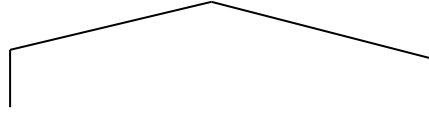


Littlehampton Fort: Glossary

LUNETTE

The shape of the fort is described as "lunette". Lunette means 'little moon' or 'half moon' in French and so the fort is being described as crescent shaped. However, Littlehampton fort is not curved – the 'crescent' is made from 4 straight lines.



The lunette shape is formed by the wall.

CARNOT WALL

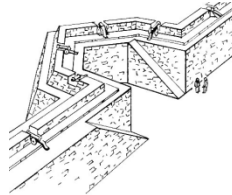
This wall was 12 feet (3.66m) high and it stood in a ditch. It was called a Carnot wall because the idea of having a wall in the middle of a ditch came from a Frenchman called Lazare Nicolas Marguerite Carnot.

LOOPHOLES

In the Carnot wall were slit windows for soldiers to shoot from; they are called loopholes.

BASTION

At each of the three corners of the wall was a bastion. A bastion is a place that sticks out from the wall and it is where the soldiers stand when they are defending the fort. Each bastion was in the shape of a pentagon.



RAMPARTS

Any invading soldier who managed to get over the Carnot wall would then find a very steep slope with cannons on top. This slope was called the ramparts. The defending soldiers could get up onto the ramparts by using a flight of stairs from the courtyard.

BATTERY

Littlehampton Fort had 5 cannons. A collection of cannons is called a battery.

MAGAZINE

The magazine was the place where the gunpowder was stored. It is taken from the Arabic word "makahazin" meaning "warehouse". There was a magazine at either end of the ramparts.

BARRACKS

At the back of the fort was the Barracks. This is the accommodation for the soldiers. There was a courtyard between the barracks and the ramparts. Behind the barracks was another ditch.

GLACIS

There was a slope at the back of the fort behind the barracks. This slope is called a glacis from the French glacer – to slide.