



- In all Mediterranean countries traditional architectural heritage is the result of the historic influences describing the dichotomy between east and west cultures and their intersection with the local identity. The intersection between opposite cultures produce hybrids and heterogeneity. What has survived defined the prospect of the architectural heritage to ensuing generations. Greek traditional architecture presents architectural elements distinct even between neighboring rural settlements documenting the evolution of the phenomena.

- The term hybridity derives from biology and the Darwinian evolutionary theory of species and is challenging about the exclusivity of organism selection "that crosses between varieties of a species are usually fertile, but crosses between species are generally sterile". When this statement is applied to the built environment means that in the long run what is required for a culture varies.

- The evolution of architectural identity is shaped in the course of a number of centuries and comprises the visual organization at the specific time of observation. For the identification and codification of various architectural norms (types) that are composed from various architectural elements, three stages of evolution has to be recorded: origin, duration and end.



HYBRIDITY

and TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Julia Theodoraki - Patsi
Architect N.T.U.A. Greece

How phylogenies based upon iteration of several species from an unchanged parent stock (as Raup and Gould, 1974, had generated, and Wagner and Erwin reproduced, at the top of this figure) must yield, in cladistic representation, a polytomy. Thus, polytomies may provide evidence for punctuated equilibrium and do not necessarily represent the "signature" of missing data needed to resolve the system into dichotomies. If the ancestral form doesn't change through-out its geological range, all descendants must in principle arise at a polytomous junction of a cladogram.

S.Gould, The structure of evolutionary theory, Belnap, Harvard, 2002, p. 621



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