

THE PORTUGUESE GENERAL STAFF SERVICE OFFICER'S PROFILE DURING THE GREAT WAR

O PERFIL DO OFICIAL DO SERVIÇO DE ESTADO-MAIOR NA GRANDE GUERRA

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Abstract

This article aims to characterize the profile of the Portuguese General Staff Service officers during the period of the Great War. The General Staff Service was established in 1899, replacing the General Staff Corps created in 1834. Until 1890, training of officers in the General Staff Service was similar to that of the remaining Arms of the Army. However, from 1891 onwards, it became a complementary course for officers from the remaining Arms, granting them access to the General Staff Corps. General Staff Service officers received academic training in the Military Academy, well above the standards of the time, enabling them to perform different kinds of duties, both military and civilian. These officers did more than plan and administrate: they also commanded Companies, Battalions and Groups, thus performing operational missions. Since its inception as General Staff Corps, the General Staff Service has always played a crucial role within the Army, including in times of great trouble, such as the period of the Great War.

Keywords: General Staff, Great War, World War I, sociographic profile, Army.

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Resumo

Este texto pretende caracterizar o perfil do oficial do Serviço de Estado-Maior no período da Grande Guerra. O Serviço de Estado-Maior foi criado em 1899, sendo herdeiro do Corpo de Estado-Maior instituído em 1834. Até 1890 a formação dos oficiais deste Serviço ocorria nos moldes das restantes Armas do Exército, mas a partir de 1891 passou a ser um curso complementar, abrindo a todas as Armas do Exército. Os oficiais do Corpo de Estado-Maior eram possuidores de uma formação académica acima da média para a época, pelo que os capacitou para o desempenho de múltiplas funções, tanto militares como civis. Não era um grupo que se limitava a planear e gerir, também comandavam Companhias, Batalhões e Grupos, desempenhando missões de âmbito operacional. Desde a sua génese como Corpo de Estado-Maior, o Serviço de Estado-Maior, sempre desempenhou um importante papel no seio do Exército, incluindo nos momentos mais conturbados como o da Grande Guerra.

Palavras-chave: Estado-Maior, Grande Guerra, I Guerra Mundial, perfil sociográfico, Exército.

*“Enfim, não houve forte capitão
Que não fosse também douto e ciente.”¹*

Os Lusíadas, Canto V, Stanza XCVII.

Introduction

On October 5, 1910, the monarchy was abolished and the republic was established in Portugal. Four years later, Europe found itself facing a war so terrifying it became known as the “Great War”.

Portugal’s young Republic formally declared war against Germany in 1916. In entering the war, Portugal intended to acquire international prestige, along with a seat on the ‘Concert of Nations’, thus ensuring sovereignty in case of an attempt of annexation by Spain. Domestically, the intent was to ensure the legitimacy and consolidation of the Republic and of the party which had led Portugal into the Great War².

Two contingents were sent out in 1914 in order to secure the colonies, one deployed to Angola and the other to Mozambique. The effective staff in the African theatre of operations came up to an approximate total of 34.600 men from the continent and 19.500 local troops³. In 1916, a Division was brought to combat readiness for intervention in the European theater, a feat which became known as the “Miracle of Tancos”. By 1917, the Portuguese Expeditionary Corps (PEC), a force put together for intervention in the European theater

¹ “There was never a strong military leader who was not also learned and knowledgeable.”

² Teixeira, et al., 2004, pp. 17-22.

³ Teixeira, et al., 2004, p. 25.

of operations, was composed of 55.000 men and, for a variety of reasons, was never at full capacity. This corps fought in the British sector under the command of the XI Corps of the English Army⁴.

The General Staff Service (GS Service)⁵ was an integral part of this effort. It was introduced in the Portuguese Army in 1899⁶, replacing the former General Staff Corps (GS Corps)⁷ founded in 1834. The May 26, 1911 legislation, aimed at reforming the Army after the implantation of the Republic, kept the designation GS Service.

The General Staff Service was composed of officers who had received specific training for the performance of their respective duties. Until 1890, training of these officers occurred within the rules of the remaining Arms of the Army through a basic course at the Military Academy. It was changed to a complementary course from 1891 onwards, with the GS Corps remaining a separate Corps, although it would be staffed by officers from other Arms of the Army who attended that course.

From 1914 to 1918, that is, from the intervention in Africa until the end of the war, this service was composed of 74 officers: 23 from the General Staff Service of the Military Academy (GSS/MA) and 51 from the remaining Arms, qualified through the complementary course. These individuals came from families of means invested in their education, and would enlist in the Army after reaching the minimum age with the purpose of graduating as officers.

These were officers who, due to their professional careers, possessed command experience at the tactical level and also management/administration skills, acquired through a variety of positions within the GS Service.

The GS Service had played a crucial role in the Army since its inception as GS Corps and elements of this service stood up for their competence and adaptability.

1. Historical Characterization of the General Staff Corps/Service

The designation "Army General Staff" (AGS) was first used in Portugal in the Charter of July 9, 1763, which aimed to regulate processing and payment of wages to a specific group of officers: the General Officers; the Inspectors General; the Deputy Assistants to the Inspectors General; the Quarter Master General⁸. This designation, which predated the modern institution called GS, created in Prussia⁹, did not correspond to a Corps with practices and methods, which would be developed later, but to a group of officers who had the highest of responsibilities before the Crown in the command of the Army.

⁴ Teixeira, et al., 2004, pp. 27,28.

⁵ In order to avoid any confusion with the abbreviations for General Staff Service (Arm) and General Staff Service (the Military Academy basic training course), we will use the abbreviations "GS Service" for the Arm and "GSS/MA" to refer to the training course.

⁶ Sá Nogueira, 1969, p. 21.

⁷ Due to the aforementioned reason, we will refer to the General Staff Corps by "GS Corps" and to the General Staff Course by GSC.

⁸ Sá Nogueira, 1969, p. 9.

⁹ Carrilho, 1985, p. 135.

The Army General Staff Corps was created by decree in July 18, 1834 as an organ which by that time had nothing in common with the earlier General Staff¹⁰. Article (art.) 9, §1 of that decree states that general officers from the General Staff would be assigned to the command of the GS (Army, Engineering and Artillery) of Divisions and Brigades, of the 1st Class Strongholds, and would perform Inspections of the different Arms of the Army. §2 of the same art. dictates that officers in the Army General Staff Corps (composed of eight senior officers, 16 captains and 16 lieutenants) were to be employed in the GS of Provinces, Divisions and Brigades, as aides-de-camp to the generals. We verified that this corps was already being issued advisory and decision support duties. Also in this decree, art. 12, §2 determines that promotions would differ from the other Arms of the Army, without prejudice to the position they previously occupied, a fact which represented the creation of a new Arm/Service.

a. Training of General Service Officers

The military profession as such – a distinctive career with its own skill set, responsibilities and corporatism¹¹ – emerged in Prussia (1808). Until that point, Military Academies had been oriented towards teaching the technical aspects of the use of Artillery and of building fortifications, and they did not possess the necessary educational level to train other kinds of officers¹². In 1810, the *Kriegsakademie*¹³ was founded in Berlin with the purpose of studying war science. This academy/school taught Tactics, Military History and Weapons Science as well as Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry¹⁴.

In Portugal, the need to modernize military education was pointed out by Sá da Bandeira, who extinguished the Royal College of Nobility in January 4, 1837 and created the Polytechnic School (PS) in its stead, subordinate to the Ministry of War¹⁵. This school offered “[...] preparatory military training [...]”, as it would become crucial to train future officers in “[...] Physical sciences and mathematics, so they can later begin the indispensable development of the study of the difficult science of war and its wide applications [...]”¹⁶.

On January 12, 1837, the Military Academy (MA) was created, replacing the Academy of Fortification, Artillery and Drawing¹⁷. The Military Engineering and Artillery courses were kept in the school curriculum, as well as, in a common core, the Infantry and Cavalry courses. Two new courses were created, for GS officers and civil engineers, respectively¹⁸.

¹⁰ Sá Nogueira, 1969, p. 14.

¹¹ Huntington, 1981, p. 8.

¹² Huntington, 1981, p. 25.

¹³ Literally, the War Academy.

¹⁴ Huntington, 1981, p. 48.

¹⁵ A few years earlier, the University of Coimbra, the only Portuguese institution until 1911, had opposed the creation of a polytechnic/university institution in Lisbon and Porto. The Marquis de Sá da Bandeira, a supporter of the introduction of polytechnic education in Portugal, saw in the scientific training of future officers “[...] the only means of escaping the absorbing action of the University of Coimbra[...]” (Barata, et al., 2004, p. 426).

¹⁶ Barata, et al., 2004, pp. 425, 426.

¹⁷ Gaspar, 2009, p. 17.

¹⁸ Barata, et al., 2004, p. 426.

In December 5, 1836, little over a month before the creation of the MA, a decree was issued that altered the Mathematics course of the University of Coimbra (UC) and from that point onwards, it was “[...] considered sufficient qualification for those courses and officers that required a Civil or Military engineer license, and also for posts in the different Arms of the ARMY [...]”¹⁹. Since the inception of the MA, the basic training demanded from candidates applying to Engineering, Artillery and GS courses was not administered exclusively by the PS. A reorganization of the educational system occurred in 1863, and the Army Order (AO) of that year mentions, in art. 26, §2 of chapter IV, the creation of a rule that “[...] will determine which subjects from the special arms and general staff corps preparatory courses may be taught in the Polytechnic Academy of Porto.”²⁰ Thanks to this reorganization, the Polytechnic Academy of Porto (PAP) was added to the list of possible preparatory schools for the GS course, and regulation of the classification system was completed by 1873.

That was the state of affairs until 1890, at which point the GS course stopped being an MA basic training course for the General Staff Service (GSS/MA) and was changed to a complementary course, thereby opening the GS Corps to all Arms²¹.

The group was composed of officers trained before and after 1890, and for that reason included officers from both the GSS/MA and the Arms.

(1) General Staff Service Course of the Military Academy

The first element of our group to enter the MA was Abel Acácio de Almeida Botelho who, having joined in 1876²², was subject to the determinations of the MA reorganization of 1863, which had established the necessary requirements for application to the Academy. Thus, art. 27, n54 of the 1863 AO states that applicants to all courses must²³:

Be Portuguese, by birth or naturalized;

Be free from injury or physical defect which may impede the performance of military duties;

Be enlisted in an Army corps;

Practice good behavior, properly verified;

Have completed the Royal Military School (MS) course or be qualified in: Grammar and Portuguese Language; Grammar and French Language; Geometrical Drawing; History and Geography; Elementary Mathematics, in accordance with the best rated high school programs; Principles of Chemistry; Physics; and Introduction to Natural History, in accordance with the aforementioned programs; Undertake admission exams in Elementary Mathematics, Principles of Physics and

¹⁹ Gaspar, 2009, p. 19.

²⁰ AO, 1863 n54, p. 7.

²¹ Carrilho, 1985, p. 136.

²² LSMA, s.d.

²³ AO, 1863 n54, p. 8.

Chemistry, and Introduction to Natural History; for the remaining subjects, all that was required was a diploma from any of the best rated high schools. Uncertified subjects would require an examination, according to art. 30 of the same AO²⁴.

In addition to fulfilling the previous conditions, preparatory qualifications in Grammar, Latin Translation and Rational and Moral Philosophy were also required for admission to the GSS/MA and Special Arms (Artillery and Engineering).

The GSS/MA preparatory course had a duration of three years and programs were dictated by the Government, art. 3^o, n54²⁵. Once training was complete, the student would then continue his studies at the MA for the duration of two years, art.5²⁶. The following subjects were taught, according to art. 4²⁷: Art and Military History (full course); Artillery (complementary course); Fortification (elementary course); Practical Geodesics and Topography (full course); Administration; Military Law and Notions of Common Law; Drawing and Photography; Military Communications; and English Language.

After completing the course, students would be admitted to a special career qualification exam that covered the course's most important doctrines, practices and exercises. Students would be awarded numerical grades, which would determine their seniority when entering the aforementioned careers. If students were unable to obtain the required grade, they would have one year to retake the exam. If they were rejected again, they would then serve in the Infantry or Cavalry, art. 40²⁸.

After earning their general qualification diploma, they were promoted to regular second-lieutenant and served in the Infantry or Cavalry corps. After two years of "[...]good effective service[...]" they would be promoted to the immediate rank of lieutenant, art. 45, §1²⁹.

(2) General Staff Course (complementary)

As previously established, the 1890 reform of the educational system changed the training of GS officers from a basic course of the MA to a complementary course for the Arms. It was also renamed as War Studies and had a duration of two school years, which implied officers would have fulfilled the required conditions for admission to the other courses.

In addition to two years of good, effective service as officer "in the active troops of his arms", art. 24, n1 of the 1890 AO, an officer who wished to apply to the War Studies course would need a passing grade in all Preparatory School subjects required for admission to Military Engineering. Aside from the subjects required for the Artillery course, which were all related to the Exact Sciences (e.g. Spherical Geometry, Integral Differential Calculus, Drawing), this also implied a passing grade in Descriptive Geometry (part two), Astronomy, Botanic, and Mineralogy and Geology³⁰.

²⁴ AO, 1863 n54, p. 9.

²⁵ AO, 1863 n54, p. 2.

²⁶ AO, 1863 n54, p. 4.

²⁷ AO, 1863 n54, p. 2.

²⁸ AO, 1863 n54, p. 10.

²⁹ AO, 1863 n54, p. 12.

³⁰ AO, 1890, pp. 516, 517.

Furthermore, an age limit for officers applying to the course was also specified : 29 years old (Engineering); 28 years old (Artillery); and 26 years old (Infantry or Cavalry); a certificate attesting fitness for horse riding was also required, issued by the Practical School of Cavalry.

The following vacancies were to open every two years: one Engineering officer, two Artillery officers and eight Infantry officers. If the number of candidates was greater than the number of openings, the admission process was to take place before a jury. Moreover, if one of the Arms did not fill all its openings, those could not be occupied by officers from other Arms.

Once admitted to the MA, officers would complete a two year course. Therefore, officers who obtained the War Studies course diploma still belonged to their original Arms and had to undergo a one year apprenticeship consisting of two periods of six months in the remaining Arms. Upon completing this apprenticeship, they were promoted to captains of their Arms after four years as lieutenants, or earlier, depending on the duty roster, Art. 32º, n4³¹.

The first complementary course took place in 1895, with the designation General Staff Course (GSC) replacing that of War Studies (the name did not take), and was attended by three Artillery officers: Amílcar de Castro Abreu e Mota, João Pereira Bastos and Aníbal Augusto Ramos de Miranda³².

Both in the GSS/MA and the GSC, officers would attend classes exclusive to these courses, enabling them to have a transversal view of the organization as well as its operation and resources.

b. Duties of the General Staff Service

The GS Corps played an important role within the Army since its inception in 1834, and its duties were defined in the legislation. The GS Corps was extinguished in 1899 with the adoption of the name GS Service in that year's Army Organization³³.

A reform of the Army followed the Implantation of the Republic and, on May 26, 1911 that reform was operationalised by the War Office through AO n11.

The General Army Organization terms stated that the metropolitan Army was to integrate: "1st – the General Officers; 2nd – the General Staff Service; 3rd – the different arms and services..."³⁴. The GS Service emerged as a distinctive entity from the remaining Arms and was preceded only by the General Officers, revealing its formal position in the hierarchy.

As to the Service's responsibilities, art. 45, ch. III³⁵ states that they consisted in conducting studies and works pertaining to the first Direction and second Department of the second Direction of the AGS.

³¹ AO, 1890, p. 518.

³² AHM, 1913, p. 21.

³³ Sá Nogueira, 1969, p. 21.

³⁴ AO, 1911, p. 580.

³⁵ AO 1911, pp. 585.

The first Direction of the AGS consisted of six departments, the MA library, the military cartography section and the photography office, and the historical archive. The Direction's duties were, among other missions, to manage relationships with military attaches and officers in study commissions abroad; relationships with the Arms inspections regarding preparation for war (drills) and instruction; elaborate operation projects; conduct studies on the strategic importance of communication routes; determine strategic locations for building fortifications; conduct studies for improvement of the continental Army; conduct studies on international conventions, laws and war practices; elaborate the general mobilization plan; prepare room map exercises for the instruction of not only GS Service officers, but the whole AGS³⁶.

The duties of the second Division of the second Direction were: to analyze railway lines from a military transport perspective; to conduct studies on the general organization and protection of the Army's communication routes; to elaborate and revise instructions for the second line services (logistic support) and the military railway service; to examine the regulations and instructions in force in foreign armies and to elaborate and coordinate research work in general statistics, needed for conducting the AGS studies³⁷.

The GS Service board was composed of six colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels and 30 captains who served at the AGS, in the Division headquarters, in the Cavalry Brigade headquarters and on the Lisbon Entrenchment Field.

Officers coming out of the GSS/MA were required to command an Infantry or Cavalry Regiment for a period of one year, although they still belonged to the GS Service. The Lieutenant-colonels of the GS Service Arms returned to their original posts when promoted to colonels, and returned to the Service as colonels after commanding a Regiment in any of the Arms.

2. General Staff Service officers

After identifying the 74 officers who belonged to the GS Service, we resorted to the following sources:

- List of Students of the Fortification Academy, Military Academy, War Academy, Military Academy (LSMA);
- Registration documents (RD) for 64 elements of the group;
- A number of Military Academy admission files (MAAF);
- AO and Army Almanacs (AA).

Whenever we detected a discrepancy in the documents, we elected to consider the information on the RD.

From the LSMA, we were able to ascertain which preparatory schools the individuals attended, their places of birth, original courses and course locations. RD were available

³⁶ AO, 1911, pp. 673-675.

³⁷ AO, 1911, p. 683.

for 64 out of 74 officers. From those documents, we learned their marital status, number of children and duties performed throughout their careers. The data presented may not always correspond to the 64 officers, as some of the RD were damaged or incomplete.

Regarding the only officer whose career we traced without resorting to the RD, José Augusto Alves Roçadas, our data was taken from the work referenced in the footnote³⁸.

After collecting the data, we used Maria Carrilho's social characterization of the 20th century Army officership. We established a parallel with her conclusions regarding the period from 1900 to 1920, which allowed us to come to a few conclusions regarding the group under analysis.

a. Preparatory schools, birthplace, marital status and number of children

As for the training needed for admission to the GSS/MA and to the General Staff Course GSC, 56 of the officers (the majority) attended the Polytechnic School (PS) in Lisbon, 12 attended the University of Coimbra and five attended the Polytechnic Academy of Porto. From an analysis of the RD, only Ilídio Marinho Falcão de Castro Nazareth had never been enrolled in a school, having served for one year and three months in the Lisbon Municipal Guard before attending the GSC. He may have started his complementary training during that period, without it having been registered in his documents.

Taking into account that it was necessary to have completed high school in order to apply to preparatory school, and considering that only those who see use in learning are committed to sending their children to school, we can infer that the General Staff Service (GSS) officers were part of a social minority who effectively wanted and was able to educate their children³⁹. Thus, we can state that the elements who applied to the Military Academy (MA) belonged to a minority group within the population - those who had attended and completed high school.

As it was not possible to analyze the professions of our officers' fathers, we drew a parallel with the conclusions drawn by Carrilho regarding the family origins of the officership in the period of 1911-1925⁴⁰.

According to the author, there was a high percentage of officers' sons in the Armed Forces, over 50% in average. It was, by far, the professional category with the highest recruitment rates. Recruitment rates for sons of public officials, landowners and, on some years, traders were also considerable. Selection for the military career was not conditioned by explicit ideological and political reasons, but by social reasons of economic nature, as shown by a larger presence of sons of qualified workers relatively to unqualified workers or agricultural workers and fishermen. Another important aspect was the absence of moral discrimination regarding formalities which were not the officers' responsibility, such as

³⁸ «José Augusto Alves Roçadas», in Grande Enciclopédia Portuguesa e Brasileira, vol. XXV, Editorial Enciclopédia, Lisboa, [s. d.], pp. 828-829; NOGUEIRA, Jofre Amaral – «José Augusto Alves Roçadas», in Dicionário de História de Portugal, vol. V, Livraria Figueirinhas, Porto, [s. d.], pp. 351-352; «José Augusto Alves Roçadas», in O Grande Livro dos Portugueses, textos de Manuel Alves de OLIVEIRA, Círculo de Leitores, Lisboa, 1990, p. 441.

³⁹ Ramos, 1988, p. 1078.

⁴⁰ Carrilho, 1985, pp. 229-231.

being son of an unknown father⁴¹ or single mother. According to Carrilho, higher military education was attractive to impoverished layers of society and to sectors of the petty bourgeoisie who desired to maintain a certain social position or to fight for upward mobility. We are thus before a group that came from a broad basis of self-recruitment (officers' sons), alongside strong representation from other social quadrants.

As for officers' places of birth, 23 of the 74 officers came from the Lisbon district⁴², the largest area of provenance (31,08%), followed by Santarém with nine (12,16%) and Vila Real, Porto and Faro, all with five (6,76%). Four came from Viseu and three from Viana do Castelo, Aveiro, Coimbra and Madeira, two from Portalegre, Beja and Azores and one from Braga, Bragança, Guarda and Leiria. It is worth mentioning that one officer came from the overseas province of India, specifically from Goa.

Carrilho notes the existence of a marked predominance of officers from urban areas, with Lisbon playing a crucial role, followed by Porto and Santarém⁴³.

In our case, Santarém comes in second place, with Porto on the same level as Faro and Vila Real. We can conclude that most GS Service officers came from urban areas, as the reasons given for 43,24% of officers coming from Lisbon and Santarém match the explanation for a predominance of Lisbon and a high percentage of Santarém as places of birth in the period of 1900-1910. The location of the MA in the capital, which allowed students to remain near their families while attending the course, and ease of transportation from the district of Santarém to Lisbon accounted for these numbers. It is worth mentioning that, even though ease of access to secondary and preparatory higher education was identical in Lisbon, Porto and Coimbra, the numbers for the latter two districts were markedly lower⁴⁴.

Analysis of preparatory school (PS) attendance by elements of the group indicates that the PS, located in Lisbon, accounted for 76,71% of attendance, edging out Coimbra and Porto as preparatory course of choice. Thus, we surmised that the majority of GS Service officers from 1914-1918, regardless of origin, preferred the capital, a preference which manifested itself in the choice of preparatory course for access to the GSC. This choice was also conditioned by the importance held by the PS since becoming a school aggregated to the MA in the 1837 reform.

Even though there is no data regarding family address at the time of application to the course, we believe that an increased probability of a placement in Lisbon would factor in the decision to apply to the GSC.

Regarding family life, we concluded that 52 of officers were married and six were single. Marital status or number of children could not be verified in seven RD (due to missing information). Concerning number of children, the median is one child (minimum zero, maximum nine) for each of the 60 officers with information we could analyse. It is worth

⁴¹ One of the officers in our group, António Maria de Freitas Soares, was a child of unknown parentage, e.g.

⁴² In 1900, the District of Lisbon included, in addition to the council of Lisbon, others such as Alenquer (Carrilho, 1985, p. 126), the place of birth of one of our officers.

⁴³ Carrilho, 1985, pp. 124,125.

⁴⁴ Carrilho, 1985, pp. 124,125.

noting that 22 of the elements did not have any children, and that 6 had more than five children. We worked under the assumption that declaring number of children would be compulsory and that all officers complied. As examples of this compulsory nature, António Cândido de Gouveia de Castilho Nobre was a single man and reported one son; and José Júlio Forbes Costa reported a daughter 19 years prior to marrying.

We noted a trend for GS Service officers to start families, suggested by an analysis of marital status – 89,8% of officers were married.

As for number of children, in 1911 families had an average of 4,2 individuals⁴⁵, that is, 2,2 children, implying that our group, with a median of one child (minimum zero, maximum nine), was below the offspring average for the time. Of the 60 elements analyzed, 37 did not have children or had only one child (62%), but 23 had two or more children (around 38%). We could not find comparative data to analyse this disparity against statistical data of the time, or even our own group's internal asymmetry.

b. Course of origin and course location

The last elements of our group to enroll in the GSS/MA were José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Matos, António Nogueira Mimôso Guerra and Eduardo Augusto Marques (1888), and the first complementary GSC took place in 1895. This way, in the GS Service of 1914-1918, 23 officers came from the GSS/MA course, 29 from Infantry, 16 from Artillery and 6 from Cavalry.

We removed the elements that came from the GSS/MA in order to analyse percentages relative to Arms of origin, revealing a predominance of Infantry with 56,86%, followed by Artillery with 31,37% and Cavalry with 11,76%. There were no officers from Engineering.

We were not able to ascertain exactly what caused this discrepancy. We may, however, raise some hypotheses that could justify these numbers. We know from the AO of 1901, art. 70, reiterated in the reform of 1911, that after finishing their GSC apprenticeships lieutenants and captains went up “[...] a number of places equal to the annual average of promotion of their immediate posts in their arm's access roster[...]”⁴⁶, so in practical terms they gained a year of seniority.

Art. 45° of the same AO refers that Engineering, Artillery or Cavalry officers could not be promoted to captain or colonel until all Infantry officers in the course ahead of theirs had been promoted⁴⁷ to lieutenants, preventing elements of those Arms from overtaking elements of the Infantry course.

We can conclude that promotions to these positions in the Infantry Arms took longer than in the remaining Arms, and so it seems reasonable to infer that these elements were more willing to attend the GSC in order to improve their promotion conditions comparatively to other Arms.

In view of the absence of Engineering officers from the GS Service or from the GSC

⁴⁵ INE, 2014.

⁴⁶ AO, 1901, p. 86.

⁴⁷ AO, 1901, p. 81.

until 1913⁴⁸, certain considerations may be raised. According to Carrilho, Engineering was informally considered the most important Arm, and was used as a term of comparison for promotions and wages⁴⁹. Moreover, officers who had completed the GSC received a gratification correspondent to their appointments in the Engineering Arm AO n11, Art. 20⁵⁰, when assigned to a Service Commission under the Ministry of War. That is to say, Engineers earned more than the remaining officers.

These observations lead us to state that these officers would have had a satisfying career, both in terms of prestige and financially, and that the course would not have been a decisive factor in their career progression.

As we evaluated the general course ranking when leaving the MA, and referring only to the 51 officers who did not belong to the GSS/AS, we divided the 27 courses of origin into thirds, in order to clarify the relation between relative seniority in the course and frequency of the GSC.

We concluded that 62,75% of officers was in the first third of their course. It is worth noting that the smaller course, Artillery (1899), had only two elements, and that the largest, Infantry (1901), had 76 elements. The 27 analyzed courses had an average 54 men/course, with eight courses having more than 60 elements.

This data indicates that the Service was mostly staffed with the best students from each course, at least from an academic perspective, as this relation was calculated according to their MA exit seniority. This appears to be natural, considering that Preparatory School attendance implied studying Exact Sciences subjects which were not required for the Infantry and Cavalry Arms. The compulsory scientific training for continuing on to a more “technical” and “organizational” Arm (although almost 10% came from the final third) can be seen as an obstacle to discourage elements with lower academic performances. Thus, the majority of officers who did not come from the GSC/MA were seniors in their respective courses.

c. Professional career

In order to create a picture of what was required from an officer of the GSS/MA or the GSC during their military lives, we conducted an analysis of the duties performed by GS Service officers not only in the period of 1914-1918, but throughout their whole careers.

To better illustrate the working life of officers in this Service, we will describe a hypothetical career, showing the differences between those who attended the GSS/MA and those who later attended the GSC as a complementary course. We aimed to be comprehensive in the choice of duties performed, so we elected to list the most common duties/offices that came up in the research, noting exceptional situations with a mention of the officer's name.

⁴⁸ In spite of our group not including any officers from Engineering, we can state that none completed the GSS/MA until 1913. AHM, 1913, p. 21.

⁴⁹ Carrilho, 1985, p. 144.

⁵⁰ AO, 1911, p. 587.

Officers' ages were calculated from the medians of the ages at which they reached their respective promotions. We were not able to ascertain all promotion dates for the 74 elements. However, data exists regarding the ages of 56 officers promoted to second-lieutenant and lieutenant, 53 to captain, 55 to major, 50 to lieutenant-colonel, 49 to colonel and 20 to general.

Considering that access to the GS Service was not the same for all elements in our group, the starting points of these officers' careers were diverse. In order to show the collected information, we will initially describe a hypothetical career for GSS/MA officers. From the rank of captain onwards, possible duties were applied transversally to all elements in our group. Regarding age medians, this first description only concerns GSS/MA officers. In a second point, we will present the differences detected between the two groups.

In addition to an analysis of the data in the RD and in order to provide better context to these careers, we used an article by general Ferreira Martins (also an element of our group and a contemporary of these officers) honoring general Garcia Rosado.

(1) A hypothetical career

In the late 19th century, a young man who wished to be officer in the Army, after completing the Royal Military School⁵¹ (MS), or any other high school, would have to enlist in an Army corps before being able to apply to the MA⁵². Our applicant, 16 and a half years old⁵³, enlisted in an Army unit where, after serving with good behavior and possessing the aforementioned high school qualifications, he would enroll in a preparatory course for the duration of three years⁵⁴ at the PS, PA, or UC. Having acquired the necessary qualifications at around 20 years of age, he would then join the GSS/MA course.

Two years later, upon completion of the GSS/MA course, the young second-lieutenant, then 23 years old⁵⁵, would join an Infantry or Cavalry unit. In this unit, after a two year apprenticeship, he would be promoted to lieutenant⁵⁶ at the age of 25. In order to meet the "required condition to join the GS Corps"⁵⁷, the lieutenant would intern for a year in an Artillery unit and in one other unit, Infantry or Cavalry, alternating the latter with the Arm where he was assigned as second-lieutenant.

The GSS/MA officer would serve in these units until he was placed, according to available openings, on the ranks of the GS Corps, which he would enter as lieutenant, being awarded

⁵¹ With the implantation of the Republic, it was renamed Military School. We will use this designation notwithstanding an officer's nomination having occurred before the fall of the monarchy.

⁵² AO, 1863 n54, p. 8.

⁵³ Median of enlistment ages. The youngest officer was António José Garcia Guerreiro, 14 years and 5 months old, who enrolled in 1872, and the oldest was José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Matos, who enrolled in 1887, 20 years and 8 months old.

⁵⁴ AO, 1863 n54, p. 2.

⁵⁵ The youngest were Tomás António Garcia Rosado and João Montês Champalimaud, second-lieutenants in 1886 and 1890 at the age of 22. The oldest was Alfredo Carlos Pimentel May, second-lieutenant at the age of 29 in 1888.

⁵⁶ The youngest and oldest are the same individuals as in the second-lieutenant post. The first two were 24 years old and the oldest one, 31 years old.

⁵⁷ Martins, 1937, p. 616.

a promotion to captain⁵⁸ upon completing 29 years of age. As a member of the GS Corps, he would perform different missions, namely land surveys, field work for the elaboration of road maps and military reconnaissance such as, for example, detailed reconnaissance of the border South of the Tejo⁵⁹ with the aim of “preparing the conduction of studies for garrison observation and for the protection of our army’s mobilization.”⁶⁰ A captain could also be appointed member of the jury for special qualification exams for the MA students, appointed deputy to one of the sections of the GS Corps/Service or for duties in one of the GS Brigades, and he would serve on commissions charged with fulfilling certain purposes, such as: elaborating a project for a central military library; improving⁶¹ the GS Corps/Service command; changing the transitional legislation in force in the MA; reorganizing the Military Administration Service; reorganizing our overseas forces or the incorporation of continental troops in the colonial service (the two latter missions, only after serving in the colonies). As captain, and with experience acquired in the GS Corps/Service, he could also be appointed for a teaching position at the MA, at the MS, at the Pupils of the Army of the Land and Sea Professional Institute (PAI)⁶², or at the Central School of Officers (CSO)⁶³, or for a service commission in another ministry such as Public Works, Commerce and Industry, or Navy and Overseas Territories, the latter being the most common appointment as it was the ministry with custody over officers’ commissions in the colonies.

Our captain would be sent to the colonies integrated in a force, as member of the GS with deputy duties. There, if the force was divided, he could serve as Chief of Staff of a province. He could perform multiple military and civilian duties while appointed for service in the colonies, from commander of a local company, commander of a division, member of a municipal committee, chief of military office of a province, Government commissioner charged with demarcating the border separating a province from another state, secretary-general for the Government of a territory, chief of a team conducting topographic and land surveys, as well as performing administrative duties, such as acting administrator for the woods of Goa, or be charged provisionally with the Direction of Public Works of that state⁶⁴. One of our officers was elected deputy between 1906/1907⁶⁵, returning later to the GS Service (1908).

At 42 years of age, after approximately 12 years⁶⁶ as captain, he would be promoted to major. At this rank, our officer was expected to continue integrating commissions with the

⁵⁸ The youngest were Rosado Abel Acácio de Almeida Botelho and Tomáz António Garcia, in 1881 and 1889, respectively, at 25 years of age, and the oldest was Luís António Carvalho Martins in 1899, at the age of 33.

⁵⁹ It was the case of Tomáz António Garcia Rosado, for example.

⁶⁰ Martins, 1937, p. 617.

⁶¹ For example, the GS Service “improvement” committee (FM Francisco Correia Mendes) AHM, s.d., p. 1.

⁶² Founded in 1911 IPE, 2014.

⁶³ Founded in 1914, it preceded the Institute for Higher Military Studies and the current Portuguese Joint Command and Staff College.

⁶⁴ As was the case of José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Matos AHM, s.d., pp. 2, 3.

⁶⁵ Alfredo Mendes de Magalhães Ramalho AHM, s.d., p. 2.

⁶⁶ The youngest element to gain a promotion to major was Tomáz António Garcia Rosado in 1899, at 35 years of age, after being captain for ten years, and the oldest element to be promoted was Luís António Carvalho Martins, in 1911, 45 years old and after a period of 12 years. The element who spent the least time as captain, five years, was Alfredo Carlos Pimentel May. The maximum period at this rank was 14 years (three elements).

aim of developing or improving the Army's capability and procedures, from the GS Service to the revision of the Military Justice Code. He could be appointed professor or regent, through application and tender, of any subject taught at the MA, MS, PAI, or the CSO, be nominated member of the jury charged with evaluating the exams required for promotion from captain to major in the different Arms, in the Military Administration corps and in the GS Corps/Service. He would be given the command of a Regiment Battalion or Group⁶⁷, Chief of Staff in an Army division or Head of a section of an AGS direction. The GSS/MA majors were also called upon to serve in the Ministry of War or the Ministry of the Navy and Overseas Territories. There, if he was assigned to a Colony, he could be appointed chief of the military office or even Governor of a territory, district or region, and even governor-general of a Province⁶⁸. If he was integrated in an expeditionary force to the colonies, he would be appointed Chief of Staff.

At 45, he would be promoted to lieutenant-colonel⁶⁹ and, at this rank, would continue to be appointed to promotion juries and to the aforementioned study commissions. He could head a GS section department, teach or coordinate subjects at the MA, the MS, the PAI, or the COS, or be director of the PAI. He could also be appointed commander of a military force for the provinces, or perform duties as Military Commander of a region or overseas territory, or be director of Public Works for a province⁷⁰. He could be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a technical delegate and, in case of a national catastrophe, a lieutenant-colonel could be called upon to lead a relief and support force to aid a disaster-stricken population⁷¹, or perhaps become director of the cartography service and photography office of the Army General Staff/Army Staff⁷².

At 51, he would be promoted to colonel⁷³. At this rank, he would lead an Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery Regiment for the GSC officers or, if he came from the GSS/MA, an Infantry or Cavalry Regiment. He could be appointed head of one of the divisions of the Army General Staff or the Ministry of War, director of the CSO or the GSC, he could be regent of a subject at the MA, the MS, the PAI or the CSO, appointed member or president of one of the many committees for the organization and improvement of the Army, member of juries for promotion to captain and major in the different Arms or even become Chief of Staff at the Lisbon Entrenchment Field. At this stage in his career, our officer could be appointed military attache subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There, our officer either

⁶⁷ Battalion and Group are designations for a unit formed by an array of Companies commanded by captains. This means that our officer, having come from the GSS/MA, would be the tactical commander of officers in the Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery Arms.

⁶⁸ Tomás António Garcia Rosado was Governor of Mozambique in 1904 AHM, s.d., p. 4.

⁶⁹ The youngest was José Augusto Alves Roçadas, 42 years old, promoted by distinction in 1908 (Serrão, 1968, p. 653) and the oldest was António Nogueira Mimôso Guerra, in 1917, at 50 years of age.

⁷⁰ João Augusto Crispiano Soares, director of Public Works in Angola in 1919 and in charge of the Angola General Government in 1924.

⁷¹ António Maria de Matos Cordeiro was appointed commander of the relief force for Salvaterra and Benavente in 1909. Benavente, 2014.

⁷² Carlos Maria Pereira dos Santos in 1925, AHM, s.d., p. 3.

⁷³ The youngest was Tomás António Garcia Rosado, 47 years old, in 1911, and the oldest was Manuel Maria de Oliveira Ramos, in 1919, 57 years old.

stood at the first third of the colonel roster and had the required conditions for promotion to general, or he would go into the reserves at age of 62.

If he were promoted to general, that promotion would occur upon his 60th birthday⁷⁴. At that rank, he could be appointed member of a jury in charge of appraising special aptitude tests for promotions to general, be second-in-command of the AGS, Quartermaster General, Commander of the MA and Army Chief of Staff.

(2) Differences from General Staff Course officers

If our officer came from one of the Arms, after completing the MA course at around 23 years of age⁷⁵, he would be placed in an Arm Regiment as second-lieutenant. There, he would perform junior duties until he applied to the GSC. At around 25 years of age, he would attend Preparatory School as lieutenant⁷⁶, and attend the classes required for application to the GSC at the MA. After completing the GSC, he would then be placed in the GS of his Arm as he waited for an opening in the GS Service.

After transfer to the GS Service, he would then enter a career identical to those described above. Promotions would depend on his Arm of origin, and so the age medians are slightly different from those previously referred. This way, we have:

- Captain, 33 years old (4 years older);
- Major, 38 years old (5 years younger);
- Lieutenant-colonel, 40 years old (5 years younger);
- Colonel, 48 years old (3 years younger);
- General, 57 years old (3 years younger).

Generally, after joining the GS Service, the duties performed were identical to those of the GSS/MA.

Analysis of a hypothetical career demonstrates that, after the MA course, all officers were placed in Regiments as Arms subordinates, that is, as second-lieutenant and lieutenant, assignments which allowed young officers to familiarize themselves with the tactical level echelons of the maneuver units and Army fire support. This way, a future General Staff officer would be privy to the reality of life at these echelons.

The duties performed by our group, some unrelated to military life, lead us to believe that these individuals were remarkable people for their time. Their academic achievements were recognized, not only due to attending the Preparatory School but also because many were teachers and assistants at the military academies, as well as for their responsibilities in Army reforms, of operational, cultural and legal scope.

We discovered that they not only planned and conducted studies, but were appointed

⁷⁴ The youngest was Tomáz António Garcia Rosado, in 1917, at 53. The oldest was Luís António César de Oliveira at 64 years of age, in 1926.

⁷⁵ Five elements were 20 years old, and the oldest, at 27 years of age, was Amílcar de Castro Abreu e Mota from Artillery, in 1891.

⁷⁶ The youngest, 22 years old, was Fernando Augusto Freiria from Artillery, in 1899. The oldest were Ilídio Marinho Falcão de Castro Nazaré (Nasareth), in 1896 and Tasso de Miranda Cabral in 1907, both from Infantry.

to command duties. The appointment of an element of the GS Service to humanitarian relief during the earthquake of Benavente demonstrates that these were men of action and command.

Thus, and in our opinion, we are not in the presence of a group composed solely of managers/administrators. The command careers of these elements show that they were operatives, and legislation shows that this was in accordance with the wishes of the Army.

In what concerns the participation of these officers in the Great War, we identified 14 elements who belonged to the Portuguese Expeditionary Corps, two of them as commanders of this same corps⁷⁷ and the remaining elements as members of the General Staff and as officers liaising with the English Corps.

Twelve elements were appointed to Angola, with Alves Roçadas as force commander and the remaining elements as members of the GS. In Mozambique, we identified three elements of the group who participated in the campaigns. It is worth noting that six of the identified elements remained members of the PEC after returning to the capital.

Conclusion

Throughout this study, we aimed to analyze a group of Army officers who served in the General Staff Service in the period of 1914-1918. We also looked at how the concept of "GS" emerged in Portugal, specified the kinds of duties expected of the "AGS", and noted the changes in officer training introduced during the 19th century, specifically for these kinds of duties. Once the group was selected, we listed a number of sociographic elements, which we then analyzed, and that allowed us to conclude that these were officers with military experience transversal to all areas of the Army.

In 1837, with the creation of the MA by Sá da Bandeira and the beginnings of true professionalization in the military class, selection criteria for candidates to MA courses were determined, including for the GS Service course, which was attended by future officers of the GS Corps instituted in 1834. Their wide academic training is worthy of note, both at the MA and the Preparatory School.

The concept of the course was changed in 1891, from basic course to complementary course open to all the Arms of the Army. The subjects offered did not undergo relevant changes and the students, already officers trained at the MA, had only to attend specific GSC classes and/or those classes which they had not yet attended. We noted that the first complementary course took place in 1895, generally maintaining all the specific subjects that allowed for a global perspective on the Army's capabilities. Officers in this group received training that was not only distinctively above average, but also provided a very wide scope, due to the transversal nature of the subjects taught at the MA.

Analysis of the data revealed that the great majority of officers attended Preparatory School in Lisbon, with the University of Coimbra coming in second place and the Polytechnic Academy of Porto in third. Officers came mainly from urban areas, predominantly from Lisbon, followed by Santarém, with Porto, Vila Real and Faro in third place, and there was

⁷⁷ Tomáz António Garcia Rosado and José Augusto Alves Roçadas.

not much diversity among officers' places of birth. We were able to infer that our officer would belong to a military family or a family of qualified workers, and that one motivation for applying to the GSS/MA or to the GSC would be staying close to family and a generally higher possibility of being assigned to service in Lisbon.

As for their course of origin, we were able to ascertain that 23 officers in the GS Service of 1914-1918 came from the GSS/AS course, 29 from Infantry, 16 from Artillery and six from Cavalry. Concerning MA exit grades, we found that, of the elements which attended the GSC, most were in the first third of their respective courses. This analysis showed that the majority of officers who attended the GSC (complementary course) held the best exit grades in their respective MA courses.

As for marriage and number of children, we found that 89,8% were married, and that the median was one child per officer, a number lower than expected for the time in spite of officers' desire for a family life.

Creating a hypothetical career to better demonstrate the professional careers of this group of officers, has led us to discover that they led a professional life which was extremely rich in experiences, not only as GS officers but also in the performance of civilian duties and offices, participating in expeditionary actions, commanding troops, serving in different ministries and teaching.

Analyzing these officers' duties showed us that we were looking at a group capable of performing a diverse array of duties, both military and civilian. On a military level, in addition to missions inherent to the GS, they commanded Companies, Battalions, Groups and expeditionary forces in the colonies as well as in Flanders. We are not, therefore, looking at a group trained solely for planning and management duties. These were officers with tactical level experience allied to high management/administration skills, earned through service experience in different posts within the GS Service. Their training qualified them for the performance of duties in Public Administration, where they were at times the highest representative of the State in isolated territories. We thus conclude that this was a group of individuals who performed operational missions of the utmost importance to Portugal in the international arena.

In conclusion, we found that the GS Service, since its inception as GS Corps, has always played a crucial role within the Army, and that its officers were remarkable for their competence and adaptability. We demonstrated that GS Service Officers were not limited to planning and decision-making support roles, but were equally men of action.

List of Officers in the GS Service from 1914 to 1918	
Abel Acácio de Almeida Botelho	Amândio Oscar da Cruz e Sousa
Gaspar António Azevedo Meira	Jorge Soares Pinto de Mascarenhas
Antonio Maria de Matos Cordeiro	Arnaldo de Melo
Tomáz António Garcia Rosado	Eduardo Augusto de Azambuja Martins
Augusto da Costa Macedo	Genipro da Cunha de Eça Costa Freitas e Almeida
Antonio José Garcia Guerreiro	José Alberto da Silva Basto
Manuel Rodrigues Ermitão	D. José de Serpa Pimentel de Sousa Coutinho
Vitoriano José César	Luís Augusto Ferreira Martins
José Augusto Alves Roçadas	Miguel de Almeida Santos
José Júlio Forbes Costa	Gaspar do Couto Ribeiro Vilas
Alfredo Carlos Pimentel May	João Ortigão Peres
Francisco Xavier Correia Mendes	Artur Ivens Ferraz
Manuel Maria de Oliveira Ramos	Antonio de Sant'Ana Cabrita Júnior
Vasco Martins	Augusto Botelho da Costa Veiga
Pedro Lopes Cunha Pessoa	Fernando Augusto Freiria
Alfredo Mendes Magalhães Ramalho	Alfredo Balduino de Seabra Junior
Luís António César de Oliveira	António Maria de Freitas Soares
João José Sinel Cordes	Tasso de Miranda Cabral
João Montês Champalimaud	Fernando Augusto Borges Júnior
Luís António Carvalho Martins	Carlos Maria Pereira dos Santos
António Nogueira Mímôso Guerra	João de Sousa Eiró
Eduardo Augusto Marques	Carlos Matias de Castro
José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Matos	José Arrôbas Machado
João Pereira Bastos	Joaquim Artur dos Santos Machado
Amílcar de Castro Abreu e Mota	João Augusto Crispiniano Soares
Ilídio Marinho Falcão de Castro Nasareth	Manuel Firmino Almeida Maia Magalhães
Aníbal Augusto Ramos de Miranda	Helder Armando dos Santos Ribeiro
Angelo Leopoldo da Cruz e Sousa	Vasco Freire Ternudo
Roberto da Cunha Baptista	António de Sousa Pinto Machado Coutinho
Abílio Augusto Valdez de Passos e Sousa	José Joaquim Ramos
Júlio d'Abreu Campos	Jorge Dias da Costa

List of Officers in the GS Service from 1914 to 1918 (cont.)

Ernesto de França Mandes Machado	António Cândido de Gouveia Castilho Nobre
João Carlos Pires Ferreira Chaves	Artur Pereira de Mesquita
Armando Bertoldo Machado	Liberato Damião Ribeiro Pinto
António de Sousa Guedes Cardoso Machado	Vitorino Henriques Godinho
Joaquim dos Santos Correia	Henrique Sátiro Lopes Pires Monteiro
Mário Augusto Gouveia Xavier de Brito	José Esteves da Conceição Mascarenhas

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- AHM, s.d. FM de Abílio Augusto Valdez Passos Sousa. Lisboa: AHM cx1750.
- AHM, s.d. FM de Alfredo Balduino de Seabra Junior. Lisboa: AHM cx2401.
- AHM, s.d.. FM de Alfredo Mendes de Magalhães Ramalho. Lisboa: AHM cx3344.
- AHM, s.d.. FM de Amândio Oscar da Cruz e Sousa. Lisboa: AHM cx1303.
- AHM, s.d.. FM de Amílcar Castro Abreu Mota. Lisboa: AHM cx719.
- AHM, s.d.. FM de Angelo Leopoldo Cruz e Sousa. Lisboa: AHM cx1523.
- AHM, s.d.. FM de Aníbal Augusto Ramos Miranda. Lisboa: AHM cx3147.
- AHM, s.d. FM de António Cândido Gouveia Castilho Nobre. Lisboa: AHM cx1462.
- AHM, s.d. FM de António de Sant'Ana Cabrita Junior. Lisboa: AHM cx2299.
- AHM, s.d. FM de António de Sousa Guedes Cardoso Machado. Lisboa: AHM cx3758.
- AHM, s.d. FM de António de Sousa Pinto Machado Coutinho. Lisboa: AHM cx3446.
- AHM, s.d.. FM de Antonio José Garcia Guerreiro. Lisboa: AHM cx1678.
- AHM, s.d. FM de António Maria de Freitas Soares. Lisboa: AHM cx1329.
- AHM, s.d. FM de Antonio Maria de Matos Cordeiro. Lisboa: AHM cx1439.
- AHM, s.d. FM de António Nogueira Mimoso Guerra. Lisboa: AHM cx717.
- AHM, s.d. FM de Armando Bertoldo Machado. Lisboa: AHM cx2254.
- AHM, s.d. FM de Arnaldo de Melo. Lisboa: AHM cx2375.

AHM, s.d. FM de Artur Ivens Ferraz. Lisboa: AHM cx2213.

AHM, s.d. FM de Augusto Botelho Costa Veiga. Lisboa: AHM cx3181.

AHM, s.d. FM de Augusto da Costa Macedo. Lisboa: AHM cx2804.

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AHM, s.d. FM de Carlos Matias de Castro. Lisboa: AHM cx2691.

AHM, s.d. FM de D.José Serpa Pimentel Sousa Coutinho. Lisboa: AHM cx2056.

AHM, s.d. FM de Eduardo Augusto Marques. Lisboa: AHM cx2639.

AHM, s.d. FM de Fernando Augusto Borges Junior. Lisboa: AHM cx2856.

AHM, s.d. FM de Fernando Augusto Freiria. Lisboa: AHM cx715.

AHM, s.d. FM de Francisco Xavier Correia Mendes. Lisboa: AHM cx2651.

AHM, s.d. FM de Gaspar António Azevedo Meira. Lisboa: AHM cx2266.

AHM, s.d. FM de Gaspar do Couto Ribeiro Vilas. Lisboa: AHM cx3547.

AHM, s.d. FM de Henrique Sátiro Lopes Pires Monteiro. Lisboa: AHM cx3382.

AHM, s.d. FM de Ilídio Marinho Falcão de Castro Nasareth. Lisboa: AHM cx1483.

AHM, s.d. FM de João Augusto Crispiano Soares. Lisboa: AHM cx2844.

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AHM, s.d. FM de João Ortigão Peres. Lisboa: AHM cx1353.

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