

Roçadas, José Augusto Alves

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General José Augusto Alves Roçadas (1865-1926)

General José Augusto Alves Roçadas was a Portuguese general, colonial administrator, politician and commander of the Portuguese Expeditionary Corps in 1919. He served in the Portuguese colonies in Africa between 1897 and 1907. From 1914 to 1915, he commanded the expedition to reinforce Portuguese forces in its colony of Angola. In 1918, he travelled to France as commander of the 2nd Division and was in charge of the return of the Portuguese Expeditionary Corps after the war. Subsequently, he became governor of Mozambique and took part in the preparation of the military coup on 28 May 1926 that would in the end lead to the establishment of the Estado Novo. Roçadas died of illness in 1926.

Unknown photographer: Capitão Alves Roçadas [Visual gráfico], photoengraving, n.p., ca. 1910; source: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, 355.1Roçadas, José Augusto Alves(084.1), <http://purl.pt/1020>.

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Roçadas, *José*

(General Roçadas, José Augusto)

Politician and military writer

Born 06 April 1865 in Vila Real de Trás-os-Montes, Portugal

Died 28 April 1926 in Lisbon, Portugal

Summary

José Augusto Alves Roçadas led African pacification campaigns and was a colonial governor, as well as the commander of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force and Portuguese Expeditionary Corps.

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Early Life, Education, and First Military Activities

General José Augusto Alves Roçadas (1865-1926) was born on 6 April 1865 in Vila Real de Trás-os-Montes and died on 28 April 1926 in Lisbon.¹ He was the son of José Manuel Roçadas and Ana de Jesus Ferreira.² He completed preparatory studies for the [artillery](#) and entered the army [school](#), where he ranked first in the course on the general staff. On 24 January 1891, he was promoted to lieutenant. In March 1892, he became part of the general staff corps and, on 24 February 1894, he was promoted to captain and joined the campaigns of pacification.

Pacification Campaigns and Colonial Administration

In December 1897, Alves Roçadas first travelled to Angola, where he took on the post of chief of staff for the general government during the campaign of pacification. In 1901, he returned to Lisbon and in January 1902 was transferred to [India](#) to serve in the same position. On 1 April 1905, after being appointed governor of the district of Huila, Angola, he returned to the metropolis and stayed a few days before embarking for Luanda, where he would arrive on 15 July. Alves Roçadas directed his attention to the indigenous populations that were in a state of general revolt against Portuguese sovereignty.³ He fleshed out an offensive plan and organized a military column. On 23 September 1905, he began the march to Humbe. On 22 November, the column headed for the Gambos. It arrived at Chibia on 7 December, where the operations were completed.⁴ On 29 August 1906, he concentrated his forces in Humbe,

crossed the Cunene River, and built “Forte Roçadas”.

On 26 August 1907, he began the operations with a force of 2,300 men and, after occupying several places without resistance, entered into combat at Mufilo. On the march to the south, there were a series of ferocious battles, culminating in the capture of the Cuamato territory on 4 October.⁵ Captain Alves Roçadas returned to [Portugal](#) and, was promoted to major, on 2 April 1908, and to lieutenant colonel, on 18 May. On 11 July, he went to [Macau](#) as the governor. He remained in the east for only a year, because he was appointed governor-general of Angola. He took office on 17 December 1909. With the republican [revolution](#) in 1910, he ended his term in office, returned to Lisbon, and was placed in the army staff where he remained between 1911 and 1914.

Expeditionary Campaign during the First World War

At the beginning of the war, all the border areas of the [African colonies](#) became unstable, which led the Portuguese [government](#) to reinforce the military garrison of Angola. On 18 August 1914, Lieutenant Colonel Alves Roçadas took command of the expeditionary force, which had the mission of reinforcing the geographical zone of Huila.⁶ On 10 September, he embarked from the port of Lisbon. Several weeks later, he landed in Moçâmedes. On 17 October, the German governor of one of the frontier territories in Damarland entered Portuguese territory with a small force. The Portuguese force established contact and after an exchange of words and mutual threats, the governor and German officers were killed.⁷ On 31 October, German troops entered Cuangar (Cuamato-Cubango) and killed two officials, one sergeant, and five soldiers.⁸ The military situation worsened considerably and Alves Roçadas was forced to change his operations plan, giving priority to the defence of the military posts located at the frontier. Alves Roçadas was aware that a German military force had entered Portuguese territory and was moving in the direction of Naulila. On 17 December, the Germans settled on the left bank of the Cunene River. On 18 December by 4:30am, the German forces, which were larger in number, had attacked the Portuguese troops, forcing them to withdraw to the post of Donguena. In May 1915, Alves Roçadas returned to Lisbon and assumed functions in the general staff. On 13 November, he was promoted to colonel.

Commander of the Portuguese Expeditionary Corps

In September 1918, Alves Roçadas was appointed commander of the 2nd division and departed to [France](#). On 16 April 1919, he assumed command of the [Portuguese Expeditionary Corps](#) and led its return to Portugal. In September 1919, he embarked for Mozambique where he held the position of general secretary and governor until April 1923. On 31 December

1924, he became a general and was appointed commander of the 1st division. General Alves Roçadas, after returning from Mozambique, became part of the group of General [Sinel de Cordes \(1867-1930\)](#), who prepared the conspiracy that led to the military coup on 28 May 1926. General Alves Roçadas was appointed to take power, which never came to be, as he fell ill shortly beforehand.

Literary Production and Decorations

From his literary work, we highlight: *Report of War Operations in the District of Huila in 1905* and his *Report on Operations in Southern Angola in 1914*. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Gold Medal for the Cuamato campaign of 1907 and the Queen D. Amélia Gold Medal in commemoration of the Mulondo campaign in 1907. He was appointed to the Military Order of the Tower and Sword of Valor, Loyalty, and Merit (1908).

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Notes

1. Arquivo Histórico Militar, Lisbon, 3.^a Divisão, 7.^a Secção, Caixa 1576. ↑
2. Arquivo Histórico Militar, Lisbon, BI do Corpo Expedicionário Português, p. 1. ↑
3. Arquivo Histórico Militar, Lisbon, 3.^a Divisão, 7.^a Secção, Caixa 1576. ↑
4. Ibid. ↑
5. Roçadas, José Augusto Alves: Conferencia sobre o sul de angola a proposito das operações militares no cuamato, Lisboa 1908. ↑
6. Fraga, Luís Alves de: Naulila 1914, in: Afonso, Aniceto / Gomes, Carlos de Matos (eds.): Portugal e a Grande Guerra, 1914-1918 [Portugal and the Great War, 1914-1918], Lisbon 2010, p. 152. ↑
7. Ibid., p. 153. ↑
8. Ibid. ↑

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Citation

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External Links

- [Meulemans, Jules: Le Portugal Colonial](#), in: *La Revue diplomatique*, 19 January 1908 (Gallica) (Primary Source)
- [Roçadas, José Augusto Alves \(in Portuguese\): Conferencia sobre o sul de angola a proposito das operações militares no cuamato, Lisbon 1908](#) (Internet Archive) (Book)
- [Roçadas, José Augusto Alves \(in Portuguese\): Relatorio das operações de guerra no districto da Huilla em 1905, Lisbon 1908](#) (Internet Archive) (Book)
- [Zollmann, Jakob: Unforeseen combat at Naulila. German South West Africa, Angola, and the First World War in 1914-1917](#), in: *Journal of Namibian Studies. History Politics Culture* 20, 2016, pp. 79-112 (Journal of Namibian Studies) (Article)

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[Cordes, Sinel de](#)

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