





**A Fort of Carvalho**

Located next to the village of Carvalho, it sits 394 meters above sea level, at the highest point of Arruda dos Vinhos. Garrisoned with 400 men, the Fort protected the Arruda valley. Along with Fort of Cego, it allowed crossfire on the enemy. It had 4 embrasures equipped with two calibres 9 and two calibres 12. The ground was previously prepared with stone filler bound with mortar on a flagstone floor. It had a slant built in the land as protection against enemy fire.

**Embrasures**

Embrasures are trapezoidal-shaped structures where the artillery pieces, commonly called cannons, were placed. They were also composed of a flat slab floor that allowed moving artillery pieces with greater ease.

**Powder magazine**

Inside the forts, magazines are made of dry masonry, protected by a mass of land called slants.

**Traverse**

Earth construction for enemy fire protection.

**Fort of Paço**

It was built on what is now known as the archaeological site of the Castle. It is located on top of a rocky cliff above Arruda road. This Fort protected the road from Arruda to Sobral de Monte Agraço, along with the Fort of Moinho do Céu, located to its right, and the Fort of Caneira, located to its left.

**Chapel of Santa Ana - Carvalho**

Cura Bernardo José Vaz's memory refers to the parish of S. Tiago dos Velhos. In 1811, the Chapel of Santa Ana da Carvalho was a warehouse for English boats, and the faithful could not attend Mass. Granja

**Arrival at Arruda dos Vinhos**

When the English troops arrived at Arruda dos Vinhos, they were pleasantly surprised to find perfectly furnished houses. Most were well-stocked, with food in the pantry and an abundant supply of fine wines in the cellars.

**Withdrawal from Arruda dos Vinhos**

General Massena abandoned the Lines of Torres Vedras on the night of November 14. He left some straw sentries to occupy their usual positions. The next day, thinking they were reinforcements, the English troops discovered that the French had withdrawn from their positions.

**Interpretation Centre of the Lines of Torres Vedras (CILT)**

**ARRUDA DOS VINHOS**

**Fort of Cego**

Located to the right of the Matos canyon, garrisoned with 280 soldiers, Fort of Cego was also known as Fort of S. Sebastião. Since it was located in Casal do Cego, where the famous Arruda Witch lived, it is now called Fort of Cego.

**B Mother Church of Our Lady of Salvation (Public Interest Heritage | March 24, 1944)**

In 1810, English officers Kincaid and Simmons found a lifeless older woman before the parish church's altar. They imagined she had not escaped the 3<sup>rd</sup> French Invasion of Napoleonic troops. They understood that "there should be more glory inside the grave than it seemed to have been outside". They lifted the slab of one of the church's tombs, deposited the body there, carefully covering it again.

**G4 Fountain (Public Interest Heritage | October 26, 2005)**

In the centre of the village of Arruda, there is a three-spout fountain. Rebuilt in 1789, it replaced an old stone fountain. In the 18th century, the Portuguese Crown dedicated special attention to the population's water supply. It is assumed that the Portuguese coat of arms, with the shield of King Joseph at the crowning of the Fountain, meant a possible royal collaboration in its construction. However, the cost of its reconstruction was borne by Domingos Gambôa e Liz, from Arruda dos Vinhos.



**SUBTITLE**

- Information
- Interpretation Centre of the Lines of Torres Vedras
- Religious building
- Fort
- Fountain
- Landscape observatory



**Thanksgiving sermon for the Restoration of Portugal**

In 1811, the presbyter Luiz Villela da Silva recited the Thanksgiving Sermon in the Parish Church of Our Lady of Salvation in Arruda dos Vinhos. The Sermon celebrated the freedom of the Portuguese people after the expulsion of the French from Portugal. It was offered to D. António de S. José de Castro, Bishop of Porto.

