The monograph, which is the topic of this brief review, is one of the effects of the work of Polish byzantinists from the so-called Łódź School of Byzantine Studies. The book has been composed in the wake of the grant awarded to the Łódź academics by the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education. Thanks to the granted funding, the researchers have had an opportunity to conduct a detailed and long-lasting archival and modern literature research in the leading academic centers of Western Europe (Oxford, London, Paris, Rome to mention but a few) and take part in fruitful field trips, which led them as far as to the heart of modern Istanbul.

The publication is divided into eleven chapters. The first (Foundation of Constantinople and Its History from IV Century to the Beginning of 7th Century, p. 13–101) contains subchapters on the topography of the city, the history of ancient Byzantium, the foundation of New Rome by Constantine the Great and an outline of the history of Constantinople between the 4th and 7th century.

The second chapter (The Layout of the City, p. 102–177) is an elaboration on the spatial urban planning principles made use for the sake of inaugurating Constantinople and describes the city’s main landmarks. While Mirosław J. Leszka writes about the Great Palace and other imperial residences (Bryas, Damatrys, Saint Mamas, Hebdomon, Blachernae), Teresa Wolińska presents public buildings, such as the Hippodrome, Basilica or Senate. Their information is supplemented with Sławomir Bralewski’s sketch of the most renowned churches erected to embellish the capital city and Kiril Marinow’s short but informative study covering the harbors and the

In conclusion, the book presents a scrupulous analysis of the andological and liturgical questions connected with the early Christian church in the Western Slavonic region. The author, Škoviera, seems to propose that the Saints Fratelli and their disciples have introduced and used the *asmatiki akolouthia* of the patriarchate of Constantinople and not the "cursus" monastic. For the liturgy of Saint Peter, the author believes that she "bola pokusom obohatit' anafórdnu tradiciu byzantskeho obradu o anaforu západného typu" (p. 208), but also in this case he is very attentive to all the questions related to the reconstruction of the liturgical practice during the mission among the Western Slavs: the character of the Liturgy of the Hours and the controversies around the so-called Liturgy of Saint Peter. (p. 208)
fortifications of the city.

In the third part of the monograph (The inhabitants of Constantinople, p. 178–233), which refers to the population of the city, Andrzej Kompa presents his research of the social structure of Constantinople (p. 178–226), focusing on a picture of the Constantinopolitan middle class and the significance of women in Byzantine society. Teresa Wolińska writes about Constantinopolitan circus factions and their members. She demonstrates their role during races and in unrests that occasionally burst out in the city.

In the chapter The Emperor, the Court and the Subjects (p. 234–269), M. J. Leszka and T. Wolińska write about the Byzantine concept of power, imperial symbolism in force throughout the period of early Byzantium and analyze the coronation ceremony. One should emphasize the importance of their conclusions concerning the significance of women at the imperial court and the relationship between the emperor and his subjects.

In the fifth chapter (The Authorities of Constantinople, p. 270–349) Paweł Filipczak makes a thorough analysis of the available sources concerning the office and activities of the proconsul of the city. He also presents a wealth of information on the distinctive Constantinopolitan system of fire protection, on the city police serving under the control of the praetor plebis and activities of the city’s quaesitor, the counterpart of the modern immigration officer. The author also includes in the chapter an extensive fragment which consists of his research in the prefect’s undertakings against any form of anti-government opposition, religious unrest or faction riots.

In the next chapter (The Church and his Influence on the Life of the Inhabitants of Constantinople, p. 350–400) Małgorzata B. Leszka discusses riots triggered off by the Christian population of the capital in a protest against depositions of Constantinopolitan patriarchs (Joannites, Euphemius etc.) and attempts on the life of some bishops of Constantinople (John Chrysostom, Gregory of Nazianzus, Nectarius etc.). The author elaborates in detail charity work of the Church and various charitable foundations, like xenodochia, orphanotrophia, brephotrophia, gerontokomia, ptochtrophia, scattered all over the fourteen districts of the capital.

Various forms of religious cult are the topic of the sixth chapter (Religious Life of the Inhabitants of Constantinople, p. 401–432), in which S. Bralewski presents his outstanding expertise concerning religious ceremonies connected with the cult of the Saint Cross, the Mother of the God, various martyrs and their relics.

In the chapter Supplying the City (p. 433–470) T. Wolińska and Maciej Kokoszko write about the problem of providing Constantinople with adequate food and water supplies (especially the city’s aqueducts and cisterns).

Although the chapter The Tastes of Constantinople (p. 471–475) could be a separate dissertation, it forms an integral part of the discussed monograph. Therein, M. Kokoszko, an authority on early Byzantine food, presents different dishes, which were prepared by the inhabitants of Constantinople. The scholar acquaints the reader with various typical cereal foods like mádza, meat dishes, fish delicacies (from afýe to sharks) as well as with various soups, for instance ptisâne. He also presents a cornucopia of vegetables and fruits like mallow (maláche) or medlars (mésilon, epimelís), which are nowadays not as popular as they used to be in Byzantium. Additionally, he elaborates on a variety of herbs (pennyroyal, mint, coriander and others) and spices (like asafetida, which, in ancient times, was termed silphion), and other food additives determin-
ing the range of Constantinopolitan aromas (like famous fish sauce called *garum*). Last but not least, the author describes ancient and early Byzantine doctrines on healthy food and quotes Byzantine medical doctors on nutritional properties of various foodstuffs and dishes prepared from them.

In the tenth chapter (*The education in Constantinople*, p. 576–642) A. Kompa analyses the legal status of Constantinopolitan scholars. The author present the history of the higher education system, which was established by Theodosius the Younger, and describes Constantinopolitan libraries, including that of Constantius II. A. Kompa’s area of interest focuses not only on law and philosophy but also on medical and engineering teaching, which has not been researched into satisfactorily before.

In the last chapter of the discussed monograph (*The entertainment in Constantinople*, p. 643–669) T. Wolińska describes pantomime performances, imperial festivals (*brumalia*), chariot and runners races, animal fights, acrobatic shows and others.

The book is supplemented by a foreword (p. 9–11), detailed maps of early Byzantine Constantinople, several indices (personal, geographical, Constantinopolitan names, p. 699–742), a selected bibliography and extensive illustrational material, collected during the trips to Istanbul.

*Constantinople – New Rome. The City and the People in the Early Byzantine Period* is certainly one of the most exhaustive monographs depicting the capital of Byzantine Empire at its earliest development stage. Despite the abundance of information included in the study, the authors managed to present a clear picture of all problems presented in the book, and the history of the city is only a background against which they analyze almost every aspect of the Constantinopolitans’ life. Each and every individual chapter has been based on an ample body of sources and secondary literature. Particularly the chapters on the social history of the capital and Byzantine diet will contribute considerably to an increase of knowledge about the Byzantine Empire and consequently to a noteworthy progress in Byzantine studies. Let us hope that the monograph of the Łódź scholars will not pass unnoticed and that it will be an inspiration for further research.

*Błażej Cecota (Łódź)*


The book is a doctoral dissertation of an art historian from the Department of Ancient and Medieval Art of the Papal University of John Paul II in Cracow. The English version of the book was published at about the same time as the Polish one. The work is based on many sources, mostly iconographic ones from the Byzantine Empire, now scattered among different centers of scholarly study, and