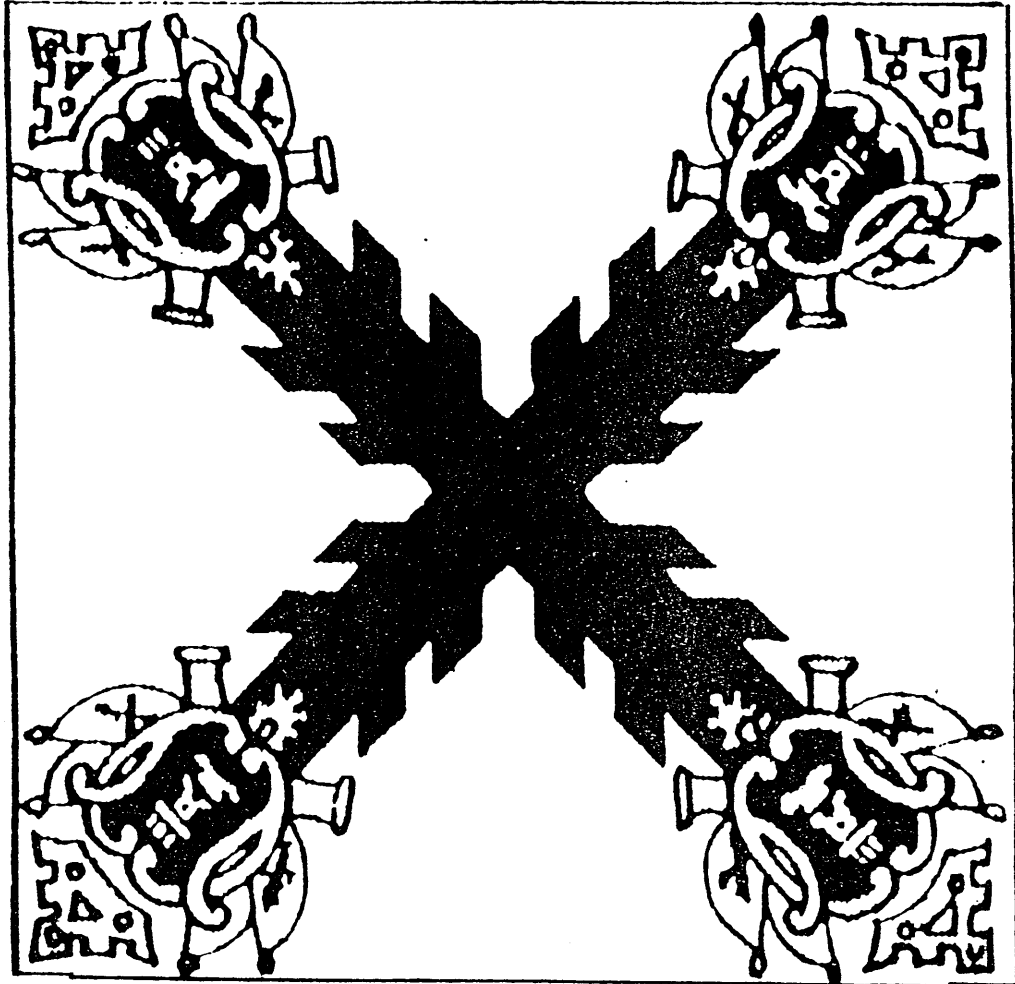


The Armies of Spain
and Portugal
1808-1814



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Illustrated by M. Gilbert

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The Spanish Army

1788-1808

Upon the death of Carlos III of Spain, in 1788, the Spanish Army consisted of twenty eight Spanish infantry regiments, twelve foreign infantry regiments, three light infantry regiments, twelve line cavalry regiments, eight dragoon regiments, and two cazadore (light cavalry) regiments. The Spanish army was organized, drilled, and fought in the manner established by Frederick the Great of Prussia. The Spanish, like the rest of Europe, had imitated the greatest warrior of the 18th Century. In 1788 the Spanish army consisted of:

Royal Guard

Guardias de Corps (4 cos) (1704) (Royal Cavalry Escort)

Española
Americana
Italiana
Flamenca

Guardias de Alabarderos (3 cos) (1707) (Palace Guards)

Amarilla
Lanzilla
Vieja

Guardias Españoles (6 battalions) (1704)

Guardias Walonas (6 battalions)

Carabineros Reales (4 squadrons)

<u>Infantry Regiment</u>	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Infantry Regiment</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Rey	Immemorial	España	1660
Galicia (Reina in 1789)	1537	Toledo	1661
Príncipe	1537	Mallorca	1682
Saboya	1537	Burgos	1694
Corona	1537	Murcia	1694
Africa	1559	León	1694
Zamora	1580	Cantabria	1703
Soria	1591	Asturias	1703
Córdoba	1650	Fijo de Ceuta*	1703
Guadalajara	1657	Navarra	1705
Sevilla	1657	Aragón	1711
Granada	1657	América	1764
Vitoria (Valencia in 1791)	1658	Princesa	1766
Lisboa (Zaragosa in 1791)	1660	Extremadura	1766
		Fijo de Orán*	unknown**

* Garrison Infantry Regiment

** Disbanded during 1788

<u>Foreign Regiments</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Irlanda (Irish)	1698
Hibernia (Irish)	1709
Ultonia (Irish)	1709
Mílan (Italian)	disbanded in 1792
Flándes (Flemish)	disbanded in 1792
Brabante (Flemish)	disbanded in 1792

<u>Foreign Regiments</u>	<u>Raised</u>	
Bruselas (Flemish)		disbanded in 1792
Nápoles (Neapolitan)	1572	
Schwaller #1 (Swiss)	1734	
Rüttimann #2 (Swiss)	1742	
N. Reding #3 (Swiss)	1742	
Betschart #4 (Swiss)	1742	

Light

<u>Infantry</u>	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Strength</u>
1.º de Aragón	1762	1 battalion
1.º de Cataluña	1762	2 battalions
2.º de Cataluña	1762	2 battalions

Line

<u>Cavalry Regiments</u>	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Rey	1538	Alcántara	1656
Reina	1703	España	1659
Príncipe	1703	Algarve	1701
Infante	1642	Calatrava	1703
Borbón	1640	Santiago	1703
Farnesio	1640	Montesa	1706

Dragoon

<u>Regiments</u>	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Rey	1674	Villaviciosa	1689
Reina	1735	Sagunto	1703
Almansa	1676	Numancia	1707
Pavía	1684	Lusitania	1709

Cazadore or Light

<u>Cavalry Regiments</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Olivencia	1735
Voluntarios de España	1767

Royal Artillery Regiment

Staff

Six Battalions, each with eight companies

In addition to the regular army, there were a number of Provincial Militia Regiments (*Regimientos Provinciales de Milicias*). The 28 oldest were raised in 1734 and the 14 remaining were raised in 1766. They were:

Regiments Raised in 1734

Jaén	Logroño	Oviedo	Pontevedra
Badajoz	Sigüenza	Córdoba	Tuy
Sevilla	Toro	Murcia	Betanzos
Burgos	Soria	Trujillo	Málaga
Lugo	Laredo	Jerez	Guadix
Granada	Orense	Ecija	Ronda
León	Santiago	Ciudad Rodrigo	Bujalance

Regiments raised in 1766

Cuenca	Lorca	Avila
Salamanca	Valladolid	Plasencia
Alcázar de San Juan	Mendoñedo	Segovia
Chinchilla	Toledo	Monterrey
	Ciudad Real	Compostela

In addition, there was an urban militia. They served as garrisons for the various cities in which they were raised. They were:

<u>City</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Cadiz	20 companies	1762
Puerto de Santa María	9 companies	1762
Campo de Gibraltar	13 companies	1762
Cartagena	9 companies	1762
Ceuta	5 companies	1762
Badajoz	14 companies	unknown
Albuquerque	8 companies	1762
Alcántara	6 companies	1762
Alconchel	1 company	1762
Valencia de Alcántara	7 companies	1766
Coruña	12 companies	1766
Ciudad Rodrigo	6 companies	1768
Tarifa	4 companies	1769

The Urban Militia was the second reserve of the army and consisted of troops and equipment of an inferior quality. In addition to a number of invalid companies and other small formations, there were a number of fixed companies (*Compañias fijas*) that were stationed in various fortresses around Spain. The *Escopeteros de Getares* were founded in 1705 and served in the Campo de Gibraltar. In Cataluña was the *Compañia de Infantería de la Plaza de Rosas*, in Valencia was the *Compañia Suelta de Escopeteros*, in Aragon was the *Compañia Suelta de Fusileros*, and in Ceuta was the *Compañia de Caballería de Lanzas de Ceuta*, which was formed in 1584. In the minor fortresses of Melilla, Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and Alhucemas there were three more fixed or stationary companies. In addition, along the coast of Granada were stationed eleven companies of the *Compañias de Granada*. Ten of these companies were formed in 1762 as part of the Urban Militia, but the Royal Order of 24 February 1780 renamed them the "*Infantería Fija de la Costa de Granada*." The eleventh company was not raised until 1799.

Not having engaged in any significant warfare in the latter half of the 18th Century, the Spanish army had begun a steady slide into decay. The dates that the various line regiments were raised shows very little activity after the War of the Spanish Succession. In fact, only the two cazadore regiments, three line infantry regiments, and four foreign infantry regiments were raised in the period from the end of the War of the Spanish Succession and the beginning of the French Revolution.

The line infantry and cavalry operated according to the art of war as established Frederick the Great. The infantry relied on volleys of fire and the cavalry relied on shock. The dragoons, however, retained their original role as mounted infantry and had not been absorbed into the line cavalry as another shock formation.

The light infantry and cavalry found their origin in two sources. The first was the increasing need for light troops as experience by Frederick in his Bohemian campaign. However, the Spanish needed forces that were able to

operate in rugged terrain and deal with the notorious bandits and smugglers that haunted the Pyrenees. They were also needed to deal with the Barbary pirates. In dealing with these two groups, the light forces assumed far more than the nominal police role that occupied many nation's military in peacetime.

The Spanish artillery organization developed at the same pace as the infantry. It found itself faced with significant developments in northern Europe and in order to remain viable it had to keep pace. As a result, experiments with horse artillery were held in South America, the numbers of guns provided to the army were increased, and an artillery academy was established in Segovia. As Spain was a Bourbon monarchy, France had passed on to it the benefits of the Gribeauval system, which was adopted in its entirety in 1792.

The quality of the artillery's performance, however, was limited by the failure of the army to provide a permanent train. Civilian teamsters were hired to draw the guns into battle, and they were no more reliable than those hired by France and the German states prior to their establishment of military trains.

This arrangement saved the costs of having to maintain such a force in peacetime, but there were handicaps, as Spain had a shortage of suitable horses. This allowed the teamsters to collect outrageous fees and caused them to be quicker to desert the army if their precious horses were threatened. If horses were not available, mules and oxen would be hired, neither of which is noted for its speed. This caused the artillery to slow down the pace of an already slow army.

The Spanish army had been raised principally from volunteers prior to 1770, with the deficiencies in the ranks filled by foreigners. Because of the low esteem in which the army was held and the poor pay, the numbers of suitable volunteers was very low and the Spanish were obliged to enlist the "vagabonds" of Europe. They were noted for drunkenness and, because the Spanish Inquisition continued until Napoleon's invasion ended it, the army was very suspect as a nest of Protestants.

After 1770, the foreign volunteers were insufficient to make up a significant short fall, 12,000 men were drafted from the provincial militia. Further forces were necessary, because of the squabble between Spain and England over the Falklands, and a limited conscription was established. The entire population of Spain was, for the first time, subject to the draft. Measures were taken to limit the discontent this caused, by minimizing the numbers and types of exemptions that were available. It was hoped that these reforms would bring "men of property and probity" into the ranks.

Exemptions were allocated to the various useful classes, as well as to the Church and the nobility. As a result, clerics, government officials, factory workers and artisans, educated professionals, stock breeders, small farmers owning their own land, merchants, master craftsmen, and businessmen were granted exemptions. So, as a result, the draft fell most heavily on the poor and landless.

Each province was assigned a quota and the provincial Intendant distributed the quota through his province based on population. All single, healthy men between 17 and 36 were obliged to register if they were over 5 feet tall and did not have an exemption. A ballot was used to randomly select those who would serve and strict measures taken to ensure it was fair and honest.

Despite the best efforts of the government, service in the army remained very unpopular, and the announcement of a draft sent the young men fleeing into the hills to avoid conscription, or to the chapels, where they married to obtain an exemption. Those who could not escape were dragged into the service by armed guards.

Because so many evaded conscription as time progressed, the government found itself obliged to take harsh measures to get the recruits it needed. The "leva" was instituted whereby marriages that occurred less than 15 days prior to the announcement of the draft were annulled and magistrates were authorized to sweep the streets of all criminals, beggars and unemployed that they might find for conscription..

This latter action had the advantage of clearing the streets of the major urban centers of the swarms of beggars that crowded their streets.

Once in the military the worst expectations of the soldiers were quickly met. Their lives were governed by a myriad of petty rules and regulations. They were required to remain out of polite society. They had to wear their full uniform when in public and to keep their hair properly powdered and dressed at all times. They were forbidden to sit or to smoke in public, which was most painful to the soldiers as the presence of the Spanish army could reputedly be detected by the litter of cigarette and cigar butts. In addition, they were subjected to discipline by their non-commissioned officers, who carried thick canes, the sole purpose of which was to ensure that the wayward soldier clearly understood the displeasure of his sergeant.

By 1775, the draft had become so unworkable that it was abandoned, leaving popular enlistment and the "leva" as the only source of men. However, the "leva" appears to have seldom been employed, as in 1801 there were only 4,771 men, who had entered the army through that process.

The stream of volunteers remained low and the Spanish army began its tradition of under strength units. The decline grew so high that the foreign regiments of *Milán*, *Flandés*, *Brabante*, and *Bruselas* were disbanded in 1792, and their remaining men were distributed through out the rest of the army.

The shortage of men was less severe in the Swiss regiments, but they became less Swiss in nature, as their ranks were opened to nearly anyone who cared to volunteer, and more than an occasional individual who didn't care to volunteer.

The failure of the Spanish army to recruit sufficient men became apparent in 1792, when the army was able to field only about 36,000 men. As a result, when a major war finally came to Spain's door, it found its army flooded with swarms of untrained, raw recruits. In addition to other deficiencies in its officer corps, this mass of untrained recruits was the principal reason for its miserable showing and laughing stock reputation during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

The second major handicap of the Spanish army was its officer corps. They held an elevated position in society for which they lacked any significant claim. They were noted for their low level of technical skills and lack of professional unity. When it came under attack for its miserable showings, the Spanish officer corps proved incapable of defending itself, and disintegrated into an endless stream of petty bickering and jockeying for position.

A further problem facing the officer corps, was its surprisingly high percentage of foreign officers in very high positions. Of the 327 generals in the Spanish army in 1792, a total of 77 were foreigners.

Spain also had the practice of severely limiting the numbers of commoners who could obtain commissions. Many who did so by forging patents of nobility or by bribing the ever willing Spanish bureaucrat. In addition, those who did gain a commission, were further limited by a process which usually kept them from rising any higher than the rank of captain. The process also resulted in babes, still in their mother's arms, being commissioned and men such as the Duque de Albuquerque being promoted from captain to lieutenant general in four years.

As nobles generally disliked the idea of service in the field, they avoided such service. They attempted to spend as much of their time as possible at court where they could gain promotion much faster and without the risk of combat. This had the result of keeping the commissioned commoner serving as a company officer for extremely long periods.

In the engineers and artillery, service was based entirely upon seniority, except where an officer may have committed some fault that was observed by the King. Such petty acts as carrying a parasol on parade could result in the rejection of a proposed promotion for an officer of 30 years service.

The French Revolution

In 1792, Spain was, in essence, ruled by Godoy, the Captain General of the Army and Duque de la Alcudía. He was to rule Spain from 1792 to 1808, with only a short break from 1798 to 1800, because of his control over the King and Queen of Spain.

During the French Revolution Godoy's first efforts were to conciliate both sides and an attempt to save the French royal family. However, when Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were executed, Spain declared war. At this time the Spanish army consisted of 41 squadrons of cavalry and 38 battalions of infantry. That portion of the infantry which stood in permanent brigades, was brigaded as follows:

1st Brigade: Joaquin Palafox

Guardias Españoles

2nd Brigade: Pedro Fort de St. Maurin

Guardias Walonas

3rd Brigade: Eugenio Navarro

Granaderos y Cazadores (grenadiers & light infantry)

4th Brigade: Pedro Rodrigues de la Burria

Reina

Burgos

Mallorca

Málaga

5th Brigade: Francisco Xavier Negrete

Principe

Granada

Valencia

6th Brigade: Rafael Basco

Savoya

Sevilla

Extremadura

7th Brigade: Valentin Belvis de Moncada y Pizam

Soria

Murcia

Navarra

8th Brigade: Joaquín de Oquenco

Córdoba

Iberia

9th Brigade: Juan M. Vives

1° de Cataluña

Tarragona

Gerona

That portion of the cavalry, which was also formed into standing brigades, was organized as follows:

- 1st Brigade: José Iturriagaray
Carabineros reales
- 2nd Brigade: Juan Pignateli
Principe
Calatrava
Montesa
- 3rd Brigade: Francisco M. de Velarde
Infante
Algarve
- 4th Brigade: José Zurbiría
Borbón
Santiago
- 5th Brigade: Conde de la Haye Saint Hilaire
Pavía
Villaviciosa
Sagunto
- 6th Brigade: Manual Betrón
Numancia
Lusitania

It's actions were limited to the frontier area and, though some very bloody engagements were fought, the French revolutionary armies were more than able to keep the Spanish army from making any inroads into France. However, because Spain suddenly found itself engaged in a war with a major European power it was once again obliged to raise a number of new military formations. Not surprisingly, the newly raised formations included a very high percentage of light formations, both infantry and cavalry. This was probably because the French taught the Spanish some very sharp lessons about the worth and use of light troops. In addition, in an effort to support the army, field depot battalions were added to every line regiment. The following regiments were raised by the Spanish after the beginning of the French Revolution:

Infantry

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Málaga	1791	Voluntarios del Estado	1794
Jaén	1793	Voluntarios de la Corona	1795
Ordenes Militares	1793	Borbón	1796
Voluntarios de Castilla	1793		

Foreign

<u>Infantry Regiment</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Traxler (Swiss)	1794
Preux (Swiss)	1794

Light

<u>Infantry</u>	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Tarragona	1792	2.º de Barcelona	1793
Gerona	1792	Cazadores de Barbastro	1794
1.º de Barcelona	1792	Voluntarios de Valencia	1794
2.º de Aragón	1793	Navarra	1802

Hussar	
<u>Regiments</u>	<u>Raised</u>
María Luisa	1793
Españoles	1793

Because of its recruitment problems, Spain was able to field only about 55,000 men to the frontier. Recruits were more plentiful than usual, however, because of the intervention of the Catholic Church, which preached that the French revolutionaries were heretics. Further men became available with the raising of a number of irregular units known as "somatenes" and "miqueletes". In addition, bands of smugglers were formed into "freikorps" modeled after the Prussian models of the Seven Years War. Despite these improvements, in 1793 a conscription was called and the streets were swept clean of vagrants again.

The Spanish formed the Army of Rosellón (*Ejército de Rosellón*) and invaded Perpignan with it. That army consisted of:

Infantry:

Independent Formations:

- Expeditionary Battalions (5 bns) (4,316 men)
- Voluntary Expeditionary Battalions (3) (1,410)

Provincial Grenadier Brigade:

- Division de Castilla (1,449)
- Division de Andalucia (1,478)

Prince's Brigade:

- 2/Príncipe Infantry Regiment (658)
- Granada Infantry Regiment (1,518)
- 1/Extremadura Infantry Regiment (672)

Saboya Brigade:

- Saboya Infantry Regiment (1,436)
- Navarra Infantry Regiment (1,434)
- Málaga Infantry Regiment (2) (763)

Soria Brigade:

- Soria Infantry Regiment (1,644)
- Valencia Infantry Regiment (1,442)

Córdoba Brigade:

- 1/Córdoba Infantry Regiment (698)
- 1/Zaragoza Infantry Regiment (768)
- Murcia Infantry Regiment (1,493)
- Jaén Infantry Regiment (732)

Guadalajara Brigade:

- Guadalajara Infantry Regiment (1,206)
- Burgos Infantry Regiment (1,330)

Sevilla Brigade:

- Sevilla Infantry Regiment (1,251)
- España Infantry Regiment (1,461)

Light Infantry:

- 1° Cataluña (979)
- Tarragona (902)
- 3° Barcelona (794)
- 2° Barcelona (831)

Other Infantry:

- Legión de los Pirineos (500)
- Voluntarios de Vallespin (123)
- Dos de Cueta (51)
- Irregular Forces (60)

Cavalry:

Carabineros reales (577)
Príncipe (400)
España (530)
Algarve (457)
Voluntarios de España (160)
Almansa (477)
Pavía (432)
Sagunto (469)
Numancia (472)
Lusitania (411)

The war went poorly because the Spanish generals attempted to run the war on the Pyrenees from Madrid. Initially the Spanish armies were able to push past the raw French forces facing them, but their success was limited by their ox drawn artillery and supply trains. The Spanish advanced to the walled city of Perpignan, won two minor battles at Trouialls and Boulou, and then settled into their winter quarters expecting to fight a 17th Century war.

The French sent reinforcements to the south and, once the 1794 campaign began, they struck the Spanish, driving them back over the Pyrenees, occupied the province of Guipúzcoa and seized the fortress of Figueras.

Despite Godoy's efforts to reinforce the army, its basic unpopularity grew as did that of the war. The Spanish logistical system failed and Spain saw that by 1796 it had no hope of success. On 22 July 1796 Godoy signed the Treaty of Basle, earning the much deserved title Prince of Peace, and Spain rejoiced at its return to peace.

Though initially Godoy attempted to maintain an armed neutrality, neither the British nor the French respected it long. Eventually events obliged Godoy to make a choice. The British only offered money, but Godoy had learned the hard way what the French armies sitting just across the Pyrenees could do. He chose an alliance with France. On 18 August 1796 Godoy signed the Treaty of San Ildefonso, which was an offensive and defensive alliance against England.

Though technically allies, Spain was little more than a satellite. Godoy probably viewed this alliance as a means to buy time until he could build the Spanish army into a force that could satisfactorily defend its borders from both the French and the English.

Godoy quickly embarked on a program of military reform which earned him the enmity of those whose interests he threatened. He proposed the adoption of the French Drill Regulation of 1791 and it was eventually adopted. He established "camps of instruction" and military academies, while at the same time eliminating such useless formations as the Royal Guards and the provincial militias, whose costs far exceeded the service they rendered or their military potential. He addressed the miserable Spanish logistical system, as well as providing support for improvements in the engineering and artillery services.

Godoy even persuaded the King to allow him to establish the "*Junta de Constitución y Ordenanzas del Ejército*" which consisted of 23 senior generals and bureaucrats charged with reviewing the composition, size, logistics, recruitment, training, tactics, etc., etc., of the army, the role of the provincial militia, as well as the condition of the kingdom's armaments and fortresses.

Despite its potential for desirable reform, this panel foundered on the same shoals that had devastated the Spanish army for years - recruitment. Eventually, despite its dislike of the draft, a conscription was instituted.

Unfortunately for Spain, it had not learned from the French that massive armies could and would be formed by *levée en masse* and they resorted to new, but ineffectual methods.

Seeking guidance in history, the Spanish decided that Frederick the Great's program of provinces assigning specific quotas of recruits for specific regiments was the best approach. They further divided the army into a *ejército permanente* and a *ejército de campaña*. The *ejército permanente* was to be formed with the various foreign regiments, the third battalions of the line infantry regiments, the light infantry, the cavalry and the artillery. This force was to be recruited from foreigners, the usual collection of drafted beggars, and volunteers who would remain under arms in a standing army.

The *ejército de campaña* was to be formed with the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Spanish line infantry regiments that would be formed from new conscripts raised and trained according to the Prussian system.

Theoretically, this would allow the Spanish army to expand significantly in time of war, but would be far smaller and more economical in peacetime. It would not strip the farms of the manpower they needed to operate and the conscripts would not have been subjected to the undesirable life in peacetime barracks.

It was felt that hostility to conscription would be reduced because the soldiers would not be shipped to distant garrisons, but would be serving in their home provinces, amongst friends and family. Furthermore, it was felt that their morale would be improved by their separation from the notorious undesirables of the *ejército permanente*.

As always there was a massive conservative lobby that fought against these proposed reforms and eventually they were rejected. The commission was ordered to stop its meetings on 7 July 1796, and two months later it ceased to exist. Godoy then fell back on what tools he did have and began an extensive recruiting campaign. He recruited, and apparently bought, large numbers of Austrian prisoners the French captured in Italy in 1796, as well as deserters from the four emigre regiments serving in Spain. So many Austrians joined the Spanish army this way, that many regiments were reported to have one third of their strength made up of Austrians.

The politics of the years before 1800 proved difficult for Spain. At one point in 1798, Spanish relations with France nearly ruptured. Godoy was forced from power and no one remained that even cared to try to hold the Spanish army together. The corruption of the Spanish court and of the army's condition decayed as never before. It was not until 1801, when Spain was persuaded to invade Portugal, that its condition became apparent. A number of Spanish generals refused to accept command of the Spanish army, on the grounds that it was not in a fit state to engage even so puny an enemy as Portugal.

This forced King Carlos VII to recall Godoy and give him command once again. The War of the Oranges (so named because Godoy sent the Queen of Spain a trophy in the form of a branch of an orange tree he picked while under fire), lasted only three weeks. Godoy successfully obliged the Portuguese to capitulate and was given the rank of Generalissimo as a reward. Carlos VII also authorized him to undertake the reform of the army that he had attempted prior to his removal from power in 1798.

Godoy's first actions related to the manpower crisis. A new conscription was decreed, exemptions were greatly reduced, and a new provincial militia was organized. The militia was to receive many of the conscripts and became very popular because commoners could and did receive commissions in it. The commoners delighted in the social prestige they had never before enjoyed, but the general public was not as enthusiastic. Regional rights were trampled in the process of attempting to extend the provincial militia to Valencia and in

1801, open revolt occurred in that province. Fearing that it would spread to other provinces, Godoy dispatched troops and a savage repression began to quell the riots.

Despite the initial setbacks, in July 1802, Godoy issued a new set of regulations for the provincial militia. He ordered raising of 43 regiments each consisting of one battalion. Each battalion was to have one grenadier and four fusilier companies. The grenadiers were, like those of many other European nations, detached permanently to converged grenadier regiments formed with two battalions each.

In 1804 Godoy attempted once again to expand the provincial militia into exempted provinces and decided that province of Vizcaya would be the best place to try. However, here he was once again greeted with rioting and the project was dropped. Not being willing to give up he attempted again in 1806, but the project was dead.

All Godoy's efforts failed and the Spanish army was forced back to its old recruitment methods. By 1808, out of a theoretical strength of 87,984 line infantry, there were on only 46,402 men under arms.

The story of the outbreak of war between Spain and France and the Spanish revolution against their absorption into the French empire is well known. Because the royal government was in shambles, the King and Crown Prince were in French captivity and the bureaucracy was never strong, there was no single organization able to assume control of the country. Godoy met his end at the hands of the brutal crowds and what remained of the government flapped in the breeze, accomplishing nothing and capable of less.

Initially, the military attempted to assume control, but the Spanish people were not prepared for that. Many of the generals were unwilling to resist the French, and in fact, most offered their services to the French. The government of Spain devolved down to the provincial level and each province began to take its own actions. In Andalucia, Castaños, a senior military officer, began to act. He began negotiations with the British governor of Gibraltar and secured promises of British support. He then decided that he would declare war against the French on 30 May 1808. A few other generals also joined the patriot cause, but far from a majority were wholeheartedly for it. Indeed, most hoped to avoid committing themselves and found themselves facing charges of treason and cowardice from their compatriots.

Unrest continued to grow and on 29 May 1808 a revolt exploded in Cadiz. Though opposed by what authority figures remained, the revolt continued. The Captain General of Aragon could not count on the rank and file to support him. Only the Swiss Regiments of Reding #1 and Preux were willing to quietly pass into French service. The rest of the Spanish army either chose to disband or marched *en masse* to join the patriots. In fact, regiments that did not pass over to the patriots suffered massive desertions, and in a few instances completely disintegrated. Officers who attempted to prevent this were either killed or ignored.

Those generals who intervened were slaughtered and so passed the Marqués del Socorro, Conde del Torre del Fresno, Captain General of the Naval Department of Cartagena, and the military governors of Villafranca de Panades, Tortosa, Malaga, and Ciudad Rodrigo. Others were imprisoned and the sweep was so clean that only those who joined the patriots survived the purge.

The best elements of the Spanish army had been drawn off to serve as a garrison of part of the Danish coast. Other regiments had been stripped of horses and equipment in an effort to bring those units up to full strength.

Before the war began, on 15 December 1806, Napoleon dispatched his minister, Talleyrand, to Spain to negotiate for a corps of Spanish soldiers to form a garrison for Hamburg and the northern coast of Germany, while Napoleon

fought the Russians. Napoleon desired to obtain 4,000 cavalry, 10,000 infantry and 25 guns to form a "corps d'observation du cote du Hanovre" to oppose a potential English invasion and to enforce the blockade. The approximately 6,000 Spaniards then serving in Italy were to form part of this corps. These negotiations resulted in the division of General La Romana being dispatched north. This newly formed division consisted of:

From Spain

- Line Infantry
 - Princesa Regiment (3) (2,282)
 - 3/Guadalajara Regiment (1) (778)
 - Asturias Regiment (3) (2,332)
- Light Infantry
 - 2/Voluntarios de Barcelona (1) (1,240)
- Line Cavalry
 - Rey Cavalry Regiment (540)
 - Infante Cavalry Regiment (540)
- Dragoons
 - Almansa Dragoon Regiment (540)
- Artillery
 - Foot Artillery (270)
 - Horse Artillery (89)
 - Train (68)

From Etruria

- Line Infantry
 - Zamora Regiment (3) (2,256)
 - 1/ & 2/Guadalajara (2) (1,504)
- Light Infantry
 - 1/Volunteers of Cataluña (1,200)
- Line Cavalry
 - d'Algarve Cavalry Regiment (540)
- Dragoons
 - Villaviciosa Dragoon Regiment (540)
- Artillery
 - Foot company (100)

The corps totaled 14,809 men, as shown above, and a company of sappers that was dispatched from Spain shortly afterwards, bringing the total to nearly 15,000.

In 1808 the Spanish troops were distributed through Jutland and on Fionie Island, where they took up positions on the coast. They remained in those positions until they were spirited away by the British.

They were well isolated from news from their homeland, learning of the French invasion of Spain, etc., only through the French newspapers. They were, however, contacted by the British and arrangements made for a nocturnal departure through the port of Nyborg, where the British and Spanish actions opened the port to their escape. In addition the ports of Langeland, Svendborg and Faaborg were similarly opened. La Romana departed through the port of Langeland on 23 August 1808 and most of the Spanish division with him. They were transported back to Spain, where they began military operations against the French.

However, due to the usual administrative problems, a number of Spaniards failed to escape and approximately 185 officers and 5,131 soldiers were taken prisoners. These men were part of the Asturia and Guadalajara Infantry Regi-

ments and the Algarve Cavalry Regiment. They were disarmed and returned to France, where they were distributed between the various garrisons.

As the patriotic revolt in Spain began to shake itself out, a network of local and provincial juntas were formed. These juntas were composed of the original leaders of the insurrection, plus a mixture of notables, who were drawn from the local community, churchmen, and even a few generals. However, the nature of these political groups was almost entirely civilian.

One exception was the "government" established by García de Cuesta in Old Castile. He had almost no regular troops to support him, but he was able to, by virtue of his personality, impose his will on the civilian members of the Castilian junta. Another exception was the dictatorship established by Palafox in Zaragoza, where no civilian junta was ever formed.

In an effort to bring some order to the chaos of revolutionary Spain, in September 1808, a Junta Central was organized. This organization was to provide a general direction to the governing of Spain until January 1810, when it collapsed. From the perspective of the Spanish army this governing body was as bad as the monarchy. The provincial juntas refused to cooperate, the Junta Central refused to appoint a commander-in-chief, the guerrillas defied all control, the army was being organized in a totally *ad hoc* manner, it was flooded with new recruits, its officers were untrained, and the totally inadequate supply system collapsed the instant it was put to the test.

During 1808, the regular army was increased to 39 infantry regiments. The artillery was slightly reorganized and now, instead of six battalions with a total of 48 companies, it had four regiments, each with ten companies, nineteen garrison companies, five pioneer companies and a company of cadets. The engineers now had the *Regimiento de Zapadores-Minadores*, in addition to the staff of engineering officers. The provincial militia had eight grenadier battalions organized into four divisions, and 43 regiments of militia, each containing one battalion.

In addition to the regular army, there was a wild growth in the number of formations raised by the various juntas. Cataluña raised 28 regiments, Andalusia raised 34 regiments, Aragon raised 46 regiments, the Levante/Baleares raised 26 regiments, Asturias raised 21 regiments, Extremadura raised 15, Old Castile raised 22 regiments, New Castile raised 10 regiments, and Galicia raised 6 regiments.

Because of the perennial shortage of horses the regular army's cavalry initially remained unchanged at 12 line cavalry regiments, eight dragoon regiments, two cazadore regiments and two hussar regiments. However, after the outbreak of war line cavalry was expanded by the raising of 9 regiments, the dragoons by the raising of 4 regiments, and the light cavalry by the raising of 12 regiments.

The Junta Central was, in its turn, replaced by the "Regency of Five" in Cadiz. The Regency was not effective, as it was sealed in Cadiz by the French, and its leader was not a particularly dynamic individual. A new, rival Junta of Defense was organized in Cadiz to contest the Regency, but it eventually gave up its claim to sovereignty, accepting the Regency's rule.

Politics being what they were, cries for a Cortes, or parliament, arose and the Regency was unable to prevent its being called. The Cortes was formed in Cadiz, but as Spain lacked an elective body and lacked the control of a strong monarchy to control its constituency, a small, powerful group of liberals were elected to the Cortes. These men immediately set about cutting away the years of privilege amassed by the nobility and the royal household and then they enacted the Spanish version of *liberté, égalité, et fraternité*.

As their politics were at odds with those of the conservative Regency, their first action was to declare that, in the absence of the King, the Cortes

had absolute sovereignty. They then required that all state organization take an oath of allegiance. When some of the Regents resisted, a new "Regency of Three" was established. Its three members, General Blake and Admirals Ciscar and Agar, were selected because they were not noted as being politically aggressive.

It was this Cortes that was to rule Spain until after France's defeat in 1814. Unfortunately for the Spanish army, the Cortes was formed of parochial politicians with their own agendas that came before fighting the French. For the first 18 months of its existence, the Cortes devoted its energies to writing the Constitution of 1812, and nothing else. This left the provinces to fend for themselves, organizing what military formations they might, and denied the Spanish armies a unified command that might have given it some strategic guidance.

While the Cortes argued over the rights of the people versus those of the monarchy, the French overran more and more of Spain, expanding their control of the Spanish countryside to the maximum that they were to achieve during the war. Eventually, when the Cortes did eventually turn its attention to the army, its efforts were ineffectual. In fact, this may have been deliberate as the liberals in the Cortes probably realized that the monarchy was supported by the standing army, whose generals owed their power and position to that monarchy. Its only accomplishment of note was when they convinced the rest of the Cortes to appoint Wellington the supreme commander of the Spanish armies.

The lack of government resulted in much of the war being carried on by guerrillas. As the French were slowly driven back and more Spanish territory was liberated, many of these guerrillas reverted to their older trade of banditry. Others, like Julian Sanchez's guerilla army were incorporated into the Spanish army at the end of the war. The first effort to control this occurred in November 1813 when the Regency attempted to bring them under control by organizing a rural volunteer militia which was to maintain order. However, the effort was a total failure.

No further major actions were taken by the Spanish government vis-a-vis the army. In 1814, Fernando VII assumed the throne and reestablished the absolute monarchy. Among his first actions was to put the liberal members of the Cortes under arrest and to begin a restoration of the old royal prerogatives. In this effort he was supported by his old allies, the generals. Despite this and Napoleon's return to France in 1815, the Spanish rapidly returned to their old ways and the decay of the army began anew.

By 1814 the Spanish army had grown, or probably more properly, changed such that it now contained 120 infantry regiments. This included the 39 prewar regular regiments, 26 prewar provincial militia regiments, and 64 regiments raised in or after 1808. The light infantry had grown to 62 regiments; the 9 prewar regiments and 53 raised in or after 1808. The cavalry consisted of 12 regiments of line cavalry, ten dragoon regiments, four cazadores regiments, and four hussar regiments. The artillery had expanded and now consisted of five regiments of foot artillery, six squadrons of horse artillery, 21 garrison companies, five work shop companies, and six train battalions. As of 1 March 1814 it had a total strength of 8,246 officers and 184,158 men.

**Organization of the Spanish Infantry
1788-1814**

In 1788 each infantry regiment was organized with two battalions. Each battalion had one grenadier and four musketeer companies. However, the grenadier companies were drawn off from the regiments and organized into converged grenadier battalions. The musketeer company had 160 men, while the granaderos (grenadier) company had 120 men. This gave the battalion a strength of 760 company personnel, including grenadiers, in addition to those assigned to the staff.

The Toledo Regiment, raised by the act of 21 June 1791, however varied from this organization. It was organized with three battalions. The first two battalions had one grenadier and four fusilier companies. The third battalion had only four fusilier companies. The 1st Battalion's staff consisted of:

1 Coronel (Colonel)	1 Cabo de gastadores (Sapper Corporal)
1 Sargento mayor (Major)	6 Gastadores (Sappers)
1 Ayudante mayor (Adjutant Major)	1 Maestro Armero (Master Armorer)
1 Capellán (Priest)	1 Tambor mayor (Drum Major)
1 Cirujano (Surgeon)	2 Pifanos (Fifers)

The staff of the 2nd Battalion consisted of:

- 1 Teniente coronel (Lt. Colonel)
- 1 Ayudante mayor (Adjutant Major)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Cabo de gastadores (Corporal of Sappers)
- 6 Gastadores (Sappers)
- 1 Maestro armero (Master Armorer)
- 2 Pifanos (Fifers)

The staff of the 3rd Battalion consisted of:

- 1 Teniente coronel (Lt. Colonel)
- 1 Ayudante mayor (Adjutant Major)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Maestro armero (Master Armorer)
- 2 Pifanos (Fifers)

The grenadier companies had:

- 1 Capitán (Captain)
- 1 Segundo Teniente (2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Subteniente (Sub-Lieutenant)
- 1 Sargento primero clase (1st Class Sergeant)
- 1 Sargento segundo clase (2nd Class Sergeant)
- 1 Drummer
- 3 Cabos primeros (1st Class Corporals)
- 3 Cabos segundos (2nd Class Corporals)
- 54 Grenadiers
- 66 Total

The fusilier companies had:

- 1 Capitán (Captain)
- 1 Primer Teniente (1st Lieutenant)
- 1 Segundo Teniente (2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Subteniente (Sub-Lieutenant)
- 1 Sargento primero clase (1st Class Sergeant)
- 3 Sargentos segundo clase (2nd Class Sergeants)
- 3 Drummers
- 5 Cabos primeros (1st Class Corporals)
- 5 Cabos segundos (2nd Class Corporals)
- 103 Fusiliers
- 124 Total

The fusilier companies of the 3rd Battalion consisted of:

- 1 Capitán (Captain)
- 1 Primer Teniente (1st Lieutenant)
- 1 Segundo Teniente (2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Subteniente (Sub-Lieutenant)
- 1 Sargento primero clase (1st Class Sergeant)
- 2 Sargentos segundo clase (2nd Class Sergeants)
- 2 Drummers
- 4 Cabos primeros (1st Class Corporals)
- 4 Cabos segundos (2nd Class Corporals)
- 61 Fusiliers
- 78 Total

There were a number of foreign infantry regiments in the Spanish army. Among them was the Guardias Walonas, which was created in 1704 with six battalions. One of its battalions served as the permanent body guard to the King of Spain, one battalion served in Leganes, and the remaining four served in various garrisons in Cataluña. This regiment was formed from native Flemings who were drawn from the Spanish province that is now modern Belgium. When Belgium was lost to Spain the recruiting grounds vanished and the percentage of true Flemings dropped dramatically.

Much the same process occurred with the Italian and Neapolitan regiments. Those two regiments were formed from citizens of Spain's now lost provinces in Italy.

The Irish regiments, Ultonia (1709) and Hibernia (1698) were originally formed of Irishmen who were seeking the opportunity to practice freely their religion and, not to a small degree, to fight the English who had fielded an army in Spain during the War of the Spanish Succession. As time wore on the Irish flavor of these units also dwindled and the quality of these regiments fell dramatically as the Spanish swept up the vagabonds and riffraff for service in the Spanish army.

The only foreign regiments that retained a purely national flavor were the Swiss who recruited intensively in their home provinces. However, they too had non-Swiss members from various sources.

On 21 June 1791, a regulation was published that allowed a rapid demobilization in peacetime. This effort in economical operations, was designed to reduce the strength of an infantry regiment from 18 to 14 companies.

There were a number of light infantry regiments raised on 2 June 1792.

These regiments were organized with a single battalion of four companies. Each company was to have:

- 1 Primer capitán (1st Captain)
- 1 Segundo capitán (2nd Captain)
- 1 Primero Teniente (1st Lieutenant)
- 1 Segundo Teniente (2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Primero Subteniente (1st Sub-Lieutenant)
- 1 Segundo Subteniente (2nd Sub-Lieutenant)
- 1 Sargento primero (1st Class Sergeant)
- 5 Sargentos segundos (2nd Class Sergeants)
- 3 Drummers
- 8 Cabos Primeros (1st Class Corporals)
- 8 Cabos Segundos (2nd Class Corporals)
- 175 Soldiers
- 206 Total

The regimental/battalion staff consisted of:

- 1 Comandante (Commandant)
- 1 Sargento mayor (Major)
- 1 Primero Ayudante (1st Adjutant)
- 1 Segundo Ayudante (2nd Adjutant)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Maestro armero (Master Armorer)
- 1 Tambor mayor (Drum Major)

The regulation for the organization of the infantry, dated 26 August 1802, revised the organization again. The line infantry was organized such that each regiment had three battalions. The 1st Battalion consisted of two grenadier and two fusilier companies. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions had four companies of fusiliers. The staff of the 1st Battalion consisted of:

- 1 Coronel (Colonel)
- 1 Sargento mayor (Major)
- 1 Ayudante mayor (Adjutant Major)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Armero (Armorer)
- 1 Tambor mayor (Drum Major)

The staff of the 2nd Battalion consisted of:

- 1 Teniente coronel (Lt. Colonel)
- 1 Ayudante mayor (Adjutant Major)
- 1 Abanderado (Standard Bearer)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Armero (Armorer)

The staff of the 3rd Battalion consisted of:

- 1 Commandante (Commandant)
- 1 Ayudante mayor (Adjutant Major)
- 1 Abanderado (Standard Bearer)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Armero (Armorer)

Each company consisted of:

- 1 Capitán
- 1 Teniente
- 1 Subteniente
- 1 Sargento primero (1st Class Sergeant)
- 4 Sargentos segundos (2nd Class Sergeants)
- 3 Drummers
- 8 Cabos primeros (1st Class Corporals)
- 8 Cabos segundos (2nd Class Corporals)
- 60 Soldiers
- 87 Total

This reorganization gave the regiment a total strength of 19 staff, 70 company officers, and 1,008 non-commissioned officers and men. The light regiments were also restructured. Their staff now consisted of:

- 1 Commandante
- 1 Sargento mayor (Major)
- 1 Primer ayudante (1st Adjutant)
- 1 Segundo ayudante (2nd Adjutant)
- 1 Abanderado (Standard Bearer)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Maestro armero (Master Armorer)
- 1 Tambor mayor (Drum Major)

Each of the six companies in the light regiment now had:

- 1 Primer Capitán
- 1 Segundo Capitán
- 2 Tenientes
- 2 Subtenientes
- 1 Sargento primero (1st Class Sergeant)
- 5 Sargentos segundos (2nd Class Sergeants)
- 3 Drummers
- 8 Cabos primeros (1st Class Corporals)
- 8 Cabos segundos (2nd Class Corporals)
- 105
- 136 Total

The light regiments had a total strength of 41 officers and 780 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Regulation of 28 January 1803 established that each of the regiments was reorganized with two battalions. Each battalion consisted of one grenadier company and four fusilier companies. A grenadier company had:

- 1 Capitan
- 1 Teniente (Lieutenant)
- 1 Subteniente (2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Sargento primero (1st Sergeant)
- 2 Sargentos segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 4 Cabos primeros (1st Corporals)
- 4 Cabos segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 2 Drummers
- 96 Granaderos (Grenadiers)
- 112 Total

Each fusilier company had:

- 1 1st Capitán
- 1 2nd Capitán
- 2 Tenientes (Lieutenant)
- 2 Subtenientes (Sub-Lieutenants)
- 1 Sargento primero (1st Sergeant)
- 5 Sargentos segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 8 Cabo primeros (1st Corporals)
- 8 Cabo segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 4 Drummers
- 174 Fusiliers
- 206 Total

In addition, each battalion had a staff. The staff of the 1st Battalion was 21 officers and men. The staff of the 2nd Battalion was 16 officers and men. The staff of the 1st Battalion was:

- 1 Coronel (Colonel)
- 1 Teniente Coronel (Lieutenant Colonel)
- 1 Major
- 1 Cadete (Cadet)
- 2 Tenientes (Lieutenants) (Over Compliment)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Spanish Clerk
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Tambor mayor (Drum Major)
- 2 Musicians (Clarinets or Fifes)
- 1 Cabo Zapadores (Sapper Corporal)
- 6 Zapadores (Sappers)
- 1 Armero (Armorer)
- 1 Provost

The staff of the 2nd Battalion was:

- 1 Teniente Coronel (Lieutenant Colonel)
- 1 Ayudante (Adjutant)
- 1 Cadete (Cadet)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 2 Musicians (Clarinets or fifes)
- 1 Cabo zapadores (Sapper Corporal)
- 6 Zapadores (Sappers)
- 1 Armero (Armorer)
- 1 Provost

The total strength of the regiment was 1,909 men. On 1 July 1810, in an effort to remedy the problems that two years of warfare had wrought upon the infantry organization, a decree was issued that reorganized the infantry. The infantry was reorganized with 8 grenadier battalions (formed into four divisions) 121 line infantry regiments, 32 light infantry battalions, and two corps of Swiss infantry. The internal structure of the regiments and grenadier battalions were also altered. The grenadier battalions had 781 men organized in a staff, five grenadier companies and one cazadore company. Each company had:

1 Capitán	3 Tambores
2 Tenientes	6 Cabos primeros
1 Subteniente	6 Cabos segundos
1 Sargento primero	<u>111</u> Grenadiers or Cazadores
3 Sargentos segundos	134 Total

The staff consisted of:

- 1 Teniente Coronel
- 1 Sargento Mayor
- 2 Ayudantes (Adjutant Lieutenants)
- 1 Abanderado (Flag bearer 2nd Lieutenants)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Armero (Armorer)
- 1 Tambor Mayor (Drum major)

Each infantry regiment now contained three battalions. Each battalion had one company of grenadiers, one of cazadores and four companies of fusiliers. The grenadier or cazadore company was organized with:

- 1 Capitán
- 2 Tenientes (Lieutenant)
- 1 Subteniente (2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Sargento primero (1st Sergeant)
- 2 Drummers
- 8 Fifers
- 3 Sargentos segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 5 Cabos primeros (1st Corporals)
- 6 Cabos segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 6 Sappers
- 85 Granaderos or Cazadores
- 120 Total

Each fusilier company had:

- 1 Capitán
- 2 Tenientes (Lieutenant)
- 2 Subtenientes (Sub-Lieutenants)
- 1 Sargento primero (1st Sergeant)
- 4 Sargentos segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 3 Drummers
- 8 Cabo primeros (1st Corporals)
- 8 Cabo segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 136 Fusiliers
- 165 Total

The regimental staff now had:

- 1 Coronel (Colonel)
- 1 Teniente coronel (Lieutenant Colonel)
- 1 Major
- 1 Sargento mayor (Major)
- 3 Ayudante (Adjutants)
- 3 Abanderados (Standard bearers)
- 3 Capellán (Priests)
- 3 Cirujanos (Surgeons)
- 3 Mestro Armeros (Master gunsmiths)
- 1 Tambor mayor (Drum major)

The ranking of these regiments was based on the dates of their organization, irrespective if it was a line or militia regiment. The grenadier battalions were numbered one through eight. Each one had five companies of grenadiers and one of cazadores (light infantry). The battalion had a full strength of 781 men and was organized as follows:

Staff:

- 1 Commandante (usually a Lt. Colonel)
- 1 Sargento mayor (Major)
- 2 Ayudantes (Adjutants - Lieutenants)
- 1 Abanderado (Standard bearer
- 2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Armero (Armorer)
- 1 Tambor mayor (Drum Major)
- 9 Total

Company:

- 1 Capitan
- 2 Tenientes (Lieutenants)
- 1 Subteniente (2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Sargento primero (1st Sergeant)
- 3 Sargentos segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 3 Drummers
- 6 Cabos primeros (1st Corporals)
- 6 Cabos segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 111 Granaderos/Cazadores
- 134 Total

The line infantry regiments were organized with three battalions. Each battalion had a company of grenadiers, one of cazadores, and four of fusiliers. Its theoretical full strength was 2,554 men. The regimental staff contained:

1st Battalion:

- 1 Coronel (Colonel)
- 1 Sargento mayor (Major)
- 1 Ayudante (Adjutant - Lieutenant)
- 1 Abanderado (Standard bearer - 2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Armero (Armorer)
- 1 Tambor mayor (Drum Major)
- 1 Maestro armero (Master Armorer)
- 9 Total

2nd Battalion:

1 Teniente coronel (Lt. Colonel)
1 Ayudante (Adjutant - Lieutenant)
1 Abanderado (Standard bearer - 2nd Lieutenant)
1 Capellán (Priest)
1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
1 Armero (Armorer)
6 Total

3rd Battalion:

1 Commandante (Commander)
1 Ayudante (Adjutant - Lieutenant)
1 Abanderado (Standard bearer
- 2nd Lieutenant)
1 Capellán (Priest)
1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
1 Armero (Armorer)
6 Total

Grenadier Company

1 Capitán
3 Tenientes (Lieutenants)
1 Subteniente (2nd Lieutenant)
1 Sargento primero
3 Sargentos segundos
2 Drummers
2 Fifers
5 Cabos primeros (1st Corporals)
6 Cabos segundos (2nd Corporals)
91 Grenadiers
115 Total

Cazadore Company

1 Capitán	2 Drummers
3 Tenientes	5 Cabos primeros
1 Subteniente	5 Cabos segundos
1 Sargento primero	<u>85</u> Cazadores
3 Sargentos segundos	106 Total

Fusilier Company

1 Capitán	3 Drummers
3 Tenientes	8 Cabos primeros
1 Subteniente	8 Cabos segundos
1 Sargento primero	<u>136</u> Fusiliers
3 Sargentos segundos	164 Total

The fifers and sappers in the grenadier companies had the same benefits as those in the battalion staffs. The sappers were not identified in the company structure as such, and may have been included in the grenadier numbers. Each grenadier battalion had a less ornate battalion standard. The 1st Battalion of each regiment carried the colonel's standard and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions carried the less ornate battalion colors.

When formed in battle the battalions ranked themselves from the right to the left with the companies organized in the same order, with the cazadores on

the extreme right, then the grenadiers, and finally the four fusilier companies.

In the line battalions, the grenadier and cazadore companies were maintained by drawing men from the fusilier companies. Those drawn for duty in the cazadore company were shorter, agile men who were better suited for skirmishing. Marksmanship was reputedly also a consideration. In the same manner, the officers of these companies were theoretically selected by the regimental colonels because of their suitability for the functions of those two companies.

It was normal practice for the army commander to draw off the 3rd Battalions of the regiments and organize them into a general reserve for the army. In addition, they were used as a pool of available manpower to keep the numbers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions up to strength, if they suffered too heavily in battle or lost significant numbers through any other cause. The light infantry regiments had a total strength of 1,245 and their single battalion was organized as follows:

- 1 Commandante
- 1 Sargento mayor (Major)
- 1 Primer ayudante (1st Adjutant - 2nd Capitan)
- 1 Segundo ayudante (2nd Adjutant - Lieutenant)
- 1 Abanderado (Standard Bearer - 2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Capellán (Priest)
- 1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
- 1 Maestro armero (Master Armorer)
- 1 Tambor mayor (Drum Major)
- 9 Total

Each of the six companies had:

- 1 Capitán primero
- 1 Capitán segundo
- 2 Tenientes (Lieutenants)
- 2 Subtenientes (2nd Lieutenants)
- 1 Sargento primero
- 5 Sargentos segundos
- 4 Drummers
- 12 Cabos primeros (1st Corporals)
- 12 Cabos segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 170 Fusiliers
- 210 Total

In an effort to placate the officer corps, in May 1812, it was declared that each regiment should be reduced from three to one battalion each, rather than reducing the number of existing units. Though this created more billets for colonels and other senior officers, it had the effect of further complicating the training and movement of new recruits to the fighting units in the field.

A similar accommodation was made for the generals. In 1814 there were 690 generals in the Spanish army and in order to give each of them a command, brigades were limited to a strength of four battalions and divisions were limited to eight battalions.

Infantry Drill

Between 1788 and 1803 the Spanish army was little more than a Spanish mimicry of the Prussian army of Frederick the Great. They had seen how his system of warfare had swept all before it, and in an effort to ensure that they were up to the latest innovations, the Spanish copied it dogmatically. Their forces were trained to attack. They were trained to make use of the bayonet, to march rapidly (a relative concept as they were to learn when they met the French armies) and to begin fire at a distance of 250 paces.

In 1803, when Godoy began his reforms, the Spanish also adopted the French Regulation of 1791, and their basis for infantry drill. Though they lacked the subtlety of execution that the French demonstrated, it is what guided their battalion tactics.

Uniforms of the Spanish Infantry

The uniforms of the line infantry in 1793 consisted of a traditional Bourbon white coat with white turnbacks piped with the color of the lapels. Only the foreign regiments wore the light blue coat. The regimental distinctions were worn on the Swedish cuffs, the collars, the lapels and on the buttons. Their vests and belts were white. They wore high black gaiters. The grenadiers wore an especially tall bearskin with no plate and long cloth bags hanging to the rear. These bags were usually in the same color as the uniform cuffs and intricately embroidered with designs in various contrasting colors. The musketeers wore a bicorn with cockade and pompon. There was no lace edging on the bicorn, as it had been abolished in 1793.

On 15 April 1805 the uniforms underwent a major change. Rectangular cuff flaps were adopted, that were in the color of the cuff and piped white. The coat was also changed from white to blue. The regimental colors became as follows:

	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Shoulder Strap, Cuffs & Flaps</u>	<u>Labels</u>	<u>Buttons</u>
Rey	Violet	Violet	Violet	Yellow
Reina	Violet	Violet	Violet	White
Príncipe	White	Violet	Violet	Yellow
Saboya	Black	Black	Black	Yellow
Corona	Black	Black	Black	White
Africa	White	Black	Black	Yellow
Zamora	White	Black	Black	White
Soria	White	Violet	Violet	White
Córdoba	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
Guadalajara	Red	Red	Red	White
Sevilla	Black	Black	White	White
Granada	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow
Valencia	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	White
Zaragoza	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
España	Green	Green	Green	White
Toledo	White	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow
Mallorca	White	Red	Red	Yellow
Burgos	White	Green	Green	Yellow
Murcia	White	Light Blue	Light Blue	White
León	White	Red	Red	Yellow
Cantabria	Light Blue	Light Blue	White	White
Asturias	White	Green	Green	White
Fijo de Ceuta	Green	Green	White	White

	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Shoulder Strap, Cuffs & Flaps</u>	<u>Lapels</u>	<u>Buttons</u>
Navarra	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Yellow
Aragón	Red	Red	White	White
América	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	White
Princesa	Violet	Violet	White	White
Extremadra	Crimson	Crimson	Crimson	Yellow
Ordines Militares	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	White	White
Vol. de Castilla	Crimson	Crimson	Crimson	White
Vol. de Estado	White	Crimson	Crimson	Yellow
Vol. de Corona	White	Crimson	Crimson	White
Vol. de Borbon	Crimson	Crimson	White	White
Irlanda	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Hibernia	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	White
Ultonia	Light Blue	Yellow	Light Blue	Yellow
Napoles	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	White
Schwaller #1	Red	Red*	Red	White
Rüttimann #2	Red	Red*	Red	White
N. Reding #3	Red	Red*	Red	White
Betschart #4	Red	Red*	Red	White
Traxler #5	Red	Red*	Red	White
Preux #6	Blue	Red**	Red	White

* Cuff flap was blue.

** Cluf flap was red.

If the collar or lapels were white, they were piped in the color of the cuffs. The cuff flaps and shoulder straps were always piped white. The turnbacks and the turn back pocket were piped in the color of the cuffs as well.

The regimental sappers wore the basic infantry uniform, with two major distinctions. They wore a leather apron to protect their legs and their hat consisted of a massive bearskin with the bag of the grenadiers. In contrast to the grenadiers, however, this bearskin had a large plate either of brass or white metal with various crests. Like sappers the world over, beards and mustaches were almost mandatory.

The cut of the coat was modified in 1800. It now closed at the waist and had straight lapels. However, the other aspects of the uniform remained unchanged. In 1806 the skirts of the coat were shortened, such that they reached mid-rump. The turnbacks had a heart shaped patch on their corner that was the color of the lapels. The long gaiters were also replaced by short, mid-calf gaiters.

In 1812, in an effort to support the Spanish war effort, England provided a very large number of uniforms. This uniform consisted of a conical, stove-pipe shako, with a red cockade and a metal front badge. It was trimmed around the base and had a band that ran up both sides and over the top. This band running over the top was tied on top of the shako, but could be untied and used as a chin strap.

The grenadier's shako had a grenade badge. Varying sources give it a red or a green tuft, and trim, green being the traditional color of most other European nations for light infantry. The light companies had a bugle badge, red tuft and trim and the center companies had a rampant lion badge, white tuft and white (or black) trim.

The jacket was dark blue and single breasted. Its collar, pointed cuffs, turnbacks, and piping were red. The buttons were brass. Each company had

distinctives. The grenadiers had blue roll wings fringed with red, the light companies had blue roll wings fringed with green, and the center companies had plain blue shoulder straps piped with red. On the sides of the collar were yellow letters of the initials of the regiment's name. Their breeches were sky blue or blue gray. They wore short white gaiters, white cross belts, black pouch, white haversack, a barrel shaped canteen on a white sling, brown, dark blue or black canvas knapsack with white straps, and a gray blanket roll.

This uniform, being so prevalent, was also widely used by the various regiments that were not part of the regular line infantry establishment.

The Light Infantry

The light infantry raised in 1793 wore a bicorn, green coats with red cuffs and lapels. Their vests were white. They wore brown leather knee length gaiters. Their belts were white and they wore blue greatcoats. In 1800 their coats were changed to blue with red facings and the great coat became green.

In 1802 their bicorns were eliminated and replaced with a black, low crowned leather Tarleton helmets. The helmet had a red turban. The national cockade was on the left side, under the green plume. The helmet had a black fur crest and an oval brass plate bearing the royal Spanish coat of arms.

The jacket was replaced by a green dolman which had red cuffs and collar, yellow lace and buttons, and a red sash. Their breeches were now white and they wore long black gaiters. The helmet was replaced in 1805 by a shako with a green plume on the left side, surmounting the red cockade. The cords and glands were white and the front plaque varied from brass to white metal.

On 15 April 1805 the uniform was revised again, and a dark blue uniform cut like that of the line infantry was adopted. The waistcoat had a double row of buttons and the great coat was brown. The regimental distinctives of the light infantry were changed to the following:

	Collar	Cuffs & Cuff Flaps	Labels	Buttons
1° Voluntarios de Aragon	Red	Red	Red	White
1° Voluntarios de Cataluña	Dark Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Taragona	Yellow	Yellow	Dark Blue	Yellow
Voluntarios de Gerona	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	White
1° de Barcelona	Yellow	Yellow	Dark Blue	White
2° de Barcelona	Dark Blue	Red	Red	Yellow
Barbastro	Red	Red	Dark Blue	White
Voluntarios de Valencia	Crimson	Crimson	Crimson	White
Voluntarios de Campo Major	Dark Blue	Crimson	Crimson	White
Voluntarios de Navarra	Crimson	Crimson	Crimson	White

In 1812 the Spanish began adopting British manufactured uniforms. At that time light blue uniforms like those of the line infantry were adopted. They had white collars, cuffs, piping, and turnbacks. The company distinctions on the shako were as those used by the line. In 1815 they adopted wide-topped shakos, short dark green tunics with crimson collars, red cuffs, and red piping, and their breeches were green.

Uniforms of the Volunteer Units

It should be noted that there is very little readily available data on the uniforms of these formations. They were raised by volunteer subscriptions

and not well enough financed, in the general sense, to have always had formal or complete uniforms. As the war progressed what little that they were issued was lost, destroyed, or damaged without official replacement, but they were repaired with any material at hand. Lost articles were regularly replaced by scavenging the battle field. Uniforms often consisted of fragments of the uniforms of many different regiments and armies, enemy and allied, that were salvaged from the various battlefields.

What few fragments of details of uniforms of these formations that have appeared are as follows:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Jacket</u>	<u>Facings</u>	<u>Buttons</u>	<u>Breeches</u>	<u>Headgear</u>
Fernando VII	Blue, no lapels	Red	Silver	Blue	Red trim and tuft
La Muerte	Green, no lapels	Blue	Silver	Blue	Tapered stovepipe, green tuft skull & crossbones plaque
2° Cadiz	Brown	Orange	Silver	Yellow	Round hat, white tuft on left
Voluntarios de la Victoria	Brown	Red	Silver	Brown	Corsican hat turned up on left
Voluntarios de Murcia*	Blue	Yellow	Silver	Buff	Trim unknown
Guardias Walonas	Blue	Red	Silver	White	White trim
Toledo **	Brown	Yellow	Silver	White	White trim, red tuft
Medina Sidonia +	Brown	Light Blue	Silver	Blue w red stripe	White trim, lt. blue pompon
Granaderos de Murcia +	Blue	Sky Blue	unknown	Blue	Red plume
2° Mallorca +	Blue	Red	unknown	Blue	unknown
Cazadores de Mallorca	Green	Black	unknown	Gray	Uniform like 95th Rifles
Veteranos de la Patria	Dk Green	Red	unknown	White	Black shako with yellow lace and cords,
Santa-Fe	Dk Blue	Green cuffs Red piping	unknown	Dk Blue	Black shako, silver lace & chinscales, red cockade and pompon.
Voluntarios leales de Fernando VII	Lt Blue	Red	unknown	Lt Blue	Black shako, red lace, pompon & cockade, brass chinscales & oval plaque.

* Which of the six Voluntarios de Murcia is not known.

** Source is not clear if this is the Voluntarios de honor de la real universidad de Toledo or the Imperial de Toledo

+ This formation is identified only by Yaple and Haythornthwaitè and was not among those listed in the various Spanish sources consulted.

Organization of the Spanish Cavalry 1788-1814

On 4 March 1787 the cavalry was reformed such that each regiment had three squadrons, each of three companies. Each company had two sargentos, four cabos (corporals), four carabineros, seven trumpeters (distributed between the 9 companies), one timbalero (tympnist), and 22 troopers.

This gave the Spanish cavalry establishment, not including dragoons, a force of 12 regiments of line, each with nine companies formed in 4 squadrons. The regimental strength was set at 270 horses. In addition there were two regiments with slightly different organizations. The first was the Costa de Granada Regiment with twelve companies in four squadrons totaling 360. The second was the *Voluntarios de España*, which had twelve companies in four squadrons and a total of 480 men. The 40 man foot companies were mounted by the decrees of 14 March and 23 August 1789.

During the French Revolution the army was sent to the Pyrenees by the Royal Order of 28 March 1793. All of the twelve line cavalry regiments were dispatched to the front, organized with three squadrons, each with 3 companies and a total of 70 men. This included a special wartime augmentation of 20 men mounted per company. For the same reason, on 13 June 1793, each company was augmented by the addition of a sergeant, two cabos and two carabineros per company.

In 1793 the *Carabineros de Maria Luisa* were raised. As the war continued each company was augmented with another ten mounted men and a 1st Lieutenant (Primer teniente) who had the temporary grade of captain. The companies now had a strength of 70, including three sergeants.

The "*guardias de corps*" were formed on 21 June 1794 and consisted of four companies: *Española, Americana, Italiana, and Flamenca*. They contained nobles and members of other privileged classes. The Royal Order of 24 June 1795 directed the inspector general of dragoons, Prince de Monforte, to bring his dragoons into conformance with the Royal Order of 7 July 1794, and raise their squadron strengths to 70 men. Though each company was to have a 1st Lieutenant and three sergeants, the company had fifty mounted and ten dismounted troopers. This gave each dragoon regiment the theoretical ability to field 600 sabers, plus cadre and staff.

In 1795 the cavalry consisted of 16 regiments organized with twelve companies, organized into 48 squadrons, or a total of 6,440 horses. The cavalry was to remain in this organization until January 1803, when Godoy initiated his reforms.

The Regulation of 28 January 1803 established that each of the twenty-four regiments was organized with five squadrons. Each squadron was to have two companies. Each company was organized with:

- 1 Capitán
- 1 Teniente (Lieutenant)
- 1 Alférez (Ensign)
- 1 Sargento primero (1st Sergeant)
- 2 Sargentos segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 1 Trumpeter
- 4 Cabos primeros (1st Corporals)
- 4 Cabos segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 4 Carabineros (Sharpshooters)
- 38 Mounted Cavaliers
- 13 Dismounted Cavaliers
- 1 Herrador (Blacksmith)
- 71 Men
- 54 Horses

The regimental staff consisted of:

1 Coronel (Colonel)
1 Teniente coronel (Lt. Colonel)
1 Sargento Mayor (Major)
5 Ayudante (Adjutant)
4 Porta-estandard (Standard Bearer)
1 Capellán (Priest)
1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
1 Mariscal mayor (Sergeant Major)
1 Picador (Riding Master)
2 Domadores (Horse Breakers)
1 Trumpeter
1 Saddlemaker
1 Gunsmith
1 Drummer (usually not present)
22 Total

Though the regiment had a total manpower of 670 men, only 540 were mounted. Indications are that the dismounted men remained behind in the depot and did not accompany the regiment into the field. Much of this is also probably due to the difficulty in finding suitable horses. As hard as it was to find manpower for the armed forces, it was even harder to find horses.

The carabineros were soldiers of exemplary conduct, who were agile, robust and had the best horses. During a campaign they were scouts and guides.

The regulation of 1803 also disbanded all of the dragoon regiments, converting them into cazadores or hussars. The Spanish cavalry consisted of the following regiments in 1803:

Line Cavalry Regiment

1st - Rey	7th - Alcántara
2nd - Reina	8th - España
3rd - Príncipe	9th - Algarve
4th - Infante	10th - Calatrava
5th - Borbón	11th - Santiago
6th - Farnesio	12th - Montesa

Cazadores de Caballo (Chasseurs à Cheval Regiments)

1st - Rey	4th - Pavía
2nd - Reina	5th - Villaviciosa
3rd - Almansa	6th - Sagunto

Hussar Regiments

1st - Numancia	4th - Voluntarios de España
2nd - Lusitania	5th - Maria Luisa
3rd - Olivencia	6th - Españoles

In 1805 Godoy realized that there was a valid use for unit specifically trained as dragoons and reestablished the dragoons:

Dragoon Regiments Reestablished in 1805

Rey	Villaviciosa
Reina	Sagunto
Almansa	Numancia
Pavía	Lusitania

The cavalry underwent very few changes until the 1808 war broke out. Once it began the numbers of regiments were steadily increased. In 1808, 17 new regiments were raised, a further 16 were raised in 1809, 7 were raised in 1810, 7 more were raised in 1811, and one was raised in 1812. The regiments raised were:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Commanding Officer</u>	<u>Date Raised</u>
<u>Dragoons</u>		
Cáceres	Augustin Sanchez	1 July 1808
Castilla	José Taberner	1 August 1808
Madrid	Manuel Freire	15 September 1808
Granada	Manuel de la Cruz	29 September 1808
2° de Lusitania	Francisco Chaperon	15 July 1809
Soria	Antonio Camporedondo	22 February 1811

Line Cavalry

Voluntarios de Sevilla	Marqués de Albentos	1 June 1808
Voluntarios de Ciudad-Rodrigo	Antonio Reguilon	4 June 1808
Carabineros Reales de Estremadura	Gregorio Laguan	7 September 1808
Perseguidos de Andalucia (formerly Fuerzas unidas)	Fernando de Ayala	14 September 1808
2nd de Alcántara	Marqués de Gelo	28 October 1808

Cazadores

Granada de Llerena (formerly Voluntarios de Alcántara)	José Pineda	28 May 1808
Maestranza de Valencia (later Cazadores de Valencia)	Antonio Barrios	1 June 1808
Sevilla	Juan Espinosa	11 July 1808
Fuen-Santa	Domingo Vasallo	1 August 1808
Sagrario de Toledo (formerly Voluntarios de Trujillo)	Gerónimo Puig Amigó	28 September 1808

Hussars

1° de Estremadura	Agustin Sanchez	15 July 1808
2° de Estremadura	Rafael Mariano	15 July 1808
Granada	Marqués de Campo-Verde	18 July 1808
Fernando VII (later Granaderos de Fernando VII)	Conde de Fernan Nuñez	12 November 1808

Lancers

Utrera	Dayetano Sanabria	25 May 1808
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On 1 October 1808, it was decreed that all regiments should reorganize themselves from five squadrons of 2 companies each, to four squadrons of 3 companies each. Though the regimental staff and company organization remained relatively unchanged, this reorganization brought the theoretical full strength of a regiment to 869 men, and with 648 of them being mounted. However, the losses of the 1809 campaign obliged the regiments, almost across the board, to eliminate one squadron so as to maintain the strength of the others. The company was now to have:

1 Capitán
 1 Teniente
 1 Alférez (Ensign)
 3 Sargentos
 1 Trumpeter
 4 Cabos (Corporals)
 42 Soldiers (mounted)
 11 Soldiers (dismounted)
1 Herrador (Blacksmith)
 65 Total

The regimental staff now consisted of:

1 Coronel (Colonel)
 1 Teniente coronel (Lt. Colonel)
 1 Sargento Mayor (Major)
 4 Ayudante (Adjutant)
 4 Porta-estandard (Standard Bearer)
 1 Trumpeter
 1 Drummer
 1 Mariscal (Farrier)
 1 Picador montados (Mounted horsebreaker)
1 Drummer (usually not present)
 16 Total

Despite this official reduction to three squadrons, it is highly unlikely, based on reviews of field returns, that many of the regiments could even field two full squadrons. The Spanish cavalry was to remain in this condition through the remainder of the Napoleonic wars. In 1809 the following regiments were raised:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Commanding Officer</u>	<u>Date Raised</u>
<u>Dragoons</u>		
Crusada de Alburquerque	Gabriel Coralles	20 April 1809
2° de Santiago	Manuel Sisternes	1 June 1809
Cuenca	Juan de los Rios	14 July 1809
2° de Alvarve	Cárlos Tassier	8 November 1809
<u>Cazadores</u>		
Montañas de Córdoba	Juan Blasco Negrillo	1 January 1809
Francos de Castilla (1st sqn)	Rafael Santisteban	1 April 1809
Francos de Castilla (2nd sqn)	Francisco del Aguila	1 May 1809
Navarra	Manuel Gurrea	1 August 1809
<u>Hussars</u>		
Aragon (former Daroca)	Joaquin Navarro	1 August 1809
Cataluña (formerly San Narciso)	Luis de Creef	5 December 1809
Rioja	Bartolomé Amor	15 November 1809
Iberia	Manuel Armijo	29 November 1809
Navarra (formerly Corso terrestre de Navarra)	Francisco Javier Mina	18 March 1809
Francos de Castilla	Viemond Bernete	1 September 1809

Lancers

Jeréz de Frontera
Sevilla

Marqués de Campo Real 19 April 1809
Vicente Planchon 30 July 1809

On 30 January 1809 the cavalry was provisionally reorganized into regiments with four squadrons. Each squadron consisted of three companies. Each company had 81 men and 71 horses. This gave the regiment a theoretical strength of 972 total men in the regiments with 852 in being mounted. On 23 April the companies were altered again and they now consisted of:

1 Capitán
1 Teniente
1 Alférez (Ensign)
3 Sargentos
1 Trumpeter
8 Cabos (Corporals)
48 Soldiers, Carabiniers or Grenadiers (mounted)
11 Soldiers (dismounted)
1 Herrador (Blacksmith)
75 Total

The regimental staff now consisted of:

1 Coronel (Colonel)
1 Teniente coronel (Lt. Colonel)
2 Comandantes (Squadron Commanders)
1 Sargento Mayor (Major)
4 Ayudante (Adjutant)
4 Porta-estandard (Standard Bearer)
1 Capellán (Priest)
1 Cirujano (Surgeon)
1 Trumpeter
1 Drummer
1 Mariscal (Farrier)
1 Armorer
1 Saddlemaker
1 Picador (Horsebreaker)
1 Drummer
22 Total

On 15 July 1809 the regiments disbanded a squadron. This diminishment in the strength of the cavalry, however, was made up by the raising of the following regiments in 1810:

<u>Cazadore Regiments</u>	<u>Commanding Officer</u>	<u>Date Raised</u>
Mancha	Francisco Abad Chaleco	30 March 1810
Ubrique	Gregorio Fernandez	22 May 1810

<u>Granaderos Regiments</u>		
4° Ejército (commonly Wittingham)	Juan Manuel Pererio	29 April 1810

<u>Cuirassiers:</u>		
Españoles	Juan Malatz	24 May 1810

Hussars

Galicia	Francisco Mahi	1 January 1810
Leon	Nicholás Salvador	1 February 1810
Guadalajara	Juan Martin	22 February 1810

Lancers

1° de Castilla	José Martin	27 May 1810
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On 6 April 1811 the greatly weakened Spanish cavalry was reorganized into 12 line cavalry regiments, 10 dragoon regiments, 4 cazadores, and 4 hussar regiments. The regiments were organized with three squadrons each. Two were mounted and one was dismounted. The dismounted forces were organized into battalions that were to operate like infantry. They were to serve as grenadiers or be seconded to the artillery, until sufficient horses were obtained to mount them. Elite companies were also established of either grenadiers, in the dragoon regiments, or carabinieri in the line cavalry regiments. In addition to the reorganized senior formations, a small number of provincial squadrons were retained. The reorganized Spanish cavalry consisted of the following:

Line Regiments

Rey	Infante	Alcántara	Calatrava
Reina	Borbon	España	Santiago
Principe	Farnesio	Algarve	Montesa

Dragoon Regiments

Rey	Almansa	Numancia	Granada	Villaviciosa
Reyna	Pavía	Lusitania	Madrid	Sagunto

Cazadores

Olivenza	Sevilla	Valencia	Voluntarios de España
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Hussars

Españoles	Granada	Fernando VIII	Estremadura
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Provincial Forces Retained

Cuenca Provincial Cavalry Squadron
 Soria Provincial Dragoon Squadron
 Ubrique Provincial Cazadore Squadron
 Cataluña Provincial Hussar Squadron
 Aragon Provincial Hussar Squadron
 Galicia Provincial Hussar Squadron
 Cantabria Provincial Hussar Squadron
 Castilla Provincial Hussar Squadron

In as much as there were more men than suitable horses, a number of foot regiments were organized that were to remain afoot until receipt of suitable mounts. Each regiment was organized with three squadrons. These formations were:

<u>Hussar Regiment</u>	<u>Commanding Officer</u>	<u>Date Raised</u>
Burgos	Julian Sanchez	6 April 1811
Numantinos	Juan Palarea	26 April 1811

Cazadores

Jaen	Bernardo Marquez	15 April 1811
Provisional de Galicia	Simon Manso	1 September 1811
Madrid	Ignacio Palleja	1 September 1811

Lancers

Estremadura (or Legion Estremeña)	Joaquin Taberner	18 September 1811
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Granaderos (Horse Grenadiers)

4° Ejército (or de Galicia)	Francisco Ramonet	1 September 1811
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The Provisional Regulation of 1 December 1811 disbanded the Cáceres, Castilla, Madrid and 2° de Lusitania Dragoon Regiments. The Tejas Line Regiment, the Maria Luisa Hussars and the 1° Husares de Estremadura had their forces distributed to other units or were returned to the depots.

Strengths and Dispositions of Forces Raised from June 1808 to December 1811

<u>Line Cavalry</u> <u>Regiment</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Squadrons</u>	<u>Original</u> <u>Strength</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Raised</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Dissolved</u>	<u>Unit(s) into which absorbed</u>
Sevilla	4	764	6/1/08	6/1/11	Absorbed into Montesa
Ciudad Rodrigo	2	300	6/8/08	8/4/10	Absorbed into Reina
Granaderos de Fernando VII (later Fernando VII Hussars)	3	540	9/15/08	5/1/11	Reformed
2° Alcántara	2	280	10/27/08	6/30/11	Absorbed into Alcántara
Perseguidos de Andalucia (formerly Fuerzas unidas)	4	480	5/1/09	5/1/11	Absorbed into Voluntarios de España
2° Santiago	4	540	6/1/09	4/6/11	Absorbed into Rey
Cuenca	2	322	7/14/09	4/30/13	Absorbed into Almansa & Olivenza
2° Algarve	4	600	10/8/09	6/1/15	Absorbed into Algarve
Granaderos del IV ejército	3	360	4/15/10	6/1/12	Absorbed into Almansa & Olivenza
Coraceros Españoles	2	360	5/24/10	6/1/18	Absorbed into Reina
Granaderos del VI ejército	3	482	10/20/11	6/1/13	Absorbed into Reina, Borbon, & Infante
<u>Lancers</u>					
1° Castilla	5	800	5/10/10	6/1/18	Absorbed into Montesa
2° Castilla	8	400	12/30/11	6/1/13	Absorbed into Infante
<u>Hussars</u>					
1° Estremadura (later Bailen)	5	491	6/14/08	6/1/18	Absorbed into Alcántara
2° Estremadura	5	491	6/14/08	6/1/18	Absorbed into Bailen
Francos de Valencia	3	640	6/25/08	6/30/11	Disbanded
Granada	3	720	6/4/09	9/27/15	Absorbed into Numancia
Castilla	4	720	9/1/09	5/1/13	Absorbed into Rey
Iberia	4	480	9/1/09	6/1/18	Absorbed into Calatrava
Cataluña (formerly San Narciso)	3	640	12/5/09	10/1/14	Absorbed into Numancia
Aragon (formerly Daroca)	4	480	4/15/10	4/30/13	Absorbed into Almansa &
Galicia	4	480	1/1/11	9/22/15	Absorbed into Lusitania
Navarra	4	480	1/1/11	9/27/15	Absorbed into Calatrava

Cazadores

Voluntarios de Alcántara (later Granada de Llerena)	3	456	5/28/08	6/1/15	Sent to depot at Ultramar
Maestranza de Valencia	4	720	6/1/08	6/1/15	Absorbed into Almansa Dragoons
Imperial de sagrario de Toledo	4	600	6/30/08	6/1/15	Absorbed into Infante
Sevilla	4	560	7/11/08	6/1/15	Send to depot at Ultramar
Fuen-Santa	3	300	8/1/08	6/1/15	Absorbed into various corps
Montañas de Córdoba	2	300	1/15/09	6/1/15	Absorbed into Infante
Franco de Andalucía	2	333	4/1/09	5/1/15	Absorbed into Madrid & Granada
Provincial de Galicia	2	200	9/15/11	6/1/15	Absorbed into Lusitania
Jaen	4	344	11/1/11	6/1/15	Absorbed into Santiago
Guadalajara	4	320	12/24/11	6/1/18	Absorbed into Granada

Dragoons

1° Lusitania	4	948	6/25/08	6/1/11	Absorbed into Reina & Villaviciosa Dragoons
2° Cáceres	4	528	9/7/08	6/1/15	Absorbed into Lusitania
Castilla	2	300	8/1/08	1/23/09	Absorbed into Borbon
Madrid	4	948	9/15/08	1/23/09	Absorbed into Borbon
Granada	4	600	9/29/09	9/1/13	Absorbed into Reina, Sagunto & Numancia Dragoons
Soria	3	300	7/6/10	11/1/14	Absorbed into Principe, Lusitania & Numancia

Independent Companies Raised Between June 1808 and December 1811Line CavalryStrength

Carabineros Reals de Estremadura	150
La Córtes	100
Guardias de honor de Sevilla	100
Leales de Fernando VII	100
Crusada de Alburquerque	162
Legion Estremeña	162

Hussars

Burgos	150
Asturias	120
Leon	116
Valencia	120

Dragoons

Seccion de yeguas	200
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Lancers

Estremadura	100
Sevilla	150
Utrera	140
Jeréz de la Frontera	200
Alemanes	159

Cazadores:

Cantabria	150
Castilla	150
Ubrique	180
Cuenca	80
Mancha	116
Madrid	100

Uniforms of the Spanish Cavalry:

Between 1788 and 1795 the uniforms of the line cavalry regiments were as follows:

The cavalry wore a black square-rigged hat (bicorn) with edging, loop and button. The coats were long tailed and high waisted. Their lapels were straight edged and extended to the waist. The coats had gauntlet cuffs. The regimental colors were worn on the cuffs and collar.

Those uniforms for the following regiments were modified in 1795 to the following:

	Dress	Turnbacks	Frock Coat		
	<u>Coat & Cloak</u>		<u>Lapels</u>	<u>Collar & Piping</u>	<u>Breeches & Buttons</u>
Rey	Yellow	Yellow	Mulberry	White	Carnation
Reina	Yellow	Yellow	Sky Blue	White	Carnation
Almansa	Yellow	Yellow	Turquoise	White	Carnation
Pavía	Yellow	Yellow	Mulberry	White	unknown
Villaviciosa	Yellow	Yellow	Carnation	Carnation	Carnation
Sagunto	Yellow	Yellow	Green	White	Carnation
Numancia	Yellow	Black	Black	White	Carnation
Lusitania	Yellow	Yellow	Black	White	Carnation

These units substituted their dragoons (sword belts) for black bandoleers and belts. The schabraques and holster covers of every unit became yellow. The schabraque border was single woolen stripe of the regimental color for the troops, in silver for the officers and sergeants, with the only difference between the latter two being the officer's stripe was doubled in width.

In 1808 the uniforms of the line cavalry were dark blue. Their lapels and collars were of the regimental colors. On their lapels they wore a lion rampant in the color of their buttons. On their cuffs they had a *fleur de lys* of the same color. Their turnbacks were red and their breeches were tan. They wore knee length boots, white crossed belts, black leatherwork, and bicorns with white lace.

	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Lapels</u>	Collar & Lapel	Turnback	Lace &
			<u>Piping</u>	<u>Pocket Piping</u>	<u>Buttons</u>
Rey	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Reina	Blue	Blue	Red	Red	White
Principe	Red	Red	White	Red	White
Infante	White	White	Yellow	White	Yellow
Borbon	Red	Red	White	Red	White**
Farnesio	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	White**
Alcántara	Red	Green	Green/Red*	Green	Yellow**
España	Yellow	Red	Red/Yellow*	Red	White**
Algarve	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White**
Calatrava	Red	Blue	Red	Red	White**
Santiago	Red	Red	Red	Red	White**
Montesa	Red	White	Red	Red	White**

* Collar was piped in first color, the lapels were piped in the second.

** No lace on lapel button holes.

The schabraque were dark blue with a yellow band. The pistol holster covers matched the schabraque. Both had rounded corners for the first four regiments and squared corners for the remainder. In 1805, when the dragoons were reestablished their uniform colors were as follows:

	<u>Lapels, Cuffs, 4 Button Cuff Flaps</u> <u>Collar & Pocket Flap Piping</u>
Rey	Carminé (Crimson)
Reina	Carnation (Light Red)
Almansa	Sky Blue
Pavía	Carnation (Red)
Villaviciosa	Light Green
Sagunto	Light Green
Numancia	Black
Lusitania	Black

Their lapels, collars, cuff flaps and button holes were piped with white. On their collars they wore the symbol of a feather crossed by a sword in white. Their turnbacks were red, but the turnback pockets were piped with the color of the lapels. Their bicorns were edged in white, with white loops, white button, and red cockade. Their coats were lemon yellow and cut like those of the infantry. The coat lining, their vests, breeches and cloaks were also lemon yellow. The facings were piped with white. The button holes on the lapels had white lace. The uniform was cut such that the turnbacks all had flaps and four buttons. The collars had stripes and white turks head buttons. Their belts were white. They wore high cuffed boots.

The dragoon's saber scabbards were brown. Their schabraques were yellow, edged with white. Their horses' harnesses were black.

The cazadores wore a black shako with a white band on the top and bottom of the shako. The shako cords were white and the oval front plate was brass. The shako had a red cockade and a red plume on the left side. The cazadores wore green dolmans and breeches with white lace, buttons and trim. The facing colors were worn on the collar. The dolman had Polish cuffs. The breeches had stripes down the outside seam and thigh knots. The schabraque was brown with white lace and trim. The regimental colors were:

	<u>Regimental</u> <u>Colors</u>	<u>Cummerbund</u>
Olivenza	Red	Red and Light Blue
Voluntarios de España	Light Blue	White and Light Blue

The hussars wore uniforms identical to those of the cazadores, with a few exceptions. They wore the traditional pelisse. The dolman's cuffs were pointed and their frogging was white. Their shako had a brass plate with the Spanish arms. They also wore a mirliton shako, like those worn by Revolutionary and Royal French hussar regiments. The pelisse was light blue with black fur and white lace. The breeches, the schabraque, the collar and cuffs of the dolman were also light blue. The pelisse fur on the pelisse was black and the lace was white. The regimental variations were:

	<u>Pelisse</u> <u>Collar & Cuffs</u>	<u>Dolman</u>	<u>Cummerbund</u>	<u>Mirliton Wing</u>
Maria Luisa	Red	Red	Sky Blue & Scarlet	Scarlet
Españoles	Light Green	Green	Sky Blue & Green	Sky Blue

In 1808 the Españoles Hussars wore a black helmet with black fur crest, brass plate and fittings, and red plume and cockade.

The uniforms worn by some of the units raised after 1808 were varied. The Fernando VII Hussars wore a bright green dolman with yellow facings, and silver buttons. The dolman and pelisse braid was white. Their breeches were yellow. They wore a black busby with a red bag and plume. The schabraque was blue-green and edged with white. The sheepskin was white.

The Navarra Hussars raised by Mina appear to have worn a green dolman with scarlet facings. Their breeches were blue with a red stripe.

The Españoles Cuirassier Regiment was not a large unit and it was equipped almost entirely with captured French equipment. That being the case, the uniforms consisted of a blue "habit-surtout," a long tailed jacket. The tunic had a row of 10 buttons down the front and mid-thigh length tails without pockets or turnbacks. They also wore a white waistcoat with two buttons. The collar was straight after 1791 and the breeches were of white cloth, but leather coveralls were worn.

The breastplate was steel with copper scale hinges and a red lining. The helmet was also steel. It had a flowing horse hair crest on a brass comb. A horse hair houppe stood on the peak of the helmet. The turban was of black fur. The chin strap was of copper scales.

What, if any regimental distinctives were worn by the Spanish cuirassiers, is unknown. There were, no doubt, variations from this "French" uniform, as it is doubtful that enough equipment was captured to fully equip the uniform with more than helmets and breast plates.

Spanish Infantry & Cavalry

Hussars

Dragoons



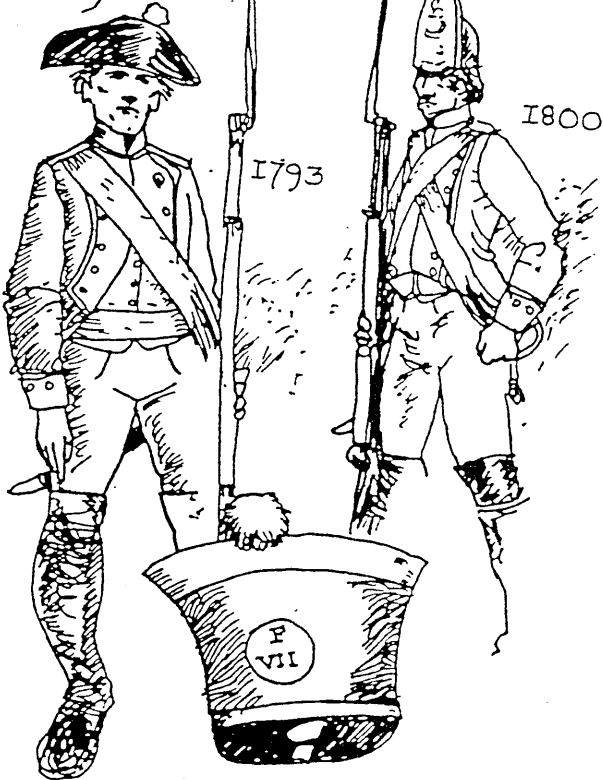
1806.

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1812

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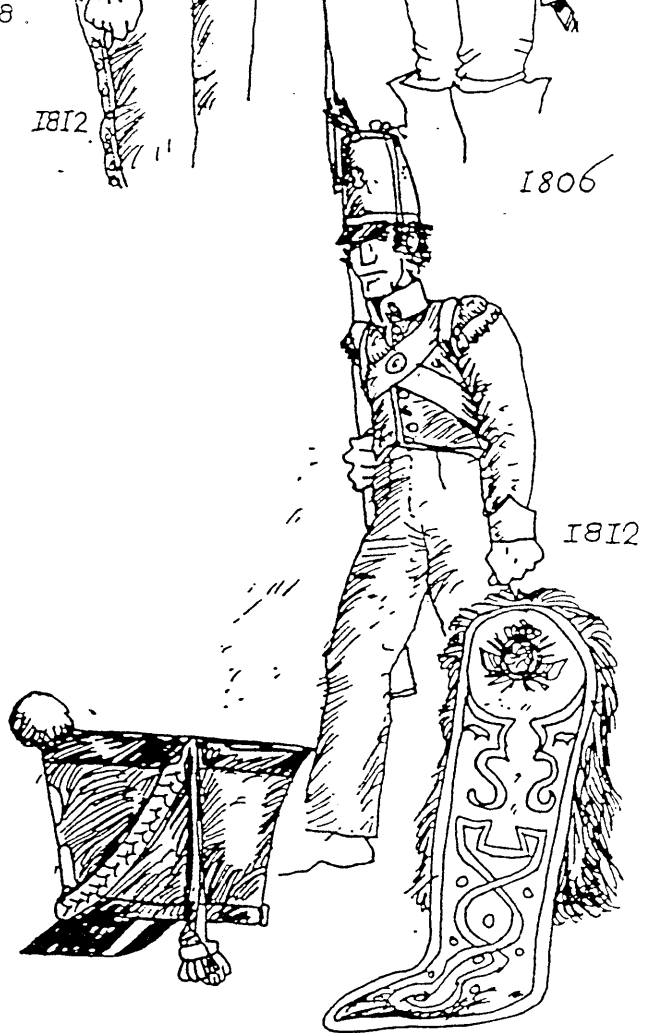


1793

1800

Infantry 1793

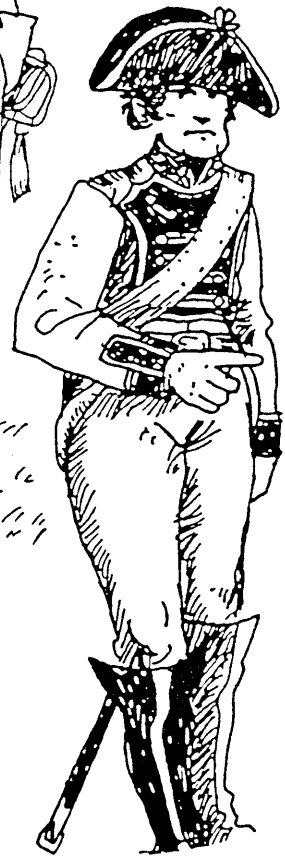
Grenadier 1800
Shakos



1812

Infantry 1812
Grenadier Bonnet

Spanish Cavalry and Artillery

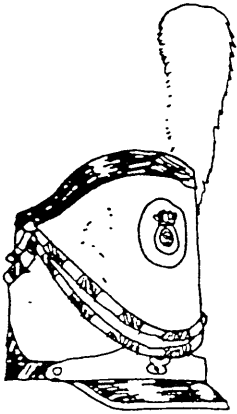


Artillerist
Cazadore de Caballo

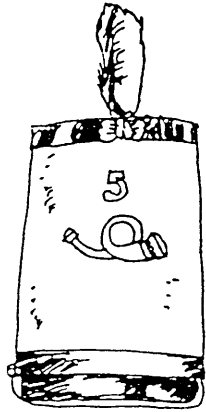
Cuirassier
Dragoon

09261687

Portuguese



1806



1811

Shakos



Light Dragoon



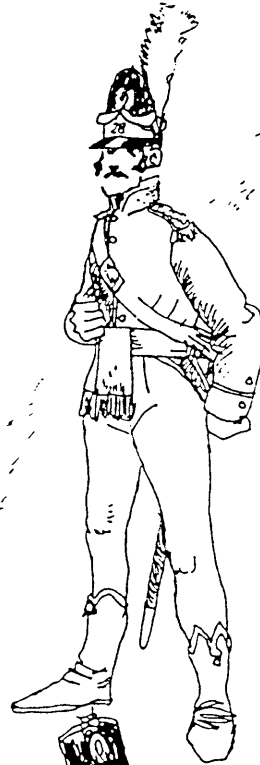
Line Infantry

Portuguese Infantry

Line Infantry

Officer's
Epaulets

Line Officer



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Line NCO

Cacadore

Spanish Artillery 1788-1814

In 1701 a "tercio de fusiliers reales" was organized to serve the artillery of the Spanish army. It was organized like a battalion of arquebusiers and the General de Artillería was its titular colonel. In 1709 this formation abandoned the trappings of the infantry and adopted those of the artillery. On 2 May 1710 a general staff was established to supervise the operations and administration of the artillery. At this time the regiment consisted of three battalions. An artillery battalion was established with 12 companies, one of artillerists, one of miners, and eight of fusiliers. Each artillery company had 101 gunners, each miner company had 43 miners, and the fusilier companies had 53 men each. In 1748 each battalion added a second artillerist company and in 1762 a fourth battalion with seven companies was raised. In this new battalion each company had 100 men.

In 1777, in Segovia, four volunteer artillery companies were raised and in 1781, they were organized into a 5th Battalion. In 1785 the 6th Battalion was raised with seven companies.

The first horse artillery company was raised by Vincente Maturana in Buenos Aires. However, in Spain proper no horse artillery was organized until after peace was negotiated by Godoy with the Revolutionary French government. By 1802, an artillery "brigada de division" was raised for service with the Guard. This division consisted of three foot companies, a horse company, and a park company. Each company had six guns.¹ hit

The Royal Decree of 2 July 1802, *Ordenanza de Artilleria* or Artillery Ordinance, completely reorganized the Spanish artillery stationed in Europe. It was to be reorganized with five regiments, five companies of laborers, three fixed companies, and four companies of veteran artillerists. Each regiment was formed with three brigades, two of which were formed with field artillery (*brigada de division*) and one of park (*brigada de parque*). Each park brigade had four companies of foot artillery, while the field artillery brigades had three foot and one horse company. The strength of the companies in time of war was 105 men. During peacetime this was reduced by 30 gunners. The number of draft horses to draw the six guns per battery remained theoretically constant at 68, with a further 17 horses allocated for other purposes, be it time of peace or war. The officer cadre of the Spanish artillery establishment consisted of:

- 1 Director General (a general officer)
- 5 Generals
- 5 Departmental Sub-Inspectors
- 5 Brigadier Generals, School Commandants
- 17 Colonels
- 26 Lieutenant Colonels
- 15 Gefes de brigada (Brigade Commanders)
- 68 Capitanes primeros (1st Captains)
- 70 Capitanes segundos (2nd Captains)
- 71 Tenientes (Lieutenants)
- 133 Subtenientes (2nd Lieutenants)
- 416 Total

1. I am greatly indebted to Dr. C. Eisdale, University of Liverpool, who most graciously provided me with much of the information you see in this chapter on the post-1808 Spanish artillery establishment.

The staff and administration of the artillery was modified by Capitan General don José de Urrutia as a result of three further decrees dated 17 March 1803, 1 May 1803 and 31 May 1803. These established war commissioners, provincial commissioners and other staff that were felt necessary to administer the Spanish artillery.

On 1 January 1804, don Manuel Godoy, the Prince of Peace, and Director of the Spanish Artillery ordered the forming of an artillery college. A school company was formed with 100 Gentlemen Cadets.

The Royal Order of 18 March 1806 reorganized the artillery. Three of the four regiments were reorganized with two battalions. Each battalion was to have five companies, four of foot artillery and one of horse artillery. However, in the 4th Regiment, all five companies of each battalion were foot artillery. Each horse company had 93 soldiers and each foot company had 113 men.

On paper, this provided the Spanish with 40 artillery batteries, including six horse batteries and 34 field batteries. The garrison artillery was organized separately.

The four regiments were garrisoned in Barcelona, Valencia, Sevilla and Coruña. A detachment of three foot companies and a horse company was sent to Segovia. In wartime the foot companies were to be augmented by the addition of 50 militia in the first three regiments and by only 40 in the 4th Regiment.

At this time the Ceuta and Mallorca brigades were organized. Fifteen stationary or garrison companies (*fijas*) were formed in this period. This brought the total to 17 garrison companies. In addition, the ranks of *gefe de brigada* and *capitane segundo* were eliminated. The *capitanes primeros* were replaced by *sargentos mayores*.

In March 1808 Godoy was replaced by Teniente General Don Gonzalo O'Farri as Director of the Spanish Artillery.

At this time Spain had a division serving in Denmark in support of Napoleons continental system. It had both foot and horse artillery, as well as a company of Sapper-Miners. The horse battery contained:

1	Capitan 1° (1st Class Captain)
1	Teniente (Lieutenant)
2	Subtenientes (2nd Lieutenants)
1	Trombeta (Trumpet)
1	Sargento Primero (1st Sergeant)
3	Sargentos Segundos (2nd Sergeants)
4	Cabos Primeros (1st Corporals)
4	Cabos Segundos (2nd Corporals)
30	1st Class Gunners
<u>42</u>	2nd Class Gunners
89	Total

The two foot batteries contained:

1	Capitan 2° (2nd Class Captain)
1	Teniente (Lieutenant)
1	Subteniente (2nd Lieutenant)
2	Tambores (Drummers)
1	Sargento Primero (1st Sergeant)
5	Sargentos Segundos (2nd Sergeants)
8	Cabos Primeros (1st Corporals)
8	Cabos Segundos (2nd Corporals)
34	1st Class Gunners
<u>50</u>	2nd Class Gunners
111	Total

The company of Zapadores-Minadores (Sapper-Miners) was formed with:

- 1 Capitan 1° (1st Class Captain)
- 1 Capitan 2° (2nd Class Captain)
- 1 Teniente (Lieutenant)
- 2 Subtenientes (2nd Lieutenants)
- 2 Tambores (Drummers)
- 1 Sargento Primero (1st Sergeant)
- 4 Sargentos Segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 8 Cabos Primeros (1st Corporals)
- 8 Cabos Segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 32 1st Class Soldiers
- 72 2nd Class Soldiers
- 132 Total

On 27 October 1808 the *Junta Suprema y la Regencia* raised a brigade of horse artillery consisting of three mounted batteries. The batteries known as the *Compañia de artillería de voluntarios de Madrid*, *Compañia de artilleros voluntarios urbanos naturales de Galicia*, and the *Artilleros voluntarios distinguidos de Cádiz* were, after the battle of Baylen, reorganized into horse batteries. Two of these new horse batteries were attached to the Army of La Mancha.

Shortly later two companies of volunteer artillery were formed for the defense of Cadiz and an artillery academy was established in Seville.

The Royal Decree of 27 February 1809 ordered the formation of a brigade of horse artillery and two companies of train in the Army of Sierra-Morena. This brigade had two companies. Each company consisted of:

- 1 Capitan (Captain)
- 1 Teniente (Lieutenant)
- 2 Subtenientes (2nd Lieutenants)
- 1 Trombeta (Trumpet)
- 1 Sargento Primero (1st Sergeant)
- 5 Sargentos Segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 8 Cabos Primeros (1st Corporals)
- 12 Cabos Segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 86 Artillerists
- 117 Total

In addition, the brigade had a brigade commander and an adjutant, bring the total strength of the brigade to 236 officers and men. The train companies had:

- 1 Capitan (Captain)
- 1 Teniente (Lieutenant)
- 2 Subtenientes (2nd Lieutenants)
- 1 Sargento Primero (1st Sergeant)
- 6 Sargentos Segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 2 Trombeta (Trumpet)
- 8 Cabos Primeros (1st Corporals)
- 16 Cabos Segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 100 Artillerists
- 137 Total

In wartime the train companies were assigned to the command of the commander of the army's general park.

There were reputedly several "new" artillery companies formed during this period, but they were actually composed of refugees, separated from their units, that found themselves in the areas occupied by the French army. An example is the garrison artillery formed by the governor of Tortosa from gunners that had escaped from Barcelona.

New regulations were issued in 1810 and 1811, which ordered the formation of new artillery units. The Royal Decree of 2 March 1810 formed an artillery regiment in Cadiz and on 24 March 1810 an artillery school for Gentlemen Cadets was formed in the Balearic islands.

The various detached artillerists in Barcelona and Tarragona were reorganized into a garrison company by the garrison commander and this was approved by the Royal Decree of 11 June 1810. This company consisted of:

- 1 Capitan (Captain)
- 1 Teniente (Lieutenant)
- 2 Subtenientes (2nd Lieutenants)
- 1 Sargento Primero (1st Sergeant)
- 5 Sargentos Segundos (2nd Sergeants)
- 2 Tamores (Drummers)
- 7 Cabos Primeros (1st Corporals)
- 10 Cabos Segundos (2nd Corporals)
- 34 1st Class Artillerists
- 54 1st Class Artillerists
- 117 Total

The Royal Decree of 22 January 1810 named Mariscal de campo y coronel Don Martin Garcia y Loygorri the Director General of Artillery.

The Royal Decree of 18 August 1810 reorganized the Mallorca Artillery Brigade's garrison companies and set the force at 100 men per company and 300 for the brigade.

On 22 November 1810 two squadrons of horse artillery were formed, one in the Alicantina Division and the other in the Mallorquina Division.

On 13 March 1811 the Regency ordered the formation of four more squadrons of horse artillery. They were given the same organization as the Alicantina and Mallorquina Divisions' horse artillery batteries. This set Spanish artillery establishment at six "squadrons" of horse artillery, each of which had three companies, and five regiments of foot artillery, each with ten companies. The fifth regiment was formed on 20 December 1811.

The Royal Decree of 2 June 1811 ordered the augmentation of the force of each of the Ceuta artillery brigades by the addition to each company of a lieutenant, a 2nd Sergeant, 3 1st Corporals, 2 2nd Corporals, 14 1st Class Artillerists and 6 2nd Class Artillerists.

The Decree of 10 August 1812 ordered the augmentation of the garrison companies of Badajoz and Ciudad-Rodrigo by five officers and 150 soldiers each.

The expansion on paper continued and on 16 September 1813 five battalions of artillery train were created. Prior to this date the artillery train had been handled by contracted private citizens, but with the formation of these five battalions it finally became fully militarized.

The official organization of the Spanish artillery was, at this time, as follows:

Artillery Branch Staff

1 Subinspector, mariscal de campo
6 Brigadiers
9 Colonels
17 Lieutenant Colonels
37 Captains
70 Total

Officers assigned to the Veteran and Militia Artillery

43 Captains
12 Adjutants
79 Tenientes (Lieutenants)
93 Subtenientes (2nd Lieutenants)
227 Total

Field Troops:

	<u>Veterans</u>	<u>Militia</u>
Sargentos Primeros (1st Sergeants)	43	-
Sargentos Segundos (2nd Sergeants)	242	-
Trombetas (Trumpeters)	9	-
Tambores (Drummers)	117	-
Cabos Primeros (1st Corporals)	306	260
Cabos Segundos (2nd Corporals)	332	524
	<u>Veterans</u>	<u>Militia</u>
1st Class Gunners	3,392	-
2nd Class Gunners	-	5,789
1st Class Drivers	1	-
2nd Class Drivers	15	-

On 16 September 1813 the Spanish army formed five battalions of artillery train. Each battalion had three companies, two of train soldiers and one of cargo train soldiers. Each company consisted of a teniente, a subteniente and 102 soldiers, with 132 mules and 40 horses. The staff of the battalion consisted of a capitan, a senior adjutant and a junior adjutant.

Though the Spanish army apparently had an impressive artillery force this force was mostly on paper. The Spanish had tremendous problems with lack of guns, draft animals and money, which consistently resulted in far fewer guns being deployed than were "authorized" by the Junta.

Spanish Guns

The guns the Spanish used were produced in Seville until 1810. They were of the Gribeauval design, i.e. 4pdrs, 8pdrs, and 12pdrs. In 1811, when the internal supply of new cannon vanished with the capture of Seville, Porlier received a 12pdr carronade and two 8pdrs. In 1811 his artillery consisted of 40 field guns, composed of 9pdrs and 6pdrs, on newer, lighter carriages. The 9pdrs were probably of British manufacture, where the 6pdrs could be either British, or captured French material.

When the horse artillery was organized in 1809 it appears to have been equipped with short 8pdr guns that were Gribeauval 4pdr cannons reamed out in Seville to handle an 8pdr shot. When Seville fell in 1810, the source of these guns stopped and there were probably no further such weapons produced.

Indications are that the Spanish painted their gun carriages light gray. There is no clear indication of how many guns were to be in a battery and this cannot be derived from an analysis of the strength of the companies. What is

certain is that the number of weapons in a battery was never consistent in the field. The cost of the weapons, the frequency of which they were captured, and the mix of weapons used late in the war guaranteed no consistency in equipment.

Another serious problem the Spanish faced was their lack of horses to draw the guns. As much as this afflicted the cavalry, it struck the artillery far worse. The net result was that the Spanish artillery was often drawn into battle by mules or oxen. This rendered it slow and highly vulnerable to the far more maneuverable and fast moving French army. Once engaged, the Spanish artillery tended to fight from a fixed location and seldom was able to redeploy during the course of a battle.

Battle History of the Spanish Army

There are many things that have been written about the Spanish army and its troops in this period: most of them are not particularly flattering. Because of this, it is best to begin a discussion of their battle history with a number of quotations from period sources.

The first and foremost observer of the performance of the Spanish on the battlefield was the Duke of Wellington. In a letter to the Marquis of Wellesley dated 24 August, 1809, Wellington relates the following:

"In the battle of Talavera, in which the Spanish army, with very trifling exceptions, was not engaged, whole corps threw away their arms, and ran off *in my presence*, when they were neither attacked nor threatened with an attack, but frightened, I believe, by their own fire."

"When these dastardly soldiers run away, they plunder everything they meet; and in their flight from Talavera, they plundered the baggage of the British army, which was at the moment bravely engaged in their cause"

"I cannot easily conceive the unwillingness of officers in command, or acting with troops, to report their misbehavior in presence of the enemy, for where the troops misbehave no honor can be acquired; and in this way I account for the numerous histories we have of the bravery of the Spanish Troops."

"I have found, upon inquiry and from experience, the instances of the misbehavior of the Spanish troops to be so numerous, and those of their good behavior so few, that I must conclude that they are troops by no means to be depended upon; and then the question again arises, whether, being at liberty to join in co-operation with those troops or not, I ought again to risk the King's army?"

"At the same time I see the difficulty in which the Government may be placed. Their army may be seized with one of those panic terrors to which they are liable, and may run off and leave everything exposed to instant loss."

In a letter to the Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State, dated 25 August 1809, Wellington says:

"Bassecourt's corps, which was supposed to be the best in Cuesta's army, and was engaged on our left in the mountains, at the battle of Talavera, was kept in check throughout the day by one French battalion: this corps has since runaway from the bridge of Arzobispo, leaving its guns; and many of the men, according to the usual Spanish custom, throwing away their arms, accouterments, and clothing. It is a curious circumstance respecting this affair at Arzobispo, (in which Soult writes that the French took thirty pieces of cannon,) that the Spanish ran off in such a hurry, that they left their cannon loaded and unspiked; and that the French, although they drove the Spaniards from the bridge, did not think themselves strong enough to push after them..."

"This practice of running away, and throwing off arms, accouterments, and clothing, is fatal to everything, excepting a re-assembly of the men in a state of nature, who as regularly perform the same maneuver the next time an occasion offers. Nearly 2,000 ran off on the evening of the 27th from the battle of Talavera, (not 100 yards from the place where I was standing,) who were neither attacked, nor threatened with an attack, and who were frightened only by the noise of their own fire: they left their arms and accouterments on the ground, their officers went with them; and they, and the fugitive cavalry, plundered the baggage of the British army which had been sent to the rear."

"Nothing can be worse than the officers of the Spanish Army; and it is extraordinarily that when a nation has devoted itself to war, as this nation has, by the measures it has adopted in the last two years, so little progress has been made in any one branch of the military profession by any individual, and that the business of an army should be so little understood. They are really children in the art of war, and I cannot say that they do anything as it ought to be done, with the exception of running away and assembling again in a state of nature."

"I really believe that much of this deficiency of numbers, composition, discipline, and efficiency, is to be attributed to the existing government of Spain. They have attempted to govern the kingdom in a state of revolution, by an adherence old rules and systems, and with the aid of what is called enthusiasm; and this last is, in fact, no aid to accomplish anything, and is only an excuse for the irregularity with which everything is done, and for the want of discipline and subordination of the armies."

In another letter to the Marquis of Wellesley, from Badajoz, dated 16 September 1809, Wellington states:

"As long as the Spanish armies are suffered to continue the state of indiscipline and disorder in which they are at present, it will be impossible to continue in their neighborhood; as they not only consume the provisions of the country, but will not allow the villagers to supply the British troops those provisions which they require, and which the Spanish troops do not want."

In another letter to Don Josef de Carvajal, the Spanish Minister at War, in Cadiz, dated 4 December 1812, Wellington points to two of the major causes of the Spanish army's problems - no logistical support and a miserable officer corps.

"Not only are your armies undisciplined and inefficient, and both officers and soldiers insubordinate from want of pay, provisions, clothing, and necessities, and the consequent endurance of misery for a long period of time, but the habits of indiscipline and insubordination are such, that even those corps which have been well clothed and regularly paid by my directions, and have, to my knowledge, seldom, if ever, felt any privations for more than a year, are in as bad a state, and as little to be depended upon as soldiers, as the others. The desertion is immense, even from the troops last adverted to. I can assure your Excellency, that the officers of the army in general (with some exceptions of officers, General and on the Staff, as well as attached to the regiments) take but little pains to apply a remedy to these evils; and, upon the whole, I am sorry to acknowledge to your Excellency, that I consider that I have undertaken a task of which the result is as little promising as that which was ever undertaken by any individual."

"I certainly was not aware, til very lately, of the real state of the Spanish army, or I should have hesitated before I should have charged myself with such an Herculean labor as its command; but having accepted the command, I will not relinquish the task, because it is laborious and the success unpromising; but will exercise as long as I shall possess the confidence of the authorities who have conferred it upon me. It will be necessary, however, that the Government should arm me with powers to enable me to perform this task. It is my opinion,

"First; that officers should be promoted, and should be appointed to commands, solely at my recommendation.

"Secondly; that I should have the power of dismissing from the service those whom I should think deserving of such punishment.

"Thirdly; that those resources of the state which are applicable to the payment, or equipment, or supply of the troops, should be applied in such a manner as I might recommend....

During the Albuera Campaign the Spanish troops under Gabriel Mendizabal y Iraetas and Don Pedro Caro y Sureda, the Marquis of Romana, found themselves engaged in the battle of Gebora on 19 February 1811. Their performance was observed by Brigadier General George Madden who wrote the following to Wellington:

"The deed is done! What I have all along prognosticated has taken place! Nor could it be otherwise thought a miracle; the Spanish Generals, the Spanish armies, are as I have all along said, full of sound and fury signifying nothing."

"... at daylight this morning I was woke by an order to mount the brigade on horseback, and it was done immediately, I repaired to General Mendizebal to learn the news (He, as) ever prov(d) to deceive himself. "It was nothing," a few French skirmishers only had passed the Gebora. Soon this augmented into a few cavalry, but as it became more clear it proved to be the whole French cavalry..... General Mendizebal soon after discovered that they had placed a few riflemen behind their horsemen, but not many, and "It was nothing!" The attack along the whole front and left became, however, so serious in a few minutes, that I was returned forward to inspect what was going on, and sorry am I to observe that everything except regularity was the result of my observation."

In his famous study on the Peninsular War, the French General Foy provides us with the following comments on the nature of the Spanish soldier.

"Nature has endowed the Spaniard with the greatest part of the qualities which are requisite to form a good soldier: he is religious, - and religion, by elevating the thoughts of man, renders him more capable of that forgetfulness of self, that moral enthusiasm, that promptness to make sacrifices, for which war furnishes daily occasions. Calm, and thoroughly imbued with the principals of justice, he is naturally disposed to subordination, if the orders given to him are not absurd; he is susceptible of warm attachment to an able and intelligent leader. His sobriety is extreme; his patience is inexhaustible; he lives upon a pilchard, or a bit of bread rubbed with garlic; a bed is a superfluity to him - he is accustomed to sleep on the ground and in the open air. Next to the French, the Spaniards are the best for long marches and climbing mountains. The Spanish soldier is neither forward, nor a prater, nor quarrelsome, nor a libertine, and he is very seldom seen intoxicated. He has less capacity than the French, he has more than the Germans and English; he loves his country, and talks of it with rapture; he has but one anti-military fault, it is dirtiness and indolent habits, which generate disease, and spread among the sick a disorganizing lowness of spirits."

"There was not much discipline in the Spanish armies;¹ the non-commissioned officers were but little respected; one third of the officers were taken from among them: the remaining two thirds were filled up from the cadets. According to the ancient regulations the cadets were to prove their noble descent. This was no difficult matter in a country of which a twentieth of the population is noble. It was, however, no longer required, except in a part of the cavalry. In the same proportion that a numerous preferment of non-commissioned officers is good and useful in an army entirely

1. The penal laws are exceedingly mild: soldiers are not amenable to military tribunals for all kinds of crime; the penalty of death is rare, and cannot be inflicted without the approbation of the king or of the captain-general of the province.

recruited by military conscription, it is improper in an army raised from the dregs of the population. The Spanish non-commissioned officers were not men whose abilities gave them a claim to promotion."

"No study, no previous instruction, was required to become an officer of infantry or cavalry. The schools which had formerly been instituted at Puerto de Santa Maria, for the first of these branches, and at Ocana for the second, had been suppressed within the last twenty years."

The Battle of Baylen - 19 July 1808

Baylen is the one bright spot in the history of the Spanish armies during the Peninsular War. The French General Dupont, commanding 13,000 troops, was moving towards Cordova on 6 June. In Cordova, masses of armed Spanish peasants were gathering. In addition there were 12,000 volunteers and 1,400 regular troops.

Dupont encountered the Spanish at the Alcolia Bridge, on the Guadalquivir River. Though his troops were green conscripts, they smashed Don Pedro's force, routing it in a matter of minutes and sending it fleeing past Cordova. Dupont then occupied Cordova.

Dupont soon found himself cut off in a region filled with hostile people. His couriers could not get past the guerrillas and bands of Spanish soldiers. In addition, General Castaños had an army of 34,000 men in the vicinity. Dupont seems to have not had any idea what to do and remained stationary. The Spanish took advantage of this to strike at the stationary target.

General Castaños formed his army into three columns. The first, 12,000 men, which he commanded himself, was to move on Andujar. The second column was under Coupigny and contained 8,000 men. It was to move against Villa Neuva. The third column, 10,000 men under the Swiss General Reding, had orders to move to Mengibar.

When the Spanish offensive began on 14 July, Dupont did not concentrate his forces. He only made minor adjustments to his dispositions. The Spanish soon discovered that they had underestimated Dupont's strength and they stopped their assault.

Despite that, Reding succeeded in scattering the small French force before him and crossed the Guadalquivir. General Gobert attempted to stop the French rout, but was mortally wounded and his own command fell back. The French left flank had been turned.

The French acted badly and evacuated Baylen. Their officer force panicked and Dupont failed to take any action to determine the location or size of the Spanish armies.

Finally, on 17 July Dupont's troops began to move. Reding pulled up 14,000 men and 20 guns in a strong position in the hills to the left of Baylen. Dupont's vanguard commander, Chabert, underestimated the strength of the Spanish before him. He opened fire with his single battery and sent his 3,000 men forward. Hopelessly out numbered and swept with converging fire, the French were repulsed with heavy losses.

Dupont arrived and took command of the situation. His troops were fatigued by their lengthy march and launched two more unsuccessful attacks. Dupont found himself commanding exhausted conscripts, with 14,000 Spaniards in strong positions before him, and General Castaños closing on his rear with 12,000 more men.

Around 12:30 p.m., Dupont launched one more attack. It made progress, but Dupont had no reserves with which to exploit his success. The French army collapsed. Dupont's morale failed and he capitulated to the Spanish army. In addition to surrendering those troops immediately with him, Dupont foolishly ordered Vedel to surrender his division, even though it could have escaped with ease.

The Battle of Cardadeau - 16 December 1808

General Vives formed his small force, of some 8,500 infantry 600 cavalry, and 7 cannons, on a steep, wooded ridge in the Besos Valley, near Cardadeu. The French general St. Cyr formed his 13,000 men into a massive column and organized a single massive blow.

Though a crude tactic, it proved effective against a force of raw Spanish recruits who were susceptible to shatter under such hammer blows. Despite this, General Pino, commanding the head of the French column, sought to deploy his units and engage the Spanish in a fire fight. To his surprise, Pino suffered a repulse. A furious St. Cyr rode forward and took personal command. He reorganized his force into a single, narrow column and launched his arrow at the heart of the Spanish Army. The Spanish line melted away and the French broke through. The French cavalry swept in to complete the victory and the terrified Spanish fled the field, leaving over 2,500 casualties and most of their cannon. They had, however, inflicted about 600 casualties on the French, mostly as a result of Pino's actions.

The Battle of Ocaña - 19 November 1809

Ocaña was the largest cavalry engagement of the Peninsular war. The French vanguard, 3,500 men under Milhaud and Paris, encountered Freire's massed cavalry. Freire commanded about 4,000 men organized into three divisions under Don Juan Bernuy, Don José Rivas and Don Miguel March. The Spanish cavalry was formed in columns, which was not a good formation in which to receive a cavalry attack.

Paris' light division charged the first line of Spanish cavalry and cut it to pieces, only to falter before Freire's main line. Milhaud then lead his dragoons forward in a furious charge that carved a bloody hole in the middle of the Spanish cavalry. A wild melee soon erupted.

Despite their numbers, the Spanish could not resist the French attack and lost 400 casualties. The French pursued them, only to stop as they encountered Areizaga's main body.

The French now found themselves faced by the Army of the Mancha, which contained 46,000 infantry and 5,500 cavalry. The French moved 30 cannon opposite Ocaña to contain the Spanish left and deployed two infantry brigades and King Joseph's reserve. At the same time Werlé's Poles and Leval's Germans, supported by Girard's division, marched against the Spanish right wing, while the French cavalry swung behind the olive groves and enveloped the Spanish flank.

The battle was a slow, grinding battle until the 3,500 French cavalry suddenly appeared on the Spanish flank. Freire's cavalry stood on the flank to protect it, but were driven from the field in disorder. After detaching a few troops to pursue the beaten Spanish cavalry, Milhaud swung his cavalry against the exposed flank of Lacy's infantry.

The cavalry attack was catastrophic to the Spanish, who found themselves struck by infantry to the front and cavalry in the flank and rear. The French quickly rolled up the entire Spanish wing, capturing and killing thousands.

Areizaga's infantry met the same fate. Unable to deploy, they threw down their arms and surrendered, exposing the rest of the Spanish line to the French attack. The second line also collapsed and the Spanish army began to flow from the field.

Only Zayas' division deployed and performed with any military skill. It formed the rearguard and held the French at bay. This tiny force marched for five miles, holding the Spanish rear until it was swept away in the herd of terrified fugitives from the crushed and routed Spanish divisions. After the battle Areizaga eventually rallied 21,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry. The divisions of Lacy, Zerain and Jacomé were, between them, able to muster only 3,500 men. Spanish sources indicate that the French killed 4,000 Spaniards and captured another 12,000.

Battle of Albuera - 16 May 1811

At the battle of Albuera, on 16 May 1811, the allied southern flank was formed by Blake's Spanish army. It was deployed in two lines facing two streams when the French attack commenced. Watching the battle develop, Beresford assumed his center was to be attacked. However, the mass of French cavalry appeared to the south followed by a column of infantry. The French cavalry routed the Spanish cavalry as 19 battalions of French infantry emerged from the woods.

Beresford ordered Blake to form a new front facing to the south and there was adequate time for them to do this as they were not yet engaged. Blake, however, did not obey the orders, believing that the attack would come from the east. Only the four battalions of Zayas' Division turned to face in the proper direction. It then advanced to the crest of a low hill to await the French attack.

This tiny force of Spanish was to soon be struck by the most massive single attack of the Peninsular War. Two full infantry divisions with more than 8,400 men advanced in what appeared to be a single column with only a light skirmish screen in front of them.

They struck Zayas' troops, who were probably in three deep lines. The Spanish troops behaved unusually well and brought the leading French division to a stand. Blake's only battery went into action on their left, firing at close range on both the French and the Spanish infantry.

The Spanish held until the second French division closed on their right flank and broke their resolve. The Spanish were pushed back.

Then came the famous French cavalry attack that sent the French cavalry into the Spanish rear. At this time part of Zaya's infantry finally broke. They had lost nearly 30% of their initial strength in killed and wounded. This was certainly the finest Spanish moment of the war and their brave action no doubt saved Beresford's army.

It is somewhat difficult to summarize the preceding discussion of the battle history of the Spanish army. The British thought little of them, no matter how they looked at them, and they made particular point of the low quality of the Spanish officer corps. Wellington wanted to be able to discharge any officer he did not feel was satisfactory.

The various accounts of the battles supports that one of the major faults with the Spanish was their officer corps. Only two appear to have had any military qualities of note: Zayas and Reding. In the other battles the Spanish generals betrayed their men with poor dispositions, bad military decisions, and their almost total lack of formal military training.

On the other hand, the quality of the Spanish soldier is more difficult to describe. General Foy spoke highly of their virtues and praised them as a

martial people. However, he also pointed out that they were often recruited from the dregs of society. And yet, at Talavera they were frightened by the sound of their own musketry. The later, however, can be ascribed to the failure of their officers to train them in the use of their weapons and to control them during battle.

It is simplest to say that, despite their ardor to liberate their country, they were poorly trained, miserably supported by their nations logistical system and commanded by the least knowledgeable officers in the world. They were totally outclassed by the French and it is often argued that their only victory, Baylen, was an accident spawned by a chain of events more controlled by their adversary than any skill on their part.

**Strength of the Spanish Infantry
March 1808**

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Number of Battalions</u>	<u>Total Strength</u>	<u>Light Infantry</u>	<u>Number of Battalions</u>	<u>Total Strength</u>
Guardias españoles	3	3,482	1.º de Aragón	1	1,346
Guardias walonas	3	2,681	2.º de Aragón	1	1,266
Rey	3	1,425	1.º de Cataluña	1	1,211
Reina	3	1,400	2.º de Cataluña	1	726
Príncipe	3	1,377	Tarragona	1	1,183
Saboya	3	1,006	Gerona	1	1,240
Corona	3	972	1.º de Barcelona	1	1,170
Africa	3	968	2.º de Barcelona	1	1,341
Zamora	3	1,166	Cazadores de Barbastro	1	1,102
Soria	3	1,381	Voluntarios de Valencia	1	1,283
Córdoba	3	865	(Voluntarios de) Navarra	1	1,004
Guadalajara	3	1,877	Campo Mayor	1	1,194
Sevilla	3	1,238			
Granada	3	1,183	<u>Cazadores</u>		
Valencia	3	993	Jaén	1	618
Zaragoza	3	1,631	Badajoz	1	623
España	3	1,107	Sevilla	1	581
Toledo	3	1,128	Búrgos	1	611
Mallorca	3	1,819	Badajoz	1	623
Búrgos	3	1,334	Sevilla	1	581
Murcia	3	1,832	Lugo	1	623
León	3	1,265	Granada	1	587
Cantábria	3	1,094	León	1	635
Asturias	3	2,173	Oviedo	1	577
Fijo de Ceuta	3	1,305	Córdoba	1	618
Navarra	3	892	Murcia	1	598
Aragón	3	1,294	Trujillo	1	601
América	3	958	Jerez	1	608
Princesa	3	2,039	Ecija	1	623
Extremadura	3	840	Ciudad Rodrigo	1	619
Málaga	3	924	Logroño	1	592
Jaén	3	1,755	Sigüenza	1	615
Ordenes Militares	3	708	Toro	1	578
Voluntarios de Castilla	3	1,557	Soria	1	616
Voluntarios del Estado	3	742	Laredo	1	615
Voluntarios de la Corona	3	1,536	Orense	1	618
Borbón	3	1,614	Santiago	1	630
			Pontevedra	1	602
<u>Foreign Infantry Regiments</u>			Tuy	1	702
Irlanda (Irish)	3	583	Betanzos	1	633
Hibernia (Irish)	3	924	Málaga	1	435
Ultonia (Irish)	3	421	Guadix	1	622
Nápoles (Neapolitan)	3	358	Ronda	1	608
Wimpffen #1 (Swiss)	2	2,079	Bujalance	1	628
Reding #2 (Swiss)	2	1,573	Cuenca	1	540
Reding #3 (Swiss)	2	1,809	Salamanca	1	630
Betschart #4 (Swiss)	2	2,051	Alcázar de San Juan	1	629
Traxler (Swiss)	2	1,757	Chinchilla	1	592
Preux (Swiss)	2	1,708	Lorca	1	596
			Valladolid	1	596
			Mondoñedo	1	625

<u>Cazadores</u>	<u>Number of Battalions</u>	<u>Total Strength</u>
Toledo	1	613
Ciudad Real	1	609
Avila	1	608
Plasencia	1	537
Segovia	1	625
Monterrey	1	639
Compostela	1	633

<u>Totals</u>		
Line Infantry	119	52,205
Light Infantry	12	14,066
Swiss Infantry	12	10,877
Provincial Infantry	50	31,638

Provincial Militia

Grenadiers

1st Battalion of the 1st Division	1	883
2nd Battalion of the 1st Division	1	846
2nd Division	2	1,536
1st Battalion of the 4th Division	1	623
2nd Battalion of the 4th Division	1	762
3rd Division	2	<u>1,519</u>

108,786

**Spanish Infantry
March 1814**

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Strength</u>		
Rey	837	Toro	263
Reina (became Galicia)	?	II Soria	1,213
Príncipe	1,011	Laredo	926
Saboya	?	Orense	621
Corona	1,140	Santiago	1,172
Africa	806	Pontevedra	1,033
Zamora	886	Tuy	743
Soria	881	Betanzos	836
Córdoba	928	II Guadix	750
Guadalajara	848	Ronda	883
Sevilla	857	Cuenca	1,203
Granada	294	Alcázar de San Juan	1,217
Valencia	1,143	Chinchilla	1,081
Zaragoza	264	Plasencia	865
España	756	Monteray	1,115
Toledo	1,104	Compostela	286
Mallorca	827	Mondoñedo	785
Búrgos	1,238		
Murcia	971	<u>Newly Raised Regiments:</u>	
León	905	Palma	1,021
Cantábria	1,048	Baza	652
Asturias	1,116	Almería	880
Fijo de Ceuta	1,200	I Guadix	716
Navarra	983	Alpujarras	914
Aragón	1,183	Urgel (cuadro)	548
América	1,179	Badajoz	1,062
Princesa	1,218	Benavente	1,125
Extremadura		II Voluntarios de Madrid	845
Málaga	725	Bailen	1,109
Jaén		Fernando VII (1st Bn)	766
Ordenes Militares	282	Lena	886
Voluntarios de Castilla		Pravia	902
Voluntarios del Estado		Infiesto	997
Voluntarios de la Corona	1,014	Castropol	866
Borbón	1,069	Veteranos de la Patria	700
Galicia (ex-Reina)	914	Cangas de Tineo	981
Irlanda	939	Leales Manresanos	977
Hibernia	1,226	Barcelona	986
Ultonia	854	II Princesa	902
		I Voluntarios de Navarra	1,342
<u>Provincial Regiments:</u>		II Voluntarios de Navarra	1,282
Jaén	744	III Voluntarios de Navarra	1,259
II Badajoz	1,259	Almansa	197
II Sevilla	755	Canarias	1,001
II Búrgos	789	Union	1,200
Lugo	203	San Fernando (1st Bn)	978
Oviedo	1,095	Ampurdan	451
Trujillo	861	Cádiz	924
Ciudad-Real	938	Cansados de Galicia	838
Sigüenza	943	II Guadalajara	1,600

Reunion (cuadro)	?	Voluntarios de Jaen	1,214
Arlanza	1,200	Tiradores de Cataluña	848
Mataró	733	Cazadores de Cataluña	1,184
Granaderos de Castilla	800	Voluntarios de Cardona	845
I Voluntarios de Asturias	1,173	Cazadores de Mallorca	972
V Granaderos	670	Voluntarios de Madrid	1,065
II Asturias	1,091	Cazadores Etranjeros	816
Legion extranjera	824	Tiradores de Doyle	971
Constitucion	1,042	1° Cántabro	1,034
Granaderos del 3 ^{er} ejercito	944	1° Iberia	904
I Alava	1,257	2° Iberia	541
II Alava	346	3° Iberia	873
III Alava	718	4° Iberia	827
General de la reserva de Andalucia	883	1° Tiradores de Castilla	872
General del 1 ^{er} ejercito	1,164	2° Tiradores de Castilla	569
II Principe	888	3° Tiradores de Castilla	1,127
I Aragón	1,088	1° Tiradores de Cantabria	941
II Aragón	1,507	2° Tiradores de Cantabria	1,101
III Aragón	1,185	3° Tiradores de Cantabria	925
IV Voluntarios de Navarra	1,259	1° Vizcaya	1,069
Rivagorza	100	2° Vizcaya	1,052
Provisional de Mahon	816	3° Vizcaya	925
		1° Guipúzcoa	928
<u>Light Infantry</u>		2° Guipúzcoa	928
1° Voluntarios de Aragón	971	3° Guipúzcoa	850
2° Voluntarios de Aragón	1,392		
1° Voluntarios de Cataluña	999		
2° Voluntarios de Cataluña	897		
Tarragona	984		
Gerona	257		
Voluntarios de Valencia (cuadro)	?		
Cazadores Voluntarios de la Corona	1,104		
Campo-mayor	407		
Voluntarios de Navarra	902		
<u>New Light Infantry Regiments</u>			
Cazadores de Valencia	1,455		
Tiradores de Cadiz	1,197		
Voluntarios de la Victoria	742		
Tiradores de Mérida	890		
Voluntarios de Santiago	454		
Cazadores de Carmona	822		
Tiradores de Busa	572		
Voluntarios de Leon	1,111		
Voluntarios del Rivero	1,117		
Cazadores del Rey	160		
Voluntarios de Guadalajara	945		
Tiradores de la Bureva	1,054		
Voluntarios de Soria	1,081		
Voluntarios de Molina	1,103		
Voluntarios de Rioja	1,289		
Voluntarios de Numantinos	1,284		
Legion Estremaña	1,200		
Tiradores de Sigüenza	801		
Voluntarios de Alicante	1,345		

**Spanish Regiments Raised
May 1808 to March 1814**

Line Infantry

Regiment	No. of Battalions	Strength When Raised	Commanding Officer	Date Raised	Date Reformed
1° Tarragona, premier tercio miqueletes	1	956	Melchor Rovira	5/15/08	11/7/09
2° Lédría, premier tercio miqueletes	1	987	Pablo Lago	5/15/08	11/7/09
1° Gerona, premier tercio miqueletes	1	1,028	Ramon de Cárles	5/15/08	12/10/09
Manresa, premier tercio miqueletes	1	781	Bernardo Tirrell	5/15/08	11/7/09
1° Cervera, premier tercio miqueletes	1	874	Antonio Viladomar	5/15/08	11/7/09
Tortosa, premier tercio miqueletes	1	1,080	José Montgrós	5/15/08	11/7/09
1° Vich, premier tercio miqueletes	1	696	José Marcos de Saís	5/15/08	12/10/09
Mataro, premier tercio miqueletes	1	256	Mariano Pont y Ramis	5/15/08	11/7/09
Seo de Urge1, premier tercio miqueletes	1	536	Thomás Garcia	5/15/08	11/7/09
Berga, premier tercio miqueletes	1	213	Pablo Andreu	5/15/08	11/7/09
1° Talarn, premier tercio miqueletes	1	544	Filipe de Fleries	5/15/08	12/10/09
Cerdaña, premier tercio miqueletes	1	800	Francisco Gener y Pons	5/15/08	11/7/09
Vall de Aran, premier tercio miqueletes	1	727	Juan Dueros	5/15/08	11/7/09
Barcelona, premier tercio miqueletes	1	806	José Mateu	5/15/08	11/7/09
2° Vich, segundo tercio miqueletes	1	581	Diego O'Reylli	5/15/08	12/10/09
2° Lérida, segundo tercio miqueletes	1	981	Antonio Vidal	5/15/08	11/7/09
2° Tarragona, segundo tercio miqueletes	1	843	Vicente Amat	5/15/08	11/7/09
2° Gerona, segundo tercio miqueletes	1	114	Francisco Maria Milá	5/15/08	12/10/09
Ampurdan, segundo tercio miqueletes	1	1,174	Manuel Montesinos	5/15/08	11/7/09
Igualada, segundo tercio miqueletes	1	585	Antonio Soto	5/15/08	11/7/09
3° Lérida, tercer tercio miqueletes	1	800	Pedro Lllavanera	5/15/08	5/31/08
3° Vich, tercer tercio miqueletes	1	800	Ventura Dezcallar	5/15/08	11/7/09
3° Gerona, tercer tercio miqueletes	1	1,000	Francisco Ferrer y Pons	5/15/08	11/7/09
2° Cervera, segundo tercio miqueletes	1	800	Andreas Bacigalupi	5/15/08	12/10/09
2° Talarn , segundo tercio miqueletes	1	750	José Maria Arce	5/15/08	12/10/09
Figueras, segundo tercio miqueletes	1	750	Juan Carlós	5/15/08	12/10/09
Granollers, segundo tercio miqueletes	1	790	Francisco Barceló	5/15/08	5/31/08
4° Lérida, cuarto tercio miqueletes	1	620	Juan Baxet	5/15/08	5/31/08
Osuna	3	2,000	Juan Francisco Garcia	5/18/08	3/10/11
Peñas de San Pedro	1	1,000	Pedro la Mota	5/20/08	1/31/09
1° Fernando VII	1	840	Pedro Dejuí	5/27/08	6/12/09
1° Infante Don Carlós	1	840	Remigio O'Hara	5/27/08	6/12/09
Cangas de Tineo	1	840	Francisco Ballesteros	5/27/08	8/31/14
Navia	1	840	Francisco Sierra	5/27/08	5/8/12
Langreo	1	840	Sacho Valdés	5/27/08	4/14/11
Llanes	1	840	José Junco	5/27/08	4/14/11
Castropol	1	840	Antonio Maimó	5/27/08	8/31/14
Siero	1	840	Menendo de Llanes	5/27/08	5/8/12
Salas	1	840	Gregorio Cañedo	5/27/08	5/8/12
Villaviciosa	1	840	Pedro Peon	5/27/08	5/8/12
Grado	1	840	Diego Clarck	5/27/08	4/14/11
Candás y Luanco	1	840	Juan Gonzalez Cienfuegos	5/27/08	4/14/11
Infiesto	1	840	Juan Galdiano	5/27/08	8/31/14
Covadonga	1	840	Pedro Mendez de Vigo	5/27/08	5/8/12
Pravia	1	840	Francisco Moreda	5/27/08	8/31/14
Cangas de Onis	1	840	Salvador Escanlon	5/27/08	5/8/12
Rivad Esella	1	840	Juan de Dios Quiros	5/27/08	5/8/12

Note: The date "reformed" is the date the unit was absorbed into another formation or disbanded, i.e. the date it ceased to exist.

Regiment	No. of		Commanding Officer	Date	Date
	Battalions	Strength		Raised	Reformed
Gijón	1	840	Manuel Rato	5/27/08	5/8/12
Avilés	1	840	Ramon Mirada Solis	5/27/08	5/8/12
Lena	1	840	Jaime Dringoult	5/27/08	8/31/14
Colunga	1	840	José Argüelles	5/27/08	4/14/11
1º Voluntarios de Aragón defensores de la Patria	1	1,000	Manuel Viana	5/28/08	11/26/08
2º Voluntarios de Aragón defensores de la Patria	1	1,000	Pedro Hernandez	5/28/08	3/2/15
3º Voluntarios de Aragón defensores de la Patria	1	1,000	Fernando Pascual	5/28/08	3/2/15
4º Voluntarios de Aragón defensores de la Patria	1	1,000	Sancho Salazar	5/28/08	11/26/08
5º Voluntarios de Aragón defensores de la Patria	1	1,000	Vincente Jimenez	5/28/08	11/26/08
Voluntarios de Borja	1	700	Diego Navarro	5/28/08	11/26/08
Voluntarios de Jaca	1	1,000	Geronimo Rocatallada	5/28/08	11/28/08
Voluntarios de Daroca	1	700	Manual Carbon	5/28/08	1/9/12
1º Voluntarios de Calatayud	1	800	J.Gardés de Marcilla	5/28/08	2/19/09
2º Voluntarios de Calatayud	1	800	P.Gonzalez de Agüero	5/28/08	11/26/08
1º Voluntarios rebajados de Teruel	1	1,000	Antonio Cuadros	5/29/08	11/26/08
2º Voluntarios rebajados de Teruel	1	1,000	Ambrosio Assin	5/29/08	11/26/08
Voluntarios de Caspe	1	300	Antonio Benavides	5/29/08	11/26/08
Voluntarios de Albarracín	1	300	Manuel Escobedo	5/29/08	11/26/08
Voluntarios de Alcañiz	1	700	Pedro Elola	5/29/08	11/26/08
Voluntarios de Tauste	1	304	Joaquín Urrutia	5/29/08	11/26/08
1º Voluntarios de de Huesca	1	1,000	Felipe Perena	5/29/08	2/19/09
2º Voluntarios de de Huesca	1	1,000	Manuel Villaha	5/29/08	5/14/10
3º Voluntarios de de Huesca	1	1,000	Ambrosio Villaba	5/29/08	11/26/08
Nuestra Señora de Pilar	2	1,500	Lorenzo Zerezo	5/29/08	11/26/08
Reserva de Aragón	1	1,000	José Cucalón	5/29/08	7/1/10
1º Fusileros de Aragón (or Fusileros de Palafox)	1	1,000	Antonio de Torres	5/29/08	2/19/09
2º Fusileros de Aragón	1	1,000	Gerónimo de Torres	5/29/08	11/26/08
1º Voluntarios de Barbastro	1	1,000	José de Sangenis	5/29/08	11/26/08
2º Voluntarios de Barbastro (or Pardos de Aragón)	1	1,000	Pedro Pedrosa	5/29/08	11/26/08
3º Voluntarios de Barbastro	1	1,000	Marqués de Ayerve	5/29/08	11/26/08
Voluntarios de Cartagena	3	1,500	Joaquín Ovalle	5/30/08	11/26/08
Voluntarios de Chelva	1	800	Francisco Martínez	5/30/08	2/19/09
1º Voluntarios de Sevilla	1	840	Joaquín Clarobout	5/30/08	3/10/11
2º Voluntarios de Sevilla	1	840	Marqués Dos-Hermanas	5/30/08	3/2/15
3º Voluntarios de Sevilla	1	840	Juan María Maestre	5/30/08	3/1/10
4º Voluntarios de Sevilla	1	840	Gonzalo Ramírez	5/30/08	5/1/10
5º Voluntarios de Sevilla	1	840	e Medina Verdes y Cabañas	5/30/08	11/15/10
1º Voluntarios de Granada	1	1,000	Francisco de Cordova	5/31/08	9/1/08
2º Voluntarios de Granada	1	1,000	Miguel de Haro	5/31/08	9/1/08
3º Voluntarios de Granada	1	1,000	José Gonzalez	5/31/08	9/1/08
4º Voluntarios de Granada	1	1,000	Isidro Uriate	5/31/08	9/1/08
5º Voluntarios de Granada	1	1,000	Gonzalo Enriquez	5/31/08	9/1/08
6º Voluntarios de Granada	1	1,000	Juan Enriquez	5/31/08	9/1/08
7º Voluntarios de Granada	1	1,000	Vincente Abello	5/31/08	9/1/08
1º Voluntarios de Murcia	1	800	Manuel Melgarejo	5/31/08	2/19/09
2º Voluntarios de Murcia	1	800	F.Trujillo de Salas	5/31/08	2/19/09

Regiment	No. of Battalions	Strength When Raised	Commanding Officer	Date Raised	Date Reformed
3º Voluntarios de Murcia	1	800	Juan de Peñafiel	5/31/08	2/19/09
4º Voluntarios de Murcia	1	800	Visconde de Huertas	5/31/08	9/28/08
5º Voluntarios de Murcia	1	800	Lino Trujillo	5/31/08	2/19/09
La Fé	2	1,218	Mariano Usell	5/31/08	6/21/08
Voluntarios del Turia	3	1,800	Vincente Gonzalez Moreno	5/31/08	2/19/09
2º Valencia	2	1,200	Antonio Pinillos	5/31/08	2/19/09
2º Saboya	2	1,200	J. Gonzalez de Castro	5/31/08	11/1/11
Voluntarios de Marchena	1	400	José Salmage	5/31/08	9/26/09
Bajadoz	3	2,115	R. Garcia de Linares	6/2/08	3/2/15
1º Voluntarios escorales de Leon	1	600	Vincente Bernal	6/5/08	4/20/11
1º Voluntarios de Leon	3	2,500	José Antonio Zappino	6/5/08	7/14/08
2º Voluntarios de Leon	3	2,500	Felipe Zamora	6/5/08	7/14/08
3º Voluntarios de Leon	3	2,500	Fernando Capaccie	6/5/08	7/14/08
Voluntarios de la Canal de Berchin	1	530	Antonio Sarsa	6/6/08	12/30/08
Velez Malaga	2	2,400	José de Estrada	6/7/08	3/1/10
Benavente (escorales)	1	800	F. de Mur y Verdejo	6/8/08	3/2/15
Voluntarios de Borbón	1	800	Mariano Bianchoni	6/10/08	2/19/09
Voluntarios Castellanos de Fernando VIII	2	1,600	Juan Vautista	6/11/08	10/10/11
1º Voluntarios de Ciudad-Rodrigo	1	1,000	Juan Martínez	6/12/08	7/10/10
2º Voluntarios de Ciudad-Rodrigo	1	1,000	Manuel Barranco	6/12/08	7/10/10
3º Voluntarios de Ciudad-Rodrigo	1	1,000	José Quintanilla	6/12/08	7/10/10
Voluntarios literarios de Valladolid	1	500	Juan Salcedo	6/13/08	7/14/08
Alpujarras	2	2,400	José Moreno	6/14/08	3/2/15
Voluntarios de Palma	1	733	Marqués de Vivot	6/15/08	3/2/15
Gastadores de Aragón	1	300	Antonio Sangenis	6/15/08	1/9/12
Puerta-Quemada	1	300	Miguel Abad	6/15/08	11/26/08
Puerta de Santa Engracia	1	300	José Zamora	6/15/08	11/26/08
2º Fernando VII	2	1,000	Pablo Casans	6/18/08	3/20/25
Suizos de Aragón	1	500	Adrian Walker	6/21/08	2/19/09
Voluntarios de honor de la real universidad de Toledo	1	500	Bartholomé Obeso	6/30/08	12/14/09
Real Maestranza de Rondo	1	800	Francisco Aygnaviva	7/14/08	1/20/10
2º Princesa	2	1,500	Ramon Alvear	7/15/08	3/2/15
1º Voluntarios de Madrid	3	3,700	Antonio Comas	7/15/08	3/1/09
2º Voluntarios de Madrid	2	1,600	Maguel Armengol	7/17/08	3/2/15
Reunion de Aragón	3	1,500	Juan Loarte	7/20/08	3/2/15
Legion de Voluntarios extranjeros	1	406	Frederico Moretti	8/1/08	7/1/10
Voluntarios de Plasencia	1	608	Marqués del Reino	8/1/08	1/22/11
4º Batallon de Guardias Españoles	1	850	José Maria de Alos	8/7/08	6/1/18
4º Batallon de Guardias Walonas	1	850	Honorato Dublailssel	8/7/08	6/1/18
1º Guadix	1	1,200	Francisco Chacon	8/10/08	3/2/15
1º Voluntarios de Leon	2	1,300	José Antonio Zappino	8/10/08	11/8/08
2º Voluntarios de Leon	2	1,300	José Baca	8/10/08	11/8/08
3º Voluntarios de Leon	2	1,300	Thomás Sanchez	8/10/08	11/8/08
4º Voluntarios de Leon	2	1,300	Frederico Castañon	8/10/08	11/8/08
5º Voluntarios de Leon	2	1,300	Leandro Osorio	8/10/08	11/8/08
General del ejército de la izquierda	2	1,200	Luis Manuel de Zamora	8/30/08	4/23/11
Voluntarios de Aliva	2	1,500	Manuel Vincente Fernandez	9/1/08	7/10/10
Baza	2	2,400	A. Begines de los Rios	9/1/08	3/2/15
Loja	2	2,400	Miguel de los Rios	9/1/08	1/20/10
Campo de Ujijar	2	1,600	José Moreno	9/1/08	3/1/09
Santa-Fe	2	2,400	A. Garces de Marcilla	9/1/08	6/28/11
Iliberia	2	2,400	Francisco de Cordova	9/1/08	5/29/11

Regiment	No. of Battalions	Strength When Raised	Commanding Officer	Date Raised	Date Reformed
Almeria	2	2,400	Juan Creagh de Lacy	9/1/08	3/2/15
Imperial de Toledo	3	1,600	P. Davalos Santa Maria	9/5/08	1/9/12
Voluntarios leales de Fernando VII	3	1,600	Genaro Rezabal	9/5/08	8/19/11
Bailen	3	2,500	Duque de Osuna	9/14/08	6/1/18
Voluntarios de la Patria	3	2,256	Francisco Mazarredo	9/14/08	1/9/12
Alcala la Real (or Cazadores de Granada)	2	1,200	Joaquin Tentor	9/21/08	9/20/10
Almansa	3	1,800	Joauin Alavés	9/28/08	3/2/15
Granaderos Reals aragoneses de Fernando VII (or Granaderos de Palafox)	2	1,500	Francisco Marcó del Pont	10/18/08	2/19/09
2° Infante D. Carlós	1	1,014	Vicente Amat	10/30/08	2/19/09
Granaderos del General del ejército de Centro	1	679	unknown	10/31/08	7/1/10
Fieles Zaragozanos (or Voluntarios de Zaragoza)	3	2,100	Manuel de Enna	12/30/08	6/15/11
Lobera	2	2,100	J.J. Marquez Donallo	3/22/09	8/22/22
Granaderos de la Gran-Canaria	1	600	Juan Maria de Leon	4/5/09	5/8/12
Mourentan	1	1,000	Joaquin Aguirre	4/14/09	7/1/10
Union	3	2,000	Pablo Morillo	4/14/09	9/7/23
La Muerte	1	1,000	Francisco Colombo	4/23/09	7/1/10
Morrazo	3	1,200	Juaquin Guijarro	4/23/09	7/1/10
Monforte	1	1,000	Antonio Ponce	5/7/09	1/22/11
1° Voluntarios de Navarra	1	500	Francisco Javier de Mina	7/20/09	3/2/15
2° Voluntarios de Navarra	1	960	Gregorio Curuchaga	7/20/09	3/2/15
3° Voluntarios de Navarra	1	960	Lucas Gorriz	7/20/09	3/2/15
Maceda	3	1,600	J. Camaño, Conde de Maceda	7/20/09	5/8/12
Lemos	1	1,000	unknown	7/20/09	7/1/10
Ausons	1	785	Vincente Amat	8/8/11	11/23/13
Castel-Leon	1	500	unknown	9/7/11	5/8/12
Leales Mañresanos	3	1,947	Gabriel Lessene	9/7/11	3/2/15
5° Voluntarios de Navarra	1	240	Sebastian Fernandez	9/28/11	3/2/15
Provisional de Cansados de Galicia	1	800	José Nuñez de Haro	10/1/11	3/2/15
2° Americano	1	510	Thomas O'Conelli	10/4/11	3/2/15
Barcelona	3	1,500	Andrés Bacigalupi	11/1/11	3/2/15
3° Americano	1	1,200	Ambrosio del Gallo	11/1/11	10/1/15
Anglo-Catalan	1	386	Edwin Green	11/11/11	8/12/12
Voluntarios de Ayala	1	500	unknown	12/1/11	5/8/12
Constitucion (formelry Reunion de Andalucia)	1	800	Francisco Kaysser	4/15/12	3/2/15
1° Austrias	1	1,200	Pedro Dejui	5/8/12	3/2/15
2° Austrias	1	1,200	Jaime Maria Carvajal	5/8/12	3/2/15
3° Austrias	1	1,200	Juan Gonzalez Cienfuegos	5/8/12	7/1/22
2° Cadiz	1	1,200	Francisco de Hano	5/8/12	3/2/15
Déposito de San Fernanco	1	1,200	José Maria Torrijos	5/8/12	3/2/15
Mataró	2	960	Thomás Garcia	6/1/12	3/2/15
1° Alava	1	1,200	Fermin Salcedo	7/20/12	3/1/14
2° Alava	1	1,200	Buenaventura Tomasa	7/20/12	3/1/14
General de la reserva de Andalucia	1	600	Fermin de Mendiaklua	2/24/13	3/2/15
6° Voluntarios de Navarra*	1	1,088	Sebastian Fernandez	2/25/13	3/2/15
7° Voluntarios de Navarra*	1	1,507	Joaquin de Pablos	2/25/13	3/1/14
8° Voluntarios de Navarra*	1	1,185	Fermin Escandi	2/25/13	3/2/15
9° Voluntarios de Navarra*	1	1,259	Pedro Antonio Barrena	2/25/13	3/2/15

* The 6°, 7°, 8°, and 9° Navarra were originally raised as the 1°, 2°, 3° and 4° Voluntarios de Aragón, but in the reorganization of February 1814 they were renamed as the Voluntarios de Navarra.

Regiment	No. of Battalions	Strength When Raised	Commanding Officer	Date Raised	Date Reformed
Provisional de Mahon	1	700	Francisco Javier Aymerich	4/1/13	3/1/14
Imperial Alejandro	5	5,000	Alejandro O'Donnell	5/2/13	9/27/23
Veteranos de la Patria	1	800	Ignacio Balanzat	8/10/13	3/2/15
2° Principe	1	600	Francisco Javier de Llamas	8/28/13	3/2/15
General del premier ejército	1	600	Lorenzo Calvo	8/28/13	3/2/15
Cuadro de Urgel	1	217	José de Calva	9/1/13	8/31/14
Talavera	1	1,000	Rafael Maroto	10/30/13	11/29/22
Granaderos del 4° ejército, (Formerly General del 4° ejército)	1	600	Manuel Benedicto	3/1/13	3/2/15

Light Infantry

1° Cazadores de Orihuela	1	504	Francisco Bergés	5/15/08	10/26/10
1° Cazadores de Valencia	1	504	Cárls Liberatti	5/17/08	3/2/15
Tiradores de Cadiz	1	900	Juan de la Cruz Mourgeont	5/28/08	3/2/15
1° Tiradores de Murcia (or de Floridablanca)	2	1,200	Francisco Nuñez	5/30/08	2/19/09
2° Tiradores de Murcia	2	1,200	Manual de Leyva	5/30/08	2/19/09
3° Tiradores de Murcia	1	600	Joaquín Ovalle	5/30/08	5/14/10
Cazadores de Llerena	1	850	Lorenzo Cebrian	5/31/08	3/1/09
Voluntarios de Alicante	3	1,800	Antonio Camp	6/1/08	3/2/15
Tiradores de Ledesma	1	600	Luis Lacy	6/1/08	1/15/09
1° Lígero de Zaragoza	1	800	Fernando Pascual	6/1/08	5/8/12
2° Lígero de Zaragoza	1	800	Nicholás Maldonado	6/1/08	2/19/09
3° Lígero de Zaragoza	1	800	Rafael Estrada	6/1/08	2/19/09
Cármén	1	800	Joaquín Garcia	6/1/08	2/19/09
Voluntarios numantinos	1	750	Ramon Atenta	6/2/08	3/2/15
Voluntarios de Vilanueva de los Infantes	1	550	Luis Ulloa	6/2/08	12/27/08
1° Tiradores de Castilla	1	1,000	Cárls de España	6/3/08	3/2/15
Portillo	1	800	Augustin Dublailssel	6/4/08	2/19/09
Torrero	1	800	José de Sangenis	6/4/08	2/19/09
Puerta del Sol	1	800	Alberto Langlés	6/4/08	11/26/08
Tiradores de Calatayud	1	800	Mariano Zerezo	6/7/08	2/19/09
Cazadores de Segorbe	2	1,000	Frey Virnio Vallés	6/9/08	2/19/09
1° Cazadores de Fernando VII	2	1,200	José Armisen	6/9/08	7/1/10
2° Cazadores de Fernando VII	1	504	Manuel Cerveró	6/10/08	2/19/09
2° Cazadores de Valencia	2	1,200	Conde de Romré	6/10/08	1/9/12
2° Cazadores de Orihuela	2	1,200	Conde de Pino-hermoso	6/10/08	1/2/11
Voluntarios literarios de Santiago (later Voluntarios de Santiago)	1	504	Marqués de Santa Cruz de Rivadulla	6/11/08	3/2/15
Cazadores de Carmona	1	808	José de Aymerich	6/11/08	3/2/15
Tiradores de Mérida	1	1,159	Francisco de Paula Pavia	6/11/08	3/2/15
Voluntarios de la Victoria	2	1,200	Manuel Mirallas	6/11/08	12/15/18
Cazadores de Palafox	1	500	Jorje Imbort	6/13/08	1/9/12
3° Cazadores de Fernando VII	2	2,000	José Legarda	6/13/08	7/1/10
Voluntarios de Valencia y Alburquerque	1	560	Juan Antonio Barutell	6/24/08	5/8/12
Cazadores extranjeros	1	560	Pedro de Salas	6/24/08	3/2/15
Cazadores de Alcantara	1	400	José Pineda	6/24/08	5/8/12
Cazadores de Zafra	1	500	Andrés Alvarez Guerra	8/1/08	3/10/11
Cazadores de la Serena	1	1,000	Juan Campos	8/1/08	3/10/11
Tiradores de Doyle (formerly Reunion de Osera)	1	300	Antonio Maria Guerrero	8/10/08	2/17/15

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Cazadores del general del ejército de la izquierda	2	1,008	Luis Manuel de Zamora	8/30/08	7/25/11
Cazadores de Antequera	2	2,400	Francisco Enriquez Garcia	9/16/08	11/15/15
Cazadores de las Navas de Tolosa	1	1,200	Melchor de la Concha	9/14/08	3/1/09
Cazadores de Bailen	1	1,200	Francisco Pierrat	9/14/08	1/15/09
Tiradores voluntarios de España	1	800	Juan Morphi	9/15/08	1/20/10
Cazadores de Velez-Málaga	1	1,200	José Antonio Sans	9/21/08	4/12/13
1° Cántabro	2	1,200	Pedro de Labastida	10/4/08	3/2/15
2° Cántabro	2	1,200	Julian Albo	10/4/08	7/1/10
Cazadores de Leon	3	2,500	Felix Alvarez de Acevedo	11/17/08	3/2/15
Tiradores de Badajoz	1	600	Mariano Ricafort	12/1/08	5/8/12
Tiradores de Rivagorza	1	800	Miguel Sarasa	12/30/08	7/1/10
3° Cazadores de Orihuela	1	504	Pascual Aracil	1/1/09	2/4/12
3° Cazadores de Valencia	1	504	Pedro Cevallos	2/15/09	1/9/12
2° Cazadores de Barbastro	1	900	Francisco Merino	3/1/09	5/21/12
Tiradores del Bierzo	1	400	Antonio Osorio	3/1/09	4/20/11
Tiradores de Bureva	1	900	Francisco Salazar	3/25/09	3/2/15
Tiradores de Tortosa	1	1,028	Unknown	4/1/09	6/8/10
Cazadores del Campo de Cariñena	1	700	Ramon Gayan	5/1/09	3/2/15
Cazadores de Rey	2	1,200	Fernando Rubin	7/1/09	5/2/15
2° Tiradores de Castilla	1	1,000	Francisco de Hevia	7/24/09	10/3/22
1° Rivero	1	1,000	Felix Carreras	8/19/09	3/2/15
2° Rivero	1	1,000	José de Senra	8/19/09	7/1/10
3° Rivero	1	1,200	Pedro Marcó de Pont	8/19/09	7/1/10
Tiradores de Cantabria	1	1,200	José Lasaga	8/20/09	3/2/15
General del ejército de Castilla ó Guardias de honor del duque del Parque	1	600	Unknown	10/26/09	3/15/10
Voluntarios de Búrgos	1	800	José Gomez Barreda	11/26/09	10/25/11
Guardias nacionales	1	300	Juan Ugartemendia	11/30/09	5/15/14
Voluntarios de Guadalajara	1	800	Gerónimo Luzon	3/27/10	3/2/15
Voluntarios de Molina	1	800	Rafael de Cuellar	6/2/10	3/2/15
Cazadores de Soria	1	600	Baron de Velasco	7/1/10	3/2/15
1° Vizcaya	1	500	Joaquín Aguirre	7/1/10	3/2/15
Encartaciones	1	500	Mariano Cortés	7/1/10	9/15/11
Voluntarios de Alcaraz	1	800	José Martinez de S.Martin	8/17/10	10/1/10
1° Guipuzcoa	1	500	Gaspar de Jauregui	8/20/10	3/2/15
2° Guipuzcoa	1	1,200	Fermin Iriarte	9/1/10	3/2/15
Voluntarios de Rioja	1	800	Juan Antonio Tabuenca	9/6/10	3/2/15
Cazadores voluntarios de Ampurdan	1	132	Bandillo Morales	9/8/10	4/26/11
Voluntarios de Asturias	1	1,201	Fernando Miranda	4/14/11	3/2/15
Voluntarios de Madrid	1	1,065	Rafael Paredes	5/15/11	3/2/15
Tiradores de Sigüenza	1	800	Hipálito Anguelo	5/18/11	3/2/15
Cazadores de la costa de Levante	1	367	None	7/9/11	11/14/14
Voluntarios de Jaen	1	800	Loranzo Zerezo	7/11/11	3/2/15
Legion Estremaña	2	1,200	Mariano Ricafort	8/11/11	12/9/24
Tiradores de Cuenca	1	800	Joaquín Garcia	8/15/11	3/2/15
Cazadores de Castilla	1	800	Pascual Real	8/30/11	2/17/15
3° Tiradores de Castilla	1	1,280	Matias Narro	9/1/11	3/2/15
2° Tiradores de Cantabria	1	1,200	Juan Lopez Campillo	9/1/11	3/2/15
1° Iberia	1	1,000	Martin Eguiluz	9/15/11	6/20/14
2° Iberia	1	1,200	Andrés Garcia Diego	9/15/11	3/2/15
3° Iberia	1	1,539	José Ramirez Aburruza	9/15/11	3/2/15

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Cazadores de Cataluña	1	585	José Manso	9/25/11	3/2/15
Cazadores de Mallorca	1	600	Patricio Campbell	10/8/11	3/2/15
Tiradores de Busa	1	450	José Maria Colubi	11/1/11	3/2/15
Voluntarios de Cardona	1	1,021	Miguel de Cordova	11/2/11	3/2/15
Tiradores de Cataluña	1	974	José Casas	11/7/11	3/2/15
2° Guadalajara (formerly General del 6° ejército)	1	960	Francisco Albanell	12/27/11	3/2/15
2° Vizcaya	1	1,200	Antonio Artola	3/1/12	3/2/15
3° Vizcaya	1	1,200	José Maria Quintana	3/1/12	3/2/15
Albuhera	1	800	Onofre Gutierrez y Rosas	4/30/12	6/23/14
4° Iberia	1	1,200	Pedro Albeniz	5/1/12	3/2/15
3° Tiradores de Cantabria	1	1,200	Lorenzo Herrero	5/8/12	3/2/15
Hoya de Málaga	1	400	Constancio Martinez	5/12/12	7/1/12
3° Guipuzcoa	1	1,200	Manual Maria Aranguren	7/20/12	3/2/15
Cazadores Etranjeros	1	720	Manual Miramon	10/8/12	3/2/15

Miscellaneous Infantry Formations

In the following small units there were a total of 41 companies and 3,800 men

Compañías Seltas de Patriotas

Meneses	1 Co
Cerezo	1 Co
Benavente	1 Co
Arzu	4 Cos
Guijarro	1 Co
Castillejo (Archidona)	1 Co

Other Formations

Compañía de honor de Cataluña
Compañía del Buen orden del ejército del Centro
Compañía de Obreros
Compañía Granaderos de Andalucía
Compañía Granaderos de Extremadura
Compañía Volteadores de Castilla
Compañía Tiradores de Extremadura

Compañías Seltas de Desertores

Foreigners	1 Co
Portuguese	1 Co
Germans	1 Co

Compañías Seltas de Provinciales

Monzon	1 Co
San Pablo	2 Cos
San Felipe	1 Co
Cataluña	2 Cos
Valencia	1 Co
Andalucía	2 Cos
Asturias	2 Cos
Cartagena	1 Co
Tarragona	1 Co

Compañías Seltas de Guías

Del 1 ^{er} ejército	1 Co
Del 2° ejército	2 Cos
Del 3° ejército	1 Co
Del 4° ejército	1 Co
Del 5° ejército	1 Co
Del 6° ejército	1 Co
Del 7° ejército	1 Co
De la reserva de Andalucía	1 Co

The Portuguese Army

1808-1814

General Overview

In 1797 the Portuguese army theoretically consisted of 24 infantry regiments (38,400 men), 12 cavalry regiments (5,540 men) and 5 artillery regiments (6,000 men). In addition, there were forty-three regiments of militia, 1,500 light troops, and an invalid artillery force of 1,300 troops.

This formation would have provided Portugal with a respectable army quite suitable for garrison and local duties, but very unequal to active campaigning. It appears that the Portuguese government had become aware of this prior to 1806, with writings by various officers also addressed "the best method of reforming an army for the defense of Portugal."

However, the Portuguese had notorious problems with recruitment and retention, and the actual strength was far below this.

By 1801, when war erupted with Spain, the Portuguese army mobilized and, in theory, formed a second battalion for each regiment. Each battalion was to have 20 officers and 750 men formed in seven companies. This was to give each regiment a strength of 1,550 men. The cavalry regiments were to have a strength of 470 men and the four artillery regiments were to have 989 men each. One of the artillery regiments had been disbanded between 1797 and 1801. Indications are, however, that two artillery regiments were disbanded shortly after 1797 and one was later reorganized in about 1801.

Prior to 1806 the Portuguese named each regiment for the city or district in which it was raised, or by the name of its colonel, as well as providing each with a sequential number. The entire army was then divided into three grand divisions, each formed with infantry, artillery and cavalry. When these divisions were formed divisional uniforms were established by allowing the soldiers to retain their earlier uniforms and applying an edging of a particular color unique to the division. Those regiments of the northern division had yellow edging, those of the center division had white edging and those of the southern division had red edging.

Among the odder names, the several regiments bearing the name "Olivença", continued to retain that name long after the city was ceded to Spain. The three divisions were:

First (Central) Division¹

1st Brigade

1st "Lippe" (Lisbon) Regiment
13th "Peniche" Regiment

2nd Brigade

4th "Freire" (Lisbon) Regiment
16th "Viera Telles" (Almeicastre) Regiment

3rd Brigade:

7th "Setubal" Regiment
19th "Cascaes" Regiment

4th Brigade:

10th "2nd Lisbon" Regiment
22nd "Serpa" Regiment

1. Formed of units stationed in the provinces of Estremadura and Beira Baixa.

Cavalry:

1st "Alcantara Dragoons" (Lisbon)
4th "Mecklenburg Dragoons" (Lisbon)
7th "Lisbon" Regiment
10th "Santarem" Regiment

Artillery:

1st "Corte" (Lisbon) Artillery Regiment

Second (Southern) Division:¹

1st Brigade

2nd "Lagos" Regiment
14th "Tavira" Regiment

2nd Brigade:

5th "1st Elvas" Regiment
17th "2nd Elvas" Regiment

3rd Brigade:

8th "Evora", later "Castello de Vide" Regiment
20th "Campo-Mayor" Regiment

4th Brigade:

11th "1st Almeida" Regiment
23rd "2nd Almeida" Regiment

Cavalry:

2nd "Moura" Regiment
5th "Evora" Regiment
8th "Elvas" Regiment
11th "Almeida" Regiment

Artillery:

2nd "Algarve" (Faro) Regiment

3rd (Northern) Division:²

1st Brigade:

3rd "1st Olivença" Regiment
15th "2nd Olivença" Regiment

2nd Brigade:

6th "1st Porto" Regiment
18th "2nd Porto" Regiment

3rd Brigade:

9th "Viana" Regiment
21st "Valença" Regiment

4th Brigade:

12th "Chaves" Regiment
24th "Bragança" Regiment

Cavalry:

3rd "Olivença" Regiment
6th "Bragança" Regiment
9th "Chaves" Regiment
12th "Miranda" Regiment

Artillery:

4th "Porto" Regiment

1. Provinces of Algarve, Alentejo and Beira Alta.

2. Provinces of Tras-os-Montes and Entre-Douro-e-Minho.

The 1801 campaign showed the weaknesses of the Portuguese army. In 1807, when the French invaded, the war was a disaster for Portugal. The army was badly equipped, terribly under strength, short of horses and its general officers were marked by their total incompetence. The national army vanished in November 1807. What remained was temporarily organized by the French into a legion that proved to be a near total waste. Only a small number of officers and men, sufficient to organize 8 battalions and six cavalry squadrons were salvaged by the French. It suffered massive desertion from the very start. They were converted into the *Portuguese Legion* that served with the French army into 1813. The bulk of these were lost during the Russian campaign.

The Portuguese Army is Reborn

Portugal was liberated, by the British, by the Convention of Cintra on 30 August 1808. This infamous treaty provided vessels to ship the defeated French army and its loot back to France, for which the British generals signing it were later cashiered. However, it did free Portugal and gave the Regency the opportunity to reorganize its army with British arms and expertise.

The first goal was to restore the 24 infantry regiments and bring them to full strength. However, the perennial problem of insufficient recruits never disappeared and the theoretical strengths of the regiments were never reached. In addition, it was hoped to restore the cavalry regiments and provide a fifth squadron for each regiment.

The reorganization, however, was beyond the ability of the Regency and when Soult invaded northern Portugal, it surrendered to the inevitable and requested that the British take over the effort. The position was offered to Wellington (then Wellesley), but he refused the position. The position of Commander-in-Chief then fell to the fairly junior William Carr Beresford, almost entirely because he spoke a little of the language, as a result of serving twelve months as the Governor of Madeira.

In March 1809, he took command, with the title "Marechal do Campo", and began to clean out the lazy, criminal and inefficient. He translated British drill books into Portuguese and brought British junior officers into the Portuguese army on a wholesale basis, raising each one rank. Eventually all the regiments were either commanded by British officers or the second in command was British, and 25% of the other officers were British. However, the movement of British officers into Portuguese service was not an uncontrolled rush of opportunists. Wellington, in a letter dated 7 June 1809 reported to Sir David Dundas, that "few officers have applied to serve with the Portuguese, even with the advantage of receiving one step of British promotion, I should have doubted whether any would be willing to serve in this manner, upon the advantage now held out to them, of receiving one step of Portuguese rank, which can be but local and temporary, together with the pay of the Portuguese rank in which they should be employed, if you had not transmitted me a list of the names of thirty officers who are willing to be so employed, upon the terms held out to them." He goes on to say, "I am convinced that no Officers in this country (Portugal) will offer their services upon the terms which I now understand are to be held out to them." Wellington expressed considerable concern over junior British officers finding themselves superior to their nominal British superiors because of the Portuguese rank. This, Wellington felt, would cause considerable dissension in his ranks. As Dundas' response to Wellington's questions about how the precedence of ranks was to work is not available upon the preparation of this study, the resolution will unfortunately

ly remain unknown.

The threat of the French in the field was still very real. On 9 July 1809 Beresford gathered together all the available Portuguese soldiers at Almeida. By the end of July he had 18,000 men, comprised mainly of fifteen infantry regiments, under his immediate supervision. Beresford then began a strict program of training and discipline in an effort to whip the Portuguese army into condition to meet the French.

Beresford also began removing incompetent officers. He had at his disposal 55 British officers and, rather than spreading them throughout his army, he concentrated them in specific regiments. He concentrated his British officers in those regiments which could be brought to a state of readiness the most quickly. On 1 July 1809, the 3rd, 4th, 11th, 15th and 16th Line Regiments contained 40% of the British officers in the Portuguese Army. Holding ranks from colonel to captain, most of these 22 men had served in the Lusitanian Legion since April 1809. Except for the 3rd Line, all had British colonels or lieutenant colonels. Two of the regiments were actually commanded by British officers.

The 3rd, 4th, 13th and 15th contained very few recruits, which permitted the officers to concentrate on drilling their veterans back into condition. Only the 16th Line was an exception to this. Between May and June the 16th had received 600 recruits. It was their lack of training that prevented the regiment from taking to the field immediately.

It was not until the Dundas compromise on 29 July 1809, that Beresford was able to draw enough British officers into the Portuguese army that he could truly begin turning it into an effective field force. However, until that occurred he was forced to work with what he had. This resulted in the 6th Line Regiment taking to the field without a single British officer.

Beresford still faced the problem of what to do with older Portuguese officers whose incompetency prevented the effective institution of his reforms. However, a trip to Lisbon convinced him that the Regency did not have the prestige or influence to prevent any wide sweeping action, so he began a deliberate process of cashiering those officers during April and May.

Within the ranks of the Portuguese army Beresford found numerous officers over the age of sixty. Among them, Captain José Joaquim de Souza Forvas of the 1st Line Regiment, had served 37 years and was still marching with his company at the age of 70. Between 15 March and 4 July 1809, Beresford removed 108 officers, of whom 78 were captains or lieutenants. In July he identified another 107 officers to be retired. These men had an average age of 57.7 years and had served 39.3 years in the army. The youngest was 47 and the oldest 75.

Further complicating the process was the Portuguese process of commissioning officers known as "agregados" (added). They were entitled to all the privileges of a regular appointment, but were always subordinate to a regular officer of equal rank. As most of the British officers serving in the Portuguese Army were *agregados* they often had difficulties performing their duties when faced with militarily uneducated Portuguese officers of equal rank within their regiments. Jealousy and difficulties flourished between British and Portuguese officers. Indeed, it was not unknown for violence to erupt, even between British officers. Alexander Dickson observed that the commander of the Portuguese artillery was so prejudiced against the English that he automatically rejected any advice or suggestion Dickson made out of hand.

Further complicating the issue, the Portuguese army was nearly bankrupt. The Regency was unable to support it financially and by mid-June, in order to feed his troops, Beresford directed that all bills for provisions be sent directly to the British ambassador to Portugal. His ability to provide uni-

forms and equipment for his army was equally limited. The British government had promised to outfit 20,000 Portuguese soldiers. Between June and July he worked tirelessly to ensure that His Majesty's government met its obligations. By 8 July 1809 enough material arrived in the Royal Arsenal in Lisbon to permit the infantry to be supplied with shoes. Unfortunately, the Portuguese administration was incapable of meeting the administrative requirements placed on it, and despite the presence of equipment in Lisbon, the Portuguese troops were forced to take to the field without having benefit of the materials gathered in the depots. The problems with the commissariat and finances was to dog the Portuguese army throughout the campaign.

The commissariat had succeeded in issuing uniforms to the caçadores, but it was totally incapable of providing great coats to the troops prior to the arrival of cold weather.

Pay was another disaster. Without regular pay the soldiers found themselves faced, in village after village, with refusals to provide them with food. The city's mayors also refused to accept the authority of the military commanders. Before too long the soldiers began to take matters into their own hands and the discipline that Beresford had so lovingly instilled into his new army began breaking down.

Beresford responded by revising the trial procedure and reforming the code of military justice used by the Portuguese. However, the initial efforts were delayed until word from Dom Joao arrived from Brazil on 14 November 1809 that gave Beresford the needed authority. This authority, however, was not unlimited and permitted Beresford this authority only when the army was on campaign. On other occasions, the traditional format was to be followed.

However, as the Regency was so far away in Brazil, Beresford soon found himself in a position to act according to his own concepts. He would directly intervene in the trial process, increasing or decreasing punishments for crimes as he saw fit. He made a point of reestablishing executions for desertion and after several such executions were well published, he resumed such executions in public to forestall outbreaks of desertion, looting and insubordination. In October 1809 a soldier of the 21st Line, found guilty of desertion, was sentenced to death. Instead of executing him in front of the regiment, he was executed in the town square of Oporto. The maximum effect of the execution was sought and the timing was established so as to assure the maximum audience of civilians and soldiers.

The September returns show that the Portuguese army not in Spain had 31,423 men, but only 19,476 were fit for duty. A further 4,000 were shown as sick and 630 had deserted. Of the ten regiments that had participated in the campaign in Spain, 60% were sick and desertion was on the rise. In the rest of the army, totaling 47,439 men, only 36,372 were fit for duty.

The problem of British officers continued. The question of rank was one that was not to be solved. Officers who did not receive their anticipated rewards of promotion were soon disillusioned and resigned. Beresford was able to stem the flow of resignations, but he found himself being used as a dumping ground for the incompetent officers of the British army. He found alcoholics, well connected incompetents and ill-tempered malcontents being recommended to him in a never ending stream. He kept most of them out of the Portuguese army, but despite his efforts, several slipped through.

Because the British officers did not recognize Portuguese authority, Beresford found himself constantly being called upon to adjudicate disputes between British officers. However, in order to reestablish the Portuguese army Beresford needed more British officers and was willing to deal with these problems in order to get them.

Problems with language, rank and quality among the officer corps continued, but soon Beresford found himself getting the numbers of officers he sought. By September he established the levels of British officers to be assigned to every regiment. The infantry regiments would be assigned five officers, the cavalry squadrons and caçadore battalions would have three. This brought Beresford's requirements for British officers to 179. By the end of October, 1809, he had 84 British officers on duty. By May this grew to 107. Unfortunately, many of these officers did not speak Portuguese, which resulted in numerous problems. The British staff communicated with their Portuguese counterparts in French, but the regimental officers spoke little or no Portuguese and their soldiers spoke nothing else. This also led to many resignations, but the more competent British officers quickly began learning Portuguese. Though many developed a reading competency, few achieved verbal fluency. Most limited their knowledge of Portuguese to the words of command. Beresford was, needless to say, bombarded with requests for translators and translations of Portuguese documents.

Despite the problems Beresford was to provide the British with 30,000 Portuguese Troops to resist Massena's 1810 invasion of Portugal. The French attack on Ciudad Rodrigo forced Wellington to act and between June and July 1810 he integrated the Portuguese into his army. John Hamilton's Portuguese Division, consisting of the 2nd, 4th, 10th and 14th Line, totaling 4,581 men, was assigned to Major General Hill's British division. William Harvey's brigade, 9th and 31st Line, 2,031 troops, were assigned to Major General Picton's division. A brigade of 2,536 Portuguese (11th and 23rd Line) was assigned to Cole's division. The 3rd and 15th Line, under Brigadier William Sprye, and three battalions of the Lusitanian Legion and the 8th Line under Colonel Douglas formed the 4,176 Portuguese force assigned to Leith's 5th Division. And the famous Light division was joined by the 1st and 3rd Caçadores, a total of 1,022 men. By September 1810 Wellington had incorporated 14,238 Portuguese rank and file into the British army. In addition, a further three independent brigades, totaling 7,117 men, were formed. The first brigade was under Brigadier Pack and consisted of the 1st and 16th Line and the 4th Caçadores. The 5th Brigade, under Brigadier Campbell, contained the 6th Caçadores and 6th and 16th Line. The 6th Brigade was formed from the 7th and 10th Line and the 2nd Caçadores under the command of Brigadier Coleman. The official records for this period indicate the Portuguese regiments had the following strengths for rank and file:

2nd Line	1,166	14th Line	1,221
3rd Line	987	15th Line	759
4th Line	1,164	21st Line	928
8th Line	1,075	23rd Line	1,253
9th Line	1,085	Lusitanian Legion	1,405
10th Line	931	1st Caçadores	455
11th Line	1,283	3rd Caçadores	567

The first reorganization was carried out with the troops that Beresford inherited from the existing army. In October 1809, however, he was ready to begin absorbing new recruits. In December a revised system was established for the absorption of new recruits. A depot was established in each province and its function was the training and equipping of new soldiers. Those depots were as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Depot</u>	<u>Assigned Regiments</u>
Estremadura	Peniche	Inf: 1,4,7,13,16,19,22 Art: 1
Estremadura	Lisbon	Cav: 1,4,7,10
Alemtejo	Elvas	Inf: 2,5,14,17 Art: 2,3,
Algarve	Evora	Cav: 2,5
Tras-os-Montes	Chaves	Inf: 12,24 Cac: 3,5 Cav: 6,9,12
Beira	Viseu	Inf: 8,11,30,23, & Loyal Lusitanian Legion Cav: 8,11 Cac: 1,2,4
Minho	Vianna	Inf: 9,15,21 Art: 4 Cac: 6
Partido de Porto	Porto	Inf: 3,6,10,18 Cav: 3

Each military formation was to maintain a minimum number of recruits in their depots. The line regiments were required to maintain a depot of 155 men, the caçadores' depots were to contain 63 men, each cavalry squadron depot had 60 men and the four artillery depots had 155 men. The full complement of the depots was to be 5,474 men.

Initially the numbers of new recruits was not a problem under the new system and a total of 4,489 had been recruited by April 1810. Unfortunately, in order to fulfill the quotas any available male was subject to being dra-gooned. A very large number of men entered the service in this manner and it is estimated that half of the men taken into the Portuguese army deserted before reaching their regiments. The actual process of "recruitment" will be discussed later.

Later efforts at obtaining sufficient qualified recruits did become a problem. The minimum height requirement was 5 feet 3 inches, but this was reduced to 4 feet 10 1/2 inches by December, 1809. Finally, on 9 July 1810, it was reduced to 4 feet 7 inches, with the stipulation that they be healthy and of good moral character.

The 22nd Line Regiment provides a good example of how recruiting process went. The regiment had been destroyed in 1807 during Junot's invasion. In September 1809 it had 53 men, and by January 1810 it had declined to 41. It was selected to serve as an example of how the reconstruction process was to occur, but the civil service in Lisbon was so corrupt that no qualified re-cruits could be obtained. On 26 July 46 recruits were rejected for the fol-lowing reasons: 15 too short; 23 Spaniards from Galicia; 2 weak chested; 1 broken leg; 1 too old; 1 very weak; 1 lame right leg; 2 already thrown out of another regiment.

Eventually 1,729 recruits were sent to the 22nd Line, but only 194 were from Lisbon. Beresford informed Forjaz that until the abuses of the civilian government were corrected it would be impossible to reform the regiment. This was not a problem unique to the 22nd Line Regiment. Similar stories abound throughout the entire army.

To correct this, Beresford began to exercise his muscle and authority over the civilian government. He threatened punishment of civil authorities who did not cooperate and soon large numbers of qualified trainees began arriving in the various depots. Though the quality had risen, many recruits

were the dregs of society. In addition, in order to keep control of them and to prevent desertion, the new inductees were kept in jail until they were delivered to the depot. They were, as a result of their incarceration, usually undernourished and ill.

This illness was brought into the depots and the depot at Peniche soon found itself swept with epidemics of fever and diarrhea. The prevailing Portuguese ideas relating to hygiene did not improve this situation, but then hygiene was a rather alien concept in most of Europe at this time.

Massena's invasion of Portugal proved opportune for Beresford in one sense, it got the attention and cooperation of the civilian population and its government. More men appeared at the depots, but the corruption and incompetence of the supply system kept men without uniforms for three or four months. At Peniche alone 400 men died of exposure. In addition, around Peniche, food and firewood were not readily available. By October 1810, 1,200 sick were in hospital and those that were still well enough were steadily deserting. The commander of the Peniche depot soon found himself forced to send his men to other depots where they could be supported.

The depots soon began to function as intended and with establishment of the depot system Beresford's major task was completed. It had taken him eighteen months, but in that time he had totally reorganized the Portuguese army and fielded a force of 30,000 troops ready for campaign. By the time the war was over, Beresford would have expanded the Portuguese army to a strength nearly equal to that of the British army serving in the Peninsula.

The Drill System

In order to standardize the method of drill in the Portuguese army Beresford adopted the Dundas Drill Book. It was translated into Portuguese and widely distributed. Beresford also simplified the words of command so that they were compatible with the Portuguese language and even introduced some English words into the command system.

The key to Beresford's system was repetition. During the fall of 1809 he worked on curing the veterans of their bad habits and began a program of breaking the regiments down into squads and enforced daily drills. Initially the Portuguese were unable to perform even the simplest maneuvers. Beresford obliged the Portuguese soldiers to repeat the maneuvers endless hours on the drill square until the lessons were learned.

To support this, Wellington lent enough British sergeants to Beresford that he was able to assign two to each regiment of infantry and caçadore battalion. The British system was taught in all phases and the "Eighteen Maneuvers" of Dundas' system guided the maneuvers of the line infantry. The caçadores learned and worked from the British army's light infantry regulations.

The cavalry and artillery also adopted the regulations and drill procedures of their counterparts in the British army.

The Infantry is Reformed

The organization of the Portuguese Army and its regiments was established by Count Schaumburg-Lippe in 1762. Each regiment had seven companies forming a single battalion. The first company, commanded by the colonel, had 116 men. The second company was commanded by the lieutenant-colonel, the third by the major and the remaining four by captains. The last six companies had 114 men each, so the effective strength of the regiment, including a staff of one adjutant, one quartermaster, one chaplain, one auditor, one

surgeon, six assistant surgeons, a drum major, an armorer and a hangman, was 806 men, or 23 regimental officers, 15 staff officers, and 768 non-commissioned officers and men. This was the formal structure, but the regiment could have any number of *aggradadoes* attached to the regiment. These men, ~~either officers non-commissioned officers, or men, receiving half the pay and allowances of the regular troop, but did the same duty as the effectives of the corps to which they were attached.~~ They were also the junior of their respective ranks. This practice effectively doubled the strength of the regiment in many cases. However, this was very open to abuse.

The first regiment of line infantry was formed under the personal inspection of Count Schaumburg-Lippe in 1762. It was named after him and was raised in Lisbon. It was the senior regiment and served as guards of the court and household troops for the sovereign.

The 2nd Regiment was raised in Algarve and embodied in Lagos. The 3rd Regiment, Olivença, was formed principally by men from the district of Lamego. They were not as hardy as the troops forming the other regiments and reputedly had a problem with sickness.

The 4th Regiment was commanded by Gomes Freyre, one of the most distinguished officers in Portuguese service, prior to the 1807 invasion by the French. General Freyre was, after the French invasion, persuaded to join French service and the greater part of his regiment joined him in becoming part of the Portuguese Legion, in French service. The 5th Regiment distinguished itself against the French at Gadiana. The 6th Regiment was known as the Oporto Regiment, from whence it was raised. The 7th Regiment was a solid body of men formed from the region around St. Ubes. The 8th Regiment, on the other hand, was in a wretched condition. Likewise, the 9th Regiment had a reputation as being very inefficient. The other regiments were of varying effectiveness. The 11th Regiment, was not particularly efficient, the 12th was not able to take to the field in 1807, and the 13th Regiment was noted only for its labors on various fortifications. The 14th regiment, however, was probably the best in the Portuguese Army. The 15th Regiment was noted for its sickness. The 21st was in good order, but of a noted lower efficiency, as was the 22nd.

When the French invaded, however, all this was swept away. The Portuguese Army was no match for the French army. After it was destroyed, and Portugal liberated by the British, the remnants were gathered back together and the reorganization began. However, it was progressing so inefficiently, that the British were invited to assume control of this process and Beresford was assigned to the task.

Beresford began his work on the line infantry by disbanding the 8th and 22nd Regiments, because they were so under strength. They were, however, eventually reformed. By September 1809, all the regiments, but the 3rd, 5th, 15th, 21st and 24th Regiments, had organized their second battalions. The old structure was retained, except for the formal addition of a second battalion. It was intended that both battalions of each regiment serve together, but during the early stages the first battalions were often found serving in the field without the second battalions.

The brigade formations established in 1801 were retained until the General Order of 29 September 1809 was issued, which reorganized the brigade structure. This formation was to remain fairly constant throughout the rest of the war in the Peninsula, though there were some small changes.

Each brigade had two line infantry regiments, each with two battalions, and a single "caçadore" battalion, giving them an average strength of between 2,500 and 3,000 men. In practice, the independence of the Portuguese army was not long lived and it was absorbed into the British field army, with the

brigades being distributed intact to the various British divisions.

Under the new establishment set by Beresford, the infantry regiments were organized with two battalions. Each battalion had one grenadier and four fusilier companies. The companies were numbered 1st and 2nd Grenadier Companies and 1st through 8th Fusilier Companies. Which fusilier companies were assigned to which battalion, however, is not clear. This made a Portuguese Regiment, with both battalions, the tactical equivalent of a British ten company battalion and permitted the Portuguese to maneuver their regiment exactly like a British battalion. The staff of an infantry regiment was organized as follows:

- 1 Coronel (Colonel)
- 1 Tenente Coronel (Lieutenant colonel)
- 2 Majores (Majors)
- 2 Adjutants
- 1 Thesoureiro or Pagador (Treasurer or paymaster)
- 2 Quartel-mestro (Quartermaster)
- 2 Sargentos de Brigada or Ajudantes Sargentos
(Brigade Sergeants or Adjutant Sergeants)
- 2 Porta Bandeiras (Standard bearers)
- 1 Capellão (Chaplin)
- 1 Cirurgião Mór (Surgeon major)
- 4 Ajudantes do Mór (Assistant surgeon)
- 1 Coronheiro (Gunstockmaker)
- 1 Espingardeiro (Gunsmith)
- 1 Mestre de Musica (Music master)
- 8 Musicos (Musicians)
- 1 Tambor-Mor (Drum major)
- 1 Cabo de Tombores (Chief of drummers/drum corporal)
- 2 Pifanos (Fifers)

An infantry company appears to have been organized with:

- 1 Capitão (Captain)¹
- 1 Tenente (Lieutenant)
- 1 Alferes (Second lieutenants)
- 1 Primeiro Sargento (1st sergeant)
- 2 Segundos Sargentos (2nd sergeants)
- 1 Furriel (Quartermaster corporal)
- 4 Cabos de Esquadra (Squad corporals)
- 4 Anspeçadas (Lance corporal)
- 1 Tambore (Drummer)
- 82 Soldados (Soldiers)
- 98 Total

A review of orders of battle and combat histories indicates that the Portuguese regiment was the principal tactical element. This meant that the battalion was little more than the half portion of the regiment and not the tactical element it was in other national armies. This may well also have occurred because of the need to create more officer billets for the Portuguese grandees who had a social need to be officers. This would be much along the

1. "Capitão" in Portuguese is pronounced "Capitan".

lines of the reason for the Spanish army's having reorganized into single battalion regiments so as to create more positions for regimental commanders and colonels.

The Caçadores

Prior to the French invasion the Marquis of Alorna had a small corps or "Legion" of light troops. When the French invaded, this force vanished. With the liberation of the country from the French, the British encouraged the establishment of a force of light infantry, the Caçadores¹. The Decree of 19 May 1806 had ordered the organization the first caçadore regiments. A second decree, dated 14 August 1808, again ordered the formation of the first six caçadore battalions, but it wasn't until 14 October 1808 that the 1st Caçadore Battalion was fully organized and its colonel, Jorge d'Avilez, was appointed as of 12 January 1809. The six battalions were raised as follows:

<u>Battalion</u>	<u>Raised at</u>	<u>Commanding Officer</u>
1st	Castello de Vide	Colonel Jorge de Villas
2nd	Moura	Colonel Bilston
3rd	Villa Real	Colonel Silveria
4th	Viseu	Colonel Leuis de Rigo
5th	Campo-Mayor	Colonel Mozinho
6th	Porto	unknown

Once formed, it would appear that the 2nd Battalion was the best light unit in the Portuguese Army.

The next light force raised by the Portuguese was the famous "Loyal Lusitanian Legion" formed by General Robert Wilson. Initially the Lusitanian Legion had about 2,000 men. It would have expanded further, but the Portuguese finances would not allow it. The Legion had three battalions of light infantry, some cavalry² and a "brigade" (battery) of artillery with four 6pdrs and 2 howitzers. the first elements of the legion were operational in December 1808. They were eventually absorbed into the regular Portuguese army as the 7th, 8th and 9th Caçadores in 1811. The 10th, 11th and 12th Caçadores were newly formed in 1811.

On 20 February 1810 the Caçadore Battalions were organized with six companies. The battalion staff consisted of:

- 1 Tentente Coronel (Lt. Colonel)
 - 1 Major
 - 1 Ajudante (Adjutant)
 - 1 Thesoureiro or Pagador (Paymaster)
 - 1 Quartel Mestre (Quartermaster)
 - 1 Sargento de Brigada or Ajudante Sargento (Sergeant major or adjutant sergeant)
 - 1 Quartel Mestre Sargento (Quartermaster Sergeant)
 - 1 Capellão (Chaplin)
-

1. "Caçadores" is Portuguese for hunter, same as "Chasseur" in French and "Jäger" in German..

2. The cavalry was of at least squadron strength, but its precise size has not been determined.

1 Cirurgiáo Mór (Surgeon Major)
 2 Ajudantes do Mór (Assistant Surgeon)
 1 Coronheiro (Gunstockmaker)
 1 Espingardeiro (Gunsmith)
 1 Mestre de musica (Music Master)
 8 Musicos (Musicians)
1 Corneta Mór (Trumpet Major)
 23 Total

Each of the six companies had:

1 Capitáo (Captain)
 1 Tenente (Lieutenant)
 2 Alferes (Second lieutenants)
 1 Primeiro Sargento (1st sergeant)
 4 Segundos Sargentos (2nd sergeants)
 1 Furriel (Quartermaster corporal)
 6 Cabos de Esquadra (Squad corporals)
 6 Anspeçadas (Lance corporal)
 2 Cornetas (Buglers)
88 Soldados (Soldiers)
 112 Total

The Cavalry:

Theoretically, in 1762 each troop consisted of three officers, five non-commissioned officers, a trumpeter, a farrier and 30 men. This gave each regiment, with eight troops, a strength of 30 officers and non-commissioned officers and 240 men. This strength was increased at different periods, but by 1808 the effective strength had declined to 470 men per regiment.

The Portuguese were not good horsemen. The men were reputedly too indolent to attend to their horses and the country did not provide good forage for any large number of cavalry. Gomes Freyre de Andrade, whose book addressed the defense of Portugal, admits the necessity of a considerable cavalry force, but did not propose forming more than 11 regiments of native troops, with about 500 men each.

One of the principal problems Beresford encountered in reforming the Portuguese cavalry arm was the almost total lack of horses in Portugal. The French and British had stripped the countryside of horses and an outbreak of glanders had decimated the remaining horses.

The 1st Regiment, formerly the Alcantara Dragoons, was formed in Lisbon. It was, as Portuguese cavalry went, very effective. The 2nd or Moura Regiment, lacked horses. The 3rd, or Olivença Regiment, was noted for its inefficiency. The 4th "Mecklenburg" Regiment was, in contrast, very efficient. The 5th, Evora, Regiment was formed quickly and able to take to the field, as was the 6th, Bragança, Regiment. The 7th Regiment was formed in Lisbon, the 8th, Elvas, Regiment was very complete, while the 9th "Chaves" Regiment was suited only for garrison duty. The 10th "Santarem" Regiment was newly raised in 1808. The 11th Regiment was not completed and lacked horses and the 12th "Iranda" Regiment was not particularly effective.

Though termed "dragoons", the Portuguese cavalry was a light cavalry formation much like the Austrian Chevauxleger and the French Chasseurs à Cheval. Their performance in battle was mixed, at best, and they were restricted to what few horses the British would spare them. As a result, they seldom exceeded two field squadrons in strength. In 1813 two squadrons of the

5th Regiment and one of the 8th were serving as infantry with the Ammunition Depot of the Artillery Reserve, while the 2nd and 3rd Regiments served as garrisons throughout the course of the war, and never were mounted. The cavalry regiment's staff consisted of:

	Number <u>Men</u>	Number of <u>Horses</u>
Coronel (Colonel)	1	3
Tenente Coronel (Lt. Colonel)	1	2
Majores (Majors)	1	2
Adjutant	1	1
Thesoureiro or Pagador (Treasurer or paymaster)	1	1
Sargento de Brigada (Sergeant Major)	1	1
	Number <u>Men</u>	Number of <u>Horses</u>
Quartel-mestro Sargento (Quartermaster)	1	1
Porta Estandarte (Standard bearer)	4	4
Capelláo (Chaplin)	1	1
Cirurgiáo Mór (Surgeon major)	1	1
Ajudantes do Mór (Assistant surgeon)	2	2
Picador (Riding Master)	1	1
Trombeta-Mor (Trumpet major)	1	1
Seleiro (Saddlemaker)	1	0
Coronheiro (Gunstockmaker)	1	0
Espingardeiro (Gunsmith)	1	0
Total	21	20

Each squadron had two companies. The companies each had:

1 Capitáo (Captain)
1 Tenente (Lieutenant)
1 Alferes (Second lieutenants)
2 Segundos Sargentos (2nd sergeants)
1 Furriel (Quartermaster corporal)
4 Cabos de Esquadra (Squad corporals)
4 Anspeçadas (Lance corporal)
1 Trombeta (Trumpeter)
1 Ferrador (Blacksmith)
48 Soldados montados (mounted Soldiers)
<u>3</u> Soldados a pé (dismounted Soldiers)
72 Total Men
64 Total Horses

This gave the squadrons a total strength of 576 men, of whom 512 were mounted. The staff added a further 21 men bringing the total regimental strength to 597 men, of whom 533 were mounted.

The Artillery:

Count Schaumburg-Lippe, considering the defense of Portugal in 1762, chose to place more effort on his fortifications and its artillery, than upon

the maneuvering army. He formed four regiments and several fixed independent artillery companies. The 1st Artillery Regiment, was the regiment of the court, and formed the garrisons of the castles and fortresses of the province of Estremadura. Its headquarters were in Lisbon, and its duty was confined to the capital, and the adjacent sea coasts.

The 2nd Regiment was formed in Algarve, with its headquarters in Faro. It was entirely occupied in the defense of castles and forts in that detached kingdom. The 3rd Regiment was headquartered in Estremos, and provided garrisons on the frontiers of Alentejo and Beira Baixa. The 4th Regiment occupied the fortresses on the northern frontiers and had its headquarters in Oporto.

The independent, or invalid, artillery companies were assigned to specific fortresses, and seldom moved from their districts.

When the Portuguese artillery arm was organized, it would appear that the British ordinance department was used as a model. The artillery and engineers were under the same system and were commanded by a general officer, holding the rank similar to the British Master-General of the Ordinance.

In 1809 the Portuguese artillery consisted of four regiments. They were:

- No. 1 Regiment do Corte (of the royal court)
- No. 2 Regiment do Algarve
- No. 3 Regiment do Estremos
- No. 4 Regiment do Oporto

Each artillery regiment was organized with ten companies and had a theoretical strength of 1,148 men. The regiment was commanded by a colonel, who had under him in his staff. The Decree of 20 October 1809 established the staff with:

1 Coronel (Colonel)	1 Cirurgiáo Mór (Surgeon Major)
1 Tenente (Lt. Colonel)	3 Ajudantes do Mór (Assistant Surgeon)
1 Major	1 Mestre de Musica (Music Master)
1 Adjudante (Adjutant)	8 Musicos (Musicians)
1 Quartel-mestre (Quartermaster)	1 Tambor-Mor (Drum Major)
1 Capelláo (Chaplin)	<u>2</u> Pifanos (Fifers)
	22 Total

Each of the ten companies consisted of:

1 Capitáo (Captain)
1 1º Tenente (First Lieutenant)
2 2º Tentes (Second Lieutenant)
1 Primeiro Sargento (1st Sergeant)
4 Segundos Sargentos (2nd Sergeants)
1 Furriel (Quartermaster Corporal)
6 Artifices de fogo (Pyrotechnicians) ¹
8 Cabos de Esquadra (Squad Corporals)
2 Cornetas (Buglers) or Tambores (Drummers)
<u>91</u> Artillerists
118 Total in a howitzer company
112 Total in an artillery battery

1. Only found in a howitzer company.

The artillery regiment was established with one howitzer company (118 men), one miner company (112 men), one pontooneer company (112 men) and seven artillery companies (112 men each).

The reforming of the Portuguese artillery was the easiest task Beresford faced. It had only 947 rank and file and 150 cannon. During November and December 1809 the British officers assigned to the artillery began a program of constant drilling of the Portuguese artillerists.

In 1809, the artillery in the field were formed by detachments combined together, to form a viable unit, so complete artillery batteries often contained men from several regiments. As the war progressed, however, they were slowly sorted out and organized according to their regiments. Nonetheless, until 1813, there were still mixed artillery batteries.

Beresford left the control of the artillery to the Portuguese Commandant of Artillery, Marechal do Campo J.A. da Rosa and his staff. In May 1809 there existed only two field batteries, one with 6pdr guns and one with 3pdr guns. Both were commanded by Captain Viktor von Arentschildt, formerly of the Hanoverian Army. The guns had no limbers and the double trail served as the shafts for the double draught jury rigged with an outrigger. The pieces were pulled by mules, which also carried the ammunition and served as mounts for the officers. This situation with mules was to continue throughout the war, even though British pattern limbers were in use by the end of 1809.

Two batteries, serving together, were organized into what was called a "division" and this term remained in use until 1813. The Portuguese batteries were, for the most part, equipped with British 6pdr and 9pdr guns. There were, however, two mountain batteries formed in late 1813 with 3pdr guns and intended for combat in the mountains.

Portuguese Artillery 1810 Campaign:

- 1st Regiment - Major A. Dickson
 - Battery of Cpt de Rozierres (6pdrs)
 - Battery of Cpt da Cunha Preto (6pdrs)
 - Battery of Cpt Braun (9pdrs)
 - Battery of Cpt Pinto (9pdrs)
- 2nd Regiment - Major von Arentschildt
 - Battery of Cpt da Silva (3pdrs)
 - Battery of Cpt Freire (3pdrs)
 - Battery (3pdrs)
 - Battery (9pdrs)
- 4th Regiment -
 - Battery of Cpt de Sousa Passos (6pdrs)

Portuguese Artillery 1812

<u>Battery Commander</u>	<u>Assigned Weapons</u>
Cpt. da Cunha Preto	- 6pdrs
Cpt. Braun	- 9pdrs
Major Arriaga	- 24pdr howitzers
Cpt. Pereira	
Cpt. Miron	
Cpt. Cox	
Cpt. Holcombe	
Cpt. Thompson	
Cpt. Ferreri	
Cpt. Penedo	
Lt. Costa e Silva	
Cpt. Barreiros	
Cpt. Delgado	

The Militia and Ordenanza

Portugal had two forces of irregular infantry. The first was a more formal militia and the second was the ordenanza. There were 48 regiments of militia, which were organized into three grand divisions. The organization of these divisions was as follows:

<u>1st Division</u>	<u>2nd Division</u>	<u>3rd Division</u>
<u>"The South:</u>	<u>The Center</u>	<u>The North</u>
Guarda Regiment	1st Lisbon Regiment	Miranda Regiment
Lagos Regiment	2nd Lisbon Regiment	Feira Regiment
Tavira Regiment	3rd Lisbon Regiment	Oporto Regiment
Beja Regiment	4th Lisbon Regiment	Guimaraens Regiment
Evora Regiment	Coimbra Regiment	Baltar Regiment
Villaviciosa Regiment	Santarem Regiment	Mayo Regiment
Portalegre Regiment	Thomar Regiment	Penafiel Regiment
Castello Branco Regiment	Leyria Regiment	Braga Regiment
Idanha Regiment	Soure Regiment	Villa de Conde Regiment
Covilhao Regiment	Lousao Regiment	Barca Regiment
Arganil Regiment	Setubal Regiment	Barcellos Regiment
Viseu Regiment	Alcazar do Sul Regiment	Arcos Regiment
Lamego Regiment	Aveiro Regiment	Viana Regiment
Tondella Regiment	Oliveira de Azemis Regiment	Chaves Regiment
Arouca Regiment	Figueria Regiment	Villa Real Regiment
Trancoso Regiment		Bragança Regiment

Three further regiments appear to have been raised between 1810 and 1811 and assigned to the 2nd Division. They were the Estremadura Regiment, the Beira Baixa Regiment and the Torres Vedras Regiment. They did engage in combat and were involved in the recapture of Coimbra under Brigadier General Trant.

The Ordenanza was formed of farmers and inhabitants of the country, capable of bearing arms in the field, and who could be removed from their districts with the least disruption to agriculture. Normally, it consisted of every adult male that was not a member of the church, the regular army or the militia. It was governed by laws that were centuries old.

The law directed that in every city, town or village, the lord of the manor was, by virtue of his rank in life, the captain-major of the armed inhabitants or ordenanza, of the city, town or village. Should the lord of the manor not reside on his property, he is obliged to act as captain-major until the king appointed some person to serve as such.

His first duty was to number the male inhabitants of his district, and to divide the whole into companies of 250 men each. As soon as the companies were numbered, the chief magistrates of the district were obliged to meet with the captain-major in the public hall of the city, town or village, which formed the district, and there elect the captains, who were to command the companies, as well as the officers ranking as majors and known as "sargento mor". The duties of the *sargento mor* was to oversee the organization of the different companies and to command the district in the absence of the captain-major. The captains of the companies appointed their subalterns, subject to the approval of the captain-major.

Before any captain-major could act as such, he was obliged to take an oath before the corregidor of the comarca (a civil magistrate similar to the high sheriff of a county in England) that as he has been elected by his sover-

eign captain-major of the district, and of the people which been armed by his majesty for the defense of that district, that he would always have the inhabitants of that district ready for the service of his majesty and stand prepared to defend the district, city, town or village. He is obliged to swear that he would at all times obey the orders of his prince, respect the laws of his country, and assist in their execution, and that, with the people of his district, he would defend it, or make war in whatever manner the sovereign may direct; and that he would never employ the inhabitants of that district, either together or any part of them, in any particular service of his own, nor in the service of any of his relations, and that they would only be commanded by him for the service of the king, and to guard, fulfil, and obey, whatever instructions or orders he may receive from the king.

The captains of the companies, on being elected, had also to take an oath before the captain-major, that they would always have the company under their command ready for the service of the king and for the defense of the city, town or village to which it belonged. They also swore that they would obey the laws and that they would not employ their troops in their own service.

The men over age sixty were excused from the ordenanza, providing the captain-major determined that they were unable to carry arms. Every company was divided into squads of 25 men, each squad being commanded by a corporal, who was well acquainted with every individual of the 25 he commanded. The corps or brigade, as it was called, consisted of as many companies as the district could form, but the effective strength of every company was as follows:

1	Captain
1	Ensign
1	Sergeant
1	Meirinho (Bailiff)
1	Clerk
1	Drummer
10	Corporals
<u>250</u>	Men
266	Total

Every captain had his own colors, which were carried by the ensign. The drummer was generally one of the captain's servants trained in that function. There were, in fact, mounted ordenanza, which were formed from the higher elements of Portuguese society. They had the same organization. The troops and companies were trained to arms by their respective captains once or twice a month, and twice in every year the whole force of the district was assembled by the captain-major and inspected by him.

Every man in the kingdom was a soldier of some kind or another. He was, obliged to have arms in his possession, either for the defense of his home or his state. The peasants who did not have fire arms, had pikes or poles with bayonets affixed on them. The Ordenanza was formed into six grand divisions or provinces.

Portuguese Recruitment:

The process of recruitment was tied into the captain-majors of the ordenanza. The men were not levied by bribes or recruiting parties. The King simply ordered that a regiment should consist of 2,000. The colonel, finding that he had 1,300 men, provided a list of his requirements to the general of the province, who then issued a notice to the captain-major of the

district that 700 men were needed. The captain-major or his deputy, passed a review of the district and picked out 700 young men. The men would then be sent to prison for a few days to "tame" them and as soon as enough are collected, they were marched off under escort to the regiment. They were then distributed between the companies, so as to dilute their numbers with veteran troops. They were then sworn in and had no option but to take the oath. If they should chance to leave the corps for 24 hours, without authorization, after being sworn in, they were declared to be deserters and shot. Of course, there were many abuses of this system. The wealthier escaped entirely, the productive and socially necessary individuals, be they artisans or farm hands, generally escaped as much as the government could permit and the "draft" tended to fall on those identified by the government as "expendable" or "undesirable." Vagrants, unemployed and foreigners were swept up by the Portuguese equivalent of press gangs and were submitted for service in the army.

Performance of the Portuguese Army

The Battle of Bussaco

Shortly after Massena invaded Portugal, Wellington began to receive reports of the performance of the reformed Portuguese army. The first report related to the 3rd Caçadores engaged the French advanced guard on the Azaba, standing their ground and skirmishing well. Shortly later, when Ciudad Rodrigo fell, the Portuguese were not engaged. Wellington had instructed Craufurd to make sure that the Light Division was not caught in front of Almeida. It was not until 24 July that the first true test of the Portuguese was to occur. Ney's VI Corps crossed the Côa near Almeida and caught Craufurd's Light Division on the east bank of the river. Craufurd ordered a withdrawal and the 1st and 3rd Caçadores, with the 95th Rifles, were ordered to cover the bridge so the rest of the division could cross over it. The French attacked the bridge, suffering 520 killed and wounded and inflicting 333 casualties on the allies, of which 45 were Portuguese. The official dispatches reported that the 1st Caçadores held their ground, but there were reports that the 3rd Caçadores had broken and fled in panic. Both Beresford and Wellington ordered an immediate investigation. The results of the inquiry revealed that, though the battalion had crossed the Côa at an "accelerated pace" it had been the result of confused orders, rather than panic amongst the troops.

Many positive reports were received about the performance of the Portuguese cavalry. On 2 August 30 French cavalry were captured in an ambush by the Portuguese cavalry contingent of de Silveira's army, under Francisco Teixeira Lobo, near Simatria. Twenty-four hours later the 1st Portuguese Cavalry Regiment killed 19 French in a disciplined charge at Atalaya. On 22 August the 4th Cavalry Regiment, part of Henry's Fane's brigade, took part in a charge near Escalhas de Cima. A total of 60 French cavalry were captured and not a single Portuguese soldier was wounded.

On the other hand, after the fall of Almeida, there were reports of large scale treason by the 24th Line Regiment, part of the city's garrison. The French army that captured the city contained a number of Portuguese nobles who had been brought along to provide political support for their move into Portugal. One, Dom Pedro de Almeida, Marquis d'Alorna, apparently convinced the 24th Line to join the French. It was placed under the command of Manuel Ignácio Martins Pamplona, Conde de Suberra, and sent to Aldea del Obispo where it, and three regiments of Portuguese Militia, took an oath of allegiance to Napoleon. After four days of drill they were given their weapons.

Within a few days the desertions began and within a week half the regiment had deserted back to the allies. It would appear that the defection was little more than a ploy to escape the prospect of a prisoner of war camp. In fact, Beresford was soon able to reform the regiment.

Shortly later, at the battle of Bussaco, the Portuguese were to show their metal again. In the early stages of the battle of Bussaco the French 31st Légère Regiment, with 1,700 men, advanced along the road that crossed the Serra de Bussaco at the Pass of San Antonio de Contaro. As it reached the crest of the mountain, it was met by fire from the 21st Portuguese Line and cannon from Arentschildt's Portuguese battery. The French were stopped. The 74th British Foot and 9th Portuguese Line began a cross fire against the French. After a half hour exchange the 21st Line, 74th Foot, assisted by the light companies of the 5/60th Foot, counter attacked and drove the French down the hill.

Elsewhere the French 36th Line and 2nd Légère Regiments attacked the position held by the British 45th and 88th Foot. The 8th Portuguese Line joined them at the critical moment and assisted in breaking the French attack. There was a dispute, which suggested the 8th Line fired on the British troops, but it was generally agreed that their performance was "gallant."

The performance of the Portuguese was not so happy elsewhere during the battle. The 8th and 9th Portuguese Line, supported by the 74th British Foot and Arentschildt's Portuguese artillery were struck by a major French force under General Foy. The French outnumbered them three to one and eventually broke them. However, the Portuguese had held their portion of the line long enough to permit the 9th Foot, 38th Foot, and 1st Royals to arrive and repulse Foy's assault.

In the repulse of Loison's attack the 1st and 3rd Caçadores were noted to have performed extremely well, while losing 112 of the total 177 casualties suffered in the allied charge.

Around 9:00 a.m., the 19th Portuguese Line, under Lieutenant Colonel Wm. McBean, found itself facing the 32nd Légère Regiment. The 19th attacked with bayonets and chased the French back until they were engaged by a French battery. They suffered 37 casualties, while inflicting 113 on the French.

At the battle of Bussaco the Portuguese suffered half of the 1,252 casualties suffered by the allies. In his after action report, Wellington singled out for praise the performance of the 8th, 9th, 19th and 21st Line and 3rd Caçadores.

The battle of Bussaco changed the world's impression of the Portuguese as fighting men. Previously they had been known as the "vamosos (runaways or "bug outs") by the British, but they were now viewed as equals. Even the French, who had previously been contemptuous of the Portuguese, changed their opinions. Pelet observed "the Portuguese were interspersed among the British; they acted perfectly." Official British recognition for the Portuguese contribution came when Beresford was made a Knight of the Bath for their performance during the campaign.

The Battle of Albuera

The battle of Albuera occurred on 15 May 1811. Soult faced the Anglo-Portuguese-Spanish army with his army. He faced the British frontally with a force 4,474 men and visibly maneuvered a further 5,621 on their left flank. However, unseen, he maneuvered his 1st and 2nd Divisions, about 12,000 men under Gérard and Gazan, unseen against their flank.

At 8:30 a.m., the French assaulted the allied center and the four regiments of French cavalry attacked the allied right flank. The Spanish

stood facing the village of Albuera, despite Beresford's orders for them to face to the flank. The Spanish Commander, Blake, apparently believed the French attack would be against the center. Shortly later Soult's maneuver was apparent and Beresford and Blake frantically attempted to turn their forces to face the pending French attack. The four brigades under Zayas were in the proper position and Blake ordered his remaining regiments to turn and face the French. Soult ordered his false attack on the left to turn and march in reserve of Gérard and Gazan.

Involved in their maneuver, the Spanish suffered heavy casualties. The French would have enveloped the allied flank if action had not been prompt and decisive, for the position occupied by the French raked and dominated the entire allied position.

The Spanish wing began to collapse and British General William Stewart ordered his 2nd Division forward to hold the flank. The 3rd, 31st, 48th and 66th Foot reached the crest, deployed in line and stretched out across the extreme right flank of the French position.

Noticing this, Général de division Latour-Maubourg ordered the Polish Vistula Lancers, the 2nd and 10th Hussars and the 20th Dragoons to attack them. As the British were engaged frontally with Gérard's infantry, they did not notice the 1,424 French cavalry pressing down on them. In a few moments the four British regiments were destroyed and the British lost 1,413 of their original strength of 2,066 men. The French cavalry then turned to strike the British center.

Stewart brought forward his two remaining brigades under Houghton and Albercromby. These brigades contained the 3,248 men of the 31st, 29th, 57th, 48th, 28th, 39th and 34th Foot. They stood in a two deep line and were soon engaged Gazan's and Gérard's infantry.

Meanwhile the Vistula Lancers and the French Hussars continued to sweep around behind the Allied lines. They overran Beresford's general staff and one Polish lancer nearly killed Beresford himself. The situation was only changed by the arrival of Lumley's dragoons.

The Vistula Legion Lancers herded their prisoners back to the rear and reformed. They came forward again and their next attack was broken as they charged against Harvey's four Portuguese battalions. The Portuguese met them with careful, disciplined volleys that ended the Poles' actions in the battle.

The battle was out of Beresford's control and his subordinates took what action they thought necessary to save the battle. One, Henry Hardinge, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Portuguese Army, directed Campbell to support the KGL with his 2,000 Portuguese. Meanwhile, Cole began to deploy his forces, 2,015 British and 2,927 Portuguese soldiers of the 11th and 23rd Line and the Loyal Lusitanian Legion. Because of the French cavalry threat, Cole placed a column on either end of his line.

In response to this advance, Soult sent forward the 26th, 14th, 17th and 27th Dragoons to strike the Portuguese on the allied right flank. The Portuguese were set and waiting for the French cavalry attack. Their steady volleys stopped the cavalry attack and prevented their reaching the advancing British infantry.

As the British reserve moved up the hill, Soult was sending forward the 5,621 men of his reserve - 12th Légère, 55th and 58th Line - in a charge to take the position. Cole responded by ordering his troops to counter charge. The British were to prevail, despite the disparity in numbers.

If it had not been for the stalwart fight by the Portuguese infantry, the French cavalry would have swept down upon and crushed the British line, or forced it to form square and become easy prey for the French infantry. Their actions were pivotal in the British success at Albuera.

The Battle of Salamanca

At dawn on 22 June 1812 the French and British armies found themselves facing off again near the village of Calvarrasa de Arriba. The region between the British and French was marked by two large mounds, Los Arapiles, the Greater Arapile and the Lesser Arapile. In an effort to seize these significant terrain features, the French made a rush before 8:00 a.m., to seize the Greater Arapile. They found themselves faced by the 7th Caçadores of Cole's 4th Division. Though the 7th Caçadores fought bravely, they were severely outnumbered by the four French battalions that opposed them and driven back after a bloody fight.

In the course of the battle D'Urban observed a battalion of the French 101st Line Regiment marching forward without any scouts. He wheeled his leading regiment, the 1st Portuguese Dragoons, which consisted of about 200 men, into line and ordered them to attack the French. The 11th Portuguese Dragoons and two squadrons of the British 14th Light Dragoons, which had just arrived, were sent forward in support. The French attempted to close their battalion into a mass, but they were unsuccessful. Two Portuguese squadrons attacked frontally, while the third struck the flank of the French. The French battalion was obliterated and scattered to the hills.

As the battle developed, Packenham and the 3rd Division struck the French. They advanced in three columns, each column formed from one of his brigades. The 12th Caçadores and several companies of the 5/60th Rifles advanced before them acting as a skirmish screen. D'Urban's Portuguese cavalry advanced on the exposed southern flank of the British attack.

The British attack broke the French attack and Wellington, who was to the rear, sent forward Bradford and Leith with their brigades. Again they were covered by a line of skirmishers formed of 9th Caçadores and British light infantry. The first line was formed of British troops and the second line contained two British battalions and the 3rd and 15th Portuguese Line.

The next British attack, supported by Le Marchant's cavalry, destroyed the French. Three French divisions were destroyed and the survivors fell back to the Greater Arapile.

Cole launched his attack on the Greater Arapile. The main body included Stubb's Portuguese Brigade, formed with the 11th and 23rd Portuguese Line Regiments and the 7th Caçadores. Cole sent forward the 7th Caçadores and four British light companies in skirmish formation to lead the attack. They pushed back the French skirmishers that they encountered. Shortly later Cole noticed several French battalions on his left that were thrown back by four Portuguese line battalions. The French retreated east, rather than south, so Cole detached the 7th Caçadores and sent them to pursue the retreating French.

Near the Greater Arapile Pack advanced forces with the 4th Caçadores leading his attack in skirmish order. The 4th Caçadores pushed up the Greater Arapile to receive a volley from the French at a distance of 40 paces. The French then followed up with a bayonet attack. The 4th Caçadores and their supporting British grenadier companies were thrown back. Only the appearance of the 1/40th Foot prevented a total disaster.

Because the Portuguese were so thoroughly integrated into the British army their actions are difficult to separate from those of the British troops. However, of the 912 Portuguese officers and 17,105 men engaged in the battle, 22 officers and 484 men were killed, 59 officers and 976 men were wounded and 86 were listed as missing. The total losses were 86 officers and 1,627 men, or 9.5% of all the Portuguese engaged. The British losses were 3,129 men out of 30,562 men engaged, or 10%. There would not appear to have been any significant difference in the valor or effort of the Portuguese in the battle, nor does it appear that the British were in any way hesitant to employ them as they would their own men in the thick of battle.

Portuguese Uniforms

Uniforms of the Infantry

The 1806 pattern or Barrentina shako was of black felt, with a black leather peak and edging. It had a red and blue cockade under the plume on the left and brass plate with the regimental number on the front. The Line regiments had white plumes and cords of blue mixed with the regimental piping color. The battalion companies' badge was a small brass oval bearing the Portuguese arms. The grenadiers' badge had a brass grenade.

The new 1811 model shako was authorized on 30 July 1811. It was black felt and similar in most details to the 1806 shako. The cockade was now red with a blue center. It had a small tuft in the 1806 colors. The line infantry 1806 pattern plate and oval or grenade was still worn.

The line infantry wore a dark blue, single breasted jacket with dark blue shoulder-straps, brass or pewter buttons, and dark blue turnbacks. The regimental color was worn on the collar, cuffs, and piping on the collar, cuffs, shoulder-straps, lapels, turnbacks and from the hip buttons. Some documents show cross pockets, while others show sloping pockets. The grenadiers shoulder-straps had fringed ends of blue mixed with the piping color. All infantry wore white cross-belts with no plate, a black bullet pouch with a brass regimental number, brown knapsack with gray blanket roll and white straps, haversack, and carried a musket with a white sling. They wore combination pantaloons-gaiters in the summer, and dark blue pantaloons and black gaiters in the winter. They carried a brass hilted infantry sword. The NCOs, between 1806 and 1810, had a white sword knot. The same sword knot was used by the infantry from 1810 to 1814.

The pioneers were dressed like the line infantry, but had the grenadier style fringed shoulder-straps. They wore an apron and carried an axe and carbine. They also wore the traditional full beard. Their shako had crossed axes on them below the oval badge.

The drummers were dressed like the infantry, but had regimental lace, the piping color with blue fringes, on the front and back seams of their sleeves and, instead of piping, on the front, bottom and turnbacks. They wore white shoulder-belts, brass oval plates, and the infantry sword in a black scabbard with a brass tip. Their drums were blue, with the Portuguese coat of arms on the front.

The collar, cuffs and piping colors were cyclical and according to the system of Count Schaumburg-Lippe, wherein primary colors corresponded to ordinal numbers - white 1, red 2, yellow 3, blue 4. The regimental colors were:

<u>Regimental Name</u>	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Cuffs</u>	<u>Piping</u>	<u>Regimental Name</u>	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Cuffs</u>	<u>Piping</u>
1st "1st of Lisbon or La Lippe"	Dark Blue	White	White	14th "Tavira"	White	White	Red
2nd "Lagos or Algarve"	Dark Blue	White	Red	15th "2nd of Olivença"	White	White	Yellow
3rd "1st of Olivença"	Dark Blue	White	Yellow	16th "Viera Telles"	Red	Red	White
4th "Freire"	Dark Blue	Red	White	17th "2nd Elvas"	Red	Red	Red
5th "1st Elvas"	Dark Blue	Red	Red	18th "2nd Oporto"	Red	Red	Yellow
6th "1st Oporto"	Dark Blue	Red	Yellow	19th "Cascaes"	Yellow	Yellow	White
7th "Setubal"	Dark Blue	Yellow	White	20th "Campo-Mayor"	Yellow	Yellow	Red
8th "Evora"	Dark Blue	Yellow	Red	21st "Valença"	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
9th "Viana"	Dark Blue	Yellow	Yellow	22nd "Serpa"	Light Blue	Light Blue	White
10th "2nd of Lisbon"	Dark Blue	Light Blue	White	23rd "2nd Almeida"	Light Blue	Light Blue	Red
11th "1st of Almeida"	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Red	24th "Bragança"	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow
12th "Chaves"	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Yellow				
13th "Peniche"	White	White	White				

Uniforms of the Caçadore

In 1808 the Caçadores wore the same 1806 shako as the infantry, but its plume and cords were light green. The plume and cords of the atiradores were black. They had a brass bugle-horn stringed badge. In 1811, they adopted the new shako. It had a brass "French" horn badge without strings and bore the regimental number in brass. The other details were unchanged.

The Caçadores wore brown jackets similar to that of the line infantry. It had brass buttons, pointed yellow lace loops, green piping and its collar and cuffs were in the regimental colors. The atiradores' had green fringed shoulder-straps. Their drummers had green and white lace. The buglers wore green and yellow lace. Apparently this was worn only on their collars and cuffs. They wore black waist and pouch belts. Their pantaloons were brown, but white breeches were worn in the summer. They wore black gaiters. The officers were dressed like the line, but their sword belts were probably black and their swords may have been curved. Between 1808 and 1810 the regimental colors were as follows:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Cuffs</u>
1st Castello de Vide	Brown	Light Blue
2nd Moura	Brown	Red
3rd Villa Real	Brown	Yellow
4th Viseu	Light Blue	Light Blue
5th Campo-Mayor	Red	Red
6th Porto	Yellow	Yellow

Though it remained brown, in 1811 the cut of the jacket changed. Only the 7th, 8th and 9th Caçadores, formerly of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion, wore bottle green jackets. They now wore black braid frogging and edging on the collar and cuffs. the shoulder-straps were either black fringed or black wings. The collar and pointed cuffs were in the regimental colors, either brown or green pantaloons or overalls (white in the summer) were worn. Short black gaiters were also worn. The belting was as before, but the knapsacks had black straps.

The officers wore a jacket like the men, but with a black braid trefil knot above each cuff and a stripe of braid down the sides of the breeches. They had black sword belts, a gold gilded saber and the standard rank distinctions. The regimental colors changed and were now as follows:.

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Cuffs</u>	<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Cuffs</u>
1st	Black	Light Blue	7th	Black	Yellow
2nd	Black	Scarlet	8th	Light Blue	Black
3rd	Black	Yellow	9th	Scarlet	Black
4th	Light Blue	Light Blue	10th	Yellow	Black
5th	Scarlet	Scarlet	11th	Light Blue	Scarlet
6th	Yellow	Yellow	12th	Scarlet	Light Blue

Officers' Uniforms:

By 1806, with the formation of the grand divisions, the officers wore the same basic uniform as the line and militia. The ensigns wore epaulets with a fringe on their left shoulder, lieutenants wore it on the right shoulder, captains wore two fringed epaulets. The major wore a bullion (golden) epaulet on his left shoulder and a fringed one on his right. The lieutenant colonel wore a bullion (golden) epaulet on his right shoulder and a fringed one on his left, reversing the order of the major. The colonel wore two

bullion epaulets. All officers, from colonel downwards, wore scale epaulets. The Brigadier General wore two wrought bullion epaulets, with one star, his uniform was plain blue cloth, with broad gold lace on the collar and cuffs. The Major General wore the same uniform, but the collar and cuffs of the coat were embroidered. The lieutenant general had two rows of embroidery and the Marshal had the whole of his collar and cuffs covered with embroidery and wore embroidered epaulets. The distinctions of the militia officers were identical, but the troops of the line had gold mountings and those of the militia were silver.

After 1809, this changed, and captains and above could wear either the traditional Portuguese shoulder-straps, ends fringed or unfringed according to their rank, or British-style epaulets with a lace strap and crescent end, with unfringed "counter-epaulets". The subalterns and sergeants wore gilt or brass scales.

The officers wore the standard shako, but had a coat with a longer tail, double turnbacks in the regimental piping color, gilt buttons, vertical 3-pointed pocket flaps, piped with the regimental color and trimmed with three buttons. They wore a crimson sash (like the British) with silver tassels tied on the right. Their straight swords had gold hilts and a black and gilt scabbard. The sword knot was crimson and gold. Their shoulder-belts were white with an oblong gilt plate. They wore black hessians.

Artillery Uniforms

The precise nature of the uniforms, when the Portuguese army reformed its artillery, is not certain. It would appear that it followed the style of the infantry. In 1808, they wore the 1806 style shako, with mixed red and blue cords and a black plume. They wore dark blue jackets and pantaloons like the line infantry with red piping and brass buttons. All may have worn the same facing colors - black collars and dark blue cuffs, but this is not certain. White cross belts and short black gaiters finished the uniform.

In 1813, they wore the 1811 pattern shako with a black tuft. The jacket was dark blue and the pantaloons were as before. The uniform had yellow piping and brass buttons. The collar and cuffs were black, as were the shoulder-straps, except in the 1st Artillery Regiment, where they were blue. It had wings like those worn by the caçadores. They had white shoulder-belts with brass hilted infantry swords. They did not wear gaiters. The artillery drivers wore the artillery uniform with some limited modifications: brass shoulder-scales, white pouch belt, white waist belt with no brass plate, and a cavalry saber. Their breeches were buff leather and they had black jack boots.

Cavalry Uniforms

Between 1806 and 1814 the Portuguese cavalry wore a black leather helmet with brass trim, black fur crest, the national cockade, a red plume and the regimental number on a small oval brass front plate. There are indications that a black belltop shako with a red plume, national cockade, and brass regimental number and chin scales was worn later in the war, but there is not enough evidence to indicate a general, widespread use. It is certain that on dismounted duty, i.e. garrison duty, some type of garrison cap was worn in lieu of the helmet.

They wore dark blue jackets piped like that of the infantry. They wore brass shoulder-scales and buttons. Their breeches were dark blue. They wore tall black boots. Their gauntlets were buff. Their bullet pouch was buff

with a oblong brass plate. The carbine belt, waist sword belt (also with oblong brass plate) and slings were also buff. They carried a steel hilted light cavalry saber with a steel scabbard and white sword knot. They also carried a sabretache with a small oval brass plate. The plate was like the infantry shako badge. The sabretache was suspended from three buff sling straps. The officers' sashes, rank distinctions, etc., were like that of the infantry. They used a black sheepskin saddle and had a dark blue roll behind the saddle. The holster cover was buff. The regimental colors were:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Collar and Cuffs</u>	<u>Piping</u>
1st Alcantara	White	White
2nd Moura	White	Red
3rd Olivença	White	Yellow
4th Principe or Duke of Mecklenburg	Red	White
5th Evora	Red	Red
6th Brago	Red	Yellow
7th Lisbon	Yellow	White
8th Elvas	Yellow	Red
9th Chaves	Yellow	Yellow
10th Santarem	Light Blue	White
11th Almeida	Light Blue	Red
12th Miranda	Light Blue	Yellow

Uniforms of the Lusitanian Legion

From its formation, the infantry wore a shako identical to the Portuguese 1811 pattern shako. It had a green tuft, the national cockade, and an armorial oval plate bearing the cipher "L.L.L." The jackets and overalls were bottle green. The collar, cuffs, pointed cuffs, shoulder-straps and turnbacks were bottle green, piped white. White braid frogging and piping was worn down the front. The jacket had 24 pewter buttons on the front in three columns, and two buttons on the back of each cuff, one above and one below the line of piping. The cross pockets were piped and had three buttons. There were two more buttons on the hips and each had a line of piping.

The waist and pouch belts were black. It is probable that they wore white overalls in the summer. The officers had silver braid. Their sashes and rank distinctions probably followed the British system prior to their transfer to Portuguese service.

The artillery of the legion was dressed like the infantry, but with black facings and probably black shako tufts. Details of the cavalry are very limited. Their uniform was green with white facings. It was probably cut like that of the British light dragoons and it is likely that the Tarleton helmet was worn.

Uniforms of the Militia and Ordenanza

There was little standardized about their uniform. The militia wore a blue, green or brown coat and a shako or a Corsican hat. The Ordenanza probably wore their normal clothing.

Organization of the Portuguese Army
15 September 1809

1/,2/1st "1st Lisbon or La Lippe" Infantry Regiment (1,330)
1/,2/2nd "Lagos or Algarve" Infantry Regiment (1,301)
1/,2/3rd "1st Olivença" Infantry Regiment (679)
1/,2/4th "Freire" Infantry Regiment (1,477)
1/,2/5th "1st Elvas" Infantry Regiment (759)
1/,2/6th "1st Oporto" Infantry Regiment (1,082)
1/,2/7th "Setubal" Infantry Regiment (1,312)
1/,2/8th "Evora" Infantry Regiment (369)
1/,2/9th "Viana" Infantry Regiment (1,511)
1/,2/10th "2nd Lisbon" Infantry Regiment (1,370)
1/,2/11th "1st Almeida" Infantry Regiment (1,498)
1/,2/12th "Chaves" Infantry Regiment (1,491)
1/,2/13th "Peniche" Infantry Regiment (1,361)
1/,2/14th "Tavira" Infantry Regiment (1,239)
1/,2/15th "2nd Olivença" Infantry Regiment (577)
1/,2/16th "Viera Telles" Infantry Regiment (696)
1/,2/17th "2nd Elvas" Infantry Regiment (1,218)
1/,2/18th "2nd Oporto" Infantry Regiment (1,371)
1/,2/19th "Cascaes" Infantry Regiment (1,519)
1/,2/20th "Campo-Mayor" Infantry Regiment (1,218)
1/,2/21st "Valença" Infantry Regiment (193)
1/,2/22nd "Serpa" Infantry Regiment (1,479)
1/,2/23rd "2nd Almeida" Infantry Regiment (1,521)
1/,2/24th "Bragança" Infantry Regiment (505)

1st Caçadore (Castello de Vide) (620)
2nd Caçadore (Moura) (425)
3rd Caçadore (Villa Real) (607)
4th Caçadore (Viseu) (619)
5th Caçadore (Campo-Mayor) (321)
6th Caçadore (Oporto) (560)

7th, 8th, & 9th Caçadores were formed from the Lusitanian Legion in 1811.

10th, 11th & 12th Caçadores were formed later.

Cavalry:

1st (Alcantara Dragoon) Regiment (559)
2nd (Moura) Regiment (400)
3rd (Olivença) Regiment (394)
4th (Duke of Mecklenburg, Lisbon) Regiment (559)
5th (Evora) Regiment (581)
6th (Bragança) Regiment (578)
7th (Lisbon) Regiment (564)
8th (Elvas) Regiment (287)
9th (Chaves) Regiment (572)
10th (Santarem) Regiment (475)
11th (Almeida) Regiment (482)
12th (Miranda) Regiment (589)

Brigading of the Portuguese Army
1809-1814

1st Brigade:

1/,2/1st Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/16th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
4th Caçadores

2nd Brigade:

1/,2/2nd Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/14th Portuguese Infantry Regiment

3rd Brigade:

1/,2/3rd Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/15th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
8th Caçadores¹

4th Brigade:

1/,2/4th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/10th Portuguese Infantry Regiment

5th Brigade:

1/,2/5th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/17th Portuguese Infantry Regiment

6th Brigade:

1/,2/6th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/18th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
6th Caçadores

7th Brigade:

1/,2/7th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/19th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
2nd Caçadores

8th Brigade:

1/,2/8th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/12th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
9th Caçadores

9th Brigade:

1/,2/9th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/21st Portuguese Infantry Regiment
11th Caçadores

10th Brigade:

1/,2/11th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/23rd Portuguese Infantry Regiment
7th Caçadores

11th Brigade:

1/,2/13th Portuguese Infantry Regiment
1/,2/23rd Portuguese Infantry Regiment

1. All of the Caçadores numbered 7 and above were not allocated to the brigades until they were raised. Once raised, their assignments were as indicated.

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