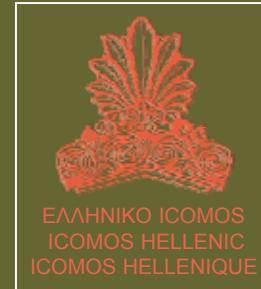
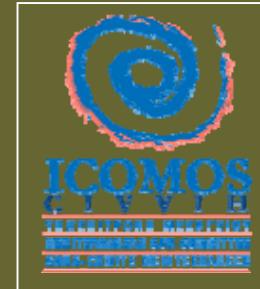




CIVVIH Mediterranean Sub Committee Meeting 2012  
“Multilayered Historic Towns”  
18 to 20 May 2012 / Izmir, Turkey



## **URBAN PLANNING OF GREEK CITIES IN 19TH CENTURY AND TRANSFORMATION OF THEIR MEDIEVAL URBAN FABRIC. QUESTIONS ON COEXISTANCE AND HIGHLIGHTING OF DIFFERENT PERIODS OF CITIES**

**L’AMENAGEMENT URBAIN DES VILLES GRECQUES LORS DU XIXème  
SIECLE ET LA TRANSFORMATION DE LEUR TISSU URBAIN MEDIEVAL.  
QUESTIONS SUR LA COEXISTENCE ET LA MISE EN VALEUR DES  
PERIODES DIFFÉRENTES DANS LES VILLES**

Eleni Maistrou - Maria Daniil  
ICOMOS Hellénique

**Like most Mediterranean cities, Hellenic cities are characterized by their long history and they condense in their urban tissue traces coming from varying eras.**

Les villes grecques, tout comme la plupart des villes de la Méditerranée, sont caractérisées par leur longue histoire et concentrent dans leur tissu des résidus de plusieurs époques différents

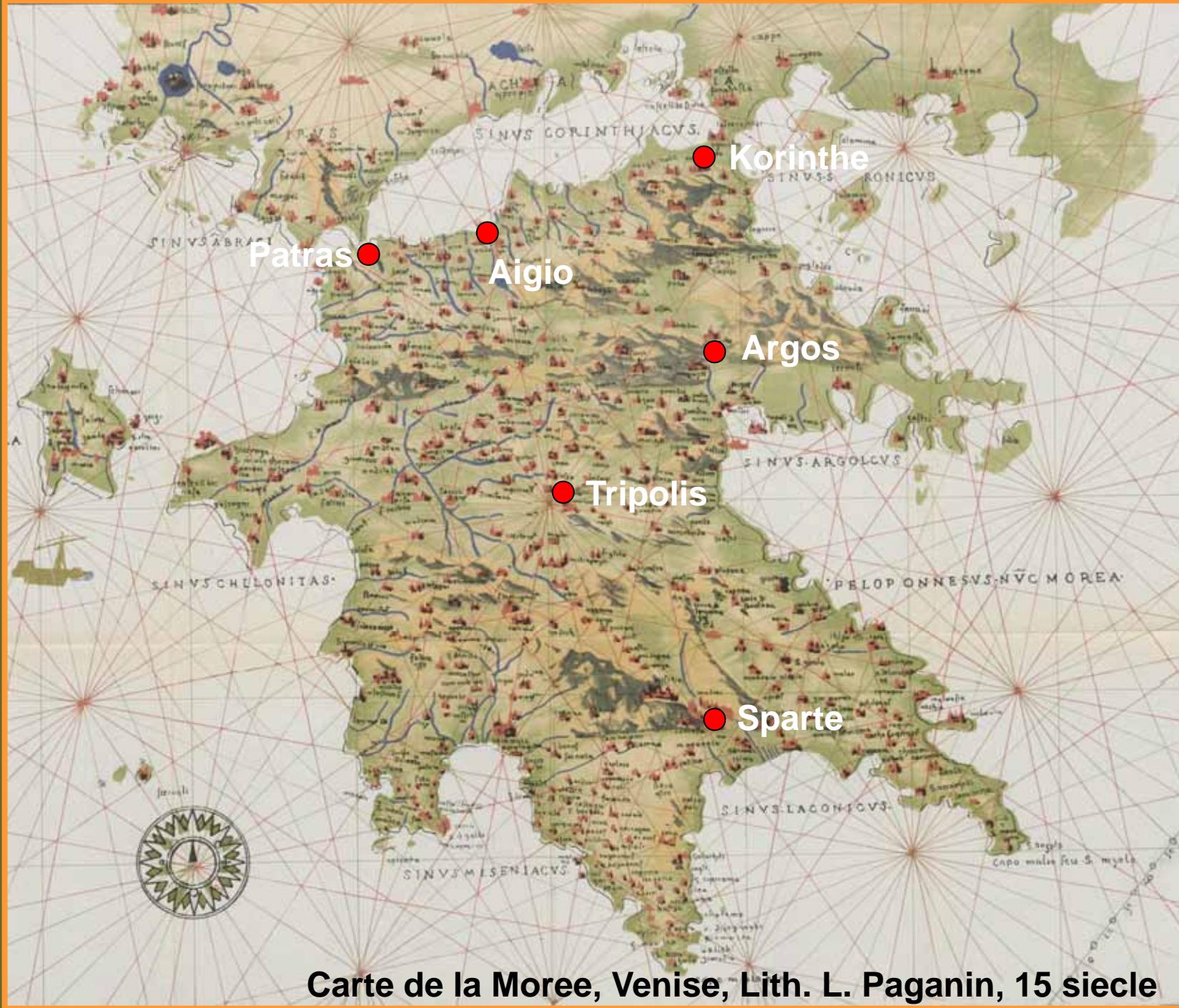


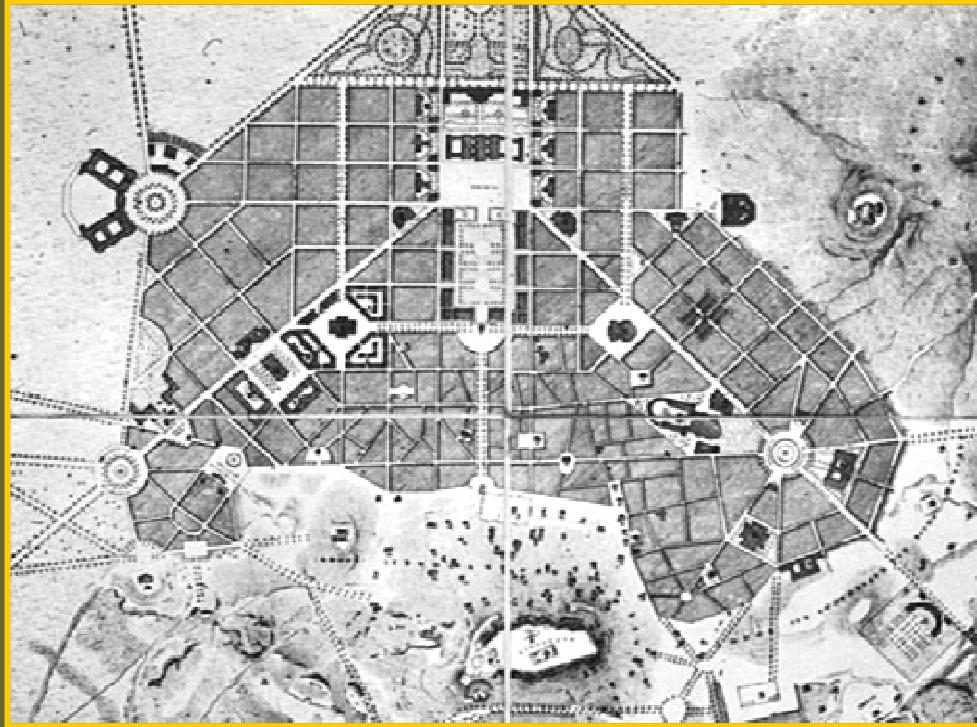
Graphique de la Méditerranée, du 16 e siècle, musée Correr,Venise

The decisive era having formed the contemporary physiognomy of Greek cities was the first half of the 19th century, during which was realized their redesign following the liberation of the Hellenic nation in 1828

La période décisive ayant formulé la physionomie contemporaine des villes grecques fut la première moitié du XIXème siècle, quand les villes furent redésignées après la libération de la nation Hellénique en 1828







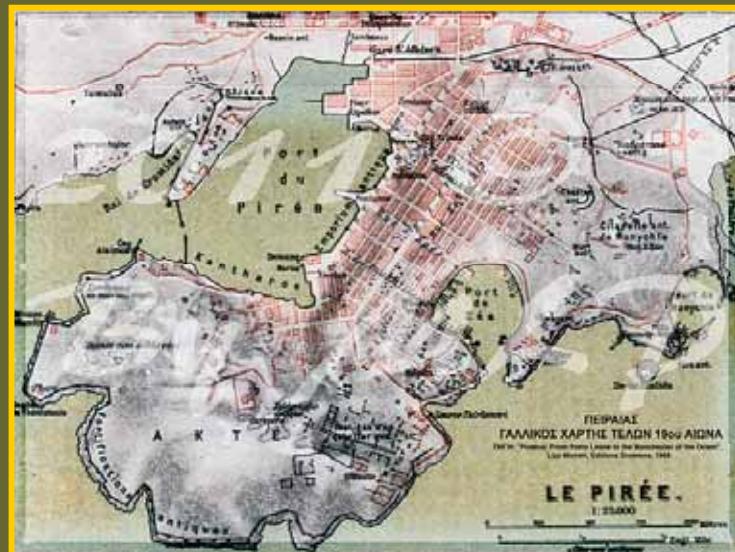
Athenes, 1834



Barcelone, 1859



Munich, 1862



Piree, 1834

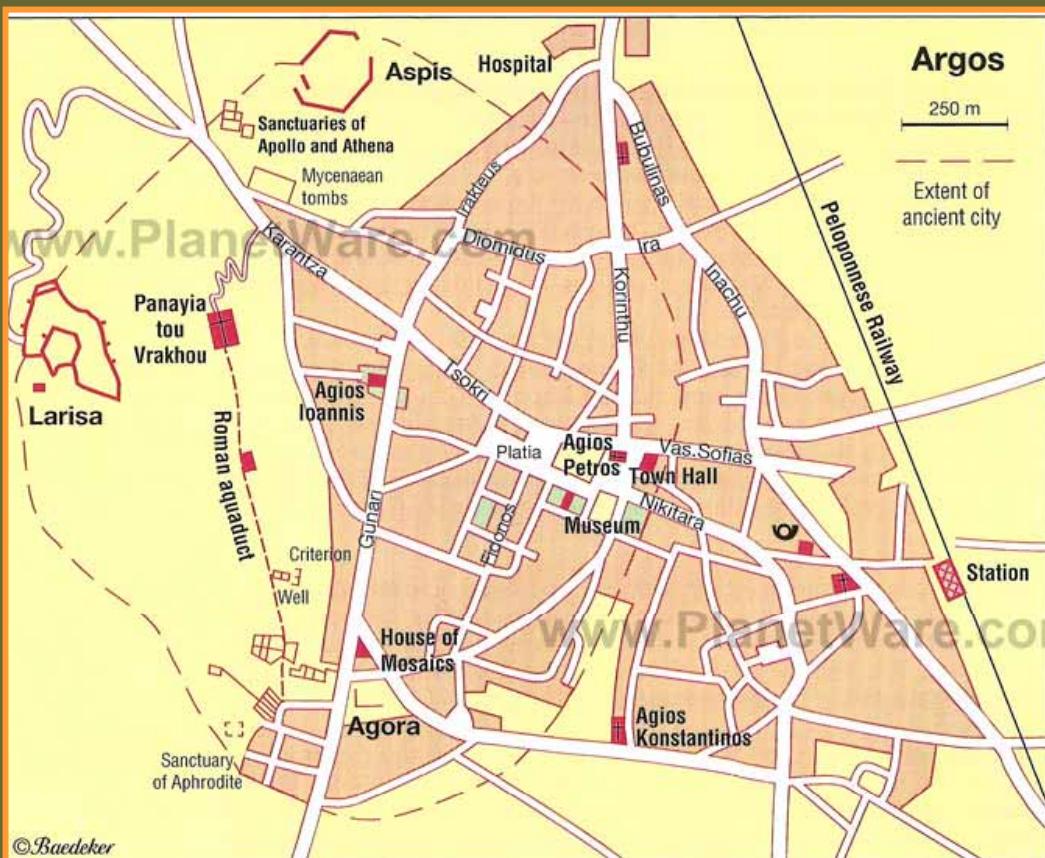


Odessa 1854

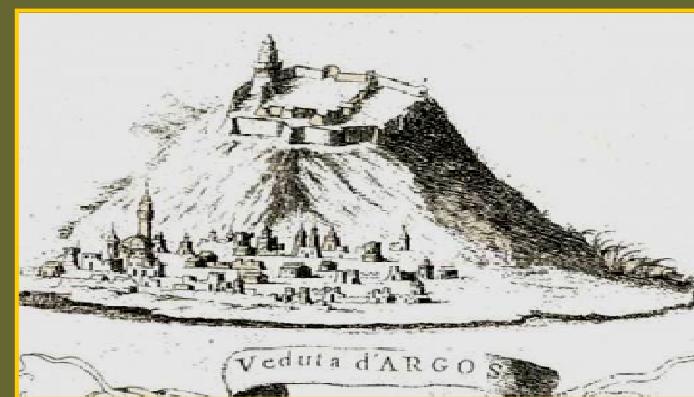


# Argos

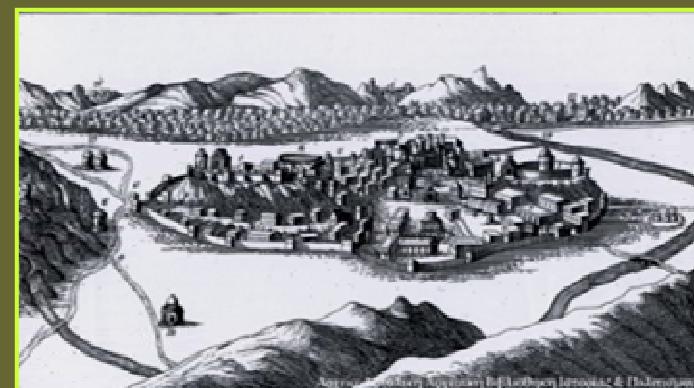
Argos, V. Coronelli 1713



ville ancienne - contemporaine d'Argos

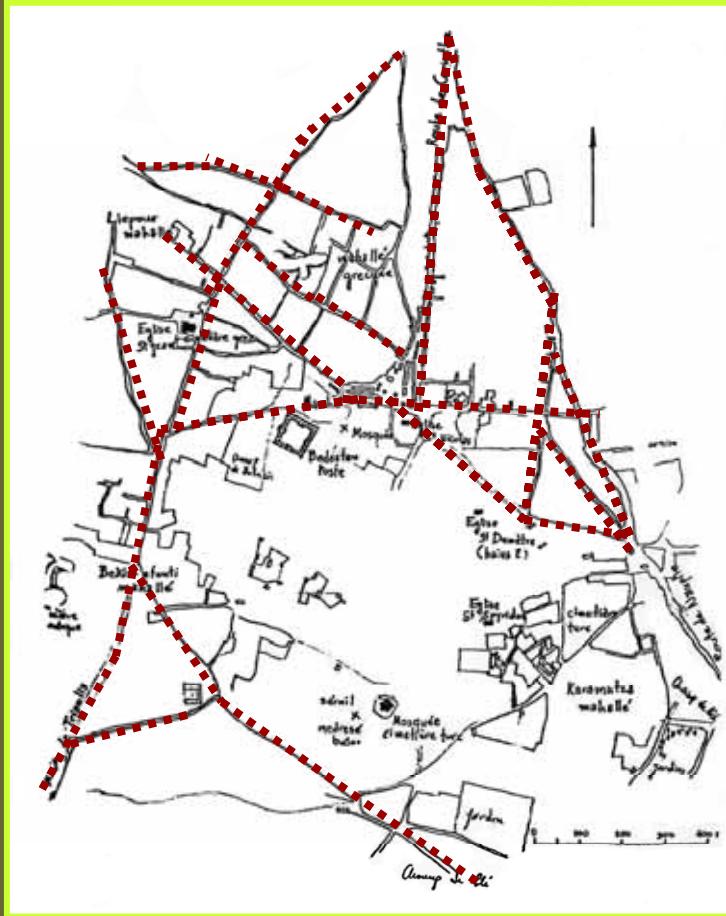


Argos, V. Coronelli, 1685



Argos, 16eme siècle

Restitution du plan de la Ville pendant  
l'époque Ottoman

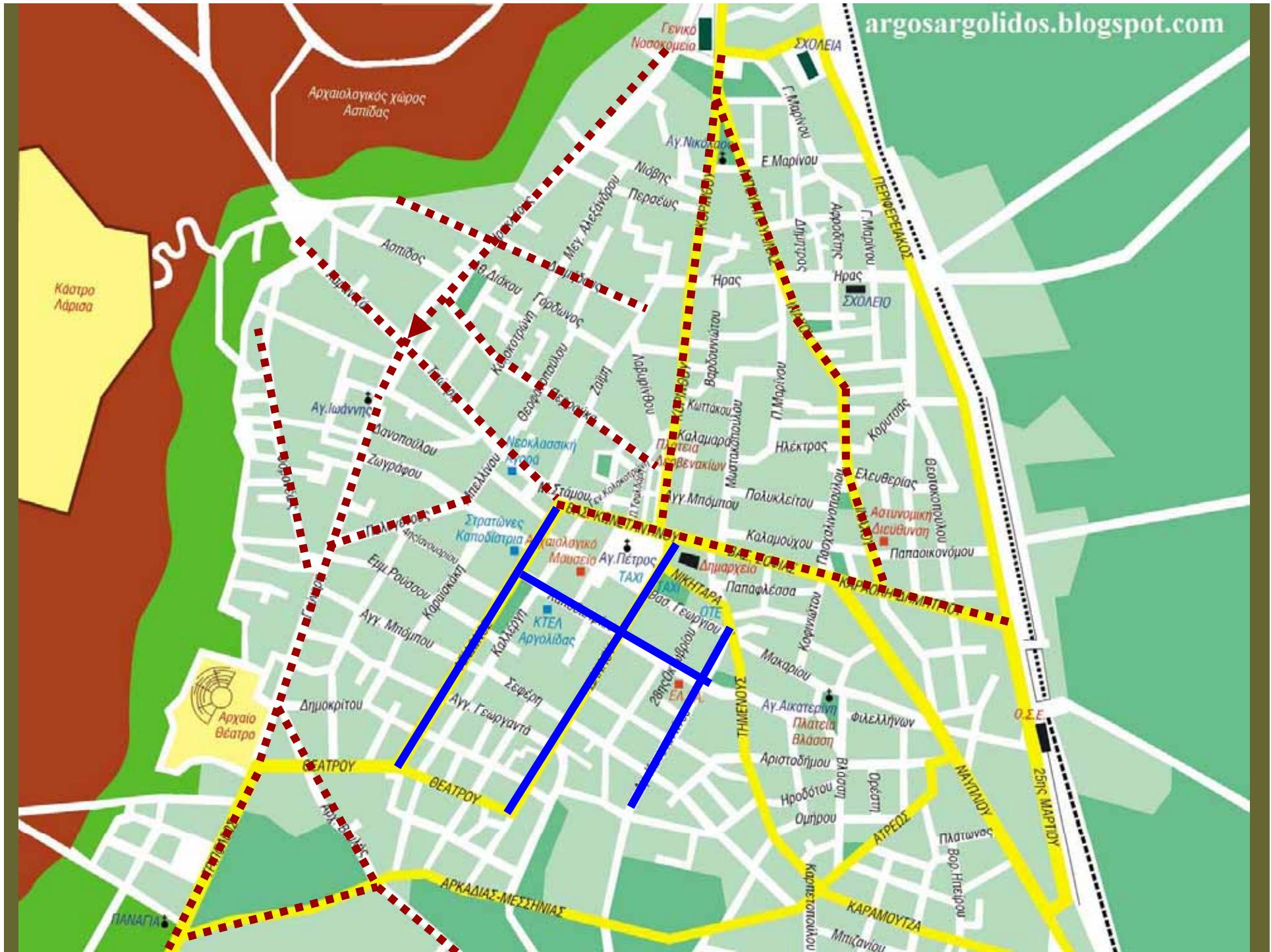


Plan R. De Borroczun, 1831



Théâtre antique, E. Rey 1843







Thermes



Palaestra



École Primaire



Nymphée



Theatre antique

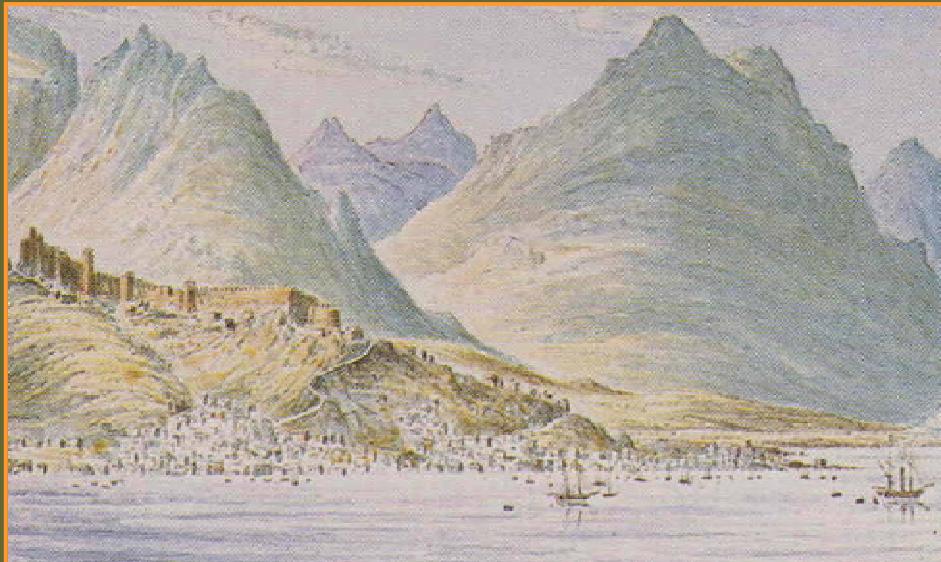


Maison Trikoupi

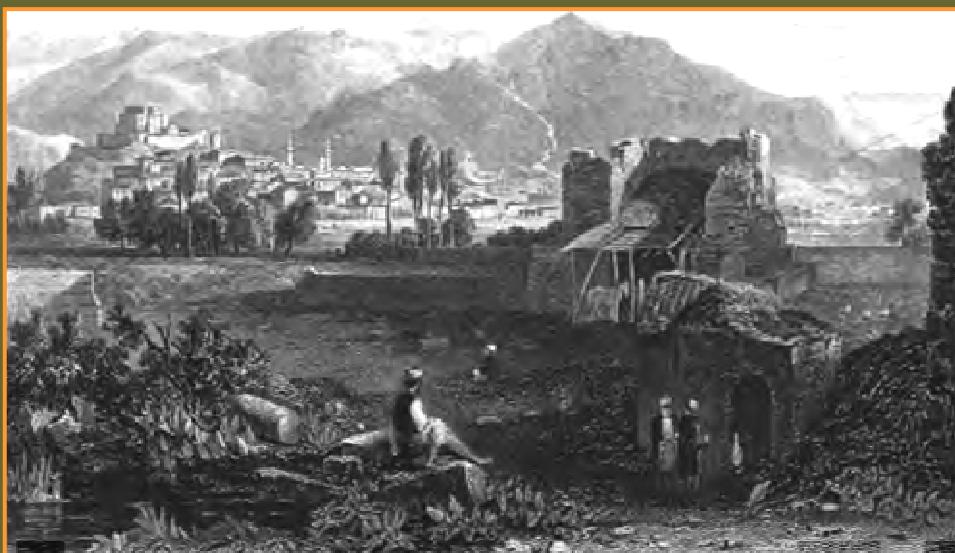


Église St-Constantin

# Patras



Patras, V. Coronelli 1692



Patras, 18eme siècle



Patras, 19eme siècle

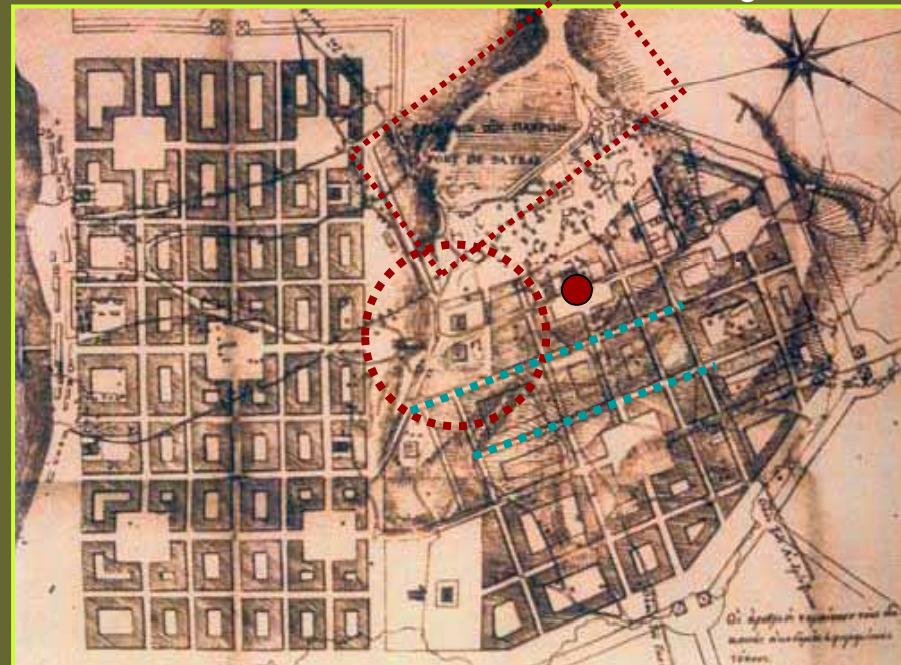
Patras

## Plan époque Ottoman

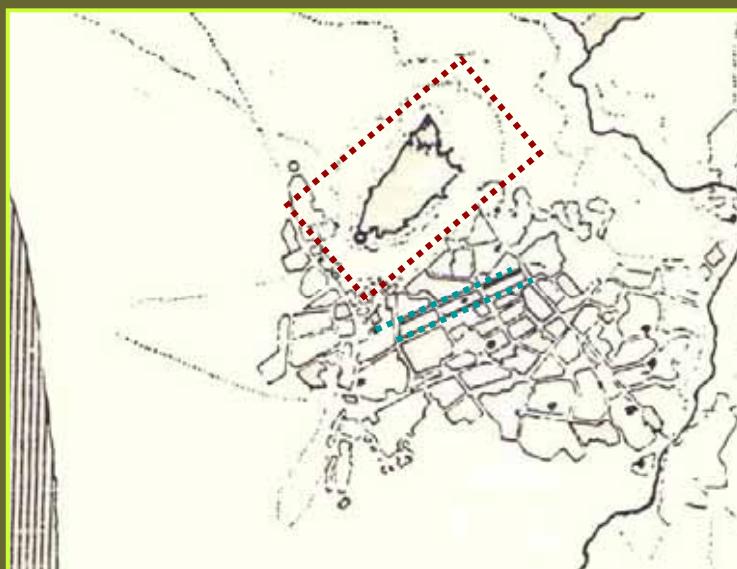


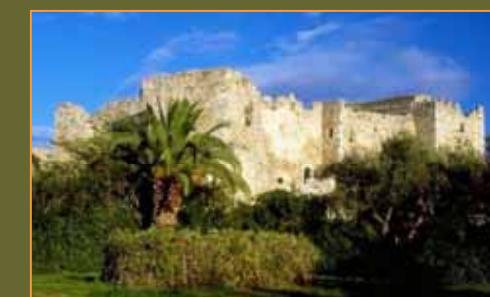
Plan époque Roman

**Plan Voulgari, 1829**



Plan 1885





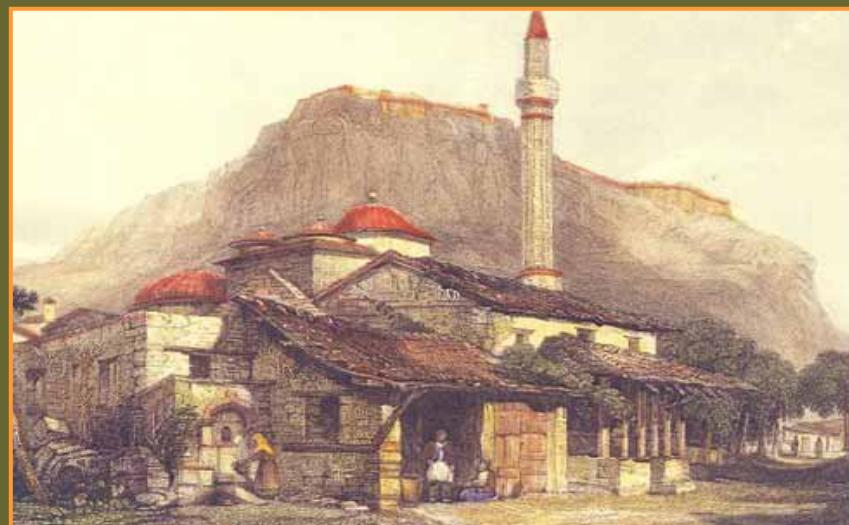
# CORINTHE



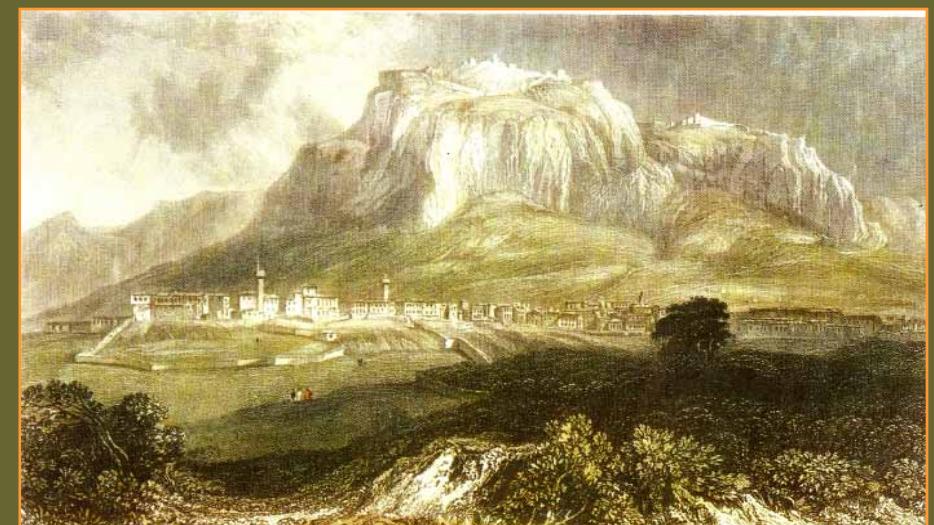
1497



1600

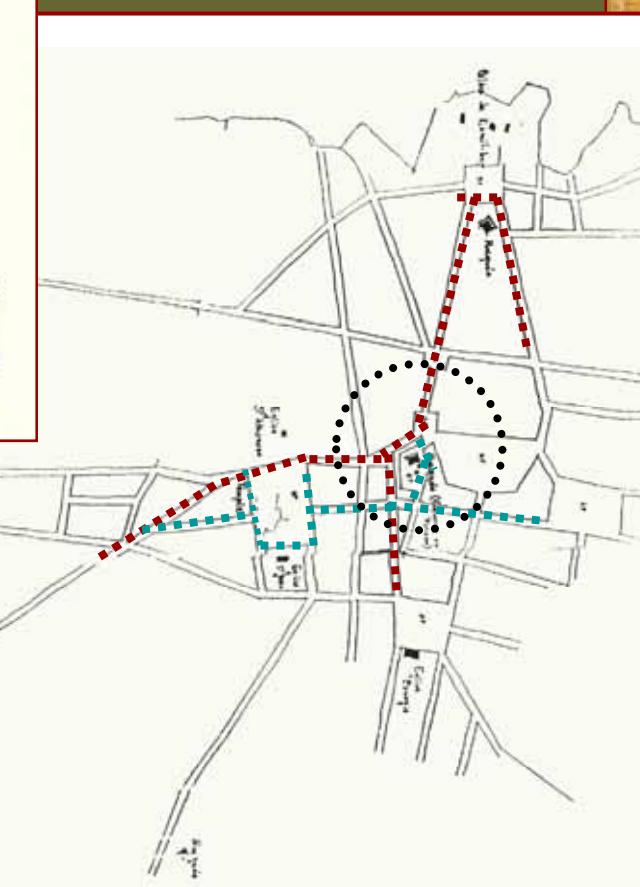
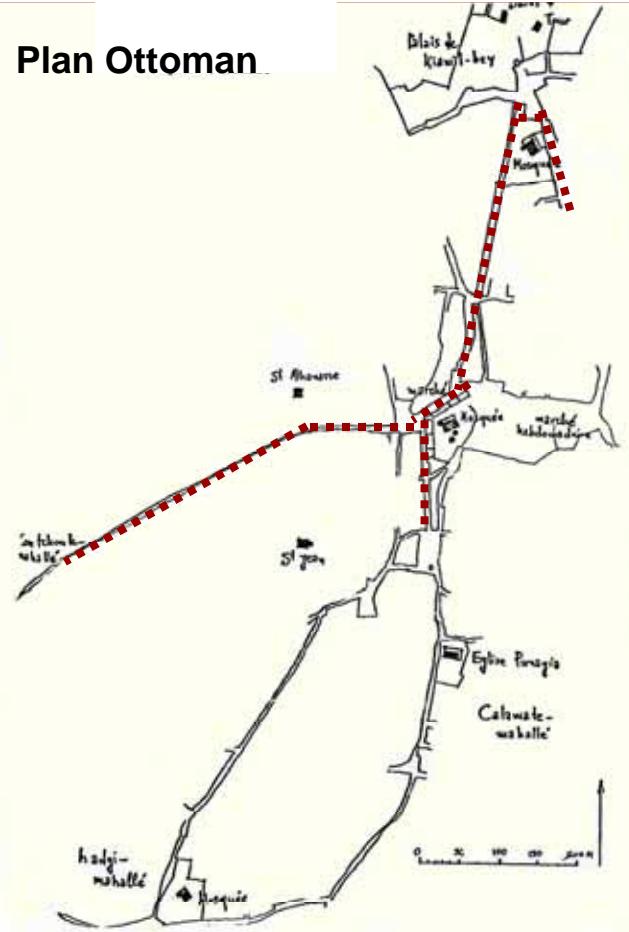


1830

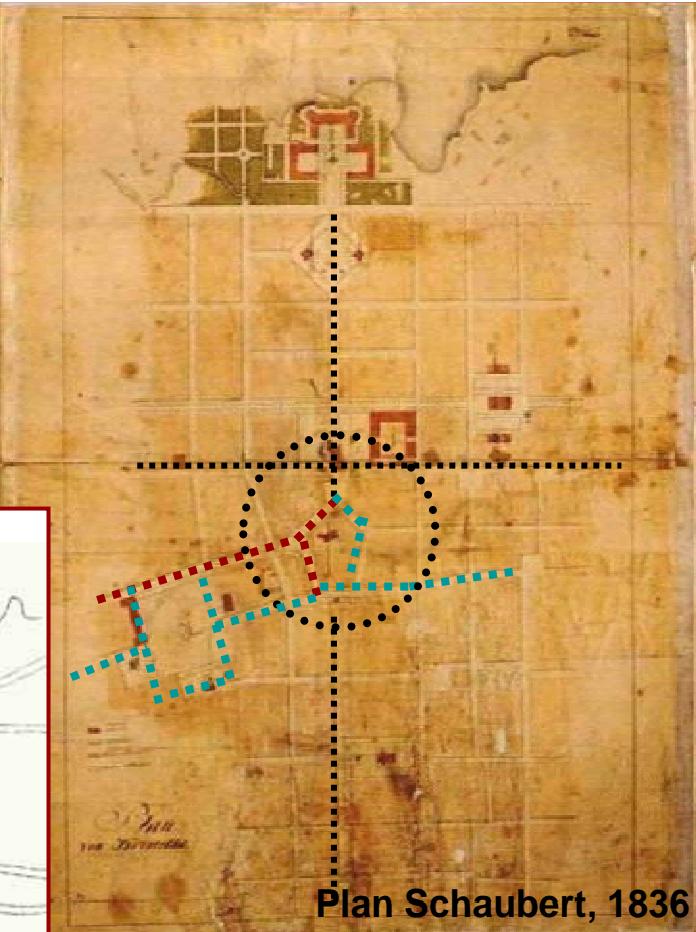


1832

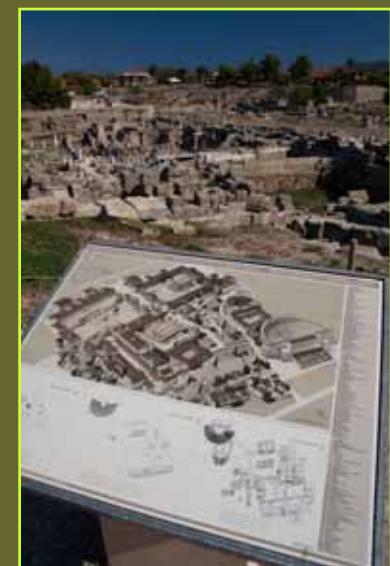
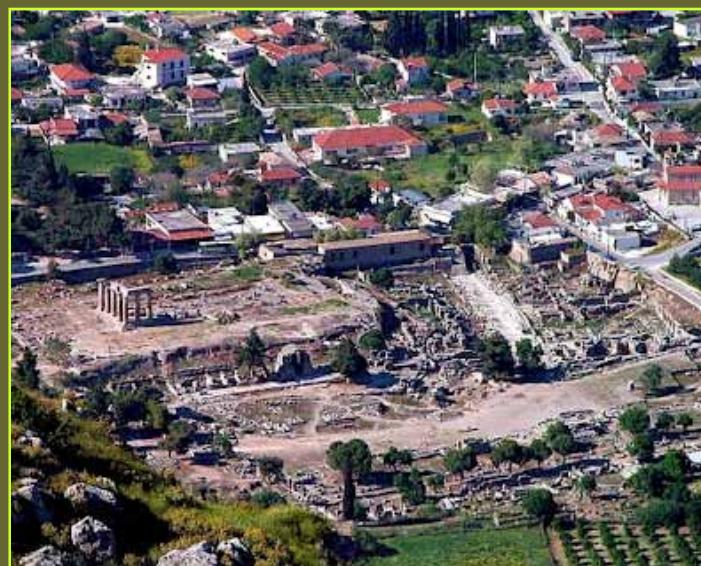
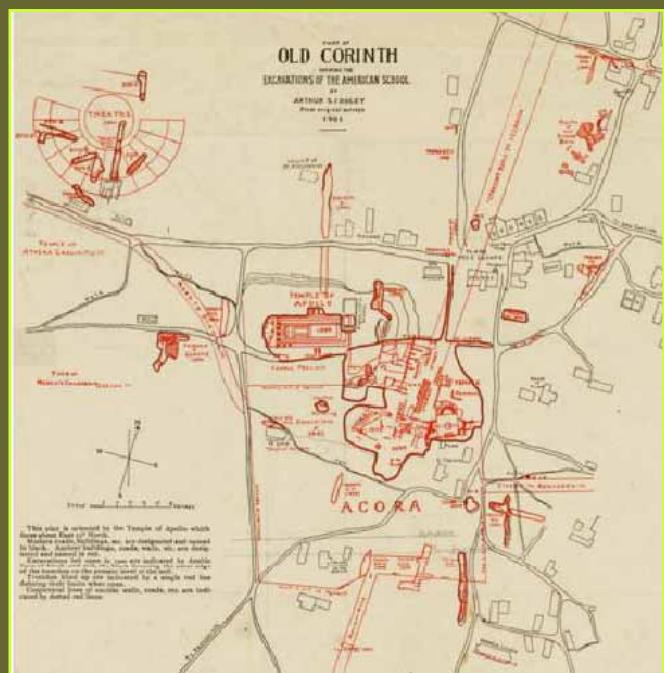
**Plan Ottoman**



**Plan Peytier, 1829**



**Plan Schaubert, 1836**



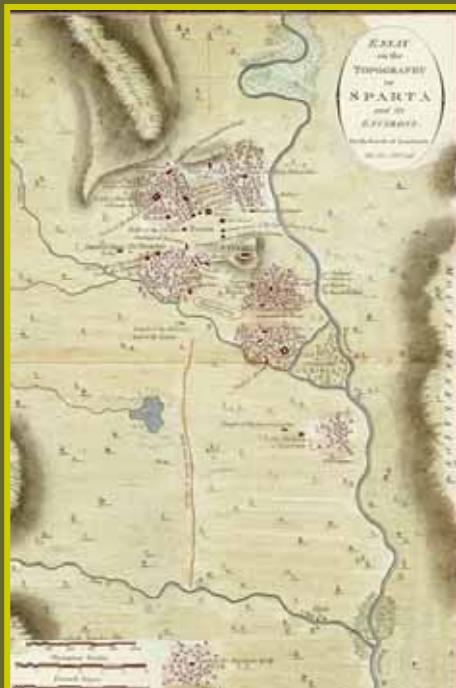
Ancienne Korinthe



Sparte, 1669



W. Gell, 1805

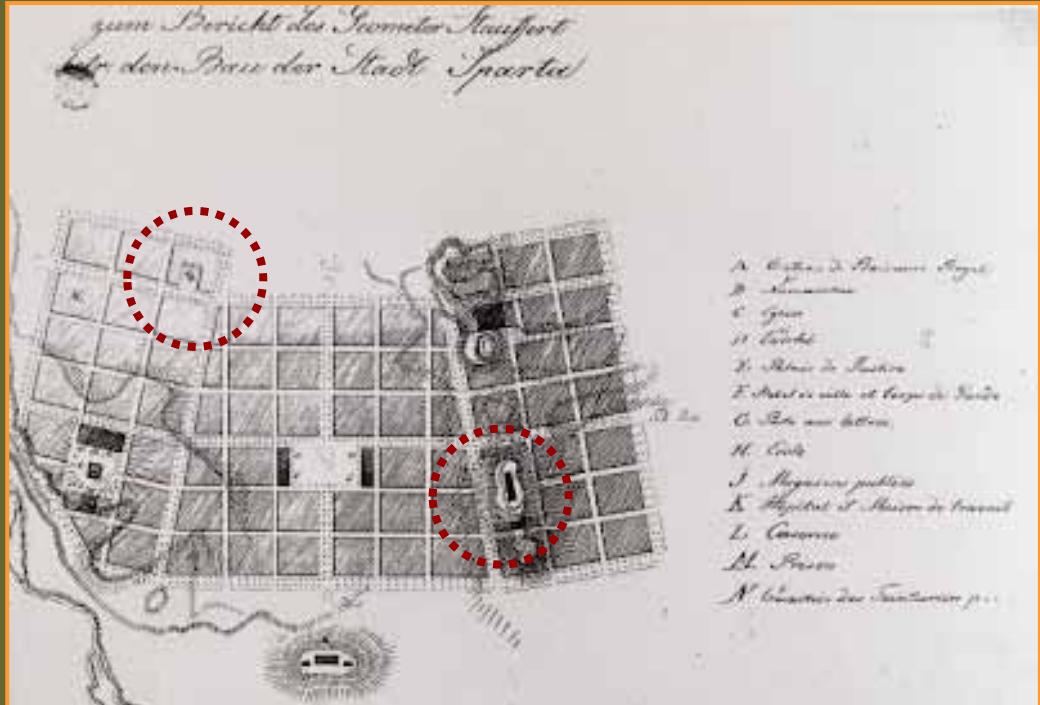


"Topography of Sparta" J.Russell, 1817

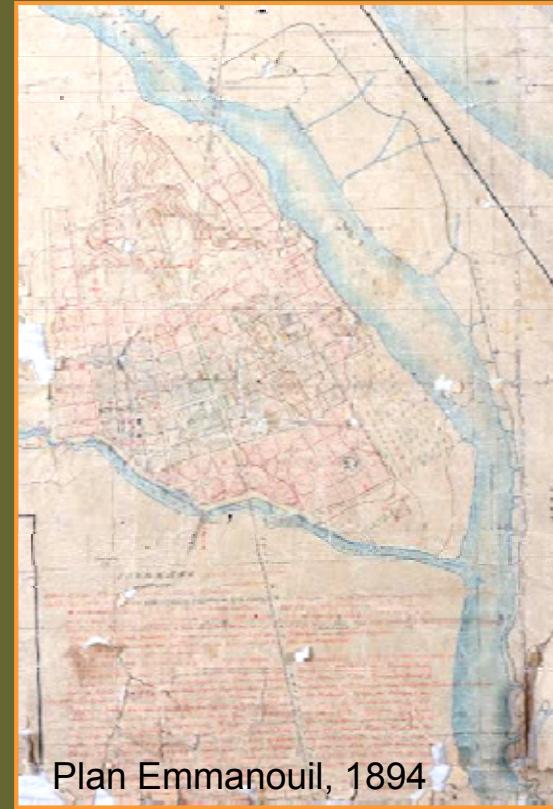


Les banlieues de Sparte, A. Blouet 1833

# Sparte

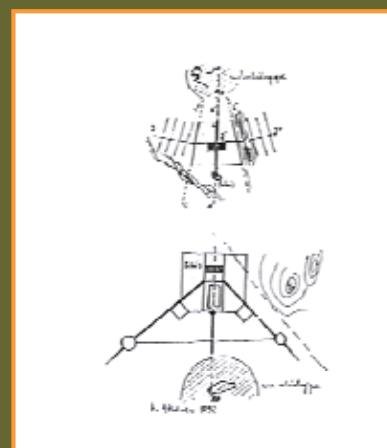


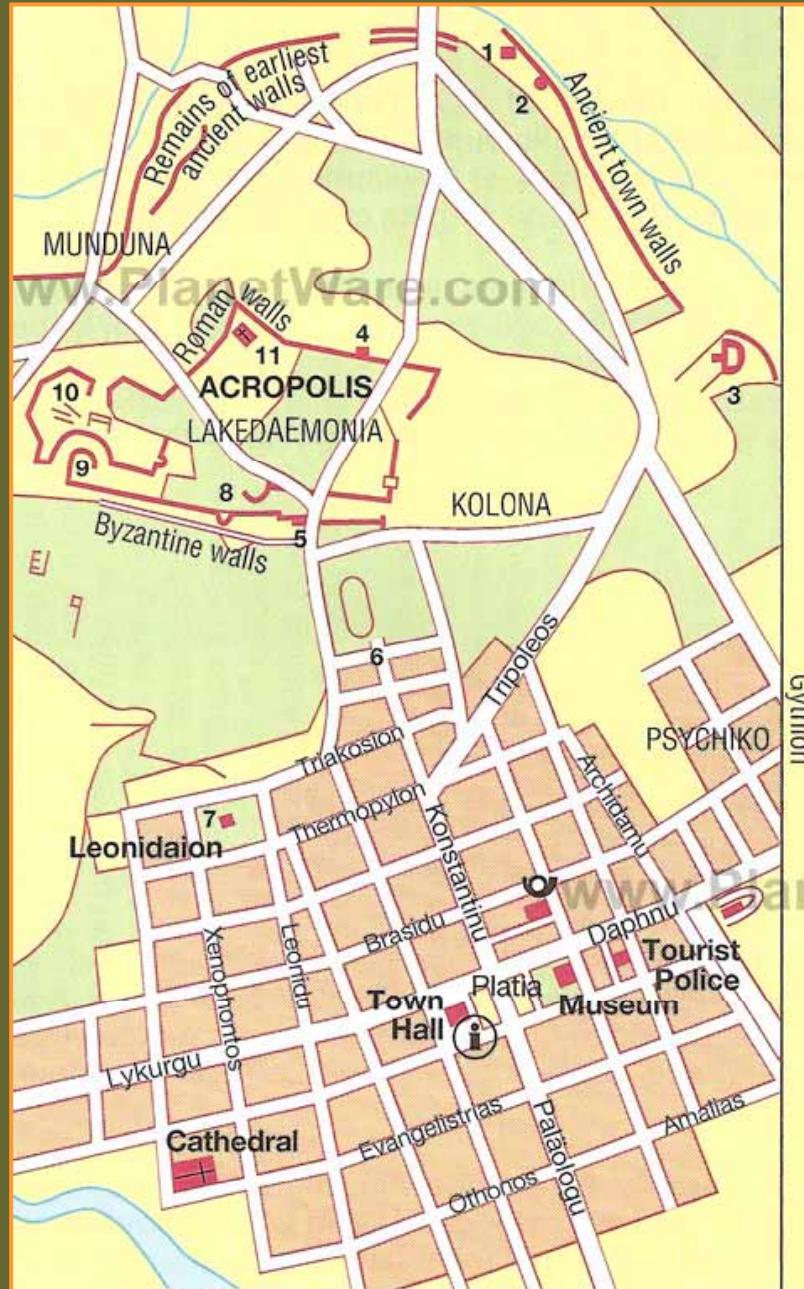
Plan Stauffert, 1834



**The planning of Sparta was influenced by the corresponding planning in Athens**

**L'aménagement urbain de Sparte fut influencée par la configuration du plan athénien**





## Sparta Sparti

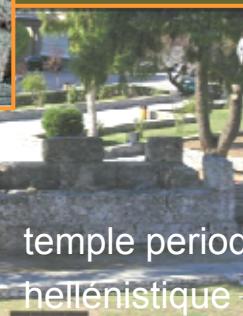
- 1 Altar of Lykourgos
- 2 Heroon
- 3 Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia
- 4 North Gate
- 5 South Gate
- 6 Modern statue of Leonidas
- 7 Foundations of Hellenistic temple ("Tomb of Leonidas")
- 8 Rotunda
- 9 Theatre
- 10 Temple of Athena Chalkioikos
- 11 Byzantine monastic church of Osios Nikonas (10th c.)

300 m

©Baedeker



Residence romain



temple periode hellénistique



Galerie, 1890

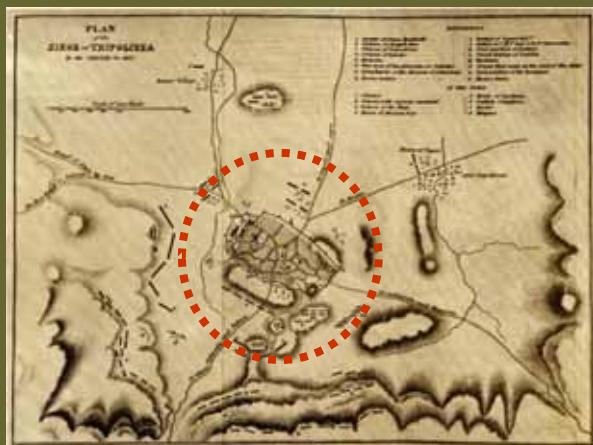


Musée Archéologique 1876

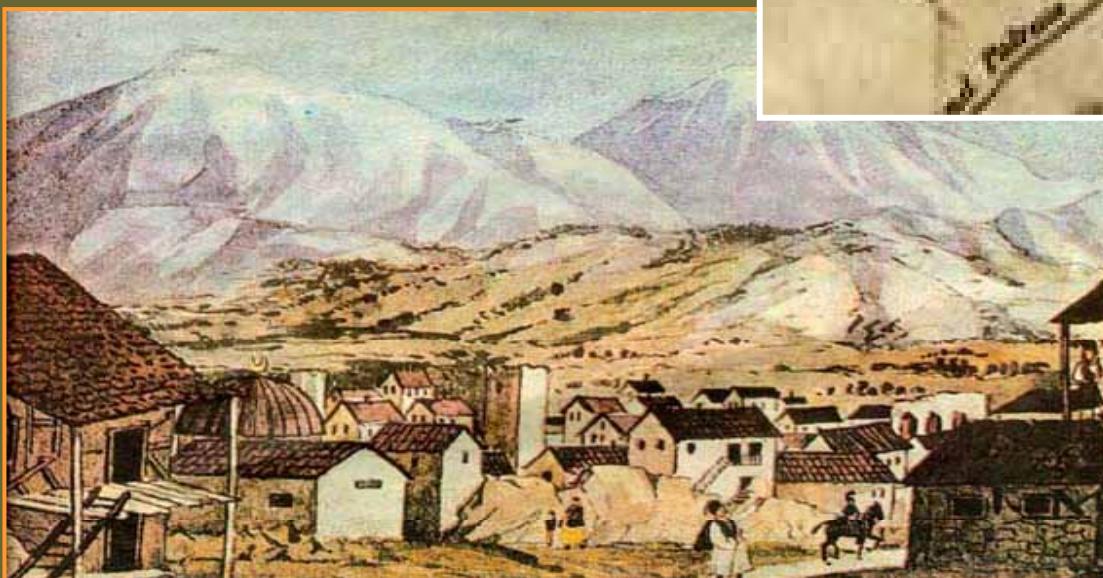


Mairie 1873

# Tripolis



1821



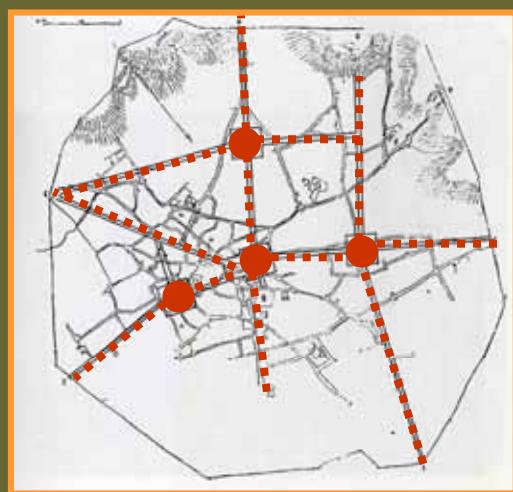
Kollenberg, 1830

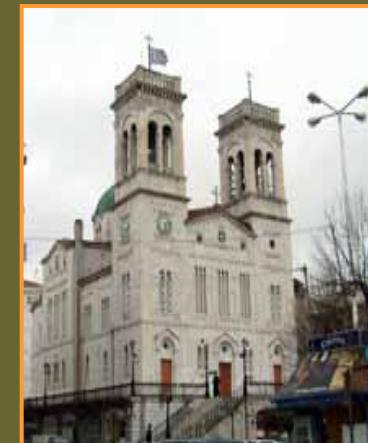


Tripolis, 1828

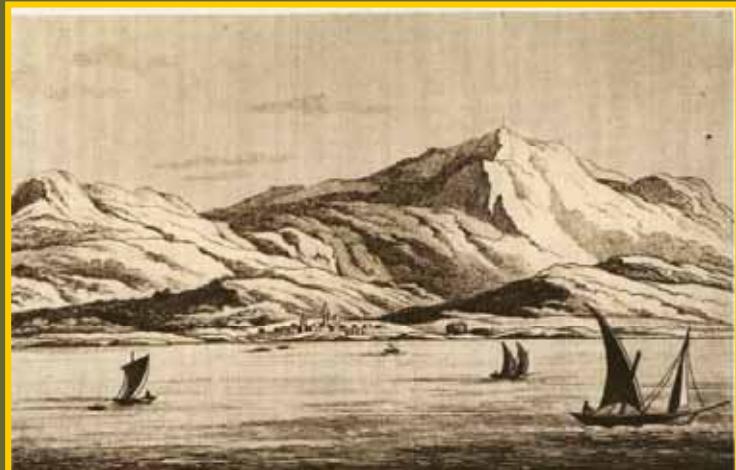


Plan Vougliari, 1829

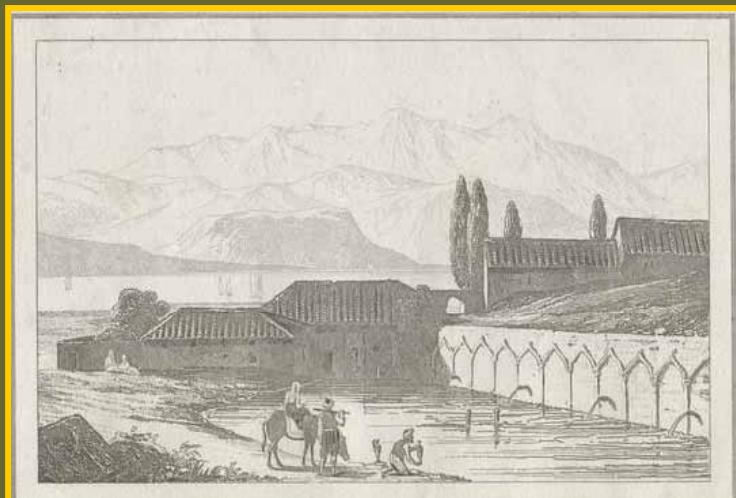




# Aigio

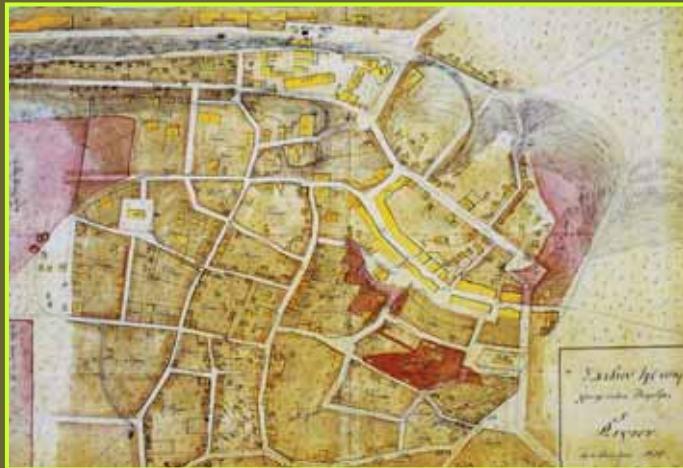


1821



Aigio (Vostiza), 17eme siecle

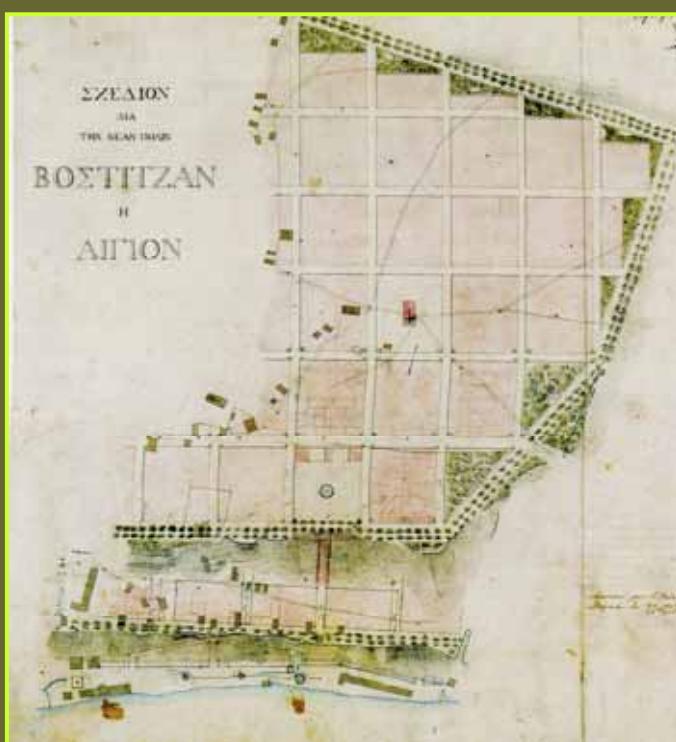
Plan Streit, 1836



Découvertes archéologiques



Plan Kleanthis-Schaubert-Luders, 1834



La ville contemporaine

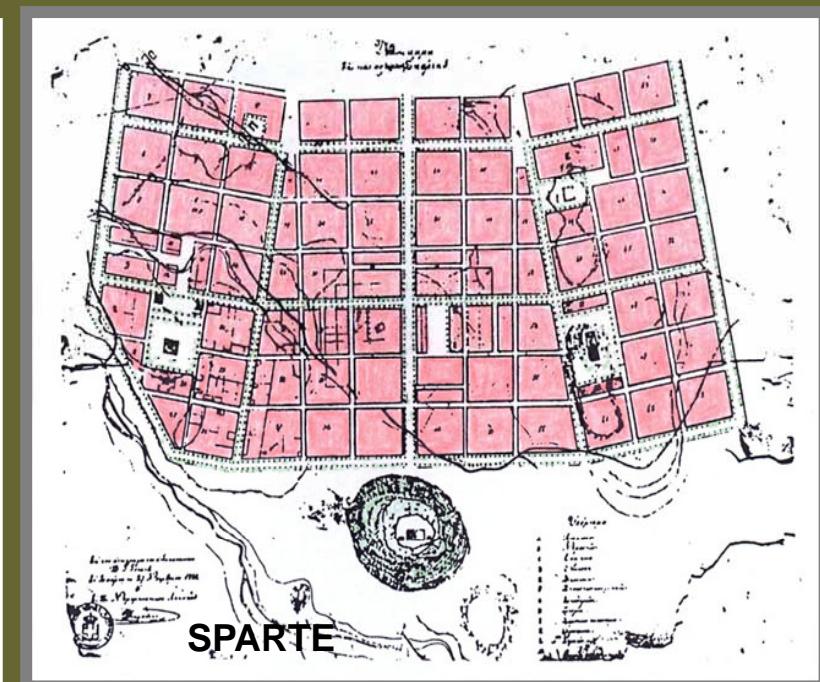
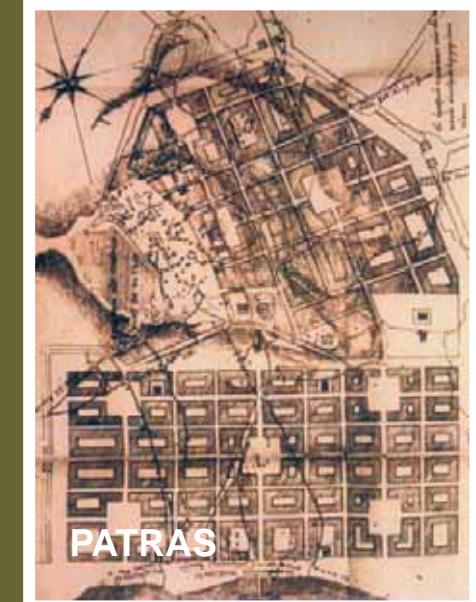
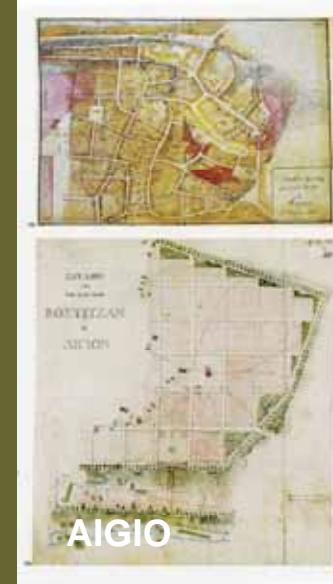
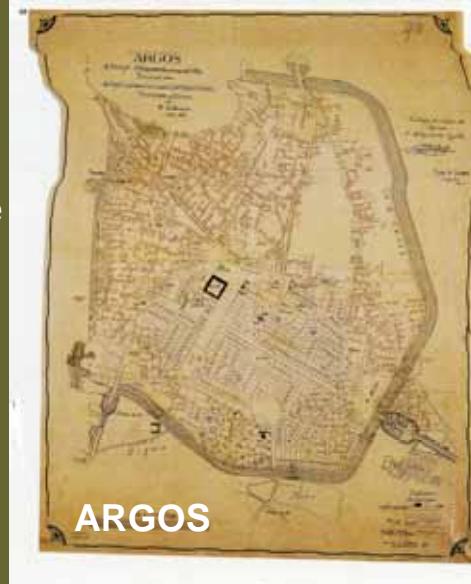


During the 19th century planning, having determined the physiognomy of the Greek cities, visible monuments are preserved and promoted, while antiquities – when existing – are mostly not visible or they remain outside the new planning (Argos, Patras, Aigio)

Pendant la planification du XIXème siècle ayant défini la phisyonomie des villes grecques, les monuments visibles sont préservés et mis en valeur, alors que les antiquités – quand elles existent – ne sont pas visibles pour leur plupart, restent en dehors des nouveaux plans,(Argos, Patras, Aigio)

or they are superposed by it (Corinthe, Sparte)

Ou se recouvrent (Corinthe, Sparte)





Patras



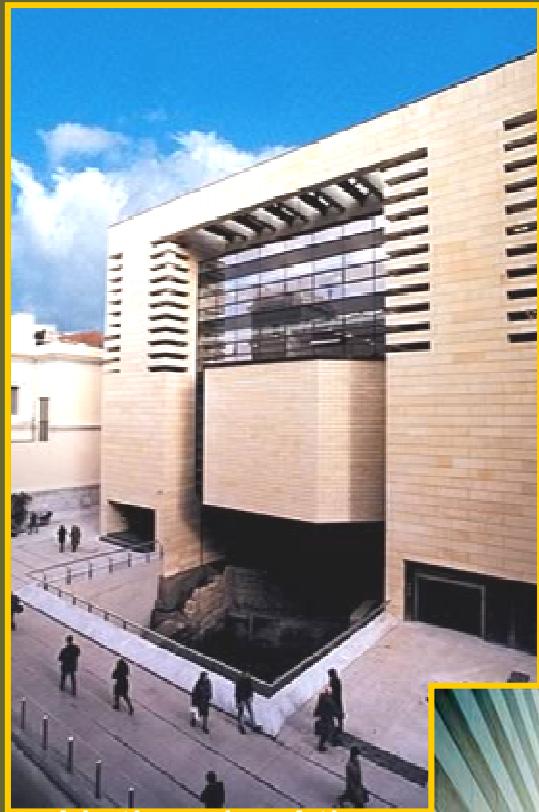
Argos



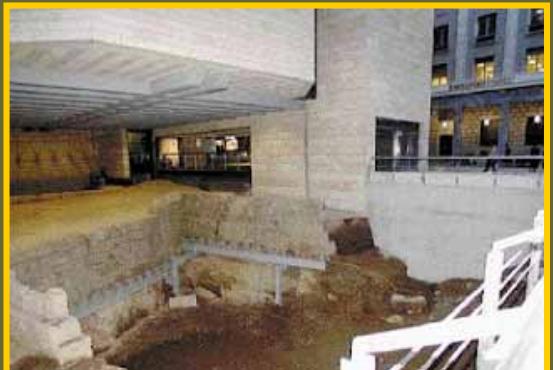
Aigio



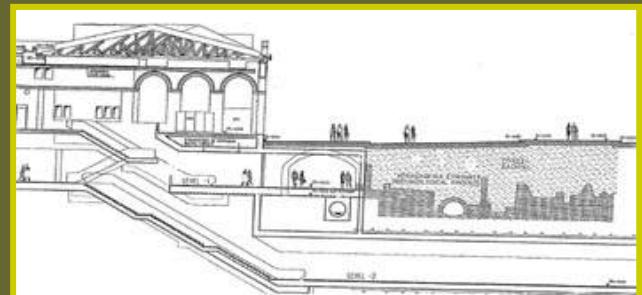
Corinthe



Banque Nationale, Athènes



Station de métro Monastiraki



**The management of multilayered historic cities can solely be based on the evaluation of historic remnants, formulating the conservation and promotion priorities.**

**Alois Riegl recognizes “memory” and “present” values – which are utilitarian and artistic**

**Bernard Fielden recognizes “cultural”, “utilitarian” and “emotive” values and**

**B. Fielden & J. Jokkiletto recognize “cultural” and “socioeconomic” values.**

**La gestion des villes historiques à plusieurs niveaux ne peut pas se baser que sur l'évaluation des restes historiques à la base de laquelle ressortiront les priorités de conservation et de mise en valeur.**

**Alois Riegl identifie des valeurs de « mémoire » et du « présent » - des valeurs utilitaires et artistiques**

**Bernard Fielden identifie des valeurs « culturels », « utilitaires » et « émotives » et**

**B. Fielden & J. Jokkiletto reconnaissent des valeurs « culturels » et « socioéconomiques »**

**Each society has its own manner in evaluating and managing its past. However, given that there are cases of ‘universal’ cultural values or values created by societies differing from those managing the contemporary areas, the preservation and management decisions should exceed local societies and be realized through a broadened scientific cycle.**

**Chaque société a sa propre manière d’évaluer et de gérer son passé. Toutefois, étant donné qu’ils existent des cas des valeurs culturelles « universelles » ou des valeurs créées par des sociétés autres que celles gérant l'espace contemporain, les décisions de conservation et gestion devraient surpasser les sociétés locales et se réaliser dans un cycle scientifique étendu.**