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Intramuros Administration



INTRAMUROS ADMINISTRATION

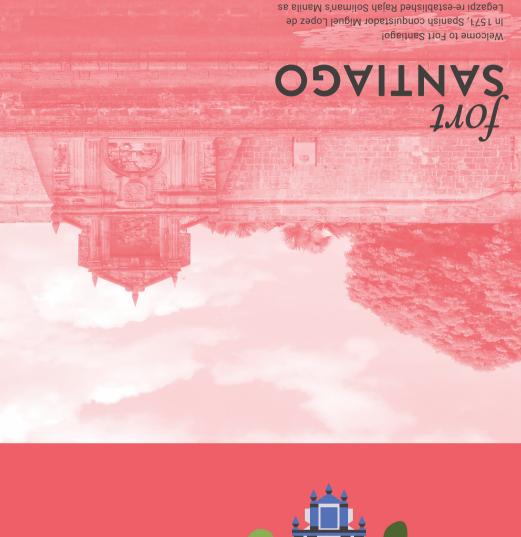




INTRAMUROS ADMINISTRATION

Treasure since 2014. Monument since 1951, and a National Cultural is presently a National Shrine and National Japanese (1942 through 1945). The Fort Santiago the Americans (1898 to 1946), and the (1762 through 1764 during the Seven Years War), including the Spanish (1577 to 1898), the British several foreign powers in Philippine history, notable for being a headquarters of the armies of Spanish as Santiago Matamoros. The fort is St. James the Moor-slayer, known by the built between 1589 and 1592. It was named after constructed using volcanic tuff (adobe), was its defects, was rebuilt in stone. The present fort, repelled the attack, but the fort, in realization of successful siege of Manila. The Spanish army Lin Feng (Limahong) launched an almost establishment, when in 1574 the Chinese pirate logs and earth, was destroyed not long after The first Spanish fort, a palisaded structure of

photo by Ali Ongsingco



formidable symbol of Spanish power in the orient.

brominence in its new place in the world stage, so

the Far East, while the fallen rajah's wooden citadel

the new capital for the growing Spanish empire in

too did Fort Santiago got established as a

was rebuilt as the headquarters for Spain's

military. As the City grew in wealth and



PLAZA MORIONES

The traditional open grounds for military drill and parades. Served as an important clearing for the Fort Santiago in an event of siege or foreign attack

2 BALUARTILLO DE SAN FRANCISCO JAVIER

Built in 1663 as part of the seaside defense of Manila. Chambers now house the Intramuros Visitors Center.

3 REDUCTO DE SAN FRANCISCO JAVIER

Crescent-shaped high wall built in 1773 to reinforce the Baluartillo de San Francisco Javier. Construction was part of the overall reinforcement of Manila's fortification after the successful British siege during the Seven Years War.

4 GUADALUPE CHAPEL

Built in 1981 by the Intramuros Administration within the Reducto de San Francisco Javier using traditional building methods and dedicated to Our Lady of Guadalupe.

6 MARTYR'S WALL

Wall with plaque dedicated to all who were tortured and incarcerated in Fort Santiago by the Japanese military during World War II.

6 MOAT & BRIDGE

This man-made canal joined the Pasig River and Manila Bay, making Fort Santiago a fortress island. The moat was filled-in with earth by the early 20th century, and eventually re-dug and restored by the Intramuros Administration in the 1980s.

FORT SANTIAGO GATE

Featured are the arms of Castile and Leon, and a wooden relief of the Fort's patron, Santiago Matamoros. It serves as the main iconic entrance to Fort Santiago.

8 BALUARTE DE SAN MIGUEL

This rampart was built to fortify the defenses of Fort Santiago from attack from the river and land. Canons facing all outward directions were originally installed at its top.

PLAZA ARMAS

The traditional open grounds for military drills and parades within Fort Santiago.

10 RIZAL SHRINE

Formerly a military barracks, it was partially reconstructed and now houses a shrine to Jose Rizal.

11 DUNGEONS

Originally a storage facility for gunpowder and arms before it was converted into a prison cell during the 17 th Century. The cells can hold about a hundred persons at most, but as many as 600 decomposing and unrecognized bodies were found forcibly cramped inside after World War II.

WHITE CROSS

The 600 who died in the dungeons were put in a mass grave now marked with a white marble cross.

BALUARTE DE SANTA BARBARA

of the Pasig River, and served as the most strategic rampart of the Fort Santiago. Canons originally flanked the top, while its chambers served as storage for arms and gunpowder. The

Historically guarded the mouth

chambers have been recently converted as the iMake History Fortress Learning Center.

iMAKE HISTORY FORTRESS LEARNING CENTER

The facility is a LEGO Education Center that aims to promote innovation, creativity, and love for Philippine heritage. The center was opened in 2018.

FALSABRAGA MEDIA NARANJA

Falsabraga means false wall, while Media Naranja refers to its half-orange shape. This rampart served as an additional layer of wall protecting the riverside of the Baluarte de Santa Barbara.

16 FALSABRAGA SANTA BARBARA

Similar with the Media Naranja, this rampart served as an additional layer of wall protecting the strategic tip of the Baluarte de Santa Barbara, which historically faced both the river and the Manila bay.

17 POSTIGO DE LA NRA. SRA. DE SOLEDAD

A postern (small gate) used as an escape route during instances of siege or emergency, such as the Seven Years War when Governor Simon de Anda escaped the British following this route. The public promenade, that was opened in 2017, historically served as a wharf for the army.

18 RAJAH SULAYMAN THEATRE

One of Fort Santiago's old military barracks converted to an open-air theater after World War II. It is the birth place of then Philippine Educational Theater Association (PETA).

MEDIO BALUARTE DE SAN FRANCISCO

This rampart was built to fortify the defenses of Fort Santiago from attack from the river and land. Canons facing all outward directions were originally installed at its top.

20 ALMACENES REALES

Royal storehouses in ruins since World War II. Prominent are the surviving freestanding stone arches, a legacy of traditional architecture.