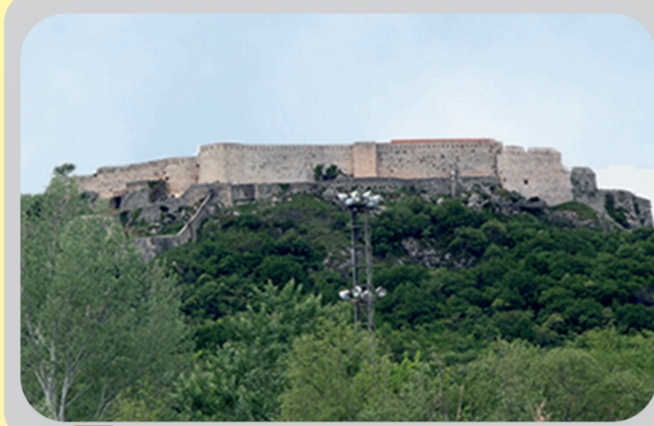


# UTVRDE U DALMACIJI U VRIJEME OSMANSKIH NAPADA (XV. - XVIII. st.)



## Tvrdava sv. Ivana, Šibenik

Sagrađena je 1646. g. tijekom kolovoza i ružina u svega 58 dana kao glavna točka novog obrambenog sustava grada neposredno pred veliki napad osmanske vojske. Tvrđavu su svojim rukama i sredstvima podigli Šibenčani, a prema nacrtu inženjera iz Genove, fra Antonija Lenija.



## Kninska tvrđava

Jedna je od najvećih i najstarijih europskih tvrđava. Najstariji dio izgrađen je u 9. st. Tijekom stoljeća osvajali su je, rušili i gradili Mađari, Turci, Mlečani, Francuzi i Austrijanci. Osmanlije opsjedaju tvrđavu u svibnju 1522. g. i nakon skoro mjesec dana bombardiranja zapovjednik obrane tvrđave hrvatski plemić Mihovil Vojković predao je tvrđavu Turcima koji su iz Knina trajno potjerani 1688. g.



## Sinjski „Grad“

Ova je utvrda – grad bila poprištem velikih i važnih povijesnih bitki između Osmanlija i branitelja (Hrvata i Mletaka). Godine 1516. pada pod otomansku vlast, sve do 1686. g. kad je osvajaju Mlečani. 1715. g. Turci pokušavaju osvojiti grad koji brani manji broj Sinjana i Cetinjana pod vodstvom Mlečana. U noći pred blagdan Velike Gospe Turci se povlače. U čast veličanstvene pobjede Sinjani svake godine organiziraju viteški turnir poznat kao Sinjska alka.



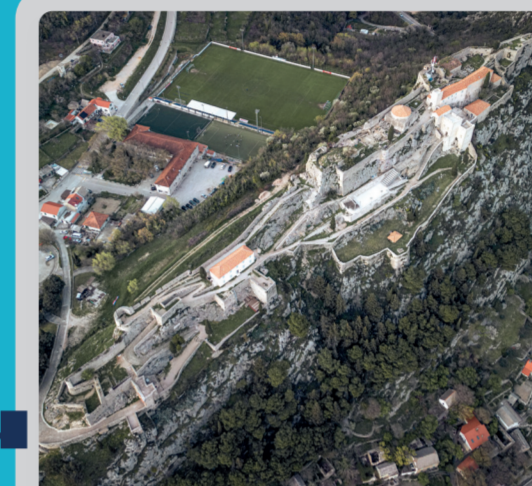
## Kula Marina

Gradnja je završena oko 1500. g. Najteži upad Turaka dogodio se 1657. kad su u obrani mjesta sudjelovale i žene odjevene u mušku odjeću. U tom napadu poginuli su svi branitelji, a žene i djeca su odvedeni u ropstvo. Na trećem katu kule nalaze se kamene konzole sa šupljim dnom koji je služio za bacanje kamenje ili izlivanje užarenih tekućina na neprijatelje.



## Utvrda Prozor, Vrljica

Sagrađena na prijelazu 14. i 15. st. i smještena na strmoj stijeni odvojenoj od brda Kozjak, na teritoriju cetinskog kneza Ivaniša Nelipića. Sagrađio ju je 1406. g. bosansko - hrvatski herceg Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić. Turci su je uspjeli zauzeti 1523. g. Krajem 17. st. Mletačka Republika istjerala je Osmanlije iz tih krajeva.



## Tvrdava Klis

Najveća i najvažnija utvrda u Dalmaciji. Spominje se već u 5. stoljeću. Današnji izgleda duguje mletačkoj obnovi u 17. i 18. st. Tijekom srednjega vijeka tvrđava je često mijenjala vlasnike, njome su gospodarile hrvatske velikaške obitelji Šubići i Nelipići, vitezovi templari te ugarsko - hrvatski kraljevi. Krajem 15. st. postaje metom turskih napada i u njihove ruke pada 1537. g. U turskoj vlasti ostaje 111 g.



## Tvrdava Gripe, Split

Građena je od 1656. do 1660. god. kako bi se pred turskom opasnošću obranio Split. Dok je tvrđava bila još u izgradnji, turska vojska je 1657. g. napala Split i osvojila još nedovršenu tvrđavu. Splićani su potom povelj protunapad i ponovno osvojili Gripe.



## Kula sv. Marka u Trogiru

Građena je između 1470. i 1498. g. a njena se sjeverna strana nalazi u morskome kanalu između kopna i mora. Ovakva je vrsta gradnje bila potrebna zbog toga što se od sredine 15. st. sve češće u sukobu s Turcima upotrebljavalo vatreno oružje, u prvom redu topovi.



## Solinska Gradina

Turci su prvu tvrđavu na ovom mjestu sagrađili oko 1531. g. u sklopu svojih dugogodišnjih nastojanja da osvoje Klis. Kasnije je tvrđava dograđena i odigrala je važnu ulogu u osmanskom zauzimanju Klisa. Nakon 1537. Gradina polako gubi svoju važnost.



## Topana, Imotski

Središnji dio tvrđave sagrađen je u 13./14. st. Turci osvajaju Imotski i Topanu krajem 1493. g. kada grad postaje sjedište kadiluka. Topana je bila najvažnija turska utvrda u Zabiokovlju, a mogla je primiti posadu od 400-500 ljudi. Utvrdom je zapovijedao dizdar - čuvar utvrde. Godine 1717. dolazi pod mletačku vlast.



## Crkva i samostan sv. Marije na Poljudu (sv. Ante)

Samostan je od kraja 15. st. bio izložen turskim napadima, naročito nakon što Turci 1537. g. zauzimaju Klis. Prema legendi Turci su samostan poštedjeli zbog toga što je na jednoj od slika u crkvi prikazan i prorok Muhamed.



## Starigrad – Fortica kod Omiša

Utvrda je sagrađena između 14./15. st. S nje se kontrolira širok prostor Bračkog i Hvarskog kanala te dio Poljica. Nakon Kandijskog rata (1645. - 1669.) granica s Turcima se pomiče na sjever, a tvrđava gubi svoju stratešku važnost.



## Crkva tvrđava u Vrbojskoj, Hvar

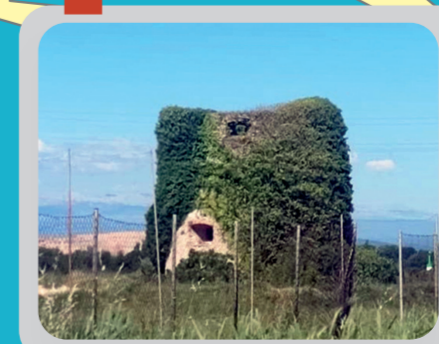
Ova crkva – utvrda sagrađena je u drugoj polovici 15. st, no kako nije bila dobro utvrđena stradala je u turskom napadu 1571. g. Crkva je proširena i dodatno utvrđena 1575. g. U nju se, u slučaju turskog napada, moglo skloniti svo stanovništvo mjesta, i do 500 ljudi.



**Gradina, Vrgorac** – datira iz pred turskih vremena, a spominje se u 15. st. Više puta je nadograđivana i proširivana. Od Turaka je oslobođena 1690. g. nakon dva stoljeća osmanlijske okupacije.



**Kuće – kule u Vrgorcu** – poseban oblik stambeno fortifikacijske arhitekture. Gotovo sve Vrgoračke kule imaju turska imena – kula bega Cukarinovića (Fratarska kula), Dizdarevića kula (Tinova kula), kula Mumin age Atlagića, Pakerova kula itd.



## Kula Norinska

Građena je početkom 16. stoljeća, po dolasku Turaka u dolinu Neretve. Strateški je bila na vrlo važnom položaju, a oko nje su mnogi kršćani izgubili svoje živote. Od Turaka je oslobođena 1685. g.

- ▶ Utvrde (kule) često su građene na mjestu već postojećeg fortifikacijskog objekta čiji nastanak ne možemo uvijek točno vremenski odrediti. Neke lokalitete možemo pratiti još od vremena rane antike
- ▶ Pojedine utvrde bi Turci osvojili i za vrijeme svoje uprave nadogradili ili naknadno porušili. Današnji je izgled utvrda (osim onih srušenih) često rezultat višestrukih dograđivanja
- ▶ Prostor južne Hrvatske bio je poprište neprekidnih sukoba i teritorijalnih presezanja Mletačke republike i Osmanskog carstva. Domaće stanovništvo je za to obično plaćalo visoku cijenu
- ▶ Tijekom turskih ratnih osvajanja u roblje je odvedeno više stotina tisuća Hrvata. Jedan dio Hrvata sklonio se pred osmanskom najezdom u zemlje središnje Europe
- ▶ Stogodišnji hrvatsko – turski rat trajao je (okvirno) od Krbavske bitke 1493. g. do Sisačke bitke 1593. g.
- ▶ Kandijski (Kretski) rat (1645. - 1669.) je naziv za peti rat između Mletačke republike (i saveznika) i Osmanskog carstva. Dio sukoba događao se i u Dalmaciji

# FORTRESSES IN DALMATIA DURING THE OTTOMAN ATTACKS

## XV. - XVIII. century



### Fortress of St. Ivan, Šibenik

It was built in 1646. during August and September in only 58 days as the main point of the new defense system of the city immediately before the great attack of the Ottoman army. The fortress was built by the people of Šibenik with their own hands and resources, according to the design of the engineer from Genoa, Fr. Antonio Leni.



### Marina Tower

The construction was completed around 1500. The most difficult incursion by the Turks took place in 1657, when women dressed in men's clothes took part in the defense of the place. In that attack, all the defenders were killed, and the women and children were taken into slavery. On the third floor of the tower there are stone consoles with a hollow bottom that were used to throw stones or pour hot liquids on enemies.



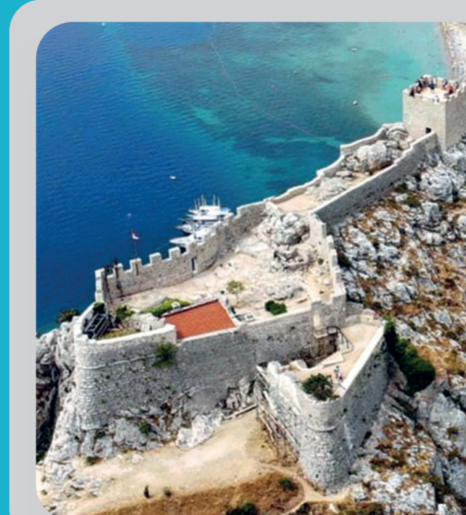
### Gripe Fortress, Split

It was built from 1656. to 1660. year in order to defend Split against the Turkish threat. While the fortress was still under construction, the Turkish army attacked Split in 1657. and conquered the still unfinished fortress. The people of Split then launched a counterattack and recaptured Gripe.



### Church and monastery of St. Mary on Poljud (St. Anthony)

The monastery was exposed to Turkish attacks from the end of the 15th century, especially after the Turks occupied Klis in 1537. According to legend, the Turks spared the monastery because one of the paintings in the church depicted the prophet Muhammad.



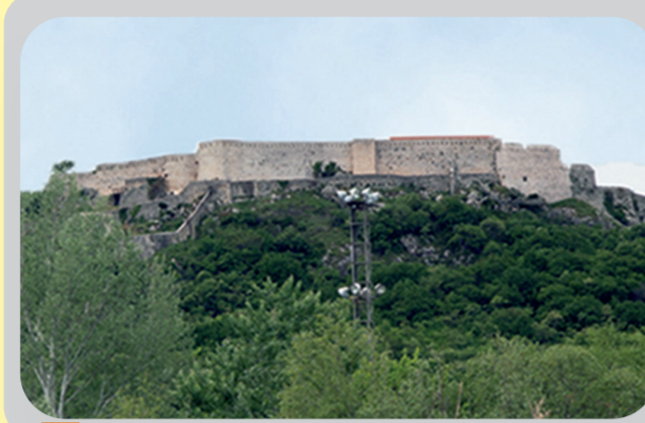
### Starigrad - Fortica near Omiš

The fortress was built between the 14th and 15th centuries. It controls a wide area of the Brač and Hvar canals and part of Poljica. After the Candian War (1645 - 1669), the border with the Turks moved north, and the fortress lost its strategic importance.



### Fortress Church in Vrboska, Hvar

This church - fortress was built in the second half of the 15th century, but as it was not well fortified, it was demolished in the Turkish attack in 1571. The church was expanded and additionally fortified in 1575. In the situation of a Turkish attack, the entire population of the place, up to 500 people, could take shelter in it.



### Klis fortress

The largest and most important fortress in Dalmatia. It was already mentioned in the 5th century. During the Middle Ages, the fortress often changed owners, it was ruled by the Croatian noble families Šubići and Nelipići, the Knights Templar and the Hungarian - Croatian kings. At the end of the 15th century, it became the target of Turkish attacks and fell into their hands in 1537. It remained under Turks for 111 years.



### Fort Prozor, Vrljika

Built at the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries and located on a steep rock separated from the Kozjak hill, on the territory of Ivaniš Nelipić, Duke of Cetina. It was built in 1406 by the Bosnian-Croatian prince Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić. The Turks succeeded in occupying it in 1523. At the end of the 17th century, the Republic of Venice expelled the Ottomans from those regions.



### Tower of St. Mark in Trogir

It was built between year 1470. and 1498, and its northern side is located in the sea channel between the land and the sea. This type of construction was necessary because, from the middle of the 15th century, firearms, primarily cannons, were increasingly used in the conflict with the Turks.



### "City" of Sinj

This fortress-city was the scene of large and important historical battles between the Ottomans and the defenders (Croats and Venetians). In 1516, it fell under Ottoman rule, until 1686, when it was conquered by the Venetians. In 1715, the Turks tried to conquer the city, which was defended by a small number of people from Sinj and Cetinje under the leadership of the Venetians. On the night before the Feast of the Assumption, the Turks retreat. In honor of the magnificent victory, the people of Sinj organize a knight's tournament known as Sinjska alka every year.



### Knin fortress

It is one of the largest and oldest European fortresses. The oldest part was built in the 9th century. Over the centuries, it was conquered, destroyed and built by Hungarians, Turks, Venetians, French and Austrians. The Ottomans besieged the fortress in May 1522, and after almost a month of bombardment, the Croatian nobleman Mihovil Vojković, commander of the fortress defense, handed the fortress over to the Turks, who were permanently expelled from Knin in 1688.



### Gradina, Solin

The Turks built the first fortress in this place around 1531. as part of their long-term efforts to conquer Klis. Later, the fortress was extended and played an important role in the Ottoman capture of Klis. After 1537, Gradina slowly lost its importance.



### Topana, Imotski

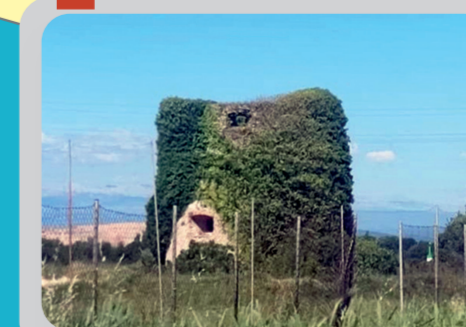
The central part of the fortress was built in the 13th/14th century. Turks conquered Imotski and Topana at the end of 1493, when the city became the seat of the Kadiluk. Topana was the most important Turkish fort in Zabiokovlje, and could accommodate a crew of 400-500 men. The fort was commanded by a dizdar - the guard of the fort. In 1717. it came under Venetian rule.



**Gradina, Vrgorac** - dates back to pre-Turkish times, and was mentioned in the 15th century. It was rebuilt and expanded several times, and was liberated from the Turks in 1690. after two centuries of Ottoman occupation.



**Houses - towers in Vrgorac** - a special form of residential fortification architecture. Almost all the towers in Vrgorac have Turkish names - beg Cukarinović tower (Fratar tower), Dizdarević tower (Tin's tower), Mumin aga Atlagić tower, Paker tower, etc.



### Norin Tower

It was built at the beginning of the 16th century, after the arrival of the Turks in the Neretva valley. It was strategically in a very important position, and many Christians lost their lives around it. It was liberated from the Turks in 1685.

- ▶ Forts (towers) were often built on the site of an already existing fortification object, the origin of which we cannot always determine the exact time. Some localities can be traced back to early antiquity
- ▶ Some forts were conquered by the Turks and upgraded or subsequently demolished during their administration. Today's appearance of fortifications is often the result of multiple additions
- ▶ The area of southern Croatia was the scene of continuous conflicts and territorial encroachments of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire. The local population usually paid a high price for this
- ▶ During the Turkish conquests, hundreds of thousands of Croats were taken as slaves. A part of the Croats took refuge before the Ottoman invasion in the countries of Central Europe
- ▶ The hundred-year Croatian-Turkish war lasts (roughly) from the Battle of Krbav in 1493 to the Battle of Sisak in 1593.
- ▶ The Candian (Cretan) War (1645 - 1669) is the name for the fifth war between the Republic of Venice (and its allies) and the Ottoman Empire. Part of the conflict also took place in Dalmatia