VISITOR'S GUIDE TO THE ARMY MUSEUM

MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA

MUSEO DEL **EJÉRCITO**

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Lieutenant general D. Joaquín Navarro Sangrán

First director of the Royal Military Museum,
origin of the current Army Museum.

Defense Publications Catalog
https://publicaciones.defensa.gob.es

Catalog of Publications of the General State Administration
https://cpage.mpr.gob.es

publicaciones.defensa.gob.es

cpage.mpr.gob.es

Publish:

MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA

SUBSECRETARÍA DE DEFENSA

SECRETARÍA GENERAL TÉCNICA

Paseo de la Castellana 109, 28046 Madrid

NIPO 083-19-227-1 (print edition)
ISBN 978-84-9091-441-0 (print edition)
Legal deposit M 30332-2019

NIPO 083-20-022-8 (online edition)

Publication date: october 2019
1st reprint date: march 2020
2nd reprint date: march 2022
Design and printed: Ministry of Defence

6 VISITOR'S GUIDE TO THE ARMY MUSEUM

INDEX

PRESENTATION

Antonio Rajo Moreno
Army Museum General Director

It is a pleasure for me to offer the public the *Visitors' Guide to the Army Museum*. With this publication, we fulfill one of our priority objectives, to disseminate the collections and publicize the History of Spain through the History of its Army.

This publication is the result of the commitment and dedication of all the technicians working at the Museum that have joined their efforts to achieve an educational and entertaining guide with which the reader can go through the exhibition halls stopping at the most representative pieces, knowing or remembering data about the exposed funds and enjoying his/her stay.

The *Guide* is aimed at those who go into the tours of the permanent exhibition, researchers, to those interested in the course of our history, those that want to get closer to the meaning of the objects that identify our Army, also to the curious, and to all those who come into the Museum attracted by the majesty of the Alcazar and leave impressed with the richness of the collections that it guards.

I hope that this guide will be a good visiting companion and an invitation to return to the Army Museum in new occasions.

INTRODUCTION

If there is one thing that characterizes the collections of the Army Museum is the heterogeneity of its exhibits, keeping at present more than 36,000. It presents collections of very diverse origins, made up over the years, and that are witnesses of some of the most important events in the history of Spain. The Museum's permanent exhibition comprises a careful selection of more than 6,000 items displayed over approximately 8,000 m^2. Thus, with 21 halls, two different tours are organized and, at the same time, they are concurrent.

The Historical Tour and its seven halls, which are identified in red in the guide, intend to show the evolution of the Army from the Hispanic Monarchy to the present day. This articulation of the exhibition model developed for the historical discourse, promotes and enriches the reading of the report as it allows not only a linear chronological tracking, but it is possible to establish cross-cutting thematic readings that have as a basis the described routes.

The Thematic Tour and its thirteen rooms, identified in yellow, are oriented to the collections, complementing the historical discourse with the reading of other aspects related to the military institution, sometimes showing items belonging to the same discipline and others belonging to a multidisciplinary character.

The Alcazar has preserved within its walls a series of unique spaces that have been put in value so that the public can visit them and know them *in situ*. These places are the Alcazar Tour and are identified in the guide in blue color in the different halls. In each of them we will find an explanatory text with the history and the use they were given. The Imperial Chapel, included in this tour due to its size and architectural importance, has been incorporated as an independent exhibition space.


MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

The new Army Museum facilities were planned considering two rather different architectural interventions: the adaptation of the historic building, the Alcazar of Toledo, and the construction of a new building. With the onset of the excavations prior to the construction of the new building, these remains of great archaeological interest were found in what is known as Parata Norte *(North Terrace)*. Due to its historical significance, they were integrated into the Museum visitors' reception area.

The site location of the Alcazar of Toledo presents traces of human presence from the Bronze Age, between the 13th and 8th centuries BC, including the existence of silos or warehouses for grain.

The settlement was subsequently inhabited by different civilizations that took advantage of the materials used by the previous ones. Therefore, the remains we preserve are limited, among them stands out a cistern from the Early Roman Empire, 1st and 2nd centuries AD, and from Visigoth times, two decorated constructive elements from the 5th and 8th centuries AD were found. From the Islamic times, there are elements of a walled structure and the duct system, as well as other elements that must have been part of the compound during all this time. Likewise, remains from construction works carried out after the conquest of Toledo by Alphonse VI can be observed, excelling those belonging to the palace-fortress built by the Trastamara dynasty.

Over the abovementioned remains lay the walls of the palace residence initiated by King Charles V and continued by Philip II who gave the building its current configuration and appearance.

The results of the aforementioned works carried out on the historical monuments have made it possible to assert the real value of the excavated area and enable the public exhibition of this site. A number of interactive screens will help us to dig in the site through a virtual reconstruction of the remains making a review of the different periods of the History of Spain.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

THEMATIC TOUR

T2


T1 Origins of the Museum


T2 Spanish army uniforms


T3 Collection of the Medinaceli ducal house


T4 Romero Ortiz Museum


T5 Historical photography


T6 Ethnographic heritage


T7 Decorations


T8 The miniatures


T9 History of the Alcázar

T1


T10 History of the Artillery


T11 The flags


T12 Portable firearms


T13 Cold weapons

Hall Introduction

Standout piece

Hall plan and location of pieces

Alcázar ground plan

T2 SPANISH ARMY UNIFORMS

This room exhibits a selection of uniforms, along with accessories and emblems. Due to the fragility of the textiles, only a few items prior to the 19th century are preserved. For this reason, faithful reproductions have been made, in accordance with ordinances, to fill in the gaps in the evolution of the Spanish Army uniforms. The concept of uniforms as such was introduced in Spain with the arrival of Philip V and the publication of the first ordinances.

1. Clothing belonging to a musketeer of the Tercio de Saboya 17th century *(Tercio is a military unit similar to a Regiment, in this case it would be Regiment of Savoy)*

Clothing specific to a soldier of the 17th century, uniform regulations did not exist at that time, and soldiers dressed according to fashion or economic resources. It is worth mentioning the containers of gunpowder hanging from the webbing, known as the "twelve apostles". Each of them carried the right powder charge for one shot.

2. Officer's uniform of the Savoy Regiment, reign of Philip V. 18th century 2

Uniform corresponding to the Corps that has its origin in the Tercio of Savoy. This unit received the designation of Regiment during the reorganization of Philip V. It was used during the War of the Spanish Succession after the death of Charles II.

3. Full dress Jacket and sash of Captain General José Gutiérrez de la Concha 7

A piece of great richness, it is worth to mention the embroideries with gold thread. The three decorative stripes on the cuffs and the waist sash indicate the rank of captain general. Its owner, an Argentine, ended up a Grandee of Spain and was the last Chairman of the Council of Ministers with Queen Isabella II.

4. Uniform of the Brigadier aide-de-camp of the King D. Francisco de Asís, Field Marshal Joaquín Bouligny and Fonseca

It is a uniform pulled of use, which makes it unique among those we preserve from the end of the 19th century. One of the most eye-catching features is its striking chromatic and decorative richness: embroidered fleur-de-lys and metal chiseled lions in the shoulder pads and helmet.

5. Mess uniform of a soldier of the Lusitania Cavalry Hunters Regiment 1

Uniform worn in ceremonies and formal occasions, according to 1909 regulations. On the head, there is a kalpak, with feathers and the curious emblem of the Corps, the skull. This unit, established in 1709, took part in the Battle of Madonna del Olmo, Italy, during the War of the Austrian Succession in the middle of the 18th century. In the victory only a third of the Regiment survived, because of that, the unit earned the nickname of "Dragons of Death". For this feat, Philip V granted the unit the use of the skull with the crossbones we see represented.

6. Tunic and trousers of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Border Police Corps Juan Cueto Ibáñez

Uniform with two stars embroidered on the cuffs that indicate the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The border police corps, to which it belongs, was established in 1829 for the surveillance of the coasts and borders and the prosecution of smuggling and tax fraud. It was integrated in the Civil Guard in 1940.

7. Lieutenant Colonel peaked cap of the Riflemen of the Regiment of Ifni 4

This type of headgear is still used today. The regulation of headgear began at the beginning of the 18th century with the cocked hats. The bicorne, the metallic helmet, the ros, the Theresian cap or the garrison cap are other types of headgear that are displayed in this room.

8. Mess dress uniform of Cavalry Lieutenant Agustín Carnero Rodríguez 4

Manufactured in 1967, it belongs to the clothing used for special occasions. It follows the 1943 regulations, in effect for more than 30 years until 1975 with minor variations. It was the first ordinance after the Spanish Civil War and is characterized by the tunic, closed and fitted, and red diamonds in the neck.

9. Paratrooper winter service uniform 4

Because it is a daily uniform, the awards are represented by the colors of their ribbons and inserted into the pins on the left pocket. The rest of badges refers to qualifications, stays in units, courses and international missions during his military career.

Piece

2 This number in a square near each piece indicates the number of the piece inside the showcases and labels

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

HISTORICAL TOUR

H1

H1 The hispanic monarchy 1492-1700

H2 The enlightened monarchy 1700-1788

H3 Liberals and absolutists 1788-1843

H2

H4 The liberal state 1843-1874

H5 The restoration of the monarchy 1874-1923

H6 The 20th century

CI

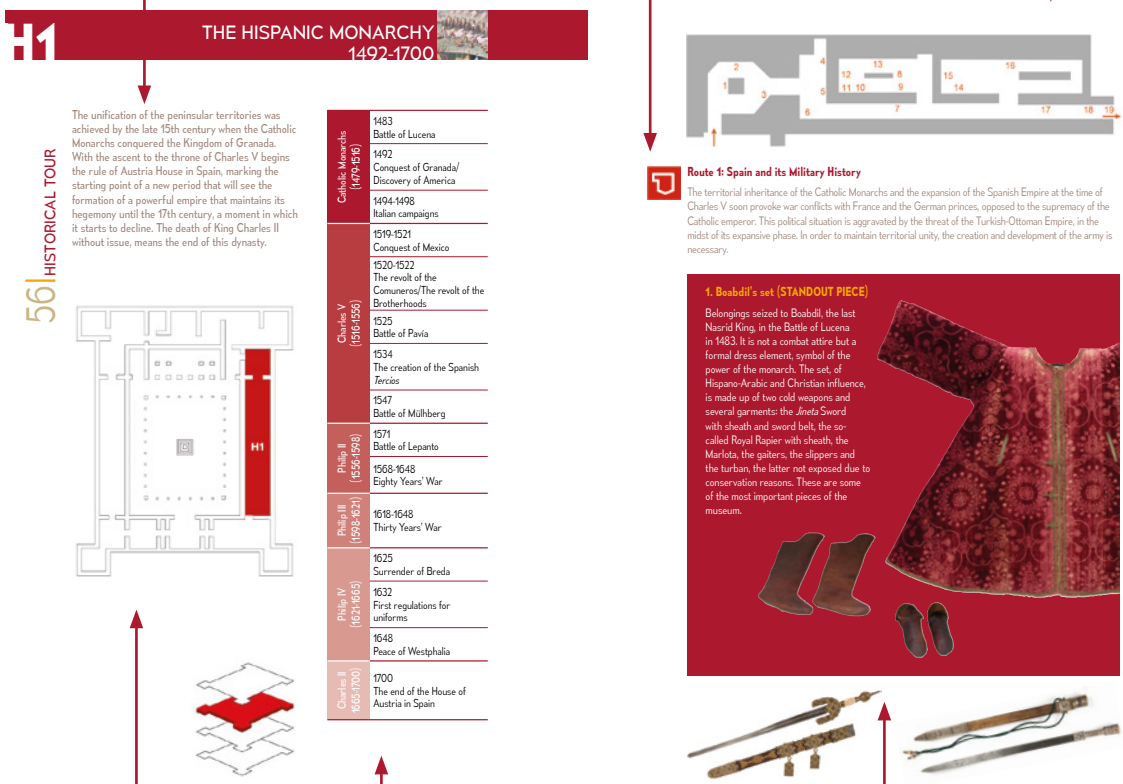
CI Imperial chapel

The armies before the army

Hall Introduction

Thematic tour

Hall plan and location of pieces



H1 THE HISPANIC MONARCHY 1492-1700

56 HISTORICAL TOUR

The unification of the peninsular territories was achieved by the late 15th century when the Catholic Monarchs conquered the Kingdom of Granada. With the ascent to the throne of Charles V begins the rule of Austria House in Spain, marking the starting point of a new period that will see the formation of a powerful empire that maintains its hegemony until the 17th century, a moment in which it starts to decline. The death of King Charles II without issue, means the end of this dynasty.

Catholic Monarchs (1479-1516)	1483 Battle of Lucena
	1492 Conquest of Granada/ Discovery of America
	1494-1498 Italian campaigns
Charles V (1516-1556)	1519-1521 Conquest of Mexico
	1520-1522 The revolt of the Comuneros/The revolt of the Brotherhoods
	1525 Battle of Pavía
	1534 The creation of the Spanish *Tercios*
	1547 Battle of Mülhberg
Philip II (1556-1598)	1571 Battle of Lepanto
	1568-1648 Eighty Years' War
Philip III (1598-1621)	1618-1648 Thirty Years' War
Philip IV (1621-1665)	1625 Surrender of Breda
	1632 First regulations for uniforms
	1648 Peace of Westphalia
Charles II (1665-1700)	1700 The end of the House of Austria in Spain

Route 1: Spain and its Military History

The territorial inheritance of the Catholic Monarchs and the expansion of the Spanish Empire at the time of Charles V soon provoke war conflicts with France and the German princes, opposed to the supremacy of the Catholic emperor. This political situation is aggravated by the threat of the Turkish-Ottoman Empire, in the midst of its expansive phase. In order to maintain territorial unity, the creation and development of the army is necessary.

1. Boabdil's set (STANDOUT PIECE)

Belongings seized to Boabdil, the last Nasrid King, in the Battle of Lucena in 1483. It is not a combat attire but a formal dress element, symbol of the power of the monarch. The set, of Hispano-Arabic and Christian influence, is made up of two cold weapons and several garments: the *Jineta* Sword with sheath and sword belt, the so-called Royal Rapier with sheath, the Marlota, the gaiters, the slippers and the turban, the latter not exposed due to conservation reasons. These are some of the most important pieces of the museum.

Alcázar ground plan

Chronological axis

Standout piece

THEMATIC TOURS

"Spain and its Military History": it provides the basic framework of Spain's history, its formation, forms of governance and the main aspects of its foreign policy.

"Military Organization": it describes aspects of the organization of the army at any given moment, modes of recruitment, the way of life of the soldier, schools, and the symbols and military values.

"Material means": it shows aspects related to technical innovation in the Army, weapons, vehicles, equipment, construction, science and military techniques.

"The Art of War": it deals with the tactic and the predominant strategy at each stage, as well as the armed conflicts in which Spain participates in every age.

"The Army and Civil Society": it presents the links between one and another and exposes the scientific, technical and cultural contributions made by the Army throughout its history to social development.

THEMATIC TOUR

The beginnings of the Army Museum date back to 1803, when the Royal Military Museum was established in the Palace of Monteleon in Madrid, under the responsibility of the Artillery and Engineers Corps. In 1808 the building was destroyed because of the Spanish Independence War, and the Museum had to be relocated to the Buenavista Palace in Cibeles square, where it stays till the middle of the 19th century when the Artillery Museum starts its relocation to the Buen Retiro Palace to which will arrive the different collections belonging to other Army branches until the year 1932 when all of them are consolidated in the Historical Military Museum. Since 1940, it was renamed as the Army Museum, closing down in Madrid in 2005 to be moved to the Alcazar of Toledo.

1. Ceiling, stained-glass windows, flags and plasterwork

Recreation of the ceiling of the Hall of the Kingdoms, one of the most characteristic areas of the Palace of the Buen Retiro in Madrid. It was frescoed and decorated with vegetal and geometric motifs, vases and baskets with fruits, allegories of animals and mythological figures.

These stained glass windows were handcrafted and are a faithful copy of those from the former location in Madrid, which decorated windows, rooms and interior doors. The emblems of the branches and corps of the Army were represented in them.

One of the Museum signs of identity when it was located in the Palace of the Buen Retiro were the flags belonging to different periods, branches and corps that, hanging on to flagpoles, decorated its halls. Here are reproduced four of those that were exhibited in the Independence Hall.

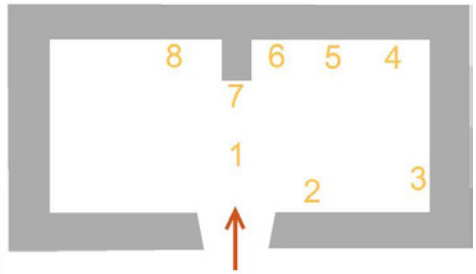
The plasterwork were handcrafted following original technics and recreate part of the Arab Hall in the Buen Retiro Palace. The latter was made during the 19th century to house the pieces belonging to Boabdil. Its intention, according to the prevailing taste, was to create an atmosphere according to the pieces that were to be placed inside.

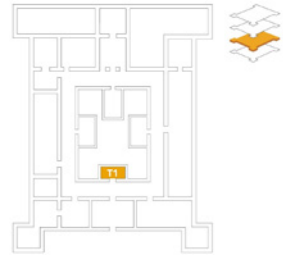
2. Portrait of Lieutenant General D. Joaquín Navarro Sangrán

A Valencian soldier and aristocrat from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth Centuries, he was the first director of the Royal Military Museum, the origin of the current Army Museum. He is wearing the blue uniform of a lieutenant general with the emblems of the Artillery Corps in the collar.

3. Miniature portrait of an Infantry Captain of the 11th Soria Regiment

A painting which, like most of the miniatures in the collection of the Museum, is made of ivory. These pieces are a private and intimate view peculiar to the Spanish romanticism.





4. Necklace with miniature decorations

A. Third Class Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle (Prussia).

B. Cross of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Hermenegild.

C. Cross of the Military Order of Aviz (Portugal).

D. Sash badge of the Order of Charles III.

E. Cross of Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honor (France).

F. Second Class Cross of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Ferdinand.

5. Conic Mortar made of bronze "Tetouan"

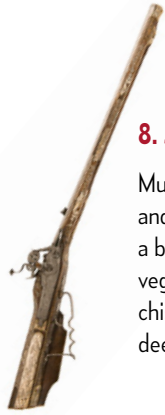
This piece belonged to General O'Donnell and was manufactured in the Artillery Precision Workshop in Madrid with the remaining bronze after melting down the lions that stood in front of the façade of the Congress in Madrid. These sculptures, in turn, were made with the bronze from the cannons captured in the 1860 African war.

6. Dolman that belonged to a major of the Albuera Cavalry Hunters Regiment

Uniform with the insignias of major, stripes and stars, established in the regulations of the 1860s. During the reign of Alfonso XIII, the use of stripes as insignias were already abolished and from then on, majors would only carry an eight points star. It presents bullet and stabbing holes.

7. Touch station

In order to facilitate the accessibility of the room to all groups, this station has been included in the exhibition tour with a relief map of the old Hall of the Kingdoms of Madrid. It also allows approaching by touch to some of the elements in the room as the mosaics and the plasterwork.



8. Jager hunting carbine with wheellock

Muzzle-loading German carbine whose decoration and use are closely related. The barrel rests in a box made of walnut inlaid with bone and with vegetable motifs, while in the gun carriage and the chiseled lock are represented hunting scenes with deer, dogs and hunters

This room exhibits a selection of uniforms, along with accessories and emblems. Due to the fragility of the textiles, only a few items prior to the 19th century are preserved. For this reason, faithful reproductions have been made, in accordance with ordinances, to fill in the gaps in the evolution of the Spanish Army uniforms. The concept of uniforms as such was introduced in Spain with the arrival of Philip V and the publication of the first ordinances.

1. Clothing belonging to a musketeer of the Tercio de Saboya 17th century *(Tercio is a military unit similar to a Regiment, in this case it would be Regiment of Savoy)*

Clothing specific to a soldier of the 17th century, uniform regulations did not exist at that time, and soldiers dressed according to fashion or economic resources. It is worth mentioning the containers of gunpowder hanging from the webbing, known as the "twelve apostles". Each of them carried the right powder charge for one shot.

2. Officer's uniform of the Savoy Regiment, reign of Philip V. 18th century| 2

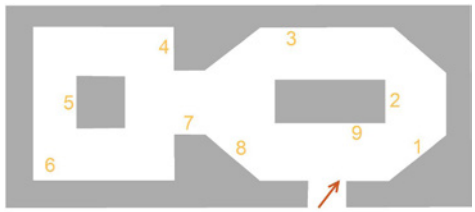
Uniform corresponding to the Corps that has its origin in the Tercio of Savoy. This unit received the designation of Regiment during the reorganization of Philip V. It was used during the War of the Spanish Succession after the death of Charles II.

3. Full dress Jacket and sash of Captain General José Gutiérrez de la Concha 7

A piece of great richness, it is worth to mention the embroideries with gold thread. The three decorative stripes on the cuffs and the waist sash indicate the rank of captain general. Its owner, an Argentine, ended up a Grandee of Spain and was the last Chairman of the Council of Ministers with Queen Isabella II.

4. Uniform of the Brigadier aide-de-camp of the King D. Francisco de Asís, Field Marshal Joaquín Bouligny and Fonseca

It is a uniform pulled of use, which makes it unique among those we preserve from the end of the 19th century. One of the most eye-catching features is its striking chromatic and decorative richness: embroidered fleur-de-lys and metal chiseled lions in the shoulder pads and helmet.



5. Mess uniform of a soldier of the Lusitania Cavalry Hunters Regiment 1

Uniform worn in ceremonies and formal occasions, according to 1909 regulations. On the head, there is a kalpak, with feathers and the curious emblem of the Corps, the skull. This unit, established in 1709, took part in the Battle of Madonna del Olmo, Italy, during the War of the Austrian Succession in the middle of the 18th century. In the victory only a third of the Regiment survived, because of that, the unit earned the nickname of "Dragons of Death". For this feat, Philip V granted the unit the use of the skull with the crossbones we see represented.

6. Tunic and trousers of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Border Police Corps Juan Cueto Ibáñez

Uniform with two stars embroidered on the cuffs that indicate the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The border police corps, to which it belongs, was established in 1829 for the surveillance of the coasts and borders and the prosecution of smuggling and tax fraud. It was integrated in the Civil Guard in 1940.

7. Lieutenant Colonel peaked cap of the Riflemen of the Regiment of Ifni 4

This type of headgear is still used today. The regulation of headgear began at the beginning of the 18th century with the cocked hats. The bicorne, the metallic helmet, the ros, the Theresian cap or the garrison cap are other types of headgear that are displayed in this room.

8. Mess dress uniform of Cavalry Lieutenant Agustín Carnero Rodríguez 4

Manufactured in 1967, it belongs to the clothing used for special occasions. It follows the 1943 regulations, in effect for more than 30 years until 1975 with minor variations. It was the first ordinance after the Spanish Civil War and is characterized by the tunic, closed and fitted, and red diamonds in the neck.

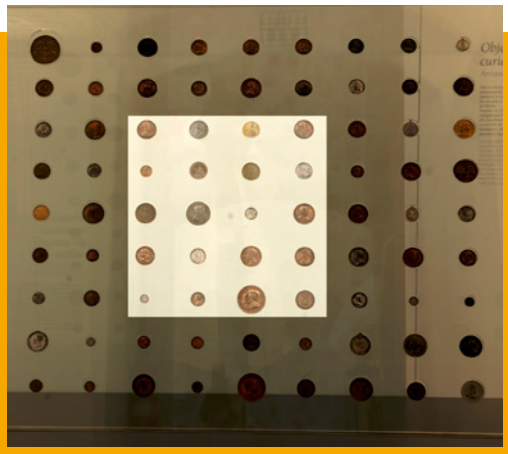
9. Paratrooper winter service uniform 4

Because it is a daily uniform, the awards are represented by the colors of their ribbons and inserted into the pins on the left pocket. The rest of badges refers to qualifications, stays in units, courses and international missions during his military career.

One of the most important collections of the Army Museum is that related to the influential politician, lawyer and journalist Antonio Romero Ortiz. In 1870, he founded the Romero Ortiz Museum, at his home in Madrid. Its diversity bring us closer to Spanish collectors of the time, between the enlightened spirit and the romantic taste by evoking the cabinets of curiosities. At his death, in 1914, his niece donated it to the Infantry Academy, in the Alcazar of Toledo, where it has remained until the present day.

1. Antonio Romero Ortiz

Portrait of the creator of this collection, located prior to the entrance to the room. The character appears cropped on a neutral-colored background, a reminiscent of sculptural models of medallions with busts of the 19th century. He wears the plate of the Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III on the lapel.



2. Decorations

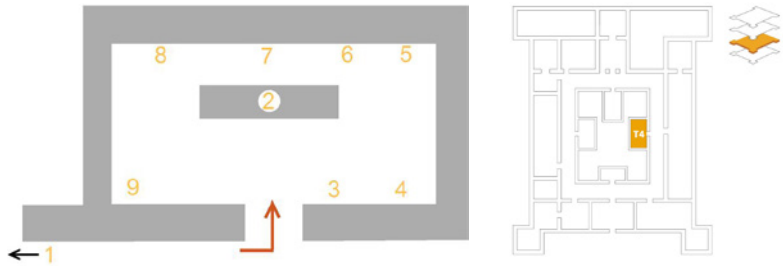
Of the more than one thousand copies that comprise the collection at present, we have an outstanding representation of more than one hundred of these pieces in this hall. Through them, we can approach to various European and Latin American personalities and historic events, from the 16th to the 19th centuries. The collection of these pieces by Romero Ortiz responds to its interest as documentary value, reflecting the political and artistic currents of each time.

3. Letter of the General Inquisitor Friar Tomás de Torquemada 4

Document belonging to Torquemada, confessor of Isabella the Catholic and the first general inquisitor of Castile and Aragon in the 15th century. His presence in the room is a sample of the wide variety of objects that Romero Ortiz retained in his collections.

4. Italy album. Views of Turin, Milan and Venice 2

This album results interesting for its content. This 19th-century album shows the interest in the rich heritage and exoticism from the traveler's point of view, following the tradition of the great editions of albums and photographic expeditions. It has images of important Italian cities in which urban, predominantly Venetian landscapes can be seen.



5. Mirror 5

An object of daily use that stands out for its importance from the ethnographic point of view. Mirrors have been used since ancient times in all cultures. We can find its use in China since the Neolithic period, around 2000 B.C.

6. Saxony porcelain "A declaration of love" 12

Decorative piece that depicts the triumphal goddess Venus accompanied by putti and nymphs emerging from the sea in his chariot. This type of porcelain, also known as "Meissen", is considered the first produced in Europe. Its manufacture begun in 1710.

7. Flintlock blunderbuss of the Carlist leader Nicolás Yerro 1

A sample of the pieces related to the history of Carlism is shown in this collection. They mostly come from war booty that the Elizabethans took from the Carlists. This blunderbuss belonged to the Carlist leader Nicolás Yerro, as attested by the legend engraved on the barrel.

8. Dagger or janbiya 4

Arabic cold weapon of the "gusbi" type from the central region of Yemen. It stands out for the great decoration of the sheath and handle in leather, silver and enamels. Although the blade and the handle are similar to those of the common Arabic dagger, this is characterized by the pronounced inclination of the tip of the sheath.

9. Jacket the belonged to Lieutenant General Francisco Espoz y Mina

A garment that once belonged to this prominent Spanish soldier and guerrillero. Francisco Espoz y Mina took part in various military conflicts during the 19th century such as the War of Independence, the restoration of absolute monarchy or the first Carlist War. He became viceroy of Navarre and captain general of Catalonia.

This collection consists of the legacy of one of the most important aristocratic families in the history of Spain, the House of Medinaceli. It is the only armory in the country with this origin preserved to the present day, and stands out for the number of defensive pieces of war of the 15th century. It was placed in the Army Museum in 1936, and was definitely donated in 1957. This collector's passion is based on the collection of weapons and other kind of objects, of use and decorative. These serve as testimony to the military and historical facts linked to the glorious past of the lineage

1. Halberd 9

It is a pole weapon used by the infantry since the Middle Ages. It is the result of combining the tip of the lance to make a frontal attack, the blade in an axe shape to hit, and the spike to bring down the cavalryman or his horse. This piece, dated to the 16th century, is richly decorated with vegetal and figurative motifs.

2. Sword with sheath 3

A cold weapon that recreates models of the 17th century, the famous Spanish gunsmith Eusebio Zuloaga y Gonzalez, the grandfather of the painter Ignacio Zuloaga, manufactured it in 1848. He was a harquebusier with the King Ferdinand VII, and started the art of the modern damascene, a tradition based on the decoration of metal parts with gold and silver inlays.

3. Wide-brimmed Capacete (Helmet) 18

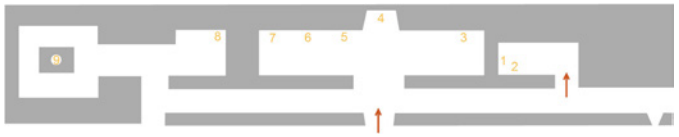
A head garment used by the Castilian troops at the end of the 15th century and beginning of the 16th century. It was widely used during the War of Granada in the times of the Catholic Monarchs, and later on during the expeditions towards America. The broad brim and the decorative brass band suggest the social relevance of the owner.

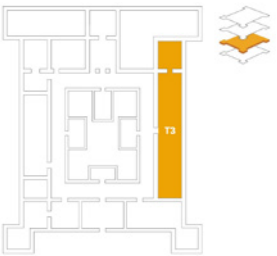
4. Incomplete jousting harness and barding belonging to the Duke of Alcalá de los Gazules

This armor consisting of tournament armor and barding is an example of the defensive elements used in knight tournaments. The harness is made up of parts from other harnesses, and includes reproductions of the 19th century. There are two round medallions with four-story castles on the horse armor, the barding, insignia that was used by the ducal house of Alcalá de los Gazules.

6. Musket-proof buckler 3

This type of shield was used since the Middle Ages and until the development of firearms led them to fall into disuse. The stress test to which they were subjected before they were used caused damages on the surface such the ones that can be seen on other pieces in the showcase. 1 2





5. Half armor belonging to the third Duke of Feria, Gomes Suarez de Figueroa

Half armor and chamfron belonging to the third Duke of Feria, Gomes Suarez de Figueroa, an important soldier and politician in the times of Philip IV. This piece is a symbol of power and military authority. It stands out because of its iconographic decoration in gold and silver on steel. The decoration includes the emblems used by the Duchy of Feria: the five points star, the two palm leaves inside the ducal crown and the letter "F". Next to it, we can see the red sash wore by generals, the only example preserved from the 17th century, and the rich trousers. There is a copy of the picture named "The conquest of Brissach" in the hall dedicated to the "Hispanic Monarchy (1492-1700)" showing the duke of Feria wearing a similar outfit.

7. Assembly of an armor 3

This is an armor from Augsburg, Germany. These types of armors or harnesses are formed from other fragments joined using straps and buckles. The parts, which are interchangeable, can be tailored to their specific use: war, ceremonies, or jousting tournaments. It is worth mentioning the refined decoration based on dolphins and tritons and other animals of mythological nature in armguards, couters and poleyns.

8. Matchlock muskets 8

The musket was the standard firearm for the infantry since the mid-sixteenth century until the 17th century. The musket is an evolution of the harquebus, characterized by an increase of its size and a higher caliber. This muzzle-loaded weapon is decorated at the end of the barrel with a fantastic animal shaped like a dragon. To facilitate its firing the weapon rested on a fork rest.

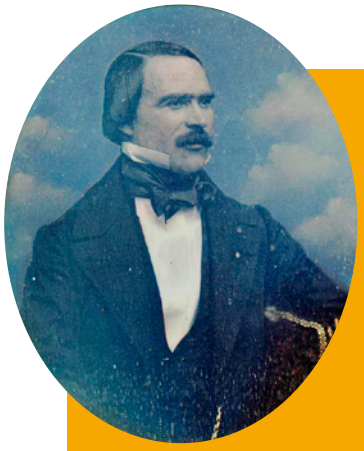
9. Model of the ninety-two cannon vessel called *"San Rafael"*

A model of a vessel from the 18th century related to the construction of a life-size ship paid for by the Dukes of Medinaceli. Its three decks or stories over the waterline, and the ninety-two guns turned it into a decisive factor in naval battles.

The historical photography collection of the Army Museum comprises more than 14,000 pieces of varied techniques and backgrounds. Its variety of subjects makes possible a journey through military history and the most important events of the 19th and 20th centuries. It is organized in different thematic collections covering, among others, official portraits of the Spanish royalty and relevant people of our history, graphic testimonies of the armed conflicts in the 20th century, and an important collection of albums of varied subjects. Taking into account the fragility of photographic materials, for the sake of the originals, all pictures on exhibit are reproductions.

1. Cisterns

These cisterns of red brick and rectangular plan were built in the 15th century. They collected the water rain in the patio and received part of that previously stored in the main tank, located in the Historical Hall of the Alcazar. Currently these spaces have been recovered for public visit.

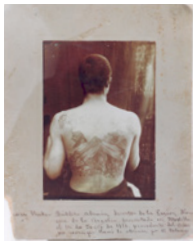


2. Ramón Cabrera y Griñó

It is the oldest piece of the historical photography collection of the Museum, dating from 1852. It shows the prominent Carlist leader General Ramón Cabrera y Griñó, who went into exile in London where this picture was taken. It is a remarkable example of daguerreotype, the first photographic procedure that was very popular among the bourgeois of the time. The image was obtained on a silver plate, resulting in a unique image print that could be colored

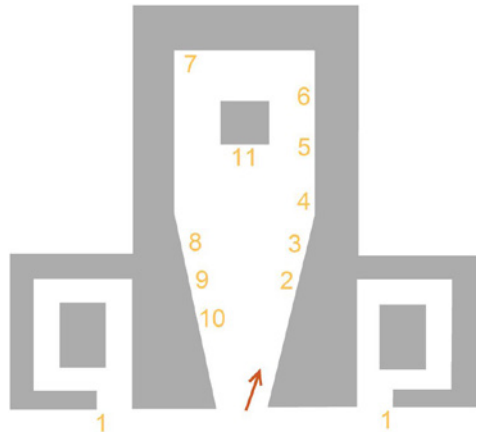
3. Carte de visite

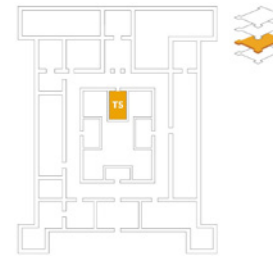
A set of portraits on cards consisting of pictures of personages from all walks of life: regal, military and civilians, signed by prestigious photographers such as Herbert, Jean Laurent or Nadar. This kind of portrayal was widely disseminated during the 19th century.



4. Henry Huke, a deserter from the French Foreign Legion of Algeria 1

A fugitive showing his tattooed back, a sign of criminality in the late 19th-early 20th century. The accumulation of tattoos, as a way of inclusion in the group was a constant element in prisons, the first institutions that systematized the photographic registration for identification purposes.





5. Alfonso XIII and María Cristina 14

The Museum includes among its collections more than 1,000 copies of photographic negatives on glass plates with various content and formats. As a token of this collection, a portrait of Alfonso XIII and Maria Cristina is exhibited.

6. Portraits of "Heroines" (1936-1939)

A set of pictures printed on ceramic representing the nurses from the Military Medical Ladies Corps, established in 1941, and the first women in the Spanish Army. They are colored, following the technique of the 1920s, and its montage is attributable to old ways of exhibition.

7. Life and movement in Yassyolda. A dance in Krakow between Russians and Germans 7

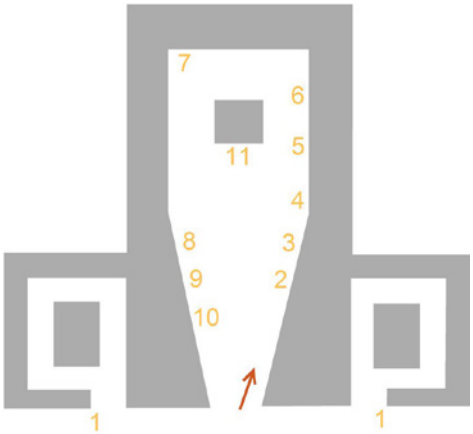
An image of a dance between soldiers during the First World War. This picture is one of those disseminated by the Bureau of Propaganda of the German General Staff, BUFA (Bild-Und-Film-Amt), to show a less dramatic vision of the war.

8. Arab vase from the Alhambra and other archeological remains

Printed image on albumin paper attributed to Gustave de Beaucorps, a French aristocrat traveler that was interested in archeology and Arab art. It is a study composite picture in which is noticeable the vase known as "Vase of the Gazelles" from the Alhambra of Granada.

9. Group of cycles

Picture attributed to Fernando Debas, known for being a royal photographer that in this case is picturing a large group with bicycles. The Cycling Society of Madrid was created in 1869 and the place seems to be the Retiro Park, where these means of transport began to be used.



10. Panoramic of the Krupp Factory in Essen

Reproduction of the panoramic view of this German factory that virtually held the monopoly of heavy weapons during the First World War. The original consists of eleven photographs connected together by strips of fabric and paper, forming a screen which, when extended, reached more than seven meters and a half.

11. Cold room

Located under the Historical Photography hall, this old space or chamber was intended to food preservation for its good climatic conditions. According to tradition, Blanca de Bourbon, Queen Consort of Castile and spouse of Pedro I "the Cruel", was a prisoner in this place in the 14th century.

The Ethnographic Heritage Collection of the Army Museum comes mainly from territories of America, Oceania and Northern Africa where, historically, there was a Spanish military presence. The objects that stood out because of their rarity and exoticism were collected by the soldiers posted in these places and brought back to Spain. Likewise, it is worth mentioning the initiative of the State itself, with the organization, starting in the 18th century, of scientific expeditions and diplomatic missions in order to collect all those objects that could identify the culture of those lands.

1. Japanese armor Dô-Maru type

Samurai armor, of a warrior of the old Japan, which protects and grants magnificence and theatricality in combat. It belongs to the Edo period, an age that tends to the simplicity of the forms and to an ornamentation with a sense of homage, losing its use for combat. The inscriptions that run through these pieces turn them into talking objects, allowing us to know the manufacturing date, the master gunsmith to which it commemorates and the families it honors.

2. Ligua 2

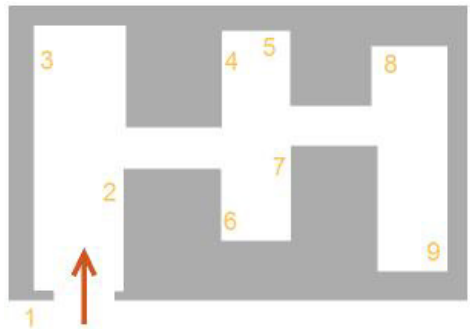
Axe of the Igorot natives from the island of Luzon, in the Philippine archipelago. Used to cut the heads of the enemies, nailing them on the tip to display them as a trophy. Narciso Claveria and Zaldúa, governor and Captain General of the Philippine Islands since 1844, which appears portrayed at the beginning of the hall, sent it.

3. Pagaya or ceremonial paddle called hóe in Tahitian language 3

Paddle used in ceremonies by the natives of the Austral Islands. The surface is decorated with schematic elements and anthropomorphic figures. It belongs to a shipment made by the artillery captain Fernando Falcon and Mendoza in 1839. Spears in the shape of a harpoon from the island of Tonga are also from the same origin. They are made with wood hardened by putting it in the fire.

4. Filipino natives 5

Photograph with two Filipino people posing with the clothing and atmosphere peculiar to their island. These snapshots are intended to show the different people of the Philippines, a former Spanish colony until 1898. These pictures show the cultural and physical differences of the portrayed. In the showcase, we also find other examples of Filipino people dressed like the West mode and Westerners with indigenous apparel.



5. Musical instrument, box with a bow 8

String instrument of Filipino origin, and an example of the interest in collecting all those objects that were part of the native culture of these islands. The bow shows an interesting geometric decoration on its handle.

6. *Phurba* dagger 2

Ritual dagger or *phurba* richly decorated with Lamaistic symbology. It has an anthropomorphic grip and a blade of iron. According to the Buddhist rite, the Lamas used the daggers for ceremonial purposes to cast out the evil spirits. Nowadays these daggers are used as amulets and symbols of protection.

7. Japanese helmet *kabuto*

This item belongs to the collection of Duke of Infantado and dates from 1861. The *kabuto* is the traditional helmet of the samurai armors. The central piece or *hachi*, where the head fits, consist of vertical metal parts linked together and on the visor, two opposing dragons are represented.

8. Armor

Mexican armor dating from 1601. Attributed to a Mexican cacique, it represents to the so-called *cuauhpipiltin* or eagle warriors. These soldiers were members of the warrior elites of the old Aztec empire. The clothing is made of steel plates emulating the skin of the bird.

9. Quran and case

Copy of the Quran from the 18th century, integrated as part of the items belonging to the domestic trousseau from the north of Africa, in skin binding and embroidered in gold, and has a case with the same type of engraving.

Heroic deeds, courage, abnegation, generosity and services to the Spanish nation are recognized by society by means of decorations. The award of this type of symbols was formalized in the 19th century. In this hall, we can find decorations awarded to members of the Spanish Army and prominent figures from then to the present day. They are grouped into Civilian Orders of Merit, such the one of Charles III, and Military Orders of Merit as that of Saint Ferdinand. It is noteworthy that, throughout history, the same decoration may vary in its design and its typology changes depending on the different grades existing in each of them: collar, sash, grand cross or cross, among others.

1. Grand Cross and Sash of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III 6

Since its creation, it has been the most distinguished civil award that can be awarded in Spain. The decoration rewards distinguished and extraordinaire services in benefit of the nation, and was established by the King Charles III in 1771. This decoration belonged to Eduardo Dato Iradier, lawyer, politician and Spanish prime minister. The car in which he was murdered in 1921 can be visited in the Groups Lobby, next to the stairs leading to the permanent exhibition.

2. Collar for an Infante 8

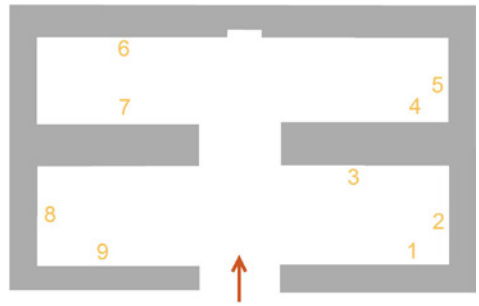
Collar of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, of civil character, created by King Ferdinand VII in 1815 in recognition of services that benefit the country. It stands out because its size is smaller than the regular one for the category of collar of the order. Its dimensions make us think that it was meant to be used by an Infante.

3. Laureate Cross of Saint Ferdinand 18

Laureate Cross of Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Ferdinand, Spain's highest military decoration. The order was founded in 1811, at the instance of the Courts of Cadiz, as a reward for heroic deeds, in order to put an end to the proliferation and disparity of awards granted in the Spanish War of Independence. It is open to anyone who deserved it regardless of considerations of nobility, titles or rank. The popular nickname of "Laureada" (*Laureate*) refers to the characteristic laurel wreath.

4. Plate 5

This piece is related to the Royal and Military Order of Saint Hermenegild, established by King Ferdinand VII at the conclusion of the Spanish War of Independence. The decoration is intended to award those generals, senior and junior officers for their steadfastness and high standard of conduct. It presents an important work of embroidery characteristic of the first plates, unlike the current ones made of metal.



5. Grand Cross with red decoration with pension rights (Sash, plate and badge) 23

Insignia of the Order of Military Merit, intended to reward actions, deeds or services of outstanding merit or significance in connection with defense of the country since 1864. Here, the red decoration indicates that these actions took place during an armed conflict or military operations that involved the use of armed force and significant command skills.

6. Distinction Cross that belonged to the Duke of Alburquerque or of Extremadura 14

Medal to commemorate the actions of the Duke, General Commander Chief of the Army of Extremadura, on the island of León, today San Fernando, and the protection provided to the Regency Council that had taken refuge in Cadiz in 1810. Created in 1815, it is one of the medals instituted to single out persons that participated in certain events during the Spanish War of Independence. Since each medal was hand painted, each specimen is unique.

7. Carlist Distinguished Loyalty Cross 8

This decoration was established by Carlos Maria Isidro, the brother of Ferdinand VII and opponent to the throne of Isabella II. It rewards the loyalty of the members of the Carlist Army and the volunteers from Aragon, Murcia, Catalonia and Valencia that didn't agree with the "Abrazo de Vergara" (*the Convention of Vergara*), that ended the First Carlist War in 1839.

8. Commander of the Civilian Order of the Spanish Republic 3

Insignia of the Order established by Manuel Azaña in 1932 after the abolition of all monarchic orders, except for Isabel the Catholic and the one of Charity. It was in force until 1939, the last year of the Spanish Civil War. With regard to the design, it is worth mentioning the allegory of the Republic and the republican mural crown instead of the royal one. Under it, we find the miniature and the rosettes, used in the buttonhole of the suit.

9. Collar and Collar Grade of Military Order of Saint James of the Sword 1

A special set representing the higher-grade complete insignias of this Portuguese Order that awards the scientific, literary and artistic merit. It is heir, since 1789, of the insignias of the Military Order of Saint James, established in Spain in the 12th century. This decoration belonged to Camilo García Polavieja, a prominent Spanish soldier and politician in the 19th century that played an important role in Cuba and the Philippines.

In this hall, we can contemplate a part of the collection of miniatures of the Army Museum that comprises over 40,000 individual figures, coming mainly from donations made by collectors and manufacturers. Many authors cite, as the oldest background information about these figures, the soldier miniatures made of clay or metal found in Roman sites or ancient Egypt tombs. At the end of the 18th century, the tin soldier rose to the rank of popular toy in the German city of Nürnberg. The size and the manufacturing technique vary over time. Lead is the most widely used material, but its banning for children's toys by the mid-20th century and the appearance of plastic figures made them into a piece of collecting.

1. Miniature of a marching band, 19th century

The first tin soldiers were made as flat figures out of tin sheets, like these figures that belong to the Ortelli collection which consist of 138 pieces from the Barcelonian workshop of Carlos Ortelli y Dotti, who arrived in Barcelona in 1828 and started this tradition manufacturing contemporary pieces of the reign of Ferdinand VII, such this marching band.

2. Palomeque collection. The "Abrazo de Vergara" (the Convention of Vergara)

The recreation of historical events through tin figures representing prominent persons is a constant among the miniaturists. In this case, we are in front of a set displaying the signature of the convention that ended the First Carlist War. It was manufactured by Palomeque, one of the best miniaturist that started its production in Madrid in 1922.

3. Ancient armies

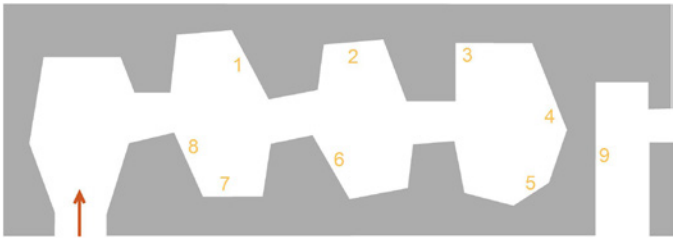
The tin figures are of varied sizes. Some of them stand out for their singularity and small size, measuring up to 30mm. This is the case with these figures representing ancient armies such as the Egyptian, the Greek or the Iberian, among others. At the same time, it is noteworthy the presence of exotic animals and the distinctive weapons of each territory and periods.

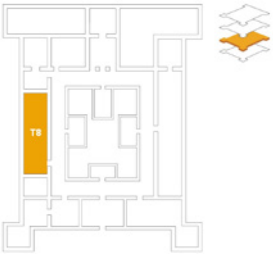
4. History of the Spanish flag

This set of 25 standard-bearers figures allow us to make a journey through the history of the Spanish flag. From the flags of the first peninsular kingdoms, unified by the Catholic Monarchs, until the present-day flag. Those used by the "Tercios de Flandes" (Spanish infantry regiments in Flanders), the white ones introduced by the Bourbons or the tricolor of the Second Spanish Republic are noteworthy.

5. Formation of German infantry of the 2nd Reich and formation of French Infantry

Despite lead soldiers had lost their use as toys, the re-creations of soldier's formations that took part in historical battles remained the subject of collecting. It is worth to mention the meticulous realism and fidelity representing the uniforms of the time. They are considered a precedent for current role-playing or strategy games. On this occasion, the German and French infantry formations of the First World War appear to be confronted.





6. General Prim at Castillejos 3

This figure, manufactured by Manuel Moreno Florez, commemorates the actions of General Prim in the Battle of Castillejos during the African War in 1860. For its historical completeness regarding the uniforms of the participants, the realistic approach in the composition and the difficulty in the performance, it was granted the First Army Prize for Military Miniatures in 1987.

7. José Tello Collection

When the use of lead was relegated, other materials were used in the making of the figures. The nearly 350 figures of the Tello collection, hand-carved and donated to the museum in 1945 by its author, are a good proof of that. These figures represent the evolution of uniforms, from those of ancient warriors to the ones used by the Spanish Army of 1943.

8. Diorama representing the delivery of a dispatch during the Third Carlist War, 1872-1875 5

An open diorama is a model representing a particular scene, contextualized with elements of landscape and furniture accompanying the figures. This one represents a scene of the Third Carlist War, which began in 1872. In it, the supporters of the pretender to the throne, Charles VII, clashed with the governments of King Amadeo I, the First Republic and King Alfonso XII.

9. The Army of Isabella II, Queen of Spain

We are facing one of the greatest sets of the Spanish Military miniature, the parade of Queen Isabella II troops, with the model of the Royal Palace in the background. It was made between the 60's and the 70's, and belonged to the Joaquin Pla Dalmau collection. It has more than 3,500 figures manufactured by the miniaturist Jose Almirall. The scene represents simultaneously the main regiments existing during the reign of Isabella II, between 1830 and 1860. During this period, changes and innovations that the Army experienced are significant, from the uniforms or flags to the artillery. The great miniaturist Lucio Sáez Alcocer made the significant figures on the composition, see the one representing Isabella II and the King Consort Francisco de Asís, and up to about thirty Elizabethan generals such as Castaños, Prim, Espartero, Narvaez or O'Donnell.

From the Bronze Age, the land under the present Alcazar of Toledo has been used as a strategic site. The Castilian kings that occupied the Arab citadel transformed this defensive space into a residence. This intention prevailed during the palatial changes carried out by Charles V during the 16th century. The changes in its use, wars and the fires will cause the degradation of the building whose last reconstruction dates from the second half of the 20th century.

1. Horse 5

This ceramic glazed figure was manufactured during the Muslim period of the Umayyad dynasty, around the 10th century. It is believed that it was a toy, and therefore, it is considered as testimony of everyday life. It was found at the archaeological remains that can be visited nowadays.

2. Bust of Juanelo Turriano

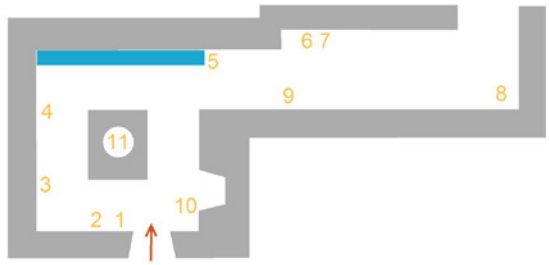
Juanelo Turriano was an Italian engineer that arrived as a clockmaker at the court of Charles V. He designed the mechanisms that carried the water from the Tagus River to the tanks of the Alcazar during the second half of the 16th century, known up to the present day as "Turriano's water fetching automaton".

3. Colored lithography from the Book of *Memories and Beauties from Spain*, 1853 1

Memories and beauties from Spain is a twelve volumes publication with lithographies of Francisco Javier Parcerisa. This illustration is from volume five, which is dedicated to the New Castile. It was colored afterwards; it is one of the few images showing the condition of the inner bailey of the Alcazar in the mid-19th century.

4. Dress uniform belonging to Infantry Captain Ildefonso Garrido. Regulation from 1908

This uniform has an insignia of the Infantry Corps in gold metal. The Infantry Academy was located in the Alcazar from the mid-19th century until the Spanish Civil War. The said dress uniform was used on special events other than formations.



5. Cistern

Among the many water tanks that the Alcazar houses we find this cistern under the Northeast Tower of the building, the base of which we are facing now. The water from the Tagus River arrived at this tank and from here it was distributed to the rest of the building water tanks. For this reason, this space was known as the "room of waters" in the documentation of the time.

6. Medal of the 1936-1939 campaign (frontline) Major. Luis Barber Grondona 4

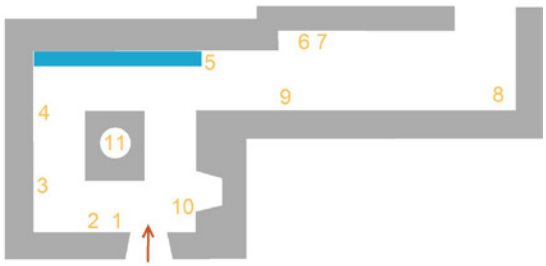
This decoration was awarded to Lieutenant Barber, the only member of the Engineers Corps among the besieged during the siege of the Alcazar. He was in charge of monitoring and transcribing the mine works carried out by the besiegers.

7. Medal Order of Freedom of the Spanish Republic 5

Honorary decoration granted by the Government of the Republic in exile.

8. Harley-Davidson Motorcycle, Model VD 1935 Big Twing 1200 cc with sidecar chassis number 35VDS 1371

This is one of the two motorcycles that remained inside the Alcazar during the siege of 1936. Due to the shortcomings of power, they were used as an electrical source to supply power to the communication equipment and the wheat mill to make bread



9. Explosive charge manufactured by the besieged in the Alcazar 1

They are known as improvised explosive devices because of their homemade preparation. This and other fabrications were made because the Infantry Academy's arsenal was under the minimum.

10. Medallion with the effigy of Antonio Romero Ortiz

A relief in marble of this politician and writer from the 19th century. By the early 20th century, the Romero Ortiz collection was part of the Delegated Department that the old Army Museum of Madrid had in the Alcazar, remaining here to the present day.

11. Model of the Alcazar destroyed

This model accurately reflects the condition of the Alcazar of Toledo in 1940 after the shelling and bombings to which it was subjected. It is covered with a methacrylate structure that reproduces the volumes of the building with a tower at each corner.


ANTONIO ROMERO ORTIZ.

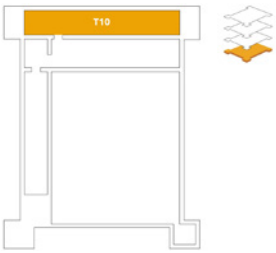
One of the collections the Army Museum has had since its foundation is that of Artillery, and it is deemed today as one of the most complete artillery collections in the world, especially when it comes to its Middle Ages' pieces. Artillery pieces are an accurate exponent of the state-of-the-art technology of their time and, in many occasions, they constitute genuine works of art thanks to their decoration. Thanks to the chronological layout of this hall, the visitor will be able to get a general idea of the evolution of artillery pieces from the middle 15th century up to the present day. The discourse of the exhibition is complemented by a selection of machine guns, ammunitions and a series of scale models and dioramas, most of them produced by the Museum workshops for educational purposes in the 19th century.

1. Stables

The current Guardroom and Artillery halls, as well as the Firearms and Cold Weapons halls, are located in the space that was used as stables during the Renaissance times. They were reached through the door opened on the east façade of the building, where the parking lot is currently located.

2. Tube of Bombard 20

Spanish bombard dated to the middle of the 15th century. Manufactured in cast iron with a length of three meters and a weight of nearly two tons. The bombard is one of the first devices designed to launch projectiles using gunpowder. Up to the middle of the 15th century, the participation of the bombard was instrumental during the siege of fortifications.



3. Extraordinary culverin Our Lady of Guadalupe 16

Gun with more than 6 tons of weight, a reduced caliber and a notable length manufactured in Lima in 1660 and arrived to Spain in 1803. Within its important decoration it is particularly noteworthy the two handles in the shape of big winged serpents or the reliefs with the coats of arms of the two viceroys of Peru, the Count of Alba de Liste and the Count of Santiesteban. This type of gun appears in the 16th century, in a time when a longer range for the artillery was sought. The lack of regulations in the manufacturing of the guns left their typology to the discretion of the smelter. It was common to provide the big guns with a proper name, in some cases in honor of Marian devotions and saints.

4. Bolaño 9

The "bolaño" was a ball projectile made of stone crudely carved that was used by the first guns, such as the bombard. As the caliber of the guns increases, the projectile gets larger, reaching up to 150 kilograms.

5. Swivel gun "El Parnaso" 2

This gun was manufactured in 1762 in the Arsenal of Barcelona under the direction of Master José Barnola. This type of artillery was characterized for firing stone projectiles. It shows the progress in the artillery made in the engineering for the productions of guns during the reign of Charles III.

6. Gauge

Gauging system for artillery projectiles manufactured by the Artillery Arsenal of Barcelona in the early 19th century. It is used for establishing the diameter of the projectiles and adapt them to the caliber needed. It is attributable to the establishment of the first regulations that indicated the parameters to be followed in the production of weaponry.

7. Breech-loading cannon 24

Initially, in this cannon, the projectile and the propellant charge were loaded from the muzzle of the gun, and therefore it was a muzzleloader. It was transformed in the Foundry of Seville to the breech-loading method with the eccentric screw breech system. Thanks to this technical improvement, efforts were made to transform muzzleloaders cannons into breech-loading cannons with a fast and cheap system.

8. Schneider quick-firing gun, split open during shooting tests 20

Rifled cannon of Spanish manufacturing following the models set out by the Schneider firm. It was subjected to material fatigue by continuous shooting to assess its endurance; it is one of the first artillery pieces employing elastic recoil, that is to say, it isn't mounted on trunnions, but the barrel is mounted on rails that absorb the backward movement when the shot is fired.

9. Light mortar Mata system 17

It is a prototype for the upgrading of mortars of the Seville Artillery Arsenal, where new inventions and technological developments were continuously incorporated. In the case we are facing a piece of "indirect fire, or high-angle", so called because the shell trajectory describes a curve trajectory, opposite to the "direct fire" or flatter trajectory of the gun. It presents the insignia of the Artillery with the royal crown engraved in the first reinforce.

10. Christophe et Montigny mitrailleuse (machinegun), model 1873 3

Mounted on a gun carriage and with the external appearance of a field gun, it is really made up of 19 small molten steel guns clustered together inside a cylindrical casing. Therefore, it can be considered a gun that allows firing a great amount of shots simultaneously. The emergence of the first automatic weapons, such as the machineguns, allows to continuously shoot more than one shot in a short period.

Throughout the history of Spain, flags have always been major players of its historical episodes. The Vexilia Collection comprises over 2,300 pieces with an artistic and symbolic outstanding value, and includes a large set of flags, standards, guidons and pennons. Through the pieces exhibited in this Hall, we will be able to know the evolution of the Spanish flag from the so-called white flags established by King Philip V at the beginning of the 18th century and up to the present day with the red and gold-yellow one, which was introduced for the Navy by King Charles III in 1785[1].

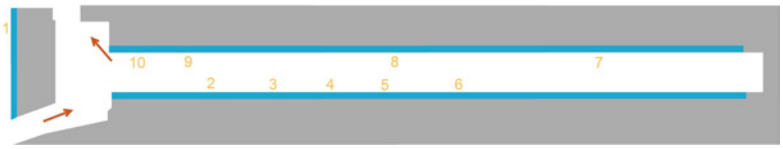
1 The information on the pieces of this Room has been provided by Luis Sorando Muzas

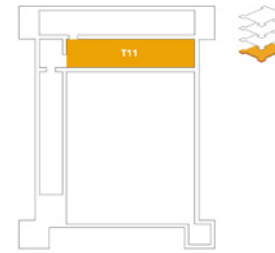
1. Umayyad gate

This horseshoe arch from the Umayyad age was part of the monumental entrance to the Alcazar's fortified enclosure. It was built alternating limestone and granite ashlar stones, the construction of this part of the Arab wall began in the 10th century during the caliphate of Abd-al-Rhaman III.

2. "Colonel" flag belonging to the Provincial Militias of Ronda Regiment

Dated to the mid-18th century, it is the oldest flag of the collection exhibited in this hall. With the establishment of the Provincial Militias in 1732, the units are provided with a distinctive flag. Both their main flag, also known as "*coronela*", as the normal ones are very similar to those created by Philip V for the Infantry Corps in 1704. This flag shows the pale blue sash of the Order of the Holy Spirit that goes along the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece around the Royal Crest.





3. "Colonel" flag belonging to the Royal Artillery Regiment (1749-1762) / Royal Artillery Corps (1762-1802) / Royal Artillery Corps 1st Regiment (1802-1806) (1808)

With the royal coat of arms in the center, its decoration stands out with artillery motifs represented by a number of embroidered trophies. This regiment was established by Philip V in 1710 and took part in the Italian campaign of the Austrian Succession War. Upon its return in 1749, the regiment needed to equip itself with new flags, thus this White "Coronela" was manufactured.

4. Guidon of the Edinburg Dragoons Regiment (1754-1763) Guidon of the America Dragoons Regiment (1763-1832) Guidon of the King's Lancers 1st Regiment of Cuba (1832-1845)

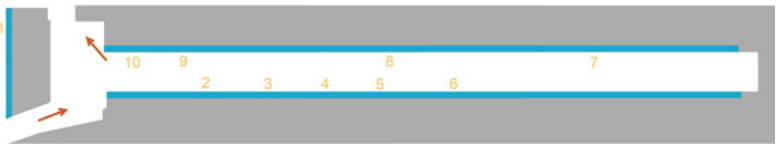
This regiment was established in 1703, and came to be known as "Dragoons of Edinburg" since 1718. The regiment received two pennants when it was established, to which must be added another two in 1754 with the King's Ferdinand VI coat of arms, being this one of them. The America Dragoons Regiment under the command of Bernardo de Galvez used the last two in the capture of Pensacola.

5. "Colonel" flag of the Irish Infantry Regiment of Hibernia (1760-1810)

This "Colonel" flag was blessed at the Convent of San Idelfonso in Saragossa in 1790. Its corners alternate the golden harps of Ireland on a green field, and the coat of arms of Aragon, the region where the regiment reorganization took place in 1709.

6. "Colonel" flag of the Tirailleurs Volunteer Battalion of Murcia (1808-1809)

This battalion, known also as "*Leyva's tirailleurs*", was established in 1808. Its "Colonel" flag was blessed by the Bishop of Murcia, and holds the royal crest, the insignias of the *"Muy Noble"* (Very Noble) and *"Muy Leal"* (Very Loyal) city of Murcia and the inscription *"POR FERNANDO VII"* ("FOR FERDINAND VII"). It was taken by the French forces during the surrender of Saragossa, and was not returned to Spain until 1823.



7. Flag belonging to the 1st Battalion of the 9th Infantry Regiment "Soria"

Under the Royal Decree of 1843, Isabella II officially stated the red and gold-yellow flag for the Army, replacing the white ones used until then. Example of this are the three new flags that the Soria Regiment received in 1844. We are facing one of them that includes the cravat of Saint Ferdinand, a distinction granted for its presence during the siege of Bilbao of 1836.

8. Republican Flag of the Africa 4th Chasseurs Battalion

With the abolition of the Monarchy and the proclamation of the Second Spanish Republic in 1931, the tricolor flag became the new Regimen's official flag and symbol. It consists of three strips (red, gold-yellow and murrey) with the coat of arms that includes a mural crown and the embroidered name of the battalion.

9. Flag of the San Fernando 11th Infantry Regiment

This flag was given to the regiment in 1939. At the end of the Spanish Civil War new flags were given to the different units, the Nationalists units used them regularly during the war. It is noticeable the return to the red and gold-yellow flag and the inclusion of the coat of arms of the Catholic Monarchs with the eagle of John the Evangelist.

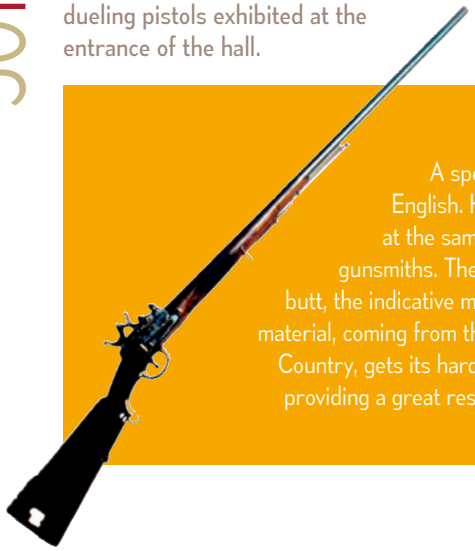
10. Flag of the Military Orders 37th Infantry Regiment (1983-1992)

The flag was given as a gift by the town hall of Plasencia to the Military Orders 37th Infantry Regiment in 1983. The new design and use of the national symbols is defined in 1981. All the existing flags were replaced, being the main difference the change of the coat of arms with the eagle by the present one.

The Portable Firearms Collection of the Army Museum comprises more than five thousand pieces. The selection of the pieces represent the technical, chronological and decorative evolution of firearms. The exhibition begins with models from the 15th century, with the first portable firearms, to the present day with semiautomatic and automatic weapons. Most of them are standard-issue firearms designed and manufactured to be used by armies. However, there is a representation of civilian firearms, such as the case containing a set of dueling pistols exhibited at the entrance of the hall.

1. Hand cannon or hand culverin

A piece of great significance for being one of the oldest and first portable firearms. Fire was hand-applied and sometimes two persons were needed for its use. It has traditionally been considered that the cannon was used by Cortes' troops during the conquest of Mexico in 1519.



2. Spanish shotgun with caplock mechanism 14

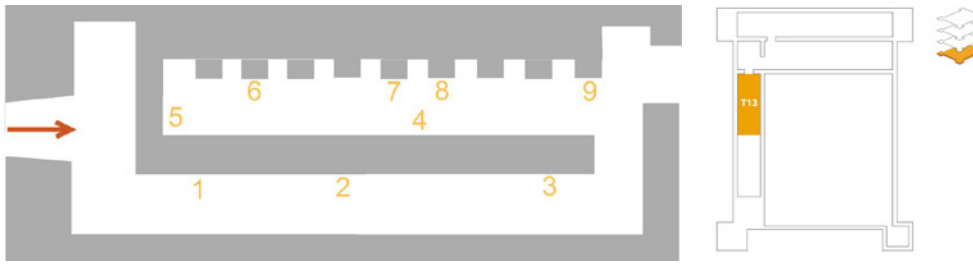
A specimen that has this new firing system, attributed to the English. However, Spanish manufacturers develop this technique at the same time; it is wort mentioning the Zuloaga family of Royal gunsmiths. The words "HERRA" "DURAS" can be read at the top of the butt, the indicative mark of the metal high quality since the 17th century. This material, coming from the horseshoes of oxen, mules and horses of the Basque Country, gets its hardness from the daily contact with the stone of the roads, providing a great resistance and avoiding that the butt burst in the shooting.

3. Breech-loading shotgun prototype with Spanish lock or "*Patilla*" lock

A test carried out in Spain of the transformation to breech-loading system of a military weapon. The intention is to gain time and number of shots, avoiding the muzzle-loading method. By means of a bolt and a latch in the lock, the barrel pivots to free the chamber. It was no developed commercially because of its complexity and high cost.

4. Breech-loading repeating carbine with rimfire Henry system

This carbine model Henry is less well known within the lever-action systems, but it gets great improvements in the shooting compared to its predecessors. Through a container with a tubular structure and a lever-action loading mechanism, the cartridges are introduced from the container into the chamber. It was the antecedent of the most popular weapon of this typology, the Winchester rifle model 1866 (9).



5. Spanish service-issue infantry rifle model 1789, second version

This is the second version of the service-issue model 1789, which stands out for the *"guardavientos"* or protection for the powder in the pan. It uses the flintlock or Spanish lock mechanism, in which a flint strikes a piece of steel called the frizzen. As the flint strikes the frizzen, it creates a spark that falls into the flash pan and ignites the powder. With the arrival of the Bourbons after the War of Spanish Succession, attempts were made to move to the French lock, smaller and slender, as seen in other models (4) (5) and (6).

6. Pistol that belonged to an officer of the Royal Guard

A piece by Eusebio and Ramon Zuloaga, members of the important family of Spanish royal gunsmiths. The upper inscription and the emblem of the monarch refer to its belonging to the Royal Guard, a special unit for the protection of the King.

7. Service-issue Remington rifle model 1871

A breech-loading firearm imported into Spain from the USA and later on manufactured in Oviedo. It was widely used during the Third Carlist War, the Africa Wars, Cuba and the Philippines. It stayed in service until the Spanish Civil War as a weapon for railroad crossing constables and forest guards. These rifles were known as *"Pacos"*, due to the noise they produce when are fired.

8. Smith & Wesson revolver model 1884

Spanish service-issue short firearm of late 19th century, used from the War of Cuba until the Spanish Civil War. The system is characterized by a claw that releases and lowers the cannon, thus enabling the charge of the cylinder. This weapon was manufactured by the gunsmiths Orbea Brothers in Eibar under the name of the Basque word ONA (*"good" in English*).

9. CETME assault rifle model B

Since 1956, the Spanish army was equipped with a modern assault rifle under different names: A, B, C, L, LV and LC, particularly the model B developed from 1958. It was based on a German model developed during the latter years of the Second World War. It is one of the most remembered weapons for those that served as conscripts over the last decades.

The Cold Weapons Collection of the Army Museum comprises around 4,300 pieces that reflect the evolution of this kind of weapons since the Renaissance. In the Hall devoted to cold weapons, the Museum offers significant examples of these pieces, from 16th century to the present day. The first service-issue cold weapons are from the 18th century, many of them manufactured by the Royal Factory of Arms of Toledo, that was founded by Charles III in 1761 and was responsible of the manufacture of every regulation model of cold weapon until the beginning of the years 80s of the 20th century. The majority of the cold weapons that the Museum houses are military service-issue from the 19th century, belonging to the Spanish Army, although there are also a lot of foreign models.

1. Horned sword 1

A type of sword originated in Spain during the 15th century. It includes two horns at a right angle that start in the guard and are designed to protect the hand that wields the sword from the enemy's sword. This piece has in its blade the signature of the author, Master Lope Aguado, who belonged to a well-known family of Castilian swordsmiths from the 16th century.

2. Swept rapier 3

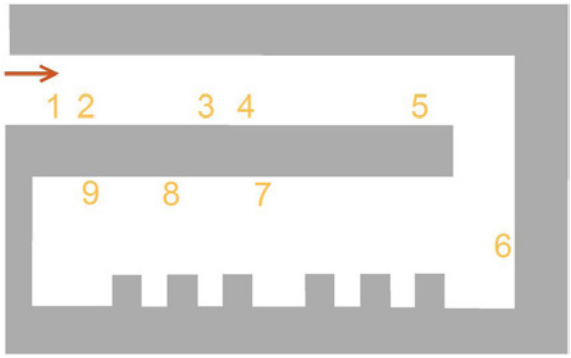
This sword stands out for the interlaced design of its guard. This is the oldest typology of the 16th century hilts, very frequent in the first half of the century among military swords and "rapiers", intended for civilian use. The latter are used for self-defense and dueling. Considered one more piece of the dress of the time, it is a symbol of prestige and power.

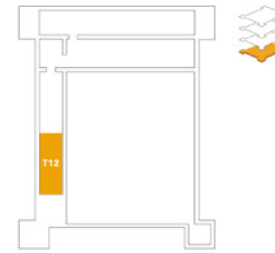
3. "Sail" dagger, main gauche or left hand dagger 2

Its origin goes back to the middle of the 16th century, with the emergence of fencing with both hands. The main-gauche was used together with a sword mainly to assist in defense by parrying enemy thrusts, to stop and disarm the opponent's sword and to hurt in close distance. In Spain, this type of dagger evolves to the "sail" daggers, so called because of the shape of its guard that reminds of the sail of a ship swollen by the wind.

4. Pappenheimer-type sword 4

A cold weapon that was widely used during the 16th and 17th centuries. Its use stands out during the War of the Thirty years, where it receives its name thanks to the prominent soldier, the Count of Pappenheim. This sword is identified by its unique hilt, based on two interlaced pierced shell guards, which provides the wielder with greater protection and in turn gives it lightness compared to previous models. Dated 1580, this sword is signed by its author, the famous master swordsmith Juan Martínez from Toledo.





5. Navy boarding knife model 1867 12

Weapon of great singularity by the flamboyant form of his blade. This type of knife was indispensable for the sailors during boarding in the 19th century. The weapon, turned into a document itself, is completely engraved. It details the regulatory technical specifications to be followed in its manufacture by the Royal Factory.

6. Partisan for corporals of the Halberdiers Royal Corps during the reign of Ferdinand VII 4

A pole weapon that, although it had a warlike origin, became a hallmark of command of the army officers. Its use was limited to the King's personal guard during the 18th century. The fact that it belongs to this corps is reflected in the engraved royal shield. For its singularity, to this day, there are scarce specimens preserved.

7. Infantry officer's sword model 1805 28

It is a prototype of a service-issue model intended to serve as a guidance or example for the mass production in the Royal Weapons Factory of Toledo, as indicated by the word *"muestra"* (example) engraved on its blade.

8. Saber for infantry chasseurs model 1824 9

A single-edged weapon and a hilt entirely made of bronze based on the sword carried by the French troops during the Spanish War of Independence, and which received the denomination of "briquet" or "*mondadientes*" (toothpick). In Spain, the Royal Factory adopts it from 1818 for all infantry officers. Throughout the 19th century, variations of this original model were made, being this of 1824.

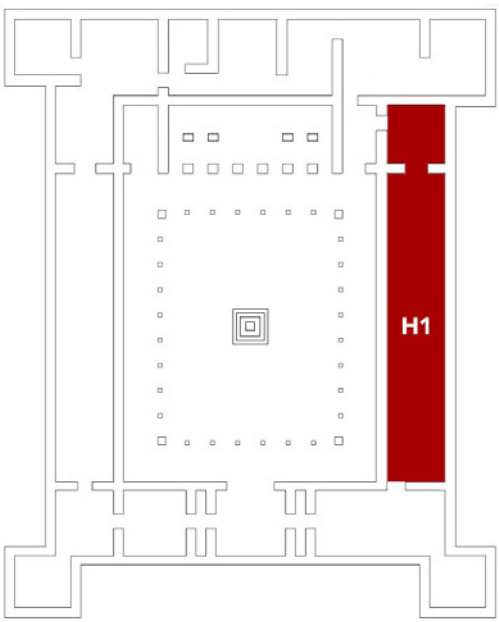
9. Parade or dress Mameluke sword - cutlass belonging to an officer of the Princess' Hussars, model 1909, with scabbard 14

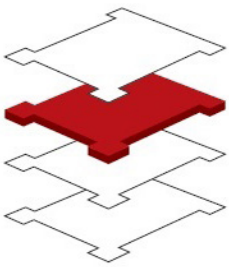
This *"a la mameluca"* (Mameluke) or Oriental style sabre, as is the case with the "briquet", was brought to Spain by the French Army Mameluke troops during the Spanish War of Independence. In Spain was adopted as military service-issue weapon. In the mid-19th century, its use is limited to officers wearing parade or dress uniforms.

HISTORICAL TOUR

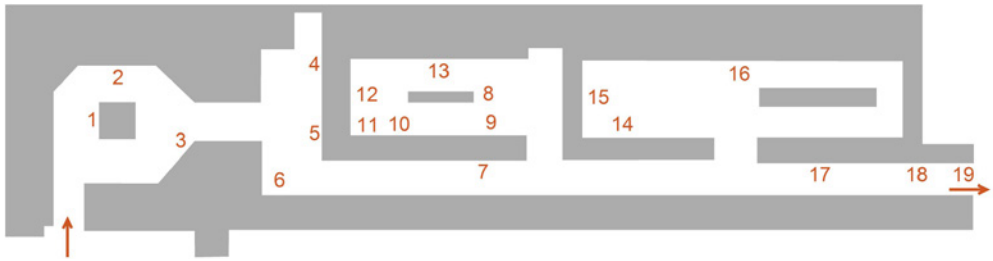
THE HISPANIC MONARCHY 1492-1700

The unification of the peninsular territories was achieved by the late 15th century when the Catholic Monarchs conquered the Kingdom of Granada. With the ascent to the throne of Charles V begins the rule of Austria House in Spain, marking the starting point of a new period that will see the formation of a powerful empire that maintains its hegemony until the 17th century, a moment in which it starts to decline. The death of King Charles II without issue, means the end of this dynasty.





Catholic Monarchs (1479-1516)	1483 Battle of Lucena
	1492 Conquest of Granada/ Discovery of America
	1494-1498 Italian campaigns
Charles V (1516-1556)	1519-1521 Conquest of Mexico
	1520-1522 The revolt of the Comuneros/The revolt of the Brotherhoods
	1525 Battle of Pavía
	1534 The creation of the Spanish *Tercios*
	1547 Battle of Mülhberg
Philip II (1556-1598)	1571 Battle of Lepanto
	1568-1648 Eighty Years' War
Philip III (1598-1621)	1618-1648 Thirty Years' War
Philip IV (1621-1665)	1625 Surrender of Breda
	1632 First regulations for uniforms
	1648 Peace of Westphalia
Charles II 1665-1700)	1700 The end of the House of Austria in Spain



Route 1: Spain and its Military History

The territorial inheritance of the Catholic Monarchs and the expansion of the Spanish Empire at the time of Charles V soon provoke war conflicts with France and the German princes, opposed to the supremacy of the Catholic emperor. This political situation is aggravated by the threat of the Turkish-Ottoman Empire, in the midst of its expansive phase. In order to maintain territorial unity, the creation and development of the army is necessary.

1. Boabdil's set

Belongings seized to Boabdil, the last Nasrid King, in the Battle of Lucena in 1483. It is not a combat attire but a formal dress element, symbol of the power of the monarch. The set, of Hispano-Arabic and Christian influence, is made up of two cold weapons and several garments: the *Jineta* Sword with sheath and sword belt, the so-called Royal Rapier with sheath, the Marlota, the gaiters, the slippers and the turban, the latter not exposed due to conservation reasons. These are some of the most important pieces of the museum.

2. Codex of Santa Cruz Tlamapa 1

Document written in the 16th century on amate paper. It comes from the Mexican city of Santa Cruz de Tlamapa. It includes images painted with commentaries, in vertical stripes of downward reading, which refer to the church and its guardians, the singers, the main lords, and provides news on the number of widows.

3. Charles V dominating the Fury

Sculpture cast in the 19th century following the model of the monumental group of the 16th century made by Leone and Pompeo Leoni, whose original is in the Prado National Museum, it shows allegorically the prosperous period initiated by Charles V and his empire through the vision of the virtue defeating vice.

Route 2: Military Organization and its Men

In the early years of the organization of the Army, the *Tercios* meant the creation of the first permanent, professional and organized military force. It is an age in which technology and techniques are developing significantly. The specialization of the soldiers, through military academies, will contribute to the shape of the new Army.

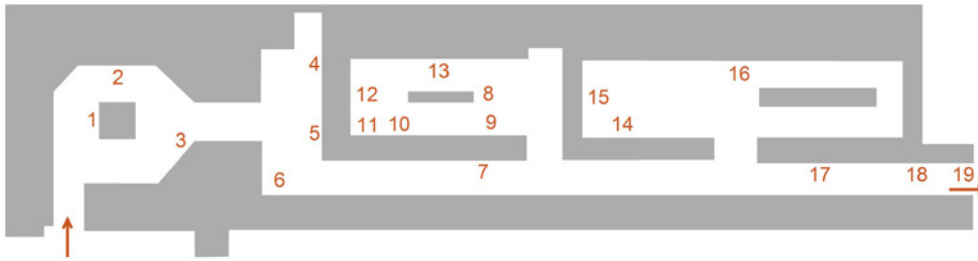
4. King's Philip IV *Archeros*[1] of Burgundy (s. XVII)

Reproduction of the first Spanish military uniform regulation of which there is evidence. Made faithfully following the Royal Ordinances for the Royal Guard of Philip IV dated in 1632. This Corps formed the nucleus of the monarch's personal army and has its origins in the Old Guards of Castile at the time of the Catholic Monarchs.

1 N. del T.: An Archa is a pole weapon similar to a glaive, consisting of a single-edged blade on the end of a pole. Therefore, the Archeros were the soldiers equipped with an Archa.

5. General don Cristóbal de Mondragón

This general, identified by the crimson sash and the baton, was part of the *Tercios* of Flanders and began his career in the Battle of Mülhberg in 1547. With Charles V he became governor of cities such as Ghent and Antwerp, the latter represented in the background. Ricardo de Madrazo signs the portrait.



6. Pennon of the Holy Brotherhood of Toledo

On the front of the banner, the emblem of the Imperial city of Toledo is represented and, on the reverse, that of the Catholic Monarchs, who were the reorganizers of the Holy Brotherhood created in the Middle Ages. It was the first permanent armed force in the country and took care of the safety of fields and roads, being the main nucleus of the armies in case of war.

7. *The Perfect Gunner. Theory and Practice*, by Julio Cesar Firrufino, King's Chair of Geometry and Artillery

Work written by the Spanish mathematician and engineer Julio Cesar Firrufino. He was appointed to a chair in the different academies that proliferated in the Spanish Empire in the time of Philip III, thanks to his knowledge of artillery, foundries and fortifications. The original of this work is preserved in the library of the Army Museum.

Route 3: The Material Assets

The combination on the part of the *Tercios* of firearms and pole weapons improves their actions on the battlefield. In parallel, the technical and functional progress of artillery, the improvement of munitions and war machines, and the publication of military treatises and fortifications facilitated new strategies in the conflicts.

8. Pasavolante [Cal. 165 mm.] (a kind of culverin with a small caliber)

One of the oldest pieces of cast iron artillery, a variation of the bombard, improves its range, accuracy and mobility. It is exhibited on a wooden mount (3) that reproduces the original and it was used to establish its inclination at the time of the shooting. The connection of the chamber (1) and the breech (2) was possible by means of a rope passing through the rings.

9. Main gauche or left hand dagger 9

Cold weapon use in hand-to-hand combat, also known as "mercy dagger". It has a rich decorative work with the Royal Coat of Arms of Spain and two portraits on the blade, which seem to represent King Philip IV. Both motifs indicate its real property or the possibility of being a gift from the monarch to some person of the court.

10. Sallet 4

A piece of headgear of the armor belonging to the collection of the Duke of the Infantado designed to protect the head of the knight. This is a sallet with a gorget, since the lower part rests on the gorget or neck protection. It is part of a missing dress harness or ceremonial complete set.

11. Spanish luxury saddle (with bridle)

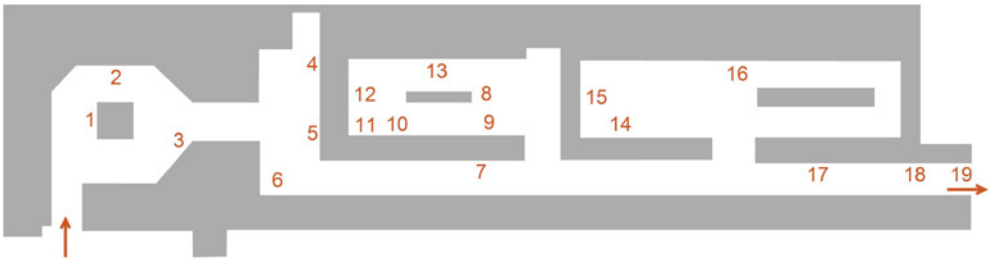
The type of horse saddle used in military parades and other significant events, dating back to the second half of the 17th century. It is the only one exhibited in the museum as it is mounted on the back of the horse, allowing us to see its shape and handling, and the great decoration with plant motifs embroidered in gold on the green velvet.

12. Matchlock musket with built-in supporting stick 7

Matchlock firearm from the second half of the 16th century. The musket, which appeared after the harquebus and with greater dimensions than this, is the first widespread basic mechanism. This system allows the shooting without having to bring a lit fuse manually, leaving both hands free and making it easier to use.

13. Fourth of a cannon [Cal. 30 mm.]

Artillery weapon designed by Cristobal Lechuga, a captain of the Spanish *Tercios* between the 16th and 17th centuries. He distinguished himself in the field of the military engineering with the execution of several treatises on fortification and artillery. The decoration with plant motifs, the coat of arms and the dolphins, as well as the inscription "CRISTOVAL LECHUGA ME DESINO" ("Cristoval Lechuga designed me") stand out.



Route 4: The Art of War

The military revolution from the 16th century is also reflected in the tactics used, either in open battle or in siege warfare. With the Battle of Pavia in 1525 begins the hegemony of the Spanish Army in the European battlefields until the 17th century. The sieges will constitute the main episode in the wars until the 19th century.

14. Don Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba, the Great Captain

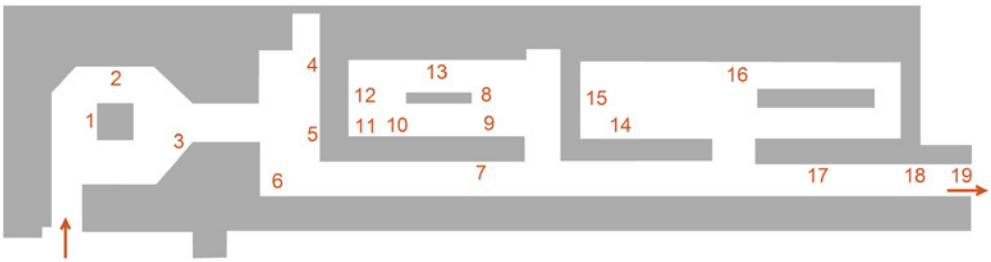
Bust in patinated plaster of the prestigious military, political and noble in the service of the Catholic Monarchs, Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba and Aguilar, better known as the Great Captain. His actions are fundamental in the surrender of the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada and in the campaigns carried out in Italy. The portrait reveals the essence of the Renaissance prince, courtier and warrior.

15. Ivory Hispano-Philippine Triptych historically related to the figure of Charles V 5

Ivory carving of Philippine origin for use in campaign associated with the emperor Charles V. In the center is depicted the death of Jesus Christ on the cross, surrounded by the Holy Spirit, the Angels, the Virgin, St. John, Mary Magdalene and, on the sides, the four Evangelists. It shows the presence of the private devotional field of the time on the battlefields.

16. Equestrian portrait of Hernan Cortes

Equestrian portrait of the Spaniard who led the expedition of the conquest of Mexico that ended the Aztec Empire and the origin of the Viceroyalty of New Spain, of which became Captain General. The author of this work, Venancio Vallmitjana, is one of the most representative sculptors of the Catalan School of the late 19th century.



Route 5: Army and civil society

The organization of a permanent army like the *Tercios* required an administrative machinery and a whole series of improvements that, subsequently, are transferred to the civil field. The contributions to society have among its protagonists several military people who stand out in areas such as culture, science, politics and the technique of the moment.

17. Chest-like safe

This type of chests was used to transport the cash with which the *Tercios* of Flanders, and later on the regiments, were payed. As a safety measure they had a complex closing system with different locks and their opening system required the use of several keys, each one in possession of a different person.

18. Cervantes' payment letter 3

Manuscript letter of the writer and soldier Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. The purpose of the letter is the request for the supply and provisioning of the galleys of the Royal Navy moored in La Coruña. In addition to his role as a novelist, poet and playwright, his participation in the Battle of Lepanto against the Ottoman Empire at the service of Juan de Austria is noteworthy.

19. Oliphant (hunting horn) most probably belonging to Garcilaso de la Vega 2

Hunting horn linked to the poet and soldier of the Spanish Golden Age Garcilaso de la Vega. It is a luxury object that stands out for the delicate material, its precious character and its good finish, introducing spiral and zigzag decoration and two carved rings that allow hanging it using laces.

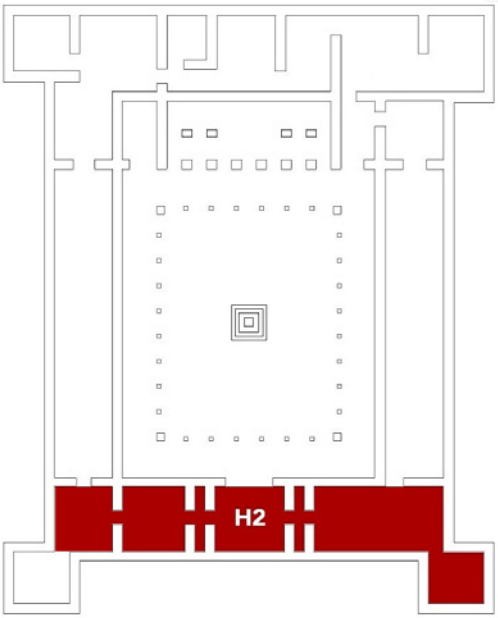
Miguel de Verbanter
Saavedra

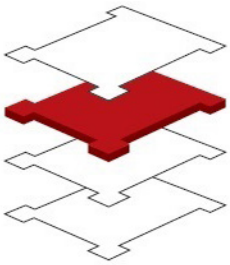
Balthasar de la
Peña de Ruy

Luis me
Chum

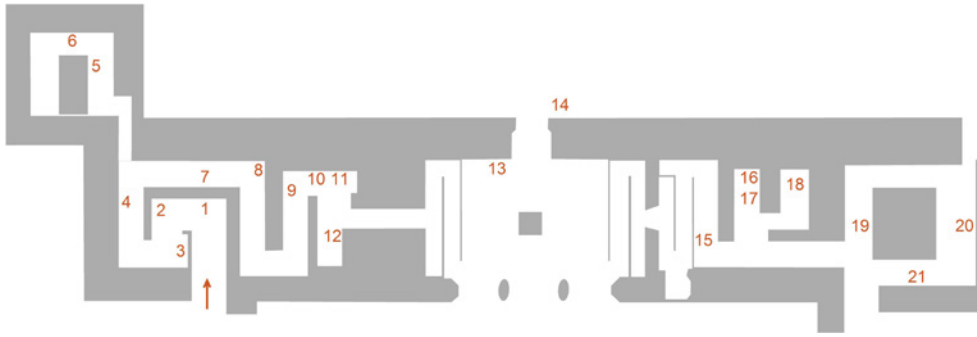
THE ENLIGHTENED MONARCHY 1700-1788

Following the death without issue of Charles II in 1700, the War of Succession begins between Archduke Charles of Austria and Philippe of Anjou. The victory of the second entails a dynastic change, and the establishment of the Bourbon Monarchy in the peninsula, turning France into its great political-military ally. Thus are introduced in Spain the enlightened ideals and the modernization of the Age of Enlightenment with new organizational models of centralization like the Decrees of Nueva Planta.





Philip V (1700-1746)	1701-1714 War of the Spanish Succession
	1707 Battle of Almansa
	1707-1716 The Nueva Planta Decrees / The Abolishment of the Charters
	1713 Treaty of Utrecht
	1717-1721 War of the Quadruple Alliance
	1724 Abdication of Philip V in favor of his son Louis I
	1733-1738 War of the Polish Succession
	1734 Naples Campaign. Battle of Bitonto
Ferdinand VI (1746-1759)	1740-1748 War of the Austrian Succession
	1756-1763 The beginning of the Seven Years' War
Charles III (1759-1788)	1766 The Esquilache Riots
	1768 Royal ordinances for the Army
	1776-1783 The American Revolutionary War
	1781 Battle of Pensacola
	1784 Treatise Of Artillery by Don Tomás de Morla



Route 1: Spain and its Military History

The weakened military structure of Charles II is modernized following the French model. Proof of this is the regulation of the Provincial Militia, the precedent of the military model of the 19th century that manages to involve the people in the territorial defense. Thanks to these measures, there is a change in the model of the structure of the army.

1. Inspecting the Queen's Dragoon Regiment in Pellejeros, Segovia

Royal visit of Philip V and Elisabeth Farnese accompanied by their entourage and the "Queen's Dragons" Regiment, founded in 1735. This military unit of the "Dragons" exists in various European nations since the middle of the 16th century, and it is characterized by fighting both on foot and on horse according to the circumstances.

2. Ferdinand VI (1713-1759)

Portrait of King Ferdinand VI, son and successor of Philip V, represented with the Golden Fleece hanging around his neck and the blue Sash of the Order of the Holy Spirit that crosses his chest. His reign is characterized by the maintenance of peace and neutrality in the face of powers such as France and England.

3. Royal Coat of Arms of Charles III

Heraldic representation showing the shields of the territories that belonged to Spain in the time of Charles III. It is surrounded by the links of the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

A. Aragon
B. Sicily
C. Austria
D. "New" Burgundy
E. Parma
F. In the center: Castile and Leon, y Granada
G. Tuscany-Farnese
H. "Old" Burgundy
I. Flanders
J. Tyrol
K. Brabant

Route 2: The Military Organization and its Members

The reforms carried out with the arrival of the Bourbons also affect the military sphere. Through the Royal Ordinances of Charles III and various regulations, a new organization of the army and its various bodies is regulated in Spain and overseas. In addition, the creation of the permanent Royal Army stands out.

4. Artillery Ordinances

Official document introducing the regulation of the types of pieces and calibers for artillery, in order to rectify the arbitrariness of past eras. Its antecedents are the treatises intended to regulate the types of firearms, techniques for its manufacture and use since the 16th century.

5. Colonel flag of the Badajoz Provincial Militias Regiment (1760-1780)

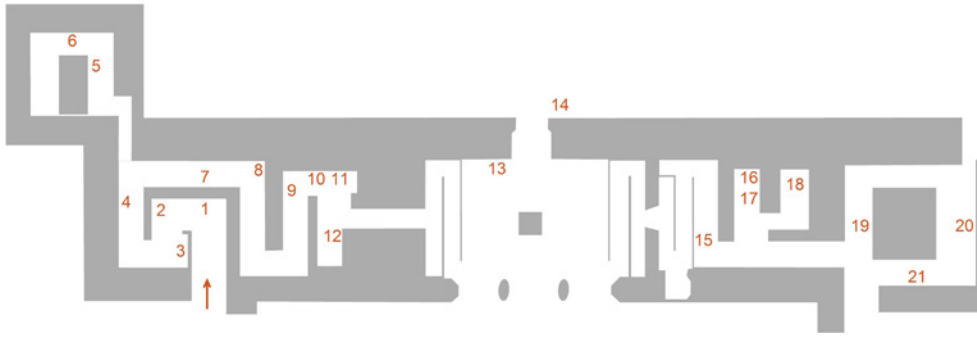
Flag with the coat of arms of Charles III dated 1760. In that year, the flag modifies its design and eliminates the lions and the Burgundy cross, although the new model does not appear until 1762. Unique transition example, displays the new shield although maintaining elements of the previous design.

6. Uniform belonging to a captain of the Infantry Royal Guard of Charles III. Reproduction

A set that complies with the ordinances established by Charles III. The arrival of the Bourbons to the Spanish throne introduced the French fashion in the civil and military sphere. In addition, with this monarch the royal factories are established as sole suppliers of materials for their making. The gorge or metal pendant on the chest indicates the rank of captain.

7. Saint Michael the Great Half Moon Lancers Regiment

It is a document with a clear didactic function. It shows the design of the uniforms for the new regiments of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. In this case, it is the Half Moon Regiment of Saint Michael the Great. The overseas permanent army, set up in the 18th century, was trained and dressed adapting the European forms to the American customs.



8. Adarga for presidios soldiers

Shield used by the soldiers posted to the presidios responsible for protecting the north frontier of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. This type of defense is originally from the north of Africa and arrives to America with the first expeditions during the 16th century. It remained an effective defensive weapon due to the absence of firearms in the new continent's clashes.

9. Elements of fortification 5

Translation into Spanish of this manual by French engineer Guillaume Le Blond. It is one of the most important studies on the art of war. Specifically, on the instruction and teaching of the principles and methods to be followed in the new defensive constructions.

Route 3: The Material Assets

Since the 17th century, armaments live a great evolution. With Philip V, the first Ordinances are drafted to regulate and unify the characteristics of the weapons. The defensive system is improved, based on constructions of bastions in the Peninsula and America. In turn, the state management process of military factories begins.

10. Plate of the Treatise of Artillery by Morla: Art. VIII. Plate 3 3

Copper plate, matrix of the set of engravings published in 1803, in the Treatise of Artillery by Tomás de Morla. In addition to its didactic function, facilitating the young cadets of the Royal Artillery College the knowledge of the technical systems of artillery, the whole of these plates is a magnificent example of the art of engraving and of the precision of the drawing.

11. Wall or gunwale Spanish musket 3

A very long firearm common on 18th century warships. It is used for the first time by the naval armies in the 16th century. These long, heavy and difficult to load muskets must be fasten to a fork on the gunwale of the boats to facilitate their firing and to absorb the recoil.

12. Short cannon known as "*El Calígula*" 3

Naval artillery Piece (1) manufactured in 1772. It consists of three bodies, among which the breech with the Royal Crest stands out, following the ordinance in force. The name of the cannon is also represented with the inscription "CALIGULA". A direct fire weapon, unlike the high angle fire that presents shorter pieces like the "Eximio Mortar".

13. Cannon known as "El Rayo" (*The thunderbolt*)

This cannon, manufactured in the Royal Artillery Foundry of Manila, has a great ornamentation. Several inscriptions decorate the piece such as the motto of the Artillery Corps, "VIOLATI FULMINA REGIS", *the thunderbolts of the offended king*; the cannon's own name, "EL RAYO"; and the Artillery patron saint, "SANTA BARBARA".

14. Facade of Covarrubias, Imperial Bailey and Imperial Stairs

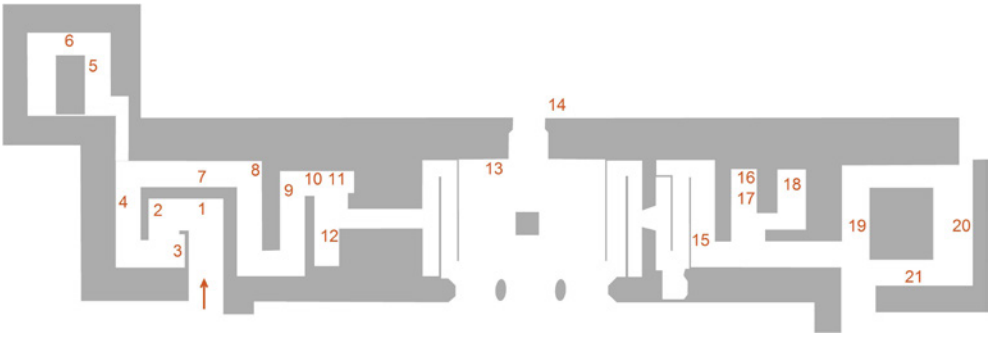
Charles V, whose figure presides over the courtyard, entrusts the first two spaces to the architect Alonso de Covarrubias, within the works to modify the medieval building. In the bailey can still be seen impacts of the Siege of the Alcazar in 1936. The Imperial Staircase, located on the front of the Parade Ground giving access to the Imperial Chapel, was built by the architect Juan de Herrera in times of Philip II and was rebuilt after the Spanish Civil War according to the original traces.

Route 4: The Art of War

The 18th century is characterized by the large displacement of troops. It is noteworthy the War of Succession that confronts the great powers of the moment in our territory and ends with the Peace of Utrecht in 1713. The Crown also participates in other conflicts such as the Seven Years' War or the American War of Independence.

15. Battle of Bitonto

Painter Giovanni Liugi Rocco, represents the victory of the troops led by the Duke of Parma, the future King Charles III, near the village of Bitonto in 1734. The painting is part of a series of four paintings, which we will see later on, of the main conflicts during the conquering of the Kingdom of Naples. These are some of the few known graphic documents referring to these battles.

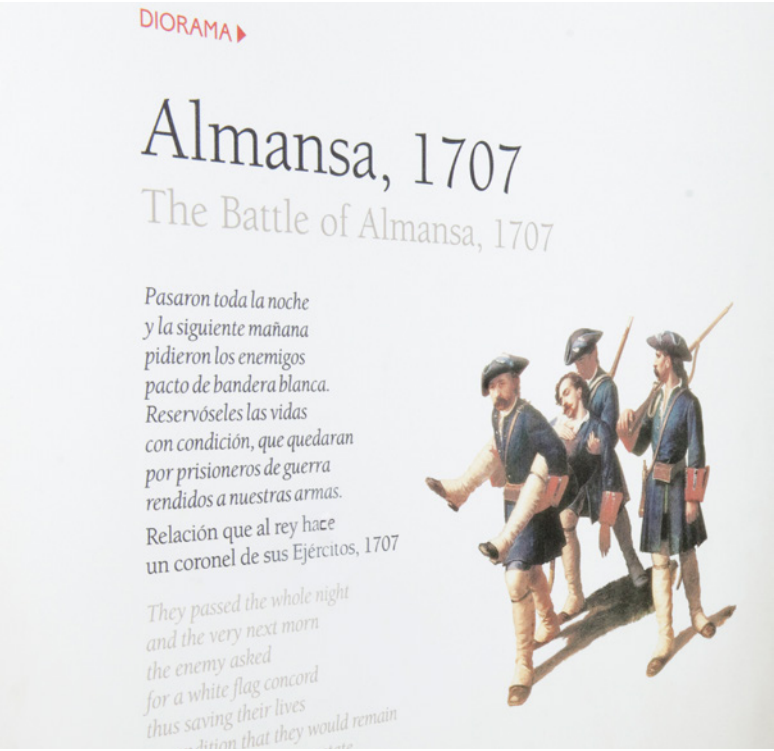


16. Marshal Bernardo de Gálvez

Wash drawing on parchment that portrays Bernardo de Galvez on horse in 1781 during the Battle of Pensacola. The victory during this conflict marks the completion of the Spanish effort to win back the Floridas, in British hands, in the context of the American Revolution.

17. Flag of a British regiment

Flag captured by Marshal Bernardo de Gálvez as a trophy after the victory over the British in the Battle of Pensacola. At his death, this flag and the aforementioned portrait were deposited in the family pantheon in Macharaviaya, Málaga. Wanting to enter the French in this villa during the Spanish War of Independence, the inhabitants took this flag and, to the cry of *Galvez!*, rejected the enemy.



18. The Battle of Almansa (INTERACTIVE SPACE)

Reenactment of the Battle of Almansa.

Route 5: Army and civil society

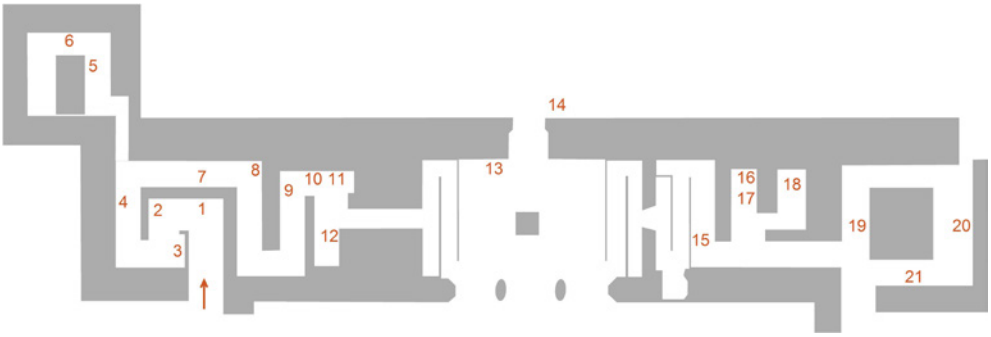
In this age, the contributions of the military to politics, administration and culture are paramount for the development of the enlightened movement. The captain generals are also entrusted with the chairmanship of the courts and the control of the provincial administration. They also feel the foundations of the modern financial policy with the direction and management of Banco de San Carlos (Bank of San Carlos), precedent of the Bank of Spain.

19. British flag seized in the fort of San Felipe (Mahon)

Fragment of a British flag before 1801, with the emblems of Scotland and England, known as the "Union Jack". This specimen, flew in the fort of San Felipe, was handed to the Franco-Spanish troops of the Duke of Crillón after the surrender of Menorca in 1782.

20. Painting "La villa imperial de Potosí"

Representation of the Imperial Bolivian Villa of Potosí dated 1780. This topographical sample reflects the construction of reservoirs and lagoons for the operation of the mines, as well as the main production centers. Each lagoon presents an inscription with its name and the churches carry the patronages under which they were built. Founded in 1538 by Charles V, the city reaches its biggest boom between the 16th and 17th centuries, when it has the most important deposits of the moment and produces more than half of the world's silver.

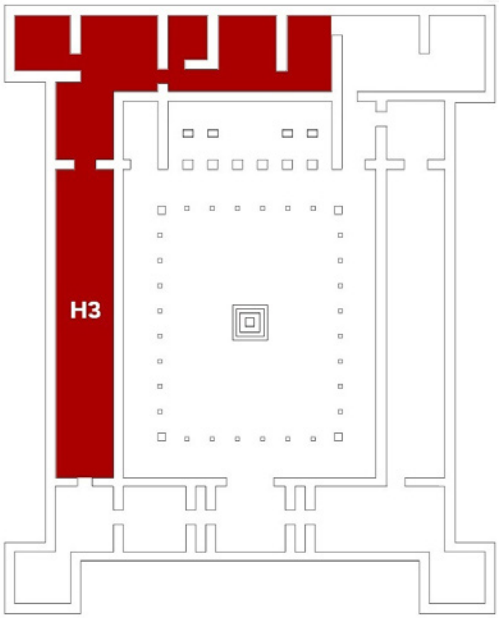


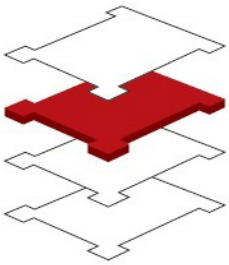
21. Pictorial series on the conquer of Naples in 1734

These three paintings, together with the aforementioned of the Battle of Bitonto, complete the series on the conquest of the Kingdom of Naples. They represent the battles led by the Duke of Parma, future Charles III of Spain, fought in cities like Gaeta or the Camp of Mignano in Capua. The Duke appears in two of them on horseback and with the blue sash of the Order of the Holy Spirit on the chest.

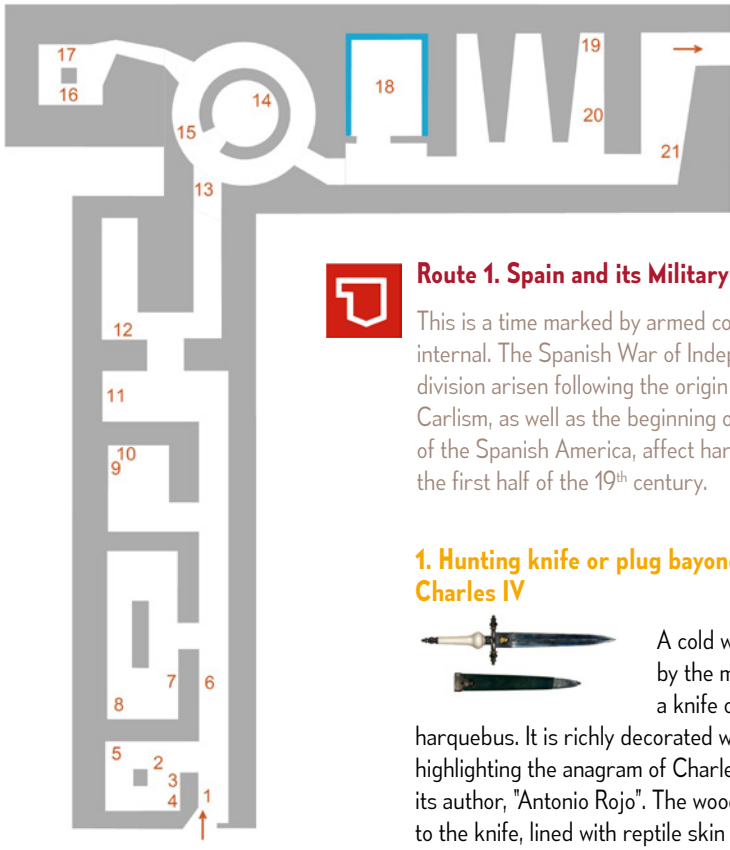
LIBERALS AND ABSOLUTISTS 1788-1843

At the end of the 18th century, the dissemination of the ideas of the French Revolution generates in Spain the weakening of the Absolutist Monarchy. The abdication of Charles IV in Napoleon provokes the outbreak of the Spanish War of Independence and the birth of the liberalism with the Courts of Cadiz. The return of Ferdinand VII slows the liberal advance and ends up dividing the country. At his death, the society faces the succession problem with the Carlist War, which implies the end of the Ancien Régime and the liberal triumph.





Charles IV (1788-1808)	1793-1795 War of the Convention
	1807 Treaty of Fontainebleau
	1808 The Mutiny of Aranjuez/ accession of his son Ferdinand VII/ the Abdications of Bayonne
Joseph I Bonaparte (1808-1813)	1808-1814 Spanish War of Independence
	1808 Battle of Bailén
	1812 Courts of Cádiz/First Spanish Constitution
	1813 Battle of San Marcial
Ferdinand VII (1814-1833)	1814 Return to the Absolutism / Manifesto of the Persians
	1820-1823 Liberal Triennium / Riego's Uprising
	1828 Establishment of the Compulsory Military Service/ Establishment of the Military Administration Corps
	1830 Abolition of the Salic Law
	1833 Maria Cristina's Regency
Isabella II (1833-1843)	1833-1840 First Carlist War
	1836 Confiscation of Mendizábal
	1836 The uprising of La Granja
	1837 New Constitution
	1839 Convention of Vergara
	1840 Espartero's Regency



Route 1. Spain and its Military History

This is a time marked by armed conflict, both external and internal. The Spanish War of Independence, the political division arisen following the origin of the Liberalism and the Carlism, as well as the beginning of the independence process of the Spanish America, affect harshly the Spanish Army in the first half of the 19th century.

1. Hunting knife or plug bayonet belonging to Charles IV

A cold weapon designed to be used by the monarch when hunting as a knife or as a bayonet with the harquebus. It is richly decorated with piercing and engraving, highlighting the anagram of Charles IV and the inscription of its author, "Antonio Rojo". The wooden sheath is exhibited next to the knife, lined with reptile skin and gold finish.

2. Miquelete amusette

Artillery prototype made in the Royal Arsenal of Barcelona in 1804. This portable and breech-loading gun consists of a musket resting on a fork over a set of wheels. The term "Amuseta" comes from the French and was translated as toy. It stands out for being a predecessor of the tank, although it was not developed.

3. Mask of Napoleon I

Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte's funeral mask. After his death, exiled to the island of St. Helena in 1821, two masks of the face of the deceased were made, one in wax, the day of his death, and another in plaster two days later. This piece belongs to the series of copies that were made of the second and in it, we can appreciate the features of rigor mortis.

4. Partisan of the Guard of Joseph I

It is the only example of a pole weapon of the Royal Guard of Joseph I Bonaparte that is preserved. On his arrival to the Spanish throne, the French monarch replaces in his personal guard the anagrams alluding to Charles IV by Napoleonic elements such as the sun and the golden eagle.

5. Emblem of the lion of the 2nd Battalion, Asturias Peninsular Infantry Regiment

Emblem formed by an animal figure representing Spain and holding in one of its paws the Constitution of 1812. The Courts Act of 1 November 1821 stipulates that the Army should replace flags and banners with this new insignia. Although this idea is not successful, the figure of the *Leonífero* fleetingly emerges, a soldier that carried this insignia following the example of the eagle of the Roman legions.

6. Maria Cristina of Bourbon

Romantic portrait of Queen Maria Cristina, fourth wife of Ferdinand VII and regent of Spain. All the details represent the fashion of the moment, the velvety blue dress and matching hat with feather, the set of pearls and diamonds and the fan. On the chest, she wears the sash and the great cross of the Order of Maria Luisa.

7. Vest and uniform that belonged to Diego de León y Navarrete, 1807-1841

Garments dressed by Diego de León on the day of his execution by firing squad in 1841 accused of having participated in the uprising against the regent Espartero. The dolman and fur-lined coat have bullet impacts, bloodstains and numerous damages. The garments do not correspond, neither in the colors nor in the embroidered decoration, to the standard-issue uniform because they were made in England and personalized at the request of the owner.

Route 2: The Military Organization and its Members

The clashes of this time generate many reforms that transform and establish the bases of the current Army. From the 1812 Constitution, the National Army and the professional soldier are born. The structural change experienced by the Army in 1828 imposes compulsory military service. This time sees the regulation of the system of decorations and the military academies.

8. Miniature portrait of a brigadier 2

Portrait of an unknown figure dressed according to Charles IV standard-issue uniform. During the 19th century and until the appearance of photography, the miniature becomes the means of representation par excellence of the vast majority of figures, politicians and military. Together with the miniatures that surround it, it is a magnificent example of this important collection of the museum.

Route 3: The Military Assets

Because of the Spanish War of Independence, numerous foreign armament is introduced in the peninsula and the battles of the First Carlist War generalize the emergence of the mountain artillery. The succession of conflicts causes material and infrastructural impoverishment, however advances such as the permanent telegraph line, the hot-air balloon lift and the modernization of smelting systems take place.

9. Set of compasses 1

A set of compasses of different sizes and shapes from the beginning of the 19th century. Some of them have curved tips with screws to measure the interior and exterior thickness and diameter of the artillery pieces. These instruments became popular in the 16th century in Europe thanks to Galileo Galilei.

10. Metronome to adjust fuses 2

Measuring device dated 1820 based on a pendulum and a wind-up clockwork. The artillery labs used them to graduate the fuses that were integrated into the projectile head to initiate detonation. The rich decoration in bronze and, in particular, the trophy with distinctive elements of the Artillery Corps stand out.

Route 4: The Art of War

Because of the war conflicts of the time, many tactical innovations are introduced in the strife. The Spanish War of Independence brings the guerrilla system to the Spanish side and the sieges of big cities in the French. In the First Carlist War, military columns and defensive lines were adopted. For the emancipation campaigns of America, a regular army is established with native militias.

11. The Battle of Bailen (INTERACTIVE SPACE)

Reenactment of the Battle of Bailen.

12. Spanish short cannon called "The dragon"

Artillery piece that shows its history in its decorations. Thanks to the latter, we know that Charles IV fired it in Aranjuez shooting drill; it was seized during the French invasion; and recovered during the Battle of Vitoria in 1813 by the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the Spanish and British troops. The gun saw action in the Carlist Wars.

13. Captain Daoíz's uniform

Jacket used by Captain Luis Daoíz during the Second of May 1808 Uprising in the park of Monteleon of Madrid against the French troops. It has bayonet cuts and traces of blood from the wounds. It complies with the uniform Regulation from 1805 for artillery officer, although it has lost some of its elements like the emblems of embroidered grenades in the neck, which were trimmed and stolen as relics. Daoíz was buried with this garment, and years later, with the transfer of its remains, it was deposited in a wooden urn preserved in the museum.

14. Death of Captain Pedro Velarde y Santiyán 1

Bas-relief on the death of Velarde that took place on May 2, 1808 in the park of Monteleon of Madrid, seat of the Royal Military Museum at this time. Together with the "Wounded Daoíz", kept today in the museum warehouses, these scenes adorned the funeral wagon in which the remains of the two captains were moved to the church of San Isidro of Madrid in 1814.

15. The surrender at Bailen

Painting of the capitulation of the French Army after the first great Spanish victory in 1808 near Bailen, Jaen. The scene immortalizes the moment in which General Castaños on the left side, chief of the Spanish troops, and General Dupont on the right, one of the greatest strategists of Napoleon, negotiate the conditions of the surrender.

16. General Officers' saber-cutlass and scabbard that belonged to Lord Wellington 3

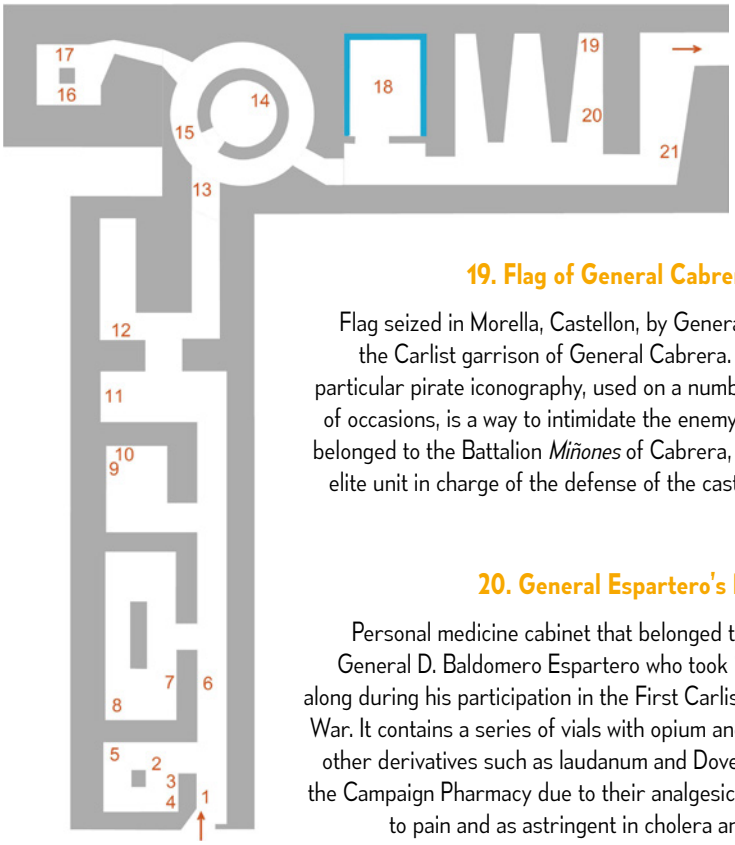
It belongs to the Duke of Wellington, an important English soldier whose participation in the Spanish War of Independence is decisive for the expulsion of the Napoleonic troops. This piece, donated by the owner, completes the collection of memories of the main persons of the contest. Next to it, there is a portrait of Lord Wellington (8) and a Baker (1) English carbine used during the war.

17. Coat of arms awarded to the defenders of Saragossa that belonged to Agustina de Aragón 3

We are dealing with a unique piece made specifically for Agustina de Aragón. The legend "Defender of Saragossa" highlights the person before us as a heroin in the siege of the city during the Spanish War of Independence. The red color and the rampant lion refer to the flag of the Aragonese capital.

18. Office of Colonel Moscardó

In this space, the office of Colonel José Moscardó Ituarte is kept as it was after the siege to which the Alcazar was subjected during the Spanish Civil War. His figure is prominent in this episode since he held the position of Military Commander of the Plaza of Toledo. This room retains traces of the shots on walls and ceilings, as well as a copy of the diary of operations.



19. Flag of General Cabrera's Carlist Battalion

Flag seized in Morella, Castellon, by General Espartero's troops to the Carlist garrison of General Cabrera. Its particular pirate iconography, used on a number of occasions, is a way to intimidate the enemy. It belonged to the Battalion *Miñones* of Cabrera, an elite unit in charge of the defense of the castle.

20. General Espartero's Medicine cabinet 3

Personal medicine cabinet that belonged to General D. Baldomero Espartero who took it along during his participation in the First Carlist War. It contains a series of vials with opium and other derivatives such as laudanum and Dover's powder, essential in the Campaign Pharmacy due to their analgesic and sedatives qualities to pain and as astringent in cholera and dysentery situations.

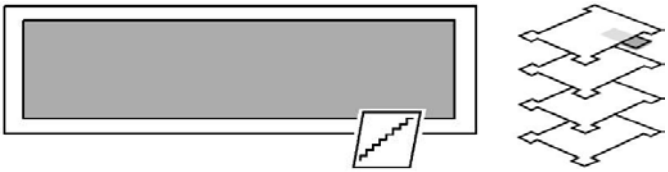
Route 5: Army and civil society

At this time, the military presence in Spanish politics is notable, with more than fifty deputies in the Courts of Cadiz. It is noteworthy the military participation in the literary, artistic, scientific and public works spheres. It is the time when General Agustín Betancourt founded the School of Civil Engineering of Madrid. Thanks to the military scientists, the first vaccination campaigns were popularized in Spain.

21. The Convention of Vergara

Diorama showing the historic gesture that took place on August 31, 1839, between the Elizabethan General Espartero and the Carlist General Maroto, with which the First Carlist War ended. The agreement, signed in advance, is staged in the background. It is a set of more than six hundred pieces and a highly depicted theme by the Spanish manufacturers of miniatures.

This Renaissance-style space was built at the time of Philip II. In 1571, Juan de Herrera took over the design carried out by Juan Bautista de Toledo. It was destroyed during the siege that the Alcazar suffered in 1936; it was rebuilt, like the rest of the building, in the second half of the twentieth century following the original traces of the 16th century. The central area is presided over by the "Tent of Charles V", accompanied by pieces belonging to the Emperor and Philip II's times.

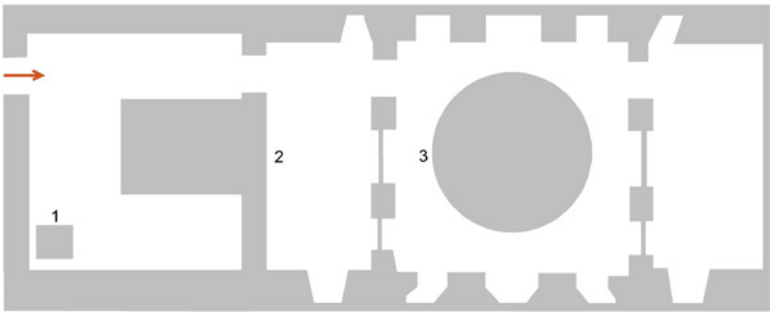


1. Study of fortification that belonged to Philip V

It belonged to Philip V's Antiquities Cabinet; it has over three thousand and three hundred polychrome silver figures. The old catalogues reflected that it had a mahogany cover with incrustations of ivory. It is a compendium of fortification studies designed by the most outstanding European military engineers between the 16th and 17th centuries.

2. Tapestry, a gift from Philip II to the Holy Brotherhood of Toledo

Representation of the coat of arms of Philip II. Possibly from his first years of reign since the escutcheon of Portugal, which joins the Crown in 1580, does not appear. It is exhibited together with its match, both bear witness to the importance of the art of Flemish tapestry during the 15th and 16th centuries in Spain.

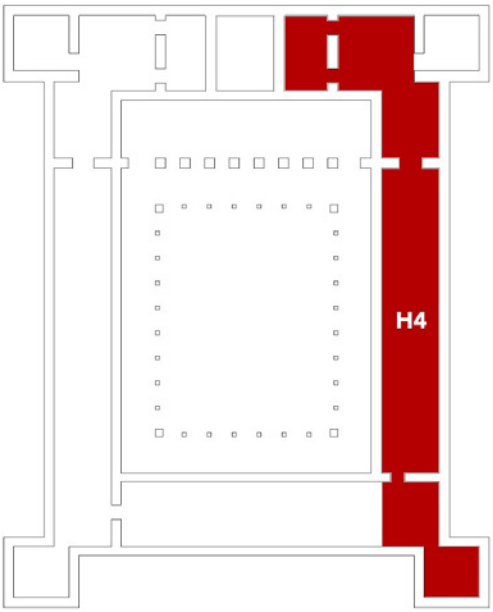


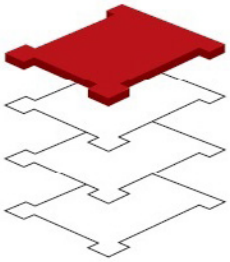
3. Indo-Portuguese tent traditionally referred to as the "Tent of Charles V".

It was initially assumed to be a gift to Charles V for his Tunisian campaign. However, heraldry links it to Martim Afonso de Sousa, a Portuguese admiral and governor of India. As it is shown in a letter of 1536, the tent was sent to Castile and later on donated to the Holy Brotherhood of Toledo. It is decorated with twenty cloths in which flowers of cardamom are represented, the most appreciated spice in India for its aromatic and digestive properties. In one of the cloths appears a caravel, a vessel that had great prominence in the oceanic expansion of Castile and Portugal.

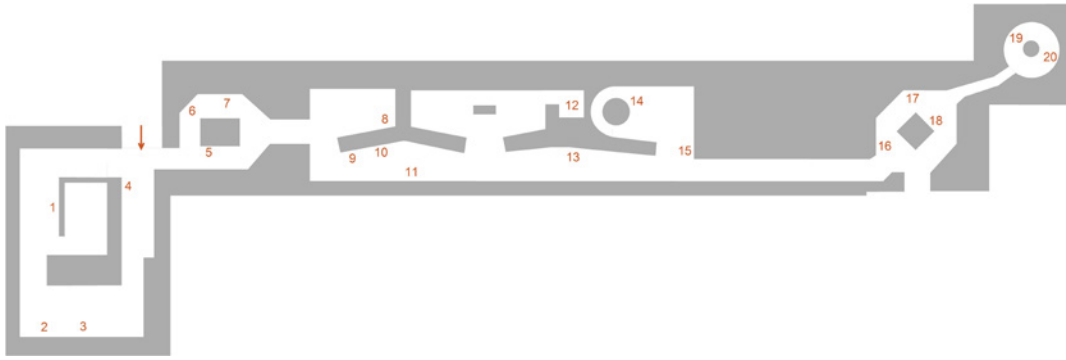
THE LIBERAL STATE 1843-1874

The fall of the regents Maria Cristina and General Espartero, accelerates the proclamation of Isabella II as Queen in 1843. Stands out the political instability of the moment, with the emerging parties: progressive, moderate, centrist and democrat. The *pronunciamientos* (military uprisings) and revolutions change the forms of government, from the monarchy to the republic. Independence processes like that of Cuba begin, adding to the peninsular conflicts of the Carlist Wars.





Isabella II (1843-1868)	1843 Age of majority of Isabella II
	1844 Prime Minister Narváez's reforms
	1846-1849 Second Carlist War
	1848 First blast-furnace with the Factory of Trubia
	1851 Concordat with the Holy See
	1854-1856 Progressive Biennium
	1855 Madoz's Confiscation
	1858 Boost of Prestigious Expeditions
	1859 First Moroccan War
	1860 Battle of Los Castillejos. General Prim
	1866 Narváez's Dictatorship
	1868 Glorious Revolution
	1868-1878 The Ten Years' War
	1869 Provisional Government / Romero Ortiz
Amadeo I of Savoy (1870-1873)	1871 Army and Navy Arts and Sciences Association
	1872-1876 Third Carlist War
First Republic (1873-1874)	1873 The Cantonal Rebellion



Route 1: Spain and its Military History

The link between the political and the military is evident. Prestigious military as Espartero, Narváez and O'Donnell are leaders of political formations, creating the "Régimen de los Espadones" (Regime of the Big Swords). The revolution of 1868, known as "The Glorious Revolution", triggers the dethronement of Isabella II, the arrival of Amadeo I of Savoy as King and the later proclamation of the First Republic.

1. Congreve rocket launcher Cal. 89 mm.

First model of rocket launcher designed and developed by the English General Congreve in the beginning of the 19th century. Its angle of inclination can be modified to direct the firing. This model, dated 1840 and used in Spain to prove its effectiveness, was later used in the African Wars. Its loud and high-pitched noise and irregular trajectory provokes great psychological damage in the enemy.

2. Isabella II

Official portrait painting, known as *"de aparato"* (regal or court portraiture), of Queen Isabella II. The strong symbolic charge is summarized in the presence of the crown, the scepter, the jewels or the dress that seek to show the royal power. Federico de Madrazo was court painter, director of the Royal Academy of San Fernando and of the Prado Museum.

3. Captain General uniform the belonged to Isabella II

Full-dress uniform that belonged to Queen Isabella II. Designed as a military uniform, it takes the women's fashion, adapting its shape to the figure defined by the corsets of the time. There are other female and children of royalty uniforms among the museum's collections, such as the one that belonged to the Alfonso XII in Infantry full-dress uniform that can be seen on the left.

4. Decorative plate dedicated to Emilio Castelar

Decorative plate with gold and silver inlays. It is a gift from the Artillery Corps to the politician Emilio Castelar as a token of gratitude for its reorganization. In the center, we find the bust of Castelar, surrounded by four bas-reliefs: the French surrender to General Castaños; the Alcazar de Segovia; the transfer of the remains of Daoíz and Velarde; and the Royal Arms Factory of Toledo.

Route 2: The Military Organization and its Members

Narváez started in 1844 a great reform process for the configuration of the National Army, a model in force until the end of the 20th century. The unpopular system of recruitment through conscripts is maintained and the military symbols were encouraged, flag and national anthem are institutionalized, as they are known today.

5. General Juan Prim y Prats' coupé berlin for daily use.

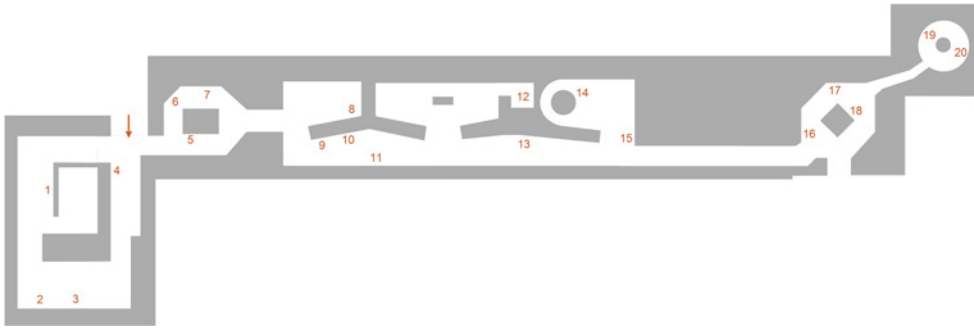
Horse-drawn carriage of French origin, one of the oldest vehicles of the museum collection. General Prim, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of War, was travelling in it when he suffered the attack in 1870 at the exit of Congress. Preserved almost entirely, it keeps both sides of the bullet holes of that day. In this same hall, "The Liberal State 1843-1874", we find his clothing and a series of objects related to the attack that, a few days later, cost Prim's life.

6. Instructions scarf for the operation of the Remington Rifle, model 1871

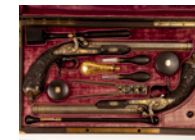
Textile stamped with motifs alluding to the Remington rifle and its use, as an instruction manual. It details the parts of the weapon, the guidelines for its firing and cleaning, as well as its use in the Carlist Wars. The absence of military training and the illiteracy of the troops makes these pieces essential didactic resources.

7. Case with surgical instruments 11

Wooden box with surgical utensils from the end of the 19th century. Curiously realized in the Royal Arms Factory of Toledo, this set is a testament to the utensils used during the war campaigns by the military medical teams. It contains tools for surgical interventions such as forceps and scalpels, or a saw and an amputation tourniquet.



8. Case containing a set of dueling pistols that belonged to Antonio María Felipe de Orleans, Duke of Montpensier 3



The case belonged to the Duke of Montpensier and is a gift that the Duke made to General Alaminos when the last served as his second during the duel the Duke had with the Infante don Enrique de Borbón. The luxury of materials and decoration make it an object of ostentation in the society of the time that retakes the already abandoned practice of the duel. This case was donated to the museum together with the official record of the duel.

9. Captain General Manuel Gutiérrez de la Concha, Marquis of el Duero

A work by the romanticist artist Gutiérrez de la Vega. The author is seeking to capture the nature of the portrayed, showing us the double political and military condition of Gutierrez de la Concha. A Liberal general with conservative ideas who participated in the uprising against Espartero in 1841, giving way to the Regency and the accession to the throne of Isabella II.

10. Insignia of a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece 7

A unique piece in the museum's collection for its high quality and its belonging to Antonio Remón Zarco del Valle y Huet, a 19th century soldier, engineer and writer, whose portrait presides over the showcase. This Order came to the peninsula from the Burgundian court in the 15th century thanks to Felipe el Hermoso (Philip the Handsome). Since Charles V, the Kings of Spain are the sovereigns and grand masters of the Order.

Route 3: The Military Assets

The great advances of this era are the gunpowder cartridge, which standardize the necessary propellant charge and enables the use of rifles in the rain, and the rifled bore that increases the weapon effective range. These improvements are developed in factories such as Trubia, in Oviedo, which installed the first blast furnaces in Spain and started manufacturing cast steel parts.

11. Showcase with gunpowder samples from the Granada Artillery factory

The piece of furniture comes from the Gunpowder and Explosives Factory of Granada. It contains a collection of products and artifacts from this factory and was made with the marquetry technique: inlays of hardwood and ivory. Since 1850, the factory was managed by the Artillery Corps, whose emblem is located at the top, becoming a benchmark of the sector at international level.

12. Castillejos 1860. "The last battle" (INTERACTIVE SPACE)

Reenactment of the Battle of Castillejos

Route 4: The art of War

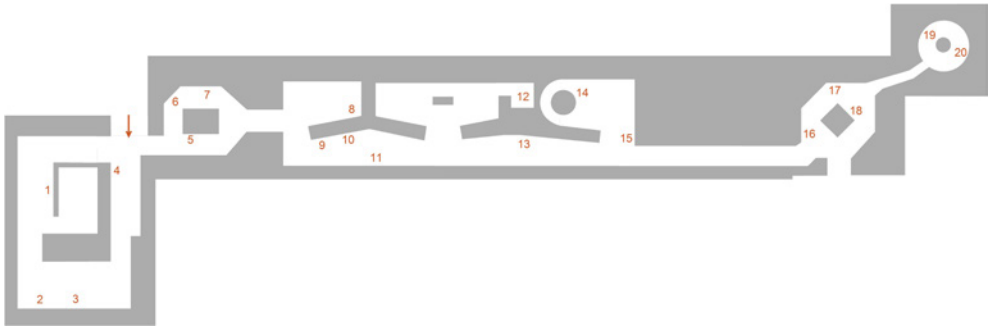
During the time of the Liberal state, the guerrilla war continues in the Second and Third Carlist War. Prestigious international expeditions are carried out such as those to Rome, Cochinchina, the Philippines and Mexico, and the African War in 1859. These events provoke an increase in the patriotism of the population and the morale of the Army.

13. Fan with scenes of the Battle of Los Castillejos

This piece is linked to the writer Emilia Pardo Bazán. It represents the Battle of Los Castillejos during the Wars of Africa, and describes how General Prim manages to increase the morale of his troops and defeat the enemy. The gallant, historical and political scenes on the fans are customary since the mid-eighteenth century, with the boom in their use.

14. Prince Muley Abbas' tent or jaima.

Jaima seized by Spanish troops after the Battle of Tetouan in 1860. It is a representation tent to welcome high-ranking officials. It was the scene of signature of the Treaty that ende d the First War of Africa between Spain and the Sultanate. The General O'Donnell and Prince Muley Abbas, brother of the Emperor of Morocco and General in Chief of his troops, signed the document.



15. Yatagan that belonged to Captain General O'Donnell

Sword with typology of Turkish origin and an interesting work of damascened based on vegetal decoration. The dedication shows that it is a gift to General O'Donnell, Duke of Tetouan and under whose command the victory in the First War of Africa is achieved. The renowned royal harquebusier Eusebio Zuloaga, the grandfather of the painter Ignacio Zuloaga, made this piece.

16. Gun

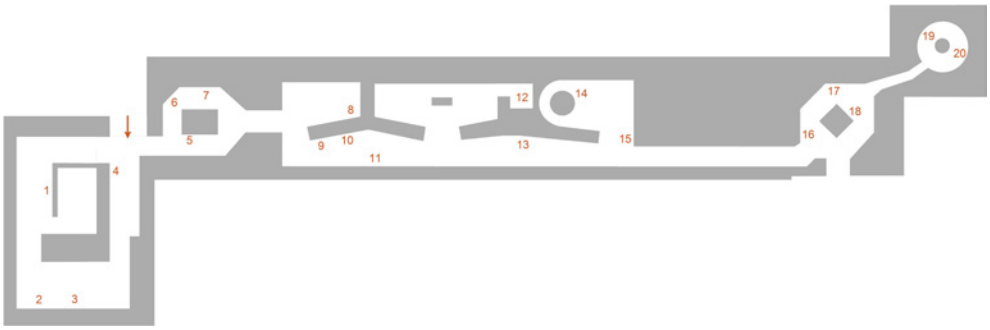
Piece of artillery taken to the rebels in Cuba during the conflict for their independence from Spain in the second half of the nineteenth century. It is a sample of the so-called weapons of circumstances, in which the materials that are on hand, in this case iron, leather and ropes are used to manufacture pieces. The result is a very rudimentary piece.

17. Detente ("Stop bullet") or defense of the Sacred Heart of Jesus 4

Devotion element to be placed on the chest. Commonly used by Spanish soldiers during battles, that wore it on the chest as a protection against enemy bullets. The iconography of the heart, bleeding and crowned by the Cross, and the motto "Stop: The Heart of Jesus is with me" stand out.

18. Projectile fired by the cantonalists of Cartagena

Ammunition known as "of nipples", in reference to the protuberances that fit inside the barrel allowing a greater stability of the shot. It was used in Cartagena during the Cantonal rebellion, which sought the immediate establishment of the Federal Republic without waiting for the constitution drafted by the courts during the First Spanish Republic.



Route 5: Army and civil society

The military world is a pioneer in the implementation of procedures for public procurement, later used by the State Administration. So was in the professional training in its factories and in the creation of the Red Cross in 1864. The contributions in the field of the culture, medicine and geography of the moment stand out.

19. Bust of H. M. Isabella II

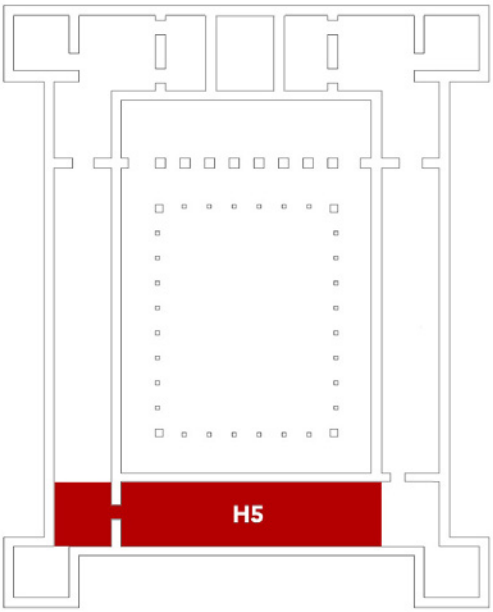
Bust manufactured at the Weapons Factory of Trubia, Oviedo, and whose original model constitutes the first sculptural work of the factory. The Queen appears in the fashion of the mid-nineteenth century: dress with open neckline, hairstyle parted straight down the middle, topped in a bun in the neck and floral headdress. The set is completed, to classical taste, with the royal mantle with stars and sash with the Cross of Saint Ferdinand.

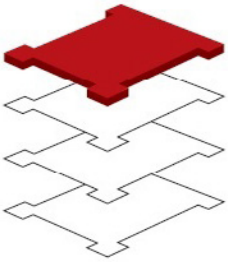
20. Monocular microscope 2

Scientific instrument of the late nineteenth century. It has the added value of having belonged to Santiago Ramón y Cajal, outstanding doctor that makes important contributions in the field of neurology, becoming Nobel Prize of Medicine, and Army captain during the War of Cuba. It is an example of the Army's concern for technological innovation and its contribution to scientific progress.

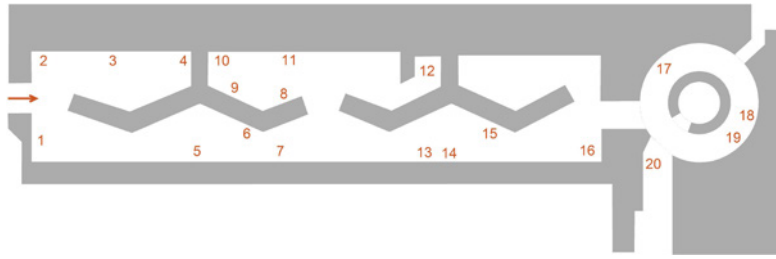
THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY 1874-1923

The accession of Alfonso XII to the throne brings a social and political peace thanks to the conciliatory character of the 1876 Constitution and the government alternation system between Conservatives and Liberals. This regimen goes into crisis with the loss of the last Spanish possessions overseas, known as Disaster of '98. The critical conscience of the Regenerationism gets frustrated with a wave of social violence and political unrest. Both political parties bet for the renewal, but their differences and the lack of alternatives crashed the system. These facts led to the coup d'état staged by General Primo de Rivera in 1923.



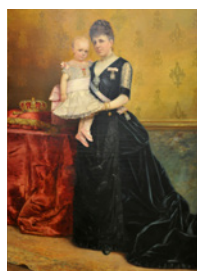


Alfonso XII (1874-1885)	1876 New Constitution
	1882 Establishment of the General Military Academy
	1885 Regency of María Cristina
	1895-1898 Cuban War of Independence
	1896 Establishment of the Madrid Military Hospital
	1899 Hot-air balloon ride by María Cristina
	1902 Age of majority of Alfonso XIII
Alfonso XIII (1886-1931)	1906 Medicine Nobel Prize awarded to Ramón y Cajal
	1909 Second Moroccan War/Battle of Taxdirt/Tragic week of Barcelona
	1912 Treaty of Fez. Morocco transfer of sovereignty. Protectorate
	1914-1918 First World War
	1921 Disaster of Annual



Route 1. Spain and its Military History

Restoration ends the internal confrontations in which Spain was involved during the 19th century. Nevertheless, the peacetime is soon interrupted. The last colonies of America and the Philippines are lost and, in Africa, the Disaster of Annual takes place. General Primo de Rivera's coup d'état tries to end this difficult situation.



1. Queen Maria Cristina with her son King Alfonso XIII

Court portrait of Maria Cristina, Spain's Queen Regent and the widow of Alfonso XII, with her son Alfonso XIII. The crown and the scepter on the cushion, as well as the fleur de lis of the House of Bourbon and the Royal monogram in the background, indicate the official nature of the painting. The Queen wears the sash and the Cross of the Royal Order of Noble Ladies of Queen Maria Luisa, and the Prince is wearing the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

2. Winchester Sport shooting North American carbine model 1866

Rifle belonging, according to the inscription thereof, to Práxedes Mateo Sagasta. This Liberal politician, close collaborator in different political occasions of General Prim, becomes several times President of the Council of Ministers of Spain. Both of them were hunting enthusiasts, and took advantage of the hunting on the property of the Generals' barracks to outline political strategies.

3. Colonel full-dress uniform of the León 38th Infantry Regiment belonging to Austrian Emperor Francisco Jose I

Spanish uniform of the Emperor of Austria and husband of the Austrian Empress Sissi. It was a gift from Alfonso XIII to Francisco Jose I. It was a custom of the time for the monarchs to wear the military uniform of the country they attended on an official visit. The museum also preserves the foreign full-dress uniform, a gift from the Emperor to the King.

Route 2: The Military Organization and its Members

This period is characterized by the reorganization of the Army and military life. The division of the peninsula into military regions, the improvements aimed at democratizing the system of recruitment and the important changes in uniform and decorations are examples of this. It is worth to mention the regulation of military education focused on scientific-technical aspects.

4. First World War German gas mask 4

Equipment of German origin developed during the First World War, in which new types of weapons were developed like the toxic gas, used for the first time by the German Army in 1915. The strong impact it causes on the soldiers soon brings the invention of masks in order to reduce its effects, being this one of the first examples.

5. Queen Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg

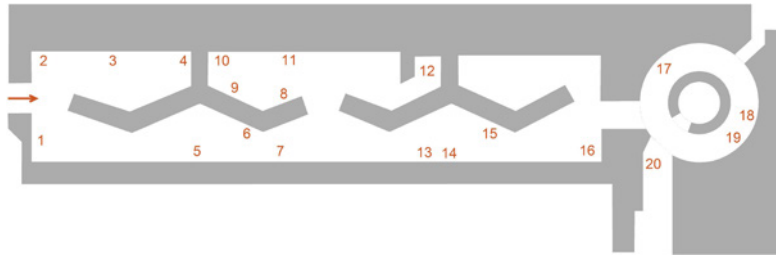
Portrait of Queen Victoria Eugenia, granddaughter of Victoria I of England and wife of Alfonso XIII. The author is Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, better known as Kaulak, portraitist of the Royal House and nephew of the Conservative leader of the same name. The natural and close attitude of the portrayed, as well as the furniture and the fashion of the time, mark the evolution of these official portraits.

Officers "Rayadillo" field jacket of the Spanish Army in the Philippines, belonging to Infantry Major Julián Fortea Selvi 6

Uniform used by the Spanish soldiers in the Filipino colony, it is manufactured in cotton in order to adapt it to the extreme climatic conditions of the area. His owner was appointed governor of the city of Santo Domingo del Vasco. He died heroically in the brawls caused by the revolt of the indigenous soldiers against the authority.

7. An episode of the War of Africa

A work of Marcelino de Unceta, one of the most outstanding painters of the 19th century. The author reintroduces the "grisaille", used by the primitive Flemish during the 15th century. The composition, the levels and the movement reflect the mastery of this technique in greyscale. The scene is one of the few showing the Campaign of Melilla of 1893 between Spaniards and Moroccans.



8. Model of a disinfection stove, Geneste-Herscher system

Model of one of the steam stoves used by the Military Health Corps in the late nineteenth century, purchased from the French firm Geneste-Herscher. It consists of a horse-drawn steam generator with a disinfecting chamber called "*locomovil*". The interest in asepsis is materialized in the invention of this type of apparatus.

Route 3: The Military Assets

At this time it is noteworthy the role of military engineers in the innovations and technical advances that occur between the 19th and 20th century. They are responsible for the development of the combat car and the airplane, and the improvement of the communications, with the telegraph and the telephone, as well as the application of electricity and dynamite in the armaments industry.

9. Bergmann-Bayard semi-automatic pistol model 1908 that belonged to lieutenant Isaac Labrador y Gallardo 5

Spanish Army service-issue firearm. The Bergmann-Bayard model 1903 turned Spain into the third country in the world to have a semi-automatic pistol, after Belgium and Switzerland. Later, certain changes gave origin to this model of 1908. The inscriptions referring to the death of its owner, common tradition throughout the military history, stand out.

10. Model of a bronze cannon Plasencia system, model 1891, 12 cm caliber. Scale 1/5

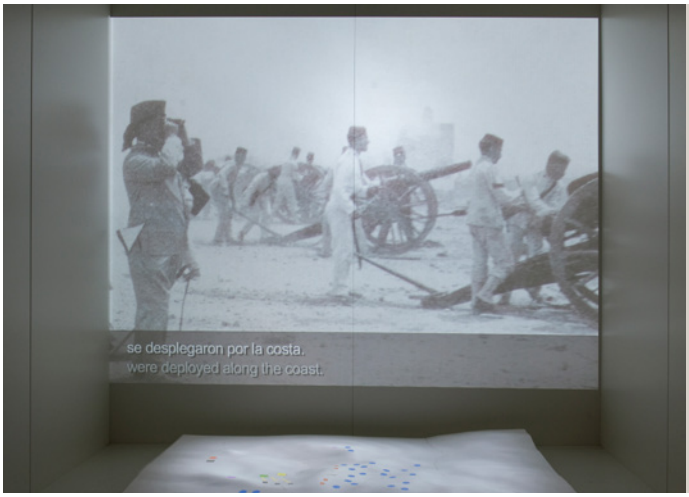
Model built in the workshops of the Army Museum of the former seat of the Hall of the Kingdoms, Madrid. It follows a clear didactic intention to reproduce at scale and in great detail the last armaments inventions. Thus, the students of the military academies could know the new cannons made in Spain in compressed bronze.

11. Field heliograph, model La Fuente

Optical communication instrument by means of Morse code. The signals, transmitted through the movement of the mirror, reflect the solar rays whose flashes reach the receiver. Used at the beginning of the 20th century in the Second War of Morocco, this system of communication is very rudimentary but of great efficiency.

Route 4: The art of War

Overseas, at the tactical and strategic level, the terrestrial system of "trochas" (trails) is designed to stop the Cuban insurrection. In North Africa, the use of small forts and the siege are maintained. For the first time, armored and aerial vehicles are used, and the chemical industry and photography are developed.

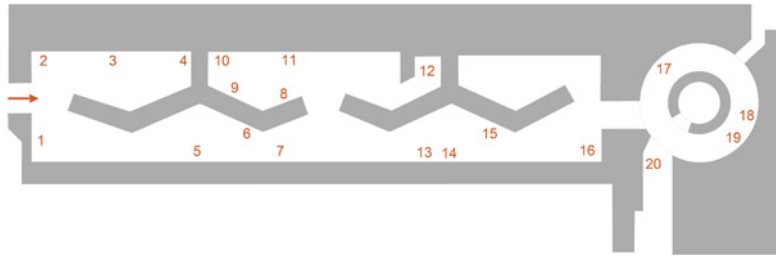


12. The Battle of Taxdirt (INTERACTIVE SPACE)

Reenactment of the Battle of Taxdirt.

13. Captain General Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau

Portrait of this important soldier, of great influence in the military and political field of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The work aims to show clearly its condition: Captain General full-dress, sashes of the Orders of Charles III and Maria Cristina and baton. The thoroughness with which the decorations of the flap are represented stands out.



14. Exit of the battery

Work of the Spanish soldier and painter Cusachs in which manages to capture the misty atmosphere of the smoke of gunpowder. The central figure is a portrait of the Artillery Captain José Rodríguez Rivas, leading his troops. Around him, the bugle of orders has given the regulatory sound and the lieutenant with the saber in the air executes the decision.

15. Katipunan apron

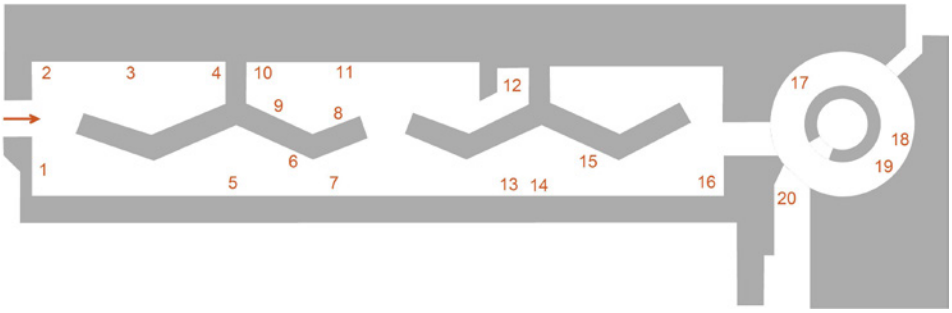
Garment belonging to the Filipino secret society known as Katipunan. Founded in Manila in 1892, it is the revolutionary response to the Spanish colonial system and it is related to Masonic rites and lodges. This piece was discovered by a Spanish captain five meters underground in 1896, when the Spaniards have evidence of the existence of this group.

16. Basket of the hot-air balloon in which Queen Maria Christina made an ascent

Basket of the first hot-air balloon of the Spanish Army. It is named after "Maria Cristina", because, according to tradition, it was the basket used by the Regent to make a historical ascent of 300 meters in 1889 at *La Casa de Campo* in Madrid. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Service of Military Ballooning was created for the use of balloons and airships in tasks of study and observation.

17. Cavalry charge

Painting by Mariano Bertuchi, which stands out for its luminosity and color, as well as being the quintessential painter of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco. Moving away from the traditional romantic vision, it shows great realism in military scenes like this one: a cavalry charge and saber in hand against the Moroccans, dressed with djellabas and capes.



18. Lieutenant Colonel Fernando Primo de Rivera y Orbaneja, equestrian statue

This sculpture was commissioned by Mariano Benlliure, master of nineteenth century Realism, as a tribute to the brother of the dictator Primo de Rivera. The base depicts the harangue to the troops of the Alcántara Regiment in the Annual retreat. He was decorated for his participation in this historical event with the Laureate of Saint Ferdinand, which appears on the right.

19. Distinguished African Medal, 1912 5

Award established to reward the Spanish military and civil action in Africa. On its obverse, it presents a profile portrait of King Alfonso XIII and the legend "SPAIN AND AFRICA". The reverse side shows the territories under Protectorate and an allegory of Spain. The pin with the legend "CEUTA" indicates the area of the action.

Route 5: Army and civil society

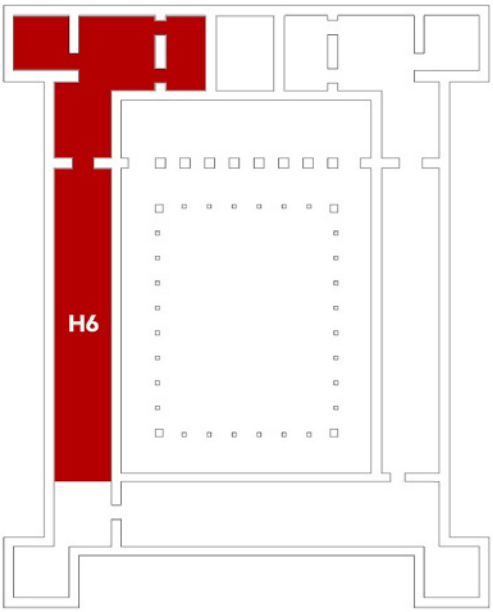
Since the primary schools for soldiers were organized in 1844, the Army developed a huge struggle against illiteracy in Spain, as military service was the country's main literacy instrument for almost a century. With regard to social contributions, it is especially noteworthy the Red Cross' work for the establishment of sanatoriums and nursing homes.

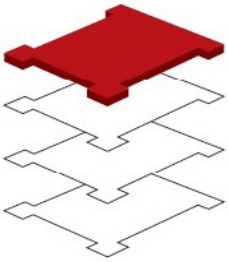
20. Cutout of the Spanish Army. Varieties 1

Cutout with illustrations concerning the life in the military service. The influence of the military world in the entertainment of the little ones originates the existence of a whole repertoire of toys in different materials. This cutout represents from the recruitment process to the day-to-day works.

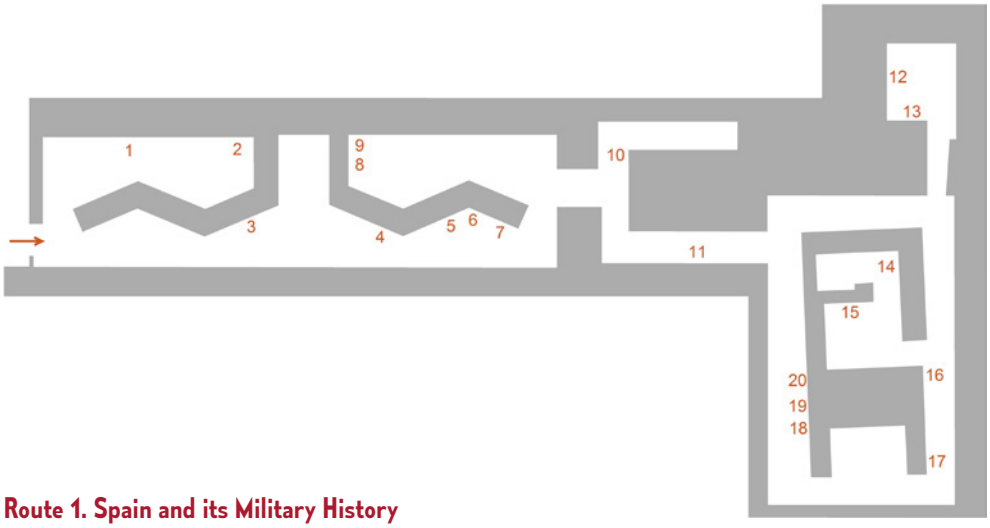

PORLIER
LACY
ALVAREZ ACEVEDO
RIEGO
EMPECINADO

Political and social instability are the most outstanding characteristics of the beginning of the twentieth century. The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera meant in 1923 the breakdown of the Restoration regime and the constitutional monarchy of Alfonso XIII and, as a result, the Second Spanish Republic was proclaimed. Tension and social radicalization detonate a coup d'état in 1936 and the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, which ends with a dictatorship of almost forty years.





Alfonso XIII (1886-1931)	1923-1930 Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera
	1925 The Al Hoceima landing
	1926 Sanjuanada
	1930 Pact of San Sebastian/Jaca uprising
Second Spanish Republic (1931-1936)	1931 New Constitution
	1934 October Revolution
	1936 Government of the Popular Front
Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)	1936 The siege of the Alcazar
	1938 The Battle of the Ebro
	1939 The surrender of Madrid
Franco dictatorship (1939-1975)	1941 The march of the Blue Division
	1943 Uniform, Clothing and Equipment Regulation
	1944 Spaniards in the French Resistance
	1955 Spain's accession to United Nations
	1957 The Ifni-Sahara campaign
	1969 The Treaty of Fez
Juan Carlos I (1975-2014)	1978 New Constitution
	1982 Spain's accession to NATO



Route 1. Spain and its Military History

The war in Africa marks the history of Spain and its Army in the first quarter of the twentieth century. During the Second Spanish Republic a series of reforms are dictated to eradicate the Army's tutelage over political life. However, the Spanish Civil War and the dictatorship will be a return to the traditional model. With the democracy, the Army will adopt a structure oriented to peacekeeping.

1. Bust of Alfonso XIII

Sculptural portrait of King Alfonso XIII, who posed on several occasions for the author because of the friendship that linked them. Benlliure represents the monarch wearing the uniform of a gunner, whose insignia carries in the neck, of which the Golden Fleece hangs. The open cape provides volume to the figure and allows us to see the emblems of the four military orders: Santiago, Calatrava, Alcántara and Montesa.

2. Semi-automatic pistol Astra 400

Standard issue weapon of the Spanish Army Officers. It seems that with this pistol José Calvo Sotelo, who had been Minister of Finance during the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, was assassinated on July 13, 1936. This event accelerated the process of revolt against the Second Spanish Republic and the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, just five days later.

Route 2: The Military Organization and its Members

At this time, the military reforms affected the reorganization of the Corps and Branches and allowed the creation of new units like the Nomadic Groups or the Sea Companies. During the Spanish Civil War, due to the lack of means and the formation of two factions, the concept of uniform is diversified and distorted. At the educational level, the creation of the General Military Academy of Zaragoza stands out.

3. Mountain Troops Skier Uniform

Equipment especially suited for the snow because of its color and the treatment of the fabric, it is waxed. Royal Decree in 1899 by the political and military García de Polavieja established the Mountain Units. With precedents dating back to the eighteenth century, the headquarters is established in Jaca for the defense of the Pyrenean border, and also the recruitment of people of the area accustomed to the terrain.

4. CESEDEN teacher emblem 2

Professor emblem of the Center for National Defense Studies, the main joint teaching military center of the Spanish Armed Forces. The rosette on which the teaching emblem is assembled is called cockade. It belongs to the emblems that reflect the specific work or studies developed in the military field.

Route 3: The Military Assets

The Spanish Civil War is a field for the experimentation of technological and strategic advances in view of World War II. Once the conflict is over, production begins at the National Arms Factories, including Trubia, Seville or Toledo, which were integrated in 1960 in the Santa Bárbara National Company of Military Industries.

5. German grenade launcher GEBR-16

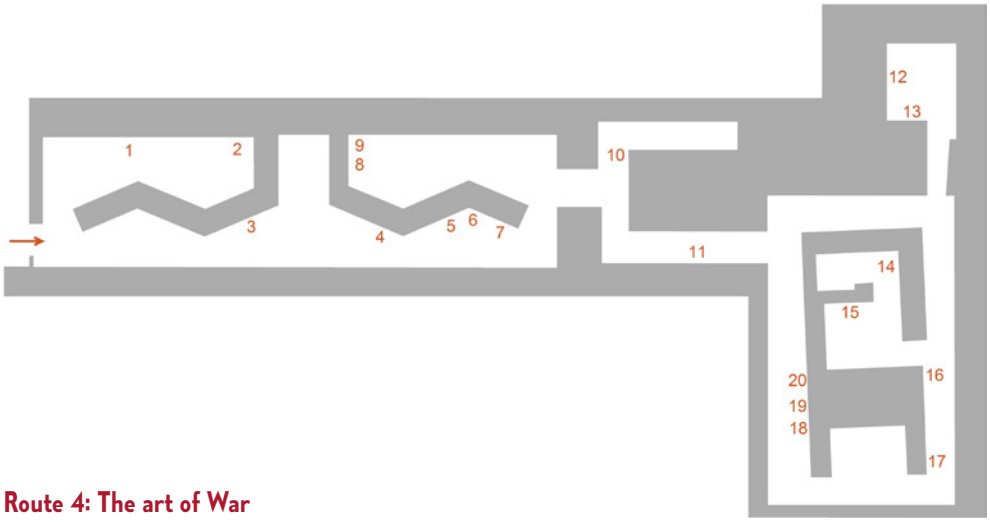
Piece designed and manufactured to be used during the fighting in the trenches during the First World War as seen in the image in the showcase. It is a German piece bought by the republicans in the contraband market during the Spanish Civil War. Later on, factories were built in Valencia and Madrid to continue with the domestic production.

6. Photo Album of Skoda house materiel given to King Alfonso XIII

Beautifully decorated case made as an album to contain fifty-three positives that reproduce armaments, cannons and machine guns. It was a present from the Skoda house in Pilsen, Czech Republic, to Alfonso XIII, who donated it to the museum in 1908. This vehicle manufacturer became one of the largest armaments industries after the First World War.

7. Enigma model K german cipher machine, with commercial type case

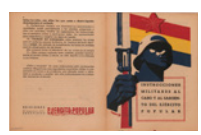
Device designed to encrypt and decrypt messages. The first devices of this type date back to 1923, although it is not until shortly before the Second World War when the German units make use of them. With 456,976 possible combinations, achieving its decoding is one of the main challenges during the conflict. General Franco acquires some of these machines for use in the Spanish Civil War, allowing communications between the headquarters, military units and the two representations abroad: Rome and Berlin.



Route 4: The art of War

The African War ends with the first combined joint international operation, the landing of Al Hoceima. At the tactical level, in the Spanish Civil War, the foreign support on both sides comes in addition to the confrontation of attrition with important operational movements. The Second World War will involve the participation of Spaniards on the European fronts.

8. Military instructions to the corporal and the sergeant of the Republican People's Army



Leaflet illustrated by the painter, photographer, muralist and communist militant Josep Renau. In the Spanish Civil War, being Director General of Fine Arts, he commissioned the "Guernica" to Pablo Picasso. His posters in support of the Republic show the typical spot colors and saturated colors of great expressive and symbolic force: the star, the flag, the soldier and the fist with a gun.

9. Labora-Fontbernat submachine gun

Republican machine pistol manufactured in Catalonia with the help of Basque gunsmiths from the areas occupied by the rebels. There is a conversion of the factories and the chemical and metallurgical industries for the production of military equipment in this region. This example shows the quintessential submachine gun used on the Republican front.

10. Schneider cannon model 1908, cal. 70 mm

Standard issue artillery piece used for teaching in the Infantry Corps. It took part in the defense of the Alcazar of Toledo during the siege it suffered during the Spanish Civil War. It remained buried in the rubble and recovered during the excavations carried out in the wreckage of the building.

11. Standard of the Palafox Battalion of the 13th International Brigades

Standard given by the City Council of Madrid to this unit on the first anniversary of the International Brigades in 1937. It is decorated with the bear and the strawberry tree, the mural crown and the triangular star. These units, composed of foreign volunteers from more than fifty countries, participated in the Spanish Civil War with the Republican Army.

12. Al Hoceima landing (INTERACTIVE SPACE)

Reenactment of the Battle of Al Hoceima.

13. Standard of the Melilla Artillery Mixed Regiment (1917-1928), later Rif Artillery Command

Pennant related to the African War. The Spanish protectorate in the Moroccan North unleashes the resistance of the population and the beginning of a conflict of great consequences. On the one hand, the defeat in Annual provokes the coup d'état and the dictatorship of the General Miguel Primo de Rivera and, on the other, the landing of Al Hoceima made Francisco Franco stand out as a hegemonic figure in the coup of 1936.

14. Black Arrows Division command labarum

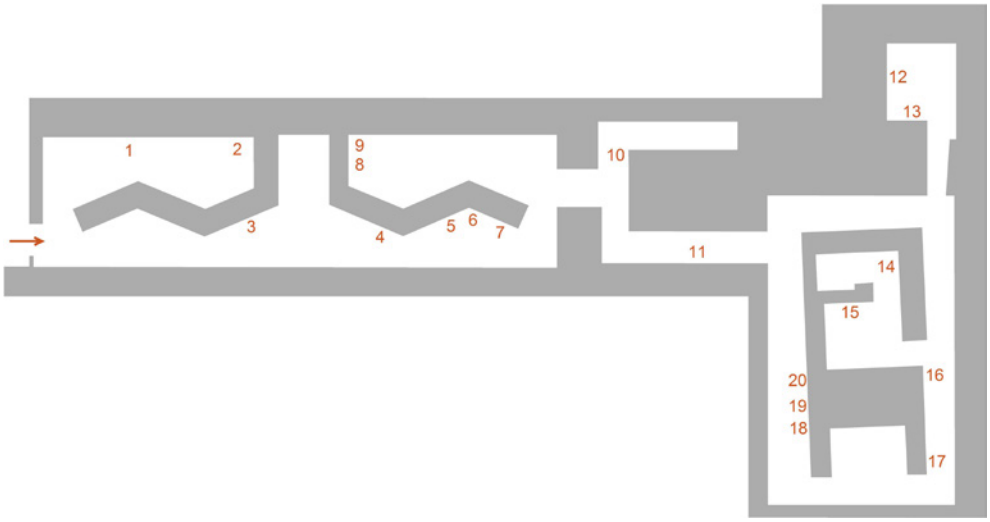
Standard used by the Italian Division "Black Arrows". During the Spanish Civil War, help for the national side comes from Italy from the beginning of the war. This division established in 1938 combines in its standards the symbolism of the moment. On the obverse, the yoke and the arrows associated with the national side and on the reverse the "fascio", a bundle of sticks, with the flag of the Italian regimen.

15. Uniform belonging to a Blue Division volunteer nurse

Spanish nurse daily dress used during the Second World War. It is linked to Mercedes Milá Nolla, General Inspector of Hospitals Female Services during the Spanish Civil War, who creates the Military Medical Auxiliary Ladies Medical Corps in 1941. Later, commanding a total number of 146 nurses, she took part in the Russian Campaign with the Volunteers Spanish Division.

16. British Sten Mark II submachine gun that belonged to the maqui Juan Fernández Ayala aka *Juanín*

Firearm connected to the Spanish Maqui "Juanín". The Maquis, guerrillas linked to the rural environment, fight in the Spanish Civil War and the postwar period, in addition to participating in the French Resistance during the Second World War. This submachine gun, launched by the British Army in the French occupied areas, stands out for its simple design and low cost.



17. 2nd Class Laureate Cross awarded to Master Sargent Fadrique

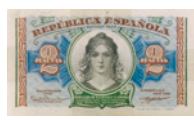
Decoration of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Ferdinand, created in 1811 under the reign of Ferdinand VII. This Laureate Cross is the highest military award and recognizes heroic value. It was handed over to the Master Sargent Francisco Fadrique, posthumously, for his action during the Ifni War, which began in 1957. The use of gemstones such as sapphires or rubies stands out.

Route 5: Army and civil society

The military deployment in the territories of North Africa promotes the development, progress and modernization of the places under Spanish dominion. In the peninsula, despite the harshness of the Spanish Civil war, advances in fields such as medicine, science, technology and cartography are the result of war activity.

18. Second Spanish Republic two pesetas banknote 6

Banknote with the allegory of the Republic. Organized both sides as national governments, the Spanish Civil War gives rise to an exceptional monetary framework in Spain in which two currencies coexist: the Republican, which continues its manufacture through the roaming of the mint and, the Francoist, which relies on Germany and Italy for its production.



19. German Feldernspreche field telephone model T33 FR make 10

Standard issue field telephone model Ferdernspreche T33, better known as the "*Negrillo*" (blackish). Used by German troops during Second World War, it was previously tested in the Spanish Civil War. Each battalion had one Radio Company and one Telephone Company, using a wide variety of communication equipment.

20. Microphone of Lieutenant General Gonzalo Queipo de Llano y Sierra

Piece of equipment that belonged to Unión Radio Sevilla used during the Spanish Civil War. During the conflict, the radio stands out for its strategic importance. On the same day of the beginning of the conflict and with half a city up in arms, Queipo de Llano performs the first of almost six hundred broadcasts. Its purpose, to harangue the population, is one of the first signs of modern psychological warfare.

Through the pieces that are exhibited in this room, we can take a trip through the evolution of the Army's background in the Iberian Peninsula. From the first prehistoric weapons, through the warrior societies, the importance of the army in Roman times and, finally, the role of war during the Middle Ages.

From the Paleolithic era to the Hispano-roman Spain

The origin of the weapons is found in rudimentary stone tools that were also used for domestic purposes. The introduction of metallurgy, the emergence of fortifications and social hierarchy revolutionize the armament technique. To this is added the development of ethics, the warrior' values of the Iberians and Celtiberians, and the arrival of the Roman legions to the peninsula.

1. Heel axe with side rings, late Bronze Age 18

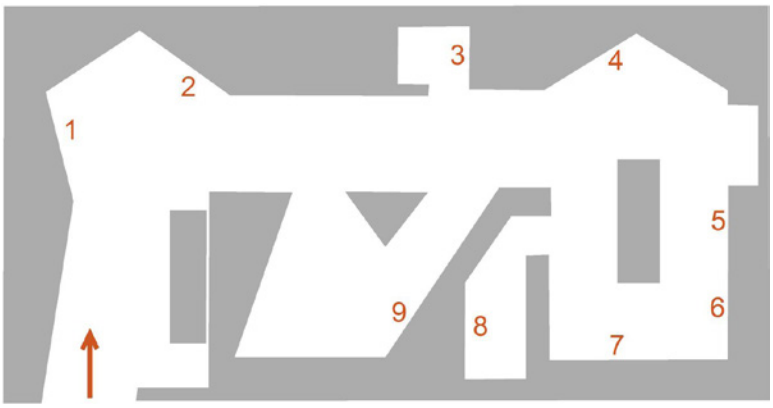
Tool with an Atlantic influence dated at the end of the Bronze Age. The growing complexity of the societies, the strong competitiveness and the need to defend the resources, entails a greater role of the weapons. It stands in contrasts to the Neolithic axe made of polished stone (5), which is probably intended for agricultural and livestock use.

2. Celtiberian antennas sword, Arcobriga type 4

Weapon of choice of the Celtiberian peoples. This time is characterized by the weight of the military, the war being a means to acquire prestige and wealth. The elites no longer conceive the sword only as an instrument of war, but also as a symbol of status. In contrast, we see the Falcata sword (11), equivalent used by the Iberian peoples.

3. Numantian warrior

The history of the Celtiberian peoples is a sign of their warrior character. Despite of being treated as barbarians and savage peoples in the Greco-Roman sources, their work of iron and the manufacture of arms show the great knowledge about it. The armament of the Celtiberian Warrior is composed by helmet, shield and armor together with the use of greaves, swords-daggers and spears.



4. Statuette of Cupid found in the Roman camp of the Legio X Gemina

Figure of Roman deity found in the camp of this legion in Zamora. Since the 3rd century BC, the Iberian Peninsula is experiencing a process of Romanization also in the religious sphere. On arrival, Rome faces the peoples settled here. Evidence of this is the military character of the first infrastructures, mainly camps.

From Visigoth Spain to the Catholic monarchs

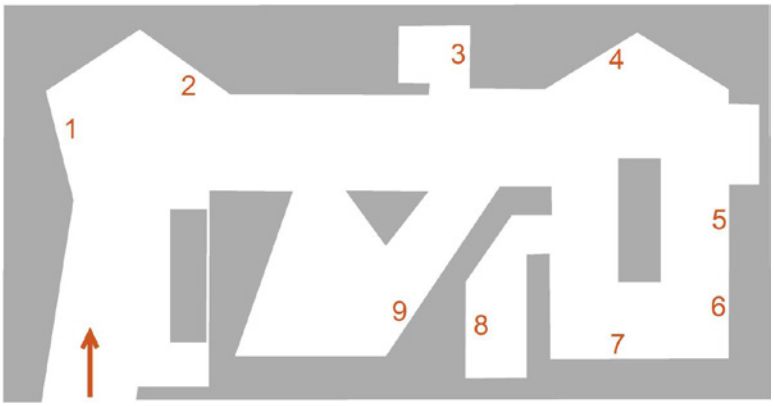
The Middle Ages ranged from the fall of the Western Roman Empire, at the end of the 5th century, to that of the Byzantine Empire in the mid-15th century. In Hispania, the medieval period begins with the Visigoths and their army in the manner of the Roman legions. Since the 8th century, the Islamic expansion and the process of Christian Reconquista mark the struggles with non-permanent troops that only meet for specific campaigns.

5. Visigoth capital 6

Construction element from the archaeological remains located in front of the entrance to this room. It is one of the few vestiges of the Visigoth Kingdom of Toledo, established in the 6th century. The conversion to Catholicism of the King Recaredo implies the religious-political unification between Visigoths and Spanish-Roman peoples.

6. "*Jineta*" sword that belonged to Ali-Atar

Sword of the Arab warlord Ibrahim Ali-Atar, father-in-law of King Boabdil. Ali-Atar was a trader of spices and got the position of "Alcaide" of Loja, first constable of Alhambra and chief constable of the Kingdom of Granada. It responds to the same typology as the sword of the last Nasrid monarch, located in the hall "Hispanic Monarchy. 1492-1700", and stands out for the ivory work of its grip. It was taken in the Battle of Lucena in 1483, in which its owner participated with ninety years and after which he died because of the wounds received.



7. Sword grip with straight quillions 6

It is one of the oldest cold weapons of the museum. Its denomination comes from the piece that protects the hand from the blows of the adversary, and is called quillions or cross guard. It is worth to mention the inlays of the grip in gold and silver.

8. Points from crossbow bolts: square-headed 1 2 3 4

Set of arrowheads from the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa in 1212, which meant the great impulse to the Christian Reconquista of the Iberian Peninsula at the initiative of Alphonse VIII of Castile. They have a pyramidal shape and have an extension to facilitate the attachment to the wooden pole.

9. Falconet 1

Small light cannon that was used mainly in naval battles, although it is also known its use in land campaigns. Its effectiveness in those fights is because it has a fork attached to the trunnions, from which comes a spike that was used to secure the falconet to the gunwales of the boats.

C CREDITS

Coordination:
Carmen García Campa
Jose Luis Gómez Pérez

Documentation and drafting of texts:
Álvaro Bello López
Jorge Nicolás García Ramos

Technical expertise, selection of items and editing of texts:
Germán Dueñas Beraiz
Carmen García Campa
Beatriz Jiménez Bermejo
María López Pérez
Guiomar Monforte Sáenz
Mª Esther Rodríguez López
Alicia Serrano Pérez

Documentary advice:
Mercedes Lázaro Piorno
Mª Teresa Moneo Rodriguez
Mª Belén Sanchioli Sáez

Acknowledgements:
Luis Sorando Muzas
Fundación Museo del Ejército

Photography:
© Museo del Ejército
María del Pilar Cembrero Zúñiga
Esperanza Montero Hernán
Rafael Ortega Gutiérrez
Juan Carlos Ortiz Ruiz

Coordination of the English edition:
María Mercedes Fonseca Cerro

Traduction:
© Gabinete de Traductores e Intérpretes del Ejército de Tierra


MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO
FUNDACIÓN
MUSEO DEL EJÉRCITO
PUBLICACIONES
Pd
DE DEFENSA
GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO
DE DEFENSA
SUBSECRETARÍA DE DEFENSA
SECRETARÍA GENERAL TÉCNICA
SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE PUBLICACIONES
Y PATRIMONIO CULTURAL