

SKETCHES  
OF  
MILITARY COSTUME  
IN  
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

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INTENDED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE REV. MR. BRADFORD'S  
SKETCHES OF COUNTRY, COSTUME, AND CHARACTER,  
IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

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CONTAINING ——— COLOURED ENGRAVINGS,

OF SPANISH,  
ARTILLERY.  
CATALONIAN LIGHT TROOPS,  
GRENADIERS.  
INFANTRY.  
LIGHT HORSE.  
HEAVY HORSE.

OF PORTUGESE,  
ENGINEERS.  
INFANTRY.  
LISBON POLICE GUARD.  
ARMED PEASANT OF ALGARVA.  
NOVION, OR LISBON POLICE CAVALRY.  
LEGION DA LORGNA DITTO.  
REGIMENT OF ALCANTARA DITTO.  
MARINE.

OF FRENCH, INFANTRY. DRAGOON.

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FOR JOHN BOOTH, DUKE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE.

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1810.



REVISED

OF

MILITARY COSTUME

OF

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

PREPARED BY THE EDITOR OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COSTUME, FORMS AND ORNAMENTS IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

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THE JOHN BROWN, DEER STREET, BOSTON, U.S.A.

SPAIN produced the best troops in Europe during the 14th and 15th centuries; the wars she had to maintain against England, France, Holland, and Portugal, in the 16th and 17th centuries, considerably weakened her military power; and it declined so rapidly under the two last monarchs of the Austrian line, that at the accession of Philip the Fifth, the army scarce amounted to 15,000 men.

In the war of the succession, the provinces of the crown of Arragon were opposed to those of the crown of Castille, and since the consolidation of the monarchy, the Spanish army had few occasions of seeing active service, until the war of 1793 called forth all its energy against France. In that contest the Spaniards displayed much of their former spirit, and shewed they were not without men of talent.

The monarchs of the house of Bourbon have been gradually increasing the army, and by forming one, both of regulars and militia, in the colonies, have withdrawn to the mother country the force which she sent for their protection, and which amounted in 1782, to 36 battalions.

In 1788, the army which nominally consisted of about 70,000 men, had not, according to M. Bourgoing, above 30,000 effective; and in 1795, according to the same author, her disposable force did not exceed 100,000 men, (including 20,000 peasants) although the nominal army was upwards of 150,000 men.

These circumstances render it probable, that, at the commencement of the present struggle, their estimated force of 170,000 men, (regulars and militia) was not in reality much above 80,000 men; of which 16,000 had been sent to Germany in 1807, under the Marquis Romana, and others garrisoned Ceuta, Majorca, &c.

According to the "Military State of Spain," (*Estado Militar*) the Spanish force consisted in 1808, of;

Firstly, King's guards, (*Tropa de casa real*) composed of 3 companies of *guarda de corps*, the captains of which are general officers; they are distinguished by their belts; they serve either on horse or foot; when the 3 companies are united, they are commanded by a general officer, with the rank of major, who is at the same time their commander and inspector, and who has besides 2 aide-majors; this guard consists of 673 men and officers; to this corps there is attached a brigade of flying artillery\*, composed of a commandant, either a colonel,

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\* Laborde.

or lieutenant colonel ; a captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 aide-majors, 2 serjeants, 4 corporals, and 54 men, and a trumpeter ; there are 8 pieces of artillery.

The Halbardiers, consist of 100 of picked men from the Spanish infantry, and are commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, and 2 under lieutenants.—Total, 104 men and officers.

The Spanish and Walloon guards, consist of 6184 men and officers.

The Royal Carbineers, consist of 6 squadrons, 4 of heavy and 2 chasseurs and hussars—composing a body of 621, with officers.—Total, Tropa de casa real, officers 228, men 7300.

Secondly, 39 regiments of infantry, having 3 battalions of 4 companies each.—The war establishment of these regiments is 2256 men, and the whole contains, officers 1521, men 87,984.

The infantry of the line, formerly so celebrated, consisted of 46 regiments in 1790 ; of these, 12 were foreign, viz. 3 Walloons, 3 Irish, 2 Italian, and 4 Swiss : each regiment had two battalions. In 1791 its formation underwent considerable alterations, and it was greatly augmented in the three following years : the 3 Walloon regiments and that of Milan were suppressed ; the 3 Irish regiments and that of Naples were incorporated with the Spanish troops, and each regiment was increased to 3 battalions, the 3rd battalion being destined to form and furnish recruits to the other two.

Thirdly, Twelve battalions of light infantry, of 1200 men each, raised wholly in the provinces of the crown of Arragon \*, and Navarre ; the whole has, officers 228, men 14,400, (war establishment.)

Fourthly, Six regiments of Swiss troops, having 2 battalions of 9 companies, (1 of grenadiers) each. Total force—officers 342, men 8658 †.

The administration of these troops is wholly in the hands of its own officers, its formation differs from the Spanish, and is similar to that of the French.

Fifthly, The cavalry consists of 12 regiments of heavy horse ; and 12 of dragoons, light horse, and hussars ; each regiment has 5 squadrons of 3 troops each—the whole force is, officers 1104, men mounted 12,960, ditto dismounted 3120.

Sixthly, The artillery consists of 4 regiments, having 10 companies of 100 men each ; of these, 6 are horse artillery ; the whole contains, officers 675, men 4,000. Before the war they were stationed at Barcelona, Carthagen, Seville, and Corunna.

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\* Arragon, Catalonia and Valencia.

† The author of the French Campaigns in Spain, says, that, in 1807 these troops were doubled ; whatever their number may be, Buonaparte imperiously insists on having them withdrawn by the Helvetic government.—January, 1810.

Attached to the artillery are 72 companies of veteran artillery, and 5 companies of artificers. (*Obreros de Maestranza*) There are 3 military colleges at Cadiz, Barcelona, and Zamora; a company of noble cadets is also established at Segovia, schools are also attached to each regiment, superintended by one of its captains, as also 2 of engineers at Zamora and Alcala.

Spain possesses within herself ample stores for the service of the artillery; her principal arsenals and founderies of cannon are at Barcelona and Seville.

Seventhly, The corps of engineers has 2 battalions of sappers and miners of 700 men each; the total force is, officers 174, men 1,400.

Eighthly, The provincial militia is only raised in the provinces of the crown of Castille, it formerly took 1 man in 5, hence the name of *Quintas* was given to it. At present it is raised by ballot, is always complete, and each regiment is exercised one month in the year, at the chief place of the province, whose name it bears, and to whose protection it is confined:—in 1793, however, 84 companies of its grenadiers and light infantry, amounting to 6,300 men were sent to the frontiers, and served with reputation.

It consists of 4 divisions of grenadiers, (2 battalions each) 38 regiments of 1 battalion, and a legion (*Tercios*) of horse and foot belonging to the new province of the Tagus, taken from Portugal in 1801, each battalion has 8 companies of 75 men; its whole force, officers 1230, men 27,600.

The police guards, (*Milicias Urbanas*) consist of 114 companies distributed among the towns whose names they bear; without service or pay they cannot be deemed a military force\*.

The staff consisted of 700 general officers in 1798, of 593 in 1804, and in 1808 of only 409.

Total military force of Spain,

		Officers.	Peace. Men.	War. Men.
	Staff	409		
Regulars	King's household troops	228	7,300	7,300
	Infantry of the line	1,521	39,312	87,984
	Ditto—light	228	9,360	14,400
	Swiss troops	342	8,316	8,316
	Cavalry	1,104	12,960	12,960
	Artillery	675	4,000	4,000
	Engineers	174	1,400	1,400
		4,272	82,648	136,360
	Provincial Militia	1,230	27,600	27,600
	Local Ditto ( <i>Urbanas</i> )	363	9,317	9,317
	Total	5,865	119,565	173,277

\* According to Laborde they amounted in 1804 to 9680 men.

During the present contest numerous armed bands have been raised, which may probably increase this force to upwards of 220,000 men.

The rank and duties of officers are nearly similar to those of France, under the old Regime. The *Capitan Generales* hold the rank of field marshals, or full generals, in other services; the lieutenant generals are the same as ours; the *Mareschal de Campo* fulfils the duties of major general; the brigadiers are similar to our brigadier generals.

After the colonel and lieutenant colonel, comes the *Comandante*, who, filling the intermediate rank between captain and lieutenant colonel, answers to the major in our army; and the *Sargento mayor* is the adjutant of our service, being chosen from among the captains or lieutenants for his abilities, and acquiring no step of rank from the situation.

General officers wear no epaulets, but are distinguished by a red sash with perpendicular bands of gold embroidery; of these bands a general has 3, a lieutenant general 2, and a major general only 1.

The captain wears 2 epaulets, the lieutenants 1, on the right shoulder, and the ensign 1, on the left shoulder.

The uniform of the Spanish infantry is white; with the exception of the regiments of the crown of Aragon, of "the state," and "Bourbon," who have blue or green; the Swiss troops have dark blue; the artillery blue and red, with gold lace, the engineers the same with silver lace.

The uniform of the heavy cavalry is dark blue; the dragoons, yellow; the light horse, green; and the Hussars light blue.

The pay of the regulars is as follows: the officers per month, and the men per day.

	Reals.			£. s. d.			Cavalry.		
	Reals.	£.	s. d.	Reals.	£.	s. d.			
Captain of the Grenadiers	—	—	—	800	8	6 8			
Other Captains	—	—	—	700	7	5 10	1050	10	18 9
Lieutenant of Grenadiers	—	—	—	480	5	0 0			
Other Lieutenants	—	—	—	400	4	3 4	445	4	12 8
Second Ditto	—	—	—	320	3	6 8			
Ensigns	—	—	—	250	2	12 2	290	3	3 6
Men	—	—	—	1,10	Marv <sup>s</sup>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Q <sup>z</sup> .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

The pay of the Swiss officers is rather less.

The Spanish battalion has not profited by the improvements of their neighbours; its formation into 4 companies of 188 men each, with only 3 officers, render it incapable of that rapidity of movement and steadiness in its march so decisive of success in modern warfare. In 1808 the Spanish infantry of 100,000 men, possessed only 1,750 officers instead of 4,000. Whether this has

been owing to want of inducement; to mistaken notions of political economy; or has been occasioned by the inveteracy of prejudice, or the resistance of those who derived pecuniary advantages from these unweildy companies; it is a circumstance which has, and must be fatal to Spain, unless the present contest has been long enough to form 4 or 5,000 officers.

The Spanish military are not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law, but are exclusively judged by military tribunals, the principal of which is called the supreme council of war:—the military auditors are the sole judges in all civil and personal matters belonging to the army. Sentence of death cannot be executed, without the approbation of the king, or the captain general of the province.

A superior tribunal is held at Madrid, under the name of the supreme council of war, composed of an indeterminate number of members, presided by the minister of war; all the inspectors general of troops are by virtue of their office members. This court is divided into 2 halls, 1 for military arrangements, the other for justice; its jurisdiction also extends to the marine, and also to such persons, as may have returned from service, besides those in employ, and to their widows.—

Spain is divided into eleven military governments, viz. the vice royalty of Navarre, and the ten captain generalcies of Old Castille, New Castille, Catalonia, Valencia, Majorca, Biscay, Andalusia, Grenada, Gallicia, and Estramadura; the presidencies of Africa and the Canary islands form 2 more divisions, in all 13; the governors of these divisions have the supreme direction of their respective provinces, civil as well as military, and have several subordinate governments under them; they are called captains general (they must not, however, be confounded with the captains general of the army,) and are similar to our lords lieutenant of counties.

The naval establishment of Spain, forming a leading feature in a military view of this kingdom, a short sketch is subjoined.

The service of the navy is divided into 3 grand departments, Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagen.

The highest rank in the Spanish navy is that of captain general, of which in 1808 there were 3; next are the lieutenant generals, about 25 in number; the chiefs of squadrons (*Xefe de esquadra*) hold the next rank, of these, in 1808, there were only 28; the brigadiers form the last class of superior officers, in number 34, these 4 ranks appear similar to our admirals, vice admirals, rear admirals, and commodores.

There are 6 classes of subordinate officers, viz. captains of ships, (ships of the line) captains of frigates; lieutenants of ships; lieutenants of frigates; ensigns of ships, and ensigns of frigates: there are also three companies of marine cadets, one hundred in each, who become officers by seniority.

Attached to the navy is a corps of engineers and constructors, composed of directors and officers of different degrees, who all hold rank in the navy; it is commanded by a general officer, and is the only one of the kind in Europe.

The marine artillery consists of 16 brigades, distributed in the 3 departments; each brigade is composed of 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 24 serjeants and corporals, 16 bombardiers, 48 cannoniers, and 74 assistants, &c.

The marines, who are convertible into an efficient land force, consist of 12 battalions of 6 companies each, also distributed in the 3 departments; each company has 2 captains, a lieutenant, an ensign, and 168 men: the officers are taken from the navy.

Each of the 3 departments is divided into provinces, and these again into subdivisions; in these the sailors are registered and classed; the department of Ferrol comprehends 11 provinces; that of Carthagena, 10; and that of Cadiz, 9. In 1792, the first of these departments had on its register 19,685 sailors, the second 26,733, and the third had 17,300 men; there were also 464 pilots.

The naval force of Spain consisted in 1798 of 16,420 marines; 64,363 sailors, and 20,197 artificers; previous to the battle of Trafalgar she had 50 sail of the line, 30 frigates, and about 100 other vessels, and must be considered from her peculiar situation and established resources a respectable naval power.

The Spanish colonies are in the best state of defence. According to the latest and most correct accounts, it is found there is in New Spain 9,500 troops of the line, 24,000 militia, without taking notice of the armed inhabitants, who form a numerous and respectable force; in the isle of Cuba 1,560, in Florida 2,000, Porto Rico 4,400, in the province of Venezuela, or the captain generalcy of the Caracas, 9,000, New Grenada 11,000, in the Rio de la Plata 21,000, in Peru 11,200, in Chili 3,350, in the Phillipine Island 12,000; in all, comprehending some lesser stations, the aggregate may be 129,055.





LIGHT INFANTRY  
(CATALONIAN)

ARTILLERY

*Spanish Military Costume.*

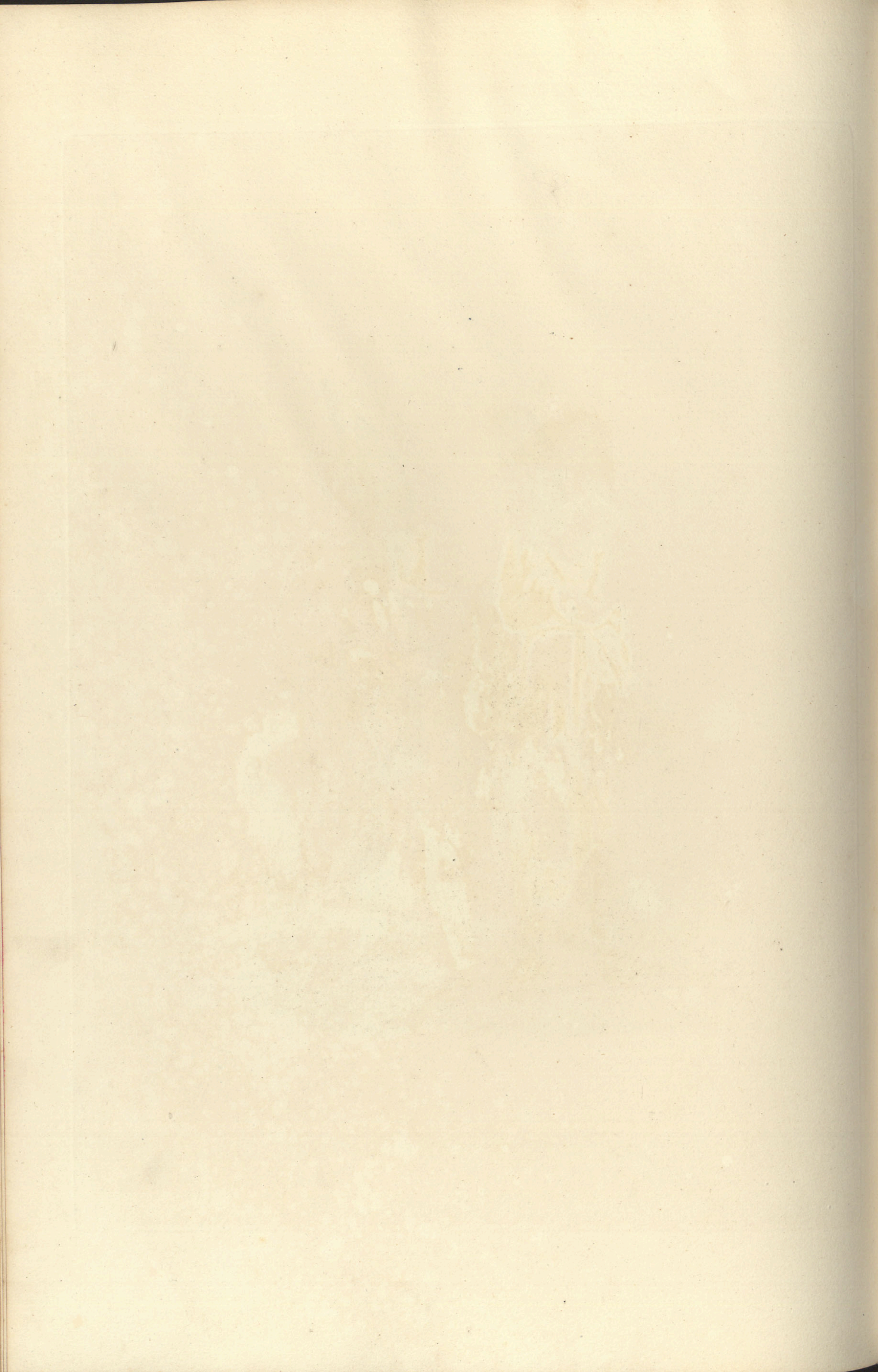
London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Sept. 26. 1809.





SPANISH GRENADIERS.

London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Sept 7 1809.





SPANISH INFANTRY.

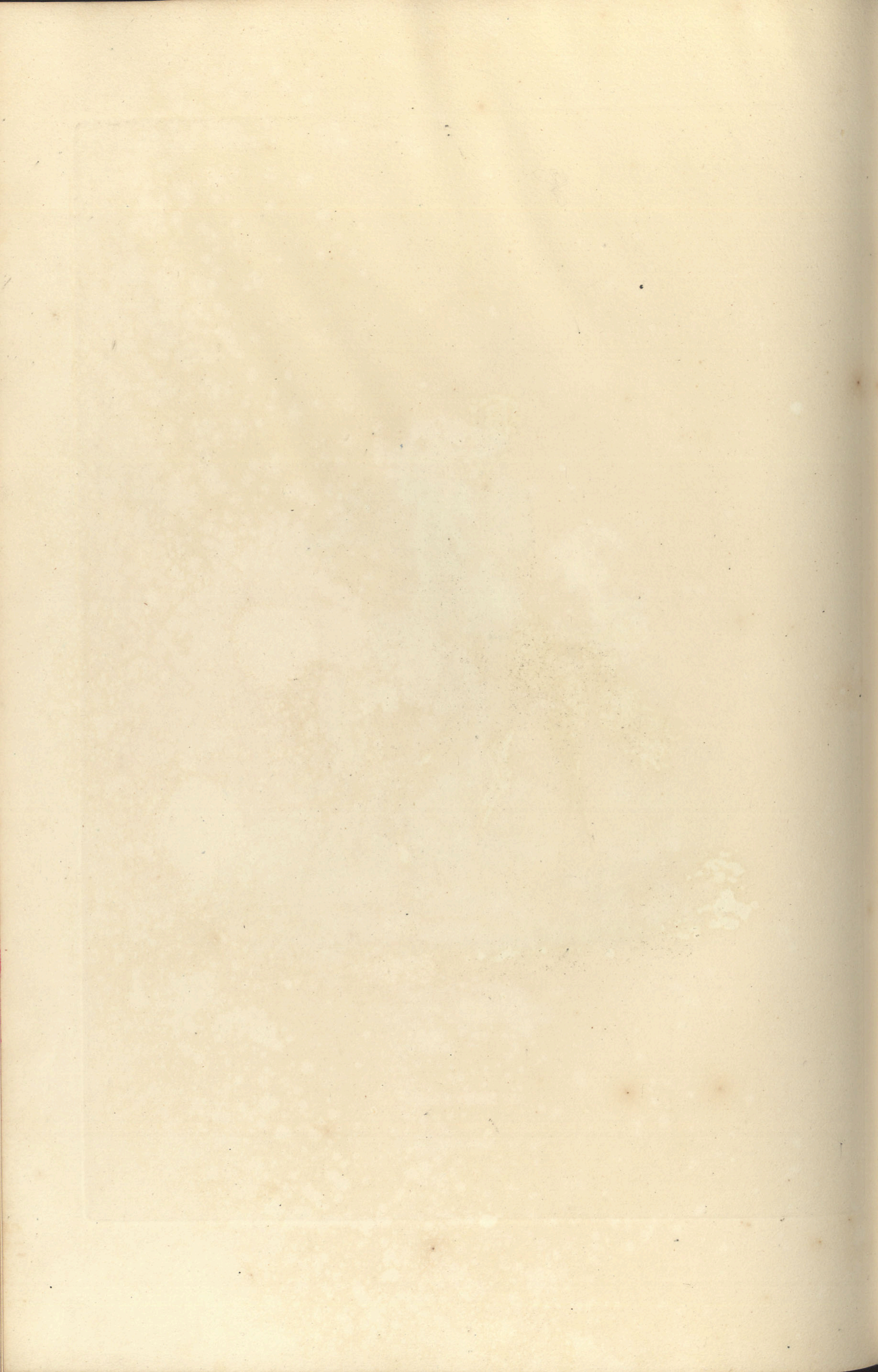
London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place Square, 7289.





SPANISH LIGHT HORSE.

London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Sept. 1819.







SPANISH HEAVY HORSE.

London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Sept. 23. 1809.





OFFICER OF ENGINEERS

OFFICER OF INFANTRY

*Portuguese Military Costume.*

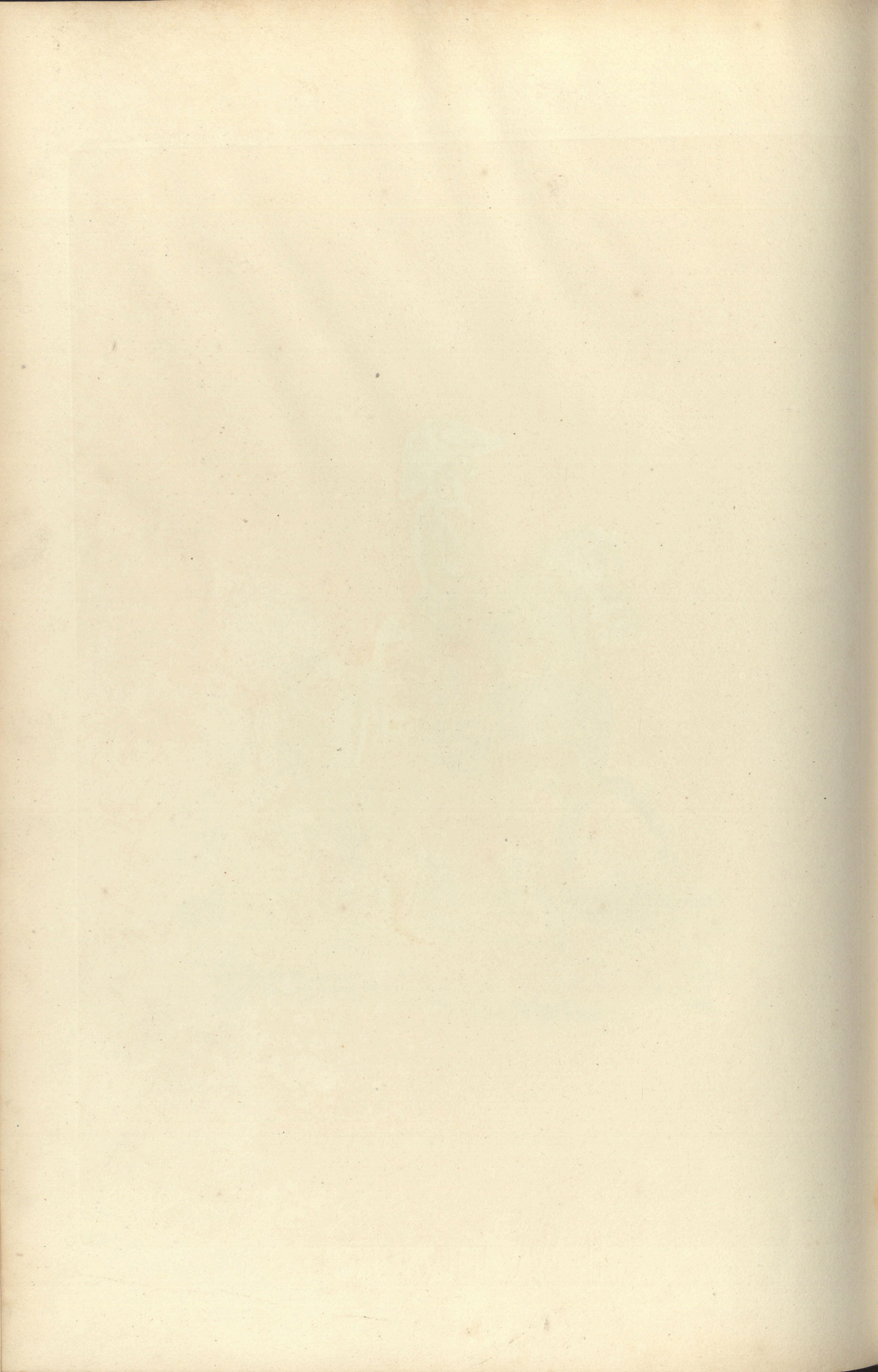
London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Dec. 7, 1809.





LISBON POLICE GUARD. ARMED PEASANT OF ALGARVA.

*London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, No. 2189.*





*H. Michel del.*

*J. Clark sculp.*

NOYON, OR LISBON POLICE CAVALRY.

*London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Nov. 20 1809.*

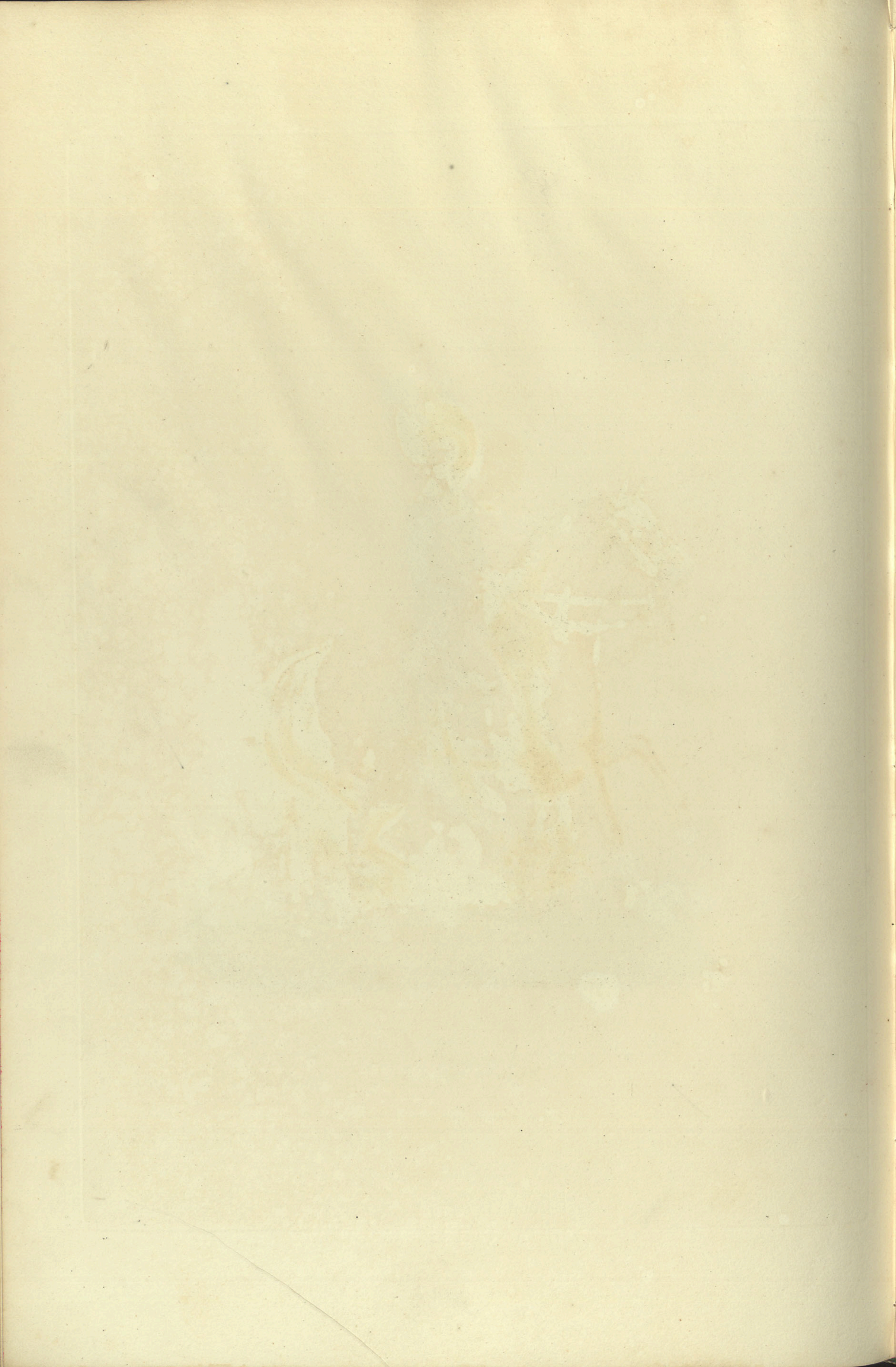






PORTUGUESE  
LEGION DA LORGNA.

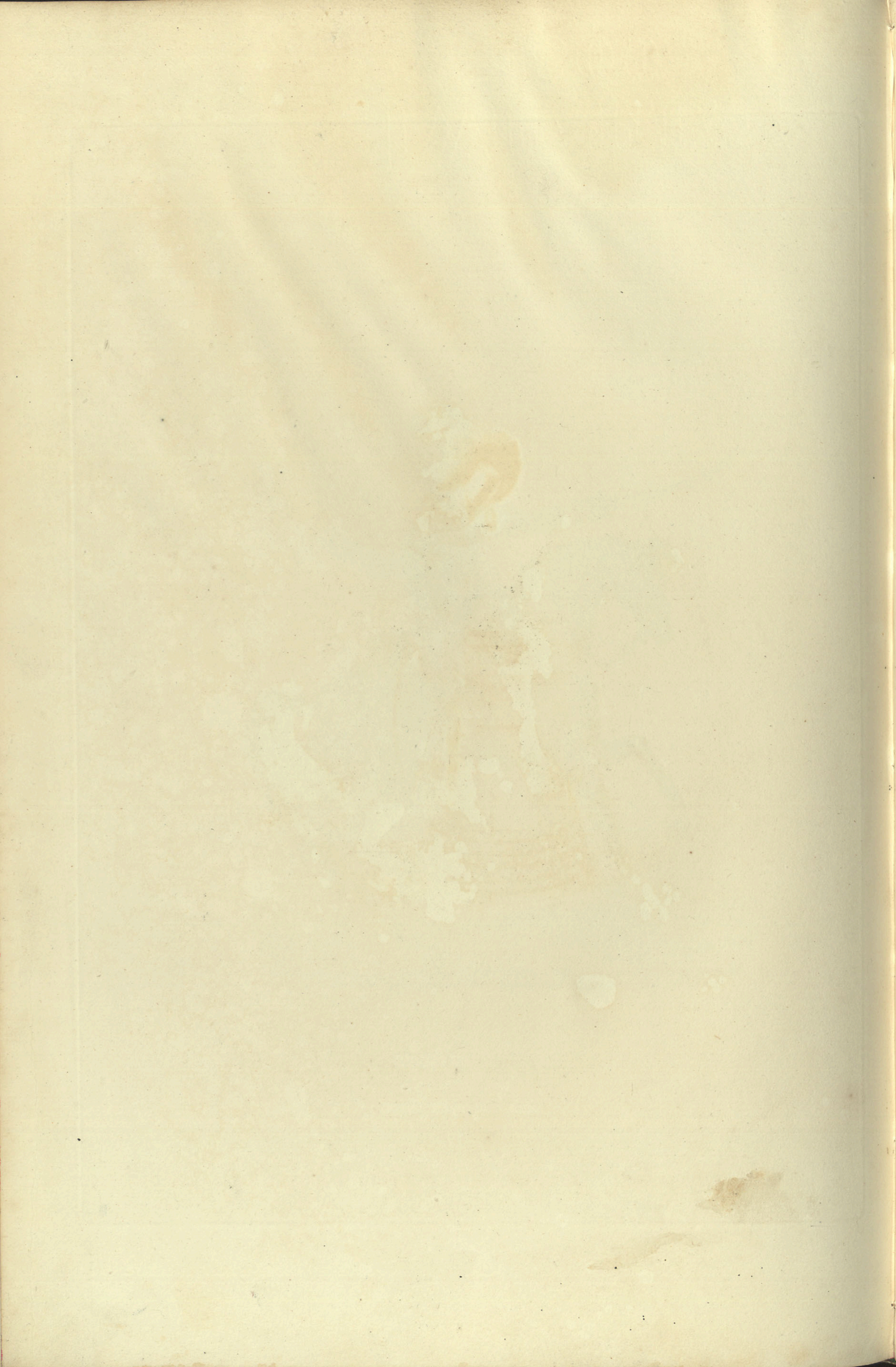
*London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, No. 20. 1809.*





PORTUGUESE REGIMENT OF ALCANTARA.

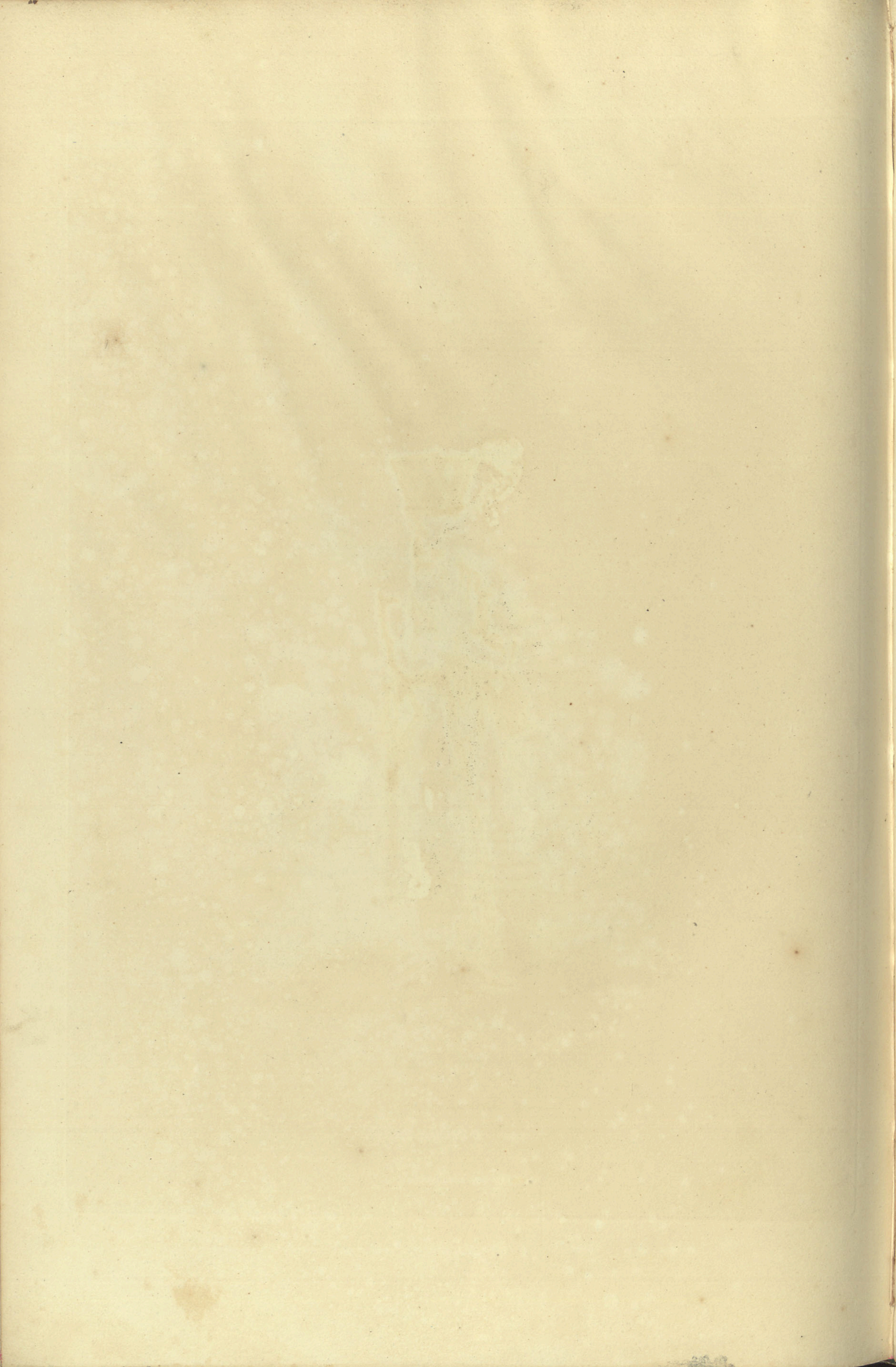
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PORTUGUESE MARINE

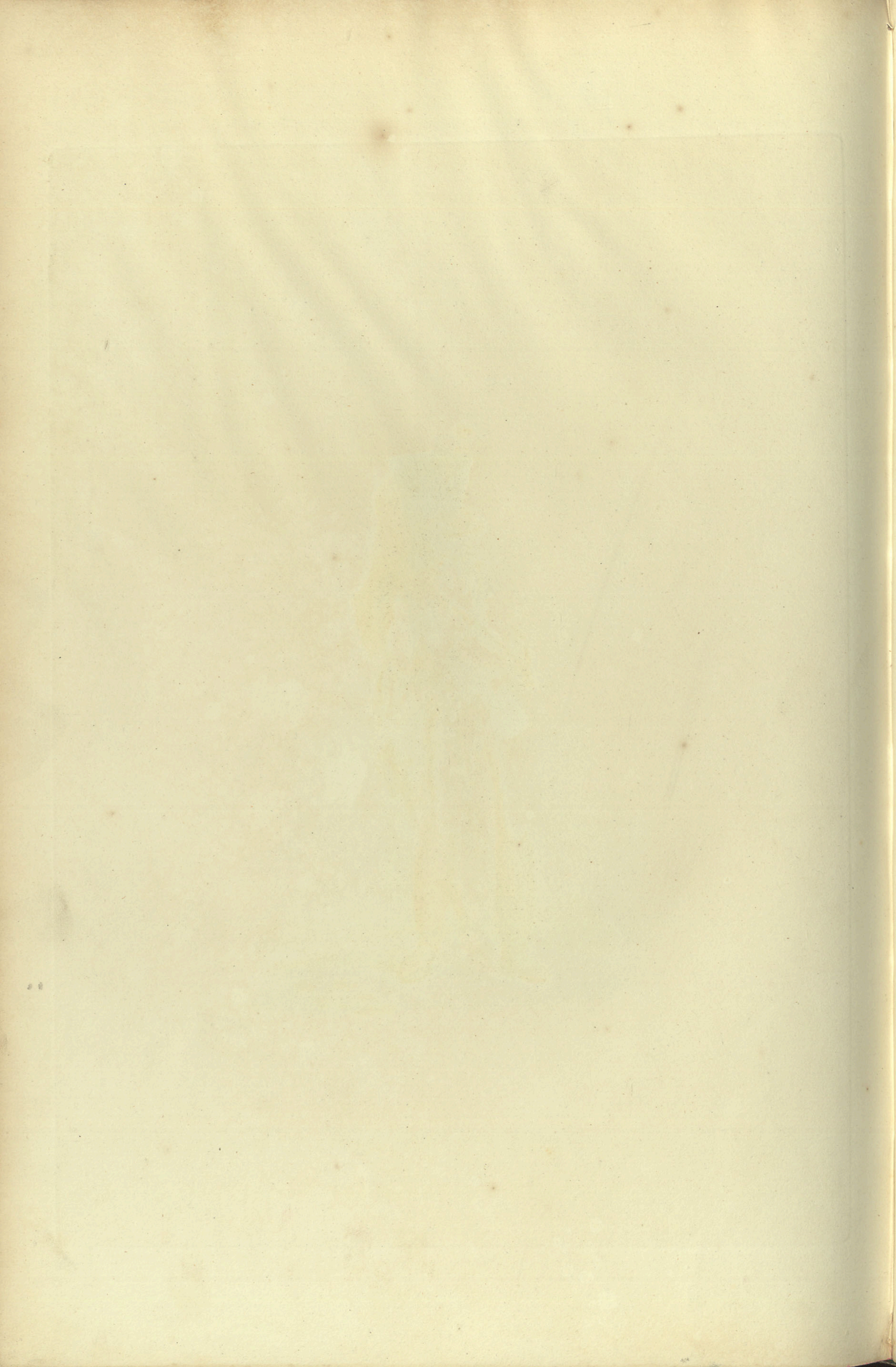
London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Dec. 7, 1809.





A PRIVATE OF FRENCH INFANTRY.

*London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, North Wall, Place April 1819.*

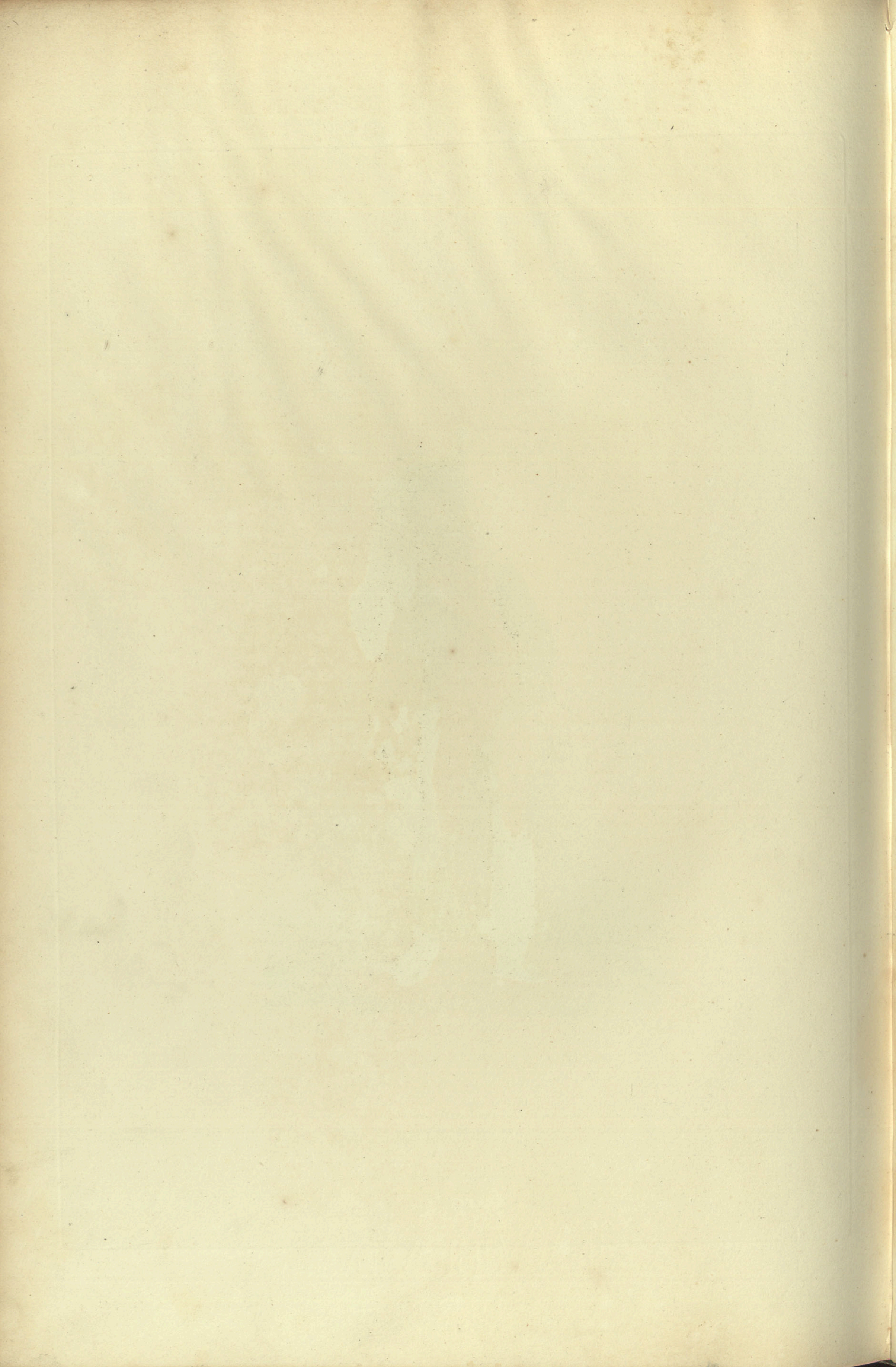






A FRENCH DRAGOON.

London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Yorkland Place April 24. 1809.



THE Portuguese monarchy extends its dominions into most parts of the globe, although the chief residence of its government is placed in a Peninsula, which from its appearance upon the map, comparing it with a larger division of territory, appears but little able to support the splendor of its historical character.— The fact, however, is a decisive proof of the spirit, ability, and enterprize, which has characterised this nation.

The object of the present outline being to confine itself to a brief, but as accurate an account as is attainable of the present military state of the kingdom of Portugal, as an accompaniment to the figures, the reader is referred to other sources for general information upon this interesting kingdom, it is however to be observed, that

PORTUGAL established its independence by the victories of Extremos and Villa-viciosa, in the year 1663 and 1664, since which the military force of that kingdom had scarcely been called into action for a century. When Spain declared war against Portugal in 1762, the nominal army consisted of 17,000 men, including 2,400 cavalry, of which, not more than half could be mustered, and these without artillery or engineers. The talents of the German Count de la Lippe who commanded them, and the assistance of the British, enabled this force to resist the Spanish army, who retired at the close of the campaign, after sustaining considerable loss as well from the regulars as the peasants.

In 1766 the army consisted of 33 battalions, containing 26,000 infantry, and 26 squadrons of cavalry, containing about 4,000 men: the peasantry form a militia of 100,000 men, who serve without pay; engage with fury, and cut off numbers by sudden attacks, and ambuscades.

The discipline and appearance of these troops is respectable, and they manœuvre well; its organisation is, however, defective in having its battalions divided into 7 companies (one of which are grenadiers) each of 140 men; this formation will not allow of the rapid evolutions of modern tactics, and possesses not a sufficient number of officers. The cavalry is mounted on horses from the provinces of Andalusia, Beira, and Tras os Montes, which are small.

The artillery composed of 3 battalions was badly disciplined in 1766, and at that period no field pieces were attached to the infantry: the engineers and school attached to it were also in an indifferent state.

In 1806 the army consisted of 24 regiments of infantry, 12 of cavalry, and 4 of artillery; each regiment of infantry contained (nominally) 1102 men, that of

cavalry 320 men, and 989 formed a regiment of artillery: the whole force would therefore consist of, infantry 26,448, cavalry 3,840, artillery 3,956, total 34,244. The army is formed into 3 grand divisions, called the divisions of the north, centre, and south; however, in 1801, Portugal could only oppose 15,000 men to the Spaniards.

Besides the regular troops there are 48 regiments of militia, bearing the names of the principal places in each of the 3 divisions, 16 in each division.

The police guards, established for the internal security of Lisbon, by de Souza, were taken from among the best troops of the army, and were under the command of the Count de Novion.

The armed peasantry form an irregular force of upwards of 100,000 men; since the expulsion of the French, part of the Portuguese force has been formed into legions.

The staff consists of a marechal general, 3 generals, (1 for each description of force) a quarter master general, about 25 lieutenant generals, 16 major generals, (*Marchaes de Campo*) and about 25 brigadiers.

The pay of a captain is 10,000 Reas. (2 12 0) per month.

That of a soldier 1,200 (0 6 3) ditto.

The uniform of the general officers and suite is scarlet and gold; that of the infantry dark blue; the cavalry wear light blue, with pantaloons of various colours.

Almeida covers the province of Beira, and the left bank of the Douro, but it requires a large garrison, and does not cover the capital.

The right bank of the Tagus is undefended, except by the difficult passes of Idanha, Pena Macor, and Alfayates. Flvas, on the southern side of the Tagus, is strong, but requires a numerous garrison, the forts of La Lippe, and Saint Lucia are on two mountains near it, the first is very strong and requires 2,000 men to defend it, Saint Lucia might be taken with ease.

The navy which conveyed the Prince Regent to Brazil in 1807, consisted of 8 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and 24 smaller vessels.—Brazil furnishes wood, but naval stores must be derived from other countries. The little kingdom of Algarve produces excellent sailors.

