

The fortress of the Palamidi, is one of the greatest achievements of Venetian fortification architecture.

The hill of Palamidi, which takes its name from the Homeric hero Palamidis, does not seem to have been systematically fortified until the second Venetian occupation.

The construction of the fort was basically carried out by Venetians under the command of Agostino Sagredo, from 1711 to 1714, marking the fortress not only as a major achievement in terms of its fortifications, but also in terms of the speed with which it was constructed. The fort is based on a system of mutually supporting and mutually defending bastions, which are built one above the other on an east-west axis, and are connected to each other by a wall. The total of eight bastions are self contained so that if one of them was breached, the rest could continue their defence.

It was from the Palamidi that the liberation of the city from the Turks began, after a long siege. On the night of 29th November 1822, a unit of Greek rebels launched a surprise attack and seized the Palamidi.

Not only was the Palamidi a great fortress, it was also the site of a dismal prison. In 1833, Theodoros Kolokotronis, a Greek hero of the revolution was imprisoned here on a supposed charge of high treason.