Nicetas Choniates, the Greek historian, had heard that Ioannitsa, in a fit of rage, ‘removed Baldwin from prison, gave orders that his legs be summarily chopped off at the knees and his arms at the ...’

The Sack of Constantinople occurred in April 1204 and marked the culmination of the Fourth Crusade. Crusader armies, under the leadership of Baldwin of Flanders, sacked the city, and the Frankokratia or the Latin Occupation was established and Baldwin of Flanders was crowned Emperor Baldwin I...

Nicetas Choniates | Byzantine historian | Britannica

Nicetas Choniates (Greek: Νικήτας Χωνιάτης; c. 1155 – 1217), whose actual surname was Akominatos (Ἀκομινάτος), was a native of Constantinople from their birthplace Chonae (from which came his nickname, “Choniates” meaning “person from Chonae”).


O City of Byzantium is the first English translation of a history which chronicles the period of Byzantine history from 1118 to 1207. The historian Niketas Choniates provides an eyewitness account of the events that led to the destruction of the largest Greek Christian empire in history, and to the ultimate catastrophe at the fall of Constantinople in 1204 to the Fourth Crusade.

Finally, the Byzantine historian Niketas Choniates gives a vivid eyewitness account of the destruction and looting of the city in 1204 CE, had a population of around 300,000, dwarfing the 80,000 in Venice, western Europe’s largest city at the time.

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