

# MODERN AGE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST: EXHIBITION CATALOGUE

Alessandro CAMIZ, Giorgio VERDIANI



**DIDAPRESS**

**MODERN AGE FORTIFICATIONS  
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST:  
EXHIBITION CATALOGUE**

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## **FORTMED 2016, FIRENZE**

### **Modern Age Fortifications of the Mediterranean Coast: exhibition catalogue**

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Alessandro Camiz, Giorgio Verdiani

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FORTMED - Modern Age Fortifications of the Mediterranean Coast, Florence, November 10th, 11th, 12th 2016

# A new manifesto of Modern Architecture

Alessandro Camiz

“L’enseignement constitue en effet la pierre de touche de l’histoire comme connaissance.”

*J. Le Goff*

This publication presents a selection of the posters designed by the students of the course entitled History of modern architecture (Arc142) that I taught in the spring semester 2016 at the Faculty of Architecture, Design & Fine Arts of Girne American University. Given the limited space available at for the exhibition of these posters, out of 248 posters we selected only 69, avoiding repetition of the same subject and preferring those bearing high quality in graphic design and presenting contents without big mistakes. All the selected posters are therefore acceptable to be shown in the prestigious venue at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Florence and published in this catalogue.

## **The course: History of Modern Architecture**

The course, History of Modern Architecture, introduced students to the knowledge of history of architecture, from the late middle ages to modern times. We asked each student to select a case study, in accordance with the FORTMED 2016 conference topic, Modern Age Fortifications of the Mediterranean coast. Our university hosts students coming mostly from Turkey and middle-eastern countries it was therefore an interesting experiment to guide them through the understanding of an important part of history, by analysing the castles, the city walls and towers of their home towns. Some students selected examples from their countries, others selected works from Cyprus, the country where they are currently attending the bachelor in Architecture or in Interior Architecture, others instead selected works on the base of the availability of information and drawings. We asked all the students to select a case study filling in an online Google-spreadsheet, so to avoid duplicates of the same subject. The case study selection using an online list was the first assignment for the class. The exercise was

finalised to the understanding of the horizontal organisation of a cooperative research group. The experiment was successful and the students selected 248 different case studies of modern fortifications, constituting a research database with basic information, such as the name of the building, the place, construction year, the height on sea level, the designer, and the geographical coordinates. Some restraints were given to the class for the case study selection: it had to be a military architecture, it had to be built after 1492, it had to be on the Mediterranean. Students were aware that the course was following the requests of an International Conference, and we invited them all to continue their work to be presented as an abstract for papers at the conference. Six of them did and quite successfully are today presenting their paper here in the conference. I would like to name them, thanking for their efforts in this research: Siepan Ismail Khalil, Sara Cansu Demir, Seda Baydur, Göksu Atmaca, Hande Kozan, Ibrahim Suleiman. Alessandro Bruccoleri and Hassina Nafa, both Ph.D. candidates and lecturers at the Faculty of Architecture, Design & Fine Arts of Girne American University, joined later these three groups of students helping with the organisation of the research and the editing of the manuscripts, I would like here to thank them as well. We asked to all the students of the course were to conduct a research on the selected case study. In subsequent steps, they presented the plan, the section and the elevation of the chosen architecture, and a list of references. Then we requested them to write a 100 years chronology with the building as a centre point, and including a list of events in the 50 years after and before the building, including other military architectures, the publication of treatises on military architecture, and literature, art and political events in the



Giacomo Barozzi, Regola delli cinque ordini d'architettura con la nuva (sic!) agionta di Michelangelo Buonaroti di carte sette, apresso Francesco de Pauli, Roma 1630. Frontispiece.

same area or the selected case study. We asked the students to write a short essay describing the artefact, and comparing it with other military architectures taken from the main research database they could access on line, and finally they presented their research in a poster for the final exam.

**The functional character of military architecture**

The historical thesis that lies behind the course, and therefore behind the exhibition, is that Modern Architecture begins in the XV century in Italy and not in the XX century in England as generally acknowledged. It is generally accepted that Modern history starts in the XV century, usually the date of 1492 is used as a milestone for its beginning, so it is difficult to explain why architecture should follow a

different periodization in time. What begins in the XX century is modernism not modernity. Modernity is the consequence of a different way of thinking and organising knowledge, it does reflect directly in architecture with the definition “alla moderna” introduced in this time. In military architecture the necessity to redefine the defence in accordance with the new assault techniques that followed the introduction of gunpowder, is the cause of the modern revolution. But what origins in military architecture at the beginning of the XV century, includes the concepts of rationality, function, economy, site, optimisation, that evidently enter in the domain of architecture way before the statements of the modern movements transformed them into an ideological manifesto. It is in these fortified structures that we find for the first time in history an attempt to define scientifically,



Michelangelo Buonarroti, Study for the elevation of Porta Pia, (1561 ca), Rome, Drawing n. 102 Ar, Casa Buonarroti, Firenze.

devoid of stylistic references to the past, the discipline of architectural composition. Based on the necessity for the form to solve problems, in this case defence problems, and not only to symbolise something. The architecture that emerges from the examples illustrated in this catalogue offers a wide panorama on modern architecture in the Mediterranean, another type of modern architecture that we can use today to reinstate modernity instead of discontinuing it as postmodernism did. The attention to the function of the building, the use of local materials, the importance of the site, the use of thick and powerful masonry structures, the inclusion and modification of former buildings in the new architecture, are some of the characters that emerge from the analysis of the case studies presented. Could these be taken as a new manifesto of modern architecture?

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# Discovering old places, referencing new ideas

Giorgio Verdiani

“The only true voyage of discovery, the only fountain of Eternal Youth, would be not to visit strange lands but to possess other eyes, to behold the universe through the eyes of another, of a hundred others, to behold the hundred universes that each of them beholds, that each of them is”

*Marcel Proust*

The Built Heritage of the Mediterranean coasts offers a rare and complex system of traces, of relevant elements, of rich constructions embedded in a wonderful landscape.

The intense feelings produced by the sea, the strong fascination raised by the historical and legendary stories, create a very specific and irresistible mood. The mix of many traces may look, sometimes chaotic, the recent expansion of the townscape, the saturation of large areas and the poor architectural beauty of many new buildings seem to greatly reduce the possibility of having a clear perception of the original value of this territory. But the powerful message of a tower, the majestic presence of a fortress, are often capable to protect the beauty of place, apparently keeping away improper transformations and preserving a wonderful environment made of human and natural transformations. Like it may be seen for the St. Nicholas fortress in Sibenik, Dalmatia, built in the middle of the XVI century. Or at least this feature seems to exist just for the most robust and large and, in the end, lucky of these structures. It happens, just to extract some examples, for the Fortress of Taranto Aragon in Italy, developed starting from 1486 and still in place, or the Fort of San Lucian in Marsaxlokk, Malta, built from the 1610. At the same time there is a large set of fortifications and settlements that have to left their original asset after a rapid or slow siege of new constructions and new urban and/or touristic needs. The many towers incorporated in new urban blocks or even changed into apartments are a clear sign of this defeating of the ancient defensive system. Torrenostra in Torrenostra, Castellón, Spain is a clear sample of this odd conversion and transformation, of this living a previous condition to move into the new urban fabric and being transformed. A large number of samples

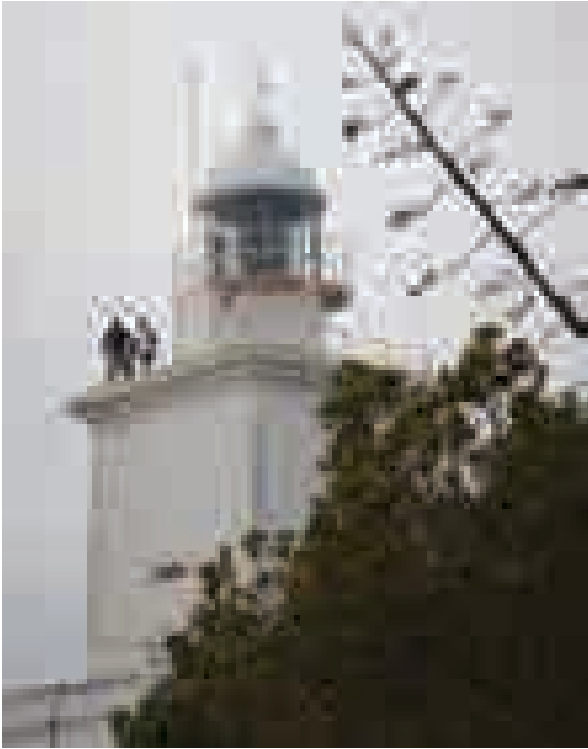
from Italy and Spain shows these behaviours that somehow “preserve” the building keeping it alive, avoiding its destruction, but at the same time transforms and obliterate many specific aspects. A significant case can be found in the lighthouse of the *Cabo de Santa Pola*, former the Atalayola tower, near Alicante, Spain, changed into a lighthouse and still working at the safety of the maritime routes. For sure a better destiny for these architectures than been used as a quarry of materials and then falling into pieces.

Discovering back the value of these buildings is always worth the effort, understanding the importance of those signs is a significant passage, it teaches about architecture, it teaches about landscape, it teaches about how to create relationship between two very complex design environments.

Approaching a tower, a fortress, a defensive settlement, is a learning experience, it can be done in place, on books and online, using the articulated set of digital resources and always developing a better knowledge about a place, an architecture, a relationship between defensive aims and construction science.

The subject of the defensive architectures is always fascinating, the strength of the story, of the reason why these architectures have been built, capture the attention and promise a special satisfactory price to all the scholars, students and researchers involved in their personal encounter with this particular built heritage. For this reason, the experience presented here, with its selection of architectural wonders from so many places around the Mediterranean, is not only a catalogue of interesting and rich pieces, but it is a set of meaningful steps in the fields of our past and in a very specific understanding of architecture and its





The lighthouse of the *Cabo de Santa Pola*, former the Atalayola tower, Spain.

relationship with the environment. So, it may not be very important how complete, how detailed and accurate, or based on absolutely original representations are the drawings, the models, the texts, the operation of entering the “discover” of a place is a first and important step toward the understanding of architecture of building construction and of defensive techniques. To go in depth in the knowledge of places like those presented in these studies, it is asked to understand the robust link between the needs, the technologies, the social and cultural behaviours of their time, it is asked to completely realize that each architecture is first of all an expression of its own time. And obviously this is not an exclusive of the ancient times, it is a continuous rule. In a certain sense, an architecture of the past, an architecture of the future really does not exist, the only existing architecture is the architecture of the present time. A manifestation of layered decisions of articulated mix of choices, a set of opportunities and twists of fate. An architecture can start in its own environment, it took parts from it, it exploited it and changed it, but it will be changed by the changes, it will face fast transformations, but to the eyes of an acute observer it will show the rich articulation of all the events. It will demonstrate how variable and ever-changing

is the landscape and the environment in itself, an island can be changed into peninsula, like it happened in Tabarka, along the Tunis coast, with its Genoese walled city, destroyed in 1741 after an order of the Tunis Bey in the try to avoid any further stranger presence after the Tabarkinian diaspora. A small river or a source of fresh water can get dry, or the seaside can extend its border where before there was only the sea. The towers and the castles show now themselves in the environment of our time, the capacity to recognize the original asset of the territory, the possible changes happened in the surrounding area, are a way to investigate and better understand not only the past story of an area, but also to have some suggestion about what will be its future evolution.

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## List of the poster authors and of the subjects

ADNAN ILTER; Ram Castle, Veliko Gradište, Serbia;  
AHMAD ALTALA; Krak Des Chevaliers, Homs, Syria;  
AHMED MOHAMED ALI ABU ANZA; Ferretti battery, Qajjenza, Malta  
AHMED NAWZAD SALAM; Tour de la Parata, Ajaccio, Corsica, France;  
AHMET DEMIR; St. Hilarion Castle, Kyrenia, TRNC (Cyprus);  
ANIL EREN; Metochi of Agia Anastasia, Thermaikos, Greece;  
AYAH AL MOKDAD; Martgat Castle, Baniyas, Syria  
BAGZAD AZAD SHAREEF SHAREEF; Fort Chambray, Ghajnsielem, Gozo, Malta  
BEGÜM KIROGLU; Rocca di Mondavio, Marche, Italy  
BERFIN BUKAN; Old Navarino Castle, Pylos, Greece  
BURAK AYGÖREN; Lascaris Battery, Valletta, Malta  
ÇAGATAY LEVENTERLER; Castle of Zarnata, Campos, Greece  
CEREN SEN; Kalamata Castle, Kalamata, Greece  
CEYDA OFLAZ; Fort Boyard, Petruis d'Antioche, France  
DAMLA ALKAN; Fort St. Angelo Castle, Birgu, Malta  
DERYA ATES; Fort de l'Estissac, Port-Cros, France  
DIAKO RASOULI; Qaitbay Castle, Alexandria, Egypt  
DILAY SARI; Torrelobatón Castle, Torrelobatón, Spain  
DINARA NURMATOVA; Castello di Gaeta, Gaeta, Italy  
DOAA AHMAD BAHLOL; Alhambra, Granada, Spain  
EYLAF MOHAMED ELDAW ABUNA; Fort Manoel, Gzira, Malta  
FEYZA ÜN; Montjuic Castle, Barcellona, Spain  
FURKAN SAHIN; Royal citadel, Plymouth, UK  
GONCA GÜL; Castel Nuovo, Naples, Italy  
HABIBE BOZOGLU; Eilean Donan Castle, Dorne, UK  
HALIL MERT TUGRAL; Bellver Castle, Palma, Spain  
HAMIYE GÜRISOY; Sirmione Castle, Sirmione, Italy  
HARRY JAKE WADSWORTH; Carcassonne city walls, Carcassonne, France  
HASAN BERKAY KILIÇ; Fort Mosta, Mosta, Malta  
HAZAL OKUMUS; Fort Tigné, Sliema, Malta  
HELIN KARACA; Castle of La Luz, Las Palmas, Gran Canarias, Spain  
HEMRA ARZYMEDOV; Fort Chikly, Lake of Tunis, Tunisia  
IPEK AKYILDIZ; Sidon Sea Castle, Sidon, Lebanon  
KAAN BENLI; Neratzia Castle, Kos, Greece  
KAAN KIRIK; Bourtzi fortress, Nafplio, Greece

KEVSER YAVUZYIGIT; Camber Castle, Rye, UK  
KUBILAY BAHADIR; Fort du Portalet, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, France  
LETHUKUTHULA VUYOLWETHU SIBANDA; Tour Royale, Tolon, France; 1;  
LEYAN WA'EL BASHIR AL ZU'BI; Koules fortress, Heraklion, Crete  
MEHMET TINER; Dubrovnik walls, Croatia  
MEHMET YESILDAL; Rhodes fortifications, Rhodes, Greece  
MERVE HANDE KOZAN, Famagusta city walls, Famagusta TRNC (Cyprus)  
IBRAHIM JAMAL MOHD SLEIMAN; Famagusta city walls, Famagusta TRNC (Cyprus)  
MERVE YAVUZYIGIT; Chateau de Taureau, Baie de Moraix, France  
MESUT BINER; City walls, Dubrovnik, Croatia  
MHD ASAAD ALKABBANI; Damascus citadel, Damascus, Syria  
MONA ALCHEHADEH; Fort St. Elmo, Valletta, Malta  
MUHAMMED GÜNDOGAN; Othello Castle, Famagusta, TRNC (Cyprus)  
MUNTER IBRAHIM MAHMOUD RUSTUM; Fort Louvois, Louvois islet, France  
NARISTE IBRAEVA; Château d'If, Frioul arcipelago, France  
NEVZAT YILDIZ; Kilitbahir Castle, Dardanelles, Turkey  
NEZIRCAN MÜDERRIS; Forte Stella, Porto Ercole, Italy  
NICHOLAS IBRAHIM; Fort Lupin, Saint\_nazaire-sur-Charente, France  
OGULCAN VURUSAN; Fort Ricasoli, Kalkara, Malta  
ÖMER MUSTAFA CAN; Gradina Camerlengo, Trogir, Croazia  
ONUR DEDEOGLU; Grivas Castle, Aktio-Vonitsa, Greece  
ÖZGÜR ÇELİK; Maiden's Castle, Mersin, Turkey  
RANJEETH PALANISAMY; Cottonera Lines, Cospicua and Birgu, Malta  
SAMET KARATAS; Pantocrator Castle, Preveza, Greece  
SARA CANSU DEMİR, SIEPAN ISMAIL KHALIL; Kyrenia Castle, Girne, TRCN (Cyprus)  
SEHRAZAT TILBE DÜZEL; El Badi Castle, Ksibat Nhass, Morocco  
SELCAN KILINÇARSLAN; Roumeri Hissal, Istanbul, Turkey  
SELİN ÖZBİLGİN; Aragonese Castle, Taranto, Italy  
SERİFE KOYUNCU; Palamidi Castle, Nafplion, Greece  
SEVVAL ACAR; Fort San Lucian, Marsaxlokk, Malta  
SHEIDA MOHAMMADI; St. Nicholas Fortress, Šibenik, Croatia ?  
SOHEIL GHEZELAYAGH; St. Thomas Tower, Marsaskala, Malta  
SURAN NOORI ISMAIL ISMAIL; Vèrres Castle, Vèrres, Val d'Aosta, Italy  
VOLKAN OZAN BASTAN; Porto Palermo Castle, Himarë, Albania  
YUDUM ÜLMEN; Paphos Castle, Paphos, Cyprus

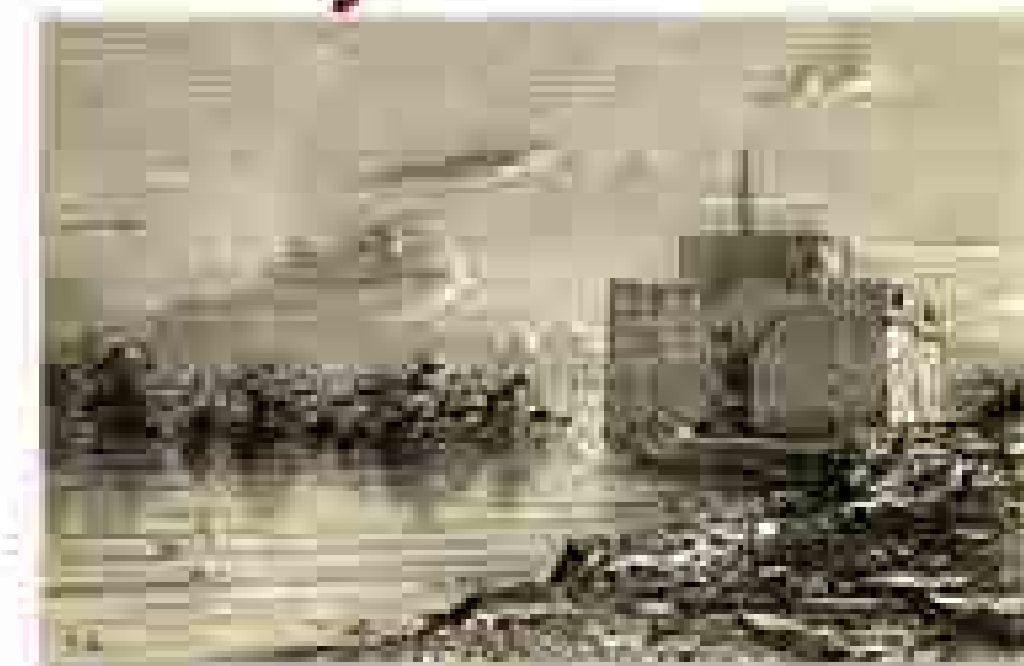
## **Poster selection**

# PAPHOS CASTLE (Cyprus)

## Information About Castle:

It was originally built as a Byzantine fort to protect the harbour. It was then rebuilt by the Lusignans in the thirteenth century after being destroyed in the earthquake of 1222. In 1570 it was dismantled by the Venetians. After capturing the island, the Ottomans restored and strengthened it. Throughout the ages it has seen many uses. It has served as a fortress, a prison and even a warehouse for salt during the British occupation of the island. More recently the castle serves as a backdrop to the annual open air Paphos cultural festival which takes place in September.

It was declared a listed building in 1935 and represents one of the most distinctive landmarks of the city of Paphos. Several archaeological excavations have taken place to investigate its past.



## PICTURES OF OUT OF THE CASTLE:



## LOCATION AND MASTERPLAN:



## ELEVATIONS OF THE CASTLE:

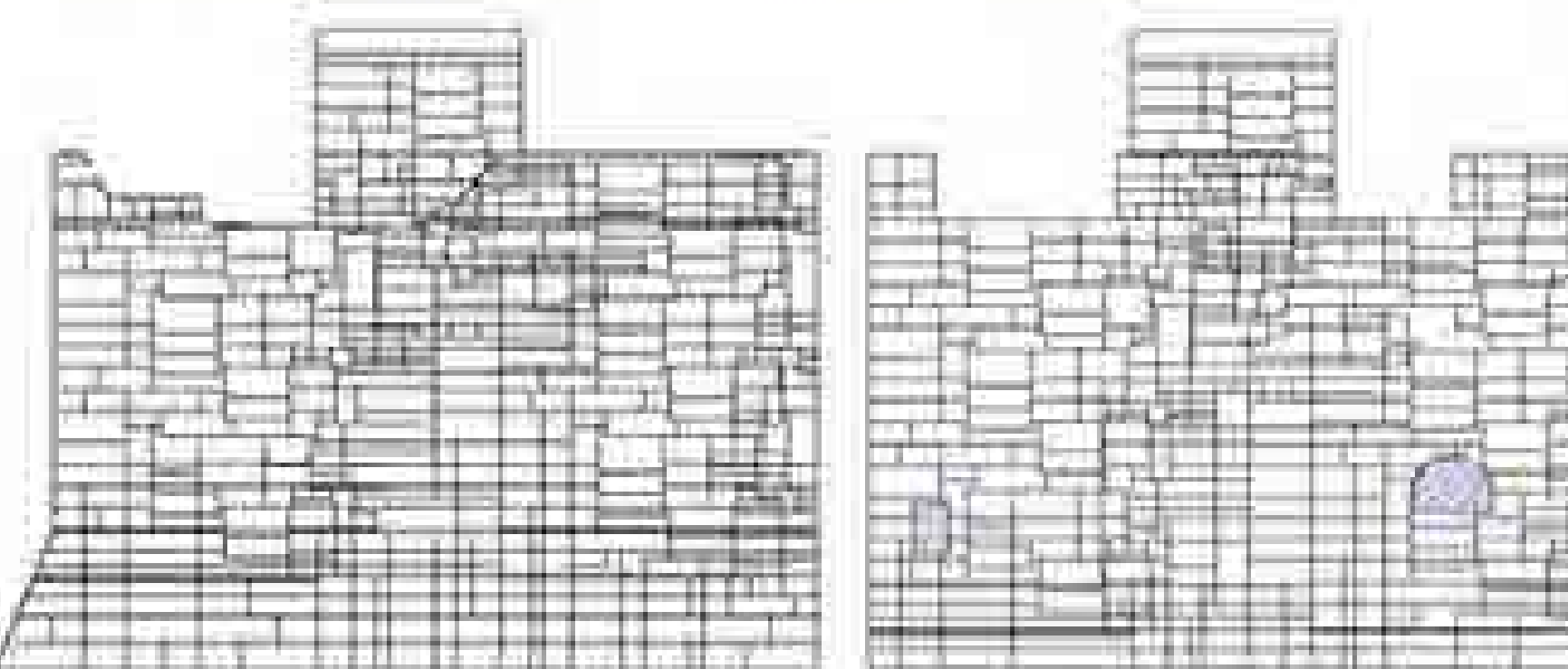


FRONT ELEVATION

LEFT ELEVATION



SECTION OF THE CASTLE



BACK ELEVATION

RIGHT ELEVATION

## PICTURES OF IN OF THE CASTLE:




## PLAN






# FORTE STELLA

## PHOTOS ABOUT RESTORATION



*The superintendent of Siena by the architect Nicoletta Urbini guide Maioli, completed the work in 2001 and sponsored by the City of Monte Argentario, a complete publication of the details of the work is available at the ticket office of the fortress along with other publications related.*



*The coats of arms which were originally located at the entrance, now located inside the structure after restoration.*

### -TOP VIEW

### -LOCATION

### -CASTLE PLAN

*-Information about Forte Stella*

*Location / Italy*

*Place / Porto Ercole*

*Built by / Spaniards*

*Date / Sixteenth century*

*Cordinates / 42° 23 5.41 N, 11° 11 56.22 E*

*ABSTRACT /*

*Forte Stella is a complex defensive system Forte Stella is part of a complex defensive system, link in a chain of impressive military structures that was owned by a Spanish bastion called State Of Deans. for the defensive system they made too much rostaration*

*CHRONOLOGY / 1494*

*1494/ First Italian war begin marking the first major battle.*

*1498/ The first Italian wars end ina victory forleage venice.*

*1499/ Second Italian war begins.*

*1504/ Second Italian war ends in a spanish victory*

*1551/ Last Itlian war begins*

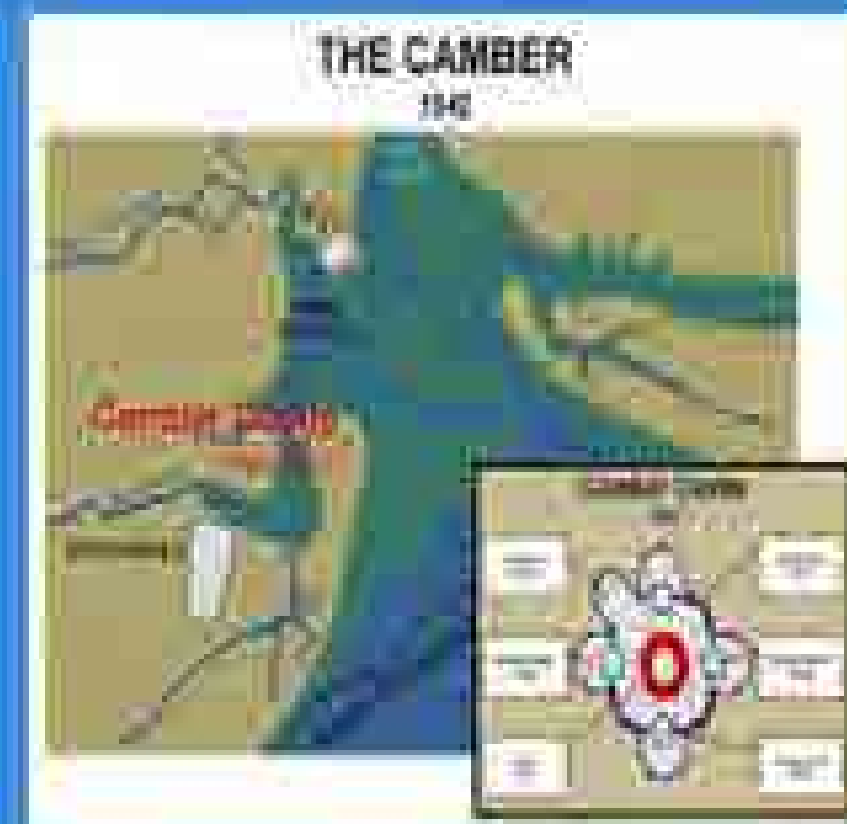
*1559/ Peace treaty signed between Henry of France*

*17741/ Antonio Vivaldi dies of injection during the night*



# CAMBER CASTLE

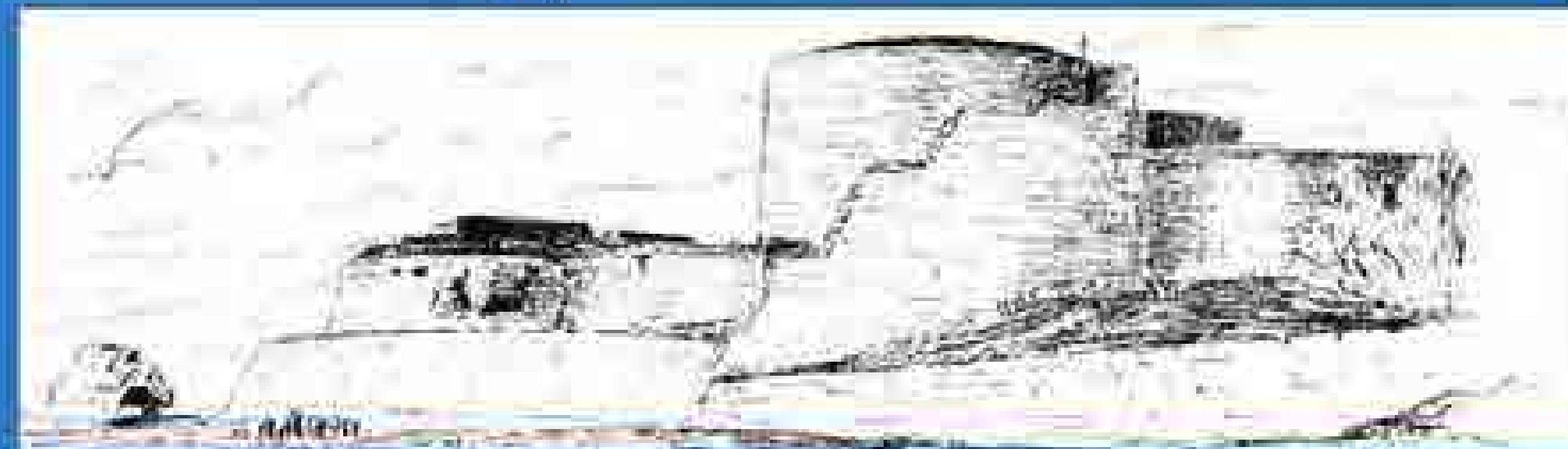
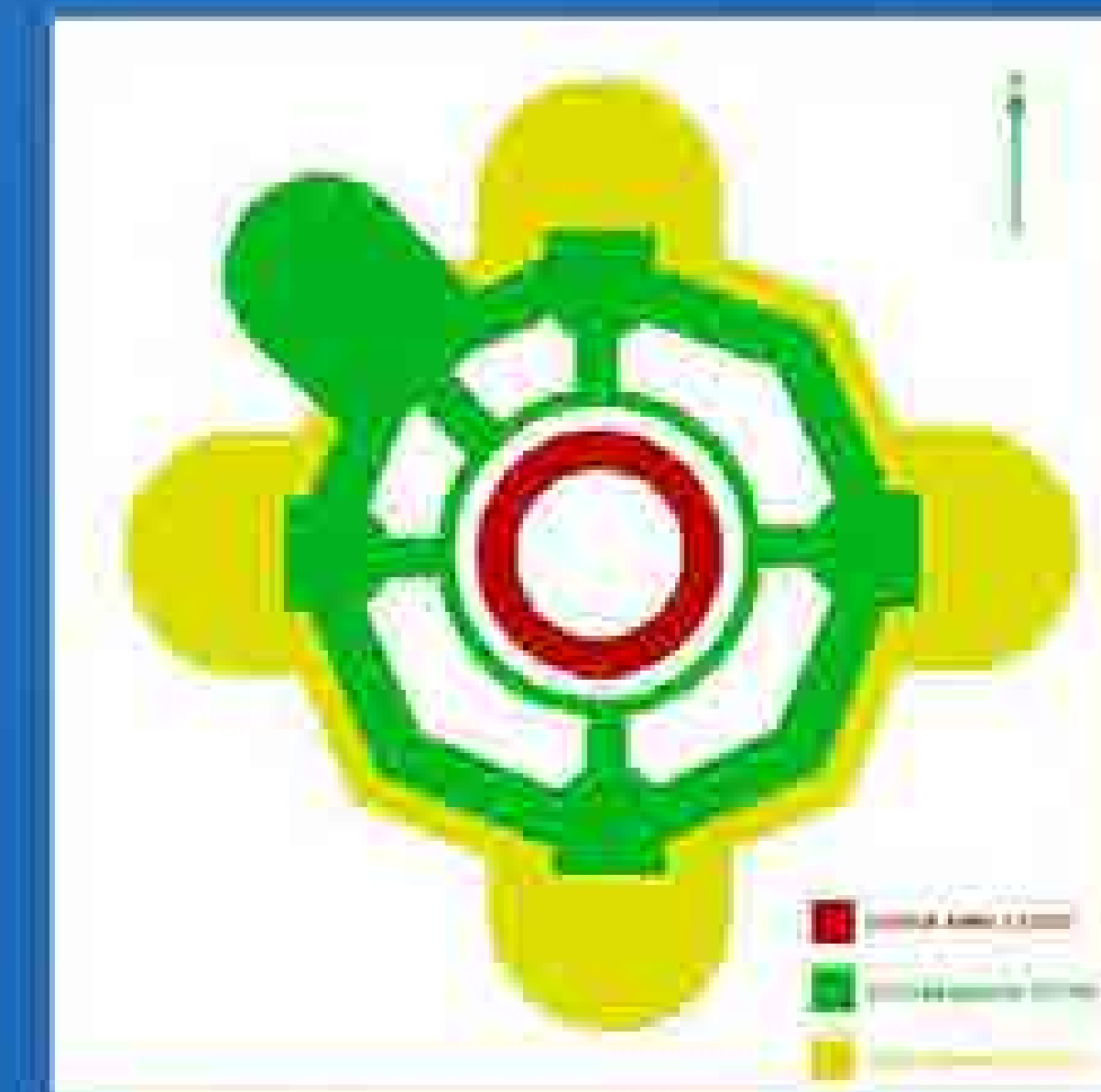
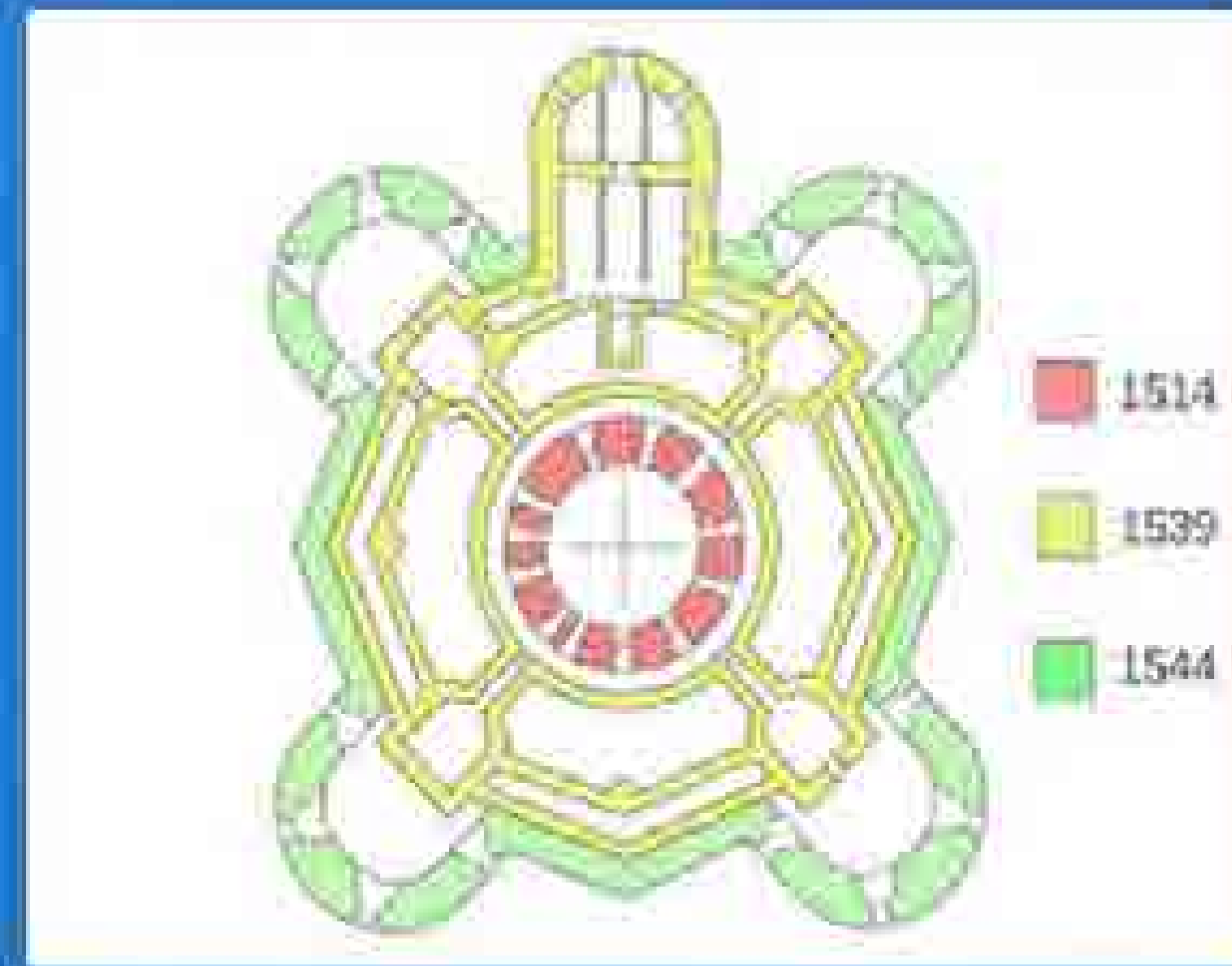
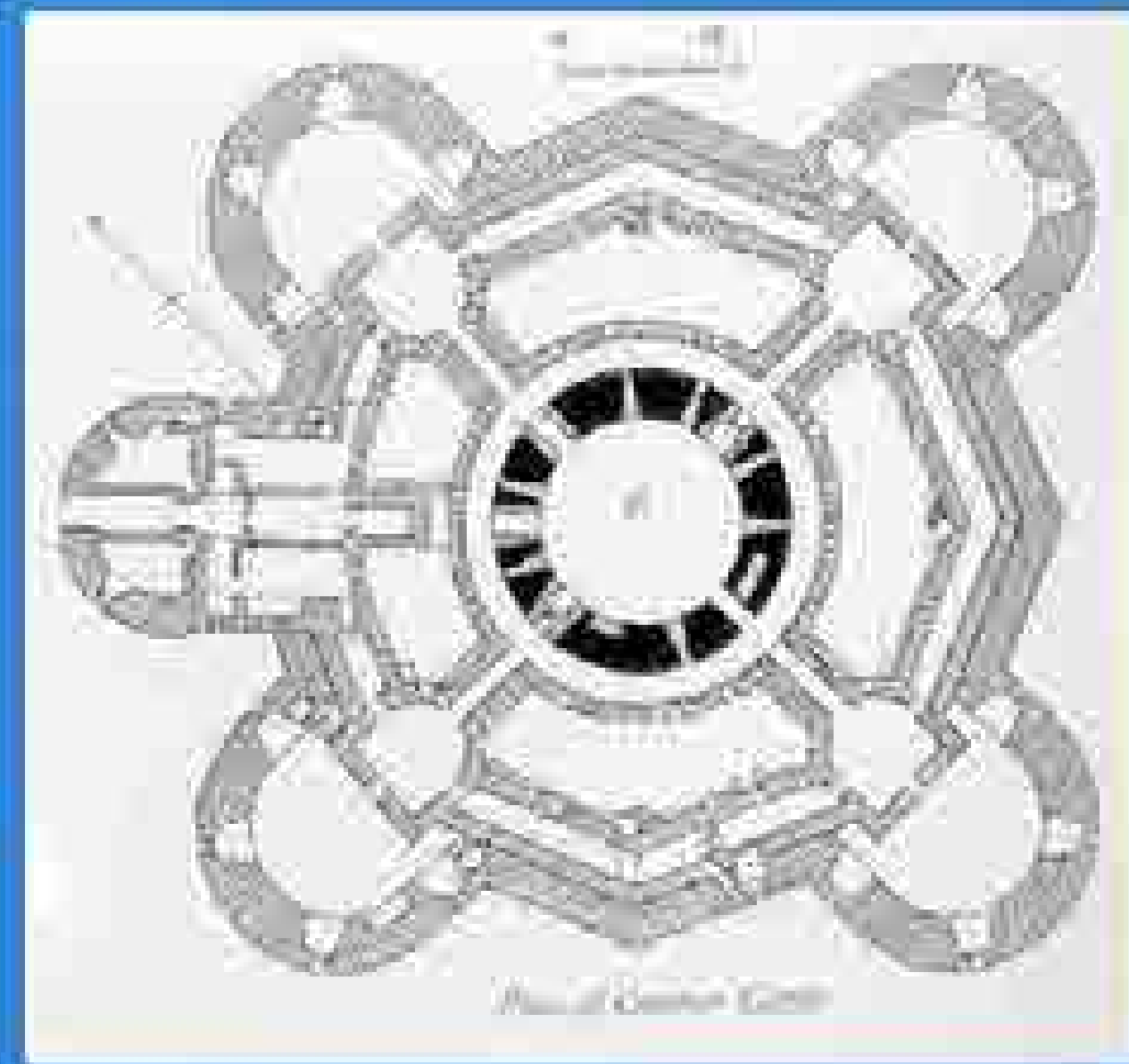
1. Camber Castle  
 2. The Camber  
 3. Bird's Eye View  
 4. Sketch  
 5. Section  
 6. Elevation  
 7. Photo  
 8. Photo  
 9. Photo



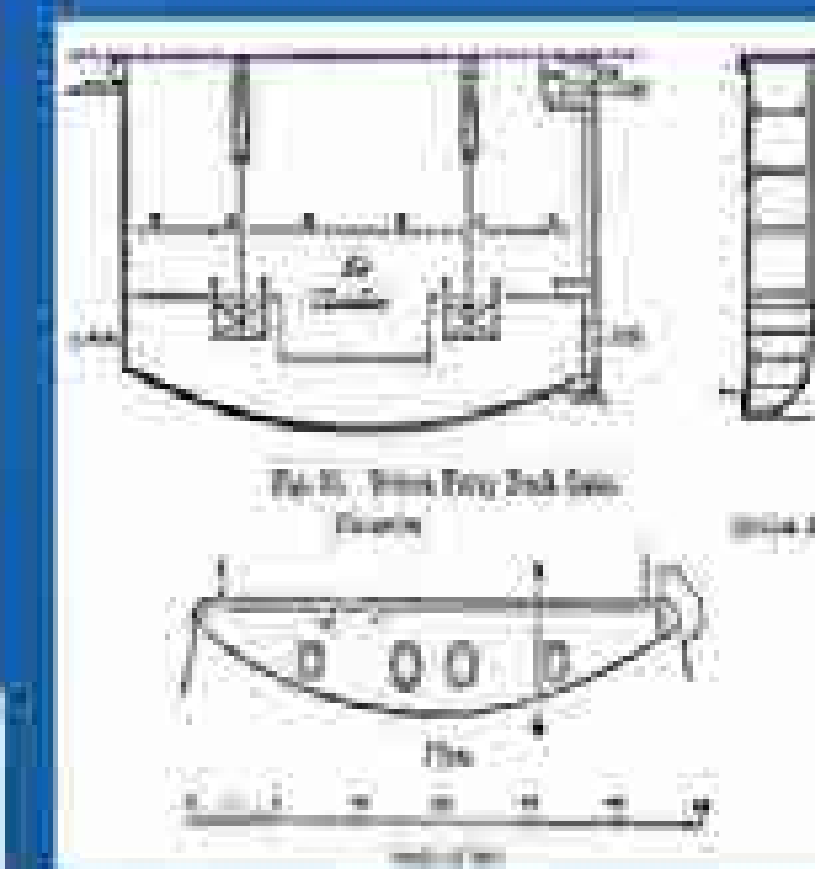
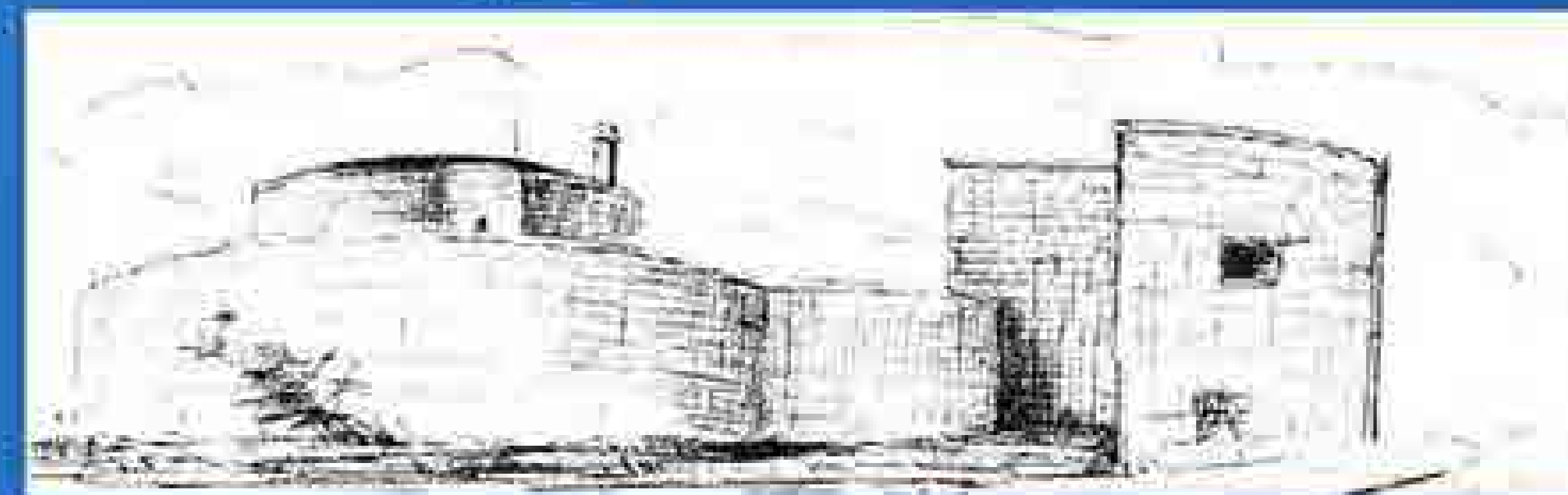
## BIRD'S EYE VIEW

### DESCRIPTION

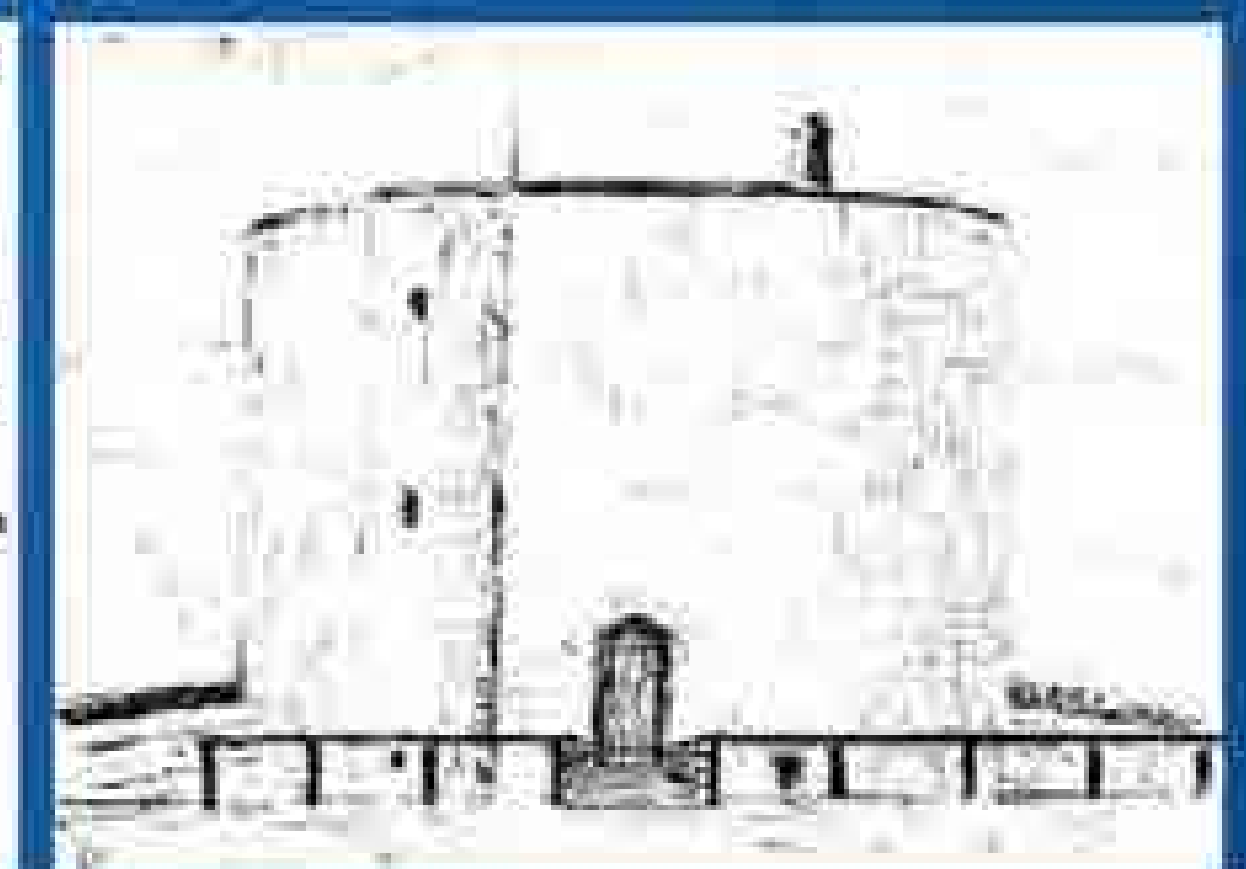
Camber Castle was built by Sir John Denny in 1544. It was the first of a series of castles built by the Denny family in Dorset. The castle was built on a rocky outcrop overlooking the sea. It was built in the shape of a six-pointed star. The castle was built with stone and brick. It was built with a central tower and six bastions. The castle was built with a central tower and six bastions. The castle was built with a central tower and six bastions.



SKETCH



SECTION



ELEVATION



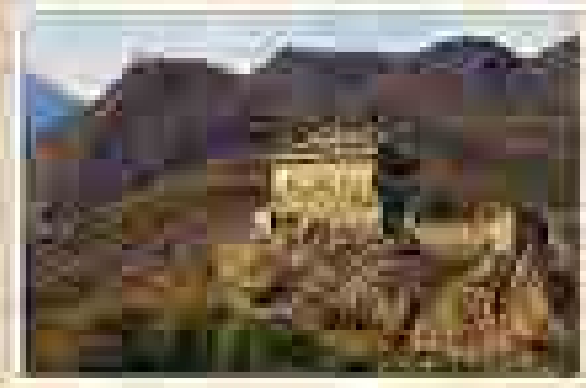
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# Verrès Castle

## Abstract:



this castle is built as military fortress its free of decorative elements located above river evensong, it is the importance construction for this town now it's used as guide tour it consists of two large halls and surrounded by circle walls so it needs some of repairing and coloring for more attraction to the tourisms.



## BUILDING INFORMATION:

Building name: Verrès Castle

Year of construction: 14th-century

Architect: military fortress

Place: Verrès north western Italy

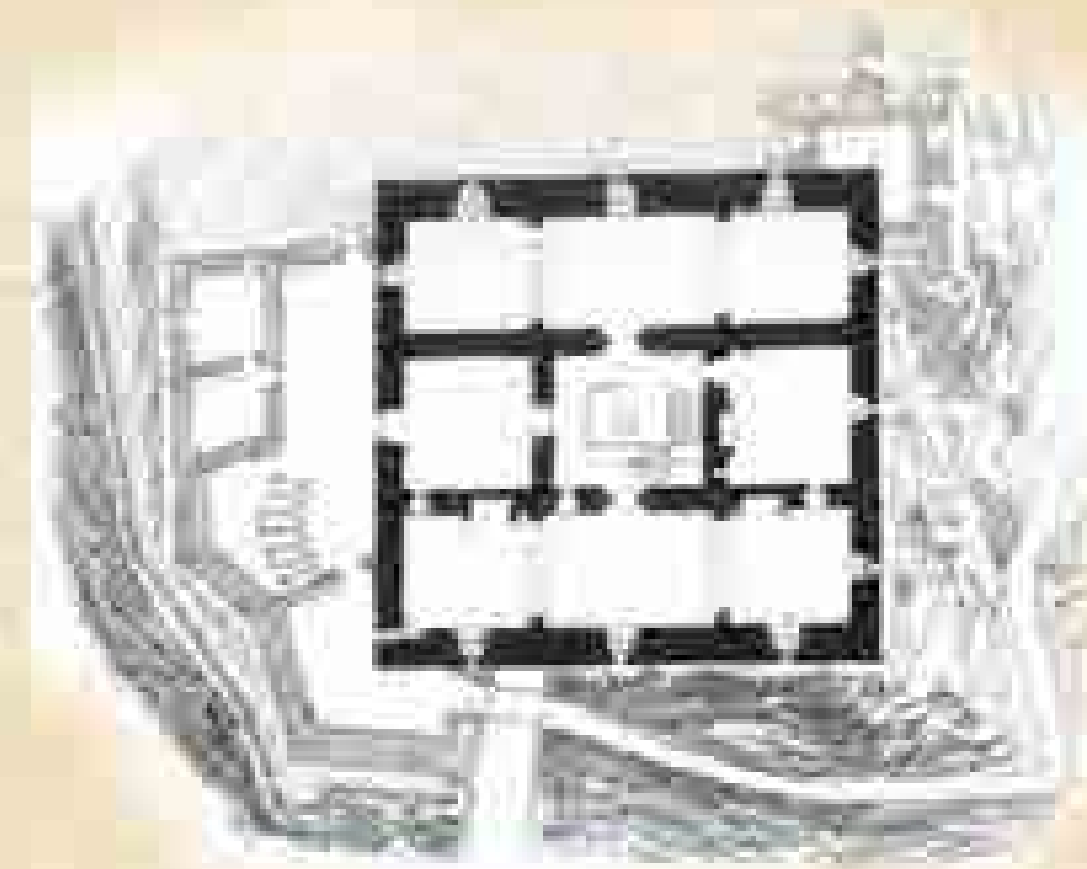
Geographical coordinates: 45.6700°N 7.6958°E

Height on sea level: 391 M

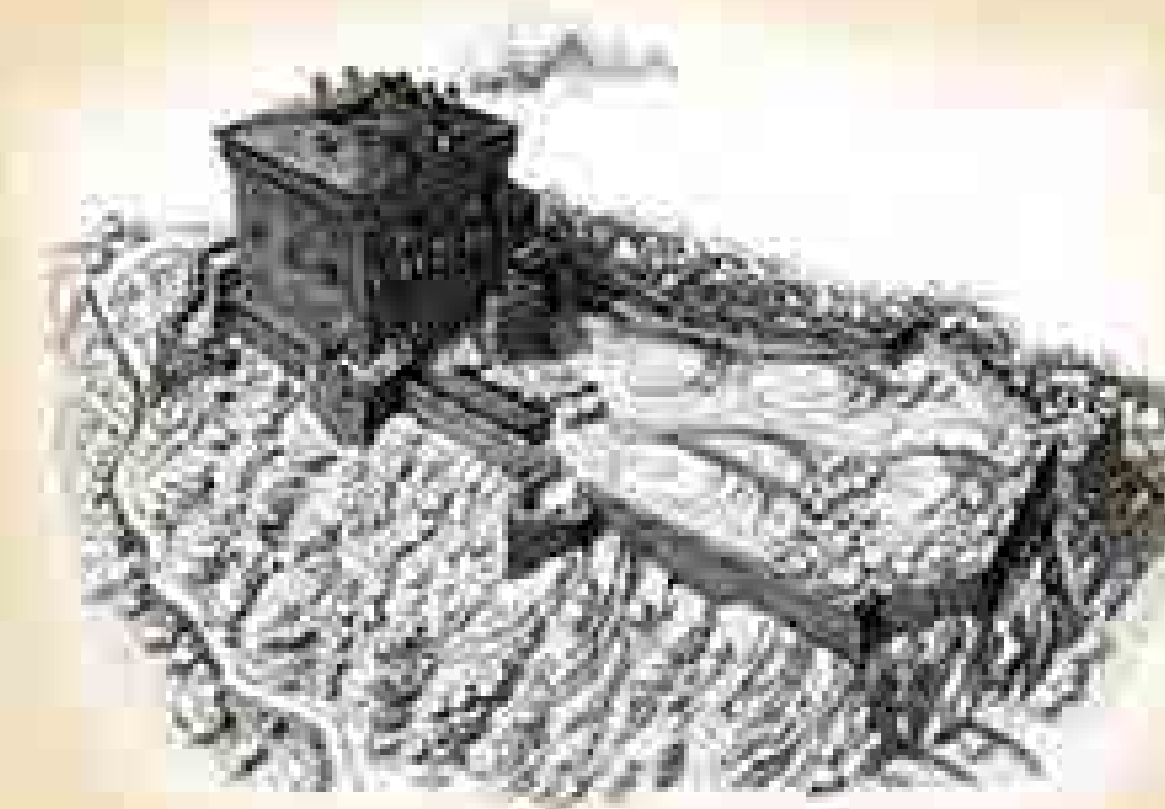
Title of your research: repair



site plan



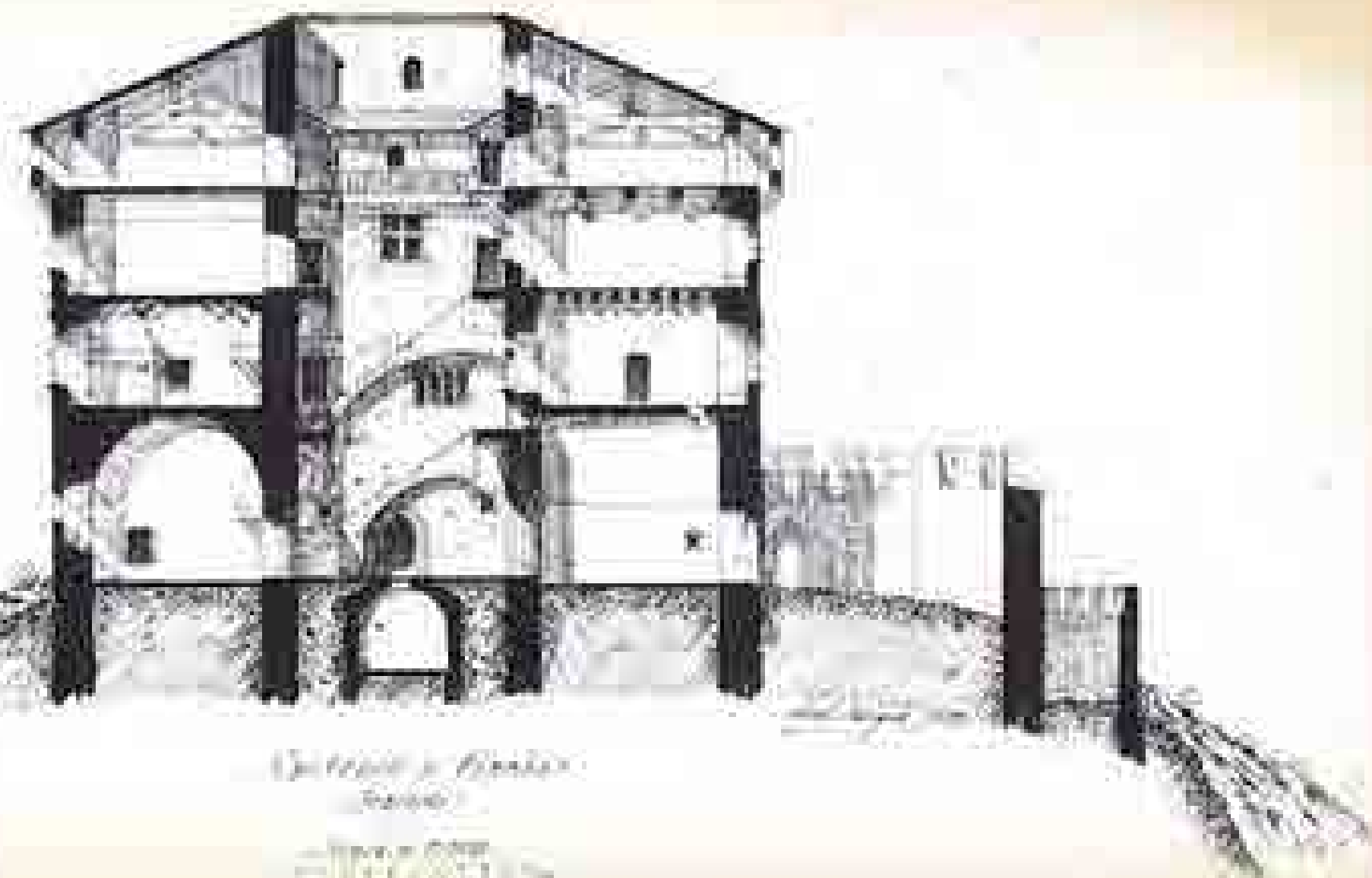
plan



3d model



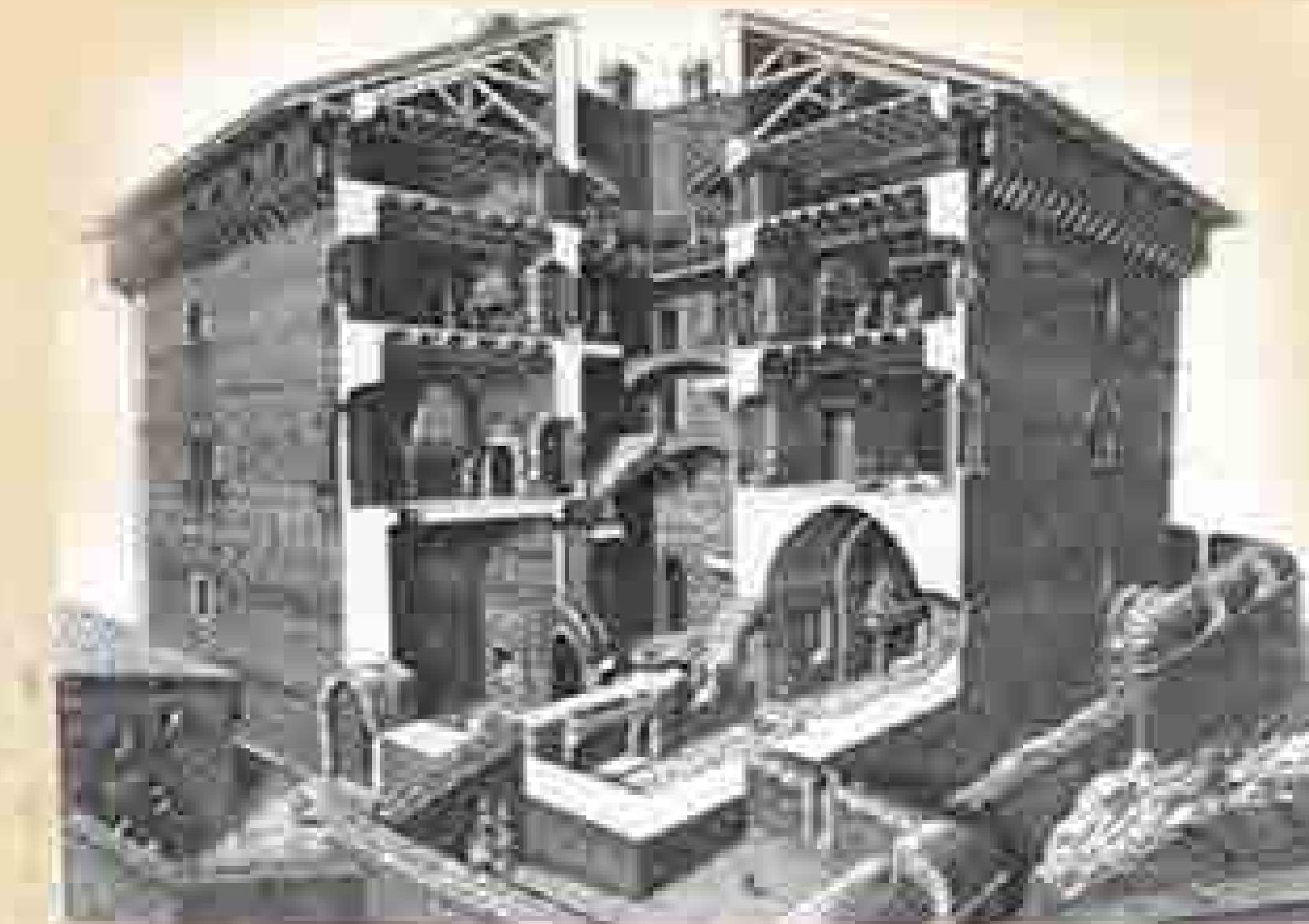
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section

## References:

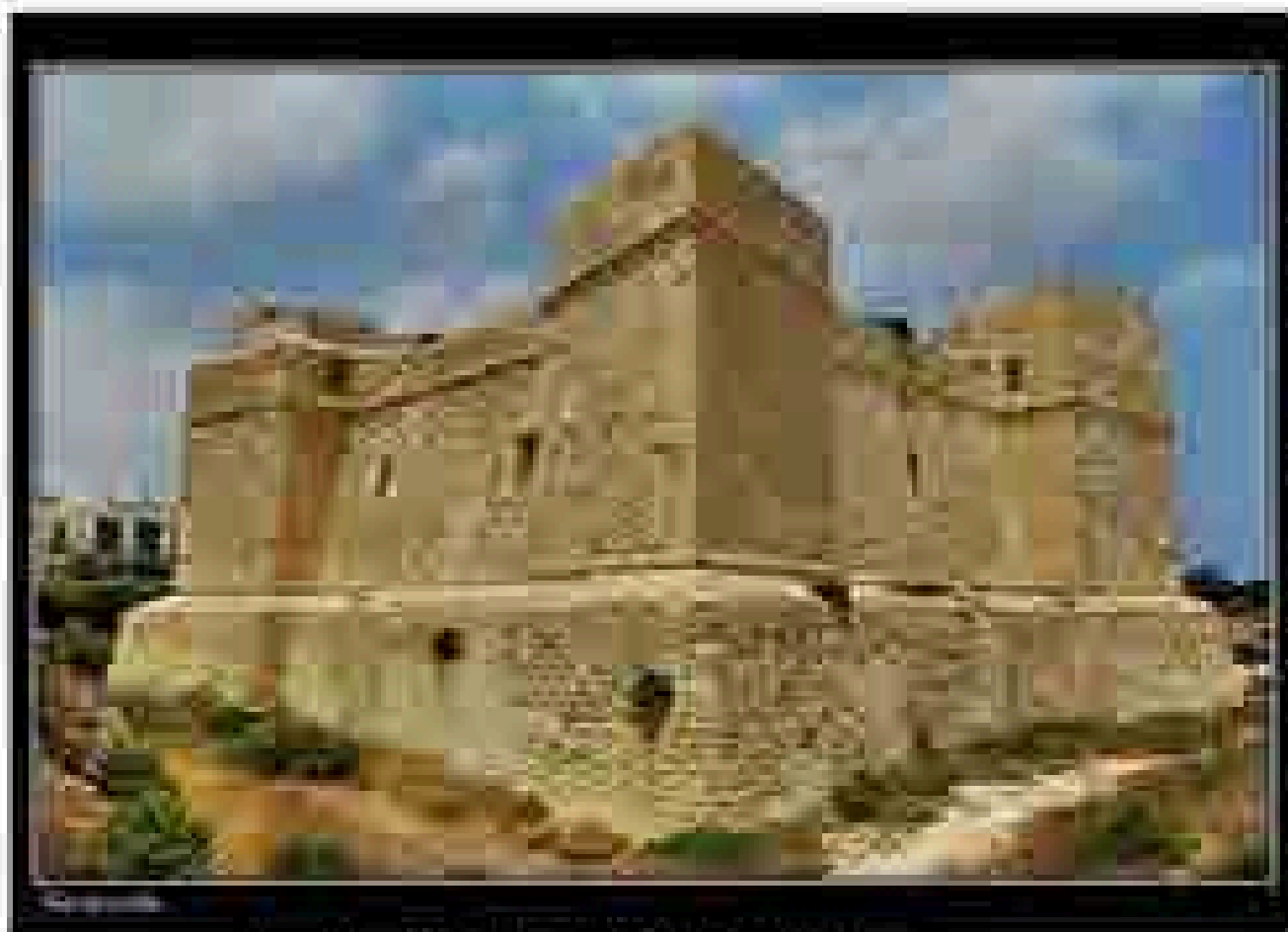
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3d section



(St. Thomas Tower)



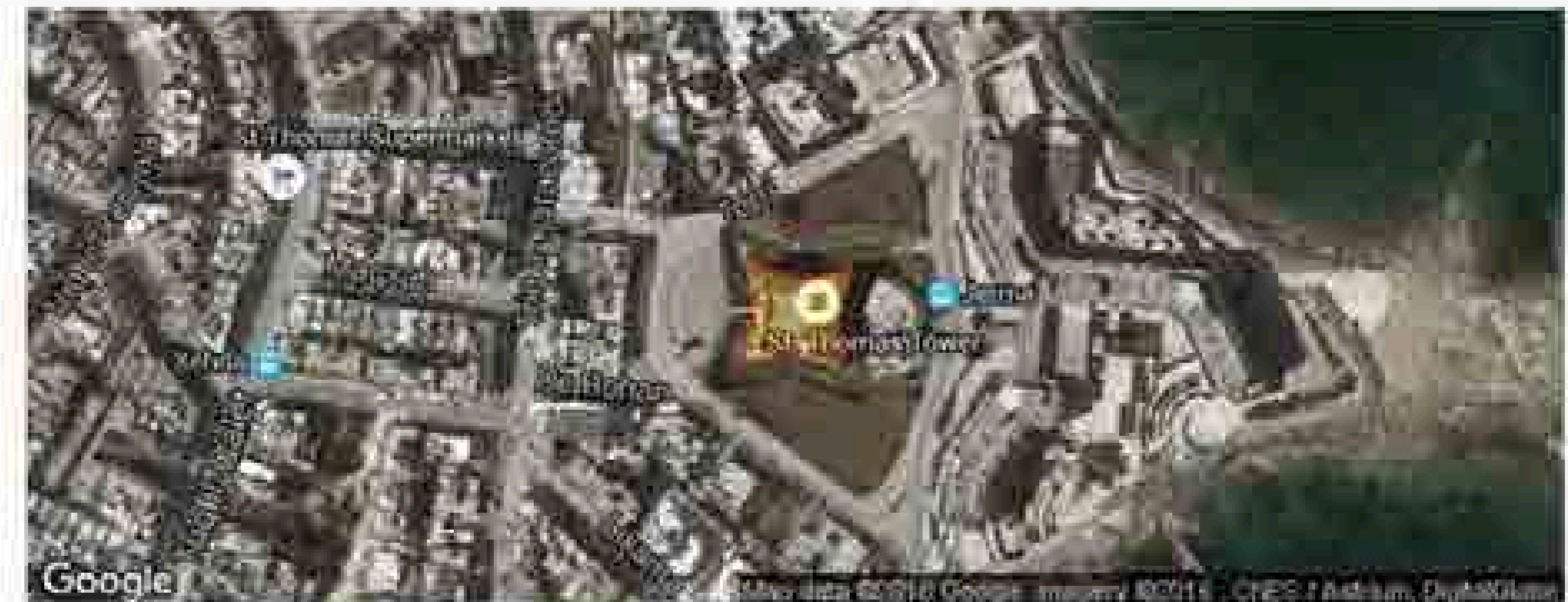
View from the northwest of St. Thomas Tower

abstract

Saint Thomas Tower is a large watchtower in Marsaskala, Malta. It is the third tower of Wignacourt Towers. An artillery battery was added later in the early 18th century. This tower is the largest watchtower in Malta. It is an important fortification for preventing the landing of troops in that area. Vittorio Cassar designed it. It has very thick walls and four turrets. The reason that this tower is chose is because it is considered as one of the most crucial Mediterranean watchtowers.

Chronology

Early 15<sup>th</sup> century: several watch posts was maintained around the island.  
 1530: Saint John took the control of the Maltese islands.  
 1566: Resurgence of Turkish naval activities.  
 1599: Invitation of Giovanni (military engineer) by Martin Garra for examination of the island and defences improvements.  
 1601: Death of Graz before building any new guarding tower.  
 1614: Saint Thomas Tower was built by the knights of Malta.  
 1715: An addition battery was added to the Saint Thomas Tower.  
 1798-1800: The tower was captured by Maltese insurgents.  
 1982: A hotel was built and was ruining the tower.  
 2007: The hotel closed.  
 2008: The tower was handed over to a heritage foundation.  
 2014: The Marsaskala Council organized some events in tower to commemorate its 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

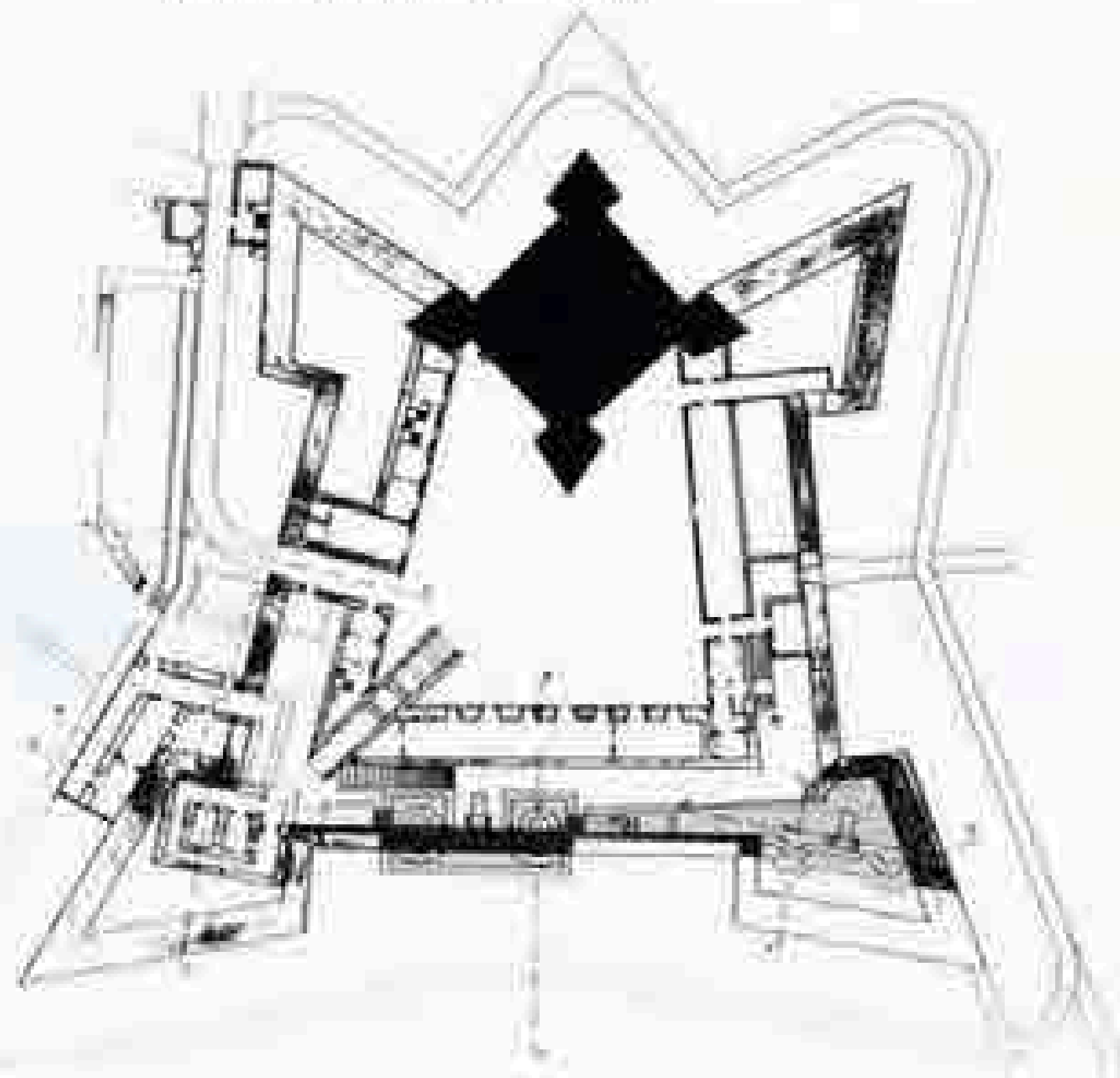


Aerial map of Saint Thomas Tower

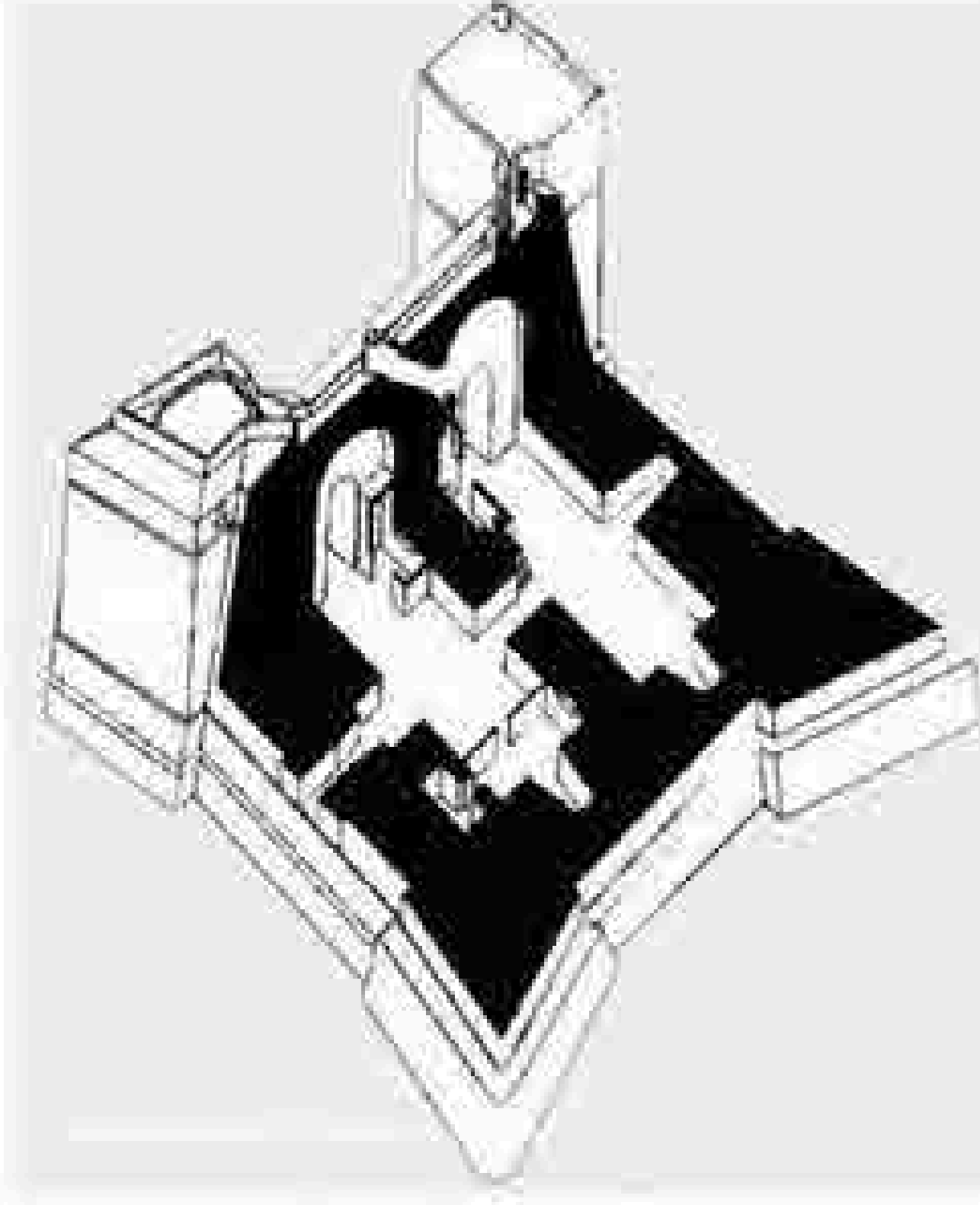
Description

Saint Thomas Tower was built in 1614. It is the third of six Wignacourt towers. The system of guarding a watch around Malta's coast goes back to the middle Ages. For centuries the coastline of Malta has had a lookout post or watch towers. These watchtowers were built by the Knights of Malta during the 17th century. These towers were rightly watching the seaward approaches and to raise the alarm in the event of any threat. The positioning of these towers was planned in a way that one could see both neighboring towers, which acted as an early warning system against enemies. As soon as one tower spotted a suspicious event, a fire signal was started which was picked up by the neighboring towers and so on.

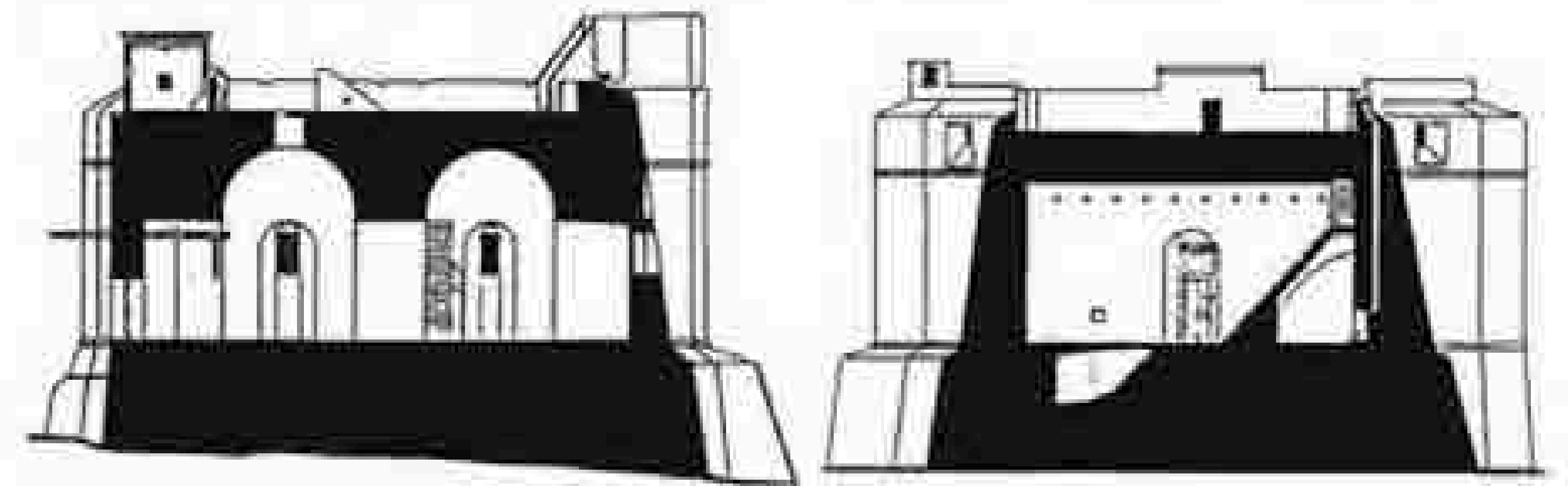
Construction of the tower was approved in July 1614. It cost lots of money and efforts, making it the second most expensive Wignacourt tower, after Saint Mary's Tower. The tower's architect is unknown. There are claims that it was designed by Vittorio Cassar. The tower was in use by the British until the 19th century. The British did not make any major changes to the tower and only some minor changes to the structure were made. At some point, the tower was also used as a prison. It has recently been repaired. The battery has also been repaired. The large tower now contains one high storey what is divided into two big halls that are 18m high. It also has one bastion in every corner and a wide ditch runs all-round the tower.



Plan of St. Thomas Tower and its battery



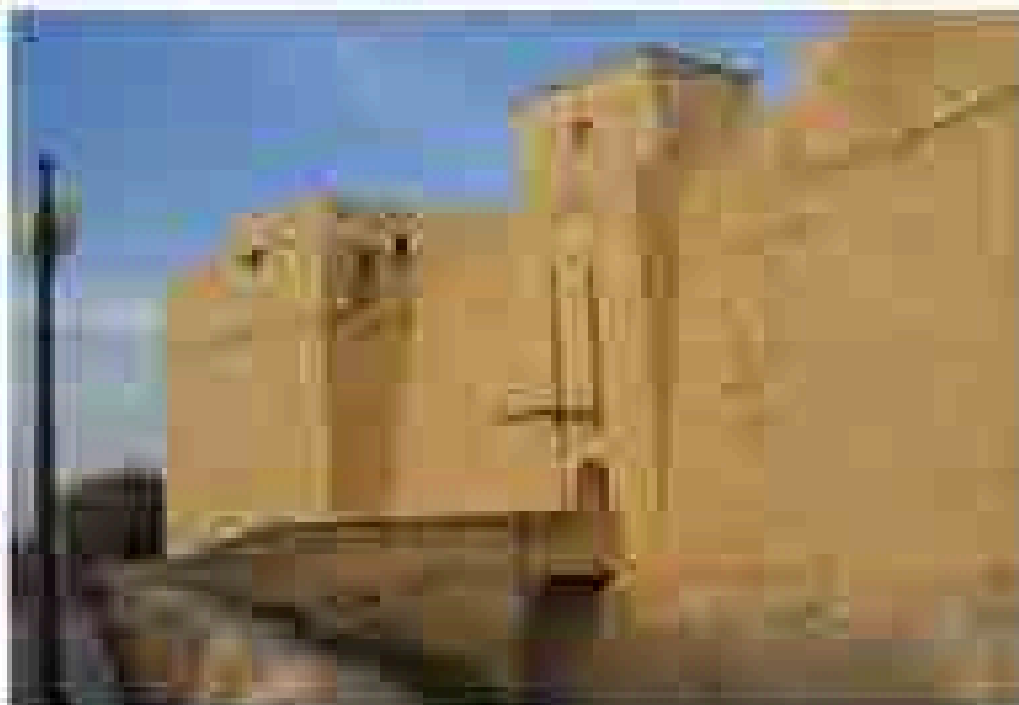
Elevation of Saint Thomas tower



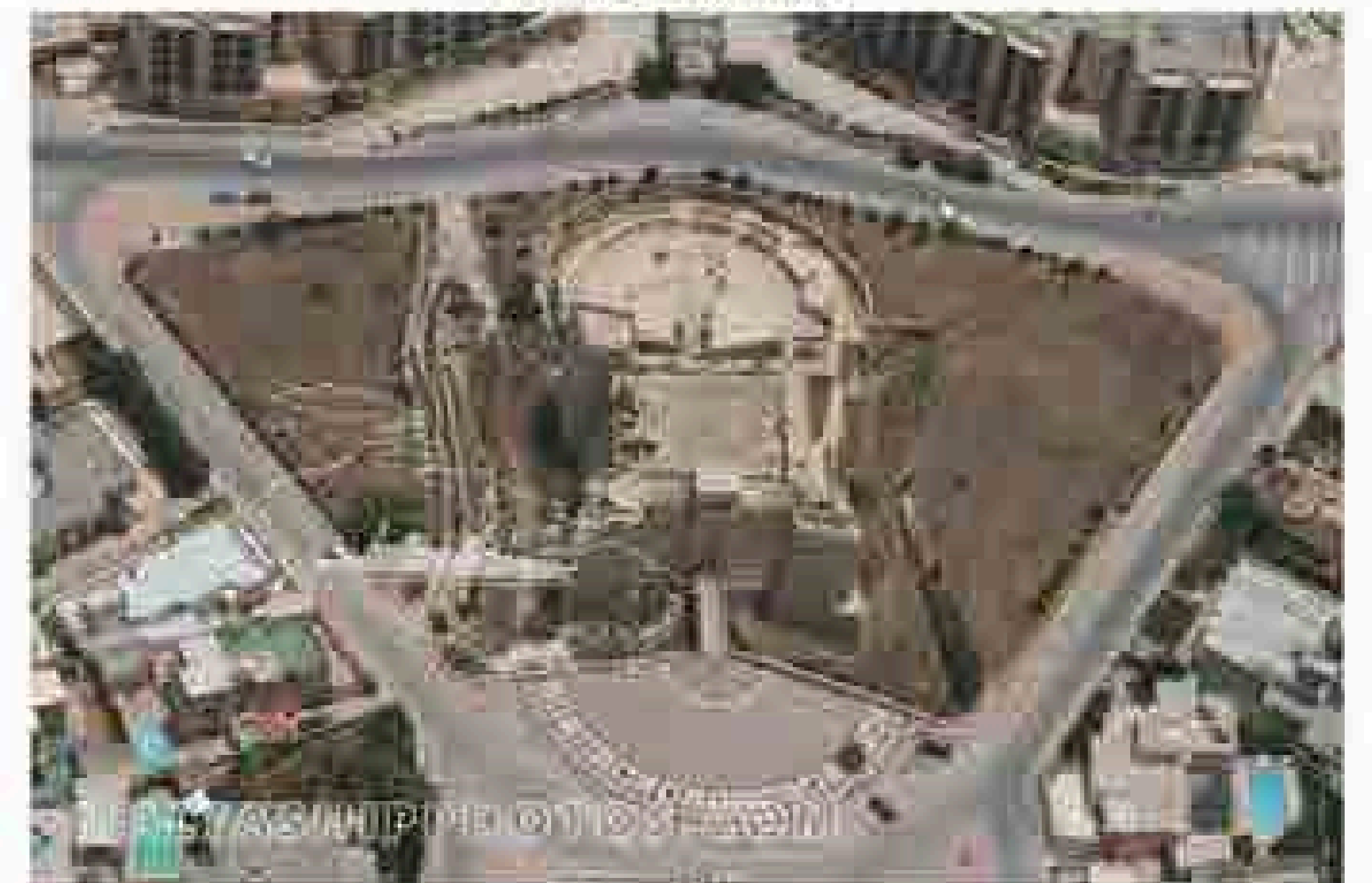
Section of Saint Thomas tower

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Location of 6 watchtowers of Malta



St. Thomas Tower top view



# ST. NICHOLAS FORTRESS, SIBENIK



One of the most valuable and best preserved examples of defence architecture in Dalmatia, St. Nicholas Fortress, was built on the left side at the entrance of the St. Anthony channel. On the island called Ljuljevac, in front of the Sibenik port, it was built in the mid-15th century and the reason for the construction was fall of Skardin under the assault of the Turks in 1522 year.



The proposal to build a fortress existed in 1524, and the construction works of St. Nicholas began when two engineers, Michele and his nephew Giangirolamo (both from Sanmicheli) came to Dalmatia. He designed a solid and secure fortress in the shape of a triangle with three defensive bastions.



Fort has an interesting form, General layout of the fortress in the shape of triangle which was rare in Croatia at that time, as well in Europe. The shape of the fort St. Nicholas influenced the shape and amount of space of the island.



St. Nicholas Fortress was armed with 32 cannon.



White stone was used for building the lower parts of the fortress and red stone for the upper parts. Brick is the material which used for upper parts which offering resistance. Lower range of the fort built of stone (parts below sea level and directly above it).



For the interior used great amount of limestone.

The fort never really fulfilled its role, except ships of Spain Army. The fortress from the sea looked so powerful that no one dared not even get close. The main task of the fortified building is to scare the possible attackers.

## Chronology

- 1417: Venetian authorities were concerned
- 1522: Attack of the Turks
- 1525: The Venetian captain Alojzije de Canal decided to build a fort on an island of Ljuljevac
- 16th century: St. Nicholas Fortress was built to prevent Turkish boats from reaching the port
- 17th century, its fortification were improved again by the fortress of St. John and Subicervac

## REFERENCES:

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- Mohorović, A. (1991). Architecture in Croatia: Architecture and town planning. Croatian Academy of Science and Art.
- Tomasević, N. (1982). Treasure of Yugoslavia: An Encyclopedic Touring Guide Yugoslavia Public.
- Eisković, I. (1993). Cultural Heritage of Croatia, in the war 1991/92. Hrvodija Sveučilišna Naklada.

Building name: St. Nicholas Fortress

Place: Sibenik

Country: Croatia

Geographical coordinates: 43.722°N 15.854°E

Height on sea level: 0m

Website:

ALESSANDRO CAMUZZI

Student:

000000134  
SHEDA MOHAMMAD

ST. NICHOLAS FORTRESS | SIBENIK

serial number / web-site address / contact information (if applicable)

month day year





# Fort San Lucian

Year of construction: 1610-1611

Architect: Order of Saint John by the British Empire

Place: Marsaxlokk, Country: Malta

Geographical coordinates:

35°49'49.8"N 14°32'35.5"E

Height on sea level: 16m



A picture was taken in recent time showing the beauty of the fortress.

Fort San Lucian, also known as Saint Lucian Tower. The original tower was built by the Order of Saint John between 1610 and 1611, In 1614 a large Turkish expedition attempted to enter the harbor but was repulsed by a bombardment from the guns of Fort St Lucian. However, the castle was rebuilt by the British Empire in 1870s.

Fort St Lucian is surrounded by a rock cut ditch and it has a curved entrance ramp. In the fort, there's also a small chapel dedicated to St Lucian



picture showing the bridge of the entrance



A picture was taken in recent time showing elevation of the fortress.

## Chronology

1557-21 August: Jean Parisot de Valette is elected Grand Master of the Knights of Malta.

1560: The Knights of Malta escalate their corsairing activities in the western Mediterranean.

1561: The Holy Inquisition is established in Malta. Domenico Cubelles is the first Inquisitor

1564 December: The Ottoman war council in Constantinople decrees that Malta is to be invaded and conquered.

1565-18 May: Ottoman armada sighted off the coast of Malta, signaling the start of the Great Siege of Malta.

1566-28 March: The founding of Malta's new capital city, Valletta. A general strengthening of Malta's fortifications is undertaken.

1605: Garzes Tower built

1610-16 February: Fort San Lucian towers built (Wignacourt)

1615-21 April: Wignacourt Aqueduct inaugurated

1637: Lascaris towers built

1658 March: De Redin towers built

1667: Isopu Tower built

1670: Fort Ricasoli built

1720: Perellos Tower built

1723-14 September: Fort Manoel built

1758: Fort Chambray built.

1792: Fort Tigné built



plan showing the main rooms and objects of the castle with the Tower.



picture showing the castle from high level.



Original main entrance with staircase



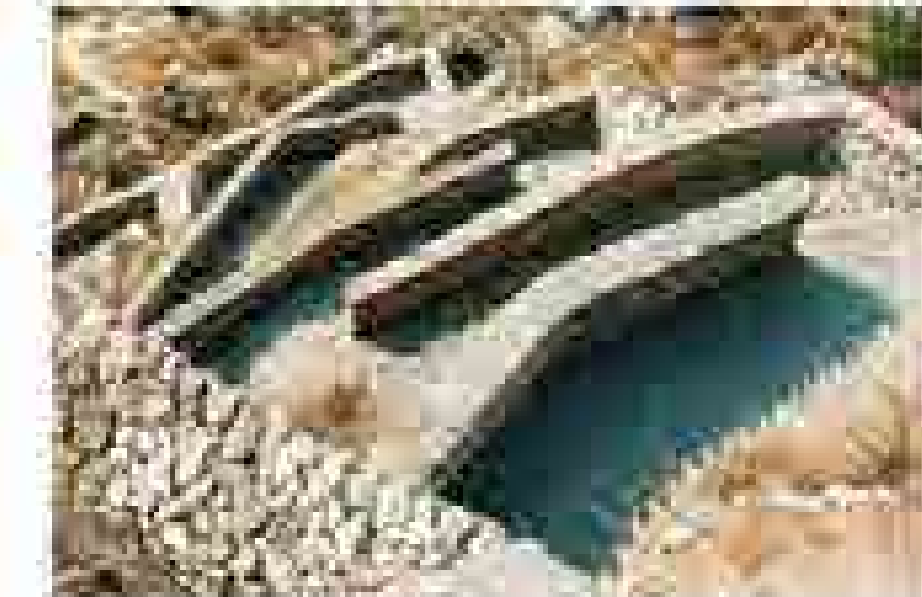
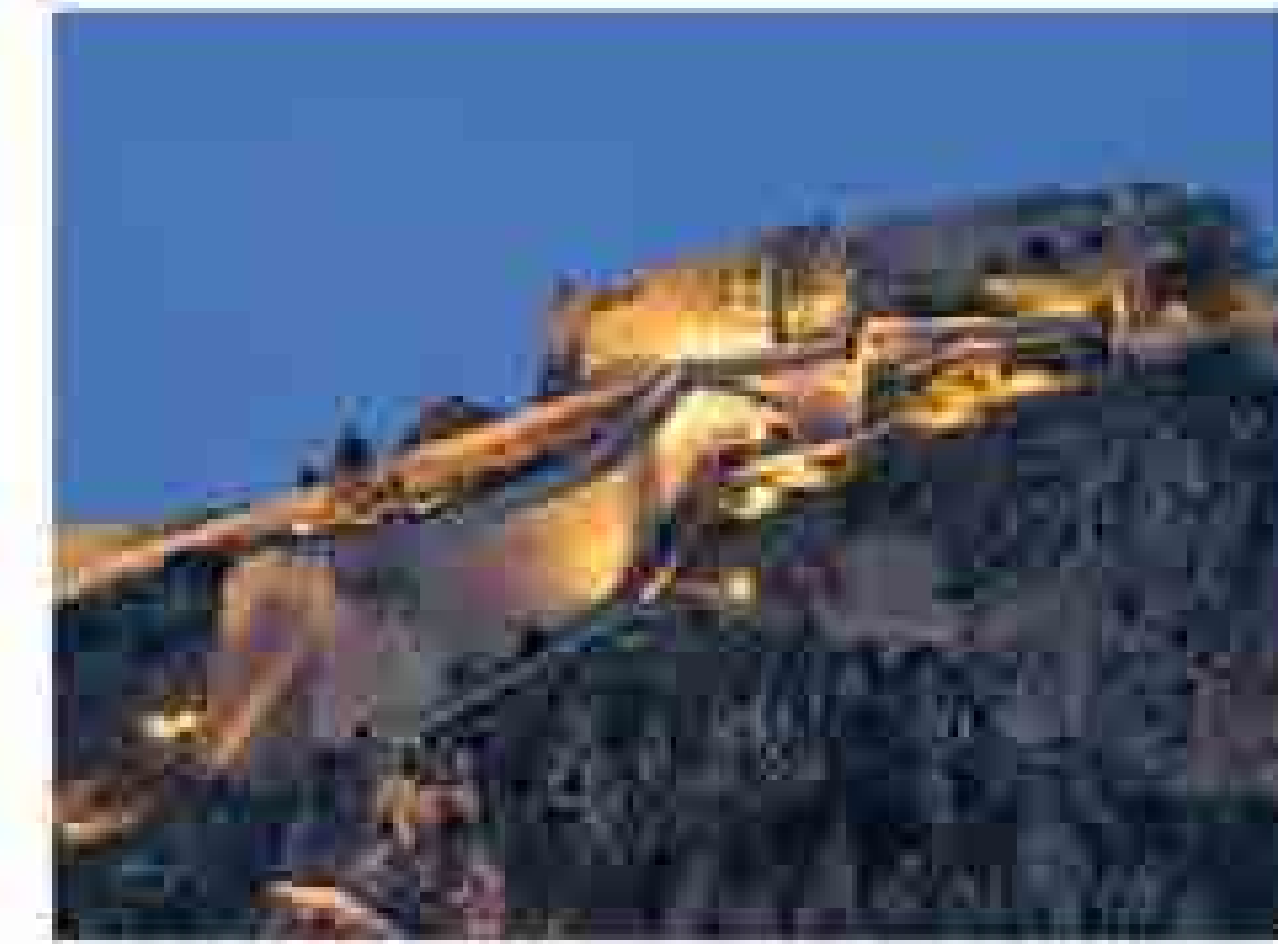
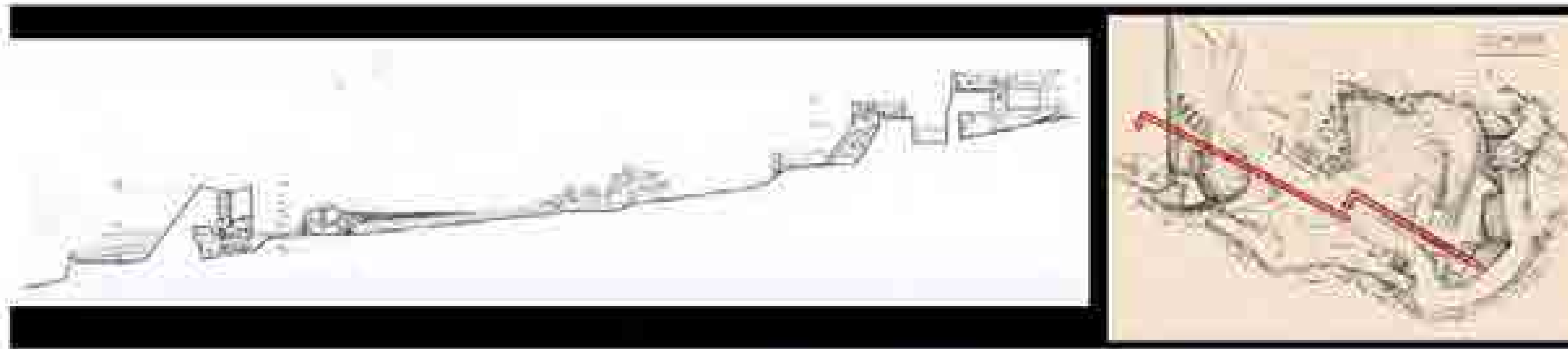
The new entrance that was built by the British Empire & that we can see the FORT ELEVATION.

# PALAMIDI CASTLE



## Location & Strategic Scope

Palamidi castle is built on a 216-meter high hill. Palamidi castle controls the city of Nafplion, the seaport, the entrance to the gulf of Argolis.



## Structure, Fortification & Buildings:

The castle designed and built by Lassalle (LaSalle) and Ziaxich (Giaxich). Based on the fortress plan Dapia developed in the West-East axis and the walls are connected mutual bastions system with the band. If one of them occupied, the defense is done by others part, so a total of eight independent castle.

There are 857 steps in the winding stair from the town to the castle. However, to reach the top of the fortress there are over one thousand. Locals in the town of Nafplion will say there are 999 steps to the top of the castle.

The most important monuments of the site are:

- The Castle consists of eight bastions surrounded by walls. A long stairway reinforced with small battlements starts at the foot of the northwest slope and leads up to the fortress on the top of the hill.
- St. Andrew church is a barrel-vaulted church with the eastern half built under one of the arches supporting the walls. Its free-standing part is two-aisled.
- One of the bastions was used as the prison.



## History:

The castle was finished within a relatively short period from 1711 until 1714. The works were started and were carried on till the last years of the Venetian occupation (1686 - 1715). It is a typical baroque fortress. In 1715 it was captured by the Turks and remained under their control until 1822, when it was captured by the Greeks.



A: House Venetian treasurer,  
B: Eastern transverse wall,  
C: South Gate,  
D: Gate Toron,

E: O single place in the castle Toron,  
F: Complex «Gambello»,  
G: Kapodistrias Military Hospital in the position of the Venetian partitions,  
H: The "House Turkish aga"

## Chronology:

- 1470 - The city suffered Venetian invasion.
- 1540 - At the end of a 3-year siege of passed into the hands went to Turks (1537- 1540 ).
- 1686 - The city passed into the hands Venetian again and began construction of the castle.
- 1714 - The castle was complete. (Completed by reinforcing 1711-1714)
- 1715 - The city was occupied by the Turks.
- 1822 - In again it passed to the Greeks.
- 1834 - Besides the castle was in prison for notorious criminals.
- 1926 - Castle was abandoned from being used as a prison.
- 1962 - GNTO was accepted under the archaeological site
- 1969 - The castle was repaired.



# Castle of Taranto Aragon

## DESCRIPTION

The Castle of Taranto (called Castle S. Angelo) is located Apulia. Castle is building on the rocks. Castle is originally building in medieval type. After the Turks invasion The King of Naples Ferdinal of Aragon, decided to strengthen the kingdom's coastal defence. between 1487 and 1492, the Castle of Taranto was reconstructed by the Francesco di Giorgio. After reconstruted castle had a shape vaguely reminiscent that of a scorpion, with five round towers located at the corners of the construction. These towers, were named S. Cristoforo, San Lorenzo and Sant' Angelo for the three facing the current canal, while the two facing the old city were called Annunziata and Bandiera. Towers and walls were of the same height, 21 meters, and almost the same thickness, about 8 meters; all the towers had a diameter of 18 meters except for San Cristoforo which was 10 meters wider. Facing the outside harbour, according to the probable design of Francesco di Giorgio, a triangular bulwark was added in 1491 to reinforce the southern curtain wall and improve flank defense capability of the access to the moat that was enlarged to connect the outside with the inside harbour.

## Chronology

13th century the French Angevins arrive and Puglia becomes part of the Kingdom of Naples.  
1420 Giovanni Antonio Orsini Del Balzo , the son of Mary and Raimondello

1463 Isabella of Clermont , grandson of Giovanni Antonio.

1480 a Turkish force under the command of Gedik Ahmed Pasha lays siege to Otranto. On capturing the town, all male inhabitants over the age of 15 (numbers in the 1000s) are killed. The aging Archbishop, refusing to renounce his faith, is cut into pieces in public and his decapitated head paraded through the town on a pike.

1486 The Aragonese Castle of Taranto was built.

1487 The Aragonese Castle of Taranto was reconstructed following perhaps the specific design of the great Senese architect Francesco di Giorgio.

1491 Facing the outside harbour, according to the probable design of Francesco di Giorgio, a triangular bulwark, (a true prototype of the XVI bastion, incorrectly called ravelin), was added.

1500 King Ferdinand V of Aragon takes the reins and Otranto, Bari and Taranto are fortified against Turkish invasions.

1502 The Spaniards, widened the top platforms to facilitate the movement and use of artillery. They also filled with soil many of the corridors inside the walls and the upper casemates of the towers to strengthen them and to build artillery emplacements on the tower top.

1594 Turkish assault, it ended up being used as a prison and as barracks.

1713 The Treaty of Utrecht grants Puglia to Austria.

1794 The Spanish defeat Austria at the Battle of Brtono and reclaim Puglia as their own. The Turks and the Venetians all back repeatedly hoping to gain a foothold in the region.

1806-1815 The French take control, abolishing feudalism and reforming the justice system.

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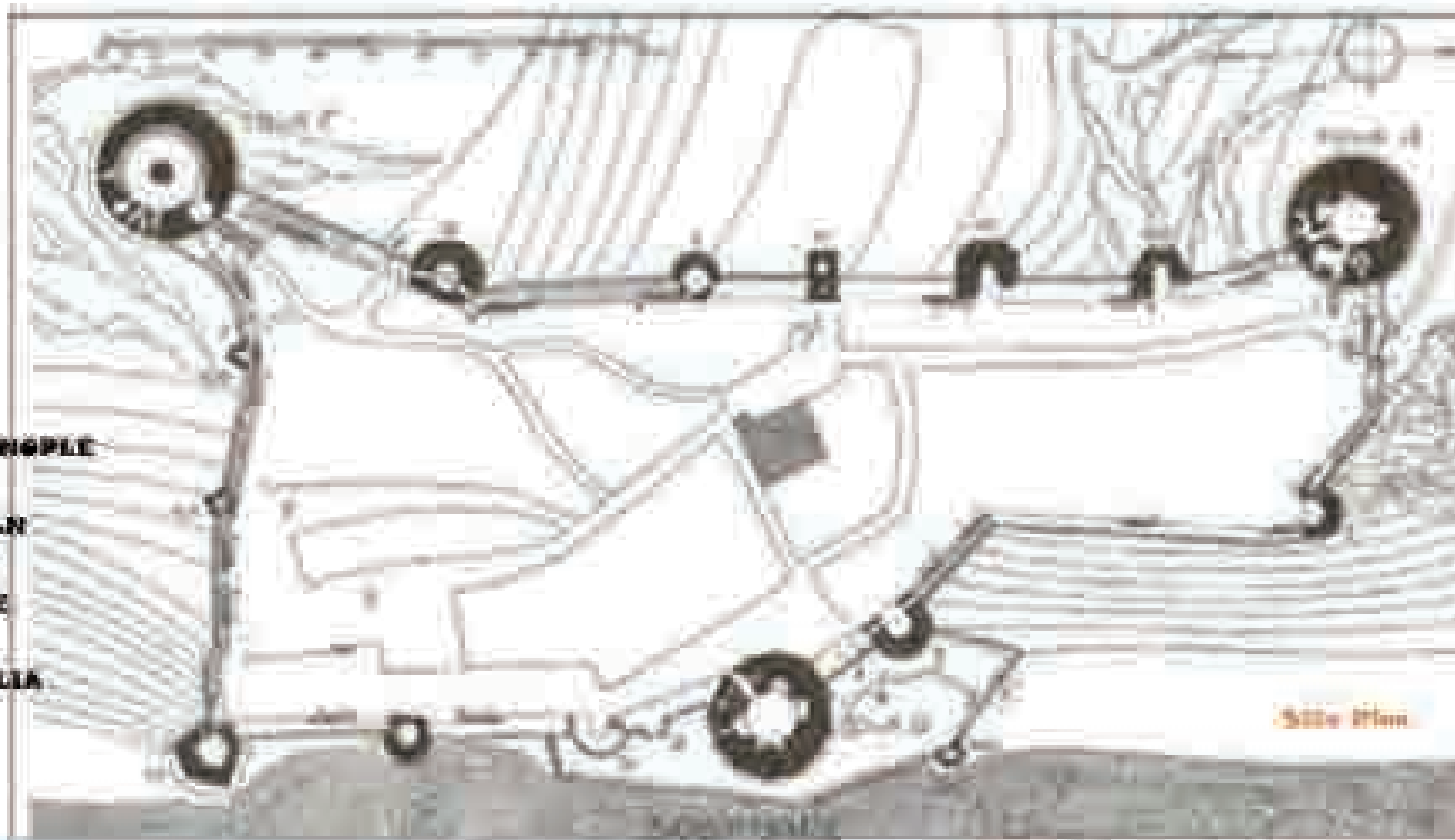
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# ROOMELI HISSAR



THE FORTRESS OF ROOMELI HISSAR IS THE EARLIEST OF FATIH'S CONSTRUCTIONS IN ISTANBUL, BUILT IN 1452. AS WE HAVE NOTED, TO CUT OFF THE BYZANTINES FROM THE BLACK SEA IN PREPARATION FOR THE SIEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE THE FOLLOWING YEAR. THE FORTRESS IS ON THE EUROPEAN SHORE OF THE BOSPHORUS AT THE NARROWEST POINT OF THE STRAIT, ABOUT 700 METRES FROM THE FOREST OF ANATOLIA HISSAR, BUILT ON THE ASIAN SHORE BY MEVZIT IN 1304.



ROOMELI CASTLE'S THREE MAJOR TOWER, THE WORLD'S LARGEST CASTLE HORSHOPE, ROOMELIHISAR LOOKS LIKE THE SHAPE OF IT WAS OF SIGNATURE KNOWS THAT THE EMPLOYEE PERSONALLY, OF COURSE. IN THE TOPOGRAPHY TO THE SHORE OF THE BOSPHORUS TO THE FULLEST EXTENT TO WRITE HIS NAME WITH THE TRIP TAKES LOOKED NOT WRITING WITH YOU CAN SEE THE INITIALS.



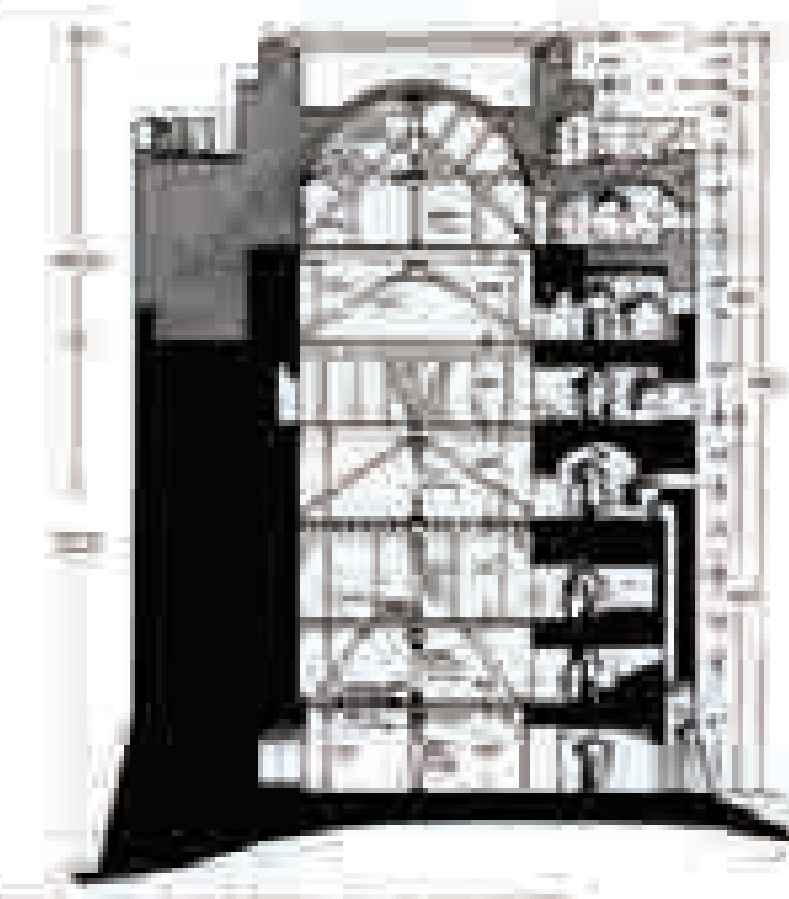
Section of the Zaganos Pasa Tower



## CONSTRUCTION

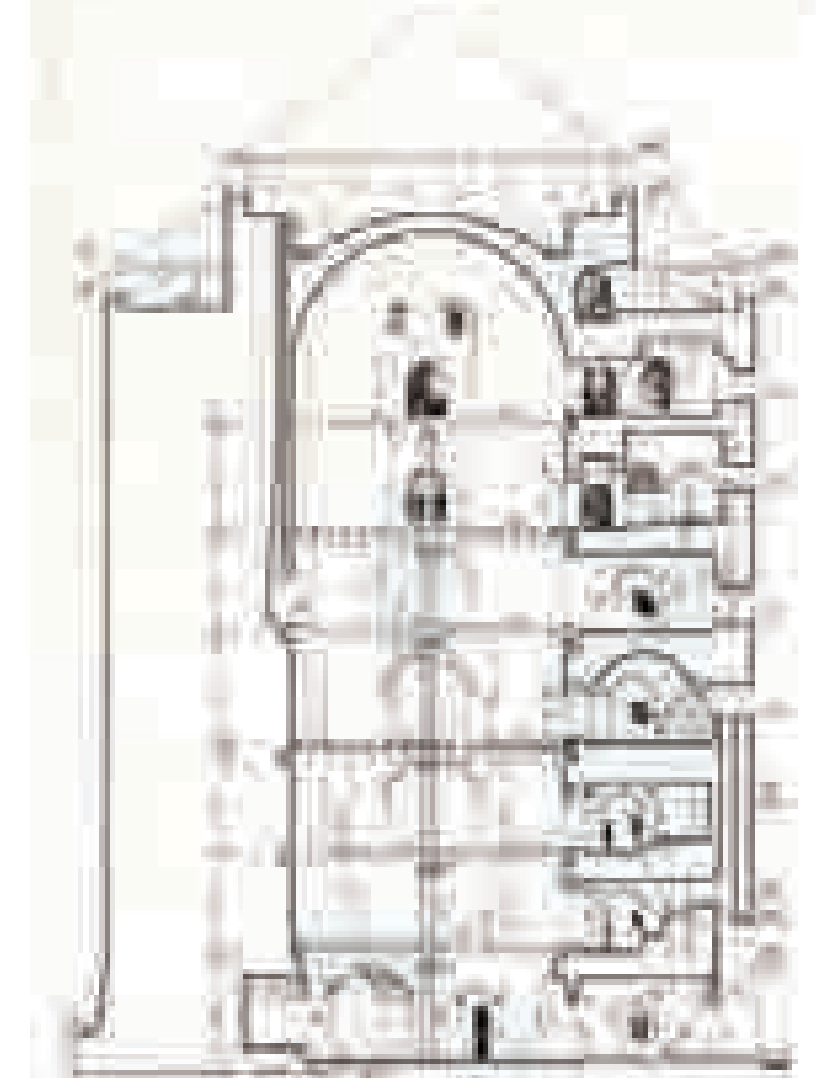
ACCORDING TO KRITOVoulos, FATIH BEGAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS FORTRESS IN THE WINTER OF 1451-2, WHEN HE ORDERED ALL THE MATERIALS TO BE PREPARED FOR BUILDING, NAMELY STONE AND TIMBERS AND IRON AND WHATEVER ELSE WOULD BE OF USE FOR THIS PURPOSE. HE SET THE BEST AND MOST EXPERIENCED OFFICERS OVER THE WORK, INSTRUCTING THEM TO PUT EVERYTHING SPEEDILY IN THE BEST ORDER, SO THAT WHEN SPRING CAME HE COULD UNDERTAKE THE TASK.

A CURTAIN WALL, DEFENDED BY THREE SMALLER TOWERS, JOINS THE THREE MAJOR ONES, FORMING AN IRREGULAR FIGURE SOME 250 METRES LONG BY 125 METRES BROAD AT ITS MAXIMUM. FATIH SPENT MUCH TIME IN SUPERVISING THE WORK OF THE 1,000 SKILLED AND 2,000 UNSKILLED WORKMEN HE HAD COLLECTED FROM THE VARIOUS PROVINCES OF THE EMPIRE. HE ENTRUSTED EACH OF THE MAIN TOWERS TO ONE OF HIS VEZIRS, THE **AGHA HANCI** TO THE **ZAGANOS PASA**, THE **AGHA HANCI** TO THE **HALL PASA**, AND THE **AGHA HANCI** TO THE **MILL PASA**. THE THREE OF THEM STRIVING WITH ONE ANOTHER TO COMPLETE THE WORK WITH SPEED AND EFFICIENCY.



AFTER THE WAR THE SARUCA PASHA TOWER WAS USED LIKE A PRISON, THE DARK TOWER WAS NAMED.

SARUCA PASHA PLAN AND SECTIONS



Section of the Saruca Pasa Tower



VIEW FROM THE BOSPHORUS LOOKING SOUTH, WITH THE ZAGANOS PASA TOWER SEEN AT THE UPPER RIGHT AND THE HALL PASA TOWER SEEN LOWER LEFT.



VIEW OF THE SARUCA PASA TOWER FROM WITHIN FORTRESS GROUNDS, LOOKING NORTHWEST.



FROM THE SEA



Section of the Mill Pasa Tower



# EL BADI PALACE

PALATIUM MAGNUM

REGIS MAROCCINI



## GENERAL INFORMATION

Type	Palace
Location	Ksibat Nhas, Marrakesh, Morocco
Coordinates	31.6183°N 7.9858°W
Coordinates	31.6183°N 7.9858°W
Construction started	1578
Completed	1593
Demolished	Circa late 17th Century

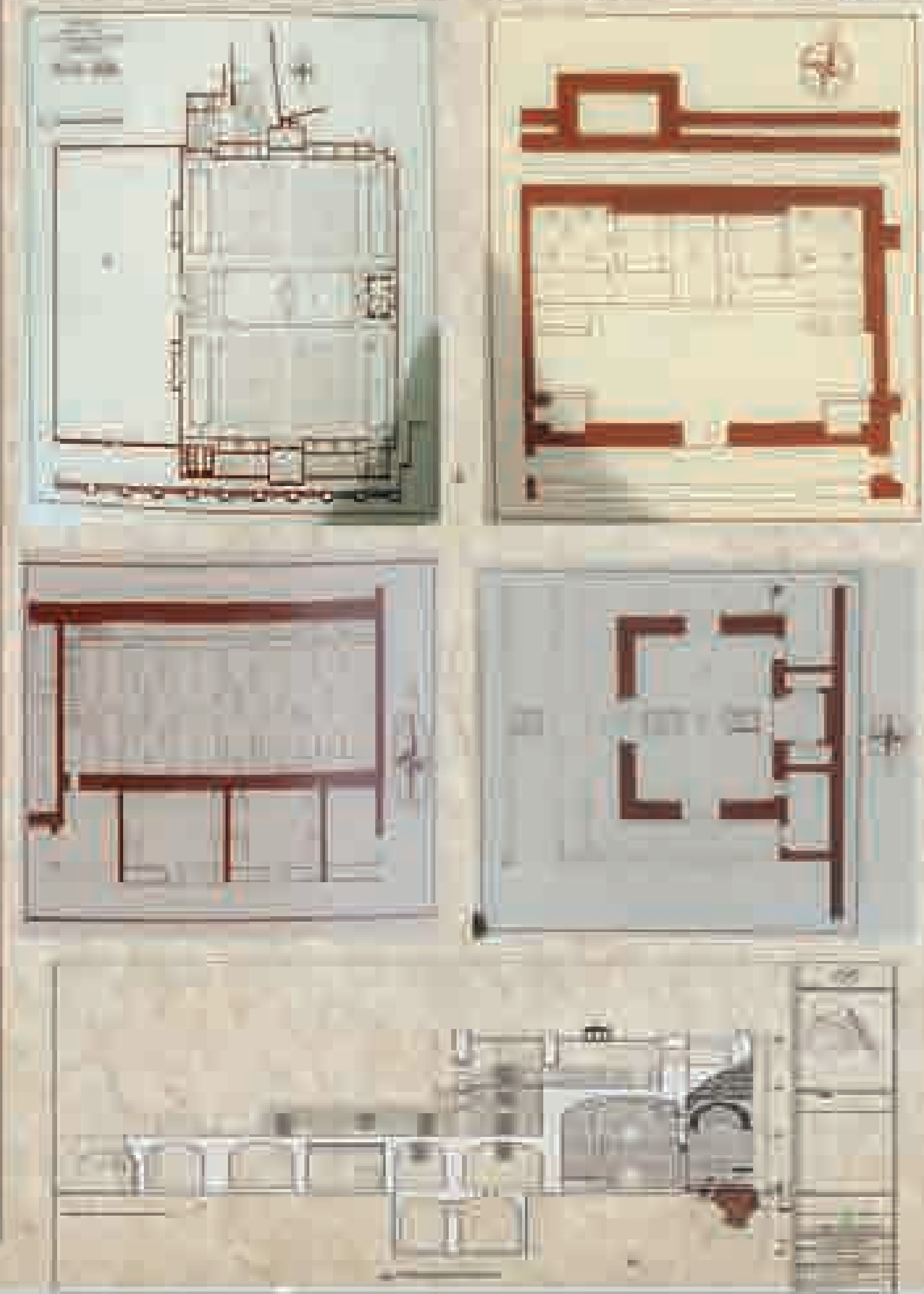
## CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN

The palace took twenty five years to build, with construction finally completed around 1593 and was a lavish display of the best craftsmanship of the Saadian period. Constructed using some of the most expensive materials of the time, including gold and onyx, the colonnades are said to be constructed from marble exchanged with Italian merchants for their equivalent weight in sugar. The original building is thought to have consisted of 365 richly decorated rooms, a courtyard (135 x 110 m) and a central pool (90 x 20 m).  
Marrakech and El Badi Palace, by Adriaen Matham, (1641)  
There are several large pavilions on the site, which are believed to have been used as summer houses. The largest on the site is known as *Arabat al-Koubba el-Khamamiya*, which translates into 'The Fifty Pavilion', named either after its surface area of some 50 cubits or the fact that it once contained 50 columns. The site also includes several stables and dungeons.

## CHRONOLOGY

- 1579 - Saadians in power.
- 1574 - Mohammed ash-Sheikh in power.
- 1557 - Sidi l-Jazuli hospice built.
- 1565 - Ben Youssef Madrasa built.
- 1572 - al-Muwassim mosque built.
- 1593 - El Badi Palace built.
- 1603 - Saadian Tomb built.
- 1606 - City taken by forces of Abd Allah.
- 1664 - 31 July: City taken by forces of Alaouite Al-Rashid of Morocco.

## PLANS/SECTION/ELEVATION





# PANTOCRATOR CASTLE

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1807

ARCHITECT: UNKNOWN

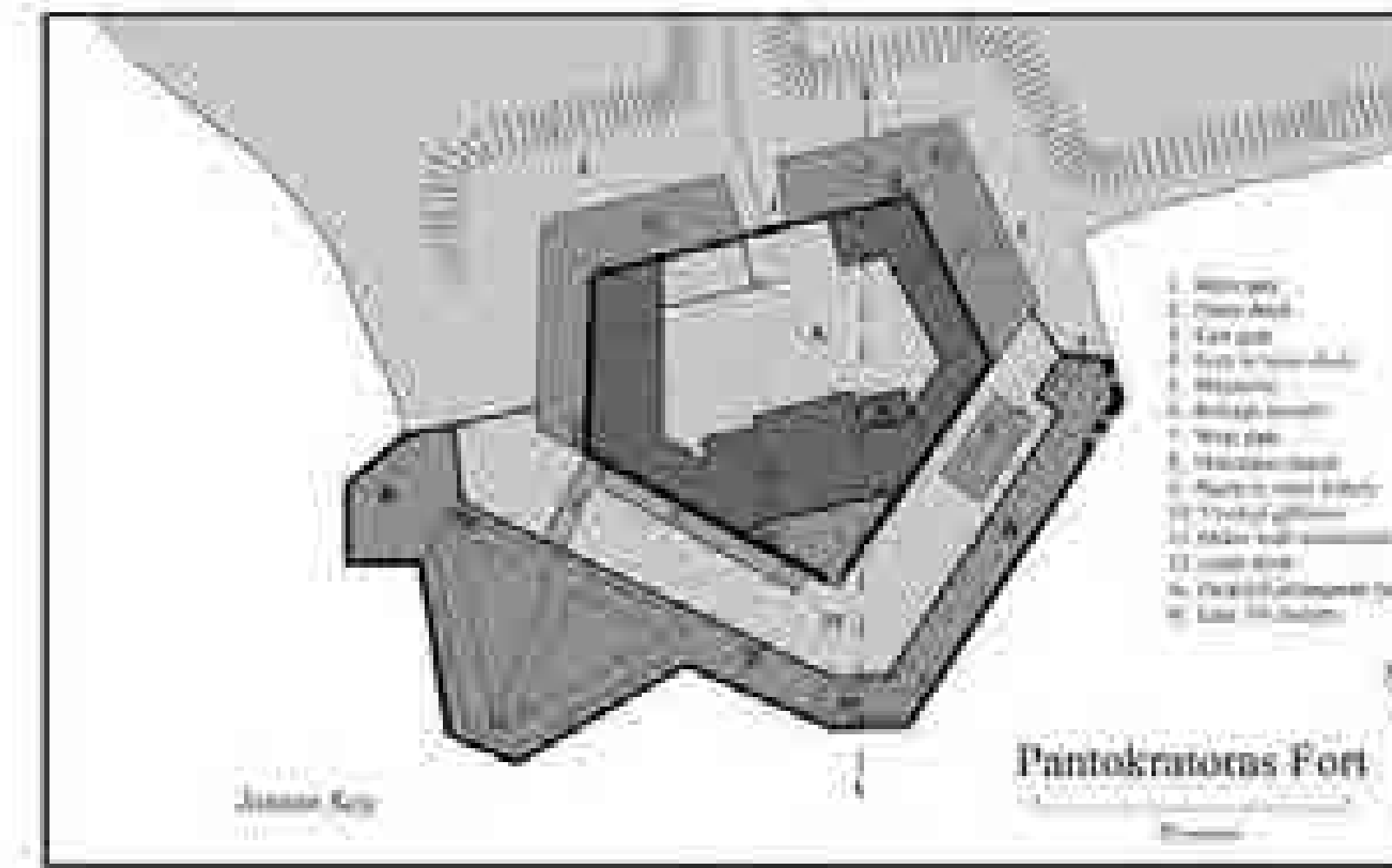
PLACE: PREVEZA

COUNTRY: GREECE

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES: 38°56'42"N 20°44'19"E

HEIGHT ON SEA LEVEL: ZERO ALTITUDE

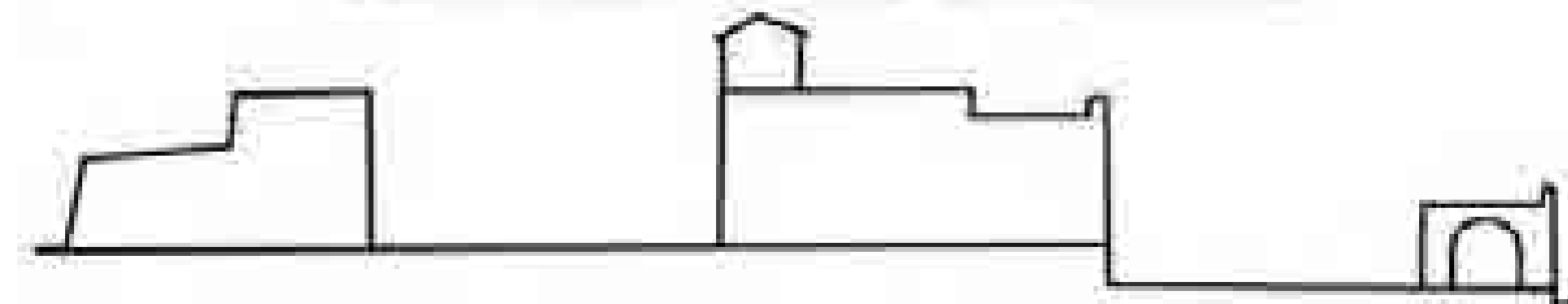
IT IS LOCATED AT THE SOUTH NEAR THE BEACH OF KYANI AKTI. CASTLE OF PANTOCRATOR WAS BUILT BY OTTOMANS. IT WAS BUILT BY ALI PASHA, WITH DRAWINGS OF FRENCH ENGINEER YAUDOCOURT. A SMALL CHURCH BUILT ON ITS TOP. THE SITE IS NOW ABANDONED AND BECAUSE IT IS VERY EASILY ACCESSIBLE IT LOOKS BOUND FOR A RAPID DETERIORATION.



PLAN



ELEVATION OF THE ENTERANCE



SECTION X-Y







# MAIDEN'S CASTLE



Building Name: Maiden's castle

Year of construction: 1448

Architect: İbrahim Bey

Place: Mersin

Country: TURKEY

Geographical coordinates: 36°27' 25"N, 34°08'54"

Height on sea level: 0

## LOCATION:



Castle about 300 metres (980 ft) off shore in the Mediterranean Sea..

Part of Erdemli district which in turn is a part of Mersin Province. Kizkalesi is west of Erdemli and Mersin.

## PLAN

The main door has a small door in the north side and the west side and a gallery.

There are 8 bastions each with a unique shape.

It is nearly triangular, and at each of the angles are towers sixty feet high, besides five others of lesser dimensions.

The south and the west walls are perpendicular to each other.

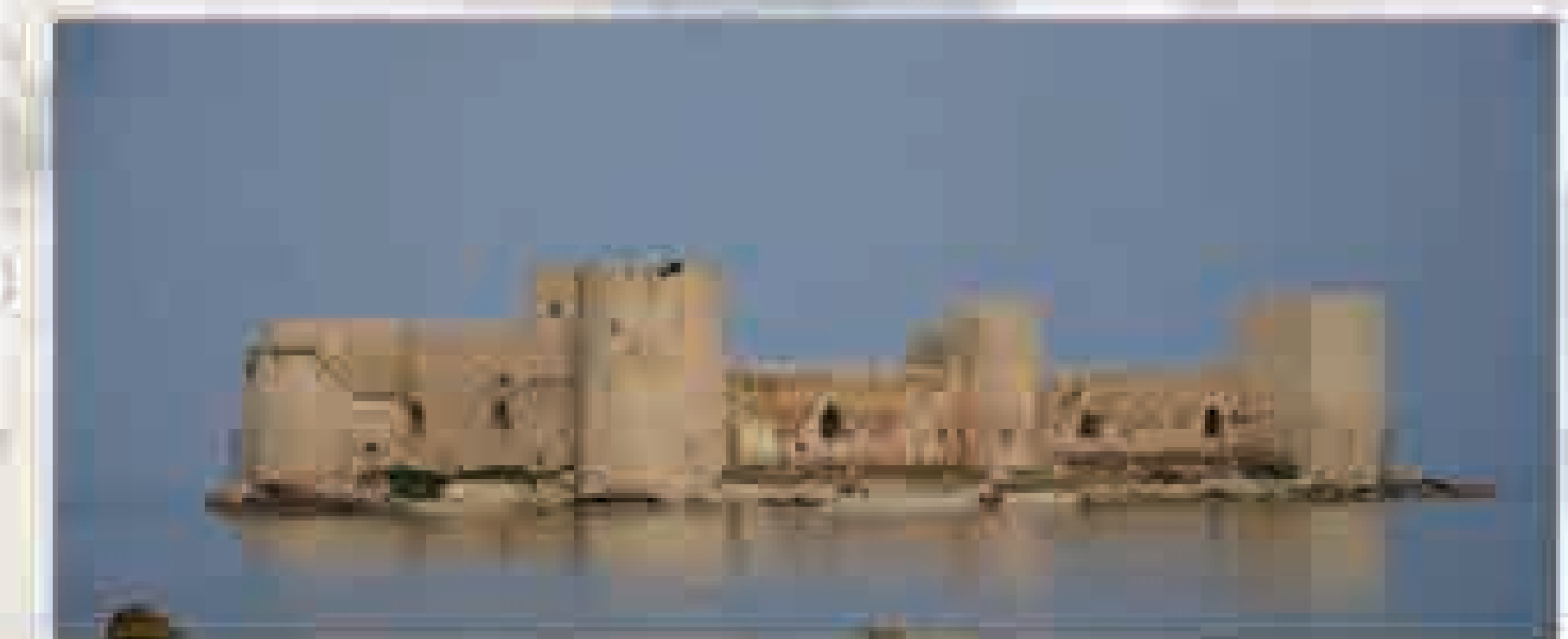
The main gate is on the north side and there is a minor gate and a gallery on the west side. Inside is arched.



## 3D



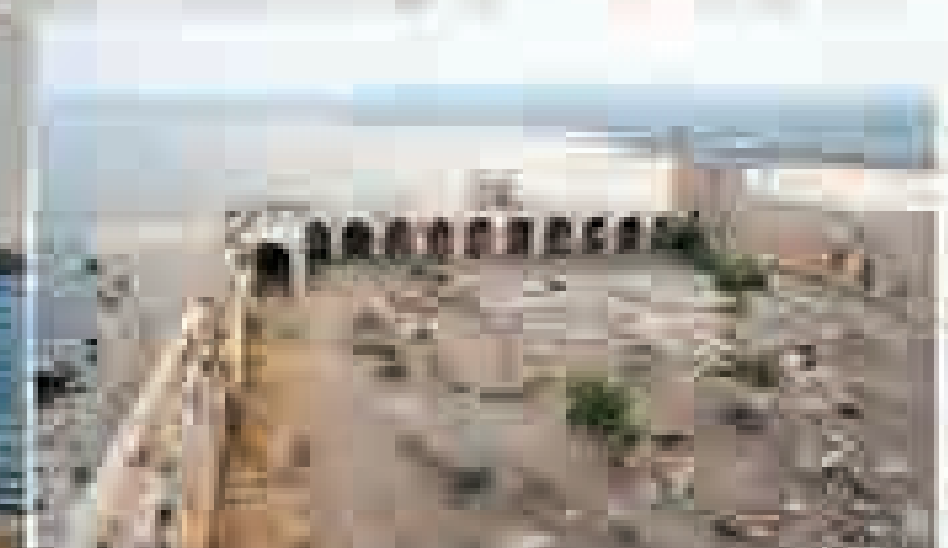
## ELEVATIONS



Sketch



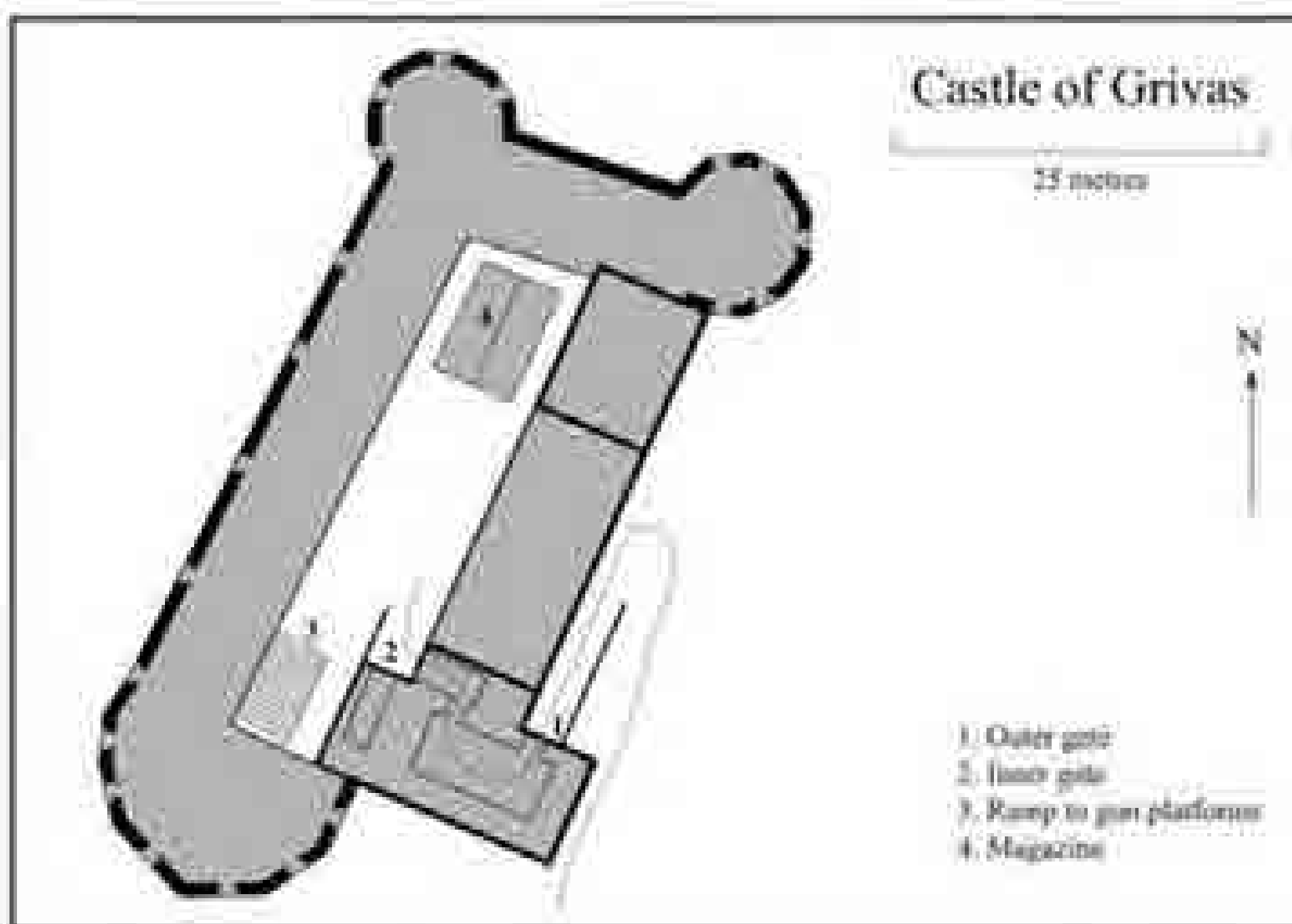
Inside



## REFERENCES:

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- Aishawabkeh, Y. "Integration of Laser Scanning and Photogrammetry for Heritage Documentation".
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- <http://www.mersinkulturturizm.gov.tr/>
- <http://www.mersin.web.tr/kizkalesi>

# CASTLE OF GRIVAS FAMILY



Building name: GRIVAS CASTLE  
Year of construction: 1806  
Architect: Ali Pasha  
Place: Aktio Vonitsa  
Country: Greece



## DESCRIPTION

When the war started between Russia and Turkey in 1806, Ali Pasha built two parts on the coast Akarnania one at each end of the Lefkas Channel. Castle of Grivas is the northern fort; it is one and half kilometres from the castle of Santa Maura.

It was constructed with French assistance however once the treaty of Tilsit was signed in September 1807 ended the help of the French.

## CHRONOLOGY

1503 - 1684: The Island is re-conquered by the Turks.  
1797: The Republican French take control of the island.  
1798 - 1807: Russo-Turkish occupation.  
1807 - 1810: The Island is conquered by the Imperial French.  
1810: Rule of the British, who incorporate it into what they called the United States of the Ionian Islands.  
1819: Peasant uprising in Lefkada. Suppression, persecution, executions. Participation of Lefkadians in the 1821 Greek War of independence.  
1864: Lefkada is united with Greece, together with the other Ionian Islands.



A square tower is positioned to the southeast which protects the gate. The outer gate is followed by the ground floor Chamber. It would then be led by an arch and then a vaulted corridor and then finally a ramp in to the interior.



The castle is 60m by 30m in a rectangular shape. The castle is supported by two towers to the north and one tower to the South, which are projecting several angles.





# FORT RICASOLI

**Building name:** Fort Ricasoli  
**Year of construction:** 1670–1698  
**Architect:** Saint John  
**Place:** Kalkara  
**Country:** Malta  
**Geographical coordinates:** 35°53'51"N 14°31'33"E  
**Height on sea level:** up to 20 m

**Abstract:** Fort Ricasoli a mega limestone old building, entrance the Grand harbour in Kalkara, Malta. This fortification largest fort in Malta and also all Mediterranean islands. Fort Ricasoli in the list of UNESCO since 1998. Fort Ricasoli saw use during the French invasion of Malta (1798), Siege of Malta (1798–1800), World War II. Fort Ricasoli a strong, big, heavy view and also good history.

## Chronology ☺

- 1648
- 1658 The De Redin Towers constructed in Malta.
- 1667 San Blas Tower constructed in Malta.
- 1669 Ottoman Attack to Malta.
- 1670 The first stone was laid down in Fort.
- 1674 The Fort accepted skeleton garrison.
- 1681 Flemish engineer proposed some changes to the design of the fort.
- 1693 Malta is damaged by earthquake.
- 1670-1698 Fort Ricasoli constructed in Malta.
- 1710 First grant in of a title of nobility to created by the Grand Masters.
- 1714 The French engineers small size of the fort's bastions.
- 1715 Many coastal batteries and redoubt are constructed in Malta.
- 1720 The Wignacourt towers constructed in Malta.
- 1722 Constructed due to a lack of funds in Malta.
- 1723 Work started on Fort Manoel in Malta.
- 1723 Fort Manoel constructed in Malta.
- 1732 The Manoel Theatre open in Valetta/Malta.
- 1733 Cathedral Museum in Mdina was constructed.
- 1748

## 5 References (Books and Journals)

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Old Plan of Fort Ricasoli



General aerial view of Fort Ricasoli

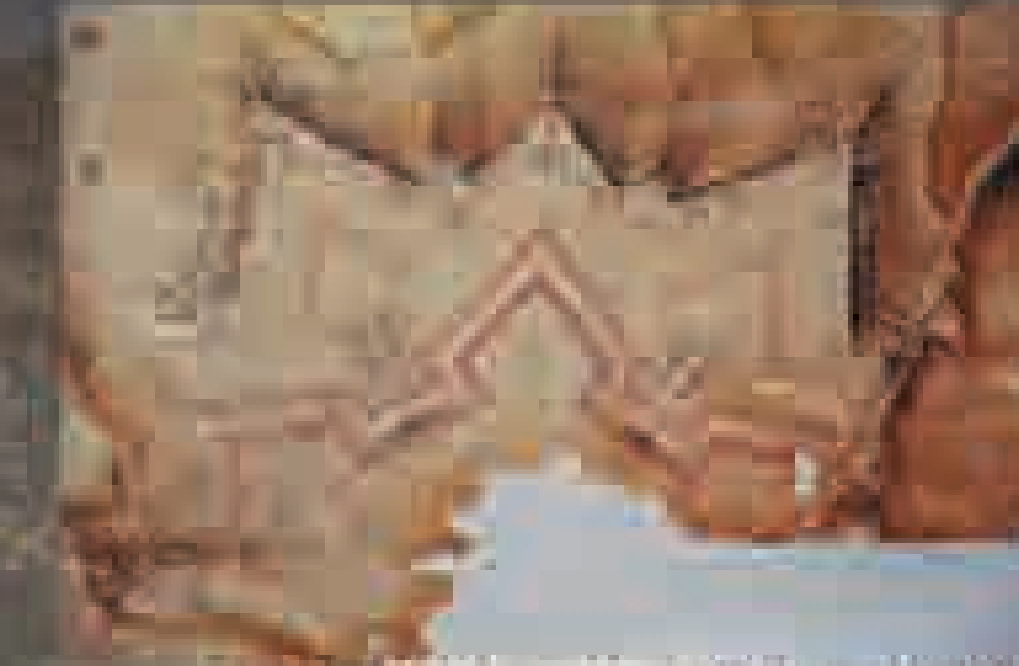
## Pictures Of FORT RICASOLI



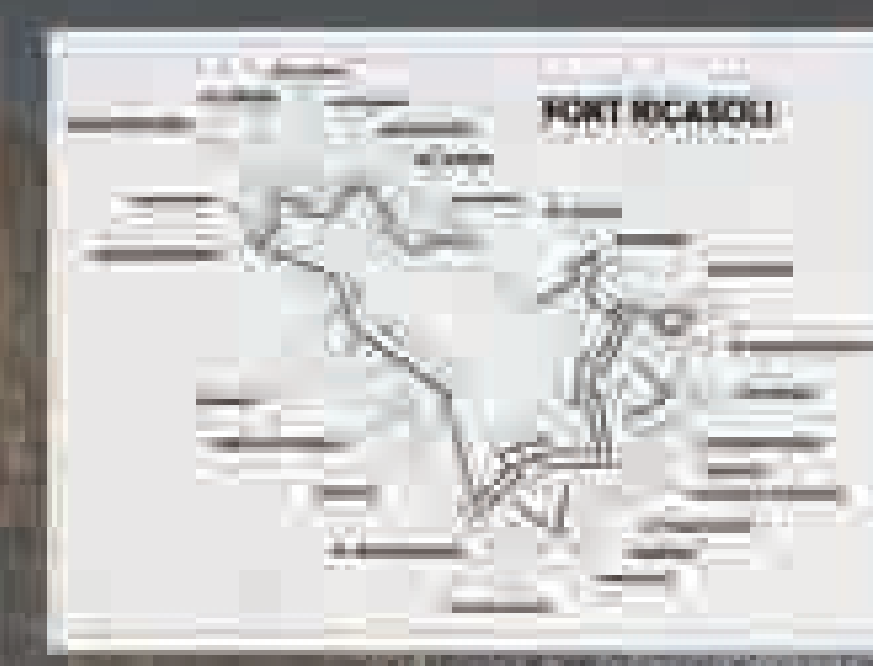
Plan of Fort Ricasoli



Old Plan of Fort Ricasoli



Ancient Time Fort Ricasoli Plan



Map of Fort Ricasoli



Elevations of the Fort Ricasoli



Archives of Fort Ricasoli



Section of Fort Ricasoli

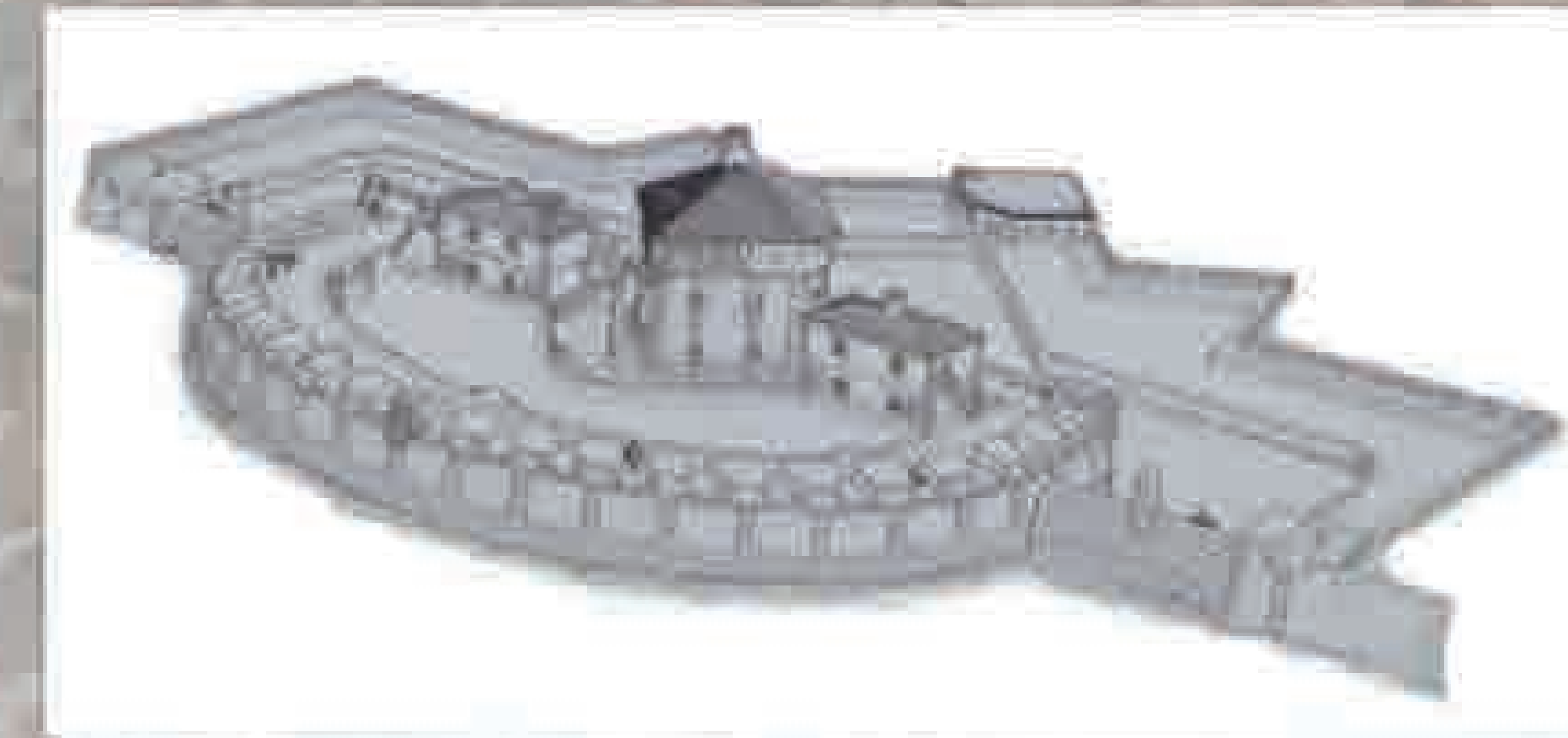
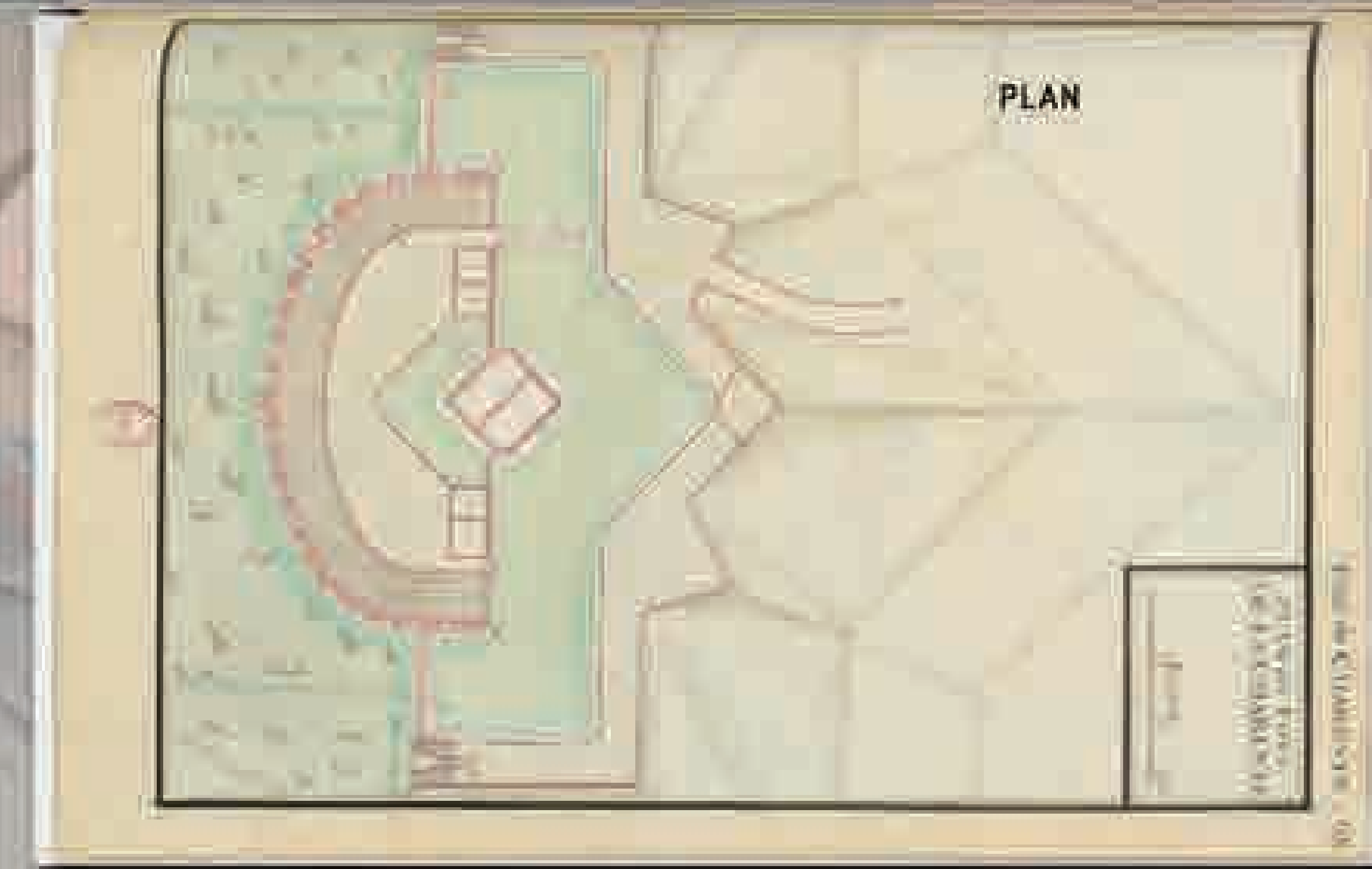




# FORD LUPHIN

ARCHITECT: Francis Ferry  
 Type: coastal fort  
 Year: 1683

Commune: Saint-Nazaire-sur-Charentes  
 Department: Charente-Maritime  
 Region: Poitou-Charentes  
 45°95'75" N ; 1°03'28" D



View from the west

Fort Lupin was built on the southern bank of the Charente, and commanded the approach to Rochefort and its arsenal along with Fort Lapointe on the opposite bank of the river.[1]  
 The first proposal to build a fortification in the area was made in 1672 by the engineer La Favolliere, and it was eventually built between 1683 and 1686. The fort's initial design was made by François Ferry, but the plans were extensively modified by Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban, who reduced its size due to a lack of funds.



View of the fort and its ditch

Besides Fort Lupin, the most representative of these beautiful forts are the near by Fort du Chapus, protecting the Oleron channel, the tower and battery at Camaret near Brest and Fort Saint Louis, one of the forts guarding Touton harbour.



The gate as seen from the glacis



# Kilitbahir Castle

The Mediterranean Castle after 1492

**Abstract:** Just across the narrows from Canakkale and easily accessible by small ferry, Kilitbahir is a tiny fishing harbour dominated by a massive fortress built by Mehmet the Conqueror in 1452 and given a grand seven-storey interior tower a century later by Suleyman the Magnificent. The castle was built with rough-hewn stone completely. Openness is part of the arched doors and windows are made of white marble. The castle has played a very important role in Gallipoli. The castle, on November 14, the Ministry of Culture by the 1980 "Safeguarding Cultural Heritage" has been registered.

## Description

The fortress of Kilitbahir is the second stronghold that Sultan Mehmet II build to control the Straits of Canakkale. Build in 1463 along with the Sultaniye fortress on the Asian side, it is named Kilitul-Bahir meaning 'the lock of the sea' due to its strategic positioning; the village is also named after the fortress. The trefoil shaped inner fortress, rising higher than the rest, consists of three courtyards separated from each other by gates. Its huge walls are 7 m thick and 18 m high. Two of the courtyards have monumental doors opening to the court of the outer fortress. With this innovative architectural plan, the court by which this tower stands is not directly linked to the main tower in the centre; the court is enemy forces that wanted to conquer the fortress would have had to pass through one courtyard to the other. Thus, it was rendered extremely difficult to reach the tower walls. It is understood that the tower, the court by with geometric designs on the upper parts of the tower walls, is understood that the tower was divided by wooden flooring, and that wooden staircases build into the walls led to each of these floors.

The second fortress constructed in 1541 in the reign of Suleyman I adorns the original one forming an almost regular figure eight shape. A monumental tower of 21 m in diameter stands in its southernmost corner. The outer circuits of the walls are 4 m high, although the sections along the sea have not survived.



Figure 2. General view of the Kilitbahir Castle from the sea and air.

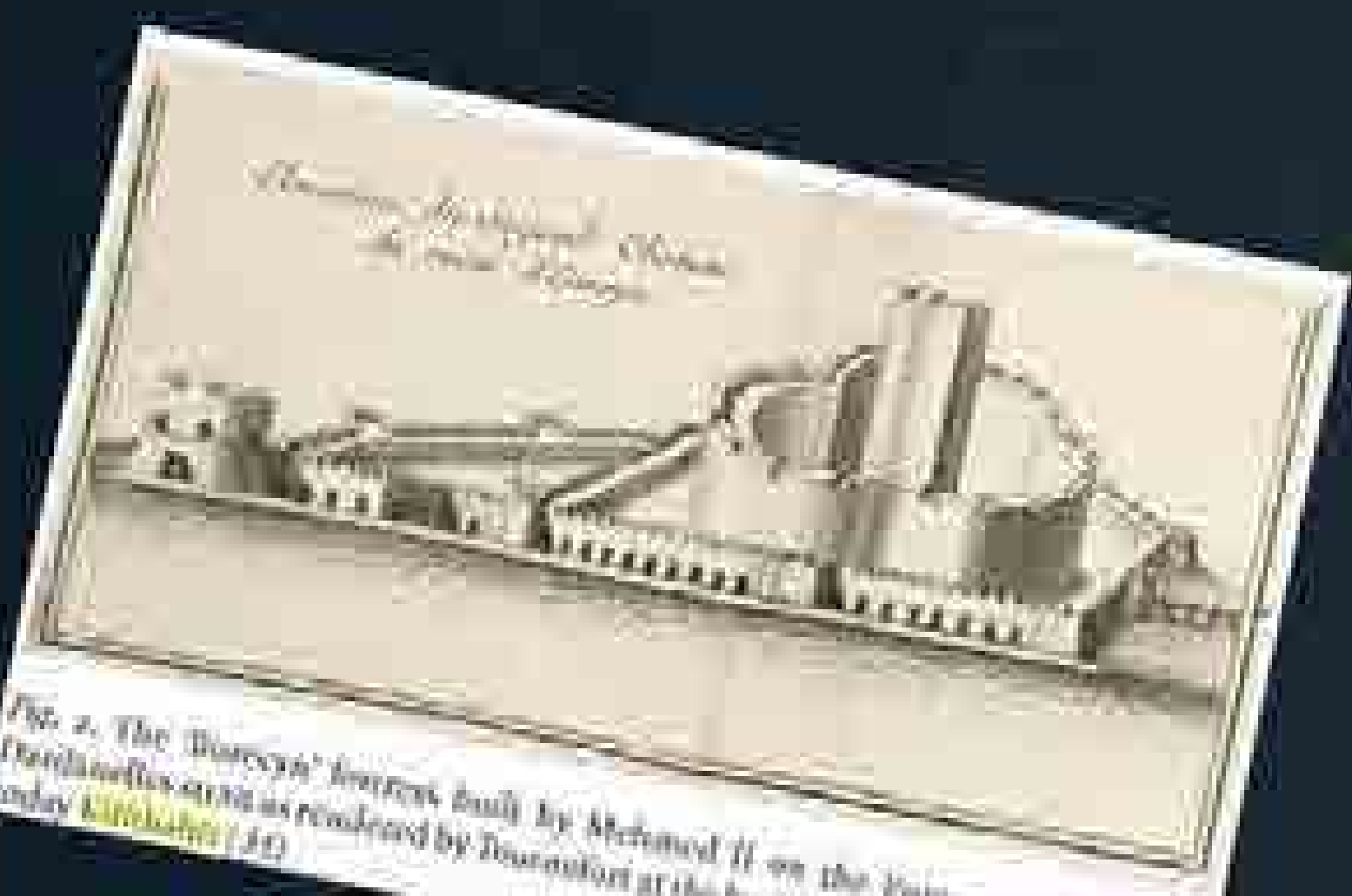
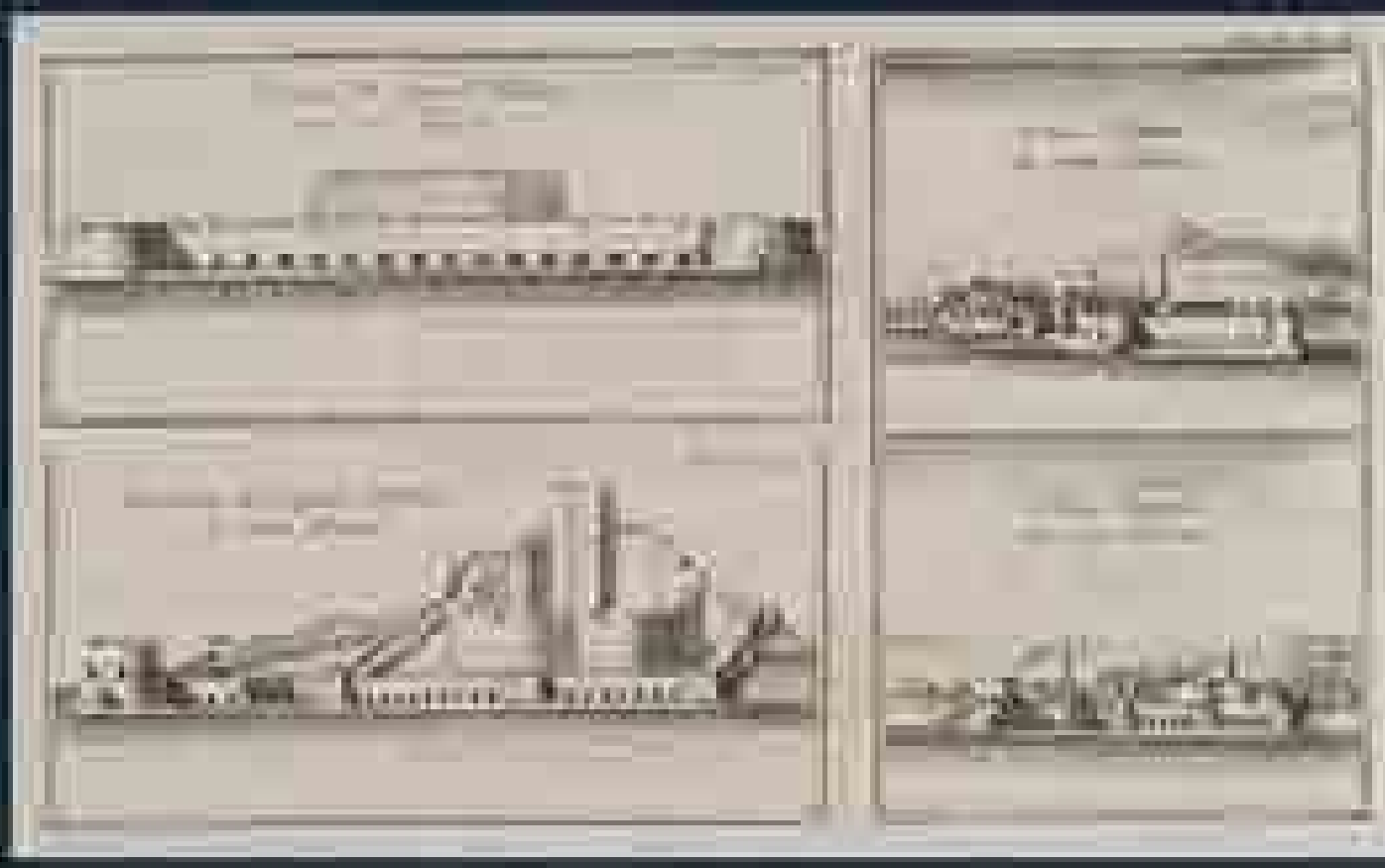
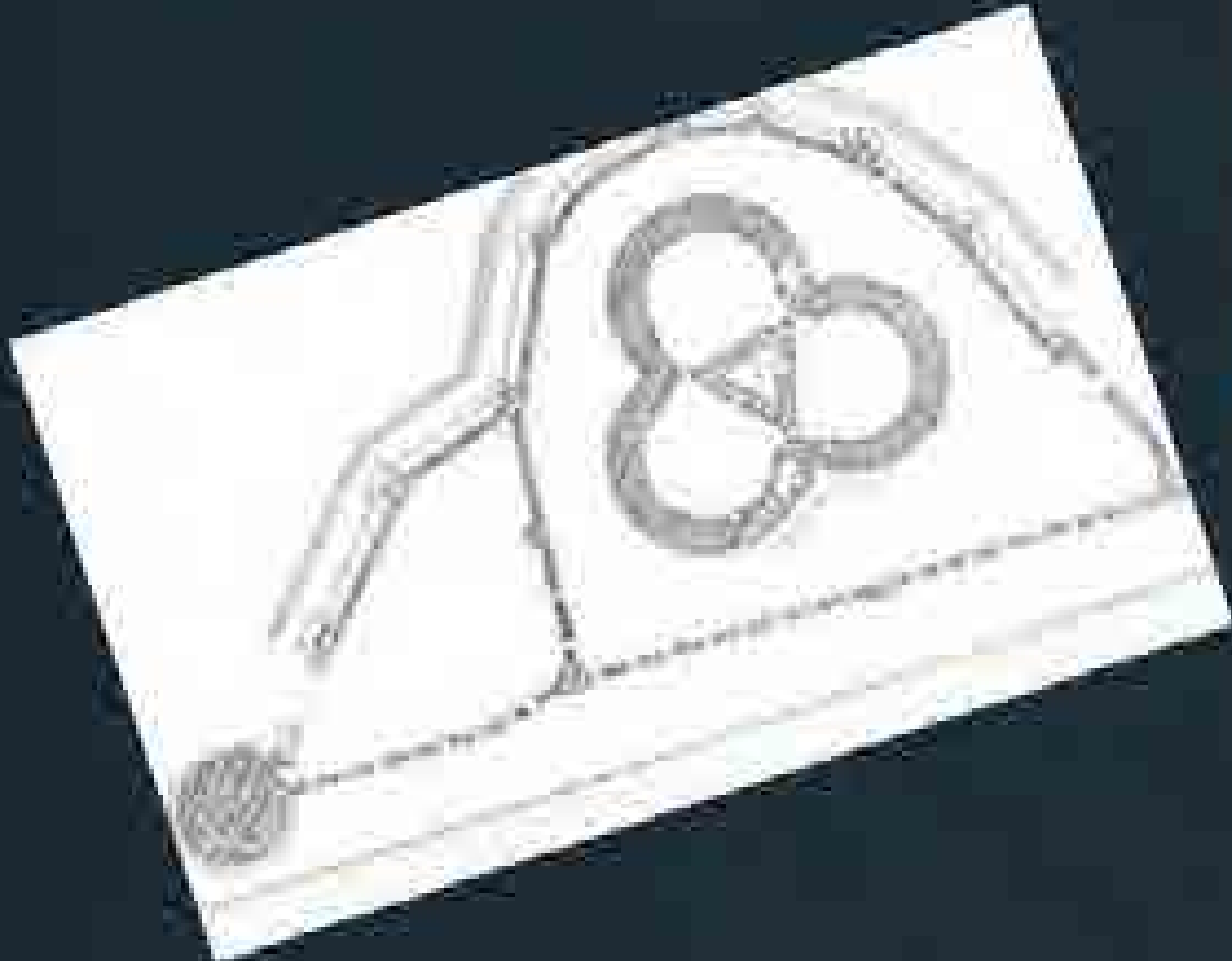


Fig. 2. The "Burecin" fortress built by Mehmet II on the European side of the Dardanelles strait as revealed by Tournefort at the beginning of eighteenth century (only Kilitbahir) (17)



- 1463 - first built by Sultan Mehmet
- 1465 - powered by Navy commander Yakup
- 1541 - the castle restored by Sultan Suleyman
- 1870 - restored second time by Sultan Abdulaziz
- 1893 - rebuilt by Sultan Abdulfamid II
- 1894 - Added interior walls by Sultan Abdulfamid II
- 1980 - the castle used for culture heritage to now

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Château d'If, Island of If, Marseille, France

# Château d'If

Year of construction: 1524-1531

Place: If Island, Marseille

Country: France

## Description:

Château d'If is a small island near Marseille. The big castle located on the Château d'If Island. Castle have square shape and on the three sides are 3 towers. These three towers have circle shape and this towers on different levels. These towers have names and you can see down on the pictures. Towers names are:

- 1) Tour Saint Christophe
- 2) Tour Saint Jaume
- 3) Tour Maugouvert

The Tour Saint Jaume (second tower) and Tour Maugouvert (third tower) towers have the same level as the square part of castle. Tour Saint Christophe (first tower) has a different level. First tower is the highest one. This tower is higher than Tour Saint Jaume, Tour Maugouvert and square part of the castle. Castle all made of the same material, but three towers looking different at the tops. Tour Saint Christophe (first tower) the higher one, on the top there is a piece with the circle shape and cut-off. Perhaps it served as a defense or for the signal, because this castle was built for the defense. Tour Saint Jaume (second tower) and Tour Maugouvert (third tower) the towers that have same level. There are different on the top. Tour Saint Jaume (second tower) has a flat surface on top without the cuts. Tour Maugouvert (third tower) has cuts like first tower. Castle has a very small windows or a little openings for the light, probably because this castle was a prison also. The main entrance to the castle is located between second and third towers. Entrance to the castle is the arch. I think that the arch looking small for this big castle. If we look at the castle from the top we can see the open space in the middle of square part of the castle. Below I put the photo that shows the inside of the open space. Inside the open space is a staircase that goes upstairs to another floor. There windows rectangular or square shape and arches that lead to different spaces. And in the middle of open space is a well for the water. Now the castle is a place for tourists and visitors. This castle is a prison where was imprisoned Edmond Dantes main hero of the novel "Count of Monte Cristo"



Le Château d'If & If

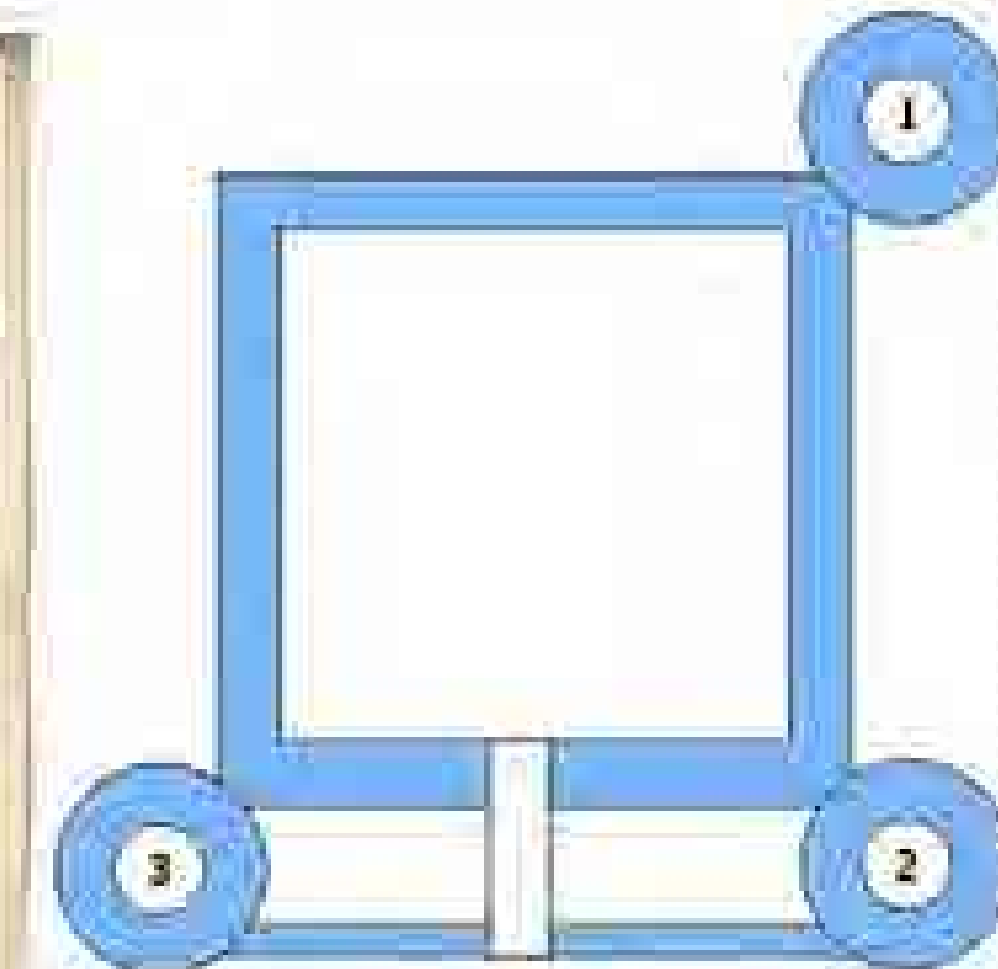
Elevation of Château d'If

## Chronology:

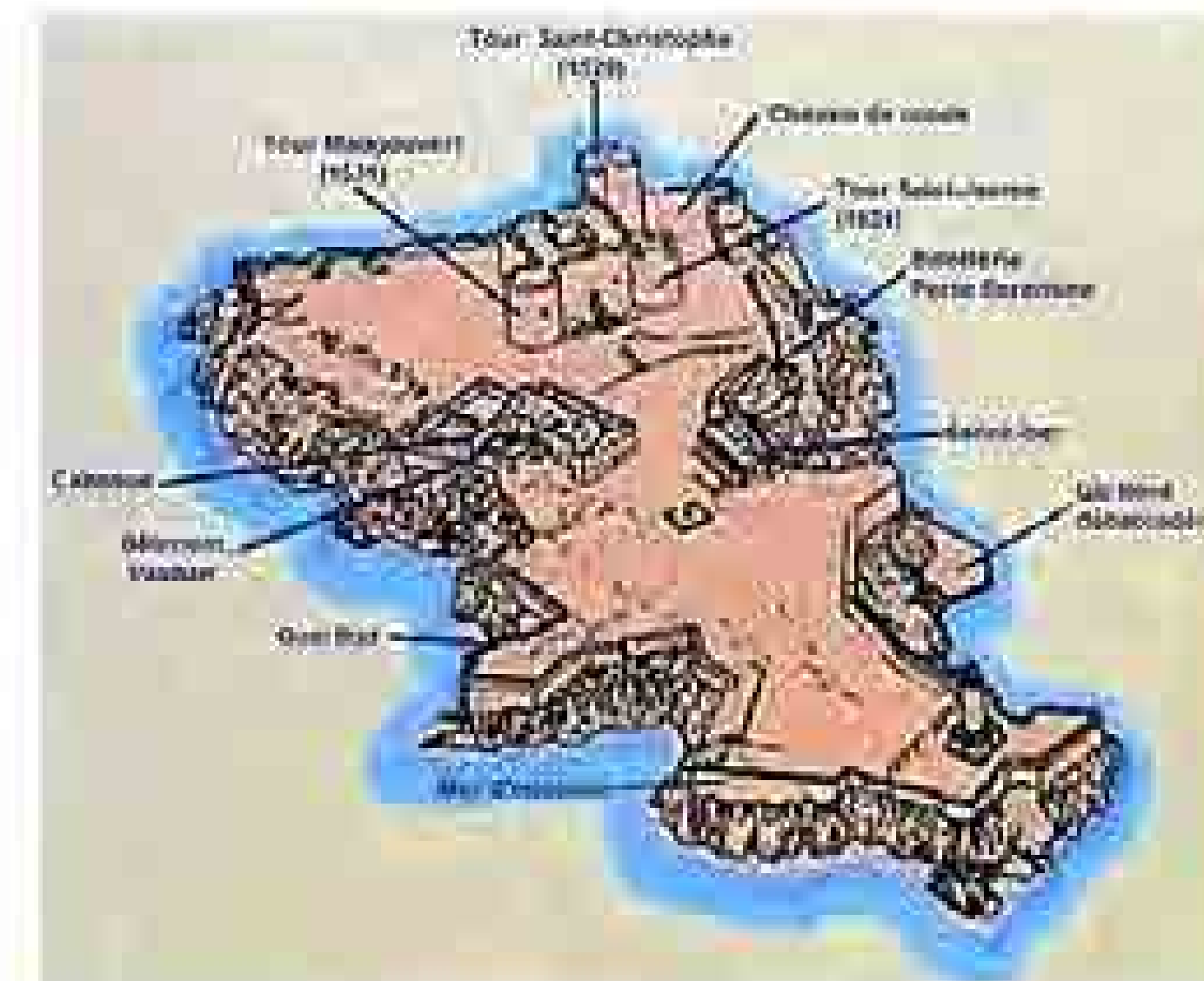
- 1477- In the port of Marseille passed health and quarantine standards
- 1477- Swiss victory over Charles the Bold at the Battle of Nancy
- 1477- New chapel replaced the old De la Garde
- 1481- Marseille has teamed up with Provence
- 1482- Marseille joined to the French Kingdom
- 1483- Louis XI, King of France died
- 1483- Charles VIII became King of France
- 1486- Marseille becomes part of France
- 1512- Vieux port in Marseille was built.
- 1516- King Francis I visited the Château d'If island
- 1519-1547 - Château de Chambord is built in Chambord, France.
- 1524- King Francis assisted the citizens of Lyon to finance the expedition of Giovanni de Verrazano to north America
- 1524- The first stone was laid on Château d'If.
- 1527- Construction began on Château d'If
- 1527- Al Hamra Castle is built in Granada, Spain
- 1529- Tour Saint Christophe, first tower of the castle on Château d'If was built
- 1531- Tour Saint Jaume, second tower of the castle on Château d'If was built.
- 1531- Tour Maugouvert, third tower of the castle Château d'If was built.
- 1531- Construction of the Castle was completed.
- 1536- King Charles V of Spain was preparing for an attack on Marseille, he changed his mind, perhaps, just by looking at the castle on Château d'If
- 1542- The church Église Saint-Ferréol des Augustins dedicated.
- 1544- The chapel De la Garde was expanded, reconstructed and lighted.
- 1546- Almudena Cathedral is built in Madrid, Spain
- 1546-1550 - Fort Santiago Chikly is built in Tunisia
- 1548- Fort Stella is built in Port Ercole, Italy
- 1552-1570 - Fort Saint Elmo is built in Valletta, Malta.
- 1552- 1581- Fort Saint Michael is built in Senglea, Malta.
- 1552- Fortifications of Senglea is built in Senglea, Malta.
- 1555- The Castle of Lerici is built in Lerici, Italy.
- 1557- Castello Brown is built in Portofino, Genoa, Italy.
- 1567-1571- Payas Castle is built in Hatay, Turkey.
- 1570- Paphos Castle is built in Paphos, Cyprus.
- 1573- Pyles Castle (Nisakastro) is built in Pyllos, Messina, Greece.
- 1573-1580 - Fortezza Castle is built in Rethymnon, Greece.
- 1577-1604 - Fort Santa Cruz is built in Oran, Algeria
- 1580- Château d'If castle became a state prison.
- 1591- Marseille refused to recognize King Protestant Henry IV.
- 1696- 1713- Imprisoned many Protestants have been concluded.
- 1830- In castle Château d'If ceased to put the criminals
- 1830- The Castle Château d'If officially ceased to be a prison.
- 1860 - La Canabière street construction was completed
- 1871 - In this island kept the Paris Commune leaders, and its head of Gaston Cremieux was shot on the island Château d'If
- 1890- The castle was open to the public.
- 1926- Castle was declared a historical monument.



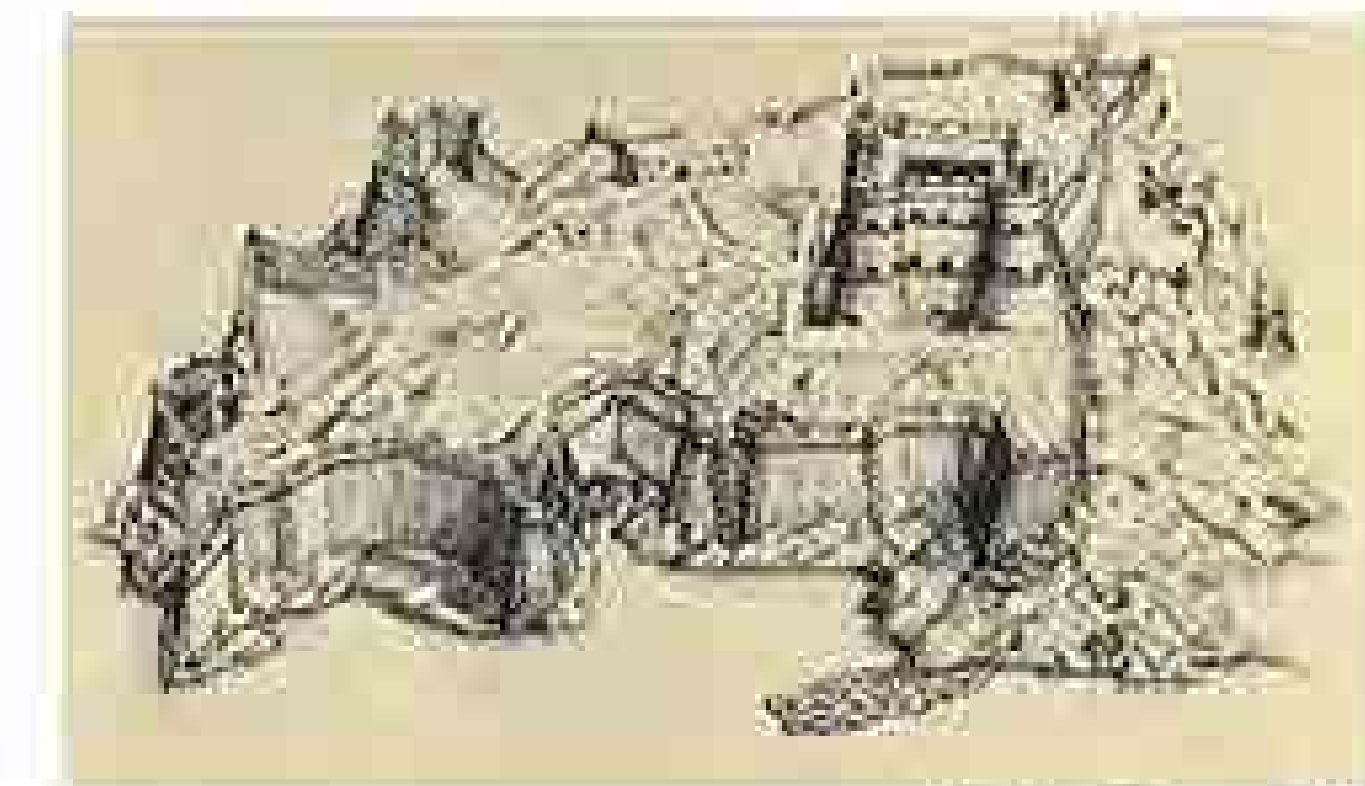
Plan of the Château d'If



- Plan of the Château d'If
1. Tour Saint Christophe
  2. Tour Saint Jaume
  3. Tour Maugouvert



Inside the castle.



Side plan, France, 1743.

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Relief-plan 1681 of Château d'If. Musée des Plans-reliefs, Paris.

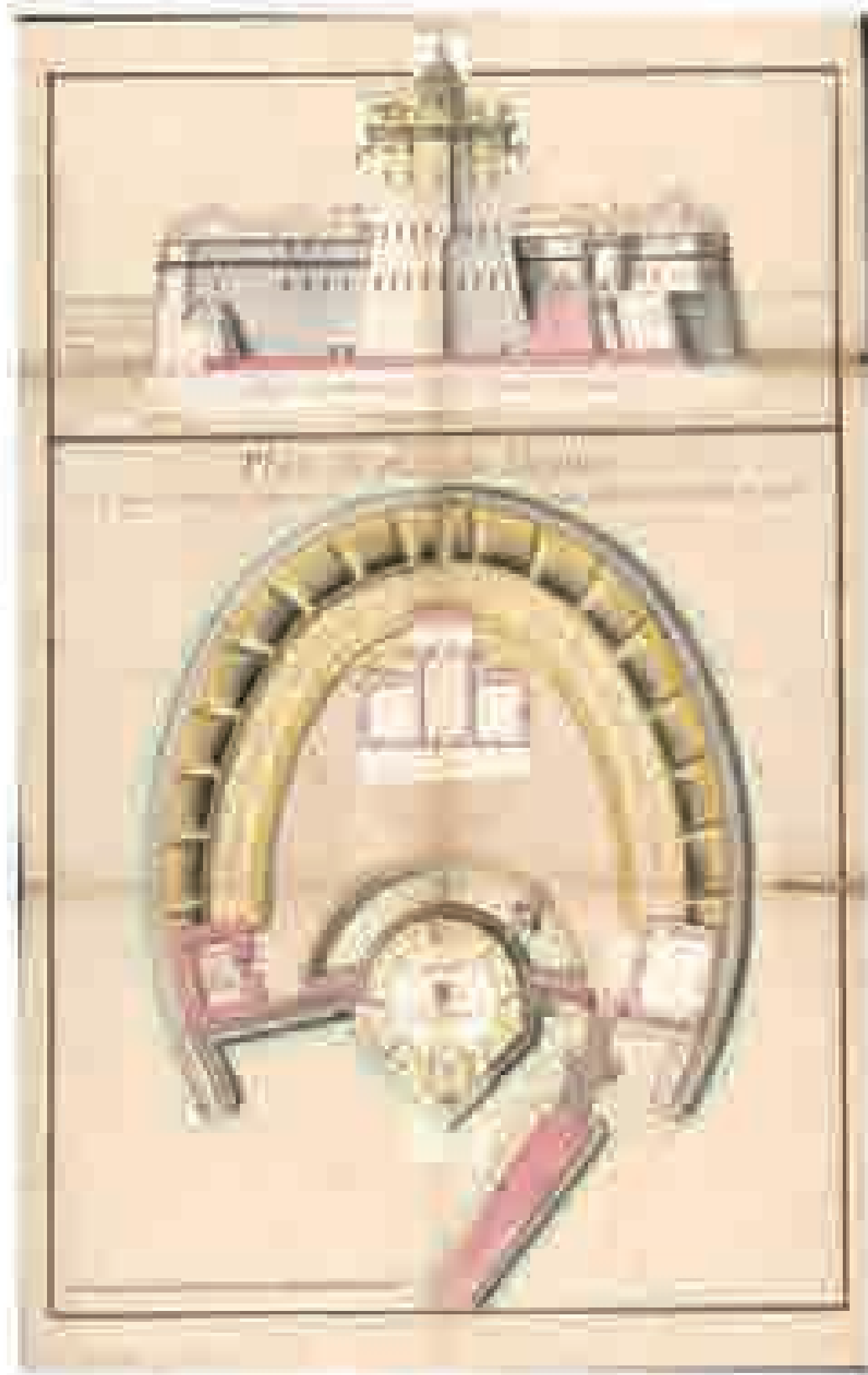


Photo at the top

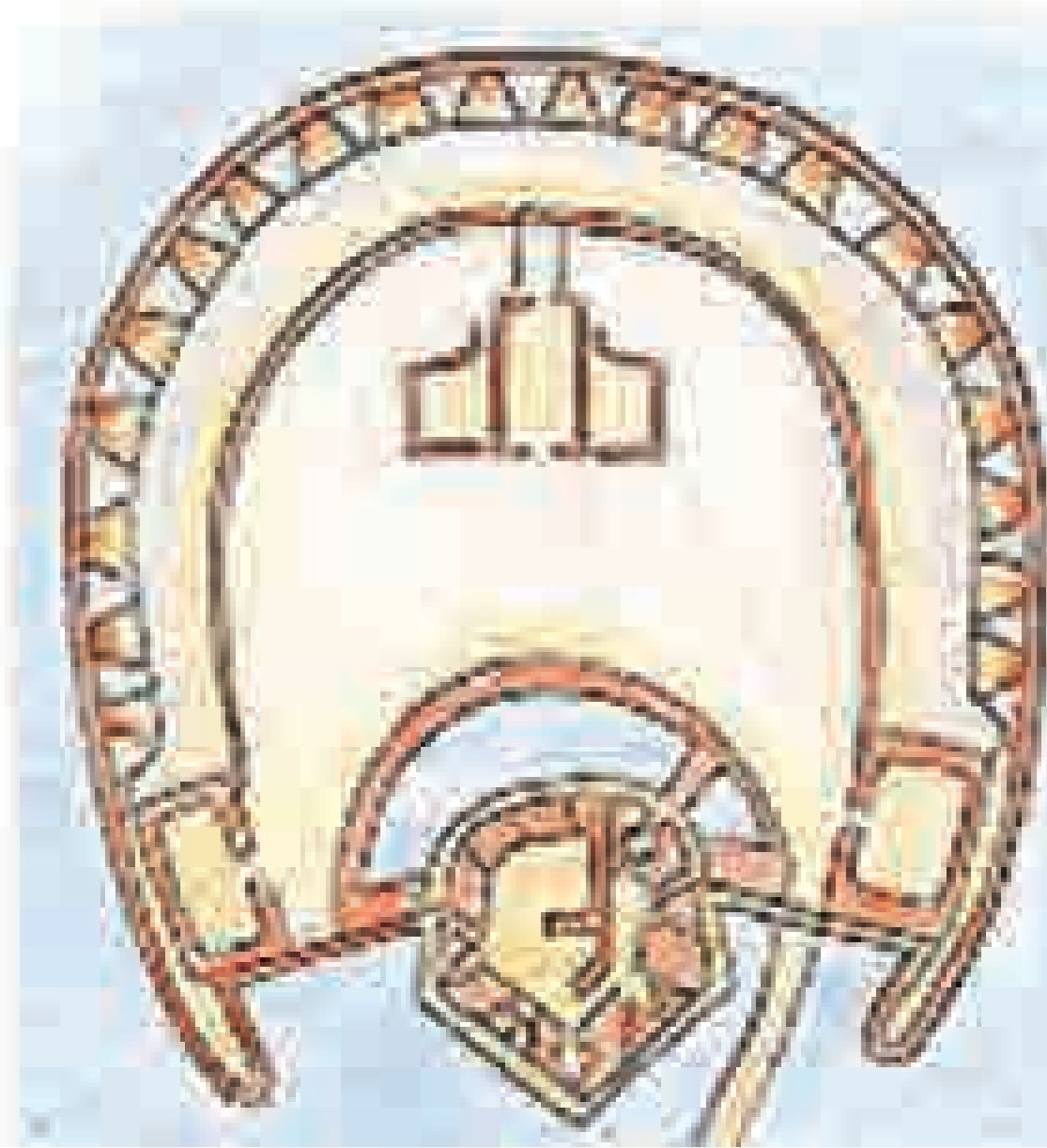




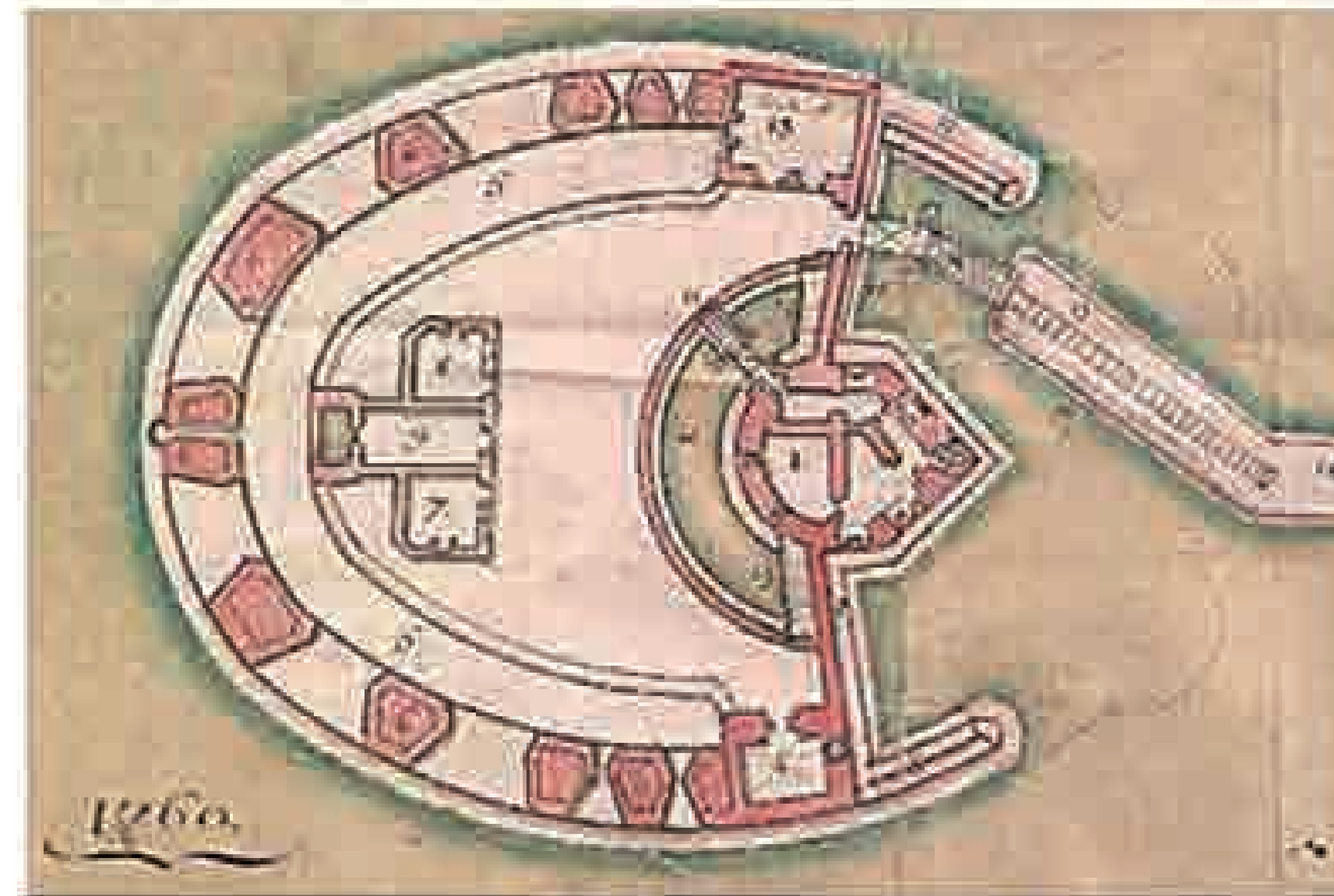
# FORT LOUVOIS "Chapus Fort"



Plan & section



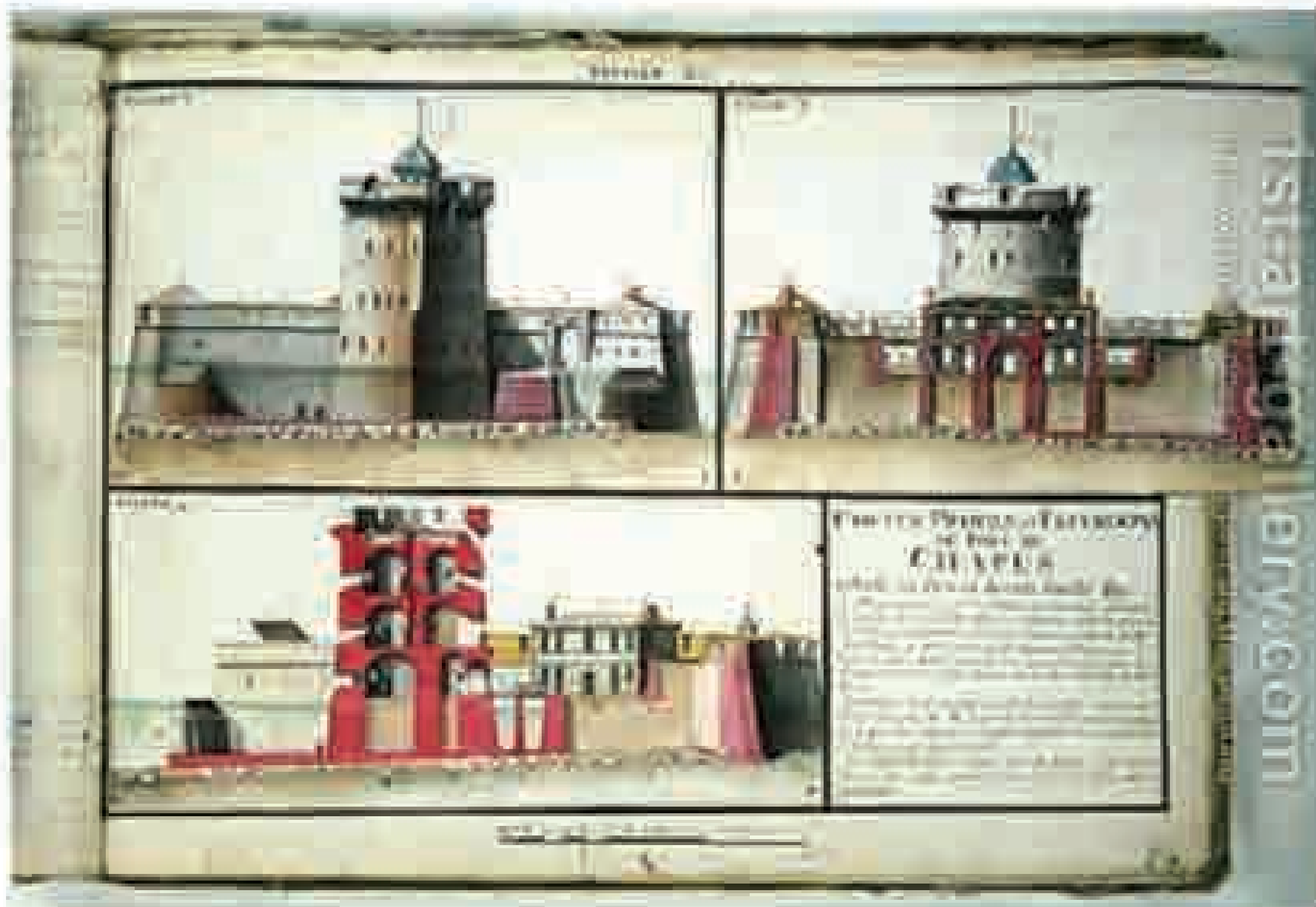
Ancient primary plan



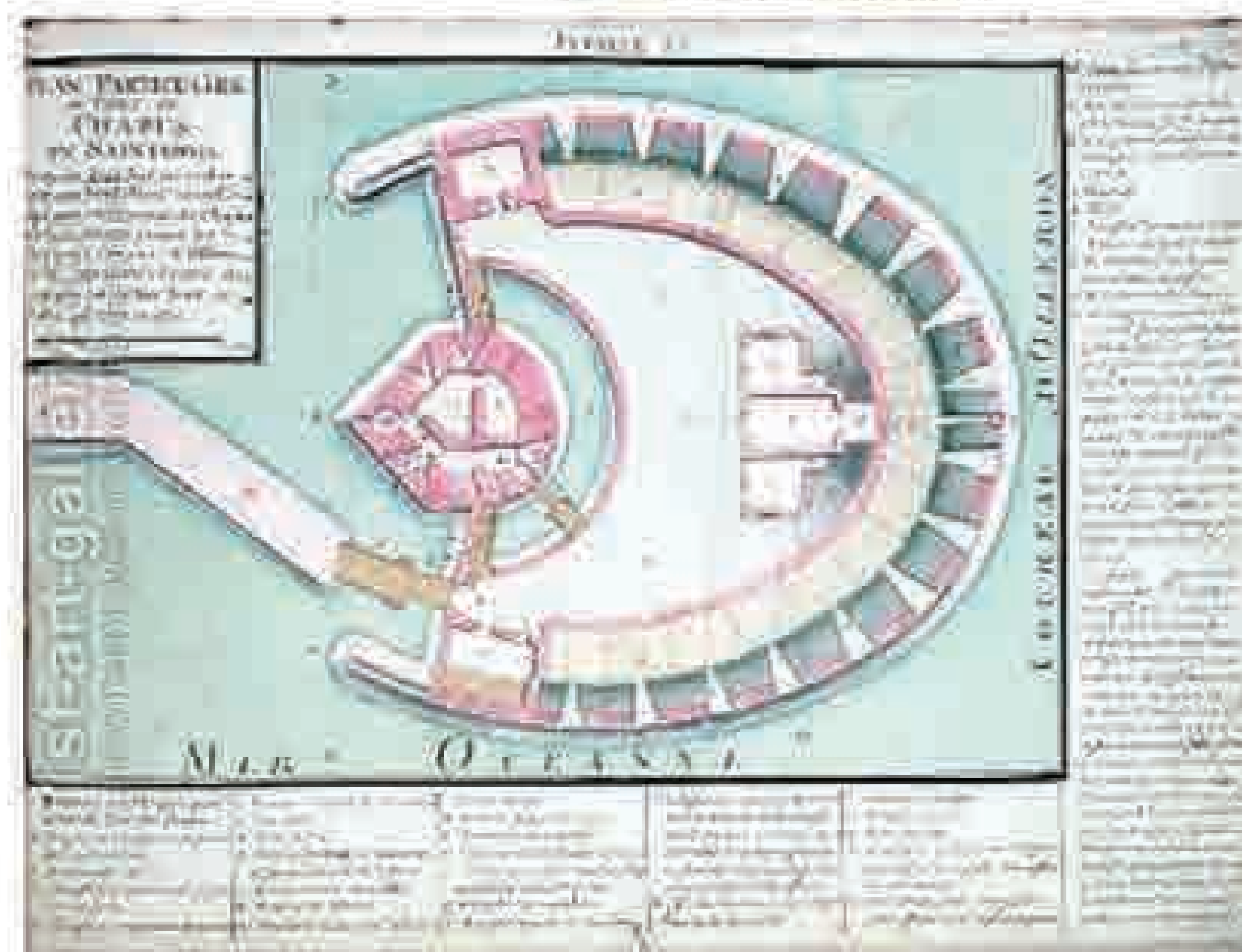
plan in (1760) after the spanish attack



The long walk way towards the fort



Cross sections & Elevation



Plan "2"

**LOCATION:** town of Bourcefranc-le-Chapus.

**ARCHITECT:** François Ferry Vauban.

**YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1691-1694.

**Abstract:** A small fortification that gives a huge dominance;

I chose it because I liked the feeling of strength and greatness when looking at it, despite the size of it, also the design of the fort is well created for many reasons, such as the long walkway towards the fort, and the round shape hence for extra precaution and protection for the fort.

Also the centered circular tower is high enough for further eye view for similar reasons.



# The Citadel of Damascus

Building name: Citadel of Damascus

Year of construction : 1076–1078 and 1203–1216

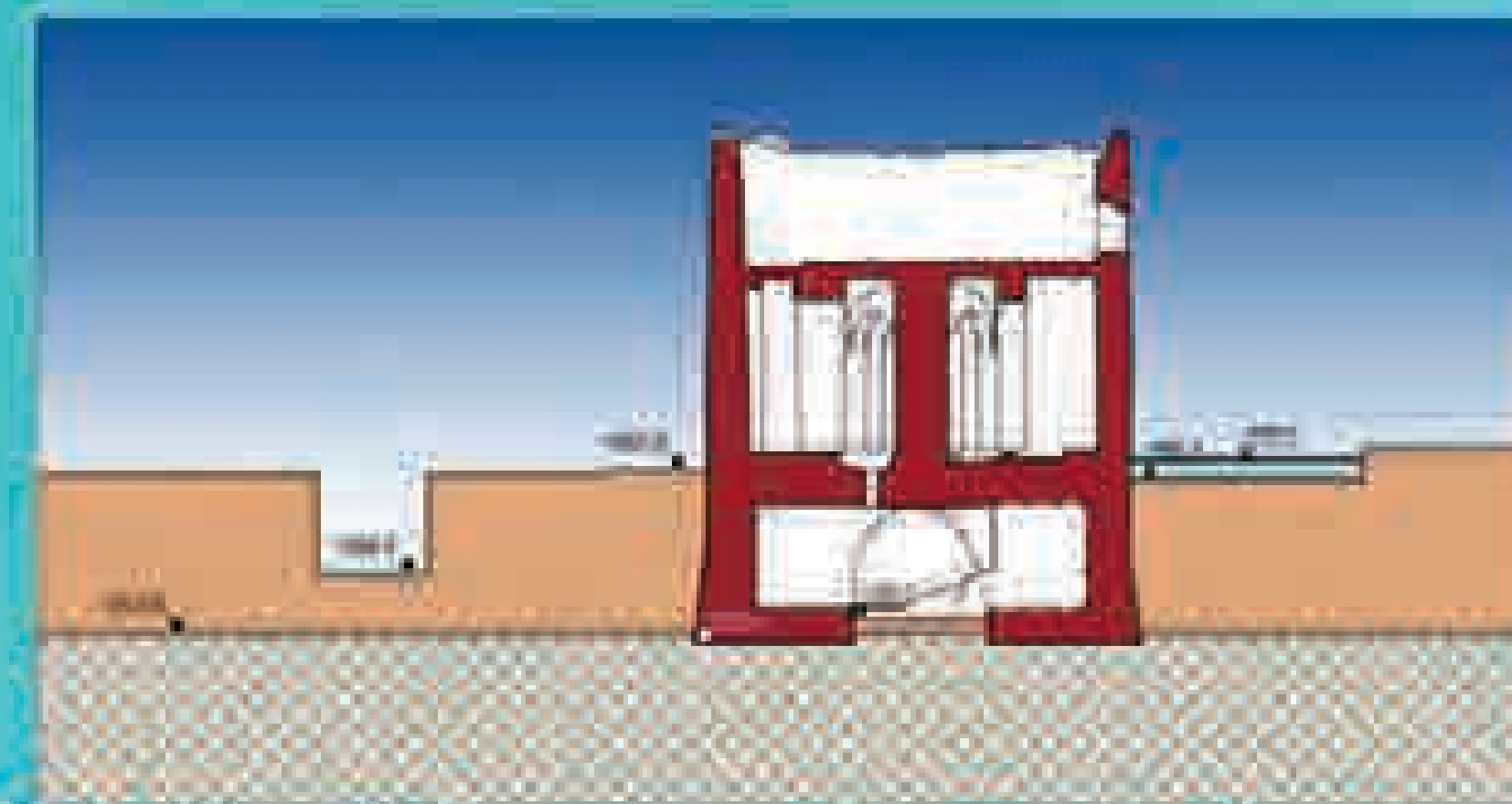
Architect: Atsiz bin Uvak and Al-Adil I

Place: Damascus

Country: Syria

Geographical coordinates:  
33.511667°N 36.301944°E

The current castle site was established in the year 1076 AD by Ben Atsaz Ouk a warlord Turkmen and Damascus Citadel was built on level ground at the same level of the the rest of the city of Damascus , unlike most castles in the Middle Ages which was located on the hills prominent peaks . they Found on the castle 12 towers , so there is only one tower at each corner and three along both the North and South of the castle walls and two in the East , was the castle originally 14 towers , but the two towers that were on the west wall collapsed because of the earthquake that hit Damascus in 1759 and there are three gates are located in the castle , one in the North side and one on the eastern side , while the third is in the West End .



Relation between water and structures  
<https://www.google.com.cy/search?q=Relation+between+water+and+structure+damascus&espv=2&blw=1517&bih=741&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjw9YF>



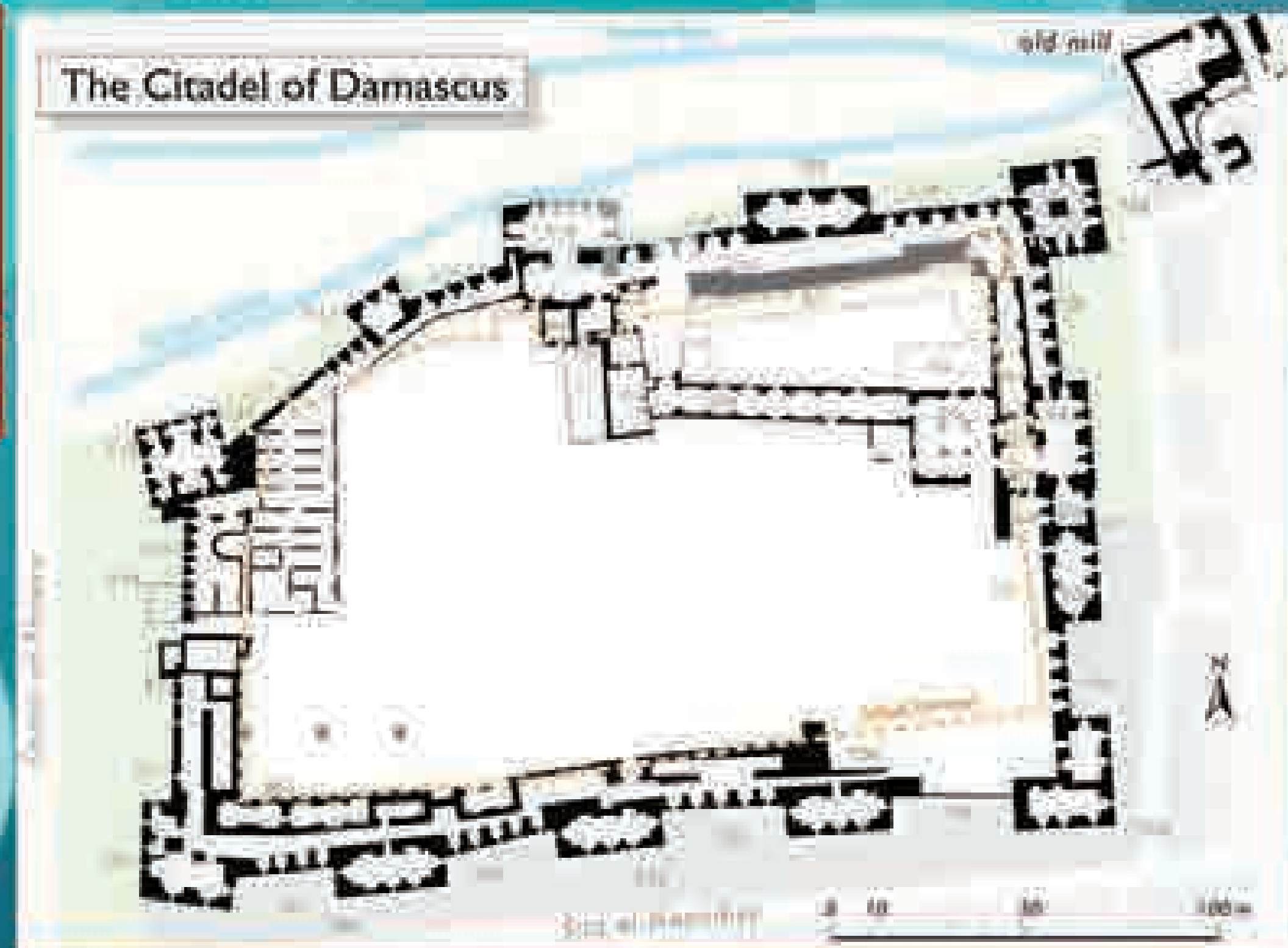
Tower 8. Vertical section  
<http://www.castles.nl/damascus-citadel>

Street along the northern wall of the citadel, the gate in the background was once part of the northern gate of the citadel

<http://www.iqemaduna.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/%D9%82%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%A9-%D8%AD%D9%84%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%A7%D9%81%D9%8A%D9%AE%D9%8A%D8%A8.jpg>

plan of the citadel of Damascus

[https://www.google.com.cy/search?q=plan+of+damascus+plan&espv=2&blw=1617&bih=741&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewj72eWCqyHMAHJJWx0KHY9sBx8Q\\_AU1BtgB&dpri=0.9#imgre=\\_\\_WU-HCY7Xb84M%3A](https://www.google.com.cy/search?q=plan+of+damascus+plan&espv=2&blw=1617&bih=741&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewj72eWCqyHMAHJJWx0KHY9sBx8Q_AU1BtgB&dpri=0.9#imgre=__WU-HCY7Xb84M%3A)





# FORTIFICATIONS OF THE RHODES

## (PALACE OF THE GRAND MASTER)

PLACE: Rhodes, Greece

YEAR: 7th. Century (Citadel)

15th. Century (Palace)

1937-1940- (Restoration Work)

ARCHITECTS: Byzantine Empire  
Knights Hospitaller  
Kingdom of Italy

**ABSTRACT**

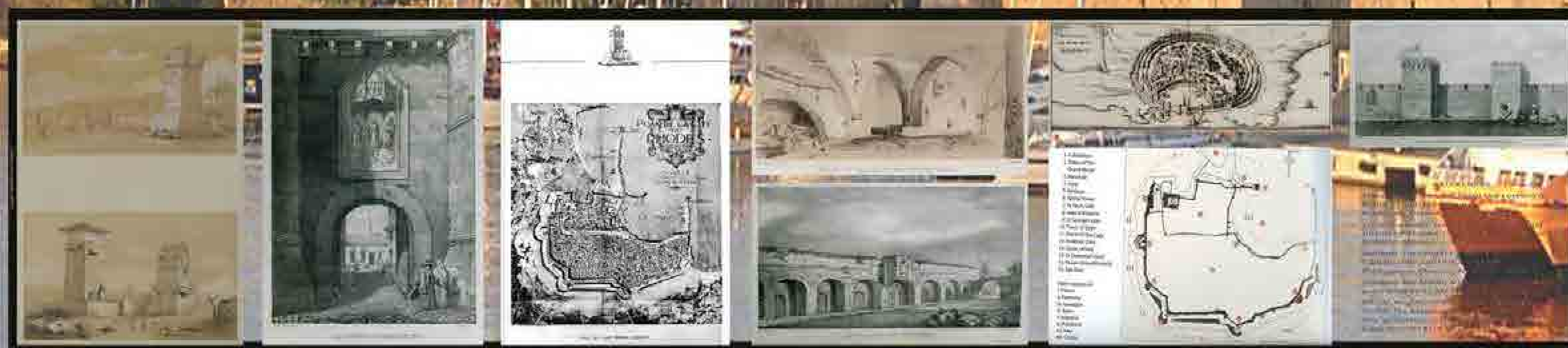
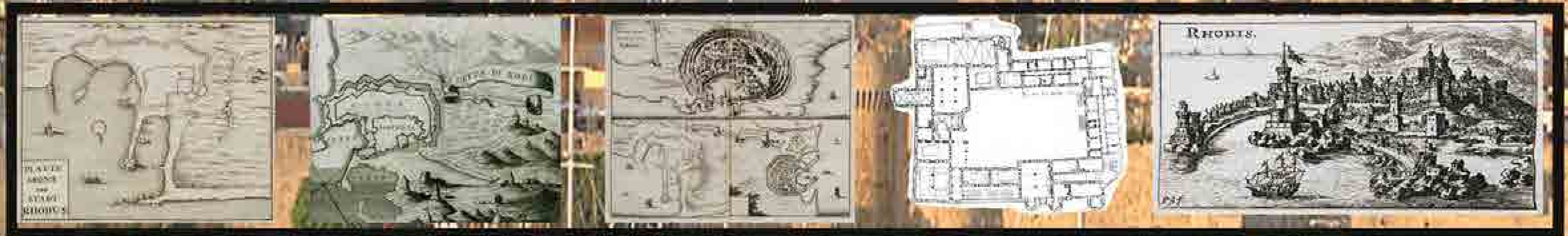
The palace of the Grand Master of the Knights of Rhodes is an important center in the city of Rhodes. Rhodes is a island in the Greece. It is good example of historic architecture in Greece. Rhodes Castle was founded in the 7th century as a Byzantine Citadel. After the Knights Hospitaller (Knights of St. John) took the island in 1082, they possessed the fortress for nearly 400 years. In 1522, the fortress was captured by the Ottoman Empire and the island of Rhodes was merged into the empire. In 1937-1940, the castle was restored and the palace was built. The restoration work was done by the architect of the Ministry of Culture, Greece. The lower part of the palace was built in the 15th century. The upper part was built in the 19th century.

**INTRODUCTION**

Rhodes Castle is one of the most important monuments in the island of Rhodes. It is a good example of the architecture of the Knights Hospitaller. The castle was built in the 7th century as a Byzantine Citadel. After the Knights Hospitaller (Knights of St. John) took the island in 1082, they possessed the fortress for nearly 400 years. In 1522, the fortress was captured by the Ottoman Empire and the island of Rhodes was merged into the empire. In 1937-1940, the castle was restored and the palace was built. The restoration work was done by the architect of the Ministry of Culture, Greece. The lower part of the palace was built in the 15th century. The upper part was built in the 19th century.

**CONCLUSION**

The castle of Rhodes is a good example of the architecture of the Knights Hospitaller. It is a good example of the architecture of the 15th century. The castle was built in the 7th century as a Byzantine Citadel. After the Knights Hospitaller (Knights of St. John) took the island in 1082, they possessed the fortress for nearly 400 years. In 1522, the fortress was captured by the Ottoman Empire and the island of Rhodes was merged into the empire. In 1937-1940, the castle was restored and the palace was built. The restoration work was done by the architect of the Ministry of Culture, Greece. The lower part of the palace was built in the 15th century. The upper part was built in the 19th century.









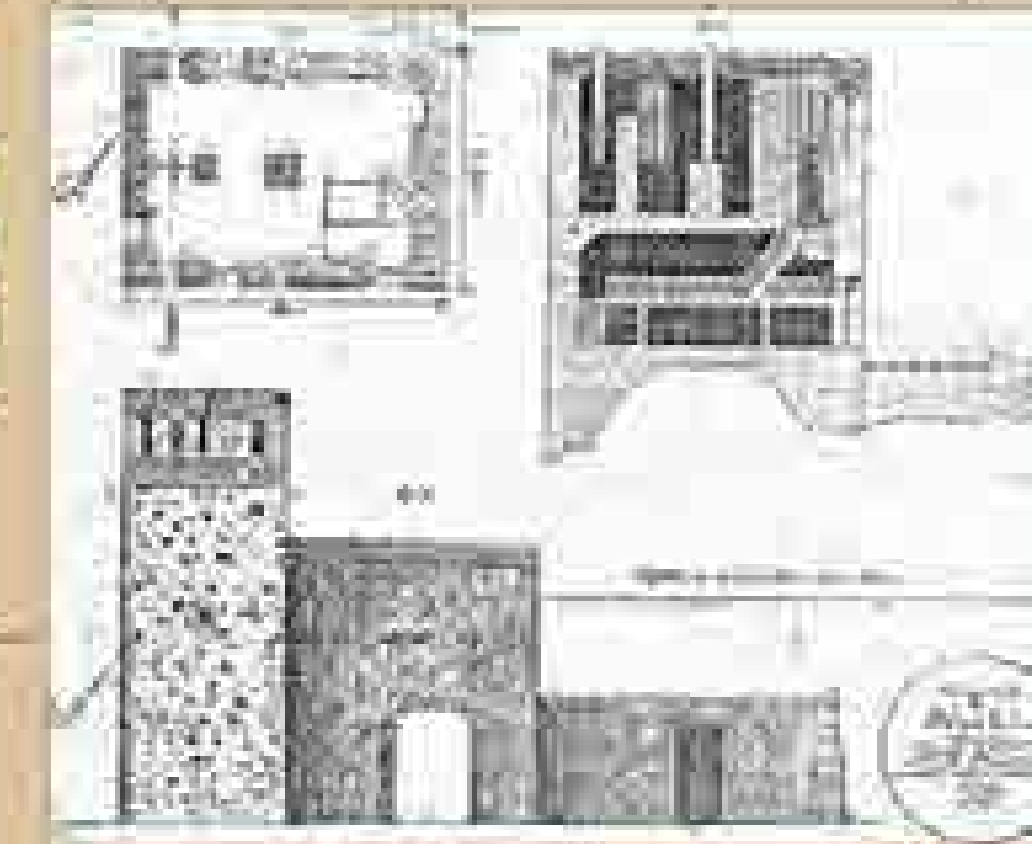
Architect : Louis Philippe  
 Place : Pirineer  
 Country : France  
 Coordinates:42°53'K00°33'D  
 Height : 765m

## Fort Du Portales

The Portalet castle known as Fort du Portalet is a fort in the Aspe Vallet upper than 765mt from sea level in Bearn, French Pyrenees. It built between 1842 to 1870 by King Louise Phillipe I . At the same time, it located to border of Spain and this location has a great importance. It designed to keep 400 soldiers that means it can defend for a week under attack. Fort du Portalet used for Pau infantry regiment between 1971-1925. After that time it was emptied for military area. Until 1939, there was used for government employers in summer holidays. During WWII, the Vichy regime arrested and interned Léon Blum, Edouard Daladier, Paul Reynaud, Georges MAndel and Maurice Gamelin as political prisoners at the fort. After the war, Phillippe Pétain who is the head of Vichy government, was imprisoned in the fort in 1945. After the government abandoned the fort, it was bought by the local authorities in 1999. When they bought the area, the castle was a ruin. They restored it and fixed the stairs. Nowadays it is open for tourist view.



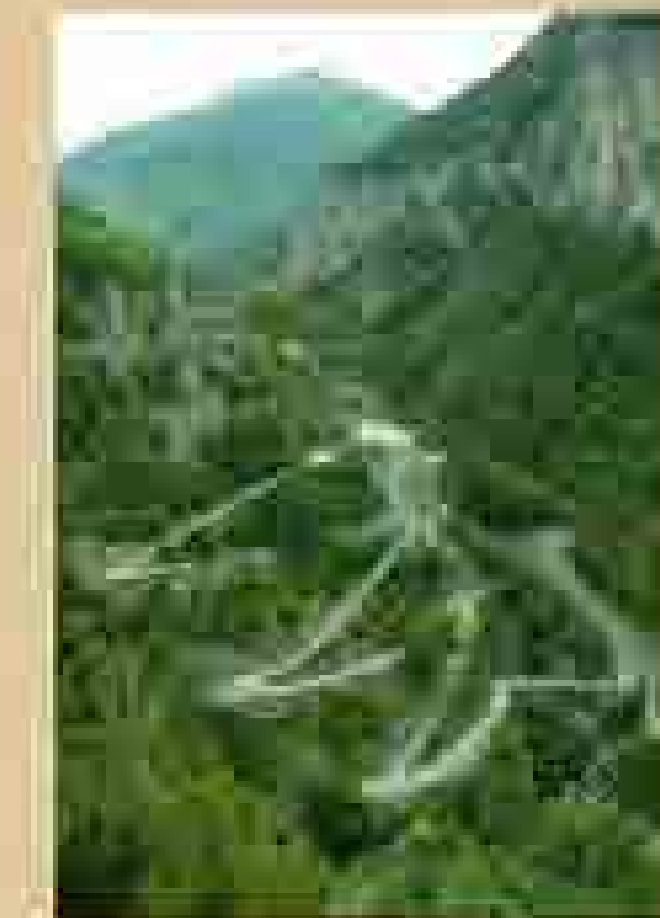
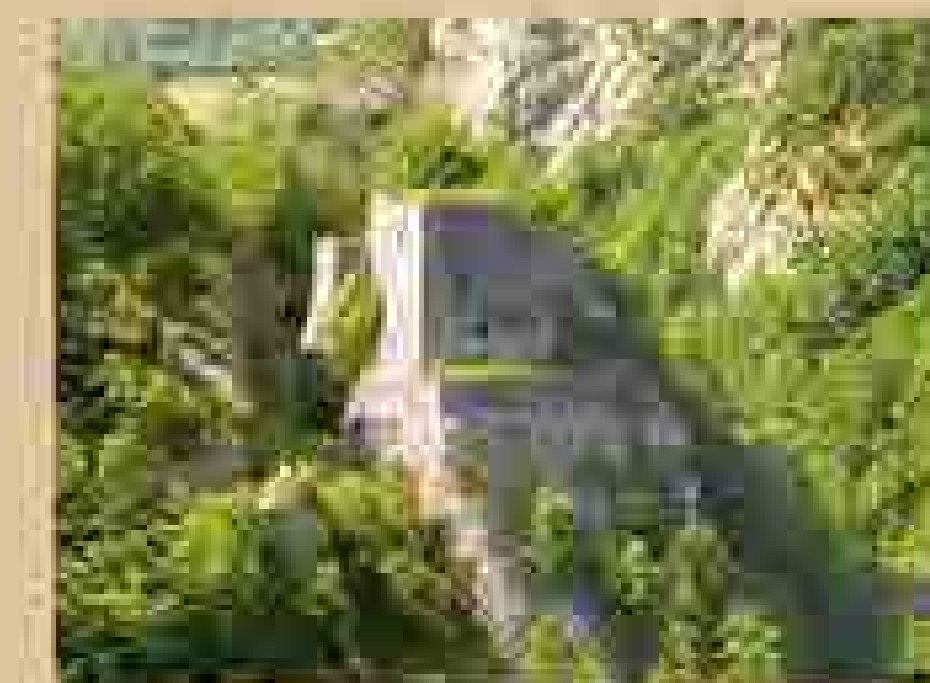
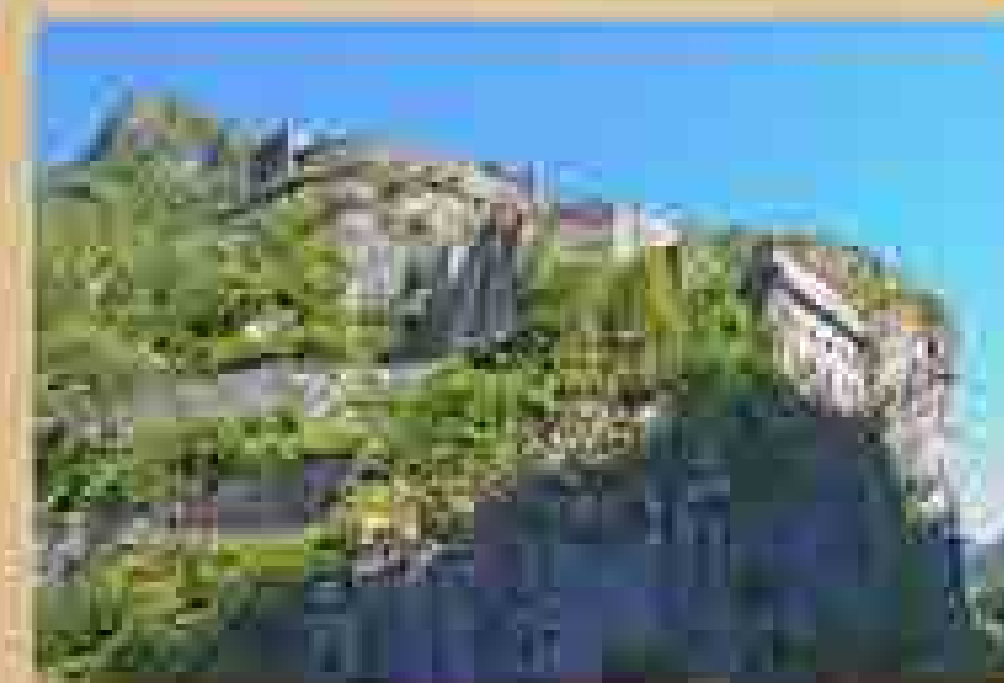
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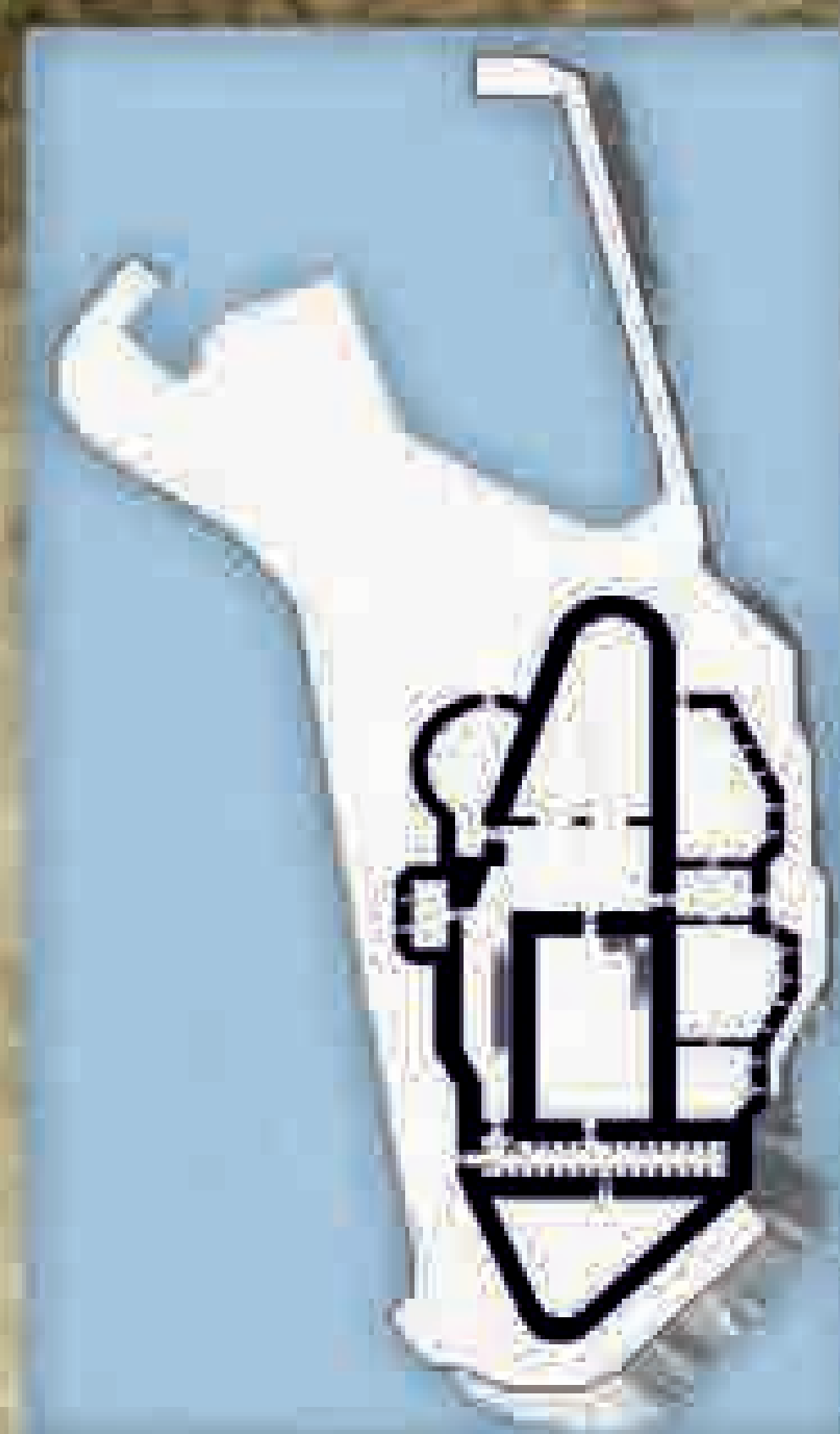
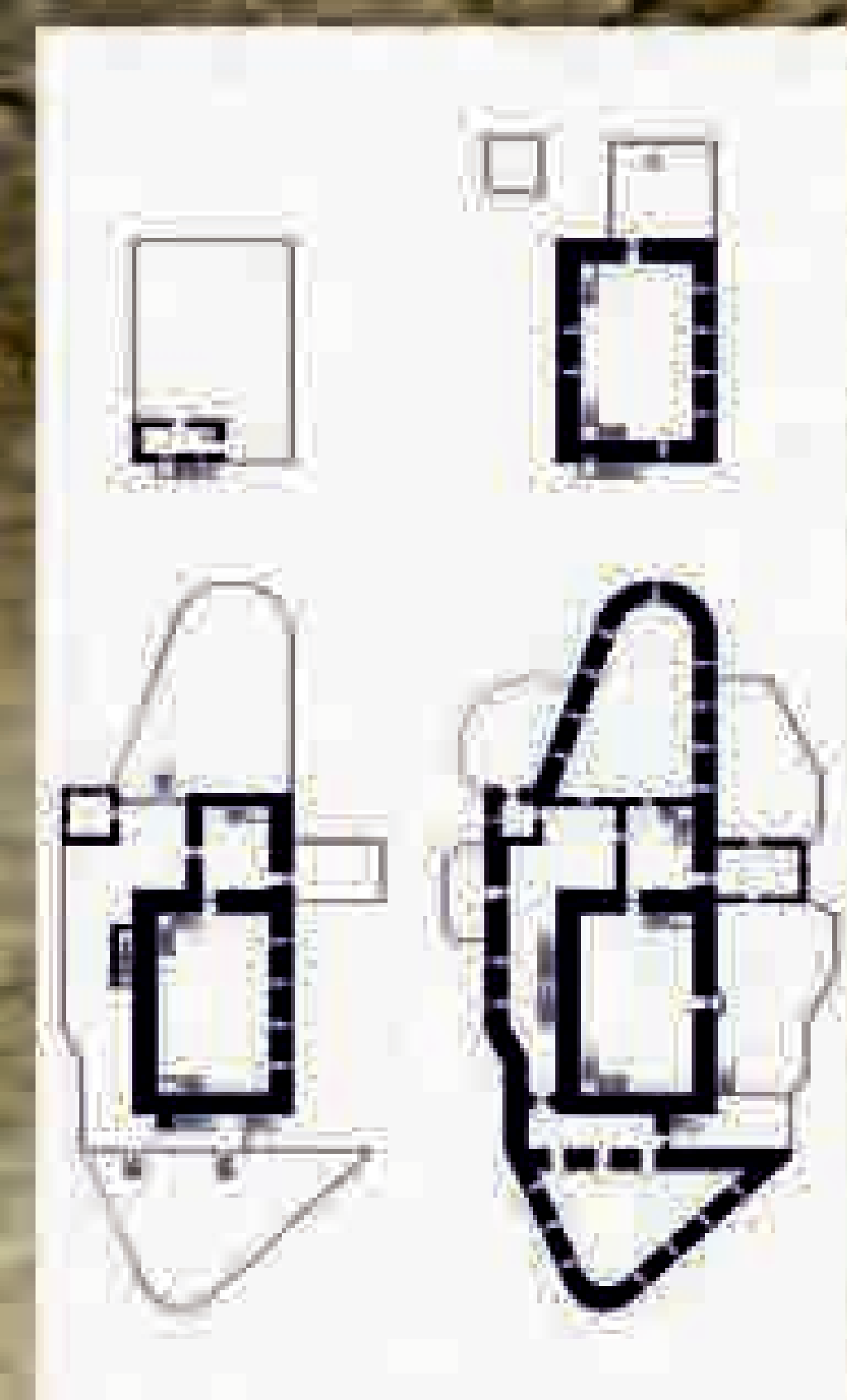
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### Chronological Process of Fort Du Portalet Castle

- 1842- The Castle's construction started.
- 1870- The Portalet Castle's construction is completed
- 1871-1925 It emptied for military area.
- 1925-1939 Restored as summer holiday place for the government employers
- 1939-1945 The Vichy regime arrested and interned Léon Blum, Edouard Daladier, Paul Reynaud, Georges Mandel and Maurice Gamelin as political prisoners at the fort.
- 1945- Phillippe Pétain who is the head of Vichy government, was imprisoned in the fort.
- 1999- Local Government authorities bought the land for the restoration
- 1999-2016 Historical place for the tourists.







# FOURTH COURSE

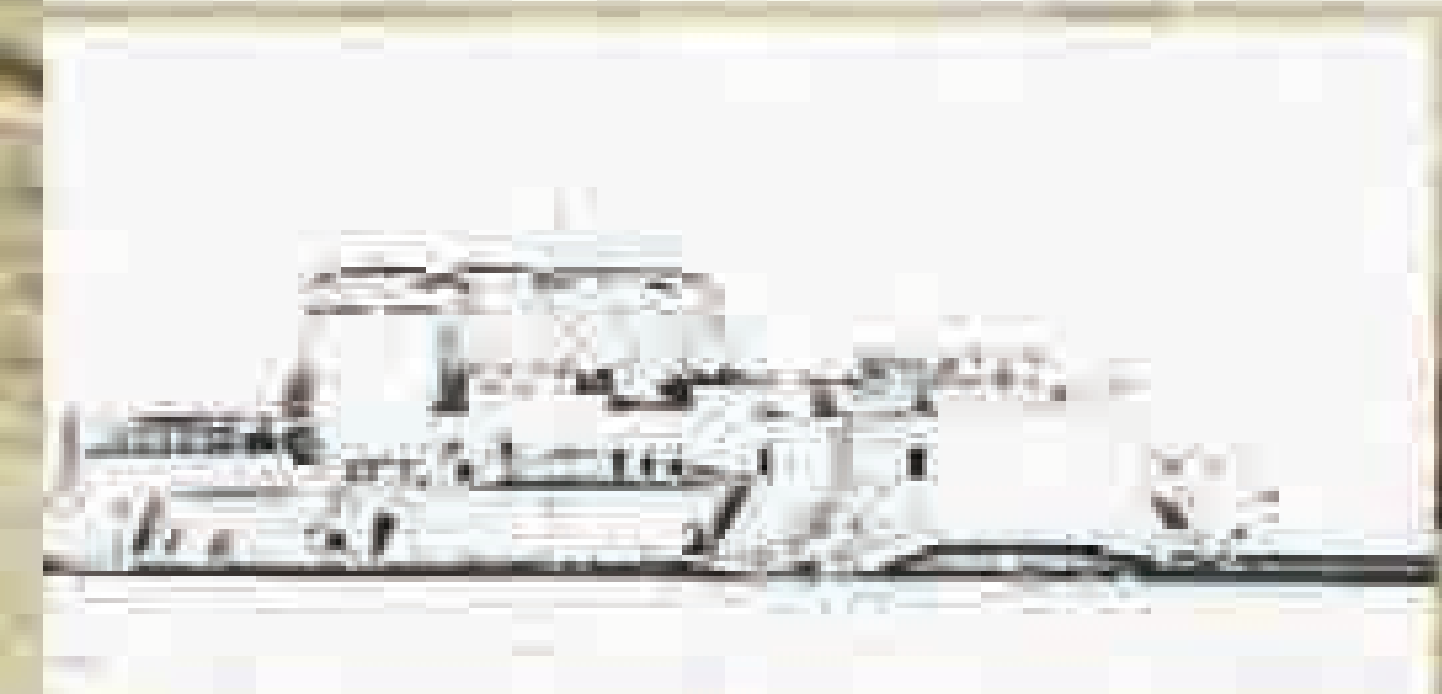
The islet of Bourtzzi, situated just at the entrance of the bay of Nauplio, was fortified by the first Venetian rulers of Argolis (1389-1540). The fortress was built by the architect and sculptor Antonio Gambello (1481) and is a typical example of the Italian Renaissance military architecture, bearing all the defining features of a massive defensive structure, intended to repel invaders and to withstand sieges.



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The design was made specifically to fit the narrow shape of the island. The castle, with entrances to the north and south, has three floors connected by movable stairs. A small harbor on the north-eastern side offered easy and safe access between the sea and the fort. To get protected by their enemies, the Turks had laid the surrounding sea bed with a large barricade of stones that made it impossible for large ships to approach the island and the fort. Later on, after the deliberation of the town in 1821, it was turned into the residence of the executioner for the convicts of the Palamidi castle. Between 1930 and 1970, after alterations by the German architect Wolf Schaeffer, the Bourtzzi Castle was used as a hotel.





# NERATZIA CASTLE

Building name: Neratzia Castle

Year of construction: 1480

Architect: Unknown

Place: Kos

Country: Greece

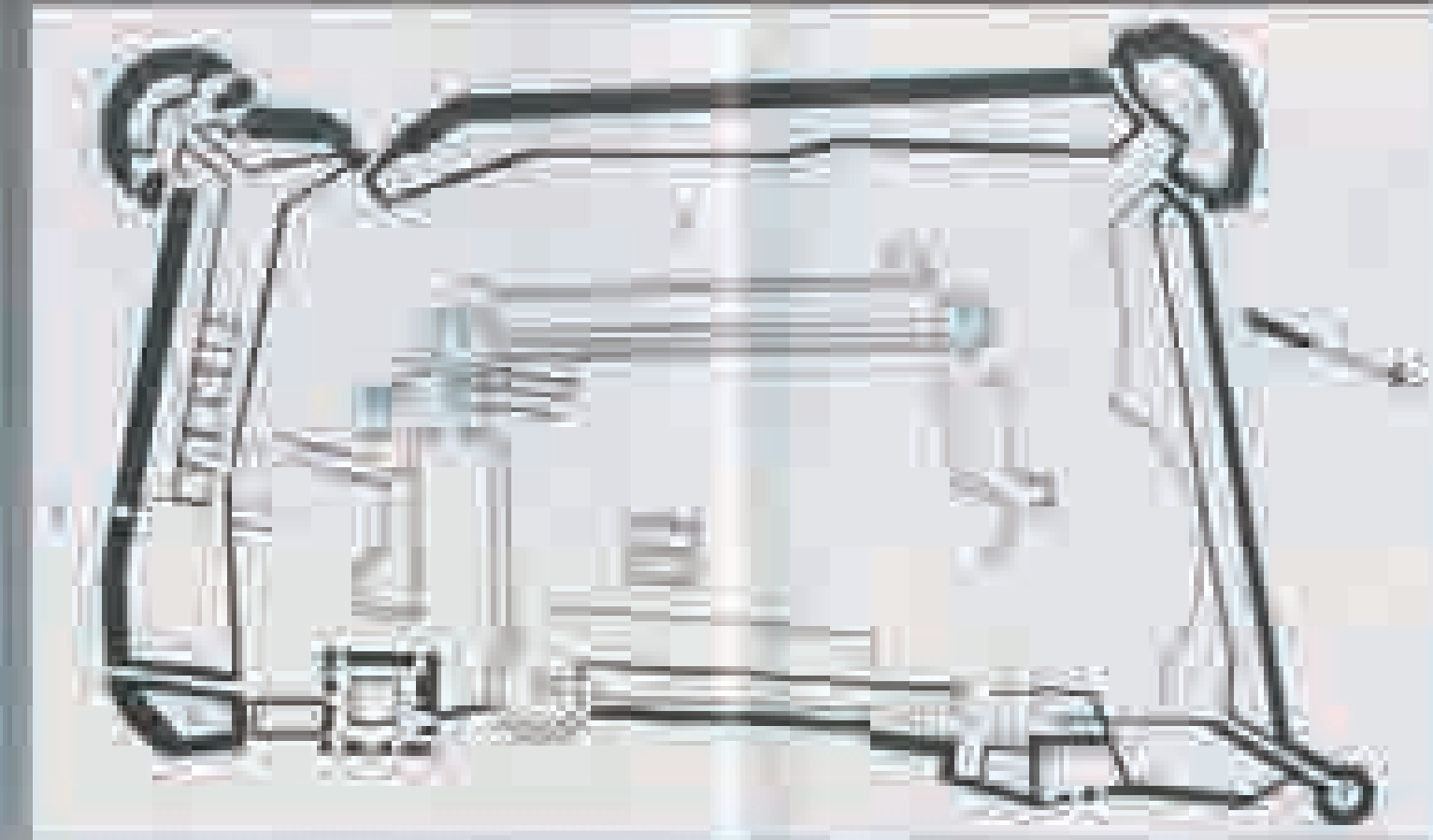
Geographical coordinates: 36° 51' 0" N, 27° 14' 0" E

Height on sea level: 0

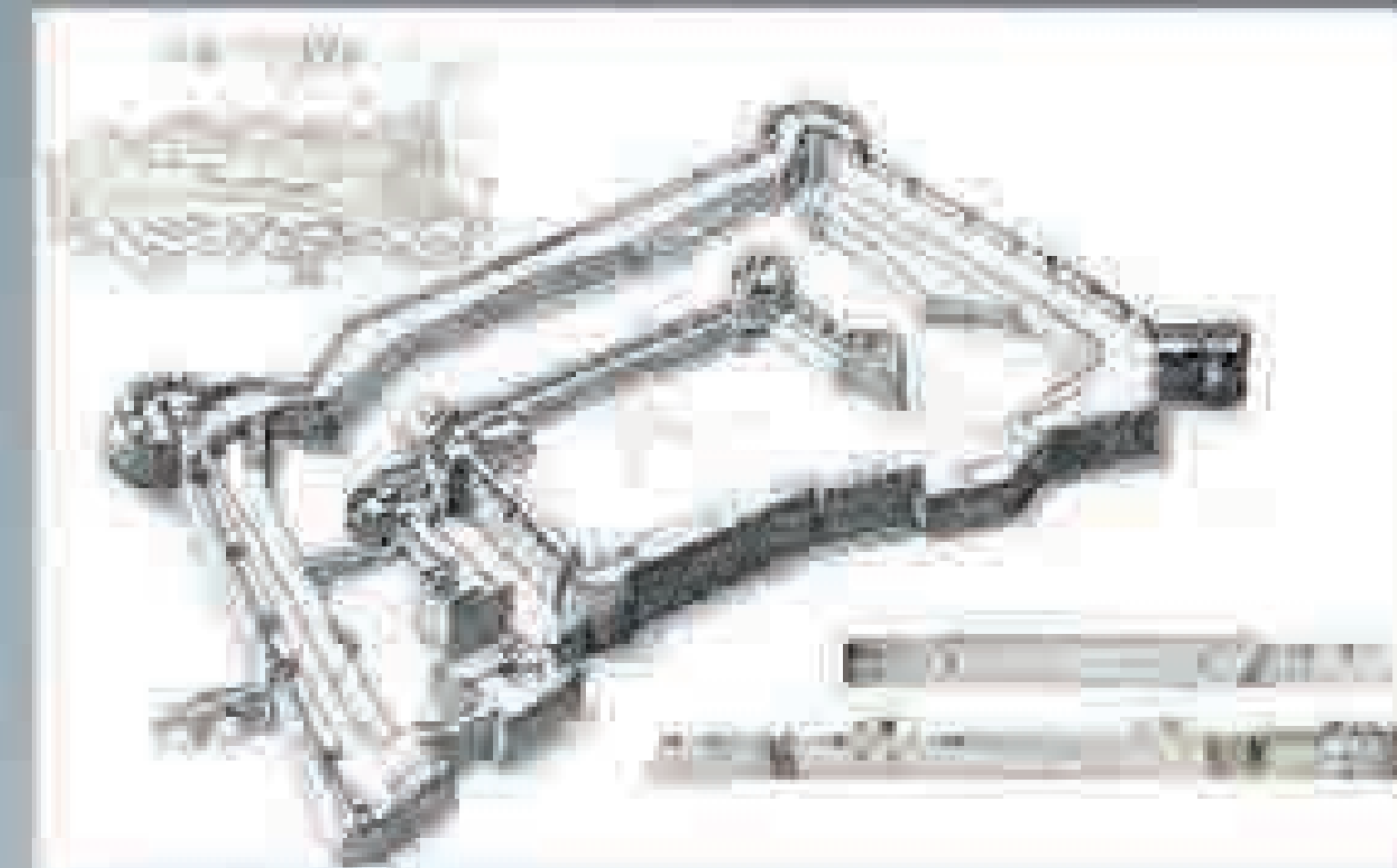
Neratzia Castle is located in Mediterranean sea. It was built in 1480 in Kos island, Greece by Knights Templar for the fear of Ottomans. It was finished at the end of the 14th century and early years of the 15th century.

In the construction of the castle many architectural elements from ancient city of Kos were used.

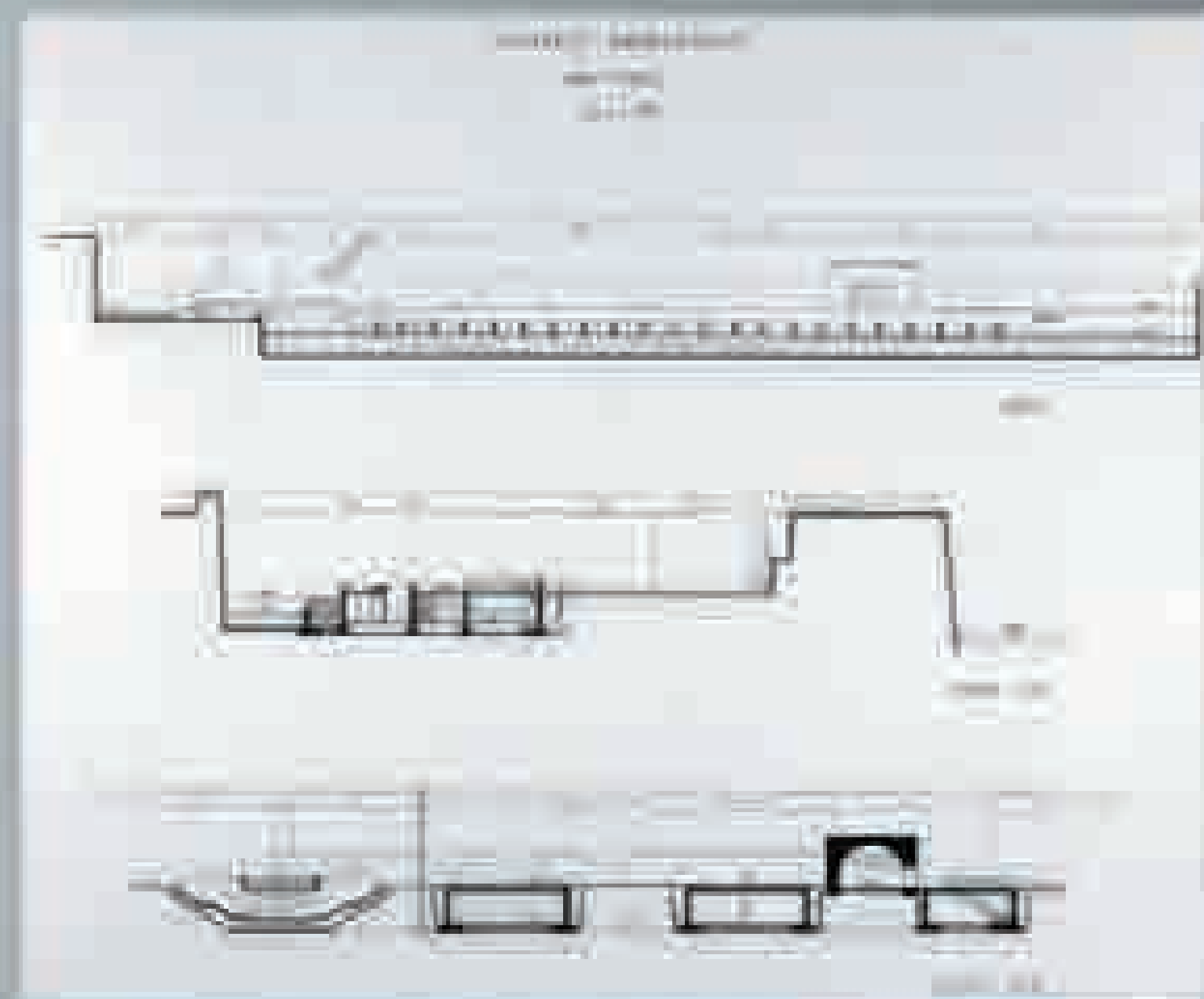
## PLAN



## ELEVATIONS



## SECTIONS



## INTERIOR VIEW



## VIEW FROM ABOVE



## EXTERNAL VIEW



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# OTHELLO CASTLE

## INFORMATION ABOUT OTHELLO CASTLE

Othello Castle was built in the 14th century by the Lusignans (who ruled the Kingdom of Cyprus) to protect the port against possible enemy attacks. It was also used as the main entrance to Famagusta. It used to be called "impenetrable fortress" due to it being nearly impossible to attack because of very deep ditches surrounding it.

After Cyprus was sold to the Republic of Venice, the castle's square towers were replaced with circular ones to suit more modern artillery. After these modifications, a relief of the Lion of St Mark was engraved above the castle's main entrance. The name of Captain Nicolo Foscarri, who directed the alterations to the castle, and the date 1492 are inscribed near the relief. The castle gets its name from Shakespeare's famous play Othello, which is set in a harbour town in Cyprus.

In 1900, the castle's ditch was drained of water to reduce the risk of malaria.

The castle began to be restored in 2014, and it reopened to the public on 3 July 2015.

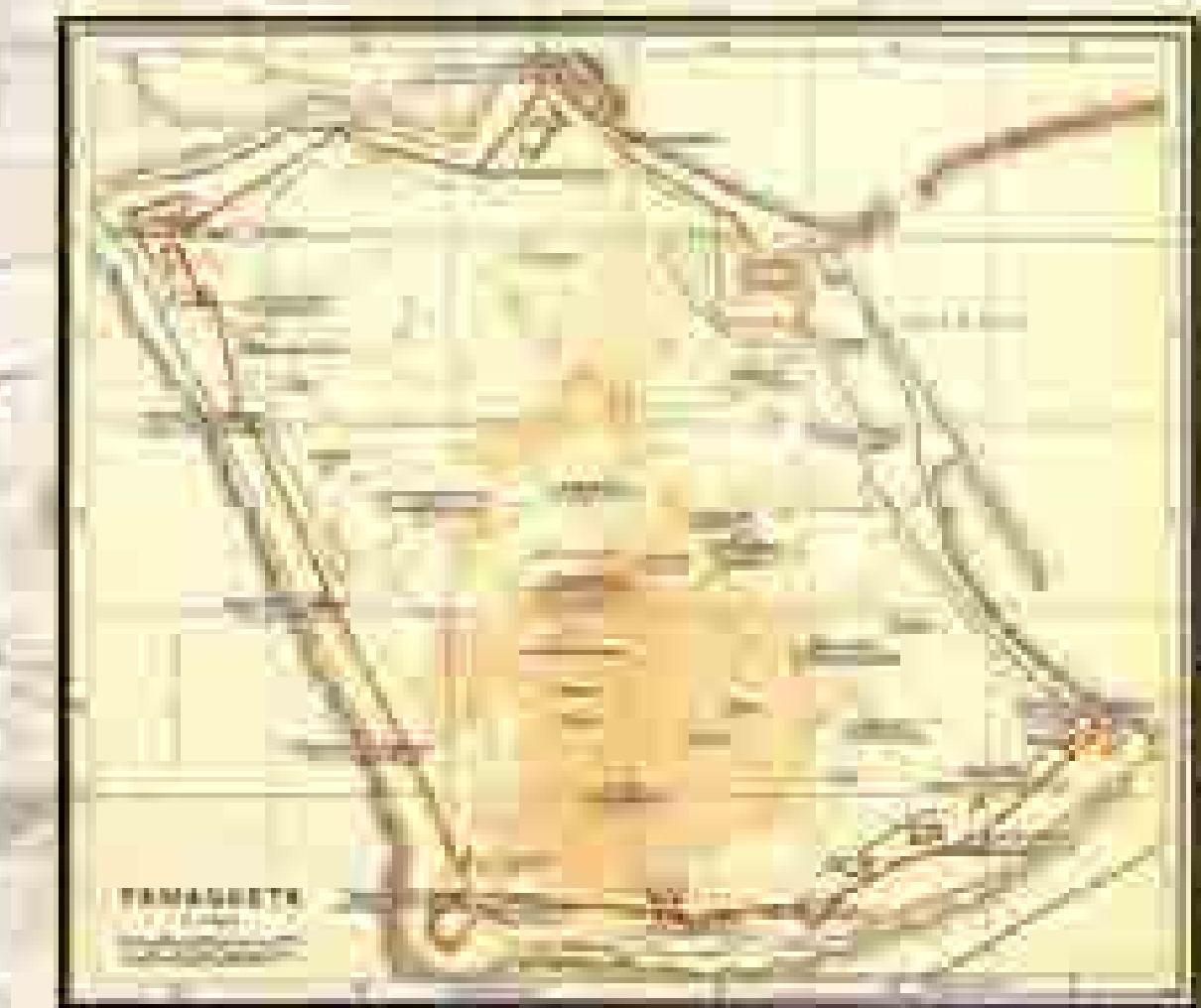
There is a Tower located in the walls 14 and named.

The names of this tower;

1. Canbulat (Arsenal)
2. Sea Gate Bushing (Mare)
3. Othello (Castello)
4. Ringed Loophole (Signora)
5. The Karpaz Bastion (Diamante)
6. The Martyrs' Bastion (Diaz)
7. Arsenal (Martinengo)
8. Pulocazaro
9. Moratto
10. Giocare
11. The Black Gate (Akkale-Ravel)
12. Gold Bushing (Santa Napa)
13. A Water Sign (Andurizzi)
14. Ringed Bastion (Campo Santo)



Famagusta Master Plan



Olfert Dapper, — Famagusta, Amsterdam, 1688.



Olfert Dapper, — Famagusta, Amsterdam, 1688.



# FORT CHIKLY



**YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION:**  
1548 AND 1550  
**ARCHITECT:** LUIS PERES VARGA  
**PLACE:** LAKE OF TUNIS  
**COUNTRY:** TUNISIA  
**GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:**  
33° 42' 52" N 10° 13' 03" E  
**HEIGHT ON SEA LEVEL:**  
**TITLE OF YOUR RESEARCH:**  
"FORT SANTIAGO DE CHIKLY"



NORTH-WEST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



INTERIOR PICTURE



INTERIOR PICTURE

## ABSTRACT:

PORTIFICATIONS WERE MADE TO PROTECT PEOPLE BEHIND IT, AND GUARD PATHWAYS. THE REASON I CHOSE THIS FORT WAS BECAUSE IT WAS DESTROYED, RESTORED, CONVERTED, DECLARED AND CREATED THE NATURAL RESERVE OF CHIKLY ISLAND, AND IT EXISTS WITH ALL IT'S INTERESTING AND ATTRACTIVE HISTORY.



SOUTH ELEVATION



PLAN FROM THE GOOGLE MAP



INTERIOR PICTURE

## BOOK REFERENCES:

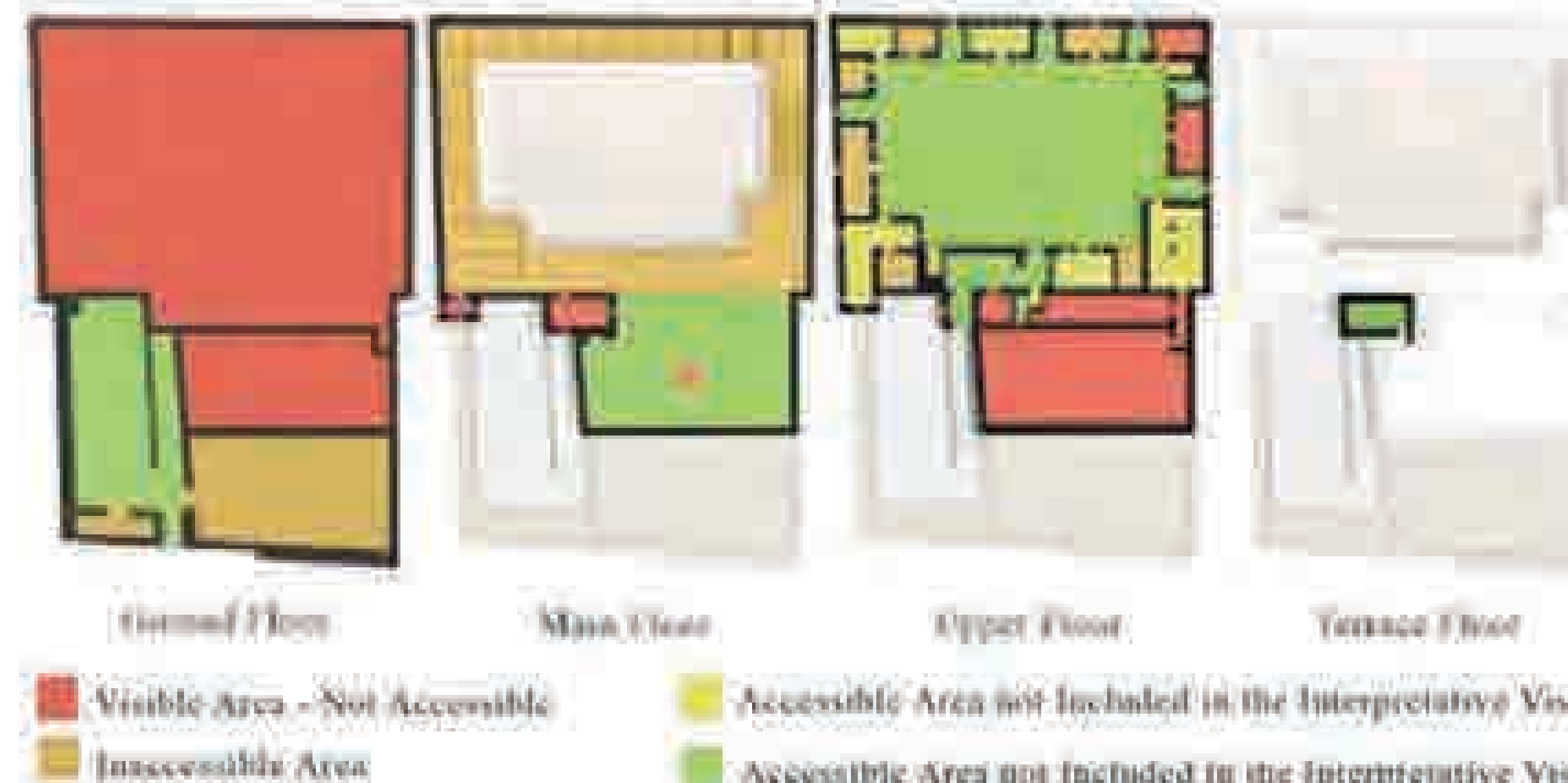
SEBAI, P. (1ST JANUARY 1993). FORT SANTIAGO DE CHIKLY. TUNIS: HISTOIRE D'UNE VILLE, 179.

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## PLANS:



INTERIOR PICTURE

## CHRONOLOGY:

- A.D. 660 - THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE'S REGIONAL POWER.
- A.D. 1451-1521 - EXPANDING AND CONSOLIDATING REGIONAL RULES BY HENRI II.
- A.D. 1453 - CONQUESTING THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE AND CONSTANTINOPLE BY HENRI II.
- A.D. 1501-1548 - CONSTRUCTION OF FORT CHIKLY.
- A.D. 1506 - TUNIS TAKEN BY THE OTTOMAN PRIVATEER BARRABOSA KHAYR AL-DIN PASHA.
- A.D. 1508 - TUNISIA TAKEN BY KING CHARLES V OF SPAIN.
- A.D. 1585-1574 - SPANISH OCCUPATION OF THE KINGDOM OF TUNIS AND FALL OF THE HAFSID PRINCES.



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7TH CENTURY

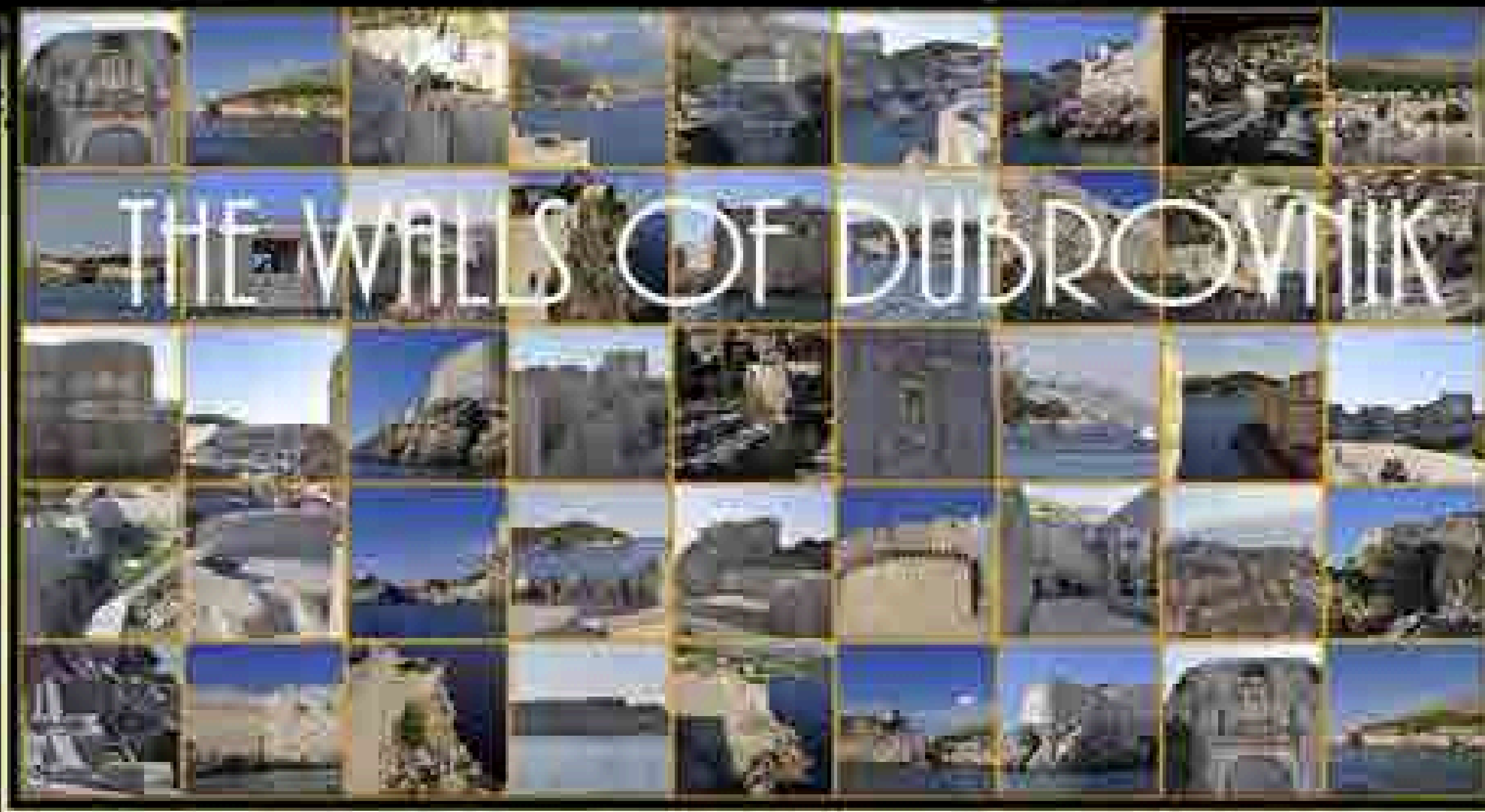
ARCHITECT: NICIFOR ZAVAJINA

PLACE: CITY OF DUBROVNIK

COUNTRY: CROATIA

GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES: 45° 29' 11" N 16° 03' 00" E

HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL: 100 METERS



# THE WALLS OF DUBROVNIK

## CHRONOLOGY

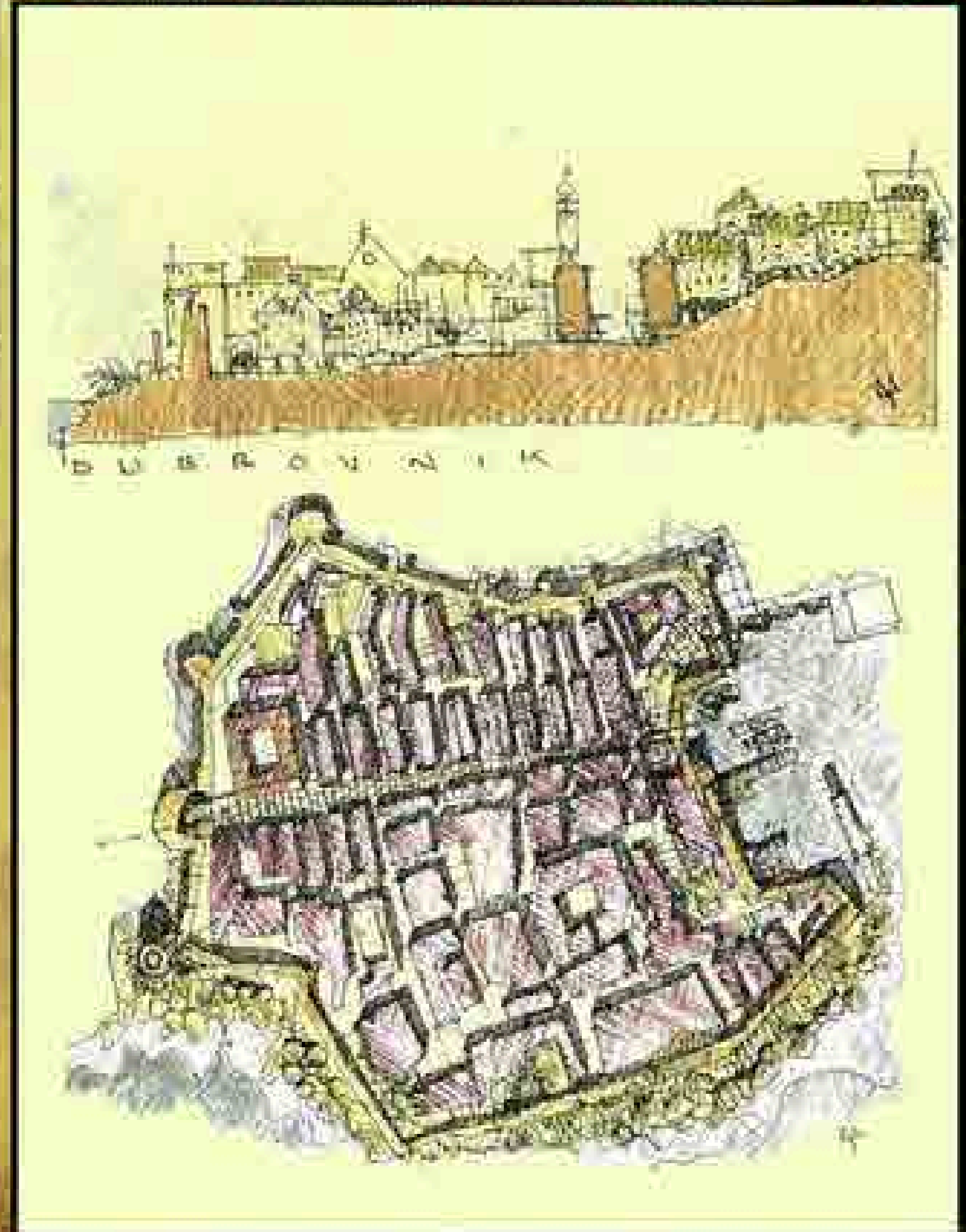
- 642 - Construction of the city walls by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I
- 1000 - Duke of Croatia, Branimir, is crowned King of Croatia
- 1069 - The Byzantine Emperor, Michael VII, requests the assistance of the Duke of Croatia, Stephen I, to help him regain the throne of his command, the city of Thessalonica
- 1081 - Borna became King of Croatia, Croatia remained the vassal of the Byzantine Empire
- 1102 - Urodevit Posavski became Duke of the Principality of Pannonian Croatia
- 1116 - Urodevit died
- 1124 - Venetian Doge Pietro Tradonico led a failed assault on the nearby city of Zadar
- 1180 - The Byzantine Emperor Basil I helped break an Arab siege of Dubrovnik
- 1186 - Croatian-Bulgarian battle of 1186: Tomislav defeated the invading forces of the Bulgarian Empire
- 1198 - Venice tried and failed to capture Dubrovnik
- 1202 - Byzantine Emperor Basil II recognized Croatia as an independent kingdom and declared King Stephen Držislav the Patriarch of Dalmatia and Croatia
- 1204 - Serbian forces launched a failed siege against Dubrovnik
- 1209: 24 August - Emeric abdicated the throne to his young son, allowing the citizens of the city to elect a new ruler
- 1212: 14 November - Béla issued the Golden Bull of 1212, giving the residents of the city individual and democratic rights and releasing them from allegiance to the king
- 1213 - Paul I Šubić of Bribir became Ban of Croatia
- 1217 - Paul conquered Bosnia, taking the title of Dominus of Bosnia, and appointing his brother Mladen I Šubić of Bribir Ban of Bosnia
- 1217: 14 January - Andrew died without a son, Charles, Mladan's son, crowned King of Hungary
- 1230 - Otto abdicated his claim to the Hungarian throne
- 1232 - Battle of Bliska: Mladan lost to a coalition of Croatian nobles
- 1233: 14 February - The Treaty of Zadar was signed, Venice ceded Zadar to Croatia
- 1279: 17 November - Louis became King of Poland on the death of Casimir III the Great



BEHIND THE WALLS OF DUBROVNIK



ELEVATION AND PLAN VIEWS OF THE WALLS



Sketch made by Alice Simpson



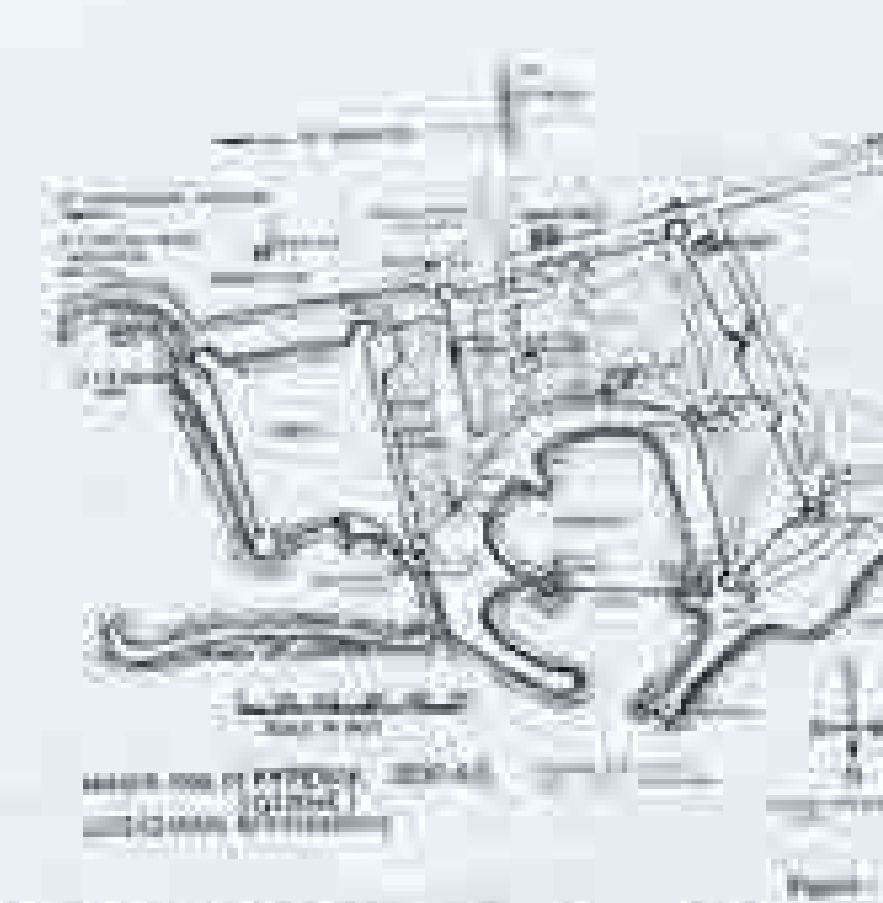
# The Castle of Kyrenia



262  
Kyrenia Castle. Black & White Photography by Ernest Hostking



Kyrenia (Girne) 1600 A.D. by William Dreghorn, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London)



Kyrenia Plan 1300 A.D. by William Dreghorn, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London)



An acrylic canvas painting of the castle of Kyrenia



Kyrenia Castle. Photography by Fatih Arslan



Kyrenia Castle Plan, Illustration by Mike Fyles, Gothic Art and The Renaissance in Cyprus, trans. and ed. David Hunt (London) Trigraph Limited, 1987, plate VI.

Rebuild part by the Venetian in 1544 AD

The Venetians replaced the original drawbridge at the castle's entrance with the protected gatehouse that still exists today.

In the XV century gunpowder came into use, cannons and artillery were developing quickly, so Italian engineers adopted a system of re-modelling medieval fortresses.

In Kyrenia the architects shaped the SW bastion with a polygonal plan, according to the new artillery systems.

The proveditore Ascanio Savorgnano and the military engineer Sebastian Vernier both report the castle's transformation.

**Building name:** Kyrenia Castle  
**Year of construction:** 1540 – 1544 AD  
**Architect:** Unacknowledged  
**Place:** Kyrenia  
**Country:** Cyprus  
**Geographical coordinates:** 35°20'17.40" N / 33°19'12.00" E  
**Height on sea level:** 12 meter

## Chronology in fortifications

- 1492 – Construction of 'Castle Aragonese' ended
- 1509 – Construction of 'Cesne Castle' started
- 1514 – Construction of 'Neratzia Castle' started
- 1519 – Construction of 'Château de Chambord' started
- 1524 – Construction of 'Château d'If' started
- 1527 – Construction of 'Alhambra castle' started
- 1546 – Construction of 'Fort Chikly' started
- 1548 – Construction of 'Fort Stella' started
- 1552 – Construction of 'Fort Saint Elmo' started
- 1552 – Construction of 'Fort Saint Michel' started
- 1557 – Construction of 'Castello Brown' started
- 1570 – Construction of 'Paphos Castle' started
- 1577 – Construction of 'Fort Santa Cruz' started
- 1581 – Construction of 'Verdala Castle' started



# FORT CHAMBRAY



## ABSTRACT:

FORT CHAMBRAY IT'S ONE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF MALTA WHICH IS LOCATED IN WEST OF MGARR, THE FORT WAS ORIGINALLY MEANT TO BE A NEW FORTIFIED CITY LIKE VALLETTA, BUT THE PROJECT WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL. I CHOSE THIS TITLE BECAUSE I'M INTERESTED IN MALTA ISLAND AND I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT HISTORICAL PLACES WHICH EXISTS IN THAT AREA . .

**BUILDING NAME:** FORT CHAMBRAY

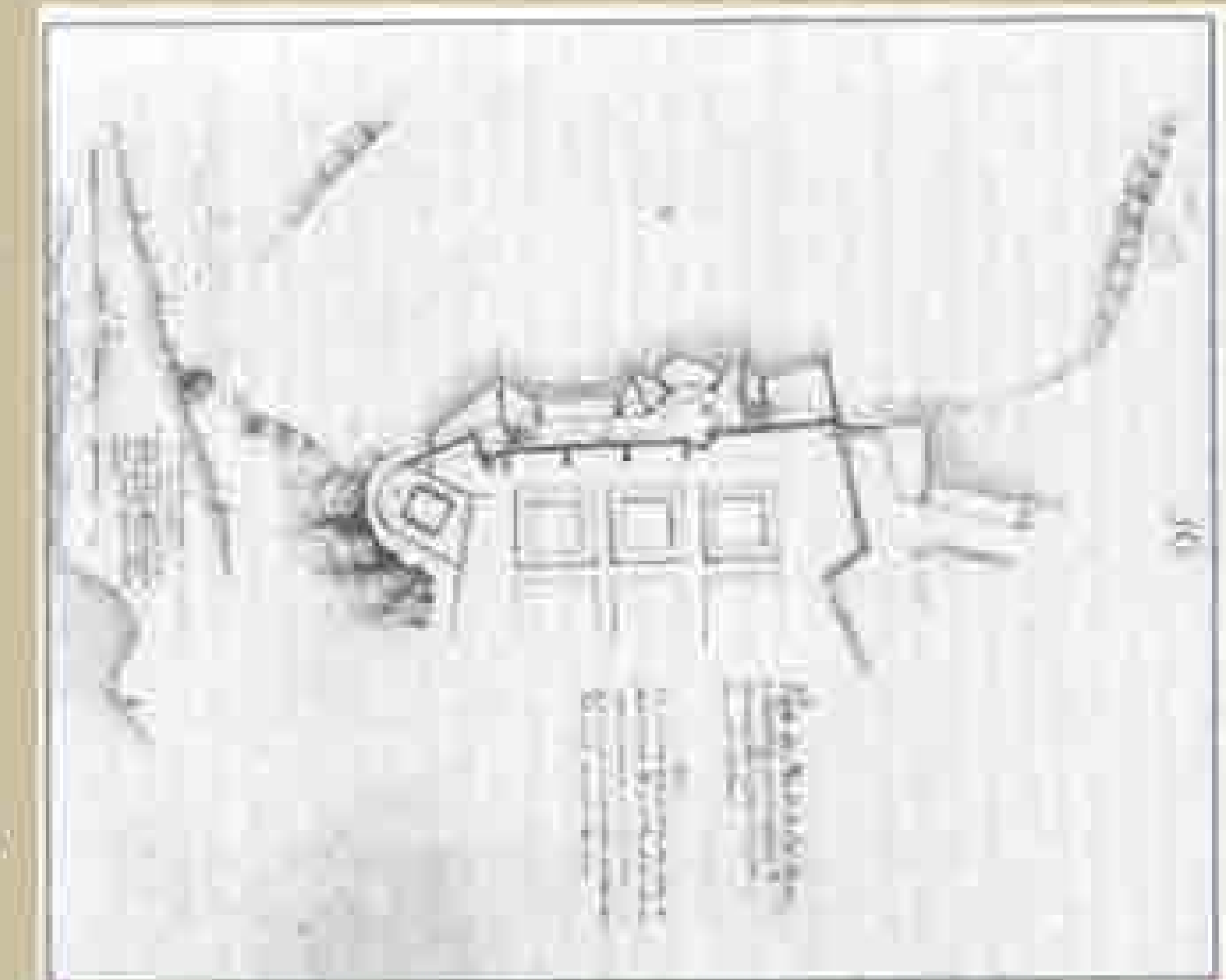
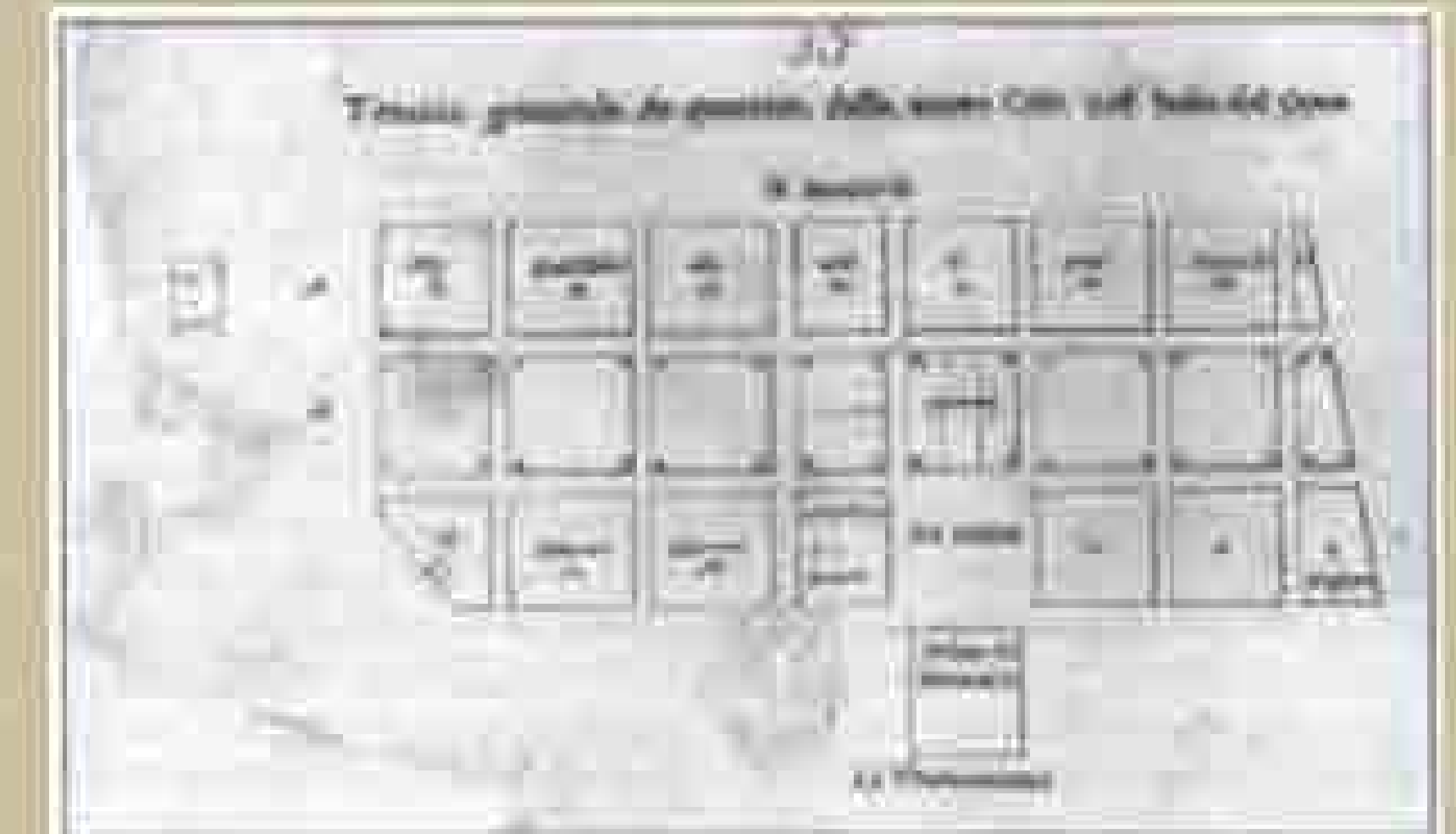
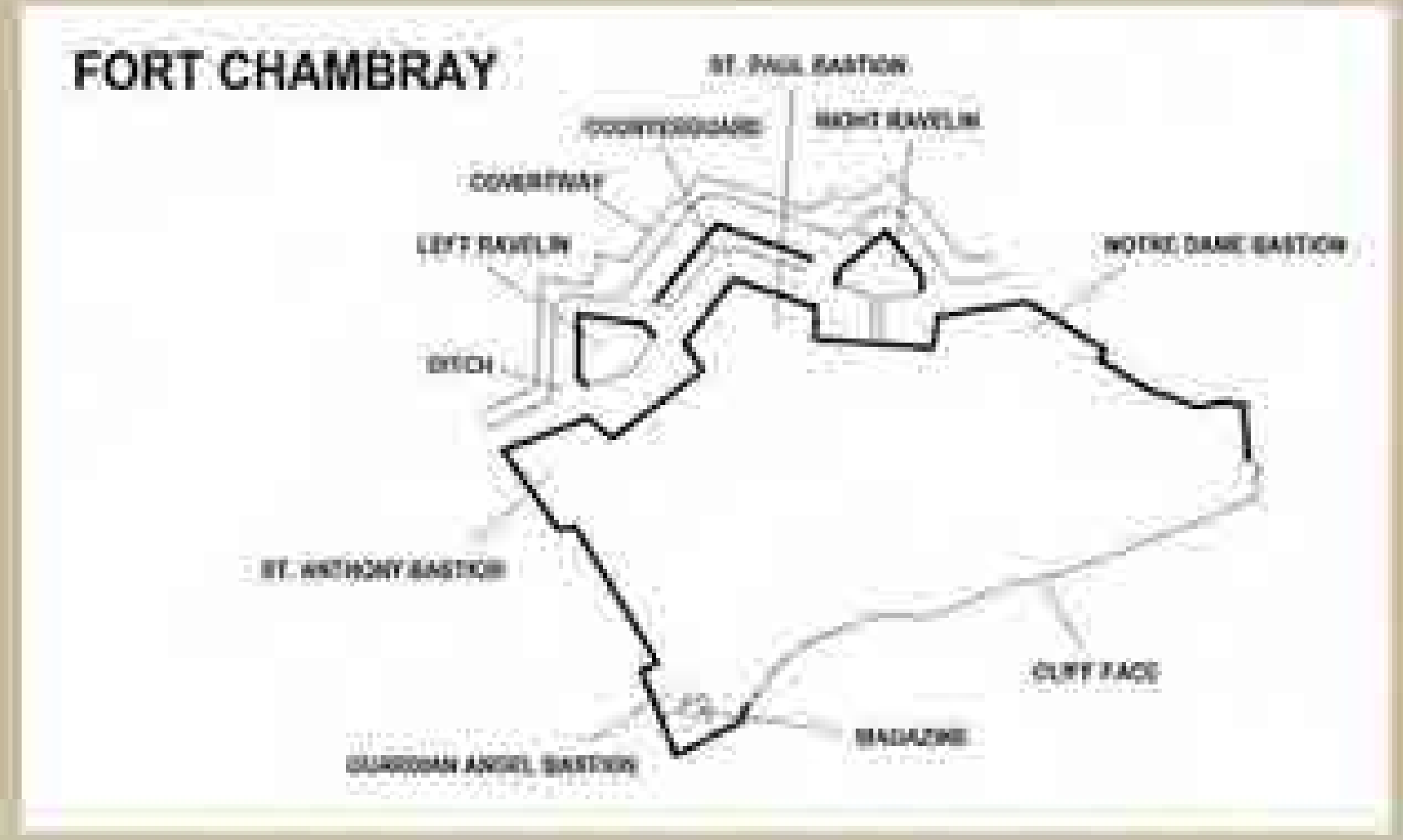
**YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1749-1760s

**ARCHITECT:** ORDER OF SAINT JOHN.

**PLACE:** GOZO.

**COUNTRY:** MALTA.

**GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:** 36°01'02.18"N 14°17'04.08"E



## REFERENCES:

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- 3 - SIRE, H. J. A. (1996). THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA. EUROPE: YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
- 4 - HUGHES, Q. (1993). MALTA; A GUIDE TO THE FORTIFICATION; UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
- 5 - PORTER, W. (1937). MALTA AND ITS KNIGHTS. LONDON; RHODES HOUSE LIBRARY.

# CASTLE OF LA LUZ

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Year of construction: 15<sup>th</sup> century (1494)

Geographical coordinates:

28° 8' 55.12" N, 15° 25' 29.24" W

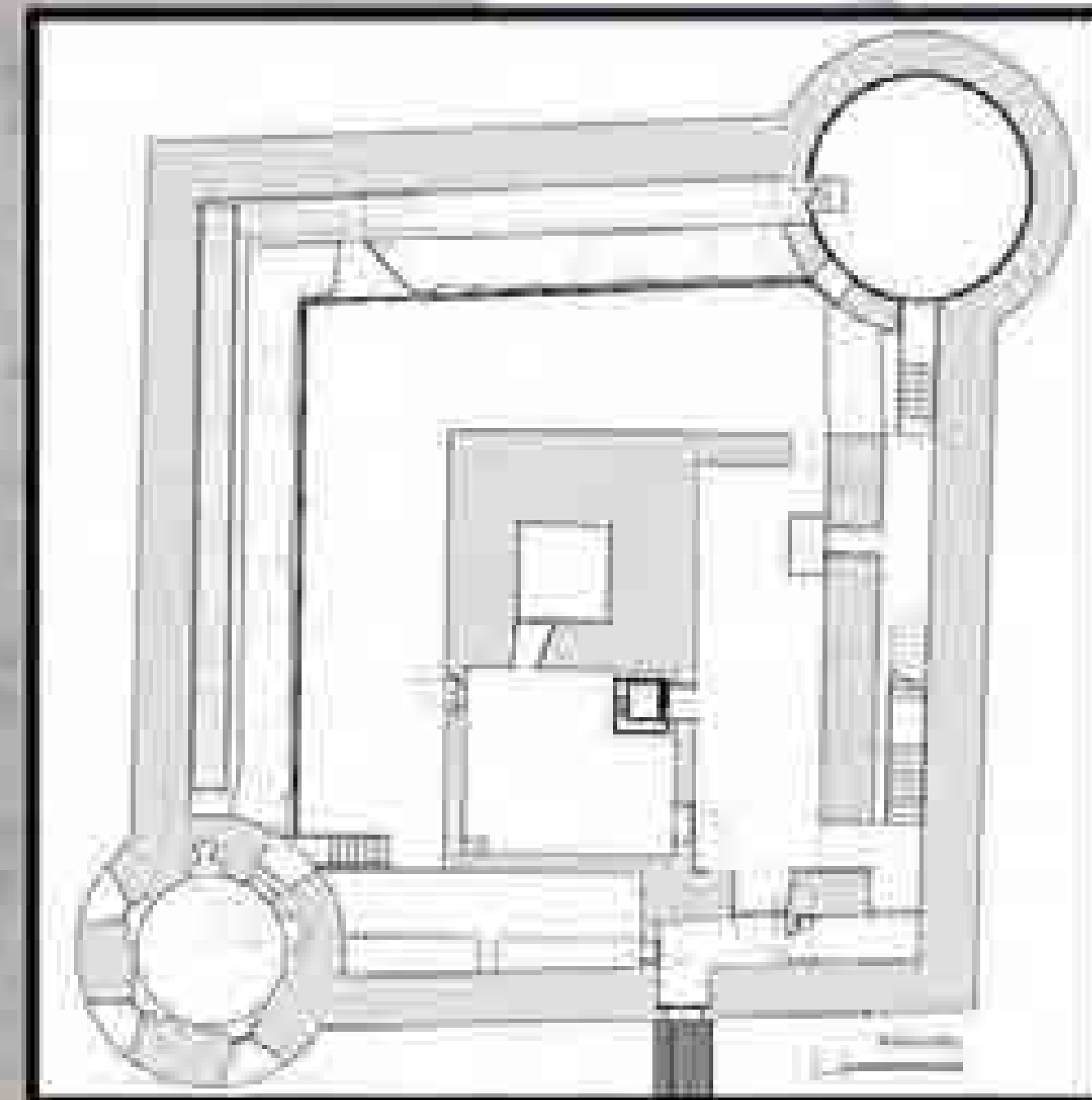
Architect: Nieto Sobejanp

Place: Grand Canaria, Las Palmas

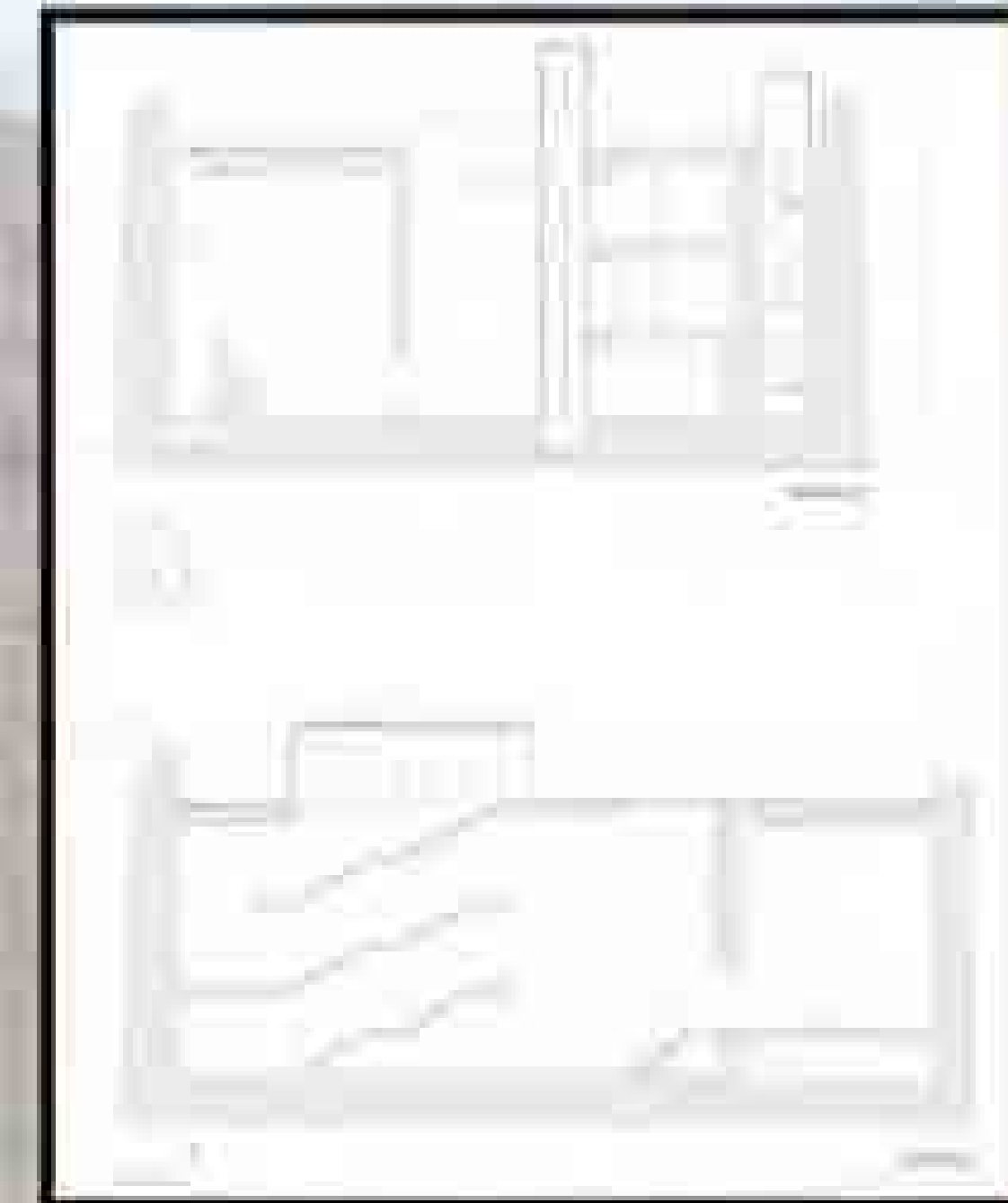
Country: Spain

It was built on the foundations of a wooden fort constructed by Juan Rejon, the captain of the conquering Castilian invasion force in 1478. Originally, it was located on a reef that meant the waves of the Atlantic lapped it at high tide but the development of the Puerto de la Luz has put some distance between castle and ocean.

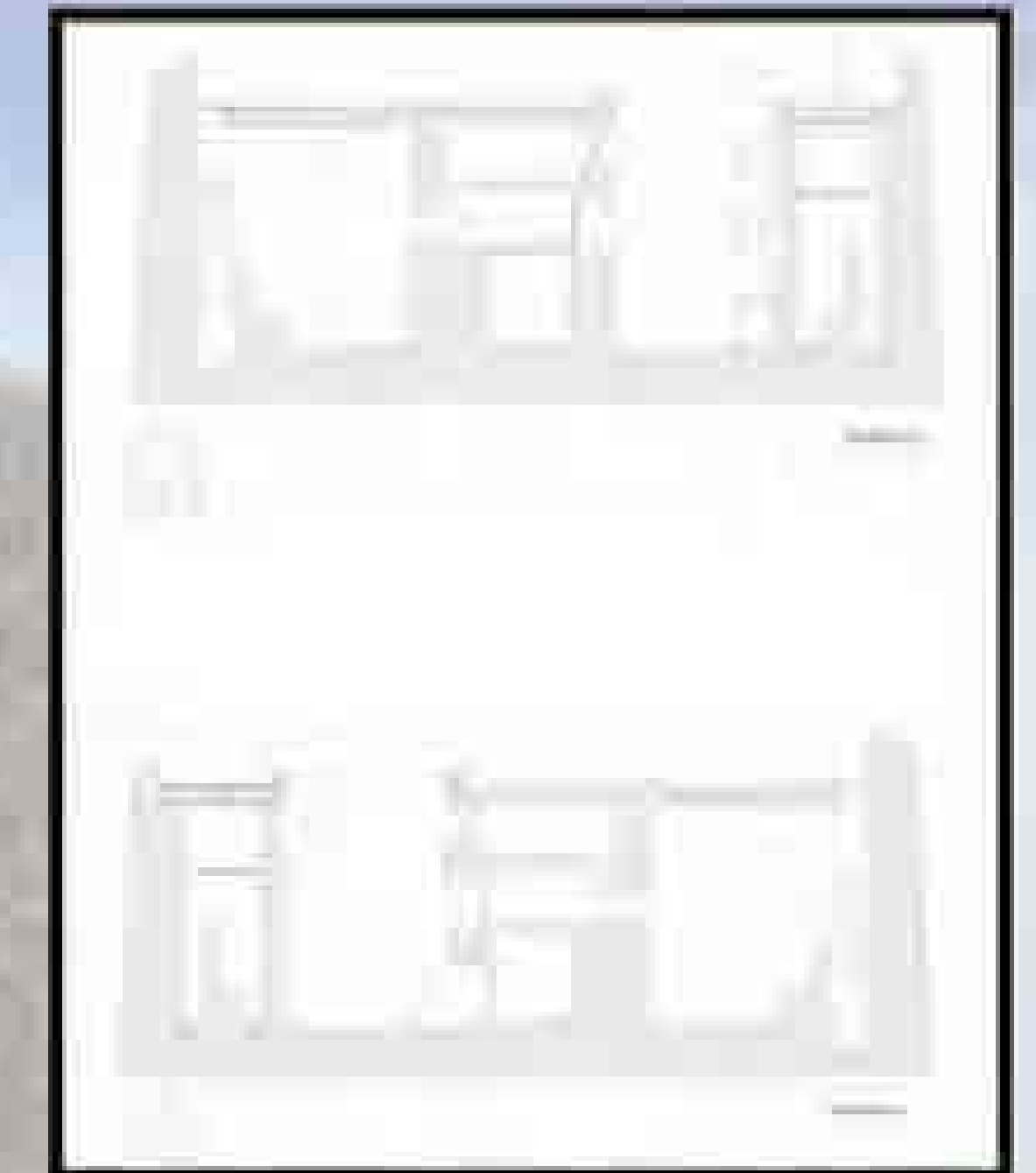
Located on the southern coast of La Isleta, the Castillo de la Luz (Castle of Light) defended the natural harbour of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria for several centuries. Built in 1494 on top of the foundations of an existing fort from the time of the conquest by the Castilians, this solid square-shaped fortress, which was equipped with a platform for 11 cannons, nevertheless suffered severe damages during the invasion of Dutch pirates in 1599 when it was more or less burned to the ground.



Plan Of Castle



Section A-A and B-B



Section C-C and D-D

## CHRONOLOGY :

1469: Aragon and Kastilya was one kingdom.

1485: Aragon Catherine was born.

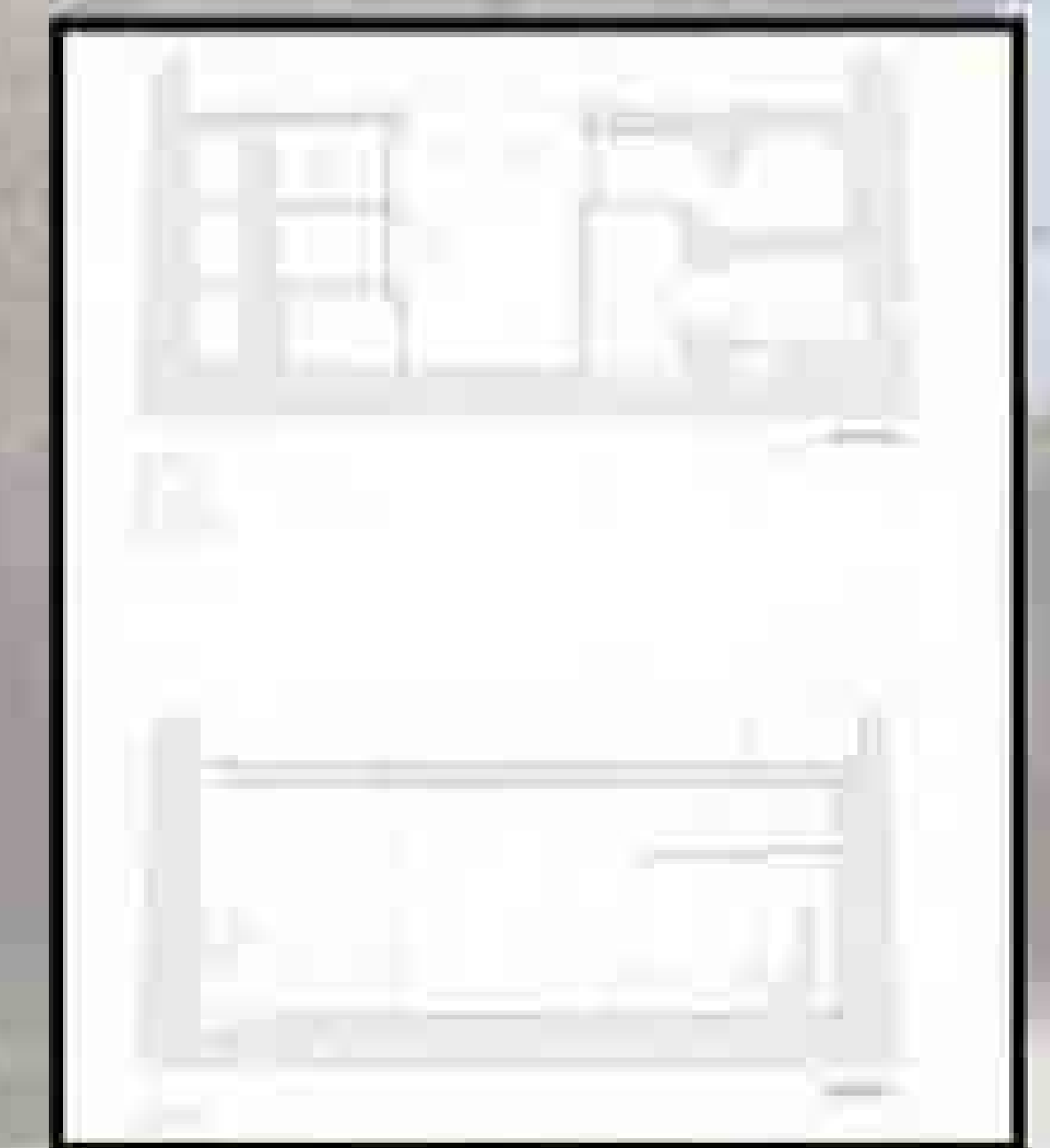
1492: It destroyed last bastion of the Muslim Kingdom of Granada.

1494: CASTLE OF LA LUZ WAS FOUNDED.

1499: Kingdom of Naples made Granada agreement.

1501: Alexander VI o Estudi General opened the school.

1503: Casa de Contratacion state was established.



Section E-E and F-F



# FORT TIGNE - c.1798



View from Sliema showing the bastions and walls of Fort Tigne. By Frank Gattuso

**Name:**

Fort Tigne

**Year of construction:**

1792-1798

**Architect:**

Antoine Etienne de Tousard

**Place:**

Sliema, Malta

**Coordinates:**

35°54'23.3"N 14°30'47.6"E

**Height on sea level:**

0m



Fort Tigné - c. 1798  
Graphic reconstruction  
by Frank Gattuso  
Copyright - 2008

Graphic reconstruction of Fort Tigne. Rebuilt using data from the 1792-1798 period. Copyright - 2008. Frank Gattuso



Details of the ground level (yellow) and bastion walls (green) of Fort Tigne from the central presentation drawing which shows the initial design concept through plans. (Excerpt from the Historical Library of Malta, 2011)



## DESCRIPTION

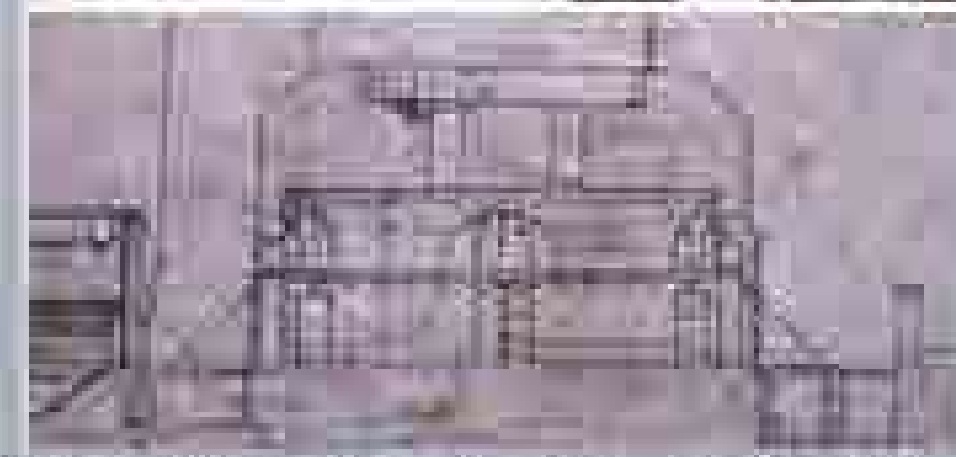
Fort Tigne's construction was begun in 1793 and was a very small work by eighteenth century standards but its design was probably the most revolutionary of all the fortifications built by the knights in Malta. It's built to protect the Marsamxett Harbour.

Designed by the Order's chief engineer, Antoine Etienne de Tousard, its most important features were the lack of bastions and the counterscarp musketry galleries.

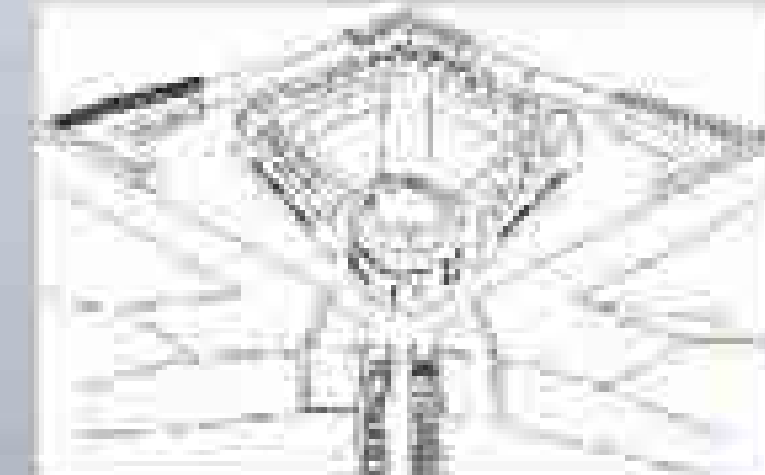
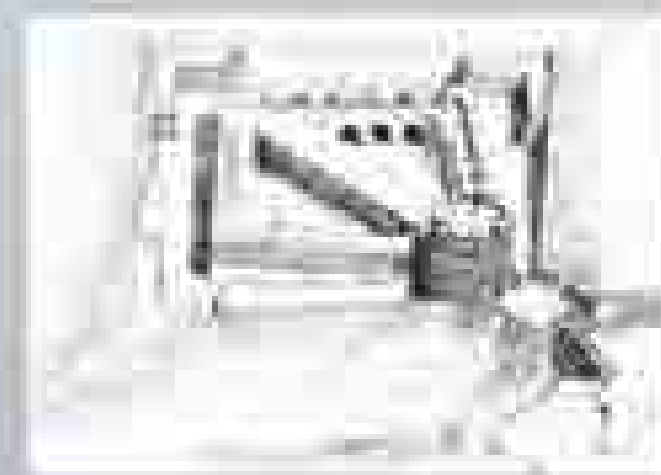
The new style of fortification known as the polygonal system was to dominate the art of military architecture through the following century. Fort Tigné was the last major work of fortification built by the Order in Malta. The fort originally consisted of three main elements: A circular tower-keep, a polygonal battery with central blockhouse, and a ditch with counterscarp musketry galleries.

Over the centuries, Fort Tigné offered resistance to the forces of Napoleon when these took possession of the island in 1798: later still, the presence of British military barracks on the promontory attracted the attention of Axis bombers in World War Two, when Malta became "the most bombed place of earth."

When British troops left Malta in 1979, the fort was abandoned and fell into a state of disrepair. At some point of times it was also used as a desalination project. But the fort was restored back to its original state in 2008. The area now contains many modern buildings and is popular among both locals and tourists.



Interior view of Fort Tigne, 1798, with its irregular polygonal shape. Drawn from various elevations of Fort Tigne, dated to the late 18th century showing the tower, bastions, counterscarp gallery, and bastion.



Detail view of the bastion structure from the 1792-1798 period. Copyright - 2008. Frank Gattuso



Architectural drawing showing the plan view of the fort's layout. Copyright - 2008. Frank Gattuso

## CHRONOLOGY

1749	Conspiracy of the Slaves	1798	The French under Napoleon Bonaparte invade and take Malta en route to Egypt. The Maltese population rises against their new masters and blockade them in Valletta
1749	Construction of Fort Chambray has been started	1800	Fort Tigné was officially taken over by the British military
1758	Fort Chambray is built	1802	Peace of Amiens
1775	Rising of the Priests	1807	Beginning of the Froberg mutiny at Fort Ricasoli.
1789	French Revolution	1814	Malta becomes a British Crown Colony
1792	Construction of The Lunette d'Arçon (a similar type of fortification in France) has been started	1814	The Grand Harbour becomes an important shipping waystation, eventually serving as the headquarters for the Mediterranean Fleet
1793	Construction of Fort Tigne has been started	1831	The diocese of Malta is separated from that of Palermo
1795	Construction of Fort Tigne has been completed		

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- (1) Coombs, G.A. (2006). The Maltese Order: A History. Hermitage of Malta. Woodstock: Elmwood Press.
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- (3) Corbett, C. H. (1911). History of the War against France, from the commencement of 1792, to the end of the year 1815. St. John's Square, London, W.1.
- (4) Mallon, S. C. (2011). Fort Tigne - 1792: An Introduction. Journal of Military Architecture and Fortification. Issue 1-2011, p. 76. <http://www.militaryarchitecture.com/issue1-2011/076.html>
- (5) Budget, G. (1988). Historical Guide to Malta and Gozo. Malta: The Author.
- (6) Parnis, W. (1958). A History of the Fortifications of Malta. Malta: Kluwer.



# FORT MOSTA

Building name: Fort Mosta  
 Year of construction: between 1878 and 1880s  
 Architect: British Empire  
 Place: Mosta  
 Country: Malta  
 Geographical coordinates: 35°55'21.52"N 14°25'34.1"E

Victoria Lines are the linear group of fortifications passing across the middle of Malta. It's a precious monument for military architecture. It was designed in 19th century by British Military to block invading armies.

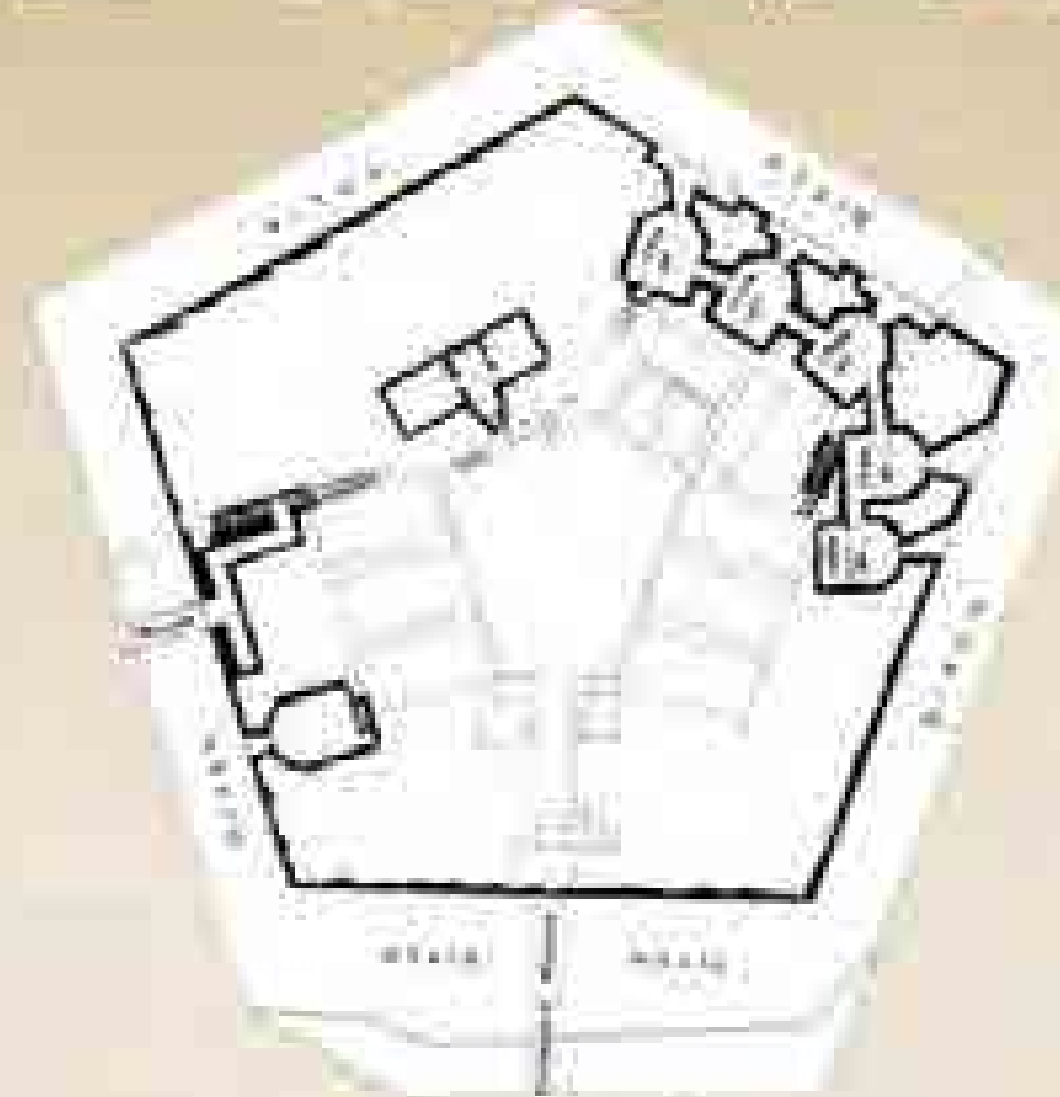
And Fort Mosta that I've chosen for my case study is located in the middle of Victoria Lines. Fort Mosta was designed as two main parts. Keep as pentagonal shape surrounded with a defence ditch and a battery. One of the most important element of Fort Mosta defence strategies is the ditch. The access to keep was provided by a rolling bridge. And from the keep there is an access to down of ditch. It also provides a communication between the keep and the battery. There are also underground tunnels from the keep leading to counterscarp. In some areas of the fort, foundation laid on a thick concrete slabs. As construction materials, hybrid combination of masonry, earth and hewn rock used in Fort Mosta construction. Now this military building is being used as depot by Armed Forces of Malta.



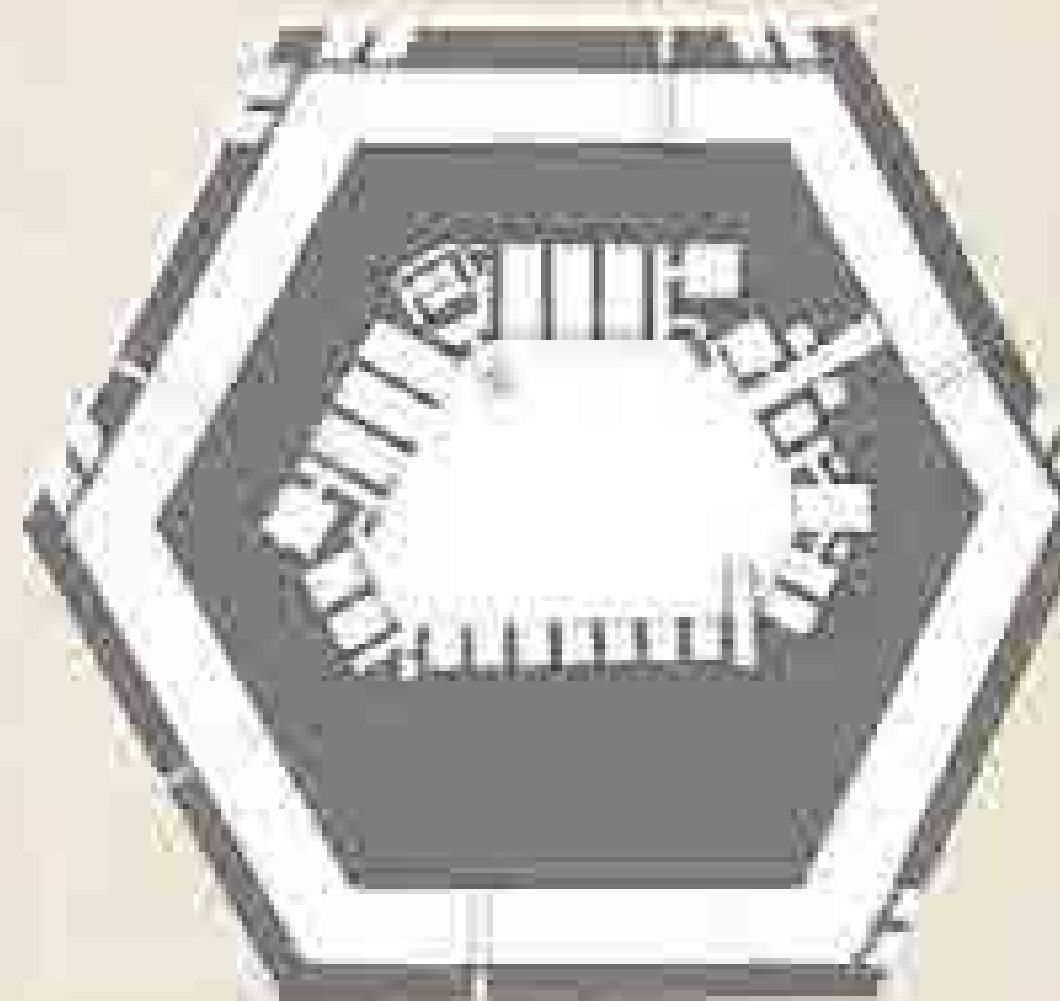
Location of Fort Mosta



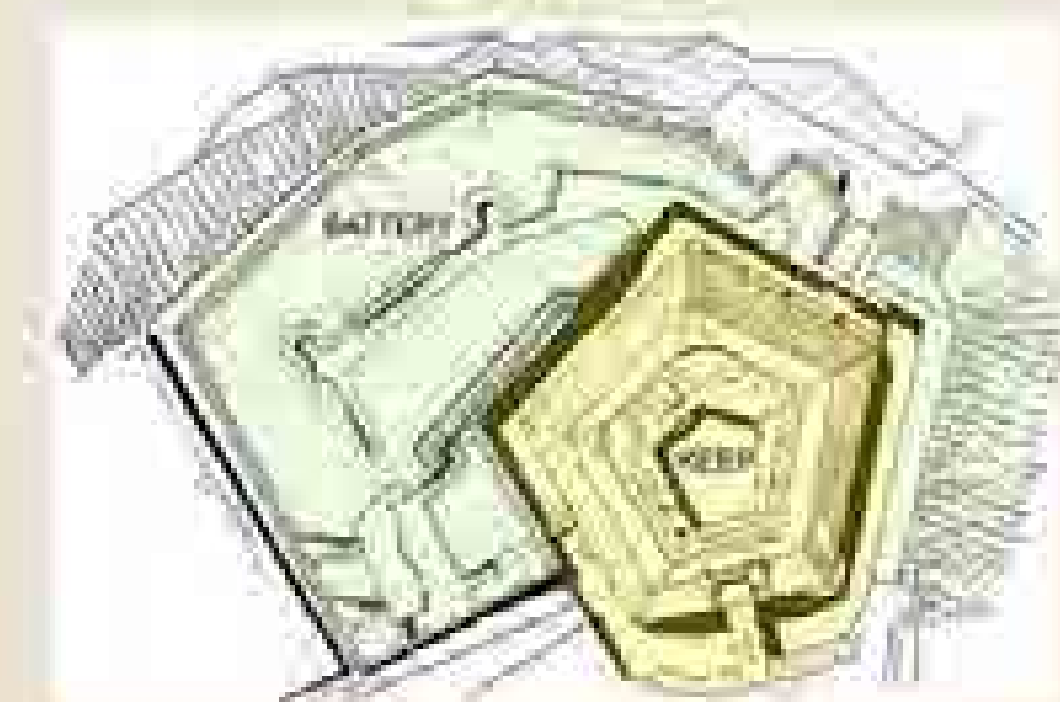
A panoramic picture from South of Fort Mosta



Ground Floor Plan



Basement Floor Plan



Functions of Spaces



Detail of keep of Fort Mosta, showing exterior slope of earthen parapet with gateway and its small flanking musketry gallery  
 (Image source: <http://www.militaryarchitecture.com/index.php/Fortifications/fort-mosta.html>)



Nowadays surrounding of Fort Mosta



## CHRONOLOGY

- 1807-Castle of Pantocrator is built in Preveza, Greece
- 1842-Portalet Castle is built in Pirene, France
- 1853-Carcassonne is built in Aude, France
- 1853-Mamula Fortrees is built in Mamula, Montenegro
- 1856-Laescaris Battery is built in Valetta, Malta
- 1857-Boyard Castle is built in Paris, France
- 1860-Castello di Miramare is built in Trieste, Italy
- 1875-Victoria Lines built in middle of Malta
- 1878-Fort Mosta is built in Mosta, Malta by British Military
- 1884-Medieval military architecture in England is published by George Thomas Clark
- 1888-Fort Rinella is built in Kalkara, Malta
- 1907-Military Architecture is published by Eugène Emmanuel Viollet le Duc
- 1912-Military Architecture in Medieval England is published by Alexander Hamilton Thompson
- 1931-Tower of Hercules is built in Corunna, Spain

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- Richards, B. (2008). Malta (p. 17).
- Rix, J. (2015). Malta and Gozo (3rd ed., pp. 234,240).
- Stephenson, C. (2012). The Fortifications of Malta (pp. 29-30). OSPREY Publishing.
- Wilson, N. (2000). Malta (pp. 113,135).

# Carcassonne - Time Stages

1849- French Government decided that the city fortifications should be demolished, but the decision was strongly opposed by the local populace.

1853- The government later reversed it's decision and allowed the restoration to begin and Eugene Viollet Le Duc was charged with restoration.

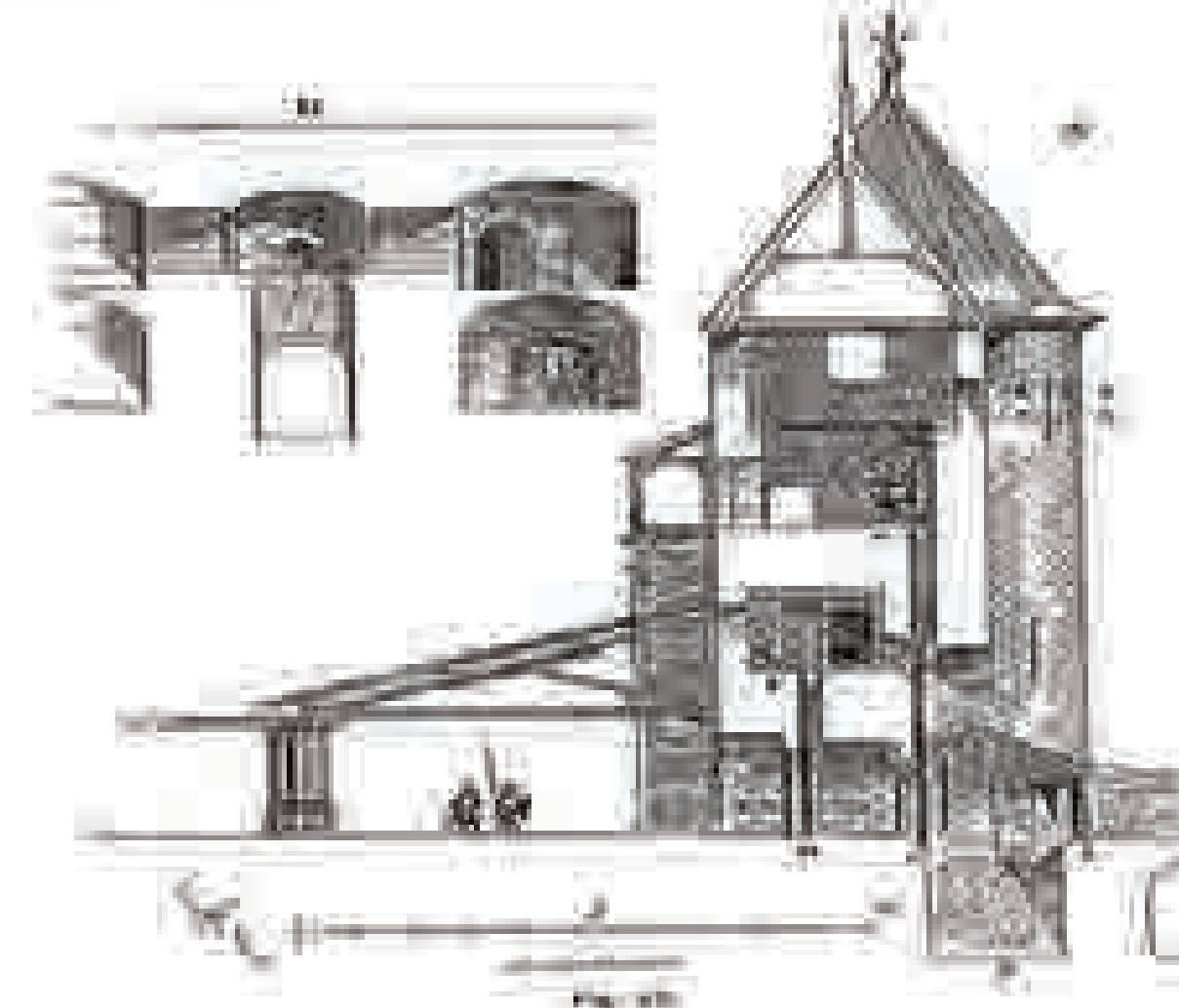
1857- Eugene Viollet Le Duc agrees to restore Carcassonne after being asked to by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

1863- Eugene Viollet Le Duc restores Cite De Carcassonne by enhancing the fortification by gaining atop each of it's many wall towers with a set of painted roofs that are typical of northern France.

1879- Eugene Viollet Le Duc dies and the restoration is continued by his aprentice Paul Boeswillwald and later by the architect Nodet.



Elevation



Sections

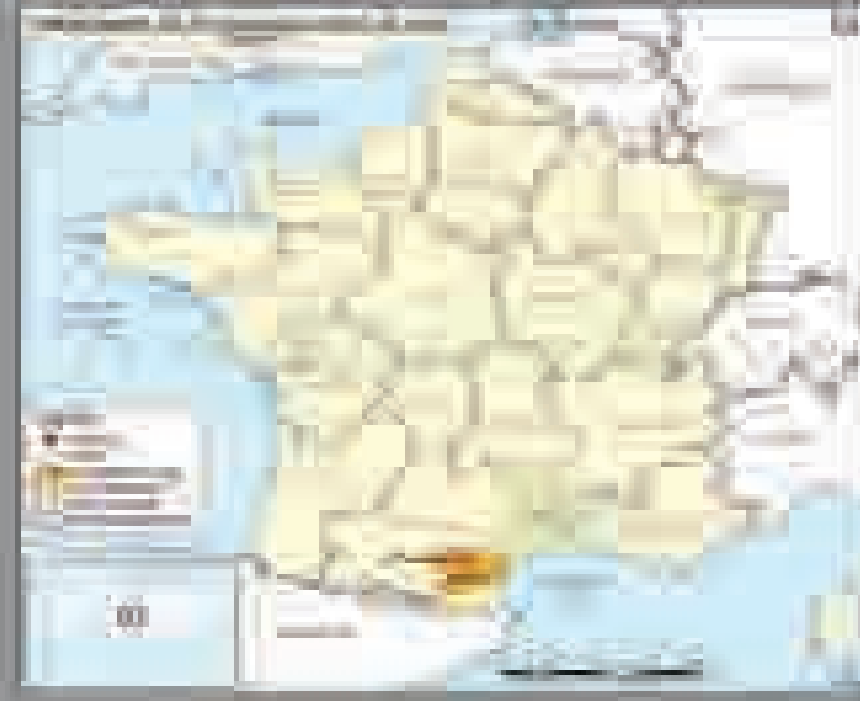
## Carcassonne Site Description

While not strictly castles, fortified towns gained in importance and until they approached the strength and appearance of castles. Some towns grew up near monasteries or castles, at trade and transportation centres, required increasingly sophisticated defences.

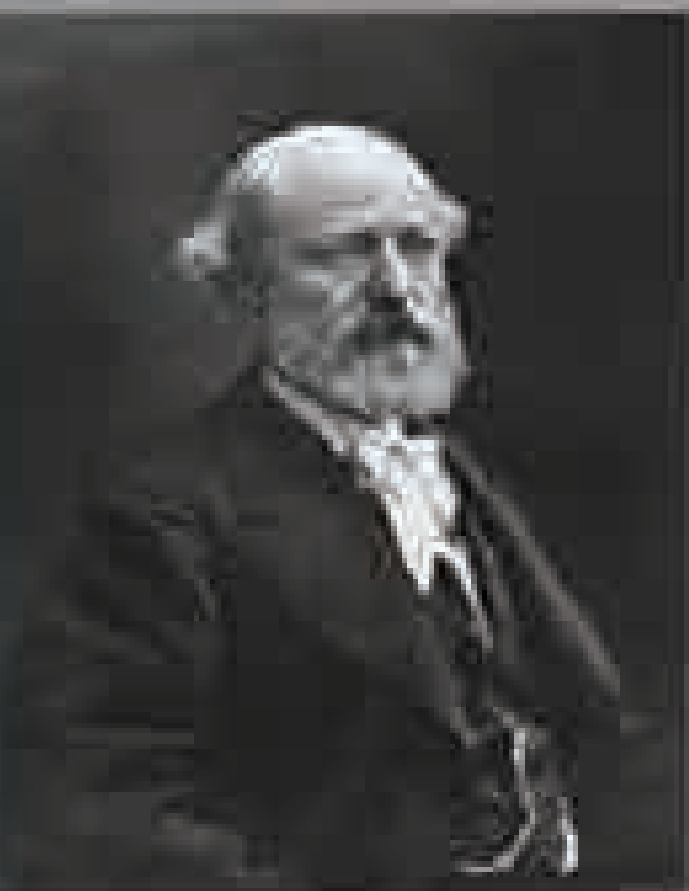
With Carcassonne being an important military and commercial centre in northern France, the city contained double curtain walls, the outer walls has twenty towers and the inner walls have twenty five. Some of the towers are independent fortresses and even have their own wells. Later after being by Eugene Viollet Le Duc in the 19th century by adding conical tiled roofs. the citadel in the fortification is rectangular in plan, with rooms and towers arranged an open central courtyard with a deep moat cutting the citadel from the city



Cite de Carcassonne Site Plan



Location

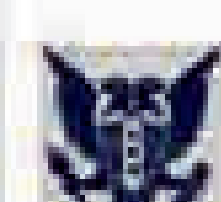


Eugene is employed by the emperor Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to Restore Carcassonne and begins in 1860 but unfortunately dies before it can fully finish, but is continued by his aprentice.

## Architect/Restorian Eugene Vollet Le Duc

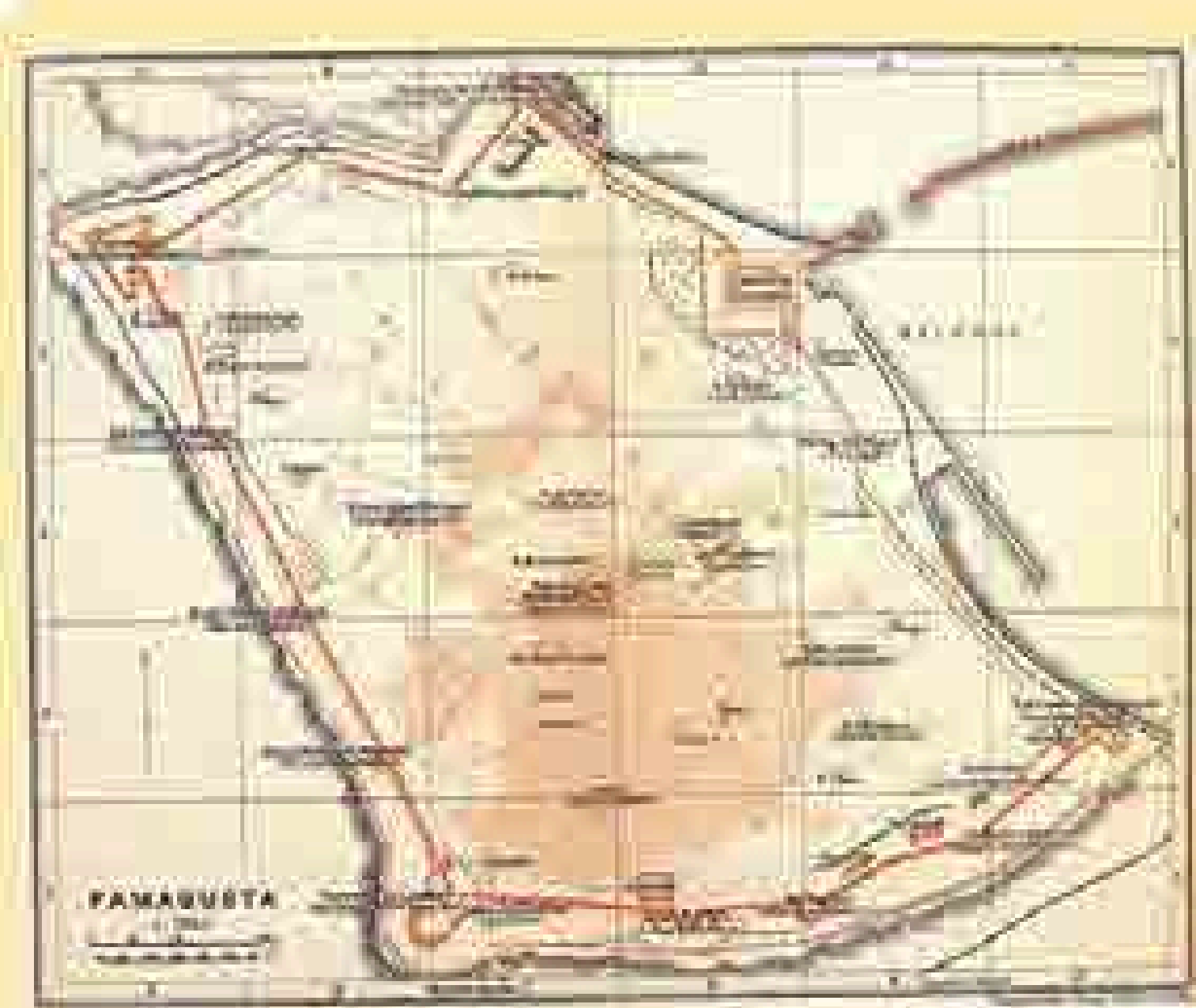
### References,

- Medieval Castles
- The Meieval Fortress: Castles, Forts and Walled Cities of the middle ages
- An essay on the military architecture of the midle ages
- The past from above
- The grove encyclopedia of medieval art and architecture





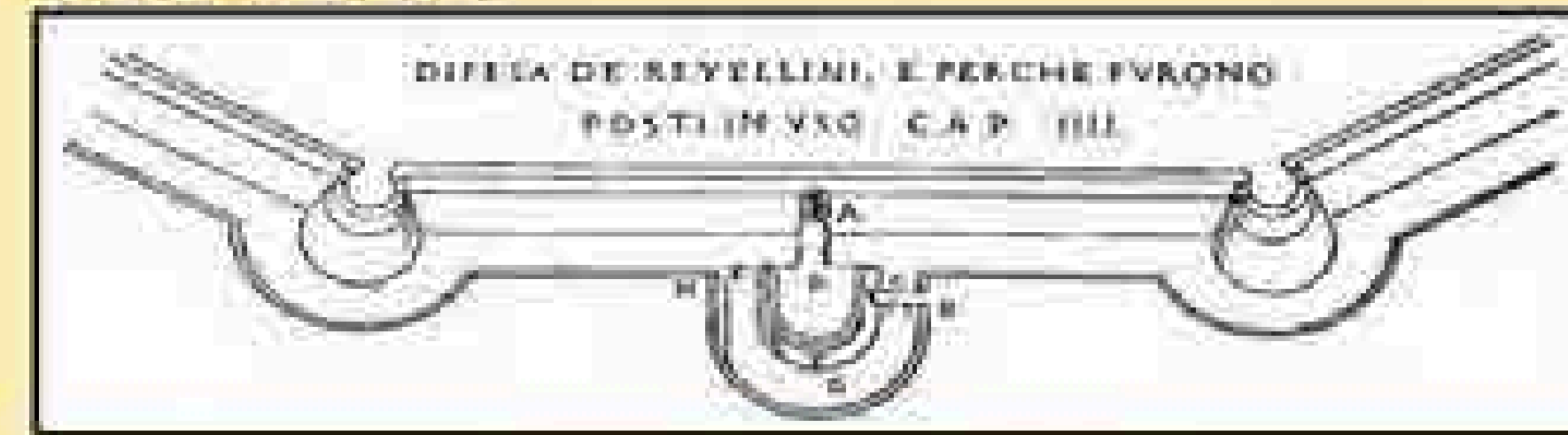
# FAMAGUSTA CITY WALLS



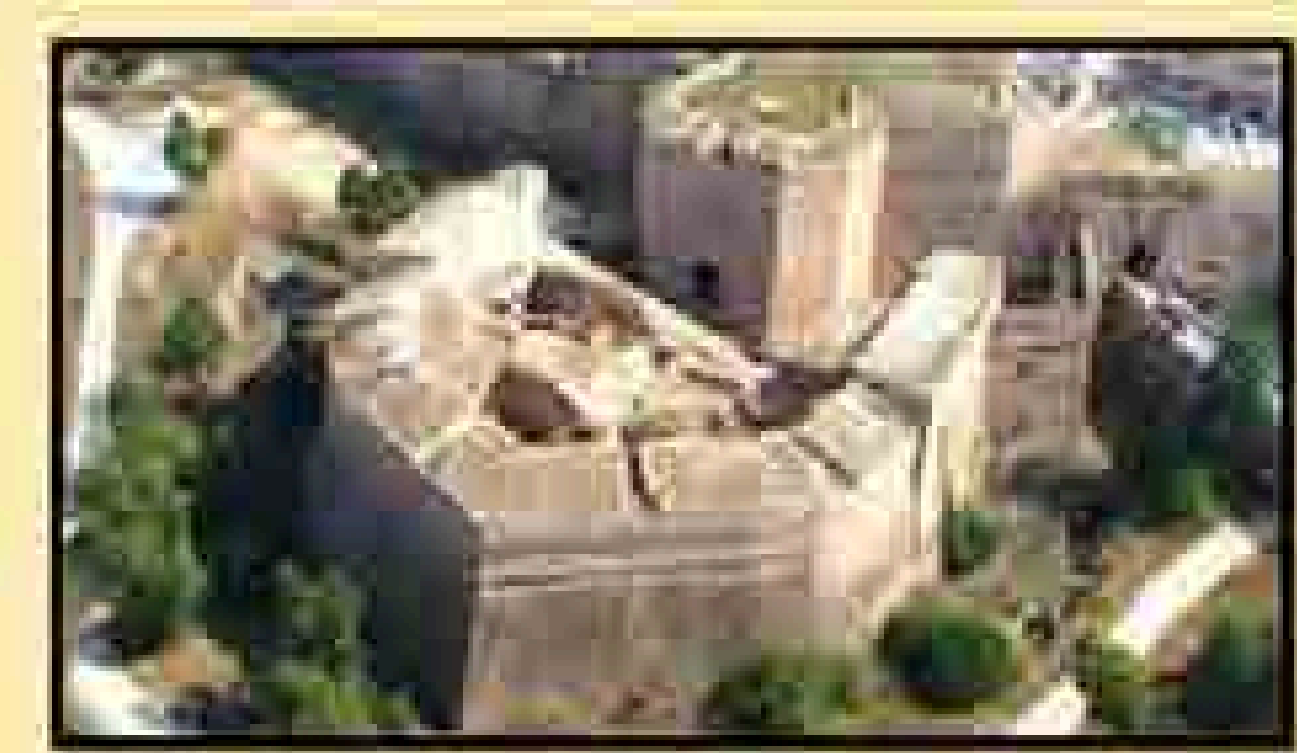
Map of Famagusta, Cyprus, p.3, 1620-1690, n. 142



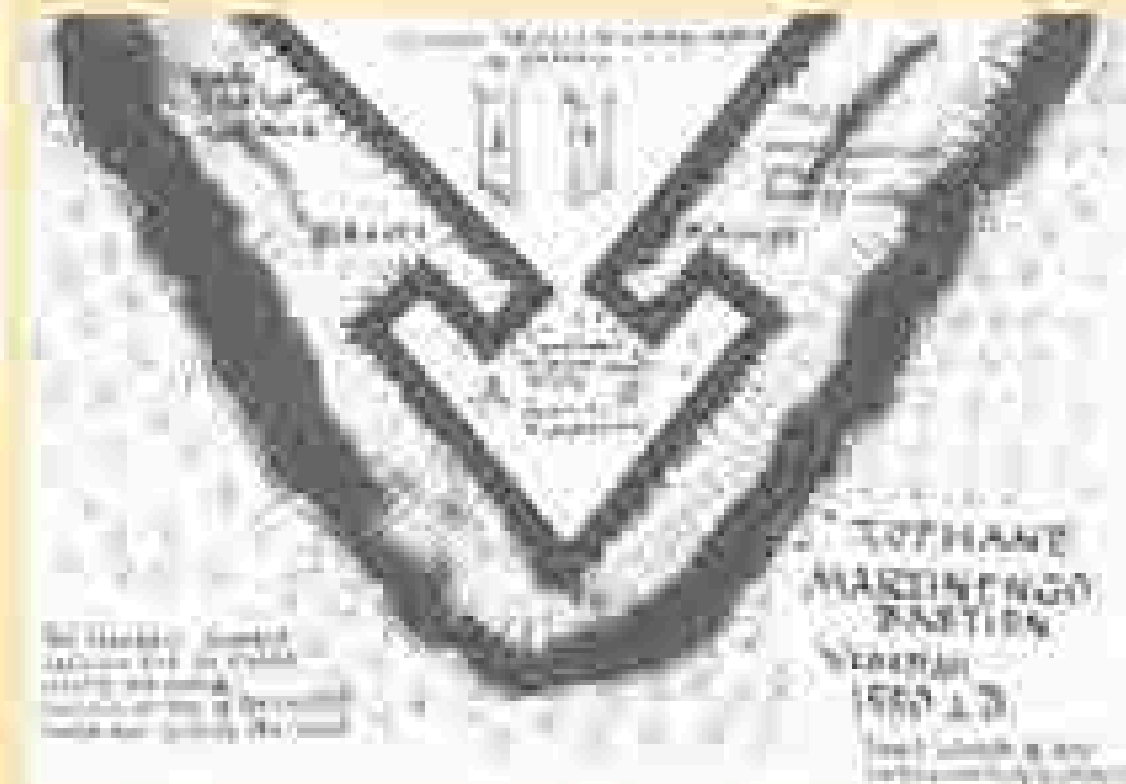
Famagusta City Walls  
<http://www.cypriotmuseums.gov.cy>



Plan of the Bastion in 1678 (today's Basilica), Famagusta City Walls  
 Jeffrey G. (1918). A Description of the Monuments of Cyprus, Nicosa, Wilson Jones and Sons, Archer

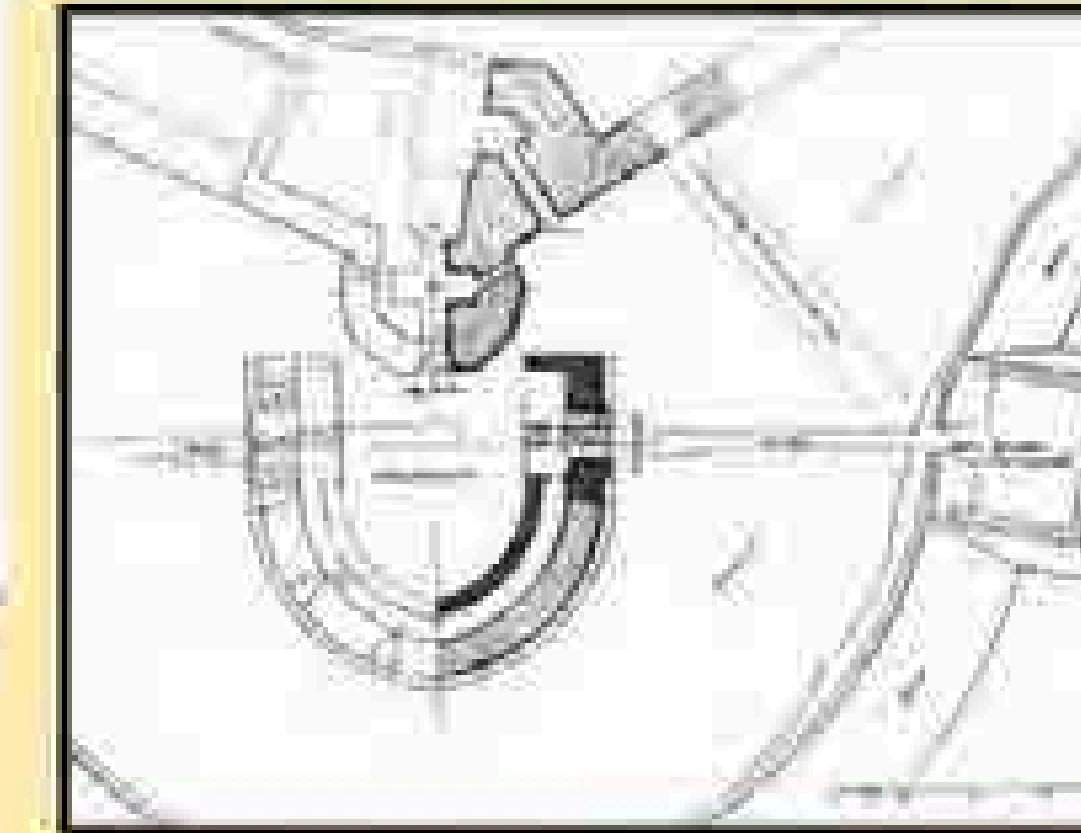


The Stone Gate (AKKULE, KAVAKI, or PROMISED BASTION), Famagusta City Walls, Cyprus (northwest)  
<http://www.cypriotmuseums.gov.cy>



Plan of the Maderingo Bastion

## THE RAVELIN BASTION (AKKULE OR RIVETTINA)

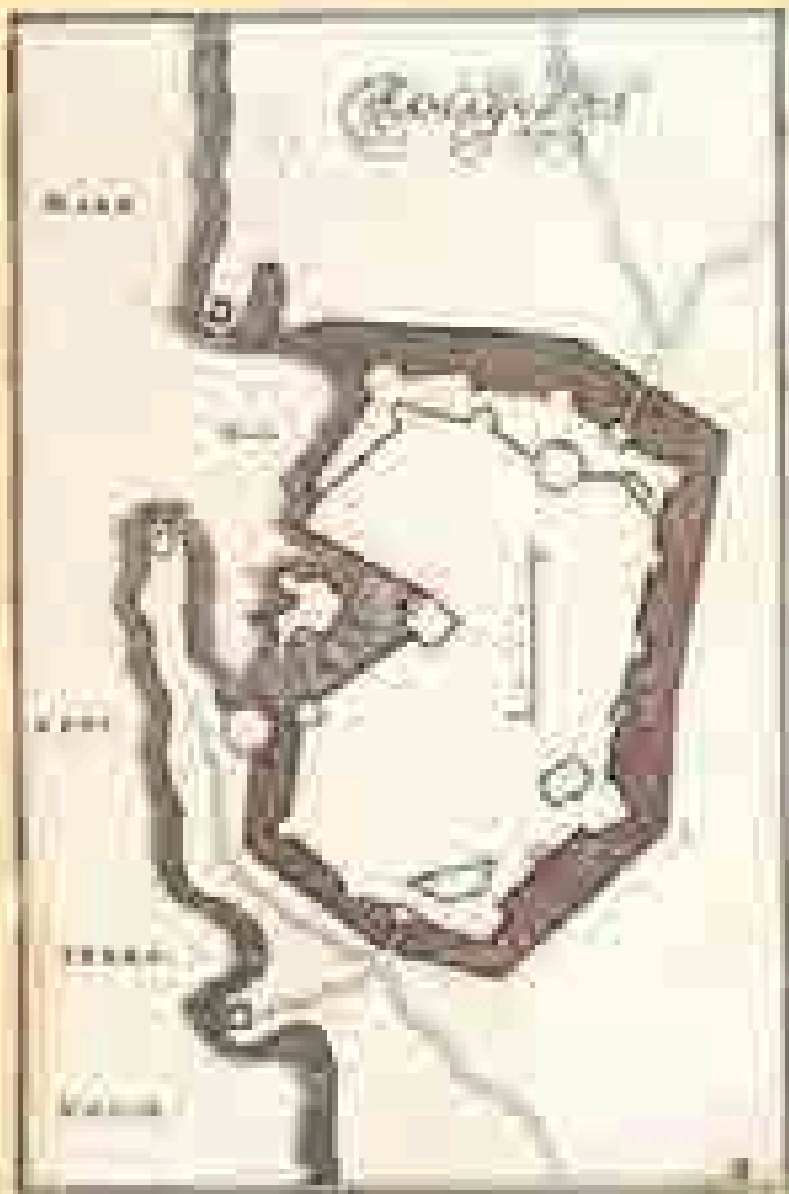


Plan of the Ravelin, Famagusta City Walls  
 Jeffrey G. (1918). A Description of the Monuments of Cyprus, Nicosa, Wilson Jones and Sons, Archer



An aerial view of the bastion

## LOCATION



Famagusta City Walls  
<http://www.cypriotmuseums.gov.cy>



Location of Famagusta, Cyprus  
 Google Earth

## BRIEF :

**BUILDING NAME:** FAMAGUSTA CITY WALLS

**YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION:** XII-XVI CENT

**ARCHITECT:** THE LUSIGNANS & VENETIANS

**PLACE:** FAMAGUSTA

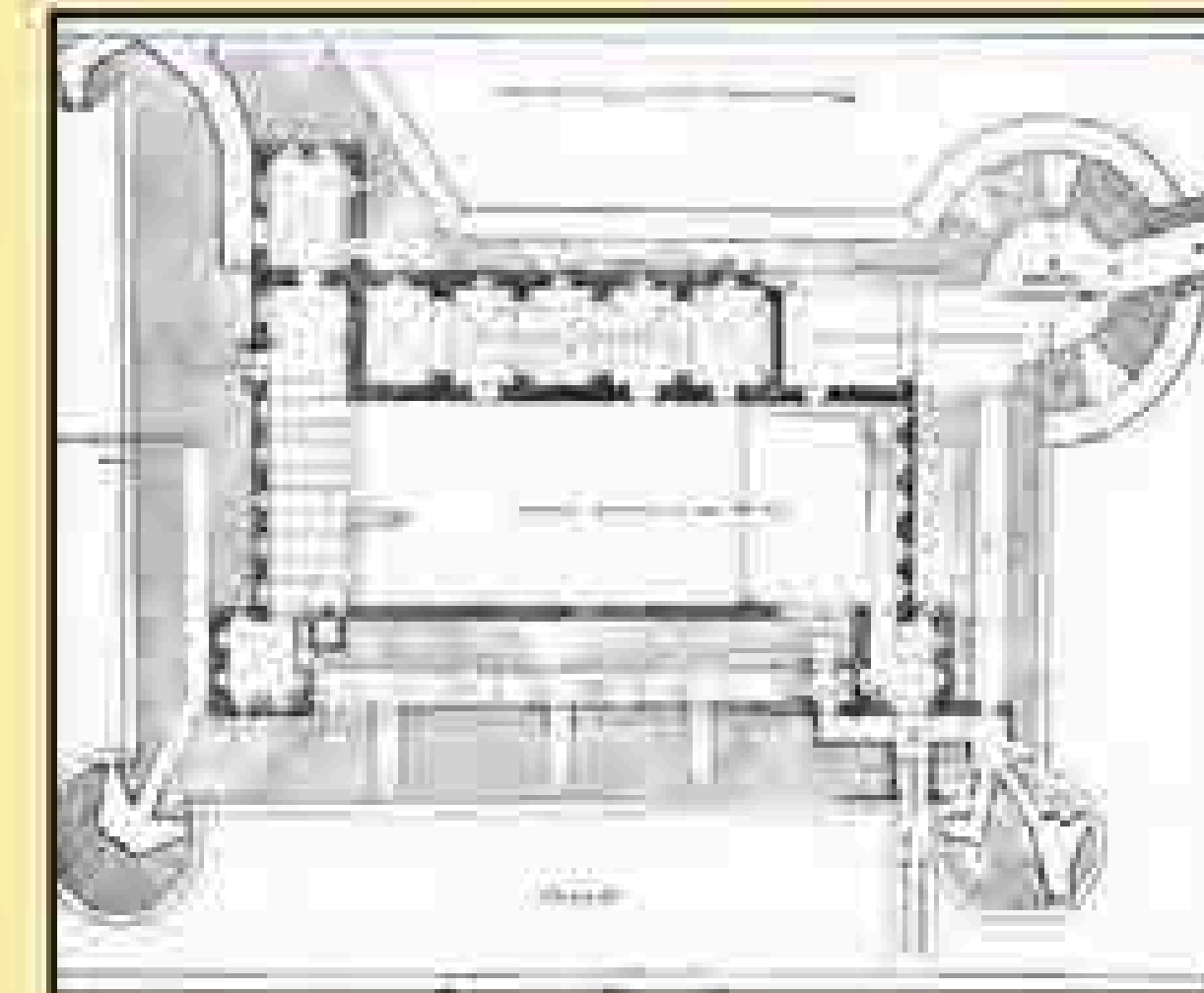
**COUNTRY:** CYPRUS

**GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:**

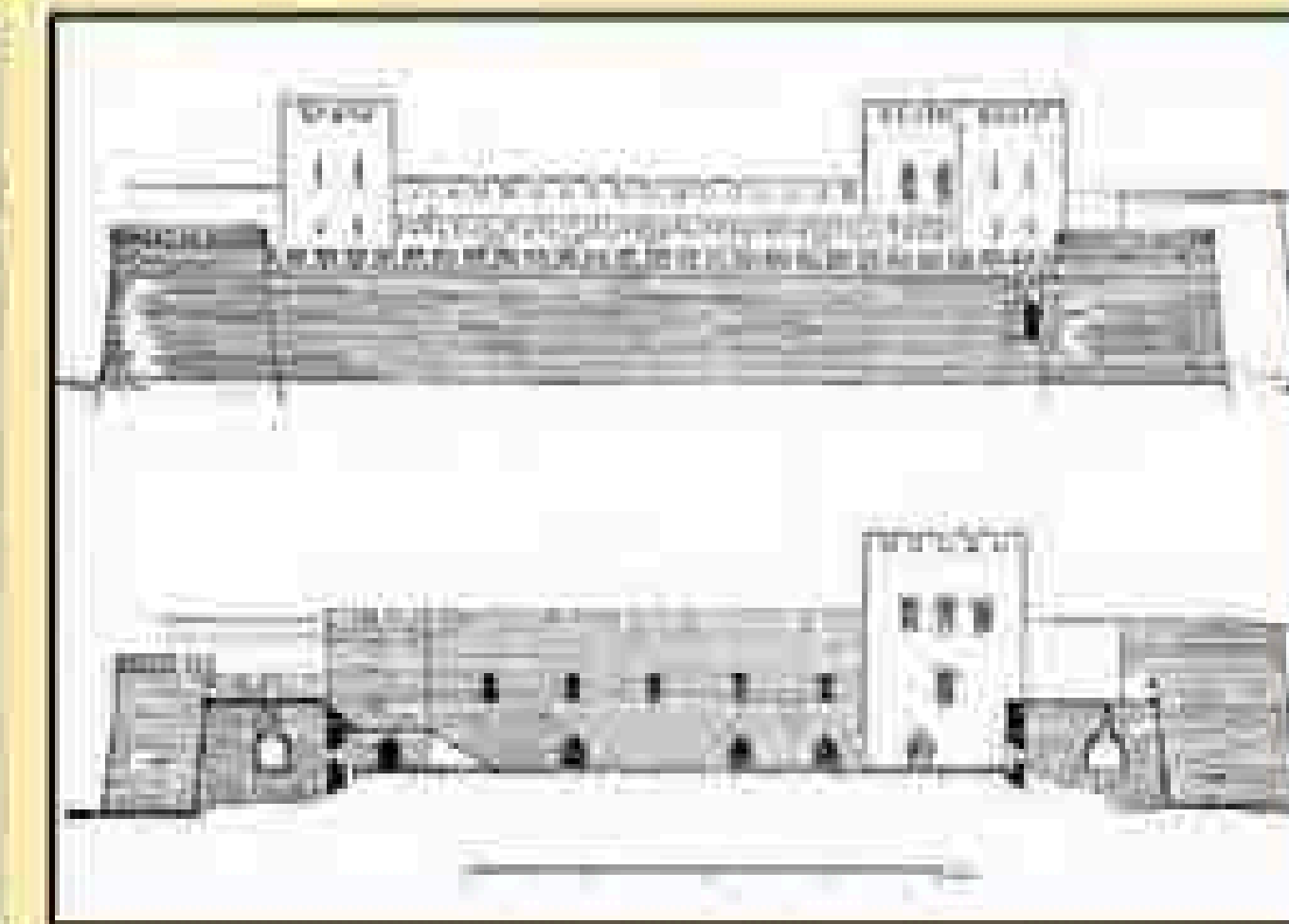
35°6'54"N 33°56'33"E

**HEIGHT ON SEA LEVEL:** 12 M.

## THE OTHELLO TOWER ( THE CITADEL )

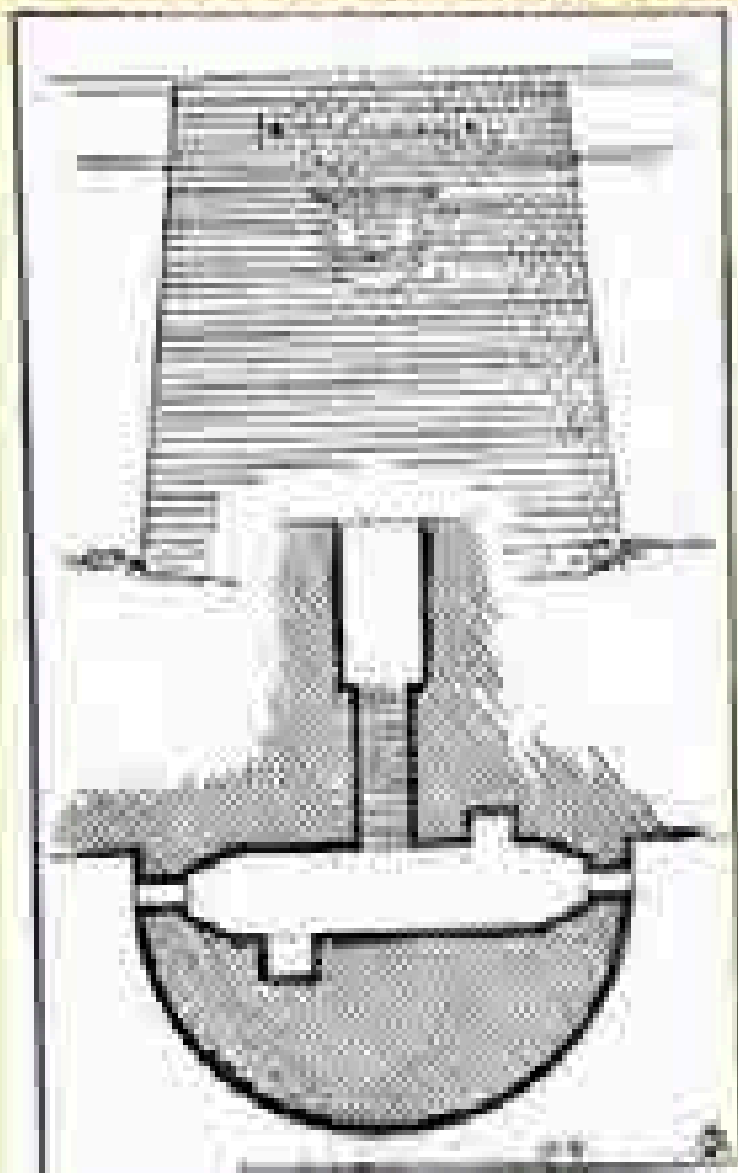


Plan of the Citadel of Famagusta, Famagusta City Walls  
 Jeffrey G. (1918). A Description of the Monuments of Cyprus, Nicosa, Wilson Jones and Sons, Archer



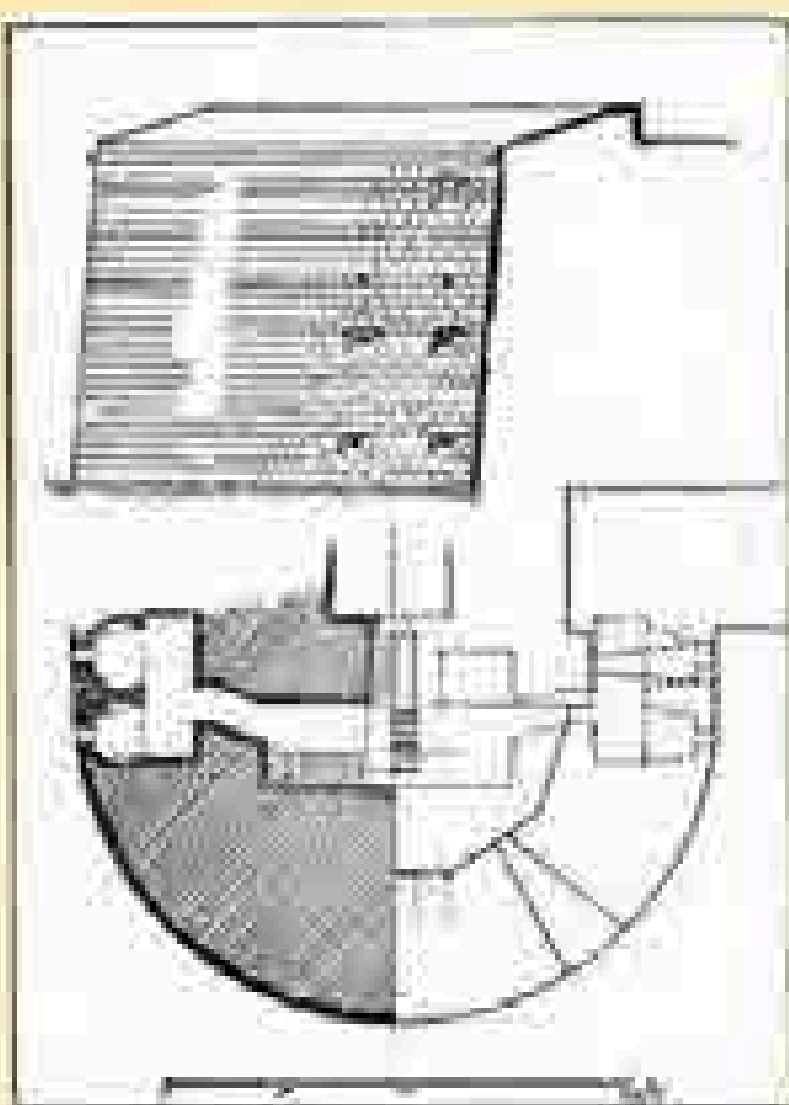
The Citadel of Famagusta, Famagusta City Walls  
 Jeffrey G. (1918). A Description of the Monuments of Cyprus, Nicosa, Wilson Jones and Sons, Archer

## THE MORATIO BASTION



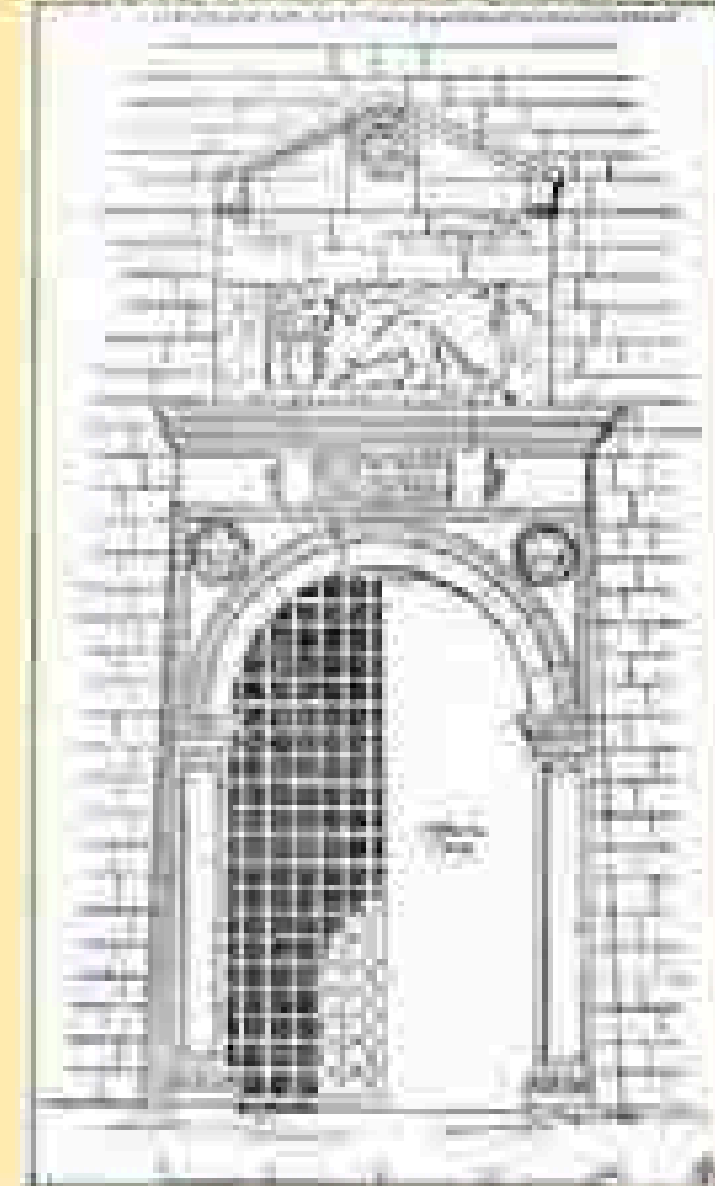
Plan of the Moratio Bastion, Famagusta City Walls  
 Jeffrey G. (1918). A Description of the Monuments of Cyprus, Nicosa, Wilson Jones and Sons, Archer

## THE ST. LUCA BASTION

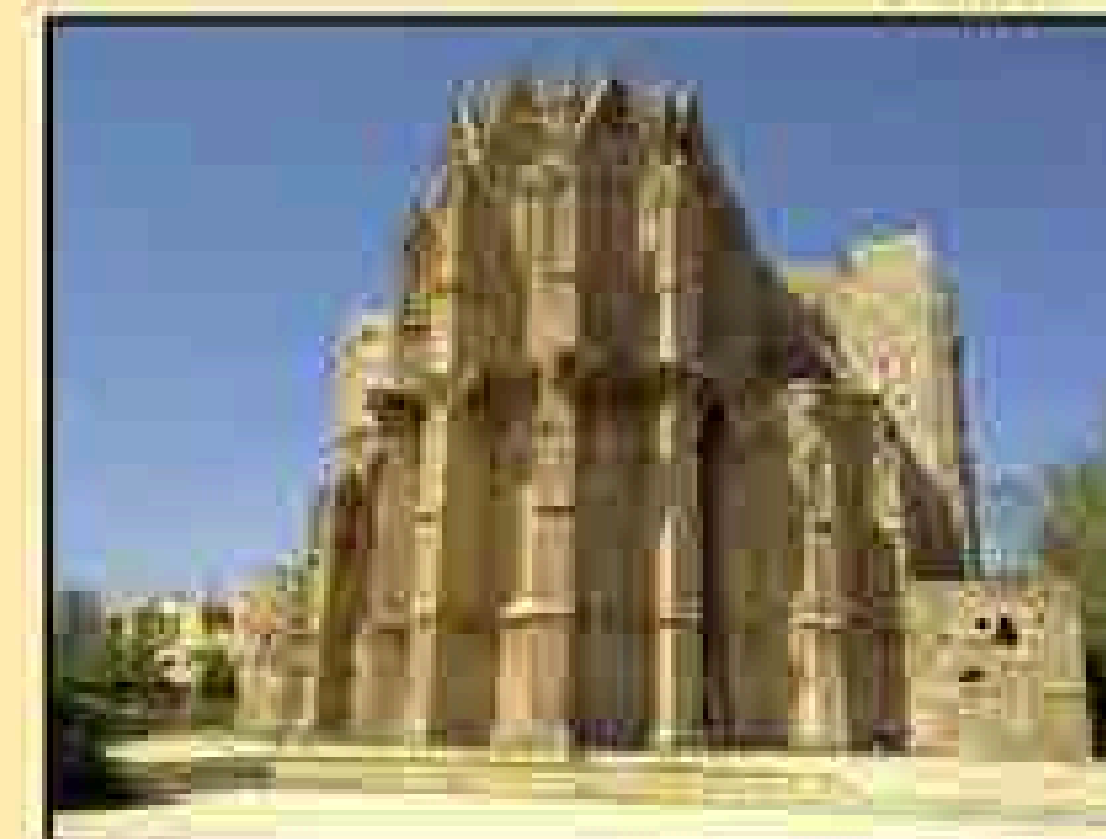


Plan of the St. Luca Bastion, Famagusta City Walls  
 Jeffrey G. (1918). A Description of the Monuments of Cyprus, Nicosa, Wilson Jones and Sons, Archer

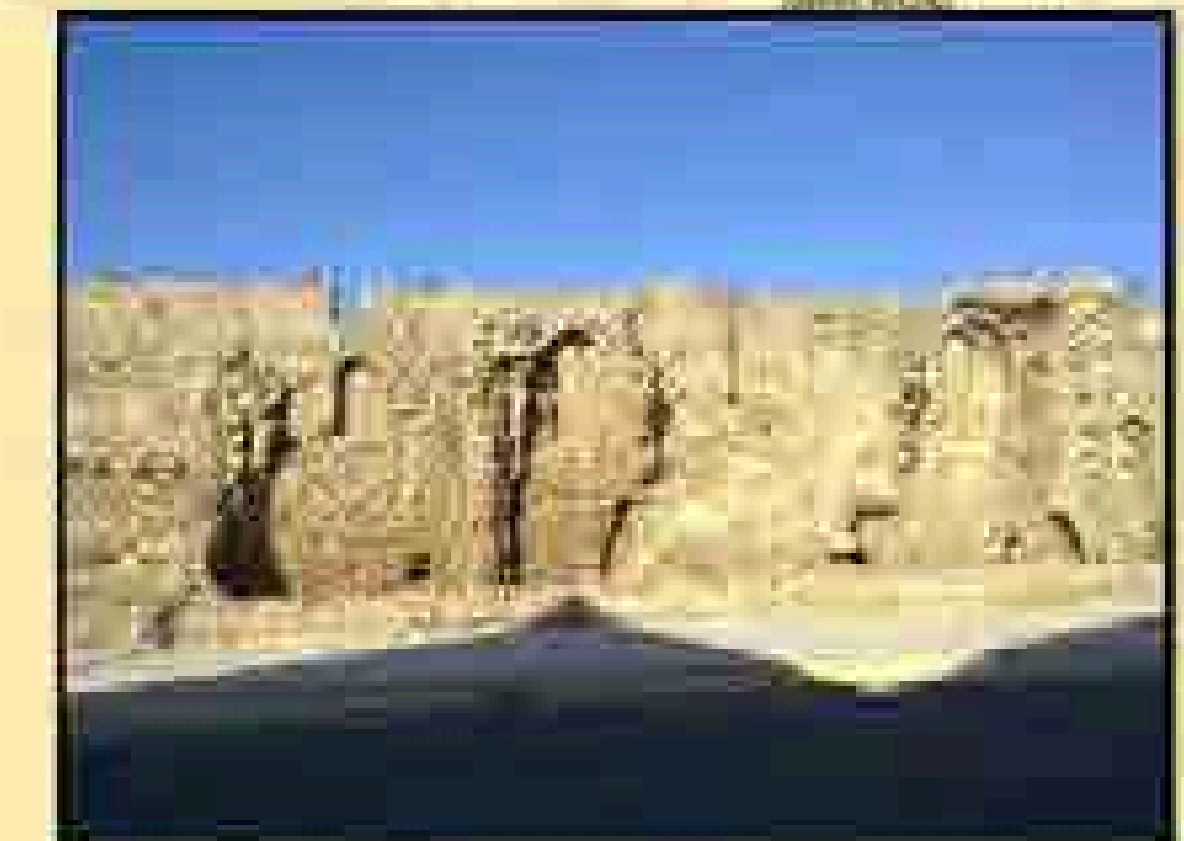
## THE MARBLE SEA GATE



Elevation of the Marble Sea Gate, Famagusta City Walls  
 Jeffrey G. (1918). A Description of the Monuments of Cyprus, Nicosa, Wilson Jones and Sons, Archer



St. Nicholas Cathedral, Nicosa, Famagusta, Cyprus  
<http://www.cypriotmuseums.gov.cy>



Famagusta City Walls, Cyprus  
<http://www.cypriotmuseums.gov.cy>





# SIRMIONE CASTLE

## SIRMIONE CASTLE



**Building name:** Sirmione Castle

**Year of construction:** 13th century

**Place:** Sirmione

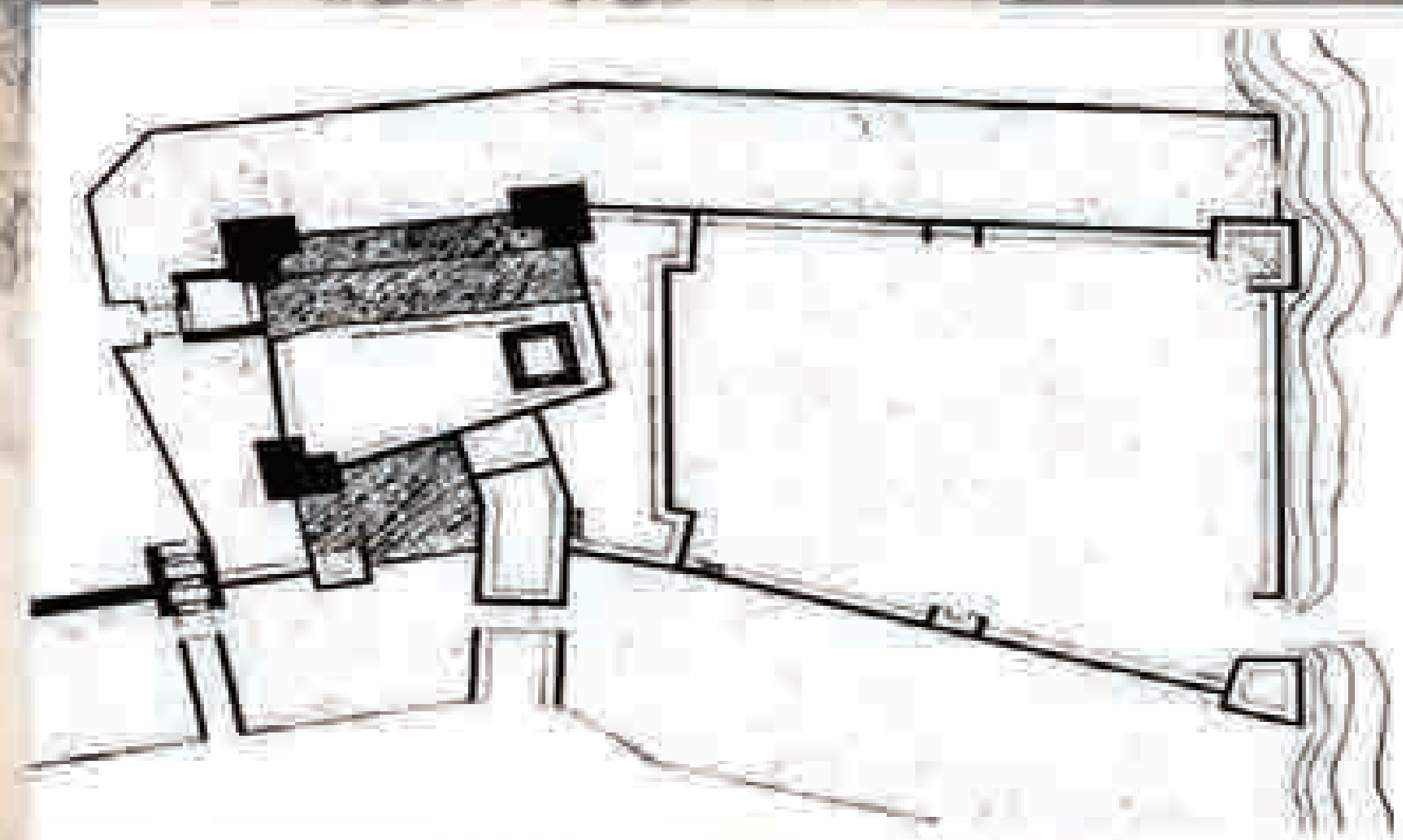
**Country:** Italy

**Geographical coordinates:** 45°39'31"N 10°36'30"E

**Height on sea level:** 42m

### ABSTRACT & DESCRIPTION

The Scaliger Castle (Sirmione Castle) is a rare example of medieval port fortification, which was used by the Scaliger fleet. The building of this complex started in 1277 by Martino della Scala. It presents the typical Ghibelline oval wall, masonry and the curtain walls (with three corner towers) in gables alternating with two horizontal bands of brick courses. The walls on the inside were finished with plaster with graffiti, simulating blocks of stone. The castle stands at a strategic place at the entrance to the peninsula. It is surrounded by a moat and it can only be entered by two drawbridges. The castle was established mainly as a protection against enemies, but also against the locals. The main rooms houses a small museum with local finds from the Roman era and a few medieval artifacts.

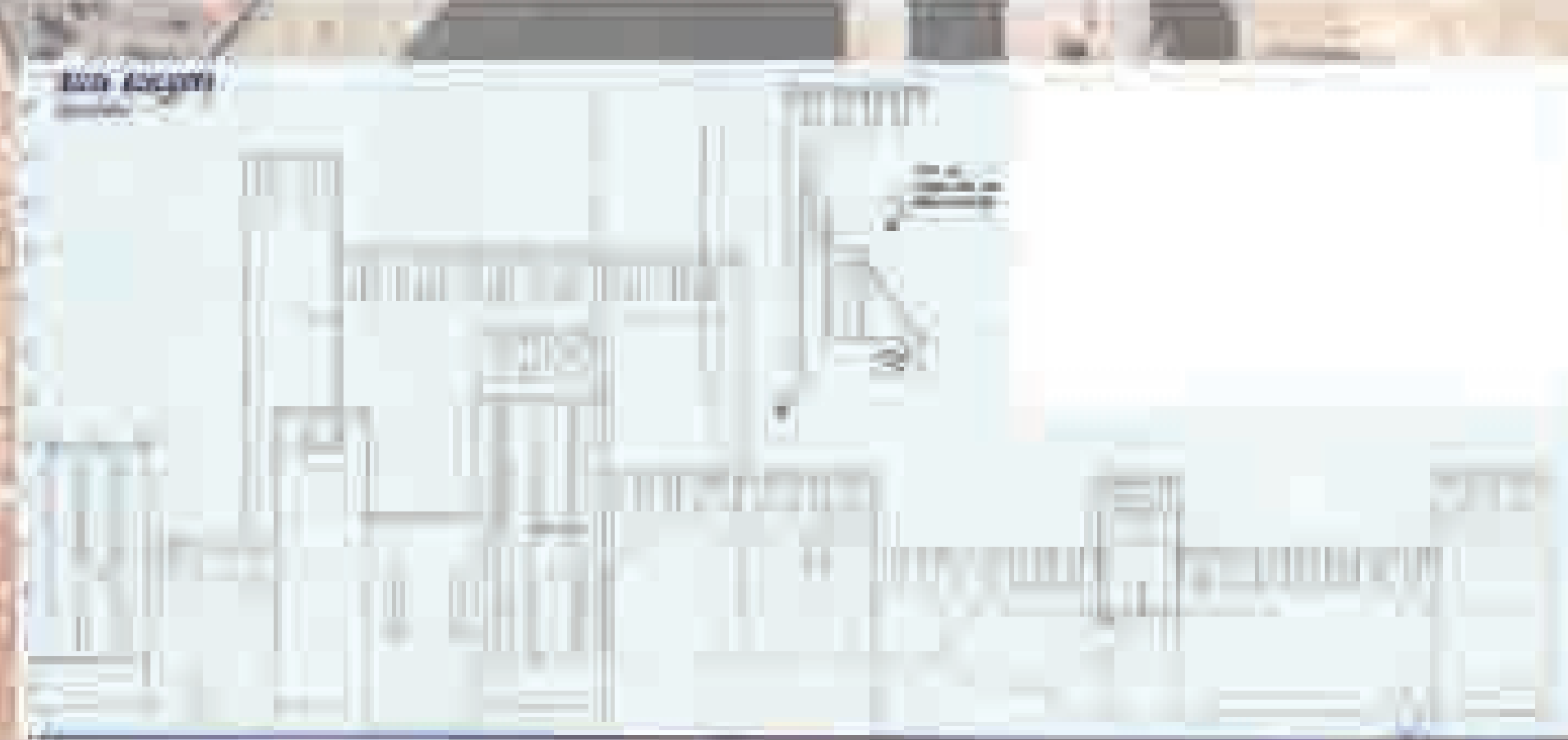
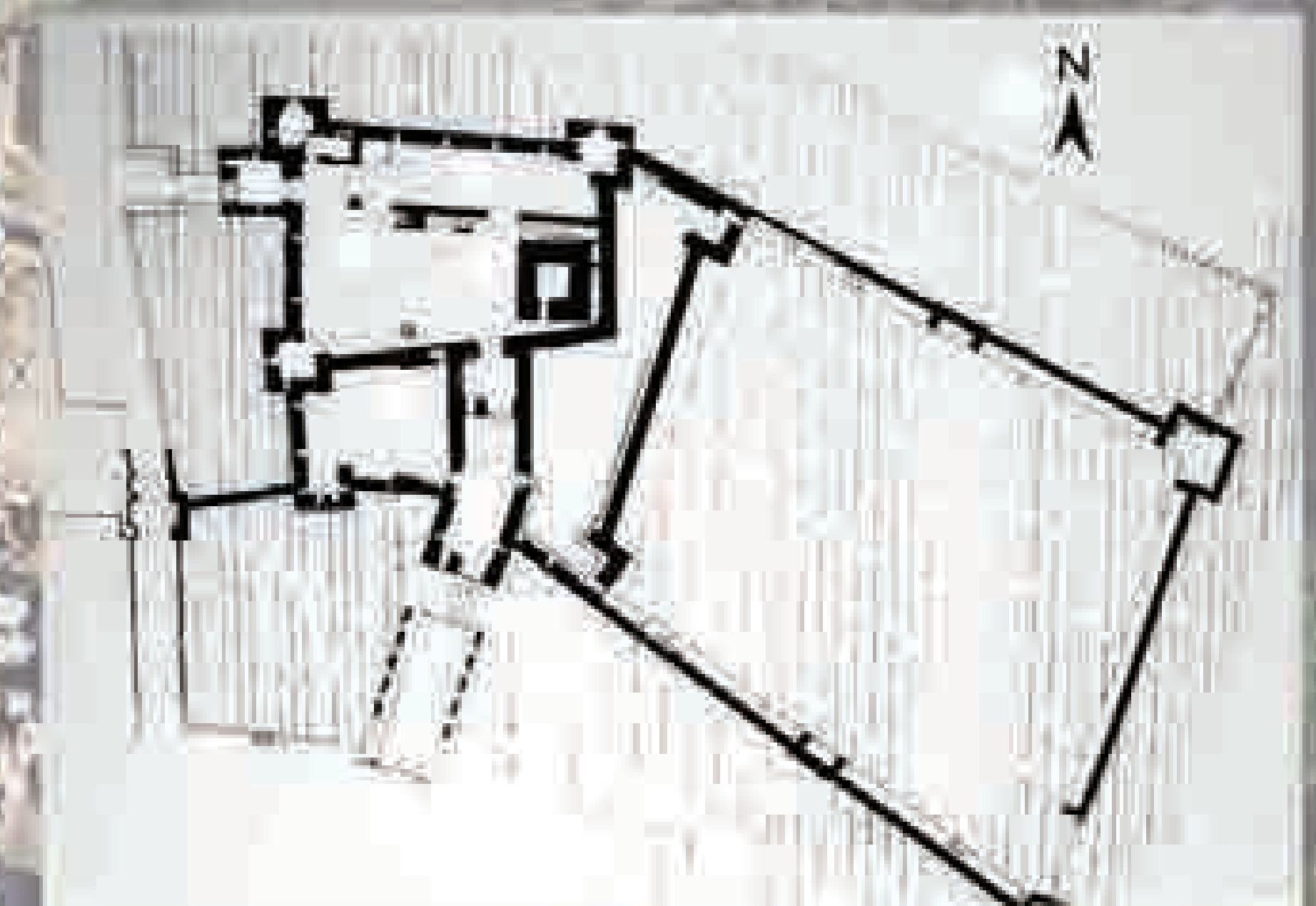


### CHRONOLOGY

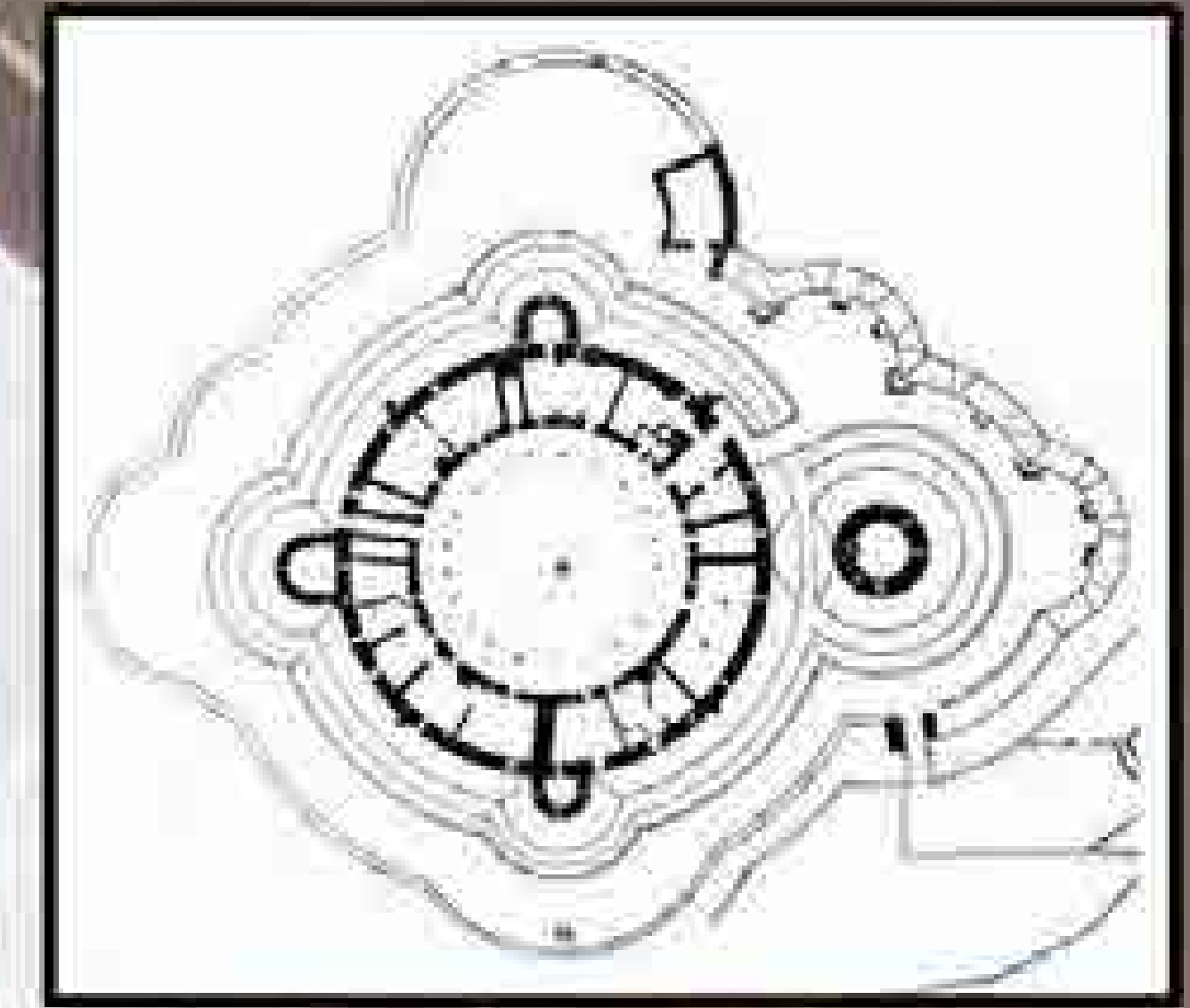
- 1066: Lombards conquest
- 1154-1336: Castelvecchio museum built
- 1260: Known as a powerful local family Della Scala of Verona he came under the administration of the province.
- 1260's: Writer is a member of a famous family have been involved in art and has been writer Dante.
- 1277: Began to be widely used by the fleet of the Scaliger family has been a harbor wall.
- 1320: Mavmo San Pietro built.

### REFERENCES

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- o The Medieval Fortress: Castles, Forts and Walled Cities of the Middle Ages pp.276
- o The castles of Italy pp.63 pp.66 pp.139
- o Wikipedia

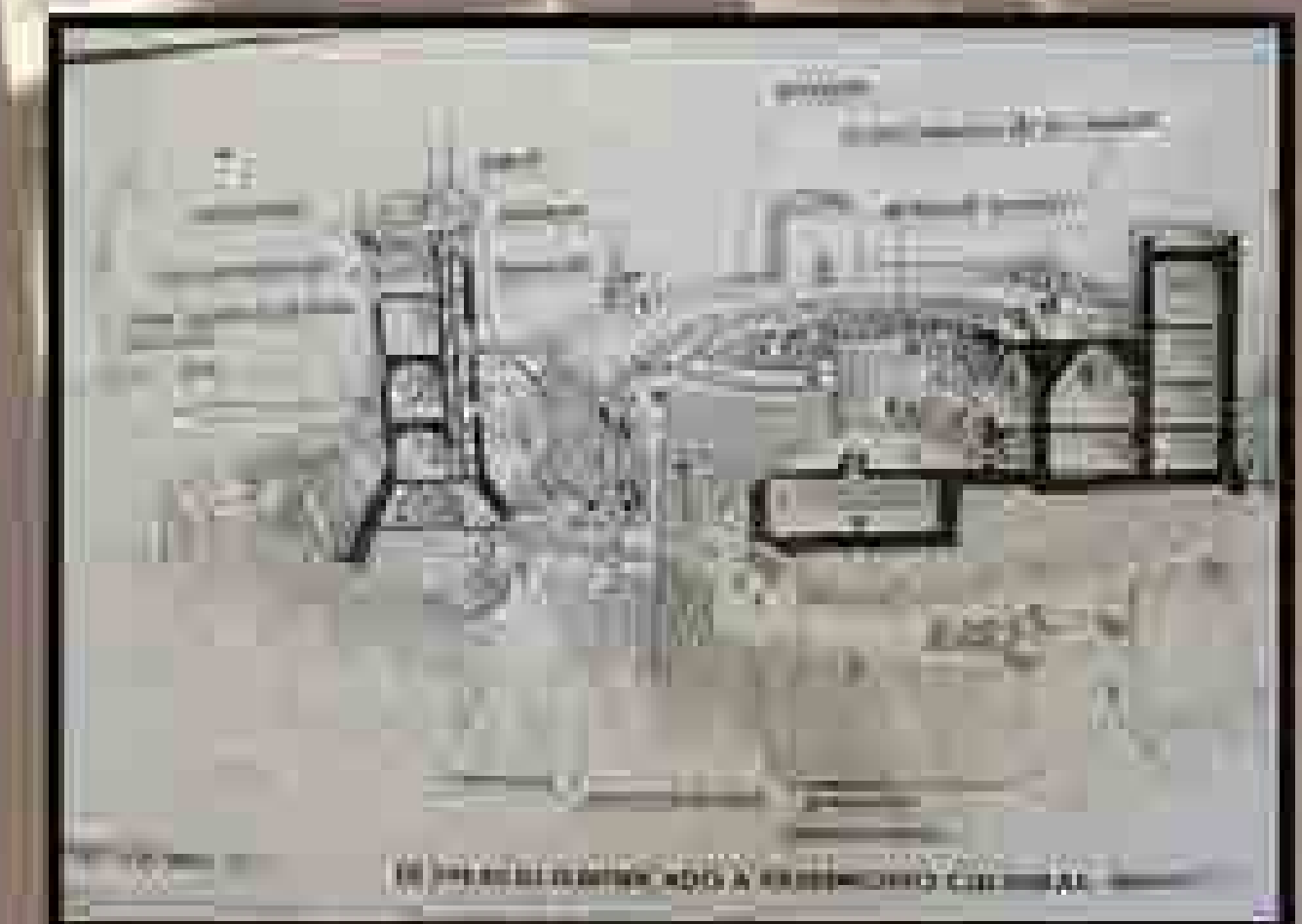


# BELLVER CASTLE



**INFORMATION**

Bellver Castle (Catalan: Castell de Bellver) is a Gothic style castle on a hill 3 km to the west of the center of Palma on the Island of Majorca, Balearic Islands, Spain. It was built in the 14th century for King James II of Majorca, and is one of the few circular castles in Europe. Long used as a military prison throughout the 18th to mid-20th century, it is now under civilian control, being one of the main tourist attractions of the island, as well as the seat for the city's History Museum.





# EILEAN DONAN CASTLE



Building name: Eilean Donan Castle  
 Year of construction: 1220-1249  
 Architect: Alexander II  
 Place: Dornie  
 Country: Scotland  
 Geographical coordinates: 57°16'26.06" N , 5°30'58.12" W

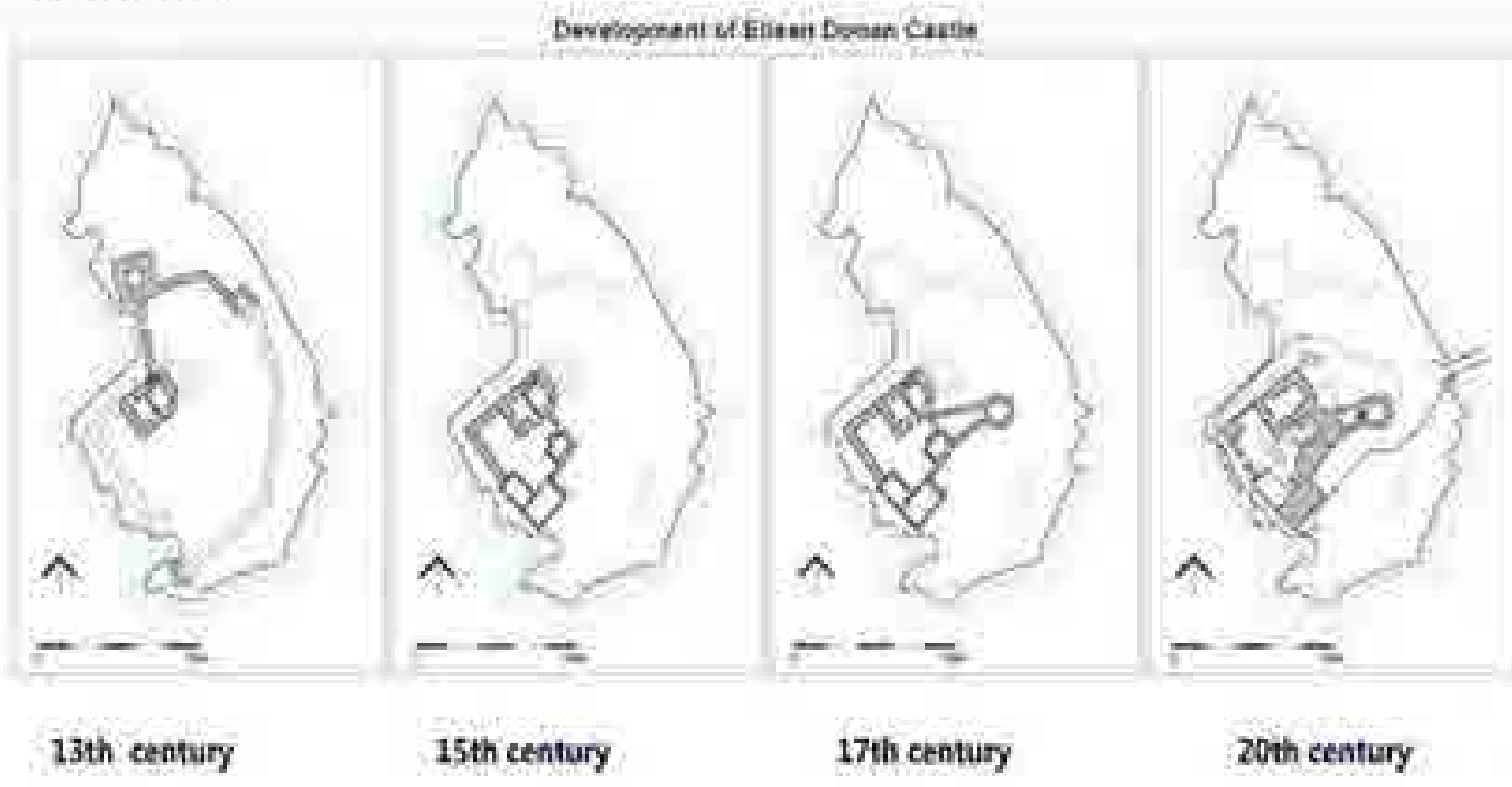
## ABSTRACT

One of Scotland's most magnificent sights. Covered on three sides by sea and spectacular views. Now one of the most visited and important attractions in the highlands of Scotland. Eilean Donan Castle is a medieval castle on the small island of Eilean Donan in Loch Duich in the western Highlands of Scotland. "Donnan Island", which means Eilean Donan Castle, The castle, received name is 617 years, he took to the saints who were killed by burning. The castle was built in 1220 on the orders of Alexander II of Scotland as a fortress of defence against the constant raids of the vikings, who at that time occupied the western islands (western islands) that were incorporated in the kingdom of Scotland with the battle of Largs, which took place in 1263. The castle and surrounding lands were donated by Alexander III as a thank you for the service provided in the battle to Colin Fitzgerald, who thus became earl of Kintail (the first of Kintail, and whose successors founded subsequently the clan Mackenzie. Clan MacRae from 1509, Mail, Castle won the title of police officer. After many attacks and sieges from occurring in 1539. Successfully defended the castle withstood attack. The Eilean Donan Castle, partially destroyed by the bombardment. Then it was abandoned. For 200 years, the castle it's never been used. Afterwards, Colonel John MacRae-Gilstrap bought the castle in 1911. Colonel John, made the restoration of the castle. The castle was reopened after 20 years. The Eilean Donan Castle has reopened its doors to visitors in 1955. Today, you can explore nearly every part of the castle. The Castle now has its own visitor centre, which includes the Ticket Office, Coffee Shop, Gift Shop.

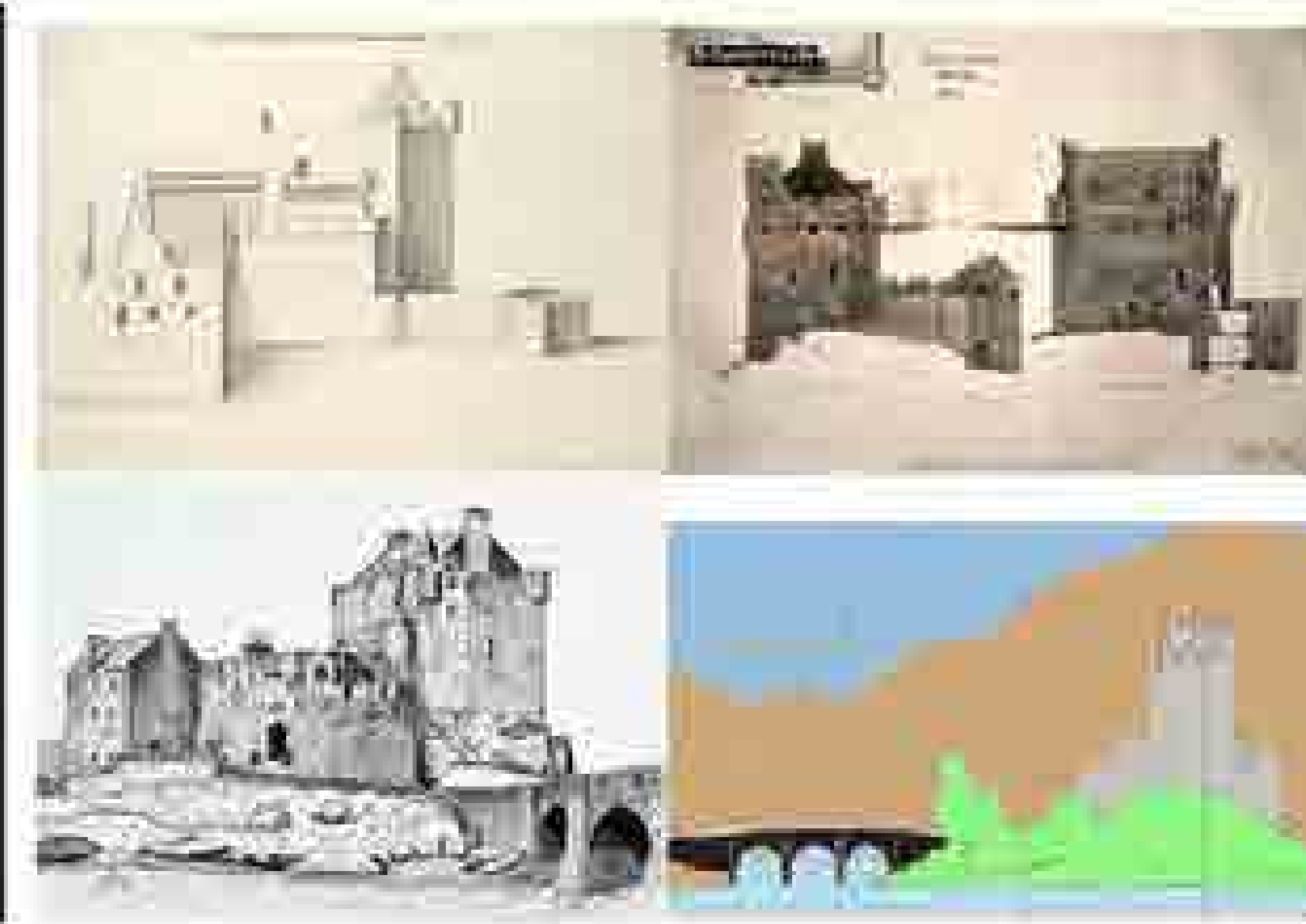
## OLD PICTURES



## PLANS



## ELEVATION



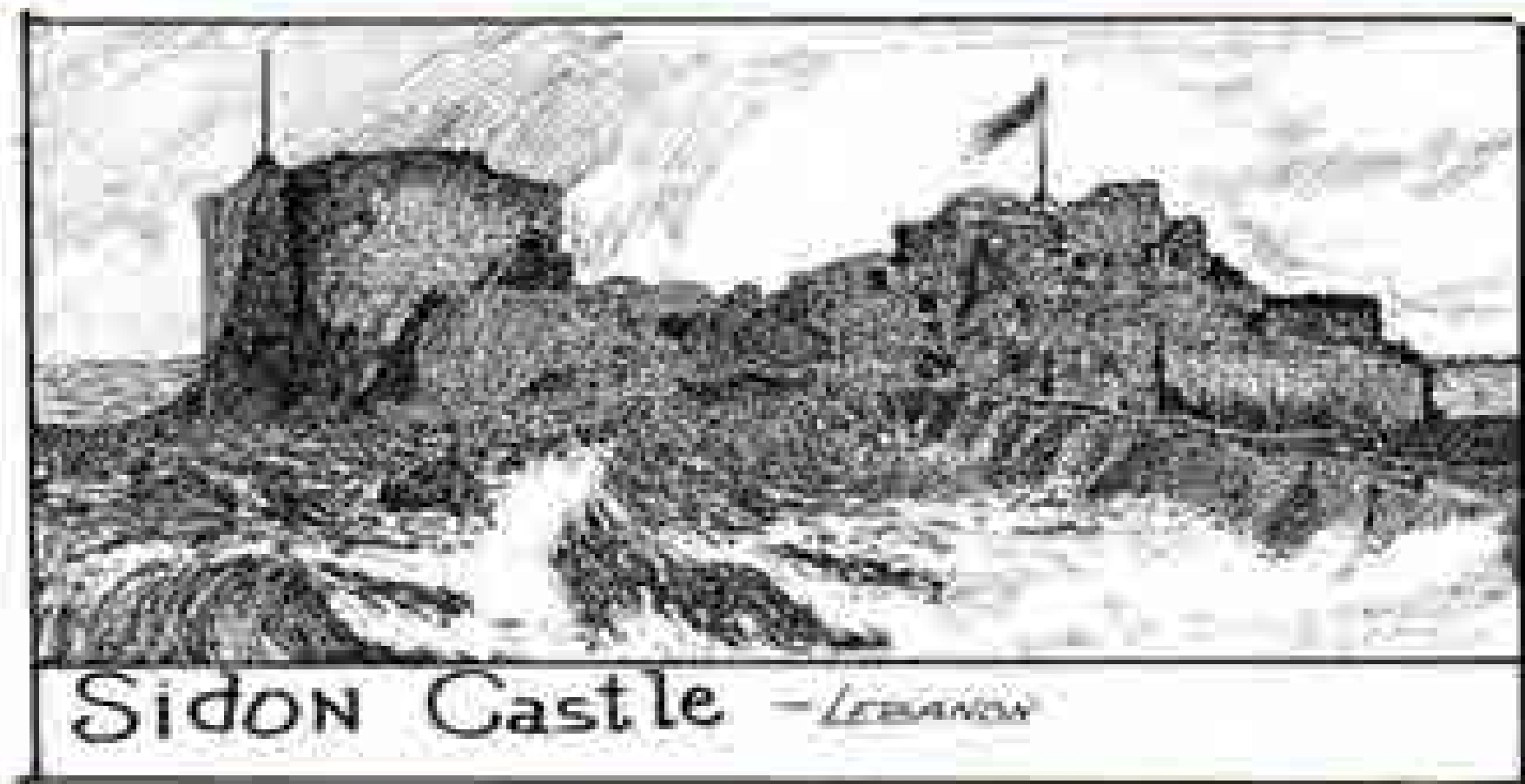
## RESTORATION

John MacRae was purchased in 1912 the castle was completely destroyed and there were only a few remains of the entire complex. Eilean castle to the mainland was built in the year of the restoration of the bridge that connects the frozen. The North-West, was secured together at the edge of the sea.



## TODAY'S





Sidon Castle - Lebanon



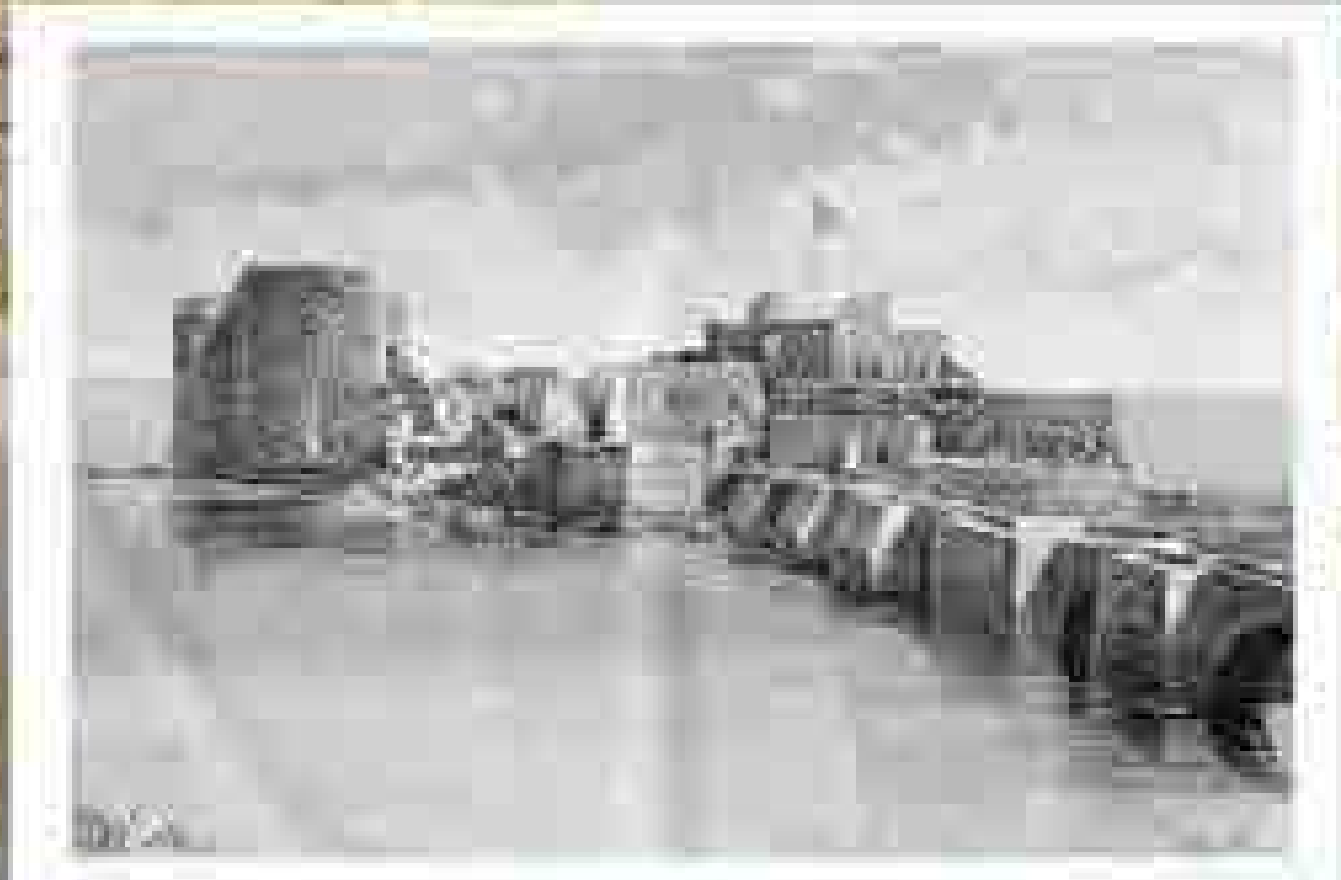
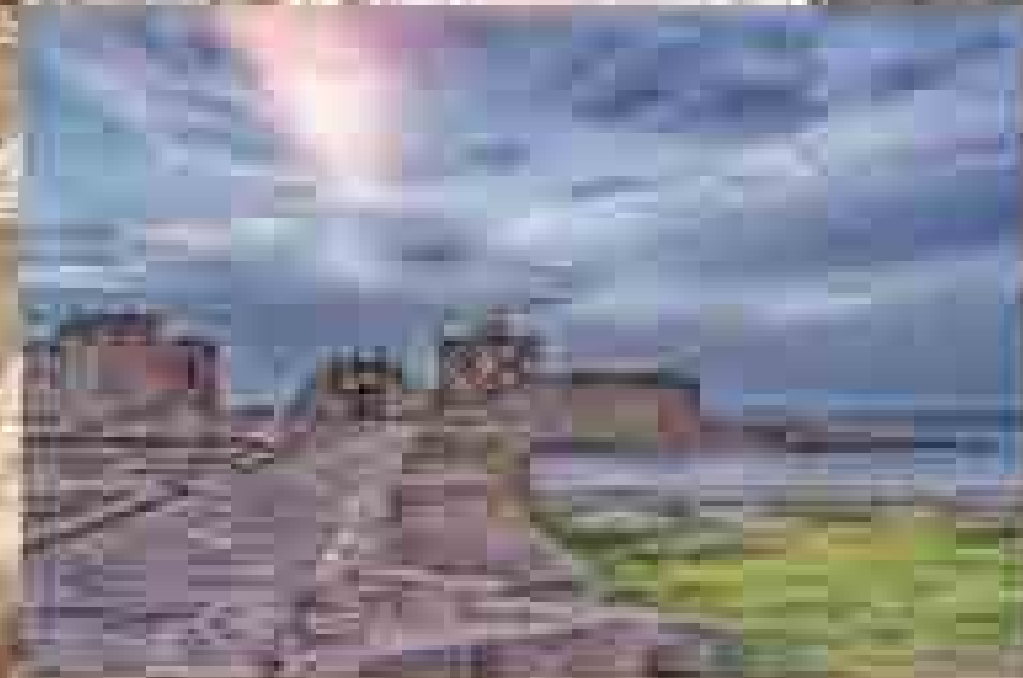
View of Sidon (13th century engraving)



# The Sea Castle Of Sidon

By Sidon, Lebanon, is a small island, inaccessible by turning into wind. It is the main reason for the case and that's why the city is very important. A stone walkway, connected to the mainland by Sidon Sea Castle, the most famous of structure here. By crusaders in the 13th century made the castle a small way connected to the mainland. Port with a portion of the city seen from the castle, we can see a little above. In 1228 a fortress built by the Crusaders during the Crusades. There are the ruins of the Phoenician Melkart temple was in the same area before the construction of the castle (Melkart Phoenician god of the sun). The first parade was held during the crusades. There are currently still used gateway restored state. The tower and not a very robust structure outside the main entrance but it should be up to watch the Mediterranean over a 800-year history of this castle. There are ancient ruins all over the castle. Throughout history many civilizations come and traces of the past gives us a separate peace inside is carrying.

Year of construction: 13th century  
 Architect: Crusaders  
 Place: Sidon  
 Country: Lebanon  
 Geographical coordinates: 33.567°N 35.3711°E  
 Height on sea level: 10m



Sidon, dating from the Umayyad Mosque, narrow passages and with a magical atmosphere with arches way.

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 Mallat, K.: 2001- Utkin in Crusader Castles- Hambledon and London- New York- 42/273/356/414 pages  
 Bonn, A.: 2000- Archaeology Of The Military Orders- By Routledge- New York- 35/102/143/253/313 pages  
 Han, A./ Butler, A./ O'Neill, L./ Pagan, D./ Robinson, D./ Sullivan, P./ Smith, H./ Walker, J.: London Planet Middle East- 14/13/45 pages.



The sidon sea castle



# CASTLE ON THE MEDITERRANEAN CASTEL NUOVO

**Building Name = Castel Nuovo**

**Year of construction: 1282**

**1st Floor: works from 15th to 18th century**

**2nd Floor: works from 18th to 20th century**

**Architect: Pierre de Chaulnes, Pierre d'Angincourt**

**Place: Napoli**

**Country: Italy**

**Material : Sandstone**



## DESCRIPTION:

Castel Nuovo has been built in 1282, the architect of the castle was Pierre De Chaulnes who from France. The strategic position of the new castle gave it the characteristic not only of a royal residence it is also a fortress. In the war of succession between the Angevins and the Aragoneses, the castle was damaged. At the behest of Alfonso of Aragon, called the Magnanimous, the castle was rebuilt by Guillermo Sagrera. It then acquired the name it is now known by the Castel Nuovo or New Castle.

One of the most significant things about this renovation is the creation of the Triumphal Arch, one of the most important renaissance works in Naples. It is located between the middle tower and the guard tower. This marbleized archway commemorates the arrival in Naples of Alfonso in 1443.

Visitors to Castel Nuovo are amazed by the complex structure of the arch. Double Corinthian columns flank the archway and there are relief works of Alfonso with visiting dignitaries. These bas-reliefs are credited as works of Francesco Laurana.

The columns also support an attic storey with sculptures of Alfonso making his triumphant entrance into the city. Above the attic is a second arch, this one between ionic columns instead. Its attic is decorated with statues of the four cardinal virtues: Temperance, Strength, Justice and Magnanimity. Placed above the sculptures is a tympanum semicircular in shape bearing the allegorical representation of two rivers; above this is a statue of the Archangel Michael.

I selected this castle because...

In Italy, the restoration of a developed country. I think this is beautifully done restoration of the castle. The imposing towers of Castel Nuovo dominate the bay of Naples, which once served as a royal residence and medieval fortress. Strategic location. The castle is today the venue of cultural events and also houses the Municipal Museum.

The castle is today the venue of cultural events and also houses the Municipal Museum.



PLAN



SITE PLAN



SECTIONS



ELEVATION

## CHRONOLOGY

- 1224 University founded
- 1266 Naples became the capital of the Kingdom of Sicily
- 1282 Castel Nuovo built
- 1313 Naples Cathedral built
- 1340 Santa Chiara built

## REFERENCES

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- Luigi De Castro Fiedugi (A CURA DI) 1990. *Di Rossi, Castel Nuovo*. Moaso Civico
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- Maria Santucci, Italy. *Soprintendenza ai beni artistici e storici di Napoli* (1997), ABD, *Le Porte Di Castel Nuovo: il Restauro*.

NAME OF PROJECT | LOCATION OF PROJECT  
OTHER NECESSARY INFORMATION  
FINAL PROJECT (CASTEL NUOVO)

serial number / web-site address / contact information (if applicable)

28.05.2018 month day year

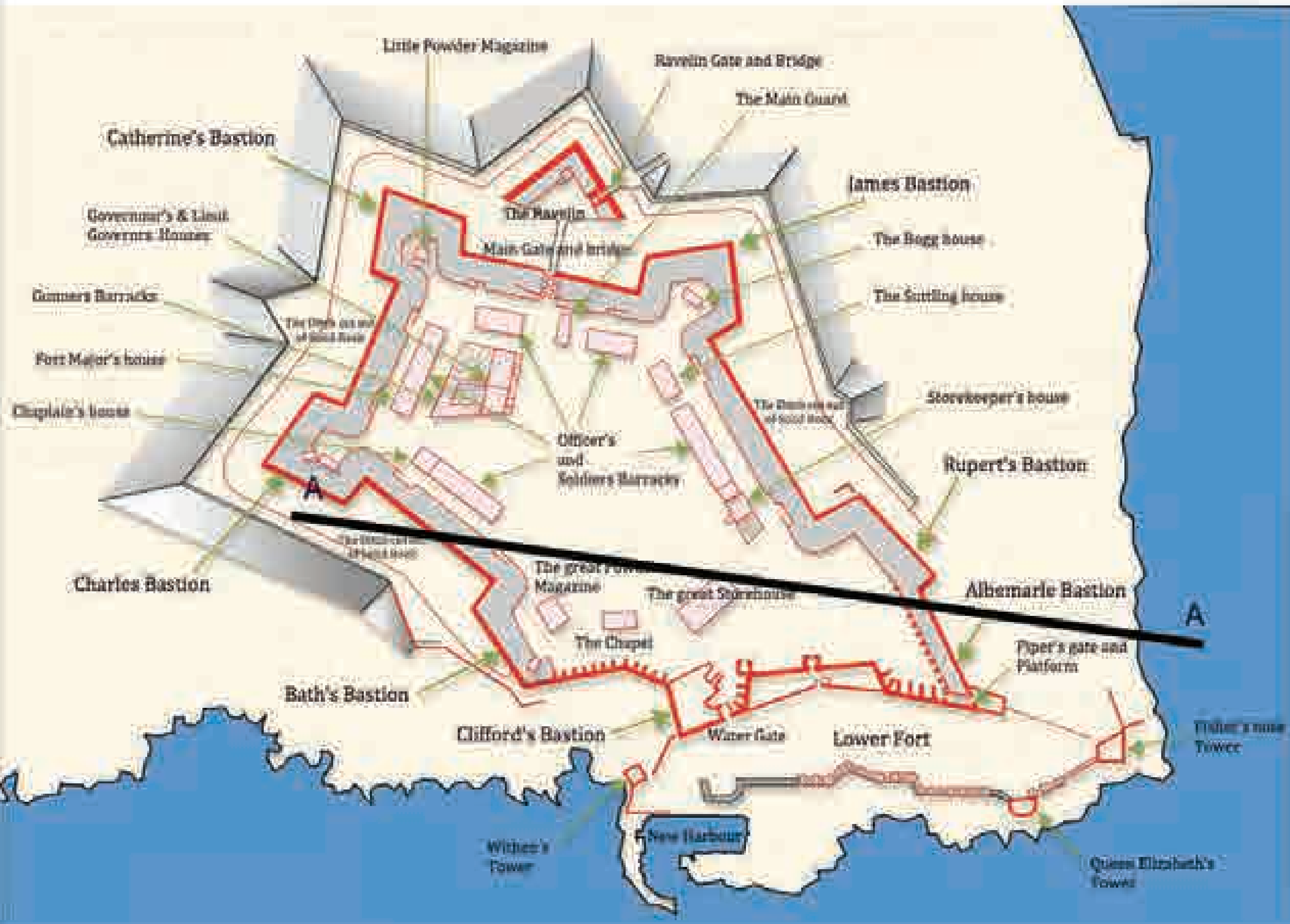


# ROYAL CITADEL

## INTRODUCTION

Royal Citadel construct in 1660, architech is Sir Bernard de Gomme. This castle located in Plymouth/England.

After a civil war between parliamentarians and the Crown royalists, there were also signs of another war from the Dutch side, so the Dutch born designer, Sir Bernard de Gomme was commissioned to design the structure. The design he came up with was a 5 Side bastion fort, but due to the topographical nature of the Hoe and the existing artillery, the design was significantly altered to the final structure which we have today called the Royal Citade which houses 29 commando Royal Artillery ( present day), before that it was known as Drakes fort after the first improvement on the fort as a result from the first war.



Plan 50m 100m



Section A-A 50m 100m



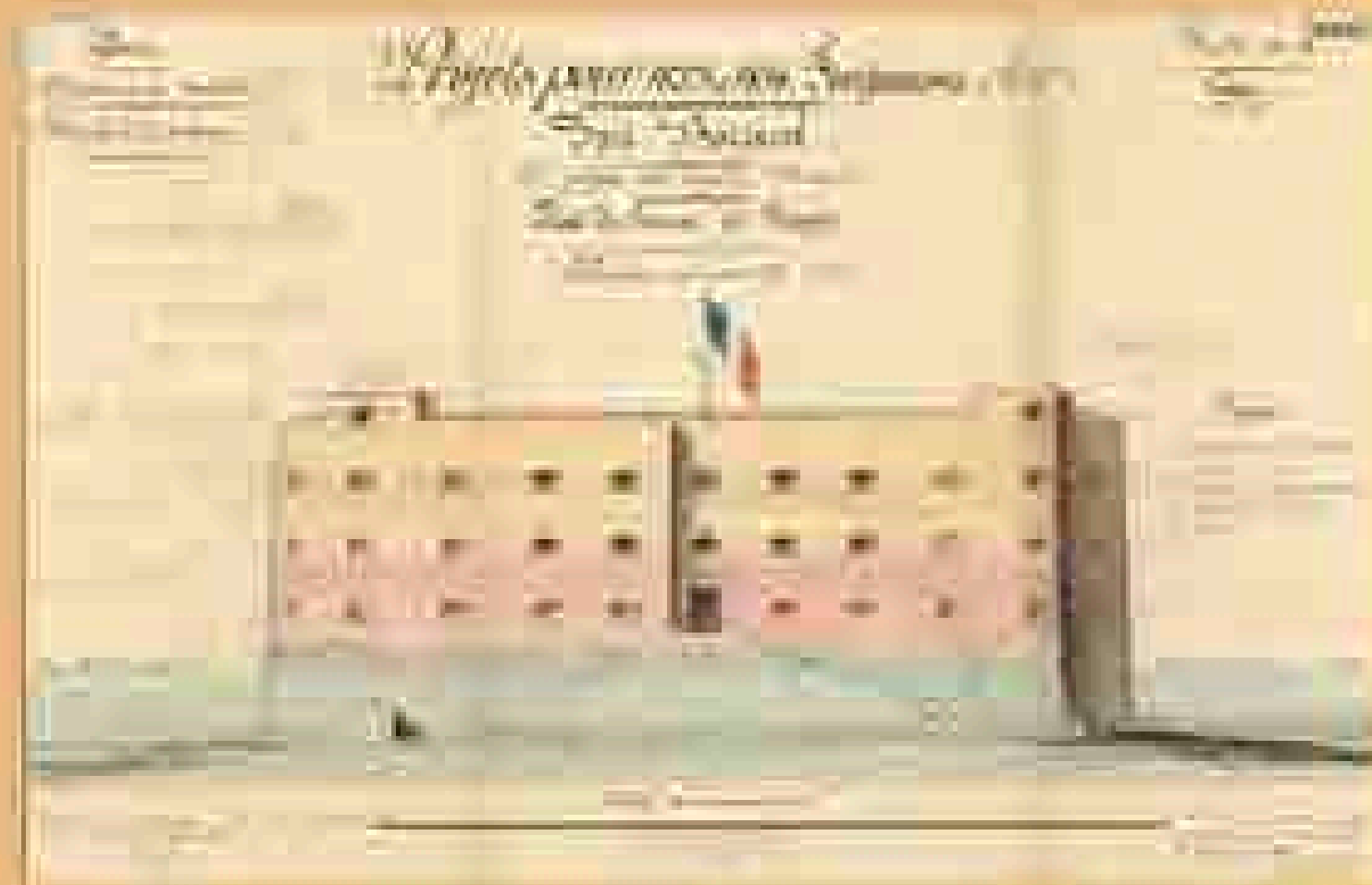


# FORT BOYARD

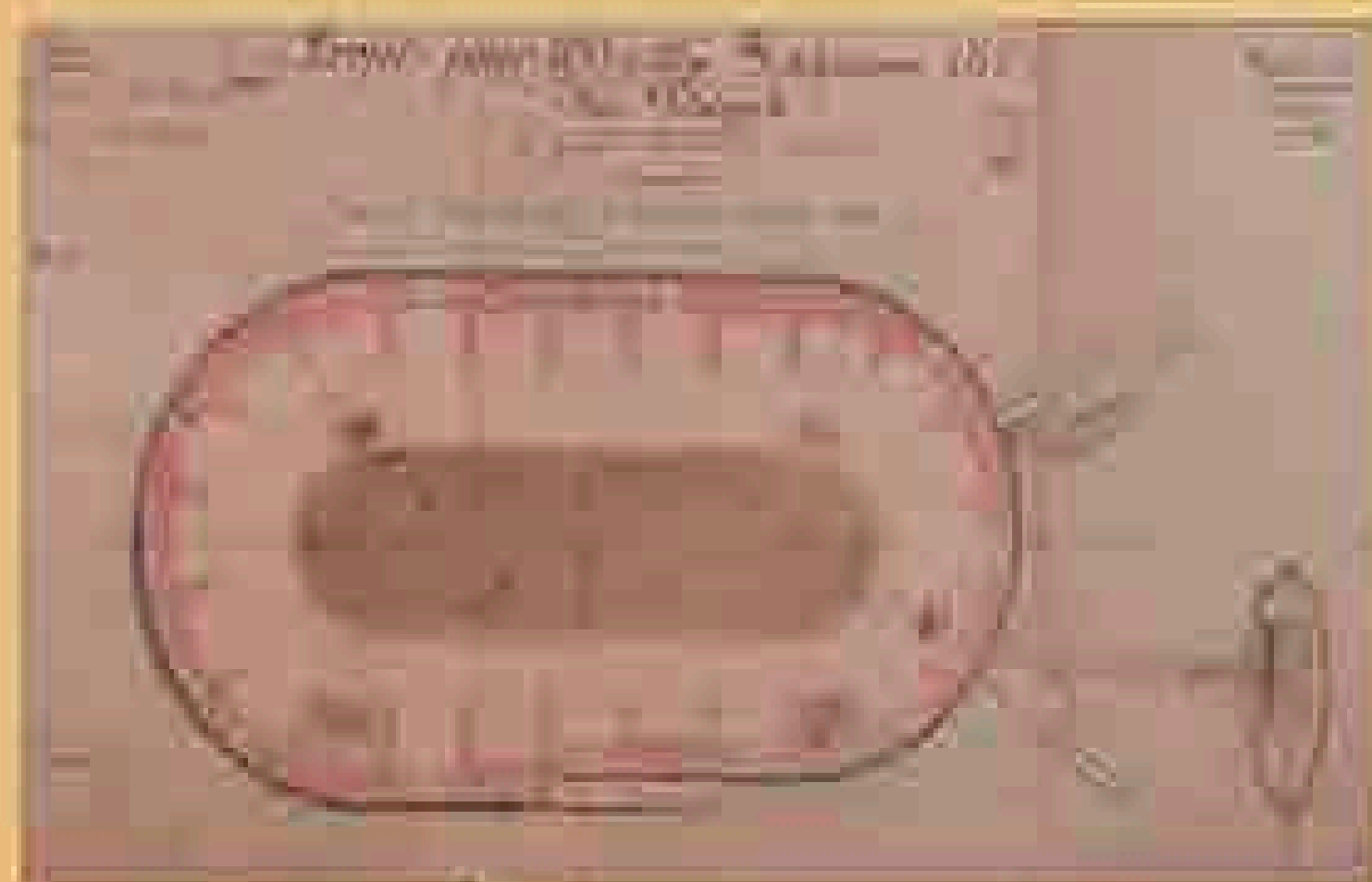
Fort Boyard is built in middle of the sea. Located between the Île-d'Aix and the Île d'Oleron on the west coast. One of the architectural feature the plan is oval-shaped- Construction officially started 1801 and completed 1857. Technical features : 68 metres long and 31 m wide. And the walls were built 20 m high.

Building Type: Fortress

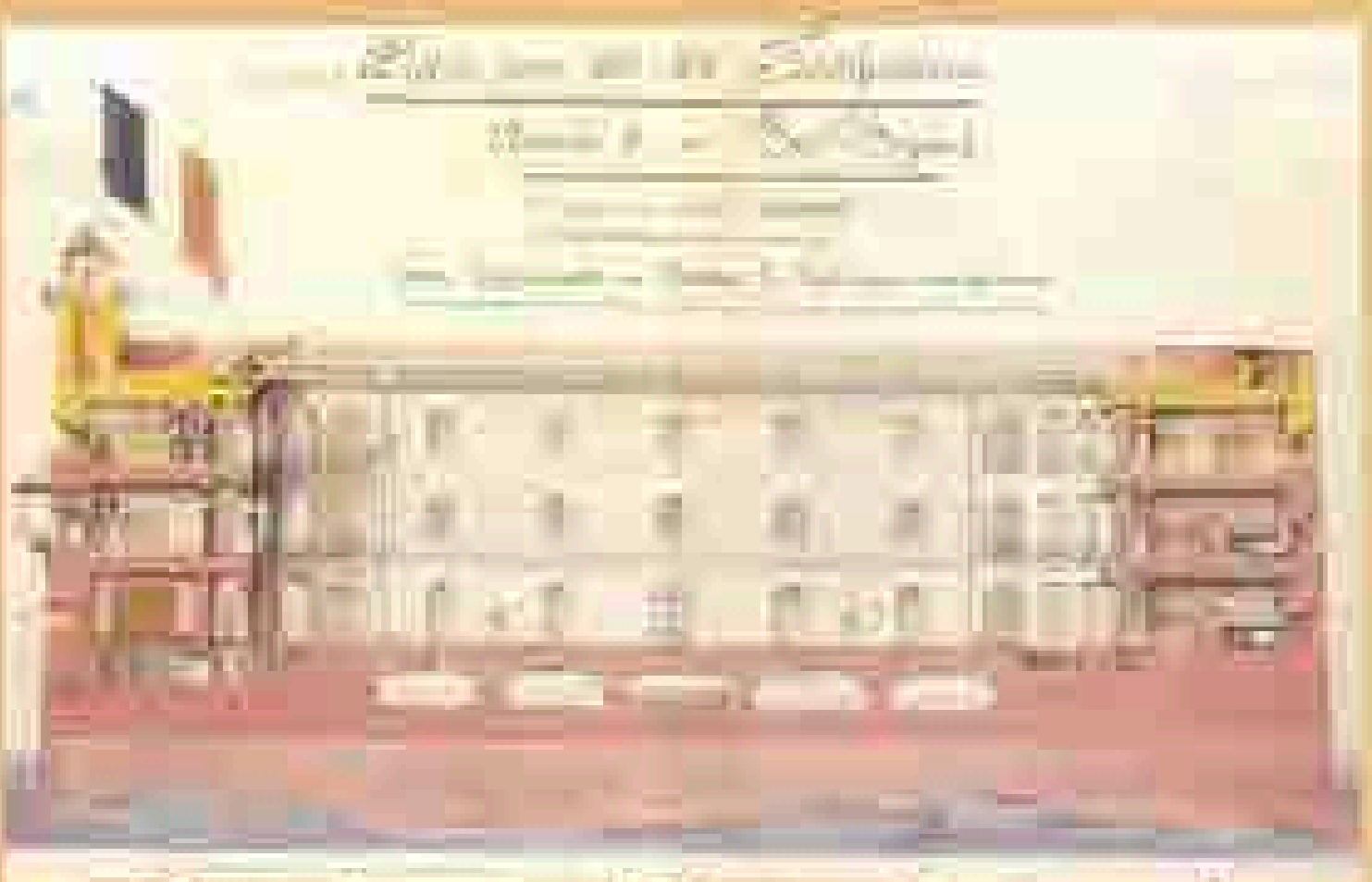
Architect : Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban



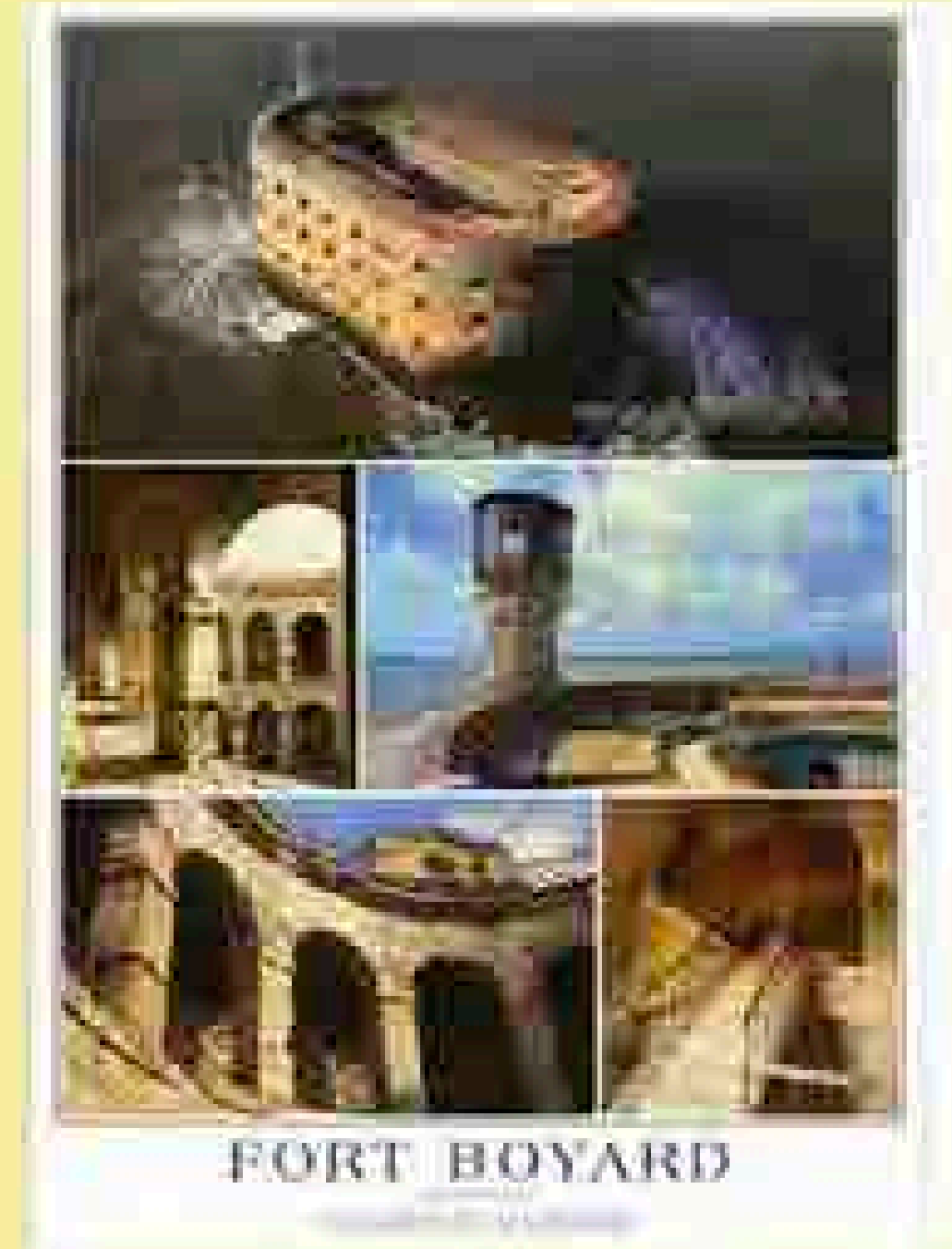
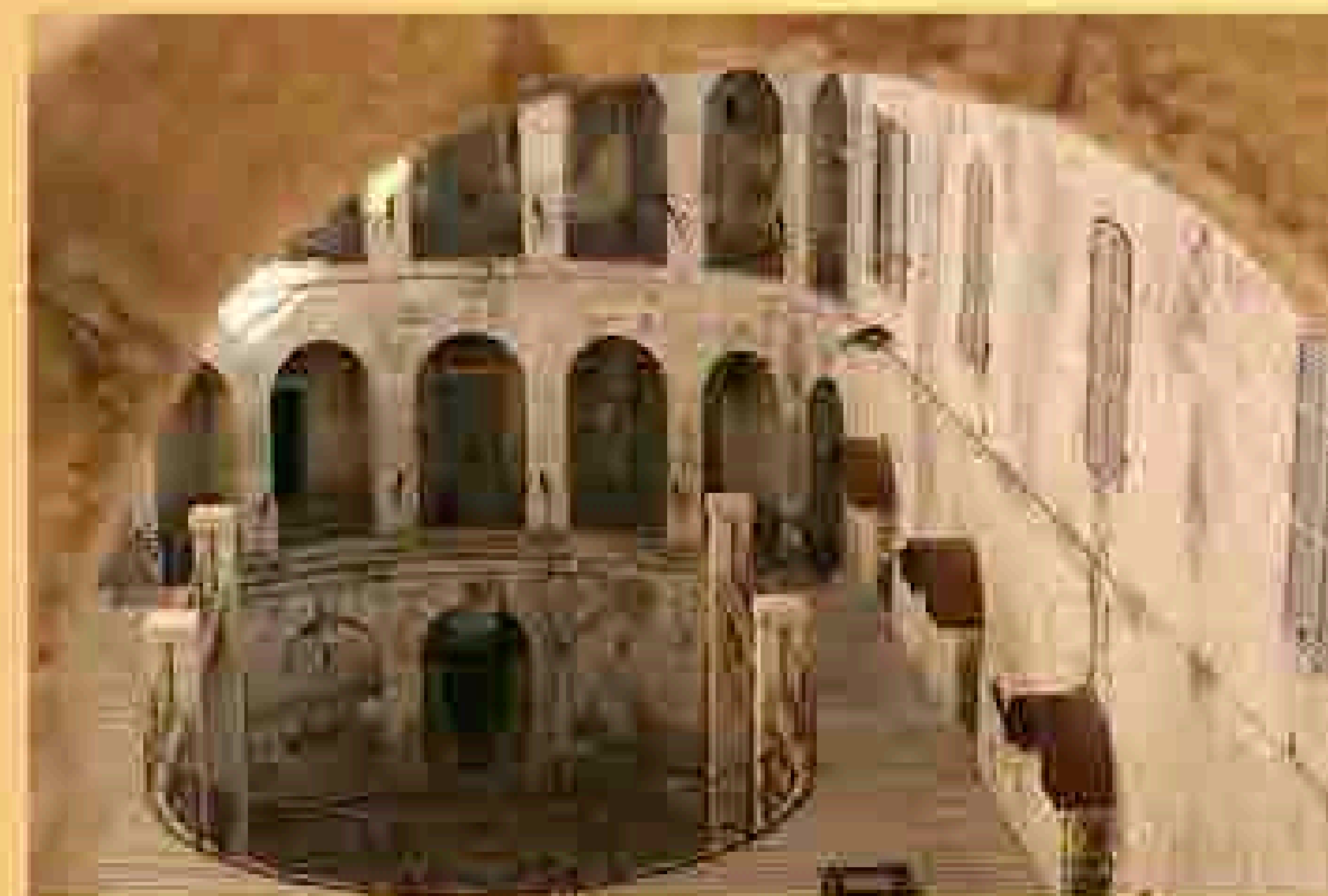
Elevation of Fort Boyard



Plan of Fort Boyard



Section of Fort Boyard



## CHRONOLOGY

- 1789: French Revolution began
- 1792: First French Republic proclaimed
- 1793: Louis XVI was executed
- 1795: Louis XVII died
- 1799: French Revolution ended
- 1801: Construction started
- 1802: France and Britain signed the Treaty of Luneville
- 1803: Napoleonic Wars began
- 1804: Napoleon Bonaparte declared himself Emperor of the French.
- 1807: The Peninsular War began
- 1809: The project was suspended
- 1814: Sixth Coalition finally defeated Napoleon
- 1814: Louis XVIII signed the Treaty of Paris
- 1815: Battle of Issy
- 1815: Napoleon Bonaparte escaped his island prison of Elba and embarked for France.
- 1821: Napoleon Bonaparte died
- 1825: Louis XVIII has died and is succeeded by his reactionary brother, Charles X.
- 1837: Construction resumed
- 1852: Construction of the ground floor: tanks, powder magazines and food, cuisines.
- 1857: Construction completed

# MONTJUIC CASTLE

Building name: Montjuic Castle  
 Year of construction: 17th century /1640 -1714  
 Architect: Juan Martin Cermeno / V.Fellipe  
 Place: Barcelona  
 Country: Spain  
 Geographical coordinates: 41° 21' 46" N, 2° 9' 58"  
 Height on sea level: 700 m  
 Title of your research: Modern Age Fortifications of the Mediterranean coast Montjuic Castle

## ABOUT MONTJUIC CASTLE

A castle on Montjuic hill was first built in 1640 during the "War of the Reapers" between Catalonia and Spain's Felipe IV. In the 18th century following Barcelona's fall in 1714 ending the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14) the castle was rebuilt between 1751 and 1779. The new fortress built by the Bourbons was constructed in the form of a starred pentagon with large moats, bastions, and buttresses. In the last 350 years Montjuic Castle has played a decisive role in the history of Barcelona becoming a symbol of submission after the Catalan defeat to Spain in 1714. Since then the Montjuic canons have bombarded the city and its citizens on various occasions and Montjuic has been used as a prison and torture centre repeatedly for three centuries.

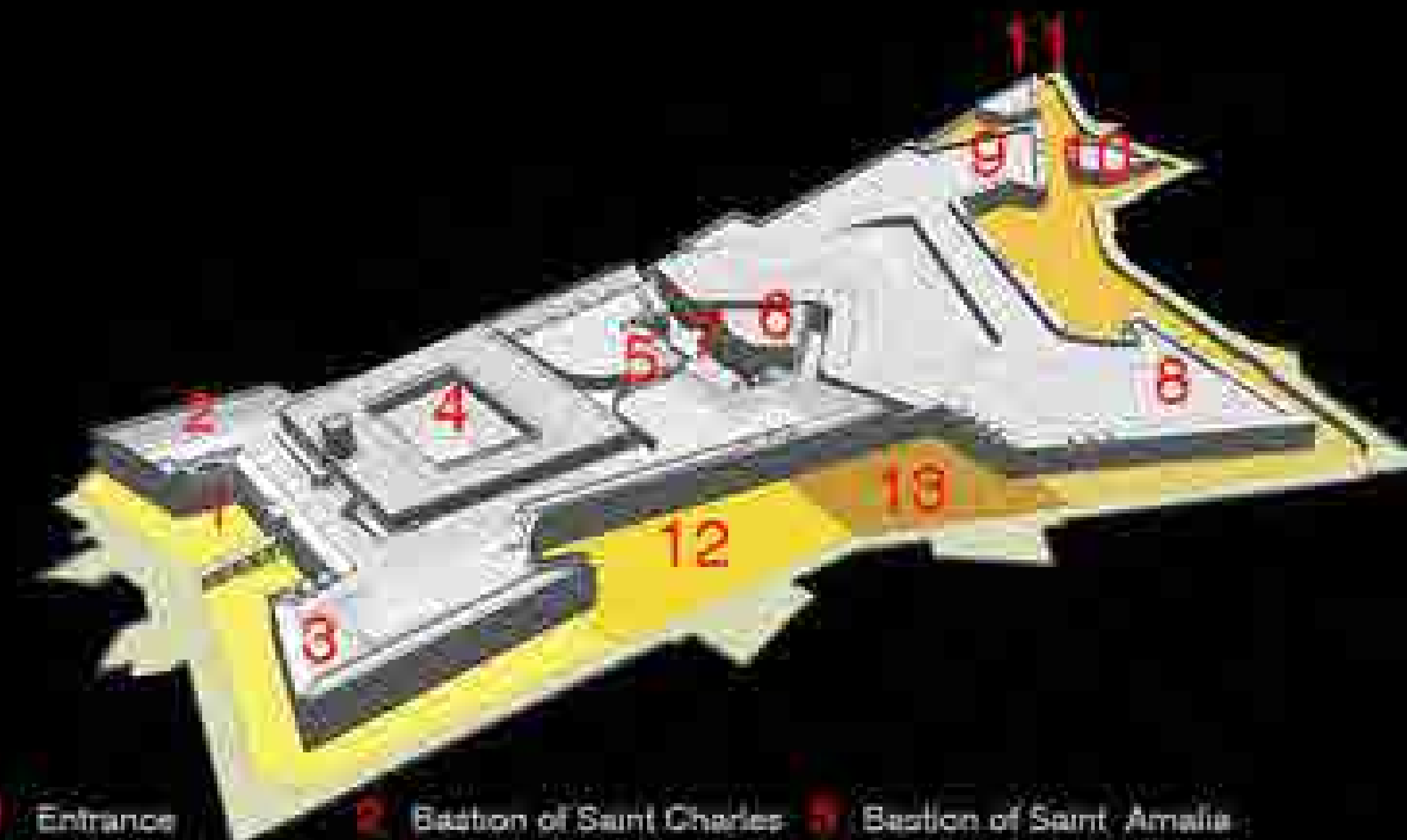
The castle is infamous in Catalan history books because of its role in the civil war from 1936 to 39 when both sides of the conflict imprisoned, tortured and shot political prisoners at Montjuic, among them Lluís Companys, who was the former president of the Generalitat de Catalunya at the beginning of Spain's civil war. Companys was executed by the dictator Franco's regime at Montjuic castle in 1940.

Montjuic castle was previously home to the Museum Comic i La Il·lustració and also previously home to the Military Museum of Barcelona, but both museums closed after when castle ownership was transferred to the city of Barcelona by the Spanish government in 2008. Since then the castle has been used exclusively for cultural activities in the Montjuic Park Centre, and the Barcelona Peace Centre. The Barcelona Peace Centre is managed by three administrations, the Spanish and Catalan Governments and the Barcelona City Council. Among the most popular activities is the summer outdoor al fresco movie screenings in the moat called Sala Montjuic.

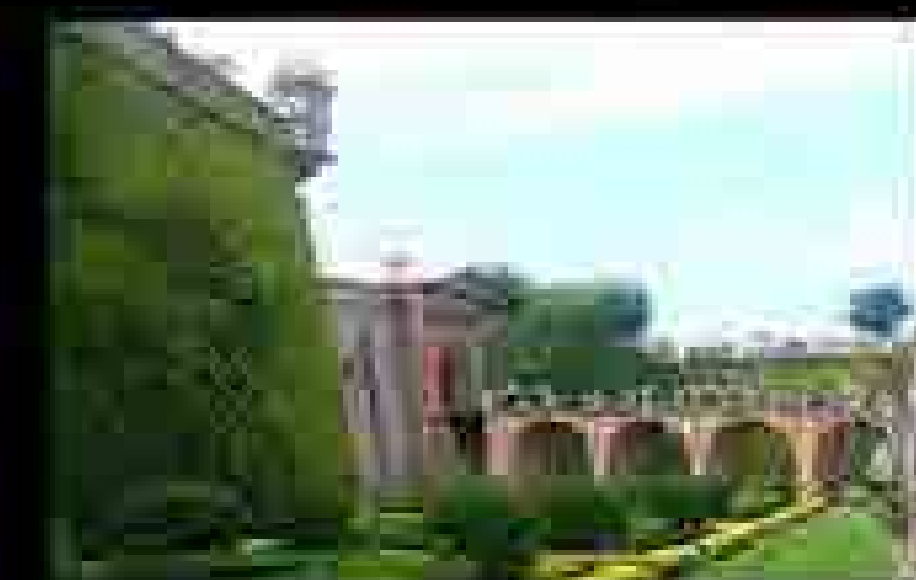
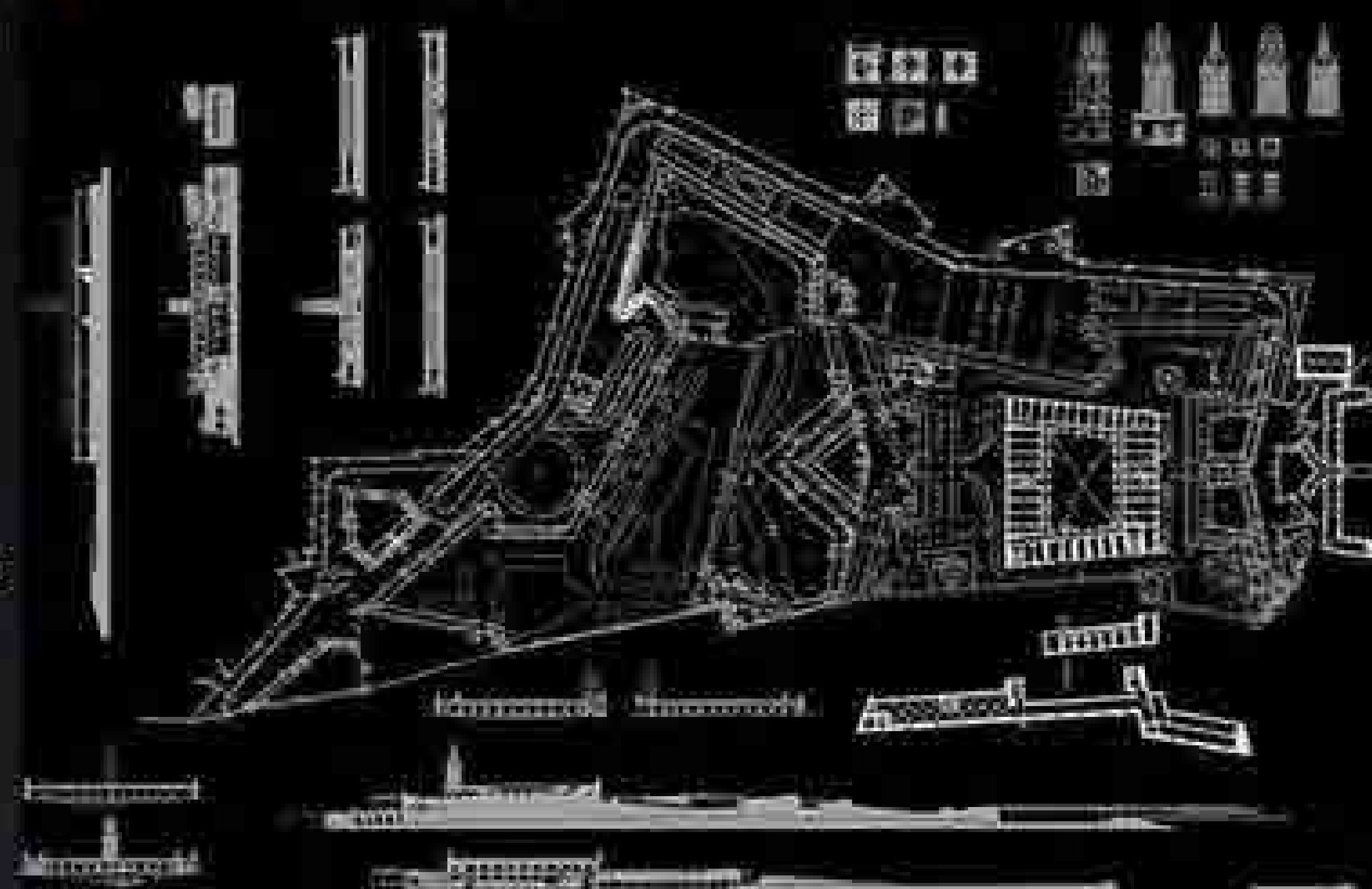


## CHRONOLOGY

- 1925** The lighthouse of Montjuic begins to work, located at Morrot.
- 1926** The pilot José Manuel Durán is killed in a flight accident, one of the Plus Ultra heroes, the first plane that crossed the Atlantic nonstop. One year later a monument in his memory is erected on top of the mountain.
- 1930** On July 13 the amusement park Maricel is inaugurated
- 1931** An aerial tramway connects the port with the mountain from September 12 on
- 1932** Several big Roman sites appear at the Eurasian Road.
- 1933** The first motor cycle race takes place
- 1934** The National Museum of Art of Catalonia moves to the National Palace from November 11 on
- 1935** Pere Bosch Gimpera directs the Archeological Museum in the former Palace of Graphical Arts. It opens the third of November.
- The bar Las Banderas opens at the mountain, after which a shantytown is consequently named.
- 1944** On April 1 the Montjuic Swimming Club is created.
- 1960** Franco cedes the castle to the city by decree on May 6.
- 1970** Franco inaugurates three gardens on June 22, dedicated to Mossèn Cinto, Costa i Llobera and Joan Maragall.
- 1971** In April, the first Formula 1 run takes place. It stops in 1975 as four people die in an accident.
- 1983** The opera presents Carmen de Bizet-Peter Brook at the Municipal Workshops of the Flower Market (February 28).
- 1984** The Flower Market is transformed into a theater (January 13).
- 1999** The new Botanic Garden is inaugurated (April 18).
- 2003** A new Road of the Sea is opened above Morrot (January 19).
- 2007** The aerial tramway of Montjuic is renewed. (May 16).



- 1 Entrance
- 2 Bastion of Saint Charles
- 3 Bastion of Saint Amalia
- 4 Parade Ground
- 5 Hornwork
- 6 Ravelin
- 7 Moat of Saint Elena
- 8 Bastion of Valesco
- 9 Bastion of Lengua de Sierpe
- 10 Window of Earth
- 11 Window of Sea
- 12 Moat of Saint Eulalia
- 13 Monument in Lluís Companys



## REFERENCE

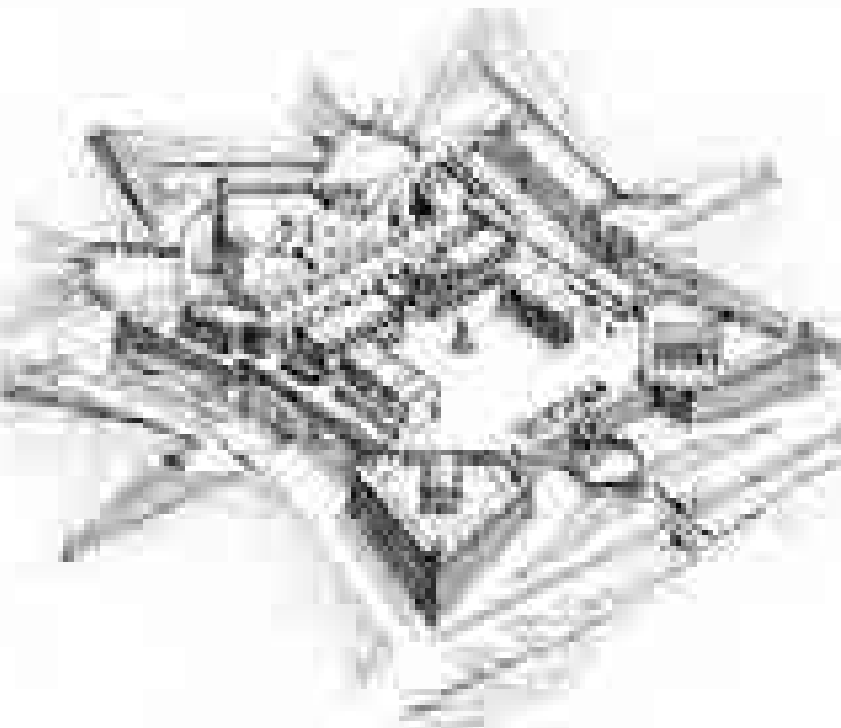
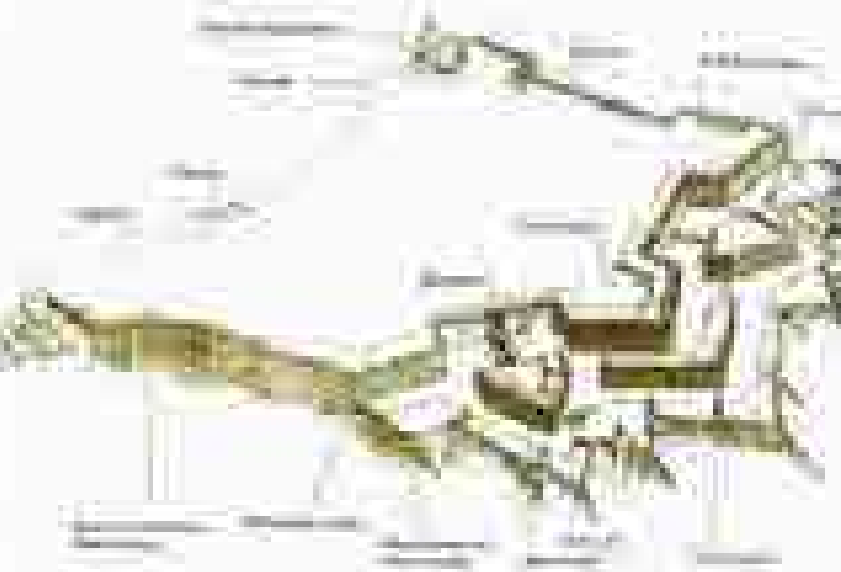
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# FORT MANOEL

## PLANS



## ELEVATIONS



**Building name:**  
Fort Manoel

**Year of construction:**  
18<sup>th</sup> Century - between 1723 and 1755

**Architect:**  
Antônio Manoel de Vilhena under the supervision of world famous engineer Mondrian

**Place:**  
north West of Valletta

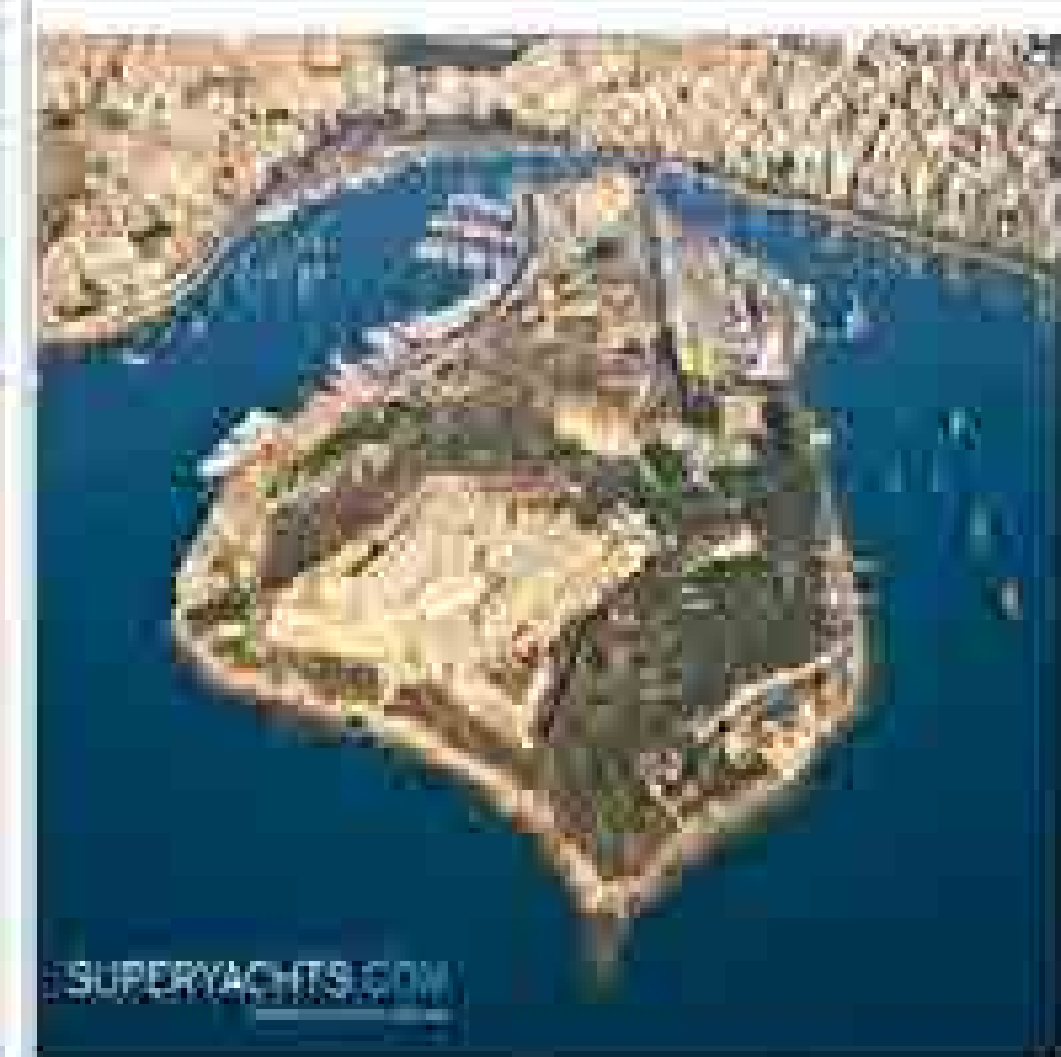
**Country:**  
Manoel island, Malta

**Abstract**  
FORT MANOEL is a star shaped fort on Manoel Island, Malta. It was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century ordered by Saint John, during the rule of Grand Master Antonio Manoel de Vilhena, named after him. The British military conquered the fort in 1800 and they used it until 1964. The fort was badly damaged in World War II, but it was restored and it is now in good condition.

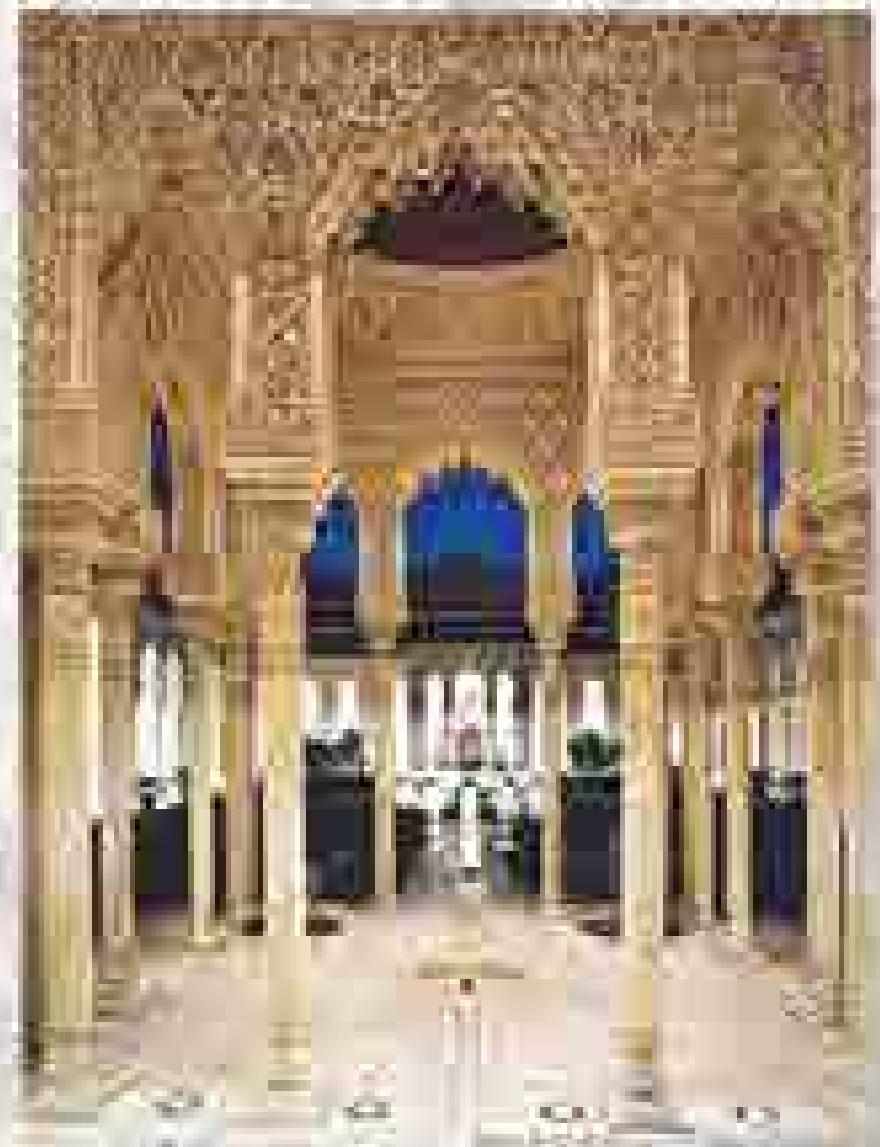
## Chronology

YEAR	EVENT
1667	Isopu Tower built
1670	Fort Ricasoli built (to 1693)
1710	First grant in favour of locals (including a woman) of a title of nobility to have been created by the Grand Masters. On 24 December 1710, Grand Master Perellos granted the title of Baron of Gomerino jointly to Paolo and Beatrice Testaferrata.
1715	Many coastal batteries and redoubts are built
1720	Perellos Tower built
1723	Fort Manoel built (to 1755)
1732	The Manoel Theatre (then known as the Teatro Pubblico) opens in Valletta with a performance of Scipione Maffei's classic tragedy <i>Merope</i> .
1749	Conspiracy of the Slaves
1758	Fort Chambray built

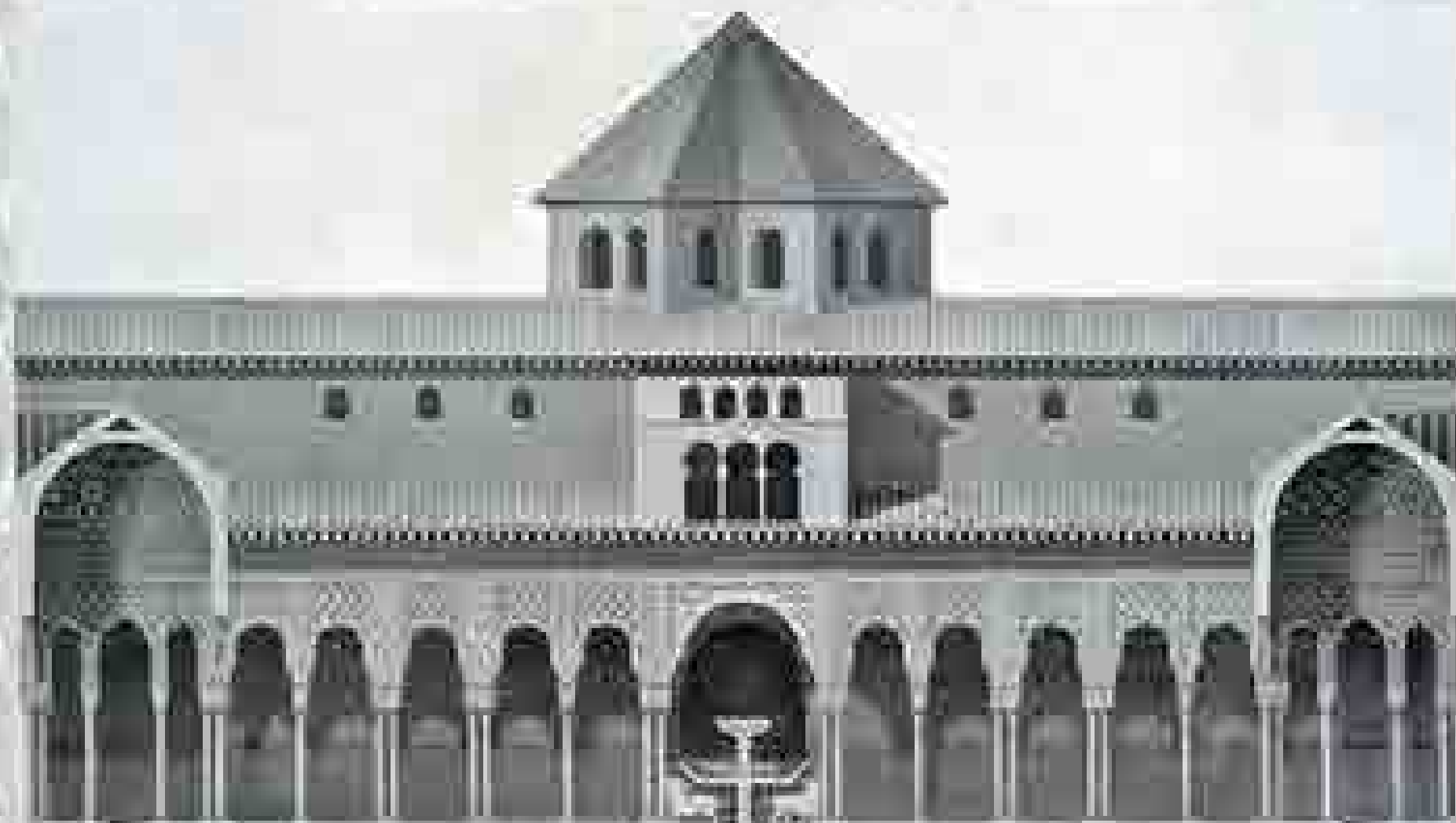
YEAR	EVENT
1760	After the death of the Baron Paolo Testaferrata, the office of 'Depositario' within the Inquisition was continued by his widow Vincenza Matilde. With the exception of a short period, she remained in office until 1778.
1775	Rising of the Priests
1792	Fort Tigné built
1797	By a Papal brief dated 3 March 1797, Bishop Vincenzo Labini and all his successors in the diocese of Malta, were given the title of 'Bishop of Malta and Archbishop of Rhodes'. This privilege was suppressed in 1928, and the title was changed to 'Archbishop, Bishop of Malta'.
1798	Napoleon invades Malta. Mdina (Notabile) capitulates on 10 June. The act of capitulation of Mdina is signed on the one part by Vincenzo Barbara representing the French Republic and the Hakem together with the jurats representing the people.
1799	Maltese uprising against the French following extensive pillaging of Maltese churches and cathedrals. Britain takes Malta under its protection, in the name of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The Union Jack flies over Valletta for the first time, alongside the Neapolitan flag.
1800	The French surrender. General Vaubois surrendered and with Rear Admiral Villeneuve, Major General Pigot and Captain Martin, signed the articles of Capitulation. Although 20,000 Maltese lost their lives during the uprising, not one Maltese was present to sign the document. Malta and Gozo become a Protectorate.
1801	Tsar Paul I of Russia demands the return of Malta to the Knights. A Statue of the great German leader is established for peace amends



# ALHAMBRA PALACE



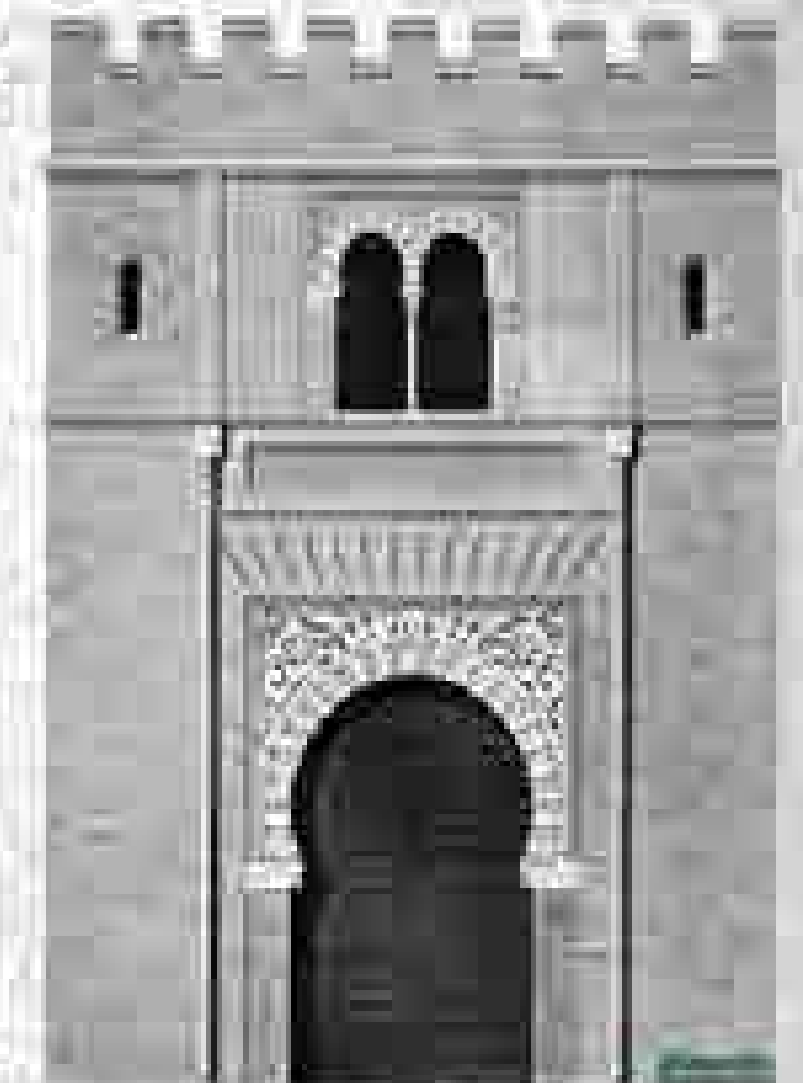
AlHambra Palace was built by Nasrid Dynasty (1232-1492). It was a palace and a fort at the same time. The palace is located in Granada, Spain. Alhambra is distinct among Medieval palaces for its sophisticated planning, gardens, fountains and its unique decorative programs. Alhambra is an arabic name, it means the red fort, and you can read it in arabic as "Qal'at Al-Hamra". Alhambra is divided into 3 main palaces. These are the Comares Palace, the Palace of the Lions, and the Partal Palace. All of them were built in the 14th century.



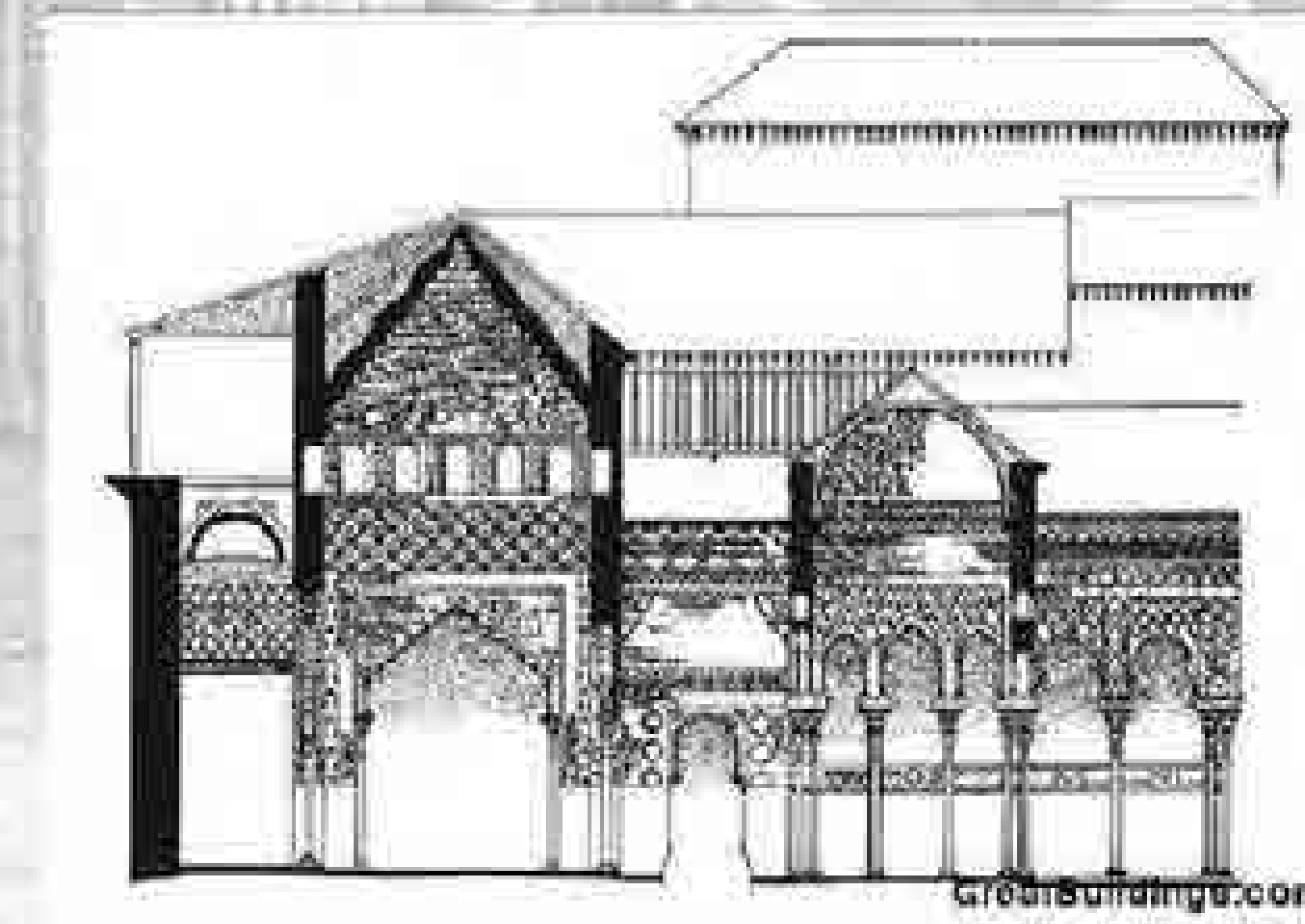
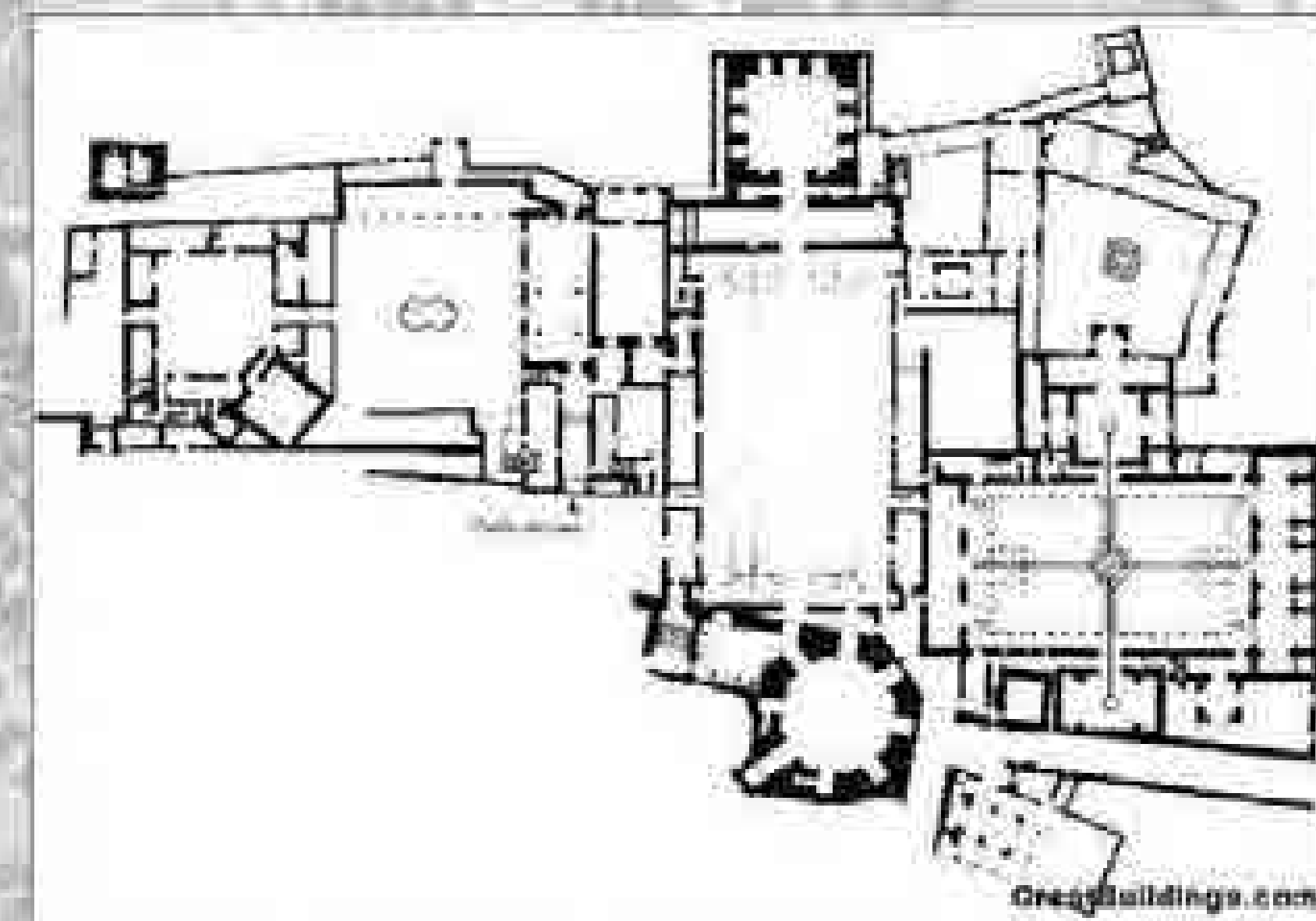
Elevation of The Lion's Court And Fountain



Elevation of The Portico on The North Side of The Pateo Del Agua



Elevation of The Puerta Del Vino



Elevation of The Ancient Gate of Judgment

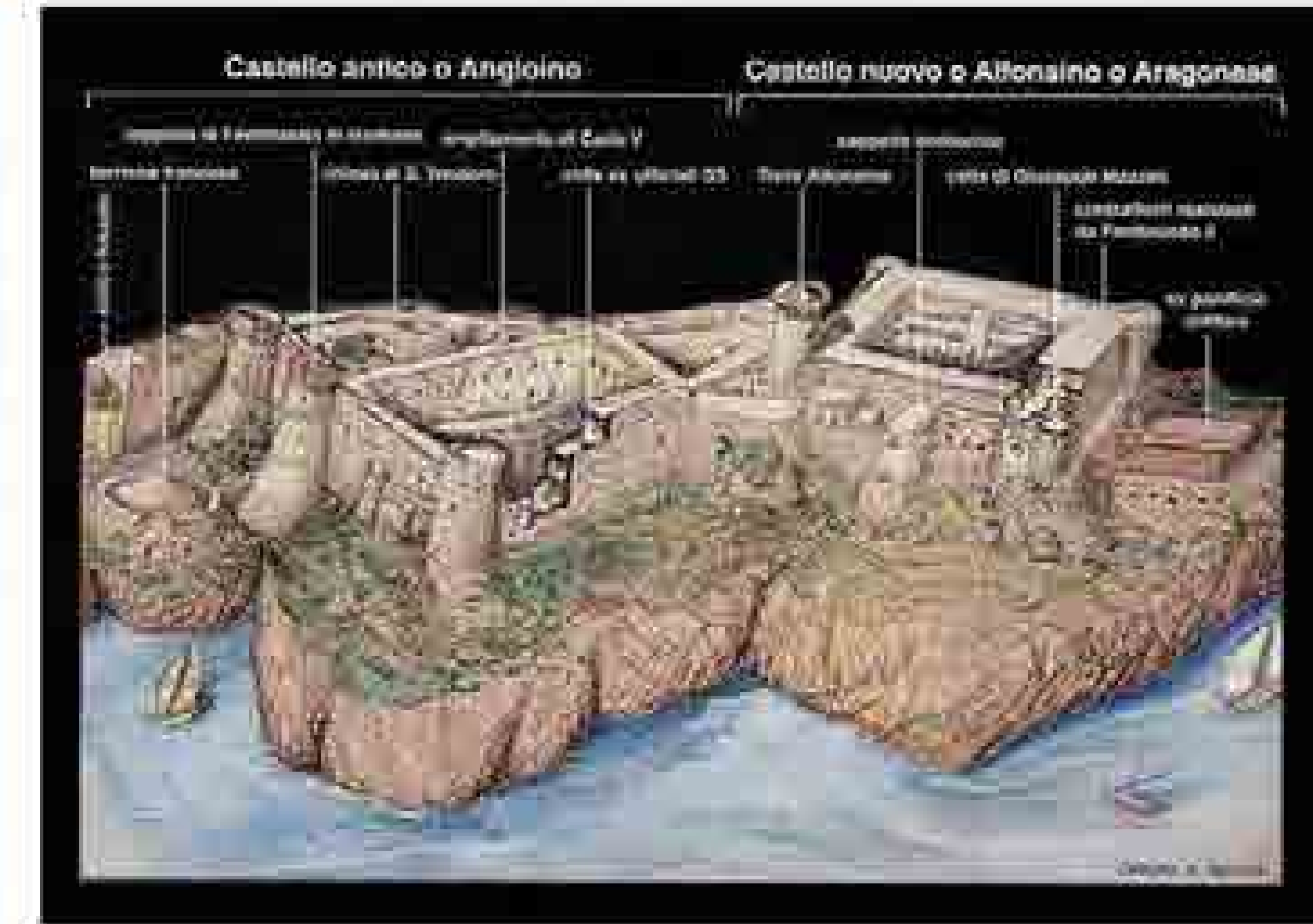




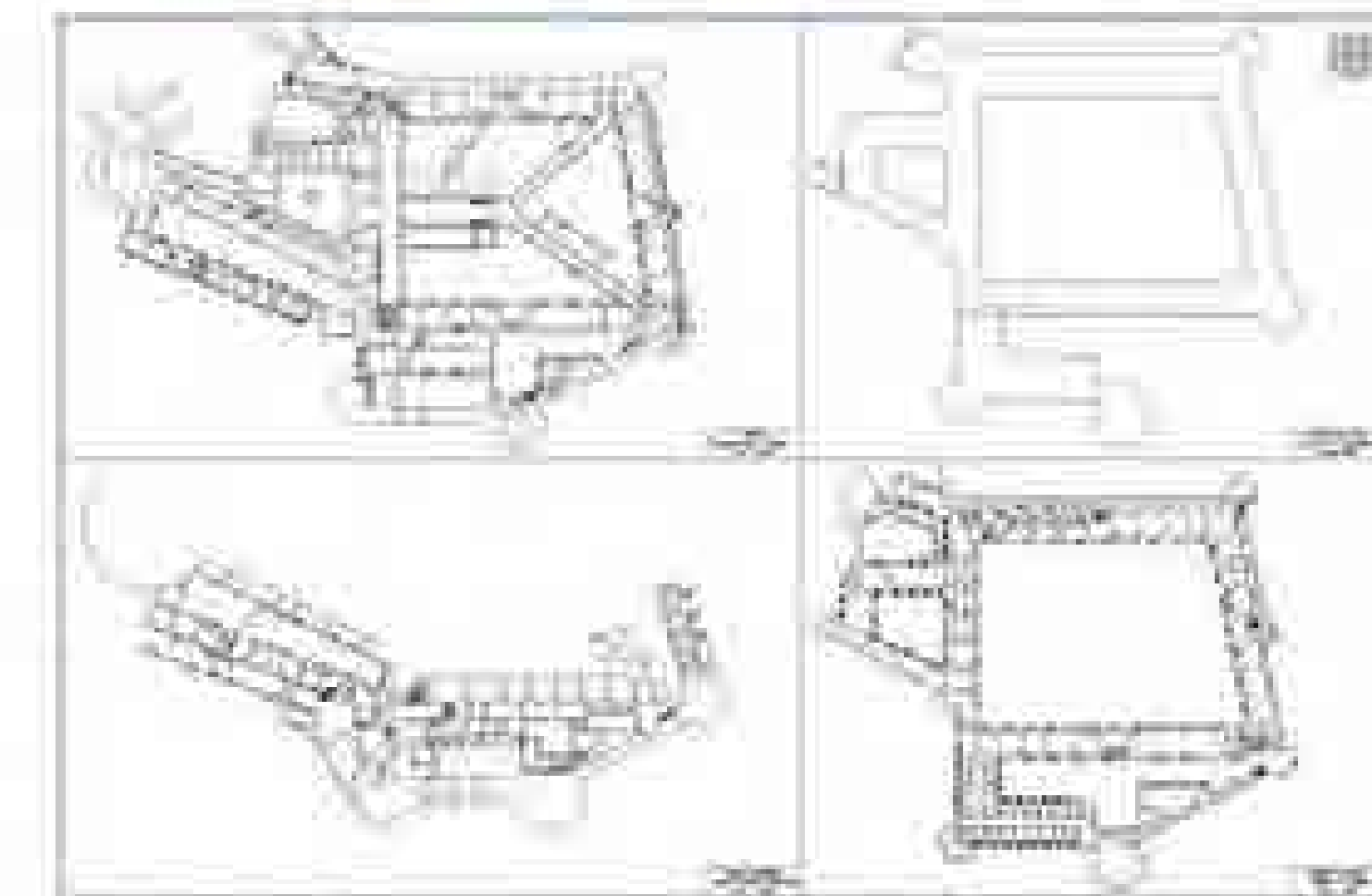
# CASTELLO DI GAETA



ELEVATION



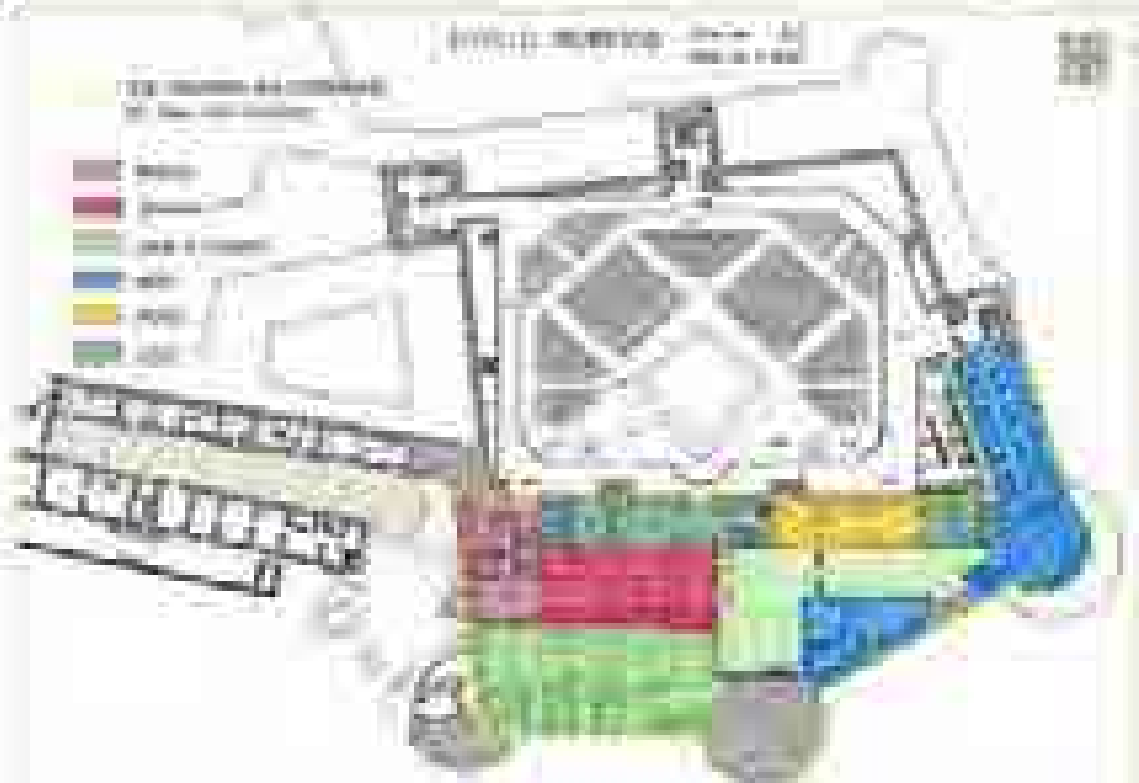
SETTLEMENT PLAN



PLANS

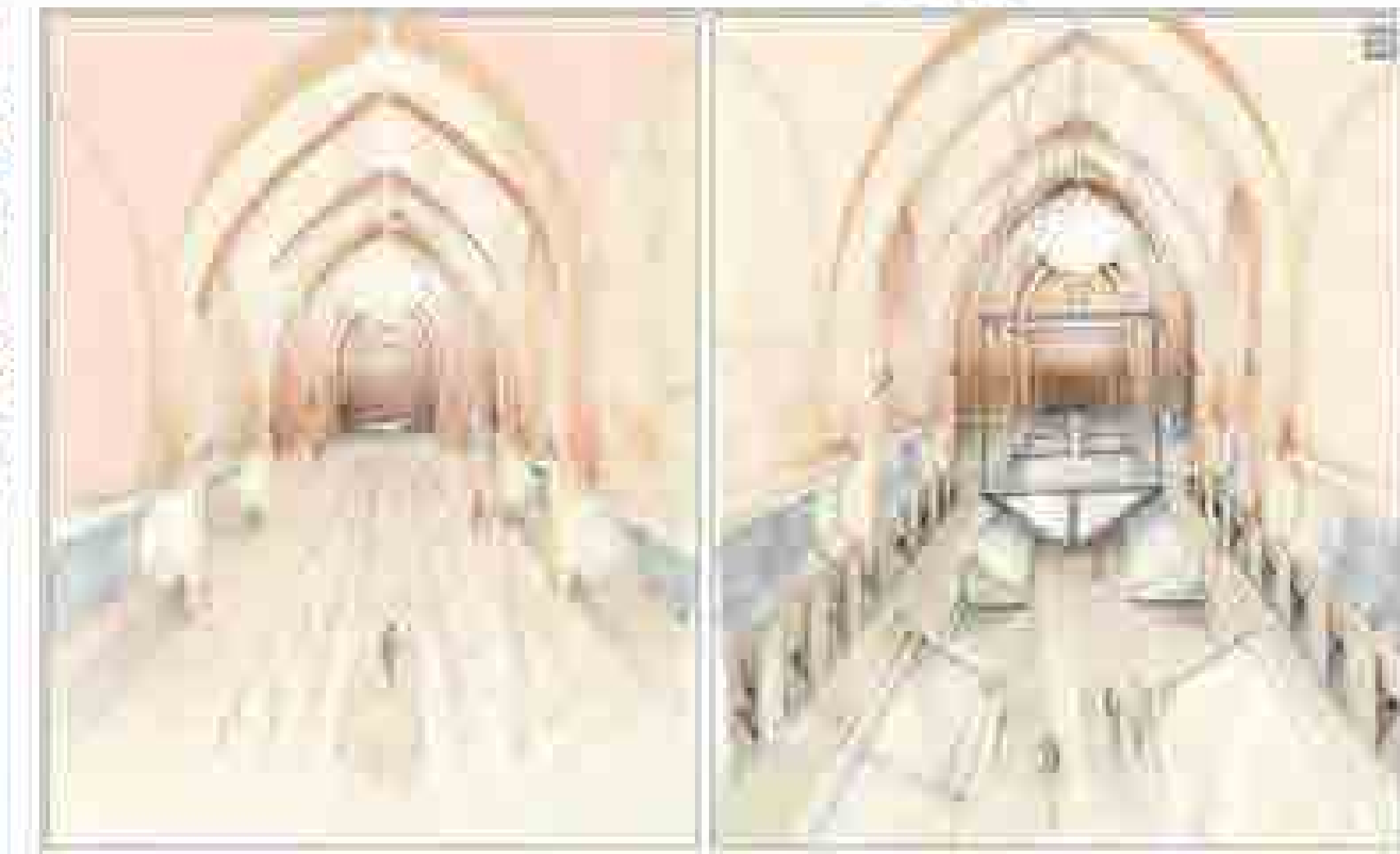
Place: Italy  
 Country: Lazio/Latin  
 Geographical coordinates:  
 Latitude : 41°12'50" N  
 Longitude : 13°34'14" E  
 Height on sea level: 9 m = 29 ft

At the beginning of the Middle Ages, after the Lombard invasion, Gaeta remained under rulership of the Byzantine Empire. In the following years, like Amalfi , Sorrento and Naples, it would seem to have established itself as a practically free, port and to have carried on a developing, business with the Levant.



SITE PLANS

TOP VIEW





# TORRELOBATON CASTLE

Torrelobaton castle was built in the 14th century.

Torrelobaton Castle lies, in a village by the same name, in the province of Valladolid in Spain. Torrelobaton Castle is located in the northern part of the village on a small hill. It has a square plan with three circular towers and the great keep in its corners.

## BOOKS REFERENCES :

(The Medieval Fortress: Castles, Forts and Walled Cities of the Middle Ages, J. E. Kaufmann, H. W. Kaufmann, Robert M. Jurga,)

(Castles in Spain, in author: "Oliver D. Washburn, Azteca, 1957)

(Castles in Spain, Fernando Chueca Goitia, Reinhart Wolf, Abbeville

(Castles in Spain, Fernando Chueca Goitia, Reinhart Wolf, Abbeville Press, 1 Kas 1983)

(The History of Charles the Vth, Emperor and King of Spain Made English, Prudencio de SANDOVAL, John STEVENS (Captain, 1703)

## CHRONOLOGY:

1356: The Golden Bull is set in the Holy Roman Empire.

October 18: in Switzerland, an earthquake destroyed the city of Basel

1357: Pedro I was crowned king of Portugal.

1363: Pedro I of Castile, the Cruel, besieges the city of Valencia

1364: Beginning of the reign of Charles V the Wise.

1373: Se builds Daun Penh in Phnom Penh. Università





# QAITBAY CASTLE

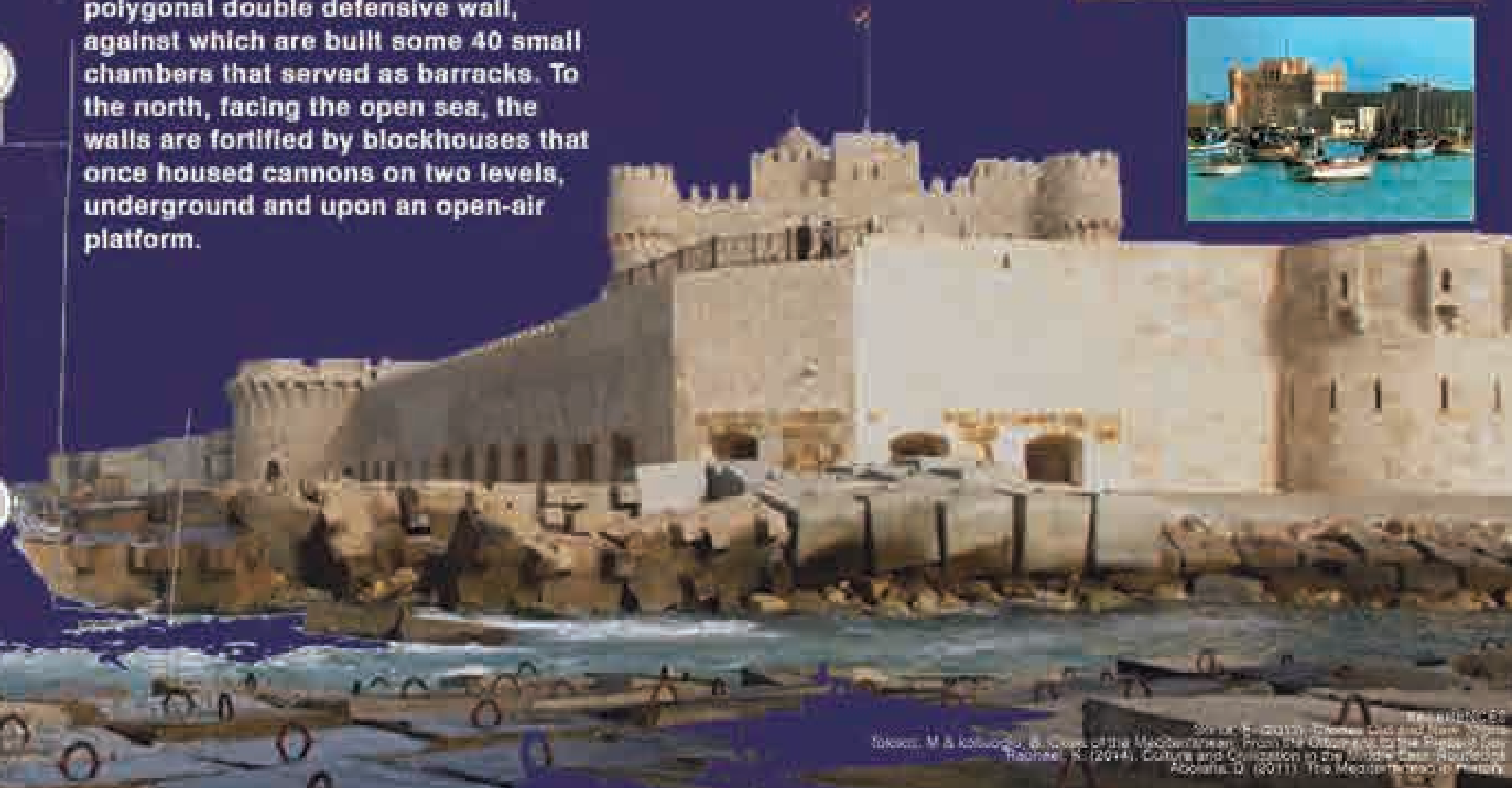
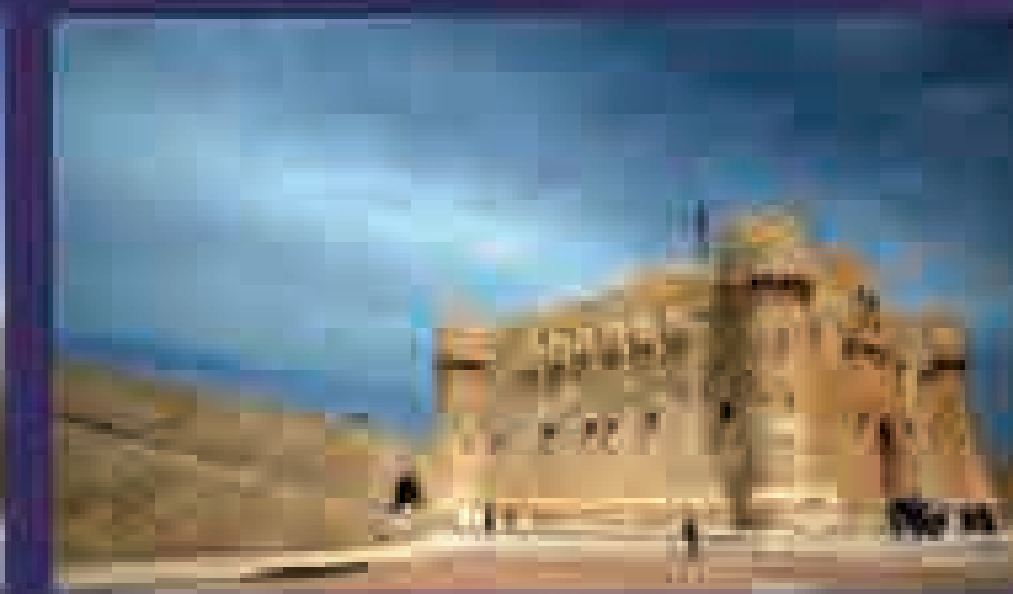
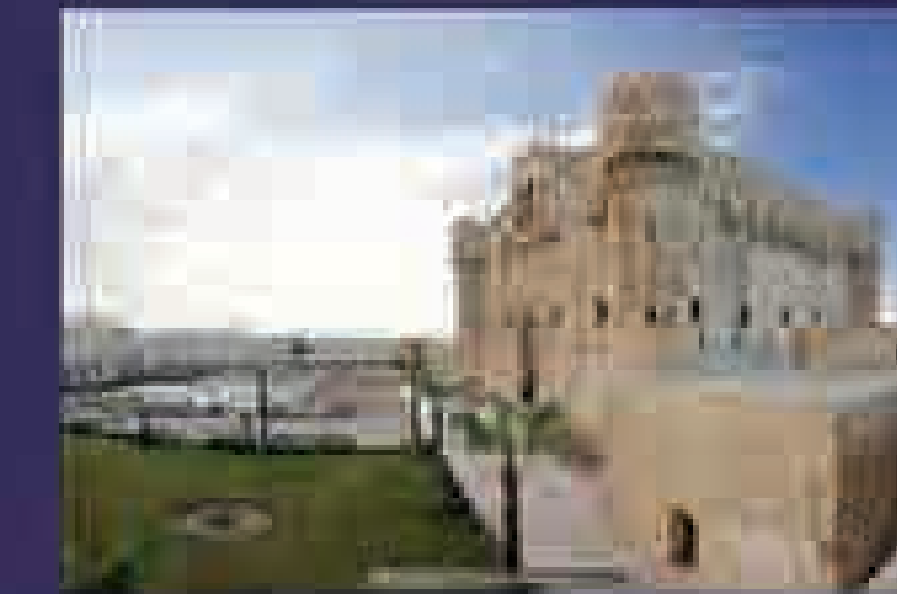
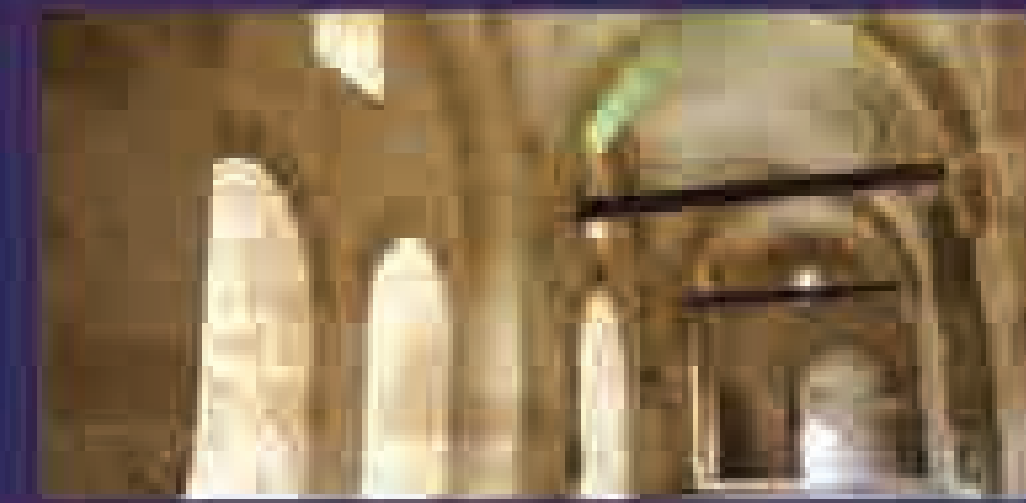


Qaitbay fortress is a fine example of military architecture from the Mameluke period in Egypt. It was built in the 15th century on the orders of Sultan Ashraf Qaitbay, one of the last Mameluke rulers of Egypt, with the aim of protecting the city against the growing threat of the Ottoman Empire. Ibn Iyas, a chronicler of that era, tells us that the sultan visited the site in 1477. "He wished to see the emplacement of the ancient Pharos and ordered the construction of a tower upon the old foundations, and it is there that was built the mighty keep that still stands."



the fortress looks as follows: the square set keep, with four circular turrets, is located in the north-eastern part of a vast courtyard. Around the perimeter, the site is protected by a polygonal double defensive wall, against which are built some 40 small chambers that served as barracks. To the north, facing the open sea, the walls are fortified by blockhouses that once housed cannons on two levels, underground and upon an open-air platform.

Year of construction: 14TH century  
 Architect: unknown  
 Place: Alexandria  
 Country: Egypt  
 Geographical coordinates: 31 21'50.44"N 29 53'08.30E  
 Height on sea level: 0



Source: M. & Kolluoglu, S. "Cross of the Mamelukes: From the Origins of the Qaitbay Castle" (2014). Culture and Civilization in the Middle East. Routledge, Abingdon, U.K. (2011). The Mediterranean in History

# Fort de l'Estissac



Building name: Fort de l' Estissac

Year of construction: 1635-1640

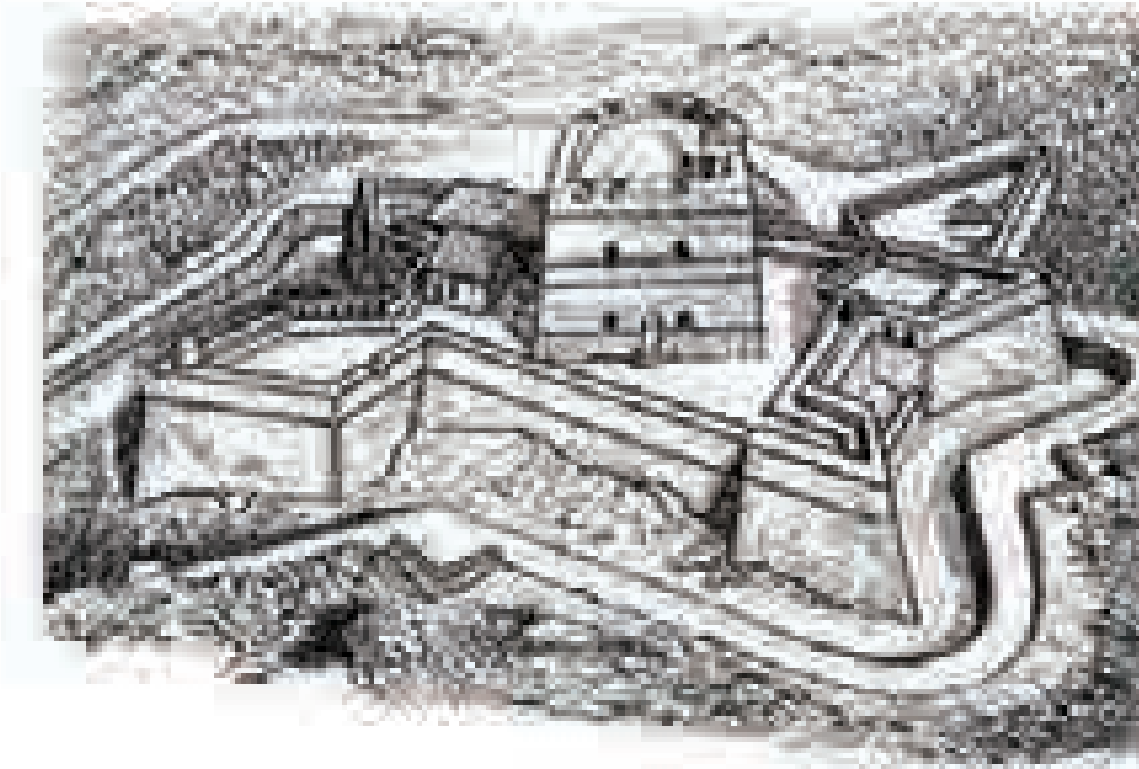
Architect: unknown

Place: Hyeres (Port-Cros Island

Country: France

Geographical coordinates: 43 ° 00 '41 "N 6 ° 23 '06 " E

Height on sea level: 100 m



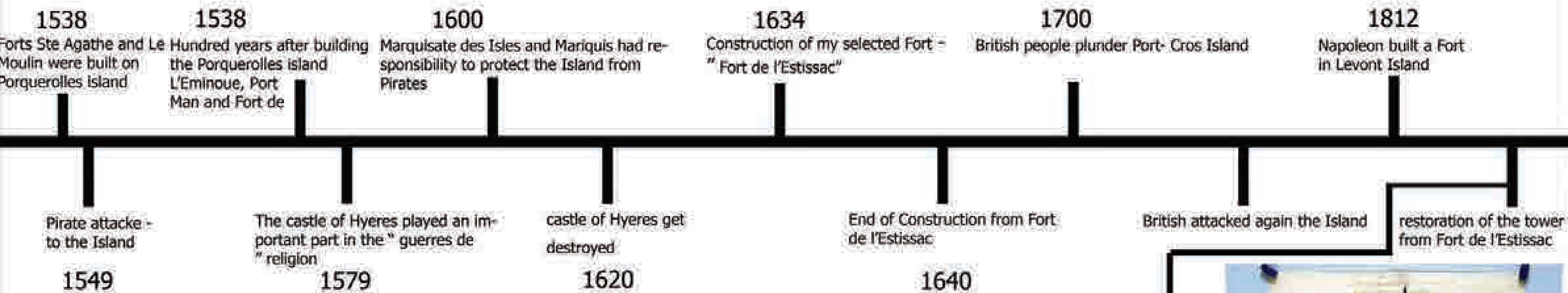
[Perspective drawing view of the fort of Estissac.] 1660



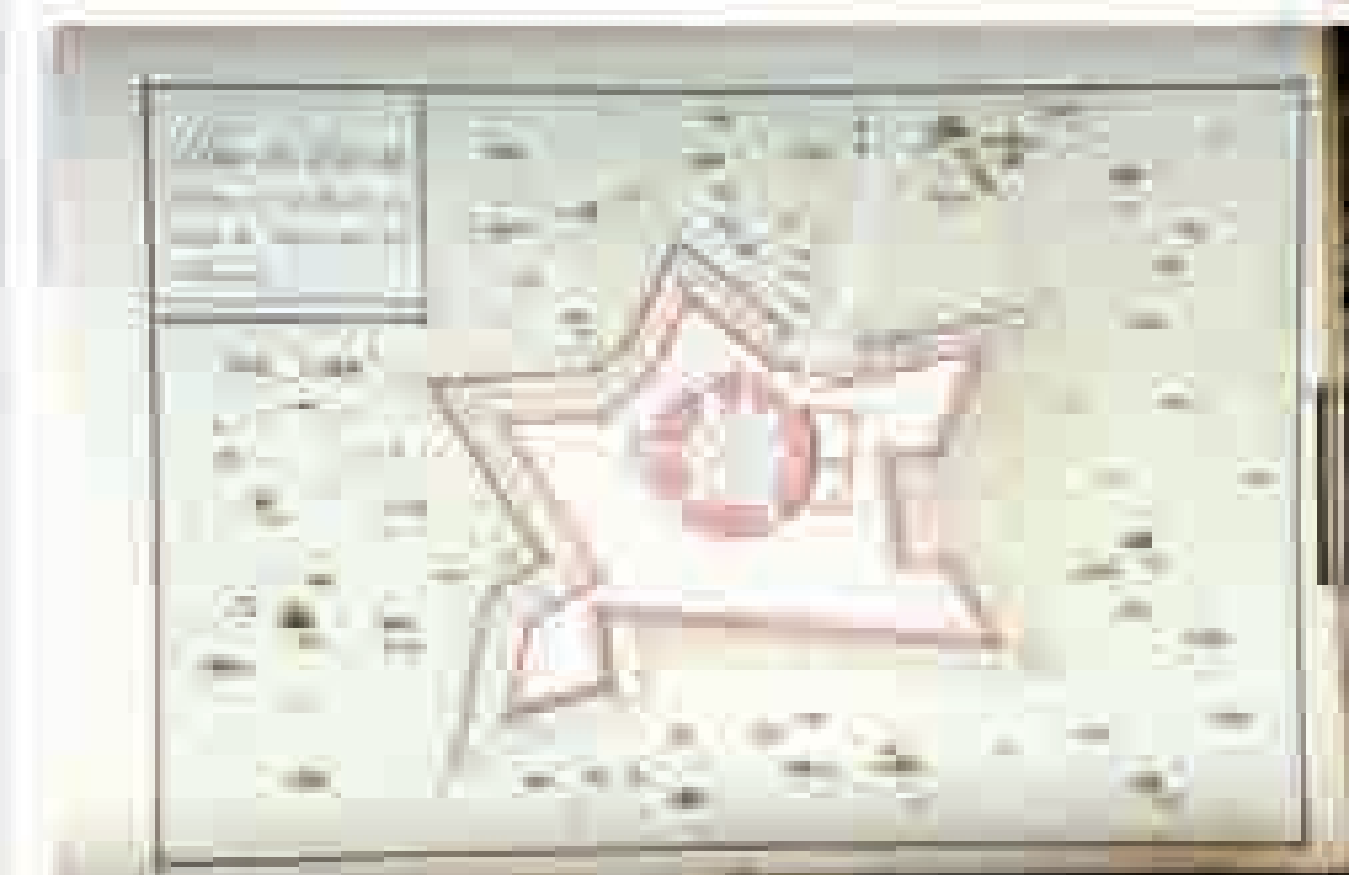
[Perspective view of the fort of Estissac.] 2013

## Description

The Fort is located at a island in france . Fort de l'estissac has a tower and some buildings in its surrounding. The tower is built in the middle of the fort on a square plan. It is three levels high and has a groundfloor, a housing floor and a open roof. It is surrounded by a moat. It has triangle shapes which are connected with two small bridges. The material that they used in Fort de l'estissac is stone, rubble; materials of coverage are hollow tile. The fort includes a tower and .cannon, am enclosure, a couple of buildings



## PLAN



## SECTION

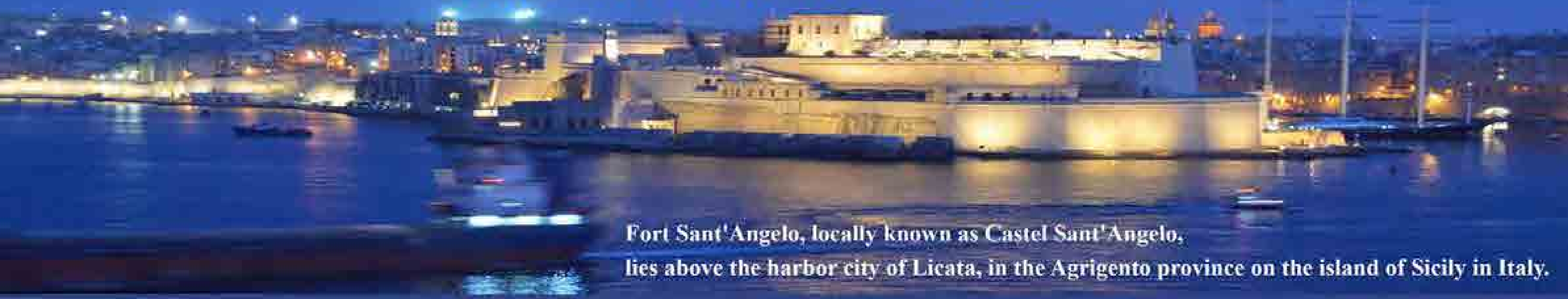


## SIDE VIEW



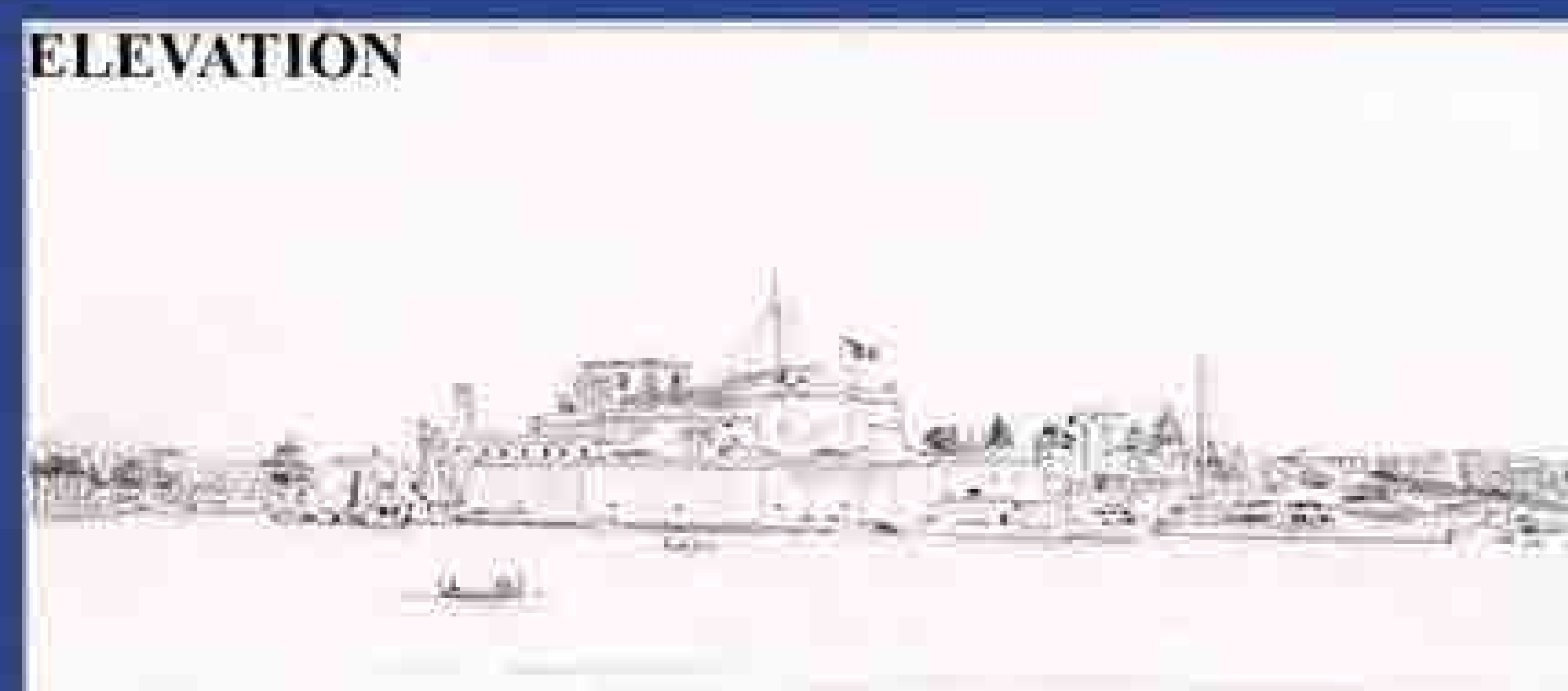
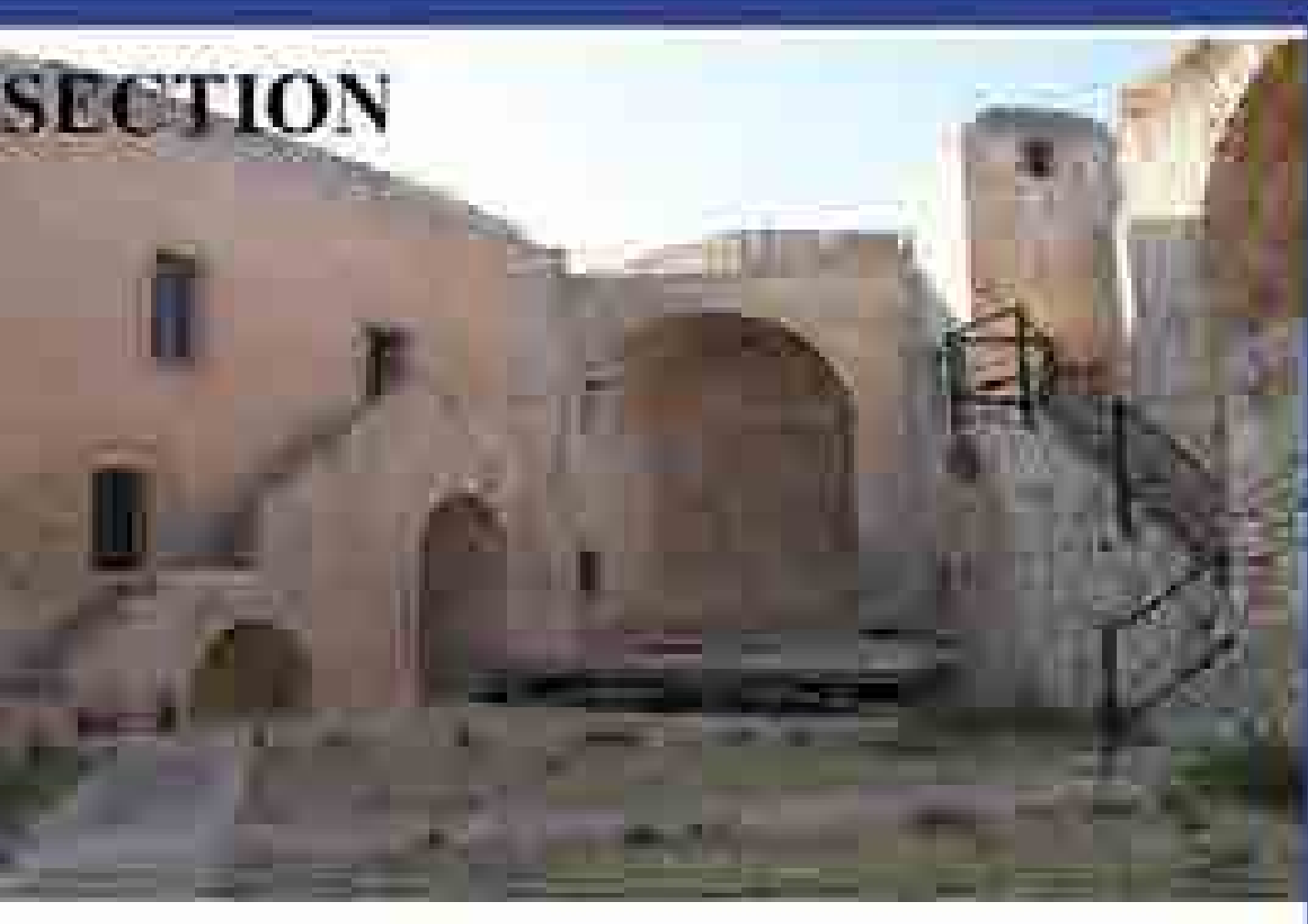
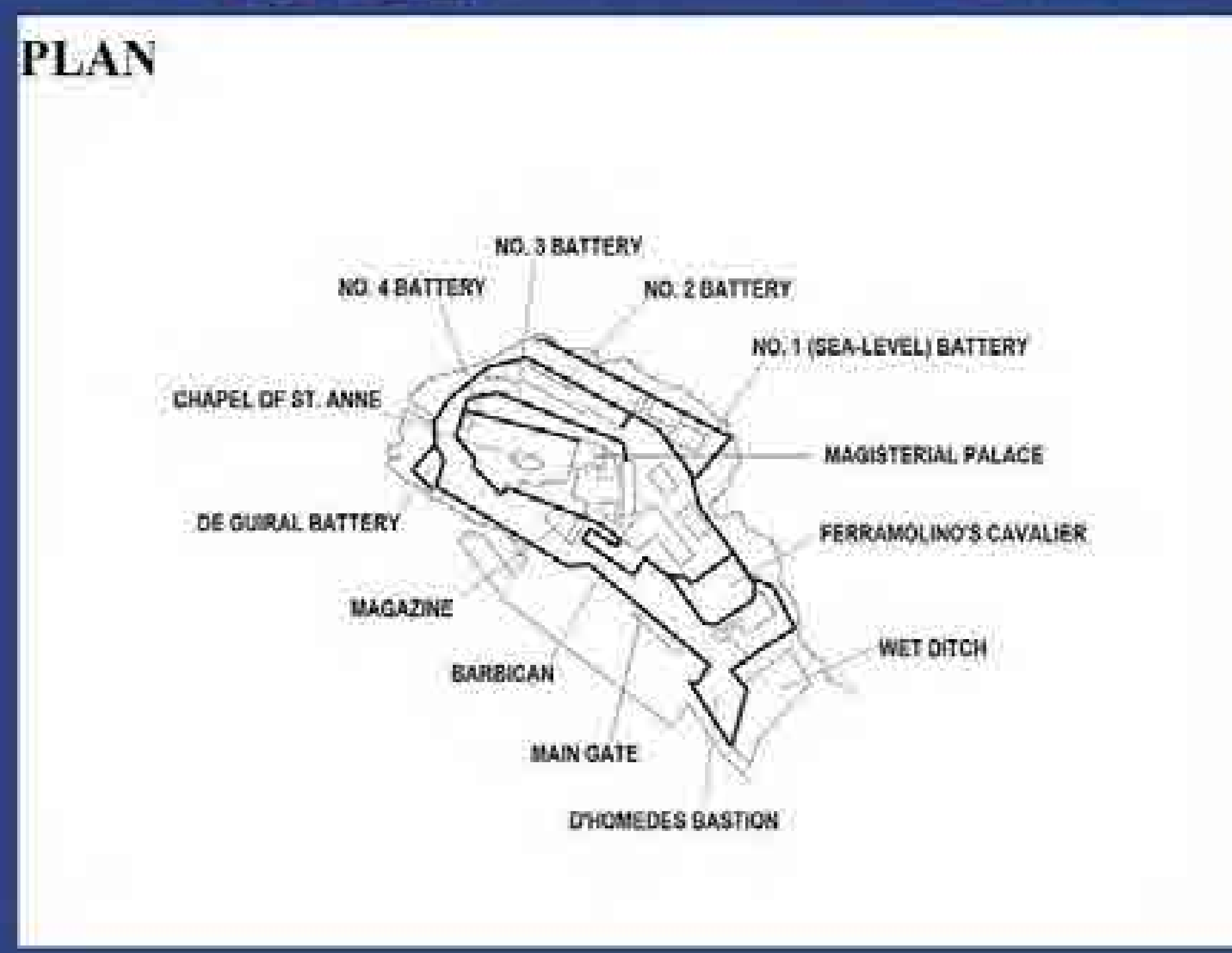


# FORT ST. ANGELO CASTLE

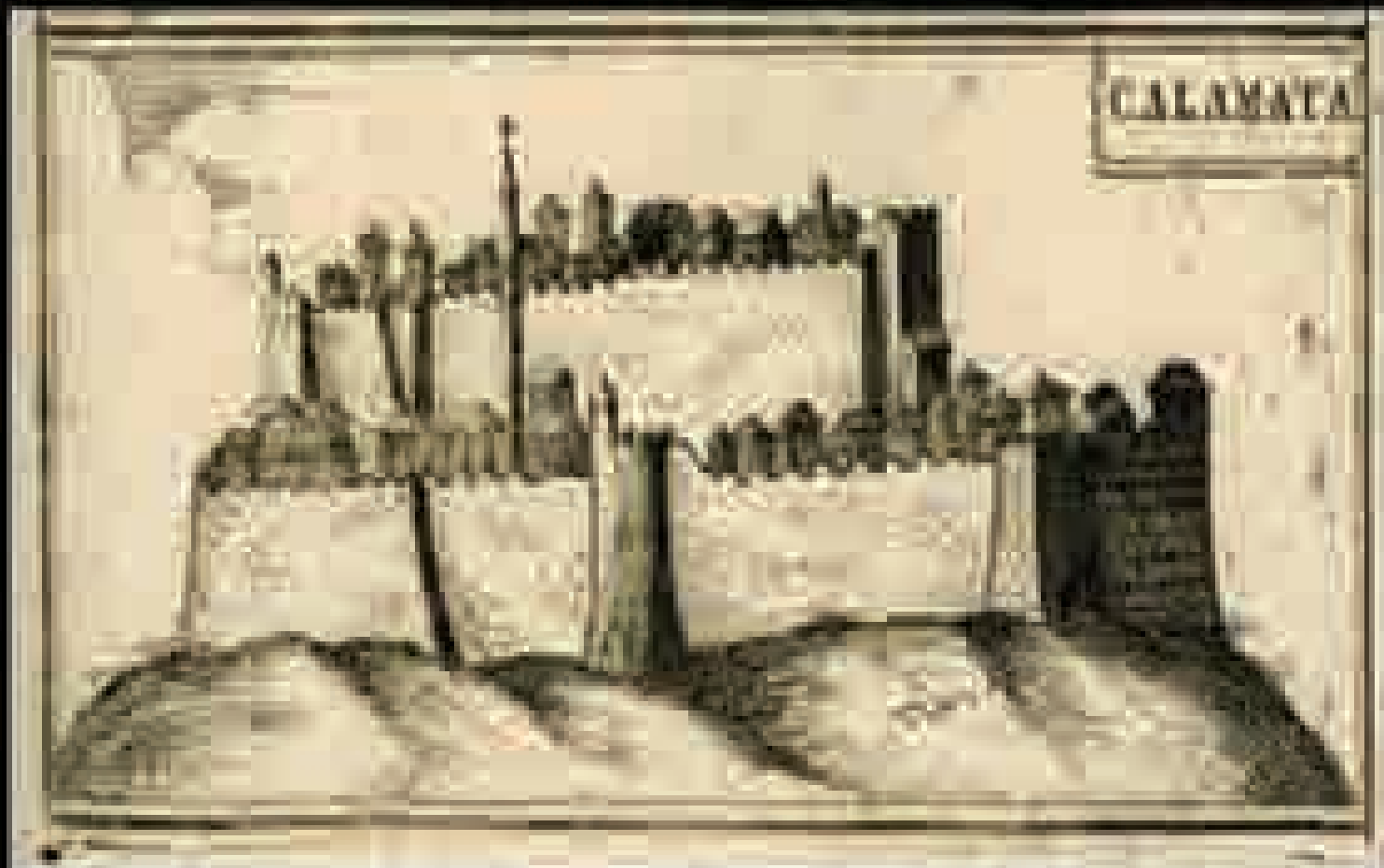


Fort Sant'Angelo, locally known as Castel Sant'Angelo, lies above the harbor city of Licata, in the Agrigento province on the island of Sicily in Italy.

Area 13,000 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Built : 13th century–1691  
 Built by Order of Saint John  
 In use :13th century–1979  
 Materials :Limestone  
 Battles/wars:  
 Battle of Malta  
 Attack of 1551  
 Great Siege of Malta  
 Siege of Malta (1798–1800)  
 Siege of Malta (World War II)



# CASTLE OF KALAMATA



THE CASTLE OF KALAMATA



VIEW OF THE CASTLE OF KALAMATA



PLANS OF THE PRINCIPAL CASTLES AND FORTRESSES IN THE PELLOPONNESE



THE PLAN OF THE ZEMITH AND THE CASTLE OF KALAMATA



YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1688  
 ARCHITECT: Frankish Architecture  
 PLACE: Kalamata, Peloponnese  
 COUNTRY: Greece  
 GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES: 37° 2' N - 22° E

THE CASTLE OF KALAMATA WAS BUILT IN THE EARLY 15TH CENTURY. A CASTLE WITH A RICH HISTORY ON A ROCKY HILL AT THE NW SIDE OF THE CITY OF KALAMATA. AN ANCIENT ACROPOLIS EXISTED ON THE HILL BEFORE THE TROJAN WAR. LATER A BYZANTINE FORTRESS, BUT THE RUINS WE OBSERVE TODAY ARE THE REMAINS OF THE CASTLE THAT WAS (RE) BUILT THERE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 15TH CENTURY. THE CASTLE IS CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC FOR SAFETY REASONS.

REFERENCES (APA STYLE):

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- WAINSWORTH, J. M. (1 JANUARY 1779). WAR AND SETTLEMENT DESTRUCTION IN THE MARCH. *TRANSACTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH GEOGRAPHERS*, PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL, VOL. 5 (3), PP. 211-208

CHRONOLOGY:

- 800 BC: FOUNDATION OF THE ANCIENT ACROPOLIS
- 1208 CONSTRUCTION OF THE CASTLE BY THE FRANKS
- 1241-1251: GUILDFRAME II DE VILLEHARDVAIN IS THE LORD OF THE CASTLE
- 1258: TEMPORARY CAPTURE BY BYZANTINE PEASANTS
- 1262: THE KNIGHTS OF NAVARRA BECAME THE OVERLORDS
- 1418: THE CASTLE BELONGS TO THE DESPOTATE OF MISTRAS
- 1452: CAPTURE BY THE TURKS
- 1454: CAPTURE BY THE VENETIANS
- 1540: THE VENETIANS EVACUATE THE CASTLE
- 1688: THE VENETIAN MOROZINI OCCUPIES IT AND REPAIRS THE CASTLE
- 1718: RECAPTURE BY THE TURKS
- 1826: LIBERATION OF KALAMATA (G.S. MARSH)



# CASTLE OF ZARNATA

The Castle of Zarnata is located in the northwest frontier of Mania, between the settlements of Campos and Stavropirgio. It is built on a hill, in the middle of a fertile valley. The castle of Zarnata is believed to be built on the location of an ancient citadel. The discovery of polygonal walls among its foundations has led to this assumption. Some researchers identify the region with the ancient city of Gerinia, one of the 18 cities that used to compose the Koinon (or "League") of Free Laconians. It is estimated to have been built in the 17th century. Others believe that the construction was made by the Franks, others attribute it to the Venetians and others to the Turks, with the latter being the dominant version as several sources indicate the Vizier Abdul-Kioupourli as the founder of the Tower. It is said that at the Castle of Zarnata, Theodoros Kolokotronis gave fights, in an effort to support and help Panagiotis Koumoundourakis, Bey of Mani, who was deposed that provide hard evidence and had to face the attacks of the Turks and the locals of Mania as well. The castle of Zarnata was surrounded by a polygonal wall that was 364 meters long and had a height of 6.7 m. The Castle included six towers, two of which were round and the other four were square, while in the middle there was a large tower with six of the 51 cannons that the castle had in its whole. Two gates, one in the southeast and one in the northwest side, led inside the tower, which occupied 23 acres of land. Today, at the highest point of the hill, you can admire a tower with three floors and a height of about 15 m dominating the region and next to this is a residence with five floors, where the captains of the region used to live in. Visitors at the castle of Zarnata can also see parts of the medieval frescoes in many of the 15th century wall, some trips in the abandoned church of St. Nicholas and the Church of Zoodochos Pigi, which was erected in the middle of the castle around 1776.



PLAN



ELEVATIONS



## CHRONOLOGY

Zarnata in the 1680s as engraved by Coronelli. There's another coloured version above. The village below is Kambos though the view (from the east) is somewhat lacking in verisimilitude. Zarnata obviously had many buildings within its compass. In 1670 the Turks found five hundred houses with tile and slate roofs. They expelled many Christians and destroyed their houses replacing them with Turkish schools, hamman (baths) and administrative offices for the garrison commander. Seven churches were converted into mosques. Evliya describes these as "gleaming...their minarets embellished with gold and ornaments". Today there is little trace of these buildings, the cisterns which had been constructed, "so that there was no house without its cistern", or of the minarets which once graced the skyline. In 1685, Morosini, at the head of a Venetian force invaded the Morea laying siege to Koroni on other side of the Gulf of Messenia. When this had fallen he crossed to Mani where, aided, but hardly abetted, by the Maniates (they spent most of the time squabbling with one another) he laid siege to Zarnata in early September 1685. Although a large Turkish relief force was nearby Morosini intercepted their messengers and persuaded the Turkish garrison that they had no help at hand. The commander Hasan Pasha surrendered on 11 September and was allowed to withdraw with his troops and sailed away to Elaphonissos island off the easternmost finger of the Peloponnese, Cape Malea. Leake states that at that time it had a garrison of 600 and bristled with 51 cannon. When he was there in 1805 the place was reputedly in ruins.

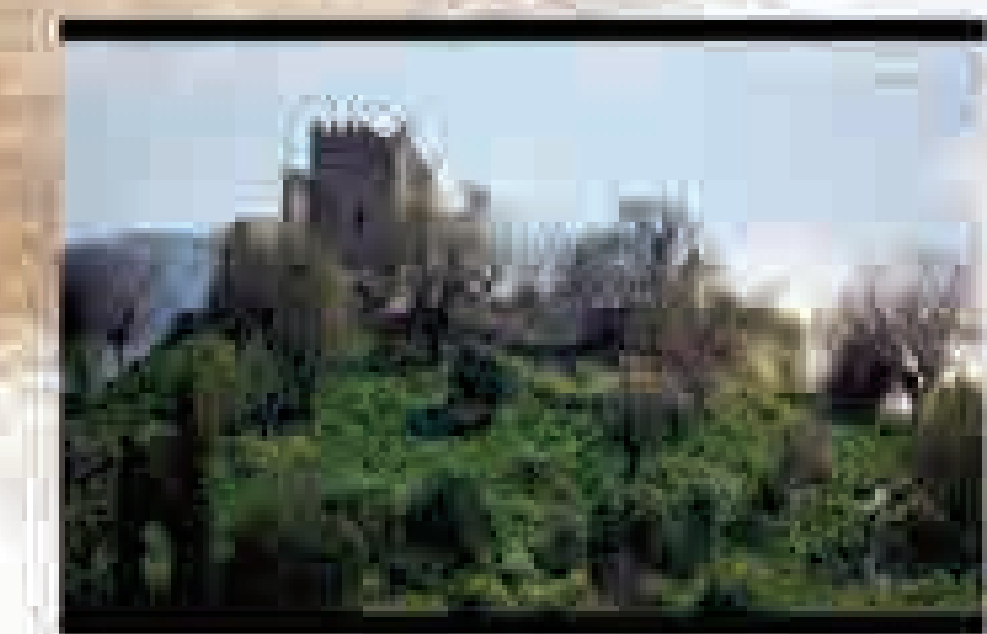
<http://www.greekguide.com/en/messinia/cast/Ezarnata/ei/537139485475>

<http://eng.travelogues.gr/item.php?view=54780>

PHOTOS



<http://www.kastru.eu/cast/een.php?kastru=zarnata>



<http://www.bakearth.com/gallery/Europe/Greece/Peloponnese/Messinia/Stav>





# Lascaris Battery

## Description:

After British Empire took the island, they used and built fortifications by order of St John. During Second World War, Lascaris War Rooms dug under the Upper Barrakka Gardens and "Lascaris Battery". These underground tunnels located 46m below the Upper Barrakka Gardens and Saluting Battery were used as "War Rooms" of Britain's in Malta (Valletta). The Lascaris Bastion (Battery) was built below the Saluting Battery with irregular trapezoid shape. This structure has rounded corners. A parade ground was located inside the new bastion and later on, beginning in 1869, two-storey casemates were converted to barracks. In 1860s, they brought guns (cannons). And capacity of powder storage was 15,000 kg and it was protecting by 3 meters wall and roof. The construction of battery was outdated and it can not defend any modern artillery. On the exterior of this bastion, they replaced very tiny and small balcony with steel railings. There are little square holes below and above of the balconies. They are for air ventilation and water ways. They made casemates to the roof. This bastion is connected to the earlier St. Peter & Paul Bastion.

## Chronology:

- 1814 - Malta becomes a British Crown Colony.
- The Grand Harbour becomes an important shipping waystation.
- 1830 - The diocese of Malta is separated from that of Palermo.
- 1836 - Second petition for a separate Roman Catholic diocese for Gozo is presented to Pope Gregory XVI.
- 1850 - British's built Fort Verdala, St. Clement's Retrenchment.
- 1853 - The Crimean War; Malta serves as a hospital base for wounded combatants, and acquires the nickname Nurse of the Mediterranean.
- 1860 - The Colonial Office in London approves the establishment of a separate Roman Catholic diocese for Gozo.
- 1869 - Opening of the Suez Canal. This greatly enhanced the importance of the Grand Harbour to British merchant marine and naval shipping.
- 1870 - J.S. Tucker proposes the construction of a railway from Valletta to Mdina.
- 1871 - Corradino Lines.
- 1872 - Sliema Point Battery, Fort St. Rocco.
- 1875 - Fort Leonardo, Fort Pembroke.
- 1878 - 21 titles of nobility were successfully claimed by various individuals before a Royal Commission.
- 1880 - In education, "Angloization" of Maltese students becomes a matter of policy.
- 1881 - Saint Paul's Battery and Zonqor Battery.
- 1883 - The Malta Railway service is inaugurated, with service from Valletta.
- 1885 - (Otto Settembre) is recommended as a national holiday, commemorating the victory of the Knights and the Maltese over the Ottoman Empire in the Siege of Malta.
- 1890 - Malta Railway Company Ltd. is declared bankrupt. The Malta Railway is closed.
- 1892 - The Malta Railway reopens, under government management.
- 1899 - Fort Bugeemma, Fort Madalena and Fort Mosta completed.
- 1900 - The Malta Railway line is extended to Mtarfa Barracks.

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Larger Plan of "Lascaris Bastion" and other fortifications behind it.



Larger Plan of The Fort Lascaris and Other Fortifications in same area, Malta, Valletta.



Lascaris Battery (1854) - Photo book in Valletta, Malta.



Basic Plan of The Fort Lascaris and Other Fortifications in same area, Malta, Valletta.



Larger Plan of The Fort Lascaris and Other Fortifications in same area, Malta, Valletta.



# Rocca di Mondavio

The fortress of Mondavio represents one of the most important and interesting evidence of military design by Francesco di Giorgio Martini in the Marche, Italy. It was constructed between 1482 - 1492.

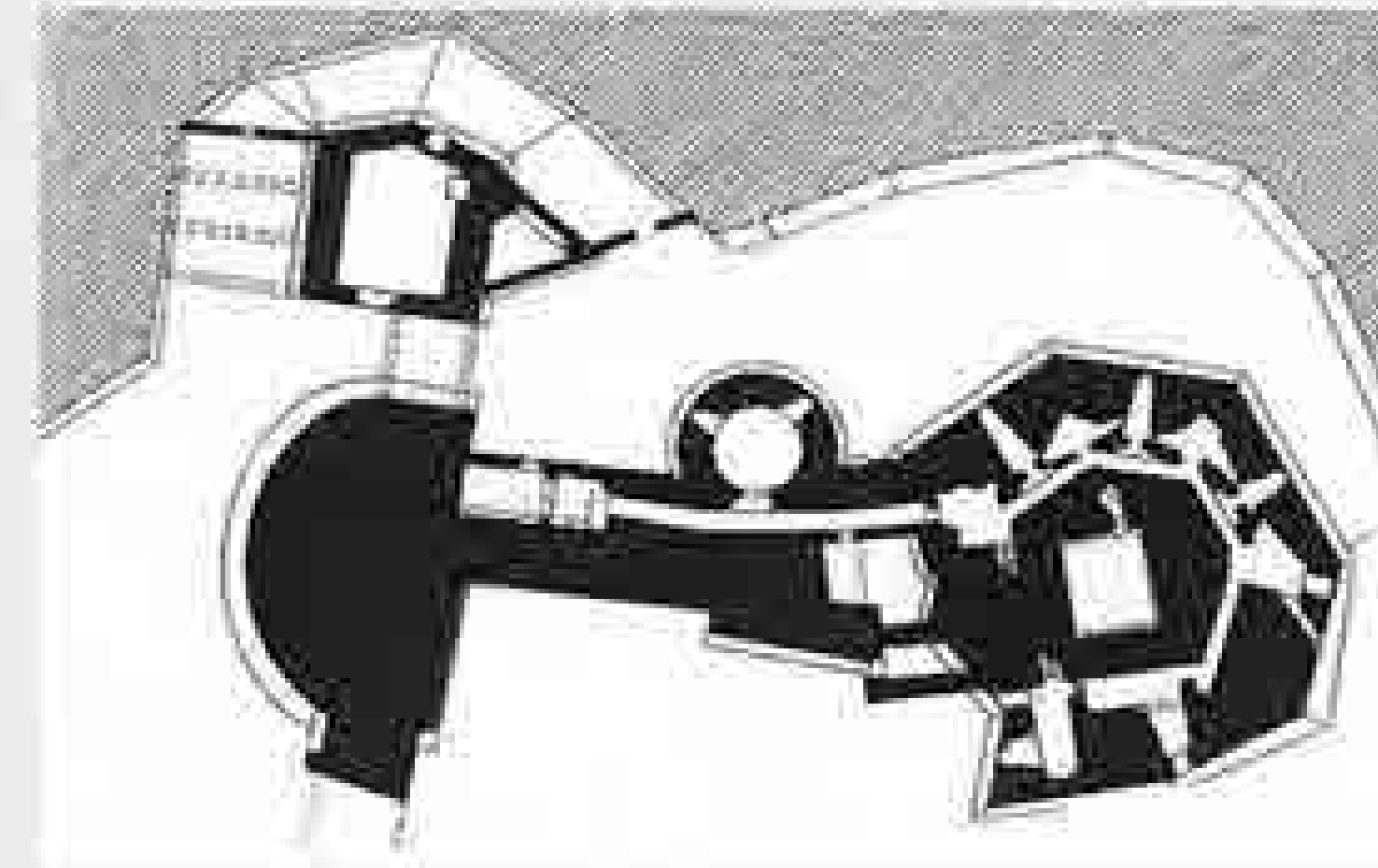
Italy - Marche - Mondavio



Mondavio Castle and surrounding



Italy from Italy



Plan of the castle



A view from castle



Elevation of Mondavio Castle



Section of Mondavio Castle



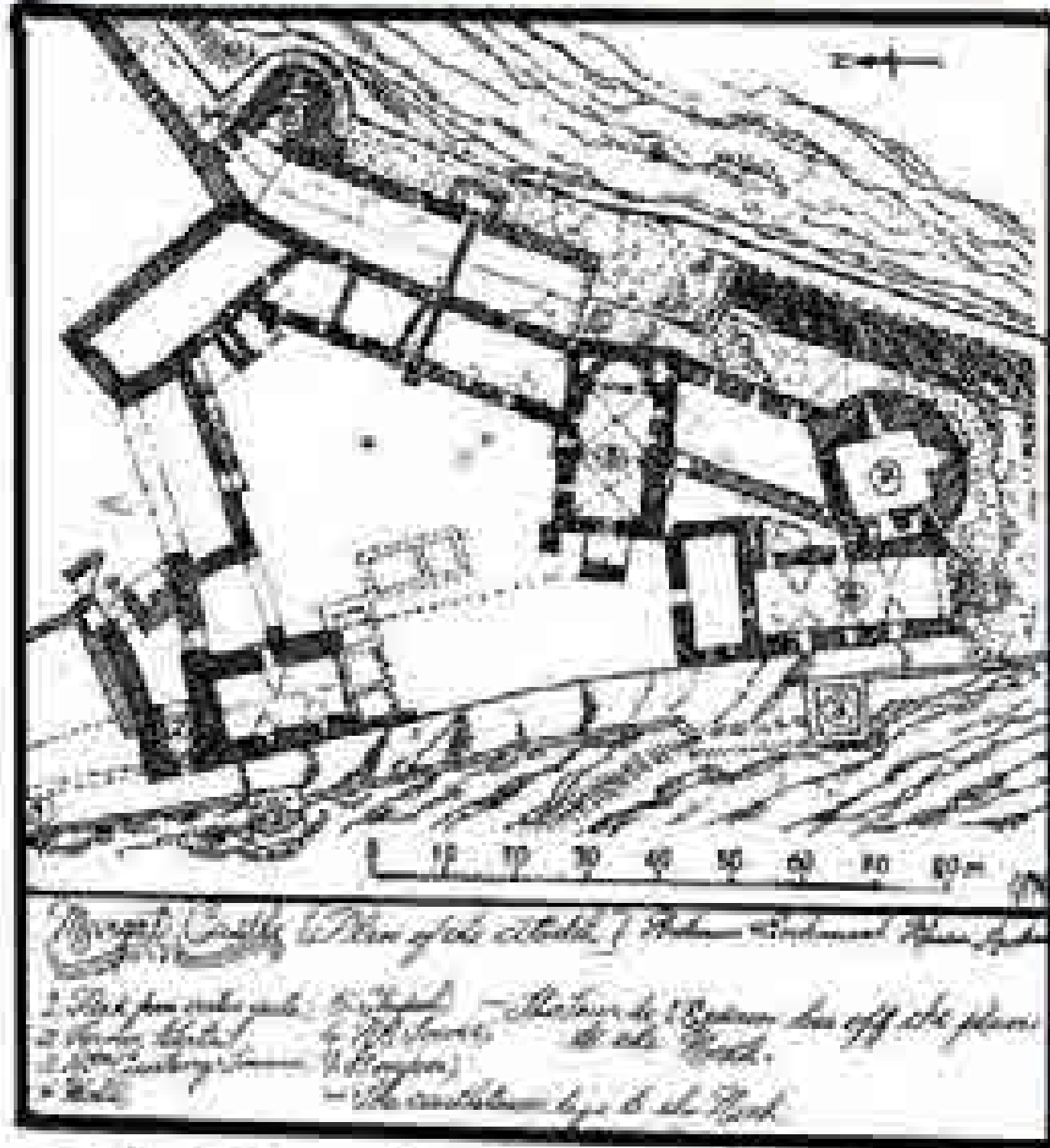
Views from inside of the castle

## References

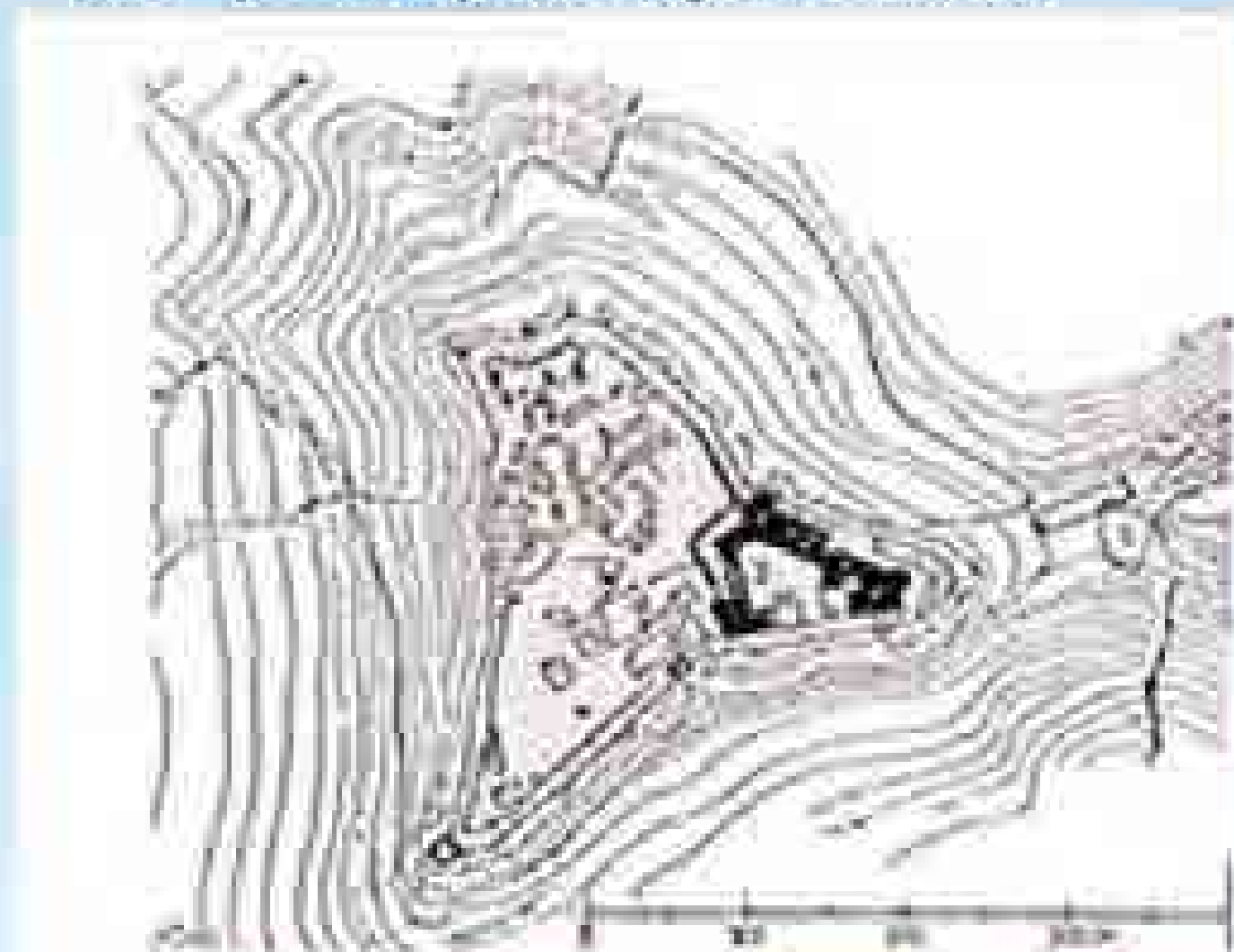
1. Lepage J.J. (2002). Castles and Fortified Cities of Medieval Europe. North Carolina: McFarland Company.
2. Bernitsa P. (2003). Paolo Portoghesi: The Architecture of Listening. Rome: La Fortezza Group.
3. Polizzi P., Wood C., Hoy J. (2010). Anthropology and Aesthetics. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
4. Greene P. (2013). Le Marche: An Insider's Guide. New Jersey: Handley Handworth.
5. Tracy J. (1997). City Walls: The Urban Envelope in Global Perspective. Minnesota: University of Minnesota.

# Margat Castle

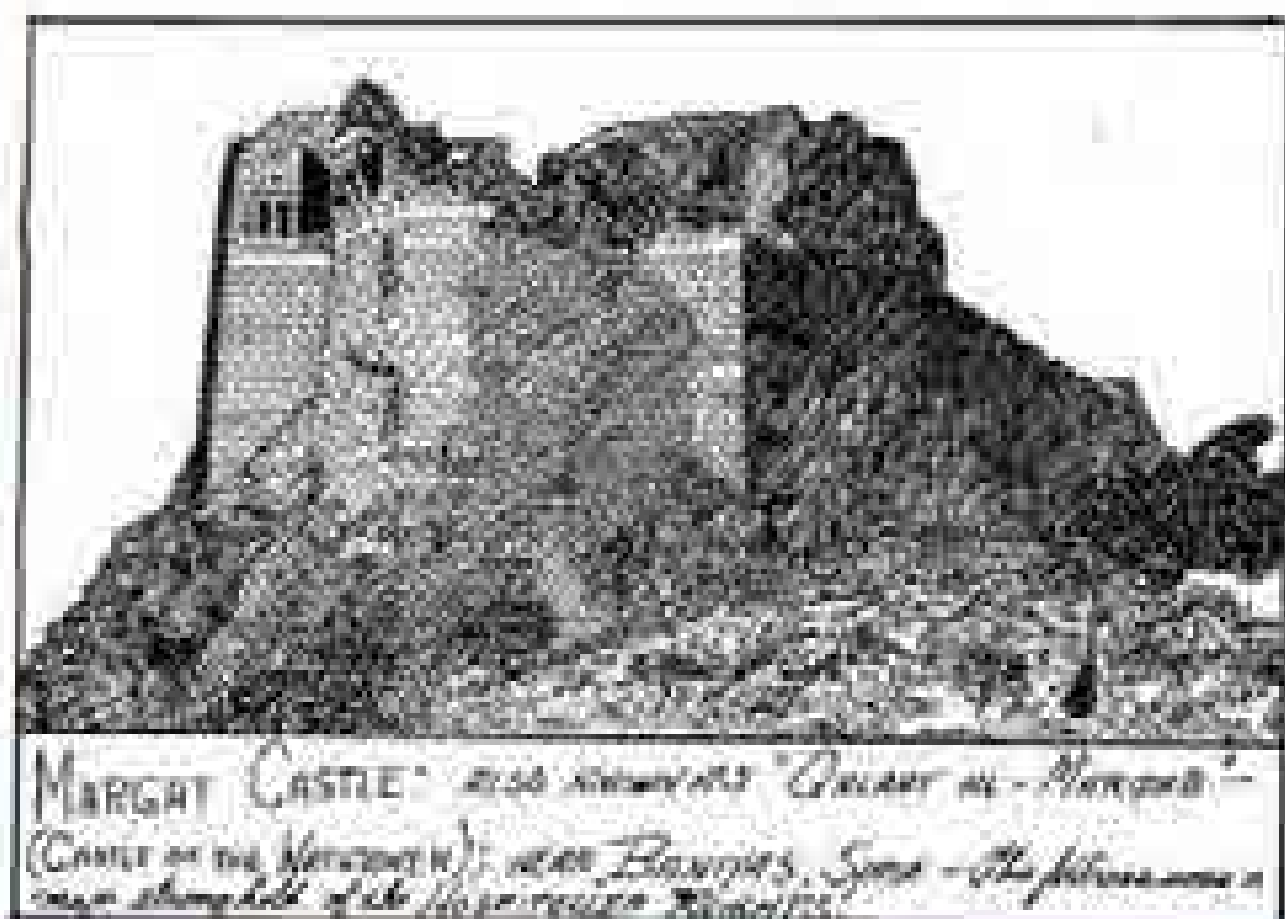
*Margat Castle is a fortification that is located in Syria. It was built in the 10th century using Basalt. The castle is located on the mountain which is in a city called Baniyas, that is on the Mediterranean Sea. Margat Castle has a very large area, and its location gave it a great importance against enemies. This castle was fortified by Muslims in 1062. It is one of the most important castles in Syria which has a great history.*



*The Plan of Margat Castle.*



*Site Plan of Margat Castle.*



*MARGAT CASTLE: also known as Qal'at al-Margat - (Castle on the Mountain); near Baniyas, Syria - The photograph is from a book titled 'The Islamic Architecture of Syria'.*



*Overall View.*



*Views of the double curtain of walls.*



*Main courtyard (chapel and hall).*



*Eastern walls and donjon.*



# Porto Palermo Castle

**Year of construction:** in early 19th Century

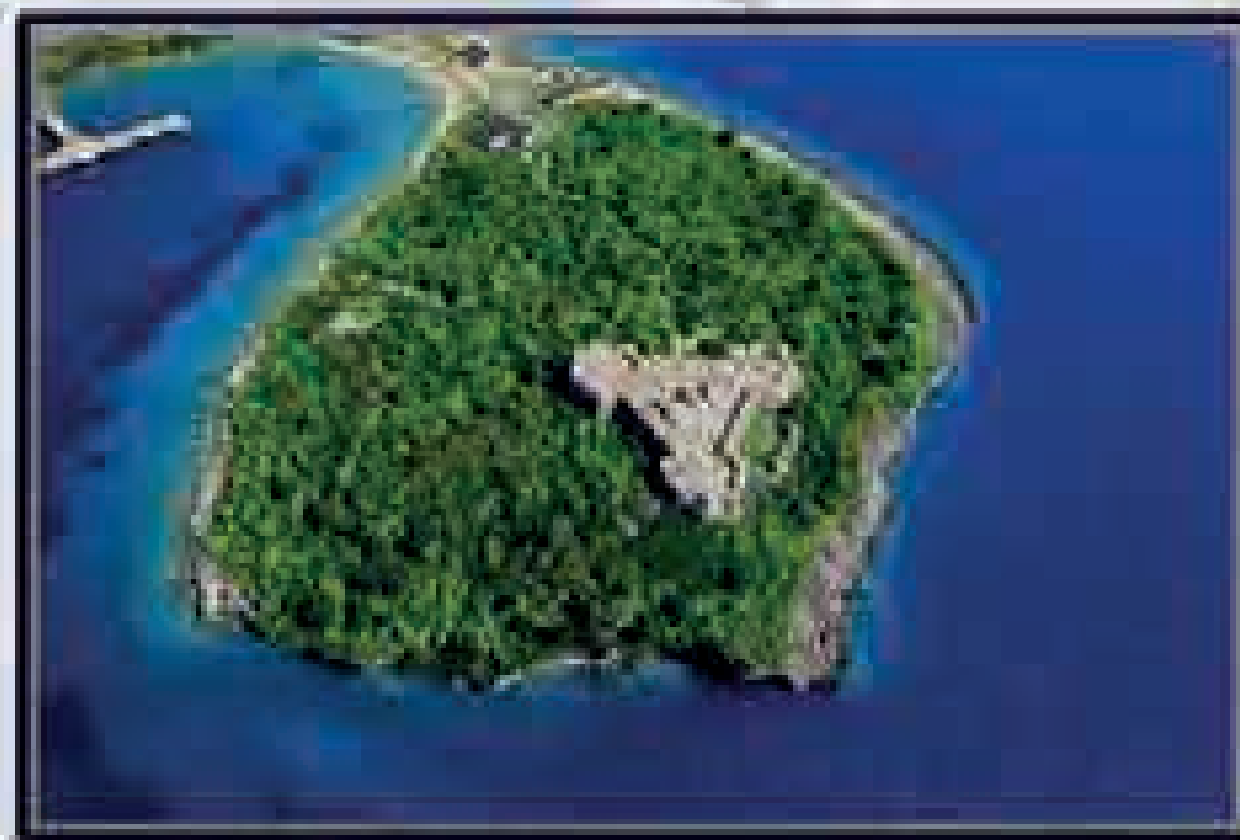
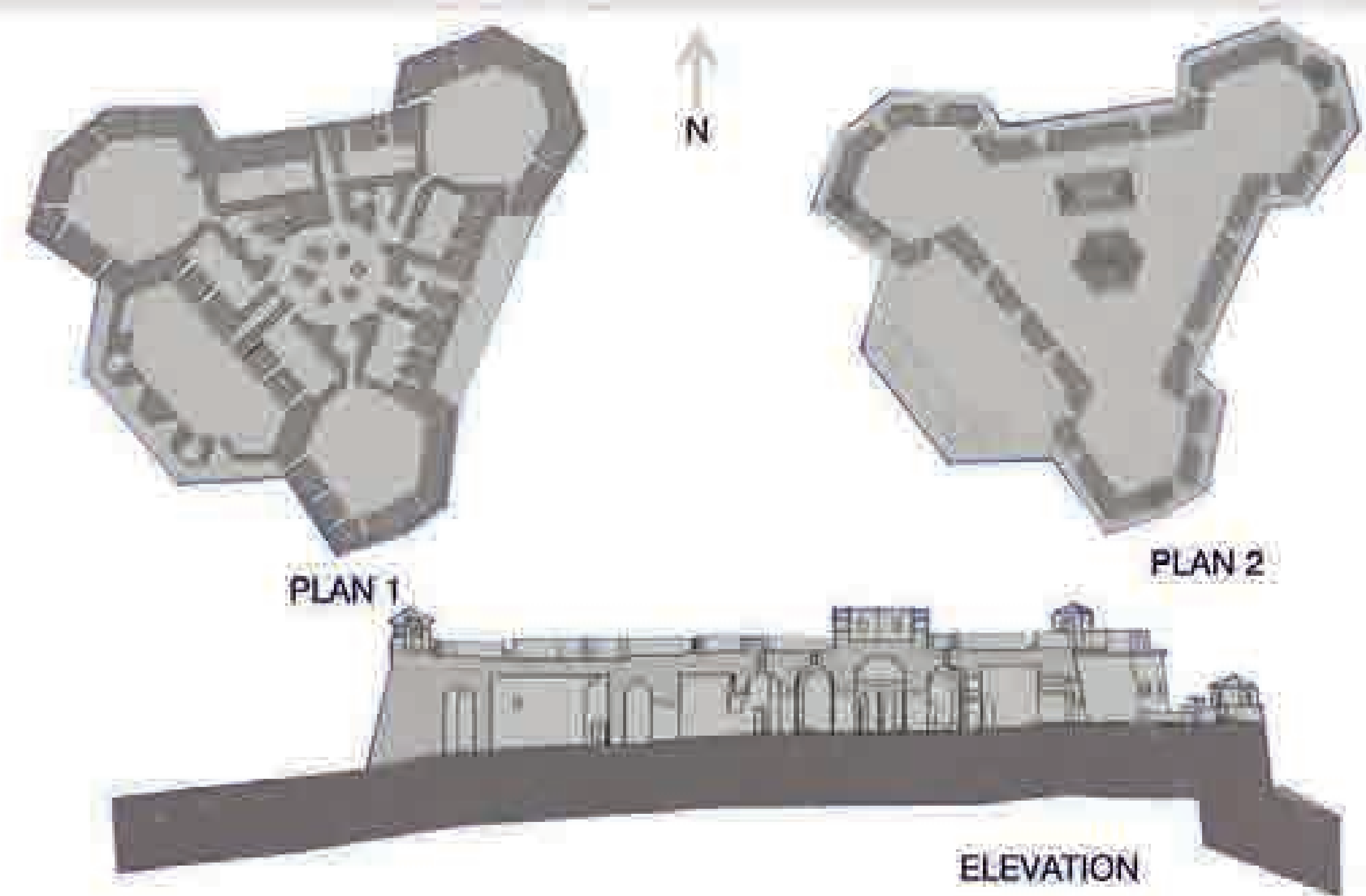
**Architect:** final form created by Ali Pasha of Tepelena

**Place:** Himarë,

**Country:** Albania

**Geographical coordinates:** 40.062317°N 19.790475°E

**Porto Palermo Castle (Albanian: Kalaja e Porto Palermos)** is a castle near Himarë in southern Albania. It is situated in the bay of Porto Palermo, a few kilometers south of Himarë along the Albanian Riviera. Huffington Post ranked Porto Palermo first among 15 Undiscovered European Destinations for 2014. The area together with Llamani beach will be proclaimed a protected area holding the status of Protected Landscape by the Albanian Government.



## References:

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Stefa, E. and Mydyti, G. (2012). Concrete Mushrooms. Milan: dpr-barcelona, p.191.

Sustainable Development Strategies in South-East Europe. (2008). All Europe: Printed at the Council of Europe, p.177.

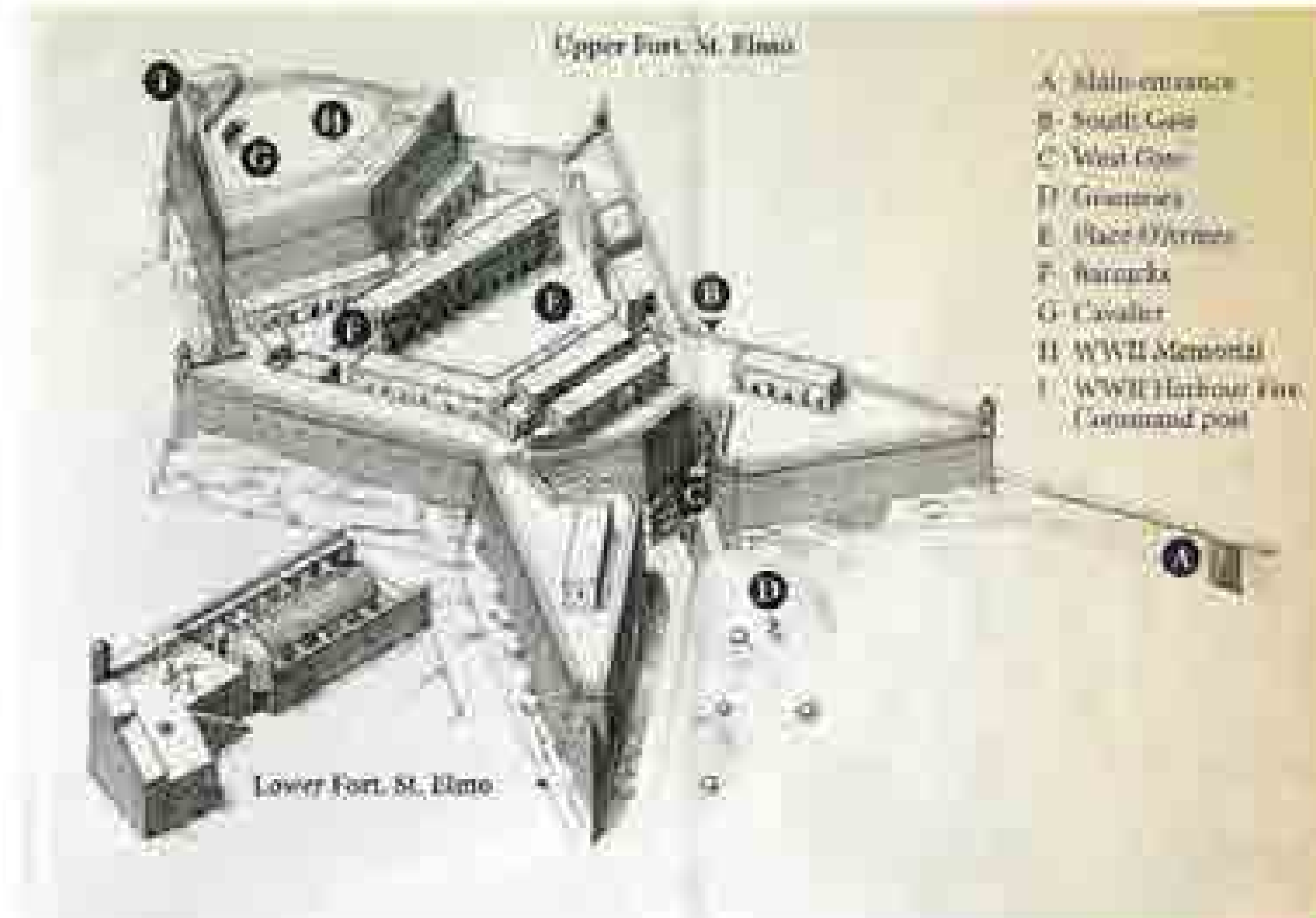
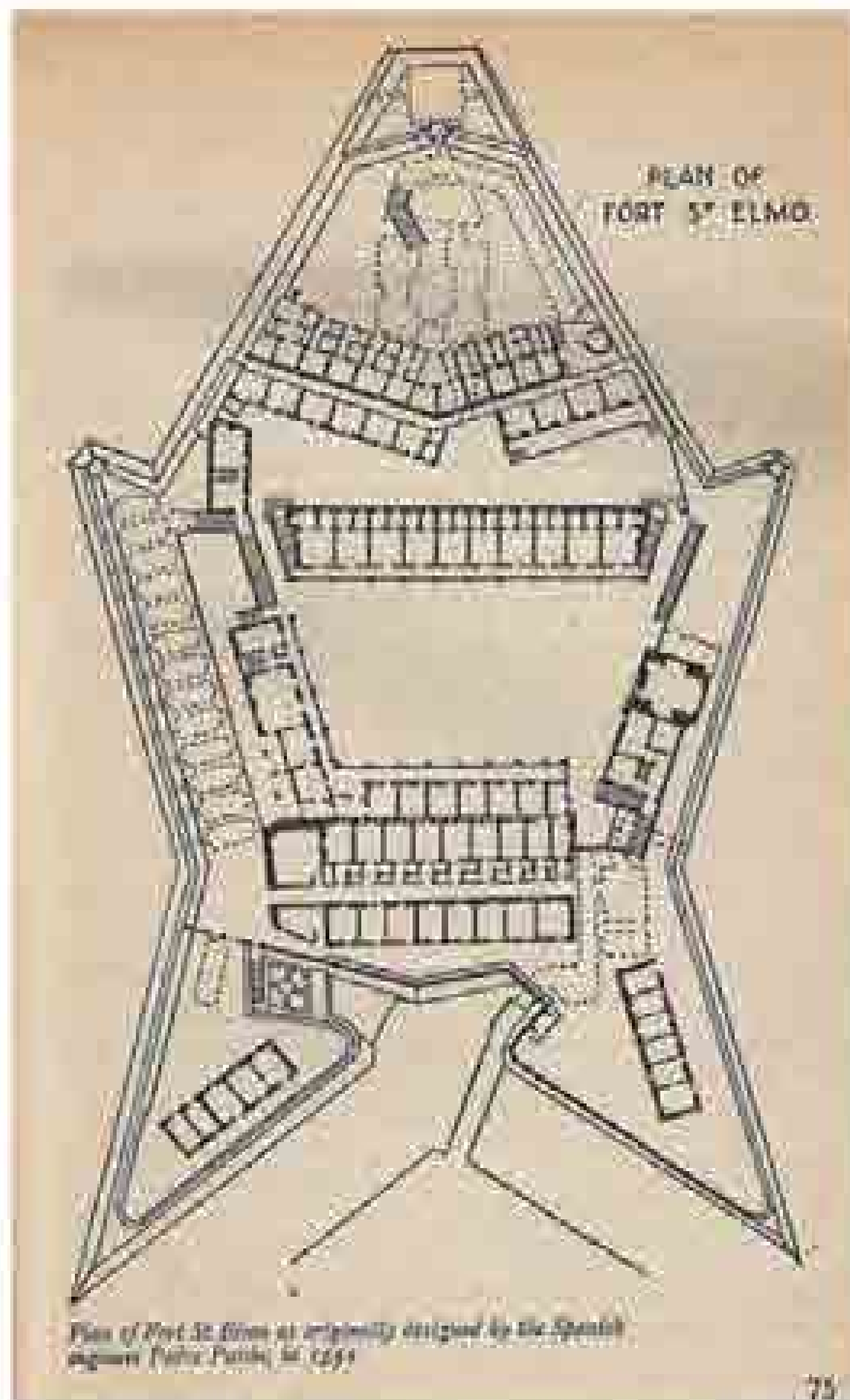


# FORT SAINT ELMO

## General Information :

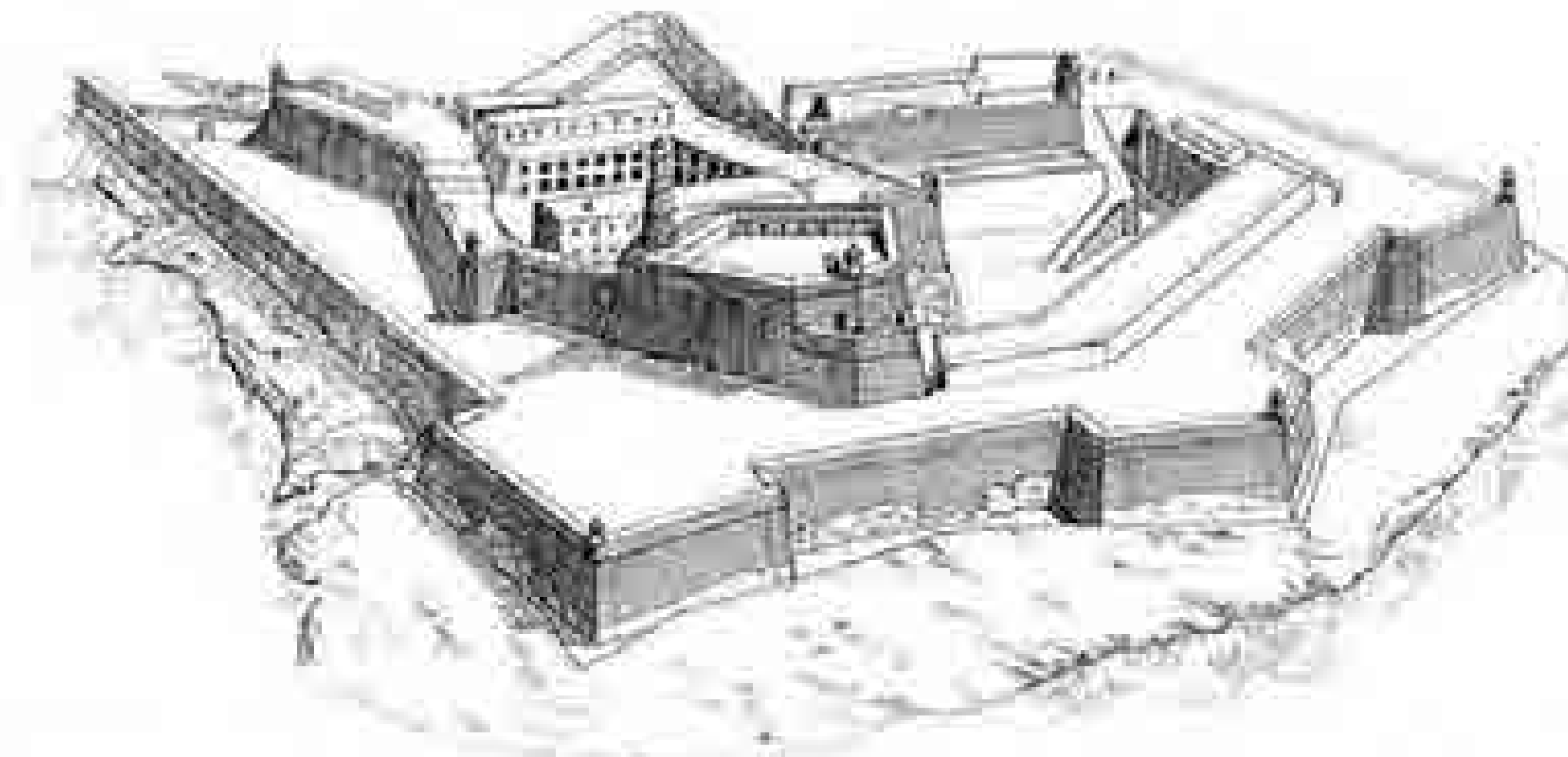
Year of Construction :1552  
Location: Valletta, Malta  
Function : Military Fortification  
Built By : Order of St. John

## Plan of Fort St. Elmo

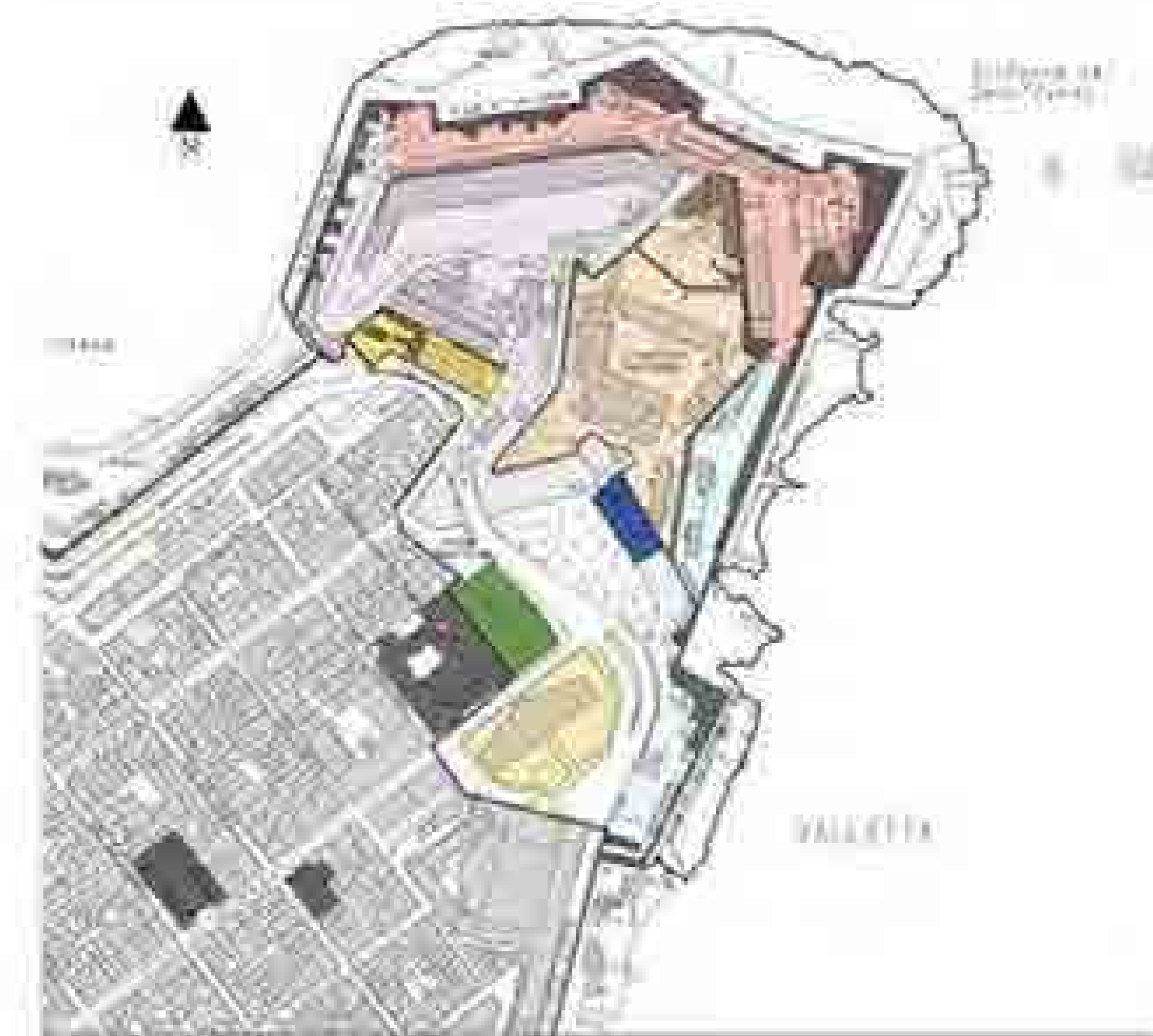


## Chronology :

- 1530 : The Order of St. John begins to rule Malta.
- 1551 : Ottomans try to invade Malta.
- 1552 : The construction of Fort St. Elmo begins
- 1565 : The great Siege of Malta begins
- 1566:Fort saint Elmo was reconstructed and rebuilt within city walls.



## Master Plan of St. Elmo



## Photograph of St. Elmo





# THE CASTLE OF KRITINIA



## CHRONOLOGY

- 1472: The castle above Kritinia, named Kastellos, was built by Giorgio Orsini to protect the inhabitants of the village from the attacks of the Ottoman fleets.
- 1467-1476: Orsini: still visible at the entrance
- 1480: at Kastello, the fortress is built on top of a rocky outcrop and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Ottomans in
- 1503-1512: The castle is well preserved with the coat of arms of the Grand Masters of the Knights of Saint John, d'Amboise.
- 1658: the Venetian Doge Francesco Morosini tried to conquer Rhodes entering at Kameros Skala beach, but the Venetian army was rejected.



## REFERENCES

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- 2) Greek Islands. [https://books.google.com.cy/books?id=2P1pS4zHuqQC&pg=PA276&dq=kritinia+castle&hl=en&sa=X&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=kritinia%20castle&f=false](https://books.google.com.cy/books?id=2P1pS4zHuqQC&pg=PA276&dq=kritinia+castle&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=kritinia%20castle&f=false)
- 3) The Semiotics of Heritage Tourism. [https://books.google.com.cy/books?id=e1KlAgAACBAJ&pg=PA138&dq=kritinia+castle&hl=en&sa=X&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=kritinia%20castle&f=false](https://books.google.com.cy/books?id=e1KlAgAACBAJ&pg=PA138&dq=kritinia+castle&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=kritinia%20castle&f=false)
- 4) Rhodes. [https://books.google.com.cy/books?id=0laPyTPx1ssC&pg=PA61&dq=kritinia+castle&hl=en&sa=X&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=kritinia%20castle&f=false](https://books.google.com.cy/books?id=0laPyTPx1ssC&pg=PA61&dq=kritinia+castle&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=kritinia%20castle&f=false)
- 5) MARCO POLO Travel Guide Rhodes. [https://books.google.com.cy/books?id=mYmGvc98lnAC&pg=PA121&dq=kritinia+castle&hl=en&sa=X&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=kritinia%20castle&f=false](https://books.google.com.cy/books?id=mYmGvc98lnAC&pg=PA121&dq=kritinia+castle&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=kritinia%20castle&f=false)

# METOCHI OF AGIA ANASTASIA

## LOCATION

SOUTH OF EPANOMI, IN THESSALONIKI AREA, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DISTANCE TO THE VILLAGE MESIMERI

## REGION

CENTRAL MACEDONIA, THESSALONIKI

## ALTITUDE

25-M

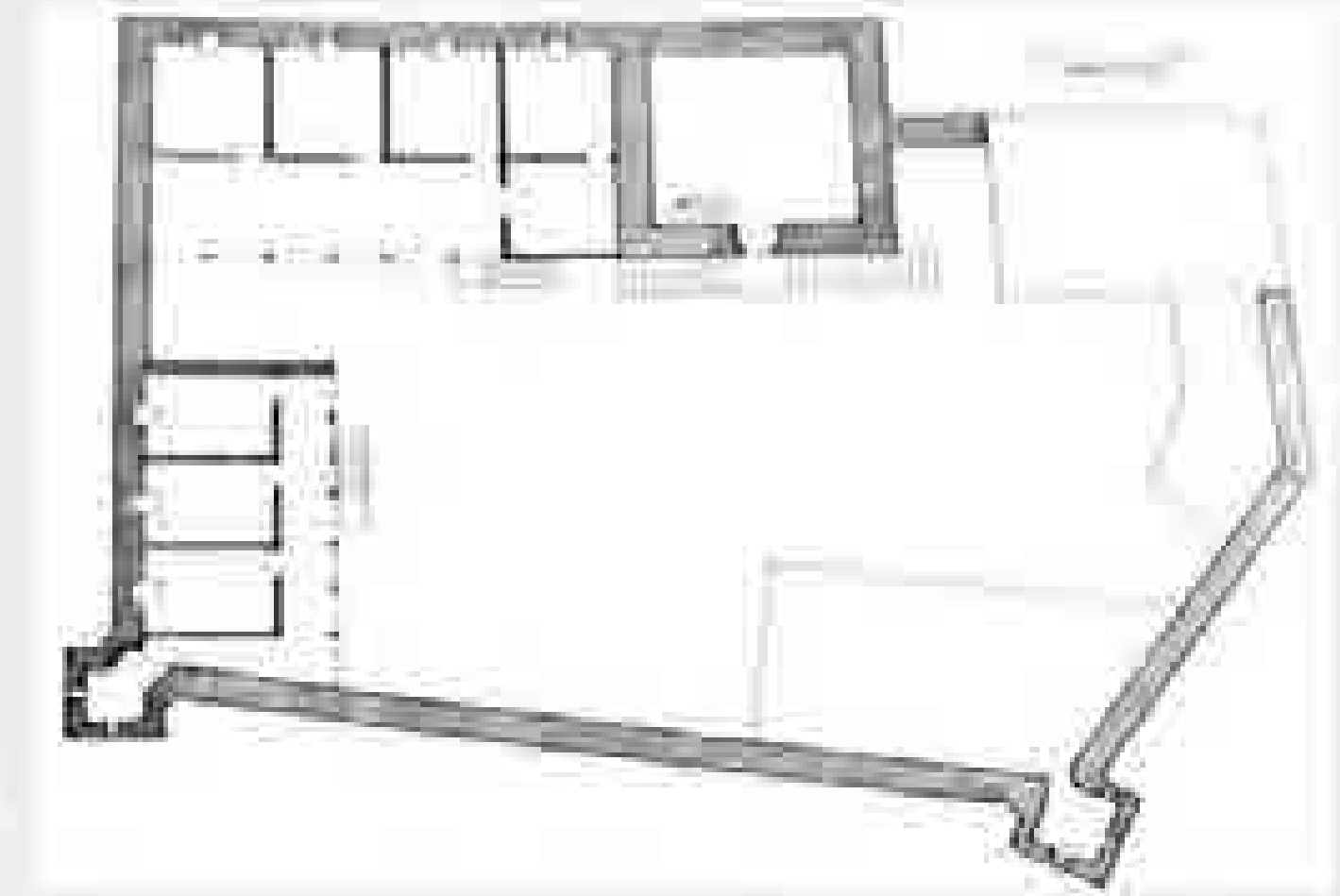
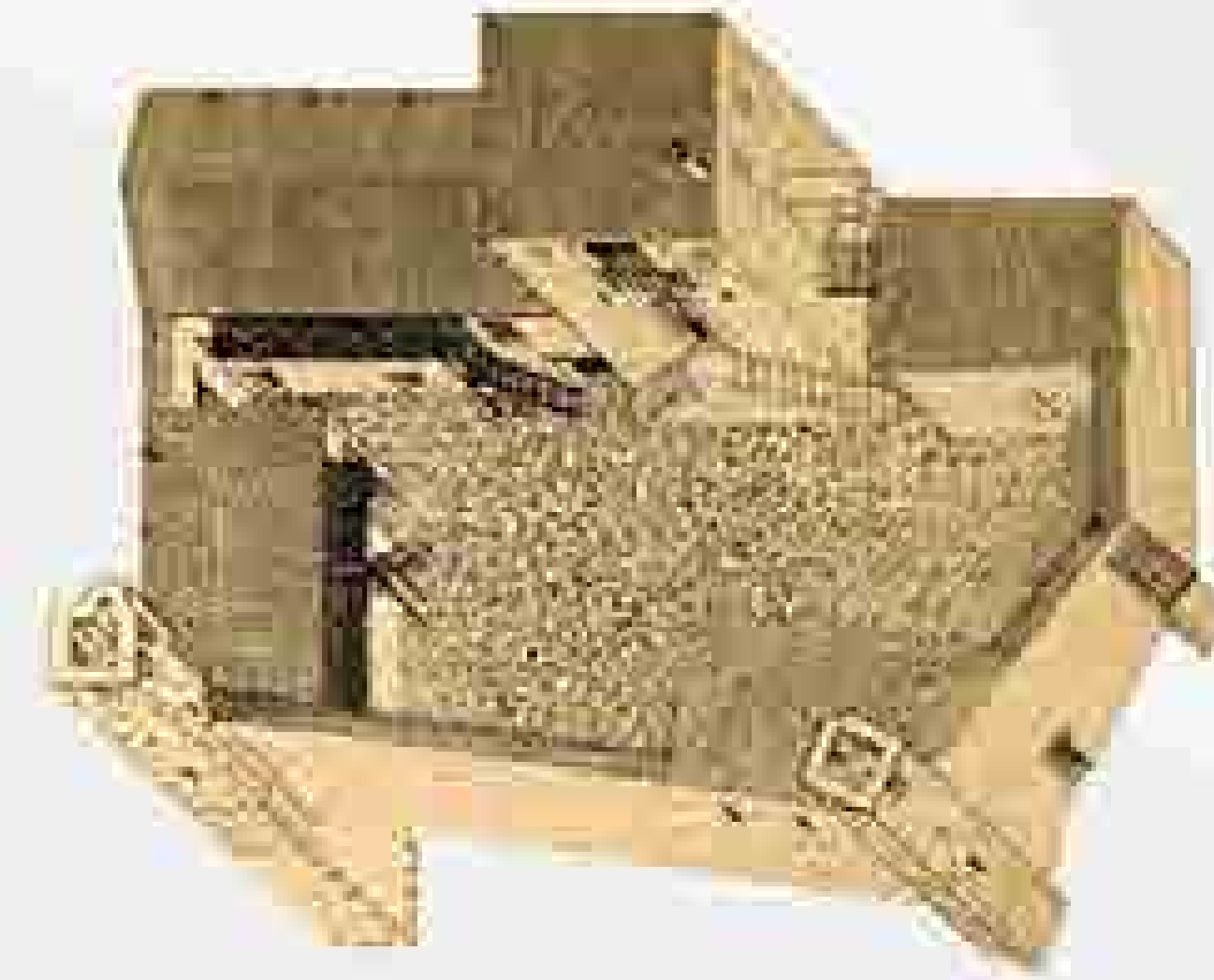
## TIME OF CONSTRUCTION

1530

## ORIGIN

POST-BYZANTINE

THE METOCHI OF AGIA ANASTASIA MONASTERY FOUNDED IN 1530, THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, AS SHOWN BY THE STONE INSCRIPTION THAT STILL EXISTS OVER THE MAIN DOOR. ΜΕΤΟΧΙ, METOCHI IN GREEK MEANS TO HOLD A PART OF THE SHARED AND MANY PLACES IN GREECE CALLED METOCHI OR METOHI BECAUSE THEY USED TO BELONG TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF A CLOISTER. THREE KILOMETERS SOUTH OF EPANOMI ARE THE KRITZIANA, ONE OF THE FOUR MAJOR "METOCHIA" VILLAGES OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. ANASTASIA. THE VILLAGE IS FIRST MENTIONED IN A DOCUMENT OF THE MONASTERY OF AGIA LAVRA IN 1110. OVER THE YEARS THE VILLAGE KRITZIANA VANISHED AND TODAY ONLY THIS CURRENT BUILDING IS LEFT TO REMIND THE MONASTIC DOMINATION OF THE FIELDS. THE PROPERTY IS BUILT LIKE A CASTLE TO DEFEND FROM THE PIRATES AND THE CONSTRUCTING MATERIALS WERE STONES FROM OLDER BUILDINGS FROM THE AREA. YOU CAN SEE ALSO MARBLES FROM ANCIENT TEMPLES IN THE WALLS. THE BUILDING, PARTS OF WHICH SURVIVE IN GOOD CONDITION, CONSISTING OF THE CENTRAL TOWER, CHURCH, CELL, FURNACE, KITCHEN, BARN AND TWO DEFENSIVE TOWERS. UNFORTUNATELY, AN EFFORT TO BUILD A NEW CHURCH IN 1965, RESULTED IN DESTRUCTION OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE OLD CHURCH AND DAMAGED THE ENCLOSURE AND THE TOWER. LATER IN 1976, THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DID EXTENSIVE RESEARCH TO FIX THE REMAINING BUILDINGS AND LAST INTERVENED IN 1987. SINCE THEN, THERE'S ANOTHER PENDING RECONSTRUCTION...





# ST. HILARION CASTLE

- Architect: BY BYZANTINES
- Place: KYRENIA
- Country: NORTH CYPRUS
- Geographical coordinates: 35.3123'N,33.2808E
- Height on sea level: 700 m



## REFERENCES

- 1 DOANN HOUGHTON-ALICO (2014) VOICE OF A VOYAGE :REDISCOVERING THE WORLD DURING A TEN YEAR CIRCUM NAVIGATION ,VOICE OF A VOYAGE, SOUTH PASIFIC , SUMSTONE PRESS
- 2 DAVID NICOLLE ADAM HOOK (2013) ,CRUSADER CASTLES IN CYPRUS GREECE AND THE AEGEAN, OSPREY PUBLISHING
- 3 FRANCIS HENN (2004),A BUSINESS OF SOME HEAD:THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS BEFORE AND COMING DURING THE 1974 TURKISH INVASION,A BUSINESS OF SOME HEAD, CASEMATE PUBLISHERS

## CHRONOLOGY

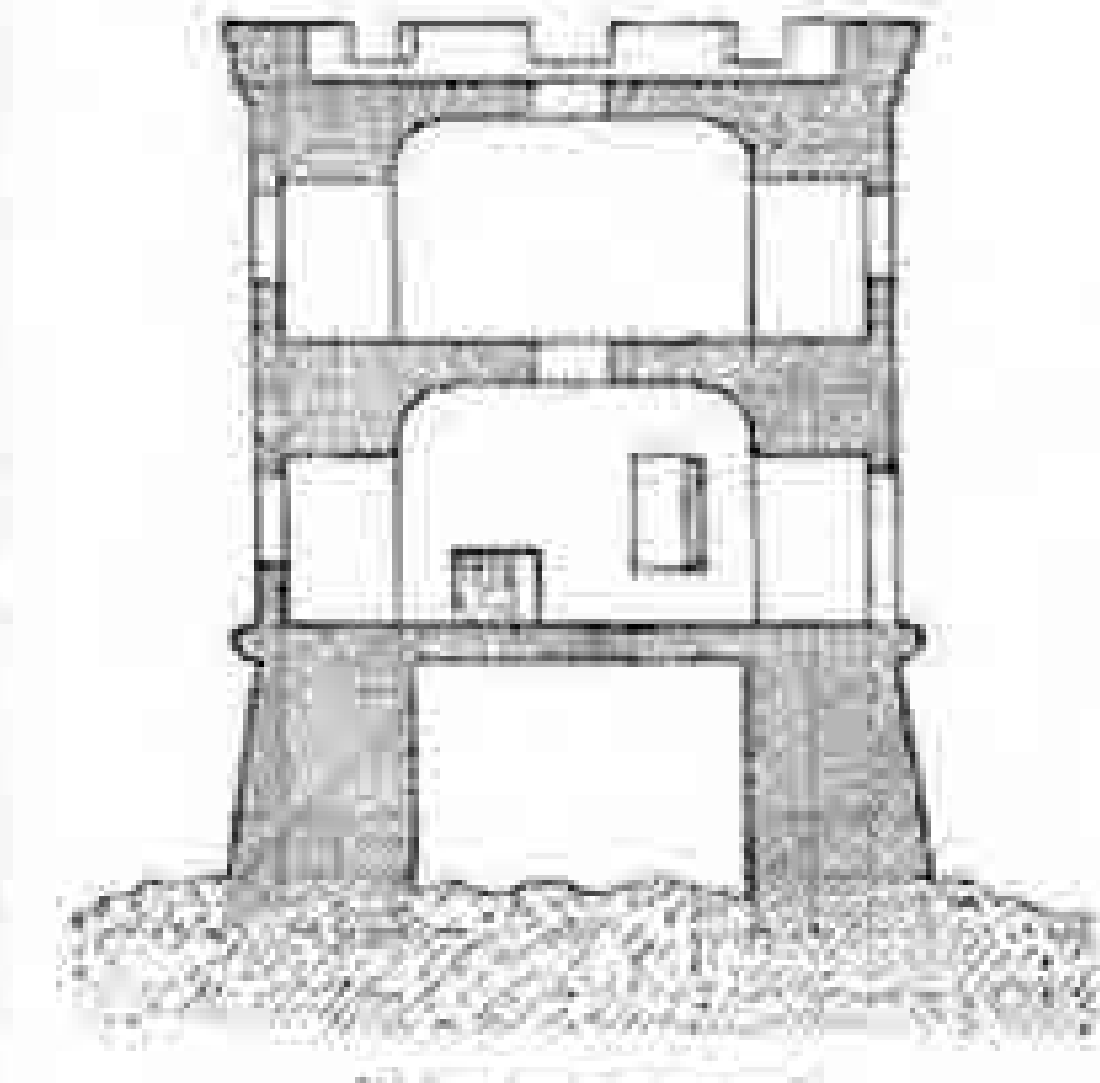
- 850 - 875: The first Norse settlers arrive on Iceland.
- 859: Muslims establish the University of Al Karaouine as a madrasa in Fez, Morocco.
- 862: The Bagratuni Dynasty of Medieval Armenia begins with Ashot I.
- 863 - 879: Period of schism between eastern and western churches.
- 870: Prague Castle founded.
- 871 - 899: Reign of Alfred the Great, First King of The English.
- 10th century: Hilarion Castle
- 1001: Vikings, led by Leif Eriksson, establish small settlements in and around Vinland in North America
- 1004: the library and university Dar Al-Hekma is founded in Egypt under the Fatimids.
- 1010-1011: the Second Goryeo-Khitai War; the Korean king was forced to flee the capital temporarily, but unable to establish a foothold and fearing a counterattack, the Khitan forces withdrew.
- 1040: Duncan I of Scotland slain in battle. Macbeth succeeds him.
- 1055: the Seljuk Turks capture Baghdad, taking the Buyid Emir Al-Malik al-Rahim prisoner.

# Tour de la Parata

**Building name:** tour de la parata.  
**Year of construction:** 1550-1551.  
**Architect:** Giacomo Lombardo.  
**Place:** commune of Ajaccio.  
**Country:** French.  
**Geographical coordinates:** 41°53'43"N 8°36'30"E.  
**Height on sea level:** 180 ft.



PLAN



SECTION



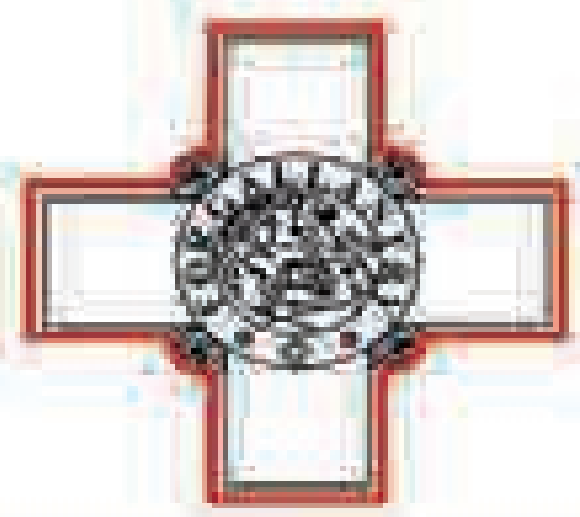
**Abstract:**  
*I chose the tower because it is a very smart fortification used in the 1500 centuries by the Republic of Genoa. It's a great example of the fortification because it sits on a high coastline over seeing any danger that comes along. Its quiet simple as its only a watch tower and has enough space for defense and also has vaulted rooms.*

## References:

- Cubells, J. (2007). *Un site, des monuments La Parata et Les Sanguinaires: Pour une étude pluridisciplinaire du patrimoine historique et naturel de la Corse*. United States of America: library of congress..
- Frémerville, J. (1894). *Tours génoises du littoral de la Corse*. United States of America: library of congress..
- Graziani, A. (1992). *Les Tours Littorales*. United States of America: library of congress.
- Graziani, A. (2000). *Les ouvrages de défense en Corse contre les Turcs*. United States of America: library of congress.
- Piana, M. (2014). *Archaeology and Architecture of the Military Orders*. England: The British Library.







# Ferretti Battery

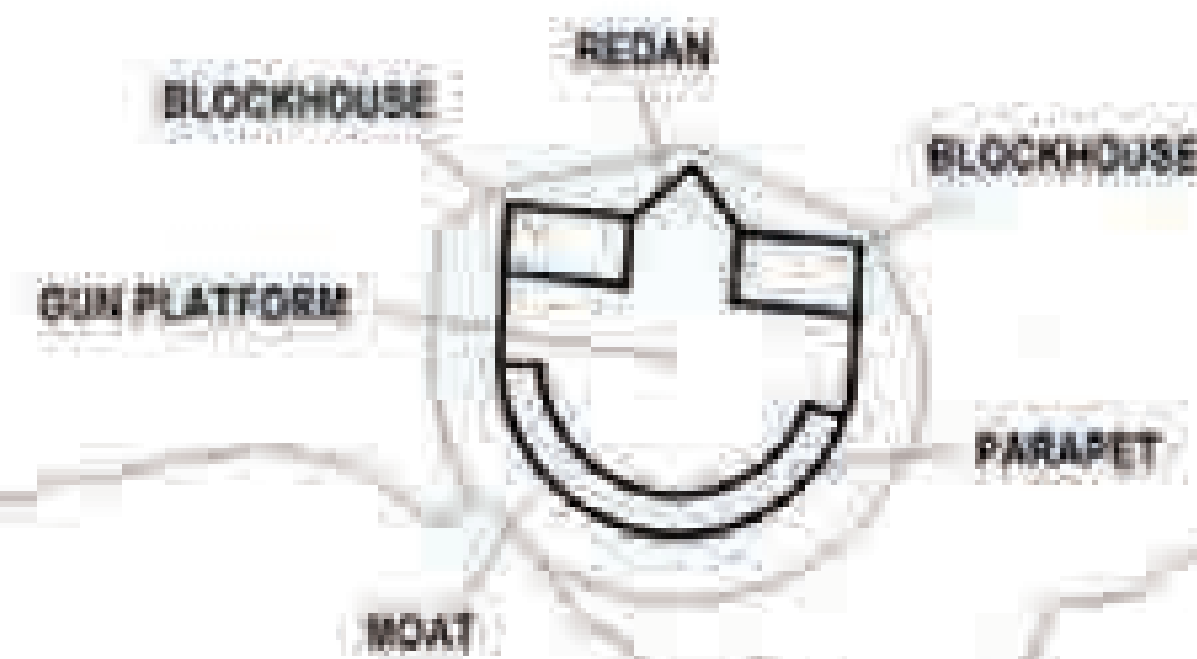
Dale Do Dove In 300 Years



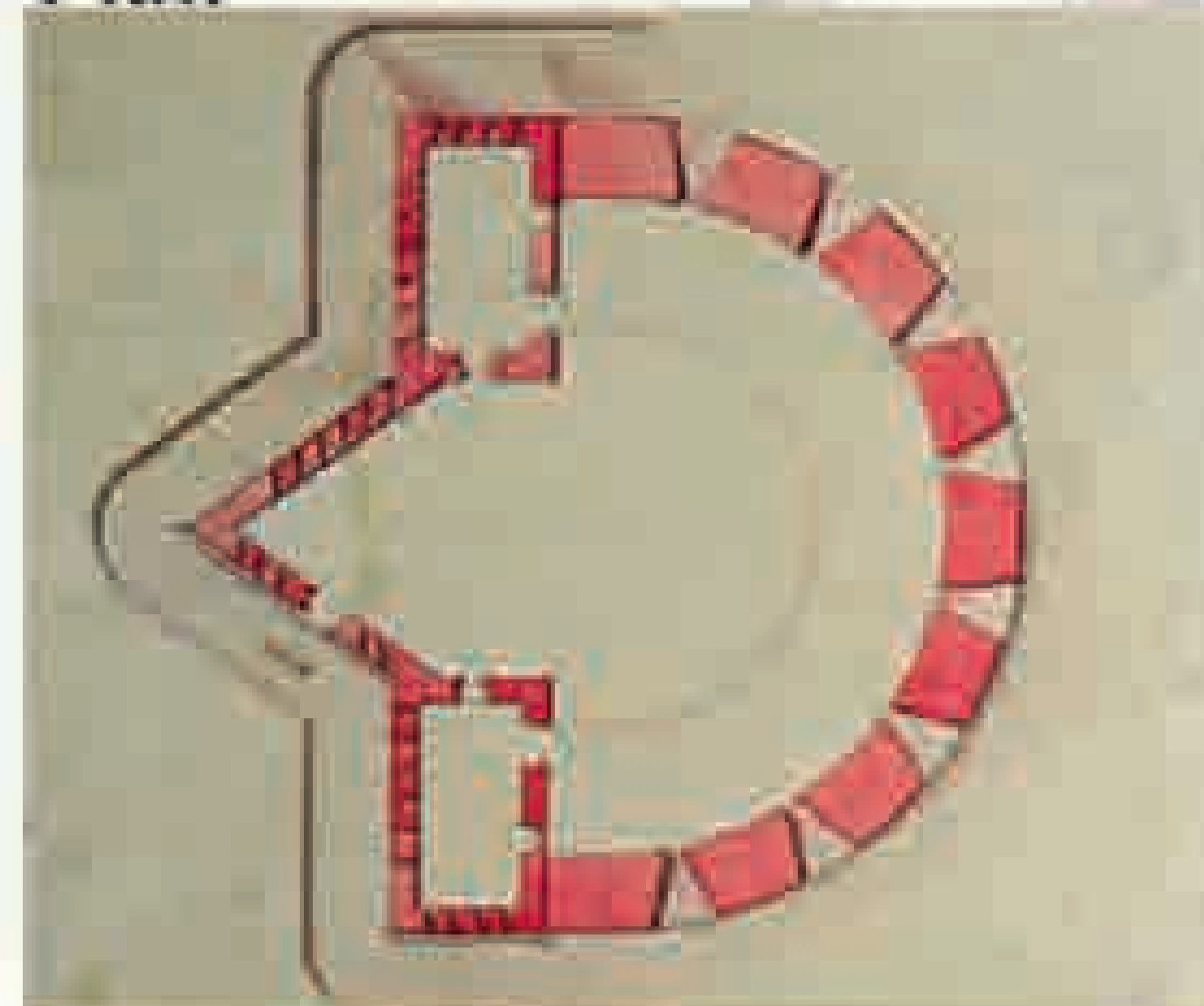
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem & The Jewish National & University Library  
Malta Map, Mapmaker J.B. Hommon, 1720, Place: Nuremberg.

Building name: Ferretti Battery (St George's Battery)  
Architect: Jacques de Camus d'Arginy, Bernard de Fontenay  
Place: Qajjenza, Birzebbuga.  
Year of construction: 1715 - 1716 (18th cent).

## FERRETTI BATTERY



## Plan



## Section & Elevation



Figure 2 - Ferretti Battery, Qajjenza, Birzebbuga, Jacques de Camus d'Arginy, Bernard de Fontenay, 1715-1716. Inside view picture Capt. By Pierre Micallef-Grieco, 10/05/2011, Fortifications, Web.



## Abstract:

The countries on the Mediterranean coast line have a similar style when it comes to architecture, materials and fortifications such as castles, batteries, city walls, etc.

For years and centuries The Mediterranean countries were

at a state of wars and Invasions, for that they started building forts to fight back and defend themselves, and after many years they'd turn into museums.

I chose Ferretti Battery because of its history, architecture and the transformation that happened in 300 years, from being a place of hate and war such as a Battery or a fort, to a beautiful restaurant that people can come together peacefully and enjoy having good times.

1665 Fort Richelieu was rebuilt in Québec, Canada.

1686 - 1715 Palamidi Castle is built in Nafplio, Greece.

1715 - 1716 Ferretti Battery Was Built in Malta.

1753 Saint Ferran Castle is built in Girona, Spain.

1765 French ship Deigo was launched to serve in Maltese Navy.

1670 - 1698 Fort Ricasoli is built in Kalkara, Malta.

1691 - 1694 Fort Louvois is built in Chapus, France.

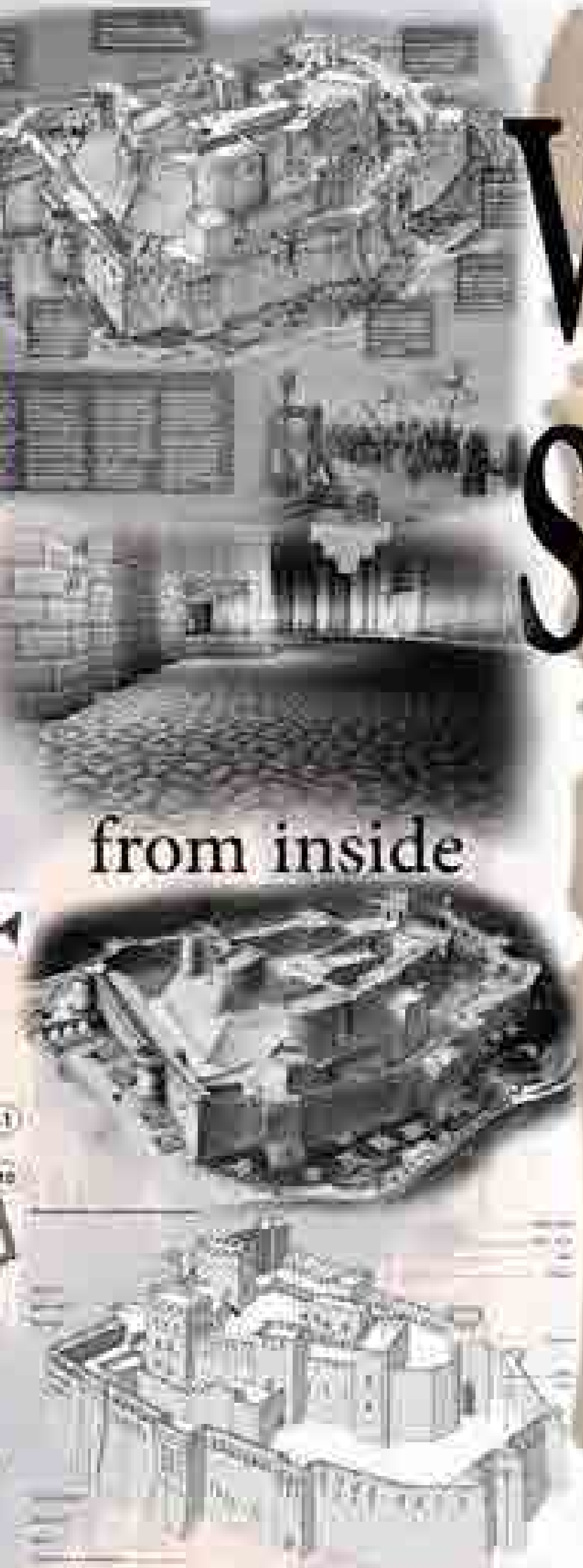
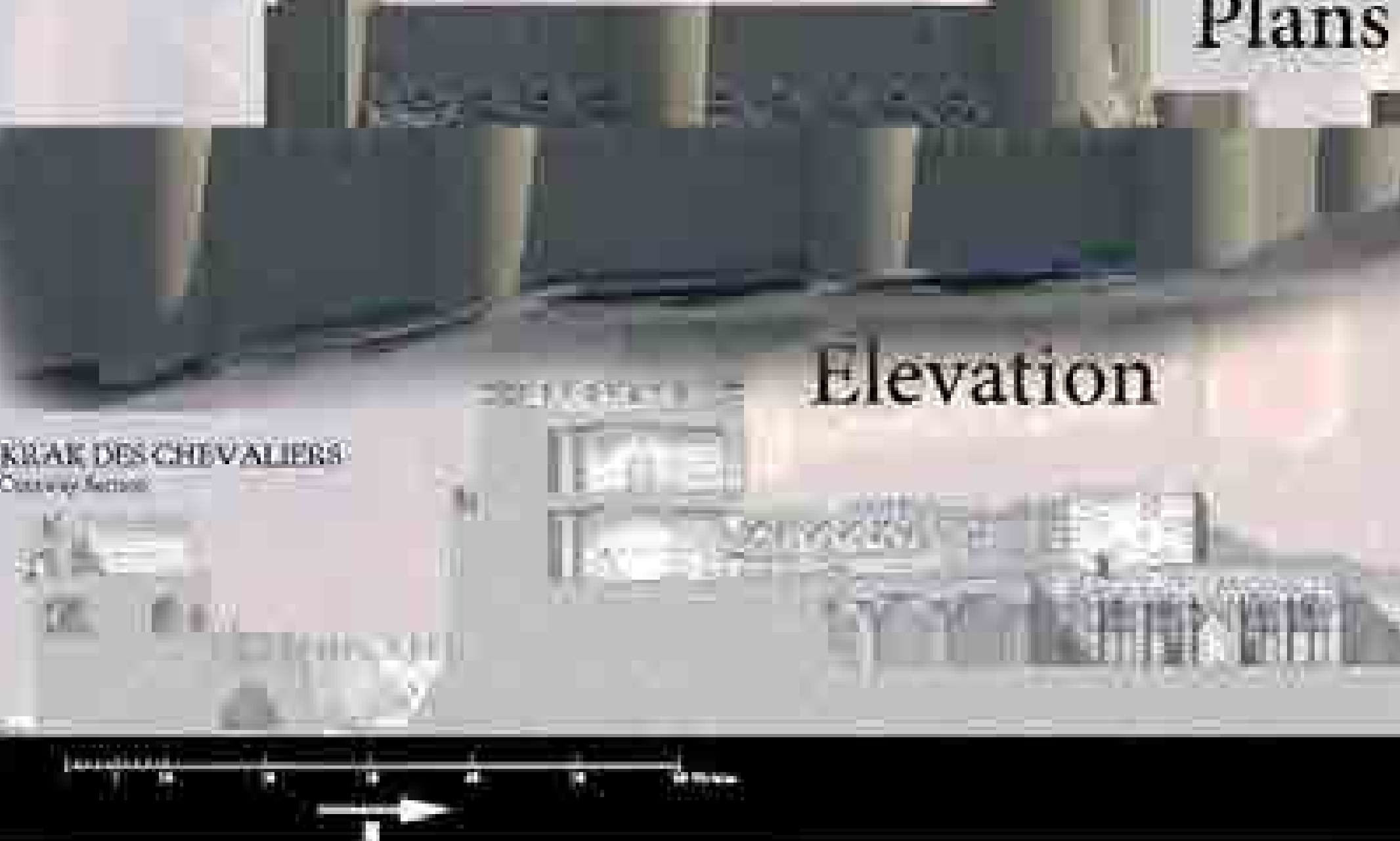
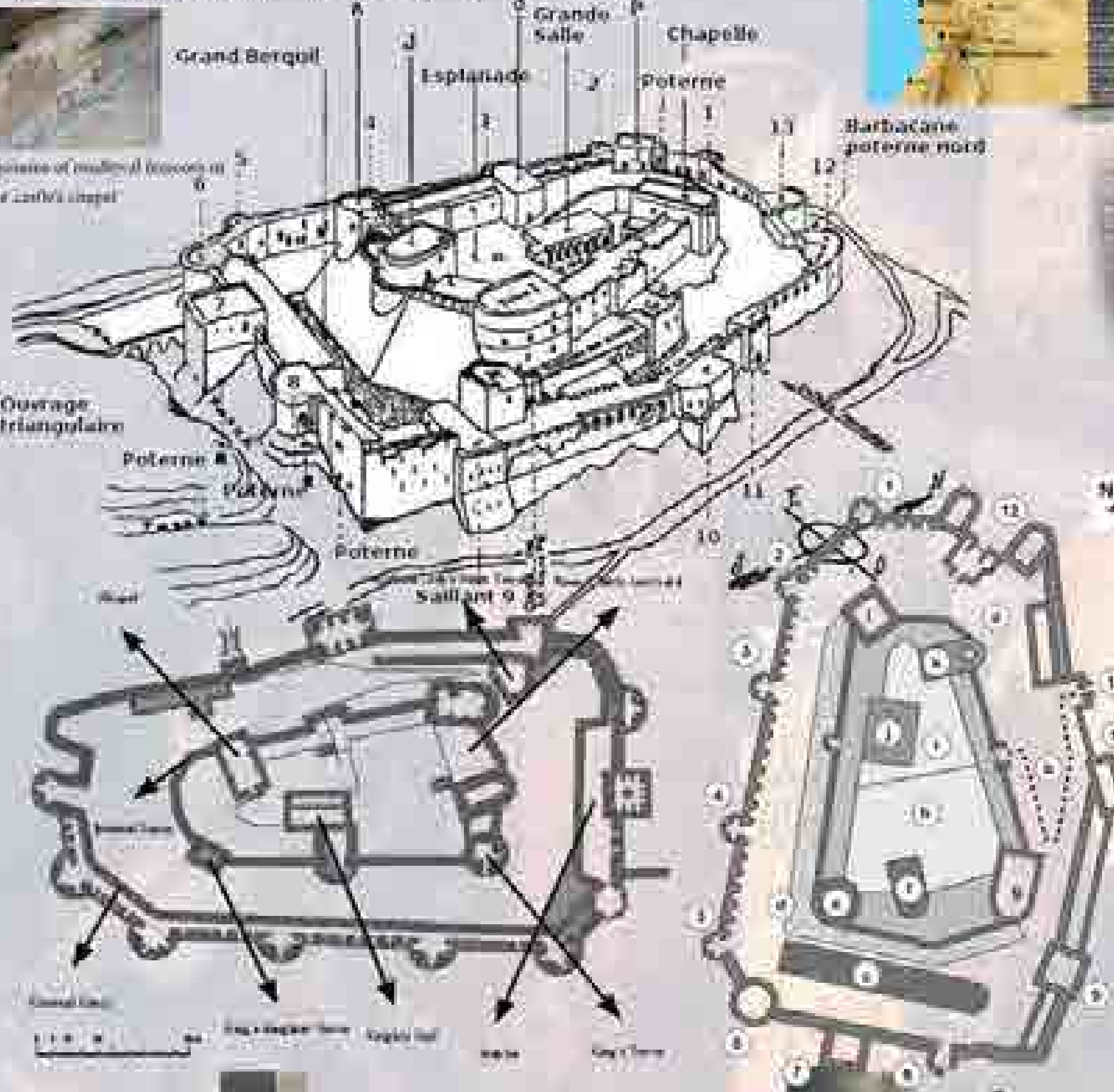
1717 Colossal Palace was built in Germany.

1757 The book La science de la guerre ou connoissances par tous ceux qui entreprennent la profession des Armes, by Nicolas De Robinant.



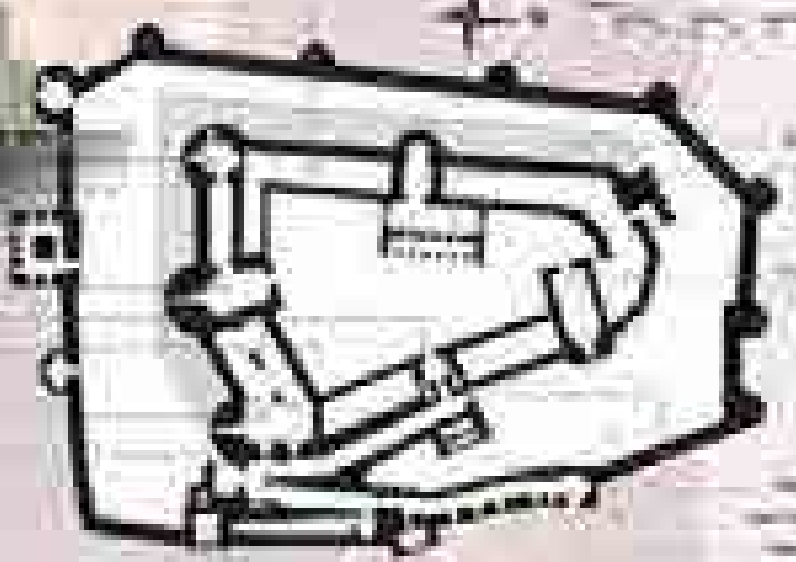
# Le Krak des Chevaliers (Homs, Syrie)

According to 13th-century Arab historian Ibn Shaddad, the Mirdasid emir of Aleppo, Shihab al-Dawla, established a settlement of Kurds (ghosman) at the site of the future castle in 1031 C.E. hence the castle's Arabic name "Hris al-Akrad" (Castle of the Kurds). The site was strategically located at the south end edge of the Jabal al-Akhdar mountain range and dominated the road between Hama and Tripoli. When building castles, Muslims often chose elevated sites such as hills and mountains that provided natural obstacles.



from inside

Plans



V  
S

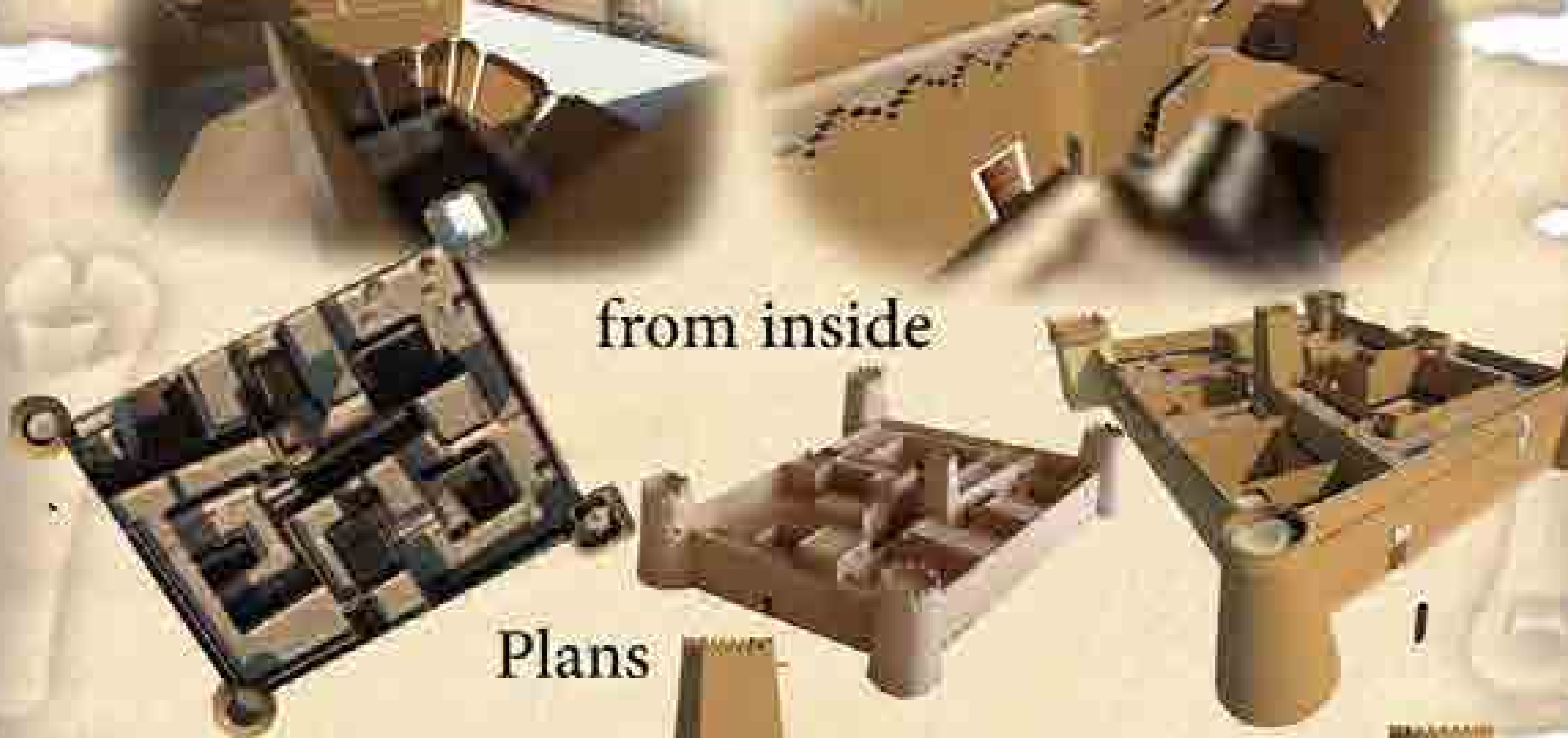
# Traditional Building in Riyadh Saudi Arabia

## (Masmak Castle)

The Masmak is a clay and mud brick fort, with four watchtowers and thick walls, founded on stone blocks, lying in the center of Riyadh, in the old quarters. This building played a major part in the kingdom's history, as it was here that the recapture of Riyadh led by the Saudis occurred on 14 January 1902.

A big fortress representing an empire. Surrounded by sand, this squat fortification was built around 1960 and was the site of Ibn Saud's victory in 1902, during which a spear was hurled at the main entrance door with such force that the head still lodges in the doorway. Highlights among the exhibits include maps and a fascinating range of photographs of Saudi dating from 1912 to 1937 in galleries converted from dwellings (living quarters).

The roofs are covered with painted palm-tree, taramia and ethel wood and exude an old-world charm that evokes an Arabian painting. Inside, the information panels and short, chatty, humming films on the storming of the fortress and the 'official' history of Saudi Arabia are pertinent towards the Al Sauds but worth watching nonetheless.

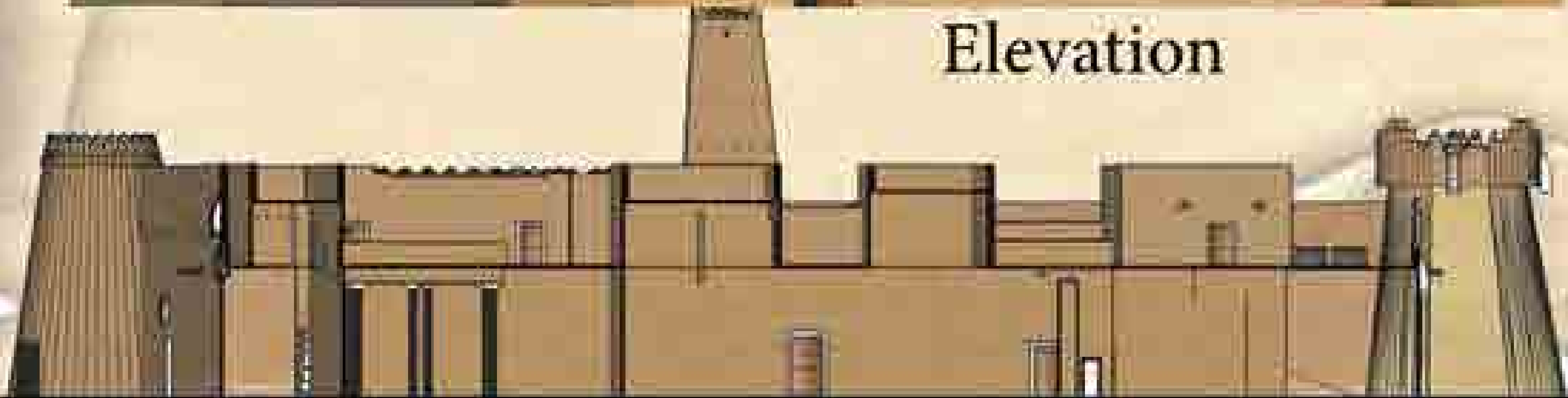


from inside

Plans



Elevation



Section



# RAM CASTLE

MATERIAL: STONE

LOCATION: SERBIA

YEAR: XII Century



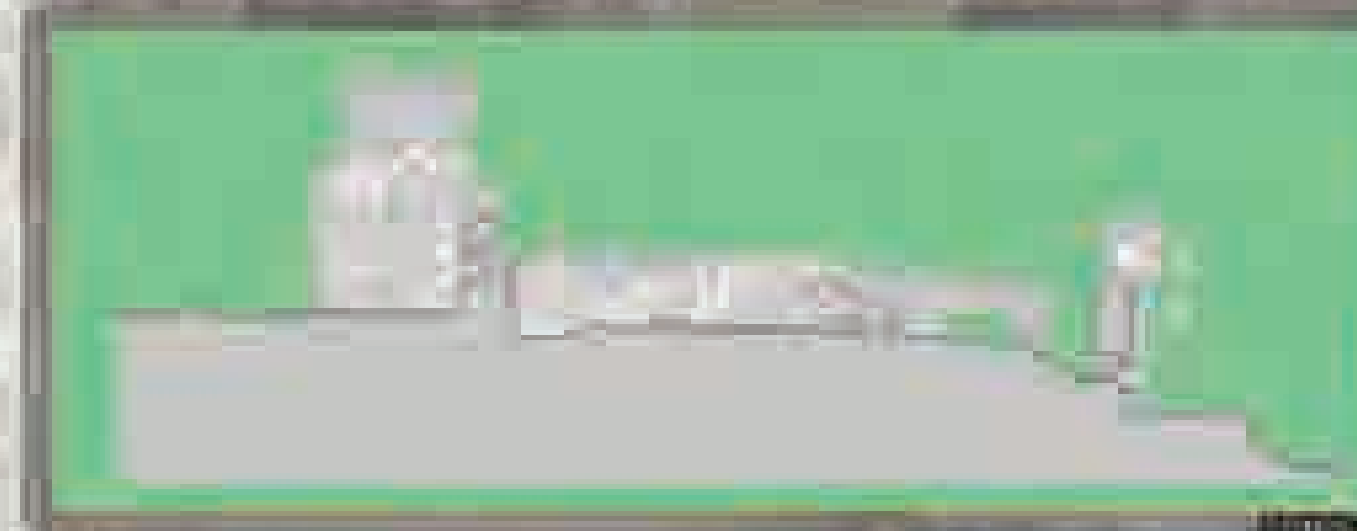
RAM CASTLE



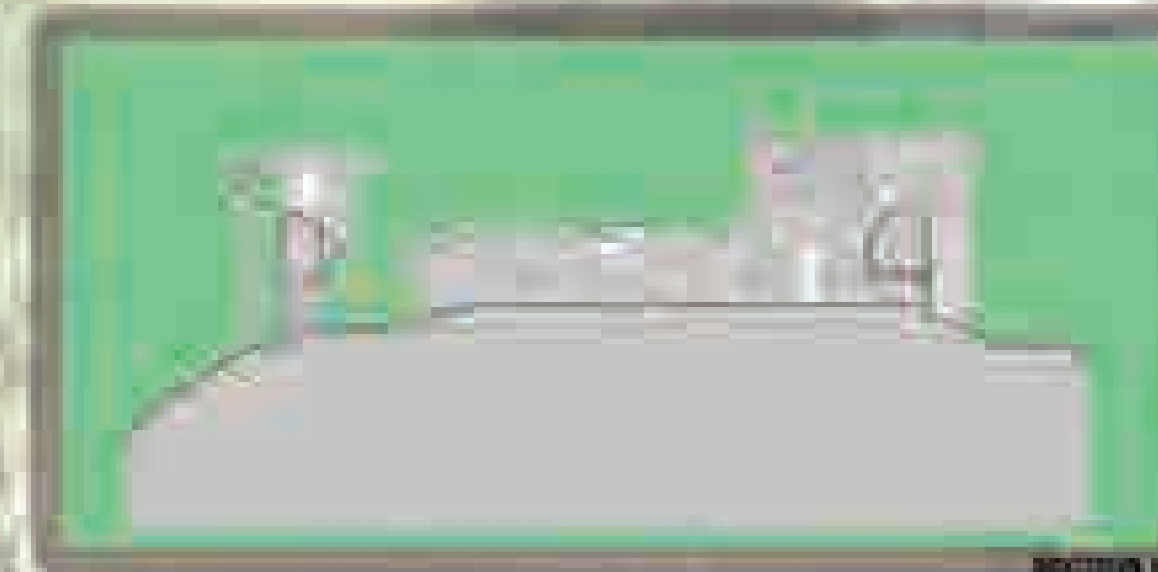
RAM CASTLE



SECTION 1



SECTION 2



SECTION 3

## CHRONOLOGY

- 1107- Melikşah become monarch
- 1113- II. Kiliç Arslan died
- 1131- Ahmet Sencer become monarch
- 1134- Melik Gazi died
- 1156- I. Rukneddin Mesut died
- 1156- Ahmet Yesevi died
- 1157- Great Selcuklu Government disappeared
- 1167- Cengiz Han was born
- 1176- Miryokefalon war
- 1187- The conquest of Jerusalem by Selehattin Eyyubi
- 1192- II. Kiliç Arslan died
- 1198- Ertuğrul Gazi was born
- 1204- VI. Crusade
- 1206- Cengizhan become monarch
- 1207- Mevlana was born
- 1208- Nasreddin Hoca was born
- 1209- Hacı Bektaşî Veli was born
- 1221- V. Crusade
- 1227- Cengizhan was died
- 1228- VI. Crusade
- 1230- Yassicemen War
- 1238- Yunus Emre was born
- 1243- Kosedag War
- 1254- VII. Crusade
- 1254- Marco Polo was born



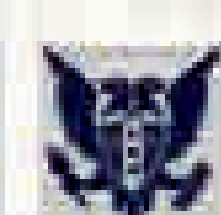
SECTION 4



SECTION 5



SECTION 6





# OLD NAVARINO CASTLE

**Architect: Venetians**

**Place: Pylos, Greece**

**Year: 1688**

## Abstract

The castle was built in the late 13th century by Nicholas II of Saint Omer, the lord of Thebes in the Principality of Achaia, one of the Latin States ruling Greece following the Fourth Crusade. By the mid-14th century it belonged to the Genoese who used it as a base in their conflicts with the Venice-raiding Venetian colonies in Messenia. In the 1600s, the castle was occupied by Maria de Bourbon during each attempt to claim the Principality following the death of every husband, Robert of Taranto. By 1681, the castle is found in the hands of the Navarrese Company.

The Venetians attempted to purchase the castle several times, worried about the threat it posed to their trading interests; they occupied it in 1417 to prevent the Genoese from doing so, and finally secured its sale from the Prince of Achaia, Constantine II Zaccaria, in 1423. Venetian control survived the First Ottoman-Venetian War of the late 15th century, but not the Second War at the end of the 16th. Following the Venetian defeat in the Battle of Lepanto (1570), the Pylos garrison simply surrendered when the forces of Bayezid II arrived from Modon, despite significant strength and ample provisions.

## Chronology

- In 1499, the Ottomans took the fortress of Navarino.
- In 1572, the castle was reconstructed and they changed the name of the castle. New name was Anavarin-i Atik.
- Between the years 1686-1715, Venetians tried to take back the castle but they didn't make it.
- XVIII: century, the castle was damaged.
- In 1827 the Ottoman fleet was defeated, so the Greeks have owned the castle.
- Battle of Navarino, the Ottoman and Egyptian fleets, moving together British, French and Russian navies in which is a naval battle in history. On 20 October 1827.
- This battle of Navarino event in the history of the Ottoman passes in the Ottoman or name.



**References:**

The History of Ottoman Ismail IV and Sultans III and  
 BWS: BWS: Karal, page 100



# GRADINA KAMERLENGO

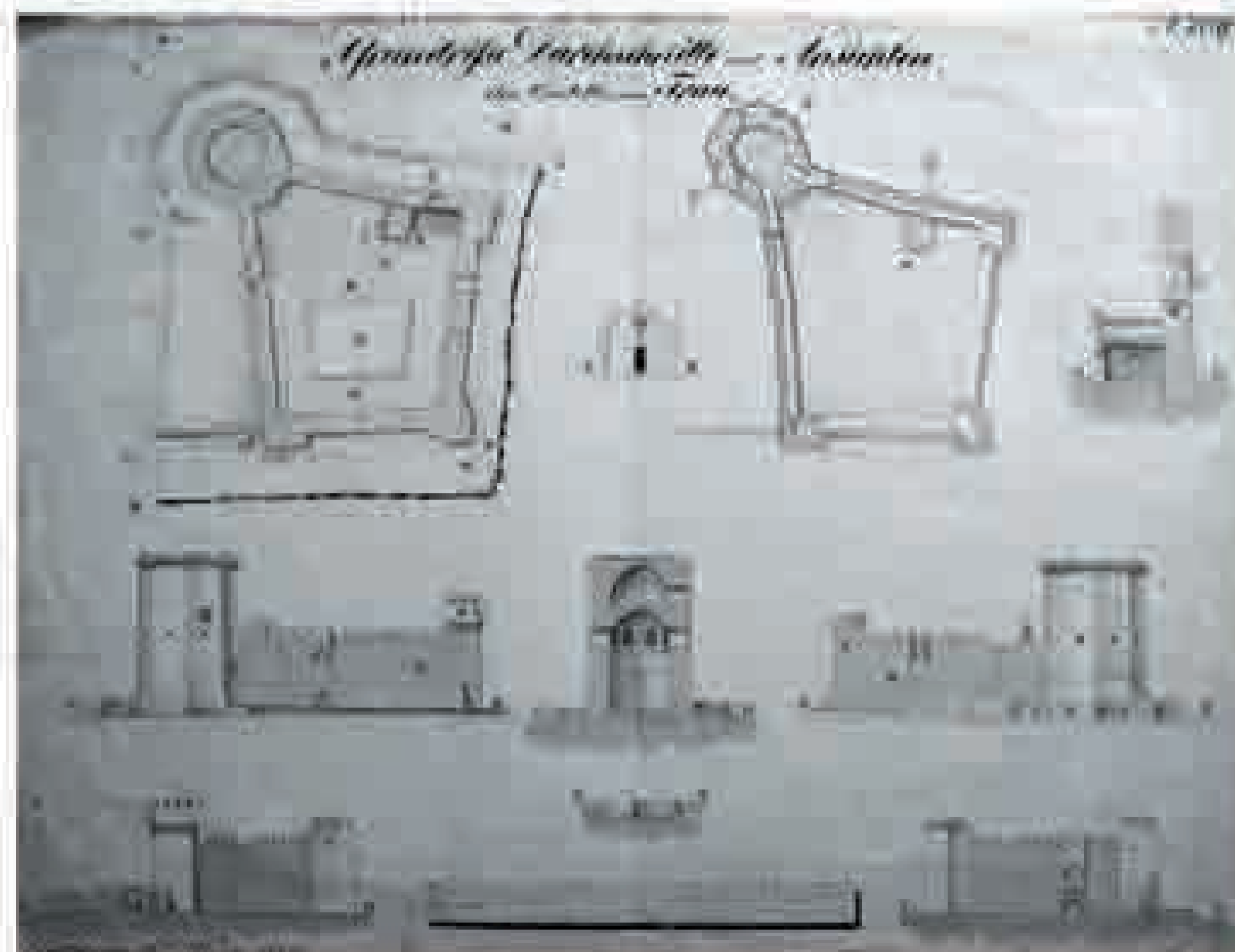
## FORTRESS KAMERLENGO



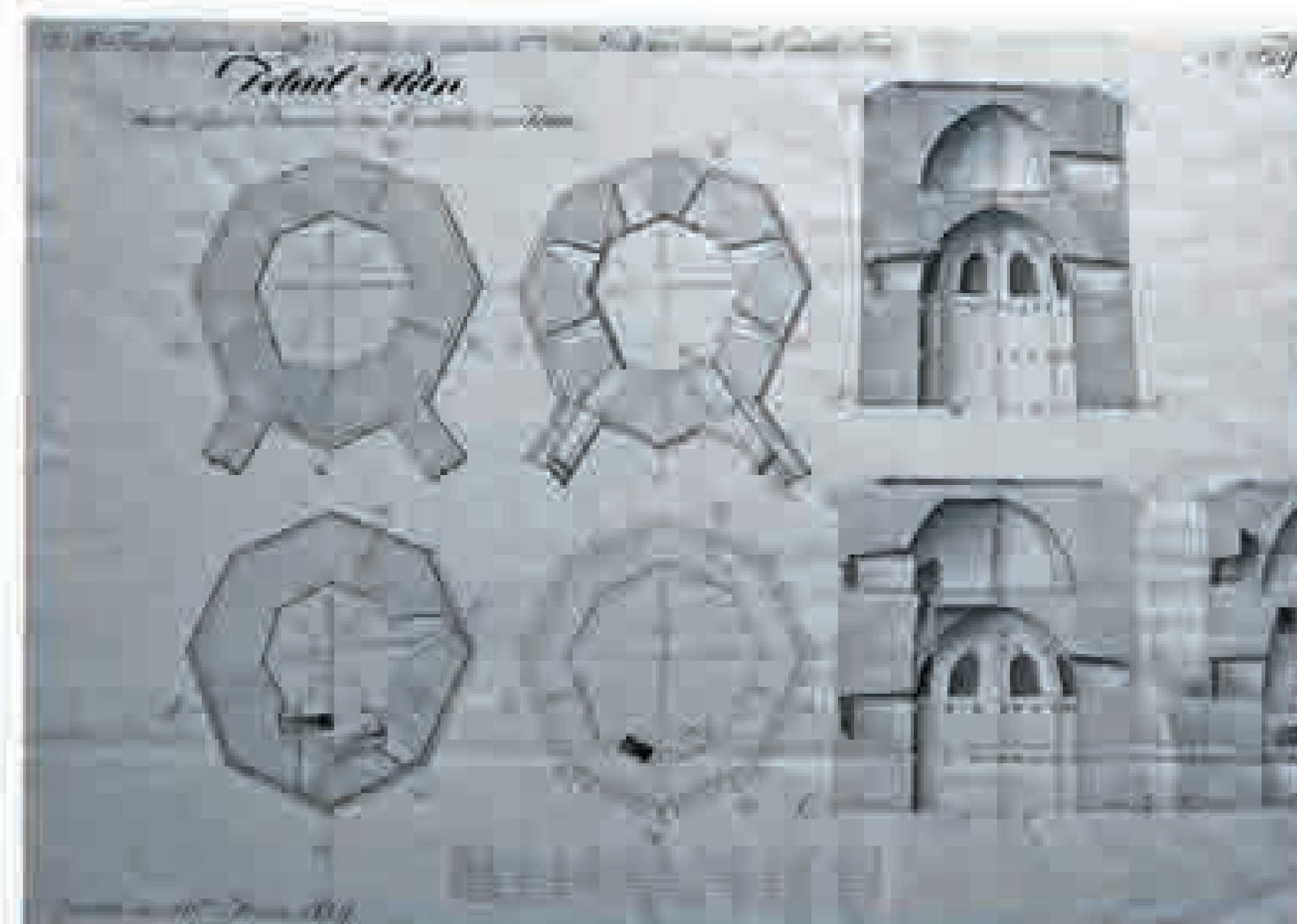
Building name: Fortress Kamerlengo (Gradina Kamerlengo)  
 Year of construction: Mid 15th century  
 Architect: Anonymous

Place: Trogir  
 Country: Croatia  
 Geographical coordinates: 43° 30' 55" N, 16° 14' 51" E  
 Height on sea level: On the sea level, 0 meters.

When we are talking about the architecture in Mediterranean part of the world there are lots of buildings we can call as fortress, keep and castle etc. My research started with the question "Which country should I pick?" After a couple research in the history of mediterranean world I figured out Turkey (the country I live in) has a strong relation with Croatia in the late 15th century. They've built lots of fortification units to prevent their country from invasions especially from Turkish invasions. Here I will mention about a great and well known fortress called "Gradina Kamerlengo" Fortress Kamerlengo. The structure was built in Trogir according to the design of the new Venetian authorities in early 15th century as an isolated fort on the outskirts of the fortified town. The local toponymy of this wetland edge islands had a great significant effect on the name of the castle remained in the general terminology of military architecture.



FORTRESS ELEVATIONS AND PLANS  
<http://imgur.com/20g0001>



FORTRESS TOWER DETAILS, SECTIONS AND PLANS  
<http://imgur.com/20g0002>



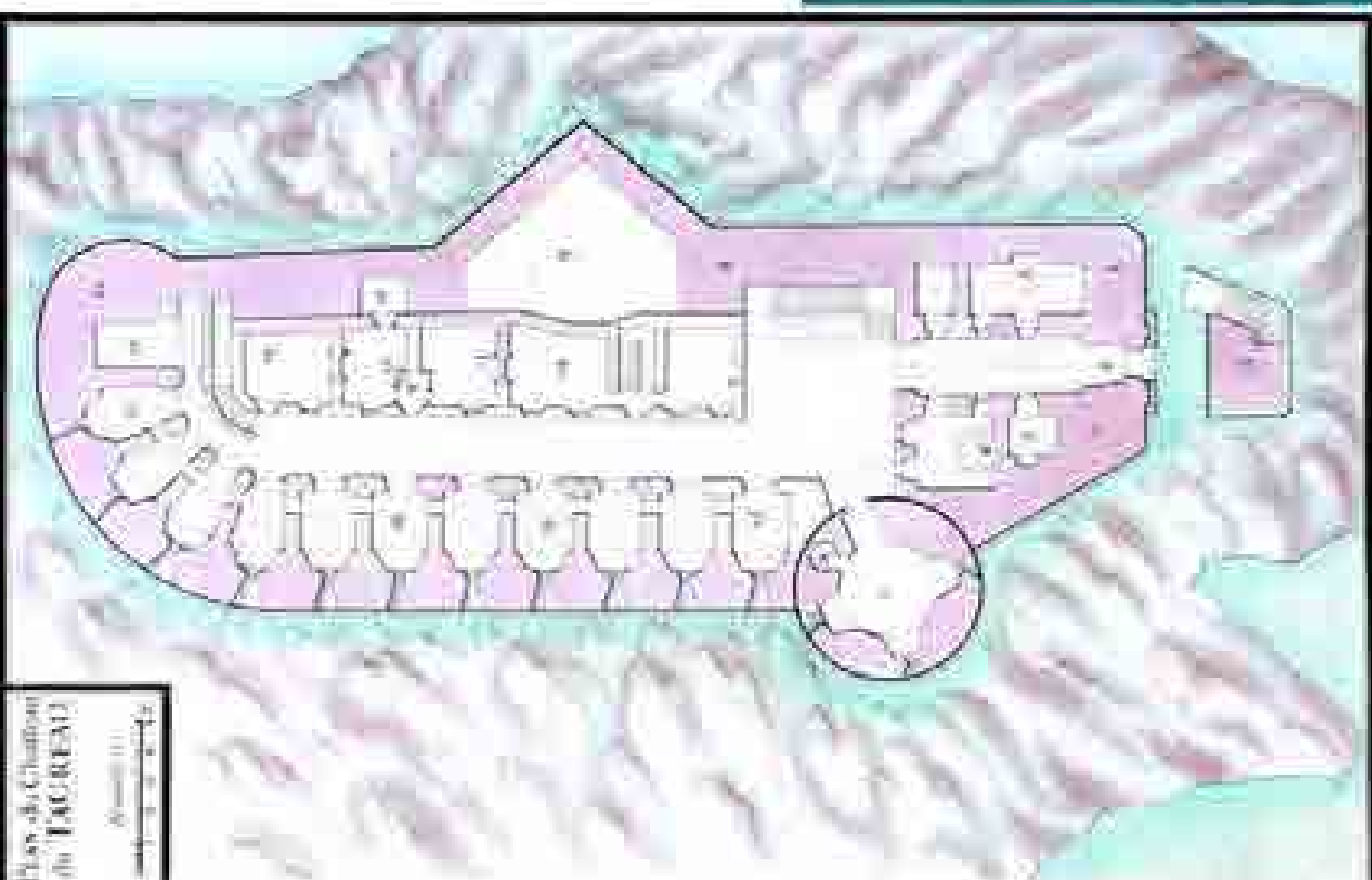
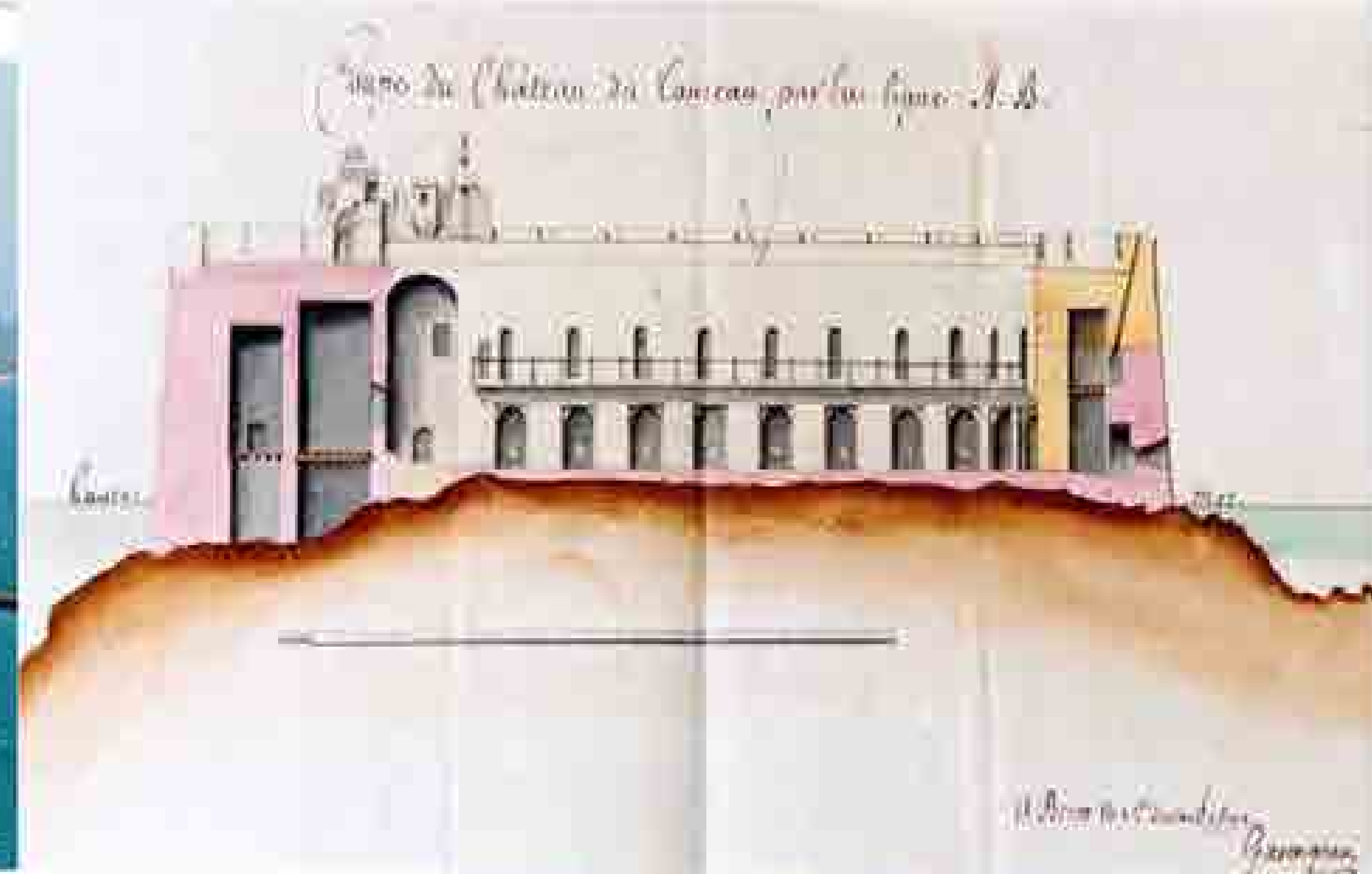
SECTION OF THE FORTRESS  
<http://imgur.com/20g0003>



# Château du Taureau Castle

This build Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban architect. The castle of Taureau is located in the town of Plozevec'h at the entrance to the Bay of Morlaix in Brittany. It is close to Carantec. Modern age fortifications of the Mediterranean coast is functional architecture, built between the design & construction of an 15th century bastioned fort. The design & construction of a 15. century bastioned fort. It is in a very important location by the gulf. Be in the middle of the sea is different and special. It is interested in seeing the castle to be visited by people often stems from beauty and history.

Geographical coordinates: 48°51'11"N 2°22'09"E  
Country: FRANCE



## REFERENCES:

1. Le Taureau, sentinelle de la baie de Morlaix, Éditions Ouest-France, p. 6
2. Branniamin Girard, La Bretagne maritime, 1889
3. <http://www.chateau-taureau.com/fr/menus-principaux/monolite/une-nouvelle-vie-pour-le-taureau-1998-1998/index.html>
4. Sur ce sujet, voir les articles de Louis Chauvi.
5. Prosper Hénon, Le Comte du Tréhou, in *Bretagne en Bretagne / notes et documents*, Paris, Champion, 1902. *Ouvrage tiré à 100 exemplaires.*

Chronology
1020: The opening of Parliament
1400: <i>Bobolux rebellion</i>
1790: Oligarchy - Russian Treaty of Jeddah
1820: <i>Baron Hat and the Tower</i>
- 188
1920: <i>Château du Taureau Castle</i>
- 100
1420: The Papacy Returns to Rome
1520: <i>Château de la Courbe, a center of international finance, with the Bank and Pentad families acting as bankers to Europe's rulers</i>
1820: The invasion of the Marquis de Sade
1830: <i>Comité de la Seine</i>
1840: <i>France's attacks against Germany</i>
1920: <i>Abolition of the Czarist State</i>
1920: The establishment of the Soviet State
1920: <i>Plan cutting the 1880s' inheritance by COMITÉ</i>
1920: <i>Warfare for the first time the page of the 1880s</i>
1920: <i>Division of the state into two parts</i>





# VENETIAN KOULES FORTRESSES



## sections and details

### Abstract:

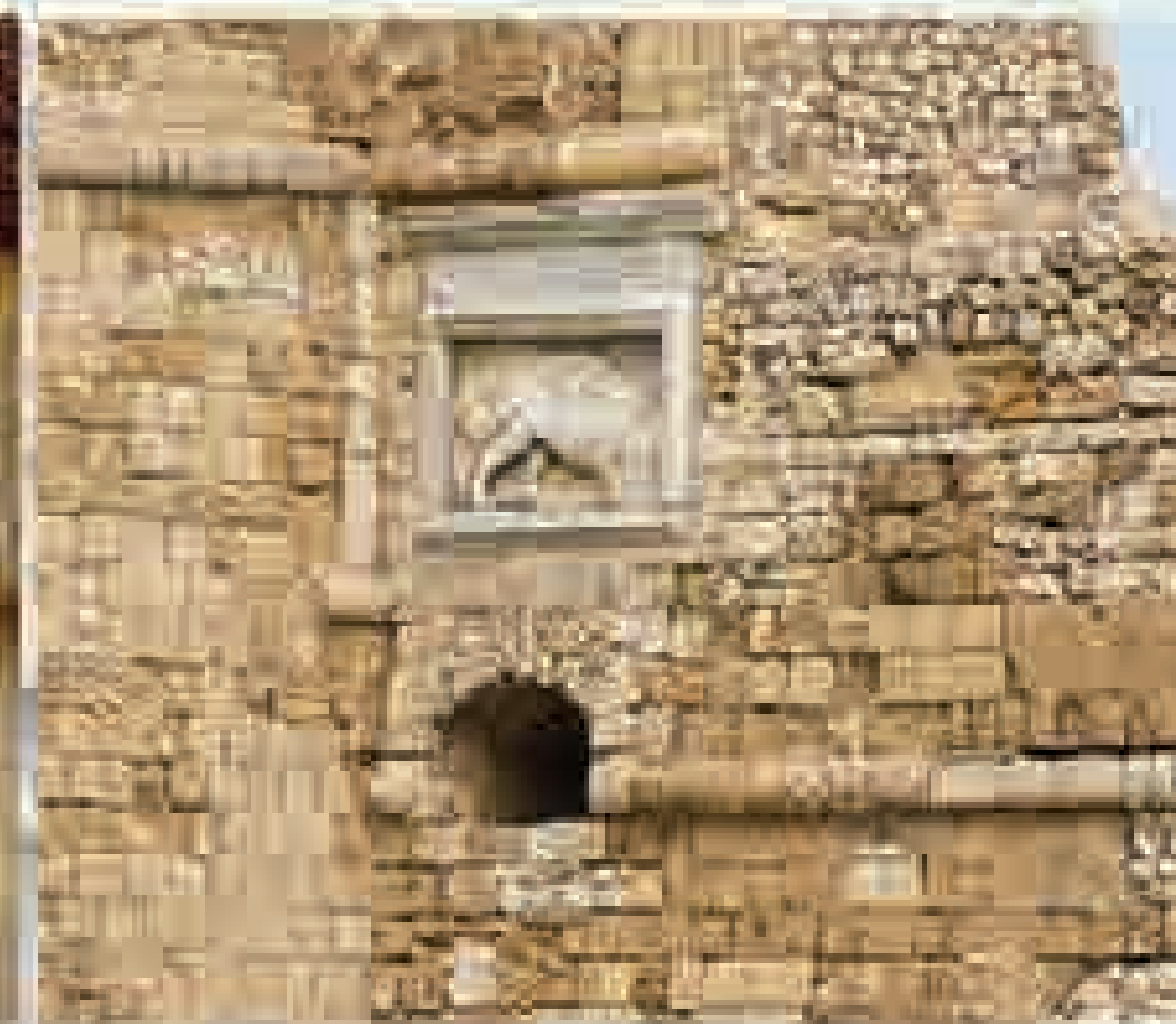
The Venetian Castle of Heraklion is called Koules, which signifies "stronghold" (or "tower") in Turkish. It's a gigantic fortification with two stories that used to protect the section to the port. The castle was developed by the Venetians in the mid-thirteenth century, when they defeated the town. The fortress was basically worked for the capacity of the nutrition stuff and the military supplies. It also acted as the quarter for the officers and as a jail. A amazing seismic earth quake totally shattered the castle in 1303 and it was restored by the Genoese. The stronghold was again restored in 1521 - 1540 and got its definitive structure. Among the Ottoman control, the castle was again changed to a jail. A few Cretan saints who rebelled against the Ottomans had been detained in the stronghold and had been executed oblivious cells.

## Description

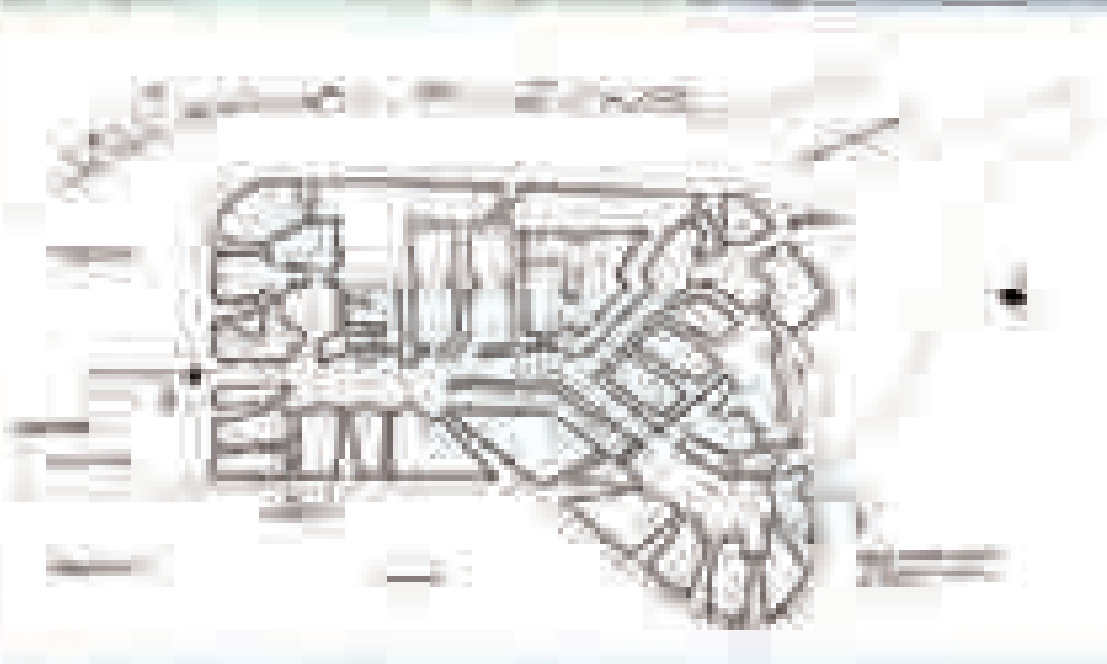
The exterior walls are about 9 meters in thickness, while the interior walls are up to 3 meters thick at some points. The sea smashed the foundations from early on, and repairs were carried out at periods of time. The large and very secure place also had many walk points, because it was built in a temporary period when strengthening architecture was still at an experimental stage.

Physically speaking, Koules is formed of two sections: the south-western, rectangular section, little higher; the north-eastern, semi-elliptical section, little lower.

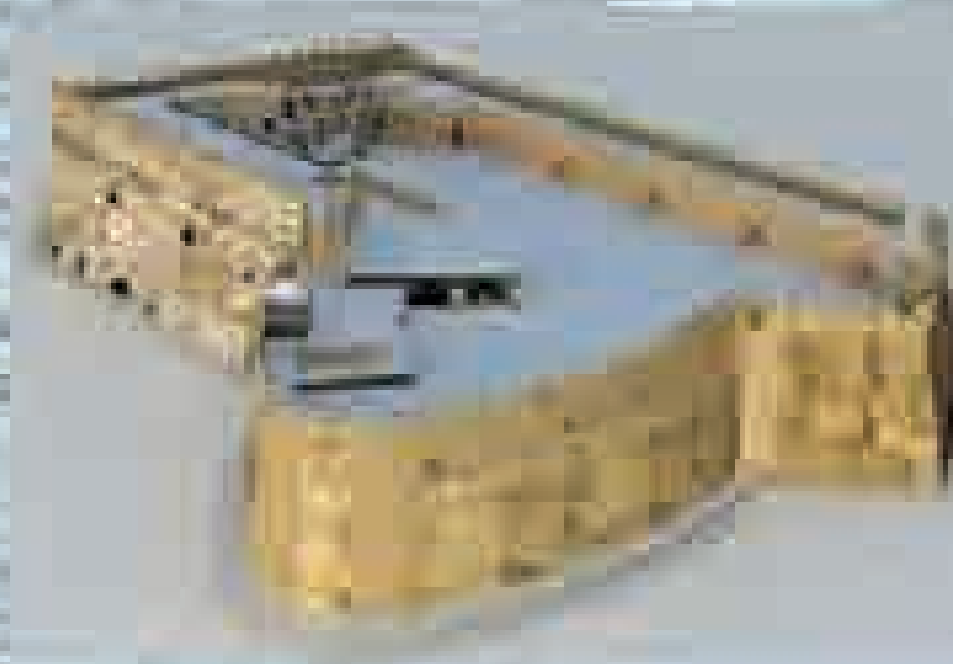
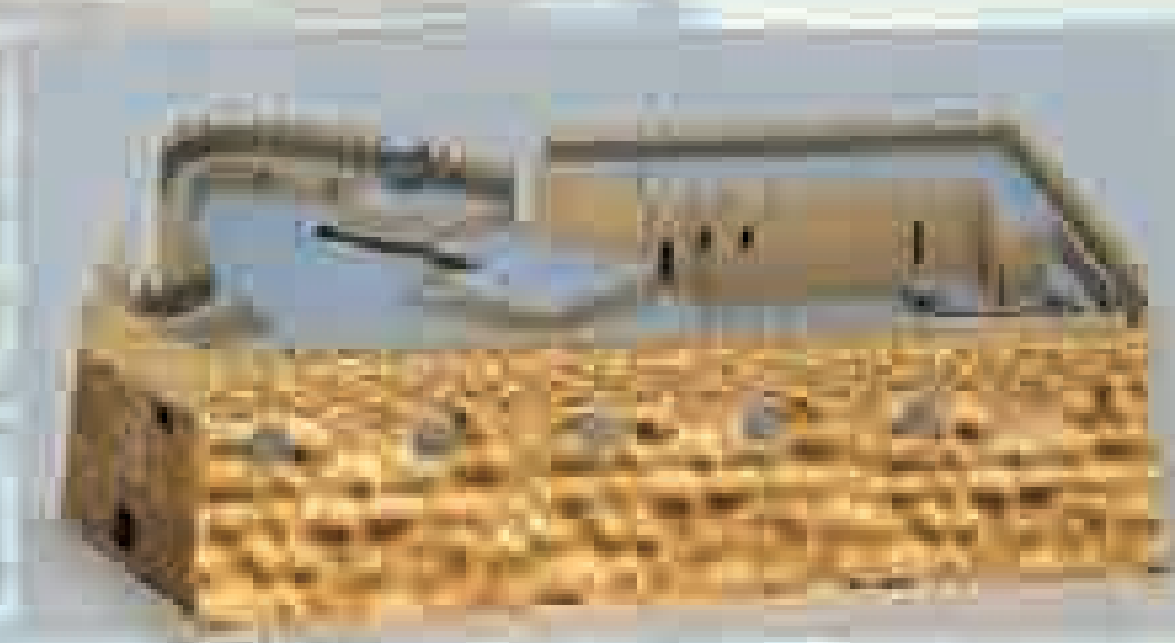
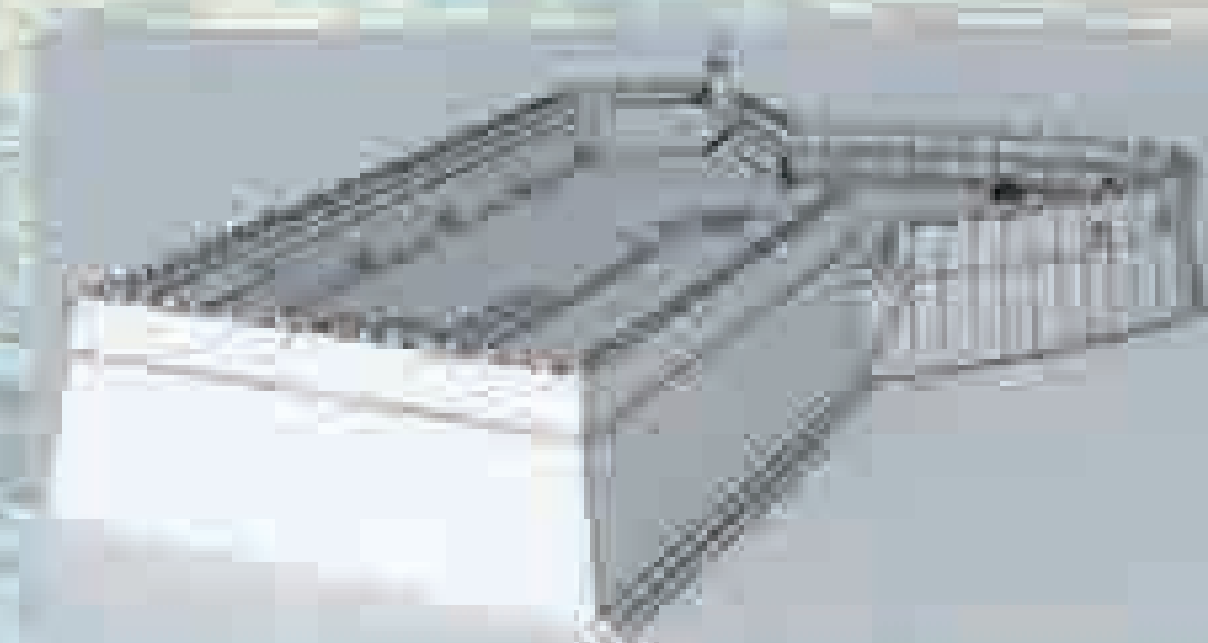
There were three entrances to the castle, on the west, north and south-west sides, the main gate was on the west. Different signs, writen sayings and coats of arms imprinted in relief were set into the outer walls. The best are the three marble reliefs showing the winged lion of St Mark, the symbol of the Most Serene Republic of Venice, one over each entrance. Two of them are still well looked after today, clearly worn by constant exposure to the sea air. The fort is a two-story building with 26 rooms.



## plan



## Elevations



## Artifacts



The phaistos disc is a disc made by clay that is fired in Crete.



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