**8. **NEBOJSHA TOWER

At present, the NEBOJSHA TOWER is the largest and best preserved tower of the BELGRADE FORTRESS. In its counts, left by European and Turkish travellers passing through Belgrade in the 16th and 17th centuries it was labelled as the WHITE or TIMISOARA TOWER. It was built around 1460 to defend the entrance to the lower town from the east. Its loss signalled a quick collapse of the town’s defence, and the Ottomans finally took Belgrade on August 29, 1521.

The tower maintained its function until the end of the 16th century, to become an infamous dungeon. In the spring of 1579 the GREEK PATRIOT RIGAS FERAIOS, a fighter for the liberation of the Balkan peoples from Ottoman rule, was imprisoned and murdered in this tower. Two years later, Belgrade’s Metropolitans’ Metropolitan Methodios was executed here as well. After the failure of Karadjordje’s uprising many SERBS got imprisoned in this tower. One of them was JEVRAN OBRENOVIC, KNEZ MILUTIN, imprisoned here in the summer of 1815.

Following a thorough reconstruction of its interior in 2010, the tower provided premises for a permanent exhibition presenting its history, the life and work of Rigas Feraios, and the two Serbian uprisings.

**MEDIAEVAL PORT **

The port stretched along the outer side of the Northeastern Ramrapt, starting from the NEBOJSHA TOWER. It was established during the reign of the SERBIAN DESPOT STEFAN Lazarevic. Adjoining it were a custom house and a fish market. As part of the 16th-century Austrian reconstruction of the fortress, the port was converted into a closed military-naval one, connected to the barrage by a canal. After the Ottoman reconquest of the town, the canal was dammed with a special gate, closed with iron bars. The remains of this port could be observed until the end of the 19th century.

**WATER GATE II **

This gate is located in the curtain of the Riverside Ramrapt between the NEBOJSHA TOWER and St. Jacob’s Bastion. It was built in the course of the first Baroque reconstruction of the fortress, from 1714 to 1720. The exterior façade originally had a portal with stone doorposts. In later phases this gate, made out of stone and brick, was repeatedly rebuilt. At present the traffic runs right through it, connecting the boulevard of Voivoda Bodrog with the Danube quay.

**СРЕДЊОВЕКОВНО ПРИСТАНИШТЕ**

Пристаништет је прегледало се спојено са страничним феодалним бедема, од кога навештао, а његово заснивање везује се за владанком децета светога здравослава. Уз пристаништет су се некада налазиле цркве и шалац. Античким реконструкцијама тврђаве у XV веку пристаниште је претворено у затворен ратни лук, кога је једном каналом била повезана са донавом. Пошто су туристи поново загопоришали бедем, канали је препуштен поједику калибровца, који се запослили претежно на прехрамбеном делу.

**ВОДЕНА КАПИЈА II **

Капија се налази на крчини фратацког бедема, између купа небојша и баштиња СВ. Јакова. Подножје је у првој фази барокне реконструкције тврђаве у периду 1714–20. године. Стољачка фасада водене капије у извођеној форми имала је пора силу са култивним вртовањем. У Народном музеју је дотрагивана. Капија је кретала из двета презака калибровца, као и здравослава. У њој су усвојена савремена веза између супер нашог возила и динамике бедема.

**LEGEND **

1. NEBOJSHA TOWER 2. MEDIAEVAL PORT 3. WATER GATE II 4. DUNAV GATE 5. HORSESHOE TOWER 6. CHARLES VI GATE 7. MILITARY KITCHEN 8. WHARF RAVELIN

**POST 1915 YEAR** **AFTER 1915 YEAR**

**LITERATURE **

1. RIGAS FERAIOS, AND THE TWO SERBIAN UPRISINGS.
3. IN THE SPRING OF 1798 THE GREEK PATRIOT RIGAS FERAIOS, A FIGHTER FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE BALKAN PEOPLES FROM OTTOMAN RULE, WAS IMPRISONED AND MURDERED IN THIS TOWER.
4. THE TOWER MAINTAINED ITS FUNCTION UNTIL THE END OF THE 16TH CENTURY, TO BECOME AN INFAMOUS DUNGEON.
5. THE EXTERIOR FAÇADE ORIGINALLY HAD A PORTAL WITH STONE DOORPOSTS. IN LATER PHASES THIS GATE, MADE OUT OF STONE AND BRICK, WAS REPEATEDLY REBUILT.
6. AT PRESENT THE TRAFFIC RUNS RIGHT THROUGH IT, CONNECTING THE BOULEVARD OF VOIVODA BODROG TO THE DANUBE QUAY.
7. RIGAS FERAIOS, AND THE TWO SERBIAN UPRISINGS.