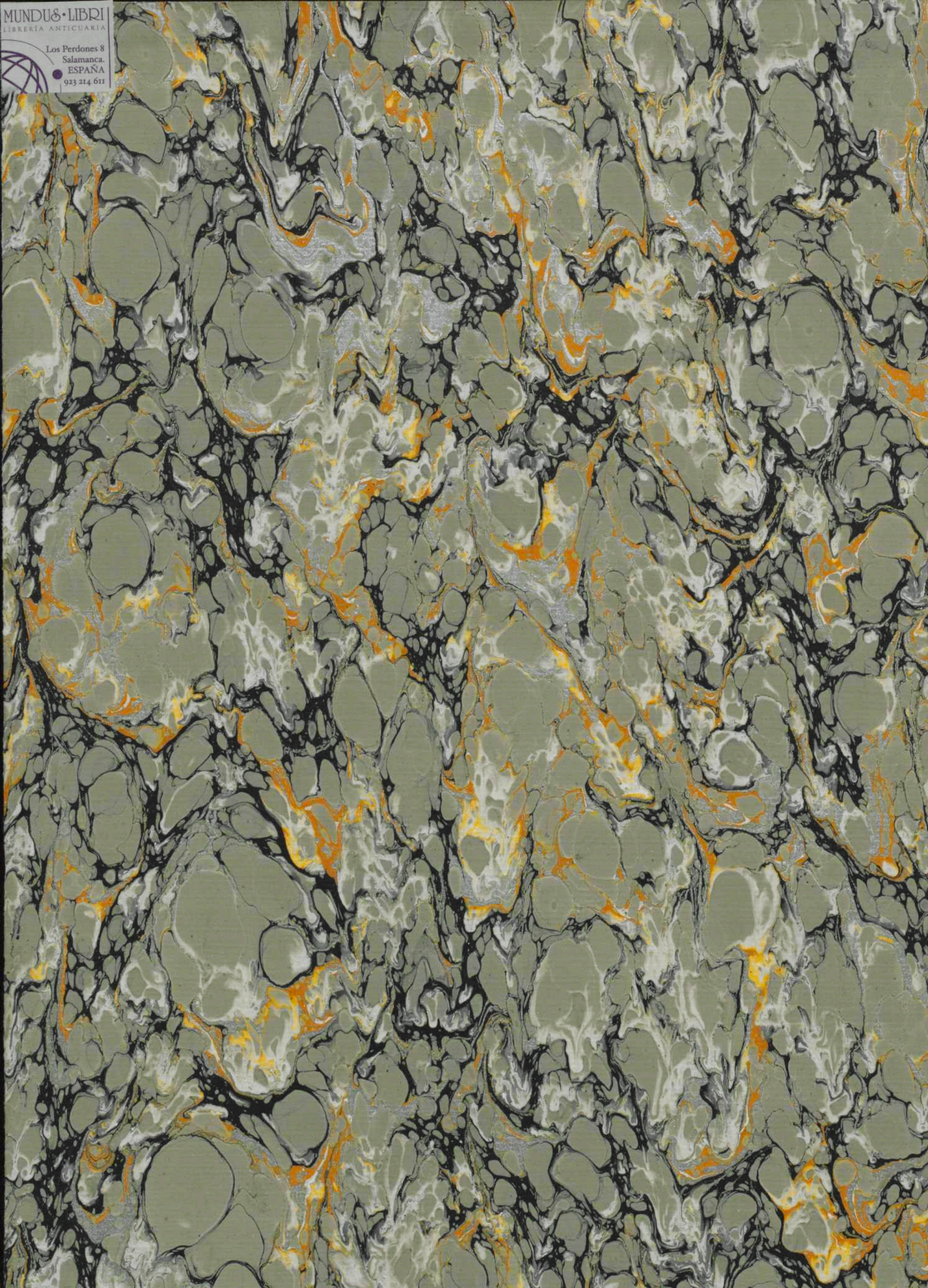


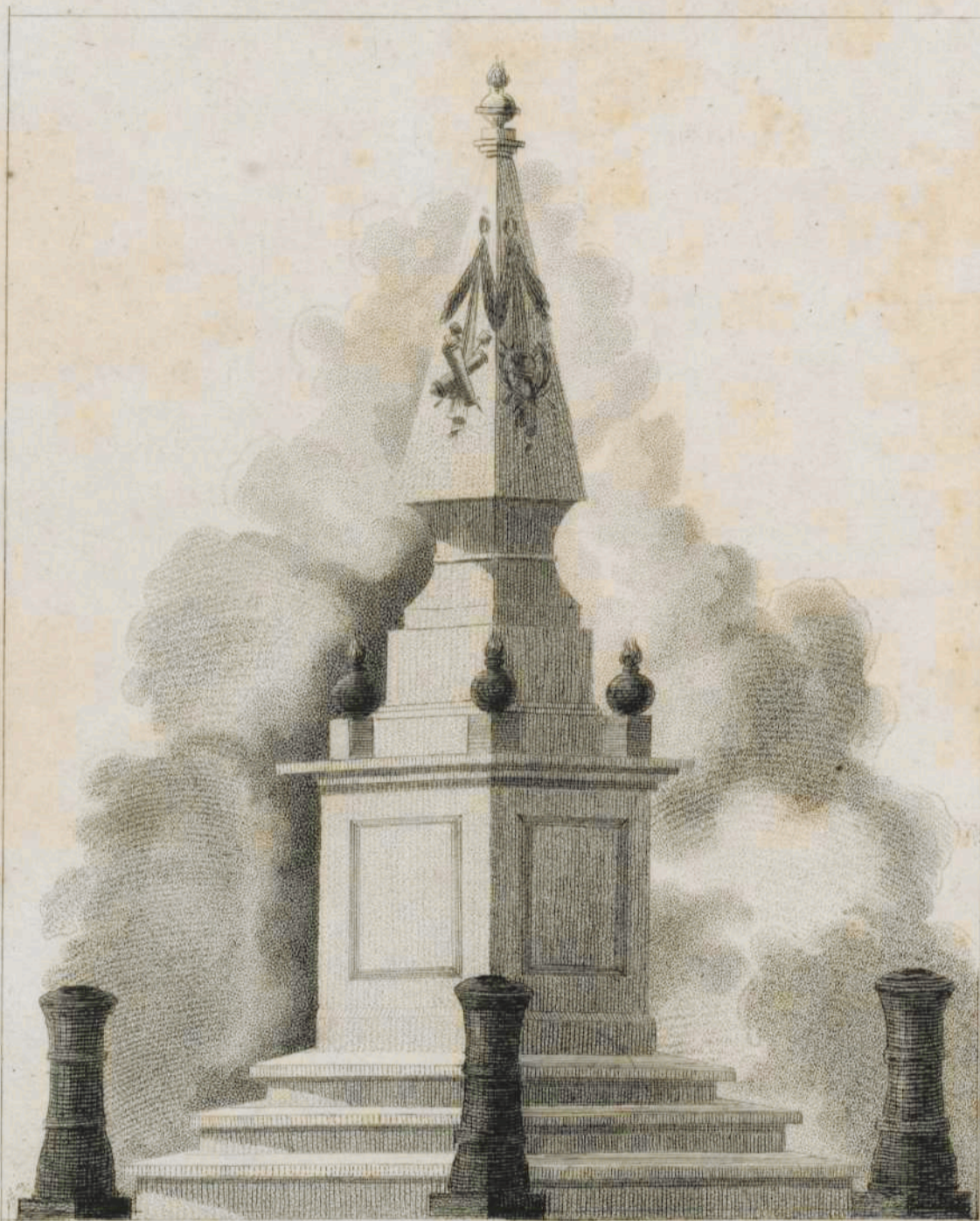
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T. Overton sc.

*Inscription.*

*A la Gloria  
Del Ex<sup>mo</sup> S<sup>c</sup>D. Juan Moore  
K. B.  
General en Xefe  
Del exercito Britanico  
en España:  
Y à la de sus valientes Soldados.  
La España agradecida.*

THE MONUMENT  
Erected at Corunna by the Spaniards  
To the Memory of  
SIR JOHN MOORE, K. B.  
Commander in Chief of the British Army  
in Spain.

Who Gloriously fell at the Battle of Elvina.  
January 16<sup>th</sup> 1809.

Published by John Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Jan<sup>r</sup> 6 1810

*Translation.*

*To the Glory  
Of His Excellency Sir John Moore,  
K. B.  
General in Chief  
Of the British Army  
in Spain:  
And to that of His valiant Soldiers  
Spain Grateful.*

SKETCHES  
OF THE  
COUNTRY, CHARACTER,  
AND  
COSTUME,  
IN  
PORTUGAL  
AND  
SPAIN,

MADE DURING THE CAMPAIGN, AND ON THE ROUTE  
OF THE  
BRITISH ARMY,  
IN  
1808 AND 1809.

ENGRAVED AND COLOURED  
FROM THE  
DRAWINGS

BY  
THE REV. WILLIAM BRADFORD, A. B.  
OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, CHAPLAIN OF BRIGADE TO THE EXPEDITION.

WITH  
INCIDENTAL ILLUSTRATION,  
AND  
APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTIONS, OF EACH SUBJECT.

---

London:

PRINTED FOR JOHN BOOTH,  
DUKE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE,  
BY WILLIAM SAVAGE, BEDFORD BURY, COVENT GARDEN.

1810.





## LIST OF PLATES.

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CREEK OF MACEIRA.  
CAR OF PORTUGUESE ESTRAMADURA.  
TORRES VEDRAS, FROM THE NORTH-WEST.  
PEASANT OF TORRES VEDRAS.  
CINTRA.  
DITTO, FROM THE LISBON ROAD.  
FRANCISCANS.  
LISBON, AND AQUEDUCT OF ALCANTARA.  
AQUEDUCT OF ALCANTARA.  
PORTUGUESE GENTLEMAN.  
FEMALE OF LISBON IN HER WALKING DRESS.  
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VILLA FRANCA.  
PASS NEAR VILLA FRANCA.  
VIEW NEAR VILLA FRANCA.  
VIEW BETWEEN CONSTANTINE AND NOGALES.

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### SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING THE MILITARY COSTUME

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#### OF SPAIN,

ARTILLERY.  
CATALONIAN LIGHT TROOPS.  
GRENADIERS.  
INFANTRY.  
LIGHT HORSE.  
HEAVY HORSE.

#### OF PORTUGAL,

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

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#### OF FRENCH,

INFANTRY.  
DRAGOON.

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The Binder is directed to place the Prints in the order above given, with the Letter-press opposite.

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## CREEK OF MACEIRA.

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THE fleet with the troops under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, came to an anchor in the open sea, off this Creek, on the 25th of August, 1808.

As the point of debarkation, the only advantage it appeared to offer, was its contiguity to the camp at Ramulhal, where the army had occupied a position after the action of the 21st. With respect to anchorage for the shipping, and protection to the boats in making the shore, it possessed no superiority, and in common with the whole extent of coast from the Douro to the Tagus was exposed to the west winds, and the surf of the Atlantic.

Soon after the fleet appeared in sight cars had been dispatched to this Creek to receive supplies of provisions, and they remained two days on the beach, before a boat could be ventured to the shore. At length the weather becoming more favourable, and the surf abating, the business of landing was commenced, but it was not completed without considerable risque, and some loss.

The river of Maceira gives a name to this inlet, and here, when swollen by the winter rains, finds a passage into the ocean. In the summer its stream is scarcely perceptible, and being too feeble to make its way through banks of gravel which the surf has opposed to it, terminates in a little pool, and gradually loses itself in the sand.

The first specimen of Portuguese habitations is found in a hamlet through which the road passes, and which is situated a mile and a half from the sea, and at the same distance from Vimiera. This village, which lies directly eastward from the Creek, consists of about a hundred houses, built along the side of a hill, in a country partially cultivated, abounding with woods of the pine, of which the gum cistus and myrtle form the underwood, and afford a most agreeable fragrance.



*L. Hunt sculp.*

CREEK OF MACEIRA.

*London: Published by J. Booth, Pall Mall Street; Printed by W. Phillips, St. Paul's Church-Yard.*

*W. Phillips del.*

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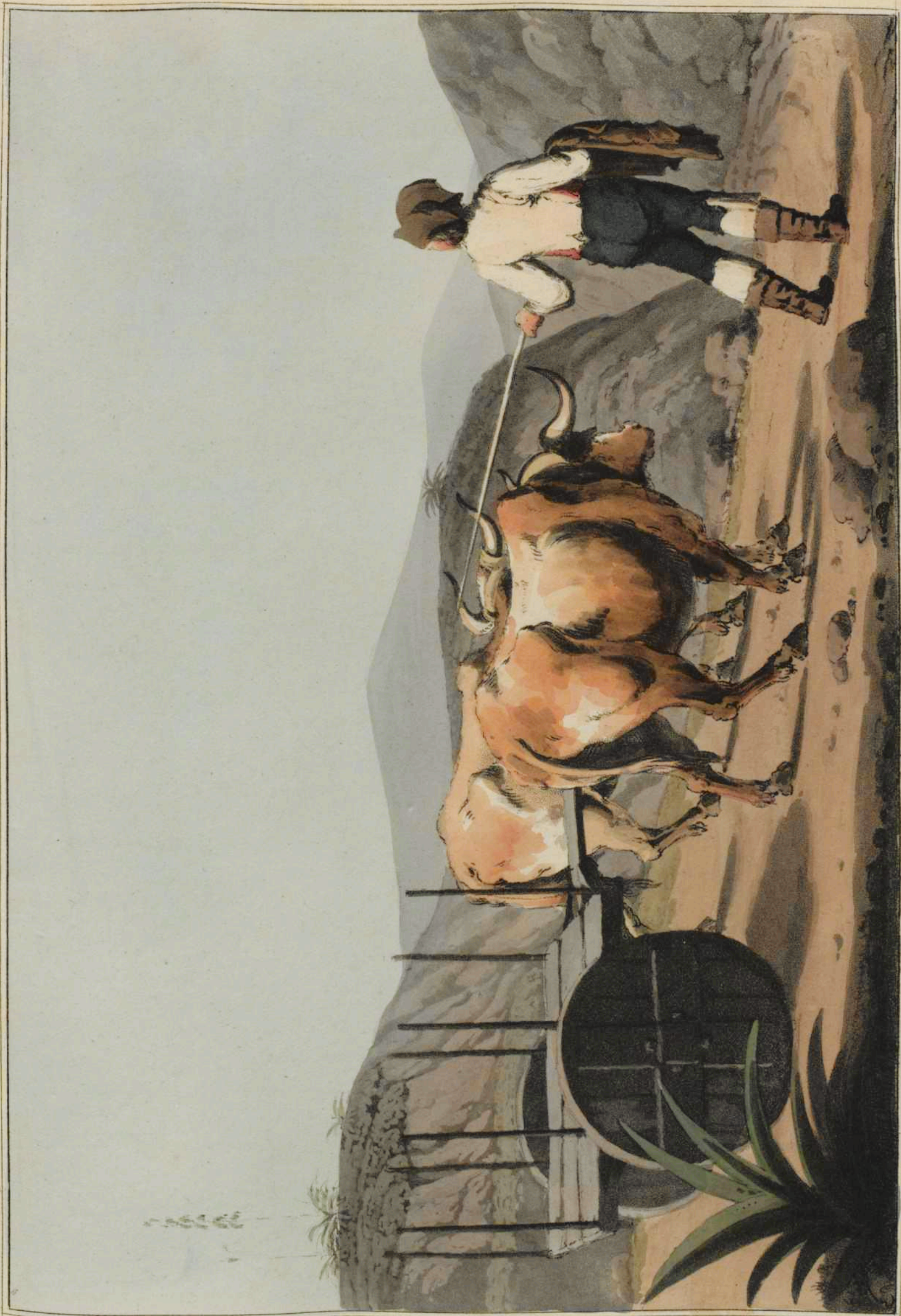
## CAR OF PORTUGUESE ESTREMADURA.

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THE Portuguese Car has the appearance of a primitive invention, and in all probability has been transmitted without improvement from the ancient conquerors of Lusitania.

The body of this machine is composed of rough planks, nailed together, having a long pole fixed perpendicularly at each of its angles, as stays, to which the load is fastened; a solid beam of wood forms the axle tree, and turning round with the wheels, produces during their revolutions over the stony roads of Portugal, a combination of sounds, the most dissonant and distressing that can be imagined. Oxen, which in this part of the Peninsula are distinguished for their beauty as well as docility, are used in drawing these Cars, and are shod with iron, and yoked by the horns; a mode of harnessing not unworthy of a more general adoption, if we may judge from the apparent ease with which heavy loads are thus dragged over a mountainous and rocky country. The driver generally precedes his team, which is so well trained as to need no farther admonition than a look, or perhaps a slight touch on the horns with his staff to correct a deviation from the proper path.

Dried leaves of maize, and chopped straw, furnish the oxen with provender; the former, of which there is great abundance, form the principal article of their food, and constitute a part of the load, when wains are hired for the conveyance of baggage.



A CAR OF PORTUGUESE ESTRAMADURA.

London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, April 1846.

Z. Clark sculp.

Booth, J. Booth sculp.

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## TORRES VEDRAS.

From the West.

---

ON the 29th, the head quarters of the army were removed to Torres Vedras, a city of great antiquity, and the chief of a corregidoria. Of the period of its foundation no authentic records are preserved.

A fortress of considerable extent on a hill, overhanging the town, marks it as having been a place of no little importance during the time of the Moors; but some vestiges of Roman workmanship which appear among its ruins establish its claim to an origin of higher antiquity.

The eminence on which this fortress has been constructed is a singular feature in the landscape. Unconnected with any other height, it presents the appearance of an artificial mound, raised above the plain for the purpose of defence.

In a military point of view it is now a position of little importance, being wholly commanded by a range of hills, which environ the town, and adjacent plain. The town consists of nearly two thousand houses, three convents and seven churches, built of a very fine stone, remarkable for its whiteness. The plain and sides of the surrounding heights, are fertile and productive in corn and wine. To the north-westward of the town is a handsome aqueduct, and near it runs the little river Sizandre.



J. Clark sculp.

TORRES VEDRAS FROM THE NORTH WEST.

London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, April 14, 1849.

Printed by W. Woodford del.

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PEASANT OF TORRES VEDRAS.

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THE Peasants of this district are of a stout and hardy constitution, and though their ordinary habits exhibit no symptoms of extraordinary vigour or activity they are said to be capable of great exertion, and patient under fatigue. In person they are about the middle size, and well proportioned ; their eyes are dark, and their countenances somewhat expressive of ferocity. Matted black locks hang about their face, and their complexions appear too swarthy to be wholly attributed to the climate.

The ordinary dress of the men is composed of a jacket thrown over the shoulder, a red waistcoat, and short blue breeches, below which appear loose drawers, reaching to the calf of the leg. Brown tanned boots are sometimes worn, though both sexes usually go barefoot. A cocked hat, or a little red cap, forms the covering for the head, and the Peasant is seldom seen without a long staff in his hand. The women are drest in a cloth jacket, and petticoat, and wear a white handkerchief, or pointed cap on their heads.

Although the cottages which are seen scattered about the country, have, from their whiteness, and from being furnished with a small portico and trellis work covered with vines, an appearance of great neatness, their interior is usually filthy and disgusting.





PEASANT OF TORRES VEDRAS.

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

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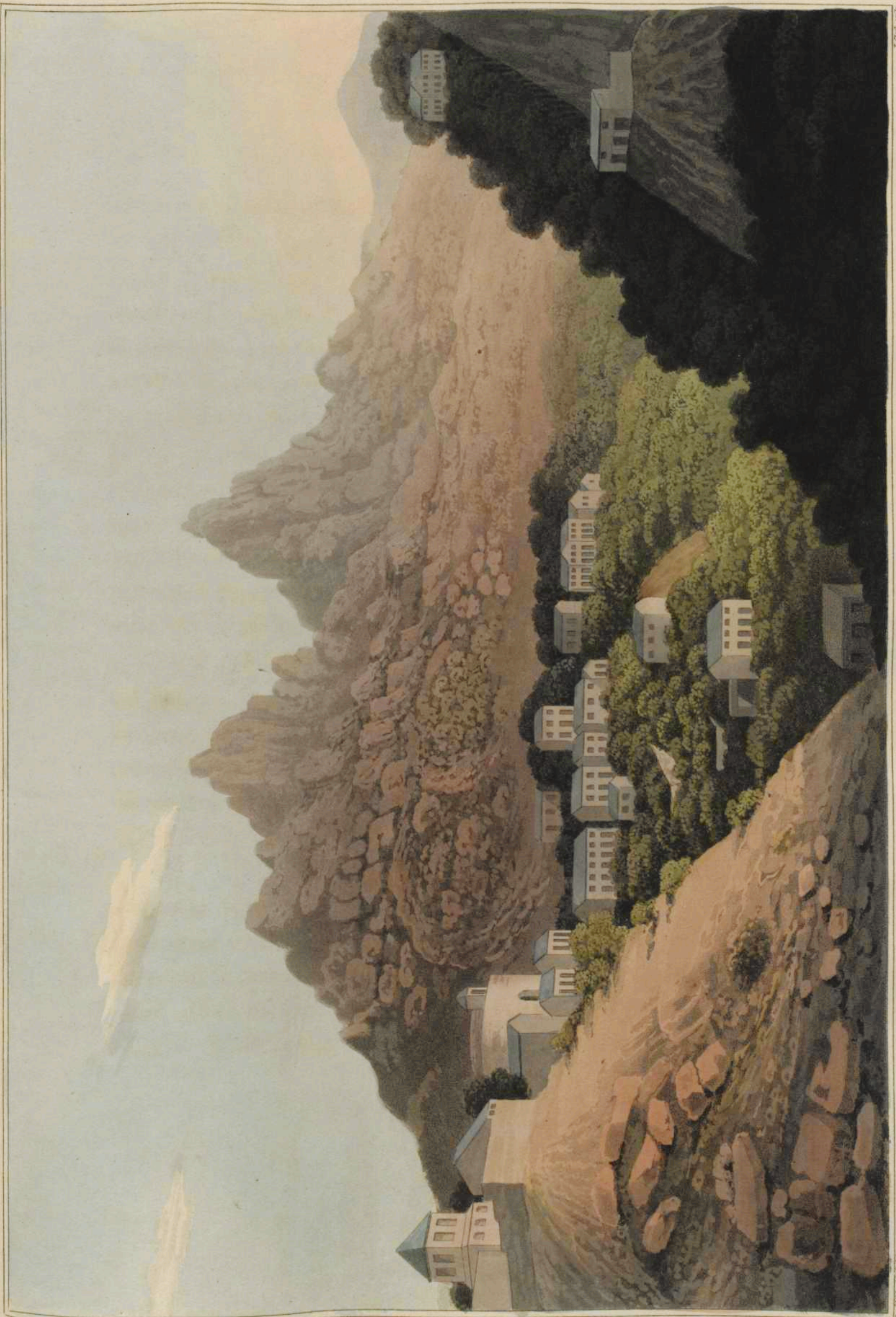
CINTRA.

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FROM Torres Vedras to Cintra the road lies through a series of military posts, and strong passes, and through the village of Mafra, celebrated for its magnificent palace and convent, which is justly considered as little inferior to the Escorial. The beauties of the mountain and town of Cintra gradually unfold themselves, until at length the traveller descends a hill by the church of Saint Sebastian, when the varied charms of this grand scenery, opens upon the view. The bold outline of the mountain, is from this point visible to a considerable extent. Its prodigious breaks and cavities, the numerous villas built along its declivity, amidst orange and lemon groves, and woods of forest trees, produce a landscape rarely equalled in picturesque character.

Among the principal villas which claim distinction, as to scite and building, is one belonging to the Marquis Marialva, but it is at present unoccupied. Another, little inferior, and famous for its gardens, is the property of the Marquis Pombal. A spacious Hotel, beautifully situated, looking over the town to the Atlantic, under the management of an Irish woman, furnishes excellent accommodation, and is an object, by no means devoid of interest to an English traveller.

The town contains about a thousand houses, three convents, and a palace, built by Don Emanuel, but now much neglected, and going to decay. The most surprising monument of the royal Founder's piety, is a convent of Jeronimites, erected on the highest ridge of the mountain. Its elevation is said to be three thousand feet above the level of the sea.



J. Clark sculp.

CENTRA.

London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place April 14 1879.

See the Prospect XI.

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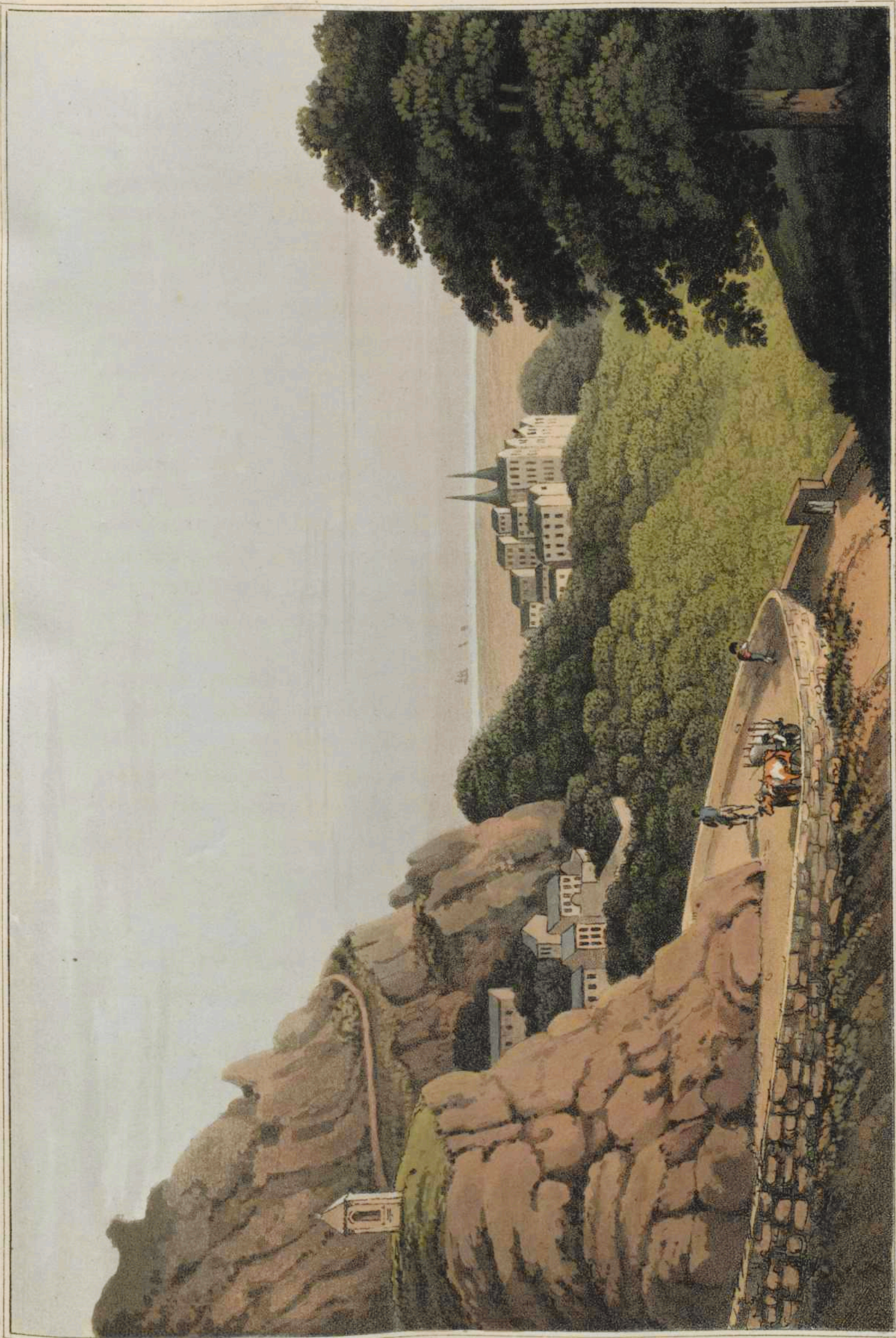
**CINTRA.** (Continued.)

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ON an abrupt point of the rock, not far from this monastery, are seen the ruins of a Moorish fortress, in which is a well supplied reservoir of water. At the foot of the mountain are some remains of an ancient Roman temple, which from some dedicatory inscriptions found among the ruins, and a similarity between the words Cynthia and Cintra, has given rise to the conjecture that the latter name, is a corruption of the former. This opinion is, however, unsupported by any authority. A road shaded by chestnut and cork trees, leads along the side of the mountain to Cascaes. A few hundred yards to the right, is a fine mansion, built on a steep part of the rock, commanding an extensive view of the ocean, and the mouth of the Tagus. No part of this mountain affords a more delightful prospect; but this residence, and many others, which adorn its side, are now abandoned, and in ruins. A little further on the road towards Cascaes, there is a path to the left, which leads to a convent of Capuchins, known by the name of the Cork Convent. This monastery is partly hewn out of the rock, and partly formed by projecting masses of the mountain, presenting a very uncouth appearance, which the stranger does not perceive to be a dwelling, until he arrives at the steps of the convent. Such materials as its immediate vicinity afforded, were alone employed in the construction of its furniture, and ornaments. Beds, chairs, and tables, are made from blocks of stone, or cork; and the latter substance, cut into various figures, forms the decoration of the doors and altar.

The society consists of eighteen monks, of the Order of Saint Francis, whose revenue is principally derived from eleemosynary contributions.

Cintra is situated seventeen miles to the north-westward of Lisbon. The mild temperature of its climate, and the charms of its situation, have long rendered it the favourite resort of English invalids.



*J. Clark sculp.*

CINTRA FROM THE LISBON ROAD.

*London Engraved by J. Bayly, Dublin Engraved by J. Bayly, Paris Engraved by J. Bayly.*

*Rev. J. B. B. B. B. del.*

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## FRANCISCANS.

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THE Franciscan order, founded in the year 1209, was marked by the severity of its discipline. The extravagant appearance of devotion assumed by the members of this order, seemed to be the result of a disordered imagination, rather than that of any sober religious impression. It is supposed that the representatives of the Papal see considered the character of this institution as favourable to the views of the church, and accordingly bestowed upon it many privileges and indulgencies, which raised it into consideration and importance.

After a series of time the members of a more rigid cast were offended at many of the alterations which had been made from the original rules and discipline of the society; and particularly from that of poverty in the individual and body corporate; which was a distinguishing feature of their tenets, and positively enjoined by their vow. These objections led to numerous schisms which were carried to an alarming extent. An accomodation was at length effected amongst the various parties, and it was agreed that they should all be considered as belonging to the same body, but that there should be two classes, the one more, and the other less rigid.

The Franciscans are also denominated Minor Friars, and Grey Friars. The Capuchins and Recollects are orders which have emanated from this society.



FRANCISCANS.

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## ENVIRONS OF LISBON,

And Aqueduct of Alcantara.

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FROM Quêlus, which is situated half-way between Cintra and Lisbon, a bridle road along the course of the aqueduct leads to the capital. To the right of this road is a lofty hill, whence this sketch was taken. It represents in the distance part of the city, the river, and the opposite bank, and towards the fore ground that portion of the aqueduct which stretches across the vale of Alcantara.

The country between Quêlus and Lisbon is hilly, unenclosed, and destitute of trees. The soil, though apparently shallow and stony, produces good crops of corn, and is peculiarly favourable to the olive. Clusters of low windmills, with sails in the shape of a Maltese cross, are seen on most of the heights. About a mile to the eastward of the aqueduct, and agreeably situated in the Vale of Alcantara, is the town of Bemfica, consisting principally of villas which belong to the nobility and merchants of Lisbon.

“Lisbon is built upon hills, but of no great height, the soil  
“round the city consists of limestone and basalt, the former  
“lying at the top, being in many places very white, close, and  
“good for building; but in one part, beneath the other strata,  
“and at a depth in both banks of the Tagus, it is composed  
“solely of one heap of petrifications.” Wilson’s History of Moun-  
tains, vol. ii, page 164.





J. Clark sculp.

LISBON & AQUEDECT OF ALCANTARA.

London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Strand, March 22, 1849.

Wm. H. Blandford del.

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 AQUEDUCT OF ALCANTARA.
 

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THIS structure is universally esteemed the most stupendous monument of modern art in Europe.

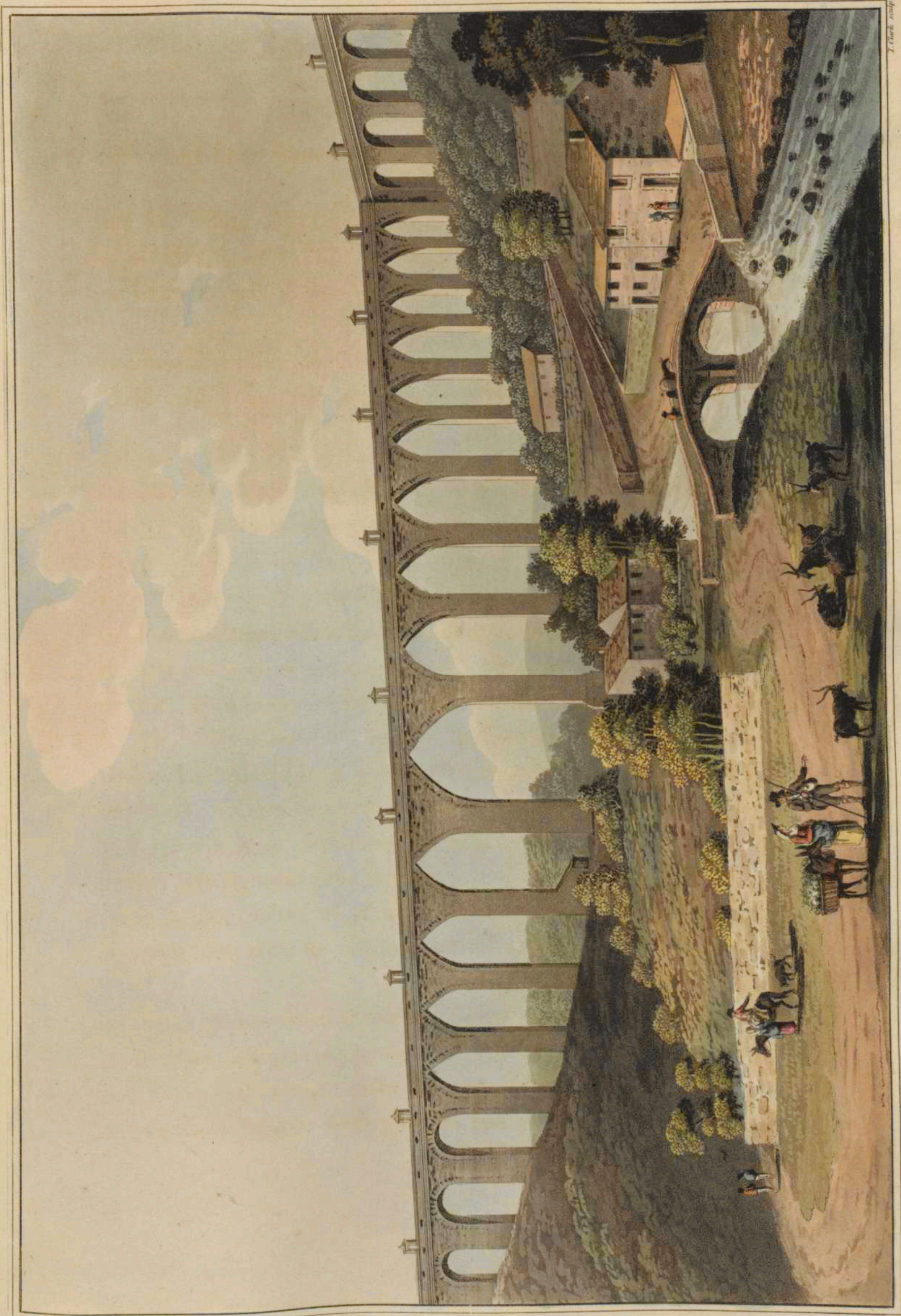
The building was commenced in the year 1713, under the auspices of John the 5th, and completed in 1732. So admirable is the construction of all its parts, that it appears to have received no damage during the great earthquake.

Manoel da Maga is the name of the architect, and its dimensions in the most depressed part of the valley, according to Mr. Murphy, are as follow.

	Feet.	Inc.
Height of the arch from the ground to the intrados - - -	230	10
From the vortex of the arch to the extrados, exclusive of the parapet - - - - -	9	8
From the extrados to the top of the ventilator - - - - -	23	4
Total height from the ground to the summit of the ventilator	263	10
Breadth of the principal arch - - - - -	107	8
Breadth of the piers of the principal arch - - - - -	28	0
Thickness of the piers in general - - - - -	23	8

The number of arches across the valley is thirty-five; fourteen of which in a range are pointed, the rest semi-circular. Over the arches is a vaulted corridor, nine feet six inches high, by five feet broad, internally. A continued passage runs through the centre of it for the people who attend to keep it in order, and a semi-circular channel of thirteen inches diameter on each side, through which the water flows.

Lisbon is supplied with water, which is conveyed by means of this aqueduct, into reservoirs in different parts of the city; from which a laborious class of its inhabitants, chiefly Gallicians, are employed in filling barrels and vending their contents through the streets.



AQUEDUCT OF ALCANTARA.

London: Published by J. Bowyer, Duke Street, Portland Place, Sept. 1849.

J. Clark sculp.

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GENTLEMAN OF LISBON.

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THIS sketch represents a Gentleman in the ordinary Portuguese habit.

The capa or cloak, the remains of the Roman toga, is worn in Lisbon by every class of citizens, its use is not confined to any particular season, but is continued in all weathers, and serves alike for protection against heat and cold.

So much uniformity of dress prevails, that cocked hats form no particular distinction, but are seen on the heads of beggars as well as on those of the Fidalgos. Ribbands are now worn across them, inscribed with mottos expressive of valour and patriotism.



A PORTUGUESE GENTLEMAN.

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## LADY OF LISBON.

Of the middle Class.

---

THE Ladies of Portugal are generally handsome, and in many instances may boast the highest pretensions to beauty.

Their features are regular, their dark eyes full of expression, and they are justly celebrated for the clearness of their complexion, and the interesting character of their countenance.

Though their figures are rather en bon point, they are well shaped, and seldom exceed the middle height.

In the costume of the Ladies of rank, which partakes of the English or French fashion, there appears nothing to constitute peculiarity; and all that is remarkable in the dress of those of the middle class, is a white handkerchief worn as a head dress, and a cloak resembling the capa, which is worn over the person.



FEMALE OF LISBON IN HER WALKING DRESS.  
(OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.)

*London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, May 22, 1849.*

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PASS BETWEEN NISA AND VILLA VELHA.

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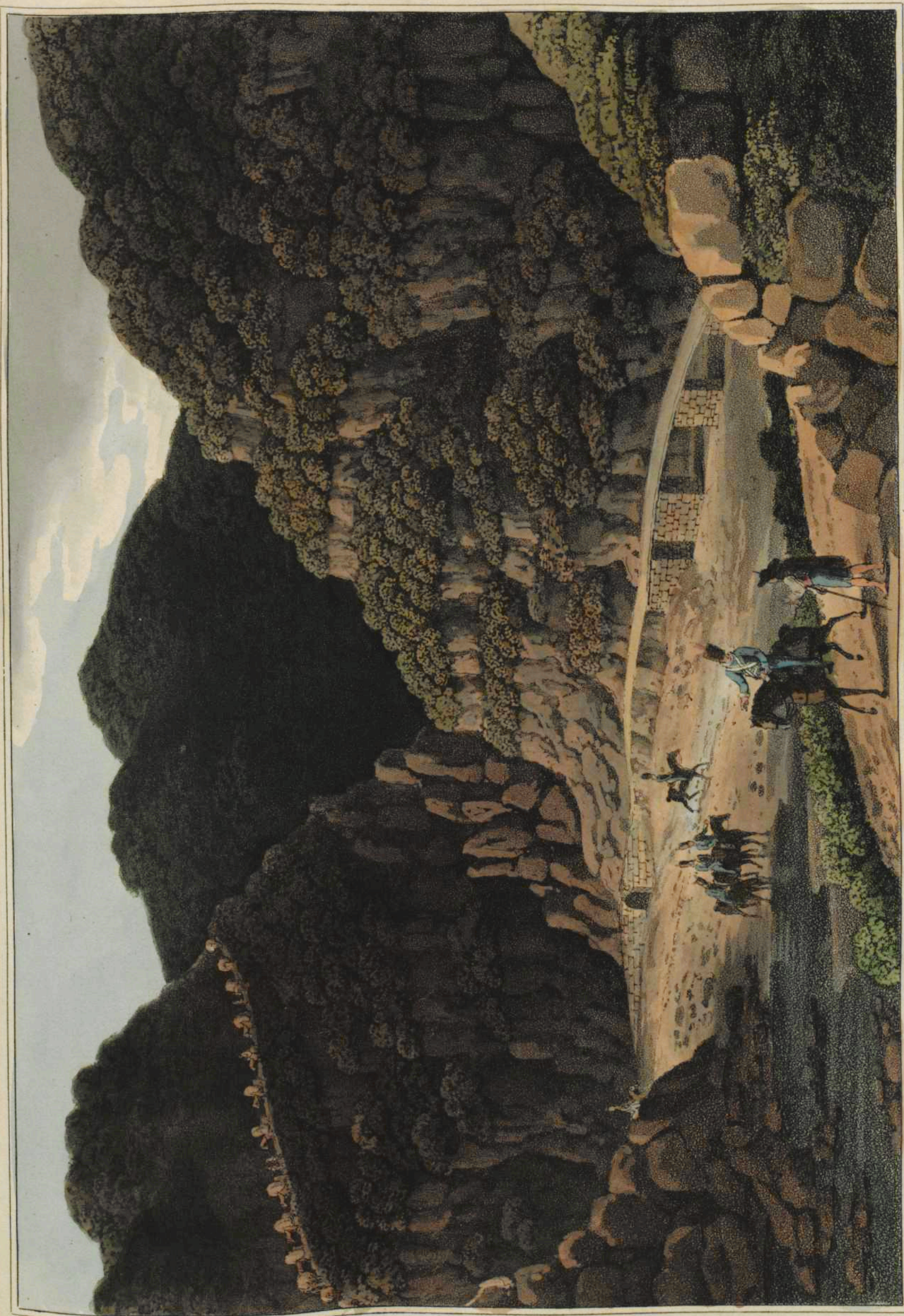
A COLUMN of the army on its march into Spain, crossed the Tagus near Abrantes, in order to pursue a route on its left bank, which was supposed to be less difficult than the more direct one on its right.

This road lies through the little towns of Gavão and Nisa, along deep defiles, and over mountains, (ramifications of the Sierra Morena, and Sierra Constantina) which present a vast assemblage of rude and picturesque beauties. From any elevated point may be seen an extensive waste of abrupt heights and forests, and very little appearance of dwellings or cultivation.

The subject of this sketch is situated about a league from Nisa, and as far from Villa Velha; and though the general nature of the road for ten or twelve leagues, partakes of the character here represented, no part opposed so many obstacles to the progress of the artillery as this ravine. In many places the track of the road is scarcely discernible, and is rendered almost impassable by projecting masses of rock.

A stream passes along the bottom of this hollow, where a considerable body of water is collected after the winter rains.





T. Clark engr.

PASS IN THE MOUNTAINS BETWEEN NISA AND VILLA VELHA.

London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Jan. 1849.

Rev. W. Woodcock del.

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PEASANT BOY OF NISA.

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IN this district a variation is observable in the dress of the peasantry, and bespeaks the contiguity of the Spanish frontier. Instead of cocked hats, which are so general in Estramadura, round ones with immense brims are used, turned up at the sides, or brought over the face, according to the fancy of the wearer.

Cloaks of dark brown are here generally worn.



A PEASANT BOY OF NISA.

London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, James Street.

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PEASANT IN A STRAW COAT.

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THE shepherds and labouring Peasants in most provinces of the Peninsula, protect themselves from the periodical heavy rains by a straw covering; this species of clothing is matted together, and is made sufficiently large to cover the whole person. By thus, as it were thatching themselves in, the Peasants pursue their out of doors occupation without any inconvenience from the weather.



PEASANT IN A STRAW COAT.

London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Sept. 1839.

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### VIEW ON THE TAGUS.

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PURSUING the road already described, the column arrived by an abrupt descent on the banks of the Tagus, opposite to Villa Velha, where boats had been collected to convey the troops across. Here the river flows with a rapid current through a cleft of the mountains; a little distance above which, is a shoal which the cavalry forded. The banks are steep and rocky, and only admitted of a passage on either side by such channels and excavations as had been formed by the winter torrents. The good will of the Portuguese magistrates, and the zeal of the peasantry, were conspicuous in the exertions here made to render the road practicable to cars and artillery. Its natural difficulties had been increased by the means which were last year adopted, to impede the progress of the French, and many obstacles, such as large masses of rock which had been rolled across, the peasants were then with great assiduity labouring to remove. A tower and broken walls, situated on a commanding eminence of the right bank of the river are all that remain of the castle which once gave importance to the village of Villa Velha.



J. Clark sculp

VIEW ON THE TAGUS NEAR VILLA VELHA.

London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, June 22, 1849.

Wm. Woodcut del.

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## GIRL OF GUARDA.

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THE approach to Guarda through the valley of saint Anthonio, formed by two parallel branches of the Serra da Estrella is beautiful and romantic.

The city is built on the highest of these mountains, and is considered the most elevated situation in Portugal.

Its climate is cold and damp, but the salutary effects of the mountain breezes is visible in the blooming countenance and animated character, which distinguish its inhabitants, from those of the plain.

There is something singular and picturesque in the appearance of the young women, who are employed in carrying water pitchers to and from the wells. When empty, the pitcher is balanced on the head in the manner represented by the sketch, unsupported by the hands, and without any apparent restraint. Their dress is far from inelegant, and consists of no other colours than brown and blue. They wear no stockings, but their feet are protected by neat sandals.





GIRL OF GUARDA.

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## BISHOP OF GUARDA.

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THIS sketch represents the ordinary dress of the Bishops of Portugal, and bears some general resemblance to the respectable prelate, whose name is here introduced.

A purple mantle of silk, lined with crimson, and a cross suspended from the neck, are peculiar badges of episcopal dignity : the rest of the habit, consisting of a stuff cassock, with a square calotte, is common to all orders of the regular clergy.

The Bishop of Guarda, whose urbanity of manners, and unaffected hospitality, will long be remembered by those, who, during the course of the campaign, became his guests ; is a member of the Pinto da Mendoça family, one of the most distinguished in Portugal. He is between fifty and sixty years of age, and was formerly Bishop of Pinhel, a more lucrative benefice, but inferior to Guarda, in advantage of situation. The Bishop's usual residence is at his villa, on the banks of the Mondego, around which is seen the effect of his active benevolence, and well directed charity, in the neat cottages, and industrious habits of the peasantry.

In cooperation with his elder brother, the Corregidor of the province, he manifested a zeal, and energy of character, which would do honour to the best times of Portuguese history, in promoting the good of the common cause. His nephew, (a son of the Corregidor) who is one of his chaplains, and a canon of the cathedral, lives in the palace, on the mountain ; a young man of high attainments, and most engaging manners.

The diocese of Guarda formerly comprised that of Castello Branco, which was formed into a distinct See during the administration of the late Marquis Pombal. The revenue of each is between twenty and thirty thousand Crusados. The Cathedral is an extensive pile of building, coeval with the town, which was founded by King Sancho the First.



*Rev. M. Bradford del.*

*J. Clark sculp.*

BISHOP OF GUARDA.

*London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Dorset Hill, April 1849.*

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PEASANTS OF THE CORREGIMIENTO OF SALAMANCA.

---

UPON entering the Spanish territories on the road from Almeida to Salamanca, the traveller is struck with the change that appears in the dress and language of the people: but the circumstance most strongly marking a distinction greatly in favour of the Spaniards, is the cleanliness of their dwellings, which generally exhibit a degree of comfort and independence scarcely surpassed by what is seen in the best cottages of England. The costume of the men is dramatic and picturesque, and is well calculated to display a handsome person. It consists of a dark brown jerkin, having a sort of open stomacher, ornamented with curiously wrought buttons of silver, a sash or girdle round the waist, short cloth breeches, reaching half way down the thigh, with stockings of the same materials meeting them, and buskins tied round the feet and ancles with leathern thongs. A large cloak is drawn over the whole person, or worn folded on the shoulder, not without some attention to graceful effect.

This fashion is not peculiar to this district on the Frontier, but prevails in the neighbourhood of Salamanca, and through a great part of the kingdom of Leon.



PEASANT OF THE CORREGIMIENTO OF SALAMANCA.





PEASANT OF THE CORREGIMIENTO OF SALAMANCA.

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## ARMED PEASANT

Of the Ciudad Rodrigo Militia.

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CIUDAD Rodrigo is a city in the province of Salamanca, situated on a rising ground, on the north bank of a river running into the Douro, in the midst of a flat open country, rich in corn and pasturage.

Its fortifications, which have lately been repaired, have some appearance of strength, and are now manned by the militia, a fine corps of between four and five hundred athletic young men, well equipped with English muskets and good toledos.

This city has a handsome cathedral, and is the See of a Bishop. It contains near two thousand houses, well inhabited, and the citizens appear active and intelligent.





ARMED PEASANT OF THE CIUDAD RODRIGO MILITIA.

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## DANCERS.

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NOTWITHSTANDING the general gravity of the Spanish character, the dances peculiar to this nation are remarkable for the vivacity of their movements, which people of all ages and conditions delight to indulge in.

To the ear of a stranger, there is nothing in the melody or measure of the music, which is calculated to cause such exuberance of action: but to a Spaniard so irresistible is its effect, though not joining in the dance, as to impart an electric influence which sets the whole body in motion.

These airs are adapted to the guitar and tambourine, to which the Dancers keep time with castanets.

The Fandango and Boleras, each performed by one couple, are the favourite dances.

There is also a third, called the Seguidillas, danced by eight persons, something like a Cotillion, but partaking of the graces of the Fandango.

When the Fandango is exhibited on the stage, the performers are dressed in the Andalusian habit: but this sketch represents a Madrilenian and Leonese.



THE BOLERO DANCE.

London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, May 1849.

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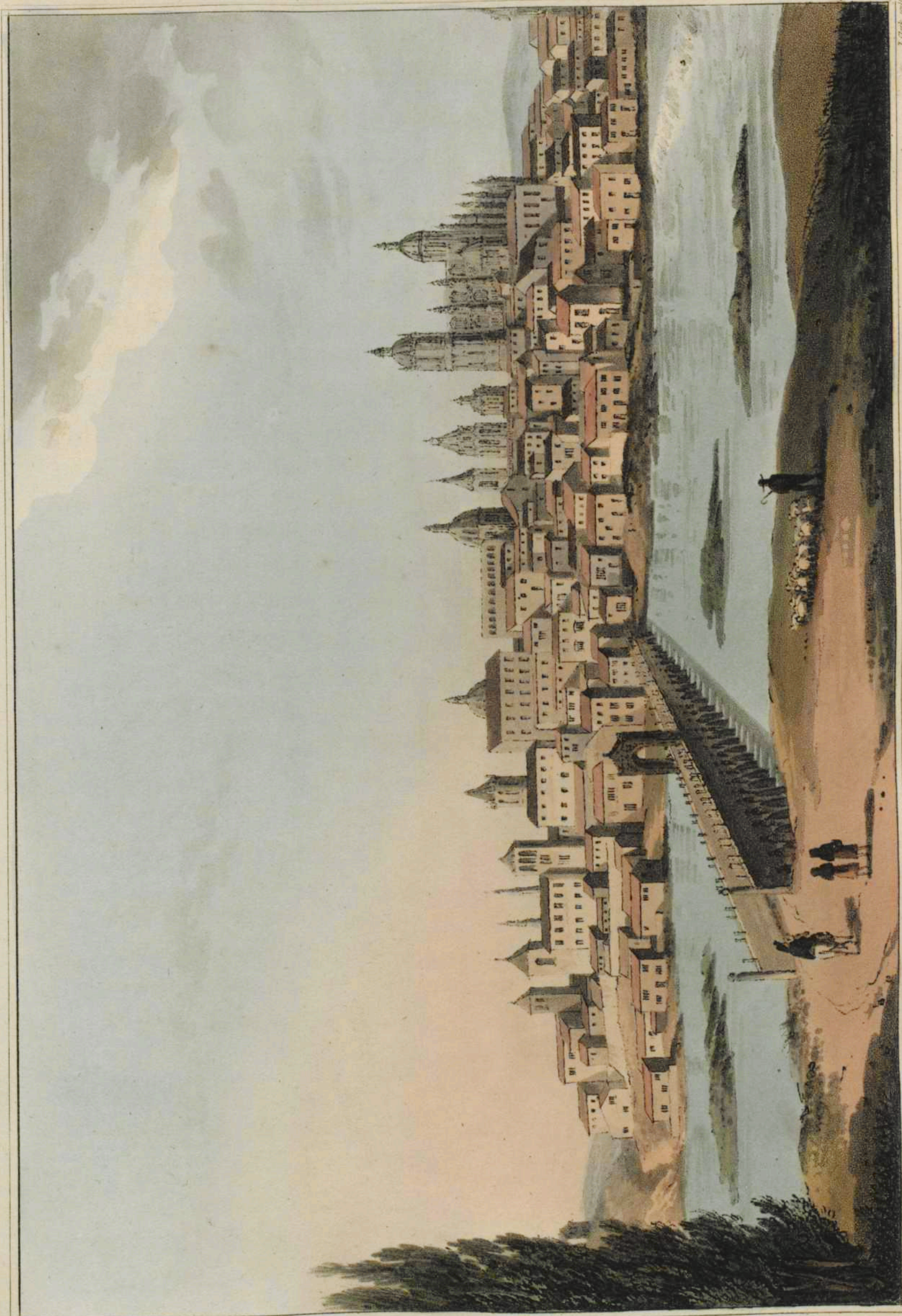
## VIEW OF SALAMANCA.

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THE domes and spires of this once celebrated city appear in sight, when the traveller on the road from Ciudad Rodrigo reaches the summit of a hill, about a league from the Tormes, a river on the north bank of which the streets and walls of Salamanca extend to the water's edge. A handsome stone bridge constructed on twenty-five arches is built across the river: a Roman work retaining in one half of it its original character and beauty, and exhibiting in the pointed arches of the other an appearance of more recent architecture. Salamanca contains about eight thousand houses, and is adorned with a number of public and private buildings, which place it in a rank with the first cities of Europe. Amongst the crowd of objects, which attract attention, the cathedral, Jesuits' college, and great square are most distinguished: other edifices, little less worthy of notice, are the Schools, Dominican church, the greater Colleges, the Bishop's palace, and numerous convents. In all these buildings is displayed a profusion of sculpture, for which the stone of Salamanca is peculiarly favourable. The streets however are narrow and gloomy, and many of the great private houses are but thinly inhabited.

The university was established in the beginning of the 13th century, by Alphonso the Ninth, and rose into importance under the fostering protection of Alphonso the Wise. From various causes it has long been declining, and now retains little more of its former celebrity than the name.

The students do not now exceed in number one or two hundred, and even before the present troubles, they did not amount to more than three hundred.



J. Clark del.

SALAWANKA.

London: Published by J. Booth, Tack Street, Portland Place, April 1849.

Wm. J. Booth del.

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**DOCTOR OF SALAMANCA.**

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THIS sketch, which represents the ordinary dress of the Spanish ecclesiastics, was meant to convey some idea of a very respectable character of Salamanca, Dr. Curtis.

This gentleman, no less distinguished as an enlightened scholar, than valued as a citizen, has long presided over the Irish seminary with credit; he is now upwards of seventy years of age, and having been removed from his native country at an early age, he has acquired the habits of that in which he has settled, without losing the vivacity peculiar to his own. His services to the English army in general, and to many individuals of it, and the assistance afforded by his knowledge of the language, and his local information, made him well known and esteemed.

When the affairs of Spain took an unfavourable turn, all personal concern seemed to be lost in anxiety for his pupils; and when he found their studies interrupted, and their stay in Salamanca unsafe, he recommended them to the protection of the English general, by whose authority they were appointed to situations in the army, which they accompanied to England. What has since become of the worthy rector has not been ascertained; but it is to be hoped that he will either find safety in Spain, or an honourable asylum in his native country.



A DOCTOR OF SALAMANCA.

London, Published by J. Borth, Duke Street, Fenchurch Place, May 24th 1799.

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STUDENT OF THE IRISH COLLEGE, SALAMANCA.

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THE Students of the Irish College are distinguished from the others of the university, by the habit represented in the sketch, which is composed of a coarse cloth gown, and cap. (The usual academical dress in Salamanca, is a black cloak and cocked hat, except in the *Collegios Mayores*, where it resembles that of the Irish Student, though of different colours.)

This seminary was instituted by King Philip the Second, and endowed with a liberal revenue chargeable on the crown, which provides for the establishment of a rector, and the maintenance and education of sixteen Students.

These young men are appointed by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland, and after a term of seven years, which is devoted to their studies, they are sent for by the diocesans to assume the duties of the priesthood. An academical degree is not considered an indispensable qualification; although those of bachelor, licentiate, and doctor, may be acquired during their residence. A part of the magnificent convent of the Jesuits, after their expulsion, was appropriated to the use of the Irish College, by the late King Charles the Third.





A STUDENT OF THE IRISH COLLEGE, SALAMANCA.

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## CATHEDRAL OF SALAMANCA.

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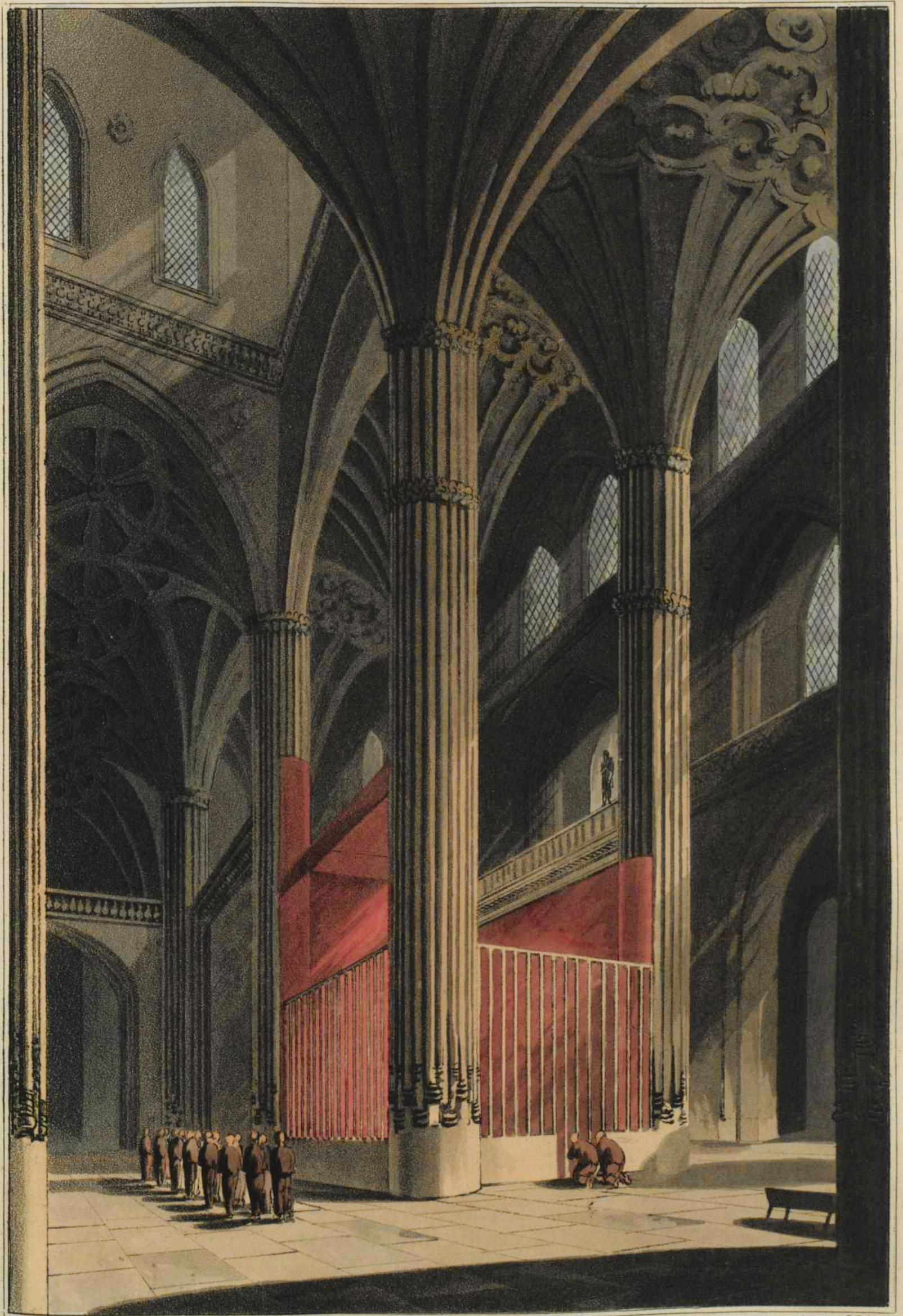
THE structure of this building, one of the most celebrated in Spain, was commenced in the golden age of the arts, during the Pontificate of Leo the Tenth, but was not finished until the beginning of the last century. To the time which elapsed prior to its completion, may be attributed the want of unity in the design, and the inequality of taste, which appears in its particular embellishments, though the whole is beautiful.

The exterior is characterised by a vast profusion of basso relievo, fret work, and rich moulding, which is lavished with an unsparing hand, on its western entrance. The façade here displays one continued mass of sculpture, representing a variety of subjects in scripture history; the most conspicuous of which, in a semicircular recess, is the adoration of the sages, still retaining the appearance of a recent production, unimpaired by time or the weather.

In the interior its general air is simple and majestic. It is three hundred and seventy-eight feet long, one hundred and eighty-one wide in the clear, one hundred and thirty high in the nave, and eighty in the aisles. The pillars are massy, and their capitals richly gilded. The altar, which is divided from the body of the church and the aisles, by an iron railing, is covered with crimson velvet. Above it, at a stupendous height, appears the inside of the dome, richly ornamented with gilding and gaudy colouring.

The lateral altars, which are shut up, except on the festivals of their respective saints, afford more gratification to the Spanish taste, than the body of the church, in their tawdry and overcharged ornaments.

Amongst the particular beauties of the Cathedral, may be reckoned a line of balustrades extending along the walls, of singular chasteness of design, and the monument of a bishop to the north of the altar. The most striking deformity appears to consist in a ponderous skreen, entirely destitute of grace, which separates the nave from the principal aisle, and obstructs a fine coup d'œil from the entrance.



Rev. Wm. Bradford del.

J. Clark sculp.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF SALAMANCA.

London, Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Northend Place, June 1829.

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## SPANISH LADY AND ATTENDANT,

Going to Mass.

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The Spanish Ladies, whose charms have been so often celebrated in romance, have in reality great personal attractions.

Their complexion, though generally dark, is clear, their features regular, their persons well proportioned, and their air peculiarly graceful.

Notwithstanding a general fashion has been introduced amongst people of rank throughout Europe, a distinct dress, wholly Spanish, and such as prevailed before the accession of the Bourbon family, is still retained, not only by those of inferior degree to the nobility, but by some of the nobility also, and particularly in the provinces at a distance from the capital.

The female attire of the description alluded to, is represented in the sketch. Its peculiarity consists in a mantilla, or veil of lace, and in a satin dress, ornamented with velvet, over which is worn a body of lace, reaching nearly to the knees, and fringed with silken cords. A coloured habit of this fashion is sometimes used, but black is more general, and always worn at mass.

The young Ladies are accompanied to their devotions by aged attendants.



A SPANISH LADY WITH HER ATTENDANT,

GOING TO MASS.

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INFANT CAPUCHIN.

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This subject represents a sight, not unfrequent in Salamanca, an infant in leading strings, with a shaven crown, dressed in the habits of a capuchin.

Several children are thus at a very early age invested with the monastic garb, whose parents are led by motives of zeal, or interest, to devote their progeny to the service of the church.



AN INFANT CAPUCHIN.

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DOMINICAN CHURCH, SALAMANCA.

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THE external ornaments of the conventual church of the Dominicans, bear some resemblance to those of the cathedral, and exhibit an equal specimen of the richness of the gothic and mixed style of architecture. The interior is grand and gloomy, and well adapted to display the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic worship. A low arch, extended from side to side, casts a shade over nearly a third part of the church. Above this is the choir; whence the swell of the organ, and deep voices of the monks, have their full effect.

Through the arch is an unobstructed view of the altar, and eastern extremity, which from the little light of the building, presents one confused gorgeous mass of gold and crimson, in the midst of which is a figure of the Virgin, clothed in tinsel and brocade.

Adjoining the church, with which it communicates by a range of cloisters, is the convent, possessing a good library; but what is more esteemed by the monks, a number of valuable relics.





See p. 170 of the original.

INTERIOR OF THE DOMINICAN CHURCH SALAMANCA.

London, published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, Jan. 1840.

J. Clark sculp.

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### SERVANT GIRLS OF SALAMANCA.

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THE taste for gaudy colours, among women of the lower class, is less prevalent in Salamanca, than in most parts of the kingdom of Leon. The Servant Girls of this city, are generally habited in brown dresses, and black mantillas. A love of finery, however, is still displayed in party coloured belts, which are worn across the breast, and answer the purpose of neck-kerchiefs, and in the variegated borders of their aprons. The general character of this dress, is becoming; and the women of this class, as well as the Spanish ladies, are remarkable for their graceful gait and carriage.



SERVANT GIRLS OF SALAMANCA.

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## ALIEJOS.

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ALIEJOS is a town in the plains of Leon, through which the army marched on its forward movement from Salamanca: situated about half way between that city and Valladolid, a few leagues to the westward of the direct road.

It is one of the largest among the many small towns of this fertile district, and contains from five to six hundred houses, which are, for the most part, constructed of mud. A stone castle, of a square form, though wholly defenceless, gives the town an appearance of former consideration, and adds an object of picturesque effect to the adjacent country, which is wholly destitute of trees, and inclosures, and little varied by any prominence of outline.

This vast plain, which may be said to commence on the frontier, near Almeida, extends beyond Burgos, is bounded on one side by the mountains near Astorga, and by branches of the Guadarama on another, and constitutes the greatest part of the kingdoms of Leon, and old Castille. Although the science of agriculture is little studied, and the practice is very defective, the supplies of corn, which this country produces, are almost inexhaustible; the soil being naturally fertile, and most of the land in tillage.



L. Clark sculp.

ALLEJOS — A TOWN IN THE PLAINS OF LEON.

London: Published by J. Booth, New Street, London, W. See Page 449.

See Page 449

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### SPANISH COURIER.

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A COURIER'S approach to a town, is always annouced by the loud cracking of his whip, and the jingling of bells attached to his horse's furniture.

The peculiarity of the Courier's dress, consists in a small hat, tied with a handkerchief under his chin, a jacket ornamented with slips of different coloured cloth, at the elbows and seams behind, and strong guards of leather worn over his knees.

The Spanish saddle is of very clumsy workmanship, much raised above the back of the horse, having a sort of wooden frame for the thighs, and wooden stirrups, bound with iron. Leathern bags, for the purpose of carrying letters, are suspended from the back of the saddle, resting on the horse's flanks; and bells are attached to the breech-band. Thus equipped, the Courier proceeds over all the variety of roads, at a brisk canter, generally quickened into a gallop on entering a town.



*Courier Espagnol.*  
SPANISH COURIER.

London. Published by J. B. Whittaker, 21, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4.

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PEASANTS OF THE CORREGIMIENTO OF TORO.

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BETWEEN Salamanca and Toro, a variation in dress, and a difference in external character is apparent, which produce a comparison by no means favourable to the peasantry of the latter district.

These people are as remarkable for the filthiness of their person and correspondent negligence of dress, as those of Salamanca for the neatness displayed in both; and are no less distinguished for their sullenness and slothful habits, than the others for their sprightliness and activity.

A Montero cap is usually worn by the male peasants in this part of the plains, and a gown brought over the head of the women supplies the place of the mantilla.

Wooden shoes are worn by people of both sexes, during the winter.





PEASANTS OF THE CORREGIMIENTO OF TORO.

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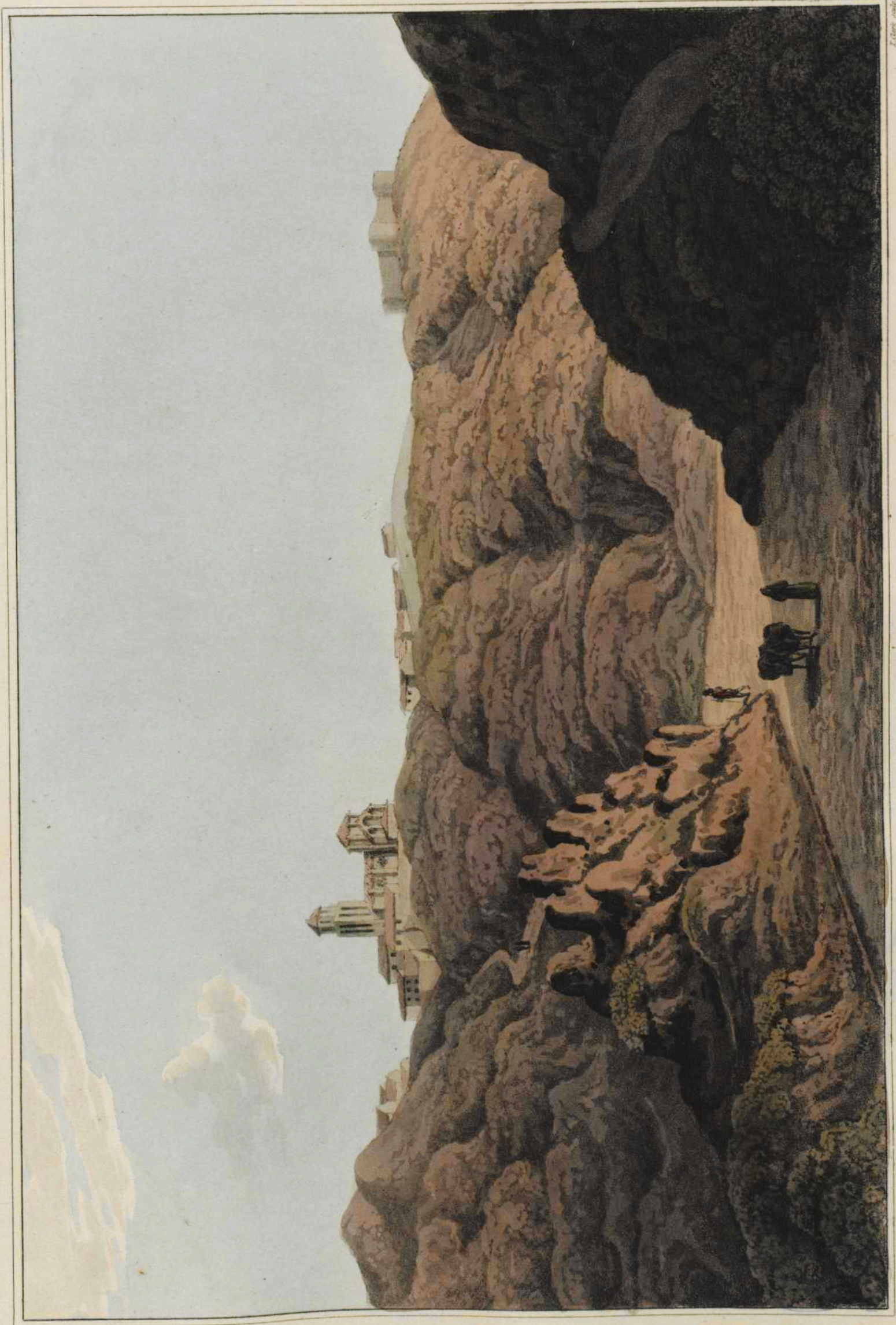
TORO.

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TORO is a town of great antiquity, on the north bank of the Douro, about seven leagues to the westward of Valladolid. The eminence on which it is situated, is a continuation of the broken masses of earth which form a bank of the river, and constitute a peculiarity in the appearance of the country. These abrupt prominences seem to have originated in some natural convulsion: a conjecture, supported by a tradition, current in Toro, of an earthquake which happened at some very remote period.

The town contains nearly two thousand houses, and is surrounded by a mud wall, along which are some remains of a castle. There are two convents without the walls; but the most distinguished edifice is the church, an irregular pile of building, of an architecture resembling Saxon.

Over the river, which here flows with great rapidity along a broad and deep bed, is a handsome stone bridge built on several arches.



L. Childs del.

TORO.

London, Published by T. Agnew & Sons, Strand, British Empire, May 1879.

W. & A. G. Wallcut sculp.

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## SHEPHERDS OF THE PLAINS OF LEON,

In their Winter Clothing.

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THE dress of the Shepherds here represented, is only worn during the severest days of winter. It consists of a sort of sheep-skin armour, with the woolly side outwards, over which is thrown a great coat or capa.

Thus prepared against inclement weather, the Shepherds are never absent from their flocks, during their winter excursions through the plains, and are always attended by dogs of a peculiarly fine breed, remarkable for their good nature as well as courage. In right of the privileges of the Mesta, (a chartered society of great flock owners, to which the law has granted considerable privileges of pasturage,) the migratory flocks commence their journey about the beginning of November, when the scanty herbage, and cold air of the mountains, render a change of place and climate necessary.

The two Castilles, Leon, and Estremadura, are the provinces which have suffered most in their agricultural interests by these annual incursions.

It has been urged by some who profit by this unequal law, that the delicate quality of the Spanish wool is acquired by this change of food and climate, an opinion, wholly refuted by well attested experiments, which prove that the wool of the stationary flocks of Estremadura, is in no degree inferior.



J. Clark sculp.

SHEPHERDS OF THE PLAINS OF LEON.

London, Published by J. Smith, Queen Street, Portland Place, near St. John's Church.

By the Author.

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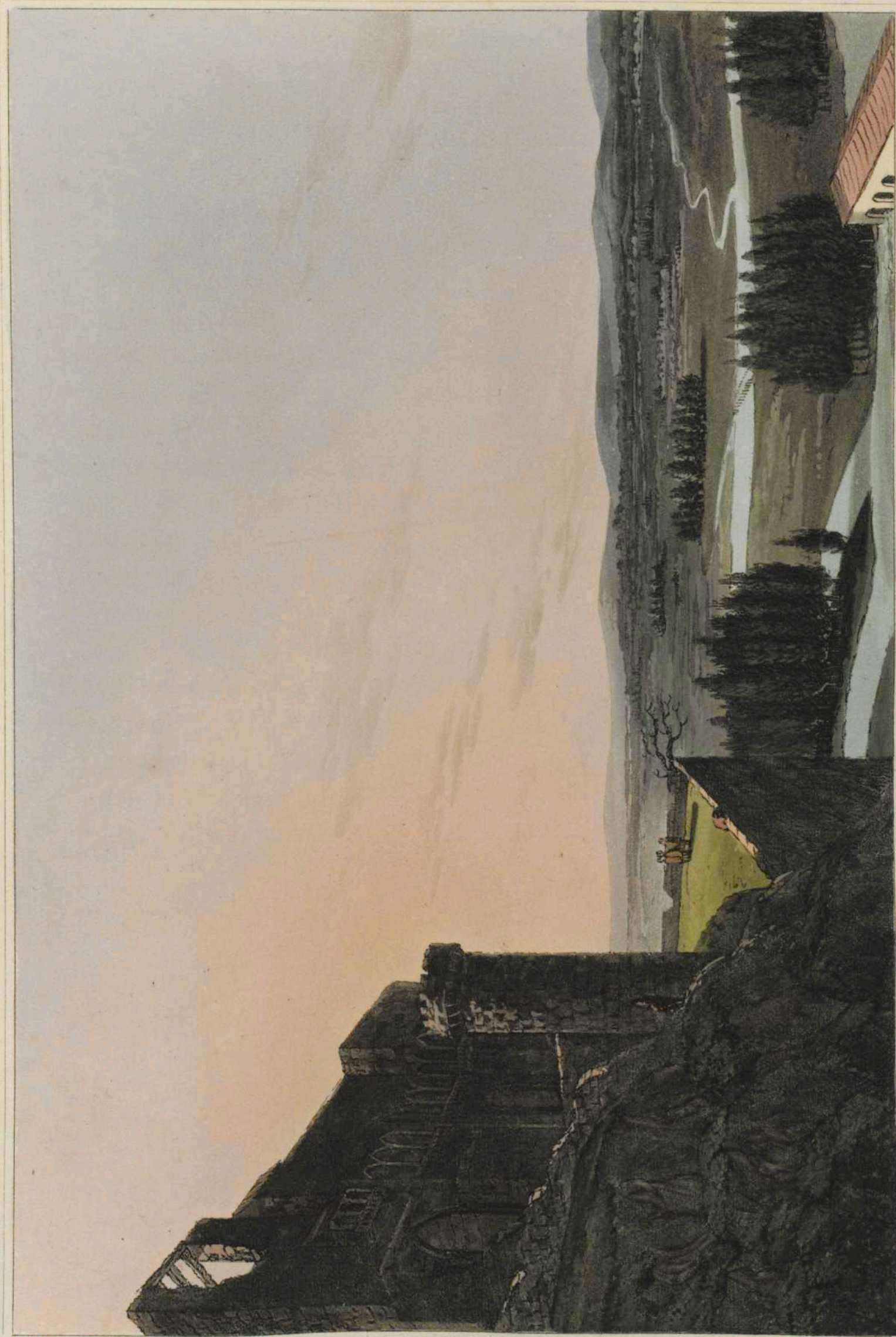
CASTLE OF BENEVENTÈ.

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THE town of Beneventè, about the same size as Toro, is populous, and occupies a rising ground a mile northward of the bridge, which crosses the Ezla.

It is remarkable for a stately palace belonging to the family of Pimentel, to which it gives the title of Count. The Duchess of Ossuna is the present proprietress, and in her own right, assumes the title of Countess of Beneventè. This building is situated on the edge of a broken precipice, commanding an extensive view of the plains towards Astorga, along which the sinuous course of the rivers Ezla and Marez are seen for a considerable distance.

It was formerly a place of great strength, and magnificence; and though its condition is now ruinous, it retains a variety of costly embellishments, particularly in the Baron's hall, which is ornamented with porcelain friezes, and pillars of porphyry and verd antique.



J. Clark sculp.

CASTLE OF BENEVENTE.

London. Published by J. Booth, 21, St. Paul's Church-yard, Strand, W.C. Price 1s. 6d.

See p. 100. Engraved 46.

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PASS OF MANZANAL.

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ON the 30th December, the army having gained the Gallician road, began to wind along the vast chain of mountains, which connect part of Leon with Galicia and the Asturias.

This road is one of the noblest public works in Europe. It is broad and well formed, and continues with little variation along the sides of mountains from its commencement, near Manzanal to Coruña, (a distance of one hundred and sixty miles,) lying for the most part, half way between their base and summit. As its course is extremely sinuous, the traveller finds himself imperceptibly ascending heights, which from a distance appear inaccessible. Over such parts of the mountain as have been broken by a rush of water, its continuity is preserved by an arch thrown across, with an immense superstructure of rocky materials.

The sketch is intended to represent part of the road, near the hamlet of Manzanal, and to convey some idea of the gloom and desolation, which characterises the scenery for the distance of several leagues. It was taken at a time when the natural horrors were much heightened by many spectacles of suffering humanity.





Lith. only.

PASS OF MANZANAL.

London. Published by J. Bowth. Dials. Street. Portland. Thos. Ag. at 49.

See the Bradford Ad.

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### ENTRANCE INTO VILLA FRANCA.

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THE road as it approaches Villa Franca, winds through some beautiful valleys, and along hills covered with vines. The sketch represents its appearance on the entrance, showing little more of the town, than a castle on the left hand, which formerly belonged to the ferocious Duke of Alva, the Posada on the right, a spacious Dominican convent, and a few small houses. The town is romantically situated in a deep valley, surrounded by mountains, principally uncultivated, but in some parts adorned with vineyards. It is the chief town in the mountainous district, and is on the extremity of the kingdom of Leon.

Villa Franca was formerly called Villa Francorum; a name which it is supposed to have derived, from being the resting place of the French pilgrims, on their road to Saint Iago de Compostella.



VILLA FRANCA.

London, Published by J. Smith, Duke Street, Liverpool Place, May 1849.

J. Clark sculp.

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VIEW, AND PASS NEAR VILLA FRANCA.

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THE road beyond Villa Franca continues for four or five leagues through a narrow valley, the beauties of which are picturesque, though not much varied. On both sides are steep rocky mountains; along one of which passes the road, and along the base of the opposite one a stream, sometimes gliding smoothly within green banks, and at others rushing over a stony bottom. Groupes of trees are here not uncommon, and in some places overshadow the road.

Along these hollows, as the army passed, they were met by loose parties of Gallician recruits on their way to join the patriot bands. Although wholly uninformed of the state of their army, and of the situation of the enemy, they prosecuted their journey with the greatest alacrity.



PASS NEAR VILLA FRANCA.

London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Liverpool. Price 4s. 6d.

Booth & Co. Liverpool. Del.





VIEW NEAR VILLA FRANCA

London. Published by J. Booth, Duke Street, Strand, near New Palace Yard.

L. Clark. sculp.

Rev. Wm. B. Woodhead. del.

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## VIEW BETWEEN CONSTANTINE AND NOGALES.

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FROM the village of Herrias, five leagues beyond Villa Franca, the road, by a gradual ascent of two leagues, passes over the summit of the highest mountain in Gallicia, whence gradually descending, its course is continued by the villages of los Nogales, and Constantine.

Along this part of the route, where a more extensive view is presented, the barren character of the mountains is relieved by some appearance of dwellings and cultivation. In the valleys and spaces between the rocks, are seen little green inclosures, with here and there a cottage covered with slate; and no portion of ground however scanty, which admits of tillage, appears to be neglected by the hardy and industrious natives. A stream passes through most of the valleys, which in the winter season assumes the magnitude of a river.

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This subject is the last which the Author had it in his power to take. The increased interest of the army's progress, until their embarkation, after the memorable battle of Coruña, on the 16th January, 1809, prevented him from continuing the Series, through the remainder of the route.

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*The succeeding Sketches of Military Costume, having been offered to the Publisher, after the commencement of the Rev. Mr. Bradford's Work, are introduced, as giving a varied description of character.*





L. Clark sculp.

VIEW BETWEEN CONSTANTIN & NOGALES.

London, Published by J. Booth, 21, Duke Street, Strand, W.C.

See p. 177, Illustrated, etc.



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 PORTUGUESE,  
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.

---

PRINTED BY WILLIAM SAVAGE, BEDFORD BURY,  
FOR JOHN BOOTH, DUKE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE.

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1810.





LIGHT INFANTRY  
(CATALONIAN)

ARTILLERY

J. Clark sculp.

*Spanish Military Costume.*





SPANISH GRENADIERS.







SPANISH INFANTRY.





SPANISH LIGHT HORSE.





SPANISH HEAVY HORSE.



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, Carthagena, Seville, and Corunna.

\* 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,

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

					Cavalry.			
	Reals.	£.	s.	d.	Reals.	£.	s.	d.
Captain of the Grenadiers	—	—	—	—	800	8	6	8
Other Captains	—	—	—	—	700	7	5	10
Lieutenant of Grenadiers	—	—	—	—	480	5	0	0
Other Lieutenants	—	—	—	—	400	4	3	4
Second Ditto	—	—	—	—	320	3	6	8
Ensigns	—	—	—	—	250	2	12	2
Men	—	—	—	—	1,10	Marvs	3¼	13 Qz. 3¼

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 Carthagená.

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.



OFFICER OF ENGINEERS

OFFICER OF INFANTRY

*Portuguese Military Costume.*





LISBON POLICE GUARD. ARMED PEASANT OF ALGARVA.







NOVION, OR LISBON POLICE CAVALRY.





PORTUGUESE  
LEGION OF ALORNA.





PORTUGUESE REGIMENT OF ALCANTARA.





PORTUGUESE MARINE







A PRIVATE OF FRENCH INFANTRY.





A FRENCH DRAGOON.



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.

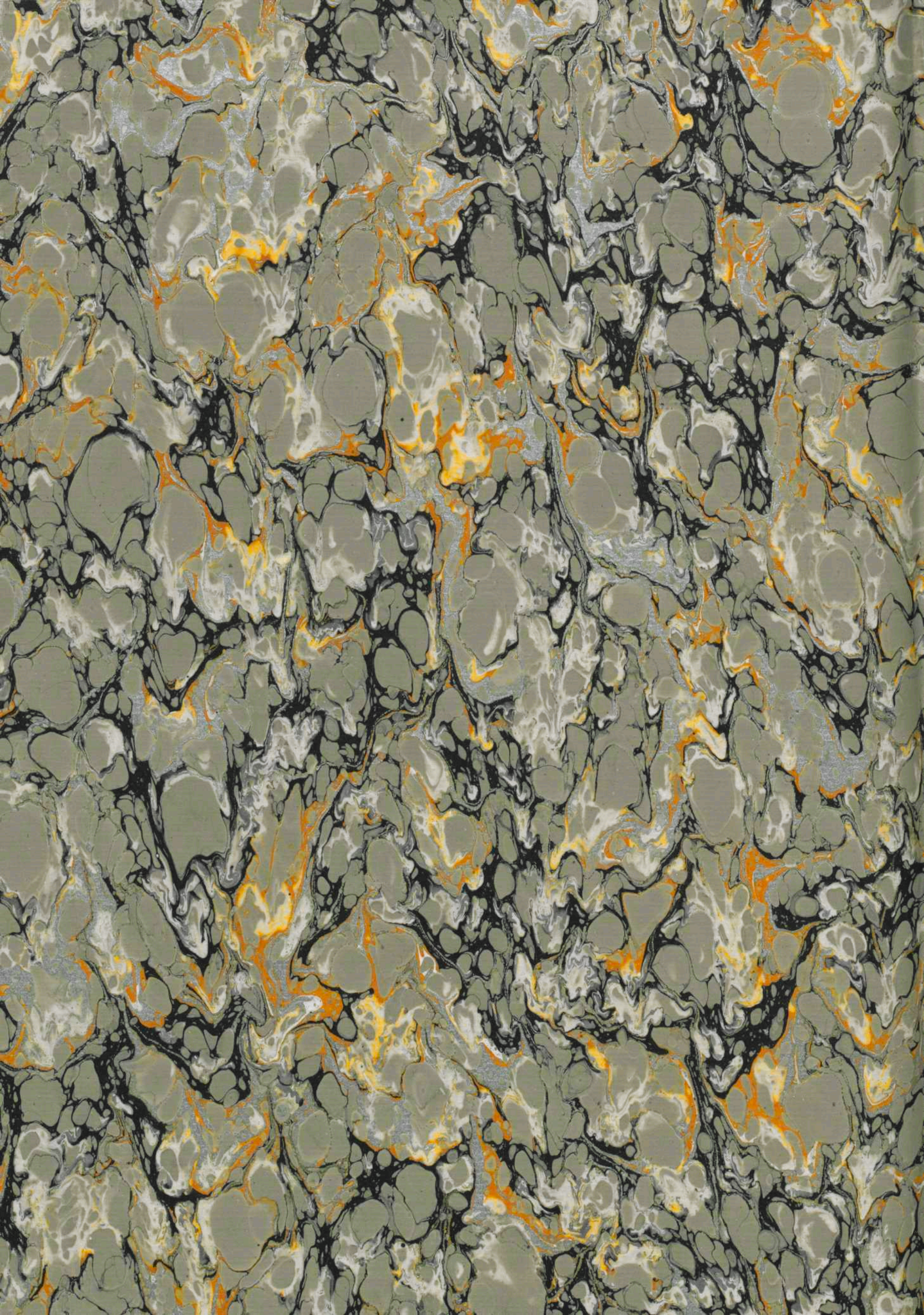
Almeida covers the province of Beira, and the left bank of the Douro, but it requires a large garrison, and does not cover the capital.

The right bank of the Tagus is undefended, except by the difficult passes of Idanha, Pena Macor, and Alfayates. Elvas, 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.

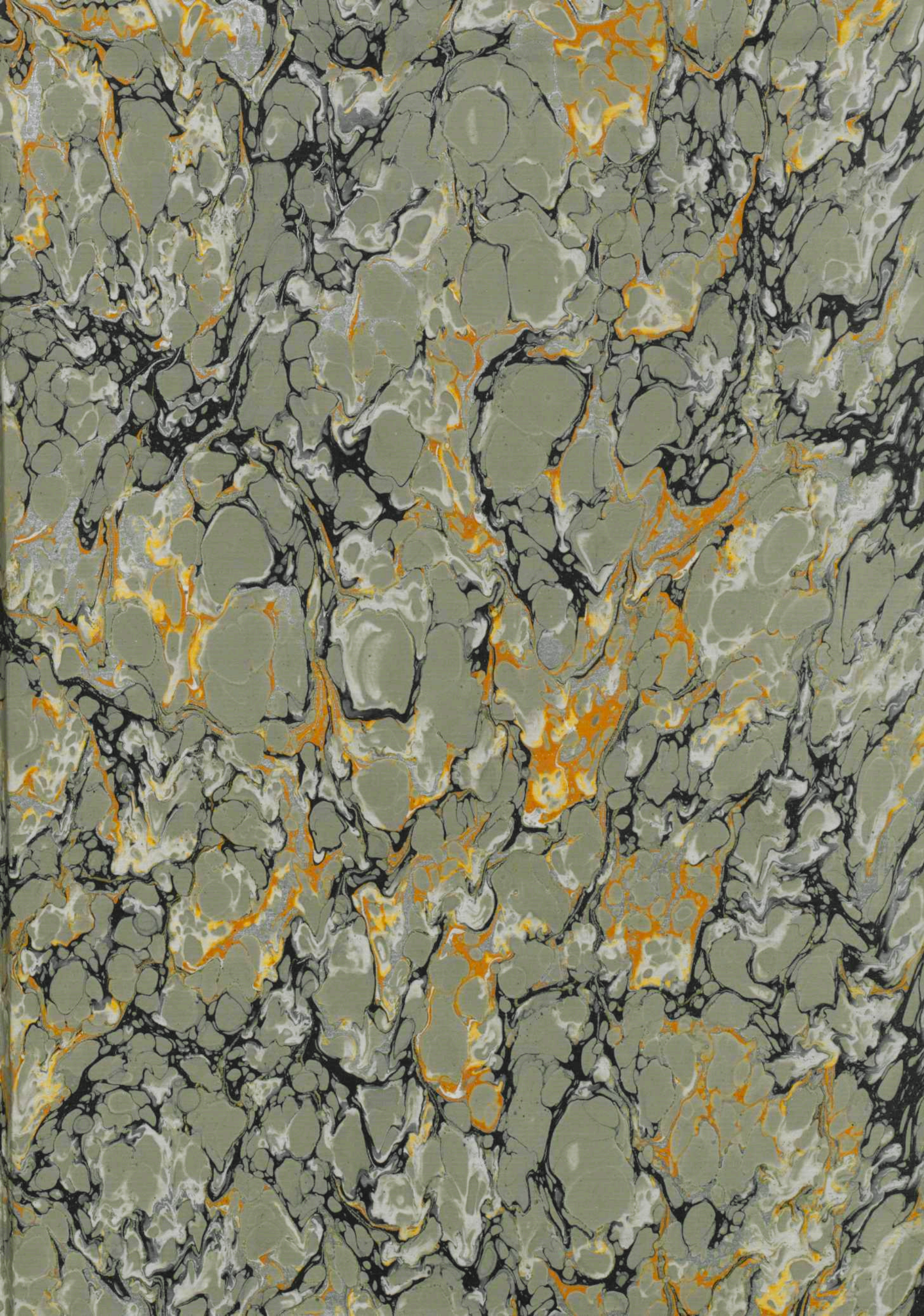
The navy which conveyed the Prince Regent to Brazil in 1807, consisted of 8 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and 24 smaller vessels.—Brazil furnishes wood, but naval stores must be derived from other countries. The little kingdom of Algarve produces excellent sailors.

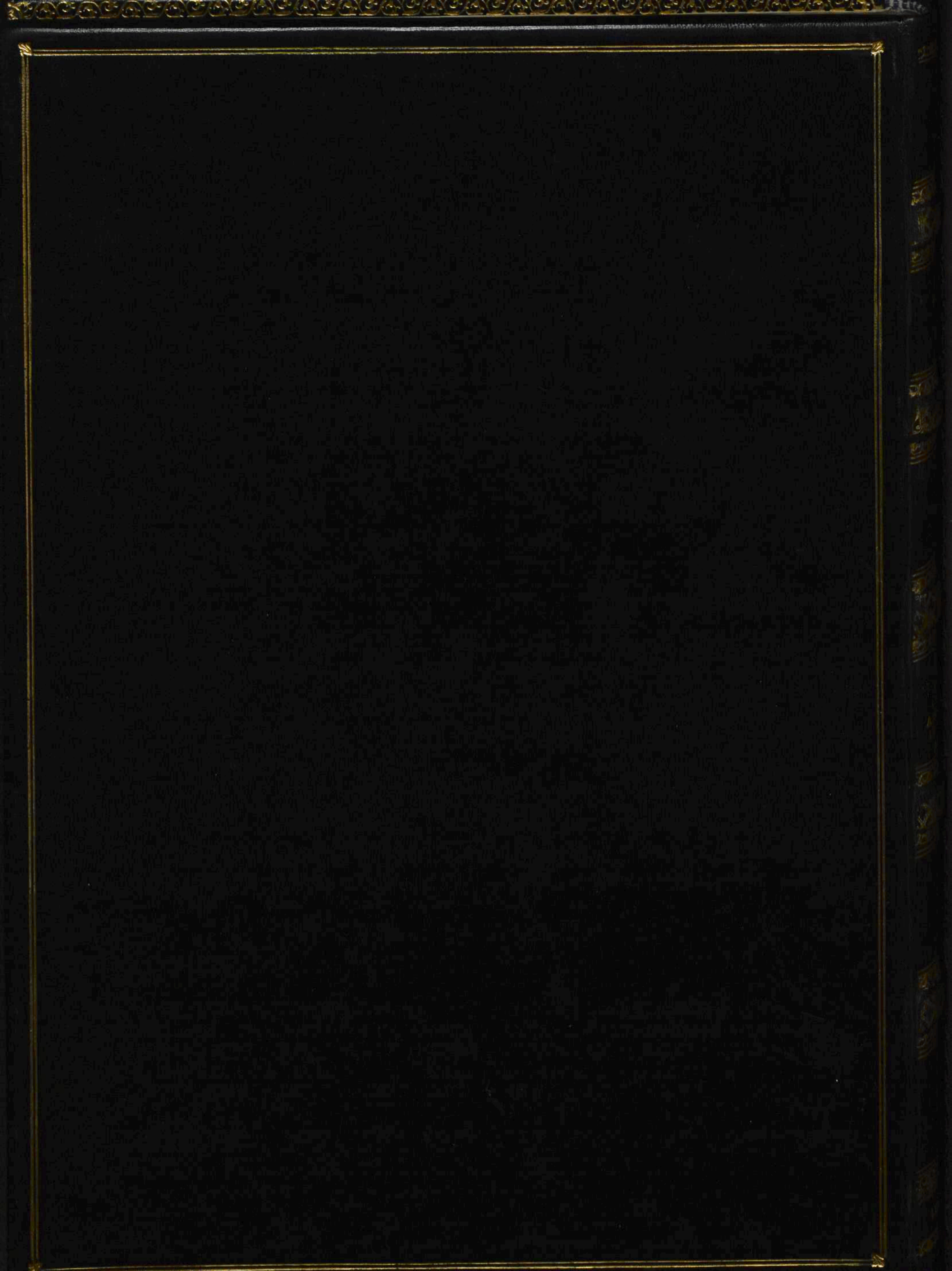


















REV. WILLIAM  
BRADFORD



SKETCHES  
OF THE  
COUNTRY,  
CHARACTER,  
AND COSTUME,  
IN PORTUGAL  
AND SPAIN



LONDON 1810