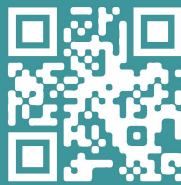


Forte dell'Annunziata



(1831 – 1837)

10 metres above sea level

Built at the behest of the Savoy government between 1831 and 1837, with the intention of strengthening the western borders of the kingdom, the Forte dell'Annunziata was the reduced part of the Forte San Paolo above, sought by the Genoese after the conquest of Ventimiglia in 1222. Declassified to a military barracks after the cession of Nice to France and the consequent cessation of Ventimiglia as a stronghold, the reduction of the Annunziata underwent several restoration works during the twentieth century that culminated in 1931 with the construction of a raised floor to accommodate first a contingent of Bersaglieri, then the "Girolamo Rossi" Civic Archaeological Museum since 1989.

Between 1828 and 1829, Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour, a young lieutenant in the Royal Corps of the Savoy Engineers, also participated in the preparatory work for the construction of the Fort. King Charles Albert himself arrived in Ventimiglia on 2 April 1836 to supervise the final stages of construction.

In light of its particular geographical location, the Forte dell'Annunziata also allows you to admire fascinating landscapes that are capable of blending history and nature. Among the most evocative itineraries that can be travelled in the area, for example, there is the path that leads to Porta Canarda, a real balcony over Capo Mortola and the French Riviera, the most evident testimony of the ancient Via Julia Augusta.

