

THE ARMIES OF BOLIVAR AND SAN MARTIN



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THE ARMIES OF BOLIVAR AND SAN MARTIN

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Dedication

To both our wives, Roslyn and Doriann

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If any reader has any enquiries on South American military history we will be happy to try to help: T. D. Hooker, 27 Hallgate, Cottingham, North Humberside HU16 4DN; R. Poulter, 36 Warwick Avenue, South Harrow, Middx. HA2 8RD.

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BOLIVAR AND SAN MARTIN

INTRODUCTION

The Spanish colonial empire in South America consisted, during the first decade of the 19th century, of three Viceroyalties: that of New Granada (combining the Audiencia of Quito, the Audiencia of Santa Fé, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela); that of Peru (with the Presidency of Cuzco and the Captaincy-General of Chile); and that of La Plata (consisting of the Presidency of Charcas, the Presidency of Chuquisaca, and the Audiencia of Buenos Aires). These administrative entities had grown out of the territories seized by the 16th century Conquistadores (see MAA 101, *The Conquistadores*, by Terence Wise).

Spain's policy towards these colonies at the turn of the century was one of complete mercantile and political control. While trade between colonies was open to local commerce, all goods passing in either direction between South America and Europe had to be handled by Spanish merchants. Political activity was dictated by the Spanish government, who sent out Spanish officials to execute their policies; the prospects of the American-born intelligentsia were thus limited to minor governmental posts.

The two great late 18th century revolutions, in France and North America, caused the spread of new ideas which proved attractive to some elements among the American-born Spaniards or 'Criollos'. One of these leaders of opinion was Francisco de Miranda, who formed contacts with the governments of Britain, France, and the United States. He informed the British Prime Minister William Pitt that Spanish-Americans were eager to throw off the Spanish yoke and institute self-government, and also to open up their ports to foreign commerce (this at a time when Spain was allied to Revolutionary France). He estimated the total population of Spanish America at some 11,000,000; and the Spanish military presence at 13,000 regulars and 20,000 colonial militia, to protect the whole continent from Louisiana down to Patagonia.



Simon Bolívar, 1825, by Jose Gil de Castro, now in Palacio Federal, Caracas. The uniform shown is the

same type as the one Bolívar is wearing in Plate B2; dark blue coat with gold lace.

He was tireless in his attempts to secure European support for his revolutionary plans. A scheme to invade Venezuela with the aid of Toussaint l'Ouverture's troops from Santo Domingo (see MAA 211, *Napoleon's Overseas Army*) came to nothing; two attempts to land in Venezuela in 1805 and 1806 failed; and two British expeditions to Buenos Aires and Montevideo in 1806-07 were also defeated. Nevertheless, they heightened the nationalistic feeling among the Criollos of La Plata, and alerted British merchants to the potential of South American trade—both central factors during the later Wars of Independence.

When in 1808 Napoleon replaced the Spanish king with his brother Joseph Bonaparte, bringing Spain into the Napoleonic Wars as an ally of Britain, local *juntas* (governing committees) appeared not only on the mainland but also throughout the colonies, to maintain Spanish authority. In America

many of these juntas were led by wealthy and influential South Americans who came to favour independence from Spain. By the time of the reinstatement of the Spanish King Ferdinand VII in 1814 the American colonies had seen four years of war between Royalist and Republican factions *throughout the provinces*. Determined to retain his absolute sovereignty over his American colonies, the king despatched British-trained Spanish veteran troops of the war against France to the Viceroyalties of Peru and New Granada; and this reinforcement of the local Royalist forces would prolong the Wars of Independence until 1826.

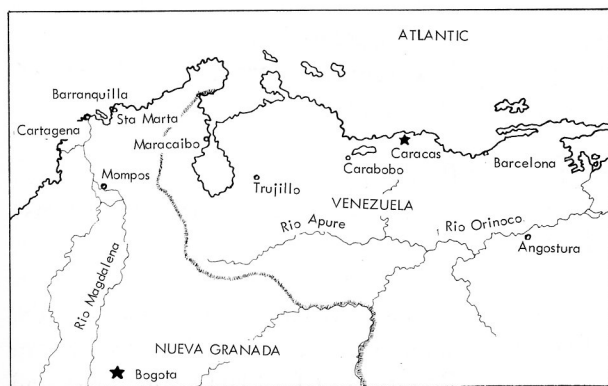
During the years 1810–14 two men of outstanding ability appeared in the front ranks of the Republican cause: Simon Bolivar, the greatest of all South American soldiers, and José de San Martin. Both were born in America, Bolivar coming from a wealthy family while San Martin was the son of a Spanish officer. Bolivar had travelled widely in Europe during the heady days of the Napoleonic Wars, being present at Napoleon's coronation, and also making contact with progressive-minded South American circles in London. San Martin, enrolled in the Seminario de Nobles in Madrid, served in the Spanish army for 20 years; he reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel, seeing action in the battles of Baylen and Albuera and at the second siege of Badajoz.

These two men would achieve the destruction of the southern Spanish American empire, Bolivar advancing from Venezuela while San Martin led forces from Argentina. Both would be accorded the title of 'Liberator'; but it was Bolivar, a visionary leader, who was the political driving force, uniting various revolutionary leaders into a cohesive organis-

ation with the sole aim of independence. His dream of what would supplant Spanish imperialism in these newly liberated countries would be disappointed in his own lifetime; but at least he left behind him nations shaped and governed 'by Americans, for Americans'.

CHRONOLOGY

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1778
25 Feb. | Birth of San Martin at Yapeyú, northern Argentina/Paraguay. |
| 1783
24 July | Birth of Bolivar at Caracas, Venezuela. |
| 1808
10 May | King Ferdinand of Spain forced to abdicate in favour of Joseph Bonaparte; royal family imprisoned at Bayonne. |
| 1809
25 May | The Chuquisaca Audiencia (Alto Peru) proclaims loyalty to Ferdinand; juntas also formed in La Paz and Quito denouncing the French action and claiming loyalty. |
| 1810
7 Nov. | Liberal (Republican) juntas declared in Caracas, 19 April; Buenos Aires, 25 May; Bogota, 20 July; Asuncion, 24 July; Santiago, 18 Sept.; and Cartagena. |
| 1811
20 June | Battle of Suipacha (Alto Peru): Royalist defeat. |
| 1811
20 June | Battle of Huaqui (Alto Peru): Republican defeat. |
| 1812
9 March | San Martin returns from Peninsular War to Buenos Aires. |
| 25 July | Caracas taken by Spanish troops; Francisco de Miranda captured and sent to Spain, dying in prison at Cadiz in July 1816. |
| 24 Sept. | Battle of Tucumán (Alto Peru): Royalist defeat. |



Left: The area of Bolivar's first battles.

1813	Spanish government issues orders to execute insurgents and their sympathisers.	19 March	Battle of Cancha-Rayada (Chile): Republican defeat.
11 Jan.		5 April	Battle of Maipu (Chile): Spanish defeat.
15 June	Bolivar retaliates with his decree of 'War to the Death'. He advances on Caracas during May–July, gathering many volunteers. He enters Caracas on 7 August and is hailed as 'Liberator'.	1819	Lord Cochrane, Republican naval commander, captures port of Valdivia from Spanish.
14 Nov.	Battle of Ayohuma (Alto Peru): Republican defeat.	5–6 Feb.	
		7 Aug.	Battle of Boyacá (Colombia): Spanish defeat.
		18 Sept.	Bolivar enters Santa Fé de Bogota.
1814	San Martin appointed to command of Northern Army in place of Gen. Belgrano.	1820	Spanish reinforcements mutiny at Cadiz and refuse to be sent to South America.
January		1 Jan.	
15 June	Battle of La Puerta (Venezuela): Republican defeat.	20 Aug.	Argentine/Chilean force under San Martin sail for Peru.
10 July	Spanish forces under Boves retake Caracas, forcing Bolivar to leave for New Granada.	8 Sept.	San Martin lands at Pisco; the liberation of Peru begins.
10 Aug.	San Martin appointed governor of province of Cuyo.	1821	Battle of Carabobo (Venezuela): Spanish defeat.
1–2 Oct.	Battle of Rancagua (Chile): Republican defeat. Spanish forces at Montevideo surrender this last outpost in River Plate area.	24 June	Republicans enter Lima, Peru.
		12 July	San Martin proclaimed Protector of Peru.
		3 Aug.	
		7 Sept.	Bolivar elected President of Gran Colombia (Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador).
1815	Spanish army under Gen. Morillo sail from Cadiz for pacification of Venezuela and New Granada.	1822	Battle of Bombona (Ecuador): Spanish defeat.
16 Feb.		7 April	
9 May	Bolivar leaves New Granada for Jamaica and Haiti.	24 May	Battle of Pichincha (Ecuador): Spanish defeat.
29 Nov.	Battle of Sipe Sipe (Alto Peru): Republican defeat.	16 June	Bolivar enters Quito.
		26–27 July	Bolivar and San Martin meet at Guayaquil, Ecuador.
1816	United Provinces of La Plata (Argentina) declare independence.	20 Sept.	San Martin resigns as Protector of Peru.
9 July	San Martin appointed commander-in-chief of Army of the Andes.	1823	Bolivar enters Lima.
1 Aug.		1 Sept.	Last Spanish troops in Venezuela surrender.
28 Dec.	Bolivar returns from Haiti to Venezuela.	6 Sept.	
1817	San Martin begins the crossing of the Andes.	1824	Battle of Junin (Peru): Spanish defeat.
9 Jan.		6 Aug.	Battle of Ayacucho (Peru): Spanish defeat.
12 Feb.	Battle of Chacabuco (Chile): Spanish defeat.	8 Dec.	
1818	Battle of Semen (Venezuela): Republican defeat.	1825	Britain recognises the independent states of Gran Colombia, the United Provinces of La Plata (Argentina), and
16 March		3 Feb.	



General Jose Antonio Paez, 1824, artist unknown. 'The Lion of Apure', Leader of the Llaneros, one of the greatest landowners in Venezuela and her first President. Paez is shown in a dark blue hussar's dolman with gold lace, red trousers with gold stripes,

and red and gold barrel sash. He is holding a czapka; this is black, with gold cords and fittings and red and white plume. This uniform would all be British-supplied, possibly from Col. Wilson's 'red hussars'.

BOLIVAR'S FIRST CAMPAIGNS

Bolivar's first victories were won on the Lower Magdalena in New Granada (modern Colombia). During this campaign he captured several important towns including Mompox, El Banco, Chiringuana and Ocana. Near Cucuta he defeated the Spanish Col. Ramon Correa, taking possession of this strategic centre on 28 February 1813.

The 'Admirable' Campaign, 1813-14

While in Cucuta Bolivar received authorisation and help from the Granadine government to start operations in Venezuela; the congress conferred on him the citizenship of New Granada and the rank of brigadier. On 14 May 1813 he advanced into Venezuela with a small force of some 550 men mainly officered by New Granadans, four 3-pdr. and four 4-pdr. guns, five mortars, and 1,400 extra muskets with 100 rounds per musket. The officers and men were well disciplined and determined; and just three months later, on 7 August, the 30-year-old Bolivar entered Caracas in triumph, to be named Captain-General of the Armies of Venezuela and 'Liberator'; he was later elected president, with dictatorial powers to prosecute the war.

Bolivar went on to further victories at 'Barbula', La Victoria, San Mateo, and finally the first battle of Carabobo on 18 May 1814. But rebel defeats at La Puerta on 15 June, at the hands of Gen. Boves, and at Aragua on 17 August, at the hands of Gen. Francisco Morales, crushed the Republican cause in Venezuela and forced Bolivar to return to New Granada. In November he presented himself to the congress at Tunja (Colombia) and gave a report of his victories and defeats. The president interrupted him, saying: 'General, your country has not perished while your sword survives', and promised him further aid to liberate Venezuela.

The arrival of Bolivar and of Gen. Rafael Urdaneta's division at Tunja prompted the New Granadine government to strike a blow at Bogota. Bolivar was promoted to general of division and given command of the expedition. Urdaneta's division consisted of the Battalions Barlovento, Valencia and

Mexico; Peru and Chile would be recognised in the late 1830s.

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| 1826
22 Jan. | Surrender of Brig. Rodil's garrison at Callao, an important port near Lima, Peru, marks final Spanish defeat. |
| 1830
17 Dec. | Death of Simon Bolivar at Santa Marta while awaiting passage into voluntary exile in Europe. |
| 1850
17 Aug. | Death of José de San Martin at Boulogne, France. |

Guaira and a cavalry squadron; Bolivar's recruiting campaign brought in about 1,000 men, and another 2,000 horsemen were raised near Bogota. On 27 November Bolivar set out from Tunja; and on 12 December he entered Bogota for the first time, this victory bringing him the rank of Captain-General of the Armies of New Granada. His greatest ambition remained the liberation of Venezuela.

The government, now installed at Bogota, gave him arms, equipment and funds for an advance on the strategic port of Santa Marta (Colombia), and thence on Maracaibo (Venezuela). But in March 1815 the refusal of support by the governor of Cartagena led Bolivar to choose exile rather than becoming embroiled in a civil war between South Americans—not the last time he would display an admirable lack of personal ambition. In May he sailed for Haiti.

With the support of President Alexander Petion he continued to mount expeditions to Venezuela, however; and by July 1817 he had forced the Spanish out of Angostura on the Orinoco in the province of Guayana, establishing there his military headquarters and the provisional capital of Venezuela. By mid-August he was able to begin re-organising his army.

THE BRITISH LEGION

On 14 April 1817 Luis Lopez Mendez, the newly appointed patriotic agent in London, had an interview at the Foreign Office; it is thought that he was sounding out the British government's view on the question of volunteer enlistment. At the same time the Duke of Wellington arrived on a visit from France to discuss the problem of disbanding his large army of occupation. One cannot but think these two discussions—one on the reduction of an army, and the other on the recruitment of another—an odd coincidence. (One of the first officers who subsequently offered to raise troops for the patriots, one Gustavus Mathias Hippisley, a cavalry lieutenant on the Irish half-pay list, is thought to have been a personal friend of the Duke.) While the patriots' activities in Britain were well known early in 1817, it was not until August 1819 that the Foreign Enlist-



General James Towers English, 1818, artist unknown; reproduced by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Hugh Barret. General English probably sat for this painting when he came back to England to raise the Second British Legion in 1818. He is in a dark blue dolman with red cuffs, and red trousers; all lace is gold; he wears the order presented to him by

Bolivar, 'Estrella de los Libertadores'. Also shown is the lance presented to him by General Paez. 'He presented me also with the lance belonging to himself, with which in the last action he killed forty of the enemy in the course of four hours'. The shako in the bottom right hand corner is black with gold lace and fittings and a red and black plume.

ment Bill, forbidding service in foreign armies, began its passage through Parliament. Spain was a recent wartime ally of Great Britain and a friendly power; it is difficult to imagine that a cynical view of the commercial opportunities for Britain's merchants in a liberated South America, and of the advantages of easing the overseas employment of thousands of near-destitute ex-soldiers, did not play a large part in these events.

From those meetings, in less than two and a half years some 5,500 volunteers would leave Britain and Ireland for South America, along with quantities of



Captain Morgan O'Connell of the Hussar Guards of the Irish Legion, 1820, by John Gubbins; now at Derrynane House, Co. Kerry. In his hand is a brown fur busby with a white feather with a gold ring, at the base a gilt socket with upright leaves; a red busby bag with a gold ring half-way down its length, and a gold tassel; the chin-scales are gold, with discs bearing an effigy

of a satyr. The dolman is dark blue with red collar and cuffs; the pelisse is red with brown fur; all lace is gold. A red and gold barrel sash is worn above a black sword belt with gold clasp and fittings. The trousers are red without any lace and appear to be of 'Cossack' style, rather full and loose; they would be the same for all British hussar regiments in South America.

the war-surplus arms, clothing, and other supplies which Britain was now only too happy to sell off. The first major detachment embarked for Venezuela in December 1817:

Artillery Brigade (Col. J. A. Gillmore)—Ten officers, 80 NCOs; five 6-pdr. guns, one 5½ in. howitzer

1st Venezuelan Hussars (Col. G. M. Hippisley)—30 officers, 160 NCOs

2nd Venezuelan Hussars (Col. H. Wilson)—20 officers, 100 NCOs

1st Venezuelan Rifle Regt. (Col. D. Campbell)—37 officers, 198 NCOs

1st Venezuelan Lancers (Col. R. Skeene)—20 officers, 200 NCOs (this regiment was lost with every man aboard when their ship foundered in a storm off Ushant a few days out from England).

These units were planned to recruit rank and file locally on arrival, thus the preponderance of NCOs.

In fact—as so often with British expeditions to South America—things started to go badly wrong as soon as the troops landed. Bad food and the fever-ridden swamps of the Orinoco took their toll; some men were murdered by Indians on their way to Bolivar's headquarters; one was taken at night by a 'tiger', another by a crocodile; discipline broke down amid much quarrelling, and there were many duels.

A measure of discipline was restored by Lt. Col. James English of the 1st Venezuelan Hussars, who then took a detachment forward to join Bolivar at his headquarters. His unit fought in the battle of Villa de Cura, and was cut to pieces; of 12 officers who went into action eight were killed and two wounded. Bolivar complimented English on his men's gallantry, and promoted him colonel.

In 1818 Bolivar commissioned his Guard of Honour, and Vawell states that 'a good many officers and soldiers lately arrived from England had been formed into a regiment which was called Bolivar's Dragoon Guard, under the command of Colonel Rooke'. In this unit, also named the 'Sacred Squadron', served Capt. Charles Smith, Samuel Collins, and Lt. Peter James Hope.

In March 1819 Bolivar re-organised the entire force, and placed it under command of Col. James Rooke, who had been ADC to the Prince of Orange at Waterloo.

The Second British Legion

Col. English was sent back to England to raise a second British contingent at £50 a head; he was promised general's rank, and command of the whole British Legion. English's expedition returned in February and April 1819, 2,172 strong: 'a tolerable band, yet nothing in comparison to that which had come out with the 1st Rifles Corps'. This force included Hanoverian veterans of the King's German Legion; and a brigade of foot artillery with 90 NCOs and men, five 6-pdrs. and a 5½ in. howitzer under command of Capt. Charles Brown, as well as large supplies of spare weapons.

Gen. English led a brigade of 1,400 men in an attack on Cumana, an important city, but was defeated; many of the survivors perished of their wounds, or of hunger and disease; English himself died of a brain haemorrhage on the island of Santa Margarita. After his death the British Brigade was given to Col. Elsom, who was succeeded by Col. Ferrier, who fell at the battle of Carabobo on 26 June 1821.

In the meantime one Gen. John D'Evereux, 'the Lafayette of South America', raised an Irish Legion of 1,700 officers and men. These were incorporated with the 800 British survivors under the command of Gen. José Antonio Paez and Bolivar. In May 1821 Bolivar was at the head of some 15,000 men who included about 2,000 Europeans; the Anglo-Irish Legion numbered only 1,100, so heavy had been the mortality in their ranks.

This book does not allow space for more detail on the British Legionaries, but we think it worth noting the great importance of the British to Bolivar by pointing out that from 1815 until his death he was rarely without a British or Irish ADC. These were Capt. Kent, 1815; the Irish officer Charles Chamberlain, 1815-17; then James Rooke, followed by Daniel Florence O'Leary, 1819-28; the Irishman William Ferguson, 1824-28; and Belford Hinton Wilson, 1824-28. Their integrity and loyalty to Bolivar were above reproach; they were given positions of trust far above the normal run of ADCs, and often entrusted with delicate and difficult missions.

BOLIVAR'S CAMPAIGNS 1817-21

During 1817 Bolivar not only re-organised his own army, but also attempted to co-ordinate the efforts of other patriot leaders inside Venezuela. One of the most successful and powerful was the 26-year-old José Antonio Paez, leader of the *llaneros* or 'plainsmen'. He had won a number of victories over Spanish troops in the vital central plains, which boasted huge herds of cattle and horses. Paez had some 4,000

horsemen, with unlimited remounts and cattle for rations; he lacked only arms and ammunition, which he asked Bolivar to supply, while declining to concentrate his men with Bolivar's in Oriente. Various meetings in early 1818 led to Paez being given the rank of Captain-General of the Army. His Guard of Honour, 600 strong, were supplied with the British uniforms of Col. Wilson's 2nd Venezuelan Hussars in September 1818. The *llaneros* were fashioned into a very effective cavalry force, but Paez would only fight on the plains and his value to Bolivar was therefore limited. He did, however, tie down large numbers of Spanish troops in this area.

Bolivar ordered Col. Robert Pigott, now in command of the remnant of the 1st Rifle Bn., to move along the Orinoco to the Caroni Missions near San Miguel to recruit and train Indians for his unit. After

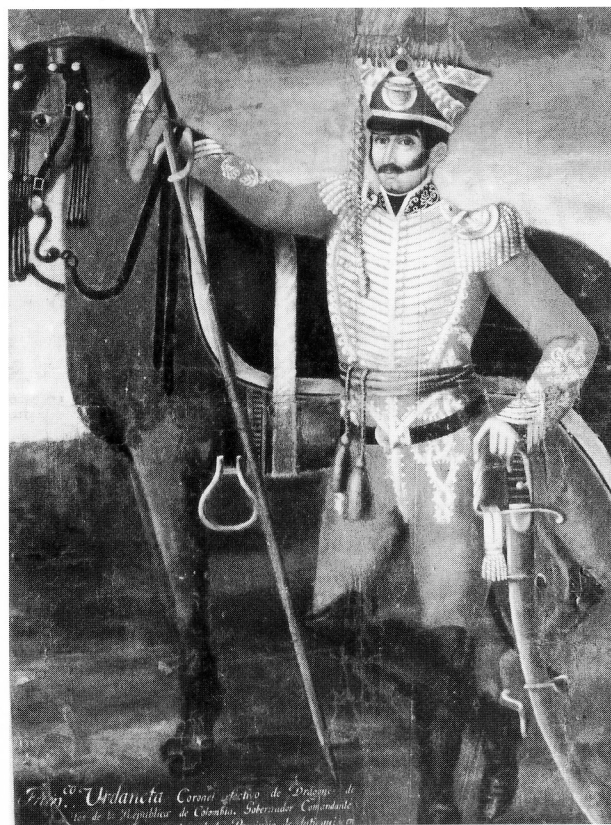
The General's uniform of Daniel Florence O'Leary, 1820; Museo Nacional, Bogota. The uniform is

dark blue with gold foliate lace, as worn during the last years of the war.



four months some 400 had been enlisted and trained; and this was the beginning of the Rifle Battalion which, under command of Col. Arthur Sandes, would later become famous. Another 350 British volunteers were subsequently formed into the 2nd Rifle Bn. under Maj. Mackintosh.

Bolivar now abandoned his originally planned advance on Barinas in the central plains; Paez was well able to maintain the pressure there. Instead he planned to respond to news of newly organised Republican forces in New Granada under Gen. Francisco de Paula Santander, who reportedly faced only 4,000 Spanish troops. Bolivar assigned Gens. Bermudez and Urdaneta to attack Calabozo and Barcelona respectively; under cover of these diversions Bolivar would lead a Venezuelan army to Casanare in New Granada to join forces with Santander, and would then cross the Andes towards Bogota. The first leg of the march, which began from Mantecal on 26 May, was hard enough, as the rainy season had begun, causing widespread flooding. Seven major rivers had to be crossed by wading and improvised canoes.



After a few days' rest the combined force marched into the mountains. There were two possible passes across the Andes: Bolivar chose the shorter but steeper route by the pass of Pisba. The crossing was terribly punishing; some 100 men died of exposure, oxygen starvation, drowning in mountain torrents or falling from the path, and all the horses were lost. By 6 July 1819 Bolivar had reached the village of Socha, 9,000 feet above sea level, and paused to search for replacement horses while his stragglers caught up.

Pantano de Vargas, 25 July 1819

After a few minor clashes Bolivar's army confronted the Spanish force led by Gen. José Maria Barreiro on 25 July. The Spanish force consisted of: *Infantry* Battalions 1st and 2nd Rey, 2nd and 3rd Numancia, and Cazadores de Tambo; *Cavalry* Hussars of Fernando VII, Dragoons, and Mounted Grenadiers. Bolivar's army was composed of: *Infantry* Battalions 1st Line, Cazadores, Barcelona, Rifles, Bravos de Paez, and the British Legion; *Cavalry* Two squadrons Guides of Apure, Lancer Regt. Llano Arriba, and 3rd Sqn. Dragoons Carabineros.

The Spanish held strong positions, and Bolivar was obliged to attack before their reinforcements came up. The spearhead was provided by the Rifles under Col. Rooke (and Maj. Mackintosh, after Rooke fell wounded); they dislodged the Spanish infantry with three charges, and drove them back. A dangerous flank attack by Barreiro's cavalry was foiled, initially by Col. Rondon with just 18 men, as the Spanish were at that point crowded six abreast on a path through swampland. The 2nd Bn. of Numancia formed an effective rearguard which prevented

Colonel Francisco Urdaneta, Dragoons of Colombia, 1820; artist unknown; Museo Nacional, Bogota. This splendid painting shows the colonel in a blue shako with silver lace and chinscales; the discs are gold, as is the central part of the cap plate; a large red feather, and blue and gold cords. The dolman is red with blue collar and cuffs; the epaulettes and all lace are silver. Crimson waist sash;

blue breeches; high black boots with silver spurs; black sword belt, steel scabbard. The shabraque is dark blue with silver lace and red piping round the edge and silver tassel. The horse trappings are black; note the leather or string head fringe to keep the flies out of the horse's eyes and nose. The lance pennant is in the national colours of Colombia, yellow, blue and red.

Bolívar's troops exploiting their success to the full. Spanish losses were some 500 dead, wounded and captured; the Republicans lost 140 dead and wounded. Most of the wounded died, including Col. Rooke. Bolívar, his ranks reduced to some 1,800 men, ordered forced enlistment of local men between the ages of 14 and 40, on pain of death; the conscripts were given a hasty training on the spot.

Boyaca, 7 August 1819

A clever flanking march and a night river crossing which won him control of Tunja allowed Bolívar to catch up with Barreiro before the Spanish reached Bogota. The Spanish advance guard, sent ahead to secure the strategic bridge at Boyaca, crossed it and took up position on the far side. The main army was allowed to halt for a meal before crossing; and Bolívar, bringing his troops up under cover of a ridge, was able to cut the Spanish force in two by a surprise attack. The Rifles again played a leading part, blocking Spanish movement toward the bridge, which was attacked by Santander while the rest of the Republican army attacked the main Spanish force. Barreiro was forced to surrender with 1,600 men, after losing some 200 killed; Bolívar's losses were 13 killed and 53 wounded. With this engagement New Granada's liberation was assured.

1820-21

A new government in Madrid wanted peace with the American colonies; and the expected reinforcements never sailed from Cadiz. Gen. Morillo, the Spanish commander-in-chief in Venezuela, was ordered to conclude an armistice with Bolívar. A treaty was agreed, which lasted from 27 November 1820 to 28 April 1821. Morillo returned to Spain leaving Gen. La Torre in command, with 12,000 troops of whom less than half were Spanish regulars from Europe.

When the armistice ended Bolívar ordered his generals to begin the final phase of the liberation of Venezuela. Bermudez was given the eastern flank, advancing towards Caracas; Paez, coming from Achaguas, and Urdaneta, from Maracaibo, were to unite with Bolívar's troops at the town of San Carlos.

Carabobo, 26 June 1821

From San Carlos Bolívar marched towards Valencia; but La Torre had established a defensive position at

the point where that road entered the plain of Carabobo. The hill slopes, dense thickets and a number of streams constricted the opportunities for manoeuvre, but Bolívar sent his 3rd Division on a flanking movement through this difficult wooded terrain. La Torre spotted this movement and sent three battalions to block it. The first Republican unit to cut its way through the cover were the Bravos de Apure; their immediate charge was repulsed by concentrated fire, and the survivors fell back through the ranks of the British Legion, who were following them forward. When the confusion was resolved the Legion formed up and drove the Spanish battalions back by a withering fire; but were unable to advance until more ammunition was brought up, which was accomplished with difficulty due to the terrain.

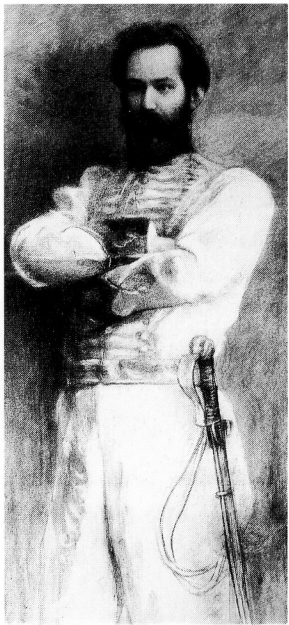
Gen. Paez's Lancers and his Guard of Honour came up with the ammunition, but his subsequent cavalry charge was repulsed at heavy cost. The remaining men of the two infantry battalions, now supported by two companies from the Tiradores battalion, attempted a final assault, which was successful; they forced a gap in the Spanish positions through which Paez led his cavalry, falling on the Spanish rear. The collapse of this flank forced La Torre to withdraw his troops from the road where they had been successfully holding off Bolívar's attempts to advance. A general retreat followed. Spanish losses at Carabobo were 122 officers and 2,786 other ranks killed, wounded or taken; Bolívar lost some 200 men, mostly during the flank attacks. This victory, which sealed the fate of the Spanish forces in Venezuela, was described in a letter from a surviving British officer:

'As soon as they discovered our intention they made the best preparation to receive us—their Artillery was opened on us, and the Infantry got a second position before we gained the plain, the road to which was about two miles. The Artillery did little execution; the Bravos de Apure which were the first regiment of Infantry of the Vanguard, were forced to retire with great loss—broke on us, and a little confusion ensued. Then was the critical moment—our small regiment reduced to 300, had the choice of the Spanish Infantry, about 3000, firing on us in the centre and both flanks, and seemed to threaten us with annihilation. Both officers and men, with very little hopes but honour, determined, with one accord,

to lose their lives for this Country and the British name, and never show their backs.

‘At this time I received a shot in my head, close by the right temple—I lost a little blood; at the same time my comrades were falling in all directions. At last a small party of thirty of us charged bayonets on the left flank, against above one hundred of the Enemy; finding what was coming they retired in confusion. We killed a number, and following up our success with fresh spirits, and by the most daring efforts, alarmed their whole Army. A Creole regiment coming up at the same time, completed their confusion. They retreated and left us complete masters of the day, which we had so honorably gained.

‘The action was most complete and decisive. Our regiment lost one-third of its number. Our Colonel was killed; the second in command was wounded in several places; in short, of 27 officers that went into action, several were killed and several were wounded. We followed up our success to Valencia, took about 1000 prisoners, with all their artillery, etc. The British were left in Valencia; and the President followed up the victory by the taking of this City, La Guaira, etc. On his immediate return to Valencia, I was presented with a Captain’s Commission. The regiment was ordered to bear the name of the “Battalion of Carabobo” and every man and officer presented with the inscription of Conquerors of Carabobo.’



Gen. Martín Miguel de Guemes, by Eduardo Schiaffino; Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, BA. The leader of the gaucho army is shown in his white traditional uniform.

ALTO PERU AND NORTHERN ARGENTINA, 1810–21

While these events unfolded in the north, other juntas to the south had also declared for independence. While the United Provinces of La Plata (modern Argentina) had not formally declared for independence they made a determined stand against the re-establishment of Spanish control, forcing the Spanish back into Upper Peru (modern Bolivia) and Uruguay. Chile had proclaimed for independence, leaving the main threat to the Republicans of the United Provinces their northern border with Upper Peru. Here Republican and Spanish forces clashed repeatedly. The defeat of Gen. Belgrano at Ayohuma in November 1813 obliged the Republicans to fall back from Upper Peru into the Argentine province of Salta, which then came under Spanish pressure.

The moving force in this area was José de San Martín, who was appointed to replace Belgrano in January 1814 as commander of the Army of the North. His strategic plan was built around the central importance of Peru—the most conservative, most Spanish, and most dangerously garrisoned part of the American colonies, through whose Pacific ports reinforcements could increasingly arrive from Spain. San Martín realised that attempts to move through the highlands of Upper Peru were pointless. He envisaged building a joint Republican army from Chile and Argentina, and then moving up the coastal strip neutralising the ports before striking inland at the Spanish heartland around Lima. Citing ill-health he resigned his command; secured appointment as governor of the province of Cuyo; and between mid-1814 and late 1816, from his headquarters at Mendoza close to the Chilean/Argentine border, strove to build up the joint force which would become his Army of the Andes.

The Gaucho War

Meanwhile he had to buy time, and freedom from Spanish interference. The vital task of defending

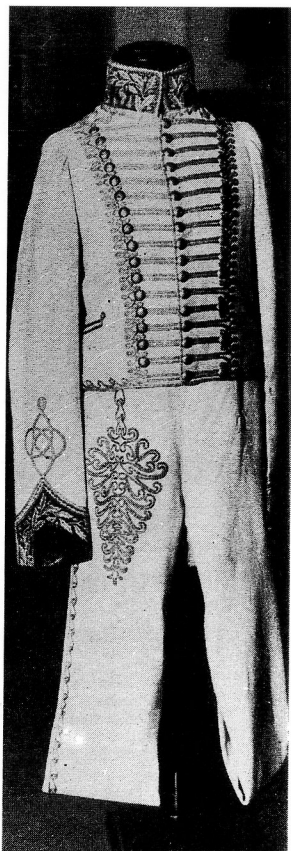
Salta province was entrusted to an inspiring commander of local irregular cavalry, Col. Miguel Martin de Guemes. Guemes led a most successful campaign with what were essentially mounted guerrilla troops, and enjoyed great local popularity. He was elected as provincial governor in May 1815, and thenceforth he organised a more formal structure of resistance. District commanders were given four groups each of two officers and 20 men, trained to fight both mounted and dismounted. The *gaucho* army enjoyed the traditional advantages of such troops: they were highly mobile, able to assemble rapidly to exploit local Spanish weakness, and equally swift to disperse in the face of superior retaliation.

The Spanish Gen. Garcia Camba wrote: 'The *gauchos* were people of the land with good horses, all being armed with knives or sabres, guns or cavalry carbines, which they used alternately without dismounting. Of surprising swiftness, they would encircle our troops with so much confidence, grace and gallantry that our European soldiers could not help but admire these extraordinary horsemen ... They

are individually courageous, and their horsemanship is ... perfect ... One of the most dangerous tactics consists in their ability to disperse and reform again for a fresh attack, sometimes mounted, sometimes on foot, taking cover behind their horses and firing like the best infantry troops.' The *gauchos* were adept at the warfare of ambush, raid, *ruse de guerre* and stock-rustling which one would expect from such troops. Another Spanish commander wrote that 'This irregular war cost us so much that our armies, without ever being able to fight a decisive battle, just melted away like snow in the summer sun.'

The years 1815–16 were the lowest point of the Wars of Independence for the Republicans: Chile was re-occupied by the Spanish in late 1814, Bolivar had been forced to leave for Haiti, Morelos had been executed in Mexico. Only the River Plate provinces stood between Spain and victory; and only the *gauchos* of Salta defended those provinces. Their frustration of the Spanish offensive of spring 1816 was to have vital consequences.

In January of that year Gen. La Serna launched an advance with the object of destroying San Martin at Mendoza. His army was attacked constantly by the *gauchos*; foraging parties were ambushed, supplies ran short, and morale sank. On 28 February a force of



One of Guemes' surviving uniforms; Museo Historico Nacional, BA. It is white with blue collar and cuffs and gold lace, the trousers perhaps in Mameluke style.



Guns in the MHN/BA collection, thought to have been made and used by the gaucho army in 1814.

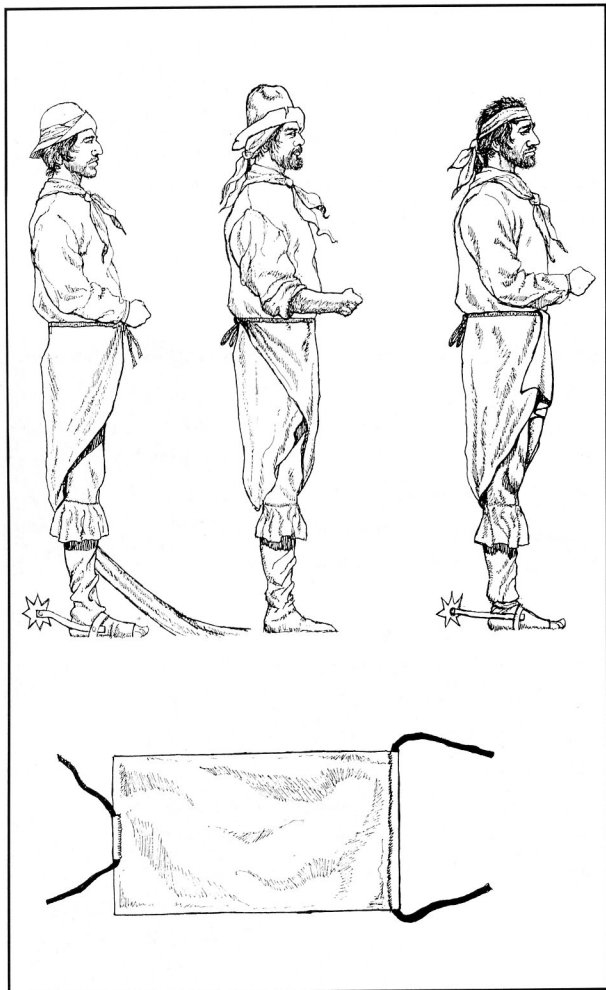
THE ARMY OF THE ANDES

When San Martin arrived at Mendoza he found in place just 28 ill-equipped militiamen. With the new threat of Spanish invasion of the United Provinces the government sent immediate reinforcements of two companies of artillery, and 220 of the Horse Grenadiers. This regiment is worth a brief digression.

Shortly after his arrival in Buenos Aires in spring 1812 the young Peninsular War veteran was authorised to form a Corps of Mounted Grenadiers (later 'Horse Grenadiers') from 300 Indians, 'tall and of good appearance', brought in from the interior, officered by the best families of Buenos Aires. San Martin fostered a level of discipline and training unknown elsewhere in South America. Funds for the purchase of horses and equipment were raised by public subscription. San Martin founded an officers' academy, whose syllabus included mathematics and other sciences which he considered essential, and those failing to meet his high standards were dismissed: 'I only want lions in my regiment,' he declared. In two years four squadrons were raised.

The first test of the regiment, and of San Martin himself, came at the battle of San Lorenzo on the Parana River on 12 February 1813. Three hundred Spanish troops seeking to occupy a convent were charged from short range by San Martin's Horse Grenadiers, and only about 50 men survived. This triumph earned San Martin promotion to colonel-major, and eventually the command of the Army of the North. To return to chronological sequence:

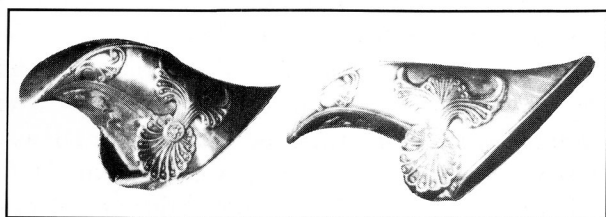
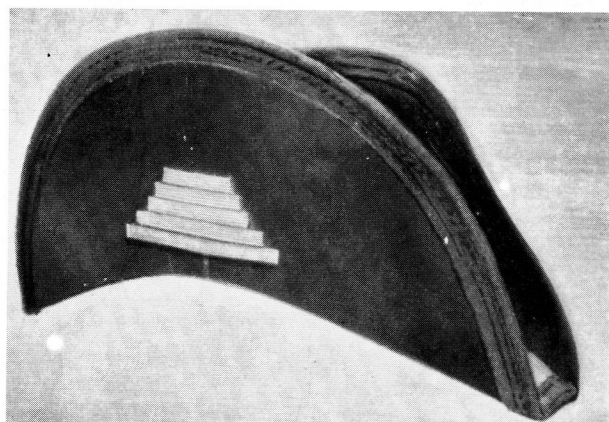
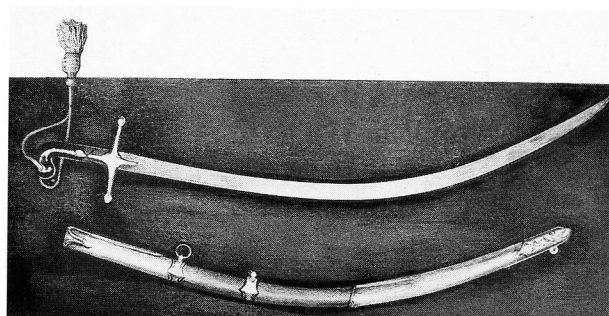
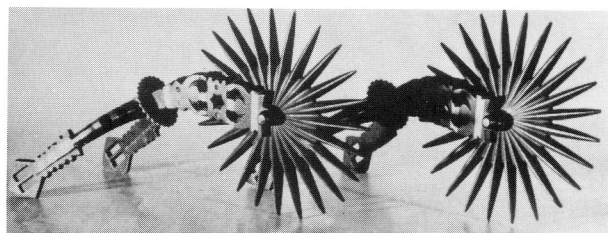
The Spanish reconquest of Chile by Gen. Gavino Gainza culminated in the capture of Santiago and the successful siege of Rancagua in October 1814. The Republican commander at Rancagua, Brig. Bernardo O'Higgins, managed to fight his way out and crossed the Andes into the United Provinces; other Republican stragglers also crossed by various passes, as did the remnant of the Argentine 11th Infantry Bn. which had been sent to help the Chileans. Most of these elements joined San Martin at Mendoza, where O'Higgins took command of the Chileans.



*Putting on the chiripa, as worn by the gaucho army.
(Drawing R. Poulter)*

150 *gauchos* under Manuel Eduardo Arias attacked a Spanish position and took 95 prisoners, arms, ammunition, artillery, and a large herd of sheep and cattle—a serious setback for La Serna. He managed to fight his way to the town of Salta, but was then encircled by the *gauchos* and, early in May, was forced by hunger to retreat. The withdrawal was harassed all the way to Tupiza. Guemes was honoured by promotion to general, and a special medal was struck for this campaign.

The first official name chosen for their force by the *gauchos* was the '*Infernales*', which the Spanish regarded as singularly appropriate. They suffered a serious blow when Gen. Guemes was surprised in Salta on 17 June 1821 and mortally wounded.



Relics of San Martin held by the MHN/BA. The Peruvian poncho is thought to have been worn by him during the crossing of the Andes. Other items

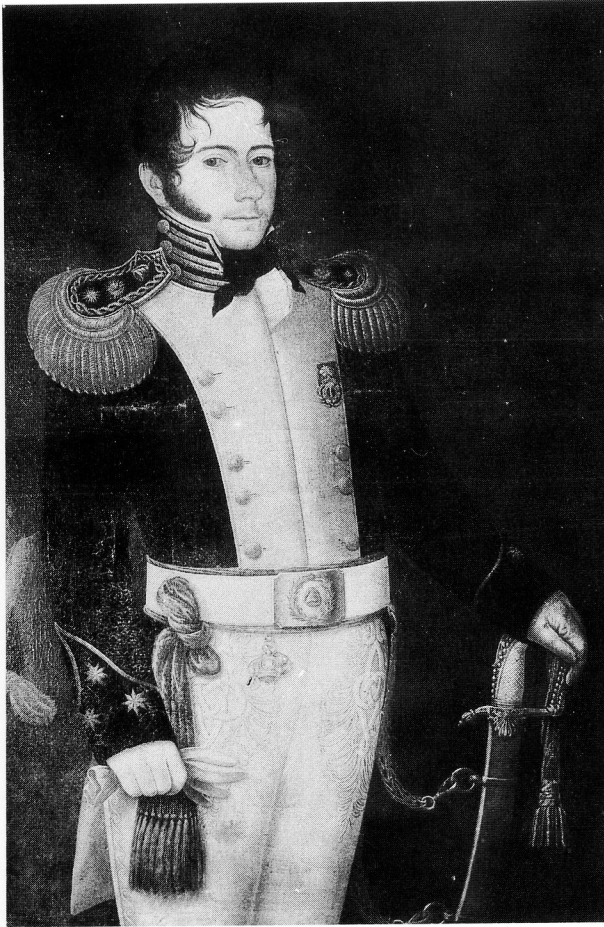
are his spurs; estribos stirrups; sword scabbard—black with gold fittings and knot; and hat, with unusual gold lace at the side.

1815

San Martin ordered a general conscription of males between the ages of 14 and 45; and also ordered that all black slaves between 17 and 20 belonging to Spanish owners should be sent to Mendoza to enlist, on pain of large and immediate fines. These draconian measures produced the manpower he needed; feeding, clothing and equipping them was another matter. San Martin energetically set about improving communication by road and water; irrigation schemes to improve local food production; the establishment of textile factories where local women

made uniforms, and a gunpowder factory; the manufacture of horseshoes for the planned crossing of the mountains (horseshoes were not used on the plains); and the simultaneous construction of defences against possible attack over the passes from Chile.

A number of locally resident foreigners volunteered to join his forces. Among the most interesting were a company of some 100 British 'Chasseurs', under the elected Capt. John Young. A proportion of these men were former soldiers captured during the abortive British expeditions of 1806–07, who had preferred to remain in the interior,



Lt. Col. José Thomas Guido, an Argentinian senior officer and Secretary of War, 1818; MHN/BA. Blue jacket; white lapels, turnbacks and breeches; all lace gold—note the large gold Austrian knots on the breeches and lace along

the seams; red waist sash; white sword belt with gold plate. High black boots with steel spurs would be worn, and also a black bicorne with gold lace and tassels, and cockade in national colours of white and light blue.

where they had been sent for the duration, rather than accept repatriation. (Some ex-prisoners in Salta had also enlisted under Gen. Guemes.) The presence of these volunteers—and of a number of individual officers who had already enlisted under San Martin—was good for Republican morale; it was felt, however mistakenly, that they represented an extension of British official support.

1816

With the election of Juan Martin de Pueyrredon as Supreme Director, San Martin found an ally for his

plans to cross the Andes and carry the fight into Peru. In May Pueyrredon sent him the 450-strong 7th Infantry Bn., and as much war material as he could obtain in Buenos Aires.

A number of misleading reports were circulated among the Spanish, leading them to concentrate troops in areas which would in fact be threatened only by small guerrilla-style diversions. The actual plan of campaign was kept secret; as the day approached commanders were given their objectives and routes only 72 hours in advance, and their subordinates were kept in ignorance until actually on the march.

1817

In January, after two years' planning and preparation, the Army of the Andes was finally ready to begin its ascent of the Gran Cordillera and the liberation of Chile. Ration strength appears to have been 5,200 men with 1,600 horses, 7,359 saddle mules and 1,922 baggage mules; these figures are from the memoirs of the British staff officer Col. William Miller. He lists 2,800 infantry with 200 officers, with six mules for every five men and four mules for every two officers; 960 officers and men of cavalry and artillery, with three saddle mules for every two men, five baggage mules per company, and the same officers' allowance as for infantry; 1,200 militia muleteers and artillery labourers; a staff, a hospital, a company of artificers and workmen, an artillery field-train with 110 rounds per gun, half a million rounds of musket cartridge, 180 loads of spare weapons, a train carrying a cable-bridge, etc. (This list did not include the forces led by Lt. Col. Freire or Lt. Col. Lemus, totalling about 500 men.) Fifteen days' provisions were carried for the whole force, consisting of jerked beef, toasted Indian corn, biscuit, cheese, and plentiful onions and garlic. The army marched dispersed:

9 January Lt. Col. Cabot left Mendoza for La Serena, via San Juan and the Azufre Pass (3,600m): 200 men, militia and Patriotic Legion. Maj. Zelada left Rioja for Copiapo via Come Caballos Pass (5,160m): 200 men, militia and Chileans.

14 January Lt. Col. Freire left Mendoza for Talca, Curico and San Fernando via Planchon Pass (4,090m): 380 men.

18 January Col. Las Heras left Mendoza for the Uspallata Pass (5,021m): 11th Infantry Bn. (750 men),

30 Horse Grenadiers, 20 artillerymen with two 4-pdr. guns.

19 January Lt. Col. Lemos left San Carlos for the Portillo Pass: 130 mounted men.

On the same day Gen. San Martin began to leave Mendoza heading for the Los Patos Pass (3,565m) with the main body in two divisions: *Vanguard* Gen. Soler: Infantry Bn. Cazadores de los Andes; mixed bn., four companies, flank companies of 7th and 8th Inf. Bns.; two sqns. Horse Grenadiers; 55 artillerymen with five 4-pdrs.: total, 1,315 men and 1,750 mules. *Centre* Gen. O'Higgins: 7th Inf. Bn. less flank companies (468 men); 8th Inf. Bn., as 7th; general's escort; two sqns. Horse Grenadiers; 22 artillerymen with two 4-pdrs.; medical personnel: total, 1,430 men, 2,000 mules.

It took nearly a month for the columns to complete the crossing of the Andes, fighting small actions against Spanish outposts on the way. They finally united on the plains at the end of the first week in February, well aware that they could not afford a defeat. At Chacabuco on 12 February they came up against the Spanish force of Brig. Rafael Maroto.

San Martin at the battle of Chacabuco, 1817, by Pedro Subercaseaux; MHN/BA.



Chacabuco, 12 February 1817

Alerted by clashes with the Las Heras column at Santa Rosa de los Andes, the Spanish Royalist governor, Marshal Marco del Pont, knew that he faced an invasion through the passes; but San Martin's campaign of disinformation confused the intelligence as to the main axis of attack. On 10 February the governor sent Maroto towards Chacabuco with as many men as were available in Santiago, and the promise of reinforcement within 48 hours. A day's forced march brought Maroto to the farm at Chacabuco, held by about 600 men; his total strength was now about 2,000, and he began preparing defences on the ridge above the farm and the Santiago road. San Martin's patrols and prisoner interrogation gave him a clear idea of the force he faced, and of the immediate threat of enemy reinforcement, forcing him to choose to attack the following day. (He was not to know that the Spanish reinforcements would reach Santiago too tired to continue at once to Chacabuco.)

His plan was to send Gen. Soler with one division round to the enemy's left flank, while the second, led by O'Higgins, engaged the Spanish line but did not press its attack until Soler arrived in position. O'Higgins drove in the Spanish outposts, and all was going to plan—except that there was no sign of Soler. The flanking division had come upon a broken bridge

on its route through the foothills, and was seriously delayed. Until after midday O'Higgins was stalled, facing the main Spanish line across a steep-banked creek at a range of some 300 yards while the Royalist artillery and the Republican marksmen traded fire. O'Higgins consulted his staff (notably Lt. Col. Cramer, a veteran of Napoleon's army); and decided to risk a frontal attack in two French-style assault columns formed by the 7th and 8th Infantry. After an initial check the faltering attack was rallied and pressed home, and Col. Zapota led the Horse Grenadiers through the resulting gap to defeat the Spanish cavalry and silence their artillery. San Martin, in his frustration, had finally ridden to join Soler and led the eventual attack of the flanking division. The Spanish were routed, losing some 600 dead and 550 captured, against reported Republican losses of just 11 dead and 110 wounded. San Martin rode into Santiago de Chile on 15 February.

Another year's campaigning followed before Chilean independence was formally conceded. The Republicans suffered setbacks at Talcahuano and, on 16 March 1818, at **Cancha-Rayada**. Here the Spanish Gen. Osorio, sent down from Peru with 9,000 men, beat the 6,000-odd Republicans and captured 22 artillery pieces; but his own losses in men

were higher than San Martin's 120 casualties. San Martin pulled back to Santiago to regroup, and less than three weeks later met Osorio on the field of **Maipu** (5 April). A hard-fought engagement involving all arms lasted from about 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. until a decisive advantage was won; and victory was sealed by the arrival of O'Higgins and the final reserves left to defend Santiago in the event of failure. The Spanish suffered some 1,300 killed and 2,432 captured; San Martin, some 800 killed and 300 wounded—high 'butcher's bills' by the standards of these campaigns.

Although Royalist outposts still held out, this battle finally secured Chilean independence.

The Rancagua review, 1820, by J. M. Blanes; MHN/BA. San Martin is shown followed by his escort of Mounted Chasseurs, greeting the 8th Battalion of Free Negroes. The Chasseur uniform has a shako covered with black fur, with a red bag falling to the left shoulder. The green jacket has red collar, cuffs, and turnbacks, white or silver lace, green trousers with white stripes,

and black leather reinforcement, and black belts. The shabraque is green with red edging; in each corner a white bugle for troopers, while officers had silver lace and bugle. The 8th Battalion, on the right of the picture, have a black shako with red plume; red coat with white collar, cuffs and piping on the turnbacks, and white trousers.



THE PERUVIAN CAMPAIGN, 1820-22

San Martin's final and most ambitious campaign would take two years to prepare. While he did so his naval commander, the remarkable ex-Royal Navy frigate captain Lord Cochrane, carried out a daring and successful campaign at sea to help isolate Peru from Spanish naval support, taking shipping and capturing shore installations. Finally, on 20 August 1820, San Martin embarked a force of 4,430 troops on a transport and supply fleet escorted by eight warships (more than a third of the 1,500 seamen being British or North American volunteers). The army landed at Pisco, 140 miles south of the port of Callao, on 8 September.

The Viceroy of Peru, Joaquin de la Pezuela, had about 17,000 troops dispersed over some 1,200 miles: some 8,200 at Lima; 2,400 on the coast under Gen. Ricafort; and 6,500 in Upper Peru under Gen. La Serna.

San Martin began to recruit local inhabitants and slaves in the Pisco area, using the same methods as had been employed in Cuyo province; and sent Gen. Arenales with 1,000 men into the interior, to keep the Viceroy guessing. He then sailed to Huacho; and negotiated an agreement with the governor of Trujillo province, the Marques de Torre-Tagle, who declared Peruvian independence on 24 December. This gave San Martin's army the character of an allied force supporting Peruvian Republicans rather than an invading army. San Martin was very conscious of the importance of local support, given his small numbers.

In 1821 the officers of the Spanish garrison army replaced the Viceroy with Gen. La Serna. He evacuated Lima to continue the war from the highlands; and on 12 July San Martin entered the capital. A new government was formed under San Martin, who was granted the title Protector of Peru in August. He immediately began raising a national army, the first corps formed being the Peruvian Legion of the Guard. However, the political and civil burdens of his new authority proved heavy, and the



General José de San Martín, by José Gil de Castro, 1827; MHN/BA. The 'Great Liberator' is pictured in the uniform of his own élite Horse

Grenadier regiment—dark blue, gold lace and buttons, light blue sash, gold tassels, silver belt buckle with gold grenade, white belt.

military suffered; in a period of inactivity factional quarrels broke out. The Spanish forces in the hinterland avoided major confrontations, and although various garrisons capitulated San Martin's forces were insufficient for him to bring the main army to battle in the eastern highlands. He thus naturally considered co-ordination with Bolivar's forces in Ecuador; and the two liberators met at Guayaquil on 26-27 July 1822.

The detail of their conversations remains unknown, but it is clear that they were unable to agree on co-operation. Returning disappointed, San Martin found that his political aide had been dismissed and that political support for his plans had been withdrawn. On 20 September San Martin provided unquestionable proof that personal ambition played little part in his motivation: he resigned as Protector of Peru, and left the country. He was taciturn in his explanation: he said that there was no room for either

himself or Bolivar (presumably meaning himself or Bolivar as sole leader of a combined movement) in Peru. 'Let him come if he can, taking advantage of my absence. If he succeeds in consolidating what we have won in Peru, and a little more, I shall be quite satisfied.' San Martin eventually retired to France, where he lived out his life as a private individual—proud, stoic, and dignified, he was one of the most impressive men of his age.

BOLIVAR'S WESTERN CAMPAIGNS, 1821–24

In January 1821 Bolivar had despatched his able general, José Antonio Sucre, to the port of Guayaquil on the Pacific with 650 Colombian troops, to aid the local Republican junta; given command of some 1,400 local troops, he also received a reinforcement of 280 Colombians (100 of them, in fact, British). San Martin later sent a Peruvian expeditionary force under Col. Santa Cruz to help the junta against Spanish forces based at Quito.

After Carabobo in June 1821 Bolivar turned his whole attention on the western seaboard, gathering troops for an advance on Quito via Pasto; the Spanish had inflicted severe defeats on his subordinates Gens. Marino and Valdes in the latter area. Advancing in spring 1822, Bolivar, with some 3,000 men, encountered at Bombona on 7 April the Spanish Col. Basilio Garcia with some 2,200, entrenched in a strong position anchored on high ground and a river at the flanks.

Bombona, 7 April 1822

Bolivar had the Bns. Bogota and Vargas in the vanguard (Gen. Torres); Gen. Valdes commanded the British volunteer Rifles of the Guard; and the reserve consisted of the Bn. Vencedor de Boyaca, and a cavalry squadron from the Cazadores Montados and Lancers of the Guard. The vanguard attacked the Spanish positions but was repulsed with heavy

loss; meanwhile the Rifles pushed ahead along the flank of the Galeras volcano, and dislodged the Spanish Bn. Aragon. The Spanish began to fall back on Pasto, but confusion followed. Unaware of the success of the Rifles, Bolivar ordered a retreat; 1,500 weapons were destroyed and munitions and equipment were burnt. Both sides left the field, leaving only the Rifles in lonely and determined possession of the captured Spanish entrenchments all night long. It was only on the next morning that Bolivar learned that victory was his. The Spanish lost some 250 dead and wounded; the patriots 115 dead and 343 wounded.

Pichincha, 24 May 1822

Gen. Sucre had meanwhile marched from Guayaquil on 14 April, leading towards Quito an international army of patriots from Argentina, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela. Arriving on the plains of Tumbamba on the outskirts of the city, he found Spanish troops entrenched; he therefore made a night march to a position north of Quito, cutting enemy links with Pasto and obliging the Spanish force to move to unprepared positions facing him.

In mist and over confusing terrain Sucre sent the Bns. Paya, Trujillo, Yaguachi and Piura forward on the left wing; but this flank was now threatened by the Spanish Bn. Aragon, whose three companies had somehow managed to outflank the four patriot battalions in the mist. Sucre quickly ordered up the Albion Bn. (former British Legion), who had been defending the munition park in the rear; they 'entered the fight with their usual bravery and put the Aragon companies to total retreat'. Sucre then ordered the right wing—the Bn. Alto Magdalena and Dragoons of the South, under Col. Cordoba—to attack the Spanish left flank, and the final patriot victory in the struggle to liberate Ecuador was won. The Paya and Alto Magdalena Bns. were both honoured for their conduct with the title 'Pichincha'. The Spanish lost some 400 dead and 200 wounded; Sucre's army, 91 dead and 67 wounded.

When news of this defeat reached Col. Garcia on his arrival at Pasto from his own reverse at Bolivar's hands, it became clear that further resistance in this region was vain. On 25 May the Royalist authorities in Quito capitulated to Sucre, who took 1,260 prisoners, 1,700 muskets, and 14 cannon apart from

other booty. Bolivar negotiated a treaty, and Ecuador was free.

San Martin's replacement as Protector of Peru, Riva Agüero, was defeated at Torata and Moquegua, and was pressed to ask Bolivar's help in the fight to liberate Peru. Bolivar sent 6,000 men under Gen. Manuel Valdes, with Gen. Sucre as head of a diplomatic mission, while he himself remained in Ecuador to organise the newly gained territory and to put down a revolt at Pasto.

1823

The Spanish forces in Peru, under Gen. Canterac, now began an advance on Lima; the patriots were forced to flee the capital, and the Congress and army fell back to Callao, where Sucre was voted dictatorial powers. A force under Gen. Santa Cruz, sent southwards into the highlands, nearly succeeded in forcing Gen. Canterac to leave Lima to support the Viceroy, but was defeated. On 1 September Bolivar landed at Callao; the grateful Congress granted him supreme political and military powers on the 10th.

1824

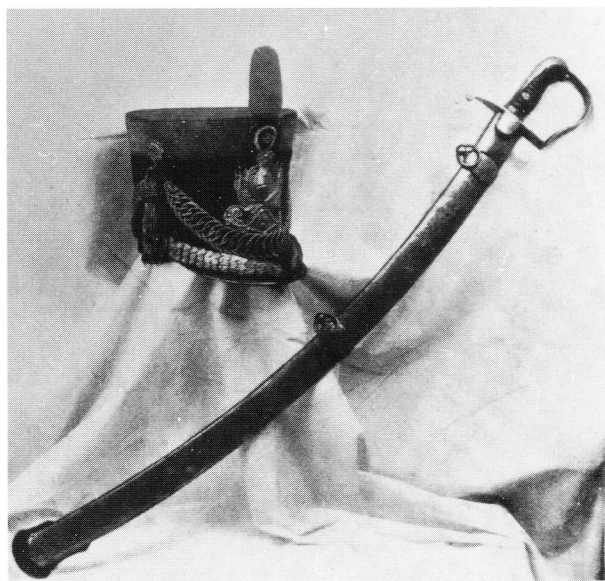
Canterac, as commander in chief, had his headquarters at Huancayo. Brig. Rodil held all the country as far as Chinchá; the Viceroy, La Serna, had 1,000 men at Cuzco; this Northern Army Corps totalled 9,000. Gen. J. Valdes commanded the Southern Army Corps from Arequipa, where he had 3,000 men; Gen. Olaneta had 4,000 in Upper Peru beyond the River Desaguadero, and another 2,000 out in mobile columns.

The Spanish cause was weakened by internal rebellion in February when Olaneta, receiving news of political developments in Spain, declared himself 'Protector of Religion and Absolutism' with a reactionary manifesto. His troops were lost to the fight against the Republicans; and Gen. J. Valdes was tied down trying to crush this rebellion. He was successful against Olaneta in two actions, almost destroying the rebel troops at La Lava, before news of the Spanish

defeat at Junin in August brought his recall to the fight against Bolivar.

Hearing of Olaneta's mutiny and the despatch of Valdes' division to crush it, Bolivar threw himself into preparations for a campaign. Despite poor health, he showed his genius for energetic organisation by transforming an ill-disciplined and badly equipped army into a formidable force. Ably backed by Sucre, he supervised every detail. Everything the army needed was found, or made. His headquarters at Trujillo was transformed into an arsenal. The women made uniforms—Bolivar himself provided patterns which were economical of the available cloth. All available metal was brought in for the manufacture of canteens. He taught the soldiers how to make horseshoes and nails, and even how to harden the hoofs of horses from the coastal lowlands by burning them with hot irons and treating them with *cocuiza*, a plant used to make ropes.

By April the army numbered 10,000 men, of whom the English Gen. William Miller said: 'I assure you that the Colombian Infantry as well as the Cavalry could hold a parade in St. James' Park and would attract attention.' 'I don't know where Bolivar got so much money, so many horses, mules and everything else necessary to equip a large army from this depleted country,' said another foreign observer. Bolivar first met Miller in May 1824 at Huaras, and gave him command of the Peruvian cavalry, as well as the command of all the *Montoneros*—some 1,500



Shako and sabre of the Horse Grenadiers; MHN/BA. The shako is said to have belonged to Col. Manuel de Escalada, commanding officer of the

Horse Grenadiers; the sabre, 90 cm long, belonged to a soldier (no. 89) of the 3rd Squadron.

Peruvian guerrillas, whose activity in the countryside around Cerro de Pasco Bolivar greatly appreciated. Miller says of them that 'They were principally composed of men of some respectability whose habitations had been razed to the ground by the Spanish and although they received no salary they behave themselves properly.'

By mid-June the divisions of Cordova, Lara and La Mar were marching to unite on the high plains of Cerro de Pasco. On 3 August the patriot army began a march to Lake Lauricocha, with Sucre, as commander of the infantry, taking the mountainous route while Bolivar took the cavalry over the plains towards Condocancha. Canterac encamped at Tarma-Tambo before the lake with eight infantry battalions, 1,300 cavalry and eight guns. On 5 August he heard that Bolivar was on the far side of the lake threatening his base camp at Jauja, and he was forced to fall back hastily in order to forestall this threat. The patriot

cavalry was now approaching the plains of Junin; Canterac separated his force, ordering his cavalry to contain the Republican horse while his infantry and artillery pressed on for Jauja.

Junin, 6 August 1824

While Bolivar's cavalry were emerging on to the plains from a narrow defile Canterac ordered a general charge on them. Denied time or space to deploy properly, Gen. Miller and 250 riders were forced into swampy ground, while Gen. Necochea and the remainder of the patriot horse were forced back into the defile. A Peruvian squadron under Lt. Col. Isidro Suárez managed to push forward from the rear and bypass the confusion, attacking the Spanish units which were engaging Miller. The Republicans rallied; the Spanish horse wavered, and then broke, closely followed by the Colombian lancers. This 45-minute action, fought entirely with cold steel and reputedly without a single shot being fired, cost the Spanish 19 officers and 345 men killed and 80 captured; patriot losses were three officers and 42 men killed and eight officers and 91 men wounded. This defeat led Canterac to abandon the province of Jauja and withdraw to Cuzco.

Bolivar returned to Lima on 7 October, leaving Sucre as commander in chief. The forces of the Viceroy, Canterac and Valdes regrouped at Cuzco, and marched out to face the Republicans. The Viceroy commanded 9,310 men, with Canterac as chief of staff and Gens. Valdes, Monet and Villalobos as divisional commanders. Seeking to cut Sucre off from Lima, the Viceroy brought the Republicans to battle at Ayacucho at the foot of the Condorcanqui Mountains.

Ayacucho, 9 December 1824

Gen. Valdes' division attacked the patriot left flank, forcing Sucre to despatch the Bns. Vargas and



Gen. William Miller, 1824; engraving by C. Turner from a picture by Sharpe. A British officer who served under both San Martin and Bolivar, he was commissioned captain in the Army of the Andes in October 1817, and brigadier-general in 1823. Millar commanded

Bolivar's cavalry and the 'Montoneros' during the Ayacucho campaign. He was appointed governor of Potosi 1825. His uniform shown would be black hat, red and white Peruvian cockade, gold lace; blue coat, red collar and cuffs; gold lace; red trousers with gold lace down the sides.

Vencedor to meet the threat, though he kept the Rifle Bn. in reserve. On the other flank Sucre noted that the divisions of Villalobos and Monet, debouching on to the plain from the hills, were not yet properly positioned; he sent Gen. Cordoba's division into the attack to take advantage of this opportunity. The Spanish units in this area, including the Imperial Battalion and 1st Bn., Infantry Regt. No. 1, seeing Valdes gaining ground on the right, thought that it had achieved a break-through and initiated a general advance. They, and Gen. Monet's division, then came under attack by the Colombian cavalry under Col. Silva. Cordoba's infantry made progress, and Sucre sent the Rifles to exploit the advantage. The Spanish troops on the Republican right were pushed back up the slopes, making easy practice for the patriot riflemen and sharpshooters. On the Republican left the Spanish infantry of Gen. Valdes' division now also gave way, and Viceroy La Serna was captured leading the Bn. Fernandinos forward.

The battle had lasted just two hours, but its outcome decided the fate of a continent. The Spanish lost 1,400 dead and 700 wounded; the patriots, 309 dead and 670 wounded. The patriots captured the Viceroy, 15 generals, 16 colonels, 552 officers and more than 2,000 men, with 14 field pieces. Nearly all were enlisted in the Republican army. (Gen. Miller recalled that during the pursuit of the beaten Spanish army the silver helmets of the Alarbaderos del Rey squadron, many of which were discarded in their flight, became a prized souvenir among the patriots.)

* * *

The city of Cuzco was captured after a siege on 24 December 1824. A cautious advance into the highlands of Upper Peru was finally crowned by the defeat of the rebel Royalist Gen. Olaneta at Tumusla on 1 April 1825. With this victory the province of Alto Peru won independence as the state of Bolivia.

The last Spanish stand in the Wars of Liberation was made by the tenacious Brigadier José Ramon Rodil, commanding the garrison of the forts at Callao, the important port 15km from Lima. He never accepted the capitulation of Ayacucho, and fought on behind his strong walls. The patriot army laid siege; and on 22 January 1826 Rodil was finally obliged to raise the white flag.

UNITS AND UNIFORMS

Argentina

From 25 May 1810 the United Provinces Armed Forces consisted of the following: Infantry battalions one to five; Grenadier Regiment of Fernando VII; battalion of Pardos and Morenos (and Indios); Infantry Regiment Fijo of Buenos Aires. From 2 March 1812 the Royal Corps of Artillery and the Volunteer 'Regiment of Light Artillery' formed the artillery. Cavalry was provided by the Regiment 'Hussars del Rey', Dragoons of Buenos Aires and the Blandenques of the frontier.

Infantry

On 29 May 1810 all Line battalions were expanded into Regiments of 1,116 men levied from the male population between 18 and 40 years of age. Regiment No. 1 from 1st Battalion Patricios; Regiment No. 2 from 2nd Battalion Patricios; Regiment No. 3 from Corps of Arribenos and Indios Naturales companies; Regiment No. 4 from the Battalion Montaneses; Regiment No. 5 from the Battalion Andaluces; Regiment No. 6 created 3 November 1810; Regiment No. 7 created 21 November 1810; Regiment No. 8 created 13 July 1813; Regiment No. 9 created 3 March 1814; Regiment No. 10 created 29 March 1814; Regiment No. 11 created 1 June 1814; Regiment No. 12 created 26 July 1815. One battalion of Cazadores was created on 21 July 1816.

By a decree of 21 October 1816 each regiment was to consist of two or more battalions, each of six companies. For the Infantry of the Line, companies were designated as Grenadier, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Cazadores (light). The Light Infantry designations were the same except the Grenadiers were replaced with a Carabineros company. Companies contained five officers and 120 enlisted men. In the Cazadores companies the Fifer and Drummers were replaced by Buglers.

Insignia of rank were specified in two decrees dated 5 May 1813 for officers and 22 March 1817 for NCOs. Rank insignia for a Lt. Colonel was two epaulettes with a silver strap and gold fringe or reversed depending on the colour of the regimental

lace. A Major wore two epaulettes which matched the regimental buttons in colour. Captains, Lieutenants and Sub Lieutenants wore three, two and one stripe, respectively, along the top edge of their cuffs. First Sergeants wore two chevrons, half an inch apart, in the regimental button colour sewn on scarlet cloth and worn on the upper arm. Second Sergeants wore a single chevron in the same style. First Corporals wore two lace stripes at an oblique angle half an inch apart from seam to seam on the right forearm. Second Corporals only wore a single stripe.

Cavalry

The Corps of Blandengues were renamed twice; firstly in 1810 when they became Volunteer Regiment of the Fatherland and again in 1812 as Cavalry Volunteers of the Frontier. In 1810 the Hussars of the King and the Dragoon Regiment became the Dragoons of the Fatherland, a unit of four squadrons of three companies. Each company consisted of 17 NCOs and 103 Troopers until November 1814 when this was changed to four officers, 18 NCOs and 83 Troopers.

Horse Grenadier Regiment created 16 March 1811; Civic Lancers (Militia) created September 1812; Civil Guard Cavalry (from the Civic Lancers) created 8 September 1813; Liberty Hussars created 16 September 1813; Light Cavalry Squadron (in Uruguay) created 17 January 1814; Hussars of the Guard Squadron created 13 July 1814; Guides of the Escort created 15 February 1815; Hussars of the Guard renamed Hussars of the Union 21 February 1815; Hussars of Tucuman (one squadron) created October 1816; Dragoons of the Nation created 3 September 1816; Blandengues of the Frontier reorganised 6 December 1816; regiment of Horse Cazadores (four squadrons) created 26 February 1817; 1st Regiment of Lancers created 24 December 1819; Hussars of Buenos Aires created 1 October 1820; Hussars of the Order created 1 October 1820; 1st Regiment of Line Cavalry created 1822; 2nd Regiment of Line Cavalry created 1822.

Gacho Army

These units constituted part of the Gacho Army between 1814 and 1821: Regiment Gauchos de Salta (five squadrons); Regiment Gauchos de Jujuy (smaller than the Regiment de Salta); Regiment

Infernales de Caballeria de Linea de Salta (one squadron of Carabiniers) (the Infernales were made up of three divisions, Bermejo, San Lorenzo, and Salinas, all of which were deployed on the northern frontier); Regiment Partidarios Veteranos de Salta; Regiment Gauchos de Oran; Regiment Santa Victoria; Regiment San Andres y la Puna; Regiment Gauchos de la Quebrada de Humahuaca; Regiment Gauchos de la Frontera del Rosario; Regiment Horse Grenadiers of Salta (formed from soldiers of the Line); Battalion Peruano (c. 1,000 men of the Line); Coronela unit (garrison at Salta city). There were also eight Corsarias units: La Coronela, La Corsaria, Valor; Pirata, Nazareno, Guemes, Carmen, Gobernador. The three squadrons of Guemes Guard consisted of Gauchos de Salta, Gauchos de Oran and Gauchos de la Frontera. Other regiments of the army included the Squadron of Saltenos, Coraceros de Salta, Dragones de Vanguardia, Artilleria de Salta and the Regimiento de Decididos. This force totalled between 7,000 and 8,000 men under 334 various officers fighting between Tarija and Tucuman, a front of 800 kilometres.

Province of Salta

Cavalry units that were organised in and around the town of Jujuy between 1817 and 1822: 1st Squadron of Gauchos (Lt. Col. de la Corte) ten companies; 2nd Squadron of Gauchos (Lt. Col. de la Quintana) four companies; 3rd Squadron of Gauchos (Capt. Carrillo) two companies; 4th Squadron of Gauchos (Capt. Iramain) one company.

Gauchos of the Quebrada district, at Humahuaca: 1st Squadron (Lt. Col. Prado) two companies; 2nd Squadron (Lt. Col. Pastor) two companies; 3rd Squadron (Lt. Col. Belmonte) two companies.

Gauchos of Oran, Santa Victoria and La Puna: 1st Squadron (Lt. Col. Arias) two companies; 1st Squadron 'Gauchos of Santa Victoria' (Lt. Col. Ruiz) two companies.

Uniforms

In Gran Colombia during the period 1810–24 Bolivar succeeded in achieving a relatively high degree of standardisation in uniforms and equipment. In Argentina, however, the practice was for each unit to have its own uniform, resulting in a large number of variations. We have not attempted to cover all troops

- 1: Batallion Cazadores
De Vanguardia
2: Jose Antonio Paez, 1818
3: Llanero of the Guard of
Honour of Paez, 1818





1: Sergeant, 1st Battalion,
Venezuelan Rifles
(British), 1818
2: General Simon Bolivar, 1816
3: Bolivar's Guard of Honour
(Mompox), 1815

- 1: Private, British Legion, 1821
2: Officer, British Legion
3: Private, Grenadier Company, Venezuelan Army, 1821
4: Gunner, Venezuelan artillery (British Legion), 1821





1: Officer of Hussars, General English Expedition, 1817
2: Hussar Officer, 2nd Venezuelan Hussars, 1821



1: Trooper, squadron of Saltenos, 1814
2: General Miguel Martin de Guemes

- 1: Trooper of Guemes, Regiment of
Horse Grenadiers, 1814
2: Gaucho of the Infernales Regiment, 1815
3: British Gaucho in the
Squadron of Guemes Guard



- 1: Private Cazador, 11th Infantry Battalion, 1816
2: Sub-lieutenant, Battalion Cazadores De Los Andes, 1816
3: General Jose de San Martin, 1816
4: Trooper, Horse Grenadiers, 1816



1: Trooper, Hussars of the Peruvian Legion, 1824
2: Trooper, Hussars of Colombia, 1824

3: Officer, Grenadiers of Colombia
4: Private, Grenadiers of the Peruvian Legion, 1824



of this period, but have instead concentrated on the later wars of liberation in Chile and Peru, and included a representation of the units engaged in the northern theatre.

While at Mendoza the original 8th Infantry Battalion had increased in considerable size and was thus divided into two battalions numbered the 8th and 7th, the original 7th Battalion having been disbanded in Montevideo in 1814.

In a painting by Alfredo Villegas the 8th Battalion are shown in dark blue tunic with brass buttons, dark blue collar and cuffs piped red, long red turnbacks, dark blue shoulder straps piped red and a black shako with red cords and tassels. The shako plate was of brass and consisted of the National coat of arms surrounded by three flags with a scroll beneath them. Above the plate was the National cockade and the shako was surmounted by a red plume with a yellow base pompon. Parade dress included a red cloth side bag with a yellow tassel. The rest of the uniform consisted of white breeches, black gaiters and shoes and white leather crossbelts.

Officers wore the same but with gold lace on the upper band of the shako. The pompon and the chinscales were of gilt metal. There was also gold lace on the seam of the shako bag and the tassel. Epaulettes were of gold lace on a black board, a gold lace sun on crescent of board. Buttons were gold not brass and the pouch belt was black leather with gilt fittings. Boots were black hessian with red trim and fittings.

In a painting by T. Vandorse on the battle of Chacabuco, however, this unit is shown in dark blue shell jacket. The collar is red with a brass No. 8 and no piping. The cuffs are red with a red flap with three brass buttons. Shoulder straps of dark blue, dark blue fatigue hat with red sweat band, white trousers and spats, black shoes, red side arm knot, white crossbelts and pack straps.

A Grenadier officer in the 7th Infantry Battalion; black shako with gold lace cap lines and upper band, gilt plate, chinscales, and visor edging. The plate was in the same style as the 8th Battalion. The shako was decorated with the National cockade and topped by a gilt metal pompon with a white carrot-shaped plume surmounting that. Tunic was of dark blue piped red, with gold buttons and red collar and cuffs edged in gold lace. Turnbacks of dark blue piped red, and

epaulettes of gold lace with red board. Waistcoat was white and pouch belt was white with gilt fittings. Overalls were dark blue with black leather inside legs and ankles and red stripe and gilt buttons down the outside leg seam; white spats, black shoes, steel sword scabbard with gilt fittings.

The 11th Infantry Battalion; blue shell jacket piped white along the front and bottom seams, with red collar and cuffs piped red and blue shoulder straps piped white. There was a single white lace strip around the centre line of the collar. Trousers were white, black shoes, standard shako. A dark blue fatigue cap with a scarlet band could be worn.

'Chasseurs of the Andes' Battalion; Officers wore a long-tailed coat, other ranks a short tailed. Tunic of dark blue piped green with brass buttons (gold for officers), collar and pointed cuffs dark blue piped green, pockets piped green, turnbacks green with yellow or gold lace hunting horn. Officers' epaulettes gold lace with black boards, with gold lace devices on board and edging, other ranks were green. Stove pipe shako with unit plate of a gilt hunting horn, green cords and plume. Officers' shakos were decorated with a gold lace upper band. They also wore white waistcoat, black waistbelt and sword sling, dark blue trousers with a green stripe. Officers could also wear a bicorne with a green plume.

Artillery of the Andes; dark blue tunic with collar, pointed cuffs and turnbacks of yellow. Chest buttonholes were piped with white lace, officers also had pocket buttonholes piped. Black shako with brass plate, National cockade and yellow carrot-shaped pompon. Trousers were dark blue with a yellow stripe.

In 1817 all artillery units of the Army of the Andes were combined in the 3rd Battalion of Artillery, composed of two companies of Foot Artillery, two companies of Horse Artillery, a company of Siege Artillery and a company of Artificers.

Horse Grenadiers organisation, May 1813

Staff Corps: One colonel, one Lt. Colonel, one major, three adjutants, two standard bearers, one chaplain, one trumpeter.

1st Squadron; 1st Company (Capt. del Rio) 105 men all ranks, 2nd Company (Capt. Albarino) 112 men all ranks. 2nd Squadron; 1st Company (Capt. Luzuriaga) 110 men all ranks, 2nd Company (Lt.

Soler) 109 men all ranks. 3rd Squadron; 1st Company (Lt. Castro) 110 men all ranks, 2nd Company (Lt. de Arellano) 107 men all ranks. A fourth squadron was added on 28 August 1813.

Gran Colombia

Information on early Republican Battalions is very scarce and as such I have produced only a selection of organisation details which may be of interest.

Cavalry Regiment of Nuevo Reino de Granada (Milizia); raised 26 July 1810 by Junta of Santa Fe de Bogota. By November contained four squadrons with three companies in each.

Volunteer Regiment of Infantry; raised 5 August 1810, stationed at Bogota; two battalions, one Grenadier and eight Fusilier companies in each (1,615 men all ranks).

Compania de la Guardia del Virrey (essentially a ceremonial unit) became Guardia de Corps de la Junta. The battalion called Granaderos de Cundinamarca, which had been the only unit in Santa Fe de Bogota at the time of the revolt, had several earlier titles; Battalion Auxiliar, Battalion Provincial, Battalion de Defensores and in January 1813 Granaderos de Cundinamarca.

Other units of the Army of Gran Colombia included Infantry Battalion Voluntarios de la Guardia Nacional, raised 23 July 1810, five companies of 80 men. Two artillery companies were raised 13 October 1810 and a Military Academy was created 1 December 1810 with a Spanish officer Lt. Col. de Leyva as its Director. On 3 October 1812 the Army was re-organised under the Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier Leyva. The Battalion Provincial (ex-Auxiliar) and the Battalion de Nacionales consisted of one Grenadier company and four Fusilier companies; an engineer company of 30 men; an Artillery Corps of 130 men in a 'Brigade' of two companies; a 'Maestranza' (Artillery foundry) and a cavalry squadron of two companies. Interestingly the cavalry were supposed to fight in a mixed unit with infantry armed with halberds.

Later Infantry Battalions tried to maintain six companies, four of Fusiliers, one Grenadier and one Cazadores. The 'Rifles of Bombona' had eight rifle companies and the 'Voltigeros of the Guard' had six Light companies. Cavalry regiments consisted of three squadrons of two companies.

The strengths of all Patriot and Royalist units varied with sickness and desertions during these wars.

On 17 October 1813 Bolivar issued a decree standardising rank insignia and uniforms as follows:

General in Chief: blue coat with gilt buttons; scarlet collar, cuffs and lapels with gold leaf pattern lace; gold epaulettes with three silver stars on each. Scarlet waistcoat and trousers and a scarlet sash with gold fringes.

General of Division: scarlet coat with gilt buttons, blue collar, cuffs and lapels with lace decoration as for General in Chief. Epaulettes as for General in Chief but with only two stars. Blue waistcoat and trousers and a blue sash with gold fringes.

General of Brigade: blue coat with gilt buttons; buff collar, cuffs and lapels with lace decoration as for General in Chief. Epaulettes as for General in Chief but with only one star. Buff waistcoat and trousers and a buff sash with gold fringes.

ADC to the General in Chief: scarlet coat with buff collar, cuffs and lapels; gold lace to buttonholes. Epaulettes according to rank. Buff waistcoat and trousers and a buff sash with silk fringes.

ADC to General of Division: same as above but with blue facings, waistcoat, trousers and sash. No gold lace.

ADC to General of Brigade: same uniform as General of Brigade but with no gold lace on facings and no gold fringe on sash.

Colonels, Lt. Colonels and Majors wore a scarlet sash with silk fringes and two epaulettes. Colonels had both epaulettes with bullion fringes, Lt. Colonels only the right and Majors only the left. Captains wore two epaulettes, Lieutenants one on the right shoulder, Sub Lieutenants one on the left. The rank of Cadet was abolished and replaced with volunteers. Rank for 1st and 2nd Sergeants was indicated by silk laces on the arms, two and one respectively. Corporals 1st and 2nd Class wore laces on the cuffs, two and one respectively.

The uniform of the Army was to be a single-breasted tunic and trousers of blue wool, collar, cuffs and piping in scarlet. Certain adjustments were made to this for different units. Infantry of the Line, the Corps of Artillery and the Corps of Engineers had gold buttons. Artillery wore two grenades on their collar, Engineers two castles. Engineer corporals had

white lace insignia. The Light Infantry, Light Cavalry and Dragoons wore a jacket instead of the tunic. Light Infantry corporals had gold lace insignia, Light Cavalry silver lace. Dragoon jackets were decorated with silk lace. Uniform linings were the same colour as collar and cuffs, except for garrison troops. Garrison troops wore a blue coat with gilt buttons, scarlet collar and cuffs, white lapels and turnbacks, white lace on the collar, white waistcoat and white trousers with gold lace on the outer seams. Infantry wore shoes and cavalry high boots.

On 15 February 1815 at Mompox in Colombia Bolivar organised his Guard of Honour. This consisted of a General Staff, a company of Grenadiers (99 men all ranks), a company of Sappers (79 men all ranks), a squadron of cavalry in two companies (a total of 92 men all ranks) and a battery of Light Artillery (26 men all ranks).

Their uniform was to be a red coat with green collar and cuffs and gold lace edging the lapels and cuffs. Trousers were green or white with a black stock. Infantry wore a chasseur's hat with gold trimmings and Grenadiers black fur hats with a metal plate bearing the words 'Guardia de Honor'. Cavalry wore hussar hats with silver lace. Infantry were armed with musket and bayonet, the first company of cavalry with carbine, sabre and pouch belt, the second with pistol, sabre and lance.

Peru

The uniform for general officers was a blue tunic with lapels, collar and cuffs also blue. Lining and piping were white. White waistcoat and breeches and black stock. Marshals had a border of gold lace on the collar, cuffs and lapels, a sash of sky blue with gold tassels and a bicorne with sky blue plume. Brigadier Generals wore the same except with silver lace instead of gold. Staff Corps officers were distinguished by their epaulettes which, for colonels and above, were sky blue boards with gold lace in the centre and around the edge; ADCs had silver lace. The lace design was of palm and laurel intertwined down the centre of the epaulette, forming a circle on the crescent. Lt. Colonel rank was indicated by a single gold fringed epaulette with the other in silver. This could be reversed depending on the colour of the regimental lace. Majors' epaulettes boards were in branch of service colour, and captains and below



Venezuelan and Colombian ADCs, 1828, by Valmont; Musée de l'Armée, Paris. The Venezuelan officer follows Bolivar's 1813 Dress Regulations: red coat with buff facings, gold lace, buff trousers, the hat with a large red and white plume. The Colombian officer has

a short red jacket with blue collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, with white trousers. In his hat he has a high plume of the Colombian national colours, yellow, blue and red; gold lace on the hat; gold buttons and epaulettes; black sword belt.

used the Argentine system of cuff lace in regimental colour.

By a decree of 30 October 1821 the following alterations were made. Colonels had an embroidered sun in the centre of the epaulette crescent in the opposite colour to the fringe, and also wore a red and white plume. Brigadier Generals' epaulettes were as Colonels but the sun was in gold lace and the bicorne plume was white. Divisional Generals had all epaulette decoration in gold and wore a sky blue

plume. Marshals wore a scarlet tunic with collar, lapels, cuffs, lining and piping of white. Bicorné plume was red and white and the sash was red with gold tassels. The painting of the Marques de Torre Tagle by Jose Gil de Castro illustrates this uniform and decoration. Captain Generals wore a white coat with collar, cuffs, lapels, and linings of crimson. The collar, cuffs, lapels and edges were bordered with gold lace. Epaulettes were gold lace with scarlet board as with Marshals. The waist sash was two scarlet stripes either side of a central white band with gold tassels. The bicorné was decorated with three plumes, two scarlet either side of a white. Mariano Carrillo illustrated the epaulettes and plumes of this uniform in his painting of San Martin in 1822, although the uniform is blue as worn in Chile. This rank and uniform was abolished on 11 April 1823.

According to a decree of 20 August 1821 the ADC to the Peruvian head of state wore dark green tunic

with gilt buttons and collar, lapels, cuffs and turnbacks of crimson piped in white; gold lace on buttonholes.

The uniform of the officers and men of the 3rd Infantry Battalion of Peru was laid down by decree of 23 May 1822 as follows. Coat and trousers of Turkish blue; cuffs and collar of pale blue; lapels, turnbacks and pocket piping of 'Grana' (orange/red); white piping and buttons; shako plume half sky blue, half scarlet. In a similar decree on 13 September 1822 the 2nd Infantry Battalion was uniformed in coat and trousers of Turkish blue, cuffs in the same colour, collar and piping in scarlet, white lapels and brass buttons.

The Peruvian Legion formed on 18 August 1821 was composed of one infantry battalion, two squadrons of cavalry and a 100-man company of artillery. Commander in Chief was Marshal the Marques de Torre Tagle; Colonel William Miller commanded the infantry and Major Eugenio Necochea the cavalry. The infantry battalion consisted of six Fusilier companies, one Grenadier company, and one Cazadores company. Each company consisted of a staff corps and 150 and 120 men in Fusilier and Cazadores companies respectively. In January 1822 the composition of Fusilier companies was four officers and 160 other ranks. The Cazadores had 155 other ranks.

A second and third battalion were also raised in 1822 and 1823 under the command of Lt. Col. Videla and Lt. Col. de Zela. They appear to have been raised with only four Fusilier companies rather than the usual six. Due to losses on the plains of Peru they were combined into a single battalion for the final campaign.

By March 1823 the cavalry of the corps consisted of three squadrons of two companies, each of four officers and 90 troopers. It was the Hussars of this unit which fought at the battle of Junin and was later honoured by General Bolivar as 'Hussars of Junin'.

Two decrees from February and March 1825, although after the battle of Ayacucho, illustrate the preferred organisation at this time. Infantry regi-



Infanteria de Marina, 1823, by Y. Aliriventz; Museo Nacional, Bogota. He is carrying the Colombian

flag with three white stars, possibly the stars of Gran Colombia.

ments were of two battalions of 1,000 men, named 1st and 2nd respectively. Each battalion was of eight companies, one to six being Fusilier and the others Grenadier and Cazadores. Each company consisted of four officers and 127 other ranks (128 in Cazadores).

Cavalry regiments were of four squadrons of two companies numbered one to eight. Companies consisted of four officers and 77 other ranks. A brigade of artillery consisted of three companies of Foot and one of Horse. The Foot companies consisted of four officers and 108 other ranks, Horse of five officers and 91 other ranks.

Chile

The following is a list of Chilean units and the dates on which they were raised. Infantry battalion 'Grenadiers of Chile' raised 11 December 1810, cavalry regiment 'Dragoons of Chile' raised 11 December 1810, two squadrons 'Hussars of Santiago' raised 1810, four companies of artillery raised 1810, infantry battalion raised in Penco 1810, infantry battalion 'Patriotas Voluntarios de Santiago' (black uniforms with red facings) raised 12 October 1811, infantry battalion 'Pardos' raised October 1811 (only coloured free men were admitted), cavalry regiment 'Hussars of the Grand Guard' raised 13 January 1812 (this regiment was composed of 500 men in two squadrons of three companies). Infantry battalion 'Commerce' disbanded 5 November 1811.

The Dragoons of Chile were disbanded on 1 April 1813, being dispersed into the 'Hussars of the General's Guard' (one squadron) with the remainder becoming the nucleus of the cavalry regiments 'El Principe', 'La Princesa', 'Dragoons of Sagunto' and 'Dragoons of San Fernando'. In 1813 another cavalry regiment, the 'Victory Hussars', was raised.

On 25 August 1814 the infantry battalion 'Ingenuos dela Patria' was raised. This unit was made up of slaves who received their freedom in exchange for enlisting for a number of years' service. The price of these men was paid to their owners in instalments, half their monthly pay being used for this purpose.

On 12 September 1814 with the Royalist forces under General Mariano Osorio having landed on Chilean soil President Jose Carrera laid down the organisation of his army. The infantry was organised into five battalions. Infantry Battalion No. 1 created

from the Corps of Grenadiers and composed of six Fusilier companies and one Grenadier company each of 120 men. The other four battalions consisted of Infantry Battalion No. 2 'Concepcion', Infantry Battalion No. 3 'Auxiliaries of the Fatherland and Volunteers', Infantry Battalion No. 4 'Infantes de la Patria' (composed from the Corps of Pardo engineers), Infantry Battalion 'Valparaiso' (a Veteran Battalion of six companies of 77 men). The Cavalry Regiment 'Hussars of the Grand Guard National' consisted of two squadrons of six companies, each of 84 men. The Corps of Artillery was composed of a Brigade with four companies in the Capital (two Horse Artillery), one at Valparaiso and one at Coquimbo, each of 100 men.

The Army was further organised into three divisions: 1st Division (Brig. O'Higgins); Infantry Battalion No. 2 (Col. Calderon), Infantry Battalion No. 3 (Lt. Col. Elizalde), Dragoons (Col. del Alcazar), militia cavalry of Rancagua, artillery. Total 1,055 infantry, cavalry and artillery, 100 militia. 2nd Division (Brig. Carrera); Infantry Battalion No. 1, Cavalry of Aconcagua (Col. Portus), artillery. Total 791 infantry and artillery, 1,200 militia cavalry. 3rd Division; Infantry Battalion No. 4 (Sub-inspector Rodriquez), Hussars Nationals (Col. Benavente), artillery. Total 502 infantry and artillery, 464 hussars.

There were, in addition, 576 infantry and artillery and 500 militia based at Santiago; at Melipilla 120 infantry and artillery, 200 militia; at Valparaiso 193 infantry and artillery, 100 militia.

In 1817 the Chilean Army was re-organised using the various troops and volunteers that had managed to reach Cuyo province in the United Provinces. Units raised included cavalry 'Compania Suelta de Plaza' (20 February). On 4 March the following units were raised: 1st Infantry Battalion of National Guards (J. A. Bustamante), 1st Line Infantry Battalion (Col. de Dios Vial). The Corps of Artillery was re-organised with 329 men (Col. Prieto). In late March, 2nd Line Infantry Battalion (Lt. Col. Caceres), and Infantry Battalion 'Infantes de Linea' (Lt. Col. Rondizzoni) were both raised. In August, 3rd Line Infantry Battalion 'Arauco' (Lt. Col. Boedo) and 1st Infantry Battalion 'Cazadores de Chile' (Col. de la Cruz) were organised, the former incorporating two companies from Talca in southern

Chile. On 18 September 1817 two squadrons of 'Cazadores de la Escolta Directorial' (Col. Freire) were raised. In 1823 they were renamed 'Cazadores a Caballo'. By 30 November 1817 the Army strength stood at 1st Infantry Battalion (591 men), 2nd Infantry Battalion (736 men), 3rd Infantry Battalion 'Arauco' (603 men), Infantry Battalion 'Nacionales de Concepcion' (300 men), Infantry Battalion 'Cazadores de Coquimbo' (535 men), Infantry Battalion 'Infantes de la Patria' (523 men), cavalry 'Compania de Plaza' (100 men), cavalry 'Cazadores de la Escolta' (119 men), 'Lanceros' (51 men), artillery (705 men), Military Academy (160 men); total strength was 4,765 men.

The uniforms worn during the liberation of Chile were based on the patterns worn during 1810–14. For the infantry this was a blue short-tailed tunic and trousers with red collars, cuffs, turnbacks and piping (round cuffs with two buttons). The Grenadier Company had red epaulettes, brass buttons and white equipment straps. The shako was black with a brass plate (with the battalion number) and chinscales. A national cockade of blue, white and red from the centre out was also worn. Plumes were in national

colours for officers, plain red for other ranks. On campaign a blue forage cap with a red sweat band could be worn and white trousers and shirts were worn during the summer months.

The Battalion 'Cazadores de Coquimbo' wore blue tunics with green collar, pointed cuffs, turnbacks and epaulettes. The shako had green plume, cords and upper band; the plate was a brass horn. The forage cap had a green band rather than red.

'Cazadores de la Escolta Directorial' wore a green short-tailed tunic with brass buttons and red collar, turnbacks, epaulettes and piping; the cuffs were green with red piping. A badge of a brass hunting horn was worn on the collar and turnbacks. Shako was black leather with a yellow upper band, green cords and plume, brass hunting horn plate and chinscales, and a national cockade under the plume. The forage cap was green with a white band, all belts were in white leather, the shabraque was green edged in red.

Lancers had a short-tailed blue tunic with red collar, cuffs, turnbacks and piping, and grey overalls with a red stripe. Shako was black with red upper band and pompon, brass chinscales and unit plate and a national cockade. The shabraque was white sheepskin with a blue valise.

The Artillery had dark blue tunics with red collar, turnbacks and piping. On the collar was worn a brass flaming bomb. The cuffs were blue piped in red with a red vertical cuff flap with three yellow horizontal lace bars. Trousers were blue with three red stripes. Shako was black with red cords, raquettes and plume. The shako plate was of two crossed cannon surmounted by a flaming bomb, this design also being worn on the cartridge pouch. Forage cap was blue with a yellow band. Drummers wore green tunics and NCOs wore yellow and green epaulettes.

Cadets at the Military Academy wore short-tailed tunics with red collar, light orange cuffs and lapels, and white epaulettes and aiguillettes. Trousers were blue with black knee-length gaiters. The shako had



A miniature of Bolívar, by Jose Maria Espinosa; Quinta de Bolívar, Bogota. This is thought to show Bolívar at the battle of Carabobo, 1821, with infantry of the British Legion (bottom left) and men of the Venezuelan

Artillery. Bolívar is wearing a single-breasted coat with red collar and cuffs; gold lace, buttons and epaulettes; white breeches; high black boots, gold spurs. The waist sash seems to be of the national colours of Gran Colombia.

red cords and plume, yellow upper band, brass chinscales and a bronze star as shako plate.

On 13 July 1821 a Dragoon regiment was raised to help fight the last Royalist outposts. It wore a dark blue hussar jacket with sky blue collar and pointed cuffs, piping and lace was white, and the cuff lace was a crow's foot (an Austrian knot with three circles). Overalls were grey with a yellow stripe. Shako was black with sky blue cords, white pompon and brass chinscales. The brass shako plate was two laurel branches surmounted by the letter 'D'. This design was also worn on the collar.

ORDERS OF BATTLE

Chacabuco, 12 February 1817

Royalist Troops: Brigadier Maroto

Infantry Battalion 'Valdivia'. Infantry Battalion 'Talavera' (Lt. Col. Marqueli). Infantry Battalion 'Chiloe' (Lt. Col. Elorriaga). Two Squadrons 'Carabineros de Abascal' (Lt. Col. Quintanille). One Company of Hussars de la Concordia (Lt. Col. Bananco), 50 men all ranks. 20 Artillerymen, armed with 2 × 4 pounders.

Republican troops: General San Martin

1st Division; General Soler. 11th Infantry Battalion, Col. Las Heras. Infantry Battalion 'Cazadores de los Andes' Lt. Col. Alvarado. Mixed Battalion, Grenadier and Cazadore companies from the 7th and 8th Infantry Battalions. 4th Squadron 'Horse Grenadiers'. General's Escort Squadron, Lt. Col. Necocha. Seven Artillery pieces, Capt. Frutos.

2nd Division; General B. O'Higgins. 7th Infantry Battalion, [Fusilier companies only] (Lt. Col. Cramer). 8th Infantry Battalion [as above] (Lt. Col. Conde). Three squadrons of 'Horse Grenadiers' (Col. Zapiola). Two artillery pieces.

Maipu 5 April 1818

Royalist Troops: Commander General Osorio

1st Brigade (Col. Ordonez). Infantry Battalion 'Con-

cepcion' (Major Navia). Infantry Battalion 'Infante Don Carlos' (Lt. Col. La Torre). Royal Corps of Sappers, [1 company] Capt. Cascana. Squadron 'Lancers del Rey' (Lt. Col. J. Rodriguez). Squadron 'Arequipa Dragoons' (Lt. Col. A. Rodriguez). Four Artillery pieces.

2nd Brigade (Colonel Morla). Infantry Battalion 'Arequipa' (Lt. Col. Rodil). 2nd Infantry Battalion 'Burgos' (Col. Morla). Squadron 'Chillan' (Lt. Col. Palma). Squadron 'Frontier Dragoons' [2 Sq] (Col. Mongado). Four Artillery pieces.

Reserve or 3rd Brigade (Col. de Rivera). Mixed Battalion [Grenadier and Cazadore companies from the four Infantry Battalions; Burgos, Concepcion, Infante and Arequipa]. Four Artillery pieces.

Republican Troops: Commander General de San Martin

'Las Heras' Division (Col. Las Heras). 11th Infantry Battalion (Major Guerrero). Infantry Battalion 'Cazadores de Coquimbo' [Chilean] (Major Thompson). Infantry Battalion 'Infantes de la Patria' [Chilean] (Lt. Col. Bustamante). Four Squadrons 'Horse Grenadiers' (Col. Zapiola). Eight Artillery pieces (Lt. Col. Blanco Encalada).

'Alvarado' Division (Col. Alvarado). 2nd Infantry Battalion [Chilean] (Lt. Col. Caceras). 8th Infantry Battalion 'Los Andes' (Lt. Col. Martinez). Infantry Battalion 'Cazadores de los Andes' (Major Sequeira). Four Squadrons 'Cazadores a Cabello de los Andes' (Major Arellano). Nine Artillery pieces (Lt. Col. Burgoyne).

'Reserve' Division (Col. de la Quintana). 1st Infantry Battalion, [Chilean] (Lt. Col. Rivera). 3rd Infantry Battalion 'Los Andes' (Lt. Col. Conde). Two squadrons 'Escort to San Martin' (Col. Freire). Four Artillery pieces (Lt. Col. Plaza).

Boyaca, 7 August 1819

Royalist Forces: Commander General Barreiro

Vanguard Division (Col. Jimenez). 2nd Battalion Numancia (Col. Tolra), 500 men. 3rd Battalion Numancia (Col. Lono), 350 men. Regiment of Dragoons (Lt. Col. Salazar), 160 men.

Rearguard Division (General Barreiro). 1st Battalion Del Rey (Lt. Col. Lopez), 640 men. 2nd Battalion Del Rey (Major Figueroa), 400 men.

Battalion Cazadores de Tambo (Col. Diaz), 480 men. Regiment of Mounted Grenadiers (Col. Sierra), 320 men. Artillery [two howitzers, one field piece] (Lt. Coletes), 90 men.

Bolivar's Forces

Vanguard Division (Santander) [ADC Col. Morales]. Battalion of Cazadores (Col. Paris), 400 men. 1st Line Battalion (Lt. Col. Obando), 410 men. 1st Squadron Guides of Apure (Capt. Ibarra), 200 men.

Centre Division (General Anzoategui) [ADC Lt. Col. Condoba]. Battalion of Rifles (Lt. Col. Sandes), 220 men. British Legion (Major Mackintosh), 120 men. Battalion Barcelona (Col. Plaza), 300 men. Battalion Bravos de Paez (Col. Cruz), 300 men. 2nd Squadron Guides of Apure (Col. Mujica), 100 men.

Rearguard Division (General Bolivar). Battalion Militia of Tunja (Commander Lugo), 500 men. Battalion Militia of Socorro (Commander Soler), 300 men. Regiment of Lancers 'Llano de Arriba' (Col. Rondon), 300 men. 3rd Squadron Dragoons, 'Carabineros' (Capt Mellao), 90 men.

Carabobo, 24 June 1821

Royalist Troops: Commander La Torre

1st Division (Col. Garcia). 1st Battalion de Valencey (Lt. Col. Riesco). Light Battalion del Barbastro, (Lt. Col. Montero). Light Battalion del Hostalrich (Lt. Col. Illas). Regiment Hussars de Fernando VII (Lt. Col. Calderon).

Vanguard Division (General Morales). 2nd Battalion del Burges (Lt. Col. Dalmar). Light Battalion de Infante don Francisco de Paula (Lt. Col. Sicilia). Regiment Lancers del Rey (Lt. Col. Renovales).

Quinta Division (Col. Herrera). Light Battalion del Principe (Lt. Col. de Castro). Regiment Dragoons Leales a Fernando VII (Lt. Col. Morales). Regiment del General (Lt. Col. Lopez). Artillery consisted of 62 men and two field pieces of Horse Artillery commanded by Capt. Vicente Mercadillo.

Republican Troops: Commander General Bolivar

I Division (General Paez). Battalion Bravos de Apure (Lt. Col. Conde). Battalion Cazadores Britanicos (Col. Ferriar) [British Legion]. Regiment de Honor (Col. Munoz). Regiment Hussars de Paez (Col. Iribarren). Regiment de la Muerte (Col. Borrás).

Regiment Lancers de Honor (Col. Farfan). Regiment Cazadores Valientes (Lt. Col. Gomez). Regiment la Venganza (Major Escalona). Reserve (Col. Rosales).

II Division (General Cedenó). Battalion Vargas (Lt. Col. Gravete). Battalion Boyaca (Lt. Col. Flegel). Battalion Tiradores (Lt. Col. de las Heras). Squadron Segrado (Col. Aramendi).

III Division (Col. Plaza). Battalion Anzoategui (Col. Arguindegui). Battalion Vencedor en Boyaca (Col. Uzlar). Battalion Grenadiers (Col. de P. Velez). Battalion Rifles (Lt. Col. Sandes). Regiment 1st de la Guardia (Col. Rondon). Squadron of Dragoons (Lt. Col. Mellao). Squadron of Hussars (Col. Figueredo).

Ayacucho, 9 December 1824

Royalist Forces: Commander in Chief Viceroy de la Serna, Second in Command General Canterac

Vanguard Division (General Valdes). 1st Infantry Battalion 'Imperial Alejandro'. 1st Infantry Battalion 'Castro'. 1st Infantry Battalion 'Centro'. 1st Infantry Battalion 'Cantabria'.

1st Division (General Monet). 2nd Infantry Battalion '1st Regiment'. 2nd Infantry Battalion 'Burgos'. 2nd Infantry Battalion 'Guias' [Legion Tacnena]. 2nd Infantry Battalion 'Victoria'. 2nd Infantry Battalion 'Infante'.

2nd Division (General Villalobos). 1st Infantry Battalion 'Gerona'. 2nd Infantry Battalion 'Gerona'. 1st Infantry Battalion '1st Regiment'. 2nd Infantry Battalion 'Imperial Alejandro'. Infantry Battalion 'Fernando VII'.

Cavalry Division (General Ferraz). 'Grenadiers of the Guard', two squadrons. 'Hussars of Fernando VII', three squadrons. 'Dragones of the Union', three squadrons. 'Dragones from Peru', two squadrons. 'San Carlos', one squadron. 'Halberdiers of the Viceroy', one squadron.

14 pieces of Artillery under the command of General Cacho, while the Engineers were commanded by General Atero.

Republican Forces: Commander General de Sucre.

Peruvian Division (Grand Marshal de la Mar). Infantry Battalion 'Peruvian Legion' (Col. Plaza). 1st Infantry Battalion (Lt. Col. Bermudez). 2nd Infantry Battalion (Lt. Col. Gonzales). 3rd Infantry Battalion (Lt. Col. Benavides).

1st Division [Colombian] (General Lara). Infantry Battalion 'Vencedor en Boyaca' (Col. Luque). Infantry Battalion 'Vargas' (Col. Moran). Infantry Battalion 'Rifles' (Col. Arthur Sandes).

2nd Division [Colombian] (General Cordova). Infantry Battalion 'Bogota' (Col. Galindo). Infantry Battalion 'Pichincha' (Col. Leal). Infantry Battalion 'Voltigeroa' (Col. Guas). Infantry Battalion 'Caracas' (Col. Leon).

Cavalry Division (General Miller). Hussars of Colombia, two squadrons (Col. Silva). Grenadiers of Colombia, two squadrons (Col. Carvajal). Hussars of Junin, two squadrons (Lt. Col. Suarez). Horse Grenadiers [Argentine], one squadron (Lt. Col. Bogado).

Artillery was just one field piece.

San Martin's Liberation Army of Peru, 20 August 1820

General de San Martin. Adjutant General: Col. de Castillo. Generals of Division: Col. Alvarez de Arenales, Col. de Luzuriaga

'Argentine Division'

7th Infantry Battalion (Col. Conde), 457 men all ranks. 8th Infantry Battalion (Col. Martinez), 478 men all ranks. 11th Infantry Battalion (Maj Deheza), 583 men all ranks. Artillery Battalion (Major Luna), 213 men, all ranks. Regt Horse Grenadiers (Col. Alvarado). 418 men all ranks. Regiment of Horse Cazadores (Col. Necocheta). 283 men all ranks.

'Chilean Division'

2nd Infantry Battalion (Col. Aldunate), 630 men all ranks. 4th Infantry Battalion: (Lt. Col. Sanchez), 678 men all ranks. 5th Infantry Battalion (Col. Larrazabal), 343 men all ranks. Artillery Battalion (Lt. Col. Borgono), 230 men all ranks. 6th Infantry Battalion (Col. Campino), 52 men all ranks. 2nd Dragoon Regt (Lt. Col. Guzman), 30 men all ranks.

General Francisco de Paula Santander, 1820, attributed to José María Espinosa; Museo Nacional, Bogota. 'The Man of the Laws', as he was known for his great administrative talents, this Colombian general was Vice-President of Gran Colombia 1821-28, President of New Granada

1832-37. Santander is wearing the uniform of a General in Chief according to the 1813 Dress Regulations: blue coat, red collar, cuffs, lapels; gold lace, buttons and epaulettes; red breeches, gold stripes and knots; red and gold barrel sash.

Also a Company of Sappers were taken. This had three Officers and 50 Sappers.

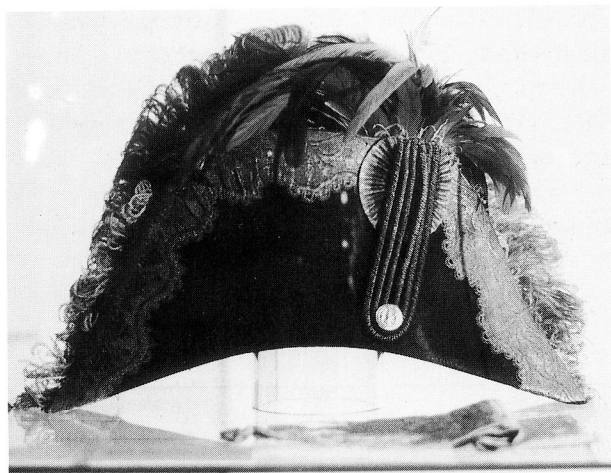
This Army amounted to 299 Officers and 4,168 men, excluding the troops involved with the Staff Corps, Quarter Master and Medical Staff.

Taken with this force were 35 field pieces, 15,000 muskets, 2,000 sabres and 4,000 sets of equipment.

THE PLATES

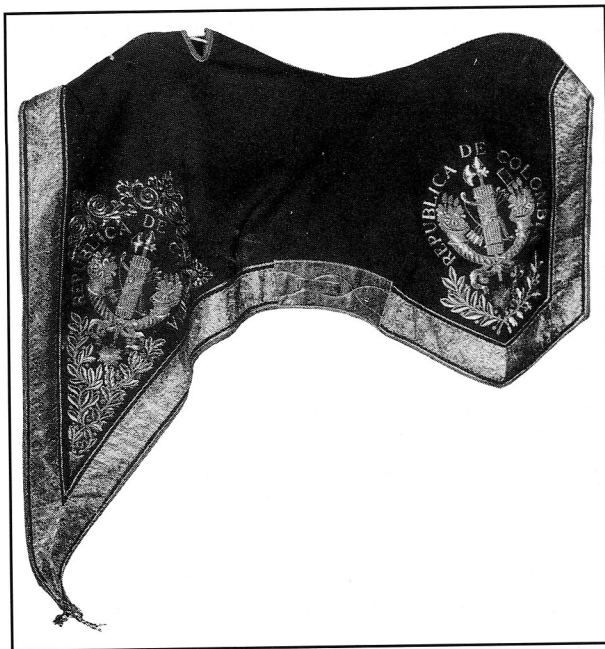
Nuñez mentions a prophecy written by a priest on the ancient temple of the Sun at Cuzco, that the delivery of South America would be affected by a nation called 'English'. Such a prophecy was destined to be fulfilled under the guidance of Simon Bolivar and





The hat, and red and gold shabraque, of Gen. Santander; Museo Nacional, Bogota. The hat is black with gold lace, white feathers, national

cockade of Gran Colombia in gold lace; and plume feathers in national colours.



San Martin. Although the contribution of the British soldier to the freedom of South America has been mentioned, I have always felt that they have not received enough credit for what they really did. That is why I have emphasised the British in my uniform plates. All have been based on contemporary material, ie drawings, paintings and journals, diaries, letters written by the men who participated in the war. Some of these uniforms have never been seen before. I hope that I can alter the general belief still held in some South American countries that during the early part of the war the soldiers were 'naked'. I have found proof to the contrary. As in any war there are always times of hardship, but in the letters of the British soldiers alone we find that most of the time there was a good supply of uniforms and equipment. Bolivar always liked a well-turned out army and he seems to have succeeded in this in spite of the odds.

Some of the details of the uniforms have been the result of educated guesswork. I do not intend to apologise for this. I only hope that this first try at this vast subject brings more unknown information to light.

Ar: Batallion Cazadores de Vanguardia, 1819

This simple uniform is taken from a contemporary engraving of the battle of Boyaca. It shows the men in a type of high cylindrical hat possibly made of straw,

a short white jacket, white trousers and black belts. This Regiment fought in many early battles such as Paya, Gameza, Pantano de Vargas, Boyaca, Pitayo and Bombona.

Az: Jose Antonio Paez, 1818

Paez is shown in the typical dress worn by a Venezuelan caudillo of the llanos and the type of dress worn at his first meeting with Bolivar and the British Legion as Richard Vawell (a British Officer in the 1st Venezuelan Hussars) describes in his journal: 'His dress was similar to that of his companions in arms, being simply a shirt, open at the collar and breast, with remarkably wide sleeves, made of English handkerchief—pieces of a red cross barred pattern; and loose white cotton drawers reaching a little below the knee. His legs and feet were bare; but he wore massive silver spurs, with sharp rowels of about four inches in diameter. On his head was a low-crowned sombrero, made of palm leaves split and plaited; with a broad blue ribband tied under the chin for a barbiqexa. His lance was light and easily manageable; the pole being made of a tough and elastic black cane, found in several parts of the plains. It was carried by a boy about 12 years of age, mounted on a full sized and high mettlesome horse.' Vawell then goes on to describe Paez lance banner 'distinguished from the rest, by being twice as large,

as well as by being edged with a deep black fringe, a black banner, having embroidered on it a white skull and crossed bones, with the motto 'Libertad O Muerte'. It was customary at this period for each chief to display a distinguishing swallow-tail banner at his lance. This was also carried by Bolivar in his early campaigns.

A3: A Llanero of the Guard of Honour of Paez, 1818

Paez and his Guard of Honour were supplied with British uniforms by Bolivar on 29 September 1818, this was part of the dress uniform of Colonel Henry Croasdale Wilson's 2nd Venezuelan Hussars, Red Hussars. We find in J. H. Robinson's Journal (a surgeon in the army of Bolivar) a description of Paez Guard of Honour: 'This Guard consists of full three hundred men, picked from the whole army and mounted on the best horses the country can afford. They have every appearance of English troops. They were the same kind of cap used by the English dragoons, a red jacket turned up with yellow, blue cuffs and collar and blue pantaloons with yellow seams.' In a few contemporary pictures a white linen cover is shown worn on campaign over the shako. Paez' Guard also included some British Troops.

B1: Sergeant, 1st Battalion, 1st Venezuelan Rifles (British), 1818

The uniform shown is 'similar to that of the Rifle Brigade in the British service' states James Hacket in his Journal (a British serving officer of the Venezuelan Artillery Brigade). This is also backed up by Alexander, a serving soldier with the Rifles. A great toll was taken on the uniforms while campaigning with Bolivar. But there were always replacements made available under his command. Alexander often states 'there was plenty of clothing in the stores however, I got at one time a pair of shoes being literally barefoot, and at another a new rifle uniform coat and cap and being in good health at the time, I cut no despicable figure'. In fact some of the British soldiers said they were better equipped than in the Peninsular War. Concessions of course were made as in any war, to dress. I have shown the sergeant in 'alpargates' (or sandals); these were made by the troops from the fibre of the aloe plant plaited. They were worn by Bolivar and most of his army at some

time. There are little or no documents on the armaments of the Rifles but probably they had the old Baker rifle; this soldier is shown carrying his in a red cover taken from a contemporary watercolour of a rifleman on campaign.

B2: General Simon Bolivar, 1816

Bolivar's dress is taken from a contemporary painting showing him disembarking with British Officers in Ocumare. All the officers are wearing large white 'sombremos'. Bolivar has his General coat buttoned over with a rise and fall collar with gold lace on the collar and cuffs. Buff breeches, high boots, and a cape with a possible velvet collar. His saddle cloth is of General, dark blue with gold lace.

B3: Bolivar's Guard of Honour (Mompox), 1815

(See text for details of uniforms.) An eye witness Jose Maria Caballero said in his 'Diary of the Independence' that this uniform was worn by the 'Guardia de Honor' for the first time in Bogota on 20 July 1815.

C1: Private, British Legion, 1821

The uniform shown is the one worn by the British or Anglo-Irish Legion at the battle of Carabobo. It is taken from a miniature painting of Bolivar thought to show him at the battle with men of the British Legion and Venezuelan Artillery Brigade in the background. This painting was made by Jose Maria Espinosa, a friend of Bolivar and also a soldier. It shows the type of uniform worn by the British Infantry just after Waterloo. A Prussian-type shako with an oilskin cover, a short red jacket with possibly light blue facings, white trousers of cotton or linen. Armament would be a Brown Bess musket with old Peninsular equipment. These articles of uniform are also described in General English papers, in a bill for equipment and conveyance of troops from London to Margarita about the same date, 1821.

C2: Officer, British Legion, 1821

The officer is wearing a short red double breasted jacket buttoned across a crimson waist-sash, white trousers and oilskin cover; we can find no evidence as to the cap badge worn by the Legion. One of the flags carried by the Legion was that of Gran Colombia.

C3: Private, Grenadier Company, Venezuelan Army, 1821

The dress worn by the Grenadiers of the Venezuelan Army at the battle of Carabobo is the one laid out for the Dress Regulations of the Army which was signed by Bolivar in Caracas on 17 October 1813; again there are no known details as to the cap plates worn. The cord worn would be red, as would the plume and epaulettes; white trousers were worn for summer campaigns. They would be armed with the Brown Bess.

C4: Gunner, Venezuelan Artillery (British Legion), 1821

This dress like the infantryman is taken from the same painting. An oilskin cover, a short dark blue jacket piped in red, this may be an old cut down jacket, white trousers.

D1: Officer of Hussars, General English Expedition, 1817

The Hussar uniform is taken from Charles Brown's Journal (a Captain of the Venezuelan Brigade of Light Artillery). He states: 'The equipments of the officers were elegant, yet not expensive; their uniform was a light-blue jacket and trousers in the hussar style, with red or black facings, the front was worked with silk; and their shacos or caps were also of the same materials, with a bushy yellow or green plume. The cap was ornamented with a silver plate, with an appropriate device explanatory of the service in which they had engaged. Their accoutrements were black, with a neat sabre; upon the whole, this dress

was more calculated for the climate (being of a light and cool texture) than had hitherto appeared in South America, and evinced great judgement on the part of him who had ordered it.'

'And a finer body of troops for its number, was perhaps never seen' so wrote a seaman from England who came to serve with Bolivar; he goes on to say 'the clothing and appointments were exactly on the British style, and exceedingly well supplied'.

D2: Hussar Officer, 2nd Venezuelan Hussars, 1821

Colonel Henry Crousedale Wilson's 2nd Venezuelan Hussars uniform is taken from a narrative by Colonel Gustavus Hippiusley (of the 1st Venezuelan Hussars). He states: 'Colonel Wilson chose a scarlet jacket with light blue cuffs and collar, most richly and expensively ornamented with gold lace, scarlet pantaloons, &c. as his full dress; whilst a blue jacket, with broad gold lace, overalls &c. constituted the morning or field uniform. The non-commissioned officers and private hussars were to have corresponding suits.' I have shown a sabretache, although there is no mention of one being worn. The design I have shown is of the stars of Great Colombia as it was used by other British Regiments serving with Bolivar. The shabraque would probably have been red with gold lace with white sheepskin or jaguar skin saddle cloth. This regiment also had many names—the 'Red Hussars', 'Squadron Sagrado' and 'Los Colorados' as they were called by the Spanish who were impressed with their uniforms and discipline. It was not just the Spanish they impressed but Bolivar himself who formed them into his own Guard of Honour in 1818. They also played an important role in the battle of Carabobo. It is thought that this corps of about 200 men rode white or grey horses supplied by Paez, they were under the command of Colonel Francisco Aramendi.

E1: Trooper, squadron of Saltenos, 1814

This Regiment of Militia was raised in the town of



The soldier and his Rabona; watercolour; BCR dePeru. This picture shows what is thought to be a soldier of the Rifles during the later part of the war. Note the Rifles shako, and

his boots tucked into the poncho tied round his waist—this seems to have been a typically Peruvian way of wearing the poncho. The musket or rifle has a red cover.

Salta (Argentina). One of the major shops of the town had a large quantity of red woollen material in stock as it was in fashion at the time with the wealthy and upper classes; its owners wished to collaborate with Guemes, so this material was given over to make his troops, uniforms. Although the troops had a simple uniform the officers' were more sumptuous, their jackets being of a hussar pattern and their hats were a red sleeve cap (or undress cap) laced in gold hanging over their left shoulder. Guemes their commander in chief wore the same uniform but with a white fur-lined pelisse embroidered with gold lace and a brown hussar busby; the saddle had a sumptuous sheepskin saddle cloth and could be used by the men as a bed. Guemes, trappings and saddle had costly silver and gold fittings and he rode a Palomino horse to set off this uniform.

E2: General Miguel Martin de Guemes

See E1 for uniforms details.

F1: Trooper of Guemes' Regiment of Horse Grenadiers, 1814

This regiment was formed from men of the regular army. The uniform was of a colourful hussar style. Shako with a gold grenade, sky-blue dolman with red lace, collar and cuffs. Dark blue pantaloons with a red stripe and high boots, the saddle cloth was dark blue edged with red. They were armed with a sword and carbine.

F2: Gaucho of the Infernales Regiment, 1815

The 'Infernales' (men from hell) were named in contrast to the Spanish Regiment 'Angelicos' (angels). The men all wore beards and long hair, their dress was a short red jacket and 'chiripa' (inheritance from the Indians: a large piece of coarse cloth tied at the waist coming down at the back and drawn up in front between the thighs and fastened by a broad leather belt or tirador adorned with silver coins if the gaucho were wealthy), red sleeve cap, gaucho boots (botas de potro—Indian, coming half way up their legs, made of the skin stripped from the legs of horses or cows), large iron spurs and a poncho (Indian: a square piece of woven material with opening in the middle to pass the head through—it is used as a blanket) red or blue. The gauchos had around their necks a handkerchief preferably of silk, for the



Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins, the hero of Chile and San Martin's second in command in the Army of the Andes; he became Supreme Director of Liberated Chile. His uniform is a blue coat; red collar, cuffs and lapels; gold lace, buttons and epaulettes; sash in the

Chilean national colours of red, white and blue as is the waist sash. Breeches would be white with gold Austrian knots, worn with short black boots. The hat would be a black bicorne with gold lace, large national-coloured cockade, and large feather also of the national colours.

utilitarian purpose of serving as dust screen and water filter. They were armed with a lance, carbine, sabre and lasso and the famous 'boleadoras', also called 'las tres Marias'. (The gaucho adopted this from the Pampa Indians—it consists of three rounded stones or metal balls fastened by leather thongs to a long leather strap; let loose these will wind up round the victim's leg, smashing the bones.) They also carried a 'facon' (one of the most essential parts of gaucho dress, this 14 inch knife was worn behind in a leather sheath. He protected himself with it in arguments. He killed and ate his meat supply with it, he made other tools by using it and he even shaved with it).

The saddle was of *gaucho* type with a white sheepskin over a blue shabraque pointed at both ends (note plate), leather horse harness with iron bit. The reins were twisted leather with bronze rings. To protect their legs the spectacular-looking 'Guardamonte' was used. (A wide piece of leather fastened in front of the saddle protecting the rider from the thorny bushes of the region.) It is known that the regiment rode mules. Guemes was the Infernales chief until his death when it was disbanded.

F3: British Gaucho in the squadron of Guemes Guard

The dress and armament of the three squadrons of Guemes Guard was the same as the Infernales except for a red poncho and green beige 'chiripa'. It is known that among the gauchos were some English and Irish made prisoners from the Beresford expedition; the most well known was Peter Campbell described by the Scottish writer Robertson: 'He was a thin bony man, and his aspect was grim. He wore *gaucho*'s dress

and carried two cavalry pistols and a sword in a rusty scabbard which hung from a dirty raw leather belt. His whiskers and moustache were red, as was his tangled hair which was matted with sweat and dust. His sunburned face seemed quite black, and it was covered with blisters, while the overdry skin around his mouth seemed to be peeling away. He wore earrings, a military cap, a tattered poncho and a blue jacket with red lapels worn with use. He made a show of a great knife in a leather sheath; calfskin boots and iron spurs with rowels an inch and a half in diameter.'

G1: Private, Cazador, 11th Infantry Battalion, 1816

The soldier is shown wearing his old undress jacket and white brin trousers. This was the dress worn by this Battalion during all their service duties. An unusual feature of his dress is the old fatigue cap with a skin 'cuff'. By mid-1815 they were supplied with leather parade cap with cords, badges and plumes, the officers were given shako with national cockade



Gen. Antonio José de Sucre, artist unknown; MHN/BA. This painting shows Sucre at the battle of Ayacucho with Grenadiers of the Peruvian Legion to his front and officers of his staff behind him; a British ADC can be seen, also a Colombian Horse Grenadier officer. See text plate H3. Sucre's uniform is a red coat with blue collar, lapels, cuffs, turnbacks and trousers; all his lace is gold, with gold grenades on the turnbacks and gold stripe on the trousers. He has a wide blue waist sash with gold tassels. The shabraque is blue with gold lace and grenade. The horse's harness is red. The hat, bottom right, is black with gold lace and bears the cockade and feathers of Gran Colombia.

and white plumes. This unit fought throughout the Chilean campaign and San Martin's expedition to Peru.

G2: Sub-lieutenant, Battalion Cazadores de Los Andes, 1816

See text for uniform details. The uniform was one of the most simple and sober of the war, the shako was the same as the British Light Companies. Named No. 12 of Chasseurs of the Andes on 18 August 1816, it took part in the crossing of the Andes and the Chilean Campaign.

G3: General Jose de San Martin, 1816

San Martin is shown how he may have looked when he made the crossing of the Andes. The uniform is that of an officer of the Horse Grenadiers—see black and white photograph for details of lace. Note square end at top of the cuffs pattern, this is not shown on the troopers of the Horse Grenadiers. The poncho, thought to be Peruvian, is white with a black pattern down the front and sides also in the black and white photos, as is his other equipment used.

G4: Trooper, Horse Grenadiers, 1816

This trooper is shown not in his usual uniform of a dark blue tail coat with red piping but as he may have looked when he made the crossing of the Andes and possibly in other winter campaigns, such as Ayacucho. It is thought by Argentinian sources that a red pelisse was issued to the Horse Grenadiers before the crossing. The pelisse was known to be worn by the elite company of Carabineers of the Horse Grenadiers. The high boots of the Grenadiers were replaced by San Martin on 18 March 1815 for Russian boots and blue saxon type trousers with leather reinforcements. They were sometimes armed with lances as at the battles of Junin and Ayacucho. They also carried a carbine and heavy sword. This famous Regiment fought in all the major campaigns of the war; as San Martin proudly said of them, 'some will equal them, none will surpass them'.

H1: Trooper, Hussars of the Peruvian Legion, 1824

The Hussar of the Peruvian Legion is taken from a contemporary painting in Argentina by an unknown artist. The painting is of the battle of Ayacucho, see

black and white photograph. In the centre of the picture are shown Hussars, the rest of the picture shows Infantry of the Peruvian Legion all in great detail. The organisation of this regiment was a favourite object with General Miller who endeavoured to give it a national character and an esprit de corps. The Hussars, Miller states, were 'composed of 4 squadrons or eight troops; each troop consisted of one hundred rank and file. The uniform was similar to that of the English Hussars'.

H2: Trooper, Hussars of Colombia, 1824

The uniform for this Regiment was the same as for the Colombian 'Guías de la Guardia' (see black and white photograph) so the watercolour by Aliriventz states. The only difference is that the Hussars had no sabretache. For a winter campaign the men would of course wear boots and not the 'alpargates'. The regiment was armed with carbines, swords and lances.

H3: Officer, Grenadiers of Colombia

This uniform is put together from a painting of General Sucre with his staff at Ayacucho, and what may be an original coat in Bogota; the coat is dark blue with red collar, cuffs and turnbacks with gold grenade on the collar and turnbacks, white piping on the top of the collar and edges of the turnback, white piping on the pockets at the back. And white piping from the top of the turnback to top of the pocket. Note must be made to the odd lacing on the cuffs of the coat; this has not been seen on any other regiments in South America but it has appeared on some Mexican uniforms of this period. As I think this must be an officer coat I have given him gold epaulettes as he has gold buttons, the soldiers probably have red for Grenadiers. We know they were armed with the lance in the Ayacucho campaign and would have had a carbine and sword.

H4: Private, Grenadiers of the Peruvian Legion, 1824

See Fig. 1, Plate H, for the Peruvian Legion references, again we turn to Miller: 'The uniform was blue with red facings, white edging and red lace. The Grenadier Company had high bearskin parade caps; the Light Company had caps similar to those worn by English riflemen, and the other companies the

French shakos.' This grenadier is in the same uniform worn by Napoleon's Imperial Guard; except for one or two small details they used the same type of

brown fur packs shown in paintings and may have been issued with French equipment.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Un haut chapeau cylindrique en paille probablement, une veste blanche courte, un pantalon blanc et une ceinture noire. **A2** Une simple chemise de mouchoir anglais, ouverte au col et sur la poitrine. Large pantalon blanc de coton qui descend un peu en dessous du genou. Ses jambes et ses pieds sont nus mais il porte d'énormes éperons d'argent. Un sombrero à la forme basse en feuilles de palme tressées. Il porte une lance légère en canne noire avec une grande bannière brodée. **A3** La même sorte de bonnet que les Dragons anglais, une veste rouge avec des parements bleus et un col à liséré jaune, et une culotte aux coutures jaunes.

B1 Un uniforme similaire en apparence à celui de la Brigade des Fusiliers dans le service britannique. Ils étaient probablement armés des vieux fusils Baker. **B2** Un grand sombrero blanc, un manteau de général boutonné avec un col montant et abaissé, avec de la dentelle dorée sur le col et les parements, culotte en peau de buffle, bottes hautes et une cape, probablement avec un col de velours. **B3** L'uniforme de la Garde d'Honneur de Bolivar, porté pour la première fois à Bogota le 20 juillet 1815.

C1 Sorte d'uniforme porté par l'infanterie britannique juste après Waterloo. Un shako de type prussien avec manchon en toile cirée, veste rouge courte, probablement avec revers bleu ciel, pantalon blanc de coton ou de toile. Mousquet et ancien équipement péninsulaire. **C2** Une courte veste rouge croisée et boutonnée en travers d'une ceinture d'étoffe cramoisie, pantalon blanc et toile cirée couvrante. **C3** L'uniforme réglementaire des Grenadiers de l'armée vénézuélienne. La ganse certainement était rouge, comme la plume et les épaulettes. On portait des pantalons blancs pendant les campagnes d'été. Ils étaient probablement armés du mousquet. **C4** Protection en toile cirée, une veste courte bleu foncé garnie d'un passepoil rouge, pantalon blanc.

D1 Une veste bleu clair et un pantalon style hussard avec revers rouges ou noirs. Le devant est orné de soie. Les shakos et les bonnets sont faits du même matériau avec une plume touffue jaune ou verte. Le bonnet est orné d'une plaqué d'argent. Les équipements sont noirs et il est armé d'un sabre. **D2** Grande tenue se composant d'une veste écarlate avec parements bleu ciel et col orné de dentelle dorée, et pantalon écarlate.

E1 L'uniforme simple en lainage rouge était fait d'étoffe donnée par l'un des principaux commerçants à Salta, où l'unité fut levée. **E2** Veste à la hussarde avec bonnet à poil hussard brun. La selle et l'harnachement ont de coûteux accessoires d'or et d'argent.

F1 Un uniforme coloré de style hussard. Dolman bleu ciel avec dentelle rouge, col et parements, shako avec une grenade dorée. Pantalon bleu foncé avec une rayure rouge et des bottes hautes. Le tapis de selle est bleu foncé bordé de rouge. Ils sont armés d'une épée et d'une carabine. **F2** Veste rouge courte et "chiripa", bonnet à bords rouges, bottes gauchos, grands éperons de fer et poncho. Ils étaient armés d'une lance, d'une carabine, d'un sabre et d'un lasso. Également des "boleadoras" et un couteau de 5,5 cm appelé "faucón". **F3** Il porte la tenue des gauchos et est armé d'une lance, d'un sabre et de "boleadoras".

G1 Il porte l'ancienne veste de petite tenue et un pantalon blanc. La caractéristique inhabituelle est l'ancien bonnet de police avec un parement "en peau". **G2** Se référer au texte pour les détails sur l'uniforme. Cot uniforme était l'un des plus simples et des plus sobres de la guerre. L'unité prit part à la traversée des Andes et à la campagne chilienne. **G3** San Martin est présenté ici portant l'uniforme d'un officier des Grenadiers à cheval, tel qu'il était probablement lorsqu'il fit la traversée des Andes. Il porte également un poncho péruvien. **G4** Une pelisse rouge, des bottes russes et un pantalon bleu de style saxon avec renforcements de cuir. Il est armé d'une carabine et d'une lourde épée.

H1 Un Hussard de la Légion péruvienne dont l'uniforme ressemble fortement à celui des Hussards anglais. **H2** L'uniforme des "Guías de la Guardia" colombiens était le même, la seule différence étant l'absence d'un sabretache. Ils étaient armés de carabines, d'épées et de lances. **H3** Manteau bleu foncé avec col rouge et revers. Le col, le revers et les poches au dos étaient tous passepoilés de blanc. Notez l'étrange dentelle sur les parements. **H4** Ce grenadier porte le même uniforme que celui de la Garde impériale de Napoléon, y compris les sacs à dos de fourrure brune. Ils ont peut-être été distribués avec l'équipement français.

Farbtafeln

A1 Ein hoher zylindrischer Hut, wahrscheinlich aus Stroh, eine kurze weiße Jacke, weiße Hosen und schwarzer Gürtel. **A2** Ein simples Hemd aus englischem Taschentuchleinen, am Kragen und auf der Brust geöffnet. Lange weiße Baumwollhose bis knapp unter Knie. Beine und Füße nackt, doch trägt er massive silberne Sporen. Ein sombrero mit niedrigem Kopf aus geflochtenen Palmblättern. Er trägt eine leichte Lanze aus schwarzem Rohr mit einem großen, bestickten Banner. **A3** Die selbe Art von Kappe wie englische Dragoner, eine rote Jacke mit blauen Manschetten und Kragen, mit Gelb eingefäbzt, blaue Pluderhosen mit gelben Nähten.

B1 Eine Uniform ähnliche jener der Rifle Brigade in britischen Diensten. Bewaffnet wahrscheinlich mit dem alten Baker-Gewehr. **B2** Ein großer weißer Sombrero, ein Generalsmantel mit aufgeknöpftem großen Kragen, Goldspitze am Kragen und Manschetten, braune Breeches, hohe Stiefel und ein Cape, wahrscheinlich mit Samtkragen. **B3** Die Uniform der Ehrengarde von Bolivar, erstmalig getragen am 20. Juli 1815.

C1 Uniformtyp der britischen Infanterie kurz nach der Schlacht von Waterloo. Ein Tschako nach preußischer Art mit Ölzeugbelag, kurze rote Jacke, wahrscheinlich mit hellblauem Besatz, weiße Baumwoll- oder Leinenhose. Brown Bess-Muskete und alte Ausrüstung aus dem Peninsularkrieg. **C2** Eine kurze, rote, zweireihige Jacke, zugeknöpft über eine purpurrote Schärpe, weiße Hose und Ölzeug. **C3** Die vorschrittsmäßige Uniform der venezolanischen Grenadiere. Der Cordstoff war rot, ebenso wie die Epauletten und die Feder. Im Sommer wurden weiße Hosen getragen. Die Bewaffnung bestand aus Brown Bess-Musketen. **C4** Ölzeug, eine kurze dunkelblaue Jacke, rot eingefäbzt, weiße Hose.

D1 Eine hellblaue Jacke und Hose nach Husarenart, mit roten oder schwarzen Einfassungen. Tschakos oder Kappen bestanden aus demselben Stoff, mit einer buschigen, gelben oder grünen Feder. Die Kappe war mit einer Silberplatte verziert. Ausrüstung war schwarz, und er trägt einen Säbel. **D2** Galauniform mit schlarlachroter Jacke mit hellblauen Manschetten und Kragen mit Goldspitze, schlarlachrote Pluderhosen.

E1 Die einfache Uniform aus rotem Wollstoff; das Material wurde von einem der großen Ladenbesitzer in Salta gespendet, wo diese Einheit aufgestellt wurde. **E2** Jacke nach Husarenart mit braunem Husarenkalpak. Sattel und Zubehör mit kostspieligen Silber- und Goldbeschlägen.

F1 Eine farbenfrohe Uniform nach Husarenart. Himmelblauer Dolman mit roter Spitze, Kragen und Manschetten, Tschako mit goldener Granate. Dunkelblaue Hose mit rotem Streifen und hohe Stiefel. Das Satteltuch war dunkelblau, eingefäbzt mit Rot. Sie waren mit Karabiner und Schwert ausgerüstet. **F2** Kurze rote Jacke und "Chiripa", rote Hängekappe, Gaucho-Stiefel mit großen Eisenspornen, Poncho. Bewaffnet mit Lanze, Karabiner, Säbel und Lasso, aber auch mit "Boledoras" und einem 35 cm langen Messer, dem "Faucón". **F3** Er trägt Gaucho-Kleidung und ist mit einer Lanze, einem Säbel und Boledoras bewaffnet.

G1 Er trägt die alte Feldjacke und eine weiße Hose. Unüblich ist die alte Feldkappe mit Lederrand. **G2** Siehe Text für Uniformdetails. Diese Uniform war eine der schlichtesten und nüchternsten in diesem ganzen Krieg. Die Einheit war an der Überquerung der Anden und am Feldzug in Chile beteiligt. **G3** San Martin wird hier in der Uniform eines Offiziers der berittenen Grenadiere gezeigt, wie er bei der Überquerung der Anden gekleidet gewesen sein dürfte. Er trägt auch einen peruanischen Poncho. **G4** Eine rote Pelisse, russische Stiefel und blaue Hose nach sächsischer Art mit Lederverstärkung. Bewaffnet mit Karabiner und schwerem Schwert.

H1 Ein Husar der peruanischen Legion, dessen Uniform jener der englischen Husaren sehr ähnelt. **H2** Die Uniform war die gleiche wie die der kolumbianischen "Guías de la Guardia", nur ohne Säbeltasche. Sie waren mit Karabinern, Schwertern und Lanzen bewaffnet. **H3** Dunkelblauer Mantel mit rotem Kragen und Stulpen. Kragen, Stulpen und Taschen hatten hinten alle eine weiße Einfassung. Man beachte den Spitzenbesatz an den Manschetten. **H4** Dieser Grenadier trägt die gleiche Uniform wie die Kaiserliche Garde Napoleons, einschließlich der braunen Pelzanzien. Sie könnten eventuell mit französischer Ausrüstung versehen worden sein.