





The Conception and Articulation of Urban Space in Constantinople

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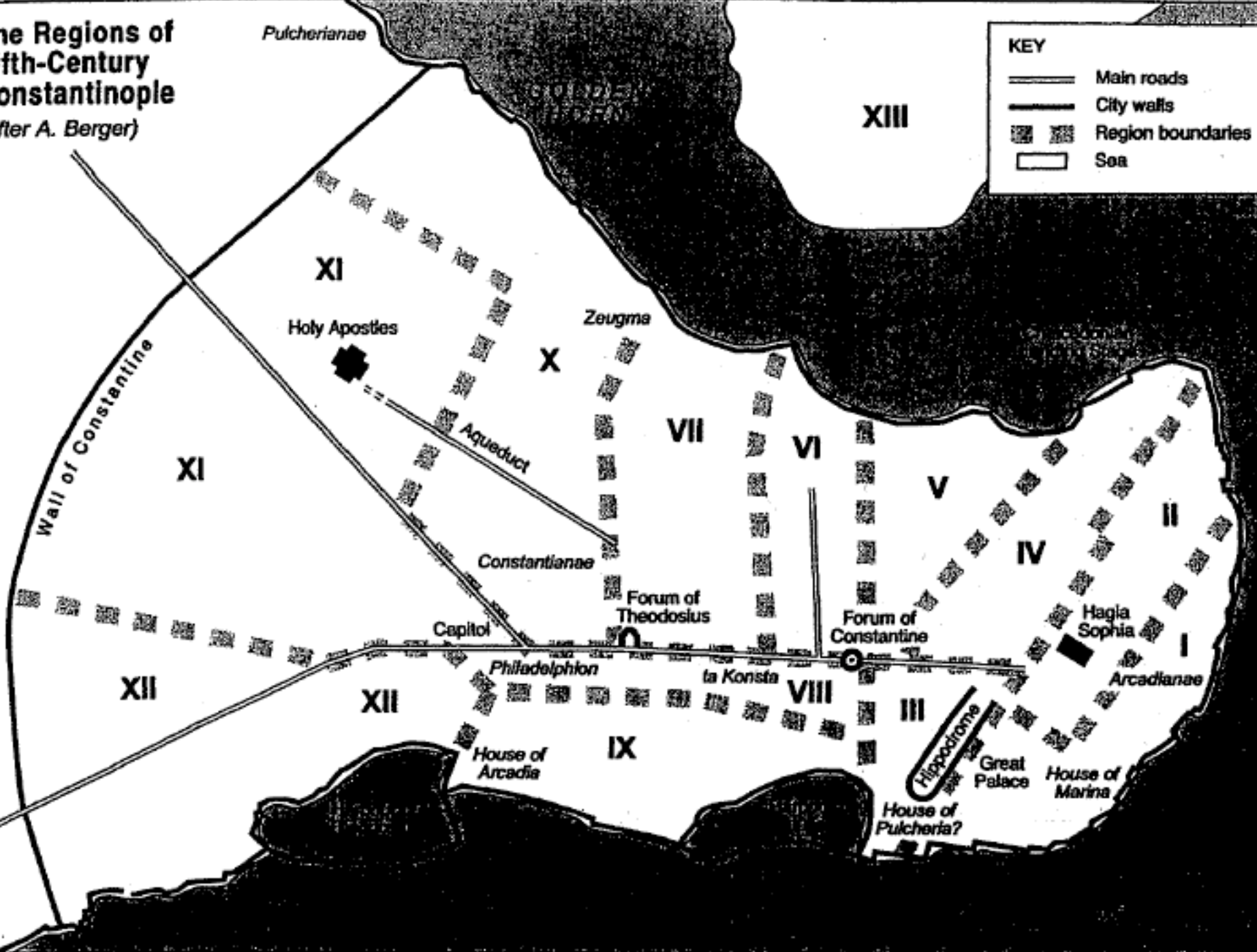


The Regions of Fifth-Century Constantinople
 (after A. Berger)

Pulcherianae

KEY	
	Main roads
	City walls
	Region boundaries
	Sea

XIII



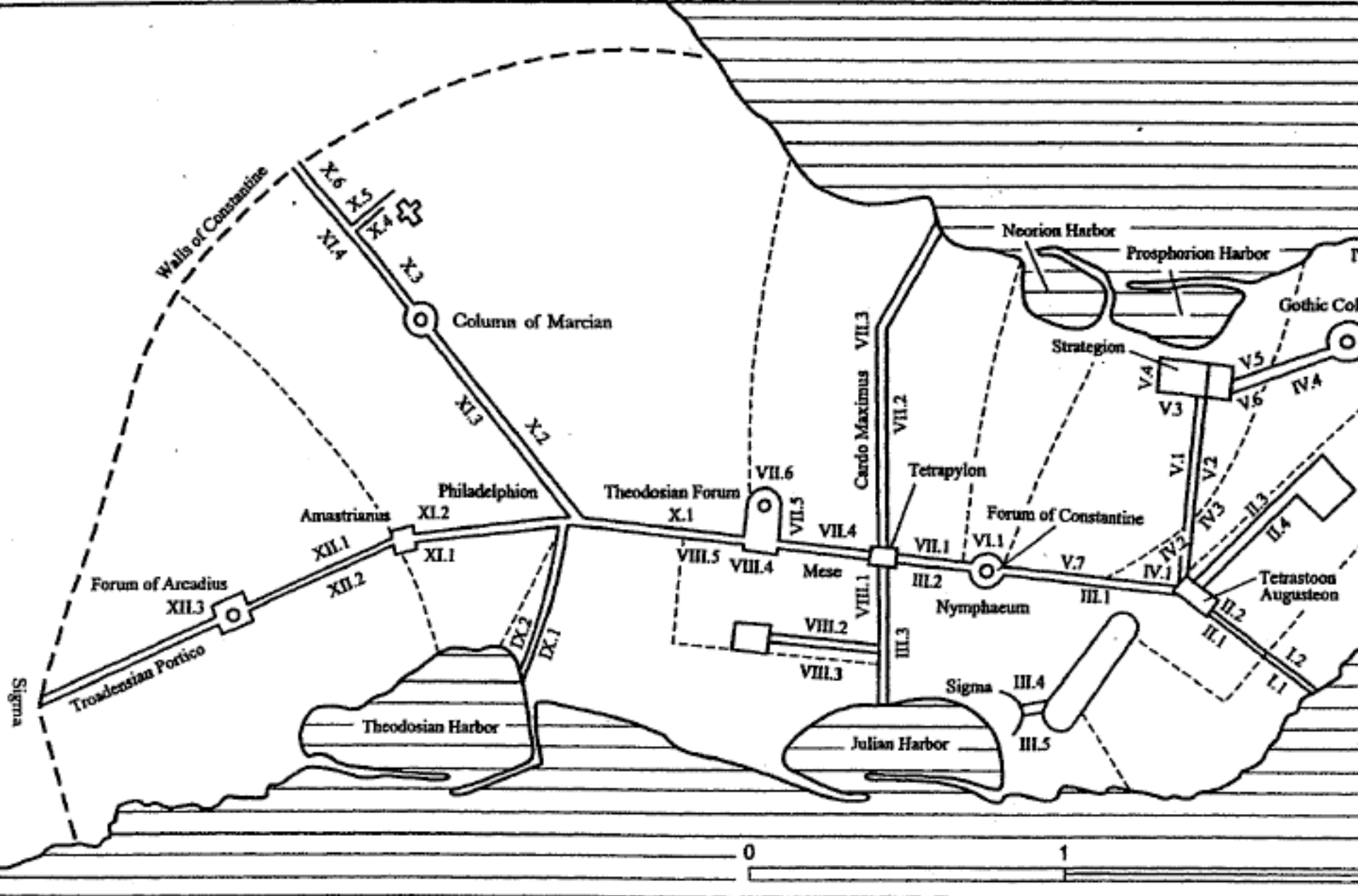


Figure 1. Plan of Constantinople showing proposed locations of *porticus* listed in the *Notitia urbis Constantinopolitanae* features mentioned in the article. Drawing author and A. Wilkins.



Patria (995)

I. The city-plan of Constantine

- New walls, churches, baths
- Forum with porphyry column, triumphal arches, Senate House
- Hag.Eirene, Holy Apostles, Hag. Sophia, St Agathonikos, St Akakios
- Palace complex (17 units)
- Hippodrome
- Houses for 12 senators
- 4 *emboloi* emanating from the Palace, with domed vaults and paved terraces
- Aqueducts and sewers
- Palaces for 3 sons

(walls of Theodosius II)

II. Statues (Constantine)

III. Buildings (from Constantine to the present)

Patria I 68, ed. Preger, *Scriptores*, 148

He also built four porticoes (*emboloi*), with domed masonry vaults, from the palace as far as the land walls. One began from the Tykanisterion and (by way of) the Mangana and the Acropolis and *ta Eugeniou* went as far as St Anthony's; another, from the Daphne and the (harbour of) Sophiai, as far as Rabdos. The other two porticoes (went from) the Chalke and the Milion and the Forum as far as the Bull and the Ox and the Exokionion. Above the porticoes were terraces paved with stone slabs and innumerable bronze statues for the city's adornment. He also built the cisterns and brought the aqueducts from Bulgaria; in addition, he made deep, stone-built channels throughout the whole city, as deep as the porticoes were tall, so that there would be no foul smells and spread of diseases, but the foul smelling matter would drain away into the depths and pass down to the sea.

Constantine the Rhodian

Ekphrasis of the Seven Wonders of Constantinople and the Church of the Holy Apostles (945-959)

- Splendid churches
- Long vaulted *stoai* σφαιροσυνθέταις στέγαις
- Tall columns
- The Seven Wonders (columns of Justinian, Constantine, Staurion, Theodosius, Arcadius + Senate House and Anemodoulion)
- Statues in the Forum, Hippodrome, Strategion and the streets
- Hagia Sophia and Holy Apostles
- What the traveller sees approaching the city:
 - Towers
 - Columns like giants
 - Houses (δόμους)
 - Lofty churches

Theodore Prodromos

Farewell to Constantinople (c. 1140)

- Great towers (μεγάπυργε)
- Long walls
- Beautiful columns/colonnades (ήυκίων)
- Houses piled high (δόμοι ἄλλος ἐπ' ἄλλω)
- Lofty churches
- Streets and squares
- Theatre (=Hippodrome)
- Famous bronze sculptures
- Cisterns
- Columns
- Palace
- Hagia Sophia

Manuel Holobolos

Second imperial oration for Michael VIII Palaiologos (1266)

- Churches, especially Hagia Sophia
- Palaces, with coffered ceilings of cedar and cypress wood, ample gilding and lead roofs
- Public buildings (ὠραῖσμοι πρὸς τούτοις δημοσίων κατασκευῶν)
- Hippodromes (ἵππόδρομοι, θαῦμα ἰδεῖν)
- Bustling market (ἀγορὰ πληθοῦσα)
- Law courts (δικαστήρια)
- Theatres
- Alleys (στενωποί)
- Porticoes (κάλλη στοῶν)
- Lots of baths (ἀφθονία λουτρῶν)
- Avenues/ *canalisation*? (δρόμοι ἐν βάθει, ἕτεροι ἐν τέλει, οἱ μὲν κατάστεγοι, οἱ δ' ὕπαιθροι)
- Old-age homes everywhere, and other philanthropic institutions
- Education

Theodore Metochites

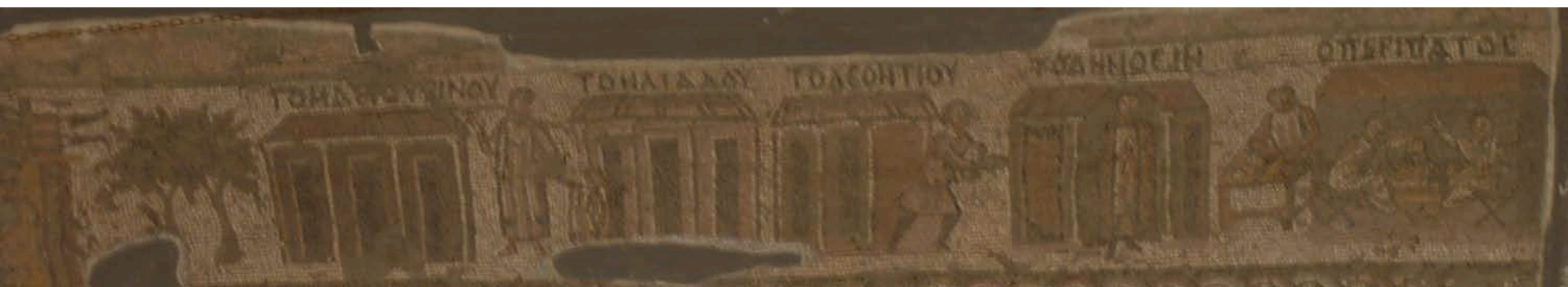
Byzantios (c. 1310)

- Walls
- Churches
- Public and private buildings (including **ruins**)
- Numerous long porticoes in all parts of the city
- Gymnasia (sic)
- Avenues? (δρόμοι)
- Waterworks: cisterns, fountains, cisterns, aqueducts
- Beautiful and great baths, with all kinds of facilities (παντοῖ' ἐν τούτοις σοφίσματα)
- Monumental columns
- Churches
- Porticoes (στοάς)
- Gymnasia
- Avenues? (δρόμους ὑπαίθρους καὶ καταστέγους)
- Works of art (στήλας ἐκ μαρμάρου καὶ λίθου πάσης, ἀνδριάντας, γραφάς, ἀγάλματα, ἐρογλυφικᾶς λατομίας)
- Harbours

Manuel Chrysoloras

Comparison of Old and New Rome (1411)

- Walls
- Huge palaces and churches
- Covered and walled roads (σκεπαστούς καὶ φρακτούς δρόμους)
- Monolithic columns
- Porticoes, statue bases, 'pyramids' (=obelisks)
- Other palaces, in various parts of the city
- *Theatra, strategia, agonisteria, gymnasia, hippodromous*
- Harbours
- Aqueducts
- Open and covered cisterns
- Baths (ὧν τὸ ἱστορούμενον ἐν αὐτῇ γενέσθαι πλῆθος ἀπιστεῖται)
- Fountains
- Suburbs, including the Long Walls of Thrace
- Sculptures, RUINS



ΤΟ ΠΑΡΕΣΤΗΝΟΝ

ΤΟ ΠΑΙΣ ΑΝΥ

ΤΟ ΑΝΟΗΤΟΥ

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