

A The shot fired at General Massena

On October 16, 1810, Massena carried out a recognition of the Lines of Torres Vedras, focusing on the valley of Bulhaco. A warning shot was fired from the Fort Novo do Formoso, occupied by allies, hitting the wall where the marshal was leaning his observation spyglass. His gesture became famous when he took off his hat, greeted the garrison of the Fort and then left. On that day, he understood that he would hardly cross the Lines and reach Lisbon with the means at his disposal.



G Forts of Serra da Aguieira

These 3 forts were part of the 2nd Line of Defence, near Vialonga. They coordinated with each other, crossing fires, with the strategic goal of preventing the enemy's progression along the royal road, on the west side and guarding the Tagus river on the east side. Lieutenant Stanway followed the construction, which began on February 24, 1810. He was one of the 11 British military engineers under John Jones orders who came to help construct the Lines of Torres Vedras.



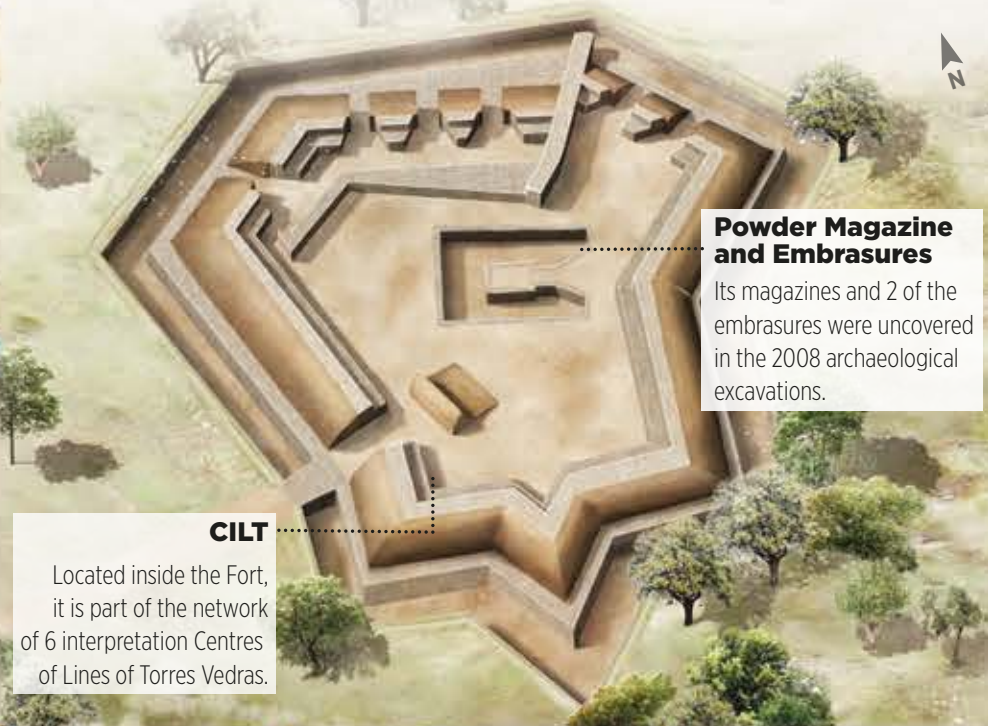
D Fort and Battery of Subsera

They were part of the 1st Line of Defence of Lisbon and were assigned 114 and 114 A. Each military building was assigned when construction began (the lower numbers corresponded to the first buildings and the higher to the last). The pentagonal-shaped Fort of Subsera contained 6 artillery pieces (1 6-calibre, 2 9-calibre and 3 12-calibre) and could house 100 men. The Battery Nova de Subsera was composed of a cliff, counterscarp and embrasures.



E Fort of Casa

Military building no. 38 belonged to the Second Line of Defence of Lisbon, located in the village of Forte da Casa. A star-shaped plant surrounded by a moat had six embrasures and garrisoned 340 men. It had 5 calibres 9, handled by artillerymen and Portuguese ordinances. In an attack, he was helped by Colonel Carlos Frederico Lecor's national militias, who were in the rear.



Powder Magazine and Embrasures

Its magazines and 2 of the embrasures were uncovered in the 2008 archaeological excavations.

CILT

Located inside the Fort, it is part of the network of 6 interpretation Centres of Lines of Torres Vedras.

B Combat in Bulhaco

On October 14, 1810, Reynier – who commanded the 2nd French Army Corps – carried out a recognition on the left flank of Alhandra's position to confirm possible attacks. It resulted in a new combat, on the 28th, in the Bulhaco valley involving the Portuguese Infantry Regiment 2, without success for the French.



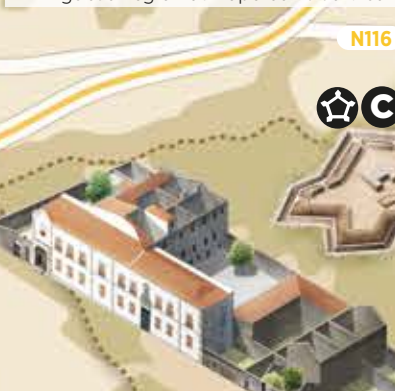
Combat of Ponte Calhandriz

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Quinta da Subsera

Founded in the 17th century, this agricultural and recreational farm was owned by Inácio Pamplona, 1st Count Subsera, during the French invasions of Portugal. After the 1st Invasion, this pro-French military and politician joined the Portuguese Legion at Napoleon's service.



Fort of Serra do Formoso (obra 120)

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Fort of Sinais

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Galache House

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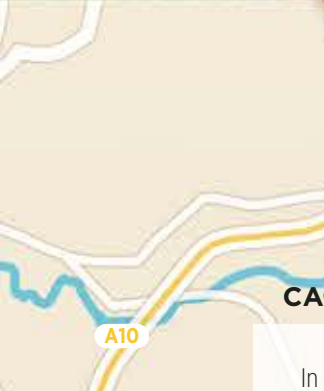


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H Lines of Torres Vedras Monument

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Lisbon Defence Infrastructure from the Tagus

The defensive system built on the 1st Line in Alhandra was comprised of the Tagus Battery, a set of artillery pieces in the lower area reinforced by Work No. 2. These batteries, built from the marshland next to the river and going up the slope, were so well concealed that the enemy could not discover them. Two huge parallel ditches, over 300 meters long, were dug between the Tagus and the royal road to be flooded, forming an additional barrier to Alhandra's trench system.



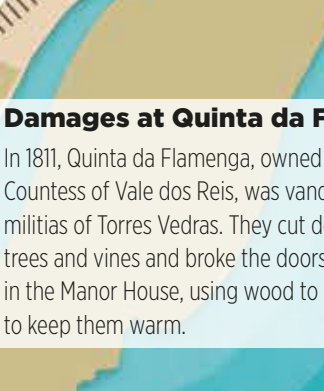
Patriarchal Barn

During the 3rd French Invasion, this location played a vital role in the structure of the Anglo-Portuguese army's logistical network. In those times, supplies to feed the allied troops who defended Portugal came out of there every day. Massena was informed of the food storage and sent a strong detachment. 3,250 hectoliters of barley and 700 yards of wheat were found, most of which were taken away.



Damages at Quinta da Flamenga

In 1811, Quinta da Flamenga, owned by the Countess of Vale dos Reis, was vandalized by the militias of Torres Vedras. They cut down olive trees and vines and broke the doors and windows in the Manor House, using wood to make fires to keep them warm.



Church of São Pedro de Alverca

On October 22, 1810, Alverca inhabitants accused the Portuguese Cavalry and, among others, the Artillery Regiment No. 2 of leaving their horses next to the Sacramento's altar, removing the clothes of the saints and stealing liturgical vestments, causing great destruction to this sacred place.



I Alhandra

In the 3rd Invasion, the French army tried to force the Anglo-Portuguese position along the Tagus River. On 14 and 16 October, detachments were sent along the royal road towards Alhandra. Still, the Portuguese regiments of infantry 12 and artillery 4 successfully repelled the advance twice.



Defence of the Tagus River

In 1810, the defence of the Tagus River was a concern for Wellington. The commander conceived a strategy to protect this critical communication channel based on a floating defence. A flotilla of Royal Navy corvettes and 14 gunboats stationed in the river patrolled the waters around the small island, keeping a close eye on the royal road.



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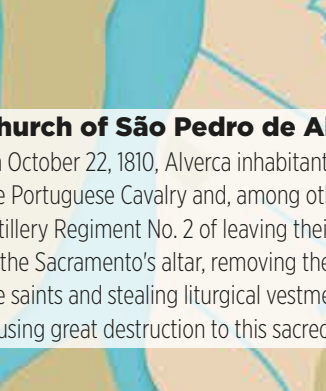
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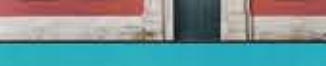
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Death of General Sainte-Croix

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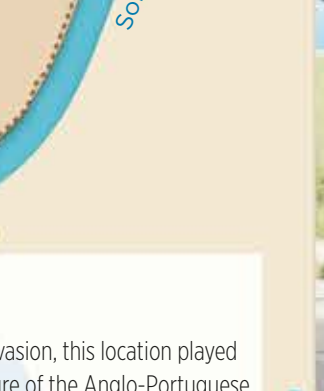
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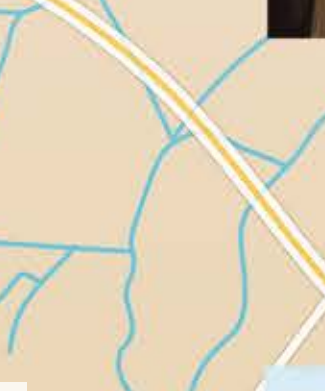
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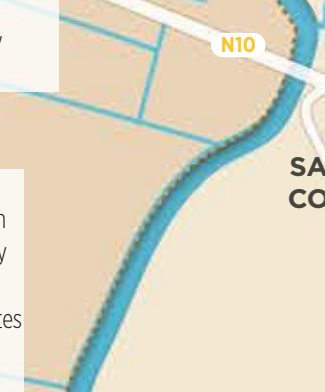
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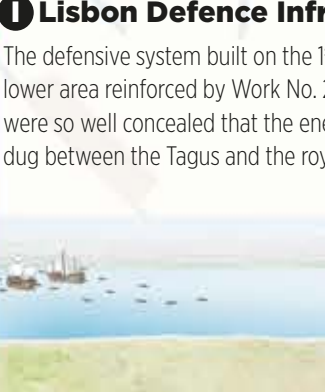
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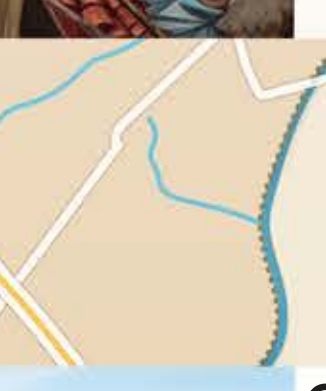
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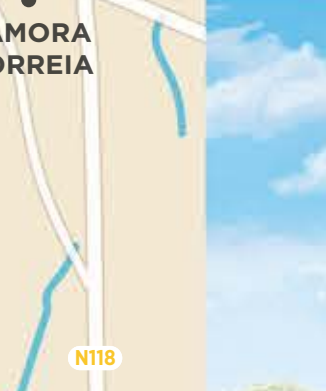
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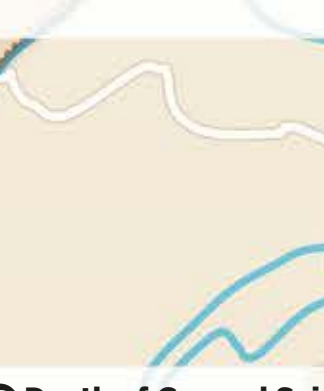
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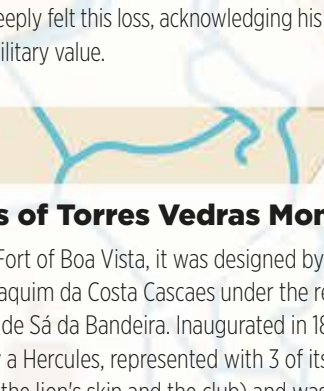
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