.
To open the individual presentations – provided one has the authority to do so – click directly on the title in Presentation Editor. By clicking on “P” the presentation will be opened in full screen mode; to the right of the title the number of images contained in the presentation is given. By clicking on this number the images are opened on the right in the result list.
Presentations – Creating a presentation

Using the button *New* one can start compiling a new presentation which appears in the *Presentation Editor*. The new presentation is automatically given the title “New presentation / [user’s name]”. This can be altered in the name box. Information on the presentation can be entered in the box *Description*. When presenting they are then displayed on the start image.

**Rights**

The rights for reading, writing and deleting for individual users or groups can be allocated in the area *Rights*. One can add a row in which the rights can be allocated by clicking on the button *Add*. The persons or groups holding the rights can be defined using the pull down menu “who?”. N.B.: Thereby – especially before saving for the first time – first the group of users must be defined and, second, the individual users (see next screenshot)! With the buttons *Up*, *Down* the sequence of the rows can be altered.

The corresponding rights are defined using the check boxes “R”, “W” and “D” on the right next to the pull down menu.

*“R” (read) = reading permitted.*

*“W” (write) = writing permitted, i.e. it is permitted to make alterations within the presentation.*

*“D” (delete) = deletion permitted.*

The respective rights are determined by setting a tick mark in the check box.

N.B.: “W” and “R” are automatically also set by selecting “D”, and “R” is automatically also set by selecting “W”.

The lowest row is removed by using the *Remove* button. The button *Undo* reverses all alterations.
Presentations – Creating a presentation

Various buttons are situated underneath the rights management. Name, description and the definition of the rights can be verified with Save.

The images contained in a presentation are saved automatically. Therefore it is not necessary to save the presentation again after the images have been adopted for the presentation.

N.B.: On deleting an image in the presentation the deletion is automatically saved and cannot be reversed!

Delete = deletes the entire presentation.
Presentation = starts the presentation.
Show = displays the images saved in the file in the list of results.

The images of the presentation are positioned underneath. There is no restriction regarding the number of images integrated in a presentation nor repetitions thereof. The images are organized in image rows, each containing two images. The right-hand side is to be left empty if one wishes to present only single images.

In order to adopt images from Census’ stock of images, the final position of the image within the presentation must be selected first by clicking on the destined image position in the desired image row.

After doing so, click on the small arrow on the top right of the thumbnail in the view of the results, and the image will be inserted in the current position of the presentation. Thereby the current position will shift within the presentation and a new image row be automatically created on demand.

Functions of the Image Rows

New = start a new image row.
\(\text{Dele}te\) = delete the whole image row of the presentation.
\(\uparrow\) = move the image row upwards.
\(\downarrow\) = move the image row downwards.
\(\text{Exchange}\) = exchange image position within an image row.
\(\times\) = delete a single image.
\(\pm\) = duplicate an image for the current selected position of the presentation.
\(\text{Close}\) = close Editor and open the list of presentations.
To start a presentation click either on the “P” before the name of the presentation in the presentation list or on the button Presentation in the Presentation Editor.

The presentation is in full screen mode on being opened. Displayed in the middle of the presentation are the name, description and key commands used to operate the presentation. Navigational buttons appear at the top and bottom margins of the screen.

N.B. for Mozilla Firefox: The presentation is not in full screen mode on opening – one must additionally type the function key [F11].

The next image row is started by using the space-bar. The functions of the buttons are as follows:

> top = display the next image row of the presentation.
< top = display the previous image row of the presentation.
> bottom left/right = display the next image on this side of the image row.
< bottom left/right = display the previous image on this side of the image row.

1 = display the current image on the left individually.
2 = display the current image on the right individually.

Via the double button on the top margin of the presentation you can return to double projection.
**Presentations – Starting a presentation**

The button *thumbnails* (top left) opens the image overview in a sidebar on the left-hand side. Every image row is displayed with the respective images and image titles. One image only can be selected for the left- and right-hand side respectively of the double projection. The selected images are shown directly in the presentation.

**(switch)** alter the positions of the images within an image row.

**(close)** close the overview.

### Zoom Functions

- **S** = move the image via clicking with the mouse.
- **🔍** = zooming in on the image via clicking (magnifying).
- **[:,:,] + / -** = zoom in and out (magnifying and reducing the image).
- **قضاء** = adjust the size of the image to the screen.
- **Naz** = details of the database entry.

Zoom bar = the adjuster for an optimum focus of the image is on one of the horizontal bars.

### Key commands for operating the presentation

The presentation can also be operated using the keyboard. The available buttons correspond to the following shortcut keys:

- **[y]** = overview of the images in the sidebar (can be closed again with **[y]**).
- **[→] / [space-bar]** = start the image presentation or respectively display the next image row.
- **[←]** = display the previous image row.
- **[1]** = left image in single view.
- **[2]** = right image in single view.
- **[Esc]** = change from single to double image viewing mode.

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**Workfolders**

Registered users have the option of starting Workfolders within the entities *Antique Monuments* und *Renaissance Documents*. Data therein such as results of searches can be saved. The folders can be set up in a hierarchical structure, so that they each contain subordinate folders. However, one can only save the data stemming from one entity in the workfolders, i.e. only from monuments or from documents. There are no comprehensive workfolders.

Regarding the workfolders please observe the instructions of the *EasyDB*.

With the folder symbol at the top left next to the name search box of *Monument Search* (or respectively *Document Search*) one opens the area containing the workfolders.

On the left side a new navigation area (Workfolders) appears, the *Monument Search* with the result list remains on the right-hand side. In the Workfolders one can search for individual folders by their names. Using the button *New* a new workfolder can be created. Underneath the hierarchical structure of a folder is shown: On the uppermost level there is a differentiation between folders available for the actual user only (*Personal Folders*), for all users (*Public*) and only for the group of the actual user (*Reader*).

Using either or respectively, each subordinate workfolder can be blended in or out. The individual workfolders – depending on the rights – can be accessed by clicking directly on the title. On the right next to the title of the workfolder the number of database records is given. By clicking on the number the database records appear on the right in the list of results.

To obtain information on a folder click on the respective folder name in the map structure. Information such as the name of the map or the number of database records are displayed in the upper area.
Workfolders

Functions
- **Clear Folder** = empty the workfolder.
- **Show** = display the database records in the list of results.
- **< >** = thumb through the stock of data saved in the folder.
- **Choose records: All** = adopt all database records in the workfolder.
- **Choose records: Selected** = adopt only the selected database records in the workfolder.
- **✓ □** = alter the selection mode (**Choose records: All** vs. **Choose records: Selected**)

N.B.: By clicking on a database entry contained in a workfolder or in the result list on the right-hand side, a new frame is opened with the **Monument or Document Viewer**. To return to the workfolder area one must click on the arrow button at the top left.
Workfolders – Creating a workfolder

To create a new workfolder use the button *New*. In this editing mode the title can be typed in the name box. Underneath, the location of the folder is set (*Folder is in*):

*User* = the folder is filed in the personal area (*Personal Folders*) and is not visible for other users.

*Public* = the folder is filed in the public area and visible for other users authorized to read.

*User group* (*Reader*) = the folder is filed in the area of the respective user group and is visible for other users of the same group with the authority to read.

Already compiled workfolders also appear as locations; folders can be compiled there as subordinate folders.

Rightmanager

In the Rightmanager the rights for reading, writing and deleting can be allocated to individual users and user groups.

By clicking on one adds a new row in which the rights can be set. Using the pull down menu “who?” one defines who holds the rights.

**N.B.** Thereby – especially before saving for the first time – first the group of users must be defined and, second, the individual users (see settings in the next screenshot)! With the buttons the sequence of the rows can be altered.

= delete the row.

The corresponding rights are defined using the check boxes “R”, “W” and “D” on the right next to the pull down menu.

“R” (read) = reading permitted.

“W” (write) = writing permitted, i.e. it is permitted to make alterations within the presentation.

“D” (delete) = deletion permitted.

“L” (link) = displays the folder name as a link. This option should always be deactivated as the name is automatically displayed as a link for the actual editors.

The respective rights are determined by setting tick marks in the check box.
Workfolders – Creating a workfolder

By verifying with Save the name and the defined rights are saved.
The editor is closed and the folders appear in the normal display mode. Then in the list of results on the right-hand side small check boxes with arrows appear. By clicking on them the database record can be copied directly into the folder or, respectively, all the database records in the result list can be taken up in the folder by clicking on Choose records: All.

By clicking on < one alters the selection mode: Then, next to the database records, check boxes appear to click on in order to select individual database records, which can be adopted in the folder by clicking on Choose records: selected.
The adopted database records are listed in the folder and can be deleted again by clicking on X. The adopted records are saved automatically.

N.B.: On deleting a database record from the folder, the deletion is automatically saved and cannot be reversed!

E = respectively opens or closes the Editor: name, location and rights of a folder can be altered here at any time.

κ = one exits the respective workfolder; subsequently by
X = at the top left the workfolder area can be closed.
Glossary

**Alias**
Aside from the name or title mainly used further names and titles can also be typed into keyword boxes to find objects. The Alias names of the Antique monuments are mostly derived from the Renaissance documents. In the case of documents the Alias names are often well-known alternative appellations for codices and tomes etc.

**Archetype**
An exemplary document draft (text and image) which a document is based on.

**Boolean operators**
Boolean operators such as AND, OR and NOT make it possible to construct a search using multiple terms and names together.

**CensusID**
Every entry in the database is given its own identification in the form of a numerical code. This is the so-called CensusID (formerly Record Number) which is citable in publications, e.g.:
www.census.de/censusID=12345 [June 6, 2007]

**Children entries**
The database sections (Monuments, Documents, Location and Bibliography) are structured hierarchically and comprise major entries (Father entries) and their dependent Children entries. Further Child entries can also be subsumed under these.

**Entity**
The database is divided into two main areas, the so-called “major” Entities (Monuments and Mocuments) and six supplementary, “minor” Entities (Location, Person, Date, Style, Inscription, Bibliography).

**Father entries**
The database sections (Monuments, Documents, Location and Bibliography) are structured hierarchically and comprise major entries (Father entries) and their dependent Children entries. Further Child entries can also be subsumed under these.

**Folio/Foliation**
Numbering of sheets in a manuscript or codex.

**Later known replica(s)**
Additional specimen of a monument type (mostly sculpture) which was first known after the Renaissance.

**List of attributes**
Current lists (Pull Down Menus) in the search form comprising single keywords that can be selected for searches.

**Medium (visual)**
Visual document.

**Medium (written)**
Written document.

**Parallel copy**
If one and the same document (= archetype) was copied several times, then these copies are linked to one another as parallel copies. Each of the parallel copies, in turn, is linked to the archetype as a copy.

**Parallel replica(s)**
If there are several replicas of one and the same monument (=original), then the replicas are linked to one another as parallel replicas. Each of the parallel replicas, in turn, is linked to the original as a replica.

Glossary

Place in order
Only applies to documents: With Father entries the name or title mainly used is given in the Place in order box, with Children entries the details of the exact passage of the cited document are given (e.g., page number, foliation or the position on single sheets).

Quadrants
Only applies to documents: In the Medium (visual), Quadrants are the single representations on a sheet or folio and are numbered from the top left to the bottom right. On the document level they are specified using capital letters. Non-antique representations are exempted from the numbering.

Replica(s)/Replica(s) known to the Renaissance
Replica of a monument that was known in the Renaissance.

Subdivision
Addition or respectively a more exact specification of the location.

Unidentified monuments
Antique finds which can no longer be allocated to a main monument are listed as Children under “unidentified” as the Father entry.