**Martello tower**

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[Prince of Wales Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Wales_Tower) – oldest Martello tower in [North America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_America) (1796), [Point Pleasant Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_Pleasant_Park), [Halifax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halifax_Regional_Municipality), [Nova Scotia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nova_Scotia), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada)

**Martello towers**, sometimes known simply as **Martellos**, are small defensive [forts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fortification) that were built across the [British Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire) during the 19th century, from the time of the [French Revolutionary Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolutionary_Wars) onwards. Most were [coastal forts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coastal_defence_and_fortification).

They stand up to 40 feet (12 m) high (with two floors) and typically had a garrison of one officer and 15–25 men. Their round structure and thick walls of solid masonry made them resistant to cannon fire, while their height made them an ideal platform for a single heavy [artillery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artillery) piece, mounted on the flat roof and able to traverse, and hence fire over, a complete 360° circle. A few towers had moats or other batteries and works attached for extra defence.

The Martello towers were used during the first half of the 19th century, but became obsolete with the introduction of powerful [rifled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rifled) artillery. Many have survived to the present day, often preserved as historic monuments.

In the second half of the 19th century, there was another spate of tower and fort building, during the premiership of [Lord Palmerston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Palmerston). The [Palmerston Forts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palmerston_Forts) are also circular in design and resemble Martello towers.

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**Origine**



The resistance of the [Torra di Mortella](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torra_di_Mortella) to the British in 1794 inspired Martello towers



A Martello tower on the [plains of Abraham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plains_of_Abraham) in [Quebec City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec_City) ([Quebec](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada)), at the top of Cap Diamant overlooking the [Saint Lawrence River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Lawrence_River).

Martello towers were inspired by a round fortress, part of a larger [Genoese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genoa) defence system, at [Mortella](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torra_di_Mortella) (Myrtle) Point in [Corsica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsica). The designer was [Giovan Giacomo Paleari Fratino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giovan_Giacomo_Paleari_Fratino) (el Fratin),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-1) and the tower was completed in 1565.

Since the 15th century, the Corsicans had built similar towers at strategic points around the island to protect coastal villages and shipping from North African [pirates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pirates). The towers stood one or two storeys high and measured 12–15 m (39–49 ft) in diameter, with a single doorway five metres off the ground that one could access only via a ladder which the occupants could remove.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Abram_2003.2C_p._103-2)

Local villagers paid for the towers and watchmen, known as *torregiani*, who would signal the approach of unexpected ships by lighting a beacon fire on the tower's roof. The fire would alert the local defence forces to the threat. Although the pirate threat subsequently dwindled, the Genovese built a newer generation of circular towers (the [Genoese towers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genoese_tower)), that warded off later foreign invasions.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Abram_2003.2C_p._103-2)

On 7 February 1794, two British warships, [HMS *Fortitude*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Fortitude_%281780%29) (74 guns) and [HMS *Juno*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Juno_%281780%29) (32 guns), unsuccessfully attacked the tower at Mortella Point; the tower eventually fell to land-based forces under [Sir John Moore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Moore_%28British_soldier%29) after two days of heavy fighting. What helped the British was that the tower's two 18-pounder guns fired seaward, while only the one 6-pounder could fire land-ward.

Vice-Admiral [Lord Hood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Hood%2C_1st_Viscount_Hood) reported:

...The *Fortitude* and *Juno* were ordered against it, without making the least impression by a continued cannonade of two hours and a half; and the former ship being very much damaged by red-hot shot, both hauled off. The walls of the Tower were of a prodigious thickness, and the parapet, where there were two eighteen-pounders, was lined with bass junk,[[Note 1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-4) five feet from the walls, and filled up with sand; and although it was cannonaded from the Height for two days, within 150 yards, and appeared in a very shattered state, the enemy still held out; but a few hot shot setting fire to the bass, made them call for quarter. The number of men in the Tower were 33; only two were wounded, and those mortally.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-5)

Late in the previous year, the tower's French defenders had abandoned it after [HMS *Lowestoffe*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Lowestoffe_%281761%29) (32 guns) had fired two broadsides at it. The British removed the guns to arm a small vessel; consequently, the French were easily able to dislodge the garrison of Corsican patriots that had replaced them.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Sutcliffe-6) Still, the British were impressed by the effectiveness of the tower when properly supplied and defended, and copied the design. But, they got the name wrong, misspelling "Mortella" as "Martello" (which means "hammer" in Italian). When the British withdrew from Corsica in 1803, with great difficulty they blew up the tower, leaving it in an unusable state.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Sutcliffe-6)

**Design and construction**



Diagram of the interior of a Martello tower

The towers were about 40 feet (12 m) high with walls about 8 feet (2.4 m) thick. In some towers the rooms were not built in the center, but more to the landside, leaving the walls thicker on seaside. These were cases where an attack with a cannon from the landside was thought very unlikely. Entry was by ladder to a door about 10 feet (3.0 m) from the base above which was a machicolated (slotted) platform which allowed for downward fire on attackers. The flat roof or *terreplein* had a high parapet and a raised platform in the centre with a pivot (sometimes a converted cannon) for a cannon that would traverse a 360° arc. (Some towers were designed to carry more than one gun, with each having a more limited arc of fire.) The walls had narrow slits for defensive musket fire.

The interior of a classic British Martello tower consisted of two storeys (sometimes with an additional basement). The ground floor served as the [magazine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magazine_%28artillery%29) and storerooms, where ammunition, water, stores and provisions were kept. The [garrison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garrison) of 24 men and one officer lived in a [casemate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casemate) on the first floor, which was divided into several rooms and had fireplaces built into the walls for cooking and heating.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-robert19-7) The officer and men lived in separate rooms of almost equal size.



[Québec city](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec_City) had four Martello towers, but tower n°3 was demolished in 1904. In this picture, the internal structure can be seen.

A well or cistern within the fort supplied the garrison with water. An internal drainage system linked to the roof enabled rainwater to refill the cistern.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-robert19-7)

**Martello towers around the world**



Distribution of Martello towers worldwide

During the first half of the 19th century, the British government embarked on a large-scale programme of building Martello towers to guard the British and Irish coastlines. Around 140 were built, mostly along the south coast of [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England). Governments in [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada), [Menorca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menorca), [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa) and [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) also constructed towers. The construction of Martello towers abroad continued until as late as the 1870s but was discontinued after it became clear that they could not withstand the new generation of rifled artillery weapons.

The French built similar towers along their own coastline that they used as platforms for communication by [optical telegraphs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_telegraph) (using the [Chappe Telegraph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claude_Chappe)). The [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) government also built a number of Martello towers along the east coast of the US that copied the British design with some modifications.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**



[Portmarnock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portmarnock) Martello tower, one of many on Ireland's east coast

Great Britain and Ireland were united as a single political entity, the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Ireland), from 1801 to 1922, spanning the time during which most Martello towers were erected (the initial scheme started under the previous entities of the [Kingdom of Great Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Great_Britain) and [Kingdom of Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Ireland)). Consequently, the Martello towers of Great Britain and Ireland can be considered to have been part of a single defensive system, designed to protect the coastlines of the two main islands of the [British Isles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Isles) as a whole.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-8)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Clements-9)

This is most clearly visible on the south and east coasts of [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) and the east coast of [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland), where chains of Martello towers were built. Elsewhere in the world, individual Martello towers were erected to provide point defence of strategic locations.

**England**



An aerial view of a Martello tower

Between 1804 and 1812 the British authorities built a chain of towers based on the original Mortella tower to [defend the south and east coast of England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_anti-invasion_preparations_of_1803%E2%80%931805), Ireland, [Jersey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jersey) and [Guernsey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guernsey) to guard against [possible invasion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon%27s_planned_invasion_of_the_United_Kingdom) from [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), then under the rule of the [Emperor Napoleon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon_I_of_France). A total of 103[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Sutcliffe-6) Martello towers were built in England, set at regular intervals along the coast from [Seaford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seaford%2C_East_Sussex), [Sussex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sussex), to [Aldeburgh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aldeburgh), [Suffolk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffolk). Most were constructed under the direction of General [William Twiss](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Twiss) (1745–1827) and a Captain Ford.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-10)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-11) The northern-most tower at Aldeburgh is of quatrefoil design, i.e. four in one.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-12)

Included in the scheme were three much larger circular forts or [redoubts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Redoubt) that were constructed at [Harwich](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harwich_Redoubt), [Dymchurch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dymchurch_Redoubt) and [Eastbourne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastbourne_Redoubt); they acted as supply depots for the smaller towers as well as being powerful fortifications in their own right.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-13)

The effectiveness of Britain's Martello towers was never actually tested in combat against a Napoleonic invasion fleet. They were, however, effective in hindering smuggling.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-14) After the threat had passed, the Martello towers in England met a variety of fates. [The Coastguard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Her_Majesty%27s_Coastguard) took over many to aid in the fight against smuggling.



A Martello tower at [Clacton-on-Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clacton-on-Sea) on the east coast of England.

Fifteen towers were demolished to enable the re-use of their masonry. The sea washed thirty away and the military destroyed four in experiments to test the effectiveness of the new [rifled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rifled) artillery. During the [Second World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_World_War), some Martello towers returned to military service as observation platforms and firing platforms for [anti-aircraft artillery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-aircraft_artillery).

Forty-seven Martello towers have survived in England, a few of which have been restored and transformed into museums (e.g., the tower at [St Osyth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Osyth)), visitor centres, and galleries (such as [Jaywick Martello Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaywick_Martello_Tower)). Some are privately owned or are private residences,[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-15) The remainder are derelict. A survey of the East Coast towers in 2007 found of the 17 remaining, most were in a reasonable condition.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-16)

Many remaining Martello Towers are now [Listed Buildings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Listed_Building).[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-17)

For a fuller list of British towers, with map and photographs, see <http://www.geograph.org.uk/article/Martello-Towers>[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-18)

**Scotland**



The [Tally Toor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tally_Toor), in [Leith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leith), Edinburgh, Scotland.

Three Martello towers were built in Scotland, the first on offshore rocks facing the [Firth of Forth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firth_of_Forth) in 1807-09 to defend [Leith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leith) Harbour. The [Tally Toor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tally_Toor) now lies land-locked within the eastern breakwater.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-19)[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-20)

Two towers were then built at [Hackness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hackness_Martello_Tower_and_Battery) and [Crockness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crockness_Martello_tower), near [Longhope](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longhope%2C_Orkney) in Orkney. They were constructed between 1813 and 1815 to guard against the threat of French and American raiders attacking [convoys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convoy) assembling offshore. [Historic Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historic_Scotland) now operates the Hackness tower as a museum.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-21)

**Wales**

A small number of Martello towers were also built in Wales, of which few survive. The most notable surviving towers are the two located in [Pembroke Dock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pembroke_Dock), which were built between 1848 and 1857 to protect the naval base there. Today, one of the towers is privately owned and is falling into disrepair. The other is located on the town's riverfront, next to the old entrance of the naval base. It has been converted into a small museum that focuses on the local history of the dock and its defences.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-22)

**Ireland**



Martello tower at [Balbriggan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balbriggan)

The British built about fifty Martello towers around the Irish coastline, especially along the east coast, from [Millmount](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millmount_Fort) (Drogheda), to [Bray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bray), around [Dublin Bay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dublin_Bay) but also around [Cork Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cork_Harbour) on the south coast. On the east coast, concentrated mainly around Dublin Bay, twenty-six towers were in line of sight of each other, providing the ability to communicate with one another, or warn of any incoming attacks.

Possibly the most famous is the Martello tower in [Sandycove](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandycove), near [Dún Laoghaire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%BAn_Laoghaire), in which [James Joyce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Joyce) lived for a few days. Joyce shared the tower with [Oliver St. John Gogarty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_St._John_Gogarty), then a medical student but later to become famous in Irish history as a surgeon, politician and writer. In [*Ulysses*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulysses_%28novel%29), the fictional character [Stephen Dedalus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Dedalus) lives in the tower with a medical student, Malachi "Buck" Mulligan, whom Joyce based on Gogarty. The [James Joyce Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Joyce_Tower), as the tower is now known, houses a museum dedicated to Joyce.

A number of other Martello towers are extant nearby at [Bullock Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bullock_Harbour), [Dalkey Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalkey_Island), [Williamstown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackrock%2C_Dublin), [Seapoint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seapoint) and [Sandymount](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandymount) and Martello towers feature in many literary works set in [Dublin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dublin). During the 1980s, [Bono](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bono) owned the Martello tower in [Bray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bray), [County Wicklow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_Wicklow).



Martello tower (South No.7) at [Killiney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Killiney)

Martello Tower South No.7, on Tara Hill, Killiney Bay, is unique, as is its location as an [enfilading tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enfilade_and_defilade). The Tower is privately owned and has been fully restored, to include a proofed, working King George 3rd [Blomefield](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Blomefield) [18-pounder cannon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/18-pounder_long_gun) mounted on a traversing carriage on the crown of the Tower. There is a three-gun battery below the tower, with a [glacis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glacis). There is also a coach house, artillery store, tool shed, and gunner's cottage, with resident gunner and [gunpowder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunpowder) store. The battery, while restored, remains to be armed and the coach house and artillery store still require some restoration.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-23)

On the north side of the city, one can find Martello towers in [Balbriggan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balbriggan), [Skerries,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skerries%2C_Dublin) [Portmarnock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portmarnock), [Howth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howth), [Sutton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sutton%2C_Dublin), [Donabate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donabate), [Malahide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malahide) (Hicks tower) and [Ireland's Eye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland%27s_Eye).

There were seven Martello towers in the vicinity of Cork Harbour of which five are extant.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Society1907-24) During the 19th century [Fenian uprising](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fenian_Rising), the famous [Captain Mackey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Mackey_Lomasney) briefly captured and held the Monning Martello tower near [Fota Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fota_Island) in [Cork Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cork_Harbour); this tower is believed to have been the only **Martello** tower ever captured, other than the original. The other Cork Harbour towers are at [Ringaskiddy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ringaskiddy), [Haulbowline Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haulbowline_Island) (now part of the Irish Naval Service HQ) and at [Belvelly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belvelly) and [Rossleague](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rossleague&action=edit&redlink=1) on the [Great Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Island) (near [Cobh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cobh)). There are also Martello towers at [Little Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Island%2C_Cork) and [Rostellan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rostellan), though these are no longer intact.

The British built two Martello towers on the Hook Peninsula to protect the fort near [Duncannon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duncannon), [Co. Wexford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Co._Wexford) and the entrance to [Waterford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterford) Harbour. There is a third tower on the headland at Baginbun Bay in Co. Wexford.

One of the most interesting Martello towers is [Meelick Martello Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meelick_Martello_Tower) at [Clonahenoge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clonahenoge), [County Offaly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_Offaly), guarding the [Shannon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Shannon) river crossing to [Meelick, County Galway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meelick%2C_County_Galway). As this tower supports three guns (unlike the normal Martello tower which is circular on plan and carries only one gun), it is cam shaped on plan. Currently a rampant growth of ivy covers the tower.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-25)

The tower at [Seapoint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seapoint), [County Dublin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_Dublin), was formerly the headquarters of the [Genealogical Society of Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genealogical_Society_of_Ireland) (GSI).[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-26) The GSI vacated the tower when it found that the atmosphere was not conducive to the preservation of records.

The restored tower at [Ilnacullin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilnacullin) is a feature of an island garden in [Glengarriff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glengarriff), [County Cork](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_Cork). Several other towers are still extant, including one at [Rathmullan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rathmullan) in [County Donegal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_Donegal) and two in [County Clare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_Clare) on the south coast of [Galway Bay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galway_Bay) in the townlands of [Finavarra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finavarra_Tower) and [Aughinish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aughinish_Tower).

A Martello-like tower was built on [Achill Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achill_Island), according to local memory during the [Napoleonic Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars) (1803-1815). It is square rather than round, unlike the traditional Martello tower. This tower is known locally as the Gabhla Fhranca ("French Tower") or the Napoleonic Tower. It is marked on an 1838 [Ordnance Survey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordnance_Survey) chart and denoted "Signal Tower," suggesting it was used with a series of other stations for communication. The tower's position offers a view of the sea both to the north and south of the island and is therefore well-suited for that purpose. By the 1830s the tower was described as a "watch-house of the coast-guard."

**Elsewhere**

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**Antigua and Barbuda**



A 1953 stamp of Antigua showing the Martello Tower in Barbuda.

The British originally constructed River Fort Martello Tower in the early 19th century, on the site of a previous fort (presumed to have been built by the Spanish) to guard nearby River Landing, which was [Barbuda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbuda)'s original quay. Confusion with the previous fort is presumably explains the claims made in Barbudian tourism publications that this was the World's first, and is its oldest, Martello tower, built in 1745.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-27) The tower is located on the south coast of the island, a mile or so from River Landing and some seven miles south of the island's main village of [Codrington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codrington%2C_Barbuda). The tower is 56 feet high, has a raised gun platform and extremely thick walls, but is missing the floors.

It is attached to what remains of the pre-existing fort. The tower mounted three cannon, and in all the fort mounted ten cannons, none of which remain. The tower is the highest building on Barbuda and serves as a [daymark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daymark) from land or sea. Today the fort is a popular location for weddings.

**Australia**



[Fort Denison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Denison), [Sydney Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney_Harbour).

The last Martello tower built in the British Empire is said to be that which composes a part of the larger [Fort Denison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Denison%2C_New_South_Wales), built on a small island, Pinchgut Island, in [Sydney Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_Jackson), [New South Wales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_South_Wales). It is the only Martello tower to have been built in Australia.

Fortification of the island began in 1841 but was not completed. The construction had begun following an 1839 night-time incursion into [Sydney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney) Harbour by two American warships. Concern with the threat of foreign attack had caused the government to review the harbour's inner defences, which were found to be inadequate, and the establishment of a fort was recommended to help protect Sydney Harbour from attack by foreign vessels. Construction resumed in 1855 to provide Sydney with protection against the threat of a naval attack by the [Russians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) during the [Crimean War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_War) of the 1850s. However, construction was completed only in 1857, well after the war had ended. Fort Denison is well preserved and is now a popular tourist attraction.

**Bermuda**



The Martello Tower at [Ferry Reach, Bermuda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferry_Reach%2C_Bermuda) (1822) (background), contrasts with the Ferry Island Fort (1790s) (foreground).

There is a Martello tower located at [Ferry Reach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferry_Reach%2C_Bermuda) in [St George's Parish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._George%27s_Parish%2C_Bermuda). The tower is the third fortification on the site.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-28) Major Thomas Blanshard built it of Bermuda limestone between 1822–1823. The tower shows the effect of thirty years of evolution on the design of coastal fortifications, between the 1790s and 1822. The earlier *Ferry Island Fort* nearby had multiple guns arrayed to cover the water westward, while the Martello tower used a single gun with 360° traverse to cover all of the surrounding area.

Like its predecessors in the UK, it has an ovoid footprint with the thickness of its walls ranging from nine to 11 feet. It is surrounded by a dry moat. The tower's purpose was to defend the Ferry Reach Channel and so impede any attack on [St. George's Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._George%27s_Island%2C_Bermuda) from the main island of Bermuda, and attacking vessels from slipping through [Castle Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castle_Harbour) and the channel between Ferry Reach and [Coney Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coney_Island%2C_Bermuda).

Montage of the Martello Tower at Ferry Reach, Bermuda

The main channel by which vessels reach most parts of Bermuda west of St. George's, including the [Royal Naval Dockyard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Naval_Dockyard%2C_Bermuda), on [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland_Island%2C_Bermuda), the [Great Sound](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Sound%2C_Bermuda), [Hamilton Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamilton_Harbour%2C_Bermuda), [The Flatts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flatts_Village%2C_Bermuda), [Murray's Anchorage](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Murray%27s_Anchorage,_Bermuda&action=edit&redlink=1), and other important sites, carries them around the east ends of [St. David's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._David%27s_Island%2C_Bermuda) and [St. George's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._George%27s_Island%2C_Bermuda) Islands, where the coastal artillery was always most heavily concentrated. Two more Martello towers to protect the Dockyard were planned, but never built.

The tower was restored in 2008 and an 18-pounder cannon brought from [Fort St. Catherine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_St._Catherine) was mounted on top. The site is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday to Friday in the summer and in the winter by appointment only, by calling the Parks Department. It is part of the [Bermuda Railway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bermuda_Railway) Trail.

**British Virgin Islands**



[Fort Recovery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Recovery%2C_Tortola), in the British Virgin Islands.

When the British rebuilt [Fort Recovery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Recovery%2C_Tortola) on the west end of [Tortola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tortola) they added a Martello tower.

**Canada**

Nine of the fourteen Martello towers built in [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) still survive.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-29) (In addition, the existing fortifications at [Fort Henry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Henry%2C_Ontario) received two thin towers between 1845 and 1848. However, these are dry ditch defence towers, rather than true Martello towers.) A common characteristic of Canadian Martello towers was removable cone-shaped roofs to protect against snow. Today, many of the restored towers have permanent roof additions – for ease of upkeep, not historical accuracy.



Restored interior of Carleton Martello Tower at [Saint John, New Brunswick](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_John%2C_New_Brunswick).

[Halifax, Nova Scotia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halifax_Urban_Area), had five towers, the oldest of which, the [Prince of Wales Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Wales_Tower) [[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-30) located in [Point Pleasant Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_Pleasant_Park), is the oldest Martello-style tower in North America. It was built in 1796 and was used as a redoubt and a powder magazine. Restored, it is now a National Heritage site. The [Duke of York Martello Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Duke_of_York_Martello_Tower&action=edit&redlink=1)[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-31) was built in 1798 at [York Redoubt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/York_Redoubt). Its lower level still stands, though it has been boarded up for conservation purposes. The [Duke of Clarence Martello Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Clarence_%28Nova_Scotia%29)[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-32) stood on the Dartmouth shore. [Sherbrooke Martello Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sherbrooke_Martello_Tower&action=edit&redlink=1)[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-33) stood opposite York Redoubt on [McNabs Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McNabs_Island); it was demolished in 1944 and replaced by a concrete lighthouse at Maughers Beach. Another Martello tower stood on [Georges Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Island_%28Nova_Scotia%29).

[Quebec City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec_City) originally had four Martello towers. Tower No. 1 stands on the [Plains of Abraham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plains_of_Abraham), overlooking the [St Lawrence River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Lawrence_River). It has been restored as a museum and one may visit it during the summer months. Tower no. 2 stands close nearby and currently hosts an 1812 Murder Mystery Dinner. Tower No. 3 was demolished in the 20th century after being used as a residence. The fourth surviving Martello Tower in Quebec, No. 4, is located in a residential area on the north side of the Upper City overlooking Lower Town.



Line of defence: three Martello towers [Fort Frederick](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Frederick_%28Kingston%29), [Shoal Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoal_Tower), and [Cathcart Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathcart_Tower) in [Kingston, Ontario](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston%2C_Ontario)

Four Martello towers were built at [Kingston, Ontario](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston%2C_Ontario) to defend its harbour and naval shipyards in response to the [Oregon Crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon_boundary_dispute). Their builders intended for the towers to serve as redoubts against marine attacks. [Murney Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murney_Tower) and the tower at Point Frederick (at the [Royal Military College of Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Military_College_of_Canada)) are now museums that are open during the summer.

[Fort Frederick](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Frederick_%28Kingston%29) has the most elaborate defences as it includes earthen ramparts and a limestone curtain wall. The [Shoal Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoal_Tower), the only tower completely surrounded by water, stands in Kingston's Confederation Basin. Since 2005, it is open to the public as part of [Doors Open](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doors_Open_Days) Ontario for one day only in June each year. [Cathcart Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathcart_Tower), the fourth tower, stands unused on Cedar Island near Point Henry.

[Carleton Martello Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carleton_Martello_Tower), overlooking the harbour of [Saint John, New Brunswick](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_John%2C_New_Brunswick), is now a museum and a [National Historic Site](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Historic_Sites_of_Canada).

The Canadian Press reported on April 16, 2006 that the Canadian military has named a Forward Operating Base (FOB) in [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan) FOB Martello. The logo of the [International Hockey Hall of Fame](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Hockey_Hall_of_Fame) and Museum in [Kingston, Ontario](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston%2C_Ontario), features a Martello tower. Since the amalgamation of the Township of Kingston in 2000, the city's flag has also borne a Martello tower.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-34)

**Guernsey**

There are three similar Martello towers in [Guernsey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guernsey), all built in 1804: [Fort Grey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Grey), [Fort Hommet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Hommet) and [Fort Saumarez](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Saumarez).[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Clements83-35)

In addition, there are a number of earlier towers in Guernsey (the [Guernsey loophole towers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guernsey_loophole_towers)), that many people refer to as Martello towers, though they are not Martellos. They were built in the late 18th century, i.e., before the Martellos, and differ from them in a number of ways. One may think of them as precursors,[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Clements-9) like the [Genoese towers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genoese_tower) they resemble.

Lastly, [Bréhon Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Br%C3%A9hon_Tower), built in 1856, is an oval tower that represents the final evolution of the Martello tower.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-36)

**Indonesia**

The [1883 eruption of Krakatoa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1883_eruption_of_Krakatoa) caused a [tsunami](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsunami) that damaged Menara Martello, which the [Dutch East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_East_India_Company) built in 1850 on Bidadari Island (Pulau Bidadari), one of the [Thousand Islands (Kepulauan Seribu)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thousand_Islands_%28Indonesia%29#Paradiso_Islands_.2F_Onrust_Archaeology_Park), as part of a set of fortifications that protected the approaches to [Batavia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jakarta). Photos suggest that Martello Menara was not a true Martello, but rather a circular fort. The tower was operational until 1878, when it became a storage site, and was abandoned in 1908. Bidadari Island was also known as Pulau Sakit (Sick Island) as it housed a leper colony during the 17th century. More recently, the island came to be called "Angel Island", to honour the [leprosarium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leprosarium) that had been there.

**Italy**



Magnisi tower at Priolo Gargallo.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, during the British "Protectorate" of [Sicily](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sicily) after the escape of the [Bourbons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bourbons) from Naples, Sicily began to build towers to resist an invasion by Napoleon's armies led by [Joachim Murat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joachim_Murat). The new higher rate of fire of ships' guns led to the choice of the Martello tower as the model.

The Sicilian Martello towers were built around 1810. The estimate rests on the historical context and on the descriptions of the topographer [W.H. Smyth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Henry_Smyth), who carried out his research in 1814 and 1815. Of the seven towers built in Sicily, only four remain. One is the Mazzone Tower (or the British Fort) at Faro Point, Messina. The second is the Magnisi tower at [Priolo Gargallo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priolo_Gargallo), Syracuse. The Italian Navy used this tower as an observation post during the Second World War. Third is the Cariddi tower at [Ganzirri](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ganzirri&action=edit&redlink=1) in [Messina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Messina). Lastly, the fourth tower is situated on a rocky outcrop overlooking the sea from where it can defend the [Castello Maniace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castello_Maniace) in [Syracuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syracuse%2C_Sicily).[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)]

**Jamaica**There is a Martello tower located at what was Fort Nugent. In 1709, the Spanish slave agent in Jamaica, James Castillo, built a fort in [Harbour View](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harbour_View%2C_Jamaica), to guard his home against attack. An English Governor, [George Nugent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_George_Nugent%2C_1st_Baronet), later strengthened the fort to guard the eastern entrance of the city of [Kingston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston%2C_Jamaica) Harbour. The tower was probably built between 1808 and 1811,[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Clements-9) at a reported cost of £12,000.

**Jersey**



La Tour de Vinde, [Saint Brélade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Br%C3%A9lade), Jersey

The British built eight true Martello towers in [Jersey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jersey), three between 1808 and 1814, and five between 1834 and 1837, one of which, L'Etacq, the German occupation forces destroyed during World War II. The three original towers are:[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Clements-9)

* [Icho Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Icho_Tower&action=edit&redlink=1) (1811)
* [Portelet Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portelet_Tower) (1808)
* [La Tour de Vinde](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Tour_de_Vinde) (AKA Noirmont; 1808–1814)[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Grimsley-37)

The four surviving, later towers are:[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Clements-9)

* [Lewis Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Tower%2C_Jersey) (AKA St Ouen 1; 1835)
* [Kempt Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kempt_Tower) (AKA St Ouen 2; 1834)
* [La Collette Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=La_Collette_Tower&action=edit&redlink=1) – Absorbed into the 19th-century artificers' barracks and workshops
* [Victoria Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Tower%2C_Jersey) (1837)

In addition, there are a number of towers in Jersey (the [Jersey Round Towers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jersey_Round_Tower)), that are frequently referred to as Martello towers, though they are not Martellos. They were built in the late 18th century, i.e., before the Martellos, and differ from them in a number of ways. One may think of them as precursors,[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Clements-9) like the Genoese towers they resemble.

**Malta**



[Madliena Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madliena_Tower) (not a true Martello Tower but sometimes considered as such).

The British never built any true Martello Towers in Malta. However, [Madliena Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madliena_Tower), which was one of thirteen [De Redin towers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Redin_towers) built in Malta in 1658–1659, began to be used as if it was a Martello Tower and it is sometimes considered as such. Various modifications were made, including mounting a 64-pound rifled muzzle loading (RML) gun on the roof for coastal defence. From the late 19th century onwards it defended part of the [Victoria Lines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Lines). The tower remained in use until World War II. It still stands today, despite having some minor modifications to its original structure, and it was recently restored.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-38)

**Mauritius**

The British built five Martello Towers between 1832 and 1835 at Grand River North West (2), Black River (2), and Port Louis, of which three survive. Cunningham Tower at Fort George, on Tonnelier Island, disappeared between 1865 and 1902. In 1865, the *Mauritius Almanac and Civil Service Register* listed "Two Artillery Men, at 1[s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shilling) each per diem", for the towers at Fort George and Grand River.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-39) The Tower at Fort Victoria was last mentioned in 1880. The Friends of the Environment have restored one Martello tower near the [La Preneuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Preneuse) public beach in [Tamarin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamarin), in the Rive Noire/Black River district. The Friends operate it as a museum for visitors. The original entrance to the tower is raised above ground but a new entrance has been constructed at ground level. The other tower in Rive Noire/Black River district still exists but has remained neglected for many years. It is surrounded by additional defensive fortification.



Canon on Martello tower in La Preneuse, Black River, Mauritius

**Sierra Leone**

A Martello tower was built on Tower Hill at [Freetown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freetown), [Sierra Leone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sierra_Leone) in 1805 to defend the port from attacks by the [Temne people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temne_people). It was significantly modified in 1870 when it was truncated to allow the installation of a water tank to supply Government House (Fort Thornton) with water. The tower has now been incorporated into Sierra Leone's Parliament Buildings.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-40)

**South Africa**



Martello Tower at Fort Beaufort

The British built three Martello towers in [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa), one at [Simon's Town Naval base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Base_Simon%27s_Town) near [Cape Town](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Town), one at Cape Town, and the third at [Fort Beaufort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Beaufort). The tower at Simon’s Town and Cape Town were both built in 1795. The tower at Cape Town was demolished over 100 years ago, but the tower at Simon's Town now is sometimes claimed as the oldest Martello in the world. It is arguable as to whether one should properly call it a Martello Tower.[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-41)

That said, [Vice Admiral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_Admiral) [George Elphinstone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Elphinstone), who commanded the force that captured the colony and then served briefly as its governor, had served with the Mediterranean fleet off Corsica in 1794.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Sutcliffe-6) The British built the tower at Fort Beaufort in 1837, and it is probably the only example of an inland Martello tower.

**Spain**

During the last period of British occupation (1798–1802) of [Menorca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menorca), Sir [Charles Stuart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Stuart_%281753%E2%80%931801%29), the then British governor, ordered Engineer Captain Robert D´Arcy to build some 12 Martello towers along the coast.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Sutcliffe-6) These, when added to the three Spanish towers already in place, gave Menorca 15 towers.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Grundy-42)

The British built five towers to protect [Mahón](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mah%C3%B3n): Phillipet on Lazareto Island, Cala Taulera (St. Clair) and Los Freus (Erskine) on the peninsula of La Mola, Stuart's Tower, and a tower on the Punta de Sant Carlos, which the Spanish destroyed when they took regained possession of Menorca. To the northwest of Mahón the British built two more towers, Sa Torreta and Sa Mezquita.

One tower, the Princess Tower, or the Erskine Tower, was incorporated into the [Fortress of Isabel II](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fortress_of_Isabel_II&action=edit&redlink=1), built between 1850 and 1875. The tower was converted to a powder magazine, which led to its destruction in 1958, when lightning struck the tower. The explosion destroyed the tower, blowing out large sections of its walls.



Martello Tower at Cap Cavalleria, Menorca.

The British erected Stuart's Tower in 1798 on Turks Hill or Hangman's Hill to the south of the port of [Mahón](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mah%C3%B3n) at San Esteban or Saint Stephen's bay on the southern side of the [Fortress of San Felipe](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fortress_of_San_Felipe&action=edit&redlink=1). In 1756 and again in 1781, batteries on the hill had supported successful attacks on the Fortress. The tower was built both to secure the hill and protect the entrance to the bay. The tower's name was later changed to Torre d´en Penjat, or Hangman's Tower.

To protect the harbor of [Fornells](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fornells%2C_Menorca), the British built a tower on the rocky headland overlooking the harbor's mouth, and a small tower on the island of Sargantana. They complemented these two towers with two more small towers nearby, one at Sa Nitsa and one at Addaya.

Lastly, the British built one tower at Santandria to protect the old capital of [Ciudadela](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ciutadella_de_Menorca).

In addition to the 12 towers that they built, the British made use of three towers that the Spanish had built earlier.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Grundy-42) In 1781, Captain Francisco Fernandez de Angulo had built towers south of Port Mahon at Punta Prima and Alcufar, based on the design of those that the Spanish had built in Gando, [Gran Canaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gran_Canaria), in 1740. At [Ciudadela](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ciutadella_de_Menorca) the British used the St. Nicholas's Tower, built in 1690. The [Treaty of Amiens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Amiens) returned Menorca to Spain in 1802. Around 1804, the Spanish built a tower at Punta Na Radona to protect the beach at [Son Bou](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Son_Bou%2C_Menorca), Menorca. In 1808, Captain [Lord Cochrane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Cochrane%2C_10th_Earl_of_Dundonald), commanding the 38-gun [fifth-rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth-rate) [frigate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sailing_frigate) [HMS *Imperieuse*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=HMS_Iphegenia_(1804)&action=edit&redlink=1), sent ashore a landing party that destroyed the unarmed tower. ([Frederick Marryat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Marryat), later a naval captain and author, was serving as a [midshipman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midshipman) aboard *Imperieuse* at the time.) (This fort has 17 walls)

There are also four towers on the island of [Formentera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formentera),[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-43) and one on the nearby island of [S'Empalmador](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Espalmador) (

 WikiMiniAtlas

[38°47′5.28″N 1°25′5.01″E﻿ / ﻿38.7848000°N 1.4180583°E﻿ / 38.7848000; 1.4180583](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Martello_tower&params=38_47_5.28_N_1_25_5.01_E_)).



Martello Tower at Castle of San Julian, Cartagena de Levante

Another tower was erected by English troops stationed in the fortress of [Cartagena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartagena%2C_Spain), during the [Peninsular War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peninsular_War). The tower was erected in the center of 1799 fort, in mount St. Julian, dominating port and mouth. In the summer of 1812 English engineers destroyed the fort and erected a tower.

"*... the British are working on opening a path from the east coast to the post on Mount St. Julian, where they try to build a six-piece battery held in a tower 24 feet in diameter.*" Report of the Subtenant Navarro, March 10, 1813.

*Is reduced to a well-built coast tower, but only mounts and is capable of a rotating gun... The tower contains two floors and the platform. The ground floor is for the warehouse and spare part. The main one for accommodation, and in this one is the door for ladder of hand, and two spans that, besides serving for ventilation, are arranged to receive small caliber guns... The platform mounts a rotating gun and has a small bench for the fire of rifle. Under the lower floor there is a cistern.* Plano de la plaza de Cartagena, Tebar, Echevarria, Pajares, 1855

The later constructions that gave rise to the present fortress of [San Julián](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castillo_de_San_Juli%C3%A1n), totally respected English tower, that still is conserved in good condition[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-44) used like base of aerials of telephony and visitable to the outside. Interior, only accessible to technician, is supposed to be well preserved.

**Saint Helena**

There is a Martello tower at [Saint Helena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Helena) that was incorporated into [High Knoll Fort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Knoll_Fort). The tower was very similar in design to the tower at Simon's Town, with a diameter of about 45 ft (14 m) and a height of approximately 20 ft (6.1 m).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Clements-9)

**Sri Lanka**

[Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) has one [Martello tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower_%28Hambantota%29), located at [Hambantota](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hambantota) on the south coast, which was restored in 1999.[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-45) This tower may have been involved in repelling a French attack though there is nothing more than circumstantial support for the notion. British engineers commenced work on three towers to protect [Trincomalee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trincomalee) but never completed them.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Clements-9)

**United States**



Ruined Martello tower at New Castle, New Hampshire, overlooking Portsmouth harbour in the late 19th century



41st Infantry Coat of arms with a Martello Tower

The [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) government built several Martello towers at locations along the eastern seaboard. Two are at [Key West, Florida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Key_West%2C_Florida); others were built at the harbours of [Portsmouth, New Hampshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portsmouth%2C_New_Hampshire), [Charleston, South Carolina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charleston%2C_South_Carolina) and [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City). Two more Martello towers stood at [Tybee Island, Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tybee_Island%2C_Georgia) and Bayou Dupre, [Louisiana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana).[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-46)

Although the Americans copied the design from the towers the British erected in Canada, the American Martello towers differed in some significant respects from the British. The Martello tower built at [Tybee Island, Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tybee_Island%2C_Georgia) was constructed around 1815 utilizing wood and [tabby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tabby_%28cement%29), a common local building material at the time, instead of the brick or stone that the British towers used. Also unlike the British towers, the Tybee tower featured [gun loops](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embrasure) on the garrison floor that enabled [muskets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musket) to be fired through the walls.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-robert19-7) It was never tested in battle and by the time of the [American Civil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War) was in a state of disrepair. Its unfamiliar design confused local writers, who often said that the Spanish had built the tower when Georgia was Spain's colony.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-robert19-7)

The Key West towers, though the locals refer to them as Martellos, were square instead of round and had thin walls with long gun loops. In addition, a curtain wall of heavy guns encircled the Key West towers making them, effectively, keeps instead of standalone towers.

A Martello tower figures in the arms of the [41st Infantry Regiment of the United States Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/41st_Infantry_Regiment_%28United_States%29).[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-47)

**List of Martello towers outside Great Britain**

| **Country** | **Location** | **Tower name** | **Built** | **Current status** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia) | [Sydney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney) | [Fort Denison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Denison) | 1856 | Museum, harbour light station. |
| [Barbuda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbuda) | Near [Codrington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codrington%2C_Barbuda) | River Fort Martello Tower |  |  |
| [Bermuda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bermuda) | [Ferry Reach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferry_Reach%2C_Bermuda) |  | 1823–1828 | Can be visited |
| [British Virgin Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Virgin_Islands) | [Tortola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tortola) | [Fort Recovery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Recovery%2C_Tortola) |  | Private (hotel) |
| [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) | [Point Pleasant Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_Pleasant_Park), [Nova Scotia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nova_Scotia) | Prince of Wales's Tower | 1796 | Open to public |
|  | [Halifax, Nova Scotia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halifax_Urban_Area) | Duke of York's Tower | c.1798 | Lower levels still exist. Site partially boarded off, can be visited |
|  | [Halifax, Nova Scotia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halifax_Urban_Area) | Duke of Clarence's Tower | c.1798 | Demolished prior to 1900 |
|  | [Kingston, Ontario](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston%2C_Ontario) | [Fort Frederick](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Frederick_%28Kingston%29) | 1846/7 | Museum |
|  | [Kingston, Ontario](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston%2C_Ontario) | [Murney Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murney_Tower) | 1846 | Museum |
|  | [Kingston, Ontario](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston%2C_Ontario) | [Shoal Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoal_Tower) | 1846 | Closed to Public |
|  | [Kingston, Ontario](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston%2C_Ontario) | [Cathcart Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathcart_Tower) | 1846 | Closed to Public |
|  | [Quebec City, Quebec](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec_City%2C_Quebec) | Tower #1 | 1808–1812 | Museum |
|  | [Quebec City, Quebec](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec_City%2C_Quebec) | Tower #2 | 1808–1812 | Open for group activities through National Battlefields Commission |
|  | [Quebec City, Quebec](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec_City%2C_Quebec) | Tower #3 | 1808–1812 | Destroyed |
|  | [Quebec City, Quebec](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec_City%2C_Quebec) | Tower #4 | 1808–1812 | Closed to Public |
|  | [Saint John, New Brunswick](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_John%2C_New_Brunswick) | [Carleton Martello Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carleton_Martello_Tower) | 1815 | Museum |
| [Croatia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia) | [Korčula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kor%C4%8Dula) | Forteca Korčula (Fort Wellington) | 1813 | Deserted, accessible to hikers |
| [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland) | [Achill Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achill_Island) | Gabhla Fhranca | ca. 1803-1815 | Partially collapsed but accessible to hikers |
|  | [Aughinish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aughinish%2C_County_Clare) | [Aughinish Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aughinish_Tower) |  | Private residence |
|  | [Banagher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banagher) | Meelick Tower |  | Private residence |
|  | [Balbriggan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balbriggan) | North No. 12 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Extant |
|  | [Skerries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skerries%2C_Dublin), Red Island | North No. 11 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Extant |
|  | Skerries, [Shenick Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shenick_Island) | North No. 10 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Extant |
|  | [Drumanagh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drumanagh) | North No. 9 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Extant |
|  | [Rush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rush%2C_Dublin) | North No. 8 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Extant |
|  | [Portrane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portrane), Tower Bay | North No. 7 |  | Private residence |
|  | [Donabate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donabate), Balcarrick | North No. 6 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Extant |
|  | [Malahide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malahide), Robswall | North No. 5, *Hicks Tower*[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Private residence |
|  | [Portmarnock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portmarnock), Carrickhill | North No. 4 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Private residence |
|  | [Ireland's Eye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland%27s_Eye) | North No. 3 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Extant |
|  | [Howth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howth), Harbour Rd. | North No. 2 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Museum & radio station |
|  | [Sutton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sutton%2C_Dublin) South | North No. 1 | c. 1805 [[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland1-48) | Private residence |
|  | [Sandymount](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandymount) | South No. 16 |  | Extant |
|  | [Williamstown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackrock%2C_Dublin) | South No. 15 |  | Extant |
|  | [Seapoint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seapoint) | South No. 14 |  | Restored. Exhibition on the history of Dublin’s Martello Towers. Guided tours during the summer months |
|  | [Kingstown Harbour, West Pier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%BAn_Laoghaire) | South No. 13 |  | Demolished, c. 1830s, during construction/extension of [Dublin & Kingstown Railway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dublin_%26_Kingstown_Railway) |
|  | [Dún Laoghaire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%BAn_Laoghaire), site of present-day *Peoples Park* | South No. 12 |  |  |
|  | [Sandycove](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandycove) | South No. 11, [*James Joyce*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Joyce)*'s Martello tower* |  | [James Joyce Tower and Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Joyce_Tower_and_Museum) |
|  | [Bulloch Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulloch_Harbour) | South No. 10 | c. 1804 | Private residence |
|  | [Dalkey Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalkey_Island) | South No. 9 |  | Extant |
|  | Killiney, south end of Strathmore Road | South No. 8 |  | Site of battery, not tower |
|  | Killiney, Tara Hill | South No. 7 |  | Fully restored |
|  | [Killiney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Killiney), beach | South No. 6, *Enoch's Tower* |  | Private residence |
|  | Shanganagh | South No. 5 |  | Site of battery, not tower |
|  | Shanganagh, Mahera Point | South No. 4 |  | Lost to coastal erosion |
|  | Bray, Corke Abbey | South No. 3 |  | Lost to coastal erosion |
|  | Bray harbour | South No. 2 | 1804-5 [[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland2-49) | Private residence |
|  | [Bray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bray) beach | South No. 1 |  | Demolished 1884, when Esplanade constructed [[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-buildingsofireland2-49) |
|  | [Ilnacullin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilnacullin) |  |  | Tower and gardens open to public (access by boat from [Glengarriff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glengarriff)) |
|  | [Bere Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bere_Island), Cloughland |  |  |  |
|  | Bere Island, Ardagh |  |  |  |
|  | [Finavarra](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Finavarra&action=edit&redlink=1) | [Finavarra Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finavarra_Tower) | 1816 | Open to public |
|  | [Ringaskiddy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ringaskiddy), [Cork Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cork_Harbour) |  |  |  |
|  | [Haulbowline Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haulbowline_Island), [Cork Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cork_Harbour) |  |  | Museum, owned by Irish Navy |
|  | [Fota Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fota_Island), [Cork Harbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cork_Harbour) | Monning Tower |  |  |
|  | [Rossleague](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rossleague&action=edit&redlink=1), [Cobh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cobh) |  |  |  |
|  | [Belvelly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belvelly), [Cobh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cobh) |  |  | Private residence |
|  | [Lough Swilly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lough_Swilly) | Macamish Tower |  |  |
|  | [Lough Foyle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lough_Foyle) | Greencastle Tower |  | Extended to a Fort completed in 1812. Restaurant |
|  | Lough Foyle | Magilligan Tower |  | Restored |
|  | Loughshinny |  |  |  |
|  | [Rathmullan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rathmullan) |  |  |  |
|  | [Ros a' Mhíl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rossaveal) |  |  |  |
| [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) | [Messina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Messina) | Cariddi's Tower or Tower of [Ganzirri](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ganzirri&action=edit&redlink=1) | 1810? | Closed to public |
|  |  | Mazzone's Tower or Tower of British Fort | 1810? |  |
|  | [Priolo Gargallo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priolo_Gargallo) | Torre di Magnisi | 1810? | Can be visited |
|  | [Syracuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syracuse%2C_Sicily) | [Castello Maniace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castello_Maniace) | 1810? | Open to public |
| [Jamaica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamaica) | [Kingston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingston%2C_Jamaica) | Fort Nugent | 1808-11? |  |
| [Liberia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberia) | [Monrovia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monrovia) | Fort Stockton | 1822 | since 1822, August under construction, later named as coast battery *Fort Hill*[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-Liberia-50) |
| [Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta) | [Madliena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madliena), [Pembroke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pembroke%2C_Malta) | [Madliena Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madliena_Tower) | 1658 | Intact, recently restored |
| [Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius) | [Tamarin, Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamarin%2C_Mauritius) |  | 1832–35 |  |
|  |  | L'Harmonie | 1832–35 | abandoned but no fences, entrance still on second story |
|  |  | [La Preneuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Preneuse) | 1832–35 | Museum |
|  |  | Cunningham's Tower | 1832–35 | Disappeared between 1880 and 1902. |
|  | Fort Victoria |  | 1832–35 | Last mentioned 1880 |
| [Sierra Leone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sierra_Leone) | [Freetown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freetown) | Tower Hill Martello Tower | 1805 | Part of Parliament Buildings |
| [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa) | [Fort Beaufort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Beaufort) |  | 1839–46 |  |
|  | [Simon's Town](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon%27s_Town) |  | 1795/6 | At the Naval Base. Houses a small museum. |
|  | [Cape Town](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Town) | Craig's Tower | 1795/6 | Demolished late 19th century |
| [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) | [Hambantota](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hambantota) |  | 1801-03 |  |
| [Trinidad & Tobago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinidad_%26_Tobago) | [Port of Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_of_Spain) | [Fort Picton](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fort_Picton&action=edit&redlink=1) | 1801 | Abandoned by 1810. |
| [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [Lake Borgne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Borgne), [Louisiana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana) | Tower Dupre | 1830? | Hexagonal; originally built on shore, 150 ft (46 m) from water, near [Bayou Dupre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayou_Dupre)'s entrance to [Lake Borgne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Borgne); private fishing camp; threatened by subsidence and tidal erosion[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-51) |
|  | [Charleston, South Carolina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charleston%2C_South_Carolina) |  |  |  |
|  | [Key West, Florida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Key_West%2C_Florida) |  |  | East tower is a museum; West tower converted to a botanical garden; both open to the public |
|  | [New York Harbor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_Harbor) |  |  | Destroyed |
|  | [Portsmouth, New Hampshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portsmouth%2C_New_Hampshire) | Walbach Tower | 1814 | Incorporated into [Fort Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Constitution); Ruined[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-52) |
|  | [Tybee Island, Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tybee_Island%2C_Georgia) |  | 1815 | Destroyed |

**See also**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4a/Commons-logo.svg/30px-Commons-logo.svg.png | Wikimedia Commons has media related to [***Martello towers***](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category%3AMartello_towers). |

* [Blockhouse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blockhouse)
* [Eastbourne Redoubt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastbourne_Redoubt)
* [Palmerston Forts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palmerston_Forts)
* [Fortified tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fortified_tower)
* Scottish [Broch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broch)

**Lists:**

* [List of castles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_castles)
* [List of fortifications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_fortifications)
* [List of forts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_forts)

**Notes, citations, and references**

**Notes**

* 1. [**Jump up ^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_ref-4) Bass-junk was a type of cable made of grass.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_note-3) The *Oxford English Dictionary* reports that "bass" is a name "given elliptically to various articles made of this [fibre] or similar material; e.g. a mat, a hassock, a flat plaited bag or flexible basket."

**Citations**

* 1. [**Jump up ^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_ref-1) Vigano (2001), pp. 41–57.
	2. ^ [Jump up to: ***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_ref-Abram_2003.2C_p._103_2-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martello_tower#cite_ref-Abram_2003.2C_p._103_2-1) Abram (2003), p. 103.
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**External links**

* [YouTube video showing a 3D reconstruction of a Martello tower](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=acHPRocK7yw)
* [English Heritage Report into Martello Towers on the East Coast of England](http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/ResearchReportsPdfs/089_2007WEB.pdf)
* [Location list and explanatory article of most Martello towers in the UK, with pictures](http://www.geograph.org.uk/article/Martello-Towers)
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