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Η οχύρωση του εξωτερικού περιβόλου του κάστρου του αγίου Αντρέα της Πρέβεζας και τα εντοιχισμένα σε αυτή λίθινα ανάγλυφα

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Βιβλιογραφική αναφορά:

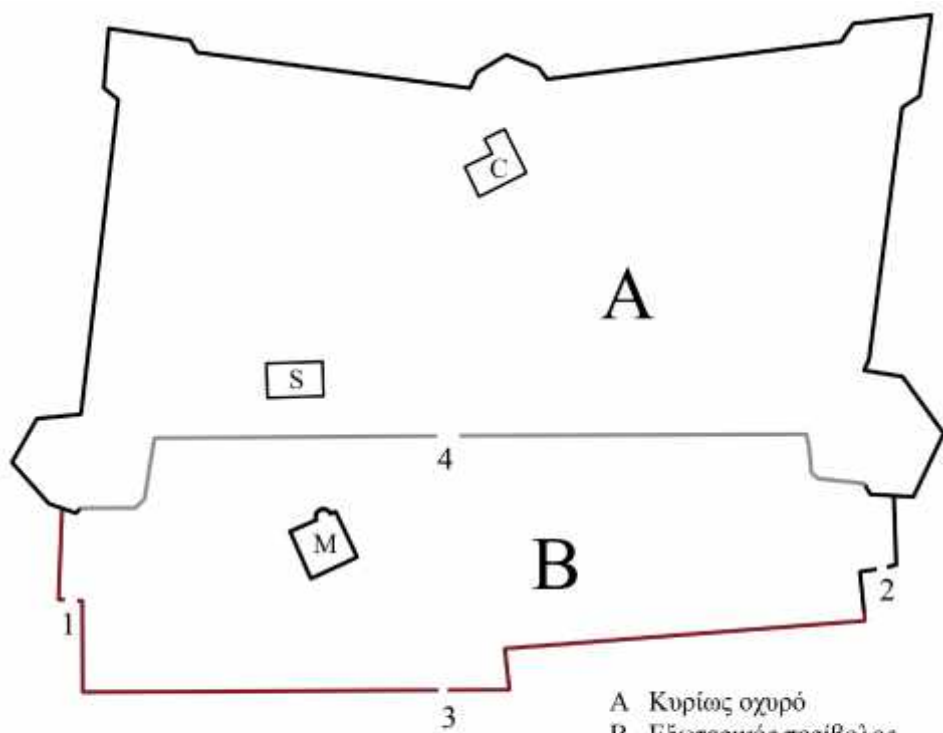
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1: μ

(μ , 1920 μ)

μ
 μμ μ μ (.2). μ μ , μ ,
 μ , -



— Κατεδαφισθέν τείχος περιβόλου
 — Φάση Αλή πασά
 — Βενετική φάση

A Κυρίως οχυρό
 B Εξωτερικός περίβολος
 C Καθολική εκκλησία
 M Οθωμανικό τέμενος
 S Παλιό σεράι

1 3
 2 4

2:

(μ)



7:
 (μ Etienne Labranche, μ 1912, F2288)



8:
 (μ μ μ 1948, μ 1947)



9:

.
 .
 ($\mu\mu$ μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ μ)
 15.8.1952 .



10:

.
 ($\mu\mu$ μ μ μ μ)
 13.6.1954 .



12: (. . . , μ 2012)



13: (. . . , μ 2012)



18: μ ()
 (Bruce, μ 1900, F2835)



19: μ ()
 , , μ (.3 .2).
 (1920 , F1213)

μ μ
 μ , -
 μ , -
 «ξ ἦ μ -
 ἦ»,²⁴ -
 μ μ -
 2 1913, μ -
 ἦ E à ἦ é A A -
 , 1915, -
 μ μ -
 μ «ἦ ξ ἦ μ ἦ»²³ -
 μ -



23: μ

μ : /68
 (. . . , μ 2015)
 19 , -
 μ μ ,
 August Böckh *Corpus Inscriptionum*
Graecarum 1843,²⁵
 μ
 , μ μ μ μ μ -
 μ μ μ μ μ
 ,²⁶ ,
 : | μ |
 (. 23). μ μ (), -
 - μ (), -

²⁴ . 1915, 234.
²⁵ . *CIG* II (1843), Pt. VII, Sect. II, p. 7, No. 1810.
²⁶

, . , 14.5.16 14.5.18.
 ω μ , 34.11 , A A i , 2.5.9. , .



η' οὐδὲν ἔμεινεν
 ἔγνων δὲ μὴ ἔχουσι
 ἀφαιρούμεν.

ΒΧΛΕΜΘΝΟΖ
 ϑΔΥΡΙΩΝΕΝ

ΗΠΣΒΤΥΗΚΘΣΩ Μ ΦΧΙΕΚΘΠΡ

26: μ μ μ μ / 6005
 11/24 1914, μ μ μ μ

ΒΧΛΕΜΘΝΟΖ ϑΔΥΡΙΩΝΕΝ Η
 ΠΣΒΤΥΗΚΘΣΩ Μ ΦΧΙΕΚΘΠΡ

27: μ μ μ μ
 / 6005 (1915, 235)



28: μ μ μ μ / 6005
 (. . . , 2012)

29: μ
 / 6005
 μ

(1915, 234)



30: μ μ / 6005
 (. . . , 2012)

31: μ
 μ

(1915, 235)





32: / 6013,
(, μ 2015)



33:

(μ μ 1922, 76, . 19.2)



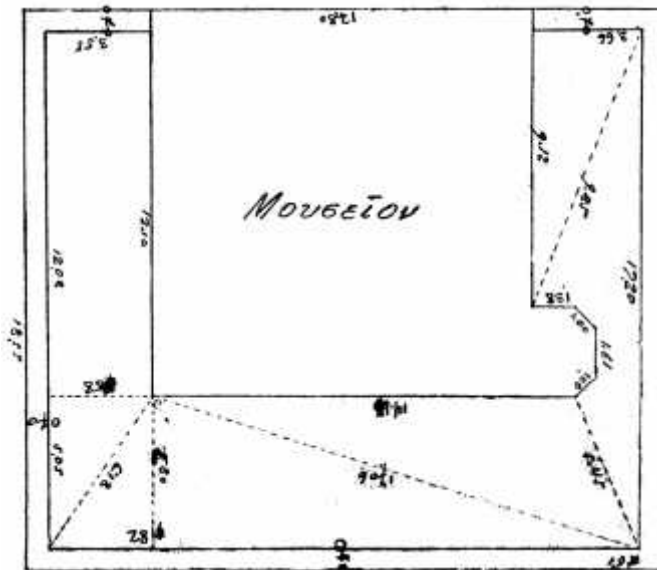
34: μ μ / 6012 μ

(μ 2015)



35: / 6006, μ

(... , 2012)



36: μ μ μ μ
(μ 63, μ , 1938)



38:

μ

(. . . , 2015)



39:

Trevisan

(Wikimedia Commons, Coats of arms of the doges of Venice)

μ

(1718-1797).

μ μ ,

μ μ ,

μ

μ .⁵³

μ

μ -

μ

,

,

μ

-

μ

μ

,

.⁵⁴

μ

53

μ

90 .

μ

74 .

μ

54

μ

, .

, 1797.

2010, 443-444.

*Abstract in English**The defensive town wall of St Andrew's castle in Preveza, Greece*

The main fortification of Preveza, known today as St Andrew's castle, was initially built by the Ottomans in 1702. The next conquerors, the Venetians, during the first years of their second occupation of the town (1718-1797), reduced the size of the castle by half and improved its defensive capability. After Ali Pasha of Ioannina captured Preveza for the second time in late November 1806, he had major defensive works undertaken in the city, including extensive improvements to the castle of St Andrew, then known as *Iç kale* (inner castle), and the construction of a lower external town wall on the eastern side of the main fort (see plan in Fig. 2). The purpose of this new wall was to protect the dwellings of the townspeople adjacent to the castle (see Figs. 17, 18, 19).

The defensive town wall had the same length as the eastern façade of the main castle, about 250 metres, and its width was about 60 metres (see Fig. 2). The wall had three gates: the impressive main gate on the south part of the wall (see Fig. 1), the secondary gate on the north part of the wall (see Fig. 14), and a small gate, almost in the middle of the eastern wall, which was used only by individuals (see Fig. 19).

Several decorative stone carvings were incorporated on the façade of the defensive town wall and the main gate, all but one of which were made during the period of Ali Pasha. The exception is a stone engraving depicting a Venetian coat of arms, the shield of which had been partly and carefully chipped off (see Fig. 32). We think that it was the Lion of St Mark, symbol of Venice, which was carefully chiseled off the shield and the work was most probably done by the French, who took over the town from the Venetians in 1797. An inscription on one of these stone engravings indicates the date when the construction of the defensive town wall was completed, i.e. at the middle of autumn 1808 (see Fig. 35).

The eastern part of the defensive town wall was demolished in 1921. The southern part was demolished in two phases; c. 1949 and c. 1955. Part of the northern wall and the secondary gate are still standing (see Fig. 14).

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