

PORTUGAL

Cockade: Blue with a red ring.

I. INFANTRY

Information on the dress of the Portuguese army in the eighteenth century is sparse. The uniforms tended, however, to be rather out of date in style. Thus in 1740 the infantry wore long coats with very large cuffs and a row of buttons right down the front, and a very large broad-brimmed tricorne hat. The grenadiers had tall fur caps with no plate. From an early date the coat was dark blue for the whole army, with predominantly white or yellow undergarments. Officers were denoted by a crimson silk sash, a distinction of rank they retained in full dress up to the 1930s. By about 1800 the infantry uniform fairly closely resembled the prevailing continental fashions. The distinctions were as follows.

REGIMENT	COLLAR	LAPELS	BUTTONS AND EPAULETTES	SKIRTS	WAISTCOATS	PLUME
Lippe	red	blue ¹	white	white	white	white
Albuquerque	blue; white cuffs	white	yellow	white	white	red
Minas	red ²	red ¹	white	white	white	white
1 st Armada	red ²	red	yellow	red	red	red
2 nd Armada	red ²	red	white	red	red	white
Cascaes	blue	blue	yellow	blue	white	carmine
de Setubal	yellow	blue ¹	white	yellow	white	red
Peniche	white ²	blue ¹ ; white lace	yellow	white	white	red
1 st Elvas	red	red	yellow	blue	blue	white
2 nd Elvas	red ²	red ¹ ; white loops	white	red	white	white
Colonial, Rio de Janeiro	red	none; white loops	white	white	white	shakos
Serpa	red	yellow	white	red	yellow	red
1 st Olivenca	orange	orange; white lace	white	red	white	light blue
2 nd Olivenca	orange; white cuffs	orange; white lace	white	red	white	red
Campo Major	blue ²	blue ¹ ; white loops	white	red	red	black
Castello de Vide	blue; white cuffs	blue	yellow	red	white	-----
Colonial Moira, Rio de Janeiro	yellow	none	white	yellow	yellow	white <i>Kaskett</i>
Lagos	white	white	white	white	blue	red
Faro	red	blue	yellow	blue	white	-----
1 st Porto	red	red	white	yellow	yellow	-----
2 nd Porto	blue	yellow	white	red	red	-----
Vianna	yellow; white cuffs	yellow	yellow	red	white	-----
Valença	yellow	yellow	white	red	blue	-----
Almeida	red	red	white	red	yellow	-----
Gena Major	yellow	yellow	white	yellow	yellow	-----
Chares	white	red	yellow	white	red	-----
Bragança Colonial	red	white	yellow	red	white	-----
Bragança	light yellow	light yellow	white	white	white	-----

¹ lapels edged with lace of button colour; with two or three loop below

² cuffs edged with lace, and with lace loops, of the button colour

In the period 1809-1814 the infantry distinctions were as follows.

REGIMENT	COLLAR	CUFFS	EDGING
1	blue	white	white
2	blue	white	red
3	blue	white	yellow
4	blue	red	white
5	blue	red	red
6	blue	red	yellow
7	blue	yellow	white
8	blue	yellow	red
9	blue	yellow	yellow
10	blue	light blue	white
11	blue	light blue	red
12	blue	light blue	yellow
13	white	white	white
14	white	white	red
15	white	white	yellow
16	red	red	white
17	red	red	red
18	red	red	yellow
19	yellow	yellow	white
20	yellow	yellow	red
21	yellow	yellow	yellow
22	light blue	light blue	white
23	light blue	light blue	red
24	light blue	light blue	yellow

All wore blue coats, with the exception of the two Armada regiments, which had green coats and breeches. The breeches were blue for the other regiments, with the following exceptions: Colonial Moira, 2nd Porto, and Almeida, yellow; 1st Porto, red; Valença, white. The small bicorne hat was worn across the head, sloping forward. The binding, and the tassels depending from the corners, were of button colour.

In 1809 the infantry adopted short single-breasted blue jackets with nine yellow metal buttons, blue or white breeches, and black half gaiters, and British-type shakos with cockade and white plume at the front, with the regimental number on it. The leather equipment, which was worn crossed, was white. Piping ran around the top and front of the collar, down the front and around the bottom of the jacket, and along the skirt edges, and also around the shoulder straps (which were blue for all) and the round cuffs. A hunting horn was worn on the shako and green fringes on the shoulders. The rifles wore a brown uniform and had a small horn badge above the shako plate, and a green plume. The first three battalions had brown collars, the 4th through 6th had theirs of the distinctive colour. These were: 1st and 4th Battalions, blue; 2nd and 5th, red; and 3rd and 6th, yellow. Leather equipment was black.

The National Regiments (auxiliary troops) were not uniformly dressed. They, like the other units, wore many items of British provenance.

In 1814 a double-breasted jacket with epaulettes was introduced. The latter were white for fusiliers, red for grenadiers, and green for light infantry. As time passed, the British influence became more marked. The shakos had larger tops and a more pronounced curve at the sides. The cuffs were changed to blue, with coloured French-type slashes. Grey trousers were worn.

II. CAVALRY

In 1800 the uniform of the cavalry consisted of a blue jacket, yellow leather breeches, long boots, and a white metal cuirass. The leather equipment was black in some regiments, red in others. The Caés and Moira regiments wore sabretaches.

The several distinctions are given in the following table.

REGIMENT	COLLAR, CUFFS AND SKIRTS	SASH	HEADDRESS	LACE LOOPS ABOVE CUFFS
Caés	carmine; -white loops	crimson with white edges	bicorne; white lace; red plume	-----
Alcantara	pink; white loops on collar	pink with white edges and vandyk	crested helmet with white metal mounts	three white chevron-shaped loops
Mecklenburg	light blue	red with two narrow stripes	black helmet with red crest extending down at rear	three white V loops
Elvas	red	red, blue edges and center stripe	bicorne; yellow lace; white plume	four yellow chevron-shaped loops
Evora	white	yellow-blue-yellow	black peakless helmet with yellow comb and red crest	-----
Moira	yellow	as for Mecklenburg	bicorne	-----
Olivença	blue	white-crimson-black	shako with white lines and crimson feather	-----
Almeida	light blue	black, white edges piped light blue	white metal helmet with red crest	-----
Castello Branco	orange	as for Mecklenburg	black helmet with white comb and crimson crest	three white chevron-shaped loops
Miranda	brick red	brick red with white edges	black <i>Kaskett</i> with red feather rising from rear	-----
Chaves	carmine	carmine	bicorne with red feather	-----
Bragança	blue	as for Mecklenburg	black helmet with red feather rising from rear	-----

The Legion Of Light Troops was dressed differently. Its uniform consisted of a short blue coatee with black collar and black pointed cuffs, with loops of yellow lace on the collar and on the breast. The collar and cuffs were edged with yellow and had yellow chevron-shaped loops. They also had cylindrical shakos with yellow cords, white breeches, and hussar boots.

In 1809 the uniforms, which were supplied from Britain, were simplified. The twelve regiments wore blue uniforms with the following distinctions: 1-3, white; 4-6 red; 7-9, yellow; and 10-12, blue. They wore helmets with combs and a crest; and yellow metal shoulder scales.

III. ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS

In the eighteenth century the uniforms were usually blue with black distinctions. About 1800 the coats and waistcoats were blue, with red skirt turnbacks.

REGIMENT	COLLAR, CUFFS AND LAPELS	BUTTONS AND EPAULETTES	BREECHES
Lissabon ¹	black with white edges	white	blue
Estremoz	black; blue cuffs	white	blue with white stripes
Algarve	blue ²	white	blue
Porto	black ³	white	black

1 red hat plume.

2 white lace loops on front

3 two white lace loops below lapels

In 1808 an all-blue uniform with yellow metal buttons was introduced.