

# Lectures

## The Defense of Beira region

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Born on March 27, 1951 in Vila Nova da Barquinha. He took his primary in Coruche, the high school in Torres Vedras and the university in Lisbon - he has a degree in Military Sciences and Engineering (Civil-Structures). Retired since March 27 (2017). Military, served in all command posts (and others as a professor at the Military Academy and at the Institute of Military Studies), in the organization of UN operations for Mozambique - ONUMOZ and for Angola - UNAVEM, in various activities and exercises of NATO and Deputy Minister of Defense). As engineer he was responsible for the execution, design, supervision, direction and coordination of works and finally was the Director of Infrastructures of the Army. In this role he directed the project SidCarta destined to the study and preservation of the historical cartography of the Office of Archaeological Studies of Military Engineering. He participated for several years in the preparation and execution of activities commemorating the 200 years of the Peninsular War collaborating and cooperating with local authorities and other interested entities, studying in particular the Torres Vedras Lines. With the position of Lieutenant-General was Commander of Instruction and Doctrine, Honorary Director of the Engineering Weapon, President of the Superior Council of Discipline of the Army and Inspector General of the Army. Outside the Armed Forces was Vice President of the National Council of Civil Emergency Planning of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and in the last years of career was Military Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice.

**Abstract:** Beira was synonymous with frontier, nonlinear border in rather a border strip. The concept emerged in the period of the Christian reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula during the 19th century. It was a creation of counts and other lieutenants of between Minho and Douro.

In 1055 the campaigns of the Beira began: first it was conquered Seia and soon the castles of the border of the Côa followed by the castles of Ranhados and Marialva; in 1057 was conquered Lamego, in 1058 Viseu, and in 1064 Fernando I, the Great, took Coimbra.

With D. Afonso Henriques, first King of Portugal, continued the conquest of Extremadura, on the one hand on the way to Lisbon and on the other to Tomar. This direction led to the realization that from there the southern roads to the heart of Taifa of Badajoz and Al-Garb followed. The new frontier became the Tagus river. As they ascended their course they approached the Côa and the conquered Beira. With the Tagus river on the south and the Côa river on the east was recognized the importance of physical borders for the defense of the Kingdom. The defense of the Kingdom passed again by the Beira - to the east defended of the neighboring Castile-Leon and to the south of the Muslims.

After the fall of the Kingdom of Granada, Beira will continue to be an area of defense against Castile.

In the 17th century Beira will contribute to the defense of the Restoration of Independence.

In the 18th century it's in Beira that the operations of the Count of Lippe are inscribed in the so-called Fantastic War and in the 19th century it's the turn of the Marquis of Alorna to defend the frontier there against French forces in support of the Army of Godoy (War of the Oranges). A few years later the operations of the 1st and 3rd French invasions passed through the region.

Beira was truly a buffer region and of defense of the coast and the capital. Today, practically without military structures, it is nevertheless rich in history, especially in the period of the formation of Portugal.

**Keywords:** Beira region, Christian Reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula, Restoration War, Fantastic War, Count of Lippe, War of the Oranges, Marquis of Alorna, Peninsular War, Junot, Massena, Wellington.

## The Talhadas-Moradal Defensive Line: Archeology and History

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Born in 1965 (Lisboa). Degree in History, Archeology Variance, from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Lisboa, in 2003. Archeologist from EMERITA (Empresa Portuguesa de Arqueologia) and collaborator of AEAT (Associação de Estudos do Alto Tejo). Develops his activity in the field of business archeology, with direction and participation in all types of archaeological interventions. Directs the research project of the Talhadas-Moradal Defensive Line (18th-19th century). Participated and presented papers in various events on archeology, having articles published in national and foreign magazines, as well as in proceedings and monographs.

**Abstract:** Archeology and History complement each other. The first study the material remains that lie on the ground, the second the documentary collections left by those who lived the moment, the conjuncture or wrote about them. In both cases we, at present, question, doubt, interpret ... what we were bequeathed.

The Talhadas-Moradal Defensive Line was created under the Seven Years War in 1762, by order of the Marshal-General Count of Schaumbourg-Lippe, a strategist hired to command

the Portuguese forces against the invader. It establishes the headquarters in Abrantes (considered a door to Lisbon in the Beira Baixa corridor) and decides to fortify the hills of Talhadas and Moradal, where the invader was headed. It creates a defensive line approximately 50 km long, between the Tagus and the Zêzere, made up of several types of strongholds, taking advantage of the natural formations of the terrain and the obstacles that hindered the progression of the invader.

In 1801 the War of the Oranges takes place, having the defense of Beira Baixa been organized and commanded by the Marquis d'Alorna. This year the defensive line is restructured and equipped with new structures.

These are the two phases in which History mentions the structures of the defensive line and its use. These are the two phases that Archeology has identified in the works carried out

in the Fort of the Batarias I and, most probably, in the Battery of the Batarias I. Only the crossing of the Archaeological and Historical data allowed us to reach a convincing interpretation, although the doubt may persist.

**Keywords:** defensive lines, Talhadas ridge, Moradal ridge, military structures, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe.

## The count of Lippe in Portugal and his military and political thought from 1762 until 1777

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Researcher of matters concerning the Portuguese social history of the 17th., 18th. and 19th. Centuries, Ph. D. in Historical Sociology and Economy in the Nova Lisbon University, post-doctoral studies in the ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon. Member of the Historical Sociology Institute until 2007, of the History Center of the ISCTE-UIL until 2013, and since 2014 of the Institute for Contemporary History of the Nova University of Lisbon. Author or co-author of four books, namely, *A Guerra da Restauração – 1641-1668* [The War of the Restoration – 1641-1668] (Lisbon: Livros Horizonte, 2003), *Insubmissão. A aversão ao serviço militar em Portugal no século XVIII* [Insubmission. Aversion to military service in Portugal during the 18th century] (Lisbon: Imprensa de Ciências Sociais, 2010) e *D. João VI. Um príncipe entre dois continentes* (Círculo de Leitores, 2006; edição brasileira, São Paulo, 2008) and about sixty other publications, namely, “The Peninsular War as a diversion and the role of the Portuguese in the British strategy”, *Portuguese Journal of Social Sciences*, vol.12, nº1, 2013.

**Abstract:** In 1762, the Count of Schambourg-Lippe arrived in Portugal holding the British diplomatic mission to govern the military defense of this peripheral country during this last year of the Seven Years' War. Considering the feeble tradition and organization of the Portuguese forces, resulting in a limited number of soldiers, the task against the French and Spanish forces during this last year of TYW was not easy.

The creation of a concentration of forces in a central place of the kingdom, allowing the choice of displacement of troops in several directions, was his option. The village of Abrantes was this central place and between Abrantes and the political borders, the right bank of the river Tagus, presented a rugged topography, almost impossible to be an army to travel. During 1807, Thiébault, a French general, made the experience of an army that decomposed without fights. Portugal, a small

country, presents a disproportionately difficult transportation of an army between all frontiers, Alentejo or Beiras, from Almeida and from Tejo, and Lisbon, the capital.

However, the count, returning to his german domains, kept, until his last days, thinking about the innovations that could be used for defense of Portugal, mainly in the plains, where the

traditional guerilla actions were impossible. His projects involved the mobilisation of all population – without political consequences – and the creation of a system of defensive countries, whose porpose was the dissuation of any kind of attack.

**Keywords:**

## The Fantastic War' – The Plans for the Invasion and the Defence of Portugal in the Campaign (1762)

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General of the Portuguese Army

António Eduardo Queiroz Martins Barrento was born in Estremoz, in 1938. He has a degree in Military Sciences, the General Staff Course and the Superior War Course (Paris). Four Comissions in the former Portuguese colonies, in Mozambique, Angola and Timor. Professor in the Institute of High Military Studies, and professor invited at the ISCSP / UTL. As General performs functions in OTAN and was General in chief of the Army from 1998 until 2001. He's a member of the Advisory Committee of the Portuguese Committee on Military History; he was President of the General Assembly and still partner of the Military Magazine; Vice President of the Geography Society and Academic of Merit of the Portuguese Academy of History. He lectured many times abroad and is the author of a hundred participations in thematic books and articles published in several magazines. It has published seven books on military subjects, history and strategy.

**Abstract:** One of the reasons why the Seven Years' War in Portugal was named "Fantastic War" was the fact that there were many movements, many manoeuvres by standing Armies while there was no battle. This does not mean, however, that there were no plans. In fact, the invader, the French-Spanish Army, which was initially in the North of the Douro River, then in Beira and finally in Upper Alentejo, followed plans, of which some details are known through the exchange of letters with the Court in Spain. The Count of Lippe also drafted plans for the conduction of the war, first of

all while on a position of strategic expectation in the region of Abrantes, Tomar and Golegã and then, by reaction, in view of the intentions of the enemy.

This paper aims to point out the main ideas included in these plans, which, while not leading to a battle but only to some combats, ended up determining the manoeuvres that were carried out and enabled a defence of Portugal without an excessive number of victims and damage.

**Keywords:** Aims, Movements, Strategic Expectations, Terrain, "Talhadas".



## D'Alorna's Paths - An unpublished map of the Line of Talhadas

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Archaeological and History researcher

José Norton was born in Lisbon, in 1945. Has a degree in Economics at ISCEF in 1971. In addition to professional activity has always been devoted to archaeological and historical research. In this scope he has published several scientific papers and dozens of articles in newspapers and magazines and collaborated from 2002 to 2004 in the "Actual", cultural supplement of the weekly newspaper Expresso. He attended a degree in History and completed the CCB/Columbia University 1998 Arts Management Course. He also collaborated with the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies of the 20th Century at the University of Coimbra. As a member of the Society of Geography, he was secretary of the respective Section of Archeology for several years. He has recently published several works in the area of historical biography: Norton de Matos – Fronteiras do Tempo (Bertrand 2002, Leya 2016); Pina Manique (Bertrand 2004); O Último Távora (Leya 2008, Planeta\_Brasil 2008, [Минувшее](#) – Rússia 2012); O testamento político do Marquês de Alorna (Tribuna da História 2008); O Milionário de Lisboa – Biografia do Conde de Farrobo (Leya 2010); Juliana, Condessa Stroganoff (Leya 2012), menção honrosa do prémio anual do Grémio Literário de 2012.

**Abstract:** The discovery in the archives of the Ribeira Grande Counts of an unpublished map of the region of Proença / Talhadas / Castelo Branco, a contemporary of the War of the Oranges, led me to review some of the material I used in the investigation that served as the basis for the biography of the Marquis de Alorna, published under the name of "The Last Távora", namely his correspondence of that time.

Although the performance of the Portuguese army in that episode wasn't as dishonorable as it was reported - in the epoch and in the historiography - and even if one understands that political advantages overlap with the brilliance of military



actions the truth is that the whole campaign has left a bitter mood and no one better than the Marquis of Alorna expressed this frustration.

This Congress meant once again reading more attentive the correspondence he exchanged with family and friends at the

time expressing well the feelings of revolt and disenchantment that made the Portuguese military and nobleman go through the tragic path of his last years until he met his death in retreat from Russia.

**Keywords:** Alorna; Napoleon; war.

## The citadel of Burgos: a Spanish Macchupicchu

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Since February 2017 President of the British Commission for Military History, Charles Esdaile was born in August 1959 in Epsom, Surrey. He was a student at the University of Lancaster where he obtained, first, a First-Class Honours Degree in History, and, second, a Ph.D., the subject of his thesis being the Spanish army in the period 1788-1814. Having in the past occupied posts at the Universities of Durham and Southampton, he currently holds a personal chair in the Department of History of the University of Liverpool. Best known for his work on the Peninsular War, Professor Esdaile has written extensively on the Napoleonic period, and from 2008 to 2015 was Academic Vice-President of Peninsular War 200, the official commission established by the Ministry of Defence to co-ordinate Britain's part in the commemoration of the bicentenary of the Peninsular War.

**Abstract:** In November 1808 Napoleon Bonaparte entered the Spanish city of Burgos following the defeat of the Army of Extremadura at Gamonal. Conscious that the city was a vital communications hub, he ordered the construction of a citadel on a hill overlooking the city. Centred on a ruined castle that crowned the hill in question, this incorporated outlying stretches of the city wall, but was for the most part composed of concentric lines of earthwork bastions. Within a few days of leaving Burgos, Napoleon took Madrid whereupon his forces

began to spread out over the whole of Spain. The more the French advanced, however, the more vulnerable they became to guerrilla raids and sudden counter-attacks, and so those towns and cities that did not possess Vauban-style bastions were all given citadels on the model of the one pioneered at Burgos (good examples include Madrid, Seville, Salamanca and Jaen). Today almost all traces of these citadels has been lost, some of which were very substantial, but thanks to a series of historical and geographical accidents the one at

Burgos has survived to this day, albeit in a situation in which it was almost completely hidden by thick forest and almost totally unknown to the authorities and population alike. This paper will examine the history of the fortress, describe the remains, review the contribution that has been made by conflict archaeology in respect of our understanding of the

site, and, finally, chart the attempts that have in recent years been made to improve public understanding of the site.

**Keywords:** Peninsular War; conflict archaeology; Napoleon Bonaparte; Duke of Wellington; siege of Burgos 1812.

## Espionage and cartography in the planning of invasions

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Professor of Ancient History at the University of Alicante since 2001. Corresponding academic of the Royal Academy of History of Spain. Corresponding member of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut. Co-editor of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum (Berlin Brandenburg, Akad. der Wiss.) More than 40 books and more than 250 articles in scientific journals, collective volumes and conference proceedings, fundamentally dedicated to the history of Roman Hispania and the Roman inscriptions of the Iberian Peninsula have already been published. Some book titles: *La ciudad hispanorromana: privilegio y poder* (1989); *Los nombres personales en las inscripciones latinas de Hispania* (1994); *Segobriga y su conjunto arqueológico* (1999); *Epigrafía Hispánica en la Real Academia de la Historia* (2000); *El arco romano de Medinaceli (Soria, Hispania Citerior)* (2002); *Manuscritos sobre Antigüedades de la Real Academia de la Historia* (2005); *Monedas antiguas de los Museos de Elche* (2007); *Segobriga IV. Hallazgos monetarios* (2008); *Marvão e Ammaia ao tempo das guerras peninsulares* (2009); *Los viajes de José Cornide por España y Portugal de 1754 a 1801* (2009); *Segobriga V. Inscripciones romanas (1986-2010)* (2011); *Edición crítica del manuscrito de Ambrosio de Morales, Las antigüedades de las ciudades de España* (2012); *Inscripciones romanas de la provincia de Toledo* (2015); *Estudios sobre la tradición manuscrita de la epigrafía hispano-romana* (2015).

**Abstract:** José Cornide (La Coruña, 1734 - Madrid, 1803), member of the Royal Academy of History, visited Portugal between October 1798 and March 1801. The official mission of the trip consisted in searching for documents of Alfonso X in

Lisbon, such as agreed with the Portuguese government. Secondly, he was authorized to travel throughout the country and to take note of his antiquities.

The trip, however, had a political character and had been driven by Godoy and Urquijo, who secretly entrusted Cornide with an ocular inspection of the Portuguese military defenses and that turned this intellectual into a sort of spy and antiquarian. The expedition counted on the support in Lisbon of the own prime minister, Luis Pinto de Sousa, and in Beja with the one of the eminent prelate and intellectual Manuel de Cenáculo. The trip coincided in time with the transfer of the Duke of Frías to the Spanish embassy in Lisbon, who knew the secret mission of the travelers.

In 1799 Cornide traveled by the Alentejo and the Algarve. The following year, he went into the Algarve and then turned north to go down the Tagus to the capital. The third trip took him to the Beira to continue through Guarda and Viseu towards Porto. Then crossed the region of Braga and Guimarães and reached the Geira.

Cornide's documents include the following:

1. Introduction to the Report on how to wage war on Portugal and to the description of their borders.
2. Observations on how to wage war against the kingdom of Portugal.
3. News of the borders of the kingdom of Portugal and intermediate ground.
4. Letter to the Duke of Frías on the form and way to invade Portugal.
5. The military fortification existing in the Kingdom of Algarve in the year of 1792.
6. News of military fortifications in Portugal in the region of Tagus and beyond.

There are also plans for the fortifications of Lisbon, Setúbal, Olivenza, Estremoz, Elvas, Campo Maior, Portalegre, Vila Viçosa, Aronches, Évora, S. Julião da Barra, Moura, Vila Nova de Cerveira, Castelo Branco and Vila Farinha.

**Keywords:**

## Terrestrial Defensive Lines in the War of Restoration

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**Abstract:** After the 1<sup>st</sup> of December of 1640, the urgency of the war obliged the Restorers to restructure the state, to organize the nation militarily, and to foment international alliances. Militarily, Lisbon adopted a defensive strategy, barring the penetrating frontiers, in order to prevent the Kingdom from becoming a battlefield; Madrid, engaged in the Thirty Years War and in arms with the Catalan insurrection, embarked on the direct threat, keeping Portugal under military pressure.

During the reign of King João IV (1640-1656), the war was marked by the onslaughts of cavalry, slaughterings by the troops, plundering of livestock, burning of crops and devastation of villages. There was a usury war in all areas of the line, from Entre Douro and Minho to the Alentejo. It is not possible at this stage to describe a field battle capable of characterizing a battle order or based on operational art.

In a second phase, the contenders defined strategic objectives to achieve, war was waged through more numerous military personnel and tactical maneuvers led to a set of camp battles,

especially Elvas Lines, Ameixial, Castelo Rodrigo, Montes Claros. With emphasis on the occurrences in the area between Extremadura Castilian and Portuguese Alentejo, the conduct of operations took place around the strongholds, starting from Badajoz-Elvas.

Focused on the analysis of the Terrestrial Operations Zone in the context of the Restoration War, the paper discusses the defensive border system designed to close the enemy's approach. In this context, the Minho region of Trás-os-Montes, the border of Beira Baixa and Baixo Alentejo were assumed as areas of lesser probability for the enemy to exert the offensive effort.

On the other hand, the theaters of Beira Alta and Alto Alentejo were the most probable ones, in which the defensive organization had to concentrate, in order to deny the interior of the territory to the invader. To this end, the Restorers erected fortifications, rebuilt fortresses, built bulwark lines, channeled troops and instigated populations from the most vulnerable areas and were probably used by enemy armies for tenacious defense.

**Keywords:** Restoration War; Military Forces; Terrestrial Operations Zone; Bulwark System.



## Historical route of the Lines of Torres Vedras: the (re)discovery of a shared European Cultural Heritage

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Ana Umbelino licenciou-se em Psicologia pela Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade de Lisboa e finalizou o Mestrado em Ciências da Educação (área de especialização Formação de Adultos), na mesma Faculdade. Concluiu o curso em História de Arte em Portugal e frequenta actualmente o curso História de arte na Sociedade Nacional de Belas-Artes de Lisboa. Foi docente no Instituto Superior de Línguas Aplicadas (ISLA); participou, na qualidade de oradora, em congressos internacionais na área da Intervenção com famílias e da Terapia Familiar e publicou artigos em revistas internacionais como o Journal of Family Psychotherapy. Integra os quadros da Agência de Desenvolvimento Regional do Oeste, onde se dedicou a projetos no domínio da Educação e Formação de Adultos, até ser requisitada para a Câmara Municipal de Torres Vedras. Colaborou, durante esse período, com a Agência Nacional para a Educação e Formação de Adultos, a Direção Geral de Formação Vocacional, o Centro Nacional de Formação de Formadores e a Agência Nacional para a Qualificação. Desempenhou funções de adjunta do presidente da Câmara Municipal de Torres Vedras. É presentemente vereadora das áreas da Cultura, Património Cultural, Turismo e Desenvolvimento Social do Município de Torres Vedras. É vice-presidente da Associação para o Desenvolvimento Turístico e Patrimonial das Linhas de Torres, vice-presidente da Rede de Judiarias de Portugal; pertence ao Grupo Consultivo para a Integração das Comunidades Ciganas (CONCIG) em Portugal, em representação da Associação Nacional de Municípios Portugueses e integra a Comissão Interministerial do Plano Nacional de Leitura 2027 em representação das autarquias locais.

**Abstract:** Woven into the History of Europe, the Lines of Torres Vedras are the most remarkable and unique range of fortifications from the time of the Napoleonic Wars.

Having the architectural and military heritage of the lines of Torres Vedras at its core, the Historical Route of the Lines of Torres Vedras is an integrated project of awareness-raising,

conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, valorization and public engagement.

After almost two hundred years of neglect, slow degradation and forgetfulness, six municipalities were united in a common endeavor of safeguard, valorization and territorial development, giving rise to a bottom-up process that gathered the financial support of EEA grants, the partnership of The Portuguese Army, engaged several different partners and stakeholders and benefited from a strong community embeddedness and commitment.

Following an initial period of knowledge exchange and multi-disciplinary reflection, history repeated itself and the resulting minimal structure with its light yet functional architecture was almost entirely composed of local talent, organised into multi-disciplinary, inter-sectorial task teams. Under an integrated governance framework, before any intervention, a common strategy was defined and backed up by both “big picture” and more focused studies. The interventions always took one of

two forms - inter-municipal or municipal – but all were planned together. All the various pieces were part of a systematic global vision rather than individual fragments.

Having heritage at its core, this cultural route aims to be an umbrella, an anchor that holds together and connects different and complementary tourist products and resources and thus creates a critical mass of interest and energises regional development in a sustainable way.

In conclusion, the aim of this communication is to give an overview of the background processes in our work to turn a neglected and almost invisible heritage into a lively cultural and tourist route that evokes an inextricable common history that links citizens from different places among Europe enlightening a crossed identity.

**Keywords:** Historical Route of the Lines of Torres Vedras; Military Tourism; Sustainable Tourism; Napoleonic Invasions; Cultural Routes.

## **William, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe: an Enlightened ruler of a micro-estate and ‘eccentric’ militar leader**

**Martin Rink**

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Born 1966 in Kaufbeuren/ Bavaria. 1985-1996 service in the German Armed Forces (Bundeswehr), last function: commander of a parachute company, now Lieutenant-Colonal (reserve). 1989-1993 studies in history, economics and social sciences at the Universität der Bundeswehr, Munich. 1998, PhD-degree, 2000 Werner-Hahlweg-Prize for Military History (2<sup>nd</sup>). 1999-2009 freelance online-publisher and historian. Since 2005 associate lecturer at Universität Potsdam, since 2009 associate lecturer at Universität der Bundeswehr. Since 2009 historian at Military Research Institute (MGFA), now Centre for Military History and Social Sciences of the Bundeswehr (ZMSBw). Research interests: history of asymmetric conflicts and of the contemporary Bundeswehr history. Recent activities: Conception and organization of 58. International Conference of Military History: “Missions without War? The military, society and semantics on the history of the Bundeswehr after 1990. Recent publications: Die Bundeswehr. 1950/55-1989/90 (= Militärgeschichte kompakt, Bd 6), München 2015; Die Völkerschlacht bei Leipzig. Verläufe, Folgen und Bedeutungen 1813 – 1913 – 2013, ed. with Martin Hofbauer, München 2017 (The Battle of the Nations at Leipzig, Processes, Consequences, Meanings); Gewaltunternehmer im 17. Jahrhundert. Nordafrikanische Korsaren zwischen (Klein)Krieg, (Raub)Handel und Piraterie. In: Zwischen Opfern und Tätern. Gewaltbeziehungen und Gewaltgemeinschaften, ed. by Philipp Batelka, Michael Weise und Stephanie Zehnle, Göttingen 2017, p.149-182 (17th Century Entrepreneurs of Violence: North-African Corsairs between (small) Wars, (violent) Commerce and Piracy.); La guerre de libération et la petite guerre, 1807-1813. Entre regularisation tactico-organisatoire et la guerre à outrance au sein des cabinets. In: Revue historique des Armées, Armées, No 286 1(2017), p.83-100 (English as: The German wars of liberation 1807 – 1815: The restrained insurgency. In: *Small Wars and Insurgencies in Theory and Practice*, ed. Beatrice Heuser, London, New York 2016, p.92-106; (also in *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, 2014 Vol. 24, No. 4, p.828–842); An der Spitze des Fortschritts"? Die preußischen Reformer und die Bundeswehr. In: *Die Napoleonischen Kriege als Erinnerungsort*, ed. by Caroline Klausung und Verena von Wiczlinski, 2017, p.121-170 (= „At the top of Progress“? Early 19th Century Prussian Reformers and the Bundeswehr).

**Abstract:** As the ruler of the County of Schaumburg-Lippe, Wilhelm Count Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777) appeared to be a typical example of a “princeling” of 18<sup>th</sup> century Germany within a territory of only 17.000 inhabitants. Being a formidable horse-rider, an aficionado for music and literature, he combined the inclination of being a “philosopher” and a military leader just in the same way as Frederick the Great of Prussia. Besides, he did not hesitate to display his considerable amount of noble ambition towards superior or fellow officers.

Besides entering the military service of major territories, William set up an army of his own territory which he pushed up to the extraordinary wartime strength of some 1.240 men – some seven percent of his territory’s population. This effort could only be maintained by a conscript system, which preceded the compulsory military service which became the model for European armies since the French wars of Revolution after 1792.

Additionally, William focussed his army on technical aspects. As a part of the coalition forces commanded by Ferdinand

Duke of Brunswick, his army contributed the most professionally trained artillery and engineer corps, which fought on the Prussian and British side of the Seven Years’ War in north-western Germany. In this campaign, William achieved remarkably success while commanding the artillery in Ferdinand’s triumph at the battle of Minden on 1 August 1759. After having served as an independent military leader in Germany, William was offered a command of the Portuguese army in 1762, where he initiated thorough-going reforms.

Back home, Count William focused on a territorial home defence. On his newly-built fortress Wilhemstein, he established a military academy. Many aspects of his military but enlightened spirit was taken over by his most famous pupil Gerhard von Scharnhorst, who initiated the Prussian Reforms of 1813. And many of the seemingly ‘eccentric’ aspects of his military thought turned out to be roots of 19<sup>th</sup> century innovation.

**Keywords:** William, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe; enlightened military thought; compulsory military service; Gerhard von Scharnhorst; Prussian Reforms.

## Foreign military presence in the Portuguese Army, from the seventeenth century to Napoleon

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Senior strategic adviser to the Board of Directors of Portuguese business groups in the areas of new technologies, defence and security. In his military career, he served as the Operational and the Doctrine and Training Commander of the GNR and the Director of Human Resources Administration of the Army. He had previously served as Head of the Personnel and Instruction Division of the Army Staff; Head of Joint Operations Branch of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Mons Belgium; Commanding Officer of the 14th Infantry Regiment, in Viseu; Instructor at the Portuguese Joint Command and Staff College; Chief of Staff of the Independent Mechanized Brigade; Staff Officer Exercises in the Partnership Co-ordination Cell (PCC/NATO) and Instructor at the Portuguese Army Command and Staff College, among others. He was a consultant to INTERPOL and a member of the Worldwide Public Safety and Justice Advisory Council, among other national and international functions in the areas of Security and Defence. He is a speaker at National and International Congresses, Colloquia and Seminars on defence, security and military history. He has published books, book chapters and various articles and communications in military and academic reference publications. He is an active partner of Revista Militar, of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa and member of the Information Systems Governance European Club - ceGSI / ISGec. He qualified on CEPOL's TOP Senior Police Officers Course (TOPSPOC); Promotion Course to General Officer at the Portuguese Joint Command and Staff College and the Staff Training Course of the Portuguese Army Command and Staff College, in addition to the United States Army courses of Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced, Rangers and Parachuting, among others. He holds a degree in Systems Engineering and has a post-graduate degree in Operational Research and Systems Engineering at the Instituto Superior Técnico – University of Lisbon. He has participated in short-term military missions in Angola, Mozambique, Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Pakistan.

**Abstract:** The building of the modern European state in the sixteenth century led to the formation of armies which were

intended to be national, permanent and professional. However, in an initial phase there was almost always a strong

reliance on mercenaries or entire corps of troops from allied countries. This was quite a common practise in armies of the day. This was done by hiring supreme commanders and professional officers, with battlefield experience, recruiting soldiers or even incorporating complete units.

In Portugal the disorganization of the Army and the shortage of personnel, in quantity and quality, mostly generals and field officers, had always been notorious.

In mainland Portugal, foreigners were hired to organize and lead the Army, generals and commanders-in-chief such as the Duke of Schomberg (1615-1690), the Count of Lippe (1724-1777) and Marshal Beresford (1785-1830), as well as field

officers recruited to organize, instruct, train and command Portuguese units. In some cases, treaties were made to recruit foreign military units to participate in military campaigns on Portuguese territory. In the colonies, for example in Brazil, Angola, Mozambique and India, foot soldiers were recruited locally to fill shortages in the military units.

This communication aims to discuss cases of foreign military presence in the Portuguese Army between the Restoration War (1640) and the Napoleonic period (1815), and to analyse its causes and consequences.

**Keywords:** portuguese army; foreign military; 17th to 19th centuries.

## «Sire, c'est une guerre que fait horreur». The Napoleonic sieges in Spain (1808-1812)

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Miguel Ángel Melón Jiménez is Professor of Contemporary History at the University of Extremadura (Spain). Its main line of research focuses on the study of the frontiers of the Spanish Empire, particularly on the border with Portugal. Examples are the publications *Hacienda, comercio y contrabando en la frontera de Portugal, siglos XVI-XVIII* (1999), *Los tentáculos de la Hidra and Contrabando y militarización del orden público en España, 1784-1800* (2009). Just like about a hundred articles, among which stand out "Badajoz (1811-1812). La resistencia en la frontera" (2012); "The Spanish-Portuguese Frontier (1297-1926). Identity in the half way between dialogue and settlement of accounts" (2014); "Un juego diplomático plagado de incertidumbres. Las negociaciones que precedieron al comienzo y al final de la guerra entre España y Portugal, 1762-1763" (2016), and "La guerra vista desde las atalayas de la frontera. La correspondencia del comandante general de Extremadura, 1761-1763" (2017).

**Abstract:** During the Spanish War of Independence (1808-1814) sieges against the cities became a decisive part of the conflict. The author presents a comparative study of those carried out by the French troops against Saragossa, Gerona and Cadiz, as well as the one suffered at the city of Badajoz between January and March 1811, their capitulation and the three defenses until their surrender in April 1812 against the Anglo-Portuguese army. It analyzes the techniques used, the

activities developed during the occupation of these places of great strategic value and the obstacles they face in order to keep them in their possession. And, explains the reasons why those who succumbed for Badajoz do not deserve a place of prominence in the Spanish historiography like the one that is dedicated to Saragossa and Girona.

**Keywords:** Spanish War of Independence; Sieges; Saragossa; Girona; Cadiz; Badajoz.



## The defensive systems of the city of Porto, 1809-1833

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**Abstract:** In most of the printed works and books, as well as in manuscript and contemporary documents of the Second French Invasion and the Siege of Oporto, the lines of fortification and the manner in which they were raised day after day in the two conflicts are always emphasized, justifying their importance. In the archives and libraries of Porto, in the Military History Archive, in many other national and even foreign archives and libraries such as the National Archives in Kew, London, the descriptive documentation of this combat

zone is rich in narrative and graphic descriptions. Thus, in the case of the Second French Invasion, in 1809, there is a greater predominance of the narrative description of the batteries that defended the City of Porto to the approach of Soult. In the case of the Porto Siege of 1832-1833, the descriptions of the fortifications are more detailed in relation to the graphic aspects, not missing maps and the plants of the fortifications themselves, in addition to an abundant and detailed narrative characterization. It has been a natural tendency, until recent times, to give more prominence to the



French Invasions, given the recent Bicentennial, but with a strong focus on the Lines of Towers, leaving to a plan of shadow the extensive fortification works of the City of Oporto. The Siege of Porto, strongly remembered until the the First Republic, is rich in its details. The status and daily evolution of D. Pedro's defensive lines in many publications, as well as the Cerco de D. Miguel lines, are widely described. One of the best examples is the Constitutional Chronica of Oporto,

published between 1832 and 1833, and which in the opening of each issue gave an account of the daily life of Dom Pedro, who visited the lines daily, closely following the fortification works, Improvements in the preparation of the Porto for a hard and prolonged siege.

**Keywords:** 2nd French Invasion; Peninsular War; Siege of Porto; Fortifications; Batteries.

## Vimeiro 1808 – Archaeology of a Peninsular War Battle

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**Abstract:** The Battle of Vimeiro (1808), north of Lisbon, Portugal is the Duke of Wellington first great victory against a French army. For the History of British intervention in the Peninsular War/Napoleonic Wars, Vimeiro can be considered as important as the final battle at Waterloo (1815). Being the first, Vimeiro is the battle where Sir Arthur Wellesley applied his tactical thinking in “how to defeat the French Napoleonic tactics” with great success.

A team of archaeologists from the Archaeologist Institute of Lisbon University (IAP-FCSH-UNL) led by investigators *F. E. Rodrigues Ferreira* (1943-2014) and *Rui Ribolhos Filipe*, applied battlefield archaeology methodology in the site to better understand the different dynamics of the action. The artifacts uncovered during the fieldworks included buttons, musket balls, artillery shells, weaponry and personal objects.

From the finds it was possible, first to locate with success part of the battle site and second, to draw an archaeological map of how this particular part of the action developed.

**Keywords:** Archaeology; battlefield; Vimeiro; Peninsular War; Wellington.

## Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications

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Licenciatura em História e Património Cultural e Curso de Mestrado em Ciências da Informação e da Documentação, ambos pela Universidade de Évora. Técnico Superior de História e Património Cultural na Câmara Municipal de Elvas desde 2005, onde desempenha cargo de historiador e técnico responsável pelas áreas de turismo e património cultural. Livros editados: Elvas: duas décadas de poder local. Elvas: Câmara Municipal de Elvas, 2013. A Toponímia do Concelho de Elvas. Elvas: Câmara Municipal de Elvas, 2016. Elvas, histórias do Património. Lisboa: Booksfactory, 2016. Vila Boim: se boa é a terra, melhor é a gente: Lisboa: Colibri, 2017. Principais artigos publicados: "Elvas medieval" in Revista Cultural "Elvas-Caia", 2005. "Forte da Graça" in Revista Património n.º 4. Lisboa: DGPC, 2017. Colunista no jornal Linhas de Elvas, onde semanalmente tem um artigo denominado "Elvas, histórias do seu Património". Participação em diversas conferências e colóquios, destacando-se entre eles: Jornadas Luso-Hispanas, Protecção do Património Histórico Artístico; Évora, o Foral Manuelino e o Devir Quinhentista; Colóquio Internacional Almançor e a Península Ibérica; Os Jesuítas e a Ciência; 11th Symposium, Walled Towns Friendship Circle, Elvas; I e II Congresso Internacional do Caia e Guadiana – História da Vida Quotidiana; I Ciclo de Conferências Cultura a Sul – Elvas; I Jornadas internacionais sobre la frontera hispano portuguesa y sus fortificaciones; III Congreso de Archiveros de Extremadura: Haciendo Historia: Los archivos y las fuentes documentales sobre Extremadura; VI Jornadas de Fortificações Abaluartadas da Raia.

**Abstract:** Elvas is the best example of a garrison border town in a frontier that is the oldest in Europe and a garrison border town that was not born *ab initio* but which has been adapted through history in a perfect coexistence between the civil, the military and the religious.

Nowadays classified as a World Heritage Site, the city of Elvas it also contains the biggest bullwarked land fortifications in the world and it's the best example of the dutch first bullwarked fortifications system, still containing more than a hundred buildings that have had a military function in the past,

since the islamic walls, one of the 9<sup>th</sup> century, other of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, till the Military Museum, born in the barracks of the old Regimento de Infantaria 8, next to the Convent of São Domingos.

The city of Elvas was taken of the moors by the king Sancho II in 1230, abandoned by the warrior, religious and political muslim elites. Soon it became a strategic place for commerce and for war, marked by the orography, in an amphitheater on a hill, but mainly for its strategic location, ten kilometers of the

border with Spain and of the spanish city of Badajoz. During the medieval period, in the Fernandin Wars with Castille, Elvas was central, with it's fernandin wall (the third one), but it is with the restoration of portuguese independence in 1640 and with the war that followed that Elvas gains superior prominence, becoming the main fortification of Portugal, called by the monarchs Key of the Kingdom, the true brake of the spanish attacks on the border closer to the portuguese capital, Lisbon.

**Keywords:** Military Fortifications, Elvas, World Heritage.

## Castelo Branco and the Beira Baixa in the Literature of Peninsular War (Letters, memories and testimonies)

José Júlio Vaz de Carvalho

Member of the Society of Friends of the Museum of Francisco Tavares Proença Júnior

José Júlio Vaz de Carvalho, born in the city of C. Branco in 1965, Chief of Police, Coordinator of Criminal Investigation and Lofoscopist, devotes himself to the study and investigation of the historiography of C. Branco and Beira-Baixa, focusing his work on the study Interpretation of the medieval castles of Beiras, author of the model of the sixteenth-century fortress of Castelo Branco, exhibited in the House of Memory of the Jewish Presence of the city. It has focused on the period of the Peninsular Wars, especially in the areas of the bibliography produced at the time, crossing the reports contained therein to try to discover common points that attest to the veracity of the reports and to produce texts that constitute subsidies for the elaboration of a Complete, and broader history of the conflict in the region. Several communications and lectures produced have tried to sensitize the people in charge of the Municipality to the importance of recovering a rare and seriously damaged funerary stone from the collection of the F. T. Proença Júnior Museum, concerning an English military man who died in the surrounding area of the city. He recently published an article unveiling the discovery of an unpublished 1808 image of the C. Branco city during the investigation of a memoir of a British officer. Member of the Society of Friends of the Museum of Francisco Tavares Proença Júnior, it is in this condition that he participates in this Congress.

**Abstract:** The region of Castelo Branco, due to its important geostrategic position which gives it the excellent natural defense conditions, was the scene, although infrequent and intense, of fighting and skirmishing during the 2nd Peninsular War, and the constant presence of military contingents in

transit, cantonment or bivouac, and several publications were produced, with numerous references to the region, valuable contributions for an in-depth study of the sociocultural consequences of the conflict in the Beiras. From the reading cross between French and British regimental books and a

letter transcribed by Fr. Ribeiro Cardoso, unknown author, referred to in his work "Castelo Branco e Seu Alfoz" - ed. in C. Branco, 1952), but in accordance with the facts, there have been curious written confirmations that attest to its veracity of some facts and help to clarify myths and exaggerations. António Pires Nunes, in the preface to the work of J. Teodoro Prata "The Municipality of S. Vicente da Beira in the Peninsular War" - 2006, cites the problematic of the veracity of facts reported and the doubts raised when he refers, during an International Congress about the conflict "urged to pronounce

to me whether it was certain that the French had arbitrarily pillaged and sacrificed the people or their leaders were undisciplined and, according to the laws of war ... I could not answer with clarity ... by installing in me the doubt. " Once the reports have been crossed, there are curious insights for a better understanding of that period in the city of C. Branco and southern Beira-Baixa region.

**Keywords:** Testimonies; Reports; letters; evidence and myths; military authors.

# Posters



## **A complex fortified system: The defensive lines of the Minho river frontier during the Portuguese Restoration War (1640-1668)**

**Rebeca Blanco-Rotea** (Síncrisis, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. Unidade de Arqueologia, Universidade de Minho), **João Fonte** (Instituto de Ciencias del Patrimonio, CSIC. Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter), **Alejandro Güimil Fariña** (Instituto de Ciencias del Patrimonio, CSIC. DIMENSO)

Rebeca Blanco-Rotea. PhD in Archeology (2015) from the University of Basque Country (UPV-EHU) and BA in Geography and History (1996) from the University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain). Specialized in Landscape Archaeology and Archaeology of Architecture. Her research have focused on the archaeological study of protohistoric and historic architecture and on the analysis of Early modern period fortified landscapes. She is a researcher postdoctoral fellow at the University of Santiago with a stay at the Archaeology Unit (AU) of the University of Minho (Portugal). She collaborates with the Institute of Heritage Sciences (Incipit), Spanish National Research Council (CSIC). She is the coordinator of the Cultural Heritage Section of the Galician Culture Council and a member of the plenary of the same institution.

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**Abstract:** After the outbreak of the Portuguese Restoration War (1640-1668), with the proclamation of the Duke of Bragança as D. Joao IV, the reinforcement of the Hispanic-Portuguese border was one of the first military actions that took place, in order to renovate the old medieval fortifications to adapt them to the new Art of War and the new fighting strategies. The conflict brought about the complete transformation of the old medieval defenses between both countries, leading to the construction of bastioned fortifications, especially campaign fortifications. The aim of this poster is to provide a general overview on how to study a Modern Age fortified landscape, combining a symbiotic perspective based on Archaeology of Architecture and Landscape Archaeology. Different techniques such as remote sensing, archaeological and architectural survey,

documental analysis, spatial and perception analysis were used.

Thanks to the use of these techniques and geospatial analyses, we can see how different defences located at sites with different characteristics are combined: the border on the river Miño line; the lines that protect the main towns, the crossing point of boats and the main roads; and a system of surveillance in height. All of them combined, generated a defensive model that adapts to the territory the maxims of the bastioned fortifications developed by military literature during the XVI, XVII and XVIII centuries.

**Keywords:** Landscape Archaeology, Archaeology of Architecture; Geospatial Technologies; Modern Age; Spanish-Portuguese War

## The Fortification system of Guadiana River, in the Baixo Alentejo, during the Restoration War

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MA in Modern History

Graduate in History, postgraduate in Local and Regional History and MA in Modern History, has been studying the history of Alentejo during the Old Regime. Among other publications from the author, it is worth mentioning: *A Guerra da Restauração no Baixo Alentejo (1640-1668)*, Lisboa, Colibri, 2015 (awarded honorable mention of National Defense Award 2015); *Homens, Fazenda e Poder no Alentejo de Setecentos – O caso de Cuba*, Lisboa, Colibri, 2003; *Crises de Mortalidade no Alentejo Interior – Cuba (1586-1799)*, Lisboa, Colibri, 1996; *O Concelho de Cuba – Subsídios para o seu inventário artístico* (1ª edição: 1981), 3ª edição revista e aumentada, Lisboa, Colibri, 1999; *O Concelho de Cuba nas Memórias Paroquiais de 1758*, Lisboa, Colibri, 1994; “O motim popular de Beja em 1637”, *Ler História*, 43 (2002), pp. 5-37; “O Alentejo de Fialho de Almeida”, comunicação no *Congresso Internacional Portugal no Tempo de Fialho de Almeida*, Novembro de 2011 (in the press).

**Abstract:** Portugal's defense after the restoration of independence in 1640 required the existence of a line of fortifications on the land border with Spain in order to prevent the enemy invasion. However, the persistent lack of money delayed the works of fortification of those positions in Baixo Alentejo (Beja, Serpa and Moura). On the other hand, the geographical features of the region, with no inaccessible mountains and where the rivers easily waded through during

the dry season, led to the need of a line of small forts on the right bank of Guadiana River. Nine forts are reported to have been built between 1645 and 1660. D. Isabel fort, in Quintos, whose design resembles a boat anchored on the river bank, is considered the best preserved structure.

**Keywords:** forts, defensive lines, Guadiana River, Restoration.

## Pocinho's Artillery Emplacement: Location, structure and militar importance to Trás-os-Montes

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Graduated from Escola Profissional do Freixo as Archaeology Assistant in 1999 and as Archaeologist from Universidade do Minho em 2008. Has worked to Fundação Cidade da Ammaia, S. João de Tarouca Monastery, Santa Maria dos Olivais Necropolis - Tomar, Rock Art Department in Aproveitamento Hidroeléctrico do Baixo Sabor, among others. Has published several articles, being most important ones: "El sitio fortificado del Castelhino (Felgar, Torre de Moncorvo, Portugal). Estudio preliminar de su diacronía y las plaquetas de piedra con grabados de Edad del Hierro" and "A Rocha 1 da Quinta do Feiticeiro (Cardanha, Torre de Moncorvo): Contribuições para o estudo imaginário guerreiro e cinegético da Idade do Ferro".

**Abstract:** It is the authors intention to communicate the identification of an artillery emplacement while working in Trás-os-Montes, integrated in a preventive archaeology project, despite being outside its area of influence.

The visit to the local, motivated by curiosity, that resulted in the identification of the structure, was highly influenced by documental sources research that reported the existence of military constructions from the Peninsular Wars in the location.

The identified structure was almost imperceptible and its complete floor plan impossible to perceive. Located in the middle of the slope, almost totally hidden by the vegetation, it is composed by a small embankment facing the Douro River, being the internal side delimited by a vertical wall, built using dry stone, mainly pebblestones, a very common material at the location.

This emplacement would probably be a part of a set of defensive military structures, built by the people of Moncorvo by request of General Sepúlveda, following the Bragança

Uprising which was motivated by the discontentment with French occupation. Its purpose was to defend a strategic point, the Barca do Pocinho, avoiding the crossing of Douro River and the subsequent advance of Junot's troops into Trás-os-Montes.

It could also had been used during the Barca do Pocinho combat in January 17th, 1811.

The authors consider that the cleaning, topographic survey and, eventually, an archaeological intervention would be extremely important due to the lack of knowledge concerning this kind of structures in the region, as well as to promote its protection and eventual valorization.

**Keywords:** Trás-os-Montes; Pocinho; Artillery Emplacement; Peninsular Wars.