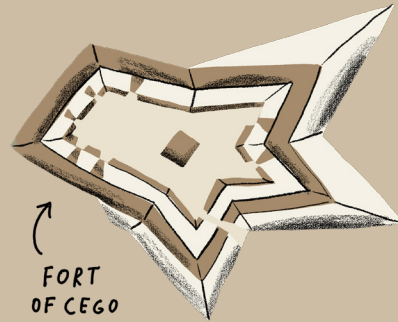


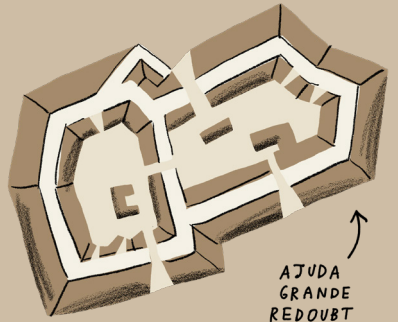
MUST-SEE INVASIONS

These are mandatory cultural invasions, places to help you understand, on the spot, the crooked lines that have created one of the most fascinating, most effective and cheapest defence systems ever.



FORT OF CEGO ARRUDA DOS VINHOS

It was known as Fort of Saint Sebastian, but since it is close to Casal do Cego, where the Witch of Arruda lived, it was renamed Fort of Cego. When invading, be aware of the ingenious rainwater drainage system. From here, you can still see the Fort of Carvalha.

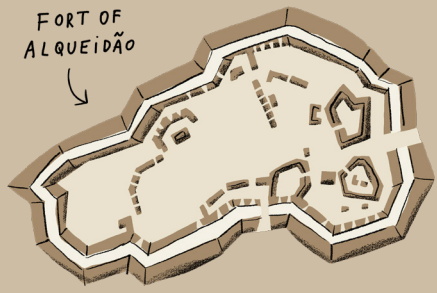


AJUDA GRANDE REDOUBT LOURES

This 2nd line of defence redoubt offers breathtaking views of the valleys, creeks and vineyards. It protected the area between the Tagus and the Bucelas pass along with nearby fortifications. Check out the magazine and the five embrasures to get some pictures.

SERRA DO SOCORRO MAFRA

The best weapon on this unfortified mountain used balloons and not bullets. The balloon telegraphs used in the Lines of Torres Vedras were operated by English sailors hoisting flags, pennants and balloons from a mast to send messages between different points in the Lines.



FORT OF ALQUEIDÃO SOBRAL DE MONTE AGRAÇO

This was the biggest construction of the Lines, with the capacity to accommodate 1600 soldiers. At 439 meters above sea level, it was also the tallest fort. It was also the headquarters of the tactical command post where the Duke of Wellington and Marshal André Masséna confronted each other for four weeks.

ST VINCENT'S FORT TORRES VEDRAS

One of the most strategic forts of the Lines of Torres Vedras, it controlled the road between Coimbra and Lisbon. It consists of three redoubts separated by ditches, beams, magazines and 39 artillery pieces. Watch out for the pits, don't fall! Look at the stones around you: they were only added in 1950; until then, this was a fort made of earth.

STATUE OF HERCULES VILA FRANCA DE XIRA

A strange figure lurks among the trees on top of the Serra de São Lourenço, where the Boa Vista redoubt once stood. His gaze watches Alhandra, the Tagus and everyone passing by. It is Hercules, a Greek hero, a symbol of the Monument to the Defenders of the Lines of Torres Vedras.



As you cross the landscape of the territories of Arruda dos Vinhos, Loures, Mafra, Sobral de Monte Agraço, Torres Vedras and Vila Franca de Xira, you will feel the pulse of the Lines of Torres Vedras, in complete peace, more than 200 years after the construction. Your invasion can be backed up by the book *Jean, John and João*, which focuses on the military and human adventures that took place before, during and after the third French invasion of Portugal.

AUTHORS OF THE LINES

ARTHUR WELLESLEY

Aka Duke of Wellington, was the British general whom Prince Dom João, the future King Dom João VI, invited to command the Portuguese-British troops and defend Portugal from successive French invasions. Marshal André Masséna led the third invasion.

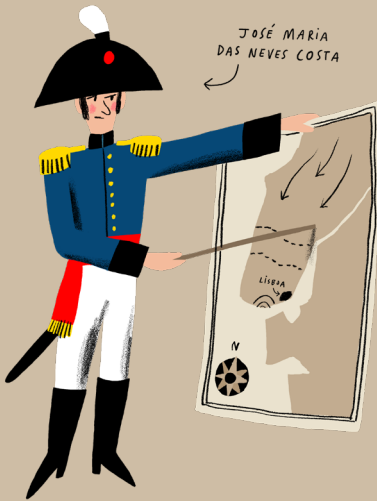


RICHARD FLETCHER

Lieutenant Colonel of the British Corps of Royal Engineers, was in charge of building about 85 km of Lines of Torres Vedras between the Atlantic Ocean and the Tagus.

JOHN THOMAS JONES

Engineer and historian who succeeded Richard Fletcher in guiding the construction work of the Lines.



JOSÉ MARIA DAS NEVES COSTA

Wrote remarkable studies on the defence of Lisbon, which preceded by four months the Wellington memorandum, a historical letter to the Lisbon lines of defence, written on 20 October 1809. On this date, Lines of Torres Vedras National Day has been celebrated since 2014.



AND THE PEOPLE?

It is estimated that around 150 000 Portuguese took part in the construction of the lines (men, women and children).

INVASION, INVASION, AND INVASION*

CULTURAL INVASION PLAN OF THE LINES OF TORRES VEDRAS

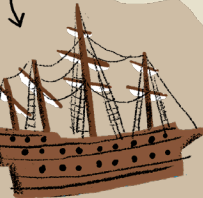
* INVASION EN FRANÇAIS,
INVASION EM PORTUGUÊS,
INVASION IN ENGLISH

FIRST LINE
46 KM LONG,
BETWEEN ALHANDRA
AND TORRES VEDRAS

SECOND LINE
40 KM LONG,
13 KM SOUTH OF
THE FIRST LINE,
BETWEEN FORTE DA
CASA AND RIBAMAR

THIRD LINE
3 KM LONG
AROUND THE FORT
OF SÃO JULIÃO
DA BARRA

ENGLISH SHIP



LISBON

FORT OF
SÃO JULIÃO
DA BARRA

ENGLISH
GUNBOAT

LINE NUMBERS
3 LINES
152 FORTIFICATIONS
5 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTION
WORK (FROM 1809
TO 1814)

THE INSURMOUNTABLE LINES OF DEFENCE AND THE SECRETS
OF THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF THE MEGALOMANIA OF
LITTLE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Text: ©Ricardo Henriques
Illustration: ©André Letria
Design: Pato Lógico

WWW.RHLT.PT

Project:



Rota Histórica
das Linhas de Torres

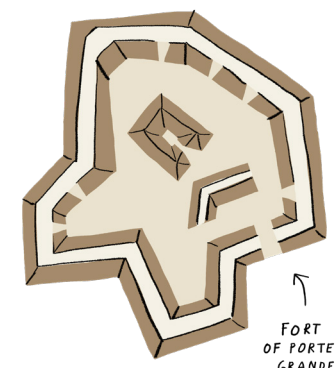
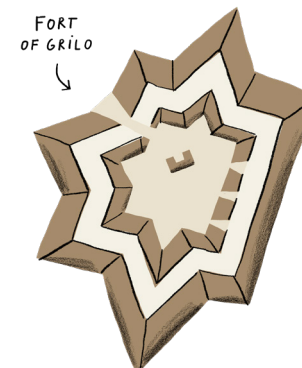
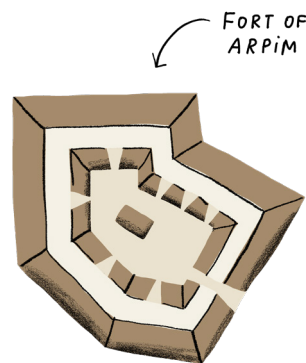
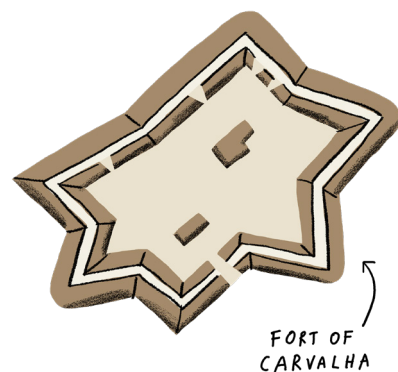
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ARRUDA DOS VINHOS

In the area of Arruda dos Vinhos, visit the forts of Carvalho, Cego and Paço. Fort de Carvalho is at the highest point of the area, at an elevation west of the village of Arruda, with 394 meters above sea level. It hosted 400 soldiers and protected the Arruda valley, supported by the fort of Cego, allowing crossfire on the enemy should it venture to advance.



☛ Who was the Witch of Arruda? Did she meet Napoleon?



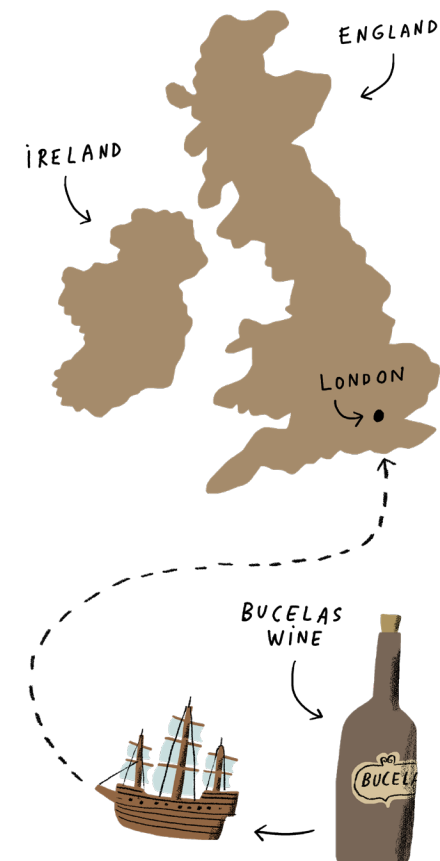
☛ How many embrasures does the Fort of Carvalho have? Investigate and find out.

LTIC OF ARRUDA DOS VINHOS

Arruda dos Vinhos Tourist Office – Morgado Cultural Center
+351 263 977 035
turismo@cm-arruda.pt

LOURES

In an area famous for its Arinto vineyards as far as the eye can see, even the Lines of Torres Interpretation Center (LTIC) is within the Wine and Vineyard Museum. You may also drink the history that the local fortifications have to tell. The Fort of Arpim requires an invasion because of its strategic role and the magazine that remains untouched, a unique case in the Lines.



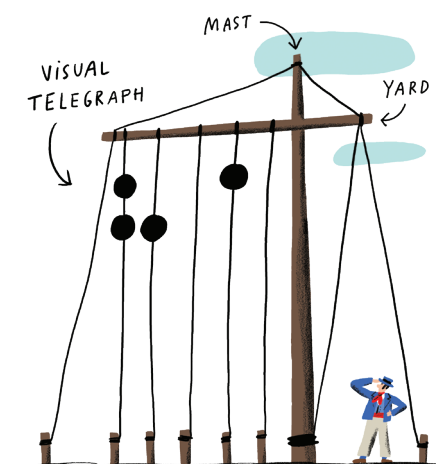
☛ One of the "missions" of the Duke of Wellington was to send cases of Bucelas wine to the British king George III, who drank it medically (cough, cough) every day. See if you can find this general at the Wine and Vineyard Museum.

LTIC OF BUCELAS

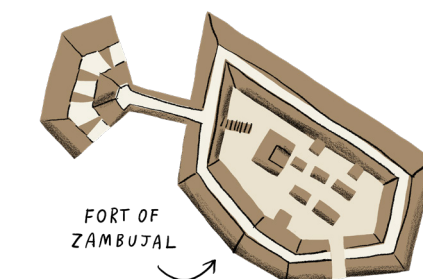
Rua D. Afonso Henriques, 2 e 4 (EN16)
2670-637 Bucelas
+351 211 150 669 / +351 924 487 297
museu_vinho@cm-loures.pt

MAFRA

Mafra has two LTICs, one in Serra do Socorro and another in the center of the village. Invading them allows you to become an expert in visual communication during the Peninsular War, understand the role played by the National Palace of Mafra in the French Invasions and discover an impressive fort – the Fort of Zambujal – near Carvoeira, an important village in the book *Jean, John and João* and for the Lines of Torres.



☛ The first replica of a balloon telegraph was built at Serra do Socorro. While the yard is removable, the mast is always in the same place. Look for it. It might be sending a message.



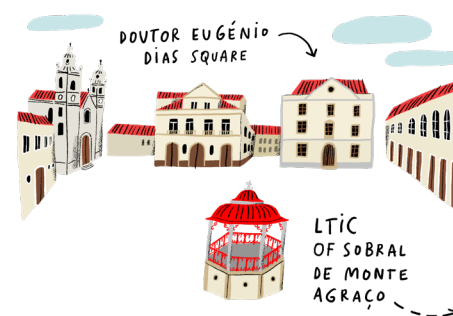
☛ Fort of Zambujal had a designated area to launch grenades. Can you find it?

LTIC OF MAFRA

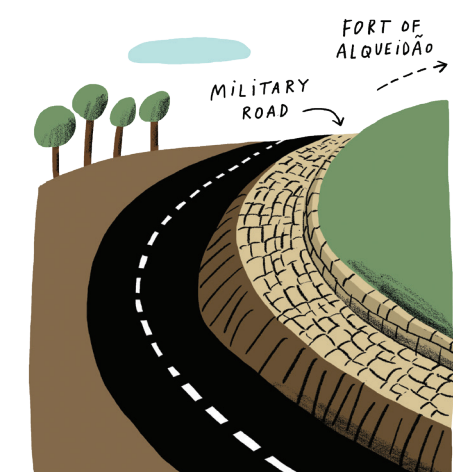
Complexo Cultural Quinta da Raposa
Largo Coronel Brito Gorjão
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arqueopedagogia@cm-mafra.pt

SOBRAL DE MONTE AGRAÇO

A ride to Sobral de Monte Agraço allows one to invade the town's LTIC, which is quite complete and to breathe the air that 200 years ago was loaded with gunpowder and screaming due to the most violent combats of the third French invasion.



☛ Find out where the «tribute to the efforts of the Portuguese in the construction of Lisbon's defence lines» is written next to one of the main buildings in the village's historic centre.



☛ You, who invade peacefully, walk along the military road to the Fort of Alqueidão and find out who was marching there in 1810.

LTIC OF SOBRAL DE MONTE AGRAÇO

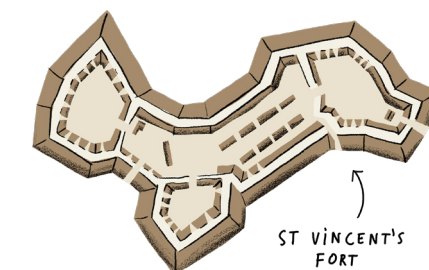
Praça Dr. Eugénio Dias, 12
Sobral de Monte Agraço
+351 261 942 296
cilt@cm-sobral.pt

TORRES VEDRAS

In this region, you can invade the forts of Grilo, Paço, São Vicente, Forca and Feiteira without resistance, as well as the Olheiros Redoubt. The fort of Grilo, which defended the Sizandro river valley and the road connecting Mafra, was commanded by Lieutenant General Thomas Picton. This is one of the few star-shaped fortifications within the Lines of Torres Vedras defensive system.



☛ Who was Thomas Picton? Did the British soldiers come only to assist Portugal? Set up a debate on both sides.



☛ Do you know what a balloon telegraph is? Head to Fort of São Vicente, discover the hidden message and claim victory (or «go up, go up, go up balloon»).

LTIC OF TORRES VEDRAS

Rua do Forte de São Vicente
Capela do Forte de São Vicente
+351 261 310 483
linhasdetorresvedras@cm-tvedras.pt

VILA FRANCA DE XIRA

Vila Franca has a lot to conquer between the river and the mountains: the Alhandra waterfront, where a fleet of British gunboats and corvettes stopped the bold French from crossing or the forts of Calhandriz (the parish with the highest number of forts). Check out the Fort Portela Grande, an 11-sided fort with a stone-covered magazine. It is unique in the world and the best preserved of all the Lines of Torres Vedras.



☛ On 16 October 1810, a cannon shot passed so close to Marshal André Masséna that, before running away, he bowed down as a sign of admiration for the enemy's shot. Procura no LTIC mais próximo o bicornio de papel que podes montar sozinho e, com ele na cabeça, treina uma vénia de marechal.

☛ Make your way to the Monument to the Defenders of the Lines of Torres Vedras and put yourself Hercules's shoes. What would he notice in October 1810? What battles were fought in Alhandra? Which Portuguese regiments were involved?

LTIC OF FORTE DA CASA

Largo do Forte da Casa
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museumunicipal@cm-vfxira.pt