

Verner's report, it must have been rebuilt. There is another tower, the Torre Bermeja (Reddish Tower—*bermeja* also meaning 'reddish'), slightly nearer Cádiz. The same Internet article also includes a photograph of a modern view roughly corresponding to that depicted by the artist.

Major-General Napier's history of the war (*History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France from the Year 1807 to the Year 1814*, pub. 1890) gives a quite detailed description of the Battle of Barrosa, and includes a plan of it. Napier also reproduces the text of a letter sent by Lieutenant General Graham to Henry Wellesley on the Isla de León a few days after the battle: 'The engagement took place in the vicinity of, and on, a low ridge, which the British called "Barossa Hill" [sic] or "the heights of Barossa"; according to Napier this is the Cerro del Puerco, or 'Pig Hill'. (See the 1971 Spanish chart, below right. Perhaps because of that unflattering name, it has recently been renamed Loma de Sancti Petri, 'St Peter's Hill'.)

Napier and Graham both refer to another ridge named Bermeja (also, as stated, meaning 'reddish'), west of the Barrosa ridge, and presumably named after the Torre Bermeja shown on the relevant Spanish and British Admiralty charts. There appears to be some considerable name confusion in published accounts between the names Torre Barrosa, Torre del Puerco and Torre Bermeja.

The Spanish chart (below right) marks an offshore rock called Laja Bermeja (Reddish Rock) in the immediate vicinity of the Torre Bermeja. From its position it would seem to be a variant, modern version of what was formerly called the Torre Barrosa. To the south-east of this Torre Bermeja there is a sandy beach called Playa de la [Torre] Barrosa. At the end of it is the Torre del Puerco (ruins) and, further on, beyond the little port of Conil, the Torre Castilobo. In addition, the chart marks the Cerro de la Cabeza del Puerco ('Pig's Head Hill') just inland from the Torre del Puerco. The relevant British Admiralty Pilot Book (*Admiralty Sailing Directions: West Coast of Spain and Portugal Pilot*, 7th edn, 1999) mentions the Torre Bermeja as a 'Useful mark', and describes it as 'a round tower 9m in height'; it does not mention the Torre Barrosa. It describes the coast south of Sancti Petri as being 'a sandy beach backed

by low reddish cliffs [italics added]'. Though the Battle of Barrosa was almost certainly named after the Torre, or the nearby hill, both of these (as well as the Laja) were presumably named after the reddish coastal cliffs. The fact that the British applied the name of the tower to the nearby hill presumably explains why Colonel Light also applied it to hills in South Australia. Its application also, in its already misspelt form, to the adjacent valley, was a logical development.

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