

VIEWS
IN
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

TAKEN DURING THE CAMPAIGNS OF HIS GRACE
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

BY G. CUMBERLAND, JUN.





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DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEWS.

No. I.

The **AQUEDUCT** (called os Arcos), with a distant View of Lisbon and the Tagus: it rests on numerous arches, the largest of which is 288 feet high, and 131 feet broad, the length 3000 feet. In the middle is a covered arched way of seven or eight feet, where the water flows on each side through a tunnel of stone, on each side is a path for foot passengers, the small towers serve as ventilators. This Aqueduct supplies Lisbon with water. In 1807 this city was entered by the French, who evacuated it in 1808, after the battle of Vimiera, in which they were defeated by the British.

No. II.

VIEW of the **DUKE** of **WELLINGTON'S LINES** covering **LISBON**, taken from the French position at Santarem, from whence Massena made his retreat on the 5th of March, 1811; exhibiting the causeway crossing the marsh, that covered the two Armies.

“Lisbon being situated at the extremity of a Peninsula formed by the sea and the Tagus, it is apparent, that if an army be so posted as to extend across the neck of the Peninsula, no enemy can penetrate to that city without a direct attack in front of the army so formed. It was on this principle that the lines covering Lisbon were planned by the Duke of Wellington.”—Colonel Jones, R. E.

No. III.

Represents the principal entrance to a small Church at Golegà: with Gothic grandeur it has the richness of Moorish decoration, independent of which, the building has nothing to recommend it; it is situated between Santarem and Tomar.

No. IV.

TOMAR. This town formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, after the destruction of which order it was transferred to that of Christ. On a hill, close to the town, is a remarkable edifice, the chief Monastery of the Order of Christ; it is a very large compound pile, constructed in many various tastes, like the small church at Golegà, and is said to have been begun by Gulder Paes, Master of the Order of Knights Templars; certain it is that the Kings Dom Manoel, John V. and the Philips, built part of it. The Order of Christ was established in 1319, by Dom Diniz. On the 14th of November, 1810, the French army broke up from its bivouac at Santarem, and retired into cantonments in the district round this town; it was burnt by them on their retreat in 1811.

No. V.

A **FOUNTAIN** in **ELVAS**; with a distant View of the Street in which the Market is held.

No. VI.

A **VIEW** of **ELVAS**, with the **AQUEDUCT**, and **FORT LA LIPPE.** Elvas is a strong frontier city of Portugal. Here is a cistern that will hold water enough for the town for six months; the water is brought by a Moorish aqueduct three miles in length. It is one of the most important fortresses in the country; it is strongly fortified, and defended by two citadels situated on neighbouring hills, called St. Luzia, and La Lippe, the latter is considered to be a masterpiece of fortification, and the strongest fort in Europe.

No. VII.

NORTH VIEW of ELVAS, from the principal Entrance.

No. VIII.

BADAJOS, a city of Spain, three leagues from Elvas. This View was taken from the north side of the Guadiana, under Fort Christoval. It surrendered to the French in 1811, and was taken from them by the British and Portuguese in 1812. The inhabitants are famed for their embroidery in gold and silver. The water is very bad, and the situation considered unhealthy.

No. IX

PORTA-LEGRE (or the Happy Porch), a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a Bishop's See. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is seated at the foot of a high mountain covered with chestnut trees; the fruit is considered excellent, and forms a considerable article of merchandize. This place was the winter head quarters of General Hill, with the second division of the army.

No. X.

The ARMY crossing the TAGUS at VILLA VELHA, on a bridge of boats, to the attack of Badajos, in 1812.

No. XI.

CASTELLO BRANCO, with the SERRA DE ESTRELLA, the highest range of mountains in the Peninsula. This town is well known to the army, it being on the line of march between Lisbon and the north of Portugal. For several leagues round this place the country is covered with the gum Cistus, which grows about six feet in height, and furnishes good cover for game, which abounds, particularly the red leg partridge. Wild bees attach their nests to the stems of this plant, from which the inhabitants collect a quantity of honey and wax.

No. XII.

CELORICO, taken from one of the bridges crossing the river Mondego, on the road to Almeida: an attempt was made by Massena to destroy it in his retreat before the Duke of Wellington in 1811. The town has nothing to recommend it, and the country around is incapable of much cultivation.

No. XIII.

PANORAMIC VIEW from the CASTLE of ST. SEBASTIAN. The town stands at the foot of a promontory, upon a low sandy neck of ground washed by the sea, about three quarters of a mile from east to west, connecting itself to the main land at a high oblong rocky hill, of about one mile in length, called mount Orgullo. On the west side of the town is a bay, a mile and a half wide from east to west, and three-quarters of a mile from the mouth to the shore opposite. The mouth is more than half a mile across, in which at equal distances from the extreme points of it stands an island, about three quarters of a mile in circumference, and of considerable elevation, though of less than that of the adjacent lands. The only buildings upon it are a Chapel and Hermitage, dedicated to St. Clare. On the east side of the town the little river Urmea runs till it reaches the sea over a broad flat sandy beach, which is covered at high water. Just below the bridge represented in the print, Sir Thomas Graham, with 2000 men, crossed at low water, and drove the French into the Castle, where they surrendered.

No. XIV.

PALACE of SAN ILDEFONSO on the north side of the Guadarama, one of the summer residences of the Spanish court ; it contains a fine collection of pictures, and a most delightful garden, quite in the taste of Watteau.

No. XV.

PALENCIA, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a Bishop's See. The chief manufactures are woollen coverlets, flannels, and serges. The allied armies passed through it at the close of the campaign of 1813.

No. XVI.

SANTANDER, a Sea-port, on the North coast of Spain ; it is a safe harbour, and sufficiently large to contain all the fleets in Europe.

No. XVII.

VITORIA, a city of Spain, capital of the district of Alava in Biscay. In the plane represented in the print, and near the city, on the 21st of June, 1813, a most complete victory was obtained by the allied forces under the Duke of Wellington, over the French army under Jerome Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan.

No. XVIII.

MARKET in Spain.

No. XIX.

VIEW of the RIVER DOURO at TORO, at which place the allied armies united on the commencement of the campaign of 1813. This town is famous for wine and fruit ; great quantity of the latter is produced from standard trees, and sent to Madrid.

No. 6, King's Road, Sloane Square,
May 1, 1823.

Geo. Cumberland Junr













Colonne à Fort La Hippie





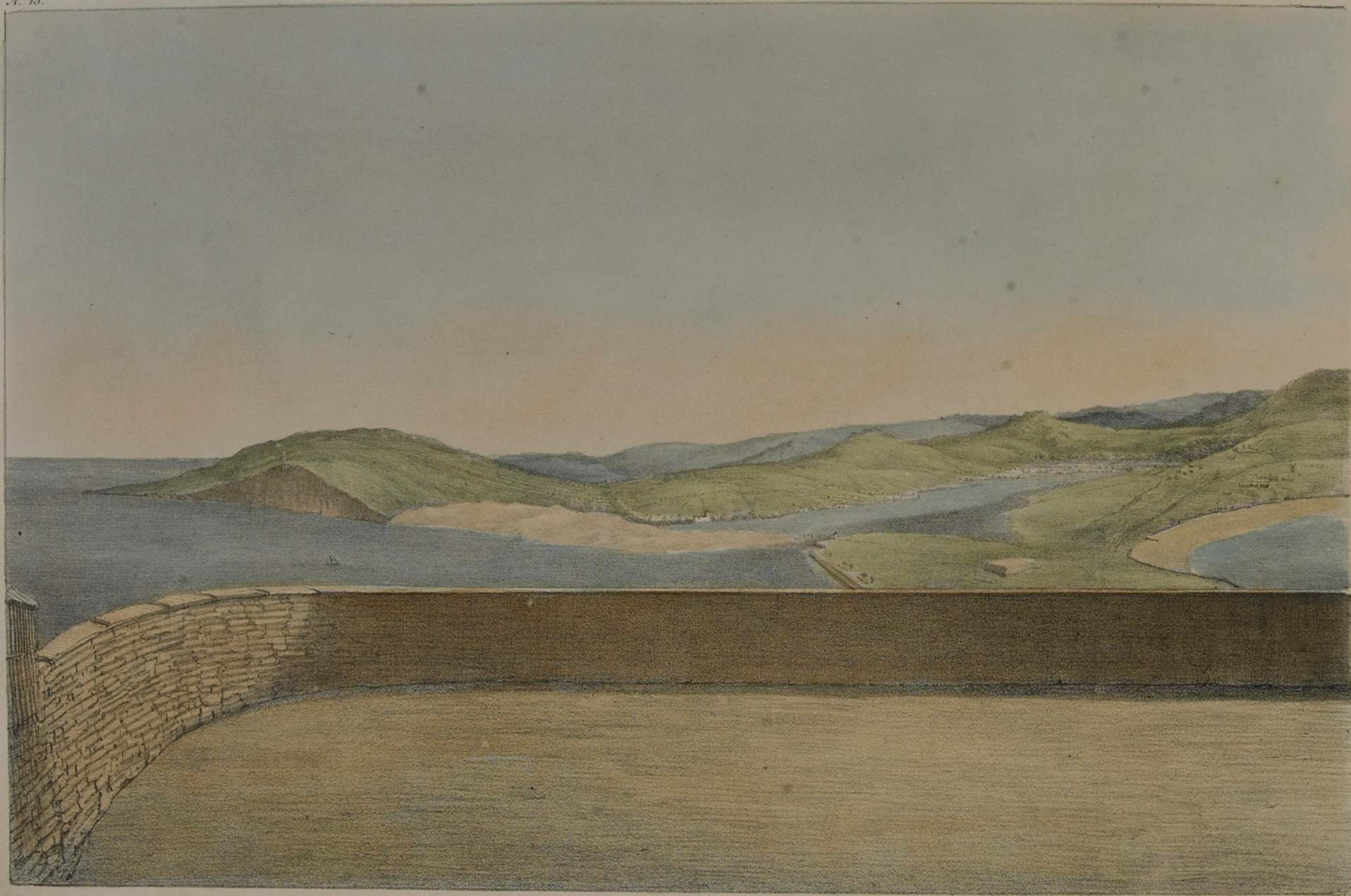


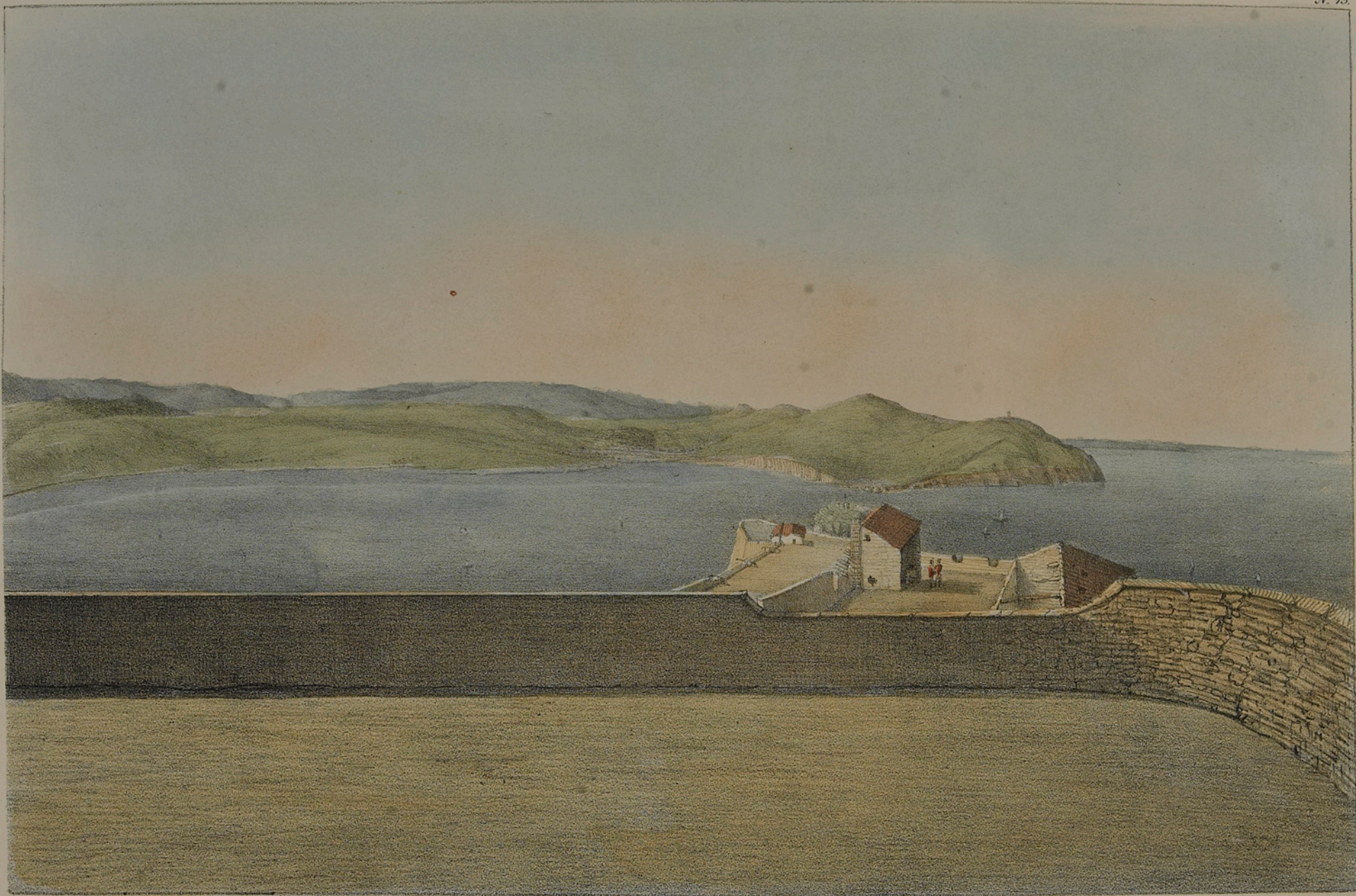


The Tagus at Villa Velha











San Lázaro















