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*C. Thekla Moller.*

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**OFERTA**  
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## NOTICE.



THIS Handbook has undergone a careful revision down to the present time ; but, as many changes are taking place, errors may occur, and travellers are requested to transmit notice of them to the Editor, care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street.

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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- § 1. *General Requisites.*—§ 2. *General Geography.*—§ 3. *Ways of reaching Portugal.*—§ 4. *Money, Rates of Exchange, Weights and Measures.*—§ 5. *Methods of Travelling.*—§ 6. *Distances.*—§ 7. *Post Offices and Telegraphs.*—§ 8. *Inns.*—§ 9. *Food.*—§ 10. *Minerals and Mineral Waters.*—§ 11. *Divisions of Portugal.*—§ 12. *History of Portugal.*—§ 13. *Works on Portugal.*—§ 14. *Skeleton Tours.*—§ 15. *Language.*—§ 16. *The Military Orders.*—§ 17. *General View.*

### § 1.—GENERAL REQUISITES.

IN taking up THE HANDBOOK FOR PORTUGAL the tourist must remember that he is about to read a description of a country less visited by Englishmen than any other in Europe. There have been, till within late years, few means of acquiring a knowledge of its local history and topography; for local guides, except for one or two of the largest cities, were almost unknown; large topographical works were extremely rare, and scarcely to be procured out of the country; while the tours of English travellers were for the most part so inaccurate as to be practically useless. The Portuguese themselves were unable to comprehend the idea of travelling for pleasure through their country; the roads being bad, and the inns as defective in comfort as they were when the convents afforded a shelter to the tourist. The labour of a journey through the wild and mountainous parts, is still great, yet ladies have often endured it; the toil being soon forgotten in the higher sense of enjoyment which the fresh air in spring and the ever-varying scenery produce.

There are three main requisites to a Portuguese tour; viz., good health, good temper, and the right time of year. The first is essential for those who have to pass the extremes of heat and cold in one day; and good temper, on which the handbooks for all European countries lay so great a stress, is no less a requisite here than elsewhere; not only because a Portuguese will not be hurried, and will do your work in his own way and at his own time, but because, though the easiest of all people to be led, he is the worst to be driven. The annoyances of passports have (in a great measure) ceased, as they are no longer requisite for the interior; but, probably, the muleteer will sometimes prove a fair trial of his master's temper.

“The right time to go to Portugal is in April,” says an experienced observer, “before the spring showers are ended, and while the clouds give their shadows to the valleys, or their graceful drapery to the hills; or, while settling darkly upon the mountains, they leave the imagination in full

play, to fancy an unlimited grandeur in the Gerez, or the Outeiro Maior. If these objects be seen in the summer, under a burning sun, instead of in the spring, then many wanderers will find that their expectations of delight have been raised in vain : yet to those who can endure any personal inconvenience arising from the causes already referred to, and whose love of the beautiful nothing can extinguish, there is more than enough to speak to their eyes and their understanding in accents which language is powerless to convey."

## § 2.—GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

The extreme length of Portugal, from Chaviães in the north to the Cabo de S. Maria in the south, is about 356 miles ; its extreme breadth, from Campo Maior in the east to the Cabo da Roca in the west, about 153. Its area has been variously computed by geographers, but the latest and most accurate estimate is that of the Ordnance Survey Commissioners, which fixes it at 8,962,531 hectares or 2900 square leagues, about half of which is cultivated or susceptible of cultivation. The absence of a competent survey of the country rendered many of the older maps of Portugal extremely incorrect. Perhaps the worst is Wyld's Chorographical Map, 1846. A good one, though on a small scale, is published by the Useful Knowledge Society. There is a most excellent map published by the Government, size 46 × 28 inches, which may be purchased at most of the booksellers for 1500 reis (6s. 8d.). It is entitled 'Carta Geographica de Portugal, publicada por ordem de Sua Magestade, levantada em 1860 á 1865, sob a direcção do Conselheiro F. Folquo.' Among maps of particular districts, the first place must be conceded to the large ordnance map sold in sheets of about 28 × 41 inches, each of which represents a tract of 80 kilomètres by 50, on a scale of  $\frac{1}{100000}$ . They may be purchased at the offices of the Comissão Geodesica, which form part of the building in which the Peers and Deputies hold their sittings. The price is 1000 reis per sheet (4s. 6d.) if no portion of sea is delineated, or 500 reis if the smallest portion of ocean is contained. They are really trustworthy guides for travelling in the interior ; every road, river, farmhouse, or other prominent feature of the country being laid down with the greatest accuracy. After these may be mentioned the Baron de Forrester's magnificent map of the Douro (Weale) from original surveys ; and the smaller map, attached to the Prize Essay : the former is one of the finest maps ever published. There is also a beautiful chart of Alemtejo and Algarve, by Bonnet. An admirable map of the Minho was printed in 1813, by order of Sir Nicholas Trant, but it was suppressed by the Government, on the plea that it would enable the Spaniards to invade Portugal with greater facility, should they ever again be inclined to attack that country.

Portugal, far from being, like Spain, a heterogeneous collection of different populations obeying the same government, is as truly and essentially one as is any single Spanish province—Andalusia, for example, which does not fall far short of the same size. The great difference consists only in its climates. The N. of the province of Traz-

os-Montes, the high table-land of Beira, Vizeu, Trancoso, Pinhel, Guarda, Almeida, and Sabugal, are in winter bitterly cold; the spring is late and uncertain, and they have little advantage in these respects over England. Snow is not uncommon there in the months of January and February; but even the highest peaks can hardly be said to retain it throughout the whole year, though in certain deep glens of the Soajo, the Gerez, the Estrella, and Montezinho, it occasionally lies through the whole summer. But in the greater part of Minho, in the low grounds of Beira, and in Estremadura, snow is a very rarely occurring phenomenon, and the winter consists only of a few weeks of heavy rain. In Alemtejo and Algarve snow is almost unknown; and the winter in the latter province may be called the season of flowers.

On the whole, Portugal may be considered a healthy country. The principal exceptions are—the vicinity of Bragança, Miranda, Chaves, and the wine-country in the N.; the country round the mouth of the Vouga; the tract between Coimbra and that of the Mondego; Pinhel in Beira; the southern side of the Tagus, from Salvaterra to Alcochete; the flat marshy country called the Sesmas de Ourem, by the rivers Zetas and Tera; the vicinity of the Sado; that of the Guadiana; the neighbourhood of Silves, and above all of the river Quarteira in Algarve, where intermittent fevers and agues (*sezões*) are always more or less prevalent.

### § 3.—WAYS AND MEANS OF REACHING PORTUGAL—BY SEA AND LAND.

The quickest and most convenient means of reaching Lisbon by sea is by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which leave Southampton for the Brazils on the 9th and 24th of each month, and touch at Lisbon, accomplishing the distance in about 75 hours. The fares are—1st class, 12*l.* 10*s.* and 8*l.*, according to the position of the berths; 2nd class, 5*l.* The Company's offices are, 5, Moorgate-street, London; Lisbon agents, Knowles and Co., 31, Rua das Capellistas. It is advisable to select the packets of the 9th as, being the contract mail vessels, they are larger and swifter. From London to Lisbon there are two or three lines of vessels, but the most comfortable for passengers are the steamers of Messrs. John Hall, jun., and Co., 1, New London-street, E.C.; Senhor Eduardo Pinto Bastos is the Lisbon agent. They leave the London Docks every Thursday, and reach Lisbon in about 6 days. Fare, 8*l.*

From Liverpool an excellent line of steamers runs to the Brazils, touching at Havre and Lisbon. Sailing days, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, arriving at Havre in 5 days and Lisbon in 6½. Fare, 6*l.* Offices in Liverpool, 5, India Buildings.

There is also a line of steamers from London to Oporto, fare 8*l.* 8*s.*

Supposing the traveller to be approaching the coast of Portugal in a vessel touching at Oporto, the first point which will attract his eye after passing Finisterre will be the conical head of *Mount S. Thecla*, near Caminha. *Vianna* is next passed, with its long straggling white suburbs; then *Esposende*; and from thenceforward the mountains die away, and are succeeded by a low sandy coast, presenting almost a continual suc-

cession of villages and scattered houses. *Villa do Conde* will easily be distinguished by its aqueduct; and soon after the steamer will lie to off Oporto. The port of S. João da Foz is to the left, and at some distance up the river the higher parts of Oporto will be seen, the tower of the Clerigos forming the principal object. Hence, the coast becomes exceedingly dull, and consists principally of sand-wastes and pine-woods. The next remarkable object is Cape *Peniche*, with the white pilgrimage church of N. S. de Nazareth. To the right are the *Berlengas*, where there is an excellent lighthouse, also another on Peniche. Some distance further a momentary glance may be obtained of the turrets of *Mafra*. The traveller's eye will next be caught by a remarkable castellated building, crowning the summit of a very steep mountain: this is the *Castello da Pena* at Cintra. Next, the vessel passes the abrupt precipice of the *Cabo da Roca*, called by the English the Rock of Lisbon, and begins to alter her course to the eastward. Soon after, the high land towards Cape Espichel, on the other side of the Tagus, comes into sight; then, in rapid succession, *Cascaes* and its fort, and *Fort S. Julian* are passed to the left, and the *Bugio Fort* to the right. *Oeiras* and *Paço d'Arcos* are then seen to the left, and the Tagus, properly so called, is entered. To the right are the rich fields and vineyards of the *Capa Rica*; next follow, to the left, the castle and church of *Belem*, the large, but unfinished, palace of the *Ajuda*, admirably located, the palace of the *Necessidades*, and the *Estrella* church, when the whole magnificent panorama of Lisbon comes into sight. The vessel arrives in front of the *Praça do Commercio*, anglicè, Black Horse-square, and is there moored.

Should the traveller land at Vigo and enter Portugal from the north, he can take the malaposta, which starts daily from Vigo, passes through Tuy and Valença, and arrives the following morning at Braga; whence he can proceed by rail to Oporto. This route may be varied by going from Valença to Vianna by water, and thence by carriage or diligencia to Oporto, by Barcellos or Braga. From Orense or Verin he may cross the frontier by the fine road which has lately been made to Chaves (see p. 197). If he enter Portugal from the east, he can take the road from Zamora to Bragança, Mirandella, and Villa Real; or, from Ciudad Rodrigo, he may cross to Almeida, and thence to Guarda and Coimbra; or (and this is decidedly the most convenient) at Badajoz, he may take the rail direct to Lisbon.

From the southern ports of Spain one of the numerous vessels which sail between them and Castro Marim, or other southern port of Portugal, may be taken, and the tour of Algarve be made before reaching Lisbon.

In this Handbook, however, the traveller is assumed to have landed at Lisbon, and to set out on his tour from that city. Besides its other advantages, there is this obvious one—that, supposing the tour to be made, as it ought to be made, in the spring, it is desirable to accomplish its southern portion first, in order not to risk exposure to the intense June heats of Algarve.



## § 4.—PORTUGUESE MONEY.—RATES OF EXCHANGE—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Portuguese accounts are kept in *Reis*. The *Rei* is an imaginary coin, of which 20 are equal to  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ .

<i>Copper Coins.</i>				Value.	
				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The 5 Reis	..	..	..	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
The 10 Reis	..	..	..	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$
The 20 Reis or <i>Vintem</i>	..	..	..	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
The 40 Reis or <i>Pataco</i>	..	..	..	0	$2\frac{6}{15}$

<i>Silver Coins.</i>					
The half- <i>Tostão</i> , marked "50 Reis"	..	..	..	0	$2\frac{2}{3}$
The <i>Tostão</i>	..	..	..	0	$5\frac{1}{3}$
The 2 <i>Tostões</i>	..	..	..	0	$10\frac{2}{3}$
The 5 <i>Tostões</i>	..	..	..	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$

(exchange at par).

<i>Gold Coins.</i>				£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The 10 <i>Tostões</i> , or <i>Milreis</i> , marked "1000 Reis"	..	..	..	0	4	$5\frac{1}{3}$
The 2 <i>Milreis</i>	..	..	..	0	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$
The 5 <i>Milreis</i>	..	..	..	1	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$

The Gold coin is very scarce; but the *English sovereign* is a legal tender throughout Portugal for 4500 Reis. In changing one it is convenient to remember that the sum to be received is 9 pieces of 500 Reis each. The best coin to be provided with is the *Vintem*, the *Tostão*, and the 2-*Tostões* piece.

Occasionally, coins of former issues and different values may be met with, but as they are no longer in legal circulation it is advisable not to take them, more especially as old gold pieces are generally of short weight. The country people sometimes calculate by the *Moeda* (*anglicè* *Moidore*), a coin which no longer exists, but was worth 4800 Reis (1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*); and by *Pintos* or *Cruzados novos*, 10 of which went to a *Moeda*. These last may still be occasionally met with.

The Bank of Portugal issues notes of 10 or 20 *Milreis*, which are very convenient for the large towns; but the 10 *Milreis* notes, being payable in copper, there is sometimes a difficulty in changing them for the nobler metals. The traveller in Portugal, however, cannot do better than bring with him a good supply of English gold, which can easily be changed everywhere. If he brings a reserve fund in paper, let it be in the circular notes of some good London banker who has an agent in Lisbon.

The following table of sovereigns and their equivalent in Reis will save the traveller a deal of calculation in paying bills of large amount.

£	Reis.	£	Reis.	£	Reis.
1	4,500	34	153,000	67	301,500
2	9,000	35	157,500	68	306,000
3	13,500	36	162,000	69	310,500
4	18,000	37	166,500	70	315,000
5	22,500	38	171,000	71	319,500
6	27,000	39	175,500	72	324,000
7	31,500	40	180,000	73	328,500
8	36,000	41	184,500	74	333,000
9	40,500	42	189,000	75	337,500
10	45,000	43	193,500	76	342,000
11	49,500	44	198,000	77	346,500
12	54,000	45	202,500	78	351,000
13	58,500	46	207,000	79	355,500
14	63,000	47	211,500	80	360,000
15	67,500	48	216,000	81	364,500
16	72,000	49	220,500	82	369,000
17	76,500	50	225,000	83	373,500
18	81,000	51	229,500	84	378,000
19	85,500	52	234,000	85	382,500
20	90,000	53	238,500	86	387,000
21	94,500	54	243,000	87	391,500
22	99,000	55	247,500	88	396,000
23	103,500	56	252,000	89	400,500
24	108,000	57	256,500	90	405,000
25	112,500	58	261,000	91	409,500
26	117,000	59	265,500	92	414,000
27	121,500	60	270,000	93	418,500
28	126,000	61	274,500	94	423,000
29	130,500	62	279,000	95	427,500
30	135,000	63	283,500	96	432,000
31	139,500	64	287,000	97	436,500
32	144,000	65	292,500	98	441,000
33	148,500	66	297,000	99	445,500
				100	450,000

For the convenience of those who may require to cash letters of credit, or draw bills upon London, we subjoin a table of the values of 10*l.* at the most usual rates of exchange for drafts at sight. The rate of exchange is quoted every day in the 'Jornal do Commercio.'

At	Reis.	At	Reis.	At	Reis.
52 <i>d.</i>	46,153	52½	45,497	53½	44,755
” 1	46,043	” 2	45,390	” 3	44,720
” 2	45,933	53	45,283	” 4	44,651
” 3	45,899	” 3½	45,176	” 5	44,545
” 4	45,823	” 4	45,070	54	44,444
” 5	45,714	” 4½	45,000	” 6	44,341
” 6	45,605	” 5	44,964	” 7	44,239
” 7	45,569	” 5½	44,859	” 8	44,220

Under the ancient regime each town had its own standard for wine and dry measure. To remove this serious impediment to commerce the law of December 13, 1852, was passed, which introduced the French metrical system. But, though so many years have elapsed, and in spite of legal penalties to enforce it, it is far from having become general, and the traveller will most frequently find that the old weights and measures are better understood and their names more familiar in the interior than the new. The following comparative tables are based upon the Lisbon old standard.

*Weights.*

PORTUGUESE.		ENGLISH. Ibs. Avoirdupois.		FRENCH. Grammes.
1 onça	=	0. <sup>62</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>	=	0·02868
1 arratel, or 16 onças	=	1. <sup>12</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>	=	0·459
1 arroba, or 32 arrateis	=	32. <sup>284</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>	=	14·688

*Long Measure.*

		Inches		Mètres.
1 linha	=	·090	=	0·0023
1 pollegada, or 12 linhas	=	1·082	=	0·0275
1 palmo, or 8 pollegadas	=	8·656	=	0·22
1 pé, or 12 "	=	12·984	=	0·33
1 covado, or 24 "	=	25·968	=	0·66
1 vara, or 40 "	=	43·310	=	1·1
1 braça, or 2 varas	=	86·620	=	2·2
1 legoa, of		6082 yards	or	5562 mètres

For ordinary purposes, 5 kilomètres may be reckoned as 3 English miles.

*Dry Measure.*

		Imp. Gallons.		Litres.
1 alqueire	=	3·03	=	13·8
1 fanga, or 4 alqueires	=	12·15	=	55·2
1 moio, or 15 fangas	=	182·24	=	828·0

*Wine Measure.*

		Imp. Pints.		Litres.
1 quartilho	=	0·621	=	0·3531
1 canada, or 4 quartilhos	=	2·487	=	1·4125
1 almude, or 12 canadas	=	29·844	=	16·950
1 almude, at Oporto	=	44·800	=	25·440

The litre is ·22 of an Imperial gallon.

§ 5.—METHODS OF TRAVELLING—RAILWAYS—ROADS.

The roads of Portugal are no longer so far behind those of other countries as they formerly were, for many hundreds of miles of admirable roads have been made, and new ones are being projected every day. In every direction there is either a coach, an omnibus, or a diligencia, so that travellers are no

longer compelled even to take mules or horses on the great thoroughfares. The goods traffic is now also carried on to a large extent by light carts or waggons drawn by horses, though from the badness of the cross roads bullock carts still abound. These carts have probably not altered their shape since the time of the Romans. The wheels and the axles in many parts turn round together, and make, in revolving, the most horrible noise—something between a shriek and a groan (*chilreatu*)—which it is possible to conceive. This noise is supposed to drive away the devil and to frighten wolves, as indeed it well may: it has also the advantage of giving notice at the entrance of a defile that a cart is already passing. If the tourist happens to get behind a string of these carts in a narrow lane, proceeding as they do at the rate of a mile and a half an hour, he will ever after remember the half-hour or hour which he thus passed. However, the sound, when heard at a great distance, as for example from the bottom of a wooded ravine, is not unusual. Creaking carts are forbidden by law in the cities. The oxen in the north are generally of a light bay colour, and of an immense size, with enormously large horns; those in the Beira Baixa are small and compact, those about Lisbon are often very large; but great efforts are being made to improve the breed of oxen, also of sheep, and of pigs, of which exhibitions are held from time to time, and handsome prizes given for the best of them. When a rider passes the oxen, the driver holds their heads by a strap. They are either yoked neck to neck, as is generally the case, or, as in Traz-os-Montes, they pull with their heads, which are cushioned for that purpose, and present the exact appearance of wearing spectacles. The yoke (*canga*) is sometimes very finely carved; there are specimens in Traz-os-Montes and Beira Baixa which must date from the time of D. Manoel.

In the various routes we shall shortly describe the traveller will occasionally have the option of doing part of his journey by diligencia. In such cases he must not expect great speed or comfort, the former being impossible from the mountainous nature of the country, and the latter everywhere unknown in diligence travelling. The trains are slow but secure, and the carriages roomy and comfortable.

DILIGENCIAS run on the following roads. Those marked with an asterisk are in correspondence with the trains:—(1.) From \*Alverca to Bucellas. (2.) \*Alhandra to Torres Vedras. (3.) Lisbon to Torres Vedras. (4.) \*Carregado to Alemquer and Caldas da Rainha. (5.) \*Payalvo to Thomar. (6.) Chão de Maçaãs to Batalha, Alcobaça, and Leiria. (7.) \*Coimbra to Figueira da Foz. (8.) Coimbra to Coia. (9.) \*Mealhada to Luso, for Busaco. (10.) \*Mealhada to Vizen. (11.) \*Braga to Valença, Tuy and Vigo. (12.) \*Pombal to Leiria. (13.) \*Villa Nova de Famalicão to Guimarães and Caldas de Vizella. (14.) \*Villa Nova de Famalicão to Barcellos and Vianna do Castello. (15.) \*Penafiel to Pezo do Regoa. (16.) \*Peuafiel to Chaves, by Amaraute, Villa Real, and Vidago. (17.) Crato to Covilhã, by Castello Branco. (18.) Portalegre to Estremoz.

THE RAILWAYS completed are—

1. The Northern, from Lisbon to Oporto. The terminus is at Villa Nova da Gaia, on the left bank of the Douro.

2. The Eastern Railway, which unites Lisbon with Badajoz and Madrid.

3. The Southern Railway, with its branches to Setubal, Estremoz, and Evora. This line is being carried on to Faro.

4. The Minho Railway, which is to traverse the Northern provinces, is now open to Braga, and (branching off at Ermezinde) to P'ena-fiel.

For the present, where in the interior no omnibus, diligencia, mala-posta, or carriage-road exists, the traveller must trust entirely to horses or mules. The price paid for them by the day varies in different parts of the kingdom, but nowhere ought the charge to be greater than 12 testoons (5s. 6d.) each. The method of hiring them is this. Each traveller will of course require one beast (cavalgadura); a sumpter mule will easily carry the luggage of two or three persons; and if the driver (arrieiro) gives satisfaction, it will be well to give him not less than 340 reis per day, with which he will be well satisfied. The traveller will further have to pay for the food of the arrieiro, *but not for that of the beasts*: every attempt at the latter charge is to be resisted as downright imposition. In addition to this, back-fare will be expected, but this is an item which a little arrangement will almost entirely get rid of. For example, a party might hire their mules at Oporto, and, after taking them through the whole north and east of Portugal, a six weeks' tour, might dismiss them at Santarem, whence the back-fare would be only for three days. Especial care, however, must be taken to secure strong and well-conditioned horses, ere the travellers commence their journey; the best plan is to hire them at first for only a few days, and to retain them afterwards if they are able to go 40 or 45 kilometres per day.

The expenses of a tour for two persons may probably average per day as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
The 3 horses at 12 testoons each . . . . .	0	16	6
The arrieiro . . . . .	0	1	6
Board and lodging for the whole party (say) . . . . .	0	14	0
	1 12 0		

For less than this sum two persons cannot travel on horseback and enjoy common comfort, in any part of Portugal; when stationary, however, in a city or town, a traveller need not pay more than from 10 to 16 testoons per day for food and lodging, wine excepted, unless it be of the most ordinary kind.

On the whole, it is much better to keep the same man and beasts, if they be really good, than to be constantly changing them in all the larger towns. It is true that by so doing it will frequently be necessary to take a guide, who will expect a *pinto* (480 reis = 2s. 2d.) a day; but, on the other hand the waste of time and strength consequent on having to hunt up man, beasts, and saddles at every change, is avoided. Your arrieiro learns to know what is your principal object, and will make inquiries accordingly; and, especially in mountain-paths, it is no small advantage to be acquainted with your beast. As for the comparative merit of horses and mules, there is no doubt that, on tolerable roads and level ground, the former are by far the more pleasant; only it must be remembered that, if a stallion is ridden, the pony mares used by the peasants will keep your horse in a perpetual fidget; but in mountain-paths, mules, notwithstanding all

their viciousness, have not only much surer feet, but proceed at a much more rapid rate. A traveller will do well to insist on having an English saddle (*sella Ingleza*): the Portuguese saddles produce the effect of being set astride on a flat table. Though far more fatiguing, the wooden-box stirrups, which are usually employed, have some advantages: if a mule lies down he cannot crush your foot; they form a very good shelter in a violent mountain-shower; and in the *cistus*-deserts of the south, they prevent the boot from being torn in pieces (as it would otherwise be in a day) by the gummy tenacity of that plant.

To a traveller possessed of some knowledge of the language, and disposed to adapt his tastes to the customs of the country, also not above making a bargain with his muleteers, a tour in Portugal will be both inexpensive and pleasant; whilst one prepared for rough living may find much both to interest and amuse in a pedestrian excursion, which would introduce him to scenery of the most varied and picturesque kind, and afford him opportunities of observing the quaintness and simplicity of Portuguese peasant life.

#### § 6.—DISTANCES.

Portuguese distances are now reckoned by *kilomètres* (each = 3·281 English feet) in the many new roads which of late have been made in Portugal, though, in the cross roads, and by the *almocreves* and *arrieiros* (muleteers), they are still reckoned by leagues (*legoas*), but what the old league is, it would puzzle a lexicographer to say. It is generally defined to be the distance which a loaded mule can perform in an hour, and is therefore usually set down as three miles and a half. The fact is, that on most roads the leagues are utterly conventional, and mean nothing more than the number of *vendas* at which the muleteers find it convenient to drink. A long league, *legoa boa* (or, as landlords sometimes facetiously call it, a *legoa de boa raça*, a league of good family), will probably be performed in about two hours; a short league, *legoa pequena*, may not occupy one. The longest league that the writer ever knew took 2 hours and 55 minutes; the shortest occupied 54 minutes. It will be understood that the mules never go beyond a walking pace, and even this is usually rendered somewhat more slow by the lagging of the *arrieiro*; horses, however, are now much more in use than mules in many parts of Portugal. To those with whom expense is not an object, it would undoubtedly be a great saving of time to mount the muleteer. The leagues of *Alemtejo* have the reputation of being the longest, and those of *Traz-os-Montes* the shortest: the writer, however, must confess that he was never able to discover the shortness of the latter. Generally speaking, nine or ten leagues will form a very good day's journey, and even this will require the traveller to be in the saddle by five, and, with three hours' rest in the heat of the day, will not see him housed till dusk. 5 *kilomètres* are equal to a new league.

#### § 7.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

With very few exceptions, there is daily postal communication between Lisbon and the towns and large villages of the interior. A stamp of 25

reis carries a letter not exceeding 10 grammes in weight, to any part of Portugal and its islands of the Azores, Madeira, &c. For registration a further fee of 100 reis is charged, but should the letter miscarry, the liability of the Post Office is limited to 5000 reis.

*Letters for England* by direct overland route require a 120 reis stamp for each  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grammes weight. If the letter is to go by sea, the name of the vessel should be distinctly marked upon the top corner. Newspapers or books for transmission within the country pay 5 reis per 40 grammes. Papers for England pay 10 reis per 40 grammes. It is sufficient that letters be addressed to the English traveller either at his hotel in Lisbon, Oporto &c., or Poste Restante (as in France), where they are readily obtained on presenting the passport, or card.

Telegraphic communication now exists between all the towns of any importance in the country, though in some it closes at sunset, or, as in the case of the watering places, is only open during the season. The charge for 20 words, in which are included sender's name and receiver's name and address, is 200 reis. The same number of words transmitted between any two stations within the limits of Lisbon or Oporto costs only 50 reis. Delivery within the limits of any town is free; beyond them, the cost, which is very trifling, must be prepaid. To secure immediate transmission, a double fee must be paid. A telegram of 20 words to London by cable costs 1960 reis, 8s. 8d. The chief offices are in the Praça do Commercio, the first door under the Western arcade.

## § 8.—INNS.

In the following pages, inns, except in the towns, will seldom be named, for the best of all reasons—the question is not, which is the best inn, but whether there be an inn at all. *Vamos á estalagem* is a sufficient direction. In case no such thing should exist, it is almost always possible to get an empty room, which will afford shelter; everything else a traveller must provide for himself. N.B. An *estalagem* is the proper name for an inn in a town or village; a *venda* is a mere pot-house by the roadside for the accommodation of muleteers. Both the one and the other may be known by the *bush* (whence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush"), generally the top of a young fir, suspended from them. In the wildest parts of the country the arrangement is now and then as follows:—a picturesque, tumble-down verandah gallery; a lower story partly occupied by the stables, partly by wine-casks; an upper story containing a kitchen without a chimney, the smoke finding its way through the window or door; a kind of general sitting-room, and a bed-room. The traveller will soon learn to examine pretty early whether there is a string of baggage-mules in his inn: if so, his chances of sleep are considerably diminished, as the bells of these animals are invariably left on at night. It is almost needless to say that in such places not only do cockroaches and black-beetles abound, but that various kinds of vermin are pretty numerous.

Inn and hotel charges vary, of course, as in other countries, in different localities, but are rarely extortionate. The following may be taken as an approximate estimate:—

For each person, one day's expense, viz. bedroom, breakfast (*à la fourchette*), dinner and tea. Attendance also is usually included, and sometimes light wine.

At the hotels of Lisbon .. ..	1600 reis = 7s. 1d. to 2500 = 11s. 3d.
At the hotels of Oporto .. ..	1200 „ = 5s. 4d. to 2000 = 9s. 0d.
At Coimbra and second-rate towns ..	1000 „ = 4s. 6d. to 1600 = 7s. 1d.
At village inns, from .. ..	500 „ = 2s. 3d. to 800 = 3s. 6d.

### § 9.—FOOD.

The writer of the *Handbook for Spain* is eloquent on the necessity of attending to the commissariat. We can hardly speak too strongly on the same subject, so far as the outlying districts of Portugal are concerned. The traveller when keeping to the beaten tracks will generally meet with fowls, meat, fish, or bacalhão; if however he quits the usual road, or goes over the bleak *charnecas* of Alentejo, he must take with him food of nearly every description, bread perhaps excepted, as this is nearly always to be bought. However, in ordinary country *estalagens*, eggs may generally be procured in any number for about 3d. the dozen. As, of course, egg-cups or spoons are out of the question, it is best to have them boiled hard (*ovos cozidos*). N.B. Soft-boiled eggs are *ovos quentes*, poached eggs *ovos escalfados*. In some places the Portuguese have a very fair idea of eggs and ham, *ovos com presunto*. In ordering boiled eggs it is always advisable to give particular directions that the shells be left on (*ovos cozidos com as cascas*), or they will infallibly be taken off. N.B. There is no word in Portuguese of which the pronunciation is so affected by patois as this, varying from the *uivos* of the Spanish frontier to the broad *auvos* of Central Beira and the sharp *óvos* of the south.

Chickens (*frangos*) and hens (*gallinhas*) are nearly always procurable, but cannot be very tender if eaten half an hour after they are killed. Experienced travellers however take with them fowls ready for cooking, so that when they arrive at the end of the day's journey they can put them into the panella forthwith, and order others to be killed, to be carried on in the morning of the following day. A turkey (*perú*) is not utterly out of the question; but the traveller's best chance, after eggs, is fish. Of this the most ordinary kind is hake (*pescada*), next to that trout (*truta*). Mullet and lampreys (*lampreyas*) are worth inquiring about. On the western coast are the best sardines (*sardinhas*) in the world. In some of the large rivers the white salmon (*Salmão branca*) is very good.

In inquiring for milk it will always be taken for granted that cow's milk is meant; ask, therefore, in the second place, for *leite de cabra*; from this, in those parts of Portugal where pastures abound, savoury little cheeses (*queijinhos*, or *queijitos de cabra*) are manufactured: those round Vizeu are particularly good. Tea (*chá*) is quite a national drink, and it is generally very good. Green tea is always drunk; black tea can be bought in all the large towns at the grocers' shops. The forte of Portuguese cooks is their confectionery, to the immense quantities of which devoured by the upper classes half of their illnesses are owing. Preserves that would not disgrace a Parisian confectioner may often be procured in the poorest



estalagens—of quince (*marmalada*), of peach (*doce de pecego*), of plum (*doce de ameixa*), of orange (*doce de laranja*), and of pumpkin (*doce de abóbara*). As to fruit, in the very north of Portugal, the strawberries (*morangos*) are particularly fine; they come in in April and May. Cherries (*cerejas*) and morello cherries (*ginjas*) are abundant throughout the country. Oranges are to be procured everywhere except in the high table-lands; the best, however, are those of Setubal; they must be eaten on the spot, as they will not bear transportation even to Lisbon. The plums of Elvas have an European reputation, as have the figs of Algarve: the greater part of both come to England. The *damasco* (apricot) preserved (in boxes of 3lbs. and upwards) is fit for the table of kings and queens. Having spoken of the food of the rider, one word as to that of the beast. As the arrieiro pays for this, and the animals are not his own, it is just as well to take care every now and then that they really have their feed. Grass (*erva*) and maize (*milho*) form its staple, but once every day, or twice if on a long journey, they should have their *sopa*, *i. e.* a mixture of brôa, broken into pieces, and wine. Even in the wildest parts of the country the traveller very rarely need take his bread with him, much less his brôa.

Wine, of course, can be had everywhere. *Vinho verde*, green wine, *i. e.* the raw, sour, unwholesome wine of the provinces, now varies in price, being 20, 30, or 40 reis half canada; but some of the *vinho verde*, in the Geraz de Lima and in other parts of the Minho, is often as good as claret; *vinho maduro*, the ripe vintage of the Douro and of the Beira, is, as the writer was told by the landlady at a *venda*, "very expensive," and costs from 60 to 120 reis the half canada. The other wines usually drunk—Bucellas, Colares, Lavradio, or Termo—cost 100 to 160 reis; Tojal and choice Bucellas, 120 to 200 reis; and sparkling Estremadura is 800 reis per bottle: the latter wine is sold as champagne.

## § 10.—MINERALS AND MINERAL WATERS.

The mineral wealth of Portugal is great, and is now receiving the attention of men of enterprise. Within the last few years some hundreds of veins of minerals have been registered by the discoverers, but from the want of capital and energy very few have been explored. Portugal presents a rich field for well-directed enterprise in this direction, and fortunes no doubt may still be made as large as those that already have been drawn from such sources. The copper-mine at Palhal, distant about a league from Bemposta, has a colony of English men and women, who, with hundreds of the Portuguese, are working it successfully. The lead-mine at Braçal, 6 miles distant from Palhal, is believed to be well remunerating its owners.

There are other mines near Bragança and Miranda, and in all parts of the Alemtejo, which are of a more or less promising nature, but the chief and most valuable of all the mines in Portugal is the copper-mine of S. Domingo, not far from the Guadiana, which we shall describe in Rte. 1.

In mineral waters the country also abounds. Some of them are gradually obtaining celebrity—the Lisbon waters for the cure of rheu-

matism, gout, and cutaneous diseases; those of Caldas da Rainha, for almost identical virtues: but the waters of Vidago, the Portuguese Vichy, are the most valuable, and well worthy the attention of travellers.

### § 11.—DIVISIONS OF PORTUGAL.

In the following pages we shall adopt the ancient division into six provinces, not only because it is better known than any other, but also because the lines of demarcation are strictly natural, and because, with reference to history, the ancient arrangement is so much more easily understood. These provinces are—Traz-os-Montes, Entre-Douro-e-Minho, Beira, Estremadura, Alemtejo, and the kingdom of Algarve. In 1835 another division was made for military purposes, by which Entre-Douro-e-Minho was divided into the two provinces of Minho and Douro, the latter also receiving a small portion of Beira, the rest of that province being divided into two—Beira Alta and Beira Baixa.

The present civil division of 17 administrações is thus arranged:—

MINHO contains . . . . .	{	BRAGA.
		VIANNA.
		OPORTO.
TRAZ-OS-MONTES . . . . .	{	BRAGANÇA.
		VILLA REAL.
		AVEIRO.
BEIRA . . . . .	{	CASTELLOBRANCO.
		COIMBRA.
		GUARDA.
		VIZEU.
ESTREMADURA . . . . .	{	LISBON.
		LEIRIA.
		SANTAREM.
THE KINGDOM OF ALGARVE . . .	{	FARO.
ALEMTEJO . . . . .	{	BEJA.
		EVORA.
		PORTALEGRE.

Each of these districts is divided into a certain number of *concelhos*, varying from 10 or 12 to 40, and each of these again into so many parishes.

The only variation which we shall make from the boundaries of the ancient provinces will consist in including that part of Estremadura which lies south of the Tagus in the chapter which describes Alemtejo.

### § 12.—HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.

A talented writer observes that "It must always be a subject of deep regret to the English reader that the History of Portugal, to which Southey had devoted so much time, labour, and thought, was never completed. His materials were such as no foreigner can possibly accumulate again. He was intimately acquainted with collateral sources of information; was familiar with the country; and to him the tale of the early conquests of Christianity over the Crescent, and of the meteor-like rise and fall of

Portuguese empire in the East, would have been a labour of love. Besides his own letters on Spain and Portugal, those written during his second residence there, and published in the second volume of his biography, are still interesting as exhibiting a picture of the country, just before it was swept by the tornado of its French devastators." The History of Portugal, by the very learned and most able writer, Herenlano, might well be translated into English, as it is a work of rare excellence, and might cause Southey's warmest admirers to cease to regret that the poet's History of Portugal was never finished.

As it may be convenient to the traveller to have at hand a chronological view of a history with which he may not be very well acquainted, we shall here give a tabular sketch, noting the battles fought on Portuguese ground, which will be found in their proper places in the Handbook.

1095. Count Henrique receives the Earldom of Portugal from Affonso VI. of Leon: Guimarães is the capital of his territory.
1112. Affonso Henriques succeeds his father as Count.
1128. Battle of S. Mamede, or Arcos de Valdevez: Affonso VII. of Castile defeated.
1139. Battle of Campo D'Ourique: Affonso Henriques proclaimed King of Portugal.
1147. The Moors driven from Santarem. Lisbon is taken.
1157. Battle of Alcacer do Sal.
1168. Dom Affonso Henriques extends his kingdom beyond the Tagus.
1185. Dom Saneho I., "the Father of his country."  
Conquest and subsequent loss of Algarve.
1211. D. Affonso II. "the Fat."
1217. Conquest of Alcacer do Sal.  
Great part of Alemtejo conquered.
1223. D. Saneho II. "Capello." Conquest of Algarve completed.  
Civil war between the King and his brother Affonso.
1248. D. Affonso III. "of Boulogne."  
Quarrels with the See of Rome.
1279. D. Diniz, "the Husbandman:" marries S. Isabel.
1284. University of Lisbon founded.
1308. Removed to Coimbra.
1318. Military Order of Christ founded.  
Civil wars between the King and his son Affonso.
1325. Affonso IV., "the Brave."  
War between Castile and Portugal.
1340. Battle of the Salado: the Moorish power in the Peninsula finally crushed.
1355. Murder of Ignez de Castro, wife of the Infante D. Pedro.  
Civil war between D. Affonso IV. and D. Pedro.  
Portugal ravaged by the Black Death.
1357. D. Pedro I., "the Severe."
1361. Ignez de Castro taken from her tomb to be crowned.
1367. D. Fernando I., "the Handsome."  
The Infanta, Dona Brites, marries D. Juan I., King of Castile.
1383. Interregnum. D. Juan I. of Castile claims the kingdom in right of his wife.  
D. João, Master of Aviz, illegitimate son of D. Fernando, is elected King by the Cortes at Coimbra. D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, Grand Constable of Portugal, distinguishes himself on the national side.  
Battle of Atoleiros: the Spaniards defeated.
1385. Battle of Trancoso: the Spaniards again defeated.  
August 14th. Battle of Aljubarrota: the Castilians utterly routed: D. João acknowledged as King.  
D. João I., "of good memory."

1387. D. João marries Philippa of Lancaster, and founds the royal convent of Batalha.
1415. Conquest of Ceuta; first settlement in Africa.
1419. Discovery of Madeira.
1432. Discovery of the Açores.  
The Infante D. Henrique lays the foundation of the maritime greatness of Portugal.
1433. D. Duarte, "the Eloquent."
1436. Battle of Tangere: defeat of the Portuguese; captivity and martyrdom of the Infante D. Fernando.
1438. D. Affonso V., "the African."  
D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, Regent.  
Civil war between the King and the Regent.
1449. Battle of Alfarrobeira: defeat and death of D. Pedro.  
Rise of the House of Bragança.  
African conquests extended.  
Affonso resigns and re-assumes the crown.
1481. D. João II., "the Perfect."  
The feudal system gradually weakened.  
Conspiracies against D. João.
1483. The Duke of Bragança beheaded; the Duke of Vizeu stabbed by the King.  
Conquests in Guinea.
1486. Discovery of Angola and Benguela by Diogo Cão.
1487. The Cape doubled by Bartolomeo Dias.
1490. D. João drinks of a poisoned fountain.
1491. Death of the Infante D. Affonso.

## HOUSE OF VIZEU.

1495. D. Manoel, "the Fortunnte."
1497. Vasco da Gama discovers India.
1501. Pedro Alvares Cabral discovers Brazil.
1509. Affonso Albuquerque Viceroy of India: rapid conquests there by the Portuguese; Goa made its capital.
1513. Conquests in Africa.
1521. D. João III., "the Pious."  
Portugal attains the height of its glory.  
The Indian empire increases; that in Africa declines.  
Towards the end of this reign Portugal passes the highest limits of its power.
1557. D. Sebastian, "the Regretted." The Infante Cardinal Henrique Regent.
1574. First expedition to Africa.
1578. Second expedition. Sebastian and Muley Hamet advance against Muley Maluco, Emperor of Morocco.  
August 4th. Battle of Alcacer Quibir: defeat and death of D. Sebastian: utter destruction of the Portuguese army. Portugal never recovers the blow.  
The Cardinal King Henrique, "the Chaste."  
Negotiations respecting the succession.
1580. The Cardinal King dies.  
The succession disputed by Philip II. of Spain; Antonio, Prior of Crato; Catharina, Duchess of Bragança; Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy; the Prince of Parma; and Marie de Medicis.  
The claimants resolve themselves into Philip of Spain and the Prior of Crato.  
The Duke of Alva invades Portugal.  
Accession of Philip.

## CASTILIAN USURPATION, CALLED BY THE PORTUGUESE "THE SIXTY YEARS' CAPTIVITY."

1580. Philip I. (Second of Spain), "the Prudent."  
 Various impostors give themselves out as D. Sebastian.  
 Rapid decline of the Portuguese empire.
1598. Philip II. (Third of Spain), "the Idle."  
 The Dutch ruin the Portuguese empire in Asia, and conquer nearly the whole of Brazil.
1621. Philip III. (Fourth of Spain), "the Rei Olivares," or "desditoso."
1640. Conspiracy at Lisbon for the emancipation of Portugal. The Duke of Bragança heads it.  
 December 1st. The Spanish government compelled to leave Lisbon. D. João of Bragança arrives there.

## HOUSE OF BRAGANÇA.

1640. D. João IV., "the Restorer."  
 The Spaniards expelled from Portuguese India and Brazil.  
 War with Spain.
1644. Battle of Montijo; the Spaniards defeated.  
 The Portuguese kingdom gradually re-established.  
 The Pope refuses bulls for the consecration of the Portuguese bishops, through fear of offending Spain. One prelate alone survives.
1656. D. Afonso VI., "the Victorious." The Dutch expelled from Brazil.
1659. The lines of Elvas.
1663. Ameixial.
1665. Montes Claros.  
 The King, from indulging his passions, loses his senses, and is deposed.
1667. D. Pedro Regent; he succeeds
1683. as D. Pedro II., "the Pacific."  
 Spain renounces all claims on Portugal.
1706. D. João V., surnamed "the Magnanimous."  
 Lisbon made a Patriarchate.  
 Erection of Mafra.  
 D. José, "the Most Faithful."
1755. November 1st. The great earthquake.
1758. Conspiracy of the Duke of Aveiro.  
 Reforms of the Marquis de Pombal; the Jesuits expelled.
1777. Dona Maria I.: marries her uncle D. Pedro III.
1799. The Queen is attacked by a mental disorder: the Infante D. João Regent.
1807. Napoleon proclaims that the House of Bragança has ceased to reign: the Court escapes to Brazil.  
 The Peninsular war.
1816. D. João VI.  
 The King resides in Brazil.
1820. The Constitution proclaimed. He arrives in Portugal, and accepts it.  
 He surrenders Brazil to the Infante D. Pedro.
1826. D. Pedro IV.  
 He resigns Portugal to his daughter,  
 Dona Maria II., "Da Gloria."  
 Civil war.
1827. D. Miguel proclaimed King at Lisbon.
1832. The Duke of Terceira's expedition from the Açores. D. Miguel's troops everywhere defeated.

1833. Sir Charles Napier annihilates his fleet; on which Dona Maria II. is acknowledged Queen by England and France.
1834. Convention of Evora Monte: D. Miguel resigns the kingdom.
1836. An outbreak for a modification of the Constitution.
1853. D. Pedro V. under the Regency of his father, the King-Consort, D. Fernando.
1855. D. Pedro V. assumed the reins of government.
1861. D. Pedro V. died Nov. 11, most deeply regretted. Within a few weeks the same malady—said to be typhoid fever—carried off his brothers, D. Fernando and D. João. D. Pedro was succeeded by D. Luis I., to whom, on Christmas Day, the Camera of Lisbon, hearing that D. João was sinking fast and his recovery hopeless, sent a deputation, imploring him, with the view of preserving his valued life, to quit the palace of the Necessidades. The King complied; and in the dead of the night the members of the Camera, and many thousands of the citizens bearing lighted torches, accompanied him, to see him in safety to the palace of Caxias—an affecting spectacle, and a memorable and touching incident. D. Luis was born Oct. 31, 1838; married, in Lisbon, Oct. 6, 1862, to Dona Maria Pia, born Oct. 16, 1847, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Their children are—1st. D. Carlos, the Prince Royal, born Sept. 28, 1863; 2nd, the Infante D. Affonso Henriques, born July 31, 1865. D. Fernando, the King's father, and a cousin of our late Prince Consort, was born Oct. 29, 1816; D. Augusto, the King's brother, Nov. 4, 1847. The Infantas Dona Maria Anna and Dona Antonia, the King's sisters, were born respectively July 21, 1843, and Feb. 17, 1845. Both are married.

### § 13. WORKS ON PORTUGAL.

The history of Portugal, though teeming with romantic and heroic incidents, has been so little studied in England that there is scarcely a work to be had on the subject in our own language from which a really satisfactory knowledge of it could be acquired. Should the traveller, however, be acquainted with Portuguese he can readily obtain at Lisbon, Oporto, and Coimbra numerous and excellent historical works, by eminent writers of the last century and of our own time.

The following list of English and foreign books may be of assistance in selecting such works, as also books of travel in Portugal, a perusal of which may be useful to intending tourists:—

A Portuguese translation of M. de la Clede's History, which corrects many mistakes of the original work. Alexandro Herculano's *Historia de Portugal*, of which four volumes only have appeared, and which, notwithstanding the historical scepticism of the author, will no doubt be the best history. Almost every particular reign has its own annalist; among them Ruy de Pina, Fernando de Menezes, Damião de Goes, Francisco d'Andrade, and Luiz de Sousa (whose *Annaes del Rey João III.* have been edited by Herculano) are most esteemed. *Hints to Travellers in Portugal in Search of the Beautiful and the Grand*, London, 1852, by one, probably, better acquainted with the scenery of Portugal than any Englishman now living. *The Prize Essay on Portugal*, by the late Joseph James Forrester (Baron de Forrester), London, 1854; a most valuable book.

*Military works on Portugal.*—Southey's History of the Peninsular War, 3 volumes quarto, London, 1814. Colonel Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula, London, 1828 to 1840, 6 volumes.

For the history of the Miguelite troubles; Alexander, James E., *Sketches in Portugal during the Civil War of 1834*.

For the natural history; Brotero, Felix Avila, *Flora Lusitanea*, Lisbon, 1804, 2 vols. quarto. *Phytographia Lusitanea*, Lisbon, 1816-1827, 2 vols. folio. *Fleurs Portugaises*, par le Comte de Hoffmanssegg et H. F. Link, Berlin, 1809, folio.

On artistic subjects there are but two works worth mention; *Les Arts en Portugal*; *Lettres adressées à la Société Artistique de Berlin*, par le Comte A. Raczyński, Paris, 1846; and, by the same author, *Dictionnaire Historico-Artistique de Portugal, pour faire suite à l'ouvrage ayant pour titre Les Arts en Portugal*, 1847. The latter is a much more satisfactory work than its predecessor, which, although it contains a good deal of information, is one of the most perplexed books ever written. In the 'Fino Arts Quarterly Review' there appeared, in 1866 an article upon the pictures attributed to Gran Vasco, which are at Coimbra and Vizeu. The author was J. C. Robinson, Esq.

The traveller in the Peninsula, who has been accustomed to the long and illustrious catalogue of Spanish painters, will be most grievously disappointed when he finds that Portugal exhibits almost a blank in this department of art: a want lamented by Camoens (see p. 18). It would be easy to give, from the pages of Count Raczyński and others, a long list of third-rate artists, whose names would be as uninteresting as their performances are worthless. But, except Gran Vasco and his school, Portugal never raised one illustrious painter. To the admirer of early Christian art, Lamego and its vicinity will be classical ground; and he will here and there, as in the picture-galleries at Lisbon, at Setubal, &c., meet with some objects of interest.

The following are the most celebrated among the painters who either were natives of, or who worked in Portugal:—

XV<sup>th</sup> Century. "Master John, valet to the Duke of Burgundy"—JOHN VAN EYCK—formed part of an embassy to demand the hand of Dona Isabel, whose portrait he painted.

Alvaro di Pietro.  
Gran Vasco?

XVI<sup>th</sup> Century. Andrea Gonzalez, Campello, Cristoforo Lopez, Fernando Gallegos de Salamanca,

Antony Moor and Christopher of Utrecht visited Portugal.  
Fernande Gomez.

XVII<sup>th</sup> Century. José d'Avellar.

Manoel Pereira.

Bento Coelho.

Diogo Pereira.

XVIII<sup>th</sup> Century. Francisco Vieira, the fashionable Portuguese painter of the epoch.

Of ordinary tours the following may be mentioned:—Baretti, Joseph, *A Journey from London to Genoa through England, Portugal, Spain, and France*, London, 1770, 4 vols. 8vo. This is chiefly valuable for the description which the author gives of various public festivals held at Lisbon during his visit to that capital. Murphy, James, *Travels in Portugal through the Provinces of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, Beira, Estremadura, and Alemtejo, in the years 1789 and 1790*, London, 1795; contains some views and a facsimile of the famous Sanscrit inscription brought by D. João de

Castro from India. Link, M. J., *Bemerkungen auf einer Reise durch Spanien und vorzugleich Portugal*, Kiel, 1800 to 1804, 3 vols. 8vo.; and also *Voyage en Portugal fait depuis 1797 jusqu'au 1799, par M. Link et le Comte de Hoffmannsegg*, Paris, 1808, 3 vols. 8vo. This is one of the best and most trustworthy accounts of Portugal that has yet been published on all matters connected with scenery and natural history. It is surprising, after the lapse of more than sixty years, how true Link's descriptions will still be found. *Letters on Portugal*, by Robert Southey, London, 1814. Reichard, *Guide des Voyageurs*, vol. i., Weimar, 1820. Baillie, Lisbon in 1821, 1822, and 1823. Caernarvon, Lord, *Travels in Galicia and Portugal*, London, 1827, and reprinted in Murray's Home and Colonial Library; one of the most interesting and picturesque books of its class: the writer also gives much information as to the beginning of the Miguelite troubles. Portugal, *Erinnerungen aus den Jahre 1842*, Mainz, 1843. This volume of travels by the Prince Lichnowsky has been translated into Portuguese. *Lusitanian Sketches of the Pen and Pencil*, by William H. G. Kingston, London, 1845, 2 vols.; was intended as a kind of handbook to the north of Portugal. *Journal of a few Months' Residence in Portugal, with Glimpses of Spain*, London, 1847, Anon. *An Overland Journey to Lisbon at the close of 1846, with a picture of the actual state of Spain and Portugal*, London, 1847, 2 vols., by J. M. Hughes. *Fair Lusitania*, by Lady Jackson, London, 1874, illustrated. An Ecclesiological Tour in Portugal, in the 'Ecclesiologist' for 1853 and 1854.

#### § 14.—SKELETON TOURS.

Although Portugal undoubtedly possesses magnificent mountain ranges, no one would dream of claiming for them the sublimity of the Alps or the Pyrenees. It is in their exquisite richness, their wonderful colouring, and their romantic loveliness, that they are probably unrivalled in Europe—unless it may be by the valleys of Greece—and the whole province of Minho may be traversed in every direction with the certainty of new beauty at every step.

Another great charm of Portugal consists in its rivers, which, with scarcely an exception, unite the wildest rocks with the most romantic woodland scenery. Of these, for grandeur, the Zezere, the Minho, and the Douro stand unrivalled, as does the Lima for loveliness. Their number, considering the extent of the kingdom, is truly surprising. The five navigable rivers, the Tejo, the Douro, the Minho, the Guadiana, and the Sado, occupy the first place; next the Mondego, the largest stream that rises in Portugal; the Cávado, the Lima, far-famed for their picturesque beauty; the Dão, the Leça, the Zezere, and many others of lesser note.

Wherever the traveller may be staying, if he is in doubt in what direction to take an evening walk, he will be almost always well repaid if he follows the course of the nearest river; whilst the water-mills, both over-shot and under-shot, niched up in curious out-of-the-way recesses of the rocks, or at the head of cascades, will be sure to form delightful subjects for a sketch-book.



It must not be thought that the whole of Portugal deserves the character which we have given to the scenery of its better parts. South of the Tagus, with the exception of the Arrabida, Monchique, and the banks of the Guadiana and Sever, it is for the most part uninteresting to those who can appreciate only one class of the beautiful, but very interesting to such as can contrast the vastness of the cistus plains of Alemtejo with the limited and picturesque valleys of the Minho. The scenery, however, round the river Sever and towards the Spanish frontier, equals almost anything in Portugal. Algarve presents much variety of scenery; and though rocks and sand be plentiful, yet its Hortas are admirably cultivated, and the extensive plantations of the carob and fig-tree render it more than ordinarily beautiful. As Monchique and Montefigo are two of its mountains, it is not deficient in objects of grandeur, though the olfactory nerves of the traveller will be sadly taxed in its towns and in its seaports, especially at low tide, for then everything near the sea-side is execrable. Parts of Estremadura are pretty, but it scarcely rises to surpassing beauty except near the Zezere. Beira, in its western part, approximates to the richness and loveliness of the Minho, while in the various offshoots of the Serra da Estrella the scenery is on the grandest scale. The north part of this province consists of high table-land, bleak and dull. Traz-os-Montes is rather savage than sublime, yet the gorge of the Douro from Miranda to Mazouco near Vilvestre—and again at the Cacão de São Salvador (near São João da Pesqueira)—with parts of the Marão mountain in the wine country—of the elevated ground to the west of the river Tamega—of the margins of the Douro from Barqueiros to Porto Manço—of Quebrantões, the entrance to Oporto—are very fine. The Minho we have already characterised. On the whole, the points to be seen at all events are the scenery between Braga and Valença, the Gerez, the valley of the Lima, the view from Bom Jesus, and the summit of the Falperra, near Braga; the magnificent view from the St. Mamede Mountain, about 3 leagues from Braga; the view from the Pena Convent at Cintra, and from Busaco, and also that from the Marão: these deserve the especial attention of the traveller, but by far the grandest view in Portugal is that from the Outeiro Maior, different heights of which are known by the 3 names of Outeiro Maior, Soajo, and Gaviarra, the ascent to which in summer is not very difficult. The Gerez chain is grand and most picturesque, every part of which should be explored, though the very arduous ascent to the summit is not at all recommended, as the view is far inferior to that from many other mountains. From the top of the Arouca is a very fine and extensive view, and easy of access to persons going from Oporto to Viseu. The ride, or drive, from Amarante to Pezo de Regoa is of extraordinary loveliness and beauty; all these are treated upon more at large in the respective Routes to which they belong, and every true lover of the grand and beautiful should visit all of them, at however so great an expense of time and labour. The Lagoa Escura in the Estrella, the valley of the Mondego, the Zezere, especially the bridge of Pedrogão Grande, the view above Isna on the road from Estreito, the Laça, the gorge of the Sever between Montalvão and Herrera in Spain, the Arrabida and Monchique, deserve particular notice. The height of the principal mountains is said to be—

	Feet.
Gaviarra or Outeiro Maior . . . . .	7,880
Canariz in the Estrella . . . . .	7,524
Soajo . . . . .	7,400
The Cantaro Magro . . . . .	7,200
Montezinho, near Bragança (the only mountain that has perpetual snow). . . . .	7,100
Gerez, the highest peak . . . . .	4,800
Marão . . . . .	4,400
Foya . . . . .	4,050
Picota . . . . .	3,900
Louzã, the highest peak . . . . .	2,300
Montejunto . . . . .	2,319
Minde . . . . .	2,150
Falperra . . . . .	2,100
Figo . . . . .	2,124

*An Ecclesiological Tour.*—No European country has less interesting ecclesiology than Portugal; there are certainly not 150 old churches in the kingdom; the French invasion, the great earthquake, and the rage for rebuilding in the eighteenth century, having destroyed almost all of them. The following tour embraces nearly everything worth seeing.

Lisbon: the Cathedral: the <i>Carmo</i> : <i>Belem</i> .	Caminha.
Cintra.	<i>Braga</i> : the Cathedral; the <i>Dom Jesus</i> .
Santarem: the <i>Graça</i> ; <i>S. João do Al-</i> <i>porão</i> : <i>S. Francisco</i> .	<i>Guimarães</i> .
<i>Alcobaça</i> .	Penafiel.
<i>Batalha</i> .	Amarante.
<i>Coimbra</i> .	Lamego.
Oporto: the Cathedral; the <i>Cedofeita</i> ; <i>S. Francisco</i> ; the Clerigos.	Tarouca.
<i>Leça do Balio</i> .	Vizeu.
<i>S. Pedro de Rates</i> .	Guarda.
Azurara, near Villa do Conde.	<i>Elvas</i> .
<i>Barcellos</i> .	Villa Viçosa.
Vianna: the Igreja Matriz; the Domi- nican Church.	<i>Evora</i> .
St. Thiago d' Antas, near Villa Nova de Famalicão.	<i>Beja</i> .
	<i>Abrantes</i> .
	<i>Thomar</i> .
	Lisbon.

The ecclesiologist will notice the remarkable hieroglyphics which are to be found on the walls of some few Portuguese buildings, especially at Beja, at Lamego, at Freixo d'Espada-à-Cinta, at Moncorvo, and Numão. For example, those on the church at Freixo are as follows:—

Z E C J ☩

These all have some, probably as yet unexplained, connexion with the craft of the Freemasons.

It is a common but most erroneous opinion that Portuguese is merely a corrupted dialect of Spanish, whereas the two are of equal antiquity, and

neither derivable from the other. As early as the twelfth century Portuguese had assumed very much of its present character, and the difference between the language of 1250 and that of the present century is very inconsiderable, excepting in its orthography. The two nations, rivals in this as in everything else, mutually reproach each other with the harsh points in their respective tongues. The Portuguese ridicules the Spaniard's guttural pronunciation of *j*, *g*, and *x*, and the lisp which makes the true Castilian pronounce Saragossa as if it were written Tharagotha. The Spaniard laughs at the Portuguese for the nasal terminations of *ão*, *ãa*, *ões*, *ães*, and *ãos*. This is simply a way of expressing and pronouncing the Latin terminations *ones*, *anes*, *anus*, &c. Thus *sermones* becomes *sermões*, *narratio* becomes *narração*, *canes*, *cães*. It must be confessed that such a termination constantly repeated is a weak point in a language which, but for this, might vie in harmony with any in Europe. At the same time a comparison of such words as *filho* in Portuguese with *hijo* in Spanish will at least prove that the latter has even worse sounds than the so-much-derided *ões*. One peculiarity of Portuguese is its constantly expressing the *pl* of the Latin by *ch*. Thus *pluvia* becomes *chuva*; from *plorare* we get *chorar*; from *plumbum*, *chumbo*; from *planum*, *chão*; from *flamma*, *chamma*. The great similarity between Latin and Portuguese is shown by the fact that poems and letters have been written which are capable of being read in either language. The following was the composition of Manoel Faria :—

“O quam gloriosas memorias publico, considerando quanto vales, nobilissima lingua Lusitana, cum tua facundia nos provocas, excitas, inflammas! Quam altas victorias procuras, quam celebres triumphos speras, quam excellentes fabricas fundas, quam perversas furias castigas, quam feroces insolentias domas, manifestando de prosa e(t) de metro tantas elegancias Latinas.”

At the same time Portuguese has retained more Arabic words than has Castilian, and some of them are absurdly ridiculed by Spaniards, as *chafariz* for *fuelle*, a fountain; *alfandega* for *aduana*, a custom-house. It is not without some reason that Portuguese writers pride themselves on the exquisite delicacy with which they are enabled to discriminate meaning by the use of the auxiliary verbs *ter* and *haver* to have, and *ser* and *estar*, to be: *ser*, to be essentially; *estar*, that is, *stare*, to be accidentally. *Sou homem*, I am a man; *estou em Londres*, I am in London; *estou doente*, I am ill; *sou doente*, I am an invalid. They also, with some justice, point to words which they say are inexpressible in any other language. Such are *saudade*, the mingled regret and love with which one thinks of an absent friend; *geyto*, something between tactful, and moral disposition to, a thing; *menino*, the common fondling term for a child, for which the ordinary word is *criança*; *mavioso*, something between plaintive and tender-hearted; *rosicler*, the bright, dewy freshness of a spring morning. Again, their diminutives have great force. For example, *cabra branca* is a white goat; we may diminish the expression thus—*cabrito* is a kid; *cabritinho* is a little kid; and, not content with *cabritinho branco*, we may say *cabritinho branquinho*.

It is generally said that there is no such thing as patois in Portuguese. This is not strictly true; for example, all along the northern frontier *ch* has the same hard sound that we give it in English; thus, *tchaves*,

*tchumbo*. In Minho they seem incapable of distinguishing between the *b* and the *v*, and will talk indifferently of *vinho bom* or *binho vom*. All along the Galician border the pronunciation *mom* for *mão*, *pom* for *pão*, *com* for *cão*, is almost universal; and here, as in the eastern frontier, the Spanish *Usted* has supplanted the national *Vossa Mercê*.

In several districts of Portugal it is considered highly improper, and a woeful solecism in manners, to use some words to which elsewhere there would exist not the slightest objection. Thus *cão*, a dog, would pass current at Lisbon in any society, but in many provincial towns it would be considered a vulgar expression, and its place is supplied by *cachorro* or *cachorrinho*, a puppy. The word *porco* (pig) is never used, unless "com licença," i. e. "by your leave;" and in no society must the word "corno" (horn) be used, but instead thereof the term "ponta" must be employed.

It is desirable that travellers in Portugal should possess some acquaintance with the language. Indeed, it is hardly possible to get on without it; for, except in places of some importance, rarely will any one be found who understands either English or French. Occasionally, perhaps, a muleteer or servant may be met with who has a smattering of one of those languages.

At the end of this Introduction will be found a Vocabulary, comprised of such sentences and phrases as are most likely to be useful to the traveller.

### § 16.—THE MILITARY ORDERS.

The Portuguese traveller may find it convenient to be possessed of some information on the subject of the military and religious orders of the country, entering so largely as they do into its history, and commemorated as they are in some of its most interesting buildings. A tolerable account of them may be found in De Castro's *Mappa de Portugal*, tom. ii. pp. 18-49, and in Da Camara, *Diccionario Geografico*, tom. ii. pp. 178-192.

1. *S. Bento d'Aviz*.—This Order had its origin in the union of some knights before the battle of Campo d'Ourique, who swore to live together, and to die, if need were, for their country and their faith. At the Council of Coimbra in 1162 they received the Cistercian rule; and, from their fixing their head-quarters at Evora, they derived their name for some time from that city. Their subsequent appellation of Aviz arose from their choosing a situation for their new seat at a place where two large birds (*aves*) were observed close together under a tree. From the end of the twelfth century to the time of D. Duarte, these knights were subject to the Order of Calatrava, from which they were exempted by the last-named monarch. The Master of Aviz, afterwards D. João I., was the last who was elected to that office: since the time of D. João III. the sovereigns of Portugal have called themselves its perpetual administrators.

2. *The Order of Christ*.—This succeeded that of the Templars, on the suppression of the latter by Clement V., D. Diniz having interested himself warmly in the fate of those unfortunate knights, and having by degrees restored all their possessions to the newly-established Order. It was at first settled at Castro Marim, but afterwards, in 1356, removed to Thomar. From the circumstance of D. Henrique having been governor

of the Order of Christ, it exercised a kind of spiritual jurisdiction over his discoveries, Madeira and Porto Santo.

The other Orders still extant are, 3, that of *Torre e Espada*, founded by D. Afonso V. in 1459, as a recompense to those knights who had fought in Africa: it is at present that which is held in most esteem; and during the civil wars was granted to men of every rank who distinguished themselves in battle, though there can be no doubt that some who deserved it, by services in which their health was undermined, and their lives all but lost, were never thought of, because they felt that the chief value of any Order is its being given spontaneously, without the need of any *Empenho* to obtain it.

4. *Santiago da Espada*, introduced into Portugal from Spain by Afonso Henriques. Of this Order the celebrated D. Paio Perez Correa, the conqueror of Algarve, was Grand Master. Its head-quarters were successively at Alcacer, Mertola, and Palmella: since 1522 the Grand Mastership has been incorporated with the crown.

5. *N. S. da Conceição de Villa Viçosa*, instituted in 1818 by D. João VI. The extinct Orders were, besides those of the Templars and the Knights of Malta—the latter of whom had their head-quarters at Crato—

The Order da Ala de S. Miguel, instituted by Afonso Henriques in 1171 to commemorate his victory over the Moors at Santarem—Da Freeha, instituted by D. Sebastian in 1576—Da Madre Silva, and Dos Namorados; both instituted in the reign of D. João I. The Religious Orders were—

RELIGION.	Entrance into the Kingdom.	Monasteries.	Convents.	Principal House.
AGOSTINIOS:—				
Calçados ( <i>Gracianos</i> ) . . . . .	1147	18	4	Lisbon, N.S. da Graça.
Descalços ( <i>Grillos</i> ) . . . . .	1663	17	1	Lisbon.
BENTOS . . . . .	1543	22	11	Tibães.
BERNARDOS ( <i>Cisterciens</i> ) . . . . .	1122	17	11	Alcobaça.
BRIGIDAS ( <i>Inglezinhos</i> ) . . . . .	1594	..	2	Lisbon.
BRUNOS . . . . .	1587	3	..	Laveiras.
CARMELITAS:—				
Calçados . . . . .	1250	12	4	Lisbon.
Descalços ( <i>Marianos</i> ) . . . . .	1581	16	7	Lisbon.
CLARISTAS . . . . .	1250	..	12	—
CONCEIÇÃO DE MARIA . . . . .	1625	..	7	—
CONEGOS REGRANTES . . . . .	1131	15	1	Lisbon.
CONEGOS DE S. JOÃO EVANGELISTA ( <i>Bons homens de Villar, or Loyos</i> ) . . . . .	1421	9	..	Villar.
CONGREGAÇÃO DOS AGONIZANTES ( <i>Camillos</i> ) . . . . .	1709	5	..	—
— DAS COVAS . . . . .	1713	1	..	Monfurado.
— DA BOA MORTE . . . . .	1728	1	..	Lisbon.
— DE MARIANOS CONCEIÇONISTAS . . . . .	1754	1	..	Chacim.
— DA MISSÃO . . . . .	1717	1	..	Lisbon.
— DA OLIVEIRA . . . . .	1679	2	..	Oporto.

RELIGION.	Entrance into the Kingdom.	Monasteries.	Convents.	Principal House.
CONGREGAÇÃO DO ORATORIO DOMINICANOS . . . . .	1217	27	18	Lisbon.
FRANCISCANOS: Descalços:— Menores Observantes:—				
1. S. Francisco de Cidade . . . . .	1217	30	27	Lisbon.
2. Recolletos . . . . .	..	..	..	—
Xabreganos . . . . .	1532	32	17	Lisbon.
Missionarios Apostolicos . . . . .	1680	4	..	Varatojo.
Menores Reformados, or Capuchos:				
1. Provincia de Conceição } ( <i>Estrellas</i> ) . . . . .	1705	17	..	Vianna.
2. — de S. Antonio de Portugal ( <i>Pedreiras</i> ) . . . . .	1565	15	..	Lisbon.
3. — da Solidade . . . . .	..	21	..	—
4. — da Piedade ( <i>Piedosos</i> ) . . . . .	1673	21	..	Villa Viçosa.
5. Arrabidos . . . . .	1539	30	..	Lisbon.
6. Capuchinhos Francezes . . . . .	1647	1	..	—
7. Capuchos Italianos ( <i>Barbaldinhos</i> ) . . . . .	1680	1	..	—
PAULISTAS . . . . .	1578	18	..	Serra d'Ossa.
PEGOS VERDES * . . . . .				
THEATINOS . . . . .	1648	2	..	—
TERCEIROS DE JESUS . . . . .	1443	17	4	Lisbon.
TRINITARIOS . . . . .	1217	9	2	Lisbon.

\* A lay Order peculiar to Algarve, and subject to the jurisdiction of its Bishop. They took no vows, supported themselves by the labour of their hands, and left the Order when they pleased. At some periods the whole Order consisted of only three monks.

### § 17.—GENERAL VIEW.

From what has been said, and still more from the pages which will follow, the tourist in Portugal may learn what he must be prepared for and what he may expect to find. He must be prepared for poor accommodation, poor food, and great fatigue, in the mountain districts and in all out-of-the-way places; but in the large towns neither the food nor accommodation is of a poor kind, whilst at Lisbon and Oporto he may be as well accommodated, in every respect, as in most capitals; and as to fatigue, he need have no more of it than is occasioned by rather slow railway travelling, by riding in a *Diligencia* or *Mala Posta*, or in a good private carriage, unless he explore the far-distant valleys, hills, and mountains of the several provinces: moreover, with some few striking exceptions, he must not expect very much that can interest him in the way of architecture, ecclesiology, or the fine arts. But to one who is in pursuit of scenery, more especially to the artist, no other country in Europe can possess such attractions and such freshness of unexplored beauty. We would conclude with the remarks of an earlier labourer in our own field: "To him who shall thus go forth, bent on enjoying all that is enjoyable, this book is offered; and if he take it in his hand, simply to assist him by the wayside, and not expecting that it always will be, nor

insisting that it always should be, correct in its estimate of the actual beauty of given places, or in its admeasurement of distances, but as affording an approximation to accuracy, he will probably, at the conclusion of his wanderings, be glad that his steps were by it directed to the matchless scenery of this physical paradise."

And perhaps, on his return, the tourist may say, in the beautiful words of Southey, "I have actually felt a positive pleasure in breathing there; and even here, the recollections of the Tagus and the Serra de Ossa, of Coimbra, and its cypresses, its orange-groves, and olives, its hills and mountains, its venerable buildings and its dear river, of the vale of Algarve, the little islands of beauty in the desert of Alemtejo, and above all of Cintra, the "most blessed spot in the habitable globe, will almost bring tears into my eyes." And what would not have been Southey's feelings and his burning words had he but ascended the Outeiro Maior and Monchique, and visited the valley of the Lima, and the almost as yet unknown beauties of the Tamega and the Zezere!

TRAVELLERS'  
PORTUGUESE VOCABULARY.

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HINTS AND CAUTIONS ON GRAMMAR.\*

1. Never use a noun without knowing its gender, and making the article and adjective agree with it.

2. A lady speaking must change *o* into *a* in all adjectives: *Estou obrigada*.

3. Adjectives *generally* follow the noun, as, *agua fria*. Some precede, as, *bom vinho*. All pronominals and numerals precede: *meu amigo, quatro horas, a primeira pessoa*.

4. The Portuguese address equals and superiors in the *third* person singular, instead of the second plural. "*Como está hoje?*" is literally "How does *he* do to-day?" Upper servants are similarly addressed; but some use "*tu*" to "*burriqueiros*" and labourers. The visitor is safer with the *third* person.

5. *Vossa Excellencia* (V. E.) is used to persons of rank or official station, and to *all* ladies, especially in society, at dinners, balls, &c. *Vossa Senhoria* (V. S.) to gentry and the middle classes; *Vossa Mercê* (pro. *Vosmecê*) (V. M.) to tradespeople and upper servants; *Vossê* to labourers, hostlers, and the lower classes: seldom used. Portuguese titles do not correspond with English ones: "*Senhor*" means "*Sir*" and "*Mr.*" It is also used thus: "*O Senhor quer pão?*" "Will you have bread, *Sir*?" "*Um senhor*" is a gentleman in the common sense of the word; but "*um cavalheiro*" is a "*gentleman*" emphatically. "*Senhor*" is used almost universally, and is applied even to servants, if of *other* houses. Gentlemen are generally spoken of, and addressed, by the Christian name: "*Senhor Pedro.*" "*Senhora*" is similarly employed; but "*Dona*" is given to all ladies, thus: "*A Senhora Dona Maria—, &c., 'Dona Maria está em casa?'*" "*Is Mrs.— at home?*" The heads of the family are "*O Senhor*" and "*A Senhora*;" the sons are "*os meninos,*" the daughters "*as meninas.*" In addressing ladies, it is respectful to say "*Sim, minha senhora.*" "*Senhor*" is prefixed to titles: "*O Senhor Marquez entrou?*" "*O Senhor Marquez tinha a bondade,*" &c.

6. Never use the pronoun when the inflection of the verb sufficiently shows the person: *e. g.* "*quero,*" not "*eu quero,*" I want or require. The *objective* or *reflective* pronoun *precedes* the verb in questions and negations, as, "*Como se chama?*" "What is his name?" or literally, "How does he call himself?" "*Não me vê?*" "Does not he see me?" but *follows* in imperatives: "*Dê-me isto,*" "Give me that." With the other moods it seems arbitrary.

7. The pronouns *me, te, lhe, &c.*, combine with *o, a, os, and as,* "*Dê-me,*" give *him* (or it) to *me*; "*Mostre-m'a,*" Show *it* to *me*; the combination

\* Extracted, by permission of the author, from a 'Handbook of Colloquial Portuguese,' by the Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey.



of course being regulated by the gender and number of the persons or things in view.

8. The distinction between *SER* and *ESTAR* is found by many a difficulty. *SER* is used for a *permanent* or *essential* quality; *ESTAR* for a *temporary* or *accidental* one. "Sou inglez." "Estou cansado." "A agua do mar é salgada." "Esta agua está quente." "Sou doente," I am an invalid. "Estou doente," I am ill; soon to be well again. The scholar, remembering that *ser* is *esse*, and *estar* is *stare*, will not find any real obstacle to correctness, with a very little practice.

9. Portuguese, like English, has a *progressive* form of the verb. "Estou lendo," I am reading. "Estava escrevendo," I was writing.

10. The Portuguese use the *simple* Preterite where the English use the *compound*. "Ja almoçou?" Have you breakfasted? "Chegou o vapor?" Is the steamer arrived?

11. The Future is expressed (1) by the simple future of the indicative, "Darei," I shall give; (2) by the present, "Vou ánuhá," I shall go to-morrow; (3) by *vai*, &c., with the infinitive, "Vai chover," It is going to rain.

12. Necessity is expressed (1) by parts of "haver" (to have) and the infinitive: "Hei-de-estar em casa," I have to be at home; "Dir-lhe-hei," I must tell you; (2) by "É preciso" or "É mister," as, "É preciso procurar o cavallo," "É mister acabar a obra."

13. The *subjunctive* is used in Portuguese for the *infinitive* in English, when the action is *not* to be performed by the subject of the *leading* verb: "Quero que elle faça isto," I wish him to do that. "Diga-lhe que suba," Tell him to come up.

14. But when *both* verbs refer to the *same* person, the second is in the *infinitive*. "Quero fazer isto," I wish to do that.

15. The *future subjunctive* in Portuguese is used for the *present indicative* (when *future* in its meaning) in English: "Se vier," If he comes. "Se fôr bom," If it is good. "Quaudo chegar," When he arrives.

16. The *subjunctive* is used for *contingencies*, as "Talvez que seja assim," Perhaps it may be so; in *polite* requests and orders, and after *commands*, as, "Diga-lhe que venha," Tell him to come; after words of *necessity*, "É preciso que me va," I must go; after verbs of *emotion* and *asking*, "Estimo que tenha vindo," I am glad you have come; "Peço-lhe que se assente," Pray be seated; after the *negative* and *relative*, "Não ha quem faça bem," There is none that doeth good; after certain *conjunctions*, "Ainda que assim seja," Though it be so.

17. The *passive* in English is generally rendered by a *reflective* form in Portuguese. Wine is sold here, "Vende-se vinho aqui."

18. The *infinitive* in Portuguese is inflected, like any other tense, and is equivalent to an English participial noun: "Estar eu aqui," My being here. "Estares tu doente," Thy being ill. "Estármos nós promptos," Our being ready.

19. The other idiomatic peculiarities of the verbs are chiefly "Acabo de ouvir," I have just heard; "Tenho que escrever," I have to write; "Estou para partir," I am about to set off; "Está por pagar," It's not paid; "Está a chover," It is raining; "Vae-se pondo o sol," The sun is setting.

20. The *negative* opens the sentence, "Não quero montar," unless a *nominative* precedes, as, "O cavallo não quer ir." "Nothing" is expressed

by a double negative: "*Não faz nada.*" "Nothing but" is rendered thus: "*Não tenho senão ouro.*"

## QUESTIONS.

*Are you ready, — ill, — tired, — hungry, — thirsty, — cold, — hot, — in a hurry, — satisfied?*  
*Are the beds made?*  
*Are they good? — bad?*  
*Can you read, — write, — lend me, — tell me where he lives, — show me his house?*  
*Can I see him?*  
*Do you speak English, — understand me, — want anything, — want him to come, — know that gentleman, — hear me, — know what is the price?*  
*Do you not speak Portuguese? — English?*  
*Don't you remember?*  
*For what reason?*  
*Does Mr. S. live here?*  
 — *Mrs. R. live in this street?*  
 — *the packet sail at four?*  
 — *the horse kick, shy, rear?*

*How far is it to Batalha? — is your brother, — is all the family, — do you like this, — can that be, — do you know?*  
*How much is this, — do you ask for this, — do we owe, — an hour, — is it to pay, — is this worth?*  
*How many leagues to Guimaraës?*  
 — *vinteus in a crusado?*  
 — *days' passage?*  
 — *baskets for six testoons?*  
*Has any one called? — any letter come during my absence?*  
*Have you letter-paper, — silver, — copper, — change?*  
 — *breakfasted, — dined, — given the horse drink?*  
*Have you done?*  
*In what street is it?*  
*Is the road good? — dinner ready, — the steamer in, — she in sight, — she at anchor, — Mr. O. at home?*

*May I ask you?*  
 — *I come in?*  
*Might I ask you to tell me the way to S. Martinho?*  
*Shall I go for him?*  
 — *I pay him what he asks?*

## PERGUNTAS.

*Está prompto, — doente, — cansado, Tem fome, — sede, — frio, — calor, — pressa? Está satisfeito?*  
*As camas ja estão feitas?*  
*São boas? — más?*  
*Sabe ler? — escrever? Pode emprestar-me? Pode dizer-me onde mora, — qual é a casa d'elle?*  
*Poderei fallar com elle?*  
*Falla inglez? Entende me? Quer alguma cousa? Quer que elle venha? Conhece aquelle senhor? Ouve-me? Sabe qual é o preço?*  
*Não falla Portuguez? — Inglez?*

*Não se lembra?*  
*Por que motivo?*  
*Mora aqui o Snr. S.?*  
*A Senhora R. mora nesta rua?*  
*O paquete sairá ás quatro horas?*  
*O cavallo atira, espanta-se, empina-se?*  
*Que distancia he d'aqui a Batalha? Como está seu irmão, — está toda a familia, — gosta vm. disto, — pode ser isso, — o sabe?*  
*Quanto é isto, — pede por isto, — devêmos, — por hora, — se paga, — val isto?*  
*Quantas legoas são d'aqui a Guimaraës?*  
*Quantos vinteus tem um crusado?*  
*Quantos dias são de viagem?*  
 — *cestos dão por seis tostões?*  
*Estêve aqui alguem? Veio alguma carta durante a minha ausencia?*  
*Tem papel para cartas, — prata, — cobre, — troco?*  
*Ja almoçou? Ja jantou? Ja deo de beber ao cavallo?*  
*Ja acabou?*  
*Em que rua é?*  
*É bom o caminho? Está prompto o jantar? Está ahí o vapor? Está á vista? Está ancorado? Está o Snr. O. em casa?*  
*Poder-lhe-hei perguntar?*  
*Posso entrar?*  
*Queira ter a bondade de mostrar-me o caminho para S. Martinho*  
*Irei ehamal-o?*  
*Pagar-lhe-hei o que elle me pedir?*

*Shall* I be able to find the way?

— we pass through Chaves?

*Should* I leave a card?

— the horse have more maize?

— I take this road?

— I take the right or the left?

*When* shall we reach —? — is

the steamer expected, — does the

— start, — does the mail close?

*Where* is my hat, — my whip, — are

you going, — do you live, — do you

wish to go, — does he live?

*What* is that in Portuguese, — do you

want, — is that for, — is the use of

this, — is the price, — church is that,

— do you say, — is to be done, —

does this mean?

*Which* is the way? — the shortest way,

— way am I to go, — way shall I

take?

*Who* is there? — is it, — knows, — can

tell, — told you so?

— knocks, rings, speaks, is talking

there?

*Whom* are you looking for?

— did you see? *To whom* did you

speak? *To whom* did you give it?

*Whose* is this? — house is that?

— hat, watch, book is this?

*Why* not? — don't you answer me?

*Why did you not* go?

— bring me the horse?

— wait for the answer?

— come in time?

— *do you not* attend to my orders?

*Will* you have the goodness to—

— you take a glass of wine?

— you take tea or coffee?

*Would* you have the kindness to—

— it not be better that—

Acharei eu o caminho?

Passamos por Chaves?

Devo deixar um bilhete?

Deveria dar ao cavallo mais milho?

Devo tomar este eaminho?

Devo tomar á esquerda ou á direita?

Quando ehegarémos ao —? — se

espera o Vapor, — sai o —? — se

fecha a mala?

Onde está o meu chapeo, — chicote, —

vai vm., — mora vm., — quer ir, —

mora elle?

Que é isto em portuguez? *Que é que*

quer? *Para que é isto?* *Para que*

serve isto? *Quanto eusta?* *Que*

igreja é aquella? *Como?* *O que*

se ha-de fazer? *Que quer dizer*

isto?

*Qual é o caminho?* — o caminho mais

eurto; por onde se vai; por que

banda devo ir?

*Quem está* ahí? — é, — sabe, — pode

dizer, — lhe disse isto?

— bate, toca, falla, está ahí fallando?

*Quem procura?*

*Quem vio* vm.? *Com quem* fallou? *A*

*quem* o entregou?

*De quem é isto?* *De quem é* aquella

casa?

*De quem é este* chapco, — relógio, —

livro?

*Porque não?* — me não responde?

*Porque não* foi vm.?

— me não trouxe o cavallo?

— não esperou pela resposta?

— não veio a tempo?

— não quer fazer easo das minhas

ordens?

*Terá* vm. a bondade de—

*Quer* tomar um copo de vinho?

*Toma* chá ou café?

*Terá* vm. a bondade de—

Não seria melhor que—

THE HOUR—ON A JOURNEY—WEATHER. A HORA—NA JORNADA—O TEMPO.

What o'clock is it?

It is one o'clock.

It is a quarter to four.

Twenty-five minutes past eleven.

Exactly at half-past eleven.

More than a quarter of an hour.

It has not struck six.

It has struck four.

It is exactly four o'clock.

Que horas são?

É uma hora.

{São quatro horas menos um quarto.

{Falta um quarto para as quatro.

Onze horas e vinte e cinco minutos.

As onze e meia em ponto.

Mais de um quarto de hora.

Ainda não derão seis horas.

São quatro horas dadas.

São quatro horas em ponto.

It's going to strike two.  
 Come at half-past two.  
 Bring the horse at three o'clock.  
 You must not stay.  
 You kept me waiting.  
 I waited an hour.  
 It is not late.  
 It is later than I thought.  
 It is still very early.  
 What sort of weather is it?  
 It's fine *weather*, bad —, dark —,  
 dreadful —, rainy —, damp —,  
 cold —, changeable —, variable —,  
 charming —, beautiful —, settled —,  
 threatening —.  
 It's hot, sultry, cold.  
 I don't feel cold. I have my cloak on.  
 This heat is stifling.  
 It rains. It's raining.  
 It's going to rain.  
 Do you think it will rain?  
 The rain is over.  
 If the rain continues—  
 We can't go in this rain.

Let us take shelter.  
 May we take shelter to escape the  
 shower?  
 Put the cover on the saddle.  
 Put the horse under shelter.  
 It will soon be over.  
 The rain is ceasing.  
 Another shower is coming.  
 Hang this great-coat to dry.  
 I am wet through.  
 Don't put the boots too near the fire.  
 I must change every thing.  
 Bring me a foot bath, — some hot wine  
 and water.  
 I don't think it will rain.  
 It's very dirty.  
 It's very dusty.  
 It's very slippery.  
 It's dark, night, moonlight.  
 It is very windy.  
 There is snow on the hills.

## SALUTATIONS.

Good morning, Sir.  
 How do?  
 How are you?  
 How do you do?  
 Have you been well?

Vão dar duas horas.  
 Venha cá ás duas e meia.  
 Traga o cavallo ás tres horas.  
 É preciso não se demorar.  
 Vni. fez-me esperar.  
 Esperei uma hora.  
 Não é muito tarde.  
 É mais tarde do que eu pensava.  
 É ainda muito cedo.  
 Que tempo faz?  
 Faz bom *tempo*, máo —, *Tempo* es-  
 curo, — horrivel — chuvoso, — hu-  
 mido, — frio, — inconstante, — varia-  
 vel, — delicioso, — soberbo, — lindo,  
 concertado, — embrulhado.  
 Faz calma, calor, frio.  
 Não tenho frio. Estou de capote.  
 Está um calor insupportavel.  
 Chove. Está chovendo.  
 Vai chover. Está para chover.  
 { Julga que vai chover?  
 { O senhor pensa que vem chuva?  
 Ja não chove.  
 Se a chuva continuar—  
 Não podemos partir com esta  
 chuva.  
 Recolhemo-nos.  
 Dá licença que nos recolhâmos para  
 escapar á chuva.  
 Ponha a guarda-chuva por cima da  
 sella.  
 Recolhe a besta.  
 Vai passando.  
 A chuva vai estiado.  
 Vem outro pé de chuva.  
 Ponha ésta sobre-casaca a enxugar.  
 Estou molhado, encharcado.  
 Não ehegue as botas para o calor.  
 Vou mudar de fato.  
 Traga-me um banho para os pés, —  
 uma sangria.  
 Creio que não ha de chover.  
 Faz muita lama.  
 Ha muita poeira.  
 Escorrega muito.  
 Faz escuro; noite; luar.  
 Faz muito vento.  
 Ha neve na serra.

## COMPRIMENTOS, &amp;c.

Bons dias, Senhor.  
 Viva!  
 Como está?  
 Como vai de saude?  
 Tem passado bem?

I hope I see you well.  
 Pretty well, and you?  
 Always the same.  
 Nothing to complain of.  
 As well as can be.  
 I am glad to hear it.  
 Accept my thanks.  
 How have you slept?  
 Have you slept well?  
 How is your cold?  
 I hope you are better.  
 You must not be out after sunset.  
 Don't stand on ceremony with me.

I hope it will be nothing.  
 Excuse me, if I insist.  
 Excuse this trouble.  
 Can you introduce me to Mr. N.?  
 I am quite ashamed.  
 I am ashamed to speak.  
 You must forgive me if I am not intelligible.  
 I am sorry to intrude.  
 I am sorry I have offended you.  
 I hope you will excuse me (forgive).  
 I hope you will excuse me, *i. e.* do without me.

I hope I don't intrude.  
 Don't disturb yourself.  
 I am sorry I can't speak Portuguese yet.  
 I am studying the language.  
 I know a few phrases.  
 I understand it a little.  
 I can read and translate.  
 I am learning the grammar.  
 Speaking is difficult.  
 I write exercises daily.  
 You must copy the pronunciation of gentlemen, not that of servants.  
 Read the works of Alexander Herculano and Castilho.  
 Allow me to ask you.  
 Can you speak to me for a few minutes?  
 Have you a moment's leisure?  
 Will you have the kindness?  
 Can you honour me with five minutes' conversation?  
 With much pleasure.  
 You come just in time.  
 I am much obliged to you.  
 I thank you.  
 I am deeply indebted to you.  
 I wish it were more.  
 Have the kindness to—  
 Please tell me which is—

Espero que esteja de saude.  
 Soffrivel, e V. S.?  
 Sempre o mesmo.  
 Bastante bem.  
 Acho-me muito bem.  
 Éstimo muito.  
 Receba os meus agradecimentos.  
 Como passou a noite?  
 Passou bem a noite?  
 Como vai o defluxo, a constipação?  
 Espero que esteja melhor.  
 Não é bom tomar o ar da noite.  
 Não deve haver cumprimentos para comigo.  
 Espero que não seja nada.  
 Desculpe-me, se insisto.  
 Desculpe este incommodo.  
 Pode-me apresentár ao Sr. N.?  
 Estou envergonhado.  
 Tenho vergonha de fallar.  
 Queira desculpar-me se me não faço entender.  
 Sinto incommodal-o.  
 Siuto tel-o offendido.  
 Peço-lhe que me desculpe.  
 Peço-lhe que me dispense.

Espero não ser importuno.  
 Não se incommode.  
 Sinto não poder ainda fallar Portuguez.  
 Ando a estudar a lingua.  
 Ja sei algumas palavras.  
 Entendo-o um pouco.  
 Posso ler e traduzir.  
 Estou apprendendo a grammatica.  
 Custa me muito fallar.  
 Eserevo ensaios todos os dias.  
 Deve imitar a pronuncia das pessoas educadas, e não a dos servos.  
 Leia as obras de Alexandre Herculano e as de Castilho.  
 Permitta-me que eu lhe peça.  
 Pode V. S. ouvir-me por alguns momentos?  
 Tem um momento vago?  
 Queira ter a bondade?  
 Pode honrar-me com cinco minutos de conversa?  
 Com muito gosto.  
 Chegou em boa occasião.  
 Fico-lhe muito obrigado.  
 Agradeço-lhe.  
 Mil vezes agradecido.  
 Outra cousa que fosse.  
 Tenha a bondade de—  
 Queira dizer-me qual é—

TIME.	TEMPO.
When does the steamer go?	Quando parte o vapor?
To-morrow morning, forenoon, at noon, afternoon, night.	Amanhã pela manhã, antes do meio dia, ao meio dia, de tarde, de noite.
Come back soon.	Volte logo.
On this occasion.	Nésta occasião.
When you please.	Quando quizer.
Some days hence.	D'aqui a alguns dias.
This day week.	D'aqui a oito dias.
This day fortnight.	D'aqui a quinze dias.
This time, again.	Esta vez, outra vez.
From time to time.	De quando em quando.
More than ever.	Mais do que nunca.
Is the boy gone?	Ja se foi o rapaz?
To-day. Now. For the present, henceforward.	Hoje. Agora. Por ora (por agora). Desde hoje, d'ora em diante.
Soon, then, always, meantime, every now and then.	Cedo, então, sempre, entretanto, de vez em quando.
Yesterday, yesterday afternoon, since yesterday.	Hontem. Hontem de tarde. Desde hontem para cá.
Yesterday morning.	Hontem pela uanhã.
The day before, yesterday.	Autes d'hontem.
Since then, sometimes.	Desde então, algumas vezes.
Repeatedly, so often.	Repetidas vezes, tantas vezes.
Next week.	Na semana que vem.
Every other day.	Um dia sim, outro não.
This very day.	Hoje mesmo.
This moment.	Agora mesmo.
That very afternoon.	Aquella mesma tarde.
Sunday morning, — afternoon.	Domingo de manhã, — de tarde.
By the time we return.	Para quando voltarmos.
At first sight.	À primeira vista.
Till now.	Até agora.
As short a time as possible.	O menos tempo possível.
It is some time since.	Ha bastante tempo que.
In a short time.	Em ponceo tempo.
The day after to-morrow.	Depois d'amanhã.
Within the last few days.	Ha poucos dias.
Eight days at most.	Oito dias quando muito.
In the beginning.	Ao principio.
At daybreak.	Ao romper do dia.
In short.	Por fim.
Not a single instant.	Nem um so instante.
It is hardly a moment since.	Ha apenas um momento que.
Before leaving the house.	Antes de sahir de casa.
While you are doing this.	Em quanto V. S. esta fazendo isso.
Monday eveuing.	Segunda feira da tarde.
Come at twelve on Tuesday.	Venha terça feira ao meio dia.
Come again next Wednesday.	Volte na quarta feira que vem.
The packet sailed last Thursday.	O paquete sahio quinta feira passada.
Friday, Saturday.	Sexta feira. Sabbado.
We shall soon arrive.	Em breve chegarémos.
Shortly afterwards.	Pouco depois.
Then, and even yet.	Então e ainda hoje.
In a few days.	Em poucos dias.

Now more than ever.  
 At three o'clock in the morning.  
 Near three o'clock.  
 From ten till eleven.  
 In less than a quarter of an hour.

Agora mais que nunca.  
 As tres horas da madrugada.  
 Perto de tres horas.  
 Desde ás dez até ás onze.  
 Em menos de um quarto de bora.

## PLACE.

## LUGAR.

Where is Mr. C.'s house?  
 Come this way.  
 Go that way.  
 Let us go there on foot.  
 He's here. Stay there.  
 Let us go back.  
 I dine out to-day.  
 The house is far from this.  
 In every part.  
 In the first place.  
 At a distance.  
 A carriage is at the door.  
 Within the room.  
 I am going up, — down.  
 Go on, — back.  
 Below, above.  
 Can you direct me?  
 Immediately above, — below.  
 He has gone upstairs, — downstairs.  
 Does not this way lead to —  
 Go straight on.  
 You can't go wrong.  
 Is it far from this?  
 It is very near this.  
 The nearest way home.  
 Is it far from the landing-place?  
 Near the river.  
 Near the fire.  
 Where is the book?  
 In the library, the drawing-room, the  
 drawer, the desk, the garden.  
 On the table.  
 In what street is it?  
 Out of the window.  
 Under the table.  
 On the bed.

Onde é a casa do Snr. C.?  
 Venha por aqui.  
 Passe por alli.  
 Vamos a pé até lá.  
 Está aqui. Fique ahi.  
 Voltémos para traz.  
 Janto fora hoje.  
 A casa é longe d'aqui.  
 Em todo o lugar.  
 Em primeiro lugar.  
 Ao longe.  
 Uma carruagem está á porta.  
 Dentro da sala.  
 Vou para cima, — para baixo.  
 Vá para diante, — traz.  
 Lá em baixo, lá em cima.  
 Pode ensinar-me?  
 Logo por cima, logo por baixo.  
 Foi para cima, — baixo.  
 Esta estrada não vai ter a —  
 Vá sempre direito.  
 Não pode errar no caminho.  
 É mui longe d'aqui?  
 É aqui mui perto.  
 O caminho mais curto para casa.  
 Fica longe do caes?  
 Perto do rio.  
 Ao pé do lume.  
 Onde está o livro?  
 Na livraria, na sala, na gaveta, na  
 secretaria, no jardim.  
 Sobre a mesa.  
 Em que rua é?  
 Pela janella fora.  
 Debaixo da mesa.  
 Em cima da cama.

## HORSES.

## CAVALLOS.

Horse, mare, pony, beast; white, black,  
 brown, dun, roan, grey, piebald,  
 chestnut, bay, light chestnut, dark  
 chestnut.  
 Head, neck, mane, eyes, ears, nostrils,  
 mouth, tongue, teeth, legs, forefeet,  
 hind feet, fetlock, hoofs, loin, back,  
 ribs, shoulder, flanks, tail, chest.  
 Saddle, lady's —, gentleman's —.

Cavallo, egua, cavallinbo, besta;  
 branco, preto, castanho, baio, ruão,  
 ruço, malhado, alazão, amarello,  
 castanho, vermelho.  
 Cabeça, pescoço, elina, olhos, orelhas,  
 ventas, boca, lingua, dentes, pernas,  
 mãos, pés, tornozelo, caseos, lombo,  
 costas, areas, pa, flancos, rabo, peito.  
 Sella, — de senhora, — de senhor.

- Girths, stirrups, stirrup-leathers, snaffle, reins, bit, curb-chain, crupper, martingale, head-stall, whip, spurs, rowels.
- Stable, stall, rack, manger, bedding, oats, barley, maize, bran, grass, hay, straw, hammer, nails, shoes.
- Saddler, farrier, pineers, doctor, horse-boy.
- To bruise (maize), clean, to drink, dismount, go, to gallop, get ready, take hold, let go, manage, mend, nail, put, rub down, ride, saddle, shoe, take to, tighten, walk, hold.
- I want the horse at four o'clock, if it is fine.
- If it does not rain, bring the horses at three.
- Bring a side saddle.
- Hold his head.
- Is he lame?
- Is he sure footed?
- Saddle both the horses, one for a lady, the other for a gentleman.
- I cannot mount here.
- Bring a chair.
- Bring the mounting-stool.
- Bring the horse closer.
- Don't leave him alone!
- There, he's off!
- Tighten the girths well.
- Put the saddle further back.
- Put it further forward.
- Shorten the crupper.
- The crupper is too short.
- The curb-chain is too tight.
- Where is my whip?
- Give me a switeh.
- I want spurs.
- This saddle needs breeching.
- Lengthen the stirrups two holes.
- Let go his head.
- Let go the bridle.
- Lengthen the stirrups. Shorten the stirrups.
- That will do. All right.
- Come with me.
- Keep closer to me.
- Don't loiter behind.
- When I alight, take the reins.
- Are the shoes all right?
- One is loose.
- It will come off on the road.
- Have you every thing?
- Have you pineers and nails?
- Cilhas, estribos, loros, brindão, redeas, freio, barbella, rabieho, peitoral, eabeçalhas, ehicote, esporas, rosetas.
- Cavallariça, cantos, ripage, manjadoura, mato, aveia, eevada, milho, farelos, herva, feno, palha, martello, eravos, ferraduras.
- Selleiro, ferrador, torquez, alveitar, ou veterinario, burriqueiro.
- Pizar, limpar, beber, apear-se, andar, gallop, apromptar, pegar, largar, governar, conceitar, aravejar, pôr, esfregar, montar, sellar, ferrar, levar, apertar, passeiar, aguentar.
- Quero o cavallo ás quatro, se estiver bou tempo.
- Se não ehove, traga as bestas ás tres horas.
- Traga uma sella de senhora.
- Pegue-lhe pela eabeça.
- Está maneo?
- É seguro das mãos?
- Ponha as sellas nas hestas, uma para senhora, e outra para homem.
- Não posso montar aqui.
- Traga uma cadeira.
- Traga ea o banquinbo.
- Chegue a besta mais para ea.
- Não o deixe so.
- Olha! ja fugio.
- Aperte bem as eilhas.
- Ponha a sella mais atraz.
- Ponha-a mais adiante.
- Eneurte o rabieho.
- O rabieho está curto de mais.
- A barbella está apertada.
- Onde está o ehicote?
- Dê-me uma ehibata.
- Precio das esporas.
- Esta sella preieisa de retrauea.
- Alargue os estribos mais dois furos.
- Dê lhe o freio.
- Largue o freio—as redeas.
- Ponha os estribos mais eumpridos, — Eneurte os estribos.
- Basta. Está bom.
- Venha comigo.
- Venha mais ao pé de mim.
- Não se demore atraz.
- Quando eu me apear, pegue nas redeas.
- As ferraduras estão seguras?
- Uma está larga.
- Vai eahir no eaminho.
- Não lhe falta nada?
- Tem torquez e eravos?



He has lost a shoe.  
 Is there a farrier near?  
 Can you put in a nail?  
 Yes, I'll do it directly.  
 Don't go so fast.  
 Lead the lady's horse.  
 Don't beat him.  
 Don't do that.  
 I have told you twice.  
 If you do it again, I shall complain to  
 your master.  
 Let us go home.  
 He is hot, sweating.  
 Don't let him drink.  
 Let the horse alone.  
 Let go the tail.  
 Loosen the girths, but don't take off  
 the saddle.  
 Walk him up and down.  
 Take him to the stable.  
 I shall see him fed.  
 Give him a feed of maize, — an extra  
 feed, — double, — hay, — bran, — a  
 mash, — a sop.  
 Let the maize be bruised.  
 Has he taken his corn?  
 Has he had water?  
 Wash his hoofs.  
 They are still dirty.  
 Give him fresh straw.  
 He must be bled.  
 He must have physic.  
 Take the horse to the farrier's.  
 Have you taken him to drink?  
 Go and see if they have given hay to  
 the horse.  
 I will tell them to send up the horses.  
 This girth is much worn.  
 You must get another.  
 The saddle must be stuffed.  
 It hurts the horse.  
 The crupper needs meading.  
 Send for the doctor.  
 Secure the stirrups.  
 Clean the saddle and bridle, — the  
 harness.  
 All the iron is rusty.  
 You have not cleaned the horse, — the  
 stable.  
 The stable should be well aired.  
 Use the currycomb and brush more.  
 The skin must be smoother, more sleek  
 and glossy.  
 Go and get a hack.  
 I want the horse clipped.  
 What does he charge to clip it?

Perden uma ferradura.  
 Ha ferrador perto?  
 Sabe deitar um cravo?  
 Sim; vou cravejalo ja.  
 Não va tão de pressa.  
 Leve o cavallo da senhora.  
 Não dê na besta.  
 Não faça isso.  
 Ja lhe disse duas vezes.  
 Se fizer outra vez, farei queixa ao seu  
 amo.  
 Vamos para casa.  
 Elle está quente, suado.  
 Não lhe dê de beber.  
 Deixe estar o cavallo.  
 Largue o rabo.  
 Alargue as cilhas, mas não tire a  
 sella.  
 Passeie a besta.  
 Leve-o para a cavallariça.  
 Vou vel-o comer.  
 Dê-lhe uma ração de milho, — acres-  
 centada, — dobrada, — feno, — fare-  
 los, — uaiá palhada, — sopa.  
 É preciso pizar o milho.  
 Comeo bem a ração?  
 Ja teve agua?  
 Lave-lhe os cascos.  
 Aiada estão sujós.  
 Dê lhe palha fresca.  
 Deve ser sangrado.  
 Deve tomar remedio.  
 Leve a besta ao ferrador.  
 Ja o levou a beber?  
 Va ver se derão feno ao cavallo.  
 Vou mandar que tragão os cavallos.  
 Esta cilha está gasta.  
 É preciso comprar outra.  
 É preciso estufar a sella.  
 Fcre o cavallo.  
 O rabicho preciso de eoacerto.  
 Chame o veterinario.  
 Areie os estribos.  
 Alimpe a sella e as redeas, — os arreios.  
 Toda a ferragem está ferrugeata.  
 V. m. não alimpou o cavallo, — a ca-  
 valharia.  
 A cavallariça deve ser bem ventillada.  
 Faça mais uso do ferro e escova.  
 O pello deve ficar mais macio, mais  
 liso e lustroso.  
 Va buscar uma besta d'aluguer.  
 Quero que se tosquic a besta.  
 Quaatto pede para a tosquiar?

His coat is rough.  
You must singe it.  
I want the same horse I had last time.

Tell him I won't have the same horse.  
I must have a better.

*He is lazy*, — hard in the mouth.  
— kicks, — sbies, — rears, — stumbles,  
— limps.

He goes down with one of his fore feet.  
His back is sore.

He won't go.  
He does not walk well.  
He is a tricky horse.

He has a sand-crack.  
He is unsound in the fetlock.

He is broken-winded.  
He is not master of my weight.

He is blind of an eye.

He is a jibber.  
Take up (loosen) the curb.

He has an easy mouth.

Is he playful?

The horse is quiet, has good paces, has no defect; very sure-footed; his hoofs are very good; of unequalled strength, has sparkling eyes, is not stubborn, has no vice, goes very quietly, ambles well, walks, trots, canters, gallops.

Tem o cabelo arripiado.  
É preciso chainuscal-o.  
Quero o mesmo cavallo que tive a última vez.

Diga-lhe que não quero a mesma besta.  
Quero um melhor.

É molle, — rijo de boca.  
Dá couces, attira, espanta-se, empina-se, tropeça, cambeja.

Esqueça-se d'uma mão.

Está ferido.

Não quer andar.

Não tem bom passo.

Tem manha.

Tem um quarto aberto.

Tem defeito nos machinhos.

Tem pulmoeira.

Não pode comigo.

Esta besta é cega d'um olho.

Pega-se.

Aperte (alargue) a barbella.

É muito doce de boca.

É amigo de brincar?

A besta é mansa, tem bom andar, está sem defeito; mui segura das mãos; os cascos são excellentes, quanto á força sem igual; tem olhos vivos, não tem manha, não tem malicia nenhuma, é muito quieto no andar, tem bom passo, anda bem a passo, trota, vai a meio gallope, gallopa bem.

## NIGHT QUARTERS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Could you give us a bed?  
We have provisious with us.  
Is there shelter for the horses?  
Can we buy maize?  
A little hot water.  
Is there a tub?  
We have tea and coffee.  
Can you lend tea-things?  
Is there butter?  
We should like milk.  
We have ouly goat's milk.  
We want to be off at dawn.  
Have the goodness to call us at four.

Thanks for your hospitality.  
Good bye, Sir.  
A thousand thanks.  
Here is a trifle for the poor.

## AGASALHO NA SERRA.

Pode V.m. alojar nos?  
Trouxémos de comer e beber.  
Haverá palheiro para as bestas?  
Poderemos comprar milho?  
Uma gotinha d'agua quente.  
Haverá celha cm casa?  
Trouxémos chá e caffè.  
Pode emprestar-nos louça?  
Ha manteiga?  
Queríamos leite.  
Não temos senão leite de cabra.  
Querémos partir de madrugada.  
Queira ter a bondade de nos mandar acordar pelas quatro horas.  
Agradeçémos o seu agasalho.  
Adeus, meu senhor.  
Mil agradecimentos.  
Aqui tem uma esmola para os pobres.

## AT AN INN.

Can I have rooms?  
 A bed room and parlour?  
 What is the charge per day?  
 Which is the public room?  
 Is there a table d'hôte?  
 At what hour do you dine?  
 I shall dine in my own room to-day.  
 Bring me to-day's paper.  
 Where is the post-office?  
 I want this linen washed.  
*Call a cab, — a porter, — a coach and pair.*  
 Take my passport to the Consul's and the Police office.  
 Has the laundress brought my linen?  
 I go to-morrow at eleven.  
 I shall take a bath.

## KITCHEN AND COOK.

Kitchen-hearth, oven, pot, saucepan, tea-kettle, tea-pot, copper.  
 Frying-pan, gridiron.  
 Drainer, tin coffee-pot.  
 Tin jug, fish-kettle.  
 Kitchen-utensils, crockery.  
 Pestle and mortar, scales, tub, axc, skewer, knife, cover, coffee-mill.  
 To bake bread, bake meat, boil, broil, breakfast, cook, cut, dine, fry, mince, poach, roast, stew, toast, soak, skim.  
 A baking, to knead dough.  
 Soup, broth, hash.  
*Pease-soup* —, fish —, bean —, vermicelli —, cressy —, — maigre, mock turtle —.  
 Stewed mutton, — giblets.  
 Vermicelli, macaroni, soup paste, anchovy.  
*Fish*, sea —, river —, red mullet, grey mullet, John Dory, mackarel, tunny, sword-, herring, salmon, trout, eod, salt —.  
 Soles — turbot — whiting.  
 Shell-fish, lobster, crab, oysters, periwinkles, limpets, prawns.  
 Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, oil, ginger, cinnamon, mace, cloves, garlic, isinglass.  
*Beef*, roast —, boiled —, stewed —,

## NUMA HOSPEDARIA.

Ha quartos?  
 Um quarto de dormir e uma sala.  
 Quanto pedem por dia?  
 Qual é o salão commun?  
 Ha meza redonda?  
 Á que horas se janta?  
 Janto hoje no meu quarto.  
 Traga me a gazetta d'hoje.  
 Onde é o correio?  
 Quero esta roupa lavada.  
*Mande vir uma sege, — um Gallego, — uma carruagem.*  
 Leve o meu passaporte á casa do Consul e á policia.  
 A lavadeira trouxe a minha roupa?  
 Párto amanhã ás onze horas.  
 Tomarei um hânho.

## COZINHA E COZINHEIRO.

Lar, forno, panella, cassarola, chaleira, hule, caldeira.  
 Frigideira, grelha.  
 Rallo, cafeteira de folha.  
 Cangirão de folha, peixeira.  
 Trem de cozinha, louça.  
 Almofariz e páo, balança, celha, machado, espéto, faca, tampa, moinho de caffè.  
 Cozer pão, assar carne, cozer, assar na grelha, almoçar, cozinhar, cortar, jantar, frigir, picar, escalfar, assar, estufar, torrar, pôr de molho, escumar.  
 Uma amassadura, amassar.  
 Sopa, caldo, guisado.  
*Sopa de ervilhas*, — peixe, — feijão, — massa, — hervas, caldo, — falsa de tartaruga.  
 Guizado de carneiro, cabedella.  
 Aletria, macarrão, estrelinha, anchova.  
*Peixe*, —do mar, —do rio, —salmonete, tainha, gallo, cavalla, atum, espada, arenques, salmão, truta, halháu, salgado.  
 Solhas — rodovalho — pescadinha.  
 Marisco, lagosta, carangueijo, ostras, caramujo, cracas, camarões.  
 Sal, pimenta, mostarda, vinagre, azeite, gengibre, cauella, flor de noz moscada, cravos, álho, colla de peixe.  
*Carne de vacca*, — assada, — cosida, —

- cold —, salt —, hung —, sirloin of —, beef-steaks, ribs of —
- Mutton*, leg of —, neck of —, fore quarter, hind —, — chops, kidneys, liver.
- Lamb*. Kid.
- Veal*, leg of —, loin of —, — cutlets, — pie.
- Pork*, fresh —, salt —
- Bacon, ham, lard, suet, fat, sausages, tongue.
- Stuffing, gravy, sauce, juice.
- Butter*, fresh —, salt —, best —, melted —.
- Milk, cream, cheese.
- Eggs*, boiled, poached, fried, fresh, the white, the yolk. Omelette.
- Bread*, a loaf, white —, stale —, new —, hot —, brown —.
- Crust, crumb, crumbs.
- Flour, dough, yeast.
- Poultry*. Chickens, hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons.
- Game*. Partridges, quails, snipes, woodcocks.
- Pies*. Paste, pigeon-pie, apple —, pear —, cherry —.
- Pudding*. Rice pudding, lemon —, sago —, tapioca —.
- Turtlets* or patties.
- Vegetables. Salad.
- Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, parsnips, carrots, onions, broad-beans, French beans, haricot, peas, cauliflowers, spinach, lettuce, parsley.
- Fruits*. Oranges, grapes, apples (baking apples), pears, quinces, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, almonds, raisins.
- Green —, ripe —.
- Currants, dried figs, prunes, melons, pine-apples, bananas, lemons, custard-apples.
- Biscuits, small bisenits, macaroons.
- Sponge-cake, bread-cake.
- Arrowroot cake, rice-cake.
- American ice, ice, ice-cream.
- Dessert*. Preserved fruit or sweetmeats, marmalade, jelly.
- Wine*. Port, Champagne, red, white, fine, old, new, strong.
- Brandy, rum, punch.
- Beer, porter.
- Tea, coffee, chocolate.
- Lemonade, soda-water.
- estufada (*guisada*), — fria, — salgada, — de fumo, alcatre do vasio, bifés, alcatre.
- Carneiro*, perna de —, pescoço de —, Quarto dianteiro, — trazeiro, costeletas de —, rins, figado.
- Cordeiro*. Cabrito.
- Vitella*, perna de —, lombo de —, costeletas de —, pastelão de —.
- Carne de porco*, — fresca, — salgada.
- Toucinho, presunto, manteiga de porco, sebo, gordura, salchichas, lingua.
- Recheio, molho, molho, sumo.
- Manteiga*, — fresca, — salgada, — fina, — derretida.
- Leite, uata, queijo.
- Ovos*, cozidos, escalfados, fritos, frescos, a clara, a gemma. Omeleta.
- Pão*, um pão, — alvo, — duro, — molle, — quente, — de rala.
- Códea, miolo, migas.
- Farinha, massa, fermento.
- Criação*. Frangos, gallinhas, patos, gansos, perús, pombas.
- Caça*. Perdizes, cordouizes, narsejas, galinholas.
- Pastelões*. Massa, pastelão de pombos, — de maçãs — de peras, — de cerejas.
- Pudim*. Pudim de arroz, — de limão, — de sago, — de tapioca.
- Pasteis*, pastelinhos.
- Hortalças*. Salada.
- Batatas, couves, nabos, cenoura branca, ceouras, cebolas, favas, feijinha, feijão, ervilhas, couve-flór, espinafres, alface, salsa.
- Fruta*. Laranjas, uvas, maçãs (peros) peras, marmelos, pecegos, pecegos calvos, damascos, ameixas, cerejas, amendoas, passas de uva. — verde, — maduro.
- Passas de Corintho, figos passados, ameixas passadas, melões, ananazes, bananas, limões, anonas.
- Bolaxas, biscoitos, bôlos de amendoa.
- Pão de lo, pão.
- Bôlos de araruta, — de arroz.
- Gelo americano, neve, sorvete.
- Sobremesa*. Frutas de conserva, marmelada, gelêa.
- Vinho*. — do Porto, Champanha, tinto, branco, fino, velho, novo, forte.
- Aguardente, rom, ponche.
- Cerveja branca, — preta.
- Chá, caffè, chocolate.
- Limonada, agua de soda.

Go early to market.  
 What is the price of ducks?  
 Call at the butcher's.  
 Tell him to send —  
 What have we in the house?  
 I want soup, fish, and beef.  
 What will you have for breakfast?  
 Will you have eggs for breakfast?  
 I shall dine on veal.  
 I like the vegetables well boiled.  
 I wish to dine at two o'clock.  
 I want a rice-pudding.  
 Let dinner be ready punctually at two  
 o'clock.  
 This meat is tough, — under-done, —  
 over-done.  
 The soup is too salt.  
 Don't put pepper in.  
 Bring me your account every night at  
 nine, and the grocer's book every  
 Saturday at the same hour.  
 You need not buy so much.  
 Why is beef dearer?  
 Did you weigh this?  
 I dine out to-morrow.  
 I shall have friends at dinner to-mor-  
 row, eight persons.

## BALL, CONCERT.

An invitation.  
 Assembly, remnion.  
 Soirée (public, private).  
 A dance, a waltz.  
 The master, the lady of the house.  
 Partner, vis-à-vis.  
 Gentleman, guest, the guests.  
 To invite.  
 Pay respects to, bow, dance.  
 Offer a chair, refreshments.  
 Will you do me the honour to dance  
 the next waltz with me?  
 With much pleasure.  
 I am sorry I am engaged.

## BED-ROOM.

Bed, bedstead, paillasse, mattress.  
 Pillow, bolster, blankets, a sheet.  
 Sheets, counterpane, cradle.  
 Wardrobe, drawer, chest of drawers.  
 Basin, ewer, wash-hand-stand, soap-  
 dish.  
 Dressing-table, towel-stand, glass.  
 [*Portugal.*]

Vá cedo fazer as compras.  
 A como se vendem os patos?  
 Passe pelo açogue.  
 Diga-lhe que mande —  
 O que ha em casa?  
 Quero sopa, peixe, e carne.  
 O Senhor, o que quer almoçar?  
 Quer almoçar ovos?  
 Jantarei vitella.  
 Gosto dos legumes bem cozidos.  
 Quero jantar ás duas horas.  
 Quero um pudim de arroz.  
 Quero o jantar ás duas em ponto.  
 Esta carne é rija de mais, — está crua  
 de mais, — assada de mais.  
 A sopa tem sal de mais.  
 Não deite pimenta.  
 Traga a sua conta todas as noites, ás  
 nove horas, e o livro do mercador,  
 todos os sabbados, á mesma hora.  
 Não deve comprar tanto.  
 Porque está a carne mais cara?  
 Já peson isto?  
 Janto fóra amanhã.  
 Tenho amanhã uns senhores a jantar;  
 oito pessoas.

## UM BAILE, UM CONCERTO.

Uma carta de convite.  
 Assembleia, reunião.  
 Soirée (publica ou particular).  
 Uma dança, uma valsa.  
 O dono, a dona da casa.  
 Par, par fronteiro.  
 Cavalheiro, hospede, os convidados.  
 Convidar.  
 Comprimentar, fazer uma cortezia,  
 dausar.  
 Offerecer uma cadeira, refrescos.  
 Quer V. E. fazer me a honra de dançar  
 comigo a primeira valsa?  
 Com muito gosto.  
 Sinto que estou comprometida.

## QUARTO DE DORMIR.

Cama, leito, enxergão, colchão.  
 Almofada, travesseiro, cobertores, um  
 leuçol.  
 Lenções, colchia, berço.  
 Vestuario, gavéta, commoda.  
 Bacia, jarra, lavatorio, saboneteiro.  
 O toncador, o cabide, espelho.

Comb, brush, nail-brush.  
Razors, tooth-brush, pin-cushion.

Pin, needle and thread.  
Soap, tooth-powder.  
Bring me, give me.  
Brush my coat.  
Make my bed.  
Straighten the bolster.  
Put on the pillows.  
Bring more blankets.  
Close—open—the curtains.  
I want more light and air.  
*Make* some barley-water, — rice-water,  
— a cup of arrowroot.

— a cup of rice-water with milk.  
I get up at six.  
Who knocks? Who's there?  
Who is it? Come in.  
The door is shut.  
No, it is open.  
I am dressing, — undressing, — not  
at home.  
Don't come in.  
Never come into my room without  
knocking.  
Master is in his room, has retired.

Good morning, sir.  
Open the shutters.  
What sort of weather is it?  
Is it fine?  
When's breakfast?  
I have slept too long.  
I shall be ready at eight.  
Hot water. Boots.  
I shall get up directly.  
Please *air* the linen, the shirt, the  
sheets, this flannel.  
Warm the bed.  
I am very sleepy.  
He is asleep. He is awake.  
He is up, — out of bed.  
He is still in bed.  
I am going to shave.  
The razors are blunt.  
This one is notched.  
Are my shoes clean?  
The blacking is not good.  
It is time to get up.  
I could not sleep, because the dog  
barked so.  
The bed is very hard.  
I want another blanket.  
These sheets are damp.

O pente, escova, escova de unhas.  
Navalhas, escova de dentes, almofa-  
dinha.  
Alfinete, agulha e linha.  
Sabão, os pós de dentes.  
Traga-me, dê-me.  
Escove a minha casa e a.  
Faça a minha cama.  
Indireite o travesseiro.  
Ponha as almofadas em cima.  
Traga mais cobertores.  
Feche—abra—as cortinas.  
Quero mais luz e mais ar.  
*Faça* uma gotinha de agua de ceva-  
dinha, — agua de arroz, — uma ehi-  
cara de arraruta.  
— de agua de arroz com leite.  
Levanto-me ás seis horas.  
Quem bate? Quem está lá?  
Quem é? Entre.  
A porta está fechada.  
Não, está aberta.  
*Estou-me* vestindo, — despindo, —  
invisível.  
Não pode entrar.  
Nunca entre no meu quarto sem bater.  
O patrão está no seu quarto, já se  
recolheu.  
Bom dia, senhor.  
Abra os postigos.  
Que tal está o tempo?  
Está bom tempo?  
Quando se almoça?  
Dormi de mais.  
Estarei prompto ás oito horas.  
Agua quente. Botas.  
Vou-me levantar já.  
Faça favor de *aquecer* a roupa, a  
cauiza, os lençoes, esta flanela.  
Aqueça a cama.  
Tenho muito somno.  
Elle dorme. Está acordado.  
Está levantado, — a pé.  
Está ainda na cama.  
Vou fazer a barba.  
As navalhas não cortão.  
Esta tem bocas.  
Estão limpos os sapatos?  
A graxa não é boa.  
São horas de levantar-me.  
Eu não pude dormir, por estar o cão  
a ladrar.  
Acho a cama muito dura.  
Quero outro cobertor de lá.  
Estes lençoes estão húmidos.

Don't put out the light.  
Put the lucifers on the table.  
Don't forget to call me at six o'clock.

The pillows are hard.  
Bring me an address-book (directory),  
— this morning's paper, — yesterday's Diario.

Have you a map of Lisbon?  
Call a carriage, please.  
Must I make a bargain?  
No, they have a tariff.  
Good night.

## SICK ROOM.

Doctor, visit, prescription, consultation.  
Disease, pain, bruise, boil, wound,  
expectoration, hæmorrhage, cold,  
cough, fainting, pain in the chest.

Medicine, pills, draught, powder, gargle, diet, rest.

Blister, mustard-poultice, a plaster,  
linseed poultice, a rag, salve.

A dozen leeches.  
Bath, foot-bath, warm, cold, tepid.

To bleed, cough, die, expectorate, feel  
the pulse, get up, go to bed, move,  
put on a blister (or leeches), rest,  
rise, sleep, take medicine.

Better, cold, dying, faint, feverish,  
hot, indisposed, low, restless, sick,  
weak, worse, in danger, out of  
danger.

The patient must be kept quiet.  
The draught to be taken at bed-time.

One pill to be taken twice a-day.

The medicine every three hours.

*A mustard poultice (or blister) to be placed  
on the chest at once — on the stom-  
ach, — under the collar-bone, —  
under the right shoulder-blade.*

A rag and some salve.  
Put a bottle of hot water to the feet.

I shall take a bath—ninety degrees—  
pour in more cold water, — more hot  
—that will do. Give me the thermo-  
meter. Cover the bath.

Não apague a luz.  
Ponha os fosforos em cima da mesa.  
Não se esqueça de me chamar as seis  
horas.

As almofadas são duras.  
Traga-me um directorio, — a gazeta  
dêsta manhã, — o Diario de hontem.

Tem V. S. um mappa de Lisboa?  
Mande vir uma sege.  
É preciso ajustar?  
Não, elles tem uma tabella.  
Boa noite.

## QUARTO DO DOENTE.

Medico, visita, receita, junta.  
Doença, dor, contusão, leicença, fe-  
rida, expectoração, sangue pela boca,  
constipação, tosse, desmaio, dor no  
peito.

Remedio, pilulas, bebida, pós, garga-  
rejo, dieta, deseanço.

Caustico, cataplasma de mostarda, um  
emplastro, papas de linhaça, um  
trapo, unguento.

Uma dzia de sangue-sugas.  
Banho, banho para os pés, quente, frio,  
morno.

Sangrar, tossir, morrer, expectorar,  
tomar o pulso, levantar-se, deitar-  
se, mover, pôr um caustico (ou  
bixas), desearçar, levantar, dormir,  
tomar remedio.

Melhor, frio, moribundo, desmaiado,  
com febre, quente, iucommodado,  
fraco, inquieto, nauseado, fracco,  
peior, em perigo, fora de perigo.

O doente deve estar quieto.  
A bebida para tomar á noite—á hora  
de recolher.

Para tomar uma pillula duas vezes ao  
dia.

O remedio é para tomar de tres em tres  
horas.

*Ponha já uma cataplasma de mostardo  
no peito, — no estomago, — na  
parte superior do peito, — debaixo  
do hombro.*

Um panno com um ponceo d'unguento.  
Ponha uma garrafa d'agua quente aos  
pés.

Tomarei um bauho—noventa graus.  
Deite mais agua fria, — mais agua  
quente—está bom. Dé-me o ther-  
mometro. Tape o banho.

Open the window from the top.  
Put an easy chair in my room.

He is faint. Bring the salts. Throw  
water in his face. Rub his hands.

## WASHERWOMAN.

Here is the list.  
Wash the linen carefully.  
Take care not to tear it.  
I want it on Saturday.  
Untie the bundle.  
See if it's all right.  
No, there's a shirt missing.  
It is not starched enough.  
It is badly washed.  
*It is not well ironed, — starched.*

## SHOEMAKER.

Please take my measure for a pair of  
boots.  
Make them easy.  
I don't want to be lame.  
They are too tight.  
I have a corn here.  
It hurts me here.  
They pain me.  
My foot is easier.  
I want stout boots—double soles—of  
white leather.  
Send them home on Saturday, without  
fail.  
Get these mended.  
Make me another pair.

## TAILOR.

I want a complete suit.  
Ready made.  
How will you have it made?  
What kind of buttons?  
I like the trousers wide, tight, long,  
short.  
I want these trousers mended.  
The sleeves are loose.  
The trousers don't fit.  
The coat fits well.  
Cloth, patterns, material, silk, casimir.  
  
I like this.  
This is the fashion.

Abre a jauella por cima.  
Ponha uma cadeira de braços no meu  
quarto.  
Está com desmaio. Traga o sal de  
cheiro. Deite-lhe agua fria sobre o  
rosto. Esfregue-lhe as mãos.

## LAVADEIRA.

Aqui está o rol.  
Lave a roupa com cuidado.  
Tenha cuidado de não rasgar-a.  
Pereço d'ella Sabbado.  
Desáte a trouxa.  
Veja se está certa.  
Não—falta uma camisa.  
Não tem gomma bastante.  
Está mal lavada.  
*Não está bem passada ao ferro, — en  
gommada.*

## SAPATEIRO.

Faça favor de tomar-me a medida para  
um par de botas.  
Faça-as largas.  
Não quero ficar aleijado.  
Estão muito apertadas.  
Tenho um callo aqui.  
Mágoa-me aqui.  
Fazem me mal.  
Fica-me o pé mais a vontade.  
Quero botas fortes—com duas solas—  
de coiro brauco.  
Mande-as para casa Sabbado, sem falta.  
  
Mande concertar estas.  
Faça-me outro par.

## ALFAIATE.

Quero um fato completo.  
Fato feito.  
Como quer que a faça?  
Que qualidade de botões?  
Quero as calças largas, justas, com-  
pridas, curtas.  
Mande concertar estas calças.  
As mangas são largas.  
As calças não servem bem.  
A casaca fica-lhe bem.  
Panno, amostras, fazenda, seda, casi-  
mira.  
Gosto disto.  
Assim é a moda.



## BOOKSELLER.

Book, pamphlet, print, periodical,  
engraving, magazine.  
Paper, white, tinted, thick, thin, large,  
small.  
English, Portuguese.  
Ink, black, blue, red.  
Pens, steel pens.

## WATCHMAKER.

My watch does not go well.  
It loses—gains.  
It has stopped.  
What is the matter?  
The mainspring is broken.  
When will it be ready?  
I'll send it home.

## HAIRDRESSER.

Please cut my hair.  
The scissors are blunt.  
I don't want it curled.  
Is it as you like?  
Cut only the points, — the longest  
hairs.  
Don't cut it much behind.  
Shall I put on oil?  
No, I thank you.  
Trim the whiskers.  
Don't cut off much.  
How much?  
What you please.  
Is that enough?  
Much obliged, Sir.

## CALLING, PAYING VISITS.

Is Mr. V. at home?  
Yes, Sir.  
Is Mrs. V. in? Both out.  
*I believe so, — not.*  
No, Sir, he has gone out.  
He is in the country, the garden, the  
counting-house, the drawing-room,  
up stairs, in his room, the bath.  
In bed, confined to bed.  
At table, at breakfast.  
Unwell, very ill.  
Give this card, and ask if I can see  
him?  
Is he alone?  
Any visitors with him?  
Is dinner over?

## LIVREIRO.

Livro, folheto, gravura, periodico,  
estampa, magazin.  
Papel, branco, de cor, grosso, delgado,  
grande, pequeno.  
Inglez, Portuguese.  
Tinta, preta, azul, encarnada.  
Peunas, pennas d'aço.

## RELOJEIRO.

O meu relógio não regula bem.  
Atráza-se—adianta-se.  
Parou—está parado.  
O que tem?  
A mola real está quebrada.  
Quando estará prompto?  
Eu lh'o mandarei para casa.

## CABELLEIREIRO.

Corte-me o cabelo, faz favor?  
A tesoura não corta bem.  
Não o quero frisado.  
Acha-o cortado ao seu gosto?  
Só *esponte* o cabelo—os cabelos mais  
compridos.  
Não o corte muito atrás.  
Quer que lhe dê óleo?  
Não quero nada, obrigado.  
Apare as snisses.  
Não corte muito.  
Quanto é?  
O que quizer.  
Basta isso?  
Muito obrigado.

## FAZER VISITAS.

O Sur. V. está em casa?  
Está, sim, Senhor.  
A Senhora V. está? *Sahirão ambos.*  
*Creio que sim, — não.*  
Não, senhor, sahio.  
Está no campo, no jardim, no escrip-  
torio, na sala, lá em cima, no seu  
quarto, no banho.  
Na cama, de cama.  
A mesa, almoçando.  
Incommodado, muito doente.  
Entregue-lhe este bilhete, e pergunte  
lhe se lhe poderei fallar.  
Está só?  
Tem gente de fora?  
Ja se acabou o jantar?

Have they dined?

*Please walk up, — come in, — take a seat, — wait a little, — give me your name.*

How is the young lady?

She is very little better.

Master sent see any one to-day.

— is gone to the country.

— is at diuner.

— gone out to walk.

— is dining out.

Give him my compliments.

Certainly, Sir.

Is Mr. John at home?

I don't know, Sir.

I'll see, — inquire, — ask.

I'll let him know.

I am sure he'll not be long.

He will come directly.

Say I called.

I'll call another day.

I have not a card.

I shall call again to-morrow.

Ring the bell. Knock.

Ask if Mr. B. is at home.

No one at home.

He is gone out, but will be back soon.

I can't see any one after —

“With thauks.”

“P. P. C.”

“With inquiries.”

Your mistress is calling.

Did you call me, Ma'am?

Did you ring, Sir?

Do you want breakfast, Sir?

By master's orders.

According to the instructions I received.

Some one has knocked three times.

Dou't keep people waiting.

A gentleman wishes to see you.

Show him in.

Ja jantáreo?

*Feça favor de subir, — entrar, — assentar-se, — esperar um instante, — me dizer seu nome.*

Como está a menina?

Tem poucas melhoras.

O patrão hoje não recebe visitas.

— foi para o campo.

— está jautande.

— foi passear, foi dar um passeio.

— janta fora.

Feça-lhe os meus cumprimentos.

Será servido, senhor.

Está o Sr. João em casa?

Não posso dizer.

*Vou ver, — perguntar, — saber.*

Farei sciente.

Estou certo que uão tarda.

Vem ja.

Diga-lhe que o procurei.

Voltarei outro dia.

Não tenho bilhete.

Voltarei amanhã.

Toque a campaiuha. Bâte.

Pergunte se o Sr. B. está em casa.

Não está ninguém em casa.

Sahio, mas voltará logo.

Não posso receber visitas depois—

“A agradecer.”

“A despedir-se.”

“Para saber do Senhor.”

A Senhora está chamando.

Chamou-me, minha senhora?

O Senhor tocou?

O Senhor quer almoçar?

Por ordem de men amo.

Segundo as instrucções que recebi.

Está alguém á porta que tem batido tres vezes.

Não fuça esperar a gente.

Um cavalheiro pergunta se pode entrar.

Que entre.

#### RECEIVING VISITS.

Some one is knocking.

I hear a knock.

Go and see who it is.

A lady wants to see you.

Tell her to walk up.

Ask her to come in.

I am sorry I can't see any one to-day.

I am unwell, — indisposed.

#### RECEBER VISITAS.

Estão batendo á porta.

Ouço bater á porta.

Va ver quem é.

Uma senhora quer fallar com o senhor.

Diga-lhe que suba.

Peça-lhe que entre.

Sinto não poder fallar com ninguém hoje.

Estou doente, — incommodado.

Beg the gentleman to excuse me.

Say I am ill, — have company, — am dressing, — am undressing, — am in my room, — am getting up, — am coming directly.

Mr. S. wishes to see you, Sir.  
I am engaged; I can't see him,

Who can it be at this time? Look out at the window.

It's the doctor.

So late!

If any one calls, say that—

Has any one called?

Any visitors?

Any one been here?

Any body wanted me?

Any one been here?

Mr. B. called, and left his card.

Show the gentleman into the dining-room, and say I am coming immediately.

Don't show any one into the room when I have friends with me.

Pray be seated.

I am glad to see you.

Do, pray, sit down.

Give a chair to Mr. P.

Won't you sit down?

I can't stay.

I have a great deal to do.

I'll stay longer next time.

Pray, sit down.

Sit down here.

I am much obliged to you for this visit.

I only come to say good bye.

Sit beside me.

Pray, take a chair.

Allow me to offer you a glass of wine.

You must be tired.

The road is steep.

I did not find my friend in.

I wished to say something to you.

#### BUYING AND BARGAINING.

Money, gold, silver, copper.

Change, price, payment.

Bargain, receipt, account.

What does this cost?

Have you any cheaper?

What do you ask for it?

Diga ao Sr. que tenha bondade de me desculpar.

Diga que estou doente, — tenho gente de fora, — estou-me vestindo, — estou-me despindo, — estou recolhido, — estou-me levantando, — vou já.

O Sr. S. desejava ver a V. S.  
Estou occupado, diga-lhe que não pode ser.

Quem será a estas horas? Veja pela janella.

É o facultativo, medico.

Tão tarde!

Se vier qualquer pessoa, diga-lhe que—

Tem vindo alguma visita?

Tem havido alguma visita?

Esteve aqui alguém?

Procurou-me alguém?

Veio cá alguém?

O Sr. B. veio fazer uma visita, e deixou o seu bilhete.

Faça entrar o Senhor para a casa de jantar, e diga-lhe que vou já.

Não introduza pessoa alguma na sala quando eu tiver visitas.

Queira assentar-se.

Muito folgo de o ver.

Tenha a bondade de assentar-se.

Dê uma cadeira ao Sr. P.

Não quer assentar-se?

Não posso demorar-me.

Tenho muito que fazer.

N'outra occasião ficarei mais tempo.

Pégo-lhe que se assente.

Assente-se aqui.

Fico-lhe muito agradecido por esta visita.

Venho despedir-me de V. S.

Assente-se ao meu lado.

Queira tomar uma cadeira.

Permitta-me que lhe offereça um copo de vinho.

V. S. deve estar cansado.

O caminho é muito ingreme.

Não achei o meu amigo em casa.

Queria-lhe dizer uma coisa.

#### COMPRAR E AJUSTAR.

Dinheiro, ouro, prata, cobre.

Troco, preço, pagamento.

Ajuste, recibo, conta.

Quanto custa isto?

Tem algum mais barato?

Quanto pede por isto?

You can't take less?  
 Put it by for me.  
 Send it me at once.  
 I can't take less.  
 Have you black kid gloves?  
 I want a cotton umbrella, a parasol,  
 handkerchiefs.  
 I shall take this cloth.  
 I think you ask too much.  
 I think it very dear.  
 Do you want anything else?  
 What am I to pay?  
 What you please.  
 No; tell me the price.  
 I won't give so much.  
 I'll pay the usual price.  
 I send 10 mil reis by the bearer.  
 Please send a receipt.  
 According to agreement.  
 For this price they should be very good.  
 How much Portuguese money for a  
 sovereign?  
 In Madeira, 4\$ 800; in Lisbon, 4\$ 500.  
 What do they cost?  
 No abatement.  
 Wholesale and retail.  
 A shop-card.  
 Moderate price. The lowest price.  
 Ready money.  
 Is the account right?  
 How much a-week?  
 Tell me what I owe you.

## GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

Clothes, coat, waistcoat, trousers, flannel-shirt, drawers, stockings, garters, linen, shirt, handkerchief, braces.

White stock, black stock.

Shoes, boots, slippers, dressing-gown.

Dress-shoes, dress-boots.

Gloves, black, white, grey, coarse, fine-thread —, cotton —, kid —, silk —.

Great-coat, upper-coat, cloak, oil-skin.

Cane, watch, ring, seal, key.

To button, brush, comb, dress, dry, get up, go to bed, put on a coat, put on boots, gloves; shave, take a bath, unbutton, undress, wash.

I'll put on my black snit.

I shall dine out to-day.

Get my things ready at five.

Send this to the tailor's.

Não pode dar por menos?

Ponha-m'o de parte.

Mande-m'o ja.

Não posso acceitar menos.

Tem luvas de pellica preta?

Quero um chapco-de-chuva de algodão, um chapeo-de-sol, lenços.

Fico com este panno.

Acho que pede muito.

Acho-o bem caro.

Quer mais alguma cousa?

Quanto hei-de pagar?

O que for da sua vontade.

Nada; diga-me o preço.

Não dou tanto.

Pagarei o preço corrente.

Mando pelo portador 10 mil reis.

Faça-me o favor d'um recibo.

Conforme o ajuste.

Por este preço devem ser muito bons.

Quanto val um soberano em dinheiro Portuguez?

Na Madeira, 4\$ 800; em Lisboa, 4\$ 500.

Qual é o preço delles?

Preço fixo.

Por grosso e miudo.

Um bilhete de loja.

Preço commodo. O ultimo preço.

Prompto pagamento.

Está certa a conta?

Quanto é por semana?

Diga-me o que lhe devo.

## FATO DE HOMEM.

Fato, casaca, colete, calças, camisola de lã, ceroulas, meias, ligas, roupa, camisa, lenço, suspensorios.

Gravata branea, — preta.

Sapatos, botas, chinelas, roupão.

Sapatos finos, botas finas.

Luvas pretas, brancas, ciuzentas, grossas, finas, — de linho, — de algodão, — de pellica, — de seda.

Casacão, sobre-casaca, capote, encerrado.

Bengala, relógio, anel, sinete, chave.

Abotoar, escovar, pentear, vestir, enxugar, levantar-se, deitar-se, vestir uma casaca; calçar botas, luvas; fazer a barba, tomar um baúho, desabotoar, despir, lavar.

Vou vestir o fato preto.

Janto fora hoje.

Tenha tudo prompto ás cinco horas.

Mande isto ao alfaiate.

Get the shoes mended—the coat, —  
the razors sharpened.

I shall put on woollen stockings and  
stout boots.

My coat is torn.

I want my hat-box.

You may retire. I wish to dress.

A plaid.

To put on mourning.

To be in mourning.

To go in boots, shoes.

I shall put on my new trousers.

## LADIES' DRESS.

A dress, coloured —, white —, black —,  
woollen —, muslin —, book-muslin  
—, printed cotton, body and skirt,  
slip petticoat, flannel p., stays, shift,  
wader-waistcoat, night-dress, dress-  
ing-gown, night-cap, cap, ribands,  
worked collar, jacket, chemisette;  
bonnet, veil, flowers, wreath.

Body, sleeves, wristband.

Back, front, flounce, breadth.

Lining, trimmings, gimp.

Gauze, bobbin-net, blonde-net.

Lace, cambric, cambric-muslin.

French lawn, crape, black erape.

Shawl, mantle, mantilla.

Jewels, brooch, bracelet, fan.

Rings, ear-rings.

Pin, needle.

Thread, tape, bobbin, scissors.

Bodkin, thimble.

Stockings, garters, boots, shoes, slippers.

Bring me the clothes,— the cotton-  
stockings, hot water, cold water.

Help me to dress.

Lace the stays—tighter—not so tight.

Dress me.

That will do.

Button my dress.

I shall put on this dress.

Will you wear boots, or shoes?

Thread the needle.

Tie this. Untie that.

Did you clean my boots?

Can you cut out a dress?

I have no pattern.

Like this.

Rather longer in the waist.

Shorter in the skirt.

It's much too tight.

Mande concertar os sapatos—a casaca,  
— afiar as navalhas.

Calçarei meias de lã, e botas grossas.

A minha casaca está rasgada.

Quero a caixa de chapeo.

Retirem-se. Quero vestir-me.

Uma manta de lã Escocozza.

Pôr luto.

Estár de luto.

Ir de botas, de sapatos.

Hei de vestir as minhas calças novas.

## FATO DE SENHORA.

Um vestido, — de cor, — branco, —  
preto, — de lã, — de cassa, — de  
cassa transparente, chita, corpo e  
saia, saia, saia de baciilha, colete,  
camisa, camisinha de baciilha, ca-  
misa da noite, roupão, touca de  
dormir, touca, fitas, cabeção bor-  
dado, jaqueta, camisinha, chapeo,  
veo, raminho, grinalda.

Corpo, mangas, puulho.

Costas, dianteira, folho, panno.

Forro, guarnições, requife.

Gaze, filo, filo de seda.

Renda, cambraia, inorim.

Cambraia de linho, escomilha, fumo.

Chaile, capote, mantilha.

Jóias, alfinete do peito, pulseira, leque.

Anéis, brincos.

Alfinete, agulha.

Linhas, fita, cordão, tesoura.

Agulheta, dedal.

Meias, ligas, botinhas, sapatos, chinelas.

Traja-me o fato,— as meias de algo-  
dão, agua quente, agua fria.

Ajude-me a vestir.

Ataque o colete—mais apertado—não  
tão apertado.

Vista-me.

Basta.

Abotoc-me o vestido.

Vou vestir este vestido.

Quer calçar, botinhas, ou sapatos?

Enfie a agulha.

Ate isto. Desate isso.

Alimpou as botas?

Sabe talhar um vestido?

Não tenho molde.

Tal qual a este.

Mais coupridinho na cinta.

Mais curto na saia.

Está apertado de mais.

I don't want it so tight.  
I want open sleeves.  
Make a pocket-hole.  
The skirt must be wide.

## CITY, TOWN, STREETS, &amp;c.

Town, village, quarter, parish.  
Street, lane, alley, square.  
Pavement, walk, bridge, place.  
Park, fountain, market.  
Quay, beach, river-side.  
Cathedral, church, chapel, palace.  
The college, school, the club.  
Stock Exchange, custom-house.  
Hospital, police-office, poor-house.  
Convent, fortress, prison.  
Dungeon, cemetery.  
Post-office, letter-box, district post-office.  
Auction, counting-house, depôt.  
Store, shop, dry-goods warehouse.  
Apothecary's, butcher's.  
Baker's, grocer's, victualler's or hux-  
ter's.  
Cabinetmaker's, hairdresser's.  
Ironmonger's.  
Boarding-house, inn, wine-shop, tavern.

Baths, hot, cold, and shower.

"Licensed to sell."

Ice and confectionery.

Bottled wines, beer.

Streets, well paved, straight, clean.

Highway, road, wall.

Watercourse, reservoir, well.

Where is the post-office?

At the corner of the Square.

Is it far from this?

Be kind enough to tell me the way.

Take the first street to the right; and,  
when you get to the end, you will  
find a lane, which goes straight to  
the square.

On the other side of the river.

On the left bank.

The church is not open.

Where is the verger?

Can I see the church?

When is service?—high mass?

I wish to see everything.

What street is this?

Must I prepay letters for England by  
land?

Where does this road lead to?

Follow this street.

The first lane on the left.

Não o quero tão justo.

Quero mangas abertas.

Faça uma abertura para a algibeira.

A saia deve ser larga.

## CIDADE, VILLA, RUAS, &amp;c.

Villa, aldeia, bairro, freguezia.

Rua, becco, travessa, praça.

Calçada, passcio, ponte, largo.

Campo, chafariz, mercado.

Caes, praia, riheira.

Sé, igreja, capella, palacio.

O collegio, eschola, o elub.

Bolsa, alfandega.

Hospital, estação de policia, asylo.

Convento, fortaleza, cadeia.

Calabouço, cemiterio.

Correio, caixa, estação postal.

Leilão, escriptorio, deposito.

Armazem, loja, loja de fazendas.

Botica, açogue.

Fabrica de pão, mercearia, fanearia.

Marceneiro, cabelleireiro.

Loja de ferragens.

Casa de pasto, hospedaria, venda, bote-  
quim, ou loja de bebidas.

Banhos de agua quente, fria, e de chu-  
veiro.

"Habilitado."

Sorvete e confeitaria.

Vinhos engarrados, cerveja.

Ruas, bemealçadas, alinhadas, aceiadas.

Estrada real, caminho, muro.

Levada, tanque, poço.

Onde é o correio?

À esquina do Largo.

É longe d'aqui?

Faça favor de me ensinar o caminho.

Tome a primeira rua á direita, e quan-  
do chegar ao fim, achará uma viella  
que vai direito á praça.

Da outra banda do rio.

Na margem esquerda.

A igreja não está aberta.

Onde está o sacristão?

Pode-se ver a igreja?

A que horas é a missa?—missa cantada?

Quero ver tudo.

Que rua é esta?

Sera preeiso franqueiar cartas para In-  
glaterra que vão por terra?

Onde vai ter esta estrada?

Siga esta rua.

A primeira travessa á esquerda.

At the end of this street.  
 Letters must be posted before two  
 o'clock.  
 Is there a daily mail?  
 Inland letters, ship-letters.

When does the mail for Lisbon close?  
 Is this letter in time?  
 When will it be delivered?  
 Where is the general post-office?  
 Which is the nearest letter-box?  
 Where do they sell stamps?  
 I want a dozen stamps.  
 Must I prepay this?  
 I want to prepay this.  
 Where is the Park?  
 Are strangers admitted?  
 Is an order required?  
 When is the custom-house open?

## HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

House, villa, outer gate, front door,  
 courtyard, sitting-room, large draw-  
 ing-room, dining-room, room, bed-  
 rooms, library, staircase, steps, first  
 floor, pantry, cupboard, china closet,  
 kitchen, bath-room, turret, counting-  
 house, wine-store; door, lock, key,  
 window, window-sashes, panes,  
 shutters.

Furniture, table, chair, easy-chair,  
 arm-chair, wicker-chair, chair-co-  
 vers, sofa, cushions.

Scour the floor.

Wash the door-steps.

Dust the furniture.

Sweep the rooms daily.

Clean the windows.

Put all in order.

Put that into the bag.

Don't forget to go.

Don't stay long.

You don't do that right.

Do it this way.

Let it alone.

Don't do it again.

Don't talk so much.

No smoking allowed.

I don't like the smell of tobacco in the  
 house.

Tell those men not to smoke, — not  
 to speak.

Less talk below.

Keep the kitchen-door shut.

Don't let the doors bang.

Servants. A man-servant, female ser-

No fim desta rua.

As cartas devem ser lançadas na caixa  
 antes das duas.

Há correio diário?

Cartas da posta interna, cartas pela  
 via marítima.

Quando se fecha a mala para Lisboa?

A carta chegará a tempo?

Quando será entregue?

Onde é o Correio Geral?

Qual é a caixa que fica mais próxima?

Onde vendem estampilhas?

Quero uma dúzia.

Devo franquear isto?

Desejo franquear isto.

Onde é a contada — o Passeio?

A entrada é franca?

Será preciso bilhete de entrada?

Quando estará a alfandega aberta?

## COUSAS DE CASA.

Casa, quinta, portão, porta de entrada,  
 pátio, sala, sala grande, casa de jan-  
 tar, quarto, quartos de dormir, livra-  
 ria, escada, degraus, primeiro andar,  
 dispensa, armário, copa, cozinha,  
 quarto de banho, torre, escriptorio,  
 adega; porta, fechadura, chave,  
 janelas, vidraças, vidros, postigos.

Mobiliá, mesa, cadeira, cadeira de en-  
 costado, cadeira de braços, de vime,  
 tapas, canapé (ou sofá), almofadas.

Esfregue a casa.

— os degraus.

Alimpe os moveis, do pó.

Varra os quartos todos os dias.

Alimpe as vidraças.

Ponhe tudo em ordem.

Metta isto no saeco.

Não se esqueça de ir.

Não se demore muito.

Não faz isto bem feito.

Faça o desta maneira.

Deixe estar.

Não o faça outra vez.

Não falle tauto.

É prohibido o fumar.

Não gosto do cheiro de tabaco em  
 casa.

Diga a essa gente que não fume, — que  
 não falle.

Menos conversa lá em baixo.

Tenha a porta da cozinha fechada.

Não deixe as portas bater.

Criados ou servos. Um criado, uma

vant, house-servant, cook, nurse,  
gardener, groom, porter.

Wages, service, a place.

Tools, hammer, nails, horse-shoe nails,  
saw, plane, axe, wedge, gimlet, file,  
pincers, chisel, awl, piercer.

Country-house, garden, kitchen-gar-  
den, *farm or vineyard*, orchard.

Bailiff, gardener.

Mattock, hoc, spade.

Rake, sickle, pruning-hook.

Shears, watering-pot.

Tree, plant, flower, grass.

Root, branch, leaf, bud.

Bouquet or nosegay.

Cut, dig, grow, gather.

Manure, irrigate, plant.

Sow, transplant, prune.

*You must* clip the box, — water the  
flowers every evening, — dig this  
plot, — make a trench, — sweep the  
walks, — pull up the weeds, — re-  
move the rubbish, — dress this bed.

#### SERVANTS.

What wages do you expect?

Have you a character from your last  
master?

How old are you?

Have you lived with English families?

Do you understand English?

Can you wait at table, — cook, —  
manage a horse?

Can you wash, — get up linen, —  
dress hair?

I can wait at table.

#### RAILWAYS.

*Train*, up —, down —, mail —, ex-  
press —, mixed —, excursion —,  
special —.

*Ticket*, return —, first class —, second  
—, third —.

Tunnel.

Junction.

Branch line.

Station.

Buffet.

Necessary.

Luggage.

How long do we stop?

Is there time to get out?

criada, moço de casa, eozinhoiro,  
ama, jardineiro, burriqueiro, guarda  
portão.

Salario, serviço, um logar.

Ferramentas, martello, pregos, cravos,  
serra, plaina, machado, cunha, ver-  
ruma, lima, torquez, escopro, sovela,  
furador.

Quinta, jardim, horta, *fazenda*, pomar.

Feitor, jardineiro.

Enxada, sacho larga, pa.

Ansinho, foiee, podão.

Tesoura, regador.

Arvore, planta, flor, herva.

Raiz, ramo, folha, botão.

Ramo de flores.

Cortar, cavar, crescer, apanhar.

Estrumar, regar, plantar.

Semear, dispor, podar.

*É preciso* tosquear o bucho, — regar  
as flores todas as tardes, — abrir este  
canteiro, — abrir um rego, — varrer  
os passeios, — tirar as hervas, —  
tirar o sisco, — arranjar este cau-  
teiro.

#### CRÍADOS.

Quanto pede de ordenado?

Tem attestado do seu ultimo patrão?

Que idade tem?

Tem servido casas Inglezas?

Entende Inglez?

Sabe servir á mesa, — cozinhar, —  
tratar de um cavallo?

Sabe lavar roupa, — engommar, —  
pentear?

Sei servir á mesa.

#### CAMINHOS DE FERRO.

*Comboio*, ascendente, — descendente, —  
do correio—expresso, or directo, —  
mixto, — de recreio, — especial.

*Bilhete*, de ida e volta, — da primeira  
*classe*, — da segunda —, da terceira —.

Subterraneo.

Entroncamento.

Ramal.

Estação, — parada.

Bufete.

Retrete ou latrina.

Bagagem.

De quanto é a demora?

Terei tempo para descer?







W. Hodson & Co., Lith. Red Lion Sq

REFERENCE TO LETTERS AND NUMBERS IN PLAN OF LISBON.

- A. City Gates, leading from Alcantara to the district of Belem. C 5.
- A 1. Church and Monastery of Belem. C 2.
- B. The Marine Hospital of S. Pedro de Alcantara. D 5.
- C to D. The Aterro; an embanked walk and drive, by the river side. D 6-7.
- E. Caes do Sodré. D 8.
- F. Alfandega. Custom House. D 9.
- G. Sta. Apollonia; Terminus of the Oporto and Badajoz Railways. D 10.
- H. Rua do Alecrim, leading to the upper part of Lisbon. D 8.
- I. The Chiado. D 8.
- J. Praça do Luis de Camões. D 8.
- K. Alameda and Garden of S. Pedro de Alcantara. C 8.

- L. Praça and Gardens do Principe Real. C 8.
- M. English Church at Buenos Ayres. B 7.
- N. Passeio Publico. C 8.
- O. The Alfama; the most ancient part of Lisbon. D 9.
- 1. Cathedral, Sô, Basilica de S. Maria. D 9.
- 2. S. Vicente de Fora. C 10.
- 3. S. Antonio da Sô. D 9.
- 4. Nossa Senhora da Graça. C 9.
- 5. " " da Penha da França. B 10.
- 6. Basilica do Coração de Jesus. C 7.
- 7. S. Roque. D 8.
- 8. N. S. dos Martyres. D 8.

- 9. Carmo. C 8.
- 10. N. S. das Mercês. C 7.
- 11. English College. C 8.
- 12. São Bento, Legislative Chambers, Cortes; also Briggittine Convent. C 7.
- 13. Necessidades Palace. C 5-6.
- 14. Bomposta. B 9.
- 15. Praça da Figueira, Fruit Market. C 9.
- 16. Ribeira Nova, Fish Market. D 8.
- 17. Prazeres, Cemetery. C 6.
- 18. Hospital de S. José. C 9.
- 19. Lunatic Asylum. B 9.
- 20. Limoeiro, Prison. D 9.
- 21. Museu Real. C 7.

- 22. S. Francisco, Academy of Fine Arts; also, Public Library. D 8.
- 23. Passeio da Estrella, Gardens. C 7.
- 24. Baths. C 8.
- 25. Castle of St. George. D 9.

HOTELS.

- 26. The Bragança. D 8.
- 27. Hotel Central. D 8.
- 28. Street's Hotel. D 8.
- 29. Durand's Hotel. D 8.
- 30. Hotel d'Italia. D 8.
- 31. Hotel du Globe. D 8-9.
- 32. Club Hotel, Belem. D 1.

# HANDBOOK

FOR

## TRAVELLERS IN PORTUGAL.

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### SECTION I.—LISBON.

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#### PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

##### PASSPORTS, AGENTS, ETC.

ALTHOUGH, as already stated, passports are no longer required for travelling in the interior, neither are asked for on entering the country nor on leaving it *by land*, still it is always advisable that the traveller be armed with such a document. To say the least of it, it serves to prove his identity, and often to admit him, without further trouble, to museums, public buildings, &c. Strictly speaking, the foreigner arriving by sea is supposed to present his passport to the officers who board the vessel as soon as it anchors; they would then take charge of it, and it would be returned to the owner on his application at the *Governo Civil* (near the Opera House), when, if his stay be limited to 30 days, it would simply be visé, while, should he meditate a longer visit, he is supposed to take out a "*bilhete de residencia*," which authorizes his residence in any part of the country he may fix upon. Practically, little or no attention is paid to these regulations, but it is our duty to warn the traveller that they exist and may at any time be enforced. We would also recommend him, should he arrive by sea, to keep any part of his baggage liable to duty separate from the rest. He will thus be able to pass the more necessary articles without delay. For the despatch of goods subject to duty (a most tedious process) we may recommend the agent, Senhor João de Sampaio de Roure, a very trustworthy man, who, as also his son, speaks English fluently. He may at all times be encountered in the Long Room of the *Alfandega*.

On leaving the country by land the traveller must take care that his passport is *en règle* for the countries he intends to pass through, or in these unsettled times he may be peremptorily ordered back from the Spanish frontier. To leave by the Tagus, the passport must be visé at the *Governo Civil* in Lisbon, at a cost of a 10-testoon stamp, which the holder must go prepared with, and a fee of 800 reis to the presiding official. In the absence of the passport a permit to embark must be taken out at the same office, and costs 2600 reis. To obtain this permit a certificate of nationality must be presented, which is given at the consul's office on payment of 2s. or 450 reis. We caution the traveller not to leave these matters unattended to until the last moment, as the offices are open

[Portugal.]



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only from 10 till 3; the officials are extremely dilatory, and ship agents are bound under penalties not to give the passage ticket until the passport or permit is presented.

The English Minister at the Court of Lisbon is Lord Lytton. His residence is Rua do Prior, Buenos Ayres. The English Consul is Mr. George Brackenbury; the Vice Consul Mr. C. O'Donnell. Offices:—Pateo do Pimenta, 13 B. The English physician is Dr. Lloyd, of the English Hospital, Buenos Ayres; Dr. Mourão Pitta, 95 Rua Larga de S. Roque, is also a most excellent physician, and speaks English. The Rev. T. G. Pope is the British Chaplain. The Presbyterian minister is the Rev. R. Stewart.

Horses may be hired of Antonio Hespanhol, Rua do Arco da Bandeira, No. 225.

## L I S B O N.

Quem não tem visto Lisboa,  
Não tem visto cousa boa.

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### 1. HOTELS (*Hospedarias*.)

The *Hotel Bragança*; a long-established and commodious house, to which the English mostly resort. It is centrally situated, in the Rua do

Ferregial de Cima, and, standing as it does upon an eminence, enjoys the great advantages of fresh air and a fine view of the river and city. Its prices range from 1800 reis (8s.) to 3000 reis (13s. 4d.) per diem, exclusive of wines.

The *Hotel Central*, in the Praça dos

Romulares, not far from the river, is a most capacious hotel, newly repaired, and furnished in a superior style. The *cuisine, à la Française*, is excellent. The prices run from 1500 reis (6s. 8d.) per diem upwards. *Table d'hôte* at 6 o'clock, 800 reis, exclusive of wines. On the ground floor there is a separate establishment, where baths of every description may be had. French spoken.

*Durand's Hotel*, Largo do Barão de Quintella, opposite the Gremio Literario, formerly the palace of the Conde de Farrobo. This establishment partakes more of the character of a private boarding-house, and is as comfortable, cleanly, and respectable as any hotel in Lisbon. Terms from 1600 reis per diem, exclusive of wines.

*Street's Hotel*, Rua do Alecrim, is an English house, well furnished, and really to be recommended to the traveller who wishes to combine quiet and homelike comfort with economy. The general price is 1600 reis per diem, candles, servants, and *vin ordinaire* included. A superior suite of rooms may be had for a party at a trifling increase.

Among Portuguese hotels of the first class, but not much frequented by English visitors, we may mention—

The *Grande Hotel de Matta*, in the Praça do Loreto. From 1500 reis per diem. *Table d'hôte* at 5 o'clock 800 reis, exclusive of wines. Hot and cold baths on every floor. French spoken.

*Hotel dos Embaixadores*, Rua Nova d'Almada. From 1200 reis. *Table d'hôte* at 5 o'clock, 600 reis, including *vin ordinaire*. French and Spanish spoken.

The *Grande Hotel*, *Hotel Alliança*, *Hotel Universal*, and *Hotel Gibraltar*, all in the Rua do Chiado, are very good houses.

Mrs. Jones's, No. 9 Rua do Sacramento á Lapa, is a most comfortable boarding-house.

## 2. RESTAURANTS (*Casas de Pasto*).

These are neither good nor numerous. The best is the Casa de pasto do

Matta, in the Praça do Loreto; *diner à la carte*. After this may be mentioned the Café Montanha and the Restaurant Central, both in the Travessa d'Assumpção. A very fair fried sole or beefsteak may be had, with English draught beer, at the Evening Star or English Tavern, near the Caes do Sodré. It is, of course, much frequented by mariners.

## 3. CAFÉS.

The largest and best appointed is the Loja de Neve, in the Largo de Camoens, near the theatre of Dona Maria. The Café Marrare, in the Travessa de S. Justa; Café Aurea, in the Rua Aurea; and the Café Montanha, are also good. There are also others, very fair, but not first-class either in their fitting up or society. Nearly all of them have private rooms for ladies, and good billiard-tables. In addition to coffee and liqueurs, *bifes* (beefsteaks) and entrees in the Portuguese style may be had.

Bavarian beer, in bottle or from the cask, is sold in nearly all the cafés, but it is to be drunk in perfection at Jansen's brewery, Rua do Alecrim, with an entrance near the Hotel Bragança, or at the Austrian brewery, in the Rua do Principe.

English beer is only to be had *pure* at the above-mentioned English Tavern.

## 4. SHOPS.

According to the plan approved by the Marquis of Pombal, and prepared by his orders for the re-building of Lisbon, after the great earthquake of 1755, it was intended that each trade should occupy its own street in the lower part of the city. This arrangement still continues, although no longer enforced by law; consequently, the visitor who seeks, say, for instance, the goldsmiths, will find the best of their shops in the Rua Aurea, or Golden Street; the silversmiths are located in the Rua da Prata; the clothiers in the Rua Augusta; the

ready-made clothiers in the Rua dos Algebibes, now called the Rua de S. Julião; the silk-mercers in the Rua dos Retrozeiros, now called Rua da Coneição, &c. A morning's walk through the streets forming the parallelogram known to the Lisbonenses as the "Baixa," will make the visitor acquainted with the localities of the various trades.

**BOOKSELLERS.**—*Viuva Bertrand e Filhos*, Rua do Chiado, No. 45, is an old-established house. It is mentioned by Link in 1797. *Ferreira, Lisboa*, and Co., 130 Rua Anrea; Senhor Ferreira is a polite and well-informed man, and understands a little English. *Silva, junior*, in the Rocio, and *Ferin*, Rua Nova d'Almada, have collections of French works. At *Lavado's*, No. 95: *Campos', junior*, Nos. 77 and 81; *Pereira's*, No. 50; and *Bordalo's*, No. 193, in the Rua Augusta, will be found Portuguese modern books; and at *Rodrigues', Travessa de S. Nicolao*, No. 113, Portuguese classics. The *Livraria Hespanhola*, Rua Aurea, No. 48, is devoted exclusively to Spanish works. At *Bordalo's* and *Arseja's*, Rua Augusta, No. 231, romances in various languages are let out at the moderate rate of 300 reis per month. The books published by the *Imprensa Nacional*, since its first institution, may be purchased at the Imprensa itself, near the Largo do Rato.

The only place where any number of English books will be found is the shop of Matthew Lewtas, bookseller, 26, Rua Nova do Carmo. He is a most in-

telligent and respectable man; English by birth, but has had a long experience of Portugal, and is capable and willing to afford any information to his countrymen. He is also a newspaper agent and dealer in black and green teas.

**FANCY GOODS.**—At a shop under the Hotel Central, will be found a variety of articles made at Madeira.

**FINE ARTS.**—For every article connected with drawing, painting, photography, and lithography, *Costenli's*, Rua do Chiado, is the best house.

**APOTHECARY.** *Mattos*, Rua de S. Lazaro, prepares prescriptions, and uses English labels.

### 5. CONVEYANCES.

The *Trameçay* (Carril de ferro de Lisboa), called generally *O Americano*, extends from S. Apollonia, the railway terminus, in the E., as far W. as Belem and Pedroiças. The cars run every 10 minutes. The fare is 50 reis to Aleantara; beyond that an additional 30 reis is charged.

The *public carriages* of Lisbon are superior to those of either London or Paris. They are open carriages, generally, with a pair of good horses, and may be hired from the stations of the Carriage Company—*Companhia de Carruagens Lisbonenses*—or from the stands in the streets, as in London. Unless carrying a brass plate, with the word "Impedido," the driver is bound to take the fare. The prices for these carriages (called *Trems de praça*) are as follows:—

### WITHIN THE CITY WALLS.

Service.	By Day.	By Night until 1 o'clock.	Afterwards.
For a <i>corrida</i> , i.e., a drive from one point to another, without any intermediate stoppage .. .. .	300 Reis.	320 Reis.	620 Reis.
For each hour .. .. .	400 "	420 "	820 "
" $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after the first hour .. ..	100 "	105 "	205 "
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " .. ..	200 "	210 "	410 "

## OUTSIDE THE WALLS.

(Within a radius of 10 kilomètres from the point of starting.)

For each $\frac{1}{4}$ hour going .. .. .	150 Reis.	155 Reis.	305 Reis.
„ „ „ waiting .. .. .	100 „	100 „	100 „

The back fare to be two-thirds of the fare for going.

For the above prices two persons may occupy the carriage; for each person extra, half the respective fare must be paid. Any space of time over 5 minutes is reckoned as a quarter of an hour. The driver is bound to give the hirer (if demanded) a ticket, bearing the number of the carriage and tariff of prices. In all cases of dispute, one of the city police may be applied to, or the carriage may be

discharged at one of the stands, where an officer is on duty, who will immediately decide the matter.

The very excellent carriages—answering to the *voitures de remise* of Paris—of the Lisbon Carriage Company (offices in the Largo de S. Roque), and those of some private firms, may be had at the following tariff:—

	Trem for Four Persons.	Trem for Two Persons.	Char-a-bancs for Nine Persons.
All day (from daybreak until midnight)	4,000 R.	3,500 R.	6,000 R.
Morning ( „ „ „ 12 o'clock)	2,000 „	1,800 „	4,000 „
Afternoon ( „ 12 o'clock until midnight)	3,000 „	2,500 „	5,000 „
Each hour before or after the above .. ..	400 „	300 „	800 „

## BY THE HOUR.

(Between daybreak and midnight.)

For 2 hours .. .. .	1,300 R.	1,200 R.	
„ each hour following in uninterrupted sequence .. .. .	400 „	300 „	
„ a $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after the first two .. ..	200 „	200 „	
Beyond the limits an extra charge is made of—			
For the first league .. .. .	400 „	300 „	600 R.
„ each half-league following .. .. .	200 „	200 „	300 „
A carriage hired for one month costs ..	78,000 „	70,000 „	

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

Cintra.	{ To take and bring back in the same day .. .. .	6,600 R.	5,200 R.	10,200 R.
		4,800 „	4,000 „	7,200 „
Mafra.	{ To go and return to Lisbon in 2 days To go only, or only to return in 1 day	12,000 „	9,000 „	18,000 „
		8,000 „	6,000 „	12,000 „
Mafra, Cintra, & Lisbon.	{ In 3 days .. .. .	16,000 „	13,000 „	27,000 „
Theatre.	For going and returning .. ..	1,500 „	1,200 „	
Ball.	„ „ .. ..	3,000 „	2,400 „	

The "limits" are as follows:—Dá-Fundo, largo d'Ajuda, largo do Calhariz e igreja parochial de Bemfica, largo de Carnide, calçada de Carriche (Nova Ciuira), Ameixoeira, largo da Charueca, alto da Portella, largo dos Olivaeas.

### 6. BATHS (*Banhos*).

For the facility of salt-water bathing numerous vessels are moored near the banks of the Tagus and fitted up as plunging baths. They are, for the most part, exceedingly clean, and are moderate in price. Some are even elegantly fitted up and have pianos and such conveniences as buffets for refreshments. The best is the "Deosa dos Mares."

The natural warm baths of the *Alcaçarias* in the Rua do Terreiro do Trigo, No. 80, have been used for centuries. They are built on the ruins of a Moorish bath. The waters are sulphureous, and are useful in cutaneous disorders and rheumatic pains.

The sulphureous baths of the *Ar-senal da Marinha*, near the Largo de S. Paulo, under the direction of the talented Dr. Agostinho Vicente Loureiro, are of wonderful efficacy for the treatment of gout, rheumatic pains, neuralgia, &c. The establishments for artificial baths are four—(1) At *Rilha-folles*, near the Campo de Santa Anna, the best of its class, where every description of bath may be had. (2) Rua Nova de S. Domingos, No. 22, near the church of that saint. (3) Largo do Poço do Borratem, No. 3. (4) On the ground floor of the Hotel Central.

### 7. STEAM VESSELS (*Vapores*).

From the pier facing the Hotel Central, steam vessels run every half hour to Alcantara and Belem; fares to Belem 40 and 50 reis. To Alcantara 20 and 30 reis. From the same pier to Cacilhas, on the opposite bank of the Tagus, every 40 minutes; fares 50 and 30 reis.

From the pier at the west end of the Praça do Commercio (Black Horse

Square), steamers run, in connection with the trains of the Southern Railway, to Barreiro—the rly. stat.—and Seixal.

### 8. POST OFFICE (*Correio*.)

The post leaves Lisbon for the North and East every evening in the week. It arrives in Lisbon every morning at about 5 o'clock. The villages near Lisbon and Ciuira have, during the summer, a daily post. Letters to be forwarded the same day must be posted before 3 P.M.

Letters for England, *viá* France, should be posted in the afternoon before 5 o'clock, but will be received up to 6 P.M., if bearing an extra 25 reis stamp. Red boxes hang at the doors of various shops in the city, for the reception of letters. They will readily be distinguished by the stranger. The hours for collecting letters are inscribed upon each box.

### 9. SITUATION AND HISTORY OF LISBON.

Lisbon, which, for beauty of situation, disputes the second place among European cities with Naples, acknowledging Constantinople alone as its superior, is situated on the north and west bank of the Tagus, where the river spreads itself into a lake, and about 9 miles from its mouth, in 38° 42' N. lat., and 9° 5' W. long. It is distant, in a straight line, from Oporto, 51 leagues; from Madrid, 123; from Paris, 375; and from London, 390.

The city is usually described as built on seven hills; but these, the outline of which could never have been separately distinct, are completely covered with buildings from the river to the summit.

The historians of Lisbon, following the general habit of Peninsular writers, have some of them attributed its foundation to a great-grandson of Abraham, A.C. 3259 (they are always marvellously exact in settling the precise year of such remote antiquity). Others have been content with claim-



ing Ulysses as its founder, and have given detailed accounts of his proceedings here, both before and after the siege of Troy. From him they derive the name *Olyssipo*, by corruption *Lisboa*. This tradition is the subject of the epic poem 'Ulyssipo,' the work of Antonio de Sousa Macedo, in the middle of the 17th centy., which in some respects may compare with any Portuguese epic, except the *Lusiad*, the *Malaca Conquistada*, and the *Primeiro Cerco de Dio*. Lisbon passed successively from its original inhabitants, the Turduli, into the power of the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans. From Julius Cæsar it received the name of *Felicitas Julia*, and the privileges of a *municipium*. It remained under Rome till the invasion of Spain by the Alans, Vandals, and Sævi, in 409.

According to the ecclesiastical historians, the city was converted to Christianity at a very early period by S. Pedro de Rates, a disciple of Santiago and first bishop of Braga. He appointed S. Gens to the see; and the pretended stone chair of this prelate is shown in the ch. of N. S. do Monte. Lisbon, with the rest of Portugal, formed a part of the empire of the Goths, till the destruction of that empire, under Roderic, in the battle on the banks of the Guadelete in 713. It then fell into the dominion of the Moors, under whom it seems to have been a thriving and populous city, encircled with lofty walls, and defended by a strong castle. In their possession it remained until 1093, when it was reconquered by Dom Afonso VI. of Leon. Very soon after, it was again won by the Moors, who retained it for more than fifty years; nor was it till 1147 that Afonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal, took it with the assistance of a body of Crusaders who were wintering in the kingdom. Of this siege a very interesting account is given by Herculano, the Portuguese Macaulay (vol. i. pp. 375-379). Afonso's troops were on the north; the Crusaders lay to the east and west. On the 3rd of August, after about a month's siege, a general attack was

made by sea and land; the assailants were, however, repulsed, and their wooden towers, constructed by English engineers, were burnt. Still the siege was kept up; the besieged began to suffer from famine, and multitudes of the lower orders came out to the assailants. By these, in order to increase the distress, they were driven back into the city, and were there, by their countrymen, stoned for returning. An extensive mine having been formed at the eastern side, the wood with which it was filled was fired on the night of the 16th of October, when a portion of the wall, to the extent of about 200 feet, fell in. On the next day the Christian troops marched to the assault, but were for some time kept at bay; till at length a wooden tower, constructed by a Pisau engineer, having been brought up, the besieged capitulated. The mosques were turned into churches, an English ecclesiastic, Gilbert by name, being made first bishop of the see.

It was not, however, till the reign of Dom João I. that Lisbon fairly became the capital of the kingdom, and wrested that honour from Coimbra. In 1394 it was raised to the rank of an archbishopric.

From this period, and especially during the reigns of Dom Manoel and Dom João III., it increased in wealth and splendour; and might probably under those monarchs have vied with any capital in Europe. From hence, in 1497, went forth the expedition of Vasco da Gama, which raised Portugal to the height of its glory; hence also, in 1578, sailed the fleet which carried Sebastian the Regretted, and all the chivalry of the kingdom to their own destruction, and the grave of their country, at Alcazer-quibir.

At the Castilian usurpation in 1580, Lisbon was reduced to the rank of a provincial city; but, could Philip I. (II.) have been induced, as his wisest counsellors would have had him, to change the bitter winds and consumptive draughts and mangy hills of Madrid, for his noble sea-capital, the Peninsula would probably have always remained under one head. With the revolution of 1640, the city recovered

its former dignity; and succeeding monarchs, especially Dom João V., adorned it with a series of magnificent public buildings. In 1717 Western Lisbon was raised to the rank of a patriarchate; Eastern Lisbon still retaining its former dignity of an archbishopric. This arrangement did not last long: the two jurisdictions were united in 1740 and the archbishopric was suppressed. Most of the books published in the city between the years 1716 and 1740 bear the imprint *Lisboa occidental*; which implies, however, nothing more than the ordinary name, Lisbon.

Thus this capital had attained the height of its splendour, when, in less than a quarter of an hour, it was almost utterly overwhelmed by the most fearful catastrophe that history records. There had been shocks of earthquake in 1009, 1117, 1146. In 1356 they were more severe; in 1531 they returned at intervals for three days; in 1579 three streets were thrown down; and in 1649 and 1722 they were violent, but horizontal. The following account of the great earthquake was written by an eye-witness, a few days after the event:—On the 1st of November, 1755, the barometer standing at 27 inches 8 lines, and Reaumur's thermometer at 14 above freezing, the weather being fine and serene, at 9.45 A.M. the earth trembled, but so slightly that it was attributed by most to a passing waggon. This agitation lasted 2 min. After the lapse of another 2 min, the earth shook with so much violence that the houses began to split and to crack. This second shock lasted about 10 min., and the dust was so great as to obscure the sun. There was then an interval of 3 min., and the dust subsided, so that people could recognise one another. Then the third and most tremendous shock succeeded. The greater part of the city was in a moment laid in ruins. The sun was perfectly obscured, and it seemed as if the earth was about to be reduced to chaos. The screams of the living, the groans of the dying, and the profound darkness, increased the horror. In 20

min. all had become calm. Every one endeavoured to escape into the country; but our misfortunes had not yet reached their height. As soon as we began to breathe more freely, fires broke out in various parts of the city. The wind blew strongly; no one attempted to stop the progress of the flames; each endeavoured to save his own life. Some attempt might perhaps have been made to subdue the conflagration, if the sea had not at the same time threatened to overwhelm Lisbon. On Friday, Nov. 7th, at 5 A.M., there was such a severe shock, that it seemed as if our misfortunes were about to begin again; no damage, however, was done; for the movement was regular, like the heaving of a ship, whereas that which occasioned the mischief consisted of shocks moving in opposite directions. I have observed that the most violent shocks always occurred early in the morning. It is said that the sea rose 9 feet higher than the greatest recorded inundation in Portugal. I saw, with the greatest alarm, on the morning of Sunday, the 2nd of Nov., that the Tagus, which in some places is more than 2 leagues broad, was nearly dry on the side next the city. I write this in the fields; I cannot find a single house in which to shelter myself.—Lisbon has disappeared."

The second shock was most severely felt by the affrighted people who had congregated near the banks of the river, which, from a state of perfect calm, suddenly rose in one huge mountain wave, overwhelmed in its rapid onward rush from the Bar,—houses and streets, together with the flying crowd that vainly attempted to escape from its fury.

The marble quay at the Terreiro do Paço, now the Praça do Commercio, to which a great number of persons had fled for refuge from the falling ruins, also suddenly sank with all the people on it, and not one of the bodies ever rose to the surface; at the same time the boats and vessels in the vicinity, crowded with fugitives, were sucked down by the whirlpool, and not a fragment of any was ever seen again. The

effects of the earthquake were not confined to Lisbon, but extended with varying degrees of intensity over the whole kingdom, particularly in the south. Setubal, and most of the towns in Algarve, suffered severely. The shocks extended themselves over the greater part of Europe, as far N. as the Orkneys, and as far W. as Jamaica. Ships, in the middle of the Atlantic, were violently tossed about. The motiou appeared to be propagated at the rate of about 20 miles a minute.

The number of victims in Lisbon has been estimated as high as 80,000, and as low as 10,000; the truth lies probably half way between the two. The loss of property was reckoned at 20,000,000*l.* sterling.

When the actual danger was over, the state of affairs appeared hopeless. Multitudes fled without any property into the country. Bands of robbers infested the city, and for 15 days it was not safe to return thither. Carvalho, afterwards so celebrated as the Marquis de Pombal, here, on this occasion, set an example of courage and energy. He remained days and nights together in his carriage or on horseback; he placed soldiers in all parts of the ruins; whoever could not give a clear account of the property found on him was hanged, and 310 persons thus perished. England and Spain both sent money and provisions for the relief of the sufferers. It was for some time debated whether the seat of government should not be transferred to Rio Janeiro; and it was only by Pombal's influence that the design was averted.

Lisbon slowly rose from its ruins; though the traveller will, to this day, see the remains of some buildings, especially of the Church of the Carmo, which has never been re-erected. Since the great earthquake, there have been violent shocks in 1761, 1796, and 1807.

The close of the latter year was rendered memorable from the resolution taken by the Regent, afterwards Dom João VI., to transfer the seat of government to the Brazils, as the only means of escaping the French invading

army under Junot. Belem, which had witnessed the departures and the glorious returns of Vasco da Gama and of Cabral, was the place most inappropriately selected for the disgraceful flight of the insane queen and her weak but well-meaning son. Before embarking, Dom João appointed a council of regency, who were instructed to preserve the peace of the kingdom, and to provide for the accommodation of the French. Junot entered Lisbon without opposition. Southey thus describes the condition of the French army on its arrival:—"They came in, not like an army in collective force, with artillery and stores, ready for attack or defence, but like stragglers seeking a place of security after some total rout: not a regiment, not a battalion, not even a company marched entire; many of them were beardless boys, and they came in so pitiable a condition as literally to excite compassion and charity; foot-sore, benumbed and wet, ragged, an-hungered, and diseased."

On Sept. 15, 1808, Portugal was evacuated by the French, who, in consequence of the disgraceful Convention of Cintra, embarked at Lisbon to the number of 24,035 men, amidst the execrations of the inhabitants.

The Constitution was proclaimed here Sept. 15, 1820. Two years afterwards, when the king returned from Brazil, he was made to swear to the Nova Lei Fundamental, by which the sovereignty was declared to reside in the people, the title of Majesty was given to the Cortes, and the King simply designated as the first citizen. They followed the counter-revolution under Dom Miguel, and the flight of Dom João VI. on board the "Windsor Castle," then lying in the Tagus; the banishment of Dom Miguel; the death of Dom João in 1826; the grant of the constitutional charter, establishing a new national representation; the return of Dom Miguel in 1828, and his election by the Cortes; his disturbed reign; the civil war between him and Dom Pedro, who had made over to his daughter, Dona

Maria, whatever rights he himself possessed to the Portuguese crown; the expedition of the Duke de Terceira; his landing in Algarve, his entry into Lisbon, July 24th; the Convention of Evora Monte, by which Dom Miguel resigned the kingdom; the accession of Dona Maria II. in 1833; the death of Dom Pedro in 1834; the death of her Majesty in childbirth in 1853, and the accession of Dom Pedro V., who died on the 11th of Nov. 1861, more lamented than any sovereign who ever filled the throne; and most justly lamented, by reason of his many virtues—his grand object seeming ever to have been the prosperity and welfare of his country. At his funeral no less than 100,000 persons filled the streets leading from the palace to his last resting-place at St. Vicente de Fóra, the tomb of his fathers, and “the boom of the cannon and the dismal tolling of the passing bell were but the echo of the mournful sighs of the nation for their loss.” His remaining in Lisbon when thousands fled from it, and his visiting the sick and dying at the hospitals during the time of the cholera and yellow fever, endeared him greatly to men of all ranks. From the high cultivation of his mind, from his great intelligence, and from his known interest in everything which could promote his country’s welfare, and encourage in her, arts, sciences, and patriotism, his people looked up to him, even young as he was, as to a father; and when he died each one mourned over him as for an only son. Truly had they sympathised with him when he lost her who was the delight of his eyes, the grace and ornament of his own palace and of her adopted nation—his well-beloved Estephania. It may be truly affirmed, in the case of D. Pedro, that he was much more valued for his singleness of heart and benignity, and more beloved for his civic virtues, than even his grandfather had been esteemed for the glory of his arms in placing Dona Maria II. on the throne. The country however had not only to mourn the loss of Dom Pedro V., but also that of his two

most interesting brothers, Dom Fernando and Dom João, all three of whom died within the short space of two months, at the respective ages of 16, 18, and 24 years. Finer young men were rarely to be seen, and possessing knowledge of what was due to others, and acting always according to that knowledge, their deaths produced the most profound sorrow throughout the whole land. Dom Luis I. succeeded on the 11th Nov. 1861.

#### 10. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The best, among many maps of Lisbon, is that published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. There is, also, a *Planta da Cidade de Lisboa*, which should be procured (it costs about 6*d.*), as it will be found very useful in enabling the stranger to discover the situation of the various streets. We may mention, as an interesting little work, ‘A Nova Guia do Viajante em Lisboa,’ by J. C. Machado; also, ‘The Lisbon Guide,’ published anonymously by the members of the English Catholic College of Lisbon.

Lisbon contains about 275,000 Inhab., 39 parishes including Belem, 354 streets, 216 cross streets (*travessas*), 119 courts or alleys, 15 large places or squares (*praças, largos*) and 48 smaller ones, 7 public walks, 9 theatres, and 34 fountains (*chafarizes*).

The dense mass of buildings composing the city occupies the southern slope of a series of hills which rise immediately from the Tagus, and extend from the chapel of S. Apollonia on the E. to Belem on the W., a distance of about 4 miles. The absence of any leading thoroughfare, except the one great thoroughfare from Belem to S. Apollonia, the Terminus of the rly. to Santarem and Oporto, makes it somewhat difficult for a stranger to find his way from one part of the city to another; and the difficulty is increased by the practice of giving different names to different portions of one and the same

street. For example, in the principal thoroughfare near the river we pass in succession, and in a distance of little more than half a mile, through the Rua Direita de São Francisco de Paula, Rua Direita das Janellas Verdes, Calçada dos Santos, Calçada dos Santos Velhos, Calçada do Marquez Abrantes, Largo do Conde Barão. The extreme length of some of the names is another source of difficulty, the longest being often applied to the most insignificant street. Take as examples, Travessa do Recolhimento de Lazaro Leitão, Travessa do Abaracamento da Cruz do Taboado, Rua de Santo Antonio da Praça do Convento do Coração de Jesus, Travessa da Porta do Carro do Hospital Real de São José, &c.

The inhabitants are always extremely civil in endeavouring to reply to the inquiries of strangers; at the same time no one is slower than a Portuguese in comprehending that patois which English travellers generally contrive to speak. Therefore, unless very confident of his own powers as a linguist, the stranger had better not venture about Lisbon without the Useful Knowledge Society's map; it can most easily be procured in England.

Lisbon is divided into six districts (*bairros*). 1. Alfama. 2. Mouraria. 3. Rocio. 4. Bairro-Alto. 5. Sta. Catherine. 6. Belem. For the stranger it will be best to consider it as consisting of 5 sections, which he can examine separately. The first comprises all that lies to the E. of the Rua Magdalena, and contains the Sé, the Castello de S. Jorge, S. Vicente de Fóra, Graça, N. S. do Monte, the Hospital S. José, and Campo Sta. Anna. The streets of the Alfama, between the castle and the river, which surround the Sé, are the oldest and dirtiest, this part having suffered comparatively little in the great earthquake. The hills in the northern portion of this section are the highest in Lisbon. To the W. of this division, and on low ground, is the new part built subsequently to the earthquake, which here exerted its greatest strength. It contains the Praça do

Commercio (generally called by Englishmen Black Horse Square), the Alfandega, and the Arseual, with the block of regularly-built streets to the N., the Rocio, Theatro D. Maria, Praça da Figueira, and Passeio Publico. To the W. again of this is an intricate mass of streets extending nearly from the river to the Largo do Rato on the N., and to the Rua de S. Bento on the W. This section contains the *Bibliotheca Nacional*, the Carmo, the Cbiado (the most fashionable street), N. S. de Loreto (the most fashionable church), some of the principal hotels, the Opera, the Correio, and the Royal Academy of Sciences. Still further to the W. is the district of Buenos Ayres, the favourite residence of the English, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. It is crowned by the Estrella, having the English chapel to the N.; to the extreme W. the Necessidades Palace, and to the E. the Cortes. Belem, with its tower and convent, and the Ajuda Palace, forms the fifth quarter.

The city is still somewhat deficient in walks and drives. This is to be attributed to the irregular character of the ground, with the exception of the extensive portion including the Black Horse Square, the Alfandega, and the streets at right angles thereto extending to the Praça de D. Pedro, and the public gardens. The other streets at right angles to the river are steep, such as the Rua das Flores and the Rua do Alecrim, so that the only ones which can be used for a long drive are the streets from S. Apollonia to Alcantara and Belem, E. to W., and from the Black Horse Square to the Praça de D. Pedro IV., and thence N. by the public gardens to the road leading to S. Sebastião da Pedreira and Bemfica. But the finest drive is the new Aterro da Boa Vista, a long straight road on the banks of the Tagus. It commences at the Cães do Sodré and now ends at the church of *Os Santos*, but is to be carried on to Alcantara and Belem. When completed it will be one of the finest drives of any capital in Europe. It was originally planned by the Marquis de

Pombal, who intended to have carried it from S. Apollonia to Belem, but his disgrace, and the troubled times which succeeded, prevented the realisation of his magnificent project. Formerly the equipages were of a very ordinary kind, but now there are perhaps few cities in Europe where more splendid carriages are to be seen than in Lisbon, especially when on a gala-day the nobility and gentry pay their respects to their sovereign at the palace of the Necessidades, or the Ajuda; then, indeed, the most sumptuous equipages, drawn by 4, and sometimes 6 horses, glide along the whole length of the road from the Black Horse Square to the palace in almost endless succession.

Lisbon has undergone great changes for the better since 1854; and the poet's assertion that—

"whoso entereth within this town,  
That, sheening far, celestial seems to be,  
Disconsolate will wander up and down  
Mid many things unsightly to strange ee,"

is not now true. The beggars are fewer, and the dirt, and the dogs which the descriptions of travellers have led the stranger to expect, are gone; and the first impression of the visitor will probably be that it is the cleanest as well as the most splendid looking city that he has seen. The streets have undergone as great a change in regard to their condition by night as by day. They are daily swept and watered, are lighted throughout the city with gas, and, thanks to the well-arranged system of police, the streets of Lisbon are as safe at night as are those of London. The visitor can enjoy his solitary ramble either on the quays or in the town, not only without danger from robbers, but also without being exposed to those importunities to which he would be liable under similar circumstances in our own metropolis.

## 11. CLIMATE.

The following extract is from Henry's interesting work on 'The Vegetation of Europe:'—

### AVERAGE OF TEMPERATURE.

	Lat.	Autumn.	Winter.	Summer.
Lisbon	38½	62	52½	71
Madrid	40½	59	43½	77
Gibraltar	36	68	59	77

When we remember that Madrid lies not only 2° N. of Lisbon, but has also an elevation of 2000 ft., its mean temperature appears very high; probably an effect of the heat gathered by the vast plain of Castile, in which it stands. At Madrid the thermometer sometimes falls to 16°, and occasionally rises to 104°. In Lisbon the highest temperature is about 102°, the lowest 27°. Snow and frost are very rare in Lisbon, and not at all uncommon in Madrid. The annual quantity of rain amounts to 28 in. in the former, and only 9½ in. in the latter. The winter in Lisbon, which is little more than wet and stormy weather, lasts from December to March, both inclusive; the spring embraces April and May; summer the four succeeding months, and autumn, October and November. It should, however, be remembered that the spring of Lisbon is really a season of pleasant summer weather; rendering that city, therefore, one of the most eligible spots for that numerous band of our countrymen who shrink from the cold east winds which then so frequently prevail in Great Britain.

Vegetation, too, is then far more advanced than in England, and green peas, strawberries, asparagus, and many other of the more esteemed fruits and vegetables, will be found in great perfection and at low price in Lisbon, at a time of the year when they are expensive luxuries in Covent Garden.

## 12. PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

*Theatro de São Carlos.* Italian Opera. A large plain stone building, opened in 1793, having been erected in six months from the designs of a Portuguese architect. The audience part is spacious, and contains 120 boxes in 5 tiers; their decorations and fittings

are not equal to the building itself. It is fireproof, and from its numerous doors and vaulted staircases well calculated for the exit of the audience in case of panic. The "Fall of Phaeton," on the ceiling of the lobby, is by a native artist of some celebrity, Cyrillo Volkmar Machado. The Opera is subsidized by Government in 5500*l.* annually.

*Theatro de Dona Maria II.* occupies the N. end of the Rocio, and was erected on the site of a building destroyed by fire in 1836, which had been successively a royal palace, the Inquisition, and the public treasury. This theatre was completed in 1847, from the designs of Signor Lodi; it is smaller but more richly decorated than the São Carlos.

*Theatro da Trindade*, in a street at right angles with the N. side of the Chiado, is a modern building, most handsomely decorated in the interior. It has the best company in Lisbon, and is frequented by the best society. Its repertory embraces every class of drama.

*Gymnasio.* A small, neat theatre, in the same street, opened in Nov. 1852, and at present much frequented. Performances: short farces and vaudevilles, played by the best actors in Lisbon. Open on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

*Theatro da Rua dos Condes.* Near the public gardens of the Rocio. It is the oldest theatre in Lisbon. As far back as 1847 it was declared unsafe, and ordered to be pulled down, but by frequent repairs has continued to the present day. Here most of the celebrities of the Portuguese stage made their *débuts*; now it has not a single actor of merit.

*Theatro do Principe Real.* In the Rua Nova da Palma. Generally noted for bad actors and worse audiences.

*Theatro das Variedades.* In the Rua do Salitre. A second-rate theatre, where a species of pantomime is occasionally represented before rather noisy audiences.

*Circo Price.* Opposite the *Theatro das Variedades*. It was built about 13 years ago by Mr. Thomas Price, an

Englishman, and director of an equestrian troupe which performed for several years here and at Madrid. In his absence it has occasionally served as a theatre. In the small garden attached, *al fresco* balls are sometimes given.

*Casino Lisbonense.* In the Largo da Abegoaria, near the Chiado. It is a large hall, where occasionally concerts, masked balls, &c., take place.

*Circo dos Touros, Campo Santa Anna.* Erected in the year 1831, and the only public building constructed during the reign of Dom Miguel. It is a circular edifice, composed entirely of wood, and capable of containing several thousand persons. In the centre is a sanded arena, surrounded by two strong wooden barriers 3 ft. apart and 5 ft. high. The seats are divided into *Lugares da Sombra* and *Lugares do Sol*. On the shady side, which, in an open building, under a Lisbon summer sun, is, it is scarcely necessary to say, the aristocratic one, there is a tier of private boxes over the seats for the public. Two in the centre are designed for the sovereign, who frequently attends, and the *Inspector da Praça*; generally some nobleman. When a bull-fight takes place, the circus is decorated with a profusion of flags, banners, evergreens, and flowers, and the boxes are hung with bright draperies. If the traveller should be in Lisbon during the summer, in which alone, on Sundays, and sometimes Thursdays, the bull-fights take place, he should not omit seeing one of these peculiarly national amusements. It is true that they have not the thrilling excitement of a Spanish bull-fight; neither men, horses, nor bulls are in the slightest danger, the points of the horns being always guarded with large wooden balls; but they are free from those revolting scenes which cannot fail to be sadly remembered by the Spanish traveller after the excitement is over.

The prices of admission vary according to the number of bulls, &c. Places in the shade are about double those in the sun. The visitor is cautioned, if he takes a ticket for the public

seats, not to occupy one of the lower benches, as occasionally a very active bull will leap over both barriers, and get in among the spectators. He should by no means omit to procure a programme of the performances, given, but only to those who ask for it, at the place where the tickets are sold. They are extremely curious productions, from the inflated style in which they are written. In a programme of July 3, 1853, when a performance took place, attended by D. Maria II, for the benefit of the *Asylo da Mendicância*, the writer, after stating that 17 bulls, contributed gratuitously, would appear, and that ladies of the highest rank had at their own cost provided their decorations, continues: "An action so generous, noble, and dignified, and so appropriate to the sensitive and tender hearts of the enchanting sex, would alone (were there not a thousand others which render ladies of high and exalted rank objects of respect, esteem, and adoration to the Portuguese) certainly suffice to transmit their names to future ages, grave in letters of gold on the annals of charitable and meritorious works. What is there that can compare with the amiable and delicate sex? Nothing." Prose here failing the writer, he has recourse to rhyme, after which he concludes as follows:—"Magnanimous, heroic, and charitable public of Lisbon, behold the astounding and varied spectacle which the poor of the Asylo wish you to attend! To doubt that you will be present would be to doubt your ever-generous and munificent nature. They feel certain that their appeal will not be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness; and therefore, by anticipation, they dedicate to you the purest vows of eternal thankfulness, which will continue to flourish in their grateful hearts as long as the slightest traces of existence will suffer them to palpitate."

The general mode in which a Lisbon bull-fight is conducted is as follows:—As soon as the Inspector da Praça has taken his place, the *neto*, clad in the old Portuguese costume, with doublet,

hose, cloak, hat, and plume, appears before him to receive his orders. These given, he rides back to the entrance, and returns accompanied by one or two *cavalleiros* on horseback, and by a variable number of *capinhas* and *homens de forcado* on foot. The *cavalleiros* wear the dress of the early part of last century, broad-tailed coat, breeches, high boots, and cocked hat; the *capinhas*, who are slight wiry men, have short Spanish jackets, richly embroidered, coloured velvet breeches, white stockings, thin shoes, and a red sash round the waist; over one shoulder is thrown a loose crimson or yellow cloak, whence their name. The *homens de forcado*, carry, as their title implies, a blunt iron prong at the end of a long pole; they are muscular men, and wear red jackets and leather breeches. Having made their obeisance to the inspector, the *cavalleiros* display their skill in putting their horses through a variety of paces; the other performers remaining grouped in the centre. This over, the *homens de forcado* take their place below the inspector's box, the *capinhas* leap over the barriers, and one of the *cavalleiros* stations himself opposite the gate, whence at a given signal the bull rushes out. The animal generally stops suddenly, looks round him as if alarmed, and then runs at the only object within his reach, the man on horseback. Dexterosly avoiding him, the *cavalleiro* endeavours at the moment he turns his horse to thrust into the bull's neck a long barbed dart (*farpa*) which he holds in his hand. If he does this neatly, the *farpa*, which is ornamented with coloured papers and streamers, hangs dangling from the animal's neck, and continues to irritate him. The enraged bull again attacks the *cavalleiro*, and is a second time received in the same way. It is sometimes not until 6 or 8 *farpas* are lodged in the bull's neck that his courage or strength fails. When he ceases to show fight a pair of folding doors is thrown open, and a troop of 6 or 8 oxen come trotting in, each with a bell at its neck. They are



driven by two men armed with extremely long spears, who endeavour to make them surround the bull. Finding himself in the midst of such peaceable companions, he generally yields to their soothing influence, and allows himself to be driven out with them. A second bull is then introduced, and is this time attacked by the capinhas. Being provided with two short barbed darts (*banderilhas*), they run immediately in front of the animal, and as he lowers his head to toss them, they endeavour to fix at the same time a *banderilha* on each side of his neck. This feat requires great activity, and when successfully performed is rewarded by loud bursts of applause, and sometimes more substantial marks of approbation. The second bull is driven out as the first. By way of varying the amusements, when a bull has been partially tired out by the *cavalleiros* or *capinhas* (who usually take it in turn to attack), or if from the beginning he has shown but little spirit, he is turned over to the *homens de foreado*. The boldest of these presents himself to the animal, and literally "taking the bull by the horns," allows himself to be lifted up and tossed about without quitting his hold; his companions then run in, and seizing the beast on all sides, fairly hold him to the ground and release the adventurer. The cruel and cowardly practice of attacking the bull with mortal weapons, while he was prevented from defending himself by the wooden horuballs, has been abandoned since the reign of Dona Maria I., subsequently to which bulls have never been slaughtered. Barretti gives an account of a bull-fight under the old system, during the reign of Dom José.

### 13. READING ROOMS, CLUBS, &c.

The English, Spanish, and French papers are to be seen at the reading-rooms of the *Associação Commercial*, in Black Horse Square, and at some

of the cafés. Many daily papers are published in Lisbon: the principal are the *Diário do Governo*, the *Revolução de Setembro*, the *Nação*, *Jornal do Commercio*, *Diário de Notícias*, *Diário Popular*, *Diário Ilustrado*, *Jornal da Noite*, *Paiz*, *Partido Constituinte*, &c. There are also several monthly and weekly journals, some devoted to special subjects, as the *Revista Militar*, *Jornal das Artes e Letras*, *As Farpas*, *Gazeta Medica*. In July, 1853, there were 23 periodicals published in Lisbon. An attempt was made a few years since to establish an illustrated journal, but it soon ceased. An imitation of our 'Penny Magazine,' the *Arquivo Popular*, was more successful, but this also is now discontinued.

The *Gremio Literario* is in the *Rua do Alecrim*. Strangers are admitted on the introduction of a member; it is well supplied with Portuguese, Spanish, French, Belgian, English, German, and Italian papers and reviews. At the *Club Lisbonense*, in the *Largo do Carmo*, numerous journals and periodicals are taken in. Balls, also, which are well attended, are given here during the winter season. There is an English Sailor's Reading-room in the *Largo de S. Paulo*.

### 14. PUBLIC GARDENS AND PROMENADES.

The *Passeio Publico*, near the end of the *Rocio*, is the most frequented. Though a very pretty spot, it is neither extensive nor well situated; but it is the fashionable promenade during the summer evenings, and has a charming effect when lit up. On certain nights a small entrance fee is exacted, to defray the expenses of music, gas, &c. The two marble figures in the miniature lakes typify the rivers *Tagus* and *Douro*. The garden is well supplied with rustic iron benches, but some of the pensioners of the Mendicity Society are always in attendance with chairs, by letting out which they earn a trifle.

*Jardim de São Pedro d'Alcantara.*

Much smaller than the preceding, but charmingly laid out and full of beautiful flowers. It has the advantage of being situated on a hill, whence a fine prospect of the city is obtained.

*Passeio da Estrella.* In front of the church of that name, and bounded on one side by the cypress-trees of the English burial-ground. It was laid out in the spring of 1853, and is now by far the most beautiful and most admired of all the gardens in Lisbon. To the traveller it will, by reason of its rare plants, trees, and shrubs, magnificent creepers which cover the walls, and Brazilian pines which here are seen in unrivalled perfection, be a source of no ordinary delight, as it is to the natives, who resort to it in fine weather, when frequently there is a band of music playing in the evening. From an artificial mound an especially fine view is obtained of the city, the river, and the Outra Banda. A live lion has now been added to the attractions of the place.

*Jardim Botanico*, adjoining the Hospital of São José, and established by the exertions of Dr. B. A. Gomes, the son of the well-known discoverer of Cinchonine, the alkaloid of the plant Cinchona. Though small, it deserves a visit from botanists. This garden was the first in Portugal in which plants were arranged according to the natural system. Open daily to the public.

*Jardim Botanico*, near the Ajuda Palace, on a much more extensive scale, is a beautiful shady spot of luxuriant vegetation and well deserves a visit. It was established by Dona Maria I., and placed under the direction of Vandelli. It is situated on the slope of a hill, with the entrance at the lower part. Notice within the gate two very rude statues of warriors, dug up in 1785, near Portalegre, and usually attributed to the Phœnicians, also a gigantic ancient Hercules. At the upper part is a tolerable range of plant-houses, partly open; below this an extensive terrace. The plants appear to have been originally arranged according to the Linnæan system. Amongst these there are some

very fine specimens:—a *Dracæna Draco*, not very high, but with a dense top, full 21 feet in diameter; several arborescent *Opuntias*, *Ficus Benjamina* and *laurifolia*, *Psidium crassifolium* and *pomiferum*, *Bambusas*, *Olea excelsa*, *Pitiosporum undulatum*, various Aloes, *Cannas*, *Bromeliás*, &c. There is also on this terrace an extensive collection of specimens in pots, and in the centre another collection in pots, the medical plants being arranged according to the system of the celebrated Portuguese botanist, Brotero. Below the terrace is a large fountain ornamented with a number of figures of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c., in stone, and having compartments for the cultivation of aquatics. There is still another compartment below this filled with plants that are used as food, in the arts, &c., arranged according to Decandolle. The sides of the garden have large basins of water, with broad gravel walks radiating from them, which divide the ground into angular compartments, bounded by low hedges of box and bay, and numerous trees, amongst which some fine specimens of the date-palm are conspicuous; these cast so dense a shade that few plants will grow under them. The garden is open to the public on Thursdays.

From the *Jardim da Alfandega*, near the Custom-house, and the *Passeio da Junqueira*, there are fine views of the river and Outra Banda.

## 15. LIBRARIES.

*Bibliotheca Nacional.* This library was founded in 1796, in one of the rooms on the W. side of the *Praça do Commercio*, and transferred in 1837 to its present locality, the extinct convent of S. Francisco, in a street leading from the S. side of the *Chiado*. Though its reading-room is small and low, like most conventional rooms, still it is remarkably quiet and comfortable, and the simplicity of the arrangements for obtaining books is most praiseworthy. The collection at present contains about 200,000 volumes, in all languages. One

part of it, a most valuable acquisition, was bought by Government, some years back, of D. Francisco de Mello da Camara, for 25,000 cruzados. Among its curiosities, we may mention: a very valuable collection of 38,700 medals; 9415 MSS., many of them of great value, among which are 600 illuminated parchment MSS., and a Hebrew Bible, parchment, in folio, 1 vol., dated 1299 A.D., which was purchased, about 1805, of a Jew in Hamburg, by the then Portuguese Minister, by order of his Government, for 800,000 reis (180*l.*), and now considered worth 2000*l.*; 'Vita Christi,' printed in Lisbon 1496—unique copy—also a curious work, in 4 folio volumes, with views of the Duke of No-thumberland's castles, houses, &c., painted on the front edges. It was presented by that nobleman, in 1793, to the monks of Alcobaça.

*Bibliotheca da Academia.* In the suppressed convent of the Ordem Terceira da Penitencia, Rua do Arco á Jesns. It consists of two distinct libraries: that belonging originally to the convent, still kept in its original locality, and that of the Academy of Sciences, which is arranged in some of the adjoining rooms and galleries. The old library of the monks is a fine, lofty, well-lighted room, with painted ceiling and light gallery; it is also used as the reading-room. There is an alphabetical and classified catalogue, in manuscript volumes. The number of books is upwards of 80,000. The library of the Academy is especially rich in the publications of the literary and scientific corporations of Europe and America. The English Societies furnish the majority—about 6000 volumes. Among its bibliographical curiosities, we may enumerate the only known copy of the Hebrew Pentateuch with Targum, printed in Lisbon, on parchment, in 1487; several Arabian and Persian MSS.; some Chinese books; and the celebrated illuminated missal of Estevão Gonçalves, written in the 17th cent., and which has lately been reproduced by chromo-lithography. Entrance to this library is free on week-days from

10 till 3. The present chief librarian, Senhor Soromenho, is a most able man, and well acquainted with England and Englishmen.

*Arquivo do Torre do Tombo, or Arquivo Nacional.* In the same building—formerly the Convent of S. Bento—in which the Córtes or Legislative Chambers hold their sessions. After passing the vestibule of the grand entrance, apply at the first door to the right for permission to view, which will be very readily granted by the Official Maior, Senhor Bastos, a most courteous and intelligent man. Here are deposited the archives of the kingdom. They were brought hither after the destruction of the Torre do Castello in the great earthquake. Amongst its curiosities is the illuminated MS. Bible in seven volumes, supposed to have been given by Leo X. to D. Manoel, and by that monarch to the monks of Belem. Some of the volumes have dates varying from 1495 to 1497. It is the work of more than one artist. The collection of the treaties between Portugal and other countries is complete. Many of the marriage contracts and the wills of the kings and queens of Portugal also exist, as well as the keys of their coffins in S. Vicente. A most interesting but comparatively unexplored collection is that of all the "processos" of the victims of the Inquisition, and here, too, is to be seen the Bible upon which so many hundreds of those unfortunates were sworn or sworn against. Many documents exist of the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, and are now being published by Government. The collections of Arabian and Roman coins are small.

*Bibliotheca da Ajuda,* adjoining the palace of that name. It contains a valuable collection of books and MSS., which may be inspected by procuring an order from the Director, at present, the celebrated Alexandre Herculano, or by application to the employés on duty. The chief object of interest is the "Symicta Lusitana," 220 vols. of copies from the Vatican, made by the brothers Assemani, by order and at the expense of D. João V.

The *Bibliotheca da Marinha*, attached to the Escola Naval, and the *Arquivo Militar*, at the Páteo das Vaccas, are collections of no great importance.

## 16. ACADEMIA DAS BELLAS ARTES.

On the ground floor of the suppressed convent of São Francisco. It consists of a Director and full staff of Professors, and a considerable number of students. Most of the artists, from the small encouragement which they receive, are compelled to devote themselves to portrait-painting: for

"falta-lhes pincel, faltão-lhes cores,

Honra, premio, favor que as Artes cream;

Culpa dos viciosos successores, .

Que degeneram, certo, e se desviam

Do lustre, e do valor de seus passados,

Em gostos, e vaidades abolidos:"

which is almost as true now as it was in the time of Camoens.

The Academy is supported by an annual grant. There is an exhibition of the works of the professors and students, open to the public free of charge. The first took place in 1837. In that of 1852 the number of works exhibited did not exceed 20. The Professors complained much that they were expected to contribute to this exhibition, as they were obliged to expend not only time, but money for models and materials, while they had hardly any chance of selling their pictures.

All this, however, has been much changed during the last few years, and an academy or society has been formed, which will, in all probability, give encouragement in Portugal to painting and sculpture, which are now being pursued with much avidity, both at Oporto and Lisbon. The "*Sociedade Promotora das Bellas Artes em Portugal*" is an institution to promote the fine arts, on the same principle the Art Union of London; and thus young artists, for whose productions it is not always easy to find purchasers, may, by the periodical exhibition of their latest works, make their profession profitable; at the same time giving the necessary impulse to

the revival of taste both in the higher branches of art, and in ornamental design.

The Visconde de Meuzes, an admirable amateur artist, who resided for a long time in Rome to perfect his taste, was some years ago requested by the Government to choose the best pictures from those which had belonged to Queen D. Carlota Joaquina. He selected twenty-five, which form part of the collection now hanging on the walls of the rooms at the Academy, and classed according to the schools of painting. The catalogue of these pictures should be consulted by all visitors, as it contains the names of many of the artists, ascertained either by documentary evidence or by the peculiar qualities and individuality which distinguish the different masters.

In the Academy of Fine Arts there is a regular staff of professors, and amongst the students much practical skill in drawing, some of them manifesting a decided feeling for colour; but (as it has been admirably observed) "it is useless to educate artists, if we cannot at the same time educate the public and make the people see the value of the fine arts, as one of the surest means of civilization." The public taste is still at a very low ebb; the distractions of politics, and the disturbances of past years, having prevented even the most enlightened from turning their attention to the cultivation of the fine arts, which, as a question of commerce, is a point of great importance in the manufacture of jewellery and pottery, and in decoration; as also in monumental tablets, and in every species of sculpture. This Society, like the Art Union, receives subscriptions; each person paying 4500 R. per annum for every share. The Patron of the Society is the King, the President is the Marquês de Souza Holstein, and the Vice-President the Visconde de Menezes.

The School of Ornamental Design, open every evening from dusk to 8 o'clock in the winter, has proved very useful to those who from their

daily occupations can only attend in the evening, when upwards of 500 artisans receive instruction in drawing and ornamental design.

The Library of the Academy of Fine Arts is open daily from 9 to 3, not only to students but to the public. In addition to a considerable number of books on the Fine Arts heretofore in its rooms, it has lately received French, English, and Italian works of art of the value of 450*l.*, liberally granted by the King D. Luis from his private purse.

His Majesty, like his father D. Fernando, is much devoted to the fine arts, and possesses excellent taste, as will be seen by the pictures and statues which adorn his private rooms at the palace of the Ajuda.

The Count Raczynsky, in his work, published in Paris in 1846, called *Les Arts en Portugal*, has collected a large, but confused, mass of materials relating to Gran Vasco. Throughout Portugal all the older paintings, though often differing extremely from each other both in style and age, are attributed to this artist. Those at the Academy ascribed to him are supposed by the Count to be the production of at least three different pencils. To one of these unknown painters he attributes the four large pictures brought from the convent of São Bento; which represent the Visitation, the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation, and Christ with the Doctors. The arms represented in one of these are those of D. João III.; the painting must therefore be of later date than 1521. To another he ascribes, but perhaps without sufficient grounds, the eight pictures representing scenes from the life of the Blessed Virgin, which were brought from the church of the Paraiso: these, like the former, are proved by the coins represented in the Adoration of the Magi to be subsequent to 1521. Both of these series deserve careful examination; they are well drawn, well coloured, and many of the heads possess great expression.

The official catalogue gives the following pictures as existing here. The

connoisseur will of course form his own opinion as to their genuineness:—

*Gran Vasco.* The Flight into Egypt; the Circumcision; the Adoration of the Magi; the Presentation in the Temple; the Infant Jesus; S. John, the Baptist; and Christ with the Doctors.

*Vieira Lusitano.* S. Augustine; the Holy Family; S. Bruno.

*Rafael.* The Virgin.

*Michael Angelo.* S. Jerome, and a Jesus in purgatory.

*Giulio Romano.* The Descent from the Cross.

*Vandyck.* A Crucifixion.

*Albert Durer.* A Head of the Saviour.

*Salvator Rosa.* Some landscapes.

*Breughel.* A landscape.

The Academy is open daily, from 9 to 5.

## 17. MUSEUMS (*Museus*).

*Museu Real.* This museum was founded originally in the Ajuda Palace, thence transferred to the Convent of Jesus, where the Academy of Sciences is located, and finally established in the Eschola Polytechnica. More than 20,000*l.* have been expended upon it. To the student of zoology the Natural History department is of the greatest interest, not only because it contains well arranged and well selected specimens in all branches of zoology, but because it is the only museum in Portugal which possesses even a tolerable collection of the fauna of the country. This branch of the museum is under the superintendence of Professor Barbosa du Bocage, a most indefatigable and able man, who has systematically and admirably classed its collections. Large additions are being daily acquired from all parts of the country and its colonies, so that it promises, before long, to rank as a most complete and interesting establishment.

*Museu Archeologico.* In the ruined church of the Carmo. It contains the wooden model of the tomb of the Gran-Condestavel; a large Roman

mosaic; some Roman inscriptions; a Moorish fountain turned into a Christian font; the sarcophagus of D. Constança, wife of Pedro I. (the sarcophagus is of great length, owing to a still-born child having been laid at the queen's feet); a collection of bronze weights and measures of the time of D. Sebastião, &c. Entrance free, daily, from 10 till 3.

### 18. CHURCHES.

The best time for visiting these is early in the morning. In general they are opened at 6, and closed at 9 for the rest of the day. It is with the greatest difficulty that visitors will obtain access afterwards, as the sacristans seem to have no idea that a stranger may be desirous of visiting a church as a matter of curiosity.

The *Cathedral, Sé, or Basílica de Santa Maria*, a moderate-sized, plain building, with two low western towers, is situated on an elevation in the eastern part of the city, below the castle of S. George, and is one of the most ancient edifices in Lisbon. It has been asserted that it was originally a mosque, and was converted into a church by Affonso Henriques when he recaptured the city in 1147. But it was actually rebuilt by that monarch, who appointed an English ecclesiastic, Gilbert, one of the crusaders engaged in the siege, first bishop of its see. The building has undergone many alterations since its original erection. In 1344 it was much injured by an earthquake, but was restored by D. Affonso IV., by whom the choir (*Capella Mór*) was rebuilt. His body, with that of his queen, is interred in it. D. Fernando I. rebuilt the W. front. From one of the western towers—which he had ascended during the riots immediately succeeding the murder of the Count of Ourem in the adjoining palace—the bishop, D. Martinho, a favourer of the Castilian party, was, Dec. 6, 1383, precipitated by the mob to the ground, and his body dragged about the streets. The building was

much injured by the great earthquake, and by the fire which succeeded it, but was immediately restored by order of Pombal.

In the chapel of S. Vicente the relics of that saint are preserved; translated here by Affonso Henriques from the cape called after that martyr. They had remained there, says the legend, under the protection of some ravens, by which the ship that conveyed them to Lisbon was accompanied. Hence, two ravens are always maintained in the cloisters of the cathedral (no long time ago, the officials used to inform visitors that these were the very ravens which came from the Cape), and are introduced in the city arms at the stem and at the stern of a ship. None of the chapels contain any tombs of interest, but there is a stone chair at the east end in which it is said that the king, D. Affonso IV., administered justice. The date it bears, 1629, is probably that of its removal here. In a small chapel in the cloisters is a celebrated miraculous image, of the size of life, known by the name of *Senhor Jesus da Boa Sentença da Sé*. Engraved representations may, as is generally the case with respect to such images, be purchased on the spot.

*São Vicente de Fóra*, so called from its having been built outside the walls of the Saracen city, and occupying the spot where the Portuguese under Affonso Henriques were encamped during the siege. It was founded by that monarch, and pulled down by Philip I. (II. of Spain) in 1582. Its re-erection occupied 47 years, although the stone and marble collected by Dom Sebastião for a church to his patron saint were used in its construction. It suffered considerably in the great earthquake. This is, in its way, the finest church in Lisbon, and forms a very magnificent object from the river, entirely eclipsing the cathedral. The west front is 100 feet in breadth; to the balustrade, 97; and to the summit of the tower, 147; the interior 222 by 82. The vaulted roof is of black and white marble, and the baldachin of the high altar is by the

celebrated sculptor Machado. In a spacious apartment, entered from the cloisters, are the coffins which contain the bodies of most of the sovereigns of the House of Bragança, and their wives and children, commencing with D. João IV. The unfortunate D. Affonso VI. and D. Maria I. are buried elsewhere. The Duke of Terceira was interred here as a special honour; a marble slab marks the site of his grave. There is something peculiarly striking in this large, sombre room, or mortuary chapel. The dull, faint light which gleams through the coloured glass windows, and is dimly reflected on the marble floor; the cold, chill atmosphere; and the solemn thought that the tinselled boxes ranged on either side contain the mortal remains of those who were once possessed of rank, wealth, and power, cannot fail to impress the visitor with a feeling of reverential awe. To his Majesty D. Fernando is due the removal of these coffins from their former gloomy chapel to this more convenient resting-place. Entrance is obtained by application to the sacristan. In the chapel of São Theotónio is the tomb of the illustrious progenitor of the House of Bragança, the Great Constable Dom Nuno Alvarez Pereira, to whose exertions the victory of Aljubarrota was mainly owing. It was transferred, by order of queen D. Maria II., from the church of the Carmo, of which the constable was founder, to its present resting-place. He is represented in the habit of a Carmelite. The monastery adjoining this church was one of the largest in Lisbon. The Augustinians who occupied it were transferred to Mafra in 1773, since which time it has been the residence of the Patriarch. The library contains a valuable collection of books and MSS.

*S. Antonio di Sé.* A moderate-sized modern church near the cathedral, erected on the site of the stable in which, like S. Ignatius Loyola, the saint is said to have been born. The interior is handsome, and there are several pictures, but none of much merit. A whole-length of S. Antony

is so placed that, through a slit below, worshippers are able to kiss its feet. A short account of his history may not be out of place. S. Antony of Lisbon, as he is generally called in Portugal, though elsewhere known as S. Antony of Padua, was born here, of noble parents, in 1195; admitted Canon Regular of S. Augustine at the age of 15; and transferred to Santa Cruz at Coimbra. Influenced by the arrival of the relics of the five Franciscan martyrs of Morocco, brought over by the Infante Dom Pedro, he was, in 1221, received into that Order. He visited Morocco, but his health not allowing him to remain in that country he embarked with the intention of returning to his own. Driven by stress of weather to Sicily, he thence proceeded to Assisi to visit the founder of his Order. After having been a professor for some time at Padua, he devoted himself to the work of a missionary preacher with unbounded effect and reputation, till, worn out by his labours, he died at Padua, in 1231. He is generally represented as young and beardless, holding a lily or a book, or both. Sometimes he has a flame, indicative of his eloquence, springing from his mouth or from his breast. In Portugal his attribute is universally the infant Saviour, standing on a book supported upon the saint's arm. On the day of his canonization, May 30, 1232, all the bells of Lisbon, says the legend, rang of themselves, and the inhabitants found themselves irresistibly compelled to dance in the street.\*

*S. Engracia.* Near the church of S. Vicente stand the still unfinished walls of this vast edifice. It was intended to form the largest rotunda known, and to have a single altar placed in the centre. "As endless as the building of Santa Engracia," is a Lisbon proverb; or rather, whenever buildings are unfinished, the expression used is, "são as obras de Santa

\* The references to the authors who have written on this saint occupy one of the closely printed columns of Cardoso's *Agilologio*. The best edition of S. Antony's works is that of Paris, 1641.

Engracia," to indicate that they not only are not, but that, like the above-named church, they never will be finished. The first church was erected on this spot in 1569, and in 1630 one Simão Pero Solis was accused of sacrilegiously breaking into it and removing the Host. He was tried and condemned to have both his hands cut off, and then to be burnt alive. It is said that on the scaffold he declared his innocence, and prophesied that, in proof of it, the church would never be completed; but this tradition cannot be correct, for ancient documents narrate that the nobility, considering the primitive building desecrated for ever by the sacrilege, formed themselves into an *irmandade*, or brotherhood, and had the church pulled down and rebuilt. This second edifice was soon after destroyed, and in 1682 the present one was commenced, the first stone being laid by D. Pedro II. It is one of the few buildings in this city which endured uninjured the shock of the great earthquake.

*Nossa Senhora da Graça.* The church of this name, a lofty cruciform building without aisles, placed on the summit of one of the highest hills (originally called *Almofala*), forms, with its convent, a most prominent object from the river, and in all general views of Lisbon. Its original date is uncertain. It was rebuilt in 1556, and almost utterly destroyed by the great earthquake. The terrace commands a fine view of the city, and is about the best position for seeing the illuminations and fireworks on the eve of a Festa. The remains of Afonso d'Albuquerque, in some respects the greatest man Portugal ever produced, were originally deposited in the Capella Mór. They now rest, without any tombstone, in the Casa do Capitulo. An image in the south transept is especially celebrated under the name of *Nosso Senhor dos Passos da Graça*. The figure, of which several engravings have been published, and which represents our Lord sinking under the cross, is asserted to be real flesh and blood, and the mark of the hand of

some unbeliever is shown on one of the legs. This is only exhibited on Fridays. Another celebrated image is that of *Nossa Senhora das Dores*. It stands in the nave, and is very gaily dressed in blue and gold; has a single sword in the breast, and is surrounded by a prodigious number of ex-votos. The engravings, sold as usual here, bear the inscription that his eminence the cardinal patriarch gives 200 days of indulgence for one Ave Maria before this picture. Can it be possible that so prodigious an indulgence was intended as a compliment to the illustrious artist? for we read underneath, *Infans D. Maria Anna del.* The paintings on the roof of the choir, and on the wall, which represent scenes from the life of S. Augustine, are the work of the prolific artist Pedro Alexandrino. The mausoleum in the sacristy is that of De Pereira, Secretary of State to Dom Pedro II.

*Nossa Senhora do Monte* stands on a hill near, but higher than the last-named church. It belonged to the Augustinians, was built in 1243, and ruined by the great earthquake. The only thing worth notice which it contains is the so-called chair of S. Gens, first bishop of Lisbon. Women, who are in that state which must make the ascent of this steep hill particularly difficult, are in the habit of seating themselves in this chair for the purpose of obtaining "a good time."

*Nossa Senhora da Penha da França*, on the summit of a third hill, at some distance from the last. This church is held in especial veneration by sailors, and abounds with their ex-votos. Do not omit to ask for the celebrated lizard which is preserved in the sacristy, if you would not be spoken of as one "que foi á Penha e não viu o lagarto." The legend is, that a pilgrim, on his way here to perform his devotions, slept by the road-side. A huge lizard came to devour him; but by the timely appearance of our Lady the pilgrim awoke, and the reptile was killed. The lizard, therefore, is the attribute of *Nossa Senhora da Penha* in her numerous engravings.

The following curious history is



given of the origin of this church. A certain Antonio Simões, a gilder by trade, being present with the king Dom Sebastião at the disastrous battle of Alcaçar Quibir, made a vow that, if he returned to Lisbon in safety, he would make a certain number of images of the Virgin under different titles. He was enabled to fulfil his vow; but was puzzled what name to give to the last image. By the advice of a Jesuit, devoted to a miraculous image much venerated at Salamanca under the name of Nossa Senhora da Penha da França, he gave it the same name. Having after some years succeeded in obtaining a piece of ground in the Alquerdes from the owner, who imagined himself cured of some infirmity by the intercessions of this Senhora, Simões commenced the church in 1597. The following year the image was conducted to its new habitation in solemn procession, and soon became exceedingly popular. This popularity was much extended during 1589, when the plague raged in Lisbon. The Spanish troops, headed by their Captain-General, the Conde de Portalegre, went in procession to the Ermida, and the municipality of Lisbon made a vow to renew the same procession every year from the church of San Antonio to this Senhora, if the pestilence should cease. The procession started for the first time on the 5th of August, 1599, and was continued annually until 1633: the money required being raised by a tax on wine and meat, sanctioned by Philip II. The original patron made over his rights to the Augustinians, and the convent and church being rebuilt in 1625, the image was transferred to its new resting-place, the procession which conveyed it numbering 200 banners and 118 crosses.

*Basilica do Coração de Jesus*, commonly called the Estrella. The most gorgeous and conspicuous of the churches of Lisbon, its dome forming a striking object above the hill of Buenos Ayres. This church, the general form of which is a copy on a reduced scale of that of St. Peter's at Rome, was erected by Dona Maria I.

in fulfilment of a vow on condition of her bearing an heir to the throne. It was commenced in 1779, and finished in 1796, and with the monastery cost the enormous sum of 16,000,000 crusados, part of which had originally been designed for the cleansing of the city. The ball and cross were injured by lightning in 1829. The W. front is over-ornamented with large statues of saints, and the interior is very rich in coloured marbles. A monument of the royal foundress is one of its chief ornaments: she died at Rio de Janeiro in 1816, having been insane for 24 years. Another fine sarcophagus contains the body of the queen's confessor. For a fine view of Lisbon the dome of this church should be ascended.

*S. Roque*, to the west of the Rocio. A church with a very plain external appearance, but containing that celebrated example of royal caprice and extravagance, the chapel of São João Baptista. It is said that Dom João V., on visiting this church, was struck with the shabby, neglected appearance of the chapel dedicated to his patron saint, and determined to replace it by one that should far exceed all the others in splendour. He gave orders that a chapel should be prepared in Rome of the richest materials, and by the first artists of the day. Having been completed and erected, and having had mass celebrated in it by the Pope, it was taken to pieces, packed up, and sent to Lisbon, where it was again erected in the place which it now occupies on the north side of the church. During the French invasion it was in contemplation to remove it to Paris; and it is probably to this intention that we are to attribute its preservation with all its valuable contents. This small shrine, which is nothing more than a moderate-sized recess, is said to have cost the almost incredible sum of 14,000,000 crusados. The walls, the roof, and the pavement consist of the most valuable marbles, polished stones, and mosaics. The cost of the columnus of lapis lazuli and of the enormous silver-gilt candelabras is always dwelt on in descriptions.

The 3 mosaics represent the Annunciation, the Baptism (the shadow of the leg of one of the figures in this mosaic is most admirably executed), and the Descent of the Holy Ghost. A fine day should be chosen to see these beautiful mosaics; otherwise, a very inadequate notion will be formed of their rare excellence. On week days the contents of this royal chapel are carefully concealed from the eyes of the few worshippers who frequent the church during the short time it is open in the early part of the day. For a small fee access to the chapel is obtained on application to one of the employés at the Santa Casa (first door to the right of the church). Under the pulpit is a long inscription to the memory of Francis Trejean, an Englishman, who, after suffering twenty-eight years' imprisonment in England for his attachment to the Roman Catholic faith, died in Lisbon in 1608.

*S. Domingos*, near the N.E. angle of the Rocio, is a fair specimen of a modern Lisbon church. It was attached originally to a convent of Dominican monks, founded in 1249; in 1755 the convent was much damaged by the earthquake, and in 1835, on the extinction of the Order, was sold. A painful interest attaches to this church from its having been that to which the miserable victims of the Inquisition were conducted to hear their sentence read before being led to the fires which awaited them in the Rocio. The building, as it now exists, is the most spacious of its kind in Lisbon; but it contains no object of art worth mentioning except its 20 superb Doric columns of coloured marble. Many illustrious men of the Order are buried here; these among them may be mentioned—Frey St. Luis and Frey Luis de Granada, the ascetic writer.

*Nossa Senhora dos Martyres* is the most ancient parish in Lisbon, the church having been founded by Affonso Henriques after the taking of the city. As the church of São Vicente marks the position of the Portuguese camp, so this was erected on the site of that

of the Crusaders, to serve as a resting-place for the remains of those who fell. The present church is quite modern. Here was the old font, in which S. Antonio was baptized; it bore this inscription:—"Este he a pia em que se baptisou o primeiro Christão nesta cidade, quando no anno de 1147 se tomou dos Mouros." This font was restored in 1692; an operation which was carried out by obliterating the inscription and polishing the stone. It was dug out entire from the ruins of the church after the great earthquake, and was broken in pieces by the workmen, who built the fragments into the wall of the new church of S. Francisco.

*Nossa Senhora de Loreto*. This, though intended especially for Italian residents, is the fashionable church of the city. It was burnt to the ground in 1651, and again after the great earthquake. By the shock itself it had been little injured, and many houseless families found refuge in it during the Saturday and Sunday: they were driven out on the Monday morning by the conflagration, which was communicated to the adjoining palace of the Secretary at War.

*Conceição Velha*, Rua da Ribeira Velha, formerly a Jewish synagogue, converted into a church by order of Dom Manoel, who gave it to the Order of Christ in exchange for the chapel of N. S. de Restello; demolished for the purpose of erecting on its site the magnificent Monastery at Belem. The church suffered extremely from the great earthquake and the subsequent fire, so that the whole of it was pulled down with the exception of the rich flamboyant façade erected from the designs of João Potassi. This has been much disfigured by injudicious restorations, but still deserves careful examination. In the sacristy are preserved some rich carvings, and the original image of Nossa Senhora de Restello, from the demolished chapel.

*Santa Maria Magdalena*, in the Praça of that name at the end of the Rua da Conceição. The body of the chapel is modern, but there is a good flamboyant west door, a rare thing in Lisbon. Built in the corner house of the Tra-

vessa d'Almada, facing this church, are some interesting Roman inscriptions.

*S. Julião.* This church, which was rebuilt after the great earthquake, caught fire during the funeral ceremonies of Dona Maria I. in 1816, and was entirely destroyed, but has since been rebuilt. The interior is very rich in coloured marbles and carvings. It is built on the site of a very ancient church in which Pope John XXI. (or XXII.), one of the two Portuguese who have ascended the Papal throne, was baptized.

*Carmo*, properly *Nossa Senhora do Vencimento*. Of all the churches of Lisbon this, though in ruins, is perhaps the most interesting, and forms a very striking object. It was founded in the year 1389 by the Great Constable Dom Nuno Alvares Pereira immediately after the battle of Aljubarrota, in which he played so distinguished a part, and in consequence of a vow made before attacking the Castilians. The church was much injured by the great earthquake, and more so by the fire which succeeded it. It has since remained a mere ruin. It is of immense size, being 160 feet long, and is almost the only ruin on a vast scale which has been allowed to stand untouched. Its splendid tower, from its very base, should be carefully examined. It must have been a magnificent building, and it bespeaks its original beauty and antiquity more than any edifice in Lisbon; enough of it yet exists to show its original proportions. The outer walls, including the western façade, are tolerably perfect. The piers and arches of the nave exist; but of the vaulted roofs of the nave and aisles only a single rib remains. The chancel still retains its roof. The extensive monastery adjoining the church is now a station of the municipal guard.

The Museum of the Archeological Society is most appropriately established in the ruined building; two objects of interest may therefore be viewed at one visit. Admission is obtained by ringing at the front entrance. For a description of the Museum, see page 19.

[Portugal.]

On the 12th of May, the anniversary of the Constable's death, it was once a custom with the inhabitants of Lisbon to visit his tomb and strew it with flowers. In the convent, on All Saints' Day, mass was said in honour of the Constable at his own altar, round which many ex-votos were to be seen, though he was never canonized. Nevertheless, his miracles form the subject of a book written by Gomes Eanes de Azurara.

*Nossa Senhora das Mercês*, formerly the *Convento de Jesus*. Here are several good paintings; and in the choir is a picture which Raczyński pronounces not only a genuine specimen of Gran Vasco, but one of his finest works.

*São José*, commonly called the *Memória*, at Belem, deserves notice; not so much from the building itself as from the circumstances which led to its erection.

On the night of the 3rd of Sept. 1758, when passing by this solitary place in his carriage, D. José was fired at and wounded. When this attempt on the life of the king was ascertained to have been instigated by the nobility, many of them were arrested with their accomplices, and the Duke of Aveiro, the Marquis and Marchioness of Tavora, Luis Bernardo and José Maria de Tavora, the Count de Athoguia, and four servants, were on Jan. 13, 1759, put to death on a scaffold erected near the quay at Belem, on the spot where the alleged offence was committed. The scaffold with the dead bodies was then consumed by fire, and the ashes thrown into the Tagus. No historical event in modern times has given rise to greater differences of opinion. It was, however, asserted by the Jesuits, whom Pombal banished from Portugal, that the whole plot was a contrivance of Pombal himself for the purpose of throwing discredit upon them and the aristocracy; but no one, at least in Portugal, gives credit, much less gives currency, to such a statement. Every one, however, must read with horror the account of the terrible punishment which befel the Duke de

Aveiro, the Marquis and Marchioness of Tavora, their two sons, and the rest of the sufferers in this sad tragedy; a punishment so dreadful as to render detestable the laws which could consign any one to it, even the vilest criminal. Happily such sanguinary laws no longer exist; the punishment of death, never enforced since 1860, having been finally abolished by a law of 1867. The first stone of the *Memorial* was laid by Dom José on the 3rd of Sept. 1760, two years after the event had occurred, which it was intended to commemorate. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendour: an account of it is given by Baretta, who was present. On the attempted assassination of Dom José the following works may be consulted:—‘On the Attempt to assassinate the King of Portugal,’ by Von Olfers, Berlin, 1839; ‘The Marquis of Pombal,’ by the Conde da Carnota, London, 1871; ‘Life of the Marquis of Pombal,’ Venice, 1781.

*English College: Collegio dos Inglesinhos.* This was founded in 1628 for the education of English Roman Catholics intended for the priesthood. Many eminent divines have received their instruction in this college, but since the abrogation of the penal laws it has been rendered less necessary, since a similar education can be obtained in England. It, however, is still kept up. The establishment, which is chiefly supported by the interest of money in the English funds, is an irregular pile of buildings erected at different periods; and contains, in addition to the chapel, a library, a cabinet of natural philosophy, a printing press, and an observatory. From the latter there is a fine view of the city and the surrounding country. The chapel is neat.

The *Dominican Convent and College*, in the Largo do Corpo Santo, was established for the native instruction of Irishmen intended for the priesthood. It is the only convent in Lisbon where the monks continue to live according to rule.

*Brigittine Convent*, near São Bento. This is remarkable as being still in-

habited by English nuns, the successors of those who were driven from Sion (now the seat of the Duke of Northumberland) at the suppression of monasteries. After wandering in Belgium and other foreign countries, they at length came to Portugal, where they settled and built a convent. It was destroyed by fire in 1651, and again in the great earthquake. During the Peninsular war the monastery was taken possession of by the soldiers; part of the sisterhood fled to England and settled there; others remained, and keep possession, not only of their Lisbon home, but of the keys of the original monastery at Sion, in token of their continued right to the property. They were visited by a former Duke of Northumberland, to whom they exhibited these keys.

*Church and Monastery of Belem.* This magnificent structure was intended as an expression of gratitude for the successful result of the expedition of Vasco da Gama. The site was selected as being the place where that hero embarked, July 8, 1497, on his adventurous voyage to India, and to which he returned, July 29, 1499. Here originally, when the place was called the Bairro de Restello, stood a small Ermida founded for the use of mariners by the Infante Dom Henrique, the great promoter of maritime discovery. In this chapel Vasco da Gama and his companions passed the night, previous to their embarkation, in prayer. It was given by its founder to the Order of Christ; but was exchanged by D. Manoel for the church of N. S. da Conceição, and transferred to the Order of the Monks of S. Jerome. When he determined to erect a magnificent church there he changed the name of the locality to Belem (Bethlehem). The first stone was laid by the king in person with great ceremony in the year 1500; and the building was erected from the designs of João Potassi, an Italian. The works were carried on with great rapidity: the stone, which is a carbonate of lime, being obtained in the neighbourhood. It admits of exquisite

carving, and it is very durable; originally white, it has now acquired a rich brown hue. It is related that, when the scaffolding of the nave was struck, the vaulted roof gave way, and destroyed a number of the workmen. When the roof was re-erected, the architect became so much alarmed lest a similar accident should occur again, that he decamped and could not be found. D. Mauoel on this gave orders that the scaffolding should be removed by malefactors under sentence of death, with a promise of free pardon if they escaped. The building stood firm; and the workmen built themselves houses with the timbers which they had removed, and became, says the story, respectable members of society. On hearing of the stability of the work, Potassi returned from France, whither he had betaken himself; he received a pension; and had the honour of having his bust sculptured on the first column on the Gospel side.

The whole building is erected on piles of pine-wood. It sustained scarcely any damage in the great earthquake; a small part of the vaulting, then injured, and not attended to, fell down about a year after. It is entered on the S. side under a rich porch, "wholly in the style of the early years of the 16th centy., and is as elaborate an example of the exuberant ornamentation of that age as can be found in the Peninsula."—*Ferguson*. It contains more than 30 statues. In the apex is that of N. S. dos Reyes. The doorway is double. Above the central shaft is a statue of the Infante D. Henrique in armour. The nave and transept are very rich specimens of the latest flamboyant; but the effect is not satisfactory. The piers (there are four bays) have quasi-shafts, fantastic beyond description, which contrast disagreeably with, and give a meagre character to, the columns themselves. The eastern arches of the gallery that supports the *coro alto* are superbly sculptured. Admission to this *coro* is granted on application at the door of the Casa Pia adjoining. The stalls are most deli-

cately carved with exquisite Arabesque tracery. The floor is of the finest Brazil wood. There are two organs. The larger one was the best and finest toned in the country, but it is now in ruins. Many of the chief parts have been stolen, and it remains a useless wreck. The small organ near is occasionally played upon, but is of very inferior tone. The arrangement of the transepts is singular; there is a kind of vestibule between choir and nave, which would at first sight be taken for them,—whereas they really form dwarf excrescences at the extremity of this. The choir is of later work, and "classical," of the Renaissance. On the N. are the tombs of D. Manoel and his Queen Maria; on the S. those of D. João III. and his Queen Catherina. They are all plain sarcophagi, supported on elephants. Behind the high altar is a small chapel in which are three coffins, containing the bodies of the unfortunate D. Affonso VI., his brother, D. Theodosio, and a sister. The monarch is dressed in the costume of the period in which he lived, and his body is in perfect preservation. In the two side chapels lie the 8 children of D. João III.; also may be seen a ceutoph, containing the remains "*si vero est fama*" of D. Sebastião "the unfortunate." A flat slab covers the remains of D. Duarte, Archbp. of Braga, a natural son of D. João III.; near it is the mausoleum of Catherine, the wife of Charles II. of England, also those of the Cardinal King D. Henrique, and other Infantes. The *cloisters* are remarkably rich; inferior only to those of Alcobaça and Batalha, and should be examined by every traveller of taste, especially if he be not sure of visiting the famous convents of those celebrated places.

Belem is the last straggles of Christian against Pagan art in Portugal; and possesses a painful interest both on that account, and from the waste of a decoration which produces so little effect. Still, the visitor will be enchanted with the exquisite beauty of the details, especially if he has not previously seen the beautiful *Capella*

*Imperfeita* at Batalha, with which Belem can not for the moment be compared.

### 19. PALACES.

The *Necessidades*, the ordinary residence of the later sovereigns, is situated in the extreme west of the city, on the hill above the Praça de Alcantara. In this palace D. Maria II. died, also D. Pedro V.; his brother (D. Ferdinando) and his wife, Queen Estephanie.

The building itself has no great architectural pretensions, but it commands a fine view of the river and the Outra Banda. During the late reign it was much improved and enlarged by the buildings and gardens of the suppressed convent of the same name. These gardens are prettily laid out, and contain an extensive collection of flowering shrubs and trees, fountains, aviaries, &c. The church contains little that is worthy of notice: the statues of S. Peter by Giusti, and S. Paul by Almeida, with those of S. Carlo Borromeo, and St. Camillo de Lellis, are much admired by the Portuguese. In the centre of the terrace in front is a handsome fountain with a lofty obelisk of red granite, surmounted by a ball and cross.

The history of this palace is rather curious. A small image of the Blessed Virgin was, in 1598, brought by a weaver from the village of Ericeira, on the W. coast—from which he fled to escape the plague—to Alcantara, and deposited in a small chapel, which, with the aid of the alms of the faithful, he was enabled to build for its reception. This image soon became famous for its wonder-working powers; many persons had recourse to it in their necessities, and many of the sovereigns and queens of Portugal have been much devoted to it. Dom João V., however, exceeded all others in this respect, attributing his restoration to health to the intercession of our Lady under this title. He built a magnificent church for the reception of the image, with a convent attached,

which was given to the Oratorians. That he might himself be near the shrine, he erected a palace close to the convent: for, according to Castro, "so insuperable was his attachment to this Senhora, that, during the whole course of the long illness of which he died, he kept it constantly in his palace, with royal honours, and wherever he went he took it with him." The Quinta das Necessidades is now the residence of H.M. Dom Fernaudo.

*Palace of the Ajuda*: the most conspicuous building which is seen on coming up the Tagus; it being built of white marble, and situated on the summit of a hill above the suburb of Belem. A broad, paved road, the Calçada da Ajuda, leads up to the palace from the Praça de D. Fernando. This yet unfinished building, which, vast as it appears for the residence of the monarchs of so small a country, is but one third of the palace as originally designed. It was erected by Dom João VI., on the site of the temporary wooden building raised for the reception of the royal family after the great earthquake. It is now the residence of Dom Luis and his queen. The principal entrance is in the centre of the E. wing, the gateway being furnished with a number of allegorical statues. The state apartments were re-decorated on the occasion of the King's marriage. They are ornamented with paintings by Cyrillo Machado, Sequeira, and Taborda. Portraits of Dom João VI. abound: there is also a series of views, by Portuguese artists, of the Peninsular battles. The principal saloon on the E. side is called the Sala de Tocha. The walls and ceiling represent the acclamation of Dom João IV., by Taborda. The Sala de Audiencia is similarly adorned, the chief painting being intended to commemorate the return of Dom João VI. to Lisbon from the Brazils. The bulky and unintellectual king is represented as seated in a shell, and attended by several allegorical figures, conspicuous amongst which is Lisbon. Next comes the Sala da Beija-mãos,

where the sovereign, on grand gala-days, holds his levées, and which occupies the S.E. angle of the building, and is showily painted with trophies and arms, &c. Then follows a long series of private apartments, which end in a small chapel, containing nothing particularly worthy of notice.

*Palace of Belem, or Quinta de Baixo*, nt Belem, on the north of the Largo de D. Fernando; commenced by D. João V., and continued by his successors. It contains some fine reception rooms, which were occasionally used by D. Maria II. for state-balls. The present Emperor of the Brazils resided in it during his visit to Lisbon in 1871. Adjoining the gardens there is a courtyard surrounded by cages which, in former times, were tenanted by wild beasts. In these buildings the unhappy sufferers for the Aveiro conspiracy were confined the night previous to their execution, and were conducted from them singly to the scaffold close by. Near the palace is a spacious *picadeiro*, or riding school, for the members of the royal family.

To the N. of this is the *Quinta de Cima*, another royal residence, built by D. João V.

*Benposta*, near the Campo Santa Anna, was built by Catherine of Portugal, widow of our Charles II. She lived several years in it, and died there. It was from a window in this palace that D. João VI. appeared to the military and populace who surrounded it, on May 29th, 1823, chanting *Viva el Rey absoluto*. It now serves as a military school.

*Legislative Chambers—Cortes*. Since 1834, the sittings have been held in the extinct convent of São Bento. See p. 17.

## 20. AQUEDUCT. (*Aqueducto das Aguas Livres.*)

The aqueduct is one of the most noteworthy objects in Lisbon. This magnificent work was erected during the reign of D. João V., between 1729 and 1748, under the direction and according to the design of

Manoel da Maia. It serves to convey the water from springs situated more than 2 leagues from the N.W. side of Lisbon, and pours it into a reservoir (*Mãe d'Agua*) near the Largo do Rato. Presenting his ticket of admission, which can be obtained from the *Camara Municipal*, at the small building in front of the *Mãe*, the visitor, after inscribing his name in a book, is conducted up a flight of stoue steps on one side of the lofty square tower, to a spacious hall containing in the centre the reservoir, surrounded by a stone parapet, and having a broad walk all round. The vaulted roof is supported by 4 square stone pillars, which rise from the bottom of the reservoir. The water flows in at one end over a mass of rough stones, partially covered with the *Adiantum Capillus Venoris*, which gives it a remarkably untidy appearance, and forms a scanty cascade, surmounted by a diminutive figure of a river god. The coolness of this hall, with the murmur of its falling water, affords a most delightful change in summer from the scorching heat without. From the hall you can mount to the top of the tower, whence a very fine view of the whole of the city is obtained. Descending again, you enter the aqueduct itself, a vaulted gallery about 8 ft. high and 5 ft. broad, and having a flagged pathway between the channels for the water, each about 9 in. broad, and 12 in. deep in the centre. They are semicircular at the bottom, and the water flows in one only, the other being kept as a reserve in case of accident. There are openings in the sides, about every 12 yds., with arrangements to prevent the rain-water from mixing with that in the channels. Where the aqueduct passes underground, it is lighted by ventilating shafts carried up to the roof. When it arrives at the valley of *Alcantara*, which it crosses on a series of lofty arches, the extreme height being 263 ft., a broad stone causeway is added on each side, for the convenience of persons going to the neighbouring villages; but, for several years they have been closed

to the public in consequence of the number of persons who threw themselves, or, which is more probable, were, after being robbed, thrown from the parapet. A celebrated criminal, Diogo Alves, who was executed for the murder of a family in the Rua Alecrim, is supposed to have committed many robberies and murders on this spot. Two other immense reservoirs exist, one in the *Praça do Príncipe Real*, the other near the *Terreiro do Trijo*; still Lisbon is in many parts badly supplied with water.

### 21. PUBLIC SQUARES. (*Praças: Largos.*)

*Praça do Commercio*; called by the English *Black Horse Square*, and still occasionally named *Terreiro do Paço*, from its occupying the site of an open yard in front of the palace built by D. Manoel and destroyed by the great earthquake. It is one of the grandest squares in Europe, 585 ft. from E. to W. and 536 ft. from N. to S. On the S. side, which is open to the river, is a fine quay with flights of steps leading down to the water, and called the *Caes das Colonnas*, from the two marble columns which ornament it. It was at this spot, that at the time of the great earthquake, the ground opened and swallowed up the stone quay then in course of erection, and a large number of people who had fled to its massive walls for safety. Years afterwards, when the foundations of the present quay were sunk, not a vestige of the previous structure, or of the victims of this awful catastrophe, was met with. The three remaining sides of the square are formed of lofty, regular buildings, with spacious arcades below, terminating next the river in a square tower on each side. These buildings are used as offices for the various government departments, which are located as follows: on the E. side the *Bolsa* or Stock and Commercial Exchanges in one building, and the Custom-house; on the N. side, the Home Offices (*Ministerio do*

*Reino*), the office for justice and ecclesiastical affairs (*Ministerio da Justiça e Negocios Ecclesiasticos*), the Supreme Tribunal (*Supremo Tribunal*), and the Public Debt Department (*Junta do Credito Publico*); on the W. side, the Public Works Office (*Ministerio das Obras Publicas*), chief Telegraph Office, Foreign Office (*Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros*), the Treasury (*Ministerio da Fazenda*), and the War Office (*Ministerio da Guerra*). From the N. side extend three of the principal streets, the Ruas Aurea, Augusta, and Prata. Over the entrance to the Rua Augusta, which is in the centre, an ornamental arch, surmounted by a group of marble figures, has been erected to carry the clock and bells of the city. The statues upon the cornice represent Viriato the Lusitanian hero, Vasco da Gama, the discoverer of India, the Condestavel D. Nuno Alves Pereira, and the Marquis of Pombal, the builder of the present city.

In the centre of the square is the fine bronze equestrian statue of Dom José I., erected in 1775 by the inhabitants, in gratitude to the king and the Marquis de Pombal for their energy in rebuilding the city after the great earthquake: to the latter it was owing, as we have said, that the seat of government was not transferred from Lisbon to the Brazils. This monument was executed from the designs of Joaquim Machado de Castro, by Portuguese workmen, and cast in one piece at the military arsenal. The statue, including the horse, is about 21 ft. high, and weighs 80,640 lbs. It represents the king in a fantastic costume, with helmet and plume, a kind of toga over his shoulders, a baton in his hand, and trampling on a number of serpents. The pedestal is 21 ft. high, 18 ft. long, and 12 ft. wide, and is itself raised on an elevated base. Allegorical groups of statues ornament its E. and W. sides, in which an elephant and horse are introduced, and, being of the same size, produce an unpleasant effect. On the N. end of the pedestal is a basso-relievo, in-



tended to celebrate royal generosity, represented as a female figure descending from a throne to assist Lisbon, personated by another female, fainting from the losses she has sustained. On the end next the river are the royal arms; and below, on an oval shield, was, when the monument was solemnly inaugurated in 1775, the effigy of the then all-powerful minister, the Marquis of Pombal. He had his full share of the adulation which was on that occasion poured out in the shape of orations, addresses, and poems, in Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and even in Hebrew. Two years later, the king being dead and a new minister appointed, the effigy of Pombal was destroyed by the populace. When in his retirement, or rather banishment, at Pombal, the Marquis was told of the destruction of his portrait, he simply observed, "Well, it was not very like me." More than 50 years later, the Marquis again resumed his station at the feet of his master. This restoration of a public monument was effected in 1833, by order of D. Pedro.

*Praça de D. Pedro IV.*, more frequently called the *Rocio*, a fine open oblong quadrangle, paved in a somewhat singular manner with dark and light coloured stones, in alternate wavy bands; the effect is not pleasant. At the N. end is the theatre of Dona Maria Segunda; on the N. W. the Largo do Camões, leading to the Passeio Publico; on the N.E. are the Largo and Church of S. Domingos; on the S. the Arco da Bandeira, and the Ruas Aurea, Prata, and Augusta, leading to the Praça do Commercio. Above the houses on the W. side tower the ruins of the Carmo, forming a most picturesque object. In the centre of the Praça is a pedestal of granite, supporting a tall marble column surmounted by a bronze statue of D. Pedro IV., in the uniform of a general, and holding the Carta Constitucional in his right hand. It was erected in 1870 from the design of Gabriel Daviond, the figure being modelled by Elias Robert.

*Largo do Pelourinho.* A Pelourinho is a pillar set up in the market or

other principal place of a town or city, to show that the corporation is invested with municipal rights. It generally consists of a column, more or less ornamented, and raised on several steps. These columns are very frequent throughout Portugal, and are often richly sculptured; they may easily be mistaken for a mutilated cross. At present, the only use to which they are applied is to receive the edicts and notices of the municipalities; but, originally, they were used like our pillories, and sometimes as a place for the infliction of capital punishments. They were furnished at the top with four iron branches, having at their extremity a ring and a chain. This Largo is a moderate-sized square, having a portion of the arsenal on the S. and on the E. the fine building now in course of erection for the accommodation of the Camara Municipal, upon the site formerly occupied by the Bank of Portugal, which was burnt down some years since. In the centre of the Largo is the Pelourinho, a curious spirally twisted marble column, carved out of a single block. Formerly it was surmounted by the usual iron spikes and rings for supporting the heads of criminals after decapitation, but for which an armillary sphere is now substituted. Upon this spot were executed the sentences of death pronounced upon members of the upper class (*fidalgos*). The last time it was thus used was at the execution of a young nobleman guilty of fratricide.

*Praça dos Romulares*, commonly called *Caes do Sodré*, on the banks of the river at the end of the Rua Alerim; well paved and planted. This is the general place of meeting for merchants and seamen; it is surrounded with hotels, cafés, and counting-houses, and always presents a busy appearance. In the reign of D. Miguel, five persons who had been engaged in a plot against the government were strangled, and burnt here, and their ashes swept into the Tagus. It is intended to erect a statue of the Duque de Terceira in this square.

*Largo de S. Paulo*, fronting the church and at the end of the street of the same name: it is planted with trees, and has a large fountain in the centre.

*Largo do Rato*. This is chiefly noticeable for the palace of the Marquês de Vianna, one of the largest in Lisbon.

*Campo de Santa Anna*. A large, irregular, gravelled square, planted with rows of trees. At the S. end is the *Circo dos Touros*. Every Tuesday the Campo and some of the adjoining streets are covered with rows of stalls, when articles of the most varied description are offered for sale, at prices five or six times as high as the vendors will be glad to accept if the purchaser will bargain and have a little patience. This assemblage is, by the English, generally called *Rag-fair*, and by the Portuguese as appropriately named *Feira da Ladra*. It is worth visiting; a rare book may occasionally be picked up there.

*Largo do Carmo*, near the *Rocio*. On one side of it are the Church and Convent do Carmo. It is well planted with trees, and has the best fountain in Lisbon. The Club Lisbonense is in this square.

*Praça de Luis de Camões*, at the W. end of the *Chiado*. It contains, like most of the Lisbon squares, a pretty garden with seats, &c., and has in the centre a bronze statue of the poet Camões, upon a pedestal surrounded by 8 smaller figures of the chief Portuguese classic authors. The monument was designed by the Portuguese sculptor, Victor Bastos, and executed by native artisans.

*Praça do Príncipe Real*; on a very breezy height, formerly called *Largo do Patriarchal Queimado*, from being the site of the famous *Basilica de Lisboa*, which was destroyed by the great earthquake, and from the subsequent destruction by fire—the work of an incendiary, in 1769—of the temporary building erected in its place. The *Praça* now contains a reservoir of water, with a *jet d'eau*, a fine avenue of trees, and a spacious garden, whence a magnificent view of the W. part

of Lisbon and the Bar may be obtained.

There are various other places, as may be seen in the plan of the city, to which the term *Praça* or *Largo* is applied; but they contain no objects deserving especial notice.

## 22. MARKETS.

To those who desire to see peasant costume, and to obtain some slight insight into the national customs, a visit to the markets at early morning is recommended; it is also the best way for the traveller to acquire some idea of the quality and abundance of the vegetable productions of the country. The chief market is the

*Praça da Figueira*, near the *Rocio*; for fruit, vegetables, plants, seeds, fish, and poultry. The centre is planted with rows of trees, and, at early dawn, has a most picturesque effect, each of the stall-keepers being provided with a gigantic white cotton umbrella, which, supported on a stand, serves to protect both goods and owner from the rain or sun. By 11 o'clock the stalls are cleared away and the *praça* made clean.

*Ribeira Nova*. By the river-side, to the W. of the *Caes do Sodré*. The fish-market comprises an extensive range of buildings and shops.

## 23. FOUNTAINS (*Chafarizes*).

For the retention of this Arabic word the Portuguese are much ridiculed by their Spanish neighbours. The fountains are very numerous; as, before the establishment of the water-works, which now carry a good supply to a large number of houses, the inhabitants depended upon the *chafarizes* for the whole of the water they required. Most of them are supplied from the aqueduct; but the *Chafariz del Rey*, and others, receive their waters from local springs, several of which possess medicinal qualities, as that in the *Rua Boavista*, called the *Bica dos Olhos*, on account of its being

found useful in complaints of the eyes. These fountains, though not particularly ornamental, form one of the characteristic scenes of Lisbon, from the multitude of water-carriers who crowd about them, waiting for their turn to fill their casks. Almost all the water-carriers are *Gallegos* (inhabitants of Galicia), and 3000 of them still find employment in distributing water. It is scarcely possible to walk ten steps in Lisbon without meeting one of them. The Lisbon proverb says, "God first made the Portuguese, and then the Gallego to wait upon him." These Gallegos bear a much closer affinity to the Portuguese than to the Spaniards. They often, in the course of a few years, contrive to save from their small earnings enough money to return to their native mountains, where many of them have lands of their own, which they never willingly sell: hence, when their families increase, or they themselves get into debt, they go to Portugal, gain all they can, and then, it may be years afterwards, return to their own much loved villages; thus reversing the order of things observed by those who cross the Tweed.

Nearly all the men-servants in the houses in Portugal come from Galicia, and thus places are filled which otherwise would be empty, by reason of the large annual emigration of the young Portuguese to the Brazils, who in like manner, when they have been successful, generally return to their country, bringing their wealth with them. What the Galicians take out of Portugal is replaced by the sums thus brought from the Brazils. They are not only employed in carrying water, but almost all the hard work is done by the Gallegos; all but the poorest Portuguese considering it degrading to act as porters.

#### 24. CEMETERIES.

It is only of late years that the practice of burying in churches has been discontinued in Portugal. This practice was even worse in the Penin-

sula than elsewhere, on account of the mode in which the bodies were thrust into scarcely covered vaults, with trap-doors often only of wood.

There are three general cemeteries near Lisbon for the inhabitants, and several smaller ones for foreigners.

The *Prazeres* is the principal cemetery, and is appropriated for persons dying in the western part of the city. It derives its singular name, *Pleasures*, from occupying the site of the *Campo de Nossa Senhora dos Prazeres*. Although, except the magnificent mausoleum of the Dukes of Palmella, in which is deposited the body of the first duchess, it contains no striking monuments, it well deserves a visit. It has fine groves of cypresses.

*Cemiterio Alto*, or *de S. João*, the burial-place for the eastern part of the city. It contains few monuments, but has a modern chapel, handsome in its way, and ornamented with rich marbles.

*Ajuda*. This cemetery is for the district of Belem and its vicinity, but contains nothing remarkable.

*The English Burial Ground, Os Cypresses*, is on the hill of the Estrella, above Buenos Ayres. It was allowed to be formed during the latter part of the 18th century, on condition of being called the Hospital of the English factory. A building, bearing that name, was erected near the entrance, by Gerard Vimes, Esq., and presented by him to the British factory as a hospital for poor British subjects. It now serves as a parsonage-house. The ground is divided by straight walks, intersecting each other at right angles; they are bordered by lofty cypresses, round which scarlet geraniums climb to the height of 10 or 15 feet. Many of the tombs are shaded by the Judas-tree and other flowering shrubs. The monuments are numerous. Here was interred the novelist, *Henry Fielding*, who died at Lisbon in Oct., 1754, at the age of 47, having left England for the recovery of his health only a few months before. The English had long been reproached for allowing the grave of their distinguished country-

man to remain without any memorial. It was not till 1830 that by the exertions of the late Rev. Christopher Nevill, at that time acting for the British chaplain, a subscription was set on foot, and the present sarcophagus erected. It is situated about the centre of the cemetery. Here also rest the remains of *Dr. Philip Doddridge*, who died in Lisbon in 1751, only thirteen days after his arrival. Adjoining this ground is a school for English boys and girls whose parents are in needy circumstances.

## 25. HOSPITALS.

*S. José.* This vast building, situated near the Campo Santa Anna, was originally erected for the Jesuits: it was completed in 1593, and called the Collegio de Santo Antão. In its church were preached several of the famous sermons of the celebrated Portuguese divine, Antonio Vieira, one of the most eloquent preachers that Europe ever produced. It was considerably injured by the great earthquake, which threw down the vaulted roof and one of the towers. After the expulsion of the Jesuits the building was appropriated to its present use, and received the name of *S. José*, in compliment to the reigning monarch. The patients from the old hospital of Todos os Santos were transferred to it in 1775. Although not built for its present purpose, it is admirably adapted for a hospital. The spacious galleries, for they can scarcely be called wards, are lofty and well ventilated; the original brick floors have been replaced by wood. The beds are of iron, and remarkably clean and neat. The average number of patients is about 900; but in a case of emergency more than double that number have been accommodated. Connected with this establishment is a medical school with dissecting-rooms and an anatomical museum.

*Hospital de Rilhafolles* — Lunatic Asylum. To the N. of the Campo Santa Anna; formerly a convent, then a military college, and now destined to receive the insane from all parts of

the kingdom. It occupies one of the most elevated positions in the city, is well supplied with water, and surrounded by extensive grounds. In July, 1873, the number of patients was—men, 201; women, 217. It receives only those pauper lunatics who are deemed curable, or who are dangerous. Those above the rank of paupers are admitted, on paying not less than 7500 R. a month.

*Hospital de S. Lazaro*, under the same management as that of *S. José*, is exclusively appropriated to patients of both sexes suffering from cutaneous diseases.

*Marine Hospital.* In the Campo Santa Clara. It formerly belonged to the Jesuits, but was converted to its present use in 1797, during the regency of D. João VI., whose marble statue is placed in the entrance. It is capable of receiving 400 patients; but the average number is not more than 150. It is under the control of the Minister of Marine.

*Hospital da Estrellinha.* Formerly a Benedictine convent; situated at the side of the Passeio de Estrella. It is exclusively a military hospital.

*Real Casa Pia.* Now located in the convent of *S. Jeronymo* at Belem. Originally established by *Dona Maria* for the reception of orphans and foundlings of both sexes; but now receives only boys. It is, perhaps, the largest, and certainly the most interesting, charitable establishment in Portugal. Admission is readily granted at the door next the west entrance of the church. The visitor is conducted up a handsome marble staircase to the Sala dos Reis, which contains portraits of all the kings of Portugal, from *Afonso Henriques* to *D. João VI.*, with the exception of the "*Intrusos*"—Spanish Philips. It would seem scarcely necessary to warn the visitor against regarding them as authentic, had not so intelligent a traveller as the Prince *Lichnowski* fallen into this error. They are, in truth, no more genuine than those of the Scottish kings at Holyrood, or those of the bishops of *Chichester* in that cathedral. At the

end of the room is a group representing D. Pedro, with his daughter D. Maria II., and his wife the Dowager Empress of the Brazils.

The children are taught reading and writing, and some trade by which they can obtain a livelihood, and when they leave the asylum they are supplied with clothing, tools, &c. The dormitories, formed partly of the galleries, and partly new buildings, are remarkably clean and neat, and well supplied with water and every convenience. The library of the convent, which is above the chapter-house, is now used as a drawing school. The stone-vaulted spacious refectory is still used for the purposes for which it was originally designed. The lower part of the walls is lined with azulejos, on which are represented some Scripture scenes in rather quaint style. The children have three meals a day; they breakfast at 7.30, dine at 12, and sup at 8. Three times a week they have meat: on the remaining days fish and vegetables. They look, on the whole, extremely healthy. There are exterior workshops for carpenters, tailors (who do not sit crosslegged), shoemakers, blacksmiths, &c., in which the children learn these various trades, and in which all the articles that are required for the establishment are made, the remainder being sold. There is a separate department for the deaf and dumb. It is the only school of the kind in Portugal. It is open to the public on the first Sunday in every month.

*Santa Casa de Misericórdia.* Adjoining the church of S. Roque; a charitable establishment, on a vast scale, founded by Dom Manoel and his sister Dona Leonor. Contains a founding hospital, which annually receives more than 2000 infants, and has, connected with it, an asylum for orphan girls, a certain number of whom receive marriage portions. One of the principal sources of income is a tax of 12 per cent. levied on all lotteries, which are drawn under the direction of the officers of the establishment. For admission, an order is required from one of the directors. It is open to the public

only on Innocents' Day, the 28th of December.

*Asylo da Mendicidade.* In the suppressed convent of S. Antonio dos Capuchos. Here poor aged persons of both sexes are received who have no means of gaining a subsistence. Supported principally by voluntary contributions.

*Asylo de Maria Pia,* outside the S. Apollonia barrier. It was originally a palace of the Marquezes de Niza. It is a modern institution for the reception of the aged or deformed who would otherwise infest the streets. The number is at present about 600. Near this building is the church of the *Madre de Deos*, which formed part of a Franciscan nunnery, founded in 1509 by D. Leonor, queen of D. João II. There are some good pictures in the sacristy, and the tomb of the foundress is worthy of notice.

*Lazareto.* This extensive stone edifice, comprising seven separate dwellings, having altogether accommodation for upwards of 1000 passengers, was erected a few years ago by the Government, on an elevated spot on the l. bank of the Tagus facing the Torre de Belem. The terrace commands a fine view of Lisbon, the Cintra mountains, &c. Three classes of passengers are received in each dwelling at charges of 1\$100 to 300 R. per day, and baggage is examined there, instead of, as formerly, at the Alfandega.

## 26. PRISONS.

*Limoeiro.* A large, irregular building near the cathedral; formerly a palace. Here Dom João I., then Master of Avis, in 1383, stabbed with his own hand the Conde de Ourem, the abandoned favourite of the queen dowager, Dona Leonor, widow of Dom Fernando; an act which, followed by her flight, and the assumption of the regency by Dom João, was the first of a series of events which led to the defeat of the Castilians at Aljubarrota, and the establishment of the independence of Portugal.

*Aljube.* Near the former: a small

building, formerly the place of imprisonment for ecclesiastics; now used for female prisoners.

### 27. PRIVATE PALACES.

The traveller will rarely find in any capital so many fine palaces, in proportion to its size, as in Lisbon. Among those of the nobility we may notice especially those of the Marquis of Niza, in the Chiado—now the Grand Hotel; of the Marquis of Vianna, in the Largo do Rato; of the Duke of Palmella, near the same spot, and a second near the General Post Office; of the Marquis of Pombal, where the Empress Dowager of the Brazils resided for many years; of the Duke of Saldanha; the Marquis of Castello Melhor; and last, but not least, that of Senhor Jozé Maria Eugeuio, near the barrier of the Cintra road, the eastellated stables of which form a palace in themselves.

### 28. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*Arsenal do Exercito.* On the banks of the river, in the most eastern part of the city; commonly called the Fundição, to distinguish it from the marine arsenal. The Fundição de Cima, in the Campo da Santa Clara, contains the cannon foundry, the residence of the Inspector, and the smiths' shops. Further to the E., and near the church of Santa Apollonia, is the laboratory. The Fundição de Baixo has a handsome façade, with Corinthian columns and military trophies, and was constructed in 1760, by order of Pombal. It serves as a magazine for military stores; and besides those for present use, there is an extensive collection of ancient weapons and warlike engines, well deserving examination. The most interesting is the huge cannon, about 20 ft. long, and carrying a ball of 93 lbs. weight, which was taken at the memorable siege of Diu in 1539 by Nuno da Cunha. It was originally deposited in the castle of S. Julião,

and was brought to Lisbon for the purpose of being melted down to form a part of the equestrian statue of Dom José. The ambassador from Tunis, happening to read the Arabic inscription, interceded for the preservation of the piece. The painted ceilings, the work of Portuguese artists, also merit attention. The Fundição has a school for 60 poor boys, who are termed *Apprendizes do Arsenal*. Strangers are readily admitted on applying to the inspector or to the officer of the day.

*Arsenal da Marinha.* The arsenal on the banks of the river has its principal entrance from the Largo do Pelourinho. This vast building was erected by order of Pombal, after the great earthquake, on the site of the royal palace and of the old naval arsenal. It contains naval magazines and offices for different departments of the naval service; here also are the marine schools. Instruction is given to the students in an immense room called *Sala do Risco*; it is about 250 ft. long, 65 broad, and 50 high. Here are a number of diagrams and models; and at one end a vessel, for it is too large to be called a model, about 50 ft. long, and completely rigged. It has also some very indifferent busts of Dom Pedro, Dona Maria II., and Dom Fernando. It was in this room that the great exposition of national industry took place in the year 1849. Within the arsenal is a spring of mineral water, strongly impregnated with sulphur, said to have been found useful in various diseases. The last line-of-battle ship built here, and the only one which Portugal possesses, after being about 20 years on the stocks, and afloat about 10, made one voyage to Setubal and back, and now rots in the Tagus.

*Custom-house—Alfandega Grande.* On the E. side of the Praça do Commercio. An immense building, with extensive structures of two stories, surrounding a court, which has a fountain, and seats shaded by drooping willows. It has 3 entrances: from the Rua Nova da Alfandega; from the arcade of the Praça do Commer-

io; and the garden entrance near the river. This last is open at all hours, for the convenience of travellers removing their luggage. For the passing of goods subject to duty, the hours are from 9 till 3.

*Citadel.*—(Castello de S. Jorge), placed on a lofty eminence, and forming a conspicuous object from the river. This castle, with the immediately surrounding ground, formed the original Moorish city, and withstood the shock of the great earthquake. The walls enclose a large space of ground, with quarters for soldiers, dwelling-houses, military prison, and church, forming an independent parish. In the church is kept the image of S. George, which on Corpus-Christi day is carried in procession on horseback through the city. The principal entrance is on the S.W. through S. George's Gate. The statue of the saint is in a niche on the N. side, near the gateway named after the valiant Mem Moniz, who sacrificed his own life in order to facilitate the entrance of Afonso Henriques and his troops.

*Torre de S. Vicente de Belem*, built in the river, but now connected with the shore by a sandy beach to the W. of Belem. It was projected by Dom João II., and erected in the reign of Dom Manoel; it forms one of the most picturesque objects from the Tagus, and well deserves a visit. Admission is readily granted. The view from the top, where there is a telescope, is very fine. The principal apartment, the Sala Regia, is remarkable for its echo. Two persons placed on opposite sides of the room can hear each other's voices, but are inaudible to any person standing between them. Below the platform are dungeons, which were filled with political prisoners during the reign of Dom Miguel. A graphic description of the despotism of these times, and of the sufferings of the political prisoners, was given by Mr. William Young (himself a sufferer), in his 'Portugal in 1828,' London, 1828.

*Cable Manufactory*—*Cordoaria*—a very long, low, yellow building on the banks of the river above Belem, and

a conspicuous object from the water, was built in the reign of Dona Maria I. Here are manufactured the cables, cordage, and sailcloth for the navy. There is also a workshop for naval instruments. One-half of this building was destroyed by fire in 1825, but has since been rebuilt.

*Casa da Moeda*—*Mint*. On the banks of the river, to the W. of the Largo de S. Paulo. Contains a coining machine worked by steam. Here were deposited a number of the valuable gold and silver ornaments taken from Alcobaga and other suppressed convents; they have since been removed.

*Banco de Portugal*, formerly Banco de Lisboa, situated at the corner of the Rua Aurea and Rua Nova d'Elrei.

*Deposito das Carruagens Reaes*. At the Calvario, near the bridge of Alcantara, is an extensive collection of royal carriages. Also are deposited here the machines on which the images of saints are drawn in procession through the city. No visitor to Lisbon should omit seeing this curious and interesting collection, which includes the state carriages of the Spanish kings of Portugal—for the most part of immense size, with inlaid floors, and surmounted and surrounded by groups of allegorical figures. The very sumptuous equipages of D. João V. are also here—some of them were presents from Clement IV. and Louis XIV.; the panels painted by eminent artists—those of the later sovereigns, and those in use at the present day. Permission to view is granted on application to the official in attendance.

*Bridges*. That over the small stream of Alcantara, on the road to Belem, is deserving of notice from its fine statue of S. John Nepomucenc, the patron of bridges, erected by Dona Marianna, and the work of the sculptor Padua.

## 29. SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

*Academia Real das Sciencias*. Founded in 1778 by the Duke de Lafões, under the patronage of Dona Maria I., to

replace the Academia Real de Historia Portuguesa, founded by Dom João V. in 1720, which, after collecting and publishing a number of volumes of historical data, had fallen into decay. It was re-formed in 1852, and holds its sittings in the Convento de Jesus. The King D. Fernando is the President. The Academy has published many volumes of transactions.

*Real Associação dos Architectos Civis e Archeologos Portuguezes*, located in the ruins of the Carmo, is a modern society, devoted to the cultivation of architecture and archeology, and the preservation of the antiquities of the country. Several Englishmen are among its members.

*Sociedade promôtor da Industria nacional*, established in the Convento dos Paulistas. It was by the exertions of this society that the Exposição of 1849 took place, some smaller preliminary Exposições having been made.

*Sociedade promôtor dos Melhoramentos das Classes Laboriosas*, formed as its name implies, for the improvement of the working classes. This Society promises, and appears calculated to effect much good. A journal is published weekly, advocating its views. The articles are supplied gratuitously by some of the leading literary characters of the day.

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## SECTION II.

## ALEMTEJO AND ESTREMADURA TRANSTAGANA.

## INTRODUCTION.

WE shall mention in the next chapter our reasons for combining part of Estremadura with *Alemtejo*. This province disputes with Beira the honour of being the largest in Portugal: however that may be, it is at all events the least populous in proportion to its size. It contains 860 square leagues, and a population of less than 277,000, which gives no more than 322 inhab. to every square league. Were it as well peopled as Minho it would contain nearly 3,000,000 souls. "It is undoubtedly the least interesting of the Portuguese provinces. Sandy deserts, vast heaths covered with cistus, and barren mountains compose the greater part of its extent: the traveller may pass league after league without seeing either village, house, tree, or man. Though once so fertile as to be called by Cæsar the Sicily of Spain, and to be named in mediæval times the granary of the peninsula, it is now as badly cultivated as it is thinly populated. The quantity of oil produced about Beja and elsewhere in Alemtejo is very great, and, being sent to Lisbon, is cleared and thence exported to England and to the Baltic, and sometimes fetches as much as 60*l.* per ton. Neither do the cities of Alemtejo redeem it from the general charge of want of interest. Evora, indeed, and Beja possess many objects of antiquarian curiosity; but excepting these, Elvas, and Villa Viçosa, there is scarcely one place which it is worth the traveller's while to visit, except as they necessarily lie in his route."

The above account, though given by a person of great ability, must nevertheless be considered as unduly disparaging; for in many parts the trees are as abundant and beautiful as elsewhere; if it were not so, how could such quantities of oil and cork be sent from Alemtejo? A considerable quantity of wine is produced at Borba and in other parts of it, and immense flocks of sheep and lambs are maintained in it during the winter, when they cannot find provision elsewhere; as travellers can witness who have seen, in autumn, the vast numbers of sheep slowly wending their way from the Estrella mountains towards Beja and other districts of Alemtejo. The number of pigs annually reared in it exceeds belief, and, although it may not produce as much corn as in the days of Cæsar, it grows much more than its inhabitants can consume, and hence it is exported, as are many other things, to Lisbon, St. Ubes, and elsewhere.

To a Portuguese, however, this province possesses great historical importance, not only as having given birth to the monarchy on Campo d'Ourique, but—from its position with respect to Spain—having also been the theatre of the principal struggles in the war of independence between 1640 and 1668. Here it was that the battles of Montijo, Ameixial, Montes Claros, and the Lines of Elvas were all won.

The most beautiful scenery is to be found on the banks of the Sever, where it divides Portugal from Spain, those of the Oeiras near Mertola, the environs of Elvas and Portalegre, and in the northern ascent of Monehique. Nevertheless the huge heaths of Alemtejo have a beauty of their own well described by Lord Carnarvon: "To the lover of natural beauty a Portuguese heath is, in spring, a scene of indescribable interest, at least in those happy spots

where the peculiarly favourable nature of the soil permits the development of its varied treasures. Through such a scene we passed; the earth was then clad in its richest apparel; besides the rosemary, the juniper, the myrtle, the lavender, and a thousand bulbous plants disclosing their varied beauties, the *Erica umbellata* and *australis*, with their brilliant and deep-red blossoms, and the various cisti, some yellow, some of a rosy tint, some white as snow, and others streaked with purple, embroidered the plain with their variegated and delightful lines. The very insects disporting over those beautiful wastes were marked by the same rich and decided colouring: the deep blue of the butterfly was not surpassed by its own azure heaven; and the emerald-green of some species of the scarabæus tribe seemed fresh from the colouring of their own Almighty artist."

We have already recommended the tourist, if he makes Lisbon his starting-point, and if he visits Portugal, as he should do, in the spring, to go through Algarve first, in order to avoid the excessive heat as the season advances. He may find a convenient opportunity of reaching Lagos Bay, and Portimão, and Faro, by a steamer which leaves Lisbon occasionally, and he may rest assured that he loses nothing by leaving the western side of Alemtejo unexplored. The traveller may also leave Lisbon by a steamer for Barreiro, and thence go to Evora and Beja by rail. If he travel by land, we recommend him to go by Setubal to Monchique, losing as little time as possible by the way, in order to have the more for Algarve; and, after having thoroughly explored that beautiful little kingdom, to return from its eastern border, by Mertola, to Beja and Evora; and thence either to Lisbon direct, or by the loop which conducts to Villa Viçosa, Olivença, Badajoz, and Elvas, to the capital.

In the following routes, those places which are distinguished by an asterisk (\*) are Post-towns; those with a double asterisk (\*\*) are also Telegraph Stations.

## ROUTE I.

LISBON TO BEJA (RAIL), THENCE TO  
MERTOLA AND VILLA REAL DE S.  
ANTONIO.

Barreiro .. ..	—	kilomètres.
Lavradio .. ..	2	"
Alhos Vedros .. ..	5	"
Moita .. ..	8	"
Pinhal Novo (Junction) .. ..	16	"
Pocairão .. ..	31	"
Pegões .. ..	42	"
Veadas Novas .. ..	57	"
Moutemór .. ..	75	"
Casa Branca (Junctiou) .. ..	90	"
Alcaçovas .. ..	103	"
Vianna .. ..	111	"
Villa Nova .. ..	117	"
Alvito .. ..	125	"

Cuba .. ..	138	kilomètres.
Beja .. ..	154	"
Outeiro .. ..	170	"
Figueirinha .. ..	178	"
Carregueiro .. ..	191	"
Casevel .. ..	200	"

(All the railway stations are telegraph stations.)

Taking the steamboat from the *Praça do Commercio* (see p. 30) we cross the river, enjoying the lovely panorama Lisbon presents from this point of view, and arrive at

*Barreiro* Stat., a fishing village, gradually increasing in importance, from being the starting point of the Southern and South Eastern railways.

2 kil. *Lavradio* Stat., celebrated for its wines.

3 kil. *Alhos Vedros* Stat. 900 inhab. The town is of Moorish origin, but the date of its foundation is unknown. There is a local tradition that some

eight centuries back when Palmella belonged to the Moors and Alhos Vedros to the Christians, on Palm Sunday, when all the inhabitants of the latter were at church, unarmed, the place was suddenly attacked by the Moors. The Christians rushed to the defence with the consecrated palms they bore as their only weapons, and gained a miraculous victory. In memory of this miracle a *feita* was instituted at which one person from each house in this and the neighbouring places was bound to attend under a fine of 100 reis.

3 kil. *Moita*.

8 kil. *Pinhal Novo* Junct. Stat. This is the junction for Setubal. The country onwards is extremely uninteresting.

15 kil. *Pocirão* Stat.

11 kil. *Pegões* Stat. The country is sandy; pine-groves occurring at intervals. About a league and a half beyond Pegões we enter the province of Alentejo.

15 kil. \*\* *Vendas Novas* Stat. It was here, in a dry and sandy situation, on occasion of the marriage of the Infanta D. Barbara with D. Fernando VI. of Spain, and that of the Infanta D. Mariana Victoria with D. José, afterwards king, that D. João V. built a sumptuous palace to be the resting-place of the royal family for one night only. This is one example, among many, of the strange waste of money which characterised the Portuguese monarchs in the early part of the 18th century. As there was no water near the palace, it was brought at a great expense from a fountain made for the occasion at Pegões, where, also, the same king built another royal quinta. These marriages, and the festivities accompanying them, are known by the name of the *Passagens*. There is an apology for a buffet at this station, but the traveller is sincerely recommended to make a hearty meal in Lisbon before starting, and be prepared with some sandwiches, for not even a drop of drinkable water is to be met with until he arrives at Vendas Novas, and he will require a strong stomach to digest the fly-blown

eatables, which form the scanty provision at that station.

18 kil. \*\* *Montemor* Stat. 2500 inhab. The scenery round this town is very beautiful; though the hills do not attain to any considerable height. Montemor was the birthplace of S. João de Deus, founder of the Order of Charity; he was born in 1495, died in 1550, and was canonised in 1690.

15 kil. *Casa Branca* Stat. The junction of the railroad to Evora and Estremoz.

13 kil. *Alcaçovas* Stat. A most ancient town of 1800 inhabitants, considered by some to be the *Castro Leucas* of Ptolemy, and by others to be the town of *Ceciliiana*. Its etymology seems to decide in favour of the first—*Castro Leucas*, the "white castle," being easily translated into Arabic by *Al-casba*, the "fortress," from which, by corruption, *Alcaçovas*. When the Arabs invaded Lusitania in 715, the people of this town defended it with great valour, but were overcome by numbers. The Moors, in revenge, utterly destroyed it. Many years afterwards the invaders built a small village and castle from the ruins and gave it its present name. The wars of the middle ages again laid it low, but in 1258 the Bishop of Evora rebuilt the town, and 32 years later the king D. Diniz built the castle and a small palace, both of which still exist. Between this and Evora, at a spot called *Requengo de Alcalá*, are the remains of a large town, supposed to be the ancient *Arandis*. The view from the *Monte de Alcaçovas* is very fine. Quantities of ancient arms and coins have been found on this hill, and, with the ruins which are to be seen in every direction, tend to prove that this must have been an important and populous region in former ages.

8 kil. *Vianna* Stat. The town is distant nearly 4 kil. from the station. Between this place and the small town of *Aguilar* vestiges are discernible of the old Roman road.

6 kil. *Villa Nova* Stat.

8 kil. *Alvão* Stat. Pop. 1800. Distant nearly 3 kil. from the station.

This town belonged originally to the *Condes-Barões* of Alvito. Their castellated residence, built in 1454, by D. João II., is still an object of interest. Some excavations, made in 1745, brought to light several inscriptions, which have led antiquaries to suppose that the Celts or Romans had a temple upon this spot. The present town was built, in 1250, by Affonso III. in an *herdade* (farm) belonging to the descendants of *Giraldo-Sempitor*. (See Evora.)

13 kil. *Cuba* Stat.

16 kil.\*\* *Beja* Stat. From Beja the line is already open through the uninteresting villages of *Outeiro*, *Figueirinha*, and *Carrequeiro* to *Cascel*, en route to Faro, in the S.; but the traveller will leave it at this city, and, after inspecting its antiquities, continue his journey by diligeneia, as we shall shortly explain.

*Beja* is an episcopal city, containing about 6000 inhab., and is the head of one of the 17 *administrações*. This place, the *Pax Julia* or *Paca* of the Romans, was taken from the Moors by Affonso Henriques in 1162. Excepting Evora, it is richer in Roman remains than any other city in Portugal. The walls to the N. are perfect; those to the S. demolished or built over. The castle, built by D. Diniz, is one of the best mediæval remains in Portugal; it is square, massive, and 120 ft. in height. The 3 salas, one above another, in the upper part of the tower, are admirably built: 2 of them having groined roofs, and all three being octagonal, every traveller who ascends this tower will be well repaid for his trouble in doing so. From the top, almost the whole of Alemtejo may be seen at a glance, and to the N.W. the mountains of Cintra are visible at a distance of 28 leagues. There are 5 gates in the walls: those of *Evora*, *Aviz*, *Moura*, *Mertola*, and *Aljustrel*. There were two others, those of *N. S. dos Prazeres* and *S. Susenando*. Beja was an episcopal see in early times, but lost its dignity at the invasion of the Moors, till it was re-erected into a bishopric under D. José. All its four churches are worth examination. The

*Igreja Matriz*, *Sta. Maria da Feira*, is said to have been a mosque. *S. João Baptista*, a small building without aisles, though much modernized, deserves attention; the other two are those of *S. Salvador* and of *Santiago*, which latter is of the same character as that of the *Igreja Matriz*. The church attached to the convent of *N. S. da Conceição* is of a very interesting character; notice in it a large marble monument in memory of its foundress. The hospital was founded by D. Fernando, third son of D. Duarte, and father of D. Manoel; he endowed it with valuable rent-charges on his lauds, and among other things with the third of all the chickens produced on the farms. The college of *S. Susenando*, which belonged to the Jesuits, stands in the street where that saint was born. He suffered martyrdom under Abderrhaman at Cordova. The college was built principally at the expense of D. Maria Sophia in 1695. On the suppression of that Order it became the bishop's palace, and is now the *Casa da Camara*. The collection of Roman antiquities formed by the Bishop of Beja, D. Fr. Manoel de Cenaculo Villas Boas, and which has received some augmentation since his time, is very curious. The most interesting among them is an early Christian monument, valuable also as showing the degree of corruption which the Latin language had reached in the middle of the 6th century; it is as follows:—

+ Deposium. Pauli. famulus. Dei. Vixit. annos. L. et. uno. Rexviebat. in. paced. III. idus. Martias. æra. DLXXXII., that is March 13, 543. In the wall of the principal *Praça* is also a Roman inscriptional stone. The present bishop, D. José Xavier Cerveira e Sousa, was translated hither from *Funchal*, and is noted for his courtesy to the English. The walls of the castle are covered with hieroglyphies, like those mentioned at *Moncorvo* and *Freixo*. Beja is the birthplace of the notorious *Spinosa*. From Beja the traveller must take his food with him, or it may be said to him, "If you want anything to eat,

why did you not bring it with you?" as it was said at Estalagem Nova. The hotel de Manoel Gomez, in the Rua da Cadeia, is the best in Beja.

To continue the journey to Mertola, the traveller may take the diligencia, which starts every Monday and Thursday; or a horse may be hired at Beja, by which mode of travelling the scenery will be seen to greater advantage.

The road runs through a country covered with heath and cistus to

15 kil. *The Ford of the Corbes.* Over this ford a very long and admirable bridge has been built, so that the Corbes, even when it is a far-spreading and deep torrent, can now be passed over at all times.

10 kil. *Estalagem Nova*; a very poor inn, but civil people. However, as this is the nearest point to the *Salto do Lobo*, the Wolf's Leap, on the Guadiana, it may be well to put up with the accommodation, and to take a guide to the Falls. It is a magnificent piece of rock scenery, the river contracting itself, and being so much overhung by crags that men have been found to leap across the chasm. The river Guadiana is fond of playing at hide and seek in this manner, as in the more celebrated instance of the Ojos de la Guadiana, near Daymiel. Having returned to the estalagem, the traveller can next day proceed on his journey.

The road, on entering the Serra Abclheira—so called from the quantity of honey it produces—winds through a succession of ravines in an extraordinary manner to

15 kil. *Valcovo.*

The traveller who delights in grand and extensive views should leave the road and ascend the mountain called Alcaria Ruiva, not far from Valcovo.

5 kil. *Mertola*; 2400 inhab. This town stands most picturesquely between the Oeiras and the Guadiana; it is situated on a high slaty rock, descending almost perpendicularly to the Oeiras on the W., and more gently towards the Guadiana on the E. Its summit is occupied by the ruins of a Moorish castle; and here Roman au-

tiquities are sometimes discovered, Myrtilis Julia having occupied the same locality. On the rt. bank of the Guadiana, and immediately between the town and the river, is a curious ruin; it consists of three broken arches built on quadrangular piers, with their longest sides parallel to the river, and the whole projecting perpendicularly from the bank, as if it had been part of a bridge; but the extremity which is in the river is terminated by a circular pier, whence we must conclude that it could not have proceeded further. Through each of the piers there is a narrow arched opening, about 7 ft. high, forming a longitudinal communication from one end to the other. The views round Mertola are exceedingly picturesque; and an excursion may be made along the banks of the Oeiras, which for river scenery can hardly be surpassed even in Portugal, when there is any quantity of water in the Oeiras. The Guadiana is less romantic; it is here about 250 yards in breadth, and becomes navigable from this place. In 1860 the excessive torrents caused this river to rise more than 140 feet at Mertola.

From Mertola the tourist may avail himself of the very excellent steamer which now runs between that place and Villa Real de S. Antonio, a distance of 39 miles. The days of starting are Tuesdays and Fridays, the fare is 3000 reis. The passage of the Guadiana is a most lovely excursion, as its banks, in the upper part, are of great beauty; rock, hill, and mountain, in endless variety, and the slopes in many places richly cultivated.

About 9 m. below Mertola we cross the Guadiana, which here divides Alentejo from Algarve, and arrive at

*\*\*Pomerão*, a small modern town situated at the junction of the Chança with the Guadiana. Here the English traveller will have an opportunity of examining a remarkable example of the judicious enterprise and indomitable perseverance of a fellow-countryman. Pomerão is the port of embarkation for the mineral extracted from the copper mines of S. Domingos,

which lie some 10 miles to the N. A trip to these mines will be found exceedingly interesting. A large number of English are employed there, and a most cordial reception is afforded to visitors. To attempt to describe this vast undertaking would require some pages, but to arouse the traveller's curiosity we will briefly say that from vestiges of ancient machinery which have been discovered, it is supposed that the mines were first explored by the Romans or Carthaginians. In after ages they were occasionally worked, but not with great vigour, until about 30 years back. A small company was then formed but shortly failed, and in 1860 the mines were purchased by James Mason, Esq., known here by his Portuguese title of Visconde Mason de S. Domingos. During the 15 years this gentleman has owned the property, extensive works have been planned and carried out; eleven miles of railway have been made over rocks and mountains; the river has been rendered navigable to Villa Real; a flourishing town and port of embarkation have been formed; schools, a church, hospital, commodious residences for the employes have been built; in a word, a desert has been transformed into a flourishing and habitable spot. An idea may be formed of the magnitude of these works, from the fact that the capital represented by the railroad and other artificial constructions is 322,500*l*.

From Pomerão to Villa Real by Rte. 9.

## ROUTE 2.

LISBON TO EVORA AND ESTREMOZ  
(RAIL), VILLA VIÇOSA, ELVAS, AND  
THE FRONTIER.

Barreiro .. ..	—	kilomètres.
Casa Branca (Junction) ..	90	„

Evora .. ..	117	kilomètres.
Azaruja .. ..	136	„
Valle de Pereiro	141	„
Venda do Duque	149	„
Estremoz .. ..	168	„

From Lisbon to the Barreiro Stat., and thence to the Casa Brauca Junction, as in Rte. 1. Thence to

27 kil. \*\**EVORA Stat.* 10,000 inhab. Has a tolerably good inn near the church of S. Francisco. Another in the Rua da Mesquita is considered very good. Is an archiepiscopal city, claiming the rank of the third in Portugal: one of the 17 *administrações*; the ancient capital of Alemtejo; was the court of many of the Moorish, and Christian kings; whence its appellation, *Corte e sempre leal*. With the exception of Coimbra, and perhaps Thomar, it is undoubtedly the most interesting city in Portugal. Whatever may be the date of its foundation, which Portuguese antiquaries fix, with their usual minuteness, at 559 B.C., it is certain that Quintus Sertorius made himself master of it about 80 B.C., and enriched it with many edifices, some of which are standing at the present time. From Julius Cæsar, who next became its master, and bestowed on it many privileges, it received the name of *Liberalitas Julia*, in addition to that of Evora. It was recovered from the Moors in 1166, by Giraldo, surnamed *Sem Pavor*. This knight was banished from the court of Affonso Henriques for dissolute conduct; upon which, retiring into the wilds of Alemtejo, he became the captain of a formidable band of robbers, and was much favoured by Ismael, one of the Moorish chiefs who had been vanquished at Campo d'Ourique. Being, however, desirous of returning to his former allegiance, he determined, if possible, to surprise Evora, and to offer it as the price of his recall to Affonso Henriques. Reconnoitring it for this purpose, he discovered that the garrison entirely relied on the vigilance of a Moor and his daughter, posted in a watch-tower on an emi-

nence near the town. He surprised this tower, threw the Moor's daughter out of window, and beheaded the father; then, taking possession of the beacon, he made the signal that an enemy was ravaging the country in the direction of Espinebeiro. The Moors issued out in that direction, and Giruldo and his followers entered by the gate, which they had left open. Having thus become master of the town, he sent an officer with an offer of his allegiance to the Christian monarch; who was so well pleased with his conduct as to pardon him, and to appoint him governor of the place. The arms of Evora are, in reference to this feat, a man on horseback, holding a drawn sword in one hand, and the heads of a man and a woman in the other. Herculano, of course, attaches very little credit to the legend ('*Historia de Portugal*,' tom. 1. p. 401); but none has been more implicitly believed by the Portuguese; and the '*Enterprise of Giraldo sem pavor*' is one of the commonest prints to be seen in the better sort of estalagems. It was at Evora that in 1638 occurred the first serious outbreak against the Castilian usurpation; and though speedily put down, it set an example which was not easily forgotten. In 1663 Evora fell for a short time into the hands of the Spaniards, from whom it was again delivered by the battle of Ameixial.

The city stands pleasantly on a fertile plain, surrounded by the Serras of Ossa, Alpedreira, Portel, Vianna, and Monte de Mouro. Its Roman antiquities are unrivalled in the Peninsula. Of these, the most remarkable is that which is called the *Temple of Diana*; and which till the year 1834 was used as a slaughter-house. Murphy, in his *Travels*, has given a view and a description of the edifice. "The front," says he, "presents a hexastyle in the Corinthian order, the distribution of which appears to be pycnostylos, for the intercolumniation is exactly one diameter and a half. The diameter of the columns is 3 ft. 4 in. The base is Attic, in height a semi-diameter

of the column, or 20 in. The shafts are cut into channels and fillets; each channel is  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad, and a semi-circle in depth; the number of channels in each column is but 16. Vitruvius assigns 24 channels to the Corinthian column, yet the appearance of these striæ is not unpleasing. For proportion and delicacy of sculpture the capitals are much to be admired. The eutabature is entirely destroyed, except part of the first fascia of the architrave: the rest of the work is in a degree of preservation scarcely credible in a monument of its age." The rubble-work between the columns and the battlements is, of course, of a far later date. It has been imagined by some that the architect must have been a Greek; since Rome at the epoch of its erection can scarcely be thought to have possessed one of sufficient powers. At the present day, excepting its very beautiful columns, there is little in the temple worthy of notice; its size is only 68 ft. long and 40 broad, the 4 columns on each side occupying only one-half of its length, and the rest of the building being of a very ordinary character; the very front itself is no longer in the condition in which it was when Murphy described it in his book of *Travels*.

Another most interesting monument of the same date is the *Aqueduct of Quintus Sertorius*. This was restored by D. João III., and probably lost much of the original work; but it is not true to say with Raczyński, "Il ne restait de l'aqueduc en question que les fondemens, et même ces fondemens, il a fallu les découvrir." The whole length is 1200 paces; the erection is formed of irregular stones, except the arches, which are turned in brick. At the termination of this aqueduct in the city is a *Tower*, the beauty of which can scarcely be exaggerated, which is perhaps the best specimen of Roman architecture to be found out of Italy. Murphy's description is very accurate. "The plan of the castellum is circular; its greatest diameter is 12 ft. 6 in., independent of the surrounding columnus.

which are 8 in number, of the Ionic order. In each intercolumniation is a niche, with a striated lead; an aperture is formed in one of them to give access to the inside of the structure. The second story is decorated with Ionic pilasters, between which are apertures for ventilation; the top is crowned with a hemispherical dome. The whole is constructed of brick, incrustated with cement, of so hard and durable a substance that few parts of it appear to have failed by the natural decay of time. Considering it was built 70 years before the Christian era, we cannot but admire how such an apparently delicate structure has resisted the accumulated injuries of time. Upon the whole it may be justly considered one of the best preserved and most beautiful pieces of ancient architecture in existence." It stands upon a stone base of about 20 feet in height, and is near the entrance of the church of S. Francisco.

The *House of the Duque de Cadaval*, near the Temple of Diana, is worth a visit. It contains a very beautiful *pátio* (courtyard), with a very handsome double arch of *Manoelino* architecture.

The *Cathedral*, which is altogether 224 ft. long and 58 broad, having very elegant transepts, and the columns of the nave of very great height, was begun in 1186, consecrated in 1204, and thoroughly restored in 1283. The first prelate is said to have been S. Mansus, a disciple of our Lord, who suffered martyrdom in 100. The see was restored by Affonso Henriques, and continued a simple bishopric till 1541, when, out of compliment to Cardinal, afterwards King, D. Henrique, it was raised to an archbishopric. In the time of its prosperity the revenues were valued at 80,000 crusados, and exceeded those of any other Portuguese see, except Lisbon. The choir was rebuilt by Ludovici, the architect of Mafra, in 1721; it is richly adorned with marbles in the taste of the times. The painting over the high altar, representing the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, is a work of little

merit, and resembles those of Mengs; it cost \$7,000,000; the statues are by an Italian, Antonio of Padua. The *Church of S. Francisco*, founded by D. João II., and completed by D. Manoel, is less rich than the usual structures of that king. It contains several paintings attributed to Gran Vasco: on the N. side, S. Jerome and another hermit; over one of the side altars, S. Francis receiving the stigmata; S. Antony of Padua preaching to the fishes; and S. Clara. The most curious of all represents S. Michael holding a chain which ends in a cloud. The story goes that, where the cloud now is, there was originally the portrait of a lady of the bedchamber to the Queen of D. Manoel, thus made to support the character of the devil, because she had ridiculed the painter's ugliness. Some fifty years since, the beauty of the figure having distracted the attention of a monk when celebrating mass at this altar, the prior had it obliterated and replaced by a cloud. The charnel-house in the Franciscan church is very curious: over the door are the following verses:—

"Nós os ossos que aqui estão  
Pelos vossos esperamos."

The crypt is 66 ft. in length by 36 in breadth. The piers, which are square, and also the walls, are lined with skulls and bones set in cement.

In the archiepiscopal *Library*, 108 ft. long by 25 broad, which contains 30,500 volumes, exclusive of MSS., are several paintings attributed to *Gran Vasco*; to whatever artist they are due, they possess great merit. They are: the Birth of S. Mary; her Presentation; her Marriage; the Annunciation; the Dream of S. Joseph; the Nativity; the Presentation; the Adoration of the Wise Men; the Circumcision; the Flight into Egypt; the Dispute with the Doctors; and the Repose of S. Mary. These paintings were preserved from destruction by the Archbishop D. Fr. Manoel de Cenaculo Villas Boas. The two best are the Repose of S. Mary, and the Adora-



tion of the Wise Men. Here is also a triptych containing a magnificent enamel of the Crucifixion. Aad here, too, more highly prized than all else, is the great flag of the Inquisition, of rich crimson silk, measuring about 12 ft. by 8, with the arms of the Inquisition worked in gold in the centre, and surrounded by the expressive motto, "*Exsurge, Domine, causam tuam judica.*" It is seldom shown to the ordinary stranger, and when exhibited is laid upon the table, and uncovered with peculiar care and reverence. Both in this and in other churches of the city, there are paintings by Morgado de Setubal, whose productions show that he might have learnt to become, rather than that he was, a painter. There also are busts of the lamented Queen Estaphanie, and of the still more (if possible) lamented King D. Pedro V.; presented to the archbishop, after the king's visit to Evora in 1860, as well as a small collection of beautiful shells, to form a nucleus for a more extensive collection in the city in which art flourished in ancient times. Evora, like Leiria, was formerly noted for the number of works which were printed in it; works of a magnitude that never issued from the press of any provincial town in England—such as the letters of Francisco de Xavier in 2 folio volumes.

19 kil. *Azaruja* Stat. [20 kilos. from this place is the small town of *Evora Monte*, which gave its name to the Convention signed there 27th of May, 1834, by which D. Miguel promised never again to interfere in the political affairs of Portugal. He then went to Sines, where he embarked in the English man-of-war, the "Stag," and proceeded to Genoa, whence he issued a protest declaring that he had been forced to sign the Convention, and consequently considered it null and void. It was on this account that the Portuguese Government withheld the annual allowance of 60 contos of reis they had stipulated to make him.]

5 kil. *Val do Pereiro* Stat.

8 kil. *Venda do Duque* Stat.

19 kil. \*\**Estremoz* Stat.; 7000 inhah. This is accounted the fourth or fifth

fortification in the kingdom. Its situation is something like that of Arrayolos; the town skirts the hill on which the castle erected by D. Diuiz in 1360 is placed. It is famous for its earthenware manufactory; the jars are of very elegant shape, and are in use all over the Peninsula; from the porous character of the clay, they have the property of keeping water singularly cool. This manufacture seems to have existed since the time of the Romans, which may account for the classical forms in which the moulds are cast. A fine marble quarry, close to the town, has furnished materials of sufficient value to be transported to Belem and the Escorial. At no great distance, at Ervedal, is a fountain which dries up in winter, but is so abundant in spring and summer as to turn several mills, evidently from the connection of its source with the melting of mountain snows; it is of so petrifying a nature that the mill-wheels become in a short time encrusted with stone. The country around is mountainous; the Serra de Ossa, on which Estremoz stands, attaining, at its highest peak, a height of 2100 feet.

There are two good Inns at Estremoz; that of the widow Monchique, and the Hotel Popular, kept by José Mauoel Fallardo.

The village of *Ameixial*, near the town, is celebrated for the fifth victory gained by the Portuguese in the war of independence. D. John of Austria had taken the field in May, 1663, with the intention of making a desperate effort for the capture of Lisbon. The unsettled state of the Portuguese monarchy (Affonso VI. giving clear proofs of a disordered intellect) increased the hopes of the court of Spain. The Count de Villafior, general of the Portuguese armies, having received intelligence that D. John was marching on Evora, advanced with all speed to the relief of that important city; but, on reaching Evora Moute, he was informed, to his great chagrin, that the garrison, consisting of 7000 men, had already surrendered. D. John had also detached a

portion of his army to seize Alcacer do Sal, which surrendered without resistance. The rapid advance of the enemy filled Lisbon with terror, Alcacer being only 40 miles from the capital; and Villafior received urgent orders to risk a general engagement at all events, and to trust to Providence for the issue. On this, he moved towards Evora, and took up an advantageous position on the heights above the river Degebe. Meanwhile D. John, beginning to experience a want of provisions at Evora, recalled the regiments at Alcacer do Sal, and marched on the Degebe, determined to force the passage of the river and to bring on a battle. The ford, however, was so gallantly defended by the two English regiments under the Count de Schomberg, that the Spanish general changed his plan, and resolved to fall back on Badajoz. Seeing this, the Portuguese followed with all speed, and crossed the river Tera before night, overtaking the enemy on the following day, June 8th, 1663. The English cavalry was then sent forward to dislodge some battalions of Spaniards, and succeeded, but pursued so far as nearly to bring on an encounter with the whole of the enemy's horse. Count Schomberg advanced to support them—and, had he done so, D. John could not have formed his line, and a total defeat must have ensued—but was recalled by the timidity of Villafior. The Spaniards had thus time to arrange themselves in order of battle; they consisted of 10,000 foot, and 6000 horse; the Portuguese had 11,000 foot, but only 3000 horse. The two armies were separated by a small ravine called O Cauai; two batteries opened on each side, and played without doing much execution till 3 P.M., when the fire of the enemy began visibly to slacken, and he showed a disposition to desert the ground. At that moment Villafior happening to be absent, Schomberg persuaded the rest of the officers to concur in his plans for a general attack, and Villafior, on his return, was brought over to consent to it. The battle was instantly

commenced by the cavalry on the 1.; the Portuguese, English, and French horse repeatedly charging in the most gallant manner; but as they had to leap a broad ditch, and were stoutly met by the German cavalry, no advantage was at first gained. At last Colonel Hunt, of his own accord, gave the command for the English to advance and storm the heights, reserving their fire till they had reached the top; the movement was executed with such precision that the Spaniards, who had considered themselves in an inaccessible position, were seized with a panic; and the Portuguese infantry following, in half an hour the enemy was routed at all points. The Spanish loss amounted to 4000 killed; the Portuguese to 2500, among whom was a son of Count Schomberg. It is greatly to the credit of Villafior that he evinced in the subsequent campaign no envy of the superior talents of Schomberg, but allowed him the real direction of affairs. A vast booty fell into the hands of the victors; 3000 ammunition and baggage waggons, and a great quantity of gold and jewels. In the tent of D. John were found handbills containing a minute detail of every article which composed the equipments of that Spanish army which had been destined to conquer Portugal, specifying the number of even the horseshoes and nails provided for the campaign. The minister of war showed his wit by reprinting it at Lisbon with the following addition: "We certify to the accuracy of the above, having found the same strictly correct on the defeat of D. John near Estremoz, June 8th, 1663." This battle in Portuguese histories takes its name from Ameixial; by the Spaniards it is called the battle of the Canal. D. Afonso VI., on hearing of the gallantry of the English troops, sent each company a present of—3 lbs. of snuff! which the soldiers threw away in front of their camp. Our Charles II. ordered 40,000 crowns to be distributed amongst them.

2 m. to the E. is *Montes Claros*, also celebrated for a victory gained there

on the 17th of June, 1665, by the Marquis de Marialva over the Spaniards. This was the last of the six victories won by the Portuguese during the war of independence; and after this period all hopes of the conquest of Portugal were abandoned by the Spanish court. The Spanish forces, under the command of the Marquis de Carracena, consisting of 15,000 infantry, 7600 cavalry, and 14 pieces of artillery, were besieging Villa Viçosa. The Marquis de Marialva, having Count de Schomberg at his orders, and possessing wisdom enough to yield the real direction to his superior abilities, advanced to the relief of the garrison at the head of 15,000 infantry, 5500 cavalry, with 20 pieces of artillery. Carracena drew off his forces from the siege, and marched to the Serra do Vigairo, at the foot of which lies the village of Montes Claros. The Spanish troops were drawn up in two bodies, the infantry to the rt., the cavalry to the l.; and for the first time in their history Castilians allowed foreigners to compose the vanguard. Carracena posted himself in a very safe position on the summit of the Serra, in order (as he said) to observe the battle more accurately. The Spanish army charged with great resolution; the Portuguese batteries reserved their fire till the enemy was within 50 paces, and their grape-shot then did great execution. Notwithstanding this, the Portuguese vanguard was thrown into confusion, and was with great difficulty rallied by Schomberg, who distinguished himself by his personal valour. The Spanish cavalry had at first the advantage on the l.; and for some time it seemed that the day was lost; but the surprising efforts of the Portuguese cavalry, who leaped ravines and ditches in order to get at the enemy, finally threw the Spaniards into confusion. 4000 men were left dead on the field, with 3500 horses; 6000 men were wounded or made prisoners; and all the artillery fell into the hands of the victors. Carracena never drew rein till he reached the town of Jerumenha, 6 leagues from the field [Portugal.]

of battle. It is said that when Philip IV. of Spain received the news, he let the letter fall from his hand with the exclamation, "God wills it so!"

As if by way of contrast to these battles, Estremoz was the scene of the death of the peace-maker S. Isabel. War had broken out between her son D. Affonso IV. and his unfortunate brother, D. Affonso Sañches. A battle was daily expected when S. Isabel, leaving her convent at Coimbra, travelled with the greatest possible speed to this place. She succeeded in her efforts, and persuaded the king to allow the return of his brother to Portugal: but the heat of the weather and her own agitation threw her into a fever of which she died July 4, 1336.

From Estremoz the Spanish frontier may be reached by 3 routes, as follows:—

I. By diligencia to Portalegre, and thence by rail to Badajoz, by Rte. 16.

II. By taking a carriage to Villa Viçosa and Olivença, which will give the following itinerary.

13 kil. *Borba*. 3200 inhab.; a large handsome town, built in 1363 by the Order of Aviz, to which it belonged. It has a ruined castle.

5 kil. \*\*VILLA VIÇOSA. This town, with 3500 inhab., may be considered as forming the head-quarters of the house of Bragança. It was erected into a marquisate in 1470, and bestowed on D. Fernando II., son and successor of the first duke. Here it was that D. João IV., during the Castilian usurpation, received the overtures from the Portuguese party which finally established him on the throne. From hence also, on the intelligence of the successful issue of the revolution in Lisbon, he set forward in the beginning of Dec. 1640, to take possession of the crown. In 1808 this town was the first in Alemtejo to declare against the French.

Two sides of the Praça are occupied by the *Ducal Palace*, of classical architecture, but handsome in its way. The great saloon is ornamented with 25 portraits of the principal members of the house of Bragança. The church,

founded by the illustrious Constable, D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, is the best in the E. of Portugal. This town is the seat of the military order of N. S. da Conceição, or de Villa Viçosa, instituted in 1818. Three leagues from the town is the ducal forest, or *Coutada*, 5 leagues in circumference, and walled; it is considered to afford the best sport in the kingdom. It was after visiting for a week this palace and forest, in Oct. 1861, that the King D. Pedro V. fell ill of the fatal malady which ended his truly valued life on the 11th of Nov. of the same year; a sad event that filled the nation with profound grief, and was followed by such manifestations of sorrow throughout the land as perhaps were never before exhibited in Portugal.

15 kil. *Jeromenha*, a strong praça d'armas, but containing no object of the slightest interest to any except military men. Keeping to the eastward, at a very short distance, we cross the Guadiana, and enter Spain.

10 kil. *OLIVENÇA*. This important town, containing more than 10,000 inhab., with the triangular territory beyond the Guadiana, of which it forms the apex, belonged to Portugal till 1801, when it was conquered by Spain, and in the treaty which terminated the war was declared to be given up to that kingdom for ever. Napoleon afterwards offered to surrender it, provided that the English would evacuate the island of Trinidad in favour of the Spaniards—a condition which was naturally refused. However, at the settlement of Europe in 1815, it was agreed that Olivença should return to Portugal, but the Spanish Government, from that time to this, has always found some means of evading the engagement. This is one of the charges brought by such writers as Camara against England. "Porem," says he, "non annuo esta antiga e fiel alliada a fazer tal concessão em favor de Portugal, que só por ella se tinha exposto a tal guerra, e aos odios dos gabinetes da França e da Hespanha."

III. Through Borba to Elvas by carriage or horses, and thence to

the frontier by rail or road (see Rte. 16).

### ROUTE 3.

LISBON TO SETUBAL (RAIL.), VILLA DO BISPO, AND SAGRES.

Barreiro .. .. .	—	kilomètres.
Pinhal Novo Junction .. .. .	16	"
Palmella . . . . .	23	"
Setubal .. .. .	28	"

From the Praça do Commercio to Barreiro by steamboat, thence by Rte. 1 to Pinhal Novo Junction, where we change carriages for Setubal.

23 kil. *Palmella* Stat. This very ancient town, conquered from the Moors by Afonso Henriques in 1117, and giving its title to the celebrated family of the same name, is situated on the brow of a steep hill, about 900 ft. above the sea. To the N. we have the needle-like peaks of Cintra: midway between them and the spot where we stand is Lisbon with its countless towers and spires; to the W. the richly-wooded Serra de Arrabida, and an extent of 25 leagues of the Atlantic; to the S. the bay of Setubal with its long sandy peninsula, and if the day be fine, like a cloud in the horizon, the summit of Foya in Algarve. The castle contains two remarkable reservoirs of Moorish date. The convent, now falling to ruin, was the headquarters of the Order of S. Iago da Espada, introduced into Portugal by Afonso Henriques after the capture of Santaren. It was established first at Alcaer, then at Mertola, and in 1482

transferred hither. The grand-mastership was incorporated with the crown in 1522. The mountain of Palmiella forms a very conspicuous object from all parts of Lisbon, and from its peculiar shape, a gradual slope to the E. and an abrupt precipice to the W., can scarcely be mistaken.

5 kil. \*\*SETUBAL Stat., commonly but absurdly called by the English S. Ube's, has 20,000 inhab., and now ranks as the fourth city in Portugal. Antiquaries will have it that the place was founded by Tbal, 2170 B.C. It stands on the N. side of its magnificent harbour; 3 leagues in depth by  $\frac{1}{2}$  a league in breadth, and inferior only to that of Lisbon. The river Marateca flows into its upper, the Sado into its lower, portion. The great prosperity of this town arises from its commerce in salt, principally carried on with Scandinavian ports. Thus, in 1842, of 432 ships which entered the port, 105 were Swedish vessels. Mr. Broughton, of whose courtesy no one can speak too highly, is the English vice-consul.

In the church of *S. Julião* are two paintings attributed to Gran Vasco. In that of the Bom Jesus, which now belongs to the Capuchin nuns, are fifteen others, ascribed to the same artist. Their designer is classed by himself, in Count Raczyński's list, as the "painter of Setubal." The subjects are: the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Circumcision, the Adoration of the Wise Men, S. Veronica, the Crucifixion (2), the Entombment, the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Assumption, S. Antony, S. Francis, Monks, Martyrs. According to tradition, these paintings were given to the church by Leonora, wife of Dom João II., and sister of Dom Manoel, who had herself received them from her cousin the emperor Maximilian. The convent was founded in 1480, and is a very good specimen of the architecture of a reign during which, from its intestine troubles, but few churches were founded—that of D. João II.; notice, especially, the porch and the piers of red marble, from quarries near the town. The hospital is

handsome, and the squares and public places are but little inferior to those of Lisbon, especially that called *Sapal*, the *Bomfim*, which has a handsome fountain, the *Fonte nova*, and the *Annunciada*. The environs are adorned with a large number of quintas abounding in excellent orange-trees. The harbour is defended by two forts, *Outão* and the *Albarquel*. That of S. Philip, built by Philip III., commands the town. Setubal is the port from which is taken to Ireland the very best salt for curing beef, and to Newfoundland for salting fish, the quantities required for such purposes being very great; hence, with its oranges, the best in Portugal, and with its salt, the finest for curing meat and fish, and with its splendid Muscadel grapes, it is a port of much commercial importance.

From Setubal a very pleasant excursion can be made to the convent of *Arrabida*, situated on a mountain of the same name, which attains a height of 1700 ft. above the level of the sea. A boat may be hired in which the traveller can visit the cave by the *Portinho da Arrabida*. This is a stalactite cavern, and, if not equal to those in Algarve, far superior to any other in the kingdom. In the centre an altar has been dedicated to S. Margaret, on whose day there is a celebrated pilgrimage here. Every Sunday a mass is said at the cavern altar; and it is most touching to see the sunburnt "toilers of the sea" assembled, like the early Christians, in the bowels of the earth, to assist at the celebration of the ceremonies of their religion. Hence the ascent to the convent must be made on foot. Its situation strongly resembles that of Mouserrat in Catalonia. It had its origin from a miraculous image brought hither, it is said, from England, by one Haldebrand, who had intended to land at Lisbon, but was driven by stress of weather round Cape Espichel, when the crew, after giving themselves up for lost through the violence of the storm, were directed to a safe landing-place by an effulgence afterwards found to proceed

from the image, which they imagined to be in their vessel, but which, to their great astonishment, they discovered on a rock. The place is still shown, and is called *Alportuche*. The present convent was founded in 1539, but contains nothing of interest except the cell of S. Peter of Alcantara. If the tourist has taken the precaution of sending a horse to meet him, he can continue the excursion to the little fishing town of *Cezimbra*, under the walls of which Affonso Henriques, in 1165, defeated the Moorish king of Badajoz, who had marched to the succour of the place. In 1602 Admirals Levison and Monson cut out and captured a rich carrack from the harbour. (See *Ilume.*) This is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues from Setubal; and 1 league further to the W. is the pilgrimage chapel of *N. S. do Cabo*, on the very crest of *C. Espichel* (the *Promontorium Barbaricum* of the Romans), whence there is a magnificent view of the Rock of Lisbon to the N., of the whole of the Arrabida promontory between the mouth of the Tagus and that of the Sado, and of nearly the whole W. coast of Alemtejo, to the S. The height of the lighthouse is 660 ft. above the level of the sea. From the cape we may return by *Azeitão*, sometimes called *Villa Nogueira*, but rather a thickly populated country than a town. In the mountains around are quarries of fine white, green, and red jasper. On the opposite side of the bay there is a spot called *Troya*, supposed to be the site of the Roman settlement *Cetobriga*. It is well worth a visit, for among the ruins may be discovered vestiges of lovely mosaics, pavements of houses, marble columns, baths, and water-channels, which all denote an ancient grandeur. Many coins and amphore have also been discovered, and it would undoubtedly be a rich field for the antiquary were it properly explored. The ground is the private property of the Morgado Cabral.

Setubal was the birthplace of the poet Bocage. A monument has been erected to his memory in one of the public squares.

In proceeding to the S. the traveller, with his horse, must cross the harbour in a boat, and then ride along the narrow sandy peninsula to Comporta; or, if preferred, the boat will take both horse and rider up the estuary to

14 kil. *Comporta*. This village is merely a collection of a few houses, situated on the strip of land that intervenes between the sea and a long, narrow, fresh-water lake to the E. The latter is in its centre exceedingly deep; the sides are covered with a vast quantity of bulrushes. There is excellent shooting for the sportsman, as waterfowl abound. At Comporta are the sluices which shut off this lake from the harbour of Setubal. In summer they are closed to prevent the inundation of the sea; in winter it is necessary to leave them open for the discharge of the superfluous water of the lake. The next 2 leagues are extremely monotonous, the view being confined to bulrushes on the left and sandhills on the right. At *Santiago* the road begins to ascend the *Serra de Grandola*, which here forms an undulating table-land covered with heath; deep white sand and decomposed granite make the mule-track very heavy. About 5 leagues from Comporta, near *Point Pesqueira*, a little stream separates *Estremadura Trans-tagana* from Alemtejo.

[From Comporta there is a route S. by:—

25 kil. *Grandola*, a large village, with a very fair inn. This place may also be reached by taking the steamer from Setubal to Alcaer, as in Rte. 4, and thence horses to Grandola and *Santiago de Cacem*, a distance of 55 kil.]

30 kil. *Melides*. Here the scenery improves; the street is steep and irregular, running down the side of a hill. Cork-trees, olives, and neat white cottages are prettily scattered about along the steep banks of the rivulet which flows through the valley. Crossing this rivulet we pass through the valley, which abounds with fine pine-forest scenery. 2 m. from Melides we ascend high, heathy table-land, then descending again enter

6 kil. *S. André*, a very picturesque hamlet. From the church there is an extensive view of the Serra de Grandola to the N.E., and the Serra Martinel to the S.

10 kil. *\*\*Santiago de Cacem*. The name is derived partly from the discovery of a miraculous image of Santiago after the expulsion of the Moors, and partly from the name of the governor in whose time the town was captured by the Christians. The Moorish fortifications with their square towers deserve a visit, and so does the aqueduct. The Roman *Merobriga* stood about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Santiago. Hence the road passes over a high table-land intersected with shallow valleys. The whole country is a perfect wilderness of cistus, which here grows to the height of 6 or 7 ft.; and if the traveller does not happen to be riding with the square wooden stirrup, he will find that, by the time he reaches the end of his day's journey, the toes of his shoes will be completely worn to pieces by the friction of the plant.

[From Santiago, where there is a very good inn, with an English landlady, an excursion may be made to Sines, a small town on the sea-coast; and perhaps a steamer may be found there, by which it will be convenient to go on to Sagres and Lagos. Sines was the birthplace of Vasco da Gama, who built a chapel there on his return from India. It has also a ruined castle of Moorish origin.]

16 kil. *Cercal*.

20 kil. *Villa Nova de Milfontes*. This small town stands on the right bank of the river Mira, and about 1 m. from the coast. The bar is so dangerous that only the smallest coasting vessels can enter the river. About half a mile below the town there is a rock round which the Mira makes a sharp bend: and from this point the most picturesque view of the place will be obtained. Proceeding S. the country becomes more and more desolate: it is flat and barren, with a few scattered huts; but gradually the mountains of Foya and Picota assume a more imposing appearance, and on approaching the borders of Algarve the scenery

of the Monchique becomes highly picturesque. The road suddenly dips into a steep ravine, at the bottom of which we find

30 kil. *Odeseixe*. From hence to Sagres as in Rte. 10.

## ROUTE 4.

### LISBON TO FARO, BY ALCACER AND CORTE FIGUEIRA.

To *\*\*Setubal* by Rte 3. Thence by steamer, to ascend the Sado, which rises under that name in Monchique, and, after receiving the S. Romão and the Campilhas, becomes the Sadão, finally, after passing Alcacér, resuming its first name. The country, after the first 3 or 4 m., during which a pleasant view is obtained of Setubal, becomes uninteresting; the royal palace at Pinheiro being the only observable object. On each side of the stream there are numerous salt-ricks, if the expression may be used for piles of salt built up in the form and to about the size of a hay-rick, and thatched with straw. The salt is obtained by evaporation in large square pits, about 3 ft. deep. The water is brought into these reservoirs by means of little canals. In June the evaporation is generally complete, and the salt is then collected for exportation. The price of a moio of salt purchased on the spot is 1000 R. N.B. It is necessary in the voyage up the river to carry fresh water, as that of the Sado is quite unfit for drinking.

22 m. up the Sado is *\*Alcacér do Sal*, an unhealthy town of 2000 inhabit-

ants. It is a long, narrow place, squeezed in between a steep hill, crowned with a Moorish fortress, and the rt. bank of the Sado. It was known to the Romans as *Salacia* or *Salacia Imperatoria*, from its salt. Remains of baths have been discovered here. In 1151 Affonso Henriques was anxious to take the town, and was continually attacking it from Palmella. With an army exhausted by the conquest of Lishon and other cities, he was unable to muster a sufficient number of men for the enterprise, and Gilbert, bishop of Lisbon, who, as has been before said, was an Englishman, was despatched to preach the crusade in his native country. A great number of English enlisted for the service, but the attempt failed. No better success attended the endeavours of the Count of Flanders in 1157. But finally, June 24th, 1158, the castle capitulated after 60 days' siege. "That fort," as Hereulano observes with pardonable vanity, "whose remains still afford a melaneboly example of ancient solidity, and which had resisted the united forces of Affonso and of the English and Flemish men-at-arms, at length surrendered to Portuguese alone." It fell again under the power of the Moors, nor was it finally delivered from them till 1217, when Affonso II., at the head of an army of 20,000 Portuguese, assisted by a body of Crusaders under William Count of Holland, invested it by sea and by land. The Moorish kings of Seville, Badajoz, Cordova, and Jaen, marched to the relief of the place with 95,000 men, but were utterly defeated by the Christian troops, and the city immediately surrendered. The scene of the battle is still called the *Valle da Matauça*.

After leaving Alcacer the road runs between hedges of aloes and cactus. There is a small river to be crossed, which may occasion delay if it be low water, as a boat cannot then pass, neither is the bed fordable, on account of the depth of mud.

10 kil. *Porto del Rey*. A government depôt, where grain is collected from

the surrounding country. Hereabouts the Sado flows through a rich but not picturesque valley.

5 kil. *Quinta de D. Rodrigo*. A farm-house where accommodation, such as it is, may be procured for the night. Here we enter *Alemtejo*; and here, also, the road to Beja separates itself on the l. from that which we are to pursue.

At *Odivellas*, a large village about 20 kilos to the E., there are some copper-mines owned by an English company.

15 kil. *Figueira dos Cavalleiros*. A poor little place on a sandy eminence. The road beyond is desolation itself. In about a league we cross the river *Do Roxo*. This place is, by the muleteers, called 4 leagues from the last, which they thus measure: the first by a very small rivulet which crosses the road; the second by what they call *Monte Venasqueira*, a gentle rise which is hardly noticed; the third a rivulet called the *Agua dos Passos*; and the fourth *Figneira*.

As it is impossible to sleep in this place, the traveller must either make a détour by *Ferreira*, which lies out of the way to the S.E., or must push on that night for *Aljustrel*. Hence the road is as dreary as can well be conceived: nothing but heath and cistus as far as the eye can reach, except that to the S. the spire of a church on the hill above *Aljustrel* gives the traveller something to look at. They reckon it 1 league to the *Ribeira de Safrines*; 2 to *Zambujeiro*, which is a solitary tree; 3 to *Montes Velhos*, a poor village with a water-mill; and so nearly

30 kil. *Aljustrel*. 2000 inhab. Here we enter on the celebrated *Campo d'Onrique*, the scene of the greatest victory ever obtained by a Christian nation over Mahomedans, and the birthplace of the Portuguese monarchy. It was here that on July 25th, 1139, Affonso Henriques, then Count of Portugal, with 13,000 soldiers, defeated a Moorish army, commanded by 5 kings, and consisting, according to the lowest estimate, of 200,000 men. This Marathon of Portugal has been,



of course, the constant theme of its poets and historians, and the legend which they unite in relating is this. The night before the battle, as the Count was meditating in his tent on the vast superiority of the enemy's numbers, a hermit entered, who commanded him in God's name to go forth on the following morning when he should hear the bell ring for mass, and to turn towards the east. He did so; and within a kind of halo of clouds he beheld the image of our crucified Lord, who promised him, not only victory, but a crown and a succession of 16 generations to inherit his sceptre. As an imitation of an early Portuguese ballad tells the story:

- "This day, thus spake the vision,  
 'Thy jeopardy shall cease;  
 This day Mine Arm shall fight for thee,  
 And thou shalt hold thy peace;  
 Thee Lusitania's people  
 This day their king shall own;  
 And the sixteenth generation  
 Shall sit upon thy throne.
- "The Christian lines of battle  
 The holy Count unfold,  
 As, standing in the centre,  
 That vision strange he told:  
 From rear to van the watchword ran,  
 From wing to wing it came;  
 'God save our king Affonso,  
 The first that bears the name.'
- "To battle, lords, to battle!  
 The foe comes on again;  
 The five kings of the Infidels  
 Are drawing towards the plain;  
 They range their twelve battalions  
 Each on his several post,  
 And every such battalion  
 Triples the Christian host."

In commemoration, it is said, of this victory, Affonso Henriques changed the arms—argent, a cross azure—which he had received from his father, and substituted for them the present arms of Portugal—five shields disposed crosswise in memory of our Lord's five wounds, each shield charged with five bezants, in commemoration of the five kings who were slain at Campo d'Ourique. Aljustrel having again fallen into the hands of the Moors, was reconquered in 1235 by D. Sancho II. The ancient castle or earthworks which defended it may still be traced. The country around

is exceedingly rich in mineral deposits of copper, iron, and manganese. The copper mines of the *Companhia Transatagana*, alone, furnish annually several thousand tons of ore. The railway from Beja to Casevel passes within 10 kil. of those mines. At about 2 kil. from Aljustrel, there are two mineral springs of almost miraculous virtue for the cure of entaneous diseases. The water is emetic, and is said also to cure ague.

The little town of Ourique, whence the Campo or plain derives its name, lies about 2 leagues to the rt. The lofty tower of Beja may be seen at the distance of 3 or 4 leagues to the N.E.

30 kil. \**Castro Verde*; 2700 inhab. It was here, according to common tradition, that the battle commenced; and in commemoration of the victory D. Sebastian, in 1573, built 2 churches in the town. Others will have it that the actual scene of the first charge was at half a league's distance, on the ground between the Corbes and the Turbes.

The larger of the churches is ornamented with azulejos, on which the battle is curiously represented. The town itself affords the first picturesque view after leaving Aleacer do Sal.

20 kil. \**Almodovar*; 2500 inhab. The church here deserves a visit. It was built originally by D. Diniz, and by him given to the Order of S. Iago. D. João V. in 1747, had it pulled down and rebuilt, with two towers, one only of which remains, the other having been destroyed by lightning. Near the town, a large number of Roman and Arabic coins were found in 1799. There are veins of manganese in the neighbourhood. Hereabouts the Serra de Caldeirão begins to rise very grandly on the horizon, and presently the ascent of its outlying spurs is commenced; the traveller entering Algarve just before reaching

18 kil. *Corte Figueira*. Hence to Faro, as in Rte. 7.

## ROUTE 5.

## LISBON TO ARRONCHES AND CAMPO MAIOR.

By railway to Portalegre as in Rte. 16. Thence on horseback across the savage Serra de Portalegre which attains an altitude of 2200 feet, to

31 kil. \**Arronches*—1000 inhab.—situated at the confluence of the Caia and the Alegrete. According to Portuguese historians, it was founded by some emigrants from *Aroche*, about 45 B.C. The Romans called it *Plagiaria*. Affonso I. took it from the Moors in 1166, but it again fell into their hands and so remained until 1235, when D. Sancho II. again obtained possession of the castle. Shortly after the Moors reconquered it, but their power was already too much weakened to allow them to resist the Christians. In 1242, they were finally expelled by D. Paio Peres Corrêa. In 1287 it was held by the Infante D. Affonso, who was here besieged by his brother the king, D. Diniz. That monarch in 1310 rebuilt the castle. In 1661 it was taken by D. John of Austria, natural son of Philippe IV. of Spain, but upon the approach of the Portuguese army, he abandoned it; and again in 1712, the Spaniards endeavoured, but this time unsuccessfully, to take the town. From these facts it may be judged how important it was considered in former times. Now it is a wretchedly dirty place. There are two very old churches, which are

worth a visit. That of the *Espirito Santo* has a fine sculptured entrance.

The road now leads over a very rough country, without any picturesque view, to

20 kil. \**Campo Maior*, a dirty but strongly fortified town of 4700 inhab. This was the scene of one of the most remarkable catastrophes of modern times. In 1732, during a fearful thunder-storm, the powder-magazine was struck by lightning; the castle was blown up, 823 houses were destroyed, and 1500 persons perished or were seriously wounded. In 1712 this place was besieged, but unsuccessfully, by the Marquis de Bai, at the head of a powerful Spanish army. After firing 1870 balls, and throwing 1300 bombs into the town, the invaders retired, without having obtained the slightest advantage. In 1811 it was defended with great courage by a garrison of 200 men against Marshal Victor. Scott's ballad may be remembered:—

"To Campo Maior come, he had quietly sat down,

Just a fricassee to pick whilst his soldiers sack'd the town,

When 'twas *Peste! Morbleu! Mon Général!* Hear the English bugle call:

And behold the light dragoons, with their long swords, boldly riding.

"Three thousand men of Yorkshire caused ten thousand French to reel;

Their hearts were made of English oak, their swords of Sheffield steel;

All in the North they were born and bred, And Beresford them led;

Oh, they fled from our dragoons, with their long swords, boldly riding."

Campo Maior is close to the Spanish frontier, and forms an equilateral triangle with Elvas and Badajoz, each side being 3 leagues in length.

The nearest station to Campo Maior is S. Enlalia (see Rte. 16), but it may be found more convenient to go to Elvas, distant about 15 kil.

## ROUTE 6.

## EVORA TO BEJA, BY MOURA AND SERPA.

This is a kind of loop for those who may be desirous of exploring the furthest recesses of Alemtejo.

35 kil. *Vendinha*.

5 kil. *Villa Nova de Reguengos*.

Thence, crossing the Guadiana, to

16 kil. \**Mourão*, 1480 inhab., about 8 kilos from the Spanish frontier.

15 kil. *Povoa*.

16 kil. \**Moura*, about 4000 inhab.

The romantic story of the capture of this town by D. Afonso the Fat is one of the most celebrated legends of Portugal. Arouche, for such was then its name, belonged to a young Moorish lady who was about to be married. The bridegroom, on a certain day, was to go there, and the marriage was to take place in the fortress. Two Portuguese noblemen, learning the time that was fixed, lay in wait for the bridegroom, slew him and his attendants, arrayed themselves in

their dresses, presented themselves at the gates of Arouche, and cried out in Arabic that they were the bridegroom's friends. They and their retinue being admitted, then drew their swords and fell upon the citizens; the unhappy bride threw herself from the walls, and the fortress was gained by the Portuguese. It has ever since been called Moura—the Moorish woman. It is a pity to destroy the romance of history, but, *Arouch* or *Arūs* meaning "a bridegroom," it is plain that the story is founded upon the name of the place.

20 kil. \**Serpa*; 4600 inhab. Known to the Romans by the same name; conquered by Afonso Henriques in 1166; retaken by the Moors; and restored by D. Sancho II. in 1230. It was afterwards usurped by the Castilians, and reconquered by D. Diniz in 1295; its fortifications were destroyed by the Spaniards in 1708. It is situated on a spur of the Serra Abelheira, a short distance to the E. of the Guadiana. The houses and gardens have a respectable appearance; and the tulips were once said to equal those of Holland. A contraband trade is carried on with Spain, which forms the support of a great part of the inhabitants. Taking the road to the W., and recrossing the Guadiana, we arrive at

8 kil. *Quintos*, to which village the South Eastern Railway is now open.

Taking the train we pass through

8 kil. *Baleisão*, and finally reach

13 kil. BEJA. (See Rte. 1.)



## SECTION III.

## KINGDOM OF ALGARVE.

THE kingdom of Algarve, the smallest in Europe, occupies the southern extremity of Portugal, measuring in its extreme length about 80 m., and in its extreme breadth about 30. Its pop. in 1849 amounted to 130,000. It forms only one civil administration, and composes the diocese of Faro. Its natural divisions, the *Guadiana* to the E., and the Serras of *Caldeirão* and *Monchique* to the N., are distinctly defined, and render the climate of Algarve different in many respects from that of Portugal. If it has been said that Africa commences at the Pyrenees, it may with a great deal more truth be asserted that it extends to Monchique. The name is derived from the Arabic *Al Gharb*, the West: a denomination under which the Moors included not only the western extremity of Europe, but also that of Africa. Thence Sancho I., when he had conquered this province, took the title of King of Algarve *Aqueni-Mar*; and Affonso V., with reference to his African conquests, added that of *Alem-mar*. Hence the present title, King of Portugal and the Algarves.

The first inhabitants of this country were the Turdetani and the Cnnei. It fell an easy prey to the Moors, by whom it was held till D. Sancho I., with the assistance of a fleet of Crusaders from Denmark and Holland, took Silves in 1189, and various other strong places. They were wrested from him by the Moors in the following year; and not finally won till 1232, when D. Paio Peres Correa subdued nearly the whole for D. Sancho II. The conquest was finally completed by D. Affonso III. in 1252. Algarve furnished a large proportion of the adventurers who discovered India and Brazil; and the inhabitants are to this day considered the best mariners in Portugal.

The topography of this kingdom under the Moors cannot be better described than in the words of Hereulauo ('*Historia de Portugal*, tom. ii. p. 27):— "This province, which the Arabs named *Al-Faghar* or *Chenchir*, and the principal towns of which were *Chelb* or *Silves*, the capital of these territories, *S. Maria* and *Tabira* occupying the sea-coast, and the very strong castle of *Mirtolah* on the river *Guadiana* on the frontiers of the province *Al-Kasser*, contained, besides these, many other places, more or less strong, more or less populous, principally near the shores of the ocean. Proceeding eastward from the cape, at a little distance stood the town of *Chakrach* (*Sagres?*), and near to it that of *Carphanabal*, if this were not rather the name given by the Christians to the same place. Halfway between *Chakrach* and *Chelb* was the town of *Zawaia*, probably in the place in which now exists, and then did exist *Lagos*, with which it seems to have been identical. To the rt. of the bay of *Lagos* was the castle of *Albur*; and something more than a league further on was the mouth of the river *Silves*; on its rt. bank was *Porcimunt*, the name by which the Christians designated the ancient Mussulman population of *Portimão*. On the coast eastward from *Portimão* were placed in succession *Alboeira*, *S. Maria de Pharum* (*Faro*), *Tabira*, *Hisn-Kastala* (*Cacella*); and passing the mouth of

the Guadiana, the desert coast prolonged itself to Chaltieh or Saltis, to the S. of Huelva. In the interior the district of Al-Faghar was not less populous; since there already existed Loulé, Paderne, Messines, Estombar, Montagudo, Mouchique, and other places, of which it is impossible to appreciate the size and importance."

In 1550 the Moors made an irruption into the whole province; and these attacks were repeated more or less frequently till the 18th century. It was in Algarve that the war of independence began in 1808. When the national standard was raised at Olhão near Faro, 8 sailors of that village ventured in a fishing-boat across the Atlantic, in order to convey the intelligence to the Prince Regent, afterwards D. João VI. After the expulsion of the French they were rewarded with offices and pensions; and the boat was by the king's especial order preserved in Rio de Janeiro.

Algarve has frequently suffered from the plague; and no part of Portugal has been more subject to earthquakes. The most tremendous on record, previous to 1755, were those of March 6, 1719, and Dec. 27th, 1722. In the great earthquake this province suffered as much as Lisbon at the time, and was never entirely free from occasional shocks till the 20th of the following August. In the vertical shock of August 14, 1000 persons perished.

It will readily be concluded that, thus exposed to the ravages of enemies and to the desolations of earthquakes, Algarve has little to engage the attention of the antiquary. But to the naturalist it is the most interesting of all the provinces of Portugal. In the mountains wolves and wild boars are occasionally to be found; near the Guadiana the chameleon is said to exist; while the entomology is entirely the same with that of the opposite coast of Barbary. Cranes and wild swans are very common; partridges are so numerous as to be sold for 2½d. apiece. The inhabitants talk of serpents 15 ft. in length and 8 in. in thickness; but the mountain-ravines are so little explored, that any person may peep them with whatever fabulous animals he pleases. The traveller, however, will do well to be on his guard against a really dangerous reptile, the *gecko*, or, as they here call it, the *osja*. The bite of this lizard, though not often mortal, is at all events dangerous, especially when inflicted on a stranger, feverish from travelling and from the heat of an Algarvese sky. They are generally found in cool, shady places, and sometimes take up their abode in uninhabited houses. The tourist, therefore, when domiciled in one of the latter, should look out for them.

Up to 1420 Algarve was celebrated for its whale fishery; this, about that time, gave place to the tunny-fishery, which for a century and a half was the cause of great prosperity. In 1587, 9000*l.* were paid in duty: this sum in 1699 had diminished to 180*l.* This fishery is still, however, the most important branch of Algarvese trade. When it is landed, the tunny (*atum*) is cut up into quarters, and looks like beef, which it also somewhat resembles in taste; and is then pickled for consumption in the country. Some persons prefer, in Lent, pickled tunny (*atum de escabeche*) to bacalháo. The gradual disappearance of the tunny is by some attributed to the vast shoals of porpoises (*peixe-porcos*, which shows the derivation of our own name, pig-fish) that frequent the coast.

Besides the chestnuts and grapes, which it has in common with the rest of Portugal, its peculiar productions are sugar-canes, cochineal, palm-leaves (from which baskets are made), almonds, carobs, and figs. The two latter are the most important articles of commerce. Of the carob (*Alfarroba*) there are four kinds: 1, the *nodata*, so called from its brown-yellow colour, which is the best; 2, the *canella*, which is also eaten; 3, the *galhosa*; and 4, the *alfarroba do burro*, which are not used for food. The wood of this tree is hard and close-grained, and admirably adapted for water-wheels; a great number of trees are therefore cut down annually, though the fruit would yield a better interest than the timber. Of figs, the *figo lampo* ripens in June, and is very good and sweet:

the other kinds not till August, a busy month in Algarve from the fig-gathering. They are dried in the sun for four or six days, and then stored for six weeks, in which time they undergo a slight fermentation. Of those that are preserved there are three kinds: 1, the *figo da comadre*, which is the thickest and best; 2, the *figo mercante*; and 3, the *figo chocho*, which is only for home consumption. The olive-picking usually begins in the first fortnight of November. There are delicious grapes in this province; the best are the Alicante, Bastardo, Bual, Negramolle and Pechim. Some excellent wine is made from them; that which is commonly drunk is manufactured from very inferior kinds, the Assario, the Crato, and the Perrum.

The scenery of Algarve is, in its northern portion, very grand, but scarcely equal to that of the Minho, near the Outeiro Maior, which is almost twice as high as the Serra de Monchique, nor does it rival that of the Gerez, which is far wilder and more picturesque, though less cultivated than are many of the slopes of Monchique, particularly the Hortas, near the town of that name; if some persons prefer the view from Foya to any other in Portugal, it must be a preference not arising from personal observation. The *Cabo de S. Vicente* is a magnificent cliff, even considered apart from its position as the S.W. angle of Europe. The stalactitic caves, called the *Igrejinha dos Soudos* and the *Pego dos Mouros*, are very fine; and there is a third in the *Serra de Guinea*, near *Aljoz*. Algarve has the only cascade worthy of notice in Portugal, the *Pego do Vigario* (the Vicar's fall) near *Alte*.

The Algarvese have the character of being very honest and industrious, but withal great talkers. It is a common saying to any one who has been chattering much, "You must come from Algarve."

The traveller should be warned against the extreme unhealthiness of some parts of this province. In several places it is dangerous to sleep, even for a night; they will be mentioned in their due order. The proverb says,—

" Quem ir ao ceo queira  
Va-se primeiro a Aljezur ou á banda da Quarteira : "

*i. e.*, " If you wish to go to heaven, sleep in the town of Aljezur, or on the bank of the Quarteira." The country surrounding these places is never free from epidemic fever. No one should visit Algarve but in the spring, and then indeed it can be seen to the greatest advantage; the best way to go to it is by a steamer which leaves Lisbon 3 times every month, and, after entering Lagos Bay, affords to passengers an opportunity of landing at Lagos or at Portimão, from which latter port to the town of Monchique is a distance of 4 leagues through a very beautiful country; the voyage to Algarve is of great interest, passing by St. Ubes, Sines, and Cape S. Vincent. From Monchique to Silves, Faro, Tavira, Villa Real de S. Antonio, and thence by the Guadiana to Mertola, is a trip which is much recommended, as it can be accomplished with a less degree of inconvenience than is experienced in other journeys in the south of Portugal.

The great heat of the summer-day in Algarve is very much tempered by the regular N. wind, which rises every afternoon about 5 o'clock, and continues to blow with increasing vehemence till 1 A. M.; it then begins to subside, and by sunrise the air is perfectly still.

Algarve is so seldom visited by strangers that the traveller will probably find himself an object of great interest there; but the province is perfectly secure, and at no time shared the evil repute, as regards brigands, which its next neighbour Alemtejo once possessed. The cottages in this kingdom are generally much neater and cleaner than are to be found in other parts of Portugal, and the manner of building their chimneys is quite peculiar and by no means untasteful. A new road is being made all along the sea-coast of Algarve.

On the history, &c., of Algarve the 'Mémoire sur le Royaume de l'Algarve,' by Charles Bonnet, which occupies p. 1 to 176 in the 2nd part of 2nd vol. (new series, 1846) of the 'Memorias da Academia das Sciencias,' may be consulted. It is extremely well written, and entirely derived from personal research and observation.

## ROUTE 7.

### LISBON TO FARO.

183 kil. *Corte Figueira*, as in Rte. 4. A collection of a few miserable huts among cork-trees. Hence the road descends to the valley of the Oeiras, here a very inconsiderable river. From this point commences the ascent of the Serra de Caldeirão, which, with Monchique, separates Algarve from Alemtejo. It differs in appearance from other mountain chains in the kingdom, and is strewn in every direction with detached boulders of lava, bearing a resemblance to kettles (*caldeiroês*), whence its name. Every peak has a round head, and the whole country has been compared to the sea after a gale of wind. The road is amazingly steep, even for Portugal; every valley has its own little rivulet, and a few trees here and there may be found in the hollows: all else is barrenness. Notice particularly the grand scene near S. Braz, the mountain where the little river Valformoso rises. The traveller may go straight to Loulé, which is called 6 leagues; but they are leagues *de muy boa raça*. The more usual way, however, is to make a slight détour by

*Boliqueine*. Pop. 2119. It was here that the Infante D. Henrique made the first plantation of sugar-canes, which he introduced from Cyprus: hence they were transplanted to Madeira, and thence to Brazil. On descending the Caldeirão, an entirely new scene opens. The carob-tree (*Alfarroba*), which some persons have considered the most beautiful tree in existence, gives a peculiar character to the landscape, with its round bright leaves and great height. Here also the

traveller will for the first time see the manufacture of cactus-thread: it is much used in Algarve, though too brittle, and too soon decayed by water, to be of any great value. The river Valformoso is forded 15 times before it is crossed on the stone bridge near Loulé. Close to the last ford is a magnificent view down the ravine to the south. The real distance from Corte Figueira to Loulé cannot be less than 30 or 32 m., though scarcely more, as the crow flies, than half as much: it will take at least 10 hrs.

[If the traveller has a mind to see some of the wildest scenery of Algarve he will stop at one of the cottages near the mountain S. Braz, and will there procure a guide to the stalactitic caves. (N. B. The village S. Braz is marked on the maps too far to the E.) To see them will require a whole day. First to the little village of Alte. On the river of the same name, which is one of the tributaries of the poisonous Quarteira, close to the bridge, is the highest cascade in Portugal, the Pego do Vigario. Though very much vaunted by the inhabitants, it will not be much thought of by those who have seen the finest waterfalls of even our own country. It was formed artificially by a nobleman of the neighbourhood, who in 1690 turned the course of the river to this point for purposes of irrigation. The height of the fall is 44 metres, and the tunnel by which the river arrives at the summit has the same length. Hence, by a wild track, known to but few, to the cavern called the Poço or Buraco dos Mouros, from a tradition that a large number of Moors took refuge here during the conquest of the country by D. Sancho II. It is of course necessary to come provided with torches; and the traveller will probably have



to explore the cave by himself, as it is considered extremely unlucky to go into it. On entering, he will sink up to his knees in the dung of bats, thousands of whom may be seen clinging to the top of the cavern. The first cave presents a magnificent appearance from the reflection, by its crystals, of the torchlight. A narrow passage conduces to a second cave, still larger and more beautiful. The passage beyond this is said to lead to a third, which tradition says has never been explored except once, by the priest of a neighbouring parish, who proceeded, it is said, till he reached the source of a large river, when he thought it prudent to return. A numerous party, provided with a sufficient number of torches and spades (the latter for the purpose of clearing a road through the bats'-dung), might probably be well rewarded for their trouble. From the Poço visit the other cavern called the Igreja dos Soudos: its shape, its magnificent stalactites, and a block of crystal towards the further end, give it the appearance of a chapel; whence its name. Hence there is a way over the mountain to]

35 kil. \*\*LOULÉ. This is one of the most thriving towns in Portugal, having more than doubled its population in the last forty years. In 1846 it contained 11,372 inhab. It is the most populous place in Algarve, and is pleasantly situated in a valley to the N.E. of the Cabeço da Camara: the ruins of the Moorish castle, the bright white of the houses, the green foliage of the cork-trees, and the splendid crimson of the pomegranate blossoms, make it extremely picturesque. Here the horses will probably be fed on *morraça*, a kind of grass almost peculiar to Algarve, which grows in marshy places, thence called *morraças*. N.B. Salt marshes are *sapacs*. The estalagem at Loulé is tolerable; the traveller may purchase there some of the aloe-thread baskets (*cestinhas do fio de pita*), which are the staple manufacture of the place.

10 kil. \*\*FARO, an episcopal city, capital of Algarve, and one of the 17

administrações. It is situated near the mouth of the little river Valformoso, the sand-bar of which forms the island called Cape S. Maria, the most southern point in the kingdom. Faro and Olhão are the only places in Portugal S. of lat. 37°.

This modern-looking city occupies a situation near that of the ancient *Ossonoba*: the pop. is near 9000. It was conquered by Afonso III. in 1260, notwithstanding a most vigorous resistance by the Moors, who were at length forced to capitulate. The place was almost entirely ruined by the English, commanded by the Earl of Essex, in 1596. The archives were burnt, and the precious library of the bishop, the celebrated Jeronymo Ozorio, the 'Portuguese Cicero,' was carried off. It is thus that he is addressed by his friend the poet Camiuh:—

“Em ti agora revive  
Quanto da antiguidade  
Com espanto se lê, se ouve, e se canta;  
Longa, e ditosa, idade,  
Ousoro, vive, vive,  
E viva em ti quanto em ti o mundo espanta.”

The library now forms part of the Bodleian; for, as the writer in the Panorama says, “Já então lavrou o systema de nos despojarem de nossas preciosidades artisticas e literarias.” The city suffered severely from the earthquakes of Dec. 27, 1722; Aug. 14, 1755, and the great earthquake of Nov. 1755.

The traveller will of course pay his respects to the English vice-consul, Senhor Francisco José Tavares.

The best general views of the city are to be obtained from the sea, and from the Eruida de S. Antonio do Alto, whence there is also a good view of the surrounding country. The climate is perfectly African, but at the same time healthy. Good drinking water is however scarce, not so much from the want of springs, as from a deficiency of proper methods for conveying it into the town. Visit the ancient castle: its greatest curiosity is the cemetery, situated against the outside of its N. wall. “The dead are here deposited in a very thick wall

full of little arched openings, resembling a pigeon-house: each hole is just large enough to admit a body, and is afterwards closed up with masonry. After a certain number of years, when all the apartments are occupied, the oldest of the lodgers are turned out to make room for the new comers; and as it frequently happens that the bones are still entire, the heads, arms, and legs are made to serve as horrid ornaments. For this purpose thousands of skulls are seen fastened against the wall in cement, forming pilasters, or parts of a cornice; the other bones are distributed with equal attention to architectural arrangement, and the whole is then whitewashed."

The cathedral is said to have been a mosque, and though terribly patched is well worth a visit. From the tower there is a fine view of the city, and of the sea at full tide, for otherwise the almost interminable extent of mud and sand, laid bare by the receding tide, renders this anything but a pleasing prospect. The other ancient church is S. Peter's. The episcopal palace, a plain building, stands in the Praça, which is large and handsome, as also the Casa da Camara, and the Seminario. On the E. side is an arch with a statue of S. Thomas Aquinas, erected by the Bishop D. Francisco Gomez de Avelar. The S. side is open to the river, and has a quay. The hospital is said to be very well managed. The traveller will be principally struck by the immense number of blind people, 5 or 6 of whom will sometimes be met together: this is owing to the light sandy soil.

Vessels of 14 or 15 ft. draught can come up to the town from the bar, which is about 9 m. off. The land between Faro and the sea is little better than a sapol. The two principal sand-points are from their supposed resemblance called the Culatra (musket-butt) and the Barrete.

Fruit generally is most abundant: oranges are very plentiful, also bananas and dates. Figs are the principal export. The white kind is ordinarily cultivated, but the red is

the most valuable. The best are called the *figo do Enchario* and the *figo do Bispo*. Here alone in Western Europe caprification is practised. There are many figs which, if left to themselves, would fall before they are ripe; but which, if pierced by insects, have their maturity hastened, and are thus rendered fit for commerce. A poor kind of fig, the *figo do Toca*, worthless in itself, but always infested by insects, is therefore extensively cultivated: the branches of this are cut off, and hung up among the more valuable fig-trees; the insects migrate to the latter, pierce the fruit, and thus ripen it before its fall. Round this city, and more or less through the whole province, the manufacture of fishing-nets from *esparto* (mat-weed), is carried on, which gives employment to a number of women and children.

One league from Faro are the remains of the ancient city of Ossonoba, once the episcopal see, and celebrated for its Bishop Ithacius, the persecutor of Priscillianism, and originator of the punishment of heresy by death. After the expulsion of the Moors, the see was transferred to Silves, whence in 1577 it was removed to Faro.

From this place the traveller can proceed direct in a sailing vessel either to Lisbon or to Cadiz, or by steamer, twice a month, to Lisbon. Or he may take the Algarve steamer to Villa Nova de Portimão, and thence continue his journey by land to the baths of Monchique, 21 kilos distant.

## ROUTE 8.

LISBON TO MONCHIQUE AND VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO.

104 kil. *Cercal*, as in Rte. 3.

35 kil. \**Odemira*. Shortly after passing this place the road begins to as-

end the Serra de Monchique. This is the western chain that divides Algarve from Alentejo. Continuing itself in the Serra de Caldeirão, it terminates in the Sierra Morena. The road is at first desolation itself, but gradually improves on approaching

25 kil. \**Monchique*. 2810 iuhab. Estalagem tolerable. This little town occupies a lovely situation at the head of the pass between Foya and Picota; the houses are scattered picturesquely over the mountains, and the tower of the church peeps out from the thick wood in which it is embosomed. 3 or 4 days may well be spent here.

The walk to O Pomar Velho takes up an hour, but is perfectly enchanting—fountains, plantations of oranges and lemons; the view of Picota to the rt., and of Foya to the l., and of thick chestnut woods that shut in the rest of the landscape.

From Monchique the ascent of Foya is commenced. The height of the mountain is reckoned at 4050 feet above the level of the sea, an elevation somewhat greater than that of Snowdon: you may ride to the very top, but a guide is necessary. The town itself is about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. The road is at first well wooded; it then becomes bleak, and a pretty cascade is passed; the summit of the mountain is marked by a stone pyramid, blasted by lightning. The view is by some persons thought the finest in Portugal, and the surprising clearness of the atmosphere of Algarve is one great cause of its beauty, but in grandeur and magnificence it is not equal to that from the Outeiro Maior, in the Minho. To the S.W., Cape S. Vincent appears about 32 m. off. Carrying the eye to the S., Lagos is seen, clearly mapped out, though it must be full 20 m. off. Faro, at a distance of 50 m., can be plainly seen with the naked eye; and the whole coast between that city and the cape is drawn out as if upon a chart. Between the spectator and the sea the rich fields and chestnut-woods of Algarve form an agreeable contrast with the barren cistus-covered heaths of Alem-

tejo to the N.E. In that direction the eye glances over the Campo d'Ourique; and, with a telescope, Beja, 70 m. off, may be seen. The guide, indeed, will affirm that Badajoz, which is at least 140 m. distant, may be made out with a good glass. However that may be, Palmella, which from its very remarkable shape cannot be mistaken, is easily discernible to the N.; the distance is about 90 m. The only portion of Spanish territory which is indisputably visible is the high ground just on the other side of the Guadiana. The ascent of Foya from the town of Monchique can be made in one hour and a half, or in two hours, either walking, or riding very slowly. Picota may also be ascended, but it lies farther off, presents greater difficulties, and affords a far less striking view. From Monchique to

5 kil. *The Baths of Monchique*. For the first half of the distance the road is execrable. The medicinal virtues of these waters have been known for centuries; and the cure which one bath will sometimes effect in entaneous diseases is next to miraculous. D. João II. repaired hither when his constitution had been undermined by the poisoned fountain, in the beginning of Oct. 1495; but, finding the waters useless, and his end approaching, he was removed to Alvor, 4 leagues off, where he died on the 28th of the same month. The baths are situated in a deep glen of the Serra, with a lovely though somewhat confined view. The present building was erected in 1690 by D. Simão da Gama, Bishop of Faro, and has been added to by his successors. The house is divided into 2 parts by a long passage: to the rt. are the baths, the chapel, and the kitchen; to the l. the visitors' rooms. Each of these contains a table, 2 chairs, and a thing that is meant for a bedstead; for these and for the use of the kitchen, during 20 days, 3200 R. are charged. Beyond that period no visitor is allowed to remain; for if the waters effect a cure at all, it takes place in less time. The visitor's servant must procure all provisions from Mouchique

or Villa Nova, and must also cook. Ladies and gentlemen occupy different sides of the house, and are looked up from each other, not only at night, but for those 3 hrs. in the middle of the day which are supposed to be occupied by the siesta. This is a regulation of Bishop Gomez. There are 3 bath-rooms: 1st, that of S. João, where is also a source, called the Agua da Torreira, which is drunk; 2nd, that of S. Teresa; 3rd, the Banho da Pancada, so called from the dropping noise made by the water: the descent to this is by 78 steps. The season commences in June; the poor begin to come on the 4th of July; they may stay for 6 days, during which time they are boarded, and each receives 120 R. when he departs. The accommodation is under the absolute direction of the provedor, who is a priest.

Hence by a very mountainous road to

5 kil. *Torrinha*. The scenery is magnificent; the ravines are deep and dark, between very precipitous mountains; the cascades are numerous; and the track passes many black, sullen pools, overhung by gigantic cork-trees. At length the mountains die away, the road comes out upon flat meadow-land; the little river Portimão is crossed by a stone bridge, and the country becomes well cultivated.

10 kil. \*\*VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO. This town, the ancient Portus Hannibalis, with a pop. of 3240, possesses the best harbour in the province. Here it was that the Crusaders who assisted D. Sancho I. in the conquest of Silves disembarked. The houses are tolerably good; the streets, which extend to the water's edge, are not equal to the average of a Portuguese town. There is no water fit for drinking in or near the place; all has to be brought from a distance of 4 m. The harbour is excellent, but there is a dangerous sand-bar in its mouth. It is defended by 2 forts, S. João and S. Caterina, which cross their fires. There are many agreeable walks round Villa Nova, especially towards the village

of Ferragudo, at the E. side of the harbour. Excursions may also be made to Silves, and Lagos and the Cape. (See next Route.) There are some remains of Moorish fortifications; but the place was almost utterly destroyed by the great earthquake.—British Vice-Consul, J. A. Pargana Teixeira e Castro.

At Monchique M. Bivar has a beautifully located cottage, in which he most courteously allows English travellers to sojourn, they having previously obtained permission at Portimão to do so.

## ROUTE 9.

### VILLA REAL TO CAPE S. VINCENT: ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST.

This route will not only serve for those who are desirous of exploring the whole S. coast of Algarve, but, in combination with the two preceding ones, will be available by the traveller who arrives from Lisbon or from the south of Spain. From Cadiz a passage in one of the poultry-boats can always be secured: the distance is reckoned at 14 leagues; the average passage is 12 hrs. From Lisbon the traveller can go to Pomarão by Rte. 1, and then continue the passage of the Guadiana. A league below Pomarão Alcoutim appears on the rt., San Lúcar de Guadiana (see *Handbook for Spain*, p. 30) to the l. Nothing can be more romantic than the situation of these towns: the

mountains are exceedingly wild and steep, and the country is covered with gorse and broom, while conspicuous in the landscape is that beautiful evergreen the carob, or locust-tree. 7 leagues below Alcoutim the Moorish castle of Ayamonte is seen to the l. Opposite to this is the town of Castromarin, of which more presently. The banks of the river become low and muddy, till, on reaching Villa Real, they are sand.

\* \* *Villa Real de S. Antonio da Arenilha* is a town built in 5 months, in the year 1744, by Pombal, and a capital mistake on the part of that minister. Having observed that a brisk fishing-trade was carried on at Montegordo, he conceived the project of drawing a national revenue from its produce, and founded Villa Real in what he conceived to be a more convenient situation for the purpose. But a monopoly having been established, no part of the proceeds was spent on the spot; the fishermen became disgusted with living under the misdirection of a set of proprietors who resided at Lisbon, and either took to other trades or removed to different situations. Thus the fishery was entirely destroyed by Pombal. There is direct telegraphic communication between this port and all parts of the world by the submarine cable. Senhor Luis Cassar is the English Vice-Consul. The town is regularly built; a square in the centre, and streets in continuation of its sides at each angle. On the N. of the Praça is the church; on the S. the Governor's house. The whole of the ashlar used in the erection of the town was brought, at a ruinous expense, from Lisbon. When all was completed, a quarry of stone, equal to that employed, was discovered within a few miles of the place. The harbour is large, but the sand-bar at the entrance dangerous. In the middle of the river is a low muddy island called Tyro,—a clear proof of intercourse with the Phœnicians. Formerly the trade of this town consisted only of tunny, sardines, and figs, and a few small coasting vessels sufficed to carry

it on; but within the last 15 years Villa Real has become of so much commercial importance—owing to the extension of the works connected with the copper-mines of S. Domingos—that more than 600 English vessels now annually enter and leave its port. A description of the Guadiana (Arabic, Wadi Anas, the great river) belongs rather to Spain than Portugal. From the latter country, however, it receives its confluent, the Caia, the Degbe, the Corbes, the Valverde, the Alcaraz, and the Ardila. From Villa Real to

\* *Castromarin* is by direct road 5 kilos, but at low water there is a ford, just passable with an experienced guide, which reduces the distance to 2 m. It was the principal seat of the Order of Christ, from its introduction, in 1318, till its removal to Thomar, in 1449. Pop. 2260, chiefly dependent on the contraband trade with Spain. Not many years ago this was a place of banishment for criminals, but who, strangely enough, were allowed, for a given sum, to purchase their emancipation. To Castromarin there was banished, in 1825, a merchant, from whose premises the body of a salted man had been carried to the Douro in a box, by Gallegos, who were arrested by the police. This led to the discovery of the man employing them on such an errand; but as no proof could be adduced that the merchant had murdered the man, the judges consigned him to this banishment for a number of years, as the body having been given by him to be thrown into the river by the Gallegos, indicated some knowledge of the guilty deed. From Castromarin the road is sandy and uninteresting to

5 kil. *Cucella*, a poor, ruined village, though once an important town. The Moorish name was Hisu-Kastala, and the inhabitants rendered themselves formidable as corsairs. In the 'Historia Compostellana' (i. 103), among the pirates who infested Galicia are mentioned *Hispalenses*, *Castallenses*, and *Silvienses* (the inhabitants of Silves). It was here that the Duke

de Terceira disembarked June 24, 1833, with 2500 men, on his adventurous expedition, which put the capital into his hands on the 24th of July. After passing Cacella, the road traverses a rich meadow-country to

10 kil. \*\*TAVIRA, built on both sides of the river of the same name, also called *Secca* or *Asecca*. This is one of the pleasantest towns in Algarve; though truly it cannot be said that any town in Algarve is very pleasant. Though nearly destroyed by the great earthquake, it has many traditions and some remains of its founders, the Moors. The town was taken from them by the celebrated D. Paio Perez Correa in 1242. It was raised by D. Manoel to the rank of a city in 1520. Its decadence dates from 1645, when the mortality from the plague, here and in the environs, is asserted to have amounted to 40,030. The church of S. Maria, originally a mosque, contains on the Gospel side the tomb of D. Paio, whose body was, in compliance with his own desire, carried hither from Bellez, where he died. On the Epistle side, against the wall, is the tomb of the Sete Caçadores, a stone marked with 7 red crosses. It was placed here by order of D. Paio to record the death of 7 knights, who, taking advantage of a truce for the purpose of hunting in the neighbourhood, were perfidiously cut off by the Moors, but not without selling their lives dearly. This event was the immediate cause of the capture of Tavira. In the church of S. Iago observe the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. The chapel of the Terceiros do Carmo has some tolerable paintings by Rasquinho; that of the third Order of S. Francis affords some good specimens of the black marble of Cavaco. On the rt. bank of the river is the Praça, with the Paço do Conselho, an extensive and useful, rather than ornamental, edifice. The Governor-General of Algarve has also a handsome residence here. The environs of the town abound in fruit, especially figs, almonds, carobs, and melons. The hospital of S. José is well ordered, and has a revenue of 300,000 milreis.

Besides the ordinary trade of Algarve, Tavira exports kermes in large quantities: in 1836, 1430 arrobas, 20½ tons, were shipped here, chiefly for Gibraltar.—British Vice-Consul, Senhor João Pires.

From Tavira, through a well-cultivated country, between hedges of cactus, pomegranates, and blackberries, to 5 kil. *Conceição*. Hereabouts the Serra de S. Barbara, a branch of the Caldeirão, opens to the rt. Over swampy ground, to

13 kil. *Ponte Marim*. To the l. lies the village of Olhão aud Cape S. Maria. Here, in June, 1808, one of the first attempts was made by the Portuguese to shake off the yoke of their French oppressors. The Governor of Villa Real, José Lopes de Sousa, happening to be in the village, on his way to church, on Corpus Christi Day, found the people reading one of Junot's proclamations. Giving way to a sudden impulse, he tore down the paper, and trampled it under foot. This was the signal for a general outbreak; the inhabitants proclaimed their legitimate sovereign, and appointed De Sousa general. The men of Faro, after a little hesitation, followed their example; defeated the troops sent against them; took possession of the military chest, and, headed by the Bishop and clergy, appointed a Junta. The insurrection of Faro was followed by that of all the towns in Algarve, and the French were compelled to retire into Alemtejo. It was from Olhão, as related in the *Introduction*, that a fishing-boat crossed with the intelligence to Brazil.

8 kil. \*\*FARO. (See Rte. 7). Hence through a dull, sandy country to

4 kil. *Almançil*.

5 kil. *Casa dos Ladrões*. This place, notwithstanding its ill-omened name, is not half so much to be dreaded as

5 kil. *Ponte da Quarteira*, a little above the junction of this poisonous river with the sea.

10 kil. *Albufeira*. A small town situated among hills, close to the sea. The walls of a Moorish castle surround the greater part of the modern town. The Estalagem is wretched, but the tra-

veller will have to sleep here. [Hence the pleasantest way of pursuing the journey is by making a détour to Silves; see Rte. 11].

Through a fine rich valley to

3 kil. *Poço do Pixorro*: thence through lanes hedged with the cactus, American aloe, and the blackberry, to

3 kil. *Pera*, an unhealthy place, with 1320 inhab. It is very picturesquely situated.

5 kil. *Alcantarilha* (from the diminutive of the Arabic *Al-Kantara*, the bridge). It is a fine town of 3600 inhab. The fortifications, of which parts still exist, were built in 1550 as a defence against the invasions of the corsairs.

4 kil. *Porzes*. An uninteresting, stony country, to

5 kil. *Lugôa*. Hence the scenery improves; wood becomes more abundant, and cultivation increases, to

5 kil. *Micoluera*, a village delightfully situated on the E. side of the harbour of Portimão. Crossing in a ferry, the traveller will reach

\*VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO, as in Rte. 8.

5 kil. *Alvor*: 1800 inhab. On a little river of the same name; it has a small trade in salt. According to antiquaries, this town was founded by Hannibal, A.C. 436; but, although considered to have been a place of great importance, its primitive name has not yet been decided. Its first site was nearer the river, at the spot now called *Villa Velha*, or the "old town." In 716 it was taken by the Moors, who gave it the name of *Albur*, or the "unenlivated." D. Sancho I., assisted by a fleet of 55 ships, manned by crusaders, captured it on June 3, 1189, on which occasion 5600 Moors of both sexes were put to the sword. Two years afterwards the Moors retook the town, and held it until D. Afonso III. finally expelled them in 1250. D. Diniz, in 1300, rebuilt the castle, now in ruins. It was here that D. João II., after having in vain tried the baths of Monchique, came with the hope of finding relief from the sulphureous waters, which had then some reputation; and here also, according to the testimony of the

chronieler *Damião de Goes*, he desired, when dying, to be laid on the ground, and when the Bishop of Tangere was about to administer extreme unction said, "It is not yet time: I shall live two hours." He did so, dying exactly as the sun set on the 25th Oct. 1495. Hence, along a dull sandy coast, to

5 kil. *The Bridge of Lagos*. This crosses an arm of the sea which extends from the head of the harbour, and from the heights around presents the appearance of a huge serpent crawling along the sand.

\*LAGOS: about 9000 inhab. British Vice-Consul Senhor Manoel José Simões. This place is the largest in Algarve, with the exception of Loulé. It was raised to the rank of a city by D. Sebastião, whose fleet assembled here before the fatal expedition to Africa which ended in the battle of *Alcacerquibir*. It was a favourite residence of D. Henrique, who formed here a company for the purpose of carrying on traffic with the newly-discovered countries, and maintained considerable importance till it was utterly overwhelmed by the great earthquake. Notice the aqueduct, 800 yds. in length; the water, however, is neither plentiful nor wholesome. The *Igreja Matriz* and the *Misericordia* both deserve a visit. At the entrance of the harbour, on the same side as the city, is the battery called *Ponte da Bandeira*; and at the distance of 300 or 400 yds. further is another, called *O Pinão*. From the latter there is a very fine view of the city and of the cliffs; it should by all means be visited. The ruins of the ancient *Lacobriga* of the Romans are still to be distinguished at a distance of about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  league from Lagos. A brisk trade is carried on in tunny fish, of which as many as 2000 have been taken in one day. From hence there is a track along the coast by *Figueira* that leads directly to *Sagres*, but as it is exceedingly tedious, and presents no kind of attraction, it is better to make a detour by *Villa do Bispo*. The Bay of Lagos cannot be too much admired, and is seen to

great advantage from the summit of Monchique.

5 kil. *Espiche*.

3 kil. *Almadena*.

4 kil. *Boudens*.

5 kil. *Figueira*. Hence the direct road goes to Sagres.

8 kil. *Villa do Bispo*. This was an important town till it was overwhelmed by the great earthquake; one house only escaped. It is now a dirty, miserable place, with about 750 inhab. Hence through little patches of cultivated country, the greater part being covered with sand, to

12 kil. *Sagres*. This town, situated in an almost impregnable position, at the end of a small bay to the E. of the extreme peninsula, derives its name from the ancient title of Cape S. Vincent—Promontorium Sacrum. It was founded in 1416 by D. Henrique, who gave it the name of Terceira Naval, which it afterwards changed for that of Villa do Infante. Here he established a school of navigation; and hence the ships sailed which discovered Madeira in 1419; the Açores in 1432, and afterwards explored the W. coast of Africa. The house is still shown in which the prince resided, and where he had his observatory, and received the intelligence of the various expeditions sent out under his auspices from which he came to the conclusion that there must be a way to India round the Cape of Good Hope. He it was, although he did not live to see the success of his plans, to whom Portugal was entirely indebted for the 60 years of her greatest glory during the reigns of D. Manoel and D. João III. As Mickle very justly observes with reference to this prince, "What is an Alexander crowned with trophies, at the head of his army, compared with a Henry contemplating the ocean from his dwelling on the rock of Sagres? The one suggests the idea of a demon, the other of a tutelary angel." This great prince died here in 1460; his body was removed to Batalha in 1461. In 1839 a tablet was placed by the Government—the Viscount de Sã da Bandeira being then Minister of the Marine—over the

entrance of the house he had occupied. Sagres was burnt by Drake in 1597, and its ruin was completed by the great earthquake. It is at present, beyond all question, the most wretched and barren place in Portugal. The rock for leagues round pushes itself up through the shifting sand; the only kind of vegetation is here and there a stunted juniper. The N.W. winds are so prevalent that on the S.E. side of every rock or bush there is a strip of sand, like snow lingering in shady places during a thaw; and, though at a distance of 3 or 4 leagues the climate is African, here the cold, even in the height of summer, is frequently bitter. Church, houses, fortifications, and estalagem are all the picture of wretchedness.

Hence an excursion is made to the Cape: some call it 1 league; some 2: but it will take about 2½ hrs. to reach the point, for the road is scarcely practicable even for a mule. The track runs over the country above described to the little ruinous fort called Beliche, which is said to be half way. The convent of S. Vicente, which before the suppression afforded good accommodation to travellers, stands on the very edge of the cliff, so that a stone may be thrown from the windows into the sea. The view here will make amends for the wretchedness of the last two days' journey. Three quarters of the horizon are taken up with the Atlantic in its wildest form; the remaining quarter by a sand-waste as barren as the sea, beyond which Foya and Picota raise themselves at a distance of about 30 m. This S.W. angle of Europe is almost always stormy, but in a high gale the noise of the wind, whistling and shrieking in the convent, and the roar of the waves below, make it impossible to keep up a conversation.

Cape S. Vincent receives its name from having been the depository of the body of that saint, who suffered at Valeuça under the Prefect Dacian in 303. It was long attended, so says the legend, by crows (see account of cathedral, p. 20): hence the cape is frequently called Monte Corvo, and



was named by the Moors *Kenisata-l-Gorab*, the church of the crows. The Franciscan convent was founded in 1516, and at the suppression contained only 6 or 8 friars, who were very poor. See for the History of S. Vincent, *Escolauo*, 'Deedas de Valença,' b. 2, c. 7; *Salorsano*, 'Sacragio de Valença,' i.: and *Cardoso*, 'Agiologio,' i. p. 2-23.

In looking over these waters the traveller will remember that they have been the scene of three English victories. On Jan. 16, 1780, Rodney attacked the Spanish fleet, took 5 men of war, and destroyed 2; on Feb. 14, 1797, Jervis—winning his title of Lord S. Vincent—and Nelson, defeated with 15 ships 27 Spanish men of war; and on July 2, 1833, Sir C. Napier, with six vessels, and only one of them a large frigate, beat 10 Portuguese men of war, and placed D. Maria on the throne of Portugal. Napier's success in this affair was owing to his having boarded one of D. Miguel's ships with the crews of 2 of his own vessels, and by having afterwards taken in detail the smaller ships, from which little or no resistance came. The ship of the line never entered the action.

From the Cape there is a straight road to *Villa do Bispo*.

### ROUTE 10.

LISBON TO SAGRES OR LAGOS  
DIRECT.

140 kil. *Odeseive* as in Rte. 3. Just before entering this rather pretty place we cross the little river *Seixe*, which separates *Alemejo* from *Algarve*. The houses stand in gardens well stocked with fruit-trees, and the valley which surrounds the town is rich and well cultivated. Immediately on leaving it a steep mountain is ascended; then follows a barren tract of table-land, on which the traveller will neither see house nor tree, and probably neither man nor beast, till he reaches

18 kil. *Aljezur*, a miserably poor, gloomy town, built of dark-coloured stone, without mortar. It climbs up the side of a sand-hill which is crowned by the remains of a Moorish castle. *Affonso III.* took it in 1250. This is the most unhealthy place in *Algarve*, and any one who sleeps here is pretty sure of catching an intermittent fever. Bishop *Gomez*, seeing the unhealthiness of the place, built a little church  $\frac{1}{2}$  a league to the E. to attract the people thither; but it was in vain; they preferred their fevers to the trouble of a change. Near *Aljezur* is the church of N. S. da *Alva*, where are preserved the heads of a father and son named *João* and *Pedro Gallego*: they are venerated by those who have been bitten by a mad dog. The same barren uninteresting road continues to

10 kil. *Carrapateira*. On a ridge of sand near the village are the ruins of a battery erected to protect the inhabitants against the constant irruptions of the Moors. Hence for about 1 m. the country is well cultivated; then succeeds high heathy table-land to

15 kil. *Villa do Bispo*, see Rte. 9.

From *Aljezur* a track goes to the l. to *Lagos*, but the country is no less dull than by the other road.

20 kil. *Benzafrim* and *Barão de S. João*. The adjacent country becomes a *sapal* in the winter, and is at all times unhealthy.

7 kil. \*LAGOS, see Rte. 9.

### ROUTE 11.

VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO TO FARO,  
BY SILVES.

The easiest way to reach *Silves* from *Portimão* is by water: the distance is 2 leagues. Hire a boat and start at the beginning of the flood-tide. The channel leading to *Silves* soon narrows; the banks are steep, stony, and barren, and dotted here and there with a kind of pine that exactly resembles an umbrella turned inside out by the wind. At a distance of about 2 m. *Silves*

comes in sight: a curious view of it is to be obtained from a steep hill immediately to the l. The foreground is a marshy waste with pools and creeks. The city itself, surrounded by its ancient walls, occupies a hill in the middle distance: the Serra de Monchique forms the background, especially to the l.

\*Chelb or Silves was the capital of Algarve under its Moorish sovereigns. It is now one of the most desolate and deserted places in Portugal, though still enjoying the title of a city. Herculano gives an interesting account of its capture by D. Sancho I. in 1189, though with that singular bias in favour of the Moors which he always displays. A fleet of crusaders that had sailed from Dartmouth under the command of the Landgrave of Thuringia, the Count de Bar, and the Count de Braine, was persuaded by D. Sancho to assist him in his meditated conquest of Silves. On the 20th of July the armada landed at Portimão. The besieged defended themselves with the greatest valour, and every effort was made by the Moors of Andalusia and Africa to relieve them. On Sept. 1st the water was exhausted, and the inhabitants offered to surrender on condition of safety for their persons and their goods. D. Sancho was desirous of accepting these terms, but he had engaged, as the price of their assistance, to allow the crusaders to sack the city. He now offered them 10,000 gold crusados, an offer which he increased to 20,000, instead of the proposed reward; they refused it, on the pretext that their voyage would be retarded, since it would be necessary to send for the money to Evora. On the 3rd of Sept. the gates were opened. The greater part of the inhabitants had died from want; the streets were full of dead bodies; and the survivors did not amount to 16,000. Of 450 Christian prisoners 12 only were alive. The crusaders seized everything, and the Moors considered themselves happy in being enabled to escape with their clothes. Silves, won with so much labour, was

very speedily lost, and not again recovered by the Christians till 1266, when it was taken by D. Paio Peres Correa, the final conqueror of Algarve. The last Moorish king, Ebn-Afan, in endeavouring to make his escape, was drowned in a place now called Pula. The unhealthiness of the situation led to the gradual decadence of Silves. In 1579 the see was removed to Faro. The great earthquake left only 20 houses standing. Of late years some endeavours have been made to restore its commercial prosperity: in 1836 a number of mulberry-trees were planted in the castle square, with the design of establishing a silk manufactory, which is said to answer.

Begin by visiting the castle, with its magnificent Moorish cistern, which contains 5712 hogsheads. For a wonder, it has been restored and is now perfect. There are also large subterranean caverns of the same date, where fruit was stored. The Moorish fortifications are in some places tolerably perfect: the detached towers, with their bridges of communication to the wall, are very curious, and command a good view of the adjacent country. The cathedral, though much disfigured by alterations, contains a great deal of ancient work, and was the original mosque.

The pop. in 1864 was 2400. The loss of commerce is mainly to be attributed to the change in the river, which formerly was navigable for large vessels up to the town. In the rocks by the water-side where now only the smallest boats can pass, may be seen huge iron rings, to which, in former times, vessels of considerable burthen were attached.

3 kil. *Fuqueira*.

7 kil. *Alecutarilha* and *Algos*. At *Algos* the traveller can inquire for the stalactitic cave of the Serra de Guiné.

6 kil. *Albufeira*.

10 kil. *Ponte de Quarteira*.

5 kil. *Casa dos Ladões*.

5 kil. *Almancil*.

8 kil. \*<sup>2</sup> *Faro*—see Rte. 7.

## SECTION IV.

ESTREMADURA (NORTH OF THE TAGUS),  
AND PART OF BEIRA.

THIS is the only province in Portugal which does not follow in its limits the natural divisions of mountains and rivers. The Tagus on the S. ought to separate it from Alemtejo, whereas, in point of fact, nearly half the province lies beyond that river. As, however, so far as the traveller is concerned, the two portions are utterly distinct, we shall in this chapter deviate from our usual division, and describe only that part which lies N. of the Tagus; as we combined Estremadura Transtagana with Alemtejo in the second section. In its greatest length the province contains 35 leagues in a straight line; in its greatest breadth, 17. The boundaries, however, towards the Estrella have always been very ill defined; and the difference between modern maps in this respect is very great. The name, like that of Spanish Estremadura, is derived either from its being the extreme limit of the Moorish dominions, or from its separating (Estremar in old Portuguese is *to separate*) the two kingdoms. Next to Minho, Estremadura is on the whole the most beautiful province. The Montejunto, a continuation of the Estrella, forms its back-bone, and ramifies into various branches; the Serra de Cintra, the Serra de Alqueridão, the Serra de Albaridos.

Excelled by Traz-os-Montes in the quality of its wines, it nevertheless produces some of the best, as Bucellas, Collares, Lavradio, Chamusca, Carcavellos, Barra a Barra, and others, of which the names are scarcely known in England. The vines round Torres Vedras, if properly cultivated, might perhaps be the finest in the world; the new wines, Ariuto (Portuguese Hock) and sparkling Estremadura, would no doubt become very popular; so would also the white wines of Tojal, and the vintages of Palmella and the Inglezinhos. The oranges of Setubal and the myrtles of Thomar are celebrated everywhere; while near Santarem, and especially about Golegã, the soil is so fertile that harvest comes in 8 weeks after seed-time. All these productions can now, by reason of the railroad, find a ready market either at Lisbon or in England. The Tagus can only be ascended as far as Villa Velha, some leagues short of the Spanish frontier, which here is *encravado*, as the Portuguese say, that is, shoots a long tongue into Portugal. Different attempts have been made from time to time to show the practicability of its navigation. In 1581 the engineer Antonelli embarked on the Jarama, near Madrid, sailed down into the Tagus close to Aranjuez, and reached Lisbon with perfect safety. Encouraged by this, Philip II. had seven vessels constructed with especial reference to this purpose at Toledo, in a place still called the Plazuela de las Barcas, and they came down to Lisbon with a cargo of corn in 15 days. In 1829 the Spanish engineer, Marco Artu, made the passage from Araujuez to Lisbon; but in consequence of the deteriorated state of the river, the boat had to be carried over land more than once. Bento de Moura, who wrote in the middle of the 18th centy., vainly endeavoured to stir up the apathetic Portuguese court, at a time when the vast treasures pouring in from Brazil would have enabled them to carry

[Portugal.]

out almost any enterprise. The great difficulty arises from the narrow gorge called the *Portas do Rodão*, where the river contracts itself to a width of only 150 ft.; the current runs here 12 ft. per second, so that a volume of 7,776,000 cubic feet of water passes through this defile in one day; hence, in floods, the country above the pass is inundated. It has been proposed, therefore, either to widen the bed of the river in this place, or, which was the scheme of Bento de Moura, to construct a dam, and form a reservoir 20 leagues square during winter, which would be cultivated in summer; and he showed that every grain of deposit brought down into this gigantic tank would in a few years have yielded ten times its weight of corn.

From its vicinity to the capital, there is better travelling in Estremadura than in any other province except Minho; the inns at such places as Thomar, Setubal, and Leiria, being tolerably good. The ecclesiologist, too, will here find everything most worthy of being seen in the kingdom: Batalha, Alcobaça, Thomar, Abrantes, Santarem, Belem, &c.

We shall first conduct the traveller over the vicinity of Lisbon, and then proceed to the main roads of the province.

## ROUTE 12.

LISBON TO CASCAES AND THE MOUTH OF THE TAGUS, CINTRA, MAFRA, TORRES VEDRAS AND ITS LINES, AND ALHANDRA.

To go to Lisbon and not visit Cintra would be an unpardonable offence in the eyes of every Portuguese.

"Dexar a Cintra, y ver al mundo entero, Es, con verdad, caminar en chapucero."

The place, no doubt, owes some of its fame in England to Byron's description; but in grandeur and magnificence it cannot be compared with the fine parts of the Minho; in extreme beauty, however, there is nothing to equal it in Portugal, as it unites all that art and nature can conjointly contribute to render it "beautiful exceedingly;" for where else can you find palaces and humbler habitations nestling so admirably in quintas teeming with trees of every size and variety, as in this charming spot? Its chief mountain is near 3000 feet high. The views from its highest part are fine, and on a very clear day the summit of Monchique can be seen, at the distance of more than one hundred miles. It requires fully a week to explore its enchanting hills and dales,

and it ought to be visited in spring, when the songs of nightingales resound in all directions, and when the surrounding and distant country is not parched and yellow, as it is in summer and autumn.

The route we are about to describe is the best for the tourist who wishes to see as much as possible in the shortest space of time. It may be followed on horseback or in a carriage, and will require at least six days.

Leaving Lisbon by the Aleantara barrier, we first reach the suburb of **Belem**, where the church and castle (already described as part of Lisbon) may be visited. The Club Hotel at Belem is most charmingly situated; commanding splendid views of the Tagus, and is in every respect a superior house. Prices, as at Lisbon hotels. Refreshments may be had there.

After leaving Belem, we see first the quinta of the Duque de Cadaval, whose family is of the blood royal, and who is privileged to wear his hat in the presence of his sovereign; a league further on is the royal palace of Caxias, to which D. Luis I. went in Dec. 1861, when the people of Lisbon besought him to quit the Necessidades, where his brother D. João was dying, as they feared the remaining two sons of D. Maria would

follow their 3 brothers to the grave. Passing the desecrated monastery of the Cartuxa, we arrive at Paço d'Areos, containing 1500 inhab. *Inn*: Casa de Bizoma, near the water. This place is much frequented by the Lisbonenses during the bathing season, which lasts from August to October. In the time of Pombal a dock was constructed here for sheltering ships in stormy weather: it is now utterly useless. [Should the traveller have time, it is easy to cross from Paço d'Areos to Trafaria, a small fishing village on the S. of the Tagus. Close to this is the Costa, where most of the houses are built of rushes, and the place itself cannot be approached except by traversing a long extent of sand. The officers of the law seldom visit the spot; but when they do, in search of some notable delinquent, they are accompanied by a military force: yet notwithstanding this barbarous state of the Costa, parties from Lisbon not unfrequently make a day's excursion hither, to enjoy the novelty of seeing the fishermen draw in the net. After the fish is caught, it is cooked by the fishermen on the spot, in a manner which it is said the ablest cooks cannot equal. The secret, however, probably lies in the long ride and the sea air. The mess is called a *caldeirada*. These nets are the property of a few masters. The men are divided into companies, and each company belongs to a particular net. They have no fixed salary, but are entitled to a share in the draught. One part goes to the master, another to the men, and the third to the net—that is, to the expenses of the boat. In time of sickness or bad weather the master is obliged to furnish the men with a daily allowance of food, which is deducted in seasons of extraordinary plenty.]

The point opposite Lisbon is called the Caparica (the Rich Cloak), and extends from Trafaria as far as Almada and the Cova da Piedade. If the vines were well selected in this peninsula, the wine might compete with any in Europe. Just opposite to Lisbon is the town of Almada, with 5000 inhab. From the height above

this place is the finest view of the city and the mouth of the Tagus. At the point to the N.E., where the river expands into a lake, is Cacilhas, with an excellent quay. There is steam communication between this place and the capital.]

We next enter the town of Oeiras, from which Pombal took his earlier title. His quinta is the only object of attraction in the place. The cellar and granary are worth seeing: permission to visit them is readily granted by the superintendent. The cellar contains a number of wine-casks, all made of wood from Brazil, and some of them capable of containing 30 pipes. The lands to the W. of this estate are known by the name of Careavellos, and produce the sweet wine so denominated. It is worthy of mention that at Oeiras the first idea of a national industrial exhibition is supposed to have been carried out; the Marquis de Pombal having caused a fair to be held there, to which all manufacturers throughout the country were requested to send specimens of their productions. A short distance from Oeiras, to the S., is Fort S. Julião, built by Philip II., which, with the Bugio Castle on the opposite side of the river, completely commands the entrance to the Tagus. Here are the dangerous banks called the Cachopos, which lie immediately below the surface of the water, and in calm weather may be distinguished by the breakers. From Oeiras it is 5 kil. to

\**Cascaes*, containing 2100 inhabitants, and lying nearly 30 kil. from Lisbon. This was the birthplace of the celebrated pilot Afonso Sanchez, who, in 1486, was carried westward by a tempest to an unknown land, somewhere in North America. Returning thence with three or four companions, they touched at Madeira, and were there entertained by Christopher Columbus, who was then settled in that island. On the death of Sanchez, his journal came into the possession of his host, who is supposed to have learnt from it the existence of a western continent. Cascaes is also a favourite resort during the

bathing season. The Grande Hotel Lisbonense affords very fair cooking, but rather inferior accommodation. Lisbon prices. This will be the traveller's first resting place.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  league from Cascaes, near the Cabo da Roca, is the Farol d'Agua, a celebrated sea-mark. Near the town, in the Quinta do Estoril, are warm baths which have great reputation for the cure of the stone.

From Cascaes a steep but excellent road takes us across country to the Cintra high road, which we enter near Ramalhão, a royal palace, to which Queen D. Carlota was sent to reside in 1822, in consequence of her refusal to take the oath to the Constitution, and where, in conjunction with D. Miguel, she plotted its overthrow. D. Carlos of Spain also resided here in 1832; and his celebrated protest against the recognition of his niece was dated from it. Ramalhão now belongs to the Visconde de Valmor. Turning to the left we pass the village of S. Pedro, and rounding the edge of the mountain, catch the first view of Cintra; its crags towering high above the thick foliage, the Cork convent, and the two large conical kitchen chimneys of the royal palace which form so curious a feature of the view from all parts.

\*\*CINTRA, a town of 4300 inhab., lies on the edge of a granitic serra, varying from 1800 to 3000 feet in height, the extreme continuation of the Estrella, and itself terminating in the Rock of Lisbon.

*Hotels*:—*Victor's* is the oldest, and was for many years the most frequented, but since the death of Victor Sasseti and his wife, many English people give the preference to *Lawrence's*, which is a quiet, comfortable house, kept by an Englishwoman and her son; charges moderate. The Hotel de l'Europe, Duraud's, Hotel Braz, Hotel Nunes, and Hotel François (this last at S. Pedro), are comfortable houses, but less patronized by the English, though perhaps no less good and more economical than the above.

The tourist should first visit the royal palace, permission to see which

may be obtained from the *Almozarife*, the resident Superintendent. It was the Alhambra of the Moorish kings; and became, when Lisbon was made the seat of the Christian Government, the favourite residence of the Portuguese monarchs. D. Duarte added considerably to the edifice, and bestowed many privileges on the town; D. Affonso V. was born and died here; D. João II. continued, and D. Manoel completed, the building about 1500. D. Sebastião held his last audience in it, before sailing on his disastrous African expedition; here, also, the miserable D. Affonso VI. was confined for the last 8 years of his life. The palace, with its fountains, terraces, gardens, arabesque windows, slender shafts, reservoirs, and towers, is a singular mixture of Moorish and Christian architecture. The Sala das Pegas, the Magpie Saloon, is an elegant apartment. The ceiling is painted all over with magpies; each bird holds in its claw a rose branch, and in its beak a label, with the motto, *Por bem*—"For good." It is said that D. João I. was detected by his queen, our Philippa of Lancaster, in the act of saluting one of her maids of honour on the cheek, while presenting her with a rose, and that he replied [on the principle of *Honi soit qui mal y pense*] to the queen's look of indignation, *E por bem, minha senhora*. But in order to satirize and silence the gossip of his court on the subject, he ordered that the room should be closed for a time, and in the interval the ceiling was painted with magpies. The Sala das Armas, or Hall of Shields, was built by D. Manoel. On the dome-shaped roof are painted, in two concentric circles, the arms of 74 of the Portuguese nobility, each shield dependent from a stag's head. The shields of the families of Aveiro and Tavora have been erased for their participation in the attempt upon the life of D. José. That his *brazão* should exist in the Sala das Armas is the highest genealogical honour which a Portuguese nobleman can desire; for D. Manoel was not only an accurate herald, but exces-

sively jealous of the purity of the blood thus dignified. The visitor will next be taken to the *chapel*, and to the room in which D. Affonso VI. was confined. It is a miserable apartment, of which the brick floor is entirely worn away on one side by the perpetual walking to and fro of the unhappy monarch, like a wild beast in his den. He died suddenly of an apoplexy while hearing mass, Sept. 12, 1683. The saloon is also shown where D. Sebastião held his last audience, and where the crown is said to have fallen from his head.

From the palace we may proceed to the *Custello* (formerly *O Convento da Pena* or *Penha*). It was built by D. Manoel, on the very summit of one of the highest peaks, for the Jeronymites of Belem. Often this monarch ascended the lofty tower, in order to look out for the return of the fleet of Vasco da Gama, the discoverer of India. On the suppression of convents, the *Pena* was bought by a private gentleman, from whom it was shortly afterwards purchased by the King D. Fernando. By him it has been restored with much taste, and has assumed the appearance of a feudal castle; its monastic character is well preserved in the interior, and the cloister and chapel are retained in their original condition. Notice in the chapel the *retabulo* of transparent jasper, the work of an Italian artist for D. João III. It is exquisitely sculptured with scenes from Our Lord's Passion, and the festoons of flowers, carved in alabaster, which enrich it are supported on columns of black jasper. The extensive grounds and gardens of this palace, in which the camellias are now flourishing—rather a rare thing so far south as Cintra—are especially deserving of notice; indeed, Dom Fernando is worthy of all praise for the expense he daily incurs, and for the encouragement which in this and in every other respect he gives to whatever can gratify the taste of the florist, and delight the lover of the beautiful in trees and forests, in vales, hills, and mountains. His liberality also in

allowing people to walk about and explore his grounds at all hours of the day, and that without the need of previously obtaining a ticket for admission therein, deserves and receives the ready acknowledgment of every traveller. The view from the summit is exceedingly fine, embracing the *Arrabida* to the S., the mouth of the *Tagus*, the *Lines of Torres Vedras*, the *Serra Baragueda* to the N., and the huge pile of *Mafra*, rising from the plain, at a distance of about 9 m. To the W. the expanse of the *Atlantia* from this great height seems boundless. The top of the mountain, immediately below the castle, is laid out in shrubberies and gardens, broad walks being cut in every direction through the soft rock. The principal entrance of the castle is approached by a winding road and a drawbridge; over the gateway are the royal arms of Portugal and Saxony.

Leaving the *Pena*, by a road which was recently made at a great expense by Dom Fernando, we next visit the *Moorish castle*, at the summit of a peak more to the W., which overhangs the town of Cintra. Half way up are shown the ruins of a mosque; some remains of polychrome and of Arabic characters are to be discovered. Some years back a number of human bones were found in an excavation in the mosque. Barou Eclwege, director of the royal works, had them interred, and a slab put over the spot with a cross and a crescent to mark the doubt as to the religion of the dead, and the inscription—“*O que ficou junto, Deos separará,*” translated freely, “What God has mixed, He will separate.” The great curiosity, however, is the *Moorish Bath*, 50 ft. long, 17 ft. broad, and vaulted; the water is very transparent, 4 ft. deep, and never varies in quantity.

Another of the lions of Cintra is the *Cork convent*, but which scarcely repays the traveller his trouble in reaching it. Its founder was D. João de Castro: it consists of about 20 cells, partly built over the surface of, and partly burrowed in, the rock. They are lined with cork,

for the purpose of keeping out the damp, whence the name; are about 5 ft. square, and have the door so low that it is impossible to enter without stooping. The Reformed Franciscans here had retained the first rigour of their discipline; the dining cavern was cut out of the rock, there was no such thing as a bed, and the bell was rung by a vine-stem instead of a rope. At a little distance from the convent is shown the recess, or rather the hole, which formed the sleeping-place of the celebrated hermit Honorius; he died here at the age of 95 in 1596. In front of the cave is a stone with the following inscription:—

"Hic Honorius vitam finivit;  
Et ideo cum Deo in caelis revivit."

The tourist must not omit to visit the Penha Verde, once the residence of D. João de Castro, and still the property of his descendants. The grounds are exceedingly pretty, and contain the chapel built by the great hero after his return from India in 1542, and the Monte das Alviças, the rock with six trees on it, which was the only reward he asked for after the siege of Diu. The orange-tree was first introduced into Europe in these gardens. On June 6, 1548, D. João de Castro departed this life in the arms of S. Francis Xavier, after protesting in the presence of magistrates and Government officials that he had laid out his last shilling in relieving the wants of his brother soldiers, and had not even a change of linen, nor so much as would buy a fowl for his dinner. This was the man through whose hands, during his viceroyalty, the untold wealth of India had mainly passed. He desired that his statement might be taken down in writing, swore to its truth, and prayed that his memory might be brauded with eternal infamy if he were guilty of falsehood. After his death, when his coffers were opened, there was found in them the sum of *one vintem*. In the chapel is to be seen a legend, setting forth the year and cause of its foundation; and below it a long Sanscrit inscription, in

honour of the god Siva, brought by De Castro from the East, of which a facsimile and translation is given by Murphy ("Travels in Portugal," p. 278). This property was left by the Viceroy to his descendants on the express condition that they should never derive any pecuniary advantage from its cultivation. It is now the property of Mr. Cook, known here by his Portuguese title of Visconde Cook de Monserrate, who also owns the *Quinta de Monserrate*, formerly belonging to Mr. Beckford, "England's wealthiest son." It is a very lovely spot, and is now one of the great objects of attraction near Cintra, as its gardens and grounds are laid out with much taste, and planted with the most rare and beautiful trees and shrubs that can be grown in such a position and latitude. The collection of ferns in the garden can scarcely be surpassed anywhere; and when the palace (for palace it is), and the undulating ground, and the distant hills covered with trees are seen, as in one direction they may be seen at one view, they must be pronounced all but unique in their exquisite beauty. Tickets for admission must be procured in Lisbon of Mr. Payant, 73 Rua de Buenos Ayres, or Largo da Magdalena No. 6.

An interest of a very different kind attaches to the *Sotiaes* (Mariaiva palace), now belonging to the Marquis Loulé, in which the Convention of Cintra was signed. (The fact, however, has been denied.)

"And ever since that marital synod met,  
Britannia sickens, Cintra! at thy name;  
And folks in office at the mention fret,  
And fain would blush, if blush they could,  
for shame."

In front of this house is the fashionable evening promenade. Cintra is thronged during the summer by Lisbon visitors, anxious to exchange the oppressive heat and glare of the capital for the fresh cool shades and breezy heights of these mountains. Lodgings are to be let in every part of the town. Most of the Portuguese nobility, and the principal



British merchants resident in Lisbon, have a quinta here.

From Cintra an excursion may be made to the Cabo da Roca (the Rock of Lisbon). A league to the W. are the beautiful valley of Varzea and the town of Collares, celebrated for the wine of the same name. At the end of the valley is a kind of lake, where there is a pleasure-boat, and to which parties are often made from Cintra. A league to the W. of Collares are the Fojo and the Pedra d'Alvidrar. The first is a huge cavern in the rocks, tenanted by a prodigious number of sea-birds; the second is a headland, rising almost perpendicularly to the height of about 200 ft. When the visitor approaches it he will be surrounded by a number of men and boys, who will descend and ascend the face of the rock, in the hope of procuring a few vintems for this exhibition of their agility and fearlessness. The view is magnificent; indeed, the whole of this wave-riven coast is very grand: its highest peak, the Rock of Lisbon, attains an altitude of 1920 ft.

To continue the journey to \*\*Mafra, we take what is still called the "new" road, which leads past a number of small villas, erected some 16 or 18 years back by a French company, to form the nucleus of a suburb to Cintra, to be named "Villa Estephania." But the project met with so much opposition from rival interests that it was ultimately abandoned, and the pretty villas were never completed. Latterly, however, there has been some talk of building there a handsome modern hotel. Next, we pass the school or *Aula do Conde de Ferreira* (so called after that worthy man, who, having amassed a large fortune by commerce, left it at his death to be devoted to the erection of a certain number of these establishments throughout the country, all to be built upon a given plan), then the Larmanjat Tramway Station; the Praça dos Touros, and the Quinta da Granja, belonging to the Marquis of Pombal, but for many years rented by the Government as

a school for agriculture; and finally, after a six miles drive, we enter the Mafra road at

*Pero-pinheiro*, famous for its quarries of coloured marbles, and which, with the black marble quarries of Collares, furnished the greater part of the stone for the palace and convent at Mafra. From this place the parched and desolate tract of ground over which the road leads presents not a single object of interest. Villa Chilheros is the only place passed; it lies in a steep ravine, and the country rather improves beyond it. Mafra is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  leagues from Cintra, and contains 3250 inhab. Hotel Manoel, near the palace, will afford good accommodation. The first sight of the enormous palace and convent is certainly very striking. The history of its foundation is this: D. João V., anxious for an heir to succeed him in the throne, made a vow that, on the birth of a son, he would change the poorest into the most magnificent monastery in his dominions. On the birth of an heir he caused inquiries to be instituted with a view of fulfilling his vow; and finally selected Mafra, then a poor foundation for 12 friars, as the site of the future convent. In imitation of the Escorial, he determined that it should include a palace as well as a monastery, and barracks for a battalion of soldiers. The architect was the German Ludovici: the foundation stone was laid Nov. 17, 1717, and this ceremony alone cost 200,000 crowns. Thirteen years were spent in the erection of the palace, and the average number of workmen was 14,700; but, when the works were hurried on towards their completion, 45,000 persons were employed. There was a hospital erected for the accommodation of sick workmen; the total cost of which amounted to 92,000,000 of reis, more than 20,000*l.* The works of the clocks, chimes, and bells were so exceedingly expensive, that the Dutch manufacturers of whom they were ordered declined to undertake them, from a fear that the kingdom of Portugal could not bear the expense. D. João V. wrote back

that he had made a mistake in the order, as he wished twice the expense to be incurred; and to obviate all difficulty, he caused the money to be paid before the articles were furnished. The total cost of Mafra was never ascertained; it has been guessed at as amounting to 19,000,000 crowns. The church was consecrated Oct. 22, 1730, the King's birthday; orders were given that, during the eight days of the festivity, all who applied for it should receive their dinner at the King's expense; on the first day alone there were 9000 applicants.

The whole edifice forms a parallelogram, of which the longest sides (those which run from N. to S.) measure about 770 ft. To the S. is the palace called the Residencia da Rainha, to the N. that named the Residencia do Rei: both are 4 stories in height, and terminate in magnificent towers at the extreme angles of the edifice. It is said that 10,000 men might be reviewed on the roof of the building. It contains 866 rooms, 5200 doors, 2 towers 350 ft. high, and 9 courts. The great fault of the whole is, that no one room is worthy, in its size and proportions, of the rest of this stupendous building. The Camara de Audiencia is preserved as it existed when D. João inhabited the palace; and it is the only apartment by which the traveller can judge of the effect of the whole when it was the residence of a wealthy court. An excellent account of the details of this edifice is to be found in the Lisbon Guide before referred to.

The library is 300 ft. in length, the pavement of white and red marble, the roof stuccoed, and the bookcases of the richest woods. It contains 30,000 volumes. The belfry and clocks are perhaps the most curious portion of the building. The machinery of the latter resembles rather that of a Birmingham manufactory than that of a religious edifice. The immense cylinders covered with spikes, which set the chimes in motion, are deservedly celebrated: the entire weight of metal in each tower is reckoned at upwards of 200 tons.

In the southern tower the hands of the clock mark the time in the common way; those in the N. in the Roman method, with only 6 divisions in the circumference. The church surpasses in richness the rest of the edifice. "Never did I behold," says Mr. Beekford, who was certainly not prejudiced in favour of Roman Catholic worship, "an assemblage of such beautiful marble as gleamed above, below, and around us. The collateral chapels, which are 6 in number, are each enriched with finely finished bas-reliefs, and stately portals of black and yellow marble, richly veined, and so highly polished as to reflect objects like a mirror. The pavement, the vaulted ceiling, the dome, and even the topmost lantern, are encrusted with the same costly and durable material. Roses of white marble and wreaths of palm-branches, most exquisitely sculptured, enrich every part of the edifice. I never saw Corinthian capitals better modelled, or executed with more precision and sharpness, than those of the columns which support the nave. Having satisfied our curiosity by examining the ornaments of the altar, we passed through a long covered gallery to the sacristy, a magnificent vaulted hall, panelled with some beautiful varieties of alabaster and porphyry, and carpeted, as well as a chapel adjoining it, in a style of the utmost magnificence. We traversed several more halls and chapels, adorned with equal splendour, till we were fatigued and bewildered like knights-errant in the mazes of an enchanted palace."

In the Tapada Real, near this place, is the model farm established under the auspices of Queen D. Maria II. The instruments were imported from England, and the whole establishment has proved of great service to Portuguese agriculture.

During the bathing season an excursion from Mafra to *Ericcira*, a small town on the coast, will be found interesting. The distance is about 3 miles, and the road runs through magnificent pine forests. The in-

habitants are extremely pious, and remarkably quaint in their manners and customs.

From Mafra the traveller may proceed to Torres Vedras thus:

5 kil. \**Gradil*. At the entrance of this town we pass some dismantled forts of the second or innermost of the celebrated lines.

3 kil. \**Azueira*.

4 kil. *Turcifal*. There is a very spacious modern church here.

2½ kil. *Serra da Villa*.

4 kil. \*\*TORRES VEDRAS. 3500 inhab. In early times spoken of as *Turres Veteres*, which would seem to indicate a Roman origin. It was taken from the Moors by D. Afonso Henriques in 1148, and rebuilt by D. Afonso III. in 1228. For 6 centuries it was the chief of the towns which formed the jointure of the Queens of Portugal, who often made it their residence. Having declared for its mistress, Queen D. Leonor, in 1384, it was besieged by D. João I., but unsuccessfully. In 1441 the grand parliament of the kingdom was held here. In fact, both from its military position and opulence, Torres Vedras was one of the most important towns of Portugal. But it is more particularly in modern times that it has obtained an European renown. The town and castle suffered much in 1810; again in 1846 it was subjected to the miseries of the civil warfare which then distracted the country. General Valdez, Conde de Bomfim, having occupied the place with 4000 men, the Duke of Saldanha marched to attack him with an army of 6000. On the morning of the 22nd of Dec., at 11 o'clock, the battle commenced and lasted until night. The next morning Bomfim and the officers of his staff surrendered.

There are many objects of interest in Torres Vedras and its neighbourhood. The ancient castle, now dismantled; the Church of S. Mary within the castle, where the celebrated General Mousinho da Silveira died of his wounds during the fight of 1846, and was buried; and the numerous Roman inscriptions which

exist in various parts of the town, all deserve attention. Should the traveller be on reading terms with the Portuguese language, an excellent work on the history of the place is to be had there, published by the Camara Municipal.

*Inn*: The hotel Pimenta is now the only one in Torres.

We now give a brief description of the celebrated Lines of Torres Vedras, which in 1810 defended Lisbon from the French.

At the close of the last century Sir Charles Stuart had perceived that, if France should ever seriously attempt the conquest of Portugal, here was the vantage ground of defence; and the Duke, who in his campaign against Junot had observed this part of the country at leisure, came to the same conclusion. "Portugal," he said in the House of Commons, "could be defended, but not on the frontier; the defence must be on the strong ground about Lisbon; and that consideration," he added, "was in his mind when the Convention of Cintra was made." Early in the year 1810 it was stated in the English newspapers that men were employed in fortifying this position, but no mention of it subsequently appeared; and it is truly remarkable that works of such magnitude and importance should have been begun and perfected without exciting the slightest attention during their progress. They extended from Alhandra on the Tagus to the mouth of the little river Sizandro, near Torres Vedras. The direct line across the country, between these points, is about 26 m.; the line of defence was about 40. These fortifications consist of about 150 forts, redoubts, and batteries, chiefly forming two great lines. The first extends from the sea near Torres Vedras, passes in front of that town, in the rear of Sobral, and thence to the Tagus, excluding the town of Alhandra. The second line extends from the sea in front of the palace of Mafra, covers the palace, protects the town of Montechique, and thence, by Bucellas, terminates on the Tagus near Alveira. This chain of mountains is only broken

in three places by defiles: one at Mafra, another at Montechique, and the third at Bneellas. The distance between the two lines is irregular: between Mafra and Torres Vedras, on the l., it is reckoned at about 4 leagues; on the rt., between Alverca and Alhandra, the fortifications almost meet. Colonel Jones thus characterises these fortified lines:—"The lines in front of Lisbon are a triumph of the British nation, whose officers it is customary to represent as inferior in military science to those of other nations. Those lines are without doubt the finest specimen of a fortified position ever effected. Every objection heretofore urged against lines fails in its application to these. From their peninsular situation there is no possibility of manœuvring on the flanks, cutting off the supplies, or getting into the rear of them. In the details of the work there is no pedantry of science; no long lines of fortification for show without strength; mountains themselves are made the prominent points; the gorges alone derive their total strength from retrenchments. The quantity of labour bestowed on them is incredible, but in no part has the engineer done more than his duty—assisted nature, assisted the general, and assisted the troops, and for each arm has procured a favourable field of action. For the militia there are nearly inattaekable posts to guard the passes; for the infantry, admirable fields of battle, suited to insure and to profit by victory; for the cavalry, spacious plains to which the enemy must arrive through passes rendered impracticable to their cavalry and artillery. No movement, either forward or lateral, is cramped: on the contrary, one chief beauty of these lines is the facility afforded to communication. By a system of judicious and well-planned roads, the distance between each point and each corps of troops has been shortened one-half; and from the precaution of having those roads commanded by works of a construction not to be reduced without artillery, they become useless to an enemy in case of accident or par-

tial success; and on the great scale, nature has contributed much to this object by placing Monte Junto immediately in front of the centre of the line, the ramifications of which, extending to the very works, render the enemy's movements in front of the line tedious and difficult, and give to a body of troops posted within a superiority of movement, rendering them equal to twice their numbers without."

Should any enthusiastic traveller wish to survey the first line from its commencement, he will have to leave Torres Vedras by the N.W., and follow the course of the Sizandro, to the sea. About 20 forts will be seen on the summits of the hills. A visit to the convent of Varatojo, which lies in this direction, will be found interesting. It possesses a painting of some merit by an unknown artist. But if it is only desired to follow the lines by the more convenient route to Alhandra, the tourist should begin by ascending the hill near the town, which is crowned by the fort of S. Vincent, and is the key of the position. It consists of three redoubts, separated by deep fosses with drawbridges, the space between the N. and S. batteries forming a camp capable of accommodating 4000 men. The three batteries mounted 39 cannon in 1814. On the adjacent hills, four other forts are seen which complete the defences of the town. The entire number of redoubts forming the first line was 73, mounting 434 pieces of artillery.

Leaving Torres Vedras by the E. roads, we arrive first at

*Runa*, and the asylum for veterans near that village. Admission is readily granted, and the place is well worthy a visit. It was founded in 1792, by the Infanta D. Maria Benedicta, who endowed it with large sums of money, and some Quintas.

12 kil. \**Sobral*. 1200 inhab. In the principal *praça* there is a modern eh., where may be seen the bodies of S. Aurelia and her infant, both believed by the common people to be real flesh. Seepies are informed that the only parts visible (the hands and

faes) are allowed to be wood, for, having been cut off at the saint's martyrdom, they disappeared, and had to be substituted by wooden ones. There is also a wooden crucifix, life-size, about 200 years old, which belonged originally to the Convent of Carnota.

10 kil. \**Arruda*, 800 inhab. It was founded, or rebuilt, by the English, who assisted D. Affonso I. at the storming of Lisbon, and who afterwards remained in this country. In 1184 the Moors, having been unsuccessful in besieging Alemquer, wreaked their vengeance on this place, which they utterly destroyed. Two years afterwards, D. Saneho I. rebuilt it, but it was never fortified.

During the whole of this ride forts may occasionally be seen on the hills to the S. of the road, but on approaching Alhandra they appear clustered upon the heights. The traveller, on reaching the path which leads to the Quinta do Bulhaco, may send his conveyance on to Alhandra by the road, climb the opposite hill on foot, and on attaining the summit, follow the path that leads from one to another of the 9 forts which crown the heights of Alhandra. There he may enjoy the lovely view of the Tagus, winding up to Santarem; of the Lezirias, verdant with pasture or goldeu with corn, stretching far away to the south; and also get a glimpse of Lisbon and the bar to the west. He may recollect, too, and perhaps not without emotion, that he is standing on ground where many of his brave countrymen fought and bled, and that numbers of them lie under the turf he treads upon. A handsome monolith, from the Pero Pinheiro quarries is now being erected on the platform of the last fort above Alhandra. Descending to

7 kil. \*\**Alhandra* (see Rte. 15), he may return by rail or road to Lisbon, or continue his journey N. by any of the other routes.

## ROUTE 13.

## LISBON TO CINTRA OR MAFRA DIRECT.

The modes of conveyance to Cintra by the direct road are now both various and ample. Several diligencias run daily from different parts of the "baixa" lower city, in the season. The traveller, taking an outside place, may thus enjoy the fresh air and fine scenery at a moderate expense. The Lisbon Larmanjat Steam Tramway, starting from the Portas do Rego, outside the city, until lately offered an equally inexpensive and somewhat more speedy, but extremely dusty mode of travelling. But the tramway cars have ceased to run, and the company will probably be wound up. There are also the carriages of the Lisbon Carriage Company (see page 5), or the excellent horses or donkeys which may be hired at the *Poço do Borratem* or the *Rua do Arco da Bandeira*.

Leaving Lisbon by the Porta de S. Sebastião, the magnificent house inside the city gates, and its equally magnificent gardens and castellated stabling outside, belonging to Senhor Carlos Eugenio d'Almeida, attract attention. Passing along the most picturesque road in Portugal, bordered on either side by lovely quintas and aristocratic villas, among which the Quinta das Laranjeiras, belonging to the Duke of Abrantes y Linhares, deserves especial notice, we reach

5 kil. \**Bemfica*, a village containing about 3500 inhab. The Aqueduct and the multitude of windmills are the most prominent objects. Bemfica is prettily embosomed in orange-groves, gardens, and orchards; and near the Laranjeiras stands the once celebrated *Dominican convent*, the description of which is regarded as the masterpiece of its son, Fr. Luis de Sousa (whose history see

under Batalha). The convent is now a manufactory: the *Church* contains the chapel of the Castros, and among other monuments, that of the ever famous Viceroy of India, D. João de Castro, the friend of S. Francis Xavier, and one of the greatest men of whom Portugal can boast (*vide* 'Cintra'); also that of the eminent lawyer João das Regras, to whose eloquence at the Cortes of Coimbra the election of D. João I. was principally due. Notice in the church the image of S. Mary, brought from Tunis by the Portuguese squadron sent to the assistance of Charles V. of Spain, under the command of D. Luis, in the celebrated galleon *Botafogo*. To the l. of the road is the quinta of D. Isabel Maria, great-aunt of his present Majesty, and formerly Regent. Ascending the hill of Porcalhota, and passing through the village of that name, we arrive at the junction of the Cintra and Mafra roads, and, bearing off to the l., pass within a short distance of *Queluz*, a royal palace, founded by D. Pedro III., husband of D. Maria I. It was a favourite residence of D. João VI. and of D. Miguel. It has been repaired and refurnished, and is now one of the summer residences of their present Majesties. Here is shown the bed in which D. Pedro IV. expired; the room is called *A Sala de D. Quixotte*, from a series of paintings occupying 18 panels, which represent the adventures of the Knight of La Mancha. In the oratory is a monolithic Doric column of agate, found in Herculaneum; it was a present from Leo XII. The gardens, which were modelled on those of Marly, are, in their way, very fine. Hence, over a hilly country, by *Rio de Moura*, which, as its name indicates, has a Moorish legend connected with it, to *Ramalhão*; whence, to Cintra by Rte. 12. The entire distance is 26 kil., and it is about a 3 hours' ride or drive. By the roadside 2 crosses may be observed. The first, on the rt. hand, is a modern one, and marks the spot where an invalid lady expired whilst travelling to or from

Cintra. The second, on the l. hand, after passing *Ramalhão*, marks the grave of two brothers, who assassinated each other (so runs the tradition); but a few years back the grave was opened, and found to contain only one skeleton.

To go to Mafra, we leave the Cintra road at the before-mentioned junction, and passing *Bellas*, where there is a fine quinta, belonging to the Condes de Pombeiro, arrive at *Peropinho*, whence to

\*\*MAFRA, as in Rte. 12. The distance from Lisbon is 36 kil.

## ROUTE 14.

### LISBON TO TORRES VEDRAS DIRECT.

By diligencia, carriage, or on horseback.

Leaving the city by the barrier of S. Sebastião da Pedreira, we reach a small common, called *Campo Pequeno*, where the troops are sometimes inspected. When there is an English fleet in the Tagus, the officers not unfrequently choose this ground for a cricket-match. Near the Campo is an ancient stone which points out the spot where S. Isabel effected a reconciliation between D. Diniz and the Infante D. Afonso, just as their armies were about to engage. The place where the father and son actually embraced in sign of reconciliation was once pointed out by a cross, destroyed by certain barbarians in 1836. From the Campo Pequeno a road leads to the Campo Grande, which is about 1 m. in length; walled

in and surrounded by a double row of trees: these were planted and a fountain erected by the Coude de Linhares, towards the end of the reign of D. Maria I. The parish church stands on the N. of the enclosure, and is dedicated to the Three Kings. About half a league farther is the beautiful village of Lumiar, celebrated for the gardens of the Marquises de Angeja and Olhão, and Duque de Palmella; admission can easily be obtained by visitors on presenting a card. Next we pass the Quinta da Nova Cintra, the Cremorne of the Lisbonenses, who come here to pass their wedding-days and other *jours de fête*. At this point the traveller may take a turning to the l., which will lead him to the village of Odivellas, where the first object that presents itself is an arch surmounted by a cross in the middle of the road. It is generally called the monument of D. Diniz, and it is said that the remains of that monarch rested here before their interment in the church. Others will have it that the coffin of D. João I. found a temporary resting-place here on its way to Batalha. The church and convent were founded by D. Diniz in 1305, and have ever since been held by Cistercian nuns. The founder himself lies in a small dark chapel near the entrance: his natural daughter, Dona Maria, is also interred here.

In the choir are four paintings which are attributed to Gran Vasco. Near the porch is a large stone cannonball, with an inscription to the effect that it was one of those shot by the Turks against the citadel of Ormuz during the time that D. Alvaro de Noronha was commander there. The convent is at present principally celebrated for its marmalade, manufactured by the nuns and kept ready for sale made up into pounds. The visitor has only to apply at the wheel, and he will be instantly attended to.

Returning to the high road, the traveller enters the lovely valley of Loures, and arrives at

12 kil. *Pocoa de S. Adrião.*

2 kil. *Friellas.*

2 kil. *Loures.*

9 kil. *Lousa.* At about 29 kil. from Lisbon we cross the second of the "Lines." The forts may be seen from the road.

5 kil. *Venda do Pinheiro.*

7 kil. *Villa Franca do Rozario.*

8 kil. *Freixo feira.*

11 kil. TORRES VEDRAS. (See Rte. 12.)

At no place beyond Loures can any refreshment be obtained. It is also worthy of remark that this road, as laid out on Sheet 23 of the Ordnance Map, runs in a different direction. This error arose from a change of plan after the map was engraved.

## ROUTE 15.

## LISBON TO OPORTO BY RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Kilom.	FARES.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
**Lisbon		Reis.	Reis.	Reis.
Poço do Bispo .. .. .	4	120	100	70
Olivaes .. .. .	7	140	110	80
Sacavem .. .. .	10	200	160	120
Povoa .. .. .	18	360	280	200
Alverca .. .. .	22	440	340	250
Alhandra .. .. .	26	520	410	290
**Villa Franca .. .. .	31	620	480	350
Carregado .. .. .	37	740	580	410
Azambuja .. .. .	47	940	730	520
Ponte de Reguengo .. .. .	55	1\$100	850	610
Sant' Anna .. .. .	61	1\$220	950	680
Valle de Santarem .. .. .	74			
**Santarem .. .. .	75	1\$490	1\$160	830
Valle da Figueira .. .. .	84	1\$670	1\$300	930
Matto de Miranda .. .. .	94	1\$870	1\$460	1\$040
**Torres Novas .. .. .	103	2\$050	1\$590	1\$140
Junction of Badajoz line ( <i>Entronca-</i> <i>mento</i> ) .. .. .	107	2\$130	1\$660	1\$180
**Thomar (Payalvo) .. .. .	121	2\$410	1\$870	1\$340
Chão de Maçãs) .. .. .	130	2\$580	2\$010	1\$440
Caxarias .. .. .	140	2\$780	2\$170	1\$550
Albergaria .. .. .	150	2\$980	2\$320	1\$660
Vermoil .. .. .	162	3\$220	2\$510	1\$790
Pombal .. .. .	170	3\$380	2\$630	1\$880
Soure .. .. .	186	9\$700	2\$880	2\$060
Formoselha .. .. .	202	4\$010	3\$120	2\$230
Taveiro .. .. .	212	4\$210	3\$280	2\$340
**Coimbra .. .. .	218	4\$330	3\$370	2\$410
Souzella .. .. .	225	4\$470	3\$480	2\$490
Mealhada .. .. .	237	4\$710	3\$660	2\$620
Mogofores .. .. .	245	4\$870	3\$790	2\$710
Oliveira do Bairro .. .. .	253	5\$030	3\$910	2\$790
**Aveiro .. .. .	273	5\$420	4\$220	3\$010
Estarreja .. .. .	288	5\$720	4\$450	3\$180
Ovar .. .. .	301	5\$980	4\$650	3\$320
Esmoriz .. .. .	312	6\$200	4\$820	3\$440
Espinho .. .. .	318	6\$320	4\$910	3\$510
Granja .. .. .	321	6\$380	4\$960	3\$540
Valladares .. .. .	328	6\$510	5\$070	3\$620
**Villa Nova de Gaya .. .. .	333	6\$610	5\$140	3\$680



Three trains run the entire distance daily. That which starts at 7 A.M. is, of course, the best for those who wish to see the scenery, though the night-train, being a mail-train, is a little faster. The third starts about midday, but is a very slow luggage-train. Two others run between Lisbon and Santarem only. The journey to Oporto takes about 12 hrs.

After leaving the Lisbon station we first see to the l. the Church of the Madre de Deos and the Asylo de Maria Pia (both already described). Next, to the rt., is a large building, once the Franciscan convent of Xabregas, now a tobacco manufactory; and, passing the lovely quinta of the Duque de Lafões, the poor convent of the Grillo comes in sight. This convent, though several times the temporary residence of the late Empress-Duchess, is notable only for the severity of its discipline. None but the abbess is allowed to speak at the grate, and when a member of the family of any of the inmates dies, it is simply announced to them that a relative of one of the community has ceased to exist. Running along the bank of the river, the train reaches

4 kil. *Poço do Bispo* Stat., where most of the Lisbon merchants have warehouses for their export goods, to avoid taking them through the capital, which would imply payment of the octroi, or an expensive process of entom-house fiscalization.

3 kil. \**Oliveas* Stat.

3 kil. \**Sacavem* Stat. The traveller will here get a glimpse of the picturesque valley of *Unhos*, through which the sluggish Saeavem river winds its muddy course. The railway bridge over it was three times destroyed, from the softness of the foundations, before the present one was erected.

8 kil. \**Povoa* Stat. From this place to Alverca the land on the bank of the Tagus is divided into salt-pans. The hills of salt, thatched with reeds and mud, have a most singular effect. Further to the rt., are seen the low marshy islands, very fertile, but un-

healthy, called the *Lezirias*. They belonged partly to the Infantado, which subsequently was merged in the crown, and were partly a portion of the patriarchal domain; they were sold in 1838 for 450,000*l.*, and have been a very profitable speculation to the company that bought them, as wheat is here reaped 50 days after it is sown, and maize then takes its place.

Between Povoa and Alverca will be seen, to the l., some of the forts of the innermost of the "Lines." Should the tourist not be able to visit them by any of the other routes, the passing glimpse obtained here and at Alhandra will give him some idea of their construction and present condition.

4 kil. \**Alverca* Stat. Behind the hills to the N.W. lies the plain of Alfarrobeira, celebrated for the defeat and death of D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, regent of the kingdom, and guardian of D. Afonso V. during his minority. His character strikingly resembles that of Humphrey, the Good Duke of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry VI. The weak king, on attaining his majority, was persuaded by his courtiers, and especially by the first Duke of Bragança, that D. Pedro was intriguing to obtain the crown; in vain the queen, daughter of the Duke of Coimbra, protested her father's innocence, and the duke himself offered to give any proof of his good intentions that could be required. The king raised an army, and prepared to take the field against his uncle. The latter, after arranging his affairs, marched from Coimbra at the head of 5000 foot and 1000 horse. Going to Batalha, he visited the tomb in the Capella do Fundador which he had caused to be erected for himself, and where he now lies, and then marched towards Santarem. He was encamped on the hill above Alfarrobeira, when the forces of the king and of the Duke of Bragança appeared in the plain. On the next day, with greatly superior numbers, they attacked the duke in his trenches; the issue of the battle appeared doubtful

till he was pierced in the throat with a lance, and died in a few seconds; with him fell his staunch friend, the most celebrated Portuguese knight of the age, D. Alvaro Vaz d' Almada, Count of Abranches. Affonso issued strict orders that their bodies should not be buried, but some peasants interred them at Alverca, whence, at a later period, the duke's remains were translated to Batalha.

4 kil. \**Alhandra* Stat. A town of 2300 inhab., the birthplace of the great viceroy of India, Affonso de Albuquerque. Here the Lines of Torres Vedras terminated on the Tagus (see Rte. 12). The best bulls are bred for the bull-fights in this neighbourhood.

5 kil. \*\**Villa Franca de Xira* Stat. A town of 5000 inhab., founded by a colony of French in the time of Affonso Henriques: it was here that D. Miguel, in 1823, proclaimed the reaction against the constitution. The *estalagem da Piedade* is clean and good.

About a mile beyond *Villa Franca* we pass *Povos*, a small village, formerly a town, supposed by some to be the site of the *Jerabrica* of Strabo, through which the Roman way passed. On the summit of the mountain there is a ruined palace of the Condes da *Castanheira*, the last of whom was beheaded, and an ancient chapel of Moorish origin. There are also some curious burial-places cut out in the rock. Passing another old town, called *Castanheira*, we reach

6 kil. *Carregado*, a station distant some 4 kil. from the village of the same name. It serves as a starting-point for *Batalha* and other places in the W. or N.W. After leaving this station we pass *Villa Nova da Rainha*, a small village, distinguished by a whitewashed church, which stands on a hill, and in which the Condestable D. Nuno Alvares Pereira was married. This place was a large and thriving town in 1383, but was sacked and burnt by the Castilians in that year, and was never restored.

10 kil. \**Azambuja* Stat., a town of 1600 inhab., celebrated for its pine-

woods, which supply Lisbon with deal. In the church is the tomb of D. Francisco Child Rolim de Moura, a poet of the 17th centy., whose four cantos, '*Os Novissimos do Homem*,' contain some of the most beautiful stanzas of which the Portuguese language can boast. For example:—

"Não ha noite que a luz val perturbando,  
Nem luz que extensão tenha fimeitada;  
Nenhuma cousa o tempo val mudando,  
Nem ha vontade d'ontra separado;  
E posto que de Deos está manando  
Huma perenne gloria incomparada,  
Sempre a vão de novo apeteendo,  
Sem que o desejo fique padecendo.

"Seguridade eterna e delectosa,  
Perpetua paz, perpetua liberdade,  
Intelra caridade piedosa,  
Certa sciencia da maior verdade;  
Cidade em fim que fazem populosa  
Anjos de tão subdila qualidade,  
Que não só d'este bem são sustentados  
Mas inda de perdêlo preservados."

A canal also connects this place with Santarem. It was constructed by a company in 1848. Though of great utility before the railway was made, it never gave any profit, and is now little used.

8 kil. *Ponte do Reguengo* Stat., and

6 kil. *Ponte de S. Anna* Stat. These two stations are simply for communication with *Cartuxo* (famous for its wines) and some other neighbouring towns.

14 kil. \*\**SANTAREM* Stat. 7680 inhab. Inns: Hotel da Felicia; Hospedaria de Joaquim Gomes Ribeiro, commonly called Joaquim do Botequim, in the Rua do Postigo.

Santarem was created a city in 1870, and is one of the 17 civil administrações. It is situated on the high ground to the N. of the Tagus, and was the *Scalabis* or *Præsidium Julium* of the Romans. Its present name is derived from S. Iria or S. Irene, of whom this is the legend: Having taken the veil at *Nabancia*, now Thomar, she was falsely accused by Remigio, a monk who had fallen violently in love with her, of incontinency; and was, in consequence, Oct. 20, 653, put to death at a place now called the *Pego de Santa Iria*, near Thomar, and her body was thrown into the *Nabão*. Hence it floated down to the *Zezere*, by the

Zezeze into the Tagus, and, when it had reached Santarem, the innocence of S. Iria was manifested by a miraculous apparition, and she was buried with great honour in the church now named from her in this town. On the legend of S. Iria consult the very eloquent sermon preached by Vieyra in her church in this place. (Sermões, vol. viii. p. 355.) Santarem was taken from the Moors by D. Afonso VI. of Castile in 1093, but it soon fell again into their power. Its final liberation by Afonso Henriques is one of the most interesting episodes in Portuguese history. It was at that time among the most important places which the infidels possessed, and was considered impregnable. Afonso, who despaired of taking it by force, determined on employing stratagem. A truce existing between the Christians and the Moors, he sent a certain Martin Mohab to give notice to the Saracen governor that it was suspended for three days. Marching on a Monday night from Coimbra, the king encamped on the Serra d' Albardos; and having heard much of the sanctity of S. Bernard, and of the reputation of Clairvaux, he made a vow that if he should succeed in his enterprise he would endow the Cistercians with the whole tract of country between the Serra and the sea: hence the origin of Alcobaça; they show the place where the king stood while making the vow. He imparted his design to his officers, when they reached Pernes by the river Alviella, at day-break on the Friday morning. The preparations for the attack were made against that night, the truce being to recommence on the following morning. 10 scaling ladders, each attended by 12 soldiers, were quietly planted against the walls at a place where on ordinary occasions there were no sentinels; but on the night in question 2 were unfortunately posted here. A knight, by name Mem Ramires, ascended by means of an olive-tree, and was swinging himself up by one of the battlements when it gave way, and by its fall aroused the attention of the watch. Mem, however, de-

sired his comrade to mount on his shoulders; and the city was thus taken on the night of the 15th March, 1147. For the details of the siege, see Vasconcellos, vol. i. p. 55; and Herculano, vol. i. p. 365, and note 21. In 1184, the Infante D. Sancho being then governor, the Moors, under the Miramolim, accompanied by 13 tributary kings, made a desperate attempt to recover the place. Afonso Henriques, though worn out with years, marched to the relief of his son. D. Sancho, on receiving intelligence of his father's approach, made a sally, and put the Moors to flight before the royal army could arrive. The enemy, enclosed between the two hosts, were almost cut to pieces, and the Miramolim was mortally wounded. This was the last exploit of Afonso Henriques.

Santarem was the last strong place held by the Miguelites in 1833, and they only surrendered it after their 3 defeats at Pernes, Almoester, and Asseiceira.

To the ecclesiologist Santarem is a most interesting town. Visit first the church of S. João do Alporão, said to be a corruption of Alcorão (from a notion that it was originally a *mosque*, but it seems to be only an early Romanesque ch.). It is now used as a theatre, and miserably defaced. The tower is detached: there is a good deal of Romanesque work remaining, and the W. window is worth notice. Close to this is the modern ch. of S. Martinho. Next visit the church of the suppressed convent of Graça, founded by the Count of Ourem: the high tomb beneath which his remains rest is one of the finest in Portugal. Here also was buried Pedro Alvares Cabral, the famous discoverer of Brazil. Notice also the chapel of Sta. Rita, who is invoked against impossibilities: her picture, by Ignacio Xavier, a native of Santarem (1724), is much admired. The church of the Jesuits, now parochialised, was exceedingly rich, and has some good mosaics. That of Sta. Maria de Marvilla (said to be a corruption of Marvilha, from a mira-

ious image sent hither by S. Bernard after the capture of the city) is asserted to date from 1244: the W. end and chancel arch, with other additions, were the work of D. Manoel. The conventual church of S. Francis dates from the 13th century. Notice the remarkable crucifix on the l. of the principal entrance, which was executed by the order of D. João I., and the image of which is said to be the exact height of that monarch.

There are some remains of the ancient walls, which had formerly 5 gates: by that of Atamarma, Mem Ramires obtained possession of the city. On the opposite side of the river is the town of Almeirim, once the famous residence of the Portuguese monarchs during summer, when its precincts abounded with game. The town was built by D. João I. in 1411. the royal castle by D. Manoel: here several of the Infantes were born, of whom the most celebrated was the cardinal king D. Henrique. Here also that monarch, when worn out with years and sorrow, held the Cortes in which he made his final decision of leaving the crown to whoever had most right—that is, in plain terms, most power. He was buried in the church of this place, though his body was afterwards translated to Belem.

It was on the banks of the Tagus, near Santarem, that on July 13th, 1491, D. Affonso, only son of D. João II., when riding to meet his father, who was bathing in the river, was thrown from his horse and killed. He was in his 17th year, and had been married only 7 months to a princess of equally tender age.

9 kil. *Valle de Figueira.*

10 kil. *Matto de Miranda.*

9 kil. \*\*TORRES NOVAS. This station is at a small village called *Marnota*, distant from the important town of Torres Novas some 4 kil. to the N.W.

3½ kil. to the S.E. is the equally important town of \**Golegã*: 2200 inhab. This is one of the richest parts of Portugal. Pombal caused all the vines to be pulled up between here and

Saeavem, to make way for the more extensive cultivation of wheat. After his disgrace they were of course replanted.

4 kil. from Torres Novas is the *Entroncamento*, or junction of the Oporto and Badajoz lines. All the trains stop here to allow travellers to take refreshment. The buffet is excellent. Prices:—Dinner, 500 reis; dejeuner à la fourchette, 240 reis; *vin du pays* included. The only place near this station is the small village of *Ponte de Pedra*.

13 kil. \*\*THOMAR Stat. This station is at *Payalvo*, about 7 kil. from Thomar. A diligencia meets the train to convey passengers to the city.

Thomar was created a city in 1846, but is not an episcopal see. Situated near the ruins of the ancient Nabantia, it is undoubtedly one of the most interesting towns which Portugal can show to the ecclesiologist. Its position on either side of the Nabão, the steep hill that rises to the W. and is crowned with the enormous convent of the Order of Christ, the pilgrimage chapel of *Nossa Senhora da Piedade*, the very curious bridge, and the spire and tower of the two ancient parish churches, surpass even Coimbra. We will first conduct the tourist to the convent, which in its way was unrivalled in Europe. The Templars entered Portugal in the time of Count Henrique, and were settled at Thomar in the regency of D. Teresa, under their Master, Gualdim Paes. In 1169 the defence of Alentejo was intrusted to them; and a third of all the lands won from the Moors was to be their reward. In 1190 Thomar was besieged by a vast army of the infidels under the Caliph Jacob. The Templars in commemoration of their successful resistance caused an inscription to be engraved on the walls of their castle which still exists, and where they draw largely on the faith of their readers so far as numbers are concerned. "In 1190, the 3rd of July, came the Miramolim of Morocco with 400,000 horsemen and 500,000 footmen to besiege this castle; the siege lasted six days, and they de-

stroyed all that could be found without the walls. God was pleased to deliver the Master D. Gualdim and his brethren, and the Caliph and his barbarians returned to their own country." In 1311, when the Order of the Templars was suppressed, D. Diniz resolved on instituting another, which should occupy its place and succeed to its property. The result was the creation of the Order of Christ in 1319. Its principal seat was at first fixed at Castromarim (see under Algarve), but removed hither in 1449, when the great D. Henrique was Grand Master.

Passing the church of S. João Baptista (of which presently), and the little Praça beyond it, we begin to ascend the steep hill, the convent walls towering above our heads. Turning sharply to the l. we enter the postern, and then the gate, of Santiago, coming out into what is now a wheat-field, but which was formerly a court. Close to the walls are the remains of the chapel of Sta. Caterina, built, as the guide will not fail to assure you, by D. Caterina, queen of D. Diniz; but as the only queen Catherine of Portugal was the wife of D. João III., local tradition does not preserve much accuracy here. In the middle of the wheat is a high tomb with the recumbent effigy of a knight, very finely sculptured. Below this chapel, and therefore to the S.E., is the castle of Gualdim Paes, now the property of the Count of Thomar. We next ascend a long flight of steps, leaving to our rt. the palace of D. Caterina, and the castle, the church. The whole convent consists of 9 cloisters, besides the above-named buildings and the aqueduct. The latter was the work of Philip II. and Philip III. The church received numerous additions from D. Manoel, who before his accession to the throne was Grand Master, from D. João III., and from D. Sebastião "the Regretted." We first enter the church by the great S. door; observe on the exterior of this door the panelling which extends to the roof. At the top of the whole S. Mary with the Divine Child, and

lower down S. Jerome with other saints. Over the door is the Sphere of D. Manoel. The whole work is of the richest and most extravagant flamboyant, degenerating in parts into cinquecento. The arrangement is perhaps unique. The earliest part, the choir, which would seem to date from before the time of D. Diniz, is 16-sided; the altar is in the centre under an octagonal canopy, which rises to, and supports, the vaulting, thus leaving an aisle all round. The 3 divisions of the octagonal canopy behind the high altar are exceedingly rich; they apparently represented the Crucifixion, and have superb canopies. On the sides of the choir are figures of kings and ecclesiastics, with legends: in the vaulting, the sphere, the arms of Portugal, and the cross of the Order of Christ. The E. end is an exceedingly rich recess, with the images—by an odd juxtaposition—of Silence and S. Mary. Notice the immensely massive chancel arch, with the pulpit on the S. side, and the sham painting of a pulpit on the N. to answer it. The nave—for there are no aisles—consists of 3 bays, but two are taken up by the coro alto, not properly speaking in a gallery, but raised to a great height above the third or easternmost bay, inaccessible from the church, and provided with a separate entrance. It is very plainly fitted up: the stalls are now not divided except by passages: its E. screen is of wood and marble, and the walls are painted in the worst style of English churchwardenry to imitate squared ashlar. Under the coro alto is the chapter-house, low, and well vaulted in two bays, with lattice-work at the W. end, and one of the most extravagant doors of D. Manoel's architecture on the S. It was copied by the present king, D. Fernando, at Cintra. This magnificent church is now desecrated, as the guide will not fail to remind you (and the admonition, after toiling up the long steep hill and entering a building that strikes like an ice-house, is worth attending to), *Que o senhor se cobra: a Igreja está profanada*. To the S. of the church is the

Claustro dos Felippes, a handsome cinquecento erection of two stories. From the uppermost of these the coro alto is entered, and, treading cautiously amidst the wax which is lying to bleach on the roof, you get a good view of the principal door. From this place you see the aqueduct stretching away towards the S.W. We may also ascend to the roof, though no one bird's-eye view can be obtained of the whole building. The small thin tower is at the E. end of the chancel, and by its side hangs the largest bell in Portugal, with the legend, "Benedictus Deus et Pater Domini Jesu Christi qui confortat nos in omnibus tribulationibus nostris." From hence the visitor will be led through the other cloisters, which do not call for particular description. The principal one contains a corridor in the shape of a T, on either side of which were the rooms of the brethren. Each had a sitting-room, a bed-room, and a fire-room: in the latter the fireplace was in the middle, and the chimney supported on four shafts. In the corridor at the junction of the horizontal and vertical lines is the altar of N. S. da Paciencia. To the N. of the church is the earliest cloister of First Pointed work, five bays on each side, and very elegant: the azulejos round its base and round the raised beds which contain orange-trees in the central court have a good effect. Notice the recessed tomb of Diego da Gama, chaplain to D. Manoel, Jan. 23rd, 1523, *que santa gloria aia*. To the W. of these cloisters is the sacristy, a Grecian building. From hence the visitor is conducted to the castle and the palace of D. Caterina: they are now planted with wheat. A good view is commanded of the Postigo de Santiago immediately below, beyond that the spire of S. João Baptista, the city, and in the distance the tower of N. S. dos Oliveas, with the high ground about Cortiçada in the far horizon. To the left hand N. S. da Piedade on the top of its steep hill, the Serra de Alboaga, and the road to Coimbra: to the rt. the castle of Gualdim Paes and the valley of the Nabão.

Descending the hill, we next visit the church of S. João Baptista. At the W. end of this is the *Praça*, with the Casa da Camara opposite; above that the convent. In the middle, surrounded with young acacias, is the Pelouriuho with the Sphere of D. Manoel. The tower, which is engaged at the W. end of the N. aisle, has—a most unusual thing in Portugal—an octagonal stone spire of good proportions and effect: the Sphere at its summit shows it to be the work of D. Manoel. The W. door is of very fine flamboyant. Notice in the interior the octagonal pulpit with the cross of the Order of Christ, the font, and the westernmost pier on the N. side. The lower part of the sides of the choir is lined with azulejos; above these are eight paintings on each side, which, as well as that of the Baptism of our Lord over the high altar, are attributed to Gran Vasco. However, though they are not without their merit, the drawing in parts is too execrable to be his. Raczynski tells that, on inquiring of the sacristan by whom they were, the answer was, "*Vasco, Vasco da Gama, Italiano!*" Leaving the church and retracing our steps to the bridge, which is of good pointed work with openings at the side, we get to the S.E. end of the town, passing the cemetery. Here is the church of N. S. dos Oliveas, or N. S. da Assumpção: the descent to it is by 19 steps. The tower is detached, and stands some distance from the W. end; it is Romanesque, low, and massive, and may possibly be referred to the times of Gualdim Paes. The choir is apsidal; the windows of the apse are filled with stone-work like that in many Somersetshire towers. Notice the azulejos which cover the vaulting of the S. chancel aisle with very good effect. In the S. aisle of the nave is a monument to Isabel, wife of Affonso de Vieira, treasurer to D. Affonso V., era 1492 = A.D. 1454. The W. window, a great 12-leaved marigold, and the very fine First-Pointed W. door, deserve attention.

The cotton manufactory of Thomar, so long closed, has been lately re-

opened, a company having been formed for its purchase. Although, it will not, of course, bear comparison with similar establishments in England, it is nevertheless most interesting from its size and water-power. After visiting the gardens attached to the manager's house, which are prettily laid out in approximation to the English fashion, it is worth while to walk along the Levada, which works the mill, to the weir at its head, both for the sake of the view and for the picturesque effect of the washing and bleaching carried on in grottoes at the side of the Nabão.

Retracing our steps, and again crossing the bridge, we may visit the chapel of S. Gregorio, an octagonal building with a fine flamboyant door. Immediately above this, on the summit of a steep hill, is the pilgrimage chapel of N. S. da Piedade; the ascent to it is by 255 steps in 24 tiers, the landing-place on each tier having on each side a semicircular stone seat: the effect of the whole is very fine, but under a Portuguese sun the ascent is rather trying. Halfway up on the right-hand side is the now ruined chapel of N. S. Jesus do Monte. The pilgrimage chapel itself was rebuilt in 1613 by Bernardo Ortiz Ochoa, but has some remains of flamboyant work. In visiting the curiosities of Thomar 2 days may very well be spent.

The best *hospedaria* is *Caupêão's*, where the diligencia puts up.

9 kil. \**Chão da Maçãs* Stat. Between this and the next station there is a tunnel 640 metres long. A diligencia runs from this station to Alcobaca and Leiria (see *Rte.* 17).

10 kil. *Cucharias* Stat. Between this and

10 kil. *Albergaria* Stat., there is another tunnel 675 metres long.

12 kil. *Vermoil* Stat.

8 kil. \*\*POMBAL Stat.; 3644 inhab. The *estalagem* is tolerably good. This town was founded by D. Gualdim Paes, Master of the Templars in Portugal, in 1181. The arms are—on a tower, between two doves (*Pomba*), the angel Gabriel, a scroll issuing from his mouth, with "Ave Maria." Here it was

that, by the mediation of S. Isabel, peace was made between D. Diniz and his rebellious son D. Affonso. A peculiarity in the ecclesiastical arrangements in this place was, that in one of its three parishes baptisms only were celebrated, in another marriages, and in the third funerals. This town is principally known from its connection with the celebrated minister Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, Marquês de Pombal. This talented statesman was born at Lisbon, May 13th, 1699, studied at Coimbra, and, having entered the army, in which, however, he remained but a short time, was appointed to a post in the diplomatic service. He distinguished himself as Minister in London; thence he was sent to Vienna, where he most successfully acted as mediator between the Austrian Government and the Holy See. Returning to Portugal on the death of D. João V., he was called by the new king, D. José, to a seat in the cabinet; and henceforth, during the rest of that monarch's life and reign, he devoted himself to the regeneration of his country by a series of most useful and vigorous reforms. The great earthquake of Nov. 1, 1755, placed him in the most trying circumstances that ever befel a minister, but his indomitable energy overcame all difficulties, and he commenced the restoration of the almost ruined capital on the magnificent plan which, owing to his death, was unfortunately never entirely completed. The concise reply he is said to have made on this occasion to the king, when D. José mournfully inquired what was to be done, is certainly characteristic of the self-possession of the man; "Bury the dead, and feed the living;" but the same words have been attributed to another nobleman on the same occasion. For 14 days and nights he lived, so to speak, in his carriage, going from one part of the smoking ruins to another, issuing edicts to preserve order and guard the inhabitants from the robbers whom the earthquake had set free. It was owing to his firmness that at this

time the seat of government was not, as was proposed, transferred to Rio de Janeiro. Among the more important measures of his ministry we may mention—the expulsion of the Jesuits; the curbing of the much abused power of the Inquisition, whose authority he reduced to that of an ordinary tribunal, subject to the royal jurisdiction; the establishment of manufactories throughout the country; the regeneration of the colonies; the abolition of slavery, declaring that all slaves on touching Portuguese soil were free; the restoration of commerce; and, in a word, the vast reforms by which he was enabled to raise his country from a state of ruin and insignificance to opulence and an honourable position among the kingdoms of Europe. The just appreciation of these measures by statesmen of the present day has rendered the name of the “great” marquis revered and honoured not only by his fellow-countrymen, but by Europe in general. In Portugal he is always spoken of as the wise statesman, the undaunted minister, and every intelligent Portuguese, when he speaks of the present comparative decline of his country, breathes a wish that such a man could again be found to undertake its government and revive its former prosperity.

On the death of D. José, Pombal renewed a previous request to be exonerated from office, alleging his advanced age and infirm state of health. Dom José had refused it, but Dona Maria I. granted his petition, and allowed him to retire with all his appointments, besides conferring on him some additional honours. But the malice of his enemies would not allow him to enjoy them in peace, and the queen ere long suffered herself to be influenced by them. The aged statesman was banished to the town of Pombal, and there persecuted by harassing examinations. Finally, after much suffering, he died at that place in 1782, at the advanced age of 83.

A very short period sufficed to undo the glorious work of his 27 years’

ministry. The millions he had accumulated in the coffers of the state went to replenish the purses of the favourites, or to endow religious orders. The sentences pronounced against the Duque of Aveiro and Marquez de Tavora, who had been executed for the attempted assassination of D. José, were by his daughter D. Maria annulled, and the culprits declared innocent. Those of the conspirators who were still imprisoned were set free and their property restored to them, though their innocence was never attempted to be proved. In a word, everything was done that tended to efface the glorious measures of the previous reign, and, unfortunately, with but too much success.

The unfortunate queen, the victim of her bigoted advisers, was during the greater part of her long reign in a state of raving madness, the cause of which Mr. Beckford mysteriously hints at.

In the grandson of Pombal, the Duke of Saldanha, the country has possessed one of its best and ablest friends. From his youth he was a diligent student, and went to the University of Coimbra, but very early entered the army. His maternal grandfather was General Daun, the brother of the famous Marshal Daun of Austria. At the battle of Bunsaco, being then only 19 years of age, he commanded a battalion, and received a medal in consequence of having distinguished himself in that action. Of his subsequent deeds in arms during the Peninsular war it is needless here to speak, but his many exploits in rescuing his country from the cruel tyranny by which it was oppressed in 1828, would require the pen of Herulano to describe; suffice it to refer to one only, viz. the repulse of the numerous army under Marshal Bonmont’s immediate command, which in vain tried to take the city of Oporto in 1833.

As President of the Council, and Minister of War, he has shared office in troublous times, with politicians of many different views of progress in relation to civil affairs; yet he has



ever been an unwavering friend of the "Carta" and constitutional freedom; fulfilling the words he uttered, in 1826, to the writer of these lines, viz., "that if ever the sovereign should give a constitution to Portugal, no one would defend it with greater firmness than he would." This kind-hearted, intelligent, and accomplished man yet (1875) lives, and lives to be personally appreciated, even by those who politically differ from him; much of the firmness of Pombal he has inherited, but none of his sternness and severity.

After the battle of Almoester in 1834, in which Saldanha gained a complete victory over the Miguelite army, D. Pedro IV., to commemorate this victory, commanded the effigy of Pombal, Saldanha's grandfather, to be replaced on the base of Dom José's statue in the Black Horse-square. On a subsequent occasion, in 1856, the remains of this celebrated minister were brought from Pombal to Lisbon by the present Marquis, at an expense of nearly 2000*l.*, to rest in the burial-place of the family of Carvalhos, in the Capelladas Mercês. On their removal from Pombal, and on their arrival at Leiria, Alcobaça, and the Caldas, they were received with the greatest honours by persons of every rank, civil, military, and ecclesiastic, who thus testified their sense of the merits of the great Marquis; whilst the King, D. Pedro V., with his ministers, the nobles and officers of state, volunteered to be present at the temporary reception of the body in the cathedral of St. Antonio, and the army lined the streets which led from the cathedral to the final resting-place; be it also remembered that this was done 74 years after his death. What, then, was the conclusive opinion of the country of the character and services of this remarkable man may be gathered from this honour done to his remains by the sovereign, and the respect paid to them by persons of every grade and station in Lisbon.

Of his celebrated grandson, the Duke of Saldanha, it deserves notice that he enjoyed the friendship of

General Lafayette, and of Prince Metternich, who, opposed to each other in politics, expressed themselves as follows to the Duke: "Your grandfather," said Lafayette, "was a great man, but a very great despot." The words Prince Metternich used, in speaking of him to the Duke of Saldanha, were: "Votre grand-père a été un grand homme, mais il a trop donné dans les idées du dix-huitième siècle."

The strongest proof of the estimation in which the character of Pombal is held by the best instructed part of the nation, is that on the 14th of Jan. 1862, a Bill was read a second time in the Camara dos Deputados for this sole purpose, "that the remains of Pombal should rest in a mausoleum built at the public expense."

The Igreja Matriz of the town is a modern building; on one side of the square in which it stands is an inscription setting forth that Charles King of Spain (*i. e.*, the Pretender to that monarchy, whose support by the English gave rise to the War of Succession) slept in that house, Aug. 31, 1704. The castle stands well on an eminence, and is an interesting ruin. The traveller should make a point of seeing the remains of the church of the Templars; a very good specimen of Romanesque.

16 kil. \**Soure* Stat. A small town, rebuilt by Queen D. Tereza in 1122, and given by her to the Templars. It was the birthplace of the father of the Marquis of Pombal.

16 kil. *Fornoselha* Stat.

10 kil. *Taveiro* Stat.

6 kil. \*\**COIMBRA* Stat. and buffet. The country from Pombal is comparatively dull and uninteresting until we approach the valley of the Mondego—"O rio das Musas"—and Coimbra bursts upon the view, rising steeply from the northern bank of the river, and crowning the conical hill on which its houses are crowded together. Passing the river by a rather long bridge we arrive at the station. Here the traveller, having determined upon the hotel he intends to patronize, may mount one of the *char-à-bancs* in

waiting, which will set him down at the door. The oldest, and in our opinion the best, hotel in Coimbra is the *Hotel Mondego*, formerly called *Hotel Lopes*. Though rather small it is very clean and comfortable; lovely views are to be had from its windows and verandahs, and it boasts the honour of having lodged the Emperor of the Brazils during his stay in Coimbra in 1872. The other hotels are:—*Hotel do Caminho de Ferro*, *Hotel do Paço do Conde*, and *Hotel Central*. The prices vary from 600 to 1500 reis per diem.

We will suppose the visitor lodged at the *Hotel do Mondego*, where he may enjoy a very fine view of the river (here about as broad as the Thames at Fulham), the *Quinta das Lagrimas* on the further side, and the convent of *Sta. Clara* crowning the steep and thickly wooded opposite hill. There are few more beautiful views than this—by moonlight it is enchanting.

The city of Coimbra is the see of a bishop, and one of the 17 *administrações*. It contains more than 15,000 inhab., exclusive of the university, and thus is accounted the fourth city in the kingdom in population, but claiming to be the third in importance. Succeeding to the Conimbrica of the Romans, which was situated at *Condeixa*, distant 12 kil. to the S., it was liberated from the Moors in 872, reconquered by them in 982, and finally, in 1064, re-won by D. Fernando the Great, assisted by D. Rodrigo de Bivar, the celebrated Cid. There are still traces of this victory in the names of the *Porta da Traição*, by which the conquerors entered, and the *Arco de Almedina*, that is, of the "Gate of the city" or principal gate, where the most desperate struggle took place. At the erection of Portugal into a kingdom, Coimbra became the capital of the monarchy, and continued so till the reign of D. João I. After the election of that prince by the celebrated Cortes held in this city, the nobility and deputies requested him to transfer the seat of government to

Lisbon, for the sake of the advantages derivable from the Tagus.

Three or four days may be passed here very agreeably; and the artist will find abundant employment. The best way will be to divide the city into three walks, as follows:—

1st walk. This will take a very short time and is the least interesting. We commence by descending to the fine quay which is now in course of erection along the N. bank of the Mondego to the railway bridge, to defend the lower part of the city from the frequent overflowing of the river. Further on we reach the Chapel of the *Senhor do Arenado*. The site is historical, for it was here that D. Affonso Henriques assembled his warriors in council and proposed to them the expedition against Santarem; and here, too, D. Sancho I. assembled the forces with which he opened the campaign of 1181, in the *Alemtejo*, against the Moorish king of Seville. The date of the foundation of the chapel is unknown; but from the earliest times a crucifix has existed on this spot. So late as 1772 a rumour was spread among the people that the image of the Saviour gave forth blood and water on the 1st of August. Pilgrims flocked from all parts, and the present edifice was raised from their votive offerings. Continuing our walk we come to a large roughly hewn stone which marks the original bed of the Mondego now diverted to the W., to facilitate its navigation. Returning to the city we cross the *Ponte de Aguas de Maias*, replaced (1875) by a new iron bridge supported upon 7 stone pillars. We re-enter the city by the *Rua da Sophia*, the principal street of Coimbra, where the Inquisition and most of the monastic houses were originally located.

2nd walk. Ascending to the upper part of the city by the *Arco d'Almedina* we follow the *Rua de Quebra Costas* to the *Rua de Subripas*, where may be seen the *Palace of the Telles family*, of which Raczyński writes:—"Rien ne m'attirait plus vivement que la maison de la famille Tellez. C'est là que vécut Dona Maria Tellez, c'est

là que, emporté par une injuste jalousie, son époux lui donna la mort. J'ai vu l'escalier sur lequel le crime fut commis. L'entrée de la maison est richement ornée; c'est une des plus anciennes parties de l'édifice. L'ensemble forme un groupe de batimens de l'aspect le plus pittoresque; ce sont des constructions d'époques différentes, des bustes en saillie d'une belle sculpture; des ornemens de très-bon goût rappellent la manière de Cellini, et dénotent un sentiment artistique remarquable; on ne saurait rien voir de plus gracieux."

To so lively a description we have but to add a few words upon the tragedy there referred to:—

D. Maria Telles was the sister of D. Leouor Telles, the doubly adulterous wife of D. Fernando I., "the handsome." Having contracted a secret marriage with D. João, the son of the unfortunate D. Ignez de Castro, and consequently half brother of the king, she, for this reason, incurred the vengeance of her sister, the queen. That unprincipled woman so contrived to work upon D. João's moody temperament by persuading him that were he free he might aspire to the hand of her daughter, and eventually obtain the crown, that the ambitious Infante determined to remove the obstacle to his preferment, with his own hands. After a banquet at which most of the nobility were present, D. João called some of them aside and proposed to them to accompany him to Coimbra to visit his wife. At early dawn the next day they arrived at the Couvent of S. Anna, near the old bridge of the Mondego, and there the Infante informed his followers that, suspecting his wife of infidelity, he intended to punish her with death. Continuing their journey they soon reached the palace of the Rua de Subripas, and entered by the front door, which one of the servants had left open at that early hour. D. Maria's bedroom was situated in one of the towers, and thither the party, headed by D. João, directed their steps. Aroused by the trampling of their feet, the unfortunate lady rose

[Portugal.]

from her bed to inquire the cause of so much noise, when the Infante burst open the door. Exposed to the gaze of his companions D. Maria instinctively drew the counterpane around her as a protection, but the infuriated prince, seizing the covering with one hand, with the other struck her to the earth, leaving her shamefully exposed; then, drawing a dagger given him as a present by D. Maria's own brother, he stabbed his helpless victim in the side. The fidalgos who accompanied him, horrified at the sight, turned aside, and tears were shed by the bravest, but no one interfered. The Infante, drawing his dagger from the wound, maddened as it would appear by the sight of blood, stabbed his wife again and again, as calling on her Saviour for mercy, she expired. Thus D. João repeated the dreadful tragedy of his own mother's death and within sight of the very spot where her lovely form had been profaned by the assassin's steel.

Having completed his crime, the Infante fled the city, and for some time afterwards wandered over the province of Beira, sombre and taciturn, and a prey to remorse. Eventually he was pardoned by D. Leouor's intercession. Finding himself disappointed in his project of marrying his niece, he left the court for one of his castles in the north; but, hunted down by his son and his brother-in-law, both thirsting for his blood, he fled to Galliza, and there died, years after, in exile.

Continuing the walk by the Rua dos Contiuhos, we reach the *Sê Velha*—for the actual cathedral is a modern building. It stands at the summit of a street of steps, in a bold, abrupt position, soaring right up above the network of lanes and alleys that surround it. Restored and barbarised though it has been, enough yet remains to show its original structure. It is a cross church of tolerable size, with central tower and apsidal chapels at the E. of each transept, low, heavy, and gloomy—

\* Half church of God, half castle 'gainst the Moor."

The great characteristic of the aisles is their clerestory windows: the transepts project very little; and the whole is embattled. Portuguese writers assert that in this church D. Fernando armed the Cid with the sword with which he sent him forth to conquer the kingdom of Valença. But the greatest antiquity that can really be assigned to it is the reign of Afonso Henriques. The entrance is from the N. Notice on the rt. hand a kind of sarcophagus projecting from the wall; it is the tomb of D. Sisoando, the first governor of the city after its final capture from the Moors. The inscription is in Portuguese, which shows that the actual tomb cannot be earlier than about 1260. In the interior notice the good flamboyant retahulo of the high altar, the curious Romanesque windows in the transept-apses, and the triforium of the nave. The chapel on the Epistle side of the altar was rebuilt by D. João Soares, bishop of the see, who assisted at the council of Trent, and was buried here. That on the opposite side contains a good early high tomb to a prelate whose name is unknown; and another with a recumbent effigy of a veiled lady. The latter represents Dona Bataça, daughter of the Grecian princess Irene and of William Count de Viutemiglio; she was governess to S. Isabel. The sacristy, the work of the Bishop Afonso do Castello Branco, contains little of interest; nor is the coro-alto remarkable. The piers are eased, in the usual Portuguese fashion, with azulejos. On the outside, observe the noble Romanesque western door and window: they are among the best specimens in Portugal. It was in this church that the Master of Aviz received the crown of Portugal under the title of D. João I. He entered Coimbra in solemn procession on the 3rd of March, 1385; a crowd of men and boys met him a league from the city, crying out in anticipation of his election, "*Portugal, Portugal por el Rei D. João I. Em boa hora venha o nosso Rei!*" At the gate of the city he was met by the nobility and the deputies of the Cortes, who

escorted him to the cathedral. Here the bishop, D. Lourenço, the dean, and the chapter were in waiting. The Master was conducted under a canopy into the choir, where, after *Te Deum* had been sung, he offered his private devotions; and then, returning with the same pomp, took up his abode in the palace, then called the *Paços de Alcaçova*. The Cortes met in the church of S. Francisco; João das Regras, the Portuguese Justinian, demonstrated that the King of Spain had no right to the crown; and endeavoured, with much less success, to show that D. João and D. Diniz, sons of D. Pedro and Iguéz de Castro, were illegitimate. The act of acclamation took place in a hall of the palace on the 6th of April.

Near the *Sã Velha* is the University printing-press, one of the best of the kind in Portugal; and, close to it, the church of *S. João de Almedina*, a curious Romanesque building, founded by D. Fernando in gratitude for his victory.

Next visit the church of *S. Salvador*, which stands nearly at the top of the hill on which the city is built. It is a small but very curious Romanesque building. Over the W. door is this contemporary inscription:—

"Stephanus  
Martini sua  
Sponte fecit hunc  
Portalem laeta  
Fronte E. M. C. C.  
V. I. I. E. M."

Thus we learn that the date of the church is era 1207, that is, A.D. 1169; and that the founder was Estevão Martins. On the exterior of the chancel, in the N. wall, is another curious inscription:—

"Ego vermodus vermudi accepti  
Istum monumentum  
XII Dies transactis de Aprilis  
Era MCCXXIV."—

which therefore marks the burial-place of Bermudo Bermudez, A.D. 1186. Notice on the S. side the pretty little chapel of N. S. do Salvador, founded, as an inscription tells us, by Guimar de Sá, as a burial-place for her husband, Afonso de Barros, in

1515; and where she herself was buried in 1532.

Hence the traveller may visit the present *Cathedral*, originally the ch. of the Jesuits: it contains nothing, however, to recompense him for the trouble. The see was transferred hither in 1772.

Still ascending, we reach the *Museum*, which is extremely rich in specimens of geology, mineralogy, and conchology. The natural history department is not well stocked, the chief objects being two very fine crocodiles, and some wolves and wild boars of great size from the immediate neighbourhood. The anatomical museum is very poor. We pass on to the *Hospital*, established since 1871, in a building formerly devoted to the *Lycée*, and soon after arrive at the

*University* proper, the buildings of which occupy the very summit of the hill. The traveller who would enjoy a fine view of the city and of the adjacent country, should ascend the tower of the *University*. As early as 1290 the schools, as they were then called, were erected in the *Alfama* at Lisbon. D. Diniz, in 1308, transferred them to Coimbra; by D. Afonso IV. they were again removed to Lisbon; and in 1537 definitively transferred here by D. João III. The old part of the building is of very great interest, but the new is of a most ordinary character. The observatory has now a very good collection of astronomical instruments. The quadrangle opposite to it contains the various lecture-rooms, &c., the *Sala dos Actos*, which is well deserving of notice, and is of striking interest when any doctor's degree is given; for then all persons of distinction in Coimbra are present, in full dress, to witness the ceremony, which has far more of éclat than the formal one at which similar degrees are conferred at Cambridge or Oxford.

The *University Library*, a magnificent chamber, divided into three parts, each opening into the other, the effect of which is remarkably good, contains about 60,000 volumes. It was much enriched with the

spoils of the suppressed convents; 16,000 volumes were brought in from that of S. Bento, 41,000 from Sta. Cruz, 14,000 from Sta. Rita, 34,000 from the Graça: these collections are partly arranged in adjoining rooms, and partly incorporated with the original library. Those who have attained the *Doctorate* in any Faculty have the privilege of a room to themselves for reading; but no books are allowed to be taken from the library.

The students of Coimbra, as in almost all European universities, reside in licensed houses in the city, colleges being all but unknown. Their number, in 1862, amounted to 960. The Coimbra-man wears a gown not unlike the Jobnian gown at Cambridge; he has no cap; but the *gorro*, which was originally the begging-pouch, and which he carries in his hand, serves to cover his head when the sun is very powerful. It would be difficult to find a finer set of men than are the students at Coimbra; and the civility and courtesy which the stranger will meet from them cannot fail to impress him very favourably. They are generally much older when they go to Coimbra than the students who resort to the English universities. The *University* course lasts five years. There are five faculties—*theology*, *law*, *medicine*, *mathematics*, and *philosophy*; besides a school of design. Coimbra still claims to be the first school of law in Europe; and, as all judges and similar officials, as well as the peers of parliament, are required to have taken a degree here, that faculty is both the most numerous and the best supplied. The numbers in the various faculties were, in 1861: *law*, 467; *curso administrativo*, 40; *theology*, 105; *mathematics*, 71; *philosophy*, 228; *medicine*, 54. The school of *medicine*, at one time almost worthless, is beginning to be much esteemed; the attendance on that of *theology* has greatly fallen off since the alienation of the tithes by D. Pedro IV., those who are designed for holy orders being now, for the most part, of a class who cannot support the expense

of an university education; consequently, they frequent the more economical *Seminario* at Santarem.

The University is governed by a rector, nominated by the king, but not from among the members of the academy. He is sometimes in holy orders, and occasionally is a man of rank, as in the case of the late venerable Marquez de Terena. The period of office is three years, but at the expiration of that term he is usually reappointed. Nominally, above him is the *reformador*. The rector presides over the *Concelho dos Decanos*, which consists of the deans of the faculties, 2 syndics, the *conservador* and the *ouvidor*, and the secretary. His especial charge is the finance of the university, but he is assisted by the Junta da Fazeuda. The chancellor of the university was, till the suppression of the monasteries, the general of the Augustinians. The number of professors (*lentes catheraticos*) is very large. Thus there are 7 for the faculty of theology: the 1st, *Historia Ecclesiastica*; the 2nd, *Theologia Dogmatico Polemica*, para as lições dos lugares Theologicos; the 3rd, ditto, para as lições de *Theologia Symbolica*; the 4th, ditto, para as lições de *Theologia Mystica*; the 5th, *Theologia Moral*; the 6th, *Theologia Liturgica*; the 7th, the *Theologia Exegetica*. The whole tone of theological teaching at Coimbra is very much opposed to Ultramontane tenets, and several of the text-books employed are in the Roman Index. Each professor has his *substituto ordinario*, and sometimes a *substituto extraordinario*; and every faculty has its fiscal, its secretary, and its beadle. No student is allowed to attend a course of lectures in any faculty without having passed one year in the Lycêo. Five years is the term required to obtain the degree of *bacharel formado*, which in civil law qualifies for a judgeship or for practice at the bar; but to attain to the degree of a doctor another year is required, and a second examination. The whole course of medicine lasts eight years. It was Pombal who introduced much of the present system, and it can-

not be denied that, when he visited the university with almost absolute power, it stood greatly in need of reform. Immediately after being matriculated the students returned home, and did not again appear till just before the period had arrived for their examination; certificates were hardly ever refused; and the degrees of doctor, licentiate, and bachelor, were given to every one who chose to apply for them. Now the term begins in autumn, and lasts till the end of May; then follow the public examinations, which continue till the end of July; and the students have then a vacation of 3 months. The whole annual expense of an education at Coimbra, including board, lodging, and matriculation, as nothing is paid for tuition, need not, even on a liberal allowance, exceed 80*l.* or 90*l.*

Leaving the university buildings, we find ourselves in the Largo do Castello, where, until the middle of the last century, the castle of Coimbra stood. There is an anecdote connected with this fortress, which is much dwelt upon by Portuguese historians as an example of the fidelity of the ancient *fidalgua* to their sovereign. About the year 1246, Martin de Freitas was *alcaide* or governor of the castle of Coimbra. The king, D. Sancho II., to whom he had sworn fealty, had, by a series of foolish measures, impoverished his people, and incurred the hatred of the clergy—in those days all-powerful. His brother D. Affonso, Count of Boulogne, was longing to supplant him, and his wife, D. Mecia, had betrayed and abandoned him. The result was a Papal bull, declaring him deposed and conferring the crown of Portugal on his brother, who took the title of D. Affonso III. D. Sancho fled to Castile, and his kingdom acknowledged the usurper in every part except in Coimbra, where the faithful *alcaide* refused to deliver up the castle unless ordered to do so by the sovereign who had committed it to his care. Promises and threats were found to be of no avail, and the castle's strength gave little hope of

an easy capture. In 1248, D. Sancho died at Toledo, and the news was communicated to Martiu de Freitas that he might consider himself absolved of his oath of allegiance; but the valiant governor refused to surrender his trust until, with a safe-conduct from the new king, he had been to Toledo and deposited the keys of the fortress in the hands of his dead master. He then returned, and ordered the gates to be unbarred.

In 1772, the old castle was ordered to be demolished, and the materials employed in the erection of a large observatory. This building was abandoned when but a few feet from the ground, it being found that the passing carts occasioned a trembling motion inconvenient in such an establishment. In 1872 the portion of the building available was devoted to public wash-houses. A small portion of the castle-wall is still in existence. The inscriptions are preserved in the university.

The next object of interest is the aqueduct. It passes in front of the Botanic Garden on 21 arches, and was built by D. Sebastião in 1568. The water drawn off for its supply put an end to the fountains in the convent of Santa Cruz, a loss of which the canons complained to the king, but in vain.

The *Jardim Botânico*, though not equal to that at Lisbon, is worth a visit. Passing the *Collegio Ursulino*, and the *Seminario* with its church—both interesting objects—we reach the *Penedo da Saudade* and the *Penedo da Meditação*, two elevated spots, from which most lovely views are obtained of the valley of the Mondego and the surrounding country. Not far off is the *Convent of S. Antonio dos Olivares*, founded by D. Urraca, one of the earlier queens of Portugal. The view from that spot is also very fine. Returning to the city, we pass the *Convent of Cellas*, founded by Santa Sancha, the favourite daughter of D. Sancho I.; and near it, from among the olive-trees, peep out the spire and cross of a small chapel, which marks the spot where, according to tradition, the virgin saint Comba suffered martyrdom. Every

year, towards the close of the spring, the young girls of Coimbra deck her shrine with wreaths of roses in remembrance of the rosy crown of martyrdom they believe she wore.

A little further on is the *Cerca de S. Cruz*, formerly laid out in walks, with plantations, flowers, and fountains; but it is now dug up, and produces grain and other crops. Soon after we reach the famous *Convent of S. Cruz* and its church, both closely connected with early Portuguese history. The bishop D. Bernardo having, in 1129, permitted the canons to abandon the cloistral life, and to hold private property, D. Tello, the archdeacon, S. João Peculiar, the master of the school, and D. Miguel, the prior, refused to accede to such a violation of the ancient discipline, and resolved to continue the canonical life under the strict rule of S. Augustine. They obtained from Afonso Henriques this site, then called the *Banhos da Rainha*, and the foundation of the monastery, named Santa Cruz from an ancient church under the same dedication, was laid by him June 28, 1131. The present church was rebuilt by D. Manoel, who employed French architects, in 1515. It is a large flamboyant building, with a nave of five bays, two of which are taken up by the gallery for the coro-alto. The tombs of Afonso Henriques and of D. Sancho I., erected for D. Manoel by Thomé Velho, are respectively in the N. and S. of the choir. The ancient sepulchres of these monarchs were opened in the presence of D. Manoel, Oct. 25, 1515, and the bodies of both were found uncorrupted:—

"Cidade rica do santo  
Corpo do seu Rei Primeiro,  
Que ainda vimos com espanto  
Ha tão pouco tempo inteiro  
Dos annos que podem tanto."

So says the poet Sá de Miranda, who was present at the opening.

The body of the first monarch was raised from the coffin, and seated on a throne spread with crimson velvet figured with gold; they put the crown on its head, the sword in its right hand, and the shield on the left arm: the mantle of the order of Aviz co-



vered the corpse. D. Mauoel, followed by the nobility, first kissed the hand as that of a king, and then the feet as that of a saint; the same ceremony was then performed to D. Sancho, and both bodies were again committed to the tomh.

The coro-alto deserves particular examination. Its 72 stalls are admirably carved, partly in Scriptural subjects, partly in castles and beasts represented with great spirit. Particularly notice the pulpit in this ch., which, it is said, was cut out of one immense stone; its exquisite workmanship will amaze the artist as well as the counoiseur.

It was in this church, according to Portuguese tradition, that the apparition of Affonso Henriques occurred, at the moment that D. João I. was attacking Ceuta.

"In Santa Cruz, at Coimbra,

The monks were saying tierce;  
And scantily through the windows  
The storied sunbeams pierce;  
When clang'd the gates and clash'd the floor  
Of God's serene abode;  
And right, right up to the chancel door  
A kingly spectre rode.

"Then canon gaz'd at canon,  
And monks together press'd,  
And there was awe and terror,  
And crossing of the breast;  
Till by the earl's fair coronet,  
And by the well-scar'd cheek,  
They knew Affonso the Adored,  
The victor of Ourique.

"This day,'—thus spake the royal form,  
And the brethren held their breath,—

"This day Don John at Ceuta  
Must strike for life or death:  
Yet let each heart be joyous;  
Yet let each eye be bright:  
I and my son Don Sancho  
Are going to the fight!"

"That very hour at Ceuta

Two kingly forms were seen,  
Mounted on steeds as white as snow,  
Of more than mortal men:  
No word they spake, no stroke they strake,  
As they charged the Moorish rank;  
Yet evermore, where their steeds pass'd o'er,  
Th' accursed Crescent sank."

Observe in the sacristy some pictures, of which Mr. Robinson, in the article referred to at page xxvii, selects two as worthy of particular attention. The first is the large, black-looking picture of the Pente-

cost, which that gentleman fixes as belonging to the period 1530-40. It bears the signature of an unknown artist, Velaseo, whom Mr. Robinson conjectures to be the artist of some other pictures at Vizeu, of which we shall treat further on. The second is the picture of Christ before Pilate, and this bears the signature of an equally unknown man, "Ovia."

The cloisters and chapter-house are of the finest flamboyant; the former are perhaps the only great work of this style executed under D. João III. They have a fountain in the middle, and are usually called the *Claustro da Manga*, from a tradition that the king traced their design on his sleeve (*Manga*, as in French *Manche*). In all probability, however, they are the mere carrying out of the design of D. Manoel. In the chapter chapel is the tomb of S. Theotonio, one of the first canons:—

"Hum sacerdote vem brandindo a espada  
Contra Arronches, que toma, por vingança  
De Leiria que d'autes fol tomada  
Por quem por Mafumede enresta a lanca;  
He Theotonio, prior."—*Lusiad*, viii. 19.

A flat stone in another chapel is said to mark the resting-place of the knights who fell at Campo d' Ourique. Hence, the visitor is taken to the *Santuário*, a dodecagonal modern building. In its upper story is preserved an immense quantity of relics: the most remarkable, and about the genuineness of which there can be no reasonable doubt, are the skulls of the five Franciscan martyrs of Morocco.

Here was deposited the sword worn by Affonso Henriques at the battle of Ourique, and by Affonso IV. in that of the Salado. A letter of D. Sebastião's is extant, and a facsimile of it has been engraved in the *Antiquario Conimbricense*, in which, before his fatal expedition to Africa, he requests from the prior the loan of the sword and the shield:—"Me pareceo escre veruos, assi pera encomendardes a nosso Senhor o bom successo desta empreza, que por seu serviço faço, como pera vos dizer que desejo levar nella a espada e escudo daquelle grande e valleroso primeiro Rei deste Reino Dom Afonso Aurri-



quez coja sepultroua está nesse mosto; porque espero è nosso Senhor que eó estas armas me de as vitorias que El Rei Dom Afonso com ellas teve." The letter is dated March 14, 1578. On the 4th of the following Aug. the unfortunate king perished at Alcaeer Quibir.

It was in this convent that D. Antonio, afterwards grand prior of Crato, and the unsuccessful competitor of Philip of Spain for the crown of Portugal, was educated. He was the illegitimate son of the Infante D. Luis (son of D. João III.), by Violante Gomez, who, for her excessive beauty, was by a somewhat extraordinary compliment surnamed *the Pelican*. There are extant several letters written by D. Luis with respect to the education of this son; and the chroniclers tell us how, in 1550, when D. João III. and his queen visited Santa Cruz, they peeped in through a window to see how their grandson was spending his time in his cell. D. Antonio (who of course could not have been previously informed of the visit he was likely to receive) was found diligently employed in his studies, and never once raised his eyes to the window; whereat the whole court was exceedingly edified.

3rd walk. We cross the river by the new bridge. The old bridge on the same site was erected, as an inscription upon it proved, by D. Manoel, in 1513. For the original erection the city was indebted to Afonso Henriques. D. Manoel's work consisted in "fazer de novo esta ponte até as *Esperas*, e re-edificar até à Cruz de São Francisco." Where the *esperas*, that is, the *spheres* (see under Batalha), were, is not now known. This bridge was the scene of the extraordinary procession called the Procissão dos Nus, or dos Santos Martyres de Marocoos. It had its origin in 1423, when the plague was raging in the city. One Vicente Martins made a vow that, if he and his 5 sons were delivered from the contagion by the intercession of the 5 martyrs, he would annually visit the convent of Santa Cruz, where their relics reposed, going through the streets with his

sons, naked from the waist upwards. The devotion became very popular; and on the 16th Jan. every year crowds of penitents, some wearing linen drawers, some only girt with a towel, went in procession from the convent of S. Francisco da Ponte across the bridge, and through the 2 most frequented streets of the city, to Santa Cruz. Here a preacher was waiting for them in the pulpit, and a sermon followed. In 1641 the number of penitents was 220, but it often exceeded that amount. In the 16th century a bishop of Coimbra suppressed the procession; but the plague immediately after breaking out with great fury, he was compelled to re-establish it. It was finally abolished by Bishop D. Francisco de Lemos in the 18th century. A long account of its origin is given in the 'Historia Serafica' of Fr. Mannel da Esperança, b. i., ch. viii., sect. iii., ed. 1656; and in the 'Antiquario Conimbricense,' No. 5.

The Mondego is the largest river of those which rise in Portugal; its source is in the Estrella, and the verdure and richness of its banks are the constant theme of the Portuguese poets. Its smoothness and gentleness in spring and summer are set forth by Camoens:—

"Vão as serenas aguas  
Do Mondego deslizando  
E mansamente até o mar não parao;"—

but in winter it is liable to inundations, which do much mischief. The greatest which has happened in late years was that of 1831. The Praça d'Ascensão then stood deep in water, and several families were isolated for 2 days. On the third day the canons of Santa Cruz, according to an ancient custom, manned several boats with lay brothers, who, at the great hazard of their lives, distributed provisions among those who had been cut off from the possibility of obtaining them otherwise. An eye-witness describes the scene as the boat was rowed along one of the poorest streets, the wretched inhabitants crowding to the windows, and chanting the *Bemdito seja*. These inundations, freshes, or *cheias*,

occasion great loss of property in the lower parts of the city.

On the opposite side, on the l. hand, and close to the water's edge, are the remains of the old monastery of Santa Clara. The ruins of the church still exist; the other buildings have been destroyed by the inundations of the river. It was founded by Dona Mór Dias in 1286, and refounded by Sta. Isabel in 1330. The names of the 2 principal entrances are still preserved: the *Porta da Rosa*—where, as the *Portuguese* legend (adopted by or adopted from the German) says, the money which Sta. Isabel was about to bestow on the poor was miraculously changed into roses, on her replying to the question of D. Diniz, "What are you carrying?" "Only roses;"—and the *Porto do Conto*, or *da Cadêa*, from the chain which was stretched across it, and which marked the limits of the right of asylum. It was here that, according to tradition, D. Pedro corresponded with Ignez de Castro by means of the pipe which conveyed water from the *Fonte dos Amores* to the convent; and here also that, 7 years after her death, she was disinterred to undergo the ceremony of coronation, and to be sworn fealty to as Queen of Portugal. In this same convent lived and died D. Isabel, daughter of Affonso IV., and D. Joanna, daughter of Affonso V.

We next visit the *Quinta das Lagrimas*, the scene of the lamentable fate of Ignez de Castro, whose sad history, stripped of its poetical embellishments, is simply this:—Ignez de Castro was the daughter of a Spanish nobleman who took refuge with her father from the tyranny of their own monarch in the court of Affonso IV. The Infante D. Pedro fell in love with her, privately married her, and placed her for security in this quinta. Others of the Castilian nobility also taking refuge with the Portuguese monarch, and being well received by the Infante through the influence of his bride, the courtiers of Affonso became jealous of the foreigners, and induced the King to consent to the death of Ignez. He accordingly visited the *Quinta das Lagrimas* while

his son was absent on a hunting party; but, touched by the tears and beauty of Ignez de Castro, and the prayers of her children, he left the house without carrying out his resolution. The 3 knights who accompanied him, Pedro Coelho, Diogo Pacheco, and Alvaro Gonsalves, upbraided him with his vacillation, and, having wrung a reluctant permission from him, murdered their victim almost in the king's presence, Jan. 7, 1355. The fury of D. Pedro on his return was such as more or less to affect his reason to the end of his life. He took up arms against his father, and laid waste the whole of Minho, till a hollow reconciliation was effected by the Archbishop of Braga. After his accession to the crown he obtained possession of 2 of the knights, Pacheco escaping, and they were tortured to death. An assembly of the states was convoked at *Cantanhede*, where D. Pedro swore upon the Gospels to the reality of his private marriage with Ignez; and then followed that coronation of the corpse, which is one of the most romantic passages in modern history. The whole story forms, as every one knows, the subject of the most beautiful episode in the *Lusiad*:—

"Estavas, linda Ignez, posta em socego,  
Dos teus annos colhendo o doce fruto;  
Naquelle engano d'alma ledo e cego  
Que a fortuna não deixa durar muito:  
Nos saudosos campos do Mondego  
De teus formosos olhos nunca enxuto  
Aos montes enluando, e as ervinhas,  
O nome, que no peito escrito tinhas.

"Do teu príncipe allí te respondião  
As lembranças, que na alma lhe moravão,  
Que sempre ante seus olhos te trazião:  
Quando dos teus formosos se apartavão:  
De noite em doces sonhos, que mentião;  
De dia em pensamentos, que voavão:  
E quanto em fim cuidava, e quanto via,  
Erão tudo memorias de alegria."

In this quinta is the celebrated *Fonte dos Amores*, shaded by venerable cedars, on one of which is cut the verse—

"Eu del sombra a Ignez formosa."

This fountain was so called at least as early as 1360, for in that year the

authorities of Coimbra published an edict condemning to 30 days' imprisonment any one who should injure the conduit from the Fonte dos Amores to the convent. The view here of the river, of the city beyond, and the bridge, is very lovely.

Hence, ascending the steep bill to the S. of the river, we reach the new *monastery of Sta. Clara*, which crowns its summit. D. João IV., perceiving that the Mondego had almost ruined the whole convent, resolved to translate it to this hill, the Monte da Esperança. The Count de Cantanhede, afterwards Marquez de Marialva, who commanded the Portuguese at the victories of Montes Claros and the Lines of Elvas, was charged with the execution of the work. Fr. João Turriano was the architect. The first stone was laid July 3rd, 1649. The convent is a long plain white building, with rows of square windows. At the entrance is preserved the chain which gave its name to the Porta da Cadêa, mentioned above. The church contains nothing remarkable except the silver shrine of Sta. Isabel, the work of the Bishop Affonso de Castello Branco, which cost 15,000 crusados. The daughter of Pedro III., King of Arragon, Sta. Isabel, was born at Saragossa in 1271, married to D. Diniz at the age of 14, and, after a life spent in good works, died, while engaged in the mission of a peacemaker, at Extremoz, July 4, 1336. Though venerated by the Portuguese as a saint from the moment of her decease, she was not formally canonized till 1625.

Coimbra was the birthplace of Sá de Miranda, who perhaps claims the second place among Portuguese poets, notwithstanding the harshness of his verses, which gave occasion for the critic Manoel de Faria e Sousa to declare, with more point than truth, that Francisco de Sá was an excellent poet for all people who were getting deaf. He was born in 1495, studied in the university, and, after travelling through Spain and Italy, settled himself in his Quinta da Tapada, where he lived on intimate terms with all the

celebrated writers of his time, and high in the favour of D. João III. He fell violently in love, after returning from his travels, with D. Briolanja de Azevedo, who was so much older than himself, and so excessively plain, that her father for some time refused to consent to the marriage, fearing that Sá de Miranda would soon become disgusted with such a bride. However, it took place, and the poet and his wife lived most happily together to the end of their days. He survived her 3 years, dying in 1558. His works were not published in his lifetime, though they circulated widely in MS. They consist of eclogues, sonnets, canções, elegies, and odes, in the last of which kinds of poetry lies the chief excellence of Sá de Miranda.\*

An interesting excursion may be made from Coimbra to Pedrogão Grande (see Rte. 22).

From Coimbra the railway runs through a wooded and undulated country until it reaches

7 kil. *Souzella* Stat.; then

12 kil. \*\* *Mouthridge* Stat. This town, the most important of the district which produces the famous Bairrada wine, so much of which now enters the market as port, is the starting point for Vizeu, Mangualde, Busaco, and the baths of Luso. Within a very few years scarcely any means of visiting those places other than a miserable donkey was to be had, and the estalagem was one of the dirtiest in Portugal. Now, a tolerable inn offers itself as a resting-place, and a good diligencia runs to Vizeu for 2000 reis, or to Luso for 200 reis each person. Carriages may also be hired.

We presume the traveller will not neglect the opportunity of paying a visit to

“Grim Busaco's iron ridge,”

\* On the history and antiquities of Coimbra consult the following books: the ‘Historia Breve de Coimbra,’ by Bernardo de Brito Botelho, 1733; the ‘Antiquidades de Coimbra,’ by Antonio Coelho Gasco; the ‘Historia da Santa Cruz de Coimbra,’ by Fr. Jeronimo Romano. The ‘Belleza de Coimbra,’ by Antonio Moniz Barreto Corte Real, part 1. Coimbra, 1831, is not much to be depended upon.

as Sir Walter Scott, not very happily, calls it. The best way to make this excursion is to take the diligencia to Luso, famous for its waters, and there put up at the Hospedaria, Serra. Next morning, having ordered breakfast and dinner to be sent to some one of the numerous shady springs, we ascend the mountain and survey the wonderful panorama extended before us. To the N. is Grijó (of which we shall speak under "Oporto and its environs"), distinguishable 45 miles off; to the E. the Serra da Estrella and the mountain range of Castello Rodrigo, some 90 miles distant; to the W. the sea, and the crags and cliffs of the coast; and, on all sides, cities, towns, and villages are dispersed over a landscape unexcelled in beauty by any part of Europe.

The convent itself is a most uninteresting building; but the forest trees, and especially the cedars, are particularly fine. The Portugal cypresses, which are so like cedars as to be often mistaken for them, deserve especial notice. They were transplanted from the mountains near Goa about the year 1600, and all the Portugal cypresses in Europe are derived from them. Some 20 years since they were nearly destroyed by a fire which burst out on the skirts of the mountain, and consumed hundreds of trees. The peasants of the surrounding country assembled by thousands, and by great exertions succeeded in isolating the part which they could not save, and the fire then burnt itself out. The grounds of Busaco were celebrated among the monasteries of Europe: a brief of Urban VIII., in 1643, excommunicates *ipso facto* all those who should injure any trees in them. The shade of the cedars, gigantic planes, walnuts, chestnuts, and cork-trees, used to be compared by the monks, and perhaps not unjustly, to that of Lebanon when in all its glory. The convent commands a noble view of the Estrella, curving like a crescent from S.W. to N.E., and of the whole valley of the Mondego. It is well described by Southey: "The convent,

surrounded by an extensive and almost impervious wood, stands in what may be called the crater of the loftiest part of the ridge: its precincts, which included a circumference of about 4 m., were walled in. Within that circuit were various chapels and religious stations; and on the summit of the mountain, which is within the enclosure, a stone cross was erected, of enormous size, upon so huge a foundation that 3000 cartloads of stone were employed in constructing its base. The cells of the brethren were round the church, not in a regular building, but accommodated to the irregularities of the ground, and lined with cork, which was everywhere used instead of wood, because of the dampness of the situation. Every cell had its garden and its watercourse, the cultivation of these little spots being the only recreation which the inhabitants allowed themselves as lawful." It is truly melancholy to see the desolate and dilapidated condition to which these chapels are now reduced.

At the base of this mountain are the Luso Caldas, which, in the season, are resorted to by many invalids, and which now afford the convenience of two inns, so that they who would visit the convent and the mountain itself at leisure can easily do so.

*Busaco* is celebrated in history for the bloody battle fought here Sept. 27, 1810. This convent was the key of the English position in the struggle which has given an European celebrity to the place.

The battle of Busaco was forced upon the Duke, contrary to his plans and wishes, by the timidity of the English Government, and the constant and vexatious evasion of his orders by the Portuguese authorities nominally under his command. His object was, after clearing the country of its harvests and its inhabitants, to concentrate the whole population behind the Lines at Torres Vedras. The obvious course was to keep the army in the rear of the retreating mass, and to avoid battle if possible till they should have arrived at the position where the first stand was to be made.

The Portuguese authorities, however, would not or could not enforce their commands; and the English Government was seriously meditating the withdrawal of the whole army and the surrender of the Peninsula. The battle was therefore fought, partly to satisfy the English that the French were not invincible, and partly to give time for the clearing of the country. Masséna, though at the head of an immensely superior force, numbering 65,000 to the Duke's 40,000 (and the greater part of the latter Portuguese recruits), hesitated in advancing. When Almeida (see under that place) fell by treachery, the Duke's retreat began, the peasantry retiring before him within the Lines of Torres Vedras. For some time it was doubtful by which of the three roads he might take Masséna would advance. The heads of his columns were at Vizeu and at Celorico; he might therefore have marched by the left bank of the Mondego, through Ceia, Gallizes, and Foz d'Arouce; or by the valley of the Vouga, which seemed the more likely, as it turned the flank of the Serra de Alcoba, and gave him the flat country about Sardão and Mealhada for his cavalry operations; or he might take the straight road, which he did eventually choose, through Mortagna and Villacova, which passes through Busaco. The Duke, therefore, to be prepared for these three contingencies, was obliged to keep Leith on the left of the Mondego, while he stationed his whole cavalry in the plain near Mealhada, and he himself watched the centre at Mortagna. Behind the Serra de Busaco there is a practicable ford on the Mondego, over which passes the road from Villacova to Foz d'Arouce. By this the Duke was enabled to concentrate his forces after he had ascertained that the enemy, by passing the Criz, had finally committed himself to the direct line by Busaco. This line of advance lies, as the traveller from Vizeu to the Estrella will see for himself, through high table-land, crossed by successive ridges, forming as it were steps up to, and parallel with, the Serra de

Busaco. On all the positions between Mortagna and the latter place resistance was made, especially by Gen. Crawford's division, which, excellent in advancing, could never be brought to see the propriety of retreating, and which more than once endangered the whole army by their inconsiderate gallantry. But on the night of Sept. 26th the position was finally taken up on the ridge of the Serra; it occupied about 8 m. in length, and was accessible by three very steep roads, the whole front being crossed by a deep, narrow valley, like the ditch to a fortress, while in front of the left centre projected a spur like a bastion, which commanded a great portion of it. This, which was a little lower than the main ridge, was occupied by Crawford and his light division, who lay down and were concealed by a slight natural rise in the ground, while behind and above them, on the main ridge, the Guards were posted full in view of the enemy. Upon this disposition, the credit of which was due to Crawford himself, hinged the defeat of the main attack. On the right centre of the English position was a ravine running a good way into the hill, through which one of the roads passed. This was the weak point, and had very nearly occasioned the loss of the battle. Ney, who was with the advanced troops, had vehemently urged an attack on the preceding evening, which in all probability would have insured success, inasmuch as Hill had not yet crossed from the left bank of the Mondego, nor had the officers had time to become acquainted with the ground. Masséna, however, was still at Mortagna, 10 m. from the scene of action, and peremptorily forbade any attack till he should arrive. Hence the quarrel between these two officers, and the result of the next day's engagement. On the morning of the 27th the attack began, both by Crawford's position and by the gorge. It took the French half an hour to ascend the mountain by the latter way; but so resolutely did they rush on that they succeeded in forcing back

the right of the 3rd division, and in utterly scattering one Portuguese regiment which lay in the direct path of their advance. They were thus enabled to form directly across the crest of the Serra, with their flank resting on the precipice, and thus cutting off Leith and Hill from the rest of the army. Leith, who alone could perceive this, as the mountain was at that time partially obscured by a fog, immediately changed his front, and advanced upon the enemy with the 38th, supported by the Royals; but in the mean time the face of affairs had been changed by the gallantry of Col. Cameron, who, informed of the danger by a staff-officer, had profited by the mist, charged unexpectedly, and, hand to hand, drove the French down the gorge by which they had ascended. The most remarkable thing in that day's conflict was his judgment and the admirable discipline of the 9th, who in the full tide of victory permitted themselves to be halted at the very edge of the ravine, in order to support any other weak point. In the mean while Ney, who led the right of the French attack, had, after a severe struggle against the natural difficulties of the ascent and the vigorous defence opposed by numerous skirmishers, almost gained the summit, where the Guards were drawn up nearly in front of the convent, which formed the key of the position. Alone, on one of the rocks of the natural bastion mentioned above, sat Gen. Crawford, watching the advance of the enemy and the retreat of the numerous little parties of his own rifles, English and Portuguese, which had been dispersed among the brushwood to annoy and to impede: behind him, and about half a mile in front of the Guards, the 52nd and 43rd were crouching on the ground, and the rifles were already forming their ranks behind them. The enemy, who were yet in column, thinking that they should have time to deploy long before they reached the point on which they saw the Guards, the only troops whom they could see, had arrived within a few yards of the ambuscade when Craw-

ford waved his sword, the light infantry bngles sounded, and a line of 1800 bayonets arose as from the earth. The French, though pausing with exertion and taken at unawares, stood steady; the leading section, all that could bring their muskets to bear without injuring their friends, fired; 2 officers and 10 soldiers of the English dropped; but at that moment Crawford's regiments threw in their volley and charged, and the whole mass, in inextricable confusion, was rolled back to the bottom of the ascent, the soldiers running, tumbling, or jumping as they best could. At the foot of the Serra, between Moira and Omologiosa, Ney, who had strong reserves in hand, contrived to rally the fugitives. But it was evident that no impression had been made on the English position; the French had lost between 4000 and 5000 men, while the extent of the English casualties did not exceed 1300. Masséna therefore recalled his troops, and, having discovered a difficult defile across the Serra de Caracula, succeeded in drawing his soldiers through it, under cover of feigned attacks on the British position. He was thus enabled to turn the Serra de Busaco, and reach the road from Oporto to Coimbra, which traverses its rear. The Duke therefore continued his retreat, and, being some 30 miles nearer, secured a passage over the bridge of Coimbra, and fell back on Torres Vedras. Through the exertions of Colonel Joaquim da Costa Cascaes, there was erected at Busaco, on the 29th of Sept. 1873, a granite obelisk, with an inscription and surmounted by a crystal star, to commemorate the victory gained on those heights over the French, by the allied British and Portuguese armies in 1809.

The effect produced on the mind of Count Hossinsegg on visiting the convent and its quinta—a quinta in which the friars themselves were permitted to walk only once in fifteen days—was very striking; but though the friars have been dispersed far and wide, and for 40 years the touching words of the Count have ceased to be applicable either to them or their

gloomy habitation, yet the words themselves will never lose their charm; therefore we quote them:—"Ce couvent consacré au silence, ce séjour solitaire, l'habillement bizarre des moines, remplissent l'âme d'une terreur involontaire. Oubliant le monde, oubliés par lui, les habitans de ces lieux se promènent à l'ombre des cyprès en gardant un silence religieux. On dirait que la religion a établi ici son trône majestueux et formidable."

Rejoining the railroad at Mealhada, we continue our journey through a highly cultivated district. The land is in many parts well irrigated, and in the more swampy districts drained by innumerable dykes which intersect it in all directions, and are traversed by small boats with white lateen sails; reminding us of Holland. We next stop at

8 kil. \**Mogofores* Stat., an unimportant place upon the river Sertema. From the top of Monte do Crasto, which towers above it, a very fine view is obtained.

8 kil. \**Oliveira do Bairro* Stat.

20 kil. \*\**Aveiro* Stat. The traveller on approaching this station should observe the magnificent view of the city which is obtained from the railway. Should he feel disposed to stop here the Hotel do Vouga affords very fair accommodation, but if he continue onwards we would advise him to leave the carriage for an instant to purchase some of the miniature barrels of egg sweetmeats (*ovos molles*) or preserved mussels (*mexilhão*) which are offered by the noisy damsels at the gate, and for which the place is famous. Aveiro or Nova Bragança, the *Talabriga* of the Romans, is an episcopal city, one of the 17 administrações, and contains 6000 inhab. It is situated on the Ría of the same name, a kind of salt lake, extending 5 leagues to the N., and separated from the sea by a narrow bar of sand. Into this lake the Vouga, the Antua, and 1 or 2 smaller rivers flow. During a year of great drought the bar closed itself against the waters of the Vouga (*Vacua*, that is, nearly empty in summer); a vast accumulation of sand presently formed, and in the succeed-

ing winter the Vouga was unable to force its way through its old channel. Consequently the low grounds between Aveiro and the sea were inundated, though the inundation did not increase so rapidly as was expected, as much of the water filtered through the sand. In summer the stream being insufficient to replace the evaporation, marshes (*alagadiças*) were formed all along the harbour, and a kind of typhus, little less virulent than the plague, broke out in the city. This and intermittent fevers are said to have reduced the population from 14,000 to its present number. In 1808 government opened a new passage for the river; the works were under the direction of Col. Gomes de Carvalho, and cost 250,000 crusados. A dyke, of very great length, and with an average height of 48 feet, was erected; the inundated grounds were immediately left several feet above water, and the harbour was reduced to its former bounds; but as a port it never will and never can regain its ancient importance, since it is liable, as is every port on the west, saving that of Lisbon, to such outbreaks and encroachments of the ocean as no hydraulic works can resist. The healthiness of the place has since increased, though it is still subject to intermittent fevers. Its great article of trade is salt, which is obtained by evaporation from pits in the inundated ground.

It was from Aveiro that Vareiro sailed when he discovered Newfoundland. In 1497 the Portuguese established their cod-fishery in that country; in 1578 they had 50 vessels engaged in the trade, while the English had only 30. As late as the time of D. Afonso V., Portugal exported bacalhao to the Levant; now she receives nearly all from foreigners. The fishermen of Aveiro are among the best in the country, and form almost a separate caste. They are associated in companies of about 150 men each; their boats differ from those of other ports, and resemble huge canoes with very high prows. Some of the landed proprietors usually advance the money for the first pur-

chase, to be repaid by instalments. The directors of the gang buy sails and uezs, and the produce is thus divided: of every haul the boat gets a half, the net a fourth, and the crew a fourth. The fish here taken is the sardinha, the hake, and the gurnet; it is carried in baskets, on the heads of women, into the interior. The city itself is gloomy, and seems deserted; the streets are narrow and dark, and are seamed with salt and filthy canals. There is, however, a handsome bridge over the Vouga, erected under the patronage of D. João V., in 1713. The cathedral is a squalid and tawdry room, up 1 pair of stairs, in the Travessa da Sé. The church of S. Antonio stands well in a kind of park-like enclosure, where a former right of sanctuary is marked off with crosses. Hence, through the limes, is a pretty view of the Ría, and the Atlantic beyond. This place gave the title of Duke to the unfortunate nobleman who suffered for the plot of 1758. There are several other objects which may prove interesting to the visitor, such as the *Lycéo*, a modern construction; the tomb of Sta. Joanna, in the Convent of Jesus, a beautiful specimen of mosaic (Sta. Joanna was the daughter of Affonso V., and was a nun of this convent); and finally the tomb of D. Brites de Lara, wife of Peter de Medicis, brother of the Grand Duke of

Tuscany, in the convent of the Carmelite monks she founded in 1613.

The traveller will also remark the superior beauty of the women in this part of the country, and their picturesque costume.

15 kil. \**Estarreja* Stat.

13 kil. \**Ovar* Stat. This town has of late years rapidly increased, and has now nearly 12,000 inhab., but it is very unhealthy. It forms one long street, and abounds in *ermidas*. There are two inferior *hospedarias*, one near the station, the other in the town. Hence, the railway runs through a pine-forest, over loose sands. The heat in these *pinhaes* is stifling; there is a perpetual malaria from the filthy pools of salt water that skirt the road.

11 kil. *Esnoriz* Stat.

6 kil. *Espinho* Stat. Much frequented in the bathing season.

3 kil. *Granja* Stat.

7 kil. *Valladares* Stat.

5 kil. *Villa Nova de Gaia*. Here the railway at present terminates, but the remainder of the line which is to carry it by a bridge over the Douro into the city is already in course of construction. Luggage is examined at the station by the octroi guards. Outside, numbers of vehicles will be found to carry the traveller to the city for 200 reis each person.

3 kil. OPORTO, see p. 157.



## ROUTE 16.

## LISBON TO BADAJOZ BY RAIL.

STATIONS.	Dis- tances.	FARES.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Barquinha'	Kil. 111	Reis. 2\$210	1\$720	1\$230
Praia .. .. .	119	2\$370	1\$840	1\$320
Tramagal .. .. .	130	2\$580	2\$010	1\$440
Abrantes .. .. .	135	2\$680	2\$090	1\$490
Bemposta .. .. .	147	2\$920	2\$270	16\$30
Ponte de Sór .. .. .	164	3\$260	2\$540	1\$810
Chança .. .. .	184	3\$660	2\$850	2\$030
Crato .. .. .	200	3\$970	3\$090	2\$210
Portalegre .. .. .	217	4\$310	3\$350	2\$400
Assumar .. .. .	227	4\$510	3\$510	2\$510
Santa Eulalia .. .. .	246	4\$890	3\$800	2\$720
Elvas .. .. .	265	5\$260	4\$100	2\$930
BADAJOZ .. .. .	282	5\$370	4\$170	2\$980

To the Entrocamento (junction) by Rte. 15. For the convenience of passengers direct to Madrid a through carriage leaves Lisbon by the night mail-train, by which means changing carriages in the night is avoided. The through fare to Madrid is:—1st Class, 19.750 reis; 2nd Class, 15.090 reis. After leaving the junction, we arrive at

4 kil. \*\**Barquinha* Stat., a most picturesque little town on the Tagus. Diligencias run from this place to Thomar, fare 500 reis. After leaving this station, we pass the small town of *Tancoes*, near which a military camp was established a few years back, and here the traveller should look out for the *Castle of Almourol*, a most picturesque ruin built upon a rock in the centre of the Tagus. The original castle is supposed to have been founded by the Romans or Lusitanians; the present one was built from the primitive ruins, in 1160, by D. Gualdim Paes, the famous Master of the

Templars (see Thomar). It is formed of 11 towers, connected by curtains of masonry. On the W. are 4 round towers, placed at equal distances; on the E. 5 more, similarly placed; on the S. the Gate Tower, a square building, is seen; and in the centre the *Torre de Menajem*, or Keep, towers over all. All the towers had originally vaulted roofs, which no longer exist; but from the various fragments that remain it is seen that parts of the building were richly sculptured. On the S. side of the rock are the ruins of an ancient quay; but the entrance is now from the N., by a breach made between the third and fourth towers. Owing to its solitary romantic situation, it has been for the last three centuries an object of interest to poets and novelists, who have made it the scene of many of their romances in prose or verse. Its legends are numerous; the most generally accepted one is the following:—

In the 9th century Almourol was

the residence of D. Ramiro, a valiant knight, of Gothic descent, haughty and cruel, as Goths are usually supposed to have been, married to a fair wife, and possessed of a still fairer daughter, his only child. At the close of spring the castellan led his troops to a raid against the Moors. After a month of successful warfare, satiated with slaughter and loaded with booty, he was marching homewards, when, at the close of a sultry day, he encountered two Moorish females, a mother and her daughter, both as lovely as his own wife and child. The little girl carried an earthen jug of water upon her head, which the knight perceiving, and being parched with thirst, ordered her to bring to him. The poor child, trembling at his gruff voice, clung to her mother for safety, and in her trepidation let fall the pitcher and spilt its contents. D. Ramiro, wild with rage, rushed at the pair with his lance at rest and transfixed both to the earth with one thrust. At this moment a boy of 11 years of age made his appearance. He was the son of the murdered woman. The chief ordered him to be bound, and continued his march homewards. The boy, when he reached the castle and saw the wife and daughter of his captor, swore in his heart to avenge on them the deaths of his mother and sister. Years went by, and the wife of D. Ramiro wasted gradually away and died, secretly poisoned by the Moor. D. Ramiro, saddened by this misfortune, left his castle to the care of his daughter, and went to fight against the Saracens. Beatrice (so she was called), thrown thus into contact with the Moorish page, loved him, and he, in spite of his moody disposition, reciprocated her love. One day D. Ramiro returned to the castle, accompanied by a cavalier, who, he informed his daughter, was to be her husband. That night (it was the eve of S. John), Beatrice and the Moor met upon the summit of one of the towers. Madened by the struggle between his love and the revenge he had sworn, he recounted the story of his wrougs and the murder of her mother by his

means. The unhappy girl, horror-struck by the narration, rushed to the battlements and flung herself into the river. The Moor leapt after her, probably to endeavour to save her, but neither were ever again seen alive. From that time, according to the popular belief, towards midnight on the eve of S. John, four figures are seen upon one of the towers of the castle: Beatrice in the arms of her lover, and D. Ramiro, with his wife, kneeling for pardon at their feet.

8 kil. \**Praia* Stat. After passing this station the railway crosses the Tagus upon an oblique iron bridge 488 metres in length. The view obtained here of the town of *Villa Nova de Constancia*, which rises like an amphitheatre above the delta formed by the junction of the Zezere with the Tagus, is very grand.

11 kil. *Tramagal* Stat.

5 kil. \*\**ABRANTES* Stat. and buffet. 4700 inhab. This strongly fortified town occupies the site of the ancient Tibucci, and here it was that the retreat of the French under Junot in 1808 terminated. In acknowledgment of the masterly manner in which the operation was conducted, that general received from Napoleon the title of Duc d'Abrantes. The traveller must by all means visit the church of S. Francisco, which is by some persons considered the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifice in Portugal. Before the battle of Aljubarrota, D. João I. went in pilgrimage to the church of S. João Baptista; and it is recorded that, on remounting his horse at the door, the stirrup-leathers broke, which was regarded by his followers as an evil omen. With great presence of mind he exclaimed, *Calai vos: que quando me não aguardão os loros, menos me aguardarãõ os Castelhanos*. After the victory he revisited this church to return thanks.

The town is about 3 kil. distant from the station. The only hospedaria is a wretched affair, and the traveller will have to provide himself with refreshments at the buffet, if he proposes stopping any time.

12 kil. \**Bemposta* Stat.

17 kil. *Ponte de Sor* Stat. This unhealthy place takes its name from a bridge built over the river Soro by the Romans, and forming a part of the great military road from Santarem to Merida. After crossing the river, the line runs through Alemtejo.

20 kil. *Chuça* Stat.

16 kil.\* *Crato* Stat. This ancient town (3 kil. from the station) was formerly the head of the *Grao-priorado* of Crato, which embraced a tract of country 18 leagues long by 9 wide. The *Grao-prior* possessed civil and criminal jurisdiction in 13 towns, in addition to the right of presentation to the numerous ecclesiastical preferments and commanderies of the Order. It was instituted in 1113, and formed part of the Order of Malta. Until the Spanish usurpation, the *Grao-prior* was always an Infante. The last Infante who held the office was D. Antonio, who, deprived of the crown by the superior force of the Spanish usurper, died in poverty in Paris in 1595. At the Restoration, in 1640, D. João IV. named a fidalgo to the post, but the Order refused to acknowledge the nomination. In 1790 the *Grao-priorado* was joined to the *Casa do Infantado*, and after the constitution was merged in the crown. Crato now retains nothing of its former grandeur but its ancient walls and the ruins of its castle.

About a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a league from Crato lies the castle and chapel of *Nossa Senhora Flor da Rosa*. The fortress, which in former times was considered impregnable, was built by the first Prior D. Frey Alvaro Gonçalves Pereira, who, after a long and useful life, died at Amieira and was buried in this chapel, which he had also erected. Of his 18 children, the most celebrated was D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, Condestavel of the kingdom, and an ancestor of the regal house of Bragança.

17 kil. \*\*PORTALEGRE Stat. The city is 10 kil. from the station. Diligencias convey travellers to and fro at 400 reis each person, but allow only 7 kilos (14 lbs.) of luggage free of charge to each passenger.

Portalegre, the ancient *Amoia*, is an episcopal city of 6000 inhab., and is

one of the 17 administrações. It was erected a sec in 1550, its diocese being dismembered from that of Guarda. The cathedral, the Casa da Camara, the palace of the bishop, and, above all, its lovely scenery, of which a fine view may be had from the summit of the mountain which overhangs the city, are well worth a visit. There are 2 inferior hospedarias. The whole of this district appears to have been exceedingly populous in the time of the Romans, and vestiges of that people are constantly appearing. At Aramenha, the ancient *Medobriga*, about 9 kil. from Portalegre, large quantities of Roman antiquities have been found. At Castello de Vide there is a fine marble portico, which was discovered among the ruins of Medobriga and transported to that place. In the Sever, near Aramenha, there is good trout-fishing.

10 kil. \**Assumar* Stat., a town of about 1000 inhab., the *Ad-septem-arae* of the Romans. The walls and castle were built, according to an inscription over the castle-gate, by Affonso IV. in 1332. In 1701, the Spaniards damaged the defences considerably by springing mines under them, but they were promptly repaired. It is a place of no importance. Arronches (see Rte. 5) is distant 3 kil. from this station.

19 kil. \**Santa Eulalia* Stat.

19 kil. \*\*ELVAS Stat. and buffet. The city is about 600 metres from the station. Elvas is an episcopal city of 14,000 inhab., the first *praga d'armas* in the kingdom, and one of the strongest in Europe. In Spanish, Yelves. On approaching the city we pass the aqueduct, which brings its water from a distance of a league. It consists of three orders of arches, an arrangement which both lightens the weight necessary from its vast height, and prevents what would otherwise be so huge a surface from being distressed by the wind. Elvas was raised to the rank of a city by D. Manoel in 1513, and erected into a bishopric by Pius V. in 1570, the church of Sta. Maria, one of the four parishes, becoming the cathedral. The Sé, though small, is a somewhat in-

teresting building, and contained the best stained glass in Portugal. It stands high, and is approached by a long flight of steps. The Capella Mór was erected by the same masons who built Mafra. The painting of the Assumption of S. Mary by Lourenço Gramercira is much admired by the Portuguese, as are also those in the chapter-house, by Antonio Sequeira, a native of Elvas. In this cathedral is a beautiful marble sarcophagus of one of its bishops. The other 3 parish churches are those of Santa Maria d'Alcaçova, São Pedro, and São Salvador; the latter originally the Jesuits' church. Elvas, however, is chiefly interesting to a military man. The ground upon which it stands is high and commanding, and it forms the key to the roads both to Madrid and to Seville. The city is enclosed by 12 fronts, very irregular in extent, the ditch is dry; the ravelins, &c., are ill-constructed; nearly the whole is surrounded by a covered way and a glacis, with trees planted on the crest. Fort Sta. Lucia is a quadrangular work, occupying an elevation to the S. of the city, of which it commands an excellent view. Fort Lippe, properly N. S. da Graça de Lippe, received its name from the Count of Lippe Bückeburg, the restorer of the Portuguese army in the last century, and generally called the "Great Count." It stands on a high hill, and is exceedingly strong: the stores for the provisions, the quarters for the troops, the kitchens and the bakeries are all shell-proof, as is also the great tank, immediately under, and of the length and breadth of the church, and which sometimes contains a depth of water of 24 ft., enough to supply thousands of men all the year round. Within the fort is an excellent spring, with this remarkable quality, that if oil be poured on to its water, the two coalesce, and form a liquid resembling milk. Fort Lippe is by some military authorities considered almost impregnable, but, with Elvas and Sta. Lucia, far too large for the resources of Portugal, requiring in all a garrison of 12,000 men, whereas the utmost

exertions of the country could scarcely raise an army of 50,000. In one of the dismal parts of this fortress the late Conde de Subserra died, under circumstances of great tribulation, his only attendant being his daughter, the Marquiza de Bemposta.

The walk to Fort Lippe is by a descent to the Vicente Gate, and thence by a steep ascent through olive-trees; other walks round Elvas, among quintas and olive-groves, are very pleasant. The view from the ramparts commands on the W. the fertile plain of Eastern Alentejo, crossed by the enormous pile of the aqueduct, and backed by the heights of the Serra de Ossa: to the N. Fort Lippe, crowning the summit of a high wooded hill, and separated from the city by a ravine, through which runs the river Seto: in the background is the savage Serra de Portalegre: to the E. you see the city of Badajoz and Fort San Christobal, distant, in a straight line, about 8 m. There is also a fine view from the Serra about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from Fort Lippe, and the only ground within range of the fortification which approaches it in height.

Elvas, from its position, has often been besieged, but never yet taken, though occupied at the commencement of the Peninsular war by the French; remaining, as the Portuguese term it, a maiden fortress. It was besieged in 1385 by the Spaniards, and again in 1659, when the celebrated battle called the *Lines of Elvas* was fought for its relief. Count Luis de Haro, Captain-general of the Spaniards, formed the siege in the autumn of 1658; the garrison was reduced to the greatest necessity, and had begun to devour rats and mice. The Count de Castanheda, afterwards Marquês de Marialva, received orders to risk a battle for the preservation of the city. He assembled at Extremoz all the troops that could be collected—8000 foot, 2500 horse, with 7 pieces of artillery. On Saturday, Jan. 11, he advanced, being reinforced on the march by the garrisons of Jerumenha, Villa Viçosa, Borbo, Campo-Maior, Arronches, and Monforte. On the

Monday evening he encamped before the Spanish lines. The seven pieces of artillery were fired as the signal for the garrison to make arrangements in support of the attack on the next day, and the whole of the cannon of the city having returned the signal, the troops went to their quarters for the night. At midnight the Count was informed by a deserter that the Spaniards had received large reinforcements, but refused to make any alteration in his movements. The next morning preparations for the assault were commenced at daybreak, but the Spaniards could not be persuaded till the last moment that they were really to be attacked in their lines. The attack began by filling up the ditches with fascines; no regular order could be observed, but after a vigorous defence, which lasted nearly the whole day, the Portuguese, aided by a well-conducted sally from the town, succeeded in driving the enemy from their lines. A great number of the fugitives were drowned in the Caia during the night of the retreat. The Spaniards lost 7000 men killed and wounded: the Portuguese something less than 700. De Haro left the field at an early period of the action.

After leaving Elvas, the railway crosses the river Caia, which here separates Portugal from Spain, and the train stops to take up the *advanceros*.

It was somewhere in this neighbourhood that the event occurred of which Froissart gives so picturesque an account. In 1382 D. Fernando I. of Portugal, at the head of an army of 16,000 men, including 1200 English under the Earl of Cambridge, and D. Juan of Castile with an army of 60,000, advanced by mutual consent from Elvas and Badajoz respectively, to fight. The armies separated without having come to any encounter. "There was," says Froissart, "in the army of the king of Castile a young knight from France, called Sir Tristan de Roye, who was desirous of displaying his courage. When he saw that, as peace was concluded, there would not be any engagement, he determined not to quit Spain without

doing something to be talked of. He sent a herald to the English army, requesting that, since peace had put an end to the combat, some one would have the kindness to tilt with him three courses with the lance before the city of Badajoz. When this request was brought to the army, they consulted together and said it ought not to be refused. A young English squire then stepped forth, called Miles Windsor, who wished honourably to be created a knight, and said to the herald, 'Friend, return to thy masters and tell Sir Tristan de Roye that tomorrow he shall be delivered from his vow by Miles Windsor, before the city of Badajoz, according to his request.' The herald returned and related the answer to his masters and Sir Tristan de Roye, who was highly pleased. On the morrow morning Miles Windsor left the army of the Earl of Cambridge and went towards Badajoz, which was hard by, as there was only the mountain to cross, well accompanied by his friends, such as Sir Matthew Gournay, Sir William Beauchamp, Sir Thomas Simon, the Souldich de la Trane, the Lord de Chateaucuf, the Lord de la Bard, and several more. There were upwards of one hundred knights on the spot where the tournament was to be performed. Sir Tristan de Roye was already there, accompanied by French and Bretons. Miles was created a knight by the Souldich de la Trane, as being the most accomplished knight there, and the person who had been in the greatest number of brilliant actions. When the combatants were completely armed, with lance in their rests, and mounted, they spurred their horses, and lowering their spears, met each other with such force that their lances were twice broken against their breastplates; but no other hurt ensued. They then took their third lance, and the shock was so great that the heads of Bordeaux steel pierced their shields, and through all their other armour, even to the skin, but did not wound them; the spears were shattered, and the broken pieces flew over the helmets. This combat was

much praised by all the knights of each side who were present. They then took leave of each other with much respect and returned to their different quarters, for no other deeds of arms were performed."

16 kil. **BADAJOS.** Here we must leave the traveller to the *Handbook for Spain*.

### ROUTE 17.

#### LISBON TO ALCobaça, Batalha, Leiria, Coimbra, and Oporto by Road.

The readiest way of reaching Batalha and Alcobaça is to order, through the office in the Rua do Arco da Bandeira, a carriage to be in waiting at the Carregado Station, and on the day fixed upon to take the early train to that point (see Rte. 15). From Carregado a diligencia runs to Caldas da Raiuha in connection with the night mail-train, but though the expense is less, it is not so pleasant a mode of performing the journey. A diligencia also runs from the station to Alemquer and Merciana, through a most picturesque vine-growing country.

\* *Carregado* Stat. The small village from which the station takes its name, is near 4 kil. from it. About 3 kil. further on, at the Quiuta do Bravo, by the roadside there is a Roman cippus with inscription, dedicated to the Emperor Hadrian, and in the Quinta a mosaic pavement and the remains of an aqueduct.

5 kil. \*\* *Alemquer*—3000 inhab. The road skirts the front of the town, which presents a most picturesque

appearance. Alemquer is supposed to be the *Jerabrica* of Strabo, but the most authentic date of its early history is its reconstruction by the Alans in 418. From that people it derived its present name (from *Alauokerkac*, temple of the Alans). It was taken from the Moors in 1148 by D. Affonso Henriques, and during several centuries was considered one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal. The ruins are extensive and are a good sample of the military architecture of the 12th century. In the Church of the *Varzea* is the tomb of Damião de Goes, a native of this place, and the friend of Erasmus. After enjoying the patronage of the Pope and the most eminent theologians of his day, he was, at the age of 72, imprisoned by the Inquisition as a heretic, and though liberated after 21 months' confinement, cruelly assassinated by order of the same tribunal (see Chalmers' 'Biog. Dict.'). An historical account of the town and its neighbourhood has been written in Portuguese by an English resident, Mr. W. J. C. Henry. Should the traveller choose to spend a few hours in examining the lions of the place, he may order the Caldas carriage to meet him here, and come from Carregado by the diligencia. A short distance from Alemquer to the west lies the picturesque and historical Convent of Carnota, owned by J. S. Athelstaue, Esq., Conde da Carnota, who has transformed it into a comfortable English residence, without detracting from its natural beauties. Among other curiosities, it contains 12 marble columns, taken from the Governor's house at Ceuta, by D. João I. in 1411, when he conquered that city, and by him given to the monks in the same year.

5 kil. \* *Ota*, too well known for its prevalent intermittent fevers.

15 kil. \* *Cercal*.

12 kil. *Casal de Carreiros*.

13 kil. \*\* *Caldas da Rainha*: 1600 inhab. This place derives its celebrity from its baths of hydro-sulphuretted waters, which are much recommended in cases of scrofula, impaired digestion, or rheumatism. The hospital

was the foundation of Dona Leonor, wife of D. João II., and sister of D. Manoel, in 1486. D. João V., after a paralytic stroke in 1742, repaired hither with his court during the two succeeding summers, and derived so much benefit from the baths that he rebuilt the hospital, which is now under the best regulations. The town is clean and well paved, the houses good, and the gardens laid out with great taste. The water is of the temperature of 92° of Fahr.

Of all the numerous Caldas in Portugal, these afford the most accommodation to invalids, both rich and poor, but especially to the latter; since the hospital was built for their benefit, and they can remain in it and be sustained gratuitously during the period necessary for taking their prescribed number of baths: there are also pleasant grounds around them for the use of the invalids. 400 patients can find accommodation in this hospital.

At this town the best and largest inn is that of José Paulo, of whom carriages can be procured to take travellers to Batalha, Coimbra, Oporto, Braga, Vianna, and every town which can be approached by a good road. It is advisable to put up here the first night and continue next day by

10 kil. *Val de Maceira*, to

16 kil. \*\*ALCOBAÇA. The drive from Caldas to this town is most interesting, especially when the Berleugas come in sight on the l. There is a good estalagem close to the W. door of the church. This little town, situated at the junction of the rivers Alcoa and Baça, is celebrated throughout Europe for its Cistercian monastery; the largest in the world. Afonso Henriques, having, as related, become master of Santarem, sent a deputation to S. Bernard requesting from him a band of monks for the new monastery he proposed to erect. Accompanied by the court and the newly arrived Cistercians, the king searched out the most suitable situation between the Serra d'Albardos and the sea, and began to dig the foundation with his own hands. The first church

was completed in 4 years. At a later period it served for the Igreja Matriz, till Cardinal Henrique, afterwards king, who was then abbot, rebuilt it in the wretched taste of his time. The actually existing building was commenced in 1148 and finished in 1222. It is said that there were for a long time 999 monks in this place, but that this number never could be exceeded. They were divided, according to the rule of S. Benedict, into deaneries: as soon as an office was finished by one set it was taken up by the next, so that praise was never intermitted. The abbot was mitred; he was ex-officio high-almoner, precentor of the chapel-royal, general of the Cistercian order in Portugal, subject to Rome only, and, till the reign of D. João III., visitor of the Order of Christ. The black death reduced the monks to 8, a blow from which the abbey never recovered: its revenues were partially seized, and the income that was left was barely enough for 100 monks. Still, however, João Dornellas, the tenth abbot, was able to send 11 bodies of his vassals to fight at Aljubarrota. Cardinal Henrique was the 26th and the last of the abbots for life: then began the succession of triennial heads, which lasted till the suppression.

The church of Alcobaca, next to that of Batalha, is the most interesting building in Portugal. It is an excellent example of a purely Cistercian design; simple almost to sternness, it strongly resembles the abbey-church of Pontigny near Auxerre, and is manifestly the work of a French architect. Its total length is 360 ft.; its height is said to be 64, though it is scarcely possible to help believing that the latter is underrated. The 12 pier-arches of the nave are remarkable for their prodigious height; there is neither triforium nor clerestory; the piers themselves are the perfection of majestic simplicity, and the vista down the aisles, which are necessarily the same height as the nave is, from their length and their narrowness, exceedingly grand. The church itself has a circular apse, a presbytery, or, as

the Portuguese call it, *charola*, with 9 chapels round it, transepts with aisles, and a S.W. chapel to the S. transept. The choir of the monks occupied the 5 E. bays of the nave, the screen being at the end of the sixth. Notice more especially the fine effect of the 9 windows in the apse, the 2 great marigolds in the transepts, and the exquisite manner in which the pier-arches are stilted. In the chapel of the S. transept are the tombs of D. Affonso II. and D. Affonso III. with their queens D. Urraca (celebrated in Southey's ballad of the Five Martyrs of Morocco) and D. Brites. But the most interesting monuments in the church and in the kingdom are the high tombs of D. Pedro and Ignez de Castro. Contrary to the almost universal law of monuments, they are turned foot to foot, the king having expressly commanded this, in order that, at the Resurrection, the first object that should meet his eyes might be the form of his beloved Ignez. Nothing can be more exquisite than the details of both tombs, more especially that of the queen. The sculpture under 6 straight-sided arches on each side, the Crucifixion at the head and the Great Doom at the feet, are of the very best workmanship of the very best period of Christian art. Neither in the choir nor in its chapels does there now exist anything of interest; the former was much spoilt by an Englishman named William Elsdon, who "beautified it" for the monks about 1770. To the E. of the *charola* is the sacristy, 80 ft. by 38; it was the work of D. Manoel, and is rather plainer than the erections of that king usually are. The chapels of N. S. do Desterro and do Presepio are worth seeing. The W. front of the church with its 2 towers is a barbarous erection of the 17th century. Fortunately the W. door, which is of 7 orders, has been left in all its original magnificence. The manner in which this admirable church is being repaired is deserving of all commendation, and affords another proof of the great benefit which Portugal is deriving from the

artistic tastes of Dom Fernando and his sons—the late king D. Pedro V., and D. Luis I.; and if the country should never learn to estimate all that is exquisite in its workmanship, perfect detail, and striking conception, the fault will not be that of either one or the other of those true friends of art and science. It is worth ascending to the roof of the church in order to obtain a correct idea of the size of the monastery, now principally used as barraeks. It was almost destroyed by the French, and rebuilt in the style that might be expected after their expulsion. The order for consigning it to the flames, signed by Masséna's own hand, during his disgraceful retreat fell into the hands of his pursuers. The soldiers piled a quantity of inflammable materials round the piers of the church, but fortunately, though for the depth of 6 or 8 in. their bases were reduced to lime and crumbled off, their immense massiveness preserved them from further destruction. A similar treatment would, in a few hours, have brought such a church as Belem to the ground. The monastery was 620 ft. in width by 750 in depth, and contained 5 cloisters. According to the Portuguese saying, its cloisters were cities, its sacristy a church, and its church a basilic, or, as it pleased Mr. Kinsey to describe it, a "basilisk." The N.W. end was the hospedaria or reception-house for guests; there were 7 dormitories; the kitchen was 100 ft. in length by 22 in breadth, and 63 in height to the vaulting. The fireplace, which stood in the centre, was 28 ft. in length by 11 in breadth, and its pyramidal chimney was supported by 8 columns of cast-iron. The refectory was 92 ft. by 68, divided into 3 aisles by piers. The library, which contained 25,000 volumes and 500 MSS., was removed at the suppression to the Bibliotheca Nacional at Lisbon. All travellers who visited the monastery before its suppression agree in bearing witness to the excellent management of the Contos of Alcobaça, the profuse hospitality exercised by the monks, and their unbounded charity



to the poor. Murphy, who resided here for 3 weeks, says, "Many youths of the district are maintained and educated by the fathers. Hundreds of indigent people are constantly fed at their gates, and their tenantry are apparently as comfortable as any in the kingdom. Those who declaim against their opulence would do well to inquire whether there be a nobleman or a gentleman in Europe possessed of a revenue equal to that of the monastery, who diffuses so many blessings among his fellow-beings as the fathers of Alcobaca." The rights conferred on this monastery by Affonso Henriques were somewhat curtailed by his successors, but again bestowed in full by D. João IV. The only recognition by which the abbey confessed itself dependent on the crown was the custom which compelled them to present a pair of new boots to the king whenever he visited the convent in person; and even this was abrogated by D. Affonso III. in 1314. It must be remembered, however, that this, like all the other great houses, paid 3-10ths of its yearly revenues to the state. Here was preserved the caldron taken by the victorious troops of D. João, at the battle of Aljubarrota. When Philip II., at the commencement of the "sixty years' captivity," visited Alcobaca, he was pressed by the abbot to allow its conversion into a bell. Piqued at being thus reminded of the defeat of his countrymen, "Pray let it alone," he replied; "for if it has made so much noise in the world as a caldron, who could ever endure it when it became a bell?"

For the history of Alcobaca consult the 'Alcobaca Illustrada' of Fr. Manoel dos Santos, and its continuation, the 'Historia Chronologica e Critica da Real Abbadia de Alcobaca' of Fr. Fortunato de S. Boaventura: Lisbon, 1827. The latter work is the more enrious, because partly composed in defence of the monastic system already attacked by the liberal party. Much information is also contained in the 'Chronica de Cister' of Bernardo de Brito.

The remains of the Moorish castle of Alcobaca are worth visiting. Baron Taylor, when sketching the place, was informed by an old woman of the neighbourhood that the Moorish chief to whom it belonged returns here on one night in every year for the purpose of keeping a kind of witches' Sabbath, and of demanding 12 virgins as an annual tribute. "However," she continued, "there is not much danger in him now, for the *frades* prevent his injuring us; but still any young woman who visits the ruins by herself runs the risk of losing her senses, and I have even known some that have died from so doing."

[From Alcobaca an excursion may be made to the Pilgrimage Church of N. S. de Nazareth. The town of Pederneira, close to which it lies, is situated at the mouth of the little river Alcoa, and contains 2000 inhab. It was to this place, according to Portuguese tradition, that D. Roderic fled, in company with the monk S. Romano, from Cauliano, near Merida, where he had taken refuge after the battle of the Guadalete and the loss of Spain. Here they lay hid for a year, at the end of which time S. Romano died; and the king, having buried him, fled to S. Miguel de Fetal, near Vizeu, where he ended his wretched life. S. Romano, according to the same tradition, brought with him from Spain an image of our Lady, carved by S. Joseph, painted by S. Luke, and given by a certain monk to S. Jerome, who presented it to S. Augustine, by whom it was given to the monastery at Cauliano, whence it was purloined by S. Romano. At Pederneira it lay concealed with the body of the saint for 467 years. In 1182 one D. Fnas Roupinho, in the pursuit of what seemed a stag, but was in reality a *fieçao diabolica*, was riding over the brow of a precipice, when he was miraculously preserved by the intercession of the Blessed Virgin. In gratitude for his preservation he erected an ermida for the reception of this image, then lately discovered. D. Fernando, in 1377, rebuilt it on a more magnificent scale; D. Manoel

enlarged it; and in 1600 it received further additions. By the offerings of pilgrims it became one of the richest sanctuaries in the kingdom. The place was earnestly sacked by the French in 1808; and there and at Pederneira jewels and valuables to the amount of 600,000 crusados were carried off. Of 300 houses at Pederneira only 4 escaped destruction; and the soldiers made a point of burning all the boats and nets they could find. The tower of N. S. de Nazareth serves as a sea-mark. One of the most common Portuguese prints of our Lady represents her under this invocation: she is appearing in the air, the stag is tumbling over the cliff, and the rider checking his horse on its very edge. It was to this place that D. Loureço de Lourinhã, Archbishop Primate, was carried, when supposed to be mortally wounded at Aljubarrota, and here he recovered. Pederneira itself had its origin in the time of D. Manoel, when the sea-side village of Pa-redes, which contained 600 houses, was overwhelmed by the sand.]

Leaving Alcobaca by the E. road, we ascend a steep hill, a spur of the Serra d'Albardos, and, passing over an uninteresting tract of table-land, reach

5 kil. ALJUBARROTA. This village is famous for the great victory which decided the independence of Portugal. There is but little that is interesting in the place itself; notice, however, the Pelourinho, close to the modernised church, but, above all, the baker's shop in the middle of the town. It was in this very shop, then, according to tradition, also a bakehouse, that, during the heat of the battle, Brites d'Almeida, the baker's wife, killed 7 Spanish soldiers with her oven-peel. It is in allusion to this feat that Francisco Rodrigues Lobo, in his historical poem called 'O Condestabre,' says—

"Celebre se a mulher, louve se a terra,  
Onde com pé se fez tão cruel guerra."

Hence the proverb, *Enladrado como a padeira d'Aljubarrota*,—"As full of the devil as the bakeress of Aljubarrota."

At the death of D. Fernando I., in 1383, there was no legitimate successor to the throne. D. Brites, daughter of the late king, had, by her marriage with D. Jnan I. of Castile, lost her right of succession. D. Pedro I., father of D. Fernando, had left an illegitimate son, then Master of Avis. At the Cortes held at Coimbra this nobleman's pretensions were so strongly put forward by his partizans, and especially by the Great Constable, D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, D. Lourenço de Lourinhã, Archbishop of Braga, and the great lawyer João das Regras, that he was unanimously elected king. The King of Castile, who had previously, during the Regency, invaded Portugal, on receiving this intelligence, again put his army in motion, and advanced upon Lisbon. D. João I., who was then in the north, hastily gathered such forces as he could, and followed the Castilian army. On the 14th August, 1385, advancing from Leiria at the head of 6500 men, he fell in with the Spanish vanguard at a place then called Canoeira, now better known as Batalha. The Castilians are reckoned variously at from 33,000 to 90,000; they had the advantage of the field, occupying its W. side on a hot August afternoon, and they had 10 pieces of artillery, then called *trons*, the first ever seen in the Peninsula. Notwithstanding these advantages, the king, who was ill with the ague, was recommended not to accept battle, but overruled all objections. The armies therefore met at the foot of the ridge, where Batalha now stands, but something more to the W.: the centre of the Castilians was at Cruz da Legoa, and their rear had stretched beyond Aljubarrota. Just before the engagement the Archbishop of Braga, riding in front of the Portuguese lines, gave indulgences to the soldiers from the true Pope, Urban VI. A Spanish bishop did as much to his nation from the Antipope, Clement VII. The Portuguese were in 3 divisions: the left wing, which formed the vanguard, was commanded by the Great Constable; the right wing, commanded by Mem Rodriguez and Ruy

Mendes de Vasconcellos, consisted of the knights who took the romantic appellation of *Namorados*; the 3rd division, commanded by the king in person, consisted, like the 1st, of 700 lances, supported by the best part of the infantry; the rearguard, which contained the common soldiers, was at a considerable distance behind. At the very moment of attack a ball from one of the *trons* killed 2 brothers in the Portuguese army. A pauc began to seize the front line, when a soldier, with great presence of mind, called out that, so far from being a bad omen, the shot was an especial mark of God's favour, inasmuch as to his certain knowledge the 2 men so slain were desperate villains, who would not be allowed to share in the glory of the future victory. The poet Lobo does not forget this circumstance:—

“Forão do som horrisono espantados  
Muitos da primeira ala Lusitana,  
De alguns trons aos nossos desusados,  
Que vinhão da vanguarda Castelhana.”

The king himself and the constable performed prodigies of valour; the former was struck from his horse by a Spanish knight, and would certainly have been killed on the spot had it not been for the prompt assistance of D. Gonçalo de Macedo. The great standard of Castile was finally taken, on which D. Juan, in spite of his age, mounted his horse, and never drew rein till he reached Santarem. His tent with all its furniture fell into the hands of the victors. The silver triptych of the altar is preserved in the sacristy of Guimarães; and a large Bible, taken with it, was given to the Abbey of Alcobça, and is now in the Bibliotheca Nacional at Lisbon. Other relics of the battle, of undoubted authenticity, are the helmet worn by D. João, which requires a strong man to bear it on his head, and his sword, both in the sacristy of Batalha; his pelote is in the sacristy at Guimarães; and till the year 1834 there was to be seen in a house at Aljubarrota an immense caldron used for cooking beans for the Castilian army. Three

[Portugal.]

of these were taken: the above; that at Alcobça, which gave rise to the witticism of Philip II., and another, which disappeared soon after the battle. The Castilian prisoners were generously used; the Portuguese engaged on the enemy's side either fell in the fight or were put to death afterwards; a brother of the constable was among the latter number. D. João, after remaining, as the custom was, on the field of battle 3 days, went to Alcobça, where he celebrated the Festival of S. Bernard (to whose intercession he attributed the victory) with great pomp.

“O vencedor Joanne esteve as dias  
Costumados no campo, em grande gloria:  
Com ofertas depois, e romarias,  
As graças deo a quem lhe deo victorias;  
Mas Nuno, que não quer por outras vias  
Entre as gentes deixar de s. memoria,  
Senão por armas sempre soberanas,  
Para as terras se passa Transtaganas.”

Leaving Aljubarrota, we pass by an uninteresting road to

3 kil. *Casal da Cruz da Legoa*. Hence, the country becomes better wooded; the road winds along the edge of a steepish declivity on the rt., and soon, through the trees that clothe its sides, we catch our first sight of the long line of pierced battlements and pinnacles of

5 kil. *BATALHA*. There is a little *estalagem*, kept by Joaquim Pereira, at the N.E. end of the church.—N.B. The host has very good mules, knows the country well, and is a respectable man; nevertheless it is advisable to arrange prices with him beforehand.

In consequence of his vow, above referred to, D. João chose the present site for the intended monastery. The Dominicans persuaded him to appropriate it to their Order; and the letters of donation were issued from the camp before Melgaço, in 1388. From that date the works were carried forward, more or less continuously, till 1515, when, as will be seen, they were given up for want of an architect.

The names of the architects, so far as the latest Portuguese researches have been able to discover them, are as

follows: the list differs widely from that given by Murphy, but is based on documents to which he had not access.

1. Affonso Domingues, who died before Era 1440, A.D. 1402. The credit of having given the plan of the church lies between him and his successor. 2. David Aquet, Ouguet, Huguet, or Huet, for in all these ways is his name spelt. He is said to have been an Irishman, and his true name was probably Hacket. The date of his death is altogether unknown; but it seems next to certain that he did not give the plan of the founder's church, but erected one of its most beautiful portions, the chapel. 3. Martim Vasques, who died before 1448. 4. Fernão d'Evora, who was alive in 1473. 5. Mattheus Fernandes, who died in 1515, and is buried by the W. door of the nave. He it was who built the Capella Imperfeita, and also the great cloisters, which have not a rival in the world. 6. Mattheus Fernandes II., who was not allowed, on account of his incompetency, to continue his father's work. 7. Antouio Gomes, who was alive in 1551; and 8. Antonio Mendes, who is mentioned in 1578. These two last seem only to have been master masons.

The whole building may conveniently be divided into five portions: 1, the original church; 2, the Capella do Fundador, at the S.W. end of the S. aisle; 3, the great cloisters and chapter-house on the N. side of the nave; 4, the smaller cloisters and monastery itself, to the N. of the great cloisters; 5, the Capella Imperfeita (called also the Capella de Jazigo, and the Capella de D. Manoel), at the E. end of the choir.

When thus, as it were, taken to pieces, the edifice, which at a distance seems a mountainous confusion of spires, pinnacles, pierced battlements, and flying buttresses, resolves itself into a very simple design. The original church was to all intents and purposes finished before 1416. It is cruciform, with a very short choir that has no aisles, and 2 small chapels at the E. of each transept. There are neither side chapels nor side altars to

the nave, an arrangement which so remarkably contrasts with the usual Portuguese theory, and symbolizes with our own, as not improbably to be owing to the taste of Philippa of Lancaster, whom we know to have been consulted on the plan of the nave.

The traveller who enters the building for the first time towards evening, when its faults are to a great degree hidden, will probably think it the most imposing cathedral he has ever beheld. The total exterior length, however, reckoning from the extreme points, is only 416 ft., which is about that of Worcester; the interior length of choir and nave only 266 ft.; the height to the apex of the nave vaulting is 90 ft. The nave has 8 bays. The immense height of the pier-arches (they reach an altitude of 65 ft.) almost atones for the want of a triforium. Though there is now merely a low rail to the choir, a tolerable rest for the eye is afforded by the multifoliation of the choir-arch, thus distinguished from the other crossing arches. The piers themselves are exceedingly simple, and in their first general effect (though not in their mouldings) give the idea (as do all Portuguese buildings of the same date) of transitional work. The 2 chapels to the E. of each transept are all similar, and triapsidal; the 2 central ones with an eastern lancet; the 2 exterior ones with 2 lancets on the external sides. The first to the N. is dedicated to S. Barbara. In it is the tomb of the Duke of Aveiro, the father of the nobleman executed for the plot against D. José I. Its shields and inscriptions were defaced to root out the very name of that hated family. The next chapel is that of N. S. do Rosario. Here was the tomb of D. Isabel, queen of D. Affonso V.: it is now destroyed. The first in the S. transept is N. S. do Pranto: where once was the tomb of D. João II. According to the infernal system which always has been adopted by the French expeditionary armies, not only was the tomb destroyed, but the body of the monarch was exhumed and cut in pieces. The portions that

could afterwards be discovered were buried under the miserable wooden case which at present exists there. The S. chapel, dedicated to S. Michael, is the burying-place of the distinguished family of the De Sousas.

The choir is painfully short, consisting of a pentagonal apse and two bays only. The whole of its fittings are in the most wretched modern taste. Before the altar is the high tomb of D. Duarte, son of the founder, and his queen, D. Leonor. It is somewhat awkwardly inserted in the middle of the steps to the sanctuary; so that the foot of the monument is on a level with the sanctuary floor. The effigies were much injured by the French. The windows in the nave and the choir originally contained a series of subjects from the Old and the New Testament; a few specimens of the latter, as the appearance of our Lord to S. Mary Magdalene, the Annunciation, Visitation, and Ascension, still exist in the apse lancets; the others were irreparably injured by the French. In the year 1839 Government commenced the restoration of the fabric, appropriating to that purpose the annual sum of 2,000,000 R., i.e. about 450*l*. The king, D. Fernando, has taken deep interest in the work; and on the whole, considering all the circumstances, the restoration does credit to those employed. But 20 years ago, in a most unhappy hour, it was determined to repair the glass. The restorers actually filled all the nave windows with twisted bits of deal turned into the most vulgar quatrefoils, &c., and painted white. In these were inserted pieces of blue, red, and orange glass, of so abominable a character that they would be scouted in the commonest building in England. The whole nave of Batalha was thus in a measure spoilt; for when the sun streamed through its southern windows, and threw blotches and dabs of such colouring on the pavement, the effect may readily be conceived. The perpetrator of this outrage was a Frenchman, and heaps of these wooden quatrefoils were stored by him

in the cloisters for future use. The present state, however, of the stained glass in all the windows will scarcely dissatisfy even the fastidious connoisseur. The workmen consider the windows the finest pinewood in the world, and the grain is certainly of extraordinary beauty. They are cut from trees planted by D. Diniz, the husband of S. Isabel, along the sandhills that skirt the coast 5 leagues to the W.

The church is unfortunately built on ground several feet lower than the adjacent land, and therefore in tempestuous weather its nave and aisles are deluged with water, entering at the western door. In Oct. 1861, many days passed ere the water was dried, which, as a torrent, had rushed into the church in the early part of that month. From the church itself we enter the Capella do Fundador. On the death of Dona Philippa in 1416 she was buried in the centre of the choir; D. João gave directions in his will that he should be laid by her side, till the new chapel which he was then erecting should be ready for their joint reception. He himself departed this life August the 14th, 1434, the anniversary of the battle of Aljubarrota. The chapel was not then completed; he was accordingly buried in the choir, whence his remains and those of his queen were translated with great pomp into the Capella do Fundador. There they now rest; for the vault in which they were deposited fortunately escaped the diabolical outrages that were committed by the French on the other royal personages buried in Batalha.

The chapel forms a square of 66 ft., with a central octagonal lantern of 40 ft. in diameter. This rests on 8 magnificent piers, carrying most elegant stilted arches, 13 foiled and refoliated, the mouldings being picked out in green, crimson, and gold. Over each of these, on each side of the lantern, is a broad lancet. The vaulting is most exquisite, especially the crown-like central boss, which has angels bearing the arms of Portugal. No

words can express the beauty of this lantern. In the centre is the high tomb on which repose the effigies of D. João and D. Philippa, the queen holding her husband's right hand in her left. The height of the slab is about 7 ft. from the ground: the effigies, which are very fine, are larger than life. At the head of each is an octagonal canopy: these bear on the other side the arms of Portugal, and of Portugal impaling England, respectively. At each corner of the tomb is a sumptuous stone socket for the eerges burnt at the anniversary obits of the founders. The tomb itself is quite plain, except for a rich wreath below the upper slab. This consists of brier-leaves, with the motto repeated, *Il me plait your bien*. The allusion is to the Burning Bush and to the Call of Moses, the deliverance of Portugal from the Castilian yoke being thus typified by that of Israel from Egypt. The epitaphs are chiefly remarkable for their great length: they entirely fill the N. and S. sides. It is worthy of mention that the date of the inscription is exactly that of the period at which it was commenced to compute by years of our Lord instead of by the Era of Cæsar. At the E. end of the lantern was an altar, with a most elegant triptych, which was destroyed by the French.

The S. side of the chapel itself is taken up with the 4 recessed and canopied tombs of the 4 younger children of the founders—their eldest son, afterwards the king D. Duarte, having been, as was said before, in opposition to his father's express injunctions, buried in the choir. These tombs are all of the same general design, and can scarcely be surpassed. The first, to the E., is that of the Infante D. Fernando, grand master of Aviz, and commonly called the Principe Santo, the youngest son of Philippa of Lancaster. During his mother's pregnancy she was informed by the physicians that if she would preserve her life it was necessary to procure an abortion—a proposal which she rejected with great indignation. An expedition against

Tangere being proposed by D. Duarte, it was put under the command of his brothers, the Infantes D. Henrique and D. Fernando. The siege was formed with an army of 6000 men. The garrison made a stout defence, and was soon relieved by the Kings of Fez and Morocco at the head of 130,000 Moors. The Portuguese proposed to re-embark under cover of night, and might have done so in safety had it not been for the treachery of the chaplain, Martim Vieira. After resisting, for a whole day, the attack of the Moors on their entrenchments, the Portuguese offered to surrender Ceuta on condition of being allowed to re-embark. D. Fernando remained as a hostage till the king's consent could be obtained to the terms. It was judged that Ceuta was too important a place to be given up; but any sum of money was offered which Zala-ben-Zala, the captor of D. Fernando, would name. The offer was rejected; and when D. Juan of Castile threatened to take up arms in behalf of the Infante, the Moorish chief transferred his prisoner to the King of Fez, by whom he was promised every kind of honour if he would embrace the creed of the false prophet. On his refusal he was shut up in a dungeon, without light or air, where he remained, in spite of the offer, by D. Duarte, of Ceuta, till his death, June 5, 1443. When D. Affonso V. had taken Tangere, and obtained possession of the wife and children of its governor, Muley Zeque, he offered them liberty on condition of receiving his uncle's remains, which were accordingly given up to him, and translated with great pomp to this tomb, June 17, 1472. Though never canonized, D. Fernando was venerated as a saint in many places; and a brief of Pope Paul II., in 1470, was issued in his honour. His Life has been written by Fr. João Alvares, his secretary, and Fr. Jeronymo Ramos. A long account of his captivity is given by Fr. Luis de Sousa, in his 'Chronica de S. Domingos,' b. vi. chap. xxvii.—xxxii.; and by Ruy de Pina, in his 'Chronica del Rey D. Affonso V.,' also by Cardoso, tom. iii.

pp. 543 and 730. Camões has not forgotten him:—

“Vlo ser captivo o sancto Irmão Fernando,  
Que a tão altas empresas aspirava,  
Que por salvar o povo miserando  
Cercaio, ao Sarraceno se entregava.  
Só por amor da patria está passando  
A vida, de senhora feita eserava,  
Por não se dar por elle a forte Celta;  
Mais o publico bem que o seu respeita.”

The soffit repeats the motto, *Le bien me plait*. On the sides of the tomb is the cross of Aviz, and foliage of the ground ivy. The second is that of the Infante D. João, seventh child of D. João I., and master of the Order of Santiago. He married his niece, the daughter of the first Duke of Bragança, and died at Alcaer do Sal, 1442. The motto is, *J'ai bien raison*: the ornaments of the tomb are a pouch with scallops, and foliage of the wild strawberry; on the wall above is represented the Passion. The third is that of the celebrated Infante D. Henrique, Duke of Visen, and master of the Order of Christ, the father of Portuguese maritime discovery. He was born in 1394, and died in 1460. We had occasion to speak of him when describing Cape S. Vincent. His motto is, *Talent de bien faire*: the tomb is ornamented with the Order of the Garter, and with foliage of the ilex: his is the only effigy. On the other tombs are placed a kind of eyliuder ornamented with shields, in a manner clearly intended to represent a pall. The fourth is that of the unfortunate D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, and afterwards regent of the kingdom. He was born in 1392, and fell in the battle of Alfarrobeira (under which place see more of him), May 20, 1449. Buried first at Alverca, his body was removed to Abrantes, thence to S. Eloy at Lisbon, and finally here. The motto is, *Désir*: the ornament of the tomb is the Order of the Garter and the balance of justice: the foliage is of the oak.

The E. side of the chapel is occupied by the 4 altars of the 4 Infantes: the first to the N., that of D. Pedro, is dedicated to the guardian angel of Portugal; the next, that of D. Hen-

rique, to S. John Baptist; the third, that of D. João, to Sautiago; and the fourth, that of D. Fernando, to the Assumption. Each had a fine triptych, painted by Gran Vasco: they were all destroyed by the French.

The W. side is much plainer, and merely contains 4 recessed arches, intended probably for the tombs of any future members of the royal family. The widows on all 3 sides are the same: a large central one of 8 lights, and 2 side ones of 4, the tracery being remarkably good: they were filled with scenes of Portuguese history, from the battle of Campo d'Onrique to that of Aljubarrota. The entrance from the nave, opposite the last bay but one of the S. aisle, is by a very fine cinquefoiled and doubly refoiled arch. The traveller who is a man of taste will be more than delighted to observe the manner in which this unique temple is being restored, so that in a few years it will have recovered its ancient purity, not to say splendour, and which for its exquisite workmanship, its unrivalled cloisters, its marvellous founders' chapel, its nave, aisles, chapterhouse, and Capella Imperfeita, is perhaps the most striking edifice in Christendom. When completed, its exterior, as well as interior, will be little short of perfection; and if Dom Fernando were endued with as much wealth as he is taste, there might be some hope that the present generation would not pass away without seeing finished the truly wonderful Capella Imperfeita, the very parts of which are replete with all that man's ingenuity can inuagiate, and his skill execute. It were worth all the trouble of a trip to Portugal for any one to come to Batalha to revel in the inexhaustible beauty of this superb monument of the taste of bygone days.

We next visit the cloisters, the usual entrance to which lies through the sacristy. The latter, which is approached from the eastern chapel of the N. transept, is a good plain, but in nowise remarkable building, vaulted in 2 bays, N. and S., and lighted by 2

two-light windows at the E. Here are shown the helmet and sword worn by D. João I. at Aljubarrota. Hence, we enter the chapterhouse, an exquisite building, nearly square, but vaulted octo-partitely. This vaulting is perfectly beautiful: the E. window of 3 lights resembles the best English Middle Pointed. Opposite to this is the entrance to the cloisters, a 9-foiled refoliated arch, deeply recessed, of 4 orders. On each side of this is a large window of 2 lights, trefoiled and refoliated. The whole of this entrance, which, notwithstanding its massiveness, has an effect of extreme lightness, is one of the most beautiful things in the church. In the centre of the chapterhouse are 2 wooden eases, replacing the tombs of D. Affonso V., and D. Affonso, the son of D. João II.

The chapterhouse was probably the creation of D. Affonso V.: if so, the corbel at its S.E. angle, which is shown as the portrait of Affonso Domingues, the first architect, must be that of one of his successors. The cloisters, manifestly (whatever Portuguese antiquaries may say to the contrary) the work of D. Manoel, have no rival in Europe. They are 180 ft. square, each side enriched with 7 windows, of lights varying from 3 to 6, with tracery of the most wonderful richness and variety, sometimes wrought in mere foliage without any figure, sometimes arranged in bands and circles round the cross of the Order of Christ, sometimes encircling with its wreaths the *sphere* (see the Introduction): no two windows the same; scarcely any two based in the same idea; additional variety afforded by the passage to the court itself through the central window on each side. Nor are the monials less wonderful than the tracery: some are voluted, some are filleted, some are checky; some are as it were wreathed with pine-leaves; some seem as if they were built up with fir-cones; in some, strange lizards climb up and twist themselves in and out among foliage of oak and ivy, and, what is here a favourite enrichment, young cow-cabbage; some are dotted over with stars, some nebulous, and

some chevronné. It is wonderful that one mind could devise such variety and extravagance of adornment. The gem of all, however, still remains to be mentioned. At the N.W. angle a most delicate network of tracery projects inwards in 2 bays, enclosing a little square for a fountain. The multifoliations and refoliations of this work far exceed everything else in the cloister; and the oblique view from the N. to the W. side of the cloister, where the eye takes 4 planes of tracery, each foreshortened, but all at a different angle, forms such a labyrinth of enrichment as none can conceive who have not seen it for themselves. The whole consists of 3 stages; and, though now dry, one may judge of its beauty when the rays of the sun fell upon its waters through the network, or, it might better be said, lacwork, of stone that surrounded them.

To the W. is the refectory, a very plain building; and to the N. the place in which the wine belonging to the convent was stored. At the N.E. of the E. side is a circular-headed door, extravagantly adorned; branches of trees, cables and lizards, twisted together, form the orders of its arch. It is now blocked, but originally led into the lecture-room. Many of these outer buildings are disappearing, the stone being required for various purposes; much of it having been used to erect the massive bridge near Batalha, and needfully massive, to stem the torrents which sweep everything before them, when the rain descends as it does in Portugal, turning rivulets into broad rivers in an incredibly short time.

The cloisters of Affonso V., now forming part of the barracks, are good, but not very remarkable.

The Capella Imperfeita now claims our attention. In order to appreciate the epoch at, and the circumstances under, which it was erected, we must remember that at the beginning of the reign of D. Manoel, justly surnamed the Fortunate, the discoveries of Vasco da Gama in the E., and Nuno Cabral in the W., had opened to Portugal the way to conquests and to riches which the rest



of Europe regarded almost as fabulous. The wealth that poured in from Coromandel and the Spice Islands, and the yet unexplored regions of Sta. Cruz, now Brazil, elevated D. Manoel to a degree of opulence to which perhaps no other European monarch ever attained. Abhorring war, and always on good terms with Spain, he was enabled to indulge his passion for building to the fullest extent; and the 26 years of his reign filled Portugal with a prodigious number of magnificent edifices. It appears very probable, from the constant and friendly intercourse carried on between that country and England, that D. Manoel conceived the idea of imitating Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, by the Capella Imperfeita: both attached to the conventual church which forms the royal burying place; both occupying the same position, the extreme E. end; both built in the fullest development of their respective styles; and, for the service of both, artists summoned from the furthest parts of Europe. It seems to have been the design of D. Manoel to translate hither the remains of the earlier Portuguese monarchs, and then to fix the place of his own sepulture among the tombs of his ancestors.

The chapel itself is octagonal, each side being triapsidal. Each of these chapels was to be appropriated to some Portuguese monarch, or to some member of the royal family. They are therefore furnished with piscina and aumbry: the actual place, however, in which the body was to be deposited is not visible from the interior. Nighed in between each 2 of the chapels is a kind of projection, furnished with a lancet traceried throughout. The entrance was to have been in the side of one of the adjacent chapels, but it has never been opened. Each of these chapels has a 13-foiled and refoliated arch of entrance, the shafts having 3 orders.

The glory of this chapel is, however, its western arch, surpassing in richness anything even in the cloisters. The W. side of the arch has 7 orders of the most elaborate foliation spring-

ing from hollow sockets: amongst knots, flowers, and foliage, the words *Tanias erey* are repeated over and over again. Their meaning has been much disputed by antiquaries; but possibly they are from the Greek *Tanias epei*, signifying "to explore regions,"—and refer to the discoveries of D. Manoel in India and elsewhere. The chapel had advanced to its present condition when Matheus Fernandes died, April 10, 1515. His monument, a large slab at the W. end of the nave, is thus inscribed:—

"Aqy Jaz Mateus Frz Maestre q  
foy destas obras e sua mulher Isabell e Ghelme  
e levou o noso Senhor  
a dez dias dabrill de 1515.  
ella levou deos a . . . ."

The original inscription remained unfinished, and the son of the architect has economically used the last word *a*, intended of course for the date of his mother's death, to begin another sentence, thus—

"Aqy Jaz," etc.

On the inner side of the stone are these four lines:—

"Vosoutros que pasaes  
A Deos por nos rogaes."

And—

"No dexeis de beem fazer,  
Porque assi haveis de ser."

Such is the monument of the last great Christian architect of Europe. It appears that he left no working drawings behind him. The design for the completion of the chapel was therefore intrusted to his son. The new architect was a man of the new generation, and commenced on the W. side in the clerestory stage, by erecting 2 heavy Grecian arches, spotted and spangled with stars, and with a vulgar balustrade beneath. D. Manoel, happening to pay a visit to the works, was so much disgusted that he gave orders that they should instantly be stopped. He probably intended to provide himself with an architect more capable of carrying them on, not knowing that Christian art had reached its extreme limit. He was also much

occupied with the convent of Belem at Lisbon, which, gorgeous as it is, is immeasurably inferior to Batalha. It is not necessary to procure an order from the master of the works to inspect the upper portion of the building, but simply to find the sacristão, who is always ready to accompany visitors to every part of the roof. This is nearly flat, and is very well covered with large and slightly convex tiles, firmly embedded in cement—a striking contrast to the generality of the Peninsular cathedrals, where, as for example at Burgos, the tiles are usually laid one upon another without any fastening whatever. There is a rich pierced battlement of about 7 ft. high, with pinnacles, and a second pierced battlement of the same character as the aisles. This was a good deal injured in the great earthquake; but has been restored, and with very tolerable success. The spire rose from the N.W. end of the N. transept, and was merely an enlarged pinnacle. It is shown in Murphy's book, but was struck down by lightning about 40 years ago; it is now rebuilt, and is an object of great beauty; it should be ascended by every traveller, to enable him to form an adequate idea of the *tout ensemble* of the exterior of the church. From the roof of the nave that of the choir looks mean indeed; stunted, without battlement or pinacle, and merely strewn over with coarse red tiles. The traveller should pay particular attention to the W. façade, remembering, however, that the lantern of the Capella do Fundador was originally capped by a richly panelled octagonal spire, thrown down in the great earthquake: Murphy has drawn it from a sketch preserved in the convent. It must greatly have relieved the present impression of horizontality given by flat nave, flat aisles, and flat lantern. The W. door is especially grand with its 6 Apostles on either jamb, its 78 canopied saints in the arch, its tympanum representing our Lord with the 4 Evangelists, and the Coronation of S. Mary in its canopy.

The best external views of the whole building are—1, from a little hill covered with olives about 300 yds. to the S.; and 2, from a tree that overhangs the rt. bank of a rocky lane leading to the N.W. At some distance to the S.E. of the convent was the original parish church of Batalha, now disused, because falling into a state of decay, the conventual church being appropriated to the parish. It has a fine W. door, imitated from the entrance arch of the Capella Imperfeita, but more arabesque. In the interior there is absolutely nothing to see. The parish was dismembered from that of S. Estevão at Leiria in 1512, and the church erected in 1532. With respect to Batalha consult the 'History and Description of the Royal Monastery at Batalha,' by James Murphy, London. The plates, with all their inaccuracies and poverty, are wonderfully good for the time, though they convey scarcely any idea of the real beauty of the building. In particular there is no view of its most striking portion, the great cloisters. Murphy designed a completion for the Capella Imperfeita which deserves little praise. In this same writer's 'Travels in Portugal,' London, 1795, is another description of the monastery, pp. 32-74. The history, as related in the first-mentioned work, is translated and abbreviated from the 'Chronica de S. Domingos' of Fr. Luis de Sousa, whose own history was somewhat curious. He was moving in the first circles of Lisbon about the year 1580, when he became attached to and married Magdalena de Vilhena, widow of D. João de Portugal, who had fallen at Alcaecer Quibir. They had lived together for some time in the greatest happiness, when a Portuguese captive, who had been ransomed by his friends, returned from Africa, and implored the wife of De Sousa to redeem from slavery her first husband, who, he said, had been left for dead on the field of battle, but had recovered. After satisfying himself of the truth of the tale, De Sousa raised a sufficient sum to ransom the unfortunate prisoner,

and then both he and his wife renounced the world, she taking the vows in the convent do S. Sacramento at Lisbon, and he in that of Bemfica, in 1614. He afterwards became chronicler of the Order of S. Dominic, and composed many works. His great history, that of the Seraphic Order in Portugal, was, out of humility, scarcely claimed by him. It goes by the name of the 'Historia de S. Domingos particular do Reino e Conquistas do Portugal, por Fr. Luis Cacegas, reformada por Fr. Luis de Sousa.' Consult also Beckford's 'Visit to Alcobaca and Batalha,' London; 'Memorias Historicas sobre as obras do real Mosteiro de Batalha, por D. Francisco de S. Luis' (afterwards Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon), in the 'Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences,' tom. x. part i. p. 160, which have been partly translated by Count Raczynski, in his work, 'Les Arts en Portugal.' See also a paper in the 'Ecclesiologist' for Aug. 1854, from which the above account is principally taken.

Leaving Batalha, we again, after mounting the hill from which we descended, gradually wind down into the valley of the Lys. The castle of Leiria now forms a very conspicuous object in front. In 2 hrs. we descend to the river, and reach

12 kil. \*\*LEIRIA. This episcopal city, one of the 17 administrações, now contains about 3000 inhab. There is a tolerable estalagem at the head of the bridge. The situation is very striking. The castle crowns an exceedingly steep hill, and the valley of the Lys both ways is very rich and beautiful. The cathedral is quite modern, but handsome in its way, and in much better taste than the generality of Portuguese churches. The other churches are scarcely worth a visit; though the city at first sight appears to abound with towers, most of them belong to suppressed monasteries. Notice in the street leading from the cathedral to the castle a very beautiful Romanesque door. The castle itself is well worth seeing. It was founded by Afonso Henriques, and

remains in tolerably perfect condition. It commands an extensive view of the Serra do Monte Junto and the sea to the W. Leiria is said to have been the ancient Callipo. Taken by Afonso Henriques from the Moors in 1135, it was shortly afterwards retaken by them, but—

"O rei subido

A tomar vai Leiria, que tomado  
Ja mui pouco havia do vencido."

It is related that in the second siege a crow clapped his wings on the top of an old pine during the whole assault: hence the arms of the city, a crow on a pine. It was a favourite residence of D. Diniz and S. Isabel: the place where they resided is to this day called Monte Real. It was this king, rightly surnamed The Husbandman, who first planted the extensive pine forests for which Leiria is famous. He thus put a stop to the incursions of the sand, which threatened to overwhelm the city, and provided an inexhaustible supply of the best deal for his kingdom. The original trees came from Les Landes in Burgundy. It is worth while to take a ride through the Pinhal Real; the deal of these trees is said to be the best in the world. Besides the trade in this wood, there is a large manufacture of naphtha and of glass. 4,000,000 R. are paid monthly at Leiria to the labourers in these two employments. The town was raised to be an episcopal see by D. João III., in 1545.

In July, 1808, the inhabitants, encouraged by the success that had attended the patriotic insurrection against the French at Coimbra, proclaimed their legitimate sovereign before they had the necessary means of making their rising successful. On July 5, General Margat appeared before the town, and after making a feeble resistance the Portuguese fled, leaving 800 or 900 on the field. According to the boastful romances which the French call history, not a person was injured nor a house burnt; whereas the truth is, that the victorious army began an indiscriminate butchery of old and young, women

and infants, in the houses, in the churches, and in the gardens. The most atrocious acts were not committed by the common soldiers only. One of the superior officers related of himself that a feeling of pity came over him when, on entering the town, he met a woman with an infant at her breast, but, calling to mind that he was a soldier, he pierced both through with one thrust.

Leiria is honourably distinguished as being the first city in the Spains, and the fourth in Europe, which possessed a printing-press. In the year 1466 the *Coplas* of the Infante D. Pedro, of which only 4 or 5 copies now exist, was published here. In this city the Jews formerly lived in great numbers, and printed in it many works in their own tongue; but from the time of their being persecuted, how has the glory of this once renowned place and its prosperity vanished!

In the Rocio, at the side of the river, there is a warm spring, which possesses medical virtues; and at the foot of Monte São Miguel is another fountain called the Olhos de Pedro, which sends forth from the same rock a hot and a cold stream. At Leiria, in 1590, was born the poet Francisco Rodrigues Lobo, who ranks next to Camoës and Sa de Miranda. His chief work is the 'Condestabre de Portugal,' a long historical poem on the Life of Nuno Alvares Pereira. It is not without great beauties in particular portions, but the writer having tied himself down to the task of an annalist, his work, on the whole, is very tedious. Lobo enjoyed the greatest popularity during his life, and, when he was drowned in the Tagus near Santarem, his death was regarded as a public calamity. He was one of those who had the moral courage to write entirely in Portuguese during the Castilian usurpation.

The river Lys, which flows through the city, and gives it its name, is a favourite of the Portuguese poets.

From Leiria the traveller can take the diligencia to Chão de Maçãs, and join the railway at that station, or

ride over a hot sandy road, ascending a branch of the Serra do Monte Junto, to

5 kil. *Venda dos Machados*. By the side of cliffy hills, and through rough gullies to

5 kil. *Venda dos Gallegos*.

6 kil. *Casal de Bouça*. Hereabouts the Serra Louzã comes into sight on the rt.

5 kil. *Venda Nova*.

6 kil. \**Pombal* (see Route 15).

Shortly after leaving Pombal we enter the province of Beira; then pass through a tongue of Alemtejo, and presently afterwards enter Beira for the second time.

12 kil. from Pombal, *Redinha*.

15 kil. from Redinha, *Condeixa*, the Conimbrica of the Romans. It is a pretty little town of 1200 inhab. The women of this place have no very good reputation, owing to the vicinity of the university. The road continues dull till we pass the little village of Sarnache. "Não vejo," as a Coimbra-man very truly writes, "no decurso de joruada seião charneças incultas, pobres casas dispersas, grandes edificios, uns arruinados, outros inteiramente por terra, que servem de guarida aos saltadores, o nos apresentão o quadro mais triste e medorho." At length, approaching the extremity of the table-land we have been traversing, we hear the muleteer's shout, *Olha a torre da Universidade!* and, as we descend the valley of the Mondego, winding through a lovely forest, a magnificent view is obtained of the city of Coimbra.

15 kil. COIMBRA (see Rte. 15). Leaving Coimbra by the high road, the country we traverse is very lovely; we ride, after ascending the hill to the N. of the Mondego, under limes and oaks, and through orange groves, to

5 kil. *Fornos*. The oranges of this village are excellent. The Serra de Aleoba, to the right, very much resembles the South Downs.

10 kil. *Carqueijo*.

6 kil. *Mealhada* (see Rte. 15).

23 kil. *Sardo*. Hereabouts is grown the Bairrada wine, sometimes exported as inferior port.

13 kil. \*\**Aquedã*: 3000 inhab.—the *Æminia* of the Romans. The Council of Toledo mentions it by name of Agatha. The scenery along the banks of the river (the Vouga), is truly picturesque.

10 kil. \*\**Albergaria Velha*: 3000 inhab. Here the traveller can be tolerably accommodated at the *Dois Amigos*. The road constructed by the Moors to substitute the old Roman road passed through this town. It derives its name (as do all the other *Albergarias* of Portugal) from a hospice or house of refuge which D. Thereza, the widow of the Conde D. Henrique, established here in 1120, and which still exists. The important mines of Palhal, Telhadella, Carvalhal, Braçal, Malhada, and Carvão de Mó, all lie in the neighbourhood of this place.

10 kil. *Albergaria Nova*.

[The road does not go through Bemposta, but if any traveller would see in perfection the far-stretching valley to the west, and the sea in the distance, he will leave the high road and go thence a few paces into the town to obtain this beautiful view. The scenery from Bemposta to S. João da Madeira is also of a charming character.]

5 kil. \*\**Bemposta*.

5 kil. \*\**Oliveira d'Azemeis*: 2000 inhab. This is a strong military position, and served as headquarters to D. Miguel in 1832, and to the Duke of Saldanha in 1847. Here we cross the river *Antua*, to

*S. João da Madeira*.

15 kil. *Souto Redondo*.

13 kil. *Grijó*, where is the magnificent convent in which, in 1809, Lord Wellington lodged ere crossing the Douro, a masterly maœuvre of a great military genius. Myriads of trees then existed, through the cover of which Wellington approached the river, and the country people cut off all Soult's scouts. By reason of the hatred of the Portuguese to the French, Wellington was always informed of every movement of Soult, and that without any loss of time; hence Wellington knew that Soult had no body of men

in or near the Seminario, and was enabled to cross the river, confident that they would meet with little or no opposition. Soult, on discovering his mistake, sent troops to the Seminario, but it was too late, for most of the English troops were already landed. In later days (1832) D. Pedro IV. fortified this convent, and hence D. Miguel, with all his grand army, could never cross the Douro nearer than Aviutes. The preservation of Oporto in 1832 and 1833 was in a great measure the result of the noble defence made in that convent by General Torres, in which the brave old man exhibited all those qualities which distinguish an officer in times of peril, pest, and all but famine.

*Carvalhos*.

13 kil. \**Villa Nova de Gaia*. Long, straggling rows of houses tell the traveller that he is approaching the 2nd city of the kingdom; and soon he catches his first sight of the Douro, the suspension bridge, the city of Oporto, climbing the opposite hill, and, conspicuous amongst its innumerable towers, the lofty Torre dos Clerigos. Gaia itself, a dirty, uninteresting suburb of 6000 inhab., has the honour of having given its name to the whole kingdom. *Portus Cales*, or, as others will have it, *Portus Gallorum*, easily became corrupted into Portugal; and the country took the name of its principal port (see Rte. 26).

Leaving *Villa Nova de Gaia*, a steep descent leads to the river. High up on the hill to the right a glimpse may be caught of the Serra convent, with its ruined dome, already alluded to. The *Convento da Serra do Pilar*, for such is its entire appellation, had the following origin:—About A.D. 912 two priests of noble family founded a small church at Grijó (vide retro), so called from *igrijó*, the ancient form of *igrejinha*,—the "little church." In after years this church fell into the hands of the Augustines, who established a convent on its site dedicated to S. Salvador. During the reign of D. João III., the grand prior of the order, wishing to remove the convent to a more healthy situation, obtained

the royal permission to purchase the Monte de S. Nicolao, now called the Serra do Pilar, for that purpose. The first stone was laid March 28, 1538, and the building dedicated to S. Salvador, but when it was finished the monks refused to leave the old house; therefore the dedication of the new one was transferred to S. Augustine. In 1598 the prior D. Accursio built the domed church in imitation of S. Mary's at Rome, and constructed the cloister, which in its time was tolerably handsome. Eighty years after, the convent was dedicated to N. S. do Pilar, and her image is still to be seen there. The strategic importance of this place we have already discussed. In all the civil contentions of modern years it has played an important part. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, 1832, it was the scene of most desperate fighting and bloodshed. During one of these days the Marquis de Sa de Bandeira (see Lord Carnarvon's 'Portugal and Galicia,' p. 214) received a bullet which completely shattered his arm. With the courage which always distinguished him, he refused to leave the Serra until his party was relieved, and then marched into the city at the head of his regiment, supporting the wounded member with his left hand until it could be amputated. Again, on the 14th Oct., after a bombardment of 33 hours, during which some 3000 bombs were thrown into the Serra, the Miguelites, encouraged by the silence of the defenders, marched in three columns of 2000 men each to storm the position. As they approached the outworks, the Constitutionals rose to the attack, and a fearful volley mowed down the besiegers. Six times they advanced and were repulsed. When night closed in they retired with a loss of 800 men, while the defenders had only 69 *hors de combat*. In 1846 the fortifications of the city and Serra were again prepared for action, but after the civil war ended the works were entirely dismantled. The view of Oporto from the esplanade of the convent is very fine.

OPORTO. See Rte 26.

## ROUTE 18.

LISBON TO LEIRIA, BY TORRES VEDRAS, VIMEIRO, AND ROLIÇA.

To *Torres Vedras*, as in Rte. 14.

7 kil. *Ramalhal*. To the rt. is the Serra da Baragueda.

About a league to the l. is the village of Vimeiro, distinguished for the second battle fought during the Peninsular war. Sir Arthur Wellesley, after the victory of Roliça (see next page), proceeded to Vimeiro to cover the disembarkation of the forces just arrived from England. His position was on the crest of the hill to the S. of the town: it was about 2 m. in length, and was partially protected on the rt. by the little river Maceira, on the l. by the sea. On the night of the 20th of August he received information of a contemplated attack, and naturally imagined that the French, who then held Torres Vedras, would assail his rt. wing, which was of course to the S. of his main body. The first appearance of skirmishers in this direction served to strengthen that idea, but he presently observed a cloud of dust along the main range of the hills which crossed his front obliquely; and gathering that the l. of his position would be the true point of attack, he quietly withdrew the brigades of Ferguson, How, and Nightingale from the ridge on which they were posted, and, unnoticed by the enemy, crossed them over the valley: thus causing them to occupy the ridge to the N. of the town, which he had

hitherto very imperfectly defended. All the cavalry he had, 2 squadrons of the 20th Dragoons under Colouel Taylor, he placed on a little plain near the town, at the opening of the valley, forming, with the brigade of Anstruther on the low ground in the centre, and those of Hill and Acland, a kind of triangle. The 3 divisions which had crossed first, being on the reverse slope of the hill, were not visible to the enemy, who, imagining that they had nothing but the triangular position to carry, launched their main body, under Laborde and Brennier, against that; while Solignac continued his march northward, in order to turn that part of the position which appeared to be unprotected. Brennier was to have made his attack on the l. at the same moment that Laborde attacked the front; but the hills there, as the traveller may see for himself, slope down almost perpendicularly, and he found the design impossible. He then endeavoured to effect a junction with Solignac, who was at that moment occupied in turning the l. flank of the English. In the mean time Laborde's attack had been beaten off; and Colonel Taylor, taking advantage of the enemy's confusion, utterly dispersed the retreating troops; but coming in contact with the reserve under Kellermann, his 2 squadrons suffered severely. In the mean time Solignac had achieved his circuitous march, and had come upon the l. flank, which, to his astonishment, he found to consist of 3 strong brigades, instead of the line of skirmishers whom he expected. At the same time the artillery, opening upon his columns as they advanced along the ridge, swept everything before it. He retreated in good order, leaving 6 of his guns, and himself severely wounded. Brennier, who by this time had cleared the ravine, now joined Solignac, and effected a momentary check; but his columns were also thrown into confusion, and he was taken prisoner. Ferguson interposed his brigade between these 2 divisions and the main army, which, repulsed at Vimeiro, had now effected its re-

treit to a position on the road between Torres Vedras and Lourenlãa. Hill, who had not been in action at all, and Acland, who had been but partially engaged, were quite fresh, and were actually nearer to Torres Vedras than their discomfited enemy, whom they might have driven far to the northward, and cut him off from Lisbon; but Sir Harry Burrard, who had by this time landed, was unfortunately Sir Arthur's senior, and, having no confidence in English troops as matched against French, arrested all further offensive operations. Sir Arthur expostulated as earnestly as military discipline would permit; but Sir Harry's views were supported by the majority of officers, and he was forced to give way. The French, who had rallied as soon as the pursuit had ceased, conducted their retreat in good order, and regained the command of Torres Vedras, so that when the day closed the relative positions of the 2 armies were the same as they had been before the action. The battle had been fought in vain; and instead of the utter destruction of the invaders which must have been the consequence of pursuit, the result of the whole was the Convention of Cintra.

3 kil. *Serra de São Gião.*

15 kil. *Roliça.* This village was the scene of the first action between the English and French during the Peninsular war. Sir Arthur Wellesley had disembarked near the Mondego, and had advanced to Leiria; Jnnot, then at Lisbon, despatched Laborde to check, if he could not prevent, the progress of the English. Laborde spent Aug. 11th and 12th, 1808, in looking out for a defensible position near Batalha; but finding the ground too extensive, he fell back on Obidos, which the traveller will soon pass; it is situated on a small rising ground in the middle of a valley formed by two spurs of the Serra do Jnnto. From this position he was driven out on the 15th, and then determined to make his last stand at Roliça, which closes in the valley to the S.

Early on the morning of the 17th the attack commenced. The English

army was divided into one principal and two flanking columns. The former, under Sir Arthur himself, consisting of 9000 men and 12 guns, advanced upon the front of the enemy's position; the left, of about 5000, under Ferguson, marched under the Serra d' Arigeda; the right, consisting of the Portuguese under Trant, endeavoured to turn the enemy's flank between them and the sea. The disposition of the attacking force was so admirably conceived, and their simultaneous advance so well timed, that the 3 columns began deploying on 3 sides of Laborde's position at once, establishing communications with each other by their skirmishers. At the very moment when the rifles opened their fire, the head of Trant's column showed on the l., and Ferguson, who had gained the highest point of the ridge, was seen descending from the opposite side. Laborde, who through the whole action evinced great generalship and coolness, before his enemies could close upon him had withdrawn to the heights of Azambugeiro, about a mile in his rear, the very apex of the angle where the two spurs of the mountain join. Trant and Ferguson were immediately directed to continue their flank movement along the crest of their respective ranges, while Hill and Nightingale attacked the front of the new position. Here was committed one of the very few military errors with which the Duke can be charged. Sufficient time was not allowed for the advance of the flanking columns, and the main body, excited by its previous victory, charged up the steep pass which led to the enemy's position without any other support than its own desperate courage. The consequence was, that, though it won and maintained its ground, and by sheer strength drove the enemy back, this was not effected without great and unnecessary loss of life. The 29th, which was leading, lost its colonel and many men; and though it ultimately succeeded in deploying, its major, who had assumed the command, and 60 or 70 privates, were

made prisoners by the very troops they were vanquishing. Laborde, conscious, as soon as Ferguson and Trant had closed upon him, that his position was untenable, fell back on Azambugeiro, where he made one more stand, and, when driven thence, retreated towards Lisbon. The English were unable to pursue, being somewhat shaken by their own victory; they had lost 2 colonels and 500 men; besides which, news arrived that Loison with a fresh division had reached Bombarral, and Sir Arthur was anxious to cover the disembarkation of fresh troops which had been seen off the coast: he therefore contented himself with preventing the enemy from getting possession of Lourinhã.

8 kil. \**Obidos*, a very ancient town, with 3600 inhab. It was taken from the Moors by Afonso Henriques in 1148, and afterwards became an appanage of the queens of Portugal. The present walls and the triangular citadel were built by D. Diniz; the aqueduct, which begins half a league from the town, was the work of Dona Caterina, queen of D. João III. Notice the church called *Senhor da Pedra*, a hexagon, never completed; the part already finished cost 220,000 crusados, principally given by D. João V. *Obidos* is an unhealthy place, and particularly subject to agues. Its apples are the best that are sent to the Lisbon market.

[From hence an excursion may be made to *Cape Peniche* and the *Berlengas*. The peninsula of \*\**Peniche*, whence by corruption the name, is a league and a half in circumference, and united to the mainland by a long narrow isthmus. It contains 3000 inhab., and is one of the strongest fortifications in the kingdom. The 55 oil-paintings in the church of the *Misericórdia*, representing a series of histories from the New Testament, deserve attention. The harbour is excellent, and admits vessels of 140 tons. *Cape Carvoeiro*, the extremity of the peninsula, affords some fine rock scenery. Opposite *Peniche* lie the *Berlengas*, a group of very dan-



gerous islands,—considered indeed the most perilous of any in the European seas. The largest, which is about a league in circumference, is inhabited; the others are mere rocks. There is a lighthouse and a fort; a convent was founded here by Doua Maria, second queen of D. Manoel, but from the desolateness of the situation it was afterwards removed to the mainland.]

30 kil. *ALCOBAÇA*.

8 kil. \**BATALHA*: thence to Leiria, as by Rte. 17.

## ROUTE 19.

### THOMAR TO BATALHA.

Through a pretty, undulating country, very well peopled, and dotted here and there with pine-groves. We pass the little church of S. Miguel, with a flamboyant west door.

5 kil. *Valle dos Ovos*. Hereabouts the town of Ourem comes into sight on the brow of a very steep hill, immediately before us.

5 kil. *Chão de Maçãs*.

4 kil. *Aldea da Cruz*. Here the traveller had better rest, there being a very decent *estalagem*; hence the road goes straight to Leiria, and the muleteer will probably endeavour to persuade him that this is the best way to Batalha. Turning to the l., and ascending a hill so steep that the mules can scarcely keep their footing, he reaches

3 kil. *Ourem*: 3000 inhab. This most

desolate of all desolate places crowns a sharp peak of the Serra do Junto; there is no kind of *estalagem*; the place seems utterly deserted, and, with its ruinous walls and commanding situation, gives the very idea of a mediæval town. If the traveller should not have stopped at Aldea, a man who lives at the W. end of the church can supply him with bread and wine. The church itself is modern; but in the crypt there is a recumbent effigy on a high tomb to D. Afonso, Marquis of Valera and Count of Ourem, founder of the church. He was grandson, says his epitaph, to D. João of glorious memory; and died August 29, 1460. The crypt itself is modernised. The castle, at the S.E. end of the town, is a magnificent ruin; the access to it is up a steep path through two barbicans, one seeming to hang over the other on account of the precipitousness of the hill; the entrance-tower of the castle itself is also perfect. The date of the ruin seems Middle-Pointed, and the view from the second barbican is superb, commanding the whole Serra do Junto, and the country as far as Peniche and Torres Vedras. There is also a very lovely prospect from a goat-path immediately to the N. of the church; the country is exquisitely wooded and sprinkled with many villages: the valley of the Nabão is especially beautiful. Ourem is scarcely ever visited; the grass grows in the streets; many of the houses are untenanted; and you may walk from one end to the other without seeing an inhabitant.

N.B. Be sure to take a guide well acquainted with the way, as the country between Ourem and Batalha is excessively intricate.

Over a desolate barren heath, and following the valley of the Lys, to

8 kil. *Redondo*. Hence through a hilly country, covered with pine-woods, to

7 kil. \**BATALHA*, see Rte. 17.



## SECTION V.

## B E I R A .

THIS province, the largest in Portugal, with the exception of Alemtejo, if indeed it be not absolutely the largest, is also the most populous, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It occupies the very heart of the kingdom, and is about 36 leagues in its extreme length, and as much in its extreme breadth. In the year 1296 it was enlarged by the accession of the tract of country called Ribacoa, then conquered by D. Diniz from the Castilian monarchs, a tongue of land 17 leagues in length, varying from 2 to 5 in breadth, embracing the territories of Almeida, Castello Rodrigo, Sabugal, &c. The province is popularly divided into Beira Alta, between the Estrella and the Douro; Beira Baixa, between the same mountains and the Tagus; and Beira Mar, between the Serra de Alcoba and the sea. Its name, according to the chronicler Fr. Bernardo de Brito, is derived from its ancient inhabitants the Berones; but this people is shrewdly suspected to have been called into existence for the purpose of solving a difficult derivation. Others will have the appellation of *Beira*, the border, to have its origin from the fact that the province borders on the sea and so many rivers, which is as true of any other part of Portugal. Since 1734 it has given the title of prince or princess to the eldest son or daughter of the Royal Family.

Its great natural division is formed by the Estrella; its largest rivers N. of that chain are the Mondego and the Vonga; to the S. is the Zezere. Beira Mar is flat, and for the most part uninteresting, excepting the banks of the Mondego; Beira Alta is chiefly one huge tract of high table-land (except in the Estrella), and without any particular beauty; but Beira Baixa has some of the finest scenery in Portugal, in the valley of the Zezere and the southern offshoots and ramifications of the Estrella. The fertility of the country surrounding Lamego, Vizeu, and Castello Branco was formerly very much thrown away from the wretched character of the roads, which were worse here than in any other province except Traz-os-Montes; now, however, most of them are in good condition, and all of them, in every direction, improved; the proprietors having seen the great advantage of having good roads, by which to transport the produce of their estates to great towns, and to the seaports for exportation. The sides of the mountains are covered with innumerable flocks of sheep; their wool is reckoned among the best in the Peninsula. The abundance of chestnuts makes pig-keeping a profitable employment. The manufacture of the brown cloth called *Saragoça*, at Covilhã and the adjacent villages, employs a great many hands; the employers look forward with confidence to the exclusion, by the superior cheapness of their own cloths, of English produce from the country. Portalegre is also noted for the same manufacture. The salt marshes of Aveiro supply a large portion of the kingdom with salt.

The inhabitants of Beira have the character of being the strongest men in

Portugal. It was here that the most desperate resistance was made to the Roman conquerors by Viriatus and his guerilla warriors. The best troops in the Portuguese service are reported to be those of Beira Baixa. It may be doubted if any part of Portugal is more difficult to be travelled through than the triangle formed by the Tagus and the Zezere.

### ROUTE 20.

#### COIMBRA TO GUARDA AND THE FRONTIER AT ALMEIDA OR CASTELLO RODRIGO.

This route, combined with the next one, forms the best itinerary for the Estrella mountains and the lakes. If the exploration of the Serra is to be carried out on foot, it will be found advantageous to take the diligencia, which runs daily between Coimbra, S. Thiago de Ceia and Guarda. Fare 3,180 reis.

Leaving Coimbra by the Estrada da Beira, we arrive at

4 kil. *Portella*, where the Mondego is crossed by a new handsome iron bridge.

10 kil. *S. Fructuoso*.

10 kil. *S. André de Poiares*.

8 kil. *Ponte da Murcella*. There is here a very clean, comfortable inn.

5 kil. *S. Martinho*.

5 kil. *Moita*.

5 kil. *Venda do Porco*.

4 kil. *Venda do Valle*.

5 kil. *Gallizes*.

4 kil. *Chamusca*.

4 kil. *Senhor das Almas*.

7 kil. *Torrozelo*.

5 kil. *S. Thiago*. Here we alight for Ceia, which lies a little to the W. of the road (see Rte. 21).

35 kil. \**Celorico*. The church of S. Pedro was founded by the Templars in 1230. This is the most civilized town on the route; it contains 2000 inhab. and 3 parishes.

5 kil. *Lujiosa*.

9 kil. *Feia*.

7 kil. \*\**GUARDA*; 4000 inhab. An episcopal city, and one of the 17 administrações. Its cathedral, though very much disfigured by alterations, is still interesting. It has been asserted to stand at an elevation of 4460 ft. above the level of the sea; if so, it is higher than the summit of any mountain in England or Wales. It is one of the strongest, and at the same time one of the dirtiest places in Portugal; hence it is usually called the city of the four F's; that is to say, *fría, farta, forte, and feia*—cold, well-supplied, strong, and ugly. It was founded by D. Sancho I. in 1197, as a guard to his frontier against the Moors; hence its name. 3 leagues to the S. is *Belmonte*, a town of 1200 inhab., situated in the valley, Cova da Beira, in the Serra da Atalaya. It was celebrated for a miraculous image of S. Cornelius, which was frequented by those who suffered from headache, as was also the church of Corneli-Münster in Rhenish Prussia. It was the custom to carry as an offering the horn of an ox—evidently with a punning allusion to the saint's name—and to deposit it at the church-door; on which the offerer immediately recovered his health. D. Nuno de Noronha, Bishop of Guarda, observing the immense piles of horns which surrounded the entrance, ordered them, in 1600, to be removed; on which, says the tradition of the country, he was seized with an intolerable headache, which never left him until he had returned the horns. (See Cardoso, vol. i. p. 338.)

From Guarda there are two roads to the frontier:—

## I.

20 kil. *Freixo*.

15 kil. \**Almeida*: 1670 inhab. This is the strongest place in the kingdom excepting Elvas; and, in every war between Spain and Portugal, has been a principal object of attack and defence. From the summit of the citadel the view extends into no less than 11 different bishoprics; that is to say, Salamanca, Ciudad Rodrigo, Coria, and Zamora, in Spain; in Portugal, Bragança, Lamego, Vizeu, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Guarda, and the now suppressed see of Pinhel. The ancient castle was commenced by D. Diniz, and finished by D. Manoel. The siege of Almeida, in 1810, forms one of the most interesting episodes in the Peninsular war. It is thus that Southey relates it:—"Masséna opened his trenches on the night of Aug. 15. While a false attack was made against the N. of the town, 2000 men dug the first parallel to a depth of 3 ft.; and on Sunday the 26th, at five in the morning, 11 batteries, mounted with 65 pieces of cannon, opened their fire. The garrison consisted of 5000 men, of whose spirit no doubt was entertained; the fortress was well provided, and its works had been placed in so respectable a state that Lord Wellington had reason to think it might delay the enemy till late in the season, even if he should be unable to find an opportunity of relieving it. These well-founded expectations were frustrated by one of those chances which sometimes disconcert the wisest plans, and disappoint the surest hopes of man. On the night after the batteries opened, the large powder-magazine in the citadel, with two smaller ones contiguous to it, blew up. More than half the artillerymen, a great number of the garrison, and many of the inhabitants perished in this dreadful explosion; many of the guns were dismounted, and the works were rendered no longer defensible, even if means of defence had been left; but, except a few cartridges for immediate use, and 39 barrels of powder in the

laboratory, the whole of the ammunition was destroyed. Great as the calamity was, the evil would have been far more alarming, had it proceeded, as was at first supposed, from treason; but, according to the best information which could be collected, it was altogether accidental: the magazine was bomb-proof; and they were taking ammunition from it, when a shell fell upon one of the carts. The lieutenant-governor had behaved well till the batteries opened; he was then so terrified, that he shut himself up in the bomb-proofs. Having thus proved himself a coward, mere shame made him a traitor: and after the explosion he took advantage of the confusion to counteract the governor's attempt at holding out longer. Another traitor was found in the major of artillery. He had behaved well during the siege; but when he was sent out to propose terms of capitulation, for the purpose of gaining favour with the enemy he communicated to him the whole extent of the disaster; so that Masséna, knowing the place was at his mercy, was enabled to dictate what terms he pleased. The garrison were made prisoners of war, with this exception, that the militia, having deposited their arms, should return to their homes, and not serve during the war. It was ten at night when the capitulation was concluded; in the course of half an hour the French recommenced their fire upon the town, and kept it up till morning, when the Portuguese were assured, in reply to their remonstrances, that it had been owing to a mistake on the part of the artillery officers: undoubtedly it had been so; but the commander is chargeable with something worse than error for having suffered it to continue through the night without thinking it worth while to send an order which would instantly have stopped it. The terms were broken by the French with their wonted perfidy."

Here the tourist, if he desires to proceed into Spain, must procure a pass for each of his horses, which will cost 3 testoons; a certificate is given that they are not intended for

sale (it being forbidden by the custom-house to export horses from Portugal), and they are thus protected against being seized for the Spanish military service. Proceeding half a league to the E., we cross the little river *Thrones*, and enter Spain, the fort of *La Concepcion* being to our rt. hand. Here the traveller may ride over the battle-field of *Fuentes d' Onoro*, and so proceed to Ciudad Rodrigo.

Almeida was the birthplace of the celebrated historian, Fr. Bernardo de Brito. His whole life was devoted to the compilation of the annals of the kingdom, and it is greatly to his honour that at a time when, in consequence of the Castilian usurpation, it was the fashion to write in Spanish, and to characterise Portuguese as a barbarous patois, Bernardo de Brito, though appointed in 1616 historiographer to Philip III., had the moral courage to employ his native language. In answer to those who urged him to adopt that of the usurpers, he replied, "Que seria indigno do nome Portuguez em ter tão pouco conhecimento da lingua patria que a julgala por inferior á Castellhana; si a engrandecerão seus naturaes com impressões e compostos nella, fora hoje tanto e mais fermosa, que a Castellhana, e Italiana; mas careendo deste bem, e tendo dentro de si filhos tão ingratos, que á maneira de venenosas vibras lhe rasgão a reputação, e credito devido, non he muito estar em tal opinião até ao tempo d' agora." His principal works are the 'Monarquia Lusitana,' and the 'Chronica de Cister;' the latter universally reckoned the best history of a religious order that was ever composed. He also attained some reputation as a poet; but his 'Sylvia de Lysardo,' consisting of sonnets, eclogues, and other short poems, is one of the rarest of Portuguese books. He entered the Cistercian order at the age of 15, for the purpose, as he himself tells us, of having his time more completely at his disposal for historical studies. He died at Almeida, having visited his birthplace in the hope of recruiting his declining health, Feb. 27, 1617, in

the 48th year of his age. 32 years afterwards his remains were translated to Alcabaga, where they now repose in the chapter-house.

## II.

The road to Castel Rodrigo branches off from Celorico.

5 kil. *Baracal*. [A little before reaching Baracal, a road turns on the left to *Trancoso*. This very ancient town, now containing 1300 inhab., still retains its ruinous walls and fifteen towers. It is celebrated for the victory gained by *Afonso Henriques* over *Albucazan*, King of Badajoz; and still more so for the defeat of a Spanish army of very superior numbers, by the master of *Aviz*, on S. Mark's day 1385. In this battle S. Mark is said to have appeared on a white horse, fighting on the side of the Portuguese; and the shoes of this horse are still to be seen in a church near the place. *Trancoso* was the birthplace of the famous cobbler *Gonsalo Eanes Bandarra*, whose innumerable prophecies and ballads contributed so much to the spread of Sebastianism.]

25 kil. *Seropires*.

10 kil. *PINHEL*. This once episcopal city is pleasantly situated on a hill 4 leagues from the Spanish frontier. It was refounded by *Afonso Henriques*, and in the wars with Spain was an important military position. It now contains nothing of interest; and is subject to agues arising from the badness of its water.

10 kil. *Villar Torpim*.

12 kil. *Castello Rodrigo*. This desolate town, now containing less than 200 inhab., stands on an isolated hill, and still retains its walls. It was besieged in 1664, during the war of independence, by the Duke of *Ossuna*, with an army of 4000 foot and 700 horse. The garrison consisted of only 150 soldiers, and had been reduced to the greatest straits, when *Pedro de Magalhães* came to its assistance with 2500 infantry and 500 cavalry, fell unexpectedly on the Spaniards, cut them in pieces almost to a man, and took their artillery, 9 gnns. The

duke escaped in the disguise of a friar. This victory was to the N. of Portugal what Amcixial was to its centre, and the Lines of Elvas to its E.

## ROUTE 21.

### ASCENT OF THE ESTRELLA, AND THE LAKES.

The *Serra da Estrella*, the *Herminius Major* of the Romans, is a granitic chain of mountains, stretching through Beira Baixa from Almeida in the N.E., nearly to Thomar in the S.W., whence it finds its extension in the *Serra Louzã*, the *Serra do Junto*, and the mountains of Cintra, to the Cabo da Roca. Although it may not contain any one view equal to that from the *Serra de Soajo*, or perhaps that from the Foya, it embraces a great variety of scenery, and presents many very sublime prospects. Most of it has been but little explored; and the difficulties of access deter many travellers from attempting even its better known portions; though the difficulties are not after all very formidable, since the traveller can go from N. S. do Desterro to the top of the mountain on horseback. Forming the backbone of Portugal, it may be said, in general terms, to separate the valley of the Tagus from that of the Douro, and attains an altitude of 7500 feet.

The principal objects of attraction are the 3 peaks and the 4 lakes. The highest peak, but at the same time the easiest of access, is the *Canaris*: this can be ascended on horseback. The 2nd is the *Cantaro Magro*; at present considered inaccessible, but may probably be proved otherwise by the energy of English travellers, as the *Maladetta* in the Pyrenees has

been, after enjoying a similar reputation for centuries. The 3rd is the *Cantaro Gordo*; this is with great difficulty and some risk to be ascended from the N.W. side. It is difficult to account for the extraordinary names of these mountains. The "*Cantaro Magro*," Thin or Lean Pitcher, may, by an exertion of fancy, be thought to bear a resemblance to one as balanced on a woman's head; the *Cantaro Gordo*, Fat Pitcher, is merely a conical mountain without any remarkably distinguishing character.

In a favourable season the Estrella may be visited from the middle of May till Oct.; but from the middle of June till the middle of Sept. is the best time. There are 4 places whence the ascent may be commenced, 2 on the N., 2 on the S. side: on the N. from Ceia or Manteigas, on the S. from Paul or Covilhã. On the whole, the N. ascent is to be preferred; in the first place because the views are finer; and in the second because both man and horse will come to the task from tolerably good accommodation and good food, instead of from 3 days' endurance of starvation and vermin in the valley of the Zezere. Whether the ascent be made from Manteigas or from Ceia, matters little; the former is the shorter, the latter the easier one. But the traveller must bear in mind the utter worthlessness of all maps of this district, the Serra having never been properly surveyed.

Having conducted the traveller by Rte. 20 to S. Thiago, a suburb of the small town of Ceia, we now suppose him to have reached the latter place.

Ceia has a population of 2000 souls. It is charmingly situated amidst masses of verdure, and contains some very decent dwellings. S. Thiago has a tolerable inn. In the 8th cent. Ceia belonged to Count Julian, the traitor who invited the Saracens into Spain. It was the birthplace of the popular Portuguese saint, S. Antonina, concerning whom this rhyme is known to every peasant in the Estrella:—

"Antonina pequena dos olhos grandes,  
Matá-ra-na idolatras e ferros gigantes."

If the traveller be not too fatigued,

it is better to proceed on the evening of his arrival here, to N. S. do Desterro, and to begin the ascent of the mountains about 2 o'clock on the following morning. Of course, it is requisite to engage a guide to the Serra, but it is difficult to say where the best man is to be met with. Several of the men at Ceia are well acquainted with the mountains, and the traveller may with safety trust to their guidance. Senhor Anselmo, the sacristan of the Desterro chapel, is a very safe though a slow guide, and not blessed with the sweetest of tempers. João da Costa, who lives at S. Romão, is more active, and perhaps as trustworthy; João Coelho, who lives at Lamego, can also be recommended, and to the tourist who does not speak the language will be the more valuable as being able to talk in something that is intended for French. We may also mention Jozé Nimes, who is to be heard of at Val de Madeira, 1 league from Vizeu on the road to Mangualde. At Manteigas there is no difficulty in procuring a guide. But the traveller, if he has come on horseback, must be warned on no account to trust himself to the guidance of his muleteer, though the latter should first invoke all the saints in the caleudra to bear testimony to his perfect knowledge of the road, and then call on "six hundred devils" in his anger at being disbelieved.

From Ceia the track begins to ascend the lower part of the shoulder of the Estrella. The view gradually widens over the plain of Beira; and if the traveller performs this part of his journey in the evening, he will probably see the sun set behind the Serra de Aleoba. In half a league he will reach the village of S. Romão, the last civilized place on this side the mountain. Here, therefore, he must procure whatever he will need in the way of food; remembering that, excepting goat's milk, queijitos, and eggs, there is absolutely nothing to be obtained at Desterro, not even broa or vinho verde. At S. Romão fowls can be procured; but for a party of three or four, intending to spend some days

in the mountains, the best way is to buy lambs, which can be killed up at the Sacristan's. It is well also to remember, if you have brought an arrieiro, that he, having no taste for scenery, but much prudent concern for his own labour and the knees of his mules, will probably be considerably put out when he finds that you really propose to undertake the ascent. At S. Romão he can be propitiated by being desired to supply himself with the best wine and the best cigars that he can procure. Hence the road mounts steeply to the left: there is a curious succession of 8 or 9 water-mills, one under the other. Several detached pilgrimage chapels will then be passed; till at about an hour's ride from S. Romão the edge of the shoulder of the mountain is turned, and the traveller comes out on to a comparatively level valley. The river Alva dashes down it; to the right before crossing the bridge is the chapel and miraculous image of N. S. do Desterro; to the left the house of the sacristan, Senhor Anselmo; beyond the bridge is the Pilgrimage house where the traveller will sleep, or at Anselmo's own house. Anselmo's wife will furnish mattresses, hot water, eggs, and goat's milk; everything else will either have been brought up, or must be gone without. The whole scene is like an Idyll from Theocritus; goatherds piping to their goats from the edges of rocks, shepherds watching their sheep by the side of the fountain, girls going out at evening with their pitehers for water. After all arrangements have been made, it is worth while to visit the chapel; every inch of the walls is covered with the most incredibly wretched daubs representing miracles performed by the intercession of N. S. do Desterro. It is a good specimen of a kind of building very common in Portugal.

It is almost too long a task for the longest day in summer to visit the lakes and to descend the other side of the mountain; it is much better to spend several days at N. S. do Desterro, and thence explore all that is interesting in this magnificent chain of



mountains. Indeed, to attempt to ascend, see all the lakes, and descend to Covilhã in one day's journey, is worse than folly.

Starting from the chapel, the road at first ascends the valley of the Alva; then coming out on to higher ground commands a noble view to the N. E. over Pinhel, Almeida, and Ciudad Rodrigo. In two hours and a half you reach the first lake, the Lagoa Redonda, the source of the Alva. It is nearly circular, surrounded by rocks, and as clear as crystal; its depth is said to be 120 feet. Between the rocks and the water intervenes a strip of turf, where the botanist will find much to interest him. Hence, skirting the lake, you proceed through a gap in an opposite cliff; and now, the view opening to the N., the Serra de Marão appears, at the distance of about 80 or 90 miles, on the horizon. The only trees are stunted juniper-bushes, but there are numerous flocks of sheep, the shepherd invariably carrying a gun and attended by a huge dog; for wolves abound here, and in passing the wilder hollows and glens you have a good chance of seeing them. These shepherds' dogs are magnificent beasts; black and white, with shaggy hair, enormous feet, small ears, and a long sweeping tail; they will attack a wolf singly, and generally overcome him. As much as three cows have been known to be given for one. The shepherds, with sheepskin jackets, and breeches of goatskin covered with long hair, and ragged at the knees, look like so many Robinson Crusoes. Five hours from Desterro brings you to the eastern edge of the mountain, to the immediate foot of the Cantaro Gordo, where it is usual to rest. Hence the view over Spain is magnificent, embracing the Sierra de Gata, the Sierra de Grados, and in the far S.E. the mountains towards Toledo. Still ascending, we pass the source of the Mondego, and in about an hour more reach the highest point, called the Malhão da Serra; it is marked by an obelisk erected by command of D. João V. Hence the view seems boundless in every direction; the Marão to the

N., the Serra do Junto to the S.W., the Serra de Portalegre to the S.E.; to the W. Busaco forms the most conspicuous object. But the most interesting feature is the extraordinary boldness with which the two Cantaros rise close at your feet; the Cantaro Magro especially seems like a needle. Here is the source of the Zezere, which dashes down the southern side of the mountain to join the Tagus at a distance of 26 leagues. Hence our course lies to the lakes. The Lagoa Eseira is certainly one of the most remarkable pieces of scenery in Europe. In circumference it may be about a mile; from the height of the rocks that surround it, it is as black as ink, and the depth has never yet been fathomed. The wildest legends are related of it—as that it has communication with the sea; that it is inhabited by a huge monster; that on its banks the *bruzas* hold their sabbath, &c. The ascent to it is difficult; in fact, the best idea that can be given of it is a wooden basin nailed against a perpendicular wall. In the same valley, but rather lower down, is the Lagoa Cumprida, which, as its name implies, is very long in proportion to its breadth. It no doubt receives the waters of the Lagoa Eseira, but invisibly, as also the sources which replenish the Lagoa Eseira are invisible. What is of much interest is that the elevation of the water in this Lagoa Eseira is not variable. The 4th lake is the Lagoa Secea, which sometimes dries up in summer, and is the least remarkable. Towards sunrise or sunset the pink tint in which the high table-land of Beira seems to be bathed is lovely beyond all expression; and certainly the Lagoa Eseira and the Cantaro Magro will repay any traveller for all the hardships and fatigues of the ascent.

Having reached the end of our excursion, it becomes necessary to decide by which route we are to descend. If it be proposed to return to N. S. do Desterro, or to Manteigas, the descent commences at once at this spot; but if the tra-

veller intends to go down to Covilhã, he must return to the foot of the Cantaros and make his way down the ravine. This is the worst part of the whole journey; because in other precipitous places the horses can be left behind, or can make a *détour*, but here they must be got down somehow or other. The descent will take at least as long as the ascent; which, allowing 6 hrs. for viewing the lakes, will make the whole expedition about 18 hrs. It is, however, far better not to attempt the fearful descent of the southern side, for it is utterly impossible to effect it except in full daylight, and there is really nothing to repay the traveller for the risk of breaking his own neck and that of his horse. The flocks are not so numerous on the S. side as on the N. The queijitos made from their milk are celebrated; the Court of Lisbon annually sends a present of them to that of Madrid.

Presuming that after what has been said the traveller will prefer to descend by one of the two northern tracks, we proceed to point out their respective merits.

### 1.

The return to Desterro. Anselmo's wife, if she have been requested to do so, will be ready with her hot water for the traveller's feet, sufficiently bruised and cut with the sharp rocks in the descent, if he has not had the hardihood to descend on horseback, which, however, is no very wonderful exploit, even for an ordinary traveller. Having arrived at this place, he can either return to Coimbra by the road he came, or take the diligencia at S. Thiago de Ceia to Guarda.

But, if he be on horseback, and wish to explore the valley of the Zezere, he can, on the following morning, cross the Serra to Paul, though by that means he avoids going to Covilhã, a busy manufacturing town. His route in this case will be as follows. Starting from the northern

ridge and bearing eastward, in 1 hr. he will reach Lapa, a village hanging on the extreme edge of the mountain. The place immediately below him is Villa Cova; that farther to the W. Arganil, from which the Bishop of Coimbra takes the title of Count, and is therefore frequently spoken of in Portuguese histories as the Bishop-Count. This title was given in acknowledgment of the valour displayed by the then Bishop in the siege of Arzilla. From Villa Cova Busaco is well seen, with the whole western range of the Estrella and the Junto, seemingly, bent round like a crescent. It is a curious fact that, whether it be approached from the N. or from the S., this crescent shape is equally striking; it arises from the position occupied by the Serra with respect to its offshoots. The mountain ranges of S. Beira may be compared to a Y with arms curving outwards; the Estrella itself is the upright, the northern arm is the Açor, and the southern the Junto; between these two, but not visible in approaching the main ridge, either from the N. or from the S., is the Lonzã. This is, of course, a very rude idea of these Seras, but it is sufficiently accurate for general purposes. In three-quarters of an hour more you reach Valazim; here the ascent becomes steeper: Picota is to the left, Sebola to the right, and Abaça nearly in front. [N.B. As many of these names are not to be found in any topographical book, and are only spelt by ear, it is possible that the orthography may not always be correct.] 3 hours more, and you reach Villa do Morio, a large village, and filthy in the extreme; but the venda is tolerable. Beyond this there is a grand view up a ravine to the left towards the Cantaros. Hence a very steep ascent, doubling the shoulder of Abaça 3 or 4 times, to its summit, about 4500 feet. The view is confined to the N. by a spur of Canaris; to the S. it extends over the valleys of the Zezere and the Tagus. The inn at Paul is wretched even for this part of Portugal. Hence, as by

## II.

## THE DESCENT TO MANTEIGAS.

This village lies in a deep hollow, as it were in the bottom of a basin, through which the Zezere rushes with animating rapidity after its awe-inspiring descent from the Estrella Mountain. The place, formerly, was famous for excellent butter; hence its name, Villa de Manteigas. The inn is a mere wooden hut; yet the place should be visited, on account of its singular locality, and the famous hot-springs near it.

15 kil. *Penhaços*.

20 kil. \*\**Mungualde*, called also *Azurara da Beira*: 3184 inhab. It is celebrated for the palace of the family of the Paes, and for the church of N. S. do Castello, founded by the same family, on the top of a steep hill, a quarter of a league from the town; the tower is more than 100 ft. high, and commands a magnificent view. From this place the traveller can take the diligencia which runs daily to the Mealhada Station on the northern railway, or may continue his journey,

5 kil. *Tagilde*, and

5 kil. *Val de Madeira*, to

VIZEU (see Rte. 23).

From Manteigas he may also go to Covilhã, and thence by Rte. 22.

16 kil. *Verdelhos*.

12 kil. *Teizoso*.

6 kil. COVILHÃ.

## ROUTE 22.

COVILHÃ TO ABRANTES OR THOMAR, BY WAY OF THE MOUNTAINS, OR THE HIGH ROAD; AND THE VALLEY OF THE ZEZERE.

Two routes may be followed in going from Covilhã to Abrantes or Thomar. They will lead the traveller through some of the most picturesque scenery in Europe. Both routes are indeed so fine that it is

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difficult to advise him which to take; but if he has plenty of leisure it is worth while to go over each of them in turn, as well as every path or lane that leads to the banks of the Zezere. The route by Pedrogão is the more circumscribed, but presents the finest gorges.

## I.

\*\*COVILHÃ is an important and rapidly increasing town, having several large manufactories which employ upwards of 10,000 hands in the manufacture of the brown cloth, called *Saragaça*, which is worn all over Portugal and in her islands and colonies. The houses, perched up among the mountains that encircle Covilhã, have been compared to a collection of swallows' nests. Near the town at Unhães are sulphureous baths, much recommended in diseases of the nerves. Both at Covilhã and in the neighbouring villages of the Estrella many families of concealed Jews are said to exist, who took refuge there when the edict was issued by D. Manoel for their expulsion. There is a very tolerable inn at Covilhã.

5 kil. *Tortozendo*. A picturesque village, with huge verandahs projecting from the upper windows of the houses.

10 kil. *Paul* as in Rte. 21. Hence by the side of the Zezere, and over barren hills, leaving Picota and Abaça (hiding Canaris) to the right, to

8 kil. *Ourodo*. Thence over a flat marshy country to

8 kil. *Silvares*.

8 kil. *S. Martinho*. The mountains grow wilder and wilder; large plantations of firs continually occur, and the sides of the hills are clothed with cistus of all kinds. Snakes abound here, some being 3 feet in length.

10 kil. *Boças de Baixo*. Just in front of this place the Zezere makes a remarkable bend, returning, after about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.'s circuit, to the distance of 100 yards from the valley through which it flowed. Hereabouts the chestnuts are magnificent.

6 kil. *Orealho*. It will be necessary, this track being utterly unfrequented,

to take a guide from one village to another.

A few leagues from Tortozendo the Estrella is seen in majestic boldness, without verdure, thus affording the more striking contrast to the great fertility of the country through which the traveller roams, there being in every direction groves of chestnut-trees of great size, most of them from 20 to 24 feet in girth; there are also many olive-ground. In the beauty of this district even the cattle participate, for they are sleek and symmetrical in a high degree.

10 kil. *Estreito*. The grandeur of the scenery between Orvalho and Estreito can scarcely be surpassed; about halfway there is a descent into a seemingly bottomless ravine. [If the traveller has come from Covilhã, he can sleep at S. Martinho, where there is a sort of estalagem; if from Paul, he may lie on the floor in the house of one Joaquim Freitas, for a trifling consideration; the people are very civil.] Hence to

10 kil. *Izna*. This is the finest part of the whole ride: the Estrella and the Junto form a crescent to the right; the Cantaros rise over the shoulder of Abaça; and to the left the eye wanders over the boundless plains of Alentejo as far as the Serra de Ossa; the heights of Castello Branco are easily distinguished, and so is the high ground of Spain between the valleys of the Tagus and the Guadiana.

From San Martinho to Izna is a long and arduous day's journey; but the views are splendid, especially that from the highest part of the road before it declines towards Izna. There, the Estrella and other mountains are seen in a form apparently approaching that of three-fourths of a circle; and, in another direction, Castello Branco, and all the intervening country towards Spain, is discovered, as well as a vast extent of Alentejo towards the S.E. Rarely can scenery surpass in splendour that of the latter part of this journey; but it is towards evening especially, when the sky has the soft gleamy hue which precedes the close of day, when its

pale blue is flecked with golden-tinted clouds, when the tinkling of the cattle-bells is heard, the humming of insects, and the cawing of the crows as they cut the air in their homeward flight, that the soothing influence of its loveliness is fully felt.

[From Bogas de Baixo the road to Pedrogão could be taken, but in that case the splendid view near Izna would be lost. The best plan is, to traverse every road leading to the Zezere, and thus to become acquainted with the near and distant beauties of the country through which it flows.]

15 kil. *Cortiçada*. Hereabouts great veneration is paid to Maria de Cortiçada, buried in this church; who, having defended her chastity with her life, is reckoned a martyr.

10 kil. *Cardigos*. Shortly after leaving this place we enter the proviuce of Estremadura.

5 kil. *Amendoa*. Hence the traveller can continue along the high road, or turn off to

10 kil. *S. Domingos*.

8 kil. *Aboboreira*.

20 kil. \**ABRANTES*. See Rte. 16.

## II.

This route branches off from the first at Bogas de Baixo. The track follows the course of the Zezere, and its interest will depend much on the state of the river. In spring, when it is swollen by the melting of the mountain snows, and in some parts forms a continuous cataract for 100 yards together, it is wonderfully grand. But the gem of the whole route is Ponte de Cabril, near Pedrogão-grande. This bridge is between two mountains, 264 ft. apart, but having an excellent road on either side towards the river. No lover of wonderful scenery should fail to visit this bridge and the adjacent rocks, especially after heavy rains. Here in autumn the river has been reckoned by a good observer to be 72 ft. below the bridge; but the gorge is so narrow that in spring it rises very nearly to the lower part of the arch. Here the Serra

Louzã towers up to the W. [The town is on a hill, crowned by an old castle, built by D. Affonso Henriques. Between Coimbra and Louzã a diligencia runs daily; fare 600 reis.]

8 kil. *Figueiro dos Vinhos*. The little river Aizo is crossed. The vineyards hereabouts, as the name of the place indicates, are very productive.

14 kil. *Cabaços*.

26 kil. \*THOMAR.

But the best way to go to Pedrogão is direct from Coimbra on horseback. A guide who *well knows* the road from Coimbra to Pedrogão-grande must be procured; the scenery is of the most varied nature. Not less than 12 hours are required to make the different ascents and descents of this very striking journey; the view from the top of the first lofty mountain, after leaving the Vendas, is very grand; Coimbra is visible in the distance.

There is yet another road, which lies between the 2 above mentioned, and has great beauties of its own. It branches off at Estreito.

13 kil. \**Oleiros*; 1690 inhab., and the head of a Concelho.

10 kil. *Troviscal*.

10 kil. \**Certãa*. A pretty little town on the Pera or Certãa. The castle is extremely picturesque; so are the banks of the river, and the convent by its side. Near this place is Bomjardim, where the Great Constable D. Nuno Alvares Pereira was born in 1360. There are here 2 estalagens, both wretched. The church of N. S. do Olival in this place was the only one in Portugal, except the Carmo at Lisbon, which had an altar to the great Constable. The image was the size of life; and the Constable was invoked against fevers. Hence, through a mountainous country to

15 kil. The *Ferry over the Zezere*, here a broad shallow stream. Hereabouts is the finest trout-fishing in Portugal.

12 kil. *Venda da Serra*, a very decent estalagem, though in the middle of a lonely heath. After this, cultivation improves; the track becomes a paved road; and in about 1½ h. the first

view is caught of the Convent of Christ on the hill above Thomar.

10 kil. \*THOMAR.

There is an excellent road between Covilhã and Abrantes; but the diligencia no longer follows it to the latter place, as the railway is more speedily reached by the new and shorter road lately opened from Castello Branco to Crato. The high road from \*\*COVILHÃ passes through

16 kil. \**Fundão*.

5 kil. \**Alpedrinha*, the *Petratinia* of the Romans, afterwards named Alpedriada by the Moors. Pop. 1600. Picturesquely situated amidst lofty hills and dense forests of chestnuts and oaks. The view from the summit of the highest hill is very extensive.

6 kil. \**Atalaia*.

8 kil. *Lardosa*.

8 kil. *Alcains*.

10 kil. \*CASTELLO BRANCO. See Rte. 24.

17 kil. \**Sarzedas*.

18 kil. \**Sobreira Formosa*.

8 kil. *Proença a Nova*.

16 kil. \**Amendoa*: 1200 inhab. The *Amindula* of the Romans. From an existing document of A.D. 960 it is seen that there was then a castle here, of which not a vestige now remains.

27 kil. \*\* ABRANTES.

## ROUTE 23.

COIMBRA OR MEALHADA TO VIZEU AND LAMEGO OR GUARDA.

The road from Coimbra to Vizeu passes through Mealhada; the traveller can therefore take the rail to the latter town, and thence proceed by diligencia or private carriage to Vizeu.

19 kil. \**Mealhada*.

20 kil. \**Mortagua*. The land round this place is extremely fertile.

7 kil. \**Sta. Comba—Dão*. Estalagem, very good.

13 kil. \**Tondella*.

9 kil. \**Sabugoza*.

15 kil. \*\*VIZEU; a tolerably comfortable hotel. This episcopal city (the *Vico Aquario* of the Romans) is one of the 17 administrações, and the head-quarters of the second military division; it is situated at a height of 1300 ft. above the level of the sea. In spring, the S. wind, from sweeping over the Estrella, where, in the hollows, the snow lies 20 ft. deep, is bitterly cold. The population is about 7000; the streets are tolerably clean, and the houses superior to those of most Portuguese cities. Vizeu gave the title of Duke to the illustrious D. Henrique, the father of Portuguese discovery; to the unfortunate Infante, D. Diogo, stabbed by D. João II. in 1484; and to D. Manoel.

The *Cathedral* is an interesting building. Though much modernised, particularly in the W. front, it is, nevertheless, a striking Flamboyant church. Notice especially the piers of the nave, and the stalls in the coro alto; the latter, a curious mixture of Flamboyant and Renaissance. The stalls of the dignitaries are outrageously ornamented with Chinese paper. The *Cloisters* lie to the S. Communicating with their upper story, and at right angles with the W. façade, is a covered passage, open on both sides, and affording a cool walk and a magnificent view of the Estrella. The *ancient Episcopal Palace* is at the N. W. end of the cathedral. It is now employed as barracks.

The chief interest, however, which attaches to the building, arises from its containing the best collection of the works of Gran Vasco, the Portuguese Fra Angelico. The greatest obscurity hangs over the epoch at which this painter flourished; almost every mediæval painting in Portugal is ascribed to him, and, by a natural reaction, some writers have affirmed that he never existed at all.

According to Count Raczyński, who visited Portugal in 1843 and 1844, Gran Vasco, whose real name was Vasco Fernandes, was born at Vizeu in 1552. They show, near the city, a mill still named the *Moinho do Pintor*, which tradition asserts to have been his birthplace. That a Vasco Fernandes was baptised at Vizeu in the year above mentioned is certain; but no one who has studied the paintings attributed to Gran Vasco here, and those preserved in the Academy of Design at Lisbon, can for a moment imagine them to have been produced at the end of the 16th centy. The tradition of his native place is much more likely—that he was born about 1470, and sent by D. Manoel to study in Italy. They relate that, when a child, he painted some sacks of flour on the door of his father's mill so naturally, that the old man gave directions to a servant to put them under shelter: and that, on his journey to Italy, asking hospitality at the house of a painter, and being refused, he took advantage of the absence of the artist from his studio to paint a fly on the cheek of one of his principal figures, and then amused himself by watching the vain efforts of the inhospitable painter to drive it away. Whatever may be the exact date at which Gran Vasco flourished, it seems certain that he had a real existence; that he was an artist of rare merit, but that the larger portion of the paintings attributed to him are not his, and, strictly speaking, not of his school. Those called "Gran Vascos" in the cathedral of Vizeu, are clearly not the production of one pencil, and are of very unequal degrees of merit. They are principally these. In the sacristy, fronting the entrance-door, 1. a S. Peter, very fine; he is clad in pontifical robes, and is seated; wears a triple crown, holds the keys in his l. hand, and with the rt. gives the benediction. In the background, to the spectator's rt., is the *Domine quo vadis?* to the l., S. Peter easting himself into the sea, as related in S. John xxi. Count Raczyński's criticism on this painting is scarcely more

favourable than it deserves: "It is impossible to find anything more grand. The drapery, the design, the touch, the colouring, the landscape, the little figures in the background—all is beautiful, all is irreproachable." 2. The Baptism of our Lord, apparently by the same artist, but much inferior. 3. The Day of Pentecost: a room divided by three arches; S. Mary and another female saint in the centre; six Apostles on each side. 4. The Martyrdom of S. Sebastian; this is very much injured. These four paintings are about 8 ft. by 7 ft. There are 10 smaller ones; they represent—1. S. Jerome in the desert, striking his breast with a stone; very admirable. 2. S. Andrew and S. John; for this picture the chapter had the good taste to refuse a million of reis. 3. S. Peter ad Vincula. 4. S. Blaise; a Bishop reading a book. 5. S. Peter and S. Paul. 6. A martyr, unknown. 7. S. Benedict. 8. S. Hilarion; this is perhaps the best of the set. 9. S. Anthony. 10. Saint, unknown. There are four others of the same size (about 2½ ft. square), but the best judges attribute them to another pencil. They are, however, worth attention, and represent N. S. da Conceição, S. Lucy, S. Catherine, and an unknown saint. Mr. J. C. Robinson paid a visit to Vizeu in 1866, and, after thoroughly investigating the evidence as to the existence of a Gran Vasco in the 15th century, states, as his opinion, that the pictures in the Sacristy, which we have just described, are by the same painter as the Pentecost, existing in the sacristy of Santa Cruz at Coimbra; and as he was fortunate enough to discover the signature "Velasco" upon that picture, he concludes that the Gran Vasco of the 14 pictures at Vizeu was simply the unknown Velasco.

On the E. side of the cloisters is the *Jesus Chapel*, a pretty little flamboyant erection, said to date from 1527. Over the altar, and evidently contemporary with the chapel, is a large painting of the Crucifixion. This is probably a true work of Gran Vasco's; at all events, it is not by the

same artist as the pictures in the sacristy, which must be 40 or 50 years later. Our Lord has just expired; to the l. the two holy women are supporting S. Mary: S. John is standing at the rt. with S. Longinus, who has just recovered his sight. The thieves are tied to their crosses; the expression of rage and despair in the countenance of the impenitent thief (who is turning his head towards the l. and away from our Lord's cross) is admirable: the knees of both are deeply gashed both above and below, which gives a harrowing effect to the whole. In the background, on one side, Judas is hanging himself; on the other, S. Joseph and S. Nicodemus are coming with their spices from the city. Count Raczyuski considers this work to be by the same hand as the four large paintings in the sacristy and with this Mr. Robinson agrees; but in treating of their respective merits those gentlemen differ, for the Count considers the Crucifixion the finest of the set, while Mr. Robinson declares it the weakest. It is badly kept, and will probably perish before many years have elapsed. Below it are three small paintings representing the *Ecce Homo*, the Taking down from the Cross, and the Descent into Hell. In this same chapel are two recessed tombs which deserve attention; one of the Bishop Fr. João Chaves, who died in 1527; the other of D. Vieira Gomes de Abreu, who had been groom of the chambers to the great D. Henrique.

In the Sala do Cabido, the *Chapter House* (the keys of which must be obtained from the Presidente do Cabido, who resides in the seminary, and is not very willing to incommode himself for the purpose of opening it) are 14 other pictures attributed to Gran Vasco. They are—1. The Annunciation. 2. The Visitation. 3. The Nativity; in this the painter has excelled himself in the representation of the Blessed Virgin. 4. The Circumcision; the five figures which it contains are admirable, especially that of the High Priest. 5. The Adoration of the Magi. 6. The

Presentation; the most remarkable figure is that of a priest who is reading from a paper. 7. The Flight into Egypt. 8. The Last Supper. 9. The Agony. 10. The Apprehension of our Lord. 11. The Descent from the Cross. 12. The Resurrection. 13. The Ascension. 14. The Day of Pentecost. In the same Sala do Cabido is an ivory crucifix of admirable design. Of these and the other pictures of the Cathedral Mr. Robinson says:—"I cannot pass a higher eulogium than to say that they are replete with life and human expression, in every respect earnest works remarkably free from the prevailing affectations of the epoch.

In the chapel of the *Misericordia* are three other paintings. They represent the Death of the Blessed Virgin; the Murder of the Innocents; and the Martyrdom of a number of persons who are being thrown from the top of a mountain; the subject is unknown. These also are attributed to Graú Vasco, but they are greatly inferior to the cathedral pictures.

Mr. Robinson, when at Vizeu, made the acquaintance of a Senhor Antonio José Pereira, an artist of merit, a native of, and resident in Vizeu. This gentleman is the owner of a picture of great excellence signed by Vasco Fernandes, who it is reasonably assumed was *the* Gran Vasco. It is in three separate panels and apparently has served as an altar-piece. The centre represents the Descent from the Cross. The wings portray, respectively, S. Francis in ecstasy, and S. Antony of Lisbon preaching to the fishes. The real lover of art should by no means neglect applying to Senhor Pereira for permission to view this, the only authentic work of Vasco Fernandes.

The other pictures attributed to Gran Vasco in the various churches in and near Vizeu are, to say the least, of very doubtful authenticity; such are those at S. Francisco d'Orgens, and at Fontello. The Bishop's palace of Fontello lies at a distance of about a mile and three-quarters from the city. It was originally a handsome

edifice, but is now fast falling to ruin, the revenues of the see no longer allowing the expenditure of the small sum necessary for keeping it in repair. Here are two pictures also ascribed to the traditional Gran Vasco. The first, "Jesus in the house of Martha," Mr. Robinson considers to be by a pupil or imitator of the painter of the Chapter House series, to which, though inferior, it bears some analogy. The other is in three panels and represents the Last Supper. Mr. Robinson ascribes this also to an imitator or pupil of the Vasco Fernandes of Senhor Pereira's picture.

The *Seminario*, refounded in 1808, is a handsome building; its staircase, which is worth seeing, is one of the lions of the place.

The *Hospital Novo* is also large and handsome; the interior is well arranged, and the establishment generally well managed.

The visitor should next see the place called the *Cava de Viriato*, where that heroic guerrilla chief of the Lusos is supposed to have intrenched himself, and persistently to have resisted the Roman power; defeating all attempts of the army to dislodge him. The once famous Cava is now, however, but a vast verdant plain, full of plants and herbs, and it is not easy to trace there any vestiges of the ancient encampment, its trenches, or earthworks. But the name of Viriato must ever lend an interest to this now peaceful spot on which his terrible struggle for freedom took place.

How long Viriato and his brave Lusitanian army kept the Romans at bay in this inclosure, cannot exactly be ascertained, but the Portuguese historians believe that he was finally betrayed and killed by two of his own officers, suborned by the general of the Roman army.

The visitor will find it a pleasant stroll to the *Moinho do Pintor*, though it has no attraction beyond the view to be obtained there of a beautiful and fertile and well-watered country. He should inquire also for the tower of D. Duarte, and for the gate at which, while sallying out on the Moors,



Afonso Henriques was wounded in the thigh, and never perfectly recovered the use of the limb.

Vizeu was the birthplace of the Portuguese Livy, João de Barros, whose Decades of Portuguese Asia form one of the most interesting histories ever written. Here, also, D. Duarte was born, in (as supposed) the tower bearing his name, on Oct. 31, 1391. Hence the line—

“Berço a Duarte, marmore a Rodrigo.”

The last words referring to the tradition that Roderic, after having hurried S. Romano at N. S. de Nazareth, (see p. 119), retired to Vizeu and here died. Hence Southey, at the end of his poem:—

“Days, months, and years, and generations  
pass'd,  
And centuries held their course, before far off  
Within a hermitage near Vizeu's walls  
A humble tomb was found, which bore in-  
scribed  
In ancient characters King Roderic's name.”

This hermitage is now the church of S. Miguel, which was plundered by the French, and has since been desecrated. On one side of the high altar is a recessed tomb with the following inscription, the writer of which seems to have been laudably afraid of committing himself to a doubtful statement:—

“Hic jacet, aut jacuit, postremus in ordine  
regum  
Gottorun, ut nobis nuntia fama refert.”

It was in this tomb, according to the legend, that Roderic underwent his penance of allowing a serpent to eat into him.

The markets of Vizeu are good and well supplied, and there is a new *Mata-douro* (slaughter-house), of which the sanitary arrangements are excellent, and seem to be well carried out. The principal industrial establishment of the city is that of the *steam flour-mills* of Su<sup>r</sup>. Pereira da Silva, who has expended large sums upon them. The chief part of the hydraulic machinery is English, the rest from the *Fabrica de Massarellos*.

[To \**São Pedro do Sul*, about 20 kil. to the S.W. of Vizeu, there is a good

and interesting road—the Serra Al-coba forming a prominent object to the l. The town stands on the river Vouga, which is nearly empty in summer; its inundations in spring make the surrounding country fertile but unhealthy. Here are sulphureous baths, which have great repute in nervous diseases. The inn is good.]

From Vizeu to Lamego the road lies over barren hills. In the distance, on the rt., is the Estrella range, on the l. the Serra de Besteiros, affording, occasionally, magnificent views. The villages on the route are thinly populated, and contain nothing deserving especial notice, except the ancient convent de S. João at Tarouca. It was built by Afonso Henriques, who attributed his victory over the King of Badajoz to the prayers of the prior, who accompanied him. Following up his victory, he attacked the remains of the Moorish host; the prior Aldebert had left the army, and the Christians received a severe check. In a third engagement, the ecclesiastic having been recalled, Afonso was again victorious, and he showed his gratitude by building a church at Tarouca. This church stands just opposite the estalagem; and, with many insertions, is an excellent specimen of Transitional work. Observe on the N. side the rich flamboyant recessed tomb; and also the font, which exactly resembles an English one of First-Pointed date. On a stoue in the church, is this inscription:—

FUNDATAFUITISTA  
ERAMCLXIIKALJUL  
II

that is June 30, 1122. But it was not consecrated till nearly fifty years later, as another inscription remains to prove.

\*\*LAMEGO, an episcopal city, of about 10,000 inhab., is 320 kil. from Lisbon, 80 from Oporto, 60 from Vizeu, and is situated about 10 kil. to the S. of the Douro, from Pezo da Regoa.

The ancient name of the city was Lama, or Lauacæni; it was the court of

the Moorish kings till 1038, when it was taken from them by D. Fernando the Great of Castile. But it owes its celebrity in Portuguese history to the famous Cortes of Lamego, said to have been summoned in 1143 or 1144 by Affonso Henriques, for the recognition of his title as king, and the adoption of the fundamental laws of the monarchy. But it is now nearly certain that these far-famed Cortes are altogether fictitious. The subject has been treated with great learning by Professor Rocha of Coimbra, in his 'Ensaio sobre a Historia do Governo e da Legislação de Portugal' (Coimbra, 1843). Fr. Bernardo de Brito is usually considered the author of the imposture, but later researches have tended to exonerate him from the charge, and to fix it on the Spaniards Lavanha and Higueira, who therefore should not have been so easily tempted to originate a pious fraud in support of the honour of Portugal. Till within the last 30 years, however, the Cortes of Lamego have as much been received as historical as Magna Charta in English history; and the fundamental laws, then said to have been made, have always been acted upon. Not only did the validity of the election of D. João I. depend on them, but the right of the house of Bragança to the Portuguese crown is based on these same laws. Briefly abstracted, they are as follows:—1. The eldest son shall succeed his father; in case of his death, the second son, and so forth. 2. If there be no sons, the brother shall succeed; but the son of the brother shall not succeed his father, except by special election of the bishops, the deputies, and the nobility. 3. If there be no son, but only a daughter, she shall succeed, on condition that she marries a Portuguese nobleman. These laws do not now govern the succession to the throne, inasmuch as a daughter at once succeeds the last sovereign if he has not left a son or a grandson by a son; and she may marry a foreigner, as did D. Maria II. On the 12th of Feb. 1862, a law was made by which "El Rei D. Fernando" should be regent, in case of the minority of any sovereign

who might succeed to the crown of Portugal, should no heir presumptive be of the proper age to be regent. The queen's husband shall not be called king till she have borne him a son. 4. If the daughter of a king marries into another royal family, she shall lose the right of succession. It was this 4th law which excluded D. Juan I. of Castile from the Portuguese crown in 1383, and which vitiated the claim of Philip II. of Spain in 1580. The rest of the laws attributed to this Cortes concern the definition of nobility, and apportion various punishments to different crimes.

The *Cathedral* of Lamego was rebuilt in the last century, with the exception of the W. front. This is excessively elegant, and appears to be of the middle of the 14th century; the W. doors, both of the nave and aisles, are excellent. They are confidently asserted to be the work of Affonso Henriques; another proof how lamentably ignorant the Portuguese are of ecclesiology. The tower, however, which is at the S. side of the S. aisle, of massy Romanesque, may probably be the erection of that monarch. The cloisters are to the N.; the *Bishop's Palace*, a very large Italian building, to the N.E.; in the latter there is a tolerable library, of perhaps 6000 or 7000 volumes. The *Castle*, which is at the very summit of the hill on which the city stands, has nothing whatever of interest. The church, called *Almacave*, which was originally a mosque, and in which the Cortes were (or rather were not) held, though spoken of by former travellers as a remarkable monument of antiquity, is entirely modernised. This church is said to have been the cathedral of Ildacius, who, together with Ithacius, distinguished himself by the persecution of the Priscillianists, and by giving the first example of the punishment of heresy by death. Opposite this church is a shop where excellent *queijitos* can be purchased; they will help to mend the scanty fare of the *estalagem*. The very *ancient bath*, at the back of one of the houses in the *Rua do Castello*, should be inquired

after and carefully examined by the antiquary.

On the whole, Lamego is a very dirty and somewhat uninteresting city, not particularly picturesque, though the ride to it from Pezo is very beautiful. Count Raczyński, indeed, says,—"Je n'ai pas emporté de Lamego uue seule impression qui ne fût agréable;" but most of those who visit it will probably be inclined to imagine that the *ne* must have been inserted by an error of the press.

The route from Vizeu to Guarda is as follows:—

14 kil. \**Mangualde*. See Rte. 21.

8 kil. \**Freixoosa*.

6 kil. \**Chans*.

6 kil. \**Celorico*. Hence to Guarda as in Rte. 20.

## ROUTE 24.

### ABRANTES TO THE FRONTIER AT ALCANTARA.

There is a choice of three routes between Abrantes and Alcantara. The two which leave the high road and follow the old tracks are both so beautiful that it is not easy to decide upon their respective merits. The first is the shorter, but the more difficult; it can only be travelled in daylight: the latter makes a considerable détour, but is tolerably good: it runs, however, through some tedious country. The third route, which follows the high road to Castello Branco, is, as mentioned in Rte. 22, extremely dull and uninteresting, though better for travelling.

#### I.

This route lies chiefly S. of the Tagus.

Crossing the river, we follow its course to

15 kil. *Casas Brancas*. Just after passing this place we ford a small

stream which separates Alemtejo from Estremadura. Hence the road becomes dreary, traversing high tableland: the village of Gavião is left to the right. Crossing the river Niza, which flows on the left into the Tagus, we reach

30 kil. \**Niza*: 2300 inhab. Here the traveller must sleep. Hence over hilly ground, commanding a good view of the Serra de Montesimaro, till we reach the bridge over the Niza, which here affords a grand view. Ascending the opposite hill, a fine view is gained of the Estrella, distant about 45 m. The road now descends through a tremendous ravine by a succession of zigzags to the Tagus, which here bursts through a chain of mountains between perpendicular cliffs called As Portas do Rodão. On the N. side the hill ascends to the height of 1000 feet; the breadth of the river is here not more than 120 yards. Immediately after crossing it we enter

10 kil. *Villa Velha*, a wretched place, but a position of military importance.

10 kil. *Sernadas*. Hence over easy hills, which divide the valleys of the Veresa and the Ponsul, to

10 kil. \**CASTELLO BRANCO*.

A diligencia runs daily from Crato to Castello Branco, passing Niza.

But by far the most interesting route is the détour by Alcantara, thus: from *Niza*, by a very intricate path, crossing the Figueira.

15 kil. \**Montalvão*: 1253 inhab.; ancient but worthless fortifications. Proceeding E., we descend a steep mountain path to

3 kil. *The Ford of the Sever*. After rain this river cannot be crossed; therefore it is necessary to inquire at *Niza* the height of the water. This is one of the grandest passes in Portugal. Crossing the Sever, we enter Spanish Estremadura. Over a bleak country to

10 kil. *Ferreira*, a gloomy, dirty village, with a tolerable posada. We cross the river Santiago, to

10 kil. *Santiago del Carbajo*, a pleasant village, but badly supplied with

water, and skirt the Serra de Santiago, to

15 kil. *Membrio*. Here we turn to the N.E., and cross, at the distance of 5 kil., the river Solar, to

\*ALCANTARA. This interesting but wretched town was the head-quarters of the knights who took their title from it, and obtained so much influence that in 1495 the grand-mastership was incorporated with the Spanish crown. Observe the church, founded in 1506, with cinquecento additions. They show here the chest in which Pelayo floated down from Toledo. However, the great object to be visited, is the Ponte de Alcantara, i.e. the Bridge of the Bridge. The dark, gloomy river seems completely enclosed by mountains; the bridge, 600 ft. long by 28 ft. wide, and 245 ft. above the usual level of the river, which is here 40 ft. deep, was built for Trajan in 105, and is a work worthy of an emperor. The architect, Caius Julius Lacer, was buried near it, but his tomb has been demolished. There are 6 arches; no cement is used in the joints of the granite. The centre arch has sunk; one arch was destroyed before 1200, and was repaired in wood, in which state it remained till 1543, when it was restored by Charles V. The second arch on the rt. bank was blown up on the 10th of June, 1809, by Col. Mayne, who had been directed by Lord Beresford to do so if the enemy advanced. This order, when the danger was past, was unfortunately not rescinded, or else the bearer of the counter-order was killed, and Col. Mayne had not kept it secret. Whereupon Victor menaced the bridge, with no other object than to secure its destruction, in order that the odium of this Vandalism might rest with the British troops. Previously to blowing it up, Col. Mayne copied the inscription, which has thus been preserved.

## II.

This route is by the N. bank of the Tagus, as follows:—

16 kil. *Penaseoso*.

7 kil. \**Mação*. Shortly after leaving this place we enter Beira. The road becomes magnificent and begins to ascend a southern spur of the Estrela. We next pass Aguas Quentes, a small hot stream; the gorge here is wonderfully grand, and the path sufficiently dangerous. This little river, which flows on the right into the Oeresa, is generally called Aguas Quentes, but some name it the Laea; its proper name is the Almaeada, the Laea being in reality only another name of the Oeresa. All this scenery is equal, if not superior, to that of the valley of the Zezere, of which indeed it may be considered a continuation.

21 kil. The *Passage of the Oeresa*; crossed by a ferry. This very picturesque river, a miniature Zezere, rises at a place called Lordosa, and falls into the Tagus after a course of 10 leagues. It is also called the Vereza and the Laea.

10 kil. *Carroeira*.

12 kil. *S. Pedro do Esteval*.

27 kil. *Sarnidas*. Here we regain the high road between Villa Velha and Castello Branco.

11 kil. \*\*CASTELLO BRANCO, an episcopal city, founded by the Templars on the ruins of Castraleucus; it is one of the 17 administrações. It has the honour of impaling the royal arms with those of the Order of Christ. The ancient walls remain; there is a castle half in ruins which commands the city, and a modern cathedral; the episcopal palace is especially noted for its quinta and gardens, and there are some manufactures of cotton and linen. The inhabitants of this town were the first to suffer from the atrocities of their soi-disant French protectors, under Junot, who took up his quarters here, Nov. 21, 1807, in his march to Lisbon. Southey says, "The night which the French passed in Castello Branco is described by the inhabitants as an image of hell. The men pillaged as they went, and the very officers robbed the houses in which they were quartered. and, as if they had been desirous of provoking

the Portuguese to some act of violence which might serve as a pretext for carrying into effect the threat which Junot had denounced, they burnt or mutilated the images in the churches, and threw the Host to be trodden under foot."

From this city the road descends to 22 kil. *Escallos*.

27 kil. \**Idanha Nova*, on a confluent of the Ponsul. This is a tolerable little town with 2000 inhab. An interesting excursion may hence be made to *Idanha Velha*, a league to the N.E., the ancient *Egitana*, where Wamba was born, and where he lived as a simple shepherd till raised, in 672, to the monarchy of the Goths. (See under Guimarães.) The church is well worth a visit. At *Idanha Nova* the traveller can sleep. At a distance of 12 kil. we cross the Ponsul. This river affords a good example of the absurd derivations in which Portuguese antiquaries indulge. Maris, in his Dialogues, will have the name to be derived from a certain Roman *proconsul* who drowned himself here. After crossing the river Azavil, we reach at

16 kil. *Zibreira*.

Thence through a pleasant but not well cultivated country to

12 kil. *Segura*. The road leaves this place to the rt., but the traveller will do well to go there to visé his passport for the small portion of Spain he has to traverse. The Castle of Segura is the frontier fortification. Hence, after crossing the little river *Elgas*, *Elgar*, or *Erja*, which is here little more than a succession of cascades, over a wild and uninhabited country strewed with blocks of granite to

16 kil. ALCANTARA, as before.

### III.

By the high road to Castello Branco. The diligencia runs daily through that city to Covilhã, see Rte. 22. From Castello Branco, as before.

## ROUTE 25.

### LAMEGO TO S. JOÃO DA PESQUEIRA AND BARCA D'ALVA.

(Which is a very interesting journey.)

3 kil. *Sande*. Here we cross the little river Baroza, or Varoza, where the scenery is wild and picturesque.

3 kil. *Valdijem*. To the rt. a steep hill, S. Domingos de Queimada, forms a conspicuous object.

3 kil. *Parada do Bispo*.

2 kil. *Santa Eufêmia*. The descent to the Douro from this place affords a noble view of the river, the valley of the Corgo beyond, and the greater part of the Paiz Vinhateiro. The road now skirts the Douro to

6 kil. *Folgoza*. A little further on we cross the Tedo; the hills to the l. are the Cidermas and the Veiga de Doncello.

5 kil. *Adorijo*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  a league further on the Tavora is crossed.

6 kil. *Valença*. A little further on we cross the Rio Torto.

3 kil. *Cuzaes*. Here we leave the river, which now begins to flow through very precipitous rocks.

5 kil. *Ervedoza*.

$6\frac{1}{2}$  kil. *S. João da Pesqueira*: 1750 inhab. Here the estalagem is execrable, but a guide may be procured. It is about a league to the pilgrimage chapel of S. Salvador do Mundo, crowning the summit of a steep hill: the view from this point is very wild and beautiful. Descending the other side, we reach the Ponto do Cachão. Here the Douro, hemmed in between

gigantic rocks, bursts through the mountain that bounds the eastern side of the valley of the Tua; and if there has been much rain, the rapids are very grand.

From S. João da Pesqueira there is an interesting ride to *Barca d'Alva* on the Spanish frontier. On the way

thither the Quinta do Vesuvio (perhaps the finest Quinta in the Douro) can be visited. From Barca d'Alva boats are continually descending to Oporto; the passage takes from 1 to 2 days, according to the state of the river. For the descent of the Douro, see Rte. 41.

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## SECTION VI.

## ENTRE-DOURO-E-MINHO.

## (MINHO.)

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THE province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, or, as it is generally called, Minho, is in all respects the Paradise of Portugal; and it may well be doubted whether any other 240 square leagues in Europe can exhibit so much beauty. It contains 800,000 inhabitants, or, on an average, 3333 to every square league: were the whole kingdom peopled in the like proportion, its population would amount to 9,000,000. All travellers have agreed in characterising Minho as exquisitely beautiful beyond anything they could have imagined. The scenery is as varied as it is lovely; the romantic mountains of the Gerez, the savage sea-coast between Caminha and Vianna, the pass between Amarante and Mezão Frio, and, what is the chief feature of a Minhoto landscape, the wooded hills, glens, rocks, and water, between Braga and Valença, and more especially about Ponte do Lima, render this "the most beautiful scenery in the world." It is not wonderful that the Romans should here have placed the Elysian fields, nor that in the *Lina* they should have seen a second *Lethe*, which, like the lotus of the *Odyssey*, would cause the traveller to forget home and family, and to remain for ever in this delicious country. "The villages," says Lord Carnarvon, "through which we passed, were thickly peopled, had every appearance of comfort, and were generally embosomed in a grove of trees. Beneath their shade this happy population is accustomed to collect at eve, and to spend the last hours of the day in dancing and in singing old traditional ballads to the sound of their favourite guitar; for tales of love and chivalry, forgotten in other parts of the kingdom"—Lord Carnarvon should have excepted *Traz-os-Montes*—"are still cherished in this loyal land. All in the *Miuho* seems redolent of joy; the country pleasing, the climate fine, and a perpetual sunshine on the face of man shows that oppression has no entrance here. Their religion, cheerful as it is sincere, is quite divested of the fanatic spirit that obscures it in the southern provinces and in the neighbouring *Traz-os-Montes*. Devotional expeditions"—that is, *Romarias*—"to their chapels, placed like laudmarks on the highest hills, are generally combined with feasts and merry-makings." Something must be detracted from this beautiful description since the suppression of the convents; for though there be some slight portion of truth in what *Pedro Diniz* observes, yet his words can only be credited by persons little acquainted with the present state of the Church in Portugal, which, though poor in money, is as well provided with priests and confessors as it was in the palmy days of the convents:—"Hoje estão muitas igrejas

desertas, e o povo não tem o pão da divina palavra uem o pão das esmolas ; somente teem papeis, que anunciação a idade de ouro, e proclamão principios que ninguem vê applicar."

"One thing," says one who has himself seen perhaps more of Minho than any other Englishman, "must be mentioned as perfecting the loveliness of the land ; the wonderful variety of tints with which the trees and plants and flowers everywhere embellish the path of the traveller. In addition to the oak, chestnut, pine, elm, and ash of our own country, there is the cork-tree, the olive, the azureiro, the walnut, and the mulberry, growing most luxuriantly, and giving an inconceivable charm when seen (as in the descent to the Cávado on the road to the Caldas do Gerez) in unison with the orange, lemon, citron, fig, peach, apricot, almond, and arbutus ; not to say anything of the *Camellia japonica*, sometimes 25 feet high, or of the vine, with its festoons hanging from trees in the hedge-rows"—*weiras*, as the Minhotos call them—"and the *Acacia minvosa*, Judas-tree, tulip-tree, and magnolias of many kinds in the quintas:" add to all this the inexpressible beauty both of the fireflies and glowworms as evening draws on. Link might well say, "D'après la description que nous ont donné des auteurs anciens et modernes de la belle vallée de Tempe, elle doit ressembler à une des délicieuses vallées de Minho."

To the antiquary too, Minho, as having been the earliest Christian kingdom in Portugal, presents objects of great interest. Braga, the primatial see of All the Spains ; Guimaraës, the cradle of the Portuguese monarchy ; the Cedofeita, S. Pedro de Rates, and Barcellos, and St. Tiago d' Antas, near Villa Nova de Famalicão.

Although the first Portuguese wines that were sent to Great Britain were shipped from this province, and though a company existed at Monção for regulating their exportation, the vintage of Minho has been utterly neglected. Much of the wine, indeed, produced between the Lima and the Douro is *vinho verde*, green, harsh, and bad ; the wines produced in the Val do Geraz do Lima, and in other parts, are of excellent flavour, and might easily be introduced into England (were the vine disease to be extirpated), and be sold at 1s. per bottle, since they would only pay the low duty of 1s. per gallon. Even now some good judges of wine prefer this pleasant-flavoured light wine, for daily use, to the more powerful Douro wine, but it will not keep above 2 or 3 years, as it has no additional spirit put into it, as the Douro wine has, and must have, if it be intended to retain in it what constitutes the properties which make it the very best red wine in the world, at least for people who live in a climate like that of England. Sweetness or dryness (as it is curiously called) of port wine depends upon the length of time which it is allowed to ferment ; hence, from grapes of exactly the same quality, and from the same quinta, wines of every degree of sweetness or of dryness may be obtained, which is an answer to much of the nonsense which has been talked about the genuineness of wines in the Douro. The lover of sweet wine, of the vintage of 1858, can have what he likes, as well as the admirer of dry wine of the same vintage, and from the same parties, who make their wines to suit the taste of their customers, the dry wine and the sweet being (both of them) of the best quality, when the consumer will pay the price thereof. But the wines of Monção and the valley of the Lima are not only unknown among us, but scarcely ever reach Oporto.

The rivers of Minho, as always in Portugal, present some of the most beautiful features of its scenery ; the romantic Cávado, the pretty, quiet little Leça, the wild Ave, the Lima, the Coura, and the rapid Vez or Cabrão. Of the Serras, the Gerez and the Soajo are by far the finest ; the Sta. Catarina, the Estreia, and the Falperra have great beauties ; while Gaviarra, or, as the Portuguese generally call it, the Outeiro Maior, a part of the Soajo, claims to be the highest mountain in the country, and is not less than 7881 feet high.



The traveller in Minho may sometimes be puzzled, and perhaps annoyed, with the employment of words which do not occur elsewhere, and for which he will look to no purpose in his Vieira. However, this is only likely to happen in a few of the most out-of-the-way villages.

## ROUTE 26.

## OPORTO AND ITS ENVIRONS.

**HOTELS.**—*English Hotel*, kept by *Mary Castro*, Rua da Reboleira, No. 55 (neat and comfortable); has also an hotel at S. João da Foz, 1650 reis per diem. Table d'hôte at 5, 600 reis. Among Portuguese hotels, we may mention the *Hotel du Louvre*, famous for its proprietor having demanded 1000*l.* from the Emperor of the Brazils for board and lodging during the three days he spent here in 1871: *The Estrella do Norte*; *Hotel d'Italia*; *Estanislaus' Hospedaria*; *Águia d'Ouro*, all near the Opera House; and the *Hotel Frankfurt*, Rua de D. Pedro, considered a very good house.

*English Chaplain.*—Rev. Robert Burton Leach.

*English Vice-Consul.*—Oswald Crawford, Esq. Office at Rua do Calvario, No. 35; private residence, the Quinta das Aguas Ferreas.

*English Physician.*—Dr. May, Rua da Liberdade, No. 1.

*Booksellers.*—For works in all languages: Eduardo Chardron, Largo dos Clerigos. French and Portuguese modern literature: Viuva Moré, Praça de D. Pedro, 39. Old Portuguese works: Cruz Coutinho, Rua dos Caldereiros, 20, and F. da Fonseca, Rua do Bomjardim, 72. There is an excellent Portuguese guide to Oporto to be had at all the libraries, price 500 reis. Another useful work

is the *Almanak, Commercial, Judicial, e administrativo, do Porto e seu districto*, published every year, price 700 reis.

*Horses or Carriages* may be hired of Barros e Amorim, Praça da Batalha, 68; or Carueiro e Marinhas, Largo do Paraíso.

“Leal e invicta cidade” (the loyal and unconquered city)—such is the official title of Oporto; the second city in the kingdom, one of the 17 administrações and an episcopal see. It is situated on the N. side of the Douro, and about a league from its mouth, and with its suburbs contains more than 90,000 inhab. Its extreme length along the river, from the Padrao de Campanhã in the E., to the Praia do Bicalho in the W., is about 5 kil.; its extreme breadth, from the Lapa church in the N. to the Praça da Ribeira in the S., is about 3 kil.

During the siege it was divided into 3 Bairros—Santo Ovidio, Cedofeita, and Sta. Caterina: there are at present 4 parishes within the city—the Sé, S. Ildefonso, S. Nicoláo, and Victoria; and 8 in the suburbs—the Cedofeita, Massarellos, Miragaia, Campanhã, S. João da Foz, Lordello do Ouro, Paranhos, and Bomfim. Oporto, as we have seen, with its opposite suburb of Cale, gave its name to the kingdom. After being a city of great importance during the domination of the Moors, it was utterly destroyed by Almansor of Cordova in 820, and remained a desert till 999, when it was refounded and repopled by an expedition of Gascons and French. Hence its name, Portus Gallorum,

whence some would derive Portugal. It was always a favourite of the Portuguese monarchs; its walls, 3000 paces in circumference and 30 feet in height, which are still to be traced here and there, were constructed during the reigns of D. Affonso IV., D. Pedro I., and D. Fernando I. In the ancient Cortes its deputies were seated on the highest bench. In the civil war between D. Diniz and his son D. Affonso, it took the part of the latter, and remained faithful to him when he, in his turn, was at war with his son D. Pedro.

Oporto has always been subject to sudden outbursts of popular insurrection. In 1623, on occasion of a tax imposed on all linen or woollen manufactures, the women arose, routed the soldiers, and attacked D. Francisco de Lucena, the obnoxious minister, who narrowly escaped with his life. This is called the insurrection das Maçarcas. In 1661 a tax on stamped paper gave rise to another outburst, which was not put down without great loss of life. In 1756, when the wine monopoly was created by Pombal, there was an insurrection, which lasted only for a day, but for which 26 persons suffered death, and many others confiscation of property and lesser punishments. In June 1807 Oporto set the example of attempting to throw off the French yoke; and on May 11, 1809, it was rewarded by witnessing the successful passage of the Douro. So sudden was the attempt, and so utterly impossible did it seem to the French, that Soult, who had himself superintended the breaking up of the bridge of boats on the preceding night, was actually sitting down to a banquet in the Carraneas, when he had to make every arrangement for immediately quitting the city; and thus left his dinner to be eaten by the Duke and his staff. Since 1820, Oporto has seldom been quiet long together. In that year the inhabitants proclaimed the Constitution, which in 1836 was substituted for the Charter; in 1842 they replaced the former by the latter, and in 1846 the latter by the former. The great event, however, of the history of

Oporto, is the siege in 1832 and 1833. D. Pedro, having landed at Arnosa, near Mindello, July 8, 1832, at the head of an army of 7500 men, and wanting troops to advance to Lisbon, shut himself up in Oporto, where he was unsuccessfully besieged by D. Miguel, whose armies were everywhere in a short time defeated, and Lisbon taken by the rapid march and wondrous daring of the little army which sailed from Oporto, landed in Algarve, marched to Almada, defeated Telles Jordão, and crossed the Tagus; an exploit quite equal in skill and daring to that of the Duke of Wellington in his march to Oporto, and which deed, had it been performed by an Englishman, would have found a suitable historian to blazon it forth to the ends of the earth; this was the grand triumph of the Duke of Terceira; then came the battle near Oporto, in which Saldanha defeated Bourmont, and the battles of Asseiceira and Almoater; and thus D. Pedro was enabled to place the crown of Portugal on his daughter's head.

If the tourist should have arrived by the steamer direct from England, he will be landed at S. João da Foz (of which more presently), and will easily find a conveyance to the city, as the road is hourly traversed by calèches, and every 20 minutes by the cars of the American tramway. We will now conduct him to the principal curiosities of Oporto.

The two Clubs, the *Assemblea Portuense*, and the *Club Portuense*, have their rooms in the Praça da Trindade. They are of great size and well furnished, the ball-room of the *Assemblea* being greatly to be admired; each has a library and a room for newspapers, another for conversation, a billiard-room, &c. &c. Many of the members meet at tea every evening in the spacious apartments. There is also at Oporto a Philharmonic Club on an extensive scale in the Rua da Fabrica, No. 28.

*First Walk.*—The Rua Nova dos Ingleses, a wide handsome street, is our starting-point. It was ordered to be constructed by D. João I., who

called it his Rua Formosa. It afterwards became the Rua de S. Nicoláo, and received its present name in the beginning of this century.

Straight before us, perched up on a high steep rock, is the Bishop's palace, and on our left hand is the *English factory-house*. This building, erected in 1785, from the design of William Whitehead, the English Consul of that period, is one of the largest in Oporto. The ball-room, the library, the refreshment-room, and all the other appurtenances of a clubhouse, are on a good scale. An introduction from any member of the club gives a stranger access to the papers and the books. The building is about 70 feet by 90, facing, on the one side, the Rua Nova dos Ingleses, on the other, the Rua Nova de S. João, into which we next enter. This is the most regularly built street in the city; the houses are high, with painted and gilt balconies. The rise is very steep, and it is constructed upon massive stone arches, under which flows the small river called Rio da Villa, which empties itself into the Douro. The street was completed in 1765. When first planned, it was enacted by the Municipality that the opposite houses should resemble each other; so that, in whatever taste a man chose to build on the one side, the architect who was commissioned to erect a house on the other was tied hand and foot to the adoption of the same design. Hence, in several places, a magnificent palace to the right and a wretched hovel to the left had the same lower story, with carved doors and window-frames. As the trades keep much together, the Rua Nova de S. João may be looked upon as the Grocers' street. At its upper end is the little Largo de S. Domingo, which, keeping to the right, leads into the Rua das Flores. The church of the Misericordia is on the l. A stone sarcophagus, in the square before the door, holds the bones of the patriots, whose execution we shall shortly speak of. In the sacristy there is a large picture attributed to Gran Vasco. A few years

hack, a lengthy correspondence was carried on in the 'Times' between Mr. Robinson and an anonymous writer, who endeavoured to prove the picture to be by Roger Van-der-Weyden, while Mr. Robinson insisted upon its being a work of one of the painters of the Vizen school. It represents the foundation of the Misericordia, and is undoubtedly a work of great merit. If for no other reason, it would be exceedingly interesting from the fact that all the figures are portraits of D. Manoel and his family or contemporaries. There is also a large collection of portraits here, from the 16th centy. onwards, which are exhibited to the public on the 4th of July. The Rua das Flores is the Goldsmiths' and Cloth-merchants' street; it is very well paved, and is perhaps the richest in Oporto. The filigree work is celebrated; it is coarse but very effective; and the bracelets, chains, and crosses hung up in glass cases at every other door make a very showy appearance. The gold is far purer than that employed by our own jewellers, which indeed the Portuguese reckon as little better than base metal. Keeping to the left and passing the Convent of São Bento das Freiras, we come on to the Calçada dos Clerigos, and the Rua de S. Antonio, which here run up 2 steep hills facing each other. In the Rua de S. Antonio is the theatre, built by Baquet, the French tailor, in 1858. At the top of the Calçada dos Clerigos is the *Torre dos Clerigos*, the highest tower in Portugal except Mafra, and attaining an elevation of 210 feet. It was built at the expense of the clergy in 1779. An image of the Blessed Virgin, which occupies a prominent place, has the legend—taken in a somewhat different sense from its original meaning—*Salutate Mariam, qua multum laboravit in nobis*. It is worth while to ascend to the top, up the massive granite staircases, for the sake of the view, and of obtaining a correct idea of the topography of the city. The Douro can be traced, as on a map, down to Foz. There is an immense sea-view, the tower being visible at a distance of

ten leagues; to the N.E. the hill of Sta. Catarina shuts in the prospect, to the S.E. that of Arouca. Not far from the Clerigos is the *Academia*, maintained at the expense of the state, and in which every one who is duly qualified by his previous industry can obtain an admirable education. The professors are numerous, to wit—for French, English, German, Latin, Greek, geometry, drawing, sculpture, navigation, commerce, &c. Both in Lisbon and in Oporto there is a school of medicine and of surgery, in which every branch of each profession is taught by the many medical and surgical professors respectively. The school at Oporto is within the great *Hospital de S. Antonio*, in which there are ordinarily between 400 and 500 patients. The number of students in this school is about 100. They are made acquainted with every new discovery in medicine and surgery—the medical works printed in London, Paris, and Berlin, being regularly received by the professional schools, and all that is most interesting translated and printed in the various medical journals of the country. In Portugal there are numerous *irmandades* (brotherhoods), most of which have their own private hospitals, into which every sick brother or sister, who is of the order, is admitted, and treated with the greatest kindness and attention; some of them, as the Carmo and St. Francisco of Oporto, are of immense size. Men and women are admitted as brothers and sisters of these orders, on the payment, in one sum, of from four to six sovereigns.

Queen D. Maria II. became an *Irmã*, or Sister of one of these orders, which are known by the names of the Carmo, the Trindade, St. Francisco, &c. Nearly all the people of consequence are members of one or other of these orders, and often befriend them by handsome gifts or legacies. By paying a proportional sum, men may spend the remainder of their days in these admirable establishments. As yet no adequate means are used to maintain the poor; the asylo for them is far, very far too small, and

on too contracted a scale; hence, though fewer than formerly, numerous beggars still infest the streets at all hours of the day. The old almshouses are destroyed, and their inmates removed to a large building near to S. Lazaro, but they are most miserably neglected, having an incredibly small pittance per day on which to exist.

Returning down the *Calçada*, and at the top of the *Rua de S. Antonio*, we come to the *Largo de S. Ildefonso* and the church of that name, a modern building. Hereabouts live the saddlemakers and the hatters. Keeping to the S. we get into the *Largo da Batalha*, where stands the *Italian Opera House*, a large building. It was built about 1780, and is somewhat smaller than Covent Garden Theatre. There is also in this square a statue of D. Pedro V., erected by a subscription of the workmen of Oporto. Passing down the *Rua d'Entreparedes* and the *Rua de São Lazaro*, we come out on the *Praça de São Lazaro*, planted as a garden. Two sides were formed by convents: the nunnery of S. Lazaro is still in existence, and contains an establishment for young ladies who are left orphans; the Capuchin convent is now the *Public Library and Museum*. The former contains about 110,000 volumes, and was founded by D. Pedro in 1833; it is particularly rich in Portuguese historians, and has 1200 MSS., removed from the extinct convents, besides several other equally rare and valuable works. The room in which the books are contained is handsome, well lighted, and very well ventilated. The courtesy of the librarians deserves the greatest praise. In the same convent is a gallery of paintings, but it scarcely merits a visit. From here the N.E. portion of the city can be explored, going down the *Rua Direita* to the *Corticeira* and the *Campo do Poço das Patas*. But, as there is nothing there of interest to see, it is as well to turn down to the *Passeio das Fontainhas*, from which the view is most delightful; the Douro in a deep ravine below, the suspension bridge to the right, the remains of the convent of

the Serra do Pilar immediately in front; to the right of that the closely built streets of Villa Nova; to the left, high cliffs, dotted here and there with trees. At the E. end of this walk is the site of the *Seminario*, the first post gained by the British troops at the passage of the Donro. Making our way through the Rua do Sol, and by the Postigo of the same name, we come to the Largo de Sta. Clara, and thence through a labyrinth of little alleys reach the *Cathedral*. "It stands on the top of a hill, where previously stood a castle built by the Suevi. The original edifice was founded by Count Henrique; but the present church is First Pointed, and, for Portugal, is of considerable size. It is cruciform, with E. chapels to the transepts,—no doubt, relics of the first transverse triapsidal building,—2 western towers, a central tower, and a S. cloister. The whole has been infamously modernized.

"The ritual and constructional chances coincide. There are 6 steps to the sanctuary, a low screen both to that and to the choir, and modern stalls not returned. This portion has been so entirely rebuilt as to obliterate distinction of bays. The same thing may be said of the transepts. The nave has 5 bays; the piers were originally good clustered First Pointed, but are shockingly mutilated. The pavement, of red and white marble, and the cornices were by Valentine, a pupil of Michael Angelo. On either side the high altar lie the bodies of SS. Aurelio and Pacifico, and in one of the side altars are the relics of S. Pantaleon. The sacristy contains some very rich vestments, and a picture of the Virgin, attributed to Rafael. The *cloisters*, built in 1385, which communicate with the S. aisle both at the E. and W. ends, are all of First-Pointed character, and good. Some of the arches have 2, others 3 lights. The sides are lined with coarse *azulejos*, containing mystical subjects from the Song of Solomon.

"The W. end must have been fine. It has 2 low, stunted, and now Grecianized towers; the western marigold of

8 lights has an immense and most effective splay. Four of the original buttresses remain; on one a ship is carved. At the base is a stringcourse, with pellet mouldings. The central tower is modernized."—O. A. E.

To the S.W. of the Cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*, which commands a noble view, and has a tolerable library. The staircase is the finest in the kingdom. The building was the work of the Bishop D. João Rafael de Mendonça. Hence we descend by intricate alleys, or rather staircases, into the Rua de S. João; thence into that dos Ingleses. This walk will well occupy 8 hours.

*Second Walk.*—To the *Church of S. Francisco*, a somewhat imposing building, and of considerable size. The plan is cruciform, with aisles to the nave only, and E. chapels, as so often here, to the transepts. It seems to have been the aim of the fraternity in the last century to incrust the whole with gilt wood, and they have succeeded to a great extent. The trigonal apse and the whole chancel are thus treated, and have been completely modernised. The choir is in the western gallery. Notice in the S. chapel a late recessed tomb, 1528, built over an earlier sepulchre. The nave has 3 bays, besides the 2 which are occupied by the coro alto. The W. window is a very singular marigold. "I should have fixed the erection of this church to about 1280. With this would agree Wadding's account that it was begun in 1258. But then I read in Cardoso that the original Franciscan church was built outside the walls, and transferred here by D. João I. in 1404. If he actually erected the present edifice, it is a most remarkable example of piecemeal imitation of an earlier building. But it is so unlike the other works of that king that I apprehend, granting Cardoso's account to be true, that the Franciscans must have been transferred and the monastery added on to a then existing church."—O. A. E. This church is now given to the Third Order of S. Francis, and is very well

kept. It was in the monastery of this church that, in the siege of 1832, the fire broke out which led to the general suppression of religious orders. According to Col. Hodges' account, all the convents in which the Pedroite soldiers were quartered were to have been simultaneously set on fire at 2 o'clock in the morning, in the hope both of destroying the troops and of assassinating the Duke of Bragança himself, who it was imagined would instantly be on the spot when the alarm had been given. In the convent of S. Francisco the 5th regiment of Caçadores was then quartered. The fire broke out at 1 o'clock in the morning, in two separate and far off parts of the convent, a mistake of an hour, according to the colonel's account, having been made. The building was destroyed, and 3 soldiers, together with the colours of the regiment, perished. Three friars were seized on suspicion; one of them was instantly shot, the other two were imprisoned; "but most unaccountably," continues Hodges, "in spite of the strongest evidence of their guilt, they were never brought to trial." No one living at Oporto at the time doubted that the object of setting fire to this convent was to injure the troops, who were asleep at the time it burst out.

On the site of this convent is now erected the *Palacio da Bolsa*, the finest building in Oporto. It has rooms of so vast a size that the Great Exhibition of 1861 was held in it, the opening of which was the occasion of D. Pedro's last visit to Oporto.

Turning to the rt., up the narrow Rua da Ferreira de Baixo, we come out into the Rua de Belmonte, which will lead us into the *Passeio das Virtudes*. This is a very pretty terrace, built up steeply from the deep valley below it; it is planted with various trees, has stone seats, and commands a delightful view of the river, of Foz, of the sea beyond, of the suburb of Massarelos to the W., and of the hills on the opposite side. Turning to the rt., by the Travessa do Calvario, we come out into the Campo dos

Martyres da Patria, formerly called the Praça da Cordoaria. Its many fine trees were almost all cut down in the siege, for the purpose of firewood: but the ground has since been tastefully laid out, and is now a beautiful public garden. On the western side is the magnificent *Hospital de S. Antonio* or *da Misericordia*; incomplete, like most modern Portuguese buildings, and verifying their proverb, "The better is the enemy of the good." Only a 3rd part has at present been erected, though the work was commenced 1769: the edifice was to have been quadrangular, with an external circumference of 700 yards; in the centre was to have been a church with a magnificent cupola. It is under the direction of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, each of the directors taking its superintendence for a month. The arrangements are good, the wards well ventilated, the food good, and the staff of physicians and surgeons very effective. In the Campo dos Martyres da Liberdade is the *Relação*, or court of justice, having in it the immense prison in which enlprits are immured without the power of taking exercise in the open air; air enough, however, they have through the windows without any glass. In this same Praça is the Foundling Hospital, which every year receives from 1100 infants to double that number. Here the visitor may notice the wheel in which the infants were deposited, which gave to such institutions the title of Casas de Roda. It was merely necessary to place the infant in this wheel and to ring a bell, on which it was immediately received; and, unless a certificate of baptism was left with it, forthwith baptised. It was not very unusual to see 4 or 5 infants brought in from the country at a time and carried to the wheel. The process is now much altered for the better. The revenues of this establishment have been much mismanaged, and the mortality was at one time very high; but a reform has taken place. At the S.E. corner of the Praça a street leads to the Torre dos Clerigos; between which and the square itself is the principal

market. *Mercado do Anjo*. It stands on the site of a monastery of that name, and is entered by a broad double flight of granite steps. An avenue of fine trees leads to the centre of the market-place, where there is a large granite fountain. Each of the 3 sides forms a row of shops for the dealers in meat and fish; vegetables and poultry are sold in the centre. The visitor ought by all means to see this place on a Saturday morning, when it is full to overflowing, and the scene as lively as it is interesting. The flowers, fruits, and vegetables are fine and abundant, and he will be able to form a good idea of the peasantry of the district—the women being famed for their beauty, while their costumes are varied and picturesque. The beef sold here is as good as any in England; and there is generally a large and fine collection of fish. Through this market we pass to the *Praça dos Voluntarios da Rainha* and the corn-market; the church (the *Carmo*) is the most numerously attended of any in Oporto. Bearing to the rt. we enter the *Rua dos Martyres da Liberdade*, bringing us out into the *Largo* of the same name, now called the *Campo da Regeneração*, on account of the revolutions of Aug. 24, 1820, and May 16, 1828. This is one of the highest parts of the city, and commands a grand view. On the N. side are the great barracks, which are capable of containing 3000 men. Behind them is the *Church of N. S. da Lapa*, which occupies a commanding position, and forms a noted sea-mark. It is a handsome Corinthian building, but now sadly spoiled by the erection of two unseemly towers, approached by a long flight of steps. It contains in a stone sarcophagus the heart of D. Pedro IV., ex-emperor of the Brazils, and grandfather of the present king. He died Sept. 24, 1834, in the 36th year of his age. There is a fine view from the tower of the Lapa, and also from the telegraph near it. The Lapa church has a large cemetery, in which are many curious tombs, some of them built in a very extraordinary

manner, forming as it were cells, one above another.

We return from the Lapa by the *Rua d' Almada*, which has its continuation in the *Rua das Hortas*, a very long and narrow street with richly gilt and painted balconies. At the end of it is the *Rocio*, or *Praça Nova*, now called the *Praça de D. Pedro*. In the centre, there is an equestrian statue of D. Pedro IV., by Calmels, a French sculptor. Here also is the *Casa da Camara*, a very noble building; on the S. side was the convent of the *Congregados*, now forming private houses and shops. In this square the 12 persons who were supposed to have been connected with the provisional liberal government were executed when D. Miguel obtained the crown, and under circumstances of cruelty which, to hear of, makes the blood run cold. These judicial murders, more than everything else, caused the ruin of D. Miguel's cause. Hence we may return by the *Rua das Flores*, as in our first walk, or, keeping straight on through narrow streets and alleys to the cathedral, once more enjoy the view from the Bishop's palace before descending into the *Rua Nova dos Iuglezes*. This walk will take about 8 hrs.

*Third Walk.*—To the *Praça dos Voluntarios da Rainha*. Hence we enter the *Praça de Carlos Alberto*, where that king first resided, and which leads into the *Rua da Cedofeita*. Keeping up this long street nearly to the end, then turning to the l., we enter the very curious *Igreja de Cedofeita*. This is said to have been built by King Theodemir after his conversion from Arianism in 559, for the reception of some relics of S. Martin, sent for by him from Tours. That he built a church here, and for that purpose, there can, notwithstanding Herculano's scepticism, be no doubt; but that the present building contains no remains of it is absolutely certain. Whoever will visit the church of S. Pedro de Rates (see p. 182), and will compare it with this, will see that both

are by the same architect; the mannerism of his details being excessively striking. We may therefore fix the date of this building to the beginning of the 12th century; and, without the aid of the additional 6 centuries which Portuguese antiquaries bestow on it, it well deserves a careful examination by enthusiastic ecclesiologists. The present building, which is small, has chancel, nave, N. transept, S. sacristy and cloister, and a small turret at the S.W. end. The chancel, which now at all events has a square E. end, has been entirely modernised, though part of the vaulting, with singular Romanesque shafts, remains. The nave has, to a great degree, shared the same fate; it consisted of 4 bays, and the cross arches of the vaulting are still to be seen. The N. and W. doors, especially the latter, are remarkably fine specimens of Romanesque work. Over the western entrance is an inscription which purports to have been copied from an older one in 1556, and which was erected here in 1767.

From the Cedofeita Church, and by Carvalho, we proceed to the *English Chapel and Cemetery*. The chapel was built in 1817, and was the first which was permitted to be erected within the Portuguese dominions, but under the usual restrictions that it should have no ecclesiastical appearance; but its interior is of great elegance, as well as simplicity, its proportions being in excellent taste. The cemetery is pretty. The present chaplain is the Rev. Robt. Burton Leach. Hence, we may go to the *Entre Quintas*—five beautiful quintas, which command a noble view to the S. and S.W. The *Magnolia grandiflora*, in the Quinta do Meio, is one of the lions of Oporto: its trunk at 3 ft. from the ground is 13 ft. in circumference, it is 60 ft. in height, and its branches cover an area of 60 ft. in diameter. In the same quinta is a magnificent tulip-tree, 90 ft. in height and 17 in circumference. In another of these quintas Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, ended his unhappy life. A small chapel of granite is erected here to

his memory by his sister the Princess de Montleir. We next proceed to the Largo da Torre da Marca, now called the Campo do Duque de Bragança, a large bluff piece of table-land beyond the western barriers of the city, on the summit of the cliffs that overhang the river. It took its name from the Torre da Marca, destroyed in the siege, which, however, was not a tower, but a gabled building, with an arch in the centre. It served as a mark to vessels entering the river, being so contrived as, when seen in a line with the Clerigos, to point out the proper passage. The view from this ground is very fine, extensive, and varied, embracing the whole river down to Foz, and the opposite side, with Villa Nova and the Serra convent, and the fine mountains to the E. On this commanding and beautiful spot stands the *Crystal Palace of Oporto*, built by a company of merchants of Portugal and the Brazils. It was first opened in 1865 for the International Exhibition, but has since been used as a place of amusement. It is an elegant structure, planned by the English architect Shields. It contains a small museum and picture-gallery; a very fine concert-room and organ; billiard, reading, and dressing-rooms, and has also a very good restaurant. The park and gardens are laid out with great taste and skill; the conservatories are filled with the choicest tropical plants, and the terraces command, in all directions, the most exquisite views. The first sod was dug by D. Pedro V., with great ceremony, on his last visit to Oporto, in the autumn of 1861. Not far from this spot, in the Rua do Triunfo, the king was lodged during his sojourn at Oporto; but he afterwards bought the palace itself, in which heretofore any of the royal family had a right to occupy rooms on the singular condition that its owner and builder should enjoy the privilege, for a given number of years, of making gold and silver lace; but as this privilege had long ceased, the king, with his usual liberality and benevolence, would no longer gratuitously occupy



the edifice, and therefore became by purchase the sole owner thereof. By acts such as this, D. Pedro V. truly endeared himself to the nation. From the palace we may descend by a steep path to the Rua da Restauração, and thence to Miragaia, the road that runs along the right bank of the Douro, and there visit the Church of S. Pedro. This stands on the site of the earliest cathedral, as the following inscription remains to testify:

"Prima Cathedralis fuit hæc; Basileus ab egris  
Quam pedibus sanus condidit inde Petro."

*Fourth Walk.*—Down the Rua Nova de S. João, to the *Suspension Bridge*, opened for public traffic Oct. 15, 1842. Previously, the Douro was crossed by a bridge of boats: it is a great pity that the present bridge was not erected exactly opposite the termination of the Rua de S. João, to which it is a great ornament. No river can be more furious in its inundations than the Douro; in the course of a few hours it will sometimes rise from 20 to 30 feet, bringing down trees and boats from the country above, deluging the lower houses on both sides, and dyeing the sea with its own yellow muddy colour for miles from land. One great accident that occurred from one of these freshes was when the *Fair Hibernian* was torn from its moorings near the quay, and whirled round and round down the stream. It was carried some distance before it went over on a sand-bank, the keel uppermost, the masts imbedded in the sand, and a perfect cataract of water foaming round it. Several of the sailors contrived to get on the keel and clung there, waving their hats and shouting for assistance. Both banks were lined with crowds of people utterly unable to render the least help, and expecting every moment that the masts would give way, and the vessel be swept out to sea. The British consul and the rest of the English merchants offered almost fabulous rewards to any one who should rescue the unfortunate men; and, in compliance with their suggestions, boats with strong hawsers

were carried across the river higher up, and an attempt made to reach the vessel from them. But it was found impossible: the masts at length gave way, and every soul perished.

In 1860 there was a great inundation of the Douro, which caused many vessels to break from their moorings, some of which were stranded on the rocks, and others were carried over the bar; their crews, however, were all saved. Above Pezo de Regoa the river rose more than 100 ft., and did an incalculable amount of damage.

We now enter the suburb of Villa Nova, on the S. (l.) bank of the Douro, where the principal wine-merchants have their stores. It is necessary, of course, to come provided with an introduction to one of these gentlemen in order to be taken over their *armazens*. We shall have occasion to speak of the trade in port wine when we visit the Paiz Vinhateiro. A little to the W. of Villa Nova are the ruins of the *Serra Convent*.

"In Wellington's daring *passage of the Douro*, May 12, 1809, in the face of Soult, who held Oporto with his army, the fire of several British batteries, which were massed and skilfully posted on the height of the *Serra Convent*, enabled the infantry to maintain themselves after crossing the Douro, until the success of the operation was assured. Wellington's attention had been fixed upon an unfinished building, a seminary, on the opposite (rt.) bank of the river, surrounded by a high stone wall coming down to the water on both sides, capable of holding two battalions, and with only one entrance, a gate opening on the Vallongo road. This structure, in which the French had neglected to post any men, commanded everything near; and being situated round a bend of the river and higher up than the town, the line of passage to it was hidden from the troops in the town. A small skiff obtained from a barber enabled a party to cross and secure three barges, and these boats had crossed, convey-

ing troops into the Seminary, several times before the French were alarmed. Clouds of skirmishers then made a fierce attack upon the Seminary, and the French artillery commenced to play upon the building; but the battery of eighteen British guns, established in front of the Serra Coucut, commanded the whole enclosure round the Seminary and swept the left wall, so as to confine the French attack to the side of the iron gate. General Murray, who had been sent with a small force round by Barca de Avintes, having arrived, and General Sherbrooke having crossed at the ferry in boats pushed over by the

citizens, the French beat a hasty retreat, General Hill's troops in the Seminary sending a damaging fire into the masses as they passed, and the artillery from the Serra heights searching the enemy's columns as they hurried along in retreat. Five French guns, checked by musketry fire on coming out of the town, were abandoned."—See Owen's *Artillery*.

Around the convent there were, formerly, delightful gardens, with statues, fountains, and fish-ponds; and water was supplied by a fine aqueduct. During the sieges it sustained, the magnificent oaks and chestnuts were all cut down; hundreds of thousands



of trees perished for the sake of making palisades, and the exquisite beauty of the S. bank of the Douro was utterly ruined.

It is much to be lamented that in a city so old as Oporto there should be scarcely any remains of antiquity, so few indeed, that a person unacquainted with its history might fairly imagine it to have been built in comparatively modern times. Who, walking in and around it, would suppose that no less a king than D. João I. had his palace in it? And yet there he dwelt

with Philippa his wife, the daughter of the Duke of Lancaster.

*Excursion Fifth.*—This may most conveniently be made on horseback. Leaving the city at its N.W. angle, we ascend the hill of S. Gens, which commands a beautiful view. It has its name from S. Gens, a disciple of S. Pedro de Rates, and first bishop of Lisbon, who suffered martyrdom about A.D. 100. Hence, to Matozinhos and Leça, celebrated for the most famous of the miraculous images of

Portugal. 30,000 pilgrims annually visit the church in which it is kept.

Keeping to the S. along the coast, we soon reach S. João da Foz. Here passengers are landed from the steamer at the jetty called the Cantareira. Foz is a very lively place in the bathing season—from May to November. It is 4 kil. from the city; but since the American tramway was opened in 1872, the *Praia* on summer evenings is thronged with promenaders, who come down from Oporto and the neighbourhood to enjoy the fresh breeze that blows in from the Atlantic.

Along the coast to Matozinhos,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kil. from Foz, and to which place the tramway extends, some very pretty villas have been built. There are a great many new and comfortable houses, assembly-rooms, a club-house, and billiard-tables. The bathing here is pretty good. There are patches of fine sand between the rocks, on which are pitched a number of tents, intended for dressing-rooms for the bathers. Ladies issue forth in a kind of Turkish trousers and very short dress; gentlemen wear the same trousers, with scanty coats, and caps long and hanging down. The ladies are attended by bathing-men, and the gentlemen by bathing-women; and, with the crowds of spectators, seated on chairs for their accommodation, the bright dresses of the bathers, the laughing and talking, it is a very pretty, though to an Englishman rather an extraordinary, scene. The English of Oporto generally bathe at Os Carreiros,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. further on.

Close to Foz is the frightful Bar of the Douro, on which so many lives have been lost. One of the most terrible catastrophes happened on March 29, 1852. The Oporto steamer, on her voyage to Lisbon, was obliged to put back; she crossed the Bar in safety, but struck on a sunken rock, unshipped her rudder, became unmanageable, drifted on to the rocks, and was there knocked to pieces. Sixty persons perished within a stone's throw of the castle, and within hearing of the crowds who were utterly unable to render any assistance. It

[Portugal.]

was from this catastrophe that the Humane Society of Foz had its origin, of which D. Maria II. and D. Fernando were patrons. It is at Foz that the various kinds of Portuguese boats may be seen to the greatest advantage. The *catraia*, the boat employed to land the mails and passengers, is about 30 feet long, sharp at both ends, with a Dutch-hung rudder, and with only one sail, carried by a very long slender yard. In fine weather these vessels will carry from 25 to 30 passengers, with their luggage, over the Bar. The *barco de tolde* is a kind of clumsy gondola. The *caique* is a flat-bottomed punt. Then there are the Aveiro boats, which have already been described; the *rasca*, the prettiest vessel to be seen anywhere, employed in the coasting trade, with 3 little stumpy masts, and a long taper lateen sail; and the *hiute*, a very ugly kind of schooner. From Foz we return along a fine broad road cut in the rock, through an avenue of limes and poplars. Keeping under the cliff, we reach the suburb of *Massarelos*. Before us and to the l. is the chapel, built by his sister, to the memory of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, who died in the quinta near this spot. Across the river is a bluff cliff, under which, and among the rocks, used to be the cemetery of the English; above that is the convent of S. Antonio, now a private dwelling, with very pretty gardens. Passing the Brazilian custom-house, and entering the Miragaia, we proceed as by the last route.

Another pleasant excursion may be made to the hill, or rather rock, of S. Cosme, and to the village of Valongo, where a great quantity of bread used in Oporto is made. It is worth while for every one to visit the antimony mines, on account of their picturesque beauty, also the slate quarries, worked by an English company; but the cascade, which the guide will describe as a wonder of the world, is not worth seeing.

A trip is sometimes made to Villa de Feira, the Lancobriga of the Romans, and about 25 kil. from Oporto; the old castle, with its time-honoured

remains, being an object of great interest, as the ruins are the best that exist in Portugal. Some barbarian caused the ivy, of perhaps hundreds of years' growth, to be ruthlessly torn off when D. Maria II. visited the castle in 1851, on the notion that it would appear to greater advantage in its stony majesty; in a few years, however, it was again nearly covered with that venerable plant. It was long a Moorish, as it formerly had been a Roman station, its castle having been inhabited by each people in turn; all the country between Feira and Oporto is yet termed the *Terra sancta*, as having been the first which to the south was rescued by the Christians from the Moors. The very large church, near the fountain in Feira, should be seen.

## ROUTE 27.

### OPORTO TO DRAGA AND VALENÇA, BY ROAD.

The *Minho Railway* now affords travellers a more speedy way of reaching Braga, and follows very nearly the same line as the old highway. But the lovely scenery on this road, and the complete picture the country presents of what the French term *un pays riant*, will be best seen by those who decide to make the journey in a carriage or on horseback.

6 kil. *Ponte de Leça do Balio*. Close to this bridge, over the *Leça*, is a decent estalagem on the rt.-hand side, where the traveller can order dinner before making an excursion to the church. The monastery of *Leça*, which lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile to the l., is mentioned in a document of 1003; it was then Benedictine, and contained, as was not unusual, a nunnery also. It

was united in 1094 to the see of Coimbra by D. Raymundo, Count of Galicia, and came into the possession of the Hospitallers before 1118. The present church was erected by D. Fr. Estevão Vasques Pimentel in 1336. The greater part of the cloisters were demolished in 1844. The building has quite a military appearance: the tower, which is at the S.W., is exceedingly picturesque from the little galleries boldly corbelled out at its angles. Notice especially the W. front and its bold marigold of 12 lights. Within these are several curious tombs. In a N. chapel is the kneeling figure of Fr. Christovão Cernache: + 1569: he distinguished himself in the gallant, though unsuccessful, defence of Rhodes against Solimau II., 1522. In the *Capella do Ferro* is the resting-place of Fr. Estevão, the founder of the church: + May 14, 1336. The tomb was "restored" in 1814; but the brass legend, with its engravings of the Annunciation, &c., is very curious; it narrates the good actions of the deceased, among which it reckons his possession of five commendams besides this priory, and ends thus:—

"Ut rosa flos florum, sic S. Prior iste priorum;  
Carmen in tumulo sit sibi pro titulo,  
Mil tercentis et septuaginta quaternis  
Hic obiit medio mense quasy medio."

Era 1374 = A.D. 1336. In the same chapel is the tomb of D. Fr. João Coelho, Balio of Negropont: + 1515. Observe on the N. side of the nave the tomb of B. Garcia Martins, + 1306, with its lamp and ex-votos. He is still spoken of in the neighbourhood as the *Homem Santo* or *Homem Bom*. The font, which is very handsome, was the gift of Fr. João Coelho. On the S. of the priory are the remains of an old tower, called by the singular name of *Tulhu do Inferno*—Hell's Wicker Basket. About 100 yds. to the E. of the church is a remarkably handsome cross of the 16th centy. In this priory the infamous marriage of D. Fernando I. and Dona Leonor Telles de Menezes took place in 1372. The keys are kept at a little house close to the church-door. N.B. If the traveller makes an excursion to

this place from Oporto, he must take care to be directed to *Leça do Balio*, or he will be sent to *Leça da Palmeira*, at least 3 leagues out of his way: he had better inquire for the Convent Church near Ponte de Pedra.

The *Leça*, which we here cross, is one of the prettiest little streams in Portugal, and disputes with the Lima the honour of being the Lethæ of the Latin soldiers. It forms the subject of one of the most charming lyrics of Sá de Miranda:

"O' rio de Leça,  
Fructos em Janeiro  
Nascersô primeiro  
Que eu de te me esqueça!  
Primeiro em Agosto  
Nevará com calma,  
Que o tempo d'esta alma  
Aparte o teu rosto!"

For the history of the monastery consult the 'Memoria Historica da Antiquidade do Mosteiro de Leça, por Antonio do Carmo Velho de Barboza,' Porto, 1852.

10 kil. *Castellejo*.

5 kil. *Carrigas*.

6 kil. *Ponte de Trofa* Stat. Here the Ave is crossed by a suspension bridge.

5 kil. \*\* *Villa Nova de Famalicão* Stat. Two decent inns. We here enter one of the richest valleys of the Minho: the view to the rt., over chestnut forests, with the Serra de Sta. Catarina beyond, is superb.

Near Villa Nova, on the road to St. Thyrso, is the very ancient church of Santiago d'Antas, which should be visited by every ecclesiologist.

Through woody, cultivated valleys, and over gentle hills, to

6 kil. *Santiago da Cruz*. There is here a solitary chapel. Nosso Senhor dos Afflictos; once a celebrated place of pilgrimage, evidence of which is seen in the row of ovens close to the spring by the trees near the church.

6 kil. *Tebosa*.

6 kil. \*\*BRAGA Stat. *Inns*: the Estrella do Norte; the Dois Amigos in the Campo S. Anna, the Cordeiro d'Ouro, and the Hotel Real, are pretty good inns, and at all times, except during the festas, and in the great heat of summer, afford very fair accommodation to the traveller; but in

the very warm weather it will be difficult to find, in any part of the country, freedom from annoyance in the bed-rooms,—which is another reason why travelling in the spring is greatly to be recommended. The city of Braga, which disputes the primacy of the Spains with Toledo, and is the head of one of the 17 administrações, is situated near the Cávado, 30 leagues from Bragança, 8 from Oporto, and 60 from Lisbon. The Bracara Augusta of the Romans, it is said to have been founded 296 years before Christ; it was the capital of the Suevi, and one of the most important towns in the early Portuguese monarchy. The maritime discoveries gave the first blow to its splendour, and it never recovered the erection of Lisbon into a patriarchate in 1716: it still, however, contains 16,000 inhab., being thus the most populous city in the kingdom, with the exception of the two capitals and Setubal.

Begin by visiting the Campo Sta. Anna, a large open space, surrounded with very good houses, towards the N. of the city. On one side of it is the *Public Library*, formed from the spoils of 20 convents. The ancient *Cathedral* was rebuilt by D. Henrique, and therefore dates before 1112: but it has been almost entirely rebuilt in flamboyant times. "The principal entrance is on the N. side; and owing to the peculiar ground-plan of the church, it is not easy on entering to know in what part you are. The building has choir, nave, with 2 aisles, and transepts; each with an eastern chapel, a western porch, a large S. sacristy, cloisters to the N.W. of the nave, and a second N. aisle not communicating with the other, and extending from the cloisters to the E. end. It is of course into this second aisle that the visitor first enters. There are two western towers and a modernized central lantern. The cathedral is small, and the whole interior much concealed either by hangings or by modern work." (*Ecclesiologist*, vol. xv. p. 39.) Notice especially the high tombs of Count Heurique and D. Thereza on either

side of the altar; the legs of the count have been cut shorter to squeeze the effigy into its present place! In the sacristy is a fine golden chalice of the 16th centy. hung with bells, and another of the 11th or 12th, of which the tradition is, that it was used at the christening of D. Affonso Henriques. The stalls in the coro alto, of lignum vitæ, are good specimens of cinquecento work. This coro alto, with its admirable organ, is still, even in its decay, very magnificent, and though not in keeping with the architecture of the cathedral is most worthy of minute examination. Of the chapels, notice that of S. Pedro de Rates, first bishop of the see, and according to tradition a disciple of S. Peter; and that of S. Ovidio, the third prelate. This saint had the somewhat singular distinction of an epigram addressed to him, before his conversion to Christianity, by the poet Martial:—

“Si credis mihi, Quinte, quod mereris,  
Natales, Ovidi, tuos Apriles  
Ut nostras amo Martias Calendas;  
Hic vitam tribuit, sed hic amicum;  
Plus dant, Quinte, mihi tue calendæ.”

The chapel of Nossa Senhora do Livramento, which forms the E. end of the external N. aisle, was erected for his burial-place by D. Lourenço de Lourinhã, 86th archbishop, who distinguished himself in the glorious battle of Aljubarrota. His true name was Lançarote Vicente; that by which he is usually known being taken from a little town near Torres Vedras, of which his father was lord. Having studied at Montpellier and Paris, he was raised by D. Fernando to the see of Oporto, and thence translated to that of Braga in opposition to the election of the chapter. In the siege of Lisbon by the Castilians, during the civil war which followed the death of D. Fernando, he distinguished himself by equipping 12 galleys at his own expense; and was afterwards one of the most vigorous supporters of the Master of Aviz in the Cortes at Coimbra. Before the battle of Aljubarrota, he confessed and communicated D. João I., and rode along the ranks, bestowing indulgences on the

soldiers. In the battle he fought valiantly, wearing his rochet over a complete suit of armour, and having an image of N. S. de Nazareth instead of a plume, the primatial cross being carried near him. Having received a wound in the right cheek, he was carried from the field, without hope of life, to N. S. de Nazareth (see p. 119), but slowly recovered. After this he enjoyed his see in peace; and it was a saying of D. João I. that one of his eyes was the Great Constable, and the other the archbishop. In the latter years of his life he founded this chapel, and caused his effigy to be placed there. It is said that, when he came to see it, he found that the seat, on which he set so much value, had not been represented, on which he called for a chisel and engraved it himself, saying when he had finished, “Agora sim; que está ao natural.” He died June 4, 1397, making, as Cardoso observes, “a better end than beginning.” On the anniversary of his death in 1663 his tomb was opened, and the body discovered in that state of incorruption in which it will be shown to the visitor (the episcopal vestments have been renewed). The news of this discovery reached the Portuguese army just before the victory of the Lines of Elvas, and inspired them with fresh courage for their assault.

On the exterior of the cathedral, notice the western porch with its three entrance arches of delicate flamboyant work. The internal western door is of good plain transitional work, and no doubt a part of the original church. A door in the S. aisle, of pure Romanesque, is still more curious.

The *Archbishop's Palace* contains a tolerable library, and a room in which are asserted likenesses of the archbishops from the foundation of the see. Many of them may have been fancy portraits, but those of the last few centuries are unquestionably real likenesses of the prelates of Braga. From the palace go to the *Praça dos Carvalhos*, a public garden formed by the Camara Municipal to

contain the Roman remains discovered in the Gerez and elsewhere. Here are arranged a large number of Roman *millirita*, which have been taken from their original positions, and brought together most absurdly in this praça; instead of having been allowed to remain, as first placed, to mark the Roman road which led from Braga to Spain, through St. João de Campo and the magnificent scenery on the banks of the Rio Homem, to the north of the Gerez; in which road there are yet some most interesting remains of Roman stations, indicating the positions the legions took and defended, as they stealthily descended from the mountain districts into the fertile and very beautiful plain of the Cávado.

The *Campo dos Remedios* is a large and handsome square at the S. of the city. The *Church of Santa Cruz*, built in 1642, and having two western towers, has a façade which is handsome enough in its way: the cross, the tree of knowledge and the tree of life, occupy conspicuous places in the W. front. Near to this is the Hospital, said to be one of the best in Portugal, a quadrangular building, admirably arranged and well ventilated. About two-thirds of its expenses are defrayed by voluntary contributions; the remainder arises from land bequeathed by the founders. The church of S. John Mark, in the same Campo, is also deserving of notice. That of S. Benedict, rebuilt in 1616, is lined in the interior with excellent azulejos: the carved roof represents in 40 compartments scenes from the life of S. John the Baptist and of our Lord. All the churches in Braga have the double-barred cross, in allusion to the claim of the archbishop to the primacy of All the Spains.

The pilgrimage church of the *Bom Jesus* is one of the most remarkable spots in the N. of Portugal; and almost every Portuguese considers himself bound to visit it at least once in his life. There is a very fair hotel on the hill, called *Hotel da Boavista*. The church stands on the summit of a steep hill, whence there is a magni-

ficent view of the city, of the Gerez, and, to the W., of the sea. The road up to the highest point is lined with different chapels, having iron gates, and fitted up in the interior with wooden figures the size of life, like a waxwork show. The principal church is remarkably plain and free from tinsel: the altarpiece, which was carved in pine at Rome, represents the Crucifixion, and contains about 20 figures as large as life. In the sacristy are pictures of the principal benefactors to the foundation: among these are D. João VI. and the Duke de Lafões. A crucifix of ebony inlaid with ivory, and called the *Bom Jesus dos Navegantes*, is much venerated by sailors. The traveller will see in turn the chapel of the Ascension, the chapel of the Last Supper, the chapel of the Sepulchre (from the platform of which is a magnificent view towards the N.E.), the chapel of the Resurrection, and others. The fountains which succeed each other from the top to the bottom are very curious. The first, for example, is the Fountain of Hope; the water gushes forth from a representation of the Ark. The second is the Fountain of the Nails, with the motto, "*Inde fluent aque vite*;" the third, that of the Passion, with its instruments represented on the rock, &c. On the whole, from the bottom to the summit of the hill, are 12 chapels, each containing from 10 to 20 figures. If the traveller visits this spot at the time when it is best seen, namely, about an hour before sunset, so as to catch all the effect of light and shade on the Gerez, he will probably think it one of the most beautiful as well as most curious scenes that he ever beheld. The time for the pilgrimage to the *Bom Jesus* is Whitsuntide. For excursions from Braga, see Rte. 28.

For the history and antiquities of Braga, the reader is referred to D. Rodrigo da Cunha, '*Historia de Braga*'; to the '*Tratado da Primazia*' of the same author; to the '*Antiguidades de Entre-Douro-e-Minho*' of Dr. João de Barros; and to the '*Hierarquia Ecclesiastica*' of Hieronimo Romauo. There is an

excellent road from Braga to Ponte do Lima and Valença, and in time the railway will be continued to those towns.

6 kil. *Pontedo Prado*: over the Cávado, which flows on the l. towards Barcellos. Pop. 1500. An unhealthy but pleasantly situated place. Close to the bridge, in 1826, the Miguelites under the Marquis de Chaves were defeated by the Constitutionals under the Condé de Villafior and the Marquez d'Angeja, leaving many dead on the field, and many prisoners. Here was born the celebrated lawyer João das Regras, surnamed the Portuguese Justinian, who had so large a share in the accession of D. João I.

5 kil. *Mourc*. Hereabouts the road begins to ascend; the scenery is very grand; a large pine-wood forest is passed. The summit of the Serra is reached at

5 kil. *Portella da Cubra*, "the goat's gap," a miserable but magnificently situated village. In the descent towards the Lima the view to the N. can hardly be equalled.

6 kil. *Ponte Nova* or *Albergaria*.

5 kil. \*\*PONTE DO LIMA, where the river Lima is crossed by a bridge of 24 arches. This is reputed to be the most beautiful part of Portugal; the country to the rt. received from the Romans the name of the Elysian Fields; the Lima itself was called the Lethe, the River of Oblivion, its beauties being supposed to possess the effect of the lotus, and to make the traveller forget both his country and home. It was here, according to tradition, that Decimus Brutus had so much difficulty in inducing his soldiers to cross. "Having traversed the greater part of Spain," says the historian, "and having subdued the Celts and the Lusitani, he advanced as far as the

ocean on the western coast, an action the more remarkable because he had crossed the River of Oblivion, a feat before unheard of: for the soldiers feared to cross it, as they would fear to go to certain destruction. Brutus, seizing the standard from the hand of the standard-bearer, exclaimed, "The ensign and your imperator will be beyond the river; it is your business to do what ye choose to do." And plunging in as he spoke, shame would not permit them to remain on the other side, and the whole passed over." Travellers have found words fail them to express the beauty of the spot. "I thought," says Lord Carnarvon, "when wandering along the banks of the Lima, that I had never gazed upon a lovelier scene, as I saw the sun set gloriously behind a range of bold mountains then robed in the deepest purple." "It would be in vain," writes Landmann, "to make any effort to describe the beauties of the majestic scenery surrounding this place; words have a meaning too limited for the purpose." It was the *Forum Limicorum* of the Romans, refounded by Dona Thereza in 1125, and again by D. Pedro I. in 1360. The etymology is very decent; the town itself has shady, narrow streets, and great remains of ancient fortifications; its pop. is about 3000. The river Lima rises in the Sierra de S. Mamede in Galicia, and, receiving the pretty little Cabrão, flows across Minho, and enters the sea at Viana, after a course of 21 leagues. It is, not unnaturally, a great favourite with the Portuguese poets. Diogo Bernardes gave its name to the collection of his poems; he speaks affectionately of the

"Claros aguis de nosso doce Lima."

And in another place he says:

"Junto do Lima, claro e fresco rio,  
Que Lethe se chamou antigamente."

It has a few salmon, and abounds in barbel and trout; and near the sea in lampreys, soles, and a kind of sea-eel called Moreia. To flat-bottomed boats it is navigable 2 leagues above

\* A smart, but rather pert writer on Portugal (p. 50) derides 'Murray's Handbook' for "relating this fable as an actual historical fact, so that the unwary reader might suppose that Livy was responsible for it." Unfortunately for Mr. Latouche, who seems to have heard the name of Livy without any acquaintance with his writings, Livy is responsible for it (see Liv. Epit. iv.). For further authorities we refer him to Pintarch (Quæst. Rom. 34), and Applan. Hisp. 72.



this place. Hence through a charming country, at first over a tolerably level road, to

5 kil. *Labruge na Serra*, so called from the badness of the roads; Labruge is an old Portuguese being the same as Laborioso. This is the beginning of the ascent of the Serra da Estrica, a branch of the Soajo. Wolves abound here. The road is very bad, formed in a slaty rock, and covered with loose fragments of stone. To the rt. you see the village of Sampio, and a little further on that of Ramarigaes.

5 kil. *Rubiães*. Here the river Coura is crossed on a high stone bridge; its course on the l. is to the Minho. Half a league further, at the top of a mountain, where is the church of S. Bento da Porta Aberta, you catch the first sight of Valença, Tuy seeming to form a part of it, and the Minho; the mountains between Vigo and Orense rising grandly on the horizon.

5 kil. *Cerdal*. From here the soil is gravelly, and the country rather uncultivated.

6 kil. \*\**VALENÇA*, commonly called Valença do Minho, to distinguish it from the town of the same name in Spain. Pop. 1900, without including the garrison. This frontier town and strong fortress is built on a hill, exactly opposite to Tuy in Galicia: from many points of view the two places seem to form one town. It was probably founded at the time when Portugal became an independent kingdom; and was rebuilt in 1262 by D. Afonso III., who changed its former name of Contrasta to its present one. In 1837 the Baron de Leiria defended the place against the Septembristas; and 10 years later it sustained a vigorous siege from the same faction till relieved by the Spanish general Concha. The guns of Valença could, without much difficulty, lay Tuy in ruins,—a fact which will not fail to be pointed out by the officers, who will further remark that the strong are always merciful.

Near Valença is the village of Ganfei, once celebrated for its monastery, re-erected, after it had been destroyed by Almansor king of Cordova, by S.

Ganfei, a Frenchman, in 970. The church, though much modernized, deserves a visit. It was a famous place of pilgrimage for the whole of Galicia. A history of the place is given by Fr. Leon de S. Thomas in his 'Lusitania Benedictina.'

It was from Tuy that the French general Thomières endeavoured to force his way across the Minho in boats, but was beaten back by the Portuguese Ordenanças; this obliged the French to go round by Orense, prevented Soult from marching on Lisbon at once, and gave the Duke time to land and to expel the invaders for the second time from Portugal.

If the traveller be returning to England, he will here cross by the ferry to Tuy, whence it is only 4 leagues to Vigo. (See *Handbook of Spain*.)

## ROUTE 28.

### BRAGA TO GUIMARÃES, AND TO THE CALDAS DO GEREZ.

From Braga, the traveller can go to Guimarães; thence to Famíliação stat., and take the rail to Oporto. He may also make an excursion from Braga to the Caldas do Gerez, whence several most interesting spots may in various directions be visited. From Braga to Guimarães (over the mountains) the route is as follows:—

2½ kil. *Bom Jesus*, see p. 173. This place should be left at such a time in the morning as that, within half an hour of his departure, the traveller may expect the clouds hanging upon the mountains to be partially raised. The view from the

Falperra, which is soon reached from Bom Jesus, will then be most enchanting, and a fine effect of vapour will be seen, as the sun's rays, gleaming through the thin mist of the retiring clouds, impress upon the valleys on either side the most lovely and varied tints. The views in every direction are beautiful.

9 kil. *Caldas das Taipas*. Here there are baths much recommended for eutaneous diseases and for gont; their temperature varies from 90° to 92°; and, like those at Vizella, they were known to the Romans. Near a country-house of the Conde de Villa Pouca is an inscription to the effect that D. João I., when dangerously ill, was restored to health by the waters of the neighbouring fountain. In the immediate neighbourhood is a large block of granite, 36 feet square, smoothed on two sides, and having an inscription on one of them in Latin, of the time of Trajan—"IMP. CAES. NERV. F. TRAJAN," and a translation in Portuguese of the above inscription on the other side. Minho was formerly very rich in Roman remains.

8 kil. \*GUIMARÃES, see Rte. 32.

## II.

From Braga to the Caldas do Gerez we first ascend through a most lovely country to

7 kil. *Curvalho d'Este*. About a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. before reaching this village, there is a fine view of the fertile plain of Braga and the city, with a glimpse of the western ocean. Then descending, with the beautiful Val do Geraz to the left—green with ferns, rhododendrons and laurel, gay with thousands of flowers, a wilderness of sweets—

4 kil. *Pinheiro* is reached, where on a low steep crag, in a picturesque position, are the remains of an old castle, to which D. Afonso Henrique consigned his mother, D. Thereza, after defeating her at the battle of S. Mamede, in 1128, and in which she expired about two years afterwards. At the Pinheiro Inn a guide

should be procured to conduct the traveller to

10 kil. *S. Mamede*. The view from the summit of the solitary chapel is magnificent indeed, embracing, towards the west, the woody valley of the Cívado and the ocean; to the north, the Gerez; and to the east, the Cabreira Mountain, like a huge whale in shape. The rocks beyond the chapel are of stupendous size, and, collectively, give at a distance the idea of an enormous fortification, seen from every quarter of the country. From S. Mamede the guide should accompany the traveller to the Caldas do Gerez, as S. Mamede lies off the high road. Close to the Caldas is a village of many houses, inhabited only in the summer, by persons who from all parts then resort thither for the restoration of their health.

5 kil. *Villar de Veiga*. In the winter, or in spring, it is needful to send on a person to the Caldas to open one of the houses, and to carry provender for the cattle and food for the travellers who at that season may visit the Gerez; though at Villar de Veiga accommodation is often afforded in the most obliging manner, by some of the farmers, to foreigners who wish to remain a few days in that delightful vicinity, from which some excursions can be made with greater ease than from the Caldas; viz., to Nossa Senhora d'Abadia, to Salamonde, and to the Outeiro-Maior by way of Freitas and Covide, instead of going up the fearfully steep mountain directly west of the Caldas to S. João de Campo. The waters of the Caldas do Gerez are chiefly beneficial in cases of diseased liver, or in strengthening the digestive organs; they are of considerable heat, and quite tasteless. Frogs abound in the rivulets that intersect the village, and keep up an incessant croaking night and day. A very delightful excursion may also be made

To the *Portella de Homem*, a distance of only 11 kil., but no less than four hours are required to arrive at it; the ascent to the highest part of

the path leading into Spain is wild and singularly beautiful, especially when turning towards the south, the increasing loveliness is witnessed of the apparent amphitheatre previously traversed on the way down to the Cávado, before arriving at Villar de Veiga. And when the path downwards to the Spanish frontier is followed, between trees and shrubs of every variety, the view becomes more and more majestic; the rivulet cheering the wanderer with its music, as it runs along rocky ravines, takes a plunge into a gulf, and ripples through the greensward till it enters the Rio Homem, or filling him with amazement when, as in rainy weather, it swells into an overwhelming torrent. At its union with the Rio Homem the traveller can turn to the left into the valley through which that river runs, and ramble over the Roman road to Braga, in which there are yet many millaria and remains of Roman stations; or he can examine the two portions of arches which yet exist of the bridges that conquering people built over the confluent streams which in their courses directed them how to enter Lusitania. It is, however, always worth the trouble to go to the boundary of Spain and Portugal, where will be seen the 2 columns of the Romans yet remaining, one of which is dedicated to the "Rivis." Near the miserable wooden bridges that must be crossed in returning from Portella de Homem, the view of the mountain scenery is unique. At S. João de Campo there is a venda, kept by a rough-speaking, but withal an honest, mountaineer. From St. João on the top of a steep hill, the rude remnant of a circular wall—the remains of the place called Chalcedonia—may be visited; but any antiquary will find his wits sadly puzzled to discover by whom, and when, it was built; if by the Moors, the only race that ever peopled such airy places, its name is remarkable. Thence, the rugged track can be followed which leads to the Caldas. This journey, even if Chalcedonia be not visited, will occupy a long

day. The ride from Villar de Veiga to Covide and S. João de Campo is over mountains of extraordinary magnificence and beauty, and should on no account be omitted, even if the traveller have to remain all night at S. João de Campo, or to return to Villar de Veiga.

A second trip from the Gerez is to *Nossa Senhora d'Abbadia*, situated in a remarkably secluded spot on the mountain at the back of the celebrated convent of Bouro; to this place thousands of persons annually resort on the festa of Our Lady of Abbadia. For their use, as at Braga, immense buildings have been erected, in the rooms of which all comers may find the accommodation of four walls during the time of their sojourn, which will vary from two to fifteen days, according to the means and leisure of the different devotees. These buildings and the road leading to them, with its numerous chapels, are kept in good preservation out of the funds dedicated to the saint of this far-famed place.

A third most interesting excursion may be made to *Salamonde*, and to the two bridges beyond it, one of which, on the road to Montalegre, is very striking; it can easily be made in a day, the distance from the Caldas to Salamonde being not more than four leagues. A fearful interest attaches to this bridge, from the slaughter of the French when pursued by Wellington after the taking of Oporto. The bridge, Ponte Nova, is called also the Saltador, though its single arch is by no means lofty. It is seen far below as you look down from the steep and tortuous road of Salamonde high up on the Serra de Vianna. In summer there is a wild richness about the spot, very different from the wildness of that night of storm and rain when Soult and his army fled across it, guided and saved from destruction by some contrabandistas of the border, to whom alone these mountain passes were familiar. Every step of the ascent from the Cávado to the road leading to Salamonde, and the distance beyond overflows

with beauty and magnificence; the mountain and the valley of the Cávado below being in such striking contrast; the one grey, bold, and grand, the other rich in colour, teeming with abundance, and adorned by trees of every description, from the golden orange to the wide-spreading oak.

A fourth day might be occupied in ascending the mountain and reaching the *Burrageiro*, but it is an arduous undertaking; nor is the view, whatever Link may say to the contrary, equal to that of the Estrella Mountain, and it is far inferior in extent to that of the Outeiro-Maior: he, however, who has leisure and good lungs, and a sure-footed beast, may in a day easily go to it and return to the village. Fine specimens of magnetic iron (*Pedra íman*) are sometimes found near Montalegre. In this mountain game is plentiful; the wild boar, the wild cat, the roebuck, and the wild goat of a peculiarly large size, are occasionally met with and killed; and the wolves would soon destroy the cattle, were they not hunted down by the mountaineers, so soon as notice is given of their arrival; the men being bound, under a certain penalty, to assemble and pursue and exterminate them. Every one with leisure should spend ten days in exploring the many valleys of this enchanting district, which in grandeur is far superior to Cintra.

From the Caldas to the Outeiro-Maior, is by way of S. João de Campo, Broof, Germilde, Britello, Soajo, and Adrão, staying the first night at Britello or Soajo, and ascending the Outeiro early on the following morning. The wildness, beauty, and difficulty of this ride can scarcely be exaggerated; there is, however, nothing but a mere hovel to rest in by the way: nevertheless, the adventurous traveller will be well repaid for the labour and fatigue of his journey.

## ROUTE 29.

OPORTO TO VALENÇA BY VILLA NOVA DE FAMILIÇÃO, BARCELLOS, AND VIANNA.

Until the opening of the railway from Oporto to Braga, this was the route followed by the *Malaposta*, in correspondence with the trains, from Oporto to Tuy and Vigo. It now meets the trains at Braga. From Oporto, by rail, to

32 kil. \*\**Villa Nova de Famalição*, thence by diligencia or carriage, to 20 kil. \*\**Barcellos*. The best inn is that of Barellinhos, on the S. side of the bridge over the Cávado.

Barcellos is a most interesting old town. The views from the *Bridge*, both up and down the river, are most beautiful. On the southern side of the former is a singular chapel, square, with a pyramidal head, and a lean-to colonnade all round; a very picturesque object. The bridge is Early. On the opposite side are the remains of the *Ducal Palace*. D. Affonso, illegitimate son of D. João I., created Duke of Bragança, married, in 1401, D. Brites de Pereira, daughter of the Great Constable, from whom this domain descended to the present reigning family. Above the palace is the *Collegiate Church*, a respectable hut not very remarkable Flamboyant building. In the Rua de S. Francisco is a pretty little chapel, with a good Flamboyant door. The Campo da Feira is a large open space in the upper part of the town; at the further end is the church of S. Cruz, a domed modern erection, with short transepts. The Convento das Beatas, and the convent of the Third Order of S. Francis, are merely modern buildings. It was at Barcellos, during her last journey to

the North, that the house in which the late Queen D. Maria II. was sleeping took fire, and she barely preserved her life by escaping in her night-dress. Hence, the road ascends a finely wooded mountain, from the summit of which a noble view is obtained of the Lima almost to its junction with the sea, and the Serra de Estrica. A very fine descent brings us to the Lima, which we cross on a long bridge, and so enter

30 kil. \*\*VIANNA (Hotel Viannense is the best, if not the only inn). It is called *Vianna do Castello*, by reason of the stout defence which it made in favour of the queen, when attacked by the insurgents in 1847. Pop. about 7000. This town, one of the most important in the N. of Portugal, was raised to the rank of a city in 1847, in recompense for the bravery with which it resisted the last revolt of the Septembristas. It was known to the Romans as *Nemetanobriga*, and afterwards as *Velobriga*: at a still later period it was called *Diana*, from containing a celebrated temple to that goddess, and thence, by an easy corruption, *Viana*, or *Vianua*. It has a bridge over the estuary of the Lima more than a mile long, and a tolerable harbour, which admits vessels of 150 tons burthen: the quay is respectable; a considerable trade in salt fish is carried on with Newfoundland. The first port wine ever exported to England was shipped at Vianua. It is a large city, fortified, with 5 gates: the *Castello de Santiago*, which defends it, was the work of Philip II. The *Igreja Matriz* is an interesting Flamboyant building. Notice especially the arcading, of the time of D. Manoel, in the N. aisle; the late Flamboyant canopy to the altar in the S. aisle; and the effigy, in low relief, of a priest at its W. end. There are 2 western towers, and a very fine Flamboyant door between them. The church and *Convent of S. Domingos* were the work of the celebrated Archbishop of Braga, D. Bartolomeo dos Martyres; it is a handsome Grecian structure, with fine cloisters. The convent is now the residence of the

military governor. The archbishop is buried in a sarcophagus of red and white marble on the N. side of the choir; some ex-votos will be observed suspended from it, though he has never been formally canonised. He was born at Lisbon in 1514, entered the Dominican Order at the age of 14, and was nominated to the archbishopric in 1558. He attended the Council of Trent, where he distinguished himself by his learning and ability, and by the resistance which he opposed to the assumption, by the see of Toledo, of the Primacy of All the Spains. In 1582 he resigned his see, and led the life of a common monk in this convent. He died July 16th, 1590, and is always spoken of by the Portuguese as the *Arcebispo Sauto*. The medallion over his tomb agrees completely with his authentic picture in the convent of the Third Order of S. Dominic at Guimarães. The pine-clad hill, called S. Lucia, not far from this city, to the north, is a striking isolated object, and should be visited for an admirable view. It is not difficult of ascent.

From Vianua, the road closely skirts the coast to

12 kil. *Ancora*, a little fishing village; the rock scenery is magnificent, and Mount S. Thecla, in particular, is singularly grand. After leaving this place, we cross the little river Ancora by a bridge, which was erected in 1873 on the site of another, which had been destroyed by the extraordinary inundations of 1865.

About a  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. of the bridge of Ancora, there exists a most interesting *Cromlech*, or Druidical altar, known to the country people as the "*Casa do Diabo*." This "Druids' stone" was first discovered, not by Mr. Latouche, as he supposes ('*Travels*,' p. 40), but by George Borrow, 1835, and is thus admirably described in his '*Bible in Spain*,' p. 35:—

"Whilst toiling along these wild wastes, I observed, a little way to my left, a pile of stones of rather a singular appearance, and rode up to it. It was a Druidical altar, and the most perfect and beautiful one of the kind

which I had ever seen. It was circular, and consisted of stones immensely large and heavy at the bottom, which towards the top became thinner and thinner, having been fashioned by the hand of art to something of the shape of scollop shells. These were surmounted by a very large flat stone, which slanted down towards the south, where was a door. Three or four individuals might have taken shelter within the interior, in which was growing a small thorn-trec.

"I gazed with reverence and awe upon the pile where the first colonies of Europe offered their worship to the unknown God. The temples of the mighty and skilful Roman, comparatively of modern date, have crumbled to dust in its neighbourhood. The churches of the Arian Goth, his successor in power, have sunk beneath the earth, and are not to be found; and the mosques of the Moor, the conqueror of the Goth, where and what are they? Upon the rock, masses of hoary and vanishing ruin. Not so the Druids' stone; there it stands on the hill of winds, as strong and as freshly new as the day, perhaps thirty centuries back, when it was first raised, by means which are a mystery. Earthquakes have heaved it, but its cope-stone has not fallen; rain-floods have deluged it, but failed to sweep it from its station; the burning sun has flashed upon it, but neither split nor crumbled it; and Time, stern old Time, has rubbed it with his iron tooth, and with what effect let those who view it declare. There it stands, and he who wishes to study the literature, the learning, and the history of the ancient Celt and Cymbrian, may gaze on its broad covering, and glean from that blank stone the whole known amount." From 30 to 40 monuments of the kind are known to exist in Portugal.\*

Higher up the river, at Abbadim, there is a Roman bridge of a single arch, in perfect preservation. Tradition ascribes the name of this river to the following legend, which is at least are based upon fact:—

\* See Fergusson, 'Rude Stone Monuments,' London, 1872.

About the year 932, Al-Boazar-al Bucadan was king or emir of Gaia (Villa Nova de Gaia). He was a brave warrior, an accomplished horseman, and elegant poet. Zahara was his only and adored sister, lovely as a Moorish maiden could be, and as accomplished as her brother. Peace had been declared between Moors and Christians, and Al Boazar opened the gates of his castle to the warriors of both creeds who chose to partake of his hospitality or prove their valour in the tourneys. Among others who entered the castle was D. Ramiro II, King of Leon, who came disguised as a troubadour. His noble figure and passionate eloquence, accompanied by the heart-stirring sounds of his guitar, touched the heart of Zahara, and when he left the castle, the maiden accompanied him to the Christian territory where she embraced her lover's faith, and was baptized by the name of Artida. Sadness was in the heart of Al-Boazar when he heard of his sister's flight, and he swore to revenge her dishonour upon the traitor Ramiro. Disguised as a minstrel, he set out for Leon and, arriving at the court, so worked upon D. Urraca, D. Ramiro's wife, that she abandoned her husband and children and accompanied him to the land of the Saracens. Years passed by, but D. Ramiro, in spite of every exertion, could never discover his wife's place of refuge, until one day a travelling minstrel caught a glimpse of the faithless Urraca, and informed her husband of it. Treason opened the gates of the castle of Gaia to D. Ramiro, who, assisted by a small but determined band, seized his wife and her paramour, and fled with them towards Galicia. On arriving at Montedor, a small village near Vianna, he put the unfortunate emir to death, with most dreadful tortures; then marching onwards to the river Spaco, he ordered an anchor to be fastened to the neck of his faithless queen, and she was then cast into the (in those days) foaming torrent. Since that time the river has had the name of the Ancora.

6 kil. \*\*CAMINHA. There is here a very decent inn. From Caminha the Minho can be ascended either by steamer or boat, to Valença, 23 kil. distant (it is navigable to Monção some 10 kil. higher up). The scenery on both sides of the river, but especially on the S., is chiefly composed of slopes and hills darkly green with pines; the mountains gradually grow bolder, and during the greater part of the distance Mount S. Thecla, easily to be distinguished by its very remarkable shape, forms a conspicuous object. Several ancient and ruinous forts are passed on the Portuguese side of the river, each one answered by a corresponding fortification on the Spanish side.

The Church at Caminha is the best in this part of the country; its erection was begun in 1448, and not completed till 1516: the tower, 110 ft. in height, is battlemented, and externally resembles a fortification; the choir and nave are very good specimens of Flamboyant: the extreme length is about 150 ft. A crucifix is venerated here, which is said to have been discovered with two chalices and the vestments of a priest in a box at sea, in 1539; it is supposed to have been thrown in for the sake of preserving it in some outbreak at the Reformation. Half a league below Caminha, is the little island of Lusua, a corruption of the Latin *Insula*; it commands the navigation of the Minho, and the fort is in good repair. There are also the ruins of a convent founded in the beginning of the 15th century.

3 kil. *Seiras*. A pretty little village in the midst of vineyards. Just before entering this place, the river Coura joins the Minho, and is crossed by a long wooden bridge. It, as well as the Minho, abounds in lampreys, salmon, and shad.

8 kil. \* *Villa Nova da Cerveira*. This, a small ruinous frontier town, commanded by the fort Goyan on the Spanish side, has a lazaretto for those

performing quarantine on entering Portugal from Galicia. Hereabouts the Serra da Estrica forms a grand object to the rt.

5 kil. *S. Pedro da Torre*.

5 kil. \*\*VALENÇA. See Rte. 27.

## ROUTE 30.

### OPORTO TO BARCELLOS.

(By the old road.)

For travellers on horseback, the old road to Barcellos will be found no less convenient, and far more picturesque, than that taken by the diligencia and malaposta for the N., before the opening of the Minho railway to Braga, whence they now run to Barcellos.

5 kil. *O Padrão da Lejoa*. Anglicè, the League Stone. The suburbs of Oporto on this side are peculiarly uninteresting; nor is any grand view obtained for several leagues, a dull piece of high table-land intervening between the road and the mountains to the E.

5 kil. *Moreira*. The conventual church, which lies a little to the l., is large and handsome in its way, and deserves a visit.

5 kil. *Lameira*.

5 kil. *Noze Irmãos*.

4 kil. *Magdalena*.

6 kil. *Casal de Pedro*. Here is only a poor little inn; it may, however, afford a night's lodging. The people are very civil. Hence, the straight way to Barcellos is by Cacabaia; but the traveller is recommended to make a détour to the l., for the sake of seeing one of the most curious churches in

Portugal, S. Pedro de Rates. Crossing the river Ave, the road runs between vines trailing over pollard-oaks.

10 kil. *S. Pedro de Rates*, on a branch of the little river Este or Deste. This was the birthplace of S. Pedro, first bishop of Braga, and protomartyr of Portugal. The Portuguese tradition concerning this saint is marvellous enough. It asserts that he was originally a Jew of the ten tribes, and was banished by Nebuchadnezzar from Babylon to Spain. Portuguese writers dispute whether the name by which he was usually known was Malachi the old or Samuel the young; but what they affirm without any doubt is, that, after having been buried at Elipula, near Granada, for upwards of 600 years, he was raised to life. Santiago, who baptized him, gave him the name of Pedro, and sent him to Braga. Count Henrique built the present *Church* on the spot which tradition pointed out as the scene of his martyrdom. It was therefore erected before the year 1112; and it is one of the best specimens of Transitional architecture in the Peninsula. Notice especially the pier arches of the nave, the dedication crosses, and the very curious vaulting at the E. end of the S. aisle, where the corbel head at the W. side of the now inserted altar is evidently a representation of the founder. There is a very noble W. door, and a pyramidal-headed central tower. The church is in a dilapidated state; in 1854, it was about to be restored, that is, probably, to be spoiled. But, save a few patchings, it is still in much the same condition, and is fast losing all that made it attractive to ecclesiologists.

The famous annalist Luitprand mentions that he visited the monastery then existing on this spot, in 942. The wall of the churchyard is most remarkable, much of it consisting of stone sarcophagi of an immense size, and in perfect condition. No one knows whence they came, and no stone of a like nature is found in the neighbourhood.

[At a spot about halfway between this place and Barcellos the traveller is recommended to quit the high road and to ascend the hill on which is built the church called *N. S. da Franqueira*, the view from which will well repay him for his trouble; the ascent to it is not at all difficult, nor the time long which is requisite to go from and return to the road to Barcellos.

From the summit the view is magnificent. On every side an enchanting prospect is unfolded to the eye. In the distance the ocean extends its azure surface, dying away in the horizon, and on every side, villages, rivers, rocks, meadows, and pine-forests, combine to form a panorama worthy of the Minho, the "garden" of Portugal. Standing on the hill, the only sign of life or habitation near us is a poor convent, once belonging to the Franciscan Order. Scarcely would the traveller think that on that same spot only five centuries back all was life and animation; there houses and a fortress existed, and there some of the noblest blood in Portugal was shed. The following is its story:—

In the reign of D. Fernando here stood the castle of Faria, a noble fortress, sheltering a village beneath its walls. In the year 1373 the Spaniards invaded Portugal, and when they approached Barcellos, the Conde de Cêa marched to meet them. The governor of the castle of Faria, Nuno Gonçalves, accompanied the count, leaving his son Gonçalo in charge of the castle. In the battle that ensued, the Portuguese were overpowered by numbers, and Nuno Gonçalves was taken prisoner. The Spaniards immediately marched against Faria. The people of the village fled to the precincts of the castle for protection, and there erected light cabins of rushes for their temporary shelter. As the invading army approached the walls, a thought entered the mind of Nuno Gonçalves that, perhaps his son, to preserve his father's life, might give up the castle to the enemy. He requested an audience of the Spanish



general, and asked to be led to the castle walls that he might propose to his son the surrender of the fortress. The Spaniards willingly consented, and Nuno Gonçalves, surrounded by a guard of archers, was led before the gates, and the garrison summoned to a parley. When the young *alcaide* appeared, his father in a patriotic speech, commanded him, on pain of his severest curse, never to resign the fortress with his life. The Castilians, furious at finding themselves thus deceived, rushed upon the valiant governor, and pierced him through and through with their weapons. That same day they attacked the castle, but were repulsed with heavy losses. In one of the attacks, a Spanish soldier managed to cast a lance over the wall with a burning bush attached to it. The fragile habitations took fire, and many of the villagers perished. In spite of this new calamity, the young *alcaide*, resolved bravely to fulfil his father's dying commands, still refused to surrender. Again and again he was attacked, but finally the Spaniards finding all their efforts fruitless, raised the siege, and marched southwards to the capital. Gonçalo Nunes, when the war was over, was praised for his valour, and several high appointments were offered him, but renouncing the world and its honours, he devoted himself to religion, and entered the priesthood.

The castle of Faria was never repaired after this, and soon fell to ruins. In the 17th century part of it still existed; the following century saw its site as bare as it now is. For some time a small chapel existed, built in the 11th century by Egas Mouiz; but this too, like the castle, helped to build the convent beneath. Its altar was formed of a stone brought by D. João I. from Centa; it had been the table of Salat-ben-Salat, the governor of that city. From the same house, and at the same time, he brought 24 marble columns, 12 of which we have already referred to as existing at Caruota (see Rte. 17), the

other 12 were placed in the palace of the Condes de Barcellos, and no longer exist.]

10 kil. \*BARCELLOS, as in Rte. 29.

ROUTE 31.

OPORTO TO BRAGA (RAIL), THENCE TO ARCOS, MONÇAO, AND MELGAÇO, AND THE ASCENT OF THE GAVIARRA, OR OUTEIRO MAIOR.

Oporto.	kil.
Rio Tinto .. .. .	5
Ermezinde .. .. .	9
S. Romão .. .. .	16
Trofa .. .. .	23
Villa Nova de Faialicão ..	32
Nine .. .. .	39
Tadim .. .. .	48
Braga .. .. .	50

5 kil. *Ponte do Prado*, see Rte. 27.

4 kil. \**Pico de Regalados*. The road is exceedingly mountainous, affording grand views towards Ponte do Lima on the l.

5 kil. *Portella*.

5 kil. \**Ponte da Barca*. Just before reaching this place, on a hill to the rt. are the remains of the castle called Aboim de Nobrega, whence there is an excellent view, but it is very difficult of access. In the church they show the tomb of a certain Maria Lopez da Costa, who lived to see 120 of her own descendants, and died at the age of 110. Ponte da Barca was the birth-place of the poet Diogo Bernardes, who attended D. Sebastião in his last expedition, and was for some years a prisoner in Africa. He is the poet of the Lima, his first volume, 'Flares do Lima,' being named from it, just as Sá de Miranda is of the Leça. Just after leaving Barca, we cross the Lima on a handsome stone bridge.

6 kil. \*\**Arcos de Valdevez*: 2200 inhab. Here we cross the little river Vez or Cabraão. This place is memorable in Portuguese history as giving name to the battle fought in 1128 between Affonso Henriques and Affonso VII.

of Leon. The scene of the engagement was the country between Arcos and Santo André de Guilhadeges: the King of Leon was defeated with great slaughter, and the place in consequence received the name of Veiga da Matança. The *estalagem* is close to the church, and is kept by the *saceristan*. From this point the ascent of the Gaviarra, more commonly called the Outeiro Maior, is most easily made. This is the highest mountain in Portugal. Its height is reckoned at 7881 ft. The ascent should be made from the E. by way of Adrao; it will take 5 hrs.; the road in some parts being extremely bad. The descent, however, to Arcos on the *western* side, is not of much difficulty. The view from the top embraces a great portion of Galicia and Traz-os-Montes, with nearly the whole of Minho: on a very clear day Canariz and the Pitchers can be seen at the distance of 120 m. to the S.E.: to the N.E. the furthest visible object is the Sierra de Penamarea, between Lugo in Galicia and Astorga in Leon. If the traveller does not wish to return to Arcos, he can descend the mountain on the other side to the pilgrimage house of N. S. de Penede, taking care of course to carry provisions with him, as nothing but wine can be procured there. The next day he can go on by Valladares either to Monção or to Melgaço. From Arcos, by a very fine mountain road, for some distance by the side of the Vez, the Soajo and Gaviarra being to the rt., the Estrica to the l. Very great care should be taken by the traveller to procure a guide who really knows the various tracks to the top of this fine mountain; otherwise it may happen to him, as it has already happened to others, that he may arrive at Arcos at midnight, instead of at 6 o'clock, on his return to that town.

21 kil. \**Monção*. Half a league before reaching this place we pass the palace of Brejoira, commenced in 1806, and finished in 1834. It is built of granite, in the Tuscan and Doric orders. The chapel is exceedingly rich, and the

gardens much admired. Except the royal palaces, it is without a rival, and is said to have cost 80,000*l*. It was erected by D. Simão Pereira Velho de Moscoso, and is shown to visitors with great courtesy by its present owner. Monção is a strong frontier town on the S. of the Minho, opposite Salvatierra in Galicia. It is principally celebrated for its heroic resistance, in 1658, to the Spaniards under the Marquis of Vianna. The fortifications were in a bad condition: it was ill supplied with provisions, and the garrison consisted of only 2000 men. The women, however, assisted the soldiers in repelling the assaults of the enemy; and the name of Helena Pires is particularly recorded as having thus distinguished herself. After having eaten horses, rats, and mice, and being reduced to leather, the inhabitants, at the end of four months, capitulated on excellent terms, surrendering the ruins of the place, and the 236 soldiers who survived. The Marquis de Vianna treated them with every possible attention; and in a speech which he delivered to his soldiers, told them to learn from the Portuguese the way of defending a town. Monção now presents no object of interest, except the fine view across the river, and better wine than is produced in any other part of the province of Minho. Between Valladares and Monção is the bridge called the Ponte do Mouro, over the river Mouro, running into the Minho, on which bridge the Duke of Lancaster first met the king D. João I. At a second interview he demanded in marriage Philippa, the duke's daughter, who, after having been married by proxy, was again married, with great ceremony, in the palace of Oporto, where they resided, but of which ancient dwelling the last remnant was swept away some 20 years ago. Hence along the southern bank of the river to 6 kil. *Valladares*.

10 kil. \**MELGAÇO*: 1200 inhab. This is the most northern town in the kingdom; it is 370 kil. from Lisbon. From here it is 13 kil. to the in-

interesting city of Orense in Galicia. (See *Handbook for Spain*, p. 377.) Melgaço was founded by Afonso Henriques as a frontier town. It was while occupied in the siege of this place that D. João I. issued his letters patent for the foundation of Batalha. This town has the honour of being one of the first places which rose against the French invaders. In June, 1808, the inhabitants, assisted by some Galicians, proclaimed their lawful sovereign, and exposed the arms of Portugal, which since the invasion had either been destroyed or covered over on all public buildings. Melgaço is now only famous for its hams, which are held in the highest estimation by epicures of every country.

(keeping the bridle-path) until he reaches the small town of

25 kil. \**Santo Thyrso*. The best inn here is the Hospedaria Gonsalvez. During the siege of Oporto in 1832 this village was for some time the head-quarters of the Miguelites. A large Benedictine monastery is passed, the original foundation of which dates from 713. This monastery (now a private dwelling) is of vast extent, and was built very near the river Ave, which is crossed in going to Guimarães; the grounds of the convent were beautiful, they are now nearly a wilderness, but still worth seeing, especially where they skirt the river Ave. The Santa Catarina, to the rt., affords some grand views, and the valley of the Ave itself is highly picturesque.

7 kil. *Ponte Santa Anna*. Again cross the Ave. There is here a tolerable venda. Shortly after, the mountain-path leads into the admirable road which has been constructed from Oporto to Guimarães, and which may be followed throughout. Half a league before reaching the city the first view of it is caught: it literally nestles in a bed of thick foliage, and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. It is in itself one of the most picturesque cities in Portugal, with its narrow streets, its broad, thick, red balconies and verandahs, its huge trumpet-like water-spouts, the bits of ancient work here and there to be met with, and its springs.

## ROUTE 32.

OPORTO TO GUIMARÃES, AMARANTE, LAMEGO, AND PEZO DA REGOA.

There are three ways of reaching Guimarães from Oporto.

### I.

By taking the rail to Villa Nova de Famalicão, as in Rte. 27, and thence by the very excellent road to Guimarães, a distance of 22½ kil.; this is the route taken by the mala-posta.

### II.

By Santo Thyrso; which will afford the traveller a beautiful ride as he ascends the hill from S. Mignel

14 kil. \*\**GUIMARÃES*: Pop. 7200. There are two estalagens; one is that of Senhora Joanna, opposite the collegiate church. This very ancient city was the cradle of the Portuguese monarchy and the residence of Count Henrique. Here his son Afonso Henriques was born in 1109. The name of Egas Moniz, the celebrated Portuguese hero, is inseparably connected with Guimarães. When the city, in 1127, was besieged by Afonso VII. of Leon, the partisans of Afonso Henriques, finding themselves unable to maintain an effectual resistance, declared, in the name of their youthful sovereign, that

he should acknowledge himself a vassal of the crown of Leon. Egas Moniz, one of the most powerful of the Portuguese barons, pledged himself to the fulfilment of this treaty. The King of Leon raised the siege and retired into Galicia; when in the following year Affonso Henriques acquired full possession of the sovereign power, the pledge given at Guimarães was forgotten by all but Egas Moniz. Followed by his wife and children, he went, with bare feet and a halter round his neck, to the court of that monarch, professing that he came prepared to atone by his death for the violation of his oath. The enraged king, struck by so singular an instance of fidelity, allowed him to depart uninjured. If a Portuguese estalagem boasts any pictures at all, one of them is sure to be the surrender of Egas Moniz. D. João I. marched from this place to Aljubarrota; and, in consequence of a vow made before his departure, erected after the victory the collegiate church of N. S. da Oliveira. To the rt. of the western entrance is a curious triangular erection for a market-cross, and close by that the young olive which is a shoot from that from whence the church has its name. The legend related of it is as follows:—The inhabitants of the country having once upon a time met together to choose a king, the population fell upon Wamba. This personage was resolved not to undertake so troublesome an office, and the more the people insisted the more he refused. At length, determined to rid himself of their importunities, he struck his iron-shod pole into the ground, and swore by the four Evangelists that, till the staff should blossom, he would never reign over Portugal. As he was a holy man, the people desisted, and were retiring to get over their disappointment as they might, when, behold, branches shot out in all directions from the olive-staff, and it became a green tree. Wamba, imagining this to be witchcraft, tried to tear up his pole, but it was too firmly rooted; so he fell on his knees and

contented himself by praying for wisdom and valour to govern the Portuguese nation. Next he erected himself a palace on the spot; and that, as the narrator will always conclude, was the first house built in Guimarães. The reign of Wamba, according to the Portuguese chronologists, lasted from 672 to 680; and it is a common proverb here, as well as in Spain, to express anything that happened an indefinite time ago, that "it was in the days of King Wamba." From the mysterious connection between this olive-tree and the Portuguese monarchy, it was considered a fortunate omen by the partisans of the Master of Aviz that he should have marched from this place to meet the Spaniards. Suckers from the tree have been carried out to Brazil and planted there.

Begin by visiting the *Collegiate Church*, or, as they call it, the cathedral. Hence the proverb that "Guimarães has a cathedral without a bishop, a palace without a king, and a bridge without a river." The W. front is a very good specimen of Flamboyant. Notice especially the door, and the deeply-recessed western window. The tower is at the W. end of the N. aisle, but disengaged; its battlements and pinnacles are rich, and it has a stunted white spire. On the outside of the S. aisle is an original inscription, somewhat difficult to decipher; a copy of it, with several omissions, exists below. The former seems to run thus:—

"Era de mil e cccc e xxv annos seis dias do mez de maio fui começada esta obra, Por mandado del rei Dom Johan dado pela graça de Deos a este reino de Portugal. Filho do muy nobre rei Dom Pedro de Portugal. Este rei Dom Johan ove batal Ha royal [em ] co el rei Dom Johao de Castella nos Campos de Aljubarrota e fo I della vencedor e a honra da victoria que lhe deu Santa Maria mandou fazer esta Obra [da qual foi mestre por seu mandado Johan Oare mestre em pedra e fo I acabado a dias do mes de era de mil cccc annos]."

The parts enclosed in brackets are not copied in the 2nd inscription. Era 1425=A.D. 1387. The interior of the church has been altogether Italianised, though the work is expensive, and in

its way handsome. Notice the monument to D. Maria Pinheira, the Portuguese Joan of Arc, who, though never canonised, is venerated as a saint. In the battle of Aljubarrota she threw herself on the Castilians with a sword in one hand and a palm-branch in the other.

The *Sacristy* contains the silver triptych taken from the King of Castile's tent after Aljubarrota; the central portion is occupied by the Nativity;—one or two very late chalices, and a monstrance with bells;—a reliquary, in the shape of a coped silver box, with the date Era 1436 (A.D. 1398); and the pelote which D. João I. wore at Aljubarrota; it resembles the jupon of English monuments, and is immensely thick and heavy. To the E. of the church is a cloister, so that you enter from one transept and come out into the other. It is of Romanesque work, one or two of the arches being horseshoe, and was probably erected by Afonso Henriques.

Next visit the *Casa da Camara*, which stands on a triple row of pillars on the rt. hand as you leave the cathedral. On the outside is an inscription to the effect that in 1646 D. João IV. dedicated his kingdom to S. Mary with an annual tribute. The road to the *Castle* is by a pathway winding amidst rocks overhung with the most luxuriant vegetation. The outer walls are perfect, with square towers at the angles and the middle of each side. The keep is in the centre, and is entered by a wooden bridge. Not far from the castle are the very striking remains of the palace of the ancient kings of Portugal, now converted into barracks. The view from the battlements of the castle is superb. The town is surrounded on all sides by hills covered with the most luxuriant foliage: the convent of S. Jeronymo and the church of N. S. da Penha, which has a curious subterranean capellita, and crowns a steep mountain, are the most conspicuous objects. Visit the chapel, S.W. of the castle, formerly called S. Miguel do Castello, but now S. Margarita. It is a curious Romanesque building, though

a paper put into the traveller's hands assigns its erection to 1236: it may possibly have had some additions at that period. In the font (but others say in that of the cathedral) Afonso Henriques was baptized. Observe the great variety of slab crosses in the pavement.

Descending again to the town, we enter the *Dominican Convent*, now belonging to the Third Order, which still exists. The cloisters, apparently of the 14th century, and very beautiful, are the property of the Camara, and have been restored for municipal purposes. The church to the rt. hand (to which these belong) has a fine Flamboyant west end, but is much Italianised inside. The church to the l. hand is not worth visiting; but the hospital, to which it is attached, is: it belongs to the Third Order, and contains some curious portraits, especially one of the great and good Archbishop-Primate D. Bartolomeo dos Martyres (see under VIANNA). The drawings of modern benefactors are so execrably bad as to be ludicrous. Hence the traveller may visit the hospital of the Third Order of S. Francis, the church of which contains some good Flamboyant work. Observe also the view from the Praça da Feira, and from the terrace of the palace of the Conde de Villa Povea. The walls of the city, part of which now stand nearly in its centre, were erected by D. Diniz: like many of those in Portugal, they have pointed parapets.

The chief manufactures of Guimarães were formerly cutlery and linen. It is now principally celebrated for its enneries and paper manufacture; it also exports to England a large quantity of plums and figs.

Guimarães was the birthplace of Pope S. Damasus, one of the two Portuguese who have attained that dignity; also of Gil Vicente, commonly called the Portuguese Plautus, the first, and it may still be said the best, dramatic author his country has produced. The date of his birth is unknown, and but few particulars of his life are recorded. A piece written by him in 1504 to celebrate the birthday

of the Infante D. João, afterwards D. João III., is still extant. He was much patronised at court, and acquired so European a fame that Erasmus learnt Portuguese on purpose to read his works. He is supposed to have died at Évora about 1540.

5 kil. to the E. of Guimarães was the convent of Acosta, where D. João III. founded a university, which was speedily removed to, and united with, that of Coimbra. Guimarães is a place of such great antiquity and historical interest that some days may very well be spent in exploring that pleasant city and its beautiful environs.

### III.

The third route to Guimarães, which, though longer, is even more beautiful, is that by Sobrão and the *Caldas de Vizella*. The valleys are rich and fertile, the lanes are shaded with enormous cherry-trees, apple-trees, and uveiras for miles together. The Caldas themselves are far more numerous, and some of them very many degrees hotter, than those of Da Rainha; they were well known to the Romans; several tessellated pavements are in the finest preservation. The springs are in a most beautiful locality; and in the hollow of a green basin, and within a valley rich with vineyards, is an open space, with baths, surrounded by pleasure-gardens. An amphitheatre of picturesque and finely-wooded hills encircles this charming spot, which is much resorted to by invalids. The accommodation for visitors has been improved of late years. The temperature of the water varies from 91° to 120°; the last-named spring is used for drinking, and in taste resembles Harrogate water. Hence, the road to Guimarães is most lovely.

From Guimarães southwards to Lamego, the route lies through:—

5 kil. *Pombeiro*. The road ascends a lofty spur of the S. Catarina, then crosses high table-land, which affords a fine view of the Marão to the left. From the chapel at the

summit of S. Catarina the prospect is magnificent.

15 kil. \*\*AMARANTE. There are two estalagens, one in the town and the other at the extreme end of it, over the bridge, on the other side of the river. Amarante has a population of 1500; it derives its name from its situation in front of the Marão, whence by the Romans it was called Ante Moranam. Destroyed either by the Goths or the Moors, it was in the middle of the 13th century a heap of ruins. About 1250 S. Gonçalo took up his abode here, collected a population round him, and persuaded them to build the bridge over the Tamega, which stood till the French invasion. "In the course," says Cardoso, "of his labours he was journeying by the side of the Tamega, when, observing the impetuosity of its current, and being informed of the mischief thence often accruing to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, he raised that miraculous bridge, in the erection of which he displayed such portentous power; since, when fish was wanting for the support of the labourers, he made the sign of the cross, and caused prodigious quantities to enter the river from the sea: taking what was necessary, he bestowed his blessing on the rest and dismissed them to their native element" ('Agiologio,' i. 97). S. Gonçalo is therefore represented as standing on a bridge, and beckoning to fish which are rising from the water. It was here, in 1809, that the French under Loison committed the most horrid barbarities; the Portuguese General Silveira defended the bridge for several days. Many houses and chapels still bear the marks of this memorable siege. The capture of the bridge is thus related by Southey:—

"Capt. Bouchard of the Engineers, who was present at this attempt, had been sent by Marshal Soult to form an opinion upon the spot concerning difficulties which both Laborde and Loison represented as of the most formidable kind. In reconnoitring the Portuguese works of defence from the church-tower, which was close to the bridge, he discovered a string so

placed as to leave no doubt in his mind that it was fastened to a trigger, which was to fire a mine and blow up the farther arch in case the entrenchments should be forced; at the same time he was convinced that there was no other possible means of effecting the passage than by forcing them. Ten days had been occupied in vain attempts, which had discouraged not only the men, but their commanders; more ammunition and artillery had been sent them from Porto, and another division was placed at Laborde's disposal, and positive orders given that the passage must be attempted and won, and the opposite bank cleared of the enemy. A plan of Bonehard's was then tried, against the opinion of the Generals, and the troops were held in readiness to act in case of its success: this plan was to demolish the entrenchments on the bridge by 4 barrels of powder placed against them under cover of the night. To call off the attention of the Portuguese guard, some 20 men were stationed to keep up a fire upon the entrenchments, so directed as not to endanger the sappers who had volunteered for the real service of the hour. It was a service so hopeful and hazardous as to excite the liveliest solicitude for its success. The barrel was covered with a gray cloak, that it might neither be heard nor seen, and the man who undertook to deposit it in its place wore a cloak of the same colour. The clear moonlight was favourable to the adventure, by the blackness of the shadow which the parapet on one side produced. In that line of darkness the sapper crept along at full length, pushing the barrel before him with his head, and guiding it with his hands. His instructions were to stop if he heard the slightest movement on the Portuguese side; and a string was fastened to one of his feet, by which the French were enabled to know how far he had advanced, and to communicate with him. Having placed the barrel, and uncovered that part where it was to be kindled, he returned with the same caution. Four barrels, one after the other, were thus arranged without

alarming the Portuguese. The fourth adventurer had not the same command of himself as his predecessors had evinced. Possessed either with fear or with premature exultation, as soon as he had deposited the barrel in its place, instead of making his way back slowly and silently along the line of shadow, he rose and ran along the middle of the bridge in the moonlight. He was seen, fired at, and shot in the thigh. But the Portuguese did not take the alarm as they ought to have done; . . . they kept up a fire upon the entrance of the bridge, and made no attempt to discover for what purpose their entrenchments had been approached so closely. Four hours had elapsed before the 4 barrels were placed: by that time it was midnight, and in another hour, when the Portuguese had ceased their fire, a fifth volunteer proceeded in the same manner, with a saponstone fastened to his body; this he fixed in its place, and returned safely. By 2 o'clock this part of the business was completed, and Laborde was informed that all was ready. Between 3 and 4 a fog rose from the river, and filled the valley, so that the houses on the opposite shore could scarcely be discerned through it. This was favourable for the assailants. The saponstone was fired, and the explosion, as Bonehard had expected, threw down the entrenchments, and destroyed also the apparatus for communicating with the mine. The French rushed forward; some threw water into the mine, others cleared the way: the fog increased the confusion into which the Portuguese were thrown by being thus surprised; they made so little resistance that the French lost only 9 men; and Silveira, saving only 4 pieces of artillery, but preserving order enough to restore the spirits of his countrymen, retired upon Entreambos-os-rios."

Although Saint Gonçalo had been venerated as a saint in Portugal from time immemorial, the decree of his beatification in Rome was only pronounced in 1561. D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, had, when regent of the

kingdom, bestowed many privileges on Guimarães, in honour of S. Gouçalo; so had D. Afonso V. D. João III. erected the *sumptuous Dominican convent and church* in 1540, which is still to be seen on the N. side of the river. It is a very curious example of Flamboyant running into Ciuquecento work, and exceedingly unlike most of the other erections of the same king. The entrance to the S. side is magnificent; the altar is raised on 11 steps, and covers the spot where was the Ermida of the saint. His effigy is on a high tomb to the N. of this crypt; it is one of the best examples of sculpture in Portugal; and the colour employed gives the exact appearance of death. The choir, which is very short, is richly but heavily ornamented with gilding and enamel. By the chancel arch is the following inscription:—

"Este convento fundou  
El rei do João 3 deste  
Nome a ãra do glorio  
So s g<sup>o</sup> da ordem de s ãos na  
Era de 1540 e depois el rei d. Sebastião."

The use of the term Era to signify A.D. is remarkable. In the S. transept, by the altar do Santo Coração de S. Maria, notice the immense quantity of votive hair suspended from the wall, this image being much venerated by the women of the district. In the sacristy are some few treasures of no great value; there are here two wooden devils, about 3 ft. in height, which are sometimes, says the sacristan, exhibited for the instruction of the people, that they may see what the devil is like. The cloisters are very fine; the continuation of them is now turned into pigsties; the whole convent is a disgrace to the authorities. The church has a low central dome and a tower at the W. end, apparently of the time of D. Sebastião; there is nothing else of any interest whatever in the town. A very pretty walk may be taken by leaving the main street at the first turning to the l. as you go from the river, and then strolling along the banks of the Tamega. The road from Amaraute to Pezo da Regoa has been finished some years, and may compare in con-

struction with any English road whatever. Such travelling in such scenery is quite a luxury; a four-wheeled carriage runs over the whole distance. On leaving the Tamega we ascend continuously up the pass of Quintella, on the rt. side of the ravine; woods of chestnut and oak hang on the sides of the mountain, and every turn opens some new beauty. These are succeeded by pine-woods; and these again by bare rocks. At the summit of the pass is

15 kil. *Quintella*, a desolate-looking village. Hence the road descends through a gorge, less fine than that on the opposite side, to

6 kil. \**Mezão-frio*. Here is an excellent little estalagem, clean and very comfortable: there is a fine view of the village and of the valley of the Douro from the window. Still descending, we enter the wine country; the sides of the mountain from the Douro upwards are covered with low standard vines; elder-trees are particularly abundant. The vineyards here, as throughout the whole of the Paiz Vinhateiro, consist of a succession of terraces, the walls forming their sides being about 5 ft. or 6 ft. high, and composed of huge stones; the whole vineyard being thus, as it were, built up from the river to the summit of the mountains, at an expense and with labour which shows what Portuguese energy can do when it has a sufficient stimulus. Keeping along the N. side of the river, we reach.

6 kil. *As Caldas*. The inn here is on a large scale, and suited to invalids, who resort hither for the benefit of the warm baths. A corner may be cut off here by crossing the river in a ferry, and going up straight through a terrible mountain-path, or rather gully, to

5 kil. \*\**LAMEGO*. (See Rte. 23.) Some little way before entering the city we fall into the main road, which has made the détour by Pezo da Regoa.

If the traveller is desirous of exploring the wine country, instead of crossing at Caldas he will keep on by the same excellent road as before to



6 kil. \*\*PEZO DA REGOA, at the confluence of the Corgo with the Douro. 150 years ago, the only habitation on this spot was a single cabin, tenanted by Cabana, a fisherman. When the Oporto Wine Company was established, the directors had the warehouses constructed here, and established an annual fair for the sale of wines. In 1828, the sales at this fair had reached some 8000*l*. The place at this time was called Regua, but its increasing population has gradually extended its habitations until it has absorbed the village of Pezo, and the two united now form the thriving town of Pezo da Regoa. Hence to Lamego, as before.

5 kil. \**Balthar*, pleasantly situated in a hollow between two peaks of the ridge. Here Penafiel becomes visible on the summit of a third ridge. The valley between the two is one of the loveliest in Minho.

5 kil. \**Paredes* Stat. Here we cross the river Sousa, a rapid stream, full of cascades. A league of almost continual ascent brings us to

12 kil. \*\**Penafiel* Stat.: 2500 inhab. This place, once an episcopal city, was called Arrifana de Sousa till the last century. It has a lovely situation on the side of the Serra Santa Catarina. The church, for a modern building, is handsome. The Martinmas fair is one of the largest in Portugal. The place suffered severely from the French in 1809. There is a very good inn here, also at

6 kil. *Casaes*, a small village.

5 kil. *Ueanha*.

3 kil. *Salgueira*.

2 kil. *Villa Meã*. From the bridge the view of the whole valley of the Tamega is in the highest degree rich and charming.

6 kil. *Pidre*. The ravines hereabouts are admirably cultivated: orange groves abound, and the whole face of the country is dotted over with villages. After leaving *Pidre* the road descends rapidly; and on emerging from a small wood of pine-trees we catch our first view of Amarante, still at a considerable distance below us. By a winding descent, presenting every possible variety of wood, rocks, and ravines, to

7 kil. \*\*AMARANTE, see Rte. 32.

ROUTE 33.

OPORTO TO AMARANTE BY PENAFIEL.

	kil.
Oporto.	0
Rio Tinto .. .. .	5
Ermezinde .. .. .	9
Vallongo .. .. .	11
Recarei .. .. .	17
Cette .. .. .	23
Paredio .. .. .	31
Penafiel .. .. .	38

The railway is now open to Penafiel; stations as above. By road the route is as follows:

10 kil. *Vallongo* Stat., near the serra of the same name, the silver-mines of which were worked by the Romans. Descending this serra to

5 kil. *Ponte Ferreira*, we cross the river of that name by a stone bridge, and, through a country abounding with oaks and chestnuts, by a road which somewhat resembles a Devonshire lane and runs for miles together under festoons of vines, ascend a second range, parallel with the first, to



## SECTION VII.

## TRAZ-OS-MONTES.

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THE province of Traz-os-Montes (Beyond the Mountains), so called on account of its separation from the rest of Portugal by the Serra of the Marão, is about 90 miles long, by 50 in its extreme breadth—that is, about the size of the counties of Northumberland and Durham. It was, till of late years, the least visited of all the provinces of Portugal, the rugged and impassable character of its bridle-tracks, its miserable *ventas*, and the remoteness of its situation, combining to make it difficult of access to travellers. Even among the Portuguese themselves, an expedition into this province (*i. e.* beyond the wine country) was an event of some importance. In many respects it is also the least interesting part of Portugal. It has few antiquities; it possesses the site of scarcely any remarkable event; its towns are poor and small; and the scenery, though savage in the extreme, cannot be compared for a moment with that of Minho, or of Beira, or even of Estremadura. Further, the bleakness of its exposed plateau, its long-continued snow, and backward vegetation, render its climate extremely unpleasant, though they scarcely justify the proverb of the Minhotos—*Nove mezes do inverno e tres do inferno* (nine months of winter and three of hell). Nevertheless it has an interest of its own. The fental system lingered longer here, and manners are at present more unchanged, than in any other part of Europe. The inhabitants have also a character of their own: rude, semi-barbarous, but honest and faithful, they are the Catalonians of Portugal. As Lord Carnarvon well expresses it, “they possess the savage virtues in perfection, and were the first to act and the last to submit.” Agriculture is in the lowest condition, and its implements have remained unaltered for centuries.

No contrast can be stronger than that between the inhabitants of Minho and of Traz-os-Montes: the one full of cheerfulness and gaiety, the Italians of the Peninsula; the other gloomy and morose, like their own mountains and barren moors. Here it is that all the wilder superstitions of Portugal are still strongest. The *Bruzas*, who, like the witches of Sweden, are believed to resort at stated times to a sabbath at which Satan presides in the shape of a monstrous goat, are still held in great terror. The watchword, which corresponds to the “horse and hattock” of Scottish fairy lore, is *Por cima do vallado, e por baixo do telhado* (over the roofs and under the caves). Another belief is that of the *escolar*, a magician who is supposed to possess the power of impelling a

[Portugal.] K

legion of wolves on any given property or village which may have become the object of his vengeance, and of rendering those animals invulnerable by weapon or by shot. Here also the belief in *bentas* is in full force: they correspond very nearly to the possessors of the power of second sight in Scotland. A yet more gloomy credence is that in *lobis homem*. The *lobis homem* is a young man or girl (for they never live to grow old), only to be known in the daytime by their general gloom and wretchedness, but under a spell which obliges them at night to take the form of a horse, and to gallop on wildly without pause or rest till daylight. If the clatter of horse-hoofs is heard through a village of Traz-os-Montes at night, the peasant will cross himself, and say, "God help the poor *lobis homem*." The only cure is to advance boldly to this miserable creature, and to draw blood from its breast—an action which is held to break the spell for ever. Another very poetical superstition is that of the *Moura encantada* (the enchanted Moorsess). It is believed that many of the ruined castles in this province are haunted by a Moorish lady, who, in the morning or evening twilight, will be seen looking from the battlements, or leaning against one of the gates. She is held to be the guardian of treasure, and to gaze mournfully over the land which once belouged to her people, but nevertheless to be kindly disposed, and willing to help its present inhabitants. Many a peasant will affirm that he himself has seen a *Moura*, and will be ready to tell you how his grandfather or great-grandfather conversed with one. In the northern part of the province there is still some tradition of the accursed race of the Cagots, for an account of whom see the *Handbook for France*. Yet it may be affirmed that the Portuguese of the present day are emancipated from many of the prejudices and follies of past generations.

The mountains and forests of this province abound in game, and wolves and wild boars are not uncommon. It was related to the writer by a gentleman residing in Bragança some 15 years ago, that only two winters before he was one evening pursued right into the town by a large wolf, which, as often as he faced round, retreated a little, and when he again pursued his way, advanced, clearly with the intention to take him at an advantage. Within 40 years the *Valentines* (the banditti of Traz-os-Montes) were very formidable; but the country may now be considered perfectly safe.

The province embraces two administrações—that of Bragança and that of Villa Real. The number of inhabitants (greatly increased since) was, in 1845, 305,314; that of parishes, 435. The density of the population in Miuho, as compared with Traz-os-Montes, is remarkable: the former contains 3333 to the square league, the latter only 898.

With the exception of the wines of the Paiz Vinhateiro (for which see Route 39), the productions of this province are not numerous. A considerable quantity, however, of silk is produced in Traz-os-Montes, and almonds are grown in abundance, which are sent to Oporto annually, and thence exported to England and Hamburg. The oil of this province is also not small in quantity, and the wool, which is sent to Liverpool to be used by the manufacturers in Yorkshire and Lancashire, is greatly increased in amount. The country about Chaves is extremely productive of corn, maize, &c. It is rather celebrated for its hovey; its potatoes are among the best in Portugal; and the melons of Villariça have a reputation all over the Peninsula. The cheeses of Freixo d'Espada-à-cinta have a great reputation. The horses of Traz-os-Montes are the best in the kingdom, and supply the greater part of the cavalry in the Portuguese army. The wines, excluding those of the Paiz Vinhateiro, though little known out of the province, are very various. Those in the neighbourhood of the river Tua and the Sabor are considered by connoisseurs to resemble

the celebrated Clos Vougeot. There is a remarkable red wine called Cornifesto; and the white wines of Aréas, Bragança, Moraes, Moncorvo, and Nosedo, are excellent.

Much of the province is little more than a succession of mountains, the savageness and barrenness of which are their peculiar characteristics. There is a heavy lumpy appearance in the outlines of most of them, which greatly detracts from their effect; and they are far inferior to the Gerez in Minho, to the Estrella in Central Portugal, and to Monchique in Algarve. The Montezinho, to the N. of Bragança, has an altitude of nearly 8000 feet, and contests with Gaviarra the honour of being the highest mountain in Portugal. The other principal ranges are the Marão, the loftiest peak of which, Ermelho, is 4400 feet high; Reboredo, 3500; and Villarelho, 3000. Next to the Douro, the Tua (receiving in its course the Tuela, the Bacciro, the Rabaçal, the Ragua, the Mercê, and other streams) is the principal river; the Sabor, the Fervença, the Maçãs, and the Tamega, are also of some note.

The traveller who can put up with poor accommodation will find much to delight him in visiting the wild province of Traz-os-Montes. The banks of the Sabor will testify to the fertility and beauty of the Eastern part; and should he wish to combine with a Portuguese tour an expedition into the Asturias, or a visit to Burgos and Valladolid, Rtes. 37 and 38 will conduct him to Miranda—the N.E. entrance to the kingdom of Portugal,—and thence to Zamora, the frontier town of Spain.

### ROUTE 34.

OPORTO TO THE FRONTIER BY PENAFIEL, AMARANTE, VILLA REAL, VIDAGO, AND CHAVES.

From Oporto (Rte. 26) to 37 kil. Penafiel (rail).  
30 kil. \*\*AMARANTE, by Rte. 33; thence across the Serra do Marão to Villa Real. The scenery all along this route is magnificent. The road is excellent and does great credit to the Portuguese engineers, who, comparatively inexperienced in works of such magnitude, surmounted the many obstacles they encountered in the wild and mountainous country the road

passes over. When the highest point, called the Alto d'Espiuho is attained, it is well worth the traveller's while to descend from the carriage to gaze for a few moments on the lovely panorama beneath him.

20 kil. \*\*VILLA REAL: 5000 inhab. This town, the largest in Traz-os-Montes, and one of the 17 administrações, is situated on the Corgo, 57 leagues from Lisbon, and 15 from Oporto. It stands nearly on the summit of a high hill, surrounded on the steepest side by massive walls. It is a very busy town: the shops, next to those of Oporto, are considered the best in the N. of Portugal. In the Rocio are several fine old palaces. The city was founded by D. Diniz, in 1283. The ride from Villa Real to Chaves is as beautiful and grand as it

is interesting, and can easily be performed in one day.

32 kil. \**Villa Pouca d'Aguiar*: 1400 inhab. The estalagem very bad. This place, situated not far from the Corgo, formed the head-quarters of Silveira in March, 1813, while Soult was ravaging the surrounding country. The tradition of the place is that in former times the valley of Villa Pouca was the bed of a river.

5 kil. \**Sabrosa*. Here were buried the remains of the unfortunate officer, General McDonnell, who, having as a major quitted the English army, subsequently entered into the service of D. Miguel, and effected the admirable retreat of the army after the battle of Almoester, but who afterwards during the revolution of Maria de Fonte, returned to Portugal to take part in its civil dissensions, and was slain, near Sabrosa, in a personal rencontre, when, strange to state, he was performing the duty of a subaltern, viz., that of ascertaining what were the positions of the pickets of the army of the queen.

14 kil. *Oura*. The scenery from this place to the village of Vidago is extremely grand.

6 kil. \*\**Vidago*. This village is rapidly rising in importance, and promises ere long to become a thriving town. It contains several springs of water which were very little used until about 1870 the attention of Senhor Jozé Pedro Nogueira, a member of the Cortes, was drawn to them. That gentleman, conjointly with two others, having obtained a grant of the waters from the Government, proceeded to erect hotels and other buildings necessary for the accommodation of visitors. All these are finished, and the place is thronged during the season by tourists from all nations, while the consumption of the hottled waters has attained unexpected proportions. The waters of Vidago are shown by analysis to be precisely similar in composition to the waters of Viehy, for which they are an admirable substitute. In 1875 the King D. Luis, by the advice of his physicians, went

to Vidago to drink the waters. The new hotels are remarkably good and, in the season, are supplied with every luxury from Lisbon and Oporto. Many picturesque excursions can be made in the neighbourhood; trout is plentiful in the Tamega, which runs close by, and the fishing is free. Everything combines, in fact, to make Vidago attractive, both in the height of its season, and even when the throng of visitors has diminished.

From Vidago the road runs through a wild, mountainous country, parallel to the Marão, one of the most considerable chains in the north of Portugal, and almost rivalling the Gerez in height, the highest peak being reckoned at 4500 ft. This serra prolongs itself, under the names of the Teixeira, the Entrilha, &c., as far as the Estrella.

15 kil. \*\**CHAVES*. The inn furthest from the river is perhaps the best. This frontier town, the *Aquæ Flaviæ* of the Romans, is the head of a Concelho, and a Praça d'Armas of some importance: one regiment is generally quartered here. The ancient castle, which belonged to the Dukes of Bragança, now forms part of the barracks. The town was taken by the Spaniards, under O'Reilly, in 1762: the hill where the batteries were erected is still pointed out, as well as the remains of a bastion then ruined. Pombal caused the fortifications to be repaired; but they are not in a very effective state. In 1811, after a sanguinary conflict, Soult obtained possession of the place; and here, in 1837, after the overthrow of the Cartistas, the celebrated Convention of Chaves was signed. The arms of Chaves, two keys in saltire, would seem to indicate that its name is of Portuguese origin; but it is perhaps, more correctly, a corruption of the Latin *Flaviæ*: *Fl.* changed into Portuguese *Ch*. The Church, of Romanesque date and style, is one of the most interesting in Traz-os-Montes: notice especially its pier-arches. Here lies buried D. Affonso, Duke of Bragança, and son of D. João I., to

whose intrigues was owing the death of D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, in the unfortunate battle of Alfarrobeira. The hot springs are at the south-western end of the town. The water bubbles up in a square basin at a temperature of 153° of Fahrenheit: it is not now much valued. Women will be met all over the town, carrying it in wooden pails for washing.

This is one of the unhealthy spots of Portugal: part of the walls have been thrown down, in order to promote a freer circulation of air; but remittent fevers are still very common. The elevated plain of Chaves is of unusual extent for so mountainous a country. The Sierra de San Named shuts it in to the N.; the Serras of Santa Caterina and Gerez to the W.; and the Serra do Marão to the S. Two-fifths are forest, principally chestnut; one-fifth waste; the rest, rye, wheat, potatoes, and maize. It is perhaps, for its extent, the most productive plain in Portugal. The little drying-houses for the corn, like long watch-boxes set on legs, will be noticed in the sunniest spots of every village.

Considerable alteration must have taken place in the position of this town since the time of D. João I., as, in the accounts of the 3 months' siege which it sustained in 1386, by the Great Constable, when defeated for the King of Castile by D. Martin Gonsalves Ataide, the former is said to have turned aside the course of a river which then ran through the centre of the town, and thus to have deprived the inhabitants of water, that of the springs being unfit to drink.

In the church of Nogueira, half a league from Chaves, is a Roman inscription much prized by Portuguese antiquaries, as helping to fix the site of the ancient Juliobriga.

[From Chaves an excursion may be made to Montalegre: the distance is 30 kil.; and the traveller is introduced to the lovely scenery of the eastern Gerez.

5 kil. *Soutello de Baixo*.

10 kil. *Pedreira*.

9 kil. *Ardães*.

5 kil.\* *Montalegre*, on the Montalegre. Though a walled city, this place has scarcely 100 inhab. It stands on higher ground, with one or two exceptions, than any other town in Portugal, and the frosts are most bitter, even in the beginning of April. The *Castle*, on a bill above the town, deserves a visit. The cathedral, which is very poor Renaissance, was built by the first bishop, D. Julião d'Alva, on the site of an older church, N. S. do Castello, and consecrated May 14, 1554. The place was erected into a bishopric in 1550 by D. João III., the diocese being taken out of that of Braga. Hence there is a road by

15 kil. *Pondros*, to

10 kil. *Ruivães*, see Rte. 37.]

A diligencia runs daily from Oporto to Chaves—fare 4\$000 and 3\$000; and from Chaves an excellent road now crosses the frontier to Verin in Spain, and there joins the high road to Orense, Vigo, and Tny.

## ROUTE 35.

### CHAVES TO TORRE DE MONCORVO, BY MIRANDELLA.

10 kil. *S. Lourenço*. The road crosses the Marão.

5 kil. *Ervoês*.

5 kil. *Val Passos*.

5 kil. *Rio Torto*, on the river of that name, which runs on the l. into the Tua.

5 kil. *Erxes*.

5 kil. \*\**MIRANDELLA*, see Rte. 39.

9 kil. *Frechas*.

5 kil. *Villas Boas*.

6 kil. \**VILLA FLOR*: 3400 inhab.

One of the most wretched of towns, not-

withstanding its pretty name: it was formerly called Póvoa do Alem-Sabor. Thence we descend, through fine pasture lands, to the *Campo de Villaria*, the most productive part of the province. Besides corn, maize, haricot beans, melons, and water-melons (the latter the best in the kingdom), a great deal of hemp is cultivated. It is about 100 days in the ground: when cut, it is laid in heaps (*molhos*) for 8 days in a *tendal* (shed), then made up into a kind of sheaf (*estuga*), and steeped in tanks (*cortis*). The whole plain is frightfully subject to storms; and in summer, from the cold night mists, and the intense heat of the day, typhus is always endemic. The inundations of the Sabor render landmarks nearly impossible. A special register (*tombo*) of the *courellus*, into which the land is divided, was first made in 1629, by order of Philip III. (IV. of Spain); but the proprietors are, notwithstanding, always engaged in lawsuits.

11 kil. *Portella*. The Sabor is crossed on a long and handsome bridge.

7 kil. \*TORRE DE MONCORVO, see Rte. 40.

### ROUTE 36.

TORRE DE MONCORVO TO AMARANTE.

100 kil. Sleep at Murça and Villa Real.

7 kil. *Portella*.

12 kil. \* *Villa Flor*, see Rte. 35.

13 kil. *Abreiro*. Here is a steep bridge over the Tua.

15 kil. \* *Murça*. Thence to

30 kil. VILLA REAL, as in Rte. 39.

9 kil. *Campeã*: 1200 inhab. Near this silver and copper mines were long

worked. From *Campeã* the ascent to the summit of the *Marão* can easily be made, but a guide must be taken from *Campeã*; from the chapel at the top of the mountain the descent to *Quintella* is not one of difficulty, and had better be made by the traveller, rather than that he should return to *Campeã*, and thence to *Amarante*, through the mountain road: the view towards the east from the summit of the *Marão* shows this mountain chain to great advantage, especially in that part which appears to be a succession of semi-conical hills of immense magnitude. The *Marão* is seldom seen so favourably from the west; near *Mondin*, however, its real altitude and grandeur can be better felt than elsewhere.

10 kil. *Ovelha*. Just before reaching this village, the province of *Minho* is entered.

5 kil. \*AMARANTE, see Rte. 32.

### ROUTE 37.

OPORTO TO MIRANDA BY BRAGA, CHAVES, AND BRAGANÇA.

The journey from Oporto to Miranda, and thence to Zamora, the frontier town of Spain (see Rte. 38), may be accomplished by the traveller on horseback in six days, sleeping the

1st night at Braga.

2nd " Alturas.

3rd " Mouforte.

4th " Bragança.

5th " Miranda, arriving

On the 6th " at Zamora.

But at least eight are required for it if the traveller wishes for either pleasure or profit from his excursion.



He may then sleep at—1. *Braga*; 2. *Ruivões* or *Venda Nova*; 3. *Chaves*; 4. *Vinhões*; 5. *Bragança*; 6. *Outeiro*; 7. *Miranda*; 8. *Zamora*.

It must, however, be understood that from Chaves to Zamora is a journey to be undertaken only in the height of summer, as the roads beyond *Monforte*—12 kilos beyond Chaves—are some of the worst in Portugal. But, besides the beauty of the scenery and the interesting nature of the botany and geology, the traveller can scarcely fail to be struck by the unchanged character of the people and villages, and will often find himself carried back to the 14th or 15th centy., without a single modern innovation to break the charm. He must also be prepared for extremes of heat and cold, and take care to fill the provision-basket at Braga and replenish it at Chaves, Bragança, and Miranda, and to be sure to keep the spirit-flask well filled.

To Braga, as in Rte. 27. Thence, ascending to

7 kil. *Carvalho d'Este*. The views along this road are very fine, especially that of the Val do Geraz, to the l., as you begin to descend to Pinheiro. To the rt., the tower of Lanhoso, standing on the summit of a high hill, forms a conspicuous object.

4 kil. *Pinheiro*.

25 kil. *Salamonde*. We are here not far from some of the finest scenery of the Gerez. This place is also celebrated as the scene of Soult's escape from utter annihilation after his expulsion from Oporto. He had retired to Penafiel, and thence to Carvalho d'Este, having been joined by Loison's division. Here he re-organized his army, giving the command of the advanced guard to Loison, and taking that of the rear-guard himself. As soon as he had entered the narrow and dangerous pass which leads to Montalegre, the British troops were close at his heels. Orders had been given that the bridge should be destroyed; but the order had been only imperfectly obeyed, and

the French drove away the Portuguese who were completing its demolition. On a stormy evening in May, just as the French were pulling down the nearest houses in order to repair the half-broken bridge, the English vanguard appeared on the heights above. Before the bridge was completed, the British cannon began to play upon it, and men and horses went over into the little stream below, the rocks and the whole defile being covered with mangled bodies. Southey and Napier are both mistaken in speaking of this stream as the Cávado; it is the Rio de Ruivões, in comparison with that, a mere brook, and falls into it some distance below the bridge. It is worth while to make here a détour to the rt., for the sake of seeing the *Ponte de Miserella*, over which the larger part of the army passed. Thence, through magnificent scenery, to Pardieiros; but immediately before arriving at the village the traveller should quit the high road, and go a few hundred yards to the l., when there will burst upon him a view which for grandeur he will rarely have seen excelled. This view, however, is seldom enjoyed, because there is no one to point it out, and there is nothing in or about the road itself to lead a person to suppose that so much magnificence is at hand.

5 kil. \**Ruivões*. Just before entering Ruivões we pass from the Minho to Traz-os-Montes, and the road by Pondros branches off to Montalegre (see Rte. 34). Ruivões is a pretty little vine-covered village at the foot of the Gerez. Estalagem tolerable: good trout to be had. In Oct. 1837, the Cartistas, under Baron Leiria, were defeated here by the Septembristas, under the Conde das Antas, which led to the Convention of Chaves.

On leaving Ruivões and the heights of Gerez, towering up to the l., the country becomes less cultivated, and the vines and olives disappear as the road winds up the side of the Santa Catarina, and the traveller approaches

1) kil. *Venda Nova*. If he be overtaken

by night, he can sleep here, and on no account should proceed until daylight, when, looking back towards Ruivaes, he will see, in all its beauty, the first burst of the valley of the Gerez.

10 kil. *Las Alturas* (the Spanish article is used). A fearfully cold, desolate road, winding higher and higher, leads to this place. Estalagem wretched; the people very civil: their rabbit-broth most acceptable in the bitter cold. Vegetation has become semi-Alpine, the trees not leafing till the beginning of June. A glorious view to the E.: the peaks of the Serra do Marão tossed about in wild confusion below you: the Serra de Montil and the high ground round Torre do Moncorvo shunt in the horizon to the S.E. The road now gradually descends. The mountain scenery is very fine, and the heath in spring is seen to peculiar advantage as we approach.

20 kil. \**Boticas*. A thriving place, with a very fair inn. A good deal of lineu is made here. A rather inferior road connects this village with *Arcossó*, *Oura*, and *Vidajo*; the last distant about 16 kil. Hence, through a pleasant and well-cultivated country, by Chapellos and Casas Novas, to

16 kil. \*\**CHAVES*. See Rte. 34. These 16 kil. take about 5 hours to get over. We leave Chaves by the suburb of Santa Maria Magdalena, crossing the Tauern by a bridge of 16 arches of Roman foundation, and with two inscriptions of that date on the N. side. The view of Chaves from the Magdalena suburb is very striking, standing as it does in the middle of a spacious valley.

5 kil. *Fayões*, a very picturesque and equally dirty village. From it we ascend a lonely bridle-path, with rock scenery, which, though on a very far grander scale, recalls Tunbridge Wells; vast masses of rock rising from the thickest foliage. Here commences the eastern plateau of Traz-os-Montes.

7 kil. *Monforte do Rio Liere*. Has a poor estalagem, where sleeping quarters can be procured, if the traveller

wishes to explore the beauties of the river Tamega, and to visit the castle, a mountain stronghold; otherwise the town, lying to the l., is not seen. The scarped hill, with the castle on summit, is, however, a prominent object, and a grand view is obtained of the Galician mountains, as far as Monterey.

6 kil. *Labuço*. Tolerable estalagem. The church deserves a visit. Passports may perhaps be inquired for here, it being so near the frontier.

5 kil. *Villartio*. From this village, crossing in a magnificent ravine the Rabaçal (which rises to the l. in the Sierra de San Mamed, in Galicia, and, running on the rt. into the Tuela, forms, with it, the Tuo), and thence ascending the mountain, we arrive at

10 kil. *Valpasos*. N.B.—Inquire here for traditions of Lobs Homem. (See *Introduction*.) Wiue, if it may be so called, but nothing else, can be procured at the veuda.

5 kil. *Sobreiro*.

5 kil. \**Vinhaes*: 600 inhab. A frontier town. The estalagem much infested by custom-house officers. Notice the remains of the castle and of the fortifications: they were erected by

"El Rey Dom Diniz,  
Que fez quanto quiz."

i. e. "King Denis the Good,  
Who did what he would."

A good deal of silk is manufactured here, and sent to Oporto. A long, steep hill leads to

5 kil. *Ponte de Tuela*. The traveller will have time, while the mules are resting, to explore the magnificent ravine rt. and l., and to dine, if he pleases, on one of the rocks by the rapids of the Tuela.

5 kil. *Sequeira*, or *Soeira*. Thence into a gorge, bounded on the rt. by the Serra de Chaciui, and through a very fine forest which abounds in wolves, to

10 kil. *Nogueira*, and through a pleasant country, covered with chestnut-trees, to

5 kil. \**BRAGANÇA*. A tolerable estalagem: 3648 inhab. Bragança,

near the site of the Brigantium of the Romans, stands well on the gentle easterly declivity of the plateau of Traz-os-Montes, and on the river Fervença. It was formerly the capital of Traz-os-Montes; and is still a frontier town of importance. It is the see of a bishop, one of the seventeen civil *Administrações*, and a *Praça d'Armas*. The national vanity of the Portuguese attributes its foundation to one King Brigo 1906 years before the Christian era: the present city was founded, and the castle built, in 1187, by D. Sancho I. The *Castle* is one of the finest ferial remains in Portugal, and crowns a hill a little to the N.E. of the city. It was here that D. Pedro I. became acquainted with Inez de Castro, and here, it is said, their marriage took place. The exterior walls, though much ruined by the Spaniards in 1762, contain barracks for 200 men: the keep, which resembles that of Rochester Castle, though far superior to it, is entered at mid-height by a somewhat perilous wooden bridge. It is worth while to ascend to the top, for the sake of the magnificent view: it embraces the mountains of Leon, Galicia, Traz-os-Montes, and the Gerez in Minho. Notice the two horrible dungeons, and ask the soldiers to throw down lighted paper into the one which has no staircase. The present *Cathedral*, formerly the Jesuits' church, which took the place of the original building, of which the ruins still exist, is a wretched and filthy edifice, and deserves attention as an example of the miserable condition to which such tawdry erections are reduced by partial ruin. There are several other churches in the town, but they will not repay a visit, even to the ecclesiologist. In that of S. Vicente is a *Lottery for the Souls*, a thing scarcely known out of Portugal. The *Puço Episcopal* contains a tolerable library of 4000 volumes, and a series of portraits of the bishops of Miranda and Bragança. The see was removed from the latter to the former in 1782. The Flamboyant *Pelourinho* (see page

31) in the market-place deserves attention. There is a considerable manufacture of velveteens, printed calicoes, and woollens. The *Alfandega* is the most important of all the inland customhouses (*Alfandegas Seccas*) in the kingdom.

Bragança is known over Europe as having given its title to the present reigning family. It was erected into a duchy in 1442, by D. Afonso V., in favour of Afonso, Count of Barcellos, son of D. João I., who married a daughter of the Great Constable, Nuno Pereira. The dukes, however, did not reside here, but at Villa-Viçosa, in Alentejo.

The present *Cathedral*, according to Cardoso, had a miraculous origin. The inhabitants had just completed a convent which they designed for the education of their daughters, when a Jesuit priest—at least, one in outward appearance—requested to be lodged in the yet vacant apartments. He thence for some time carried on a mission in the city, so much to the edification of the town council that they despatched one of their own members, together with the aforesaid priest, to S. Francis Borgia, then commissary-general for Spain, who was residing at Valladolid. When the two had reached Alcañizes, a place within the Spanish border, the priest assumed the likeness of an angel and disappeared, which, of course, occasioned the conversion of the intended convent into a Jesuit college.

This being a frontier town, passports will probably be asked for.

Though Bragança is not in itself a picturesque city, yet, when it is approached from the Outeiro road, and about a league distant is first seen in the mountains, then, more distinctly, with its castle crowning an isthmus-like hill, it forms a grand as well as interesting object. We proceed through a mountainous country, and over very high table-land, to

20 kil. \**Rio Frio Outeiro*, or *Villa do Outeiro*. This town has only 628 inhabitants; standing on a height, it answers to its name, *town of the Hill*. Between Bragança and Outeiro the



botanist will find plants which, though common enough in England, are said to occur in no other part of Portugal, and characterize a northern country: for example, *Rhinanthus crista galli*, *Spiræa ulmaria*, and *Abpecurus pratensis*. Notice the church—an imitation of the cathedral at Miranda—and the fort-like rock which crowns the mountain to the l. The ascent is clothed with numerous flowering shrubs, among which the *Erica arborea*, with its abundant white blossoms, is very conspicuous.

A magnificent gorge, to the l., is descended by a steep, winding path, and the river *Muças* is crossed by a ford. The river here and for some distance separates Spain from Trazos-Montes, and the view of the opposite mountains is superb. A long, steep ascent is clothed with woods of gum cistus, and the botanist will observe with interest numerous specimens of the singular parasitical plant *Cytinus hypocistis*, whose bright yellow tufts spring from the roots of the cistus. From this point the road becomes duller, till we reach

10 kil. *Joannico*, a pretty little village, nestling in a woody glen between high hills; but, however beautiful to look at, not pleasant to enter. The estalagem is execrable. Notice the pointed bridge over the Angeira, which, rising on the right in the Serra della Culebra, in Galicia, flows on the left into the Sabor, and so into the Douro.

17 kil. *Malhadas*. Thence over high rocky table-ground, to

5 kil. \*MIRANDA. See next Route.

## ROUTE 38.

### MIRANDA TO ZAMORA IN LEON.

\*MIRANDA (generally called Miranda do Douro, to distinguish it from Miranda in Old Castile). It was the *Sepontia* of the Romans, and formerly an episcopal city, and a frontier town of great importance, but is now in the last stage of decay, and contains scarcely 500 inhab. It was raised to the rank of a bishopric in 1545; in 1782 the see was transferred to Bragança, the bishop retaining both titles. It was originally fortified by Afonso Henriques; and suffered much when taken by the Spaniards in 1763. The house in which the Duke of Wellington lodged is shown at the corner of the little square which faces the estalagem. "The Cathedral has the finest position of any church that I ever saw. It stands at the edge of the precipice that looks down on the Douro: there is just room for a terrace between the building and the gorge below. The cloudless sullen mountains beyond, and the perpetual roar of the boiling rapids of the river, and the abyss over which the cathedral almost hangs, made a very grand scene."—*O. A. E.* The building itself, of the date of the erection of the see, is a good plain structure, exhibiting in a curious way the last struggle of Flamboyant against Classicism. The Paço Episcopal at the east end is in ruins. The walk on the ruined walls to the N. of the cathedral commands a fine view of the valley of the Douro. An hour will suffice to visit all that is to be seen in the town: but if the traveller could procure letters of recommendation to any resident, he might spend days in examining the surrounding mountains, and especially those to the S. There are a good many wolves in the forests, but they are not dangerous in summer unless

any injury has been done to their eubs. In the neighbourhood of Miranda the cochico, a kind of mocking bird, is not unfrequent. There is a small manufacture of printed calicoes (*chitas*), and the wax of Miranda is famous all over Portugal.

A steep, stony and dangerous pass leads from Miranda, but the scenery hereabouts is magnificent—grand and sublime in the extreme—amidst which opens the gorge of the Douro.

10 kil. *Paradella*, the last village in Portugal. After passing over a wild down—at the top of which one of the Altars for the Souls will remind the traveller that he is still in Portugal—we cross a small stream which flows through a dell and runs on the right into the Douro. Then ascending a steep, woody glen sprinkled over with great rocks and boulders, not unlike, though on a much grander scale, some of the scenery in the N. of Sussex, we reach

8 kil. *Castro*, the first village in Spain, whence the road at first becomes duller, passing over a series of ploughed fields. These are succeeded by downs, spotted here and there with plantations of oak. The peonies and daffodils are here very beautiful. The road then descends to

10 kil. *Posada de Ricovalle*. A decent little inn. Here the dialect alters greatly, and is as much Spanish as Portuguese. 3 kil. further and we arrive at the Puente de Ricovalle. The scenery round the bridge, especially to the right, is very grand, with peeps of the Serra de Riboredo, in Traz-os-Montes. In spring the ground is covered with gum cistus, lavender, and wild peonies, and the great size and beauty of the lizards, and the number of hoopoes, enliven the road over the high table-land from which we descend to

\*ZAMORA. See the *Handbook for Spain*.

## ROUTE 39.

BRAGANÇA TO MIRANDELLA, VILLA REAL, AND THE WINE COUNTRY.

112 kil., 2 long days' journey.

10 kil. *Sortes*.

15 kil. *Arcas*.

15 kil. *Mascarenhas*. An unhealthy village of 860 inhab.

11 kil. \**Mirandella*: 1320 inhab. Here the traveller must sleep: the establishment is tolerable. This town, with its suburb Golfeira, lies pleasantly on the Tua, in a fertile valley, an agreeable change after the high table-land to the N. The general appearance of the town resembles that of Coimbra. The country round is unhealthy.

5 kil. *Lamas Ovelhã*. The Serra de Lamas is one of the wildest in Traz-os-Montes; the little village of Pastor lies among chestnut groves and wheat fields, which strangely alternate with the savage peaks that on all sides surround it.

5 kil. *Franco*. The Serra do Marão hereabouts forms a striking object to the rt.

5 kil. *Palheiros*. Cross the Tinhella, which runs on the l. into the Tua.

6 kil. \**Murça de Panoyas*: 867 inhab. A little town agreeably situated on the slope of a hill, and producing great quantities of charcoal. Here the traveller, unless pressed for time, will do well to spend a second night.

25 kil.	}	<i>Cudaval</i> .	A barren, uninteresting road, and miserable villages. Cross the Pinhão, which falls on the l. of the Douro.
		<i>Perafita</i> .	
		<i>Justes</i> .	
		<i>Alvites</i> .	

5 kil. \*\**VILLA REAL*. See Rte. 34.

5 kil. *Comieira*.

5 kil. \**S. Martha de Penaguião*.

5 kil. \**PEZODA REGOA*. This modern town of 3000 inhab., at the confluence

of the Corgo with the Douro, and 20 leagues from Oporto, may be considered the capital of the Alto Douro (Paiz Viuhateiro do Alto Douro), whence to England are sent all those wines which we here call Port. It is of irregular shape, extending about 8 leagues in its extreme length, and 4 leagues in its extreme breadth. The most northerly point is the town of Villa Real; the most southerly the city of Lamego; Mezãozinho is in the extreme W., and S. João da Pesqueira to the extreme E. The whole district is very unwholesome and thinly populated; by far the larger part lies to the N. of the Douro, and in the province of Traz-os-Montes; the rest forming a comparatively narrow strip in that of Beira. The old wine district extended no further eastward than the Corgo, and is still called the district of the lower Corgo.

The vine is cultivated in Portugal in four different ways: 1. By being trained round oaks or poplars, *de enforcado*, as it is called; or in the Minho, *weiras*. This was the ancient method employed by the Romans: *ulmisque adjungere vites*. It is the most picturesque method, the festoons hanging from the trees being exceedingly beautiful; it is employed in Minho, Estremadura, and Beira Baixa. 2. That used in the Alto Douro: the vines are planted in terraces, and never allowed to grow higher than about 3 ft. 6 in. As the fruit ripens the lower branches of the vine are carefully tied to stakes, which form an expensive item in this system of cultivation. To save expense, some attempts have been made to introduce the French *Pavillon*, *Empada* as the Portuguese call it, which consists in lacing the branches of four vines together, so as to make them self-supporting. The terrace-system is the most unpicturesque of all, giving no better appearance to the hill-sides than would be afforded by plantations of gooseberry bushes. 3. In the province of Beira the vines are actually planted like those bushes, in rows, about 8 ft. being left between each, the intermediate ground being

ploughed. Much care is taken of these plantations. 4. Vines are cultivated *de ramada*, that is, are trellised over arbours and corridors, or across the whole of a village street; and this is especially the case in Traz-os-Montes and Minho.

In the *Alto Douro*, with which we now have to do, the process of cultivation is as follows:—The soil is turned three times a year. The first turning is done in autumn, and is called the *Escava*: the earth is then removed round the root of each vine, so as to make a kind of pool to receive the winter rains. The second turning takes place in April, and is called the *Cava*: the earth removed in autumn is then filled in again to protect the roots from the heat of the sun. The third turning, the *Redra*, is done when the fruit begins to colour; the weeds are then removed and spread over the surface, which renders the ground less sensible to the intense heat. All this work is done by *Gallegos*, and gives employment to above 8000 in the Alto Douro; the resident farmers do nothing but the pruning.

These labourers earned formerly from 6*d.* to 8*d.* a-day, the women 4*d.*; but the price of labour is now greatly enhanced. Besides this, they have lard broth, with one salt sardine for breakfast; lard broth with beans, potatoes, and *bacalhão* for dinner; broth for supper, and *agua do pé* (literally foot-water, that is, the liquor made by treading the grape-skins, &c., after the wine is drawn off, with an infusion of water, a beverage not unlike the very weakest cider), at discretion. On holidays the pay is stopped, but the food is given as usual.

The vintage begins about the end of September, and is generally concluded by the 20th of October. The gathering of the grapes is done by women and children, of whom vast numbers flock in during the vintage, as the Irish with us in harvest. As soon as the fruit is gathered, the trees should be pruned; so says the Alto Douro proverb:—

"O cesto n'uma mão,  
E'n outra o podão."

The Gallegos are divided into gangs, usually consisting of about 10 men each, under the command of a *feitor*. At the order of this overseer, the men fall into line, shoulder the large open baskets which contain the grapes, and carry them to the *adega*, the warehouse, when they are thrown into the wine-press, the *lagar*. These lines of men, advancing over the rugged mountain paths with their grape-baskets, form the only picturesque point in which the vintage has any advantage over our hop picking. Twenty-one baskets generally yield a pipe of wine; and a *lagar* will contain from 10 to 30 pipes. The only separation made is that of the white grapes from the black. When the *lagar* is full, the first liquor that is drawn off, from the weight of the grapes crushing each other, is made into the delicious wine called *Lacryma Christi*, which is not submitted to sale, but presented by the wine-growers, as a rare luxury, to their friends. Then a gang of men jump in, and, placing their hands on each others' shoulders, dance backwards and forwards, to the sound of the bagpipe or the fife, till they are tired out, and another gang takes their place. This is excessively hard work, even in company. Compare Isaiah lxiii. 3: "I have trodden the wine-press *alone*, and of the people there was none with me." The treading occupies about 36 hrs., when the *must* is left to ferment, but the time requisite for fermentation has varied greatly of late years. When the wine is ready to be drawn off, the husks, stalks, &c., will have formed a crust on the surface of the *lagar*, which, if permitted to remain too long, again mixes with the liquor and spoils it. Hence the fixing the proper time for drawing off the wine is a delicate operation, and requires great skill and knowledge.

Hitherto, the vintage has followed the course of nature: at this point the foolish policy of the Portuguese Government steps in. To understand

this we must go back to the history of port wine. It was first imported into England in any quantity about 1670; and tradition says that the kind of wine then known as port was that which is now called *Mourisco Preto*. The *Paiz Vinhateiro* was naturally very productive of elders; the way in which they were employed was this: the berries were dried in the sun or in kilns; the wine was thrown upon them, and trodden by the same men who trod the grapes, and thus extracted the colouring matter of the berry. Adulteration had proceeded to such an extent that in 1756 the monopoly of the wine district was conceded by Pombal to the company of the Alto Douro (*Companhia dos Vinhos do Alto Douro*), which led to the riots at Oporto, mentioned at page 160. This company had the absolute control of the whole trade: they fixed the quantity of wine to be exported, the places to which it might be exported, and the regulations under which it was to be made. They obtained a law enacting that if a single elder-tree were found on a wine estate, or within 5 leagues of the boundary-line, the parties should be guilty of felony, and liable to confiscation of all their goods, and transportation for life. They divided the whole wine district, consisting of about 18 square leagues, into 3 portions, the *feitoria*, the *subsidiario*, and the *ramo*. The *feitoria*, or factory wine, was set apart for England; and the *ramo* for home consumption. But the *feitoria* was again subdivided into the *aprovado*, or that approved for England, and the *separado*, or that which might not be exported to England, but might be sent to any other European country. This company was abolished by D. Pedro IV., in 1833, and in its stead was established the *Companhia da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro*, with almost similar powers. That also was abolished in 1853, so far as its special privileges were concerned; but unfortunately a committee was appointed, empowered to decide on the quality of the wine, as the company had previously done.

All this, however, is of very little consequence, as the merchant buys what he likes, and exports to England what he likes, in spite of all the annoyances to which he is subjected by the yet remaining restrictions on commerce; in this as in every other case, the wit of men setting at nought the folly of unwise legislators.

Of the white wines of the Alto Douro (white ports) these are the best: the *Museatel de Jesus*, which is considered the prince of all; the *Dedo de Dama* (the lady's finger); the *Ferral Branco*; *Malvazia* (Malmsey); *Abelhal*; *Agudelho*; *Alvараça*; *Donzellinho*; *Folgozão*; *Gouveio*; *White Mouriseo*; *Rabo da Ovelha* (sheep's-tail); and *Promissão*. Of the black wines the most noted are, —*Touriga*, the finest; *Bastardo*, the sweetest; *Bocca de mina*, which is generally preferred to any other; *Souzão*, the darkest natural wine; *Aragonez*; *Donzellino*; *Cornifesto*; *Pegudo*; besides a whole host of *Tintas*. There are besides, *Alicante*, *Malvazia Vermelha*, and *Museatel Roxo*, of which the grapes are eaten at dessert. The second and third qualities of wines could no doubt to a great extent displace French and Rhine wines. *Alvarilhão*, for example, is a claret equal to almost anything that comes from the former country.

The average number of pipes produced in the Alto Douro might in former times be reckoned at between 80,000 and 90,000; but for the 4 years, 1858 to 1861 inclusive, the average annual produce in the district over which the *Companhia dos Vinhos do Alto Douro* had jurisdiction in times past was 35,085 pipes. In 1862 this district produced 71,592 pipes, and in 1863 no less than 83,866 pipes of wine. It must, however, be remembered that great quantities of wine are produced in the quintas that are outside the line of demarcation, and that some of these wines are equal in body and flavour to any which are made within the favoured district itself, e.g. the wines of the magnificent *Quinta do Vesúvio*.

## ROUTE 40.

### BRAGAÇA TO TORRE DE MONCORVO, BY VIMIOSO. (Two days.)

20 kil. *Villa do Outeiro*, as in Rte. 37. The road traverses a barren country, without much to interest, to 6 \*kil. *Pinello*, and

8 kil. \**Vimioso*, near the river *Maças*: 920 inhab. The traveller may either sleep here or at *Fornos*, as he wishes to prolong the first or second day's journey. It is difficult to say which of the two establishments is the worse. The country improves and poplars and elms become plentiful near

15 kil. \**Aljozo*. Shortly afterwards we cross the river *Ingueira*; the scenery savage but fine. Then thick forests, where wild boars and wolves are to be found, and which produce the wild vine in great perfection. The road now descends to the *Monte do Azinhel*, and a grand view is obtained of the mountains of Galicia.

15 kil. \**Azinhoso*. A fine fertile pasture country, to

5 kil. \**Mogadouro*. A place in the last stage of decay. Its decline is partly owing to the extinction of the family of *Tavora*. They occupied the *Quintas* of *Nogueira* and *Mirminiz*, both near the town, and possessed great influence in the surrounding country. If the traveller can make up his mind to spend the night on a mud floor in *Mogadouro*, he will be well repaid, next day, by being able to visit the *Serra de Navalheira*.

About 6 kil. of mountainous road leads to



*Estevas*: the Navalheira is about 1 league to the rt. Its gorges and defiles, especially along the side of the Sabor, are very lovely, and the wild vine attains a size unkuowu in the rest of Portugal, being sometimes nearly 40 ft. in height. Hereabouts lead has been discovered.

10 kil. *Chapa Cunha*. Has some iron-works. A little farther on, to the l. of the road, is Foruus; usually made the sleeping place.

8 kil. *Carviçues*. The road gradually descends to

13 kil. \*\*TORRE DE MONCORVO: 1900 inhab. A pleasantly situated town, the Serra de Reboredo sheltering it to the north, but ill-built and very dirty; it was founded by D. Sancho II. in 1216. The quintas in the euviron and the meadows form a pleasant change after the wild barren mountains on the route. The church is large, and deserves attention, as do the ruins of the castle, but it is much to be feared that the tower, from which its name is partly derived, will soon totally disappear, if the barbarian plau be continued of taking away the stones thereof, with which to build walls and houses. The etymology of the name, also written Mencorvo, is much disputed by Portuguese antiquaries; its arms are cauting—a tower between two crows. There is a tradition that it was founded by the inhabitants of the town of Santa Cruz, which once stood on the narrow strip of land between the Sabor and the Villariça, who were driven thence by the swarms of ants which abounded there. [There is another road from Bragança, which is shorter, but cannot be much recommended, by Grijó, where the traveller sleeps.]

From Moncorvo, the tourist, if interested in wine matters, might make an excursion to the Quinta de Vesuvio or das Figueiras, by the Douro, belonging to Senhor Antonio Bernardo Ferreira, which produces 800 pipes annually, and though 15 m. beyond the demarcation line of the wine company, is considered one of the most

remarkable properties in the north of Portugal.

Another excursion through a country of very great beauty may be made to a curious old town, *Freixo d'Espada-cinta* (Ash of the Girded Sword). This was once a frontier fortification of importance, and was much favoured by D. Diniz. It is 21 kil. from Moncorvo, and near the Douro and the Spanish frontier. It still retains its walls, with three towers; the castle, the cistern, and the church seem to be of the 14th century. The origin of its singular name is quite uncertain. The chronicler of D. Diniz says: "When the King did first pass this way, he was wonderfully impressed by the sight of a huge ash-tree, standing on a hill, whence the country on both sides the river might be beheld far and nigh. Then did the King make a halt, and, un-girding his sword from his waist, he buckled it round the tree, crying with a loud voice, 'Here will we build to ourselves a town, plant vineyards and olive-yards, sow good fields of corn, and have flocks and herds; and the tow shall be called Ash of the Girded Sword.'" This ash, or at least an ash, is shown close to the church. Freixo is now a wretched little place, serving as a depôt for Spanish corn introduced by contrabandistas. Between this and Barca d'Alva may be seen some remains of the curious road constructed by the Templars from hence to Pinhel.

On the cistern of the castle, on the tower, and on the church, are some of those curious hieroglyphics referred to in the *Introduction* (p. xxx), and which are supposed to be connected with the guilds of Freemasons, in whose hands all architecture then was.

The traveller can cross the Douro near this town, and go over to Souzelle, and thence to Salamanca through Vertigodino, which is by no means an unpleasant trip.

## ROUTE 41.

## THE DESCENT OF THE DOURO.

The river Douro rises in a lake in the Serra de Orbion in Castile, near the city of Soria (see *Handbook for Spain*). The Douro in Spain (the Douro in Portugal) has a total course of about 500 miles, and is navigable almost as far as the Portuguese frontier at Barca d'Alva; but a boat has ascended so high as the Salto de Sardinha, near Vilvestre. From that place to its mouth at S. João da Foz it is for the most part a very noble stream, but excessively difficult of navigation, and that from all kinds of obstacles; rocks, sandbanks, ledges of rock, steep inclines, which cause dangerous rapids of from 80 to 200 yards in length; and, lastly, from the liability of the river to freshes from the number of its confluent, the melting of the snow on the mountains, and other causes. In the following description of the descent we are greatly indebted to Mr. Forrester's noble map of the Douro. The labours of its author for the benefit of the country have already been alluded to, in describing the Paiz Vinhateiro; and they have been most usefully brought to bear on the present condition and possible improvement of this great river.

The traveller who enters Portugal from Spain by way of Salamanca can hardly do better than at once direct his course to Barca d'Alva, where he may make arrangements for the descent of the river in one of the wine-boats which are constantly leaving that place for Oporto. The time which the passage will take varies excessively, since it depends in a great degree on the state of the river; and after a fresh,

navigation is difficult. During July, August, and September, the stream is often scarcely navigable at all, from the drought; and in December, January, and February, the passage is rendered very dangerous by the freshes. This account of it begins above Barca d'Alva, at the spot where the Douro first touches Portuguese territory, viz., the village of Quintela,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l. to the north of Miranda; and from this point to the Salto de Sardinha it flows between a succession of some of the most sublime rock scenery in the world. At Barca de Vilvestre, a league further on, is the spot to which it is proposed to render navigation possible, this being three leagues above Barca d'Alva.

15 kil. *Barca d'Alva*. Just before this place the river Agueda divides the province of Salamanca from that of Beira, and the Douro becomes wholly a Portuguese river. Hereabouts the mountains lose much of their savage grandeur and recede from the stream.

## AVERAGE TIME OF THE DESCENT.

In Winter, 35 min.; in Summer, 42 min., to—1 *Ponto da Olga*.

W., 35; S., 51.—1 *Poço das Tullhas* (the deep of the wicker baskets). The course of the stream is now nearly due north. Shortly afterwards we pass on the left the mouth of the Coa, after a course of 13 leagues from Sortelha. The waters of this river are strongly impregnated with copper, and very prejudicial to the health. The Douro makes a sweep to the east, curving round in the *Poço da Açoreira*.

W., 30; S., 61.—1 *Ribeiro da Açoreira*.

W., 30; S., 54.—1 *Ponto das Azenhas dos Frades* (of the Friars' water-mill). A little beyond this the mouth of the river Sabor is passed to the right; and we next skirt the unhealthy *Ribeiro da Villariça*, of which we have spoken in Rte. 40. The stream here turns

sharp to the left, and then flows in a south-west direction.

W., 25; S., 41.—1 *Ribeiro da Louza*. Turning north-west, we reach,

W., 35; S., 50.—1 *Ponto do Torrão da Murça*.

W., 33; S., 50.—1 *Ponto do Cudãozinho*. During this league several small islands are passed.

W., 30; S., 44.—1 *Cachão da Baleira*. This is one of the sublimest gorges of the whole river. It is fully worth while to come from Oporto by way of Lamego, as far as S. João da Pesqueira, for the purpose of enjoying the view at this spot. The river here bursts through the mountain chain that forms the eastern side of the valley of the Tua. The mountain to the left is S. Salvador do Mundo (see page 155). Hereabouts the Paiz Vinhateiro begins to the left. This scenery continues for some distance, though the Cachão itself is the grandest part of the whole. It was here that Mr. Forrester lost his life in May, 1861, and here his body remained engulfed, though every imaginable effort was made, by his sorrowing family, for its recovery.

W., 30; S., 67.—1 *Quinta do Zimbro*. A little beyond this, on the right, is the mouth of the Tua. We now have the wine country on both sides.

W., 30; S., 65.—1 *Ponto do Frete*. Shortly after passing the Tua, the Douro attains its most northerly point, at the Quinta dos Malvedos.

W., 35; S., 50.—1 *Barca das Batteiras*. Just before reaching this, the Pinhão comes in on the right, and shortly afterwards the Torto on the left.

W., 25; S., 50.—1 *Ponto do Secco do Ferrão*. We are here in the very heart of the wine country; and the terrace rises from the water's edge as far as the eye can reach.

W., 30; S., 55.—1 *Foz de Temilobos*. Before this Covilinhas is seen to the right, and Folgoza to the left. Some distance further on we pass on the right the mouth of the Corgo, which separates the new wine district from the old, and almost immediately lie-to off

W., 32; S., 62.—1 *PEZO DA REGOA*. See Routes 32 and 39.

W., 25; S., 46.—1 *Ponto dos Nusceiros da Rede*. The road seen to the right hand is that which has been finished between Oporto and Regoa; and a little further on, on the same side, some of the houses of Mezão Frio may be caught sight of. Beyond this, still to the right, is Villa Juzã; and beyond that the little village of Barqueiros; the place where its streamlet flows down into the river being appropriately called Ponto de N. S. de Boa Viagem. We now enter, on the right, the province of Minho.

W., 30; S., 31.—1 *Ponto da Ripança*. Some way beyond this are the Pedras das Ancoras, rocks that project in a strange picturesque manner into the bed of the river.

W., 20; S., 35.—1 *Barca do Mirão*.

W., 29; S., 25.—*Pedra Forcada*. Beyond this there is a very pleasing piece of wooded scenery at the mouth of the little river Bertança.

W., 23; S., 39.—1 *Porto Manço*.

The scenery near this Porto is almost the loveliest in any part of the Douro, especially in the direction of the river Souto, which runs down the splendid mountain gorges into the Douro before it takes a sharp turn at Porto Manço, to the east.

At this place the traveller should land, and walk about the delightful hills in its neighbourhood; the town itself is very wretched in its appearance, as are nearly all the small places in the interior of Portugal, but the songs of the nightingales, by day and by night, with the loveliness of the scenery, will repay him for spending a day in this not very inviting town.

W., 20; S., 32.—1 *Lavadouro*.

W., 22; S., 44.—1 *Vimieiro*.

W., 25; S., 53.—1 *Fonteus*.

W., 20; S., 47.—1 *Entre Ambos os Rios*, that is, between the Tamega, which here joins the Douro, and the Douro itself.

W., 30; S., 51.—1 *Fontuinhas*.

W., 30; S., 50.—1 *Ribeiro de Santiago*.

W., 30; S., 57.—1 *Carvoeiro*.

W., 25; S., 59.—1 *Fundição*.

W., 25; S., 37.—1 *Avintes*. Beyond this the Serra Convent of Villa Nova comes in sight to the left, and Oporto itself to the right.

W., 25; S., 56.—Oporto.

W., 20; S. 50.—*S. João da Foz*.

The following terms may be found useful to the voyager on the Douro:

*Areio*, sandbank.

*Azenha*, watermill.

*Barca*, ferry.

*Cuchão*, whirlpool.

*Caes*, wharf.

*Calhão*, a bank of stones.

*Jangada*, a float or raft.

*Poço*, deep water.

*Ponto*, a rapid, occasioned by the rocks in the bed of the river in certain places, of which there are reckoned 210 in the course of the Douro, and which make the

navigation of that river very dangerous, especially when there is but little water in it. Few objects are more pleasing than the Douro boats making head against these currents, when their broad sails are curved by a strong wind. In Jan. 1862, a meeting of influential persons was held at Regoa, to consider the propriety of making a railroad from that town to Oporto, and it was decided to call upon the Government to order the requisite survey to be made. The distance is about 95 kil., of which only 15 were considered difficult to make. Only a few years before, a similar proposal was laughed to scorn, but now it appears likely to be soon fully realized; the railroad, in that direction, being completed, and already opened, as far as Penafiel.

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DERBY, April, 1881.



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(Renovated in 1879.)

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**H**ÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS.—First-Class Hotel, facing St. Denis' Square, near the Railway Station. Three minutes' walk to the Cathedral. Drawing and Bath Rooms. English Interpreter.

Omnibus of the Hotel at every Train.

**AMIENS.**

**H**ÔTEL DE FRANCE, D'ANGLETERRE, and DE L'EUROPE. BRÛLE, Proprietor.—First-Class Hotel, one of the oldest on the Continent. Situated in the centre and the finest part of the town. Having recently been newly furnished, it offers great comfort. Families and Single Gentlemen accommodated with convenient Suites of Apartments and Single Rooms.

OMNIBUS AT STATION. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

**ANTWERP.**

# HÔTEL ST. ANTOINE.

PLACE VERTE, Opposite the Cathedral.

**T**HIS excellent FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, which enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has been re-purchased by its old and well-known Proprietor, Mr. SCHMITT SPAENHOVEN, who, with his Partner, will do everything in their power to render the visit of all persons who may honour them with their patronage as agreeable and comfortable as possible.

BATHS IN THE HOTEL.

MODERATE PRICES.

## ANTWERP.

**HÔTEL DU GRAND LABOUREUR.**

**T**HIS Hotel occupies the first rank in Antwerp, and its position is most delightful. The testimonials given by Families is the best assurance of its

**COMFORT AND MODERATE CHARGES.**

## ANTWERP.

**HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE,**  
RUE DE L'ETUVE, close to the London and Hull Steamboat Wharf. Reputation for Comfort, Cleanliness, and Moderate Charges. Smoking Room. Recommended to English and American Tourists.  
H. STROOBANTS, Proprietor.

## AVRANCHES.

**Grand Hôtel de Londres.**  
FAUVEL, Proprietor.  
The best in the Town. Spacious Garden. English spoken, and English Newspapers.

## AVIGNON.

**HÔTEL D'EUROPE.**

**H**IGHLY recommended to English Travellers on their journey to Nice, Italy, &c. First-Class and Moderate Prices. The Proprietor and his Wife having lived in England, are aware of the wants of English Travellers; and he assures them that their comforts shall be studied. Omnibus at all Trains.

## BADEN-BADEN.

**HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE and Dependance.**

**AU BEAU SEJOUR.**—A. ROESSLER, Proprietor. This favourite and first-class Hotel, situated near the Kursaal, Promenade, and Theatre, commands one of the most charming views in Baden. The Hotel and Dependance consist of One Hundred and Sixty Sleeping Apartments, elegant Sitting-rooms, and a Garden for the use of visitors. Extensive and airy Dining-room, and a comfortable Public Sitting-room, with Piano and Library. It is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, who endeavours, by the most strict attention and exceedingly Moderate Prices, to merit the continued patronage of English and American visitors. English and American Newspapers. The Table d'Hôte and Wines of this Hotel are reputed of the best quality in Baden. Fixed moderate charges for everything. Rooms from 2s. and upwards.

**PENSION** Prices for a longer stay.

## BADEN-BADEN.

**HÔTEL DE LA COUR DE BADE.**

Badischer Hof.

(Not to be confounded with the *Hôtel de la Ville de Bade*, opposite the Railway Station.)

**A** FIRST-RATE and large Establishment near the Promenade and the Conversation House, with extensive Gardens, Warm, Mineral, and other Baths, enjoying a well-merited reputation for its great comfort and attention. It is patronised by the most distinguished Families.

Manager, Mr. Fr. ZIEGLER.

BADEN-BADEN.

**HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

**L**ARGE First-Class Hotel, agreeably situated, facing the Promenade, the Conversation House, and the entrance of the Allée Lichtenthal. Table d'Hôte at 5½ o'clock. Reading Room.

*Good Cuisine, and superior Choice of Wines.*

BADEN - BADEN.

**HÔTEL STADT BADEN.**

*On the right hand side and nearest the Station.*

**C**OMMANDING a delicious view of the Old Castle and high rocks. Known for its Cleanliness, excellent Cooking, good Attendance, and fixed Moderate Charges.

**E. ROESSLER, Landlord.**

BADEN - BADEN.

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**

Proprietor, **Mr. FRANZ GROSHOLZ.**

**T**HIS is one of the finest-built and best-furnished First-class Hotels, situated on the new Promenade, near the Kursaal and Theatre; it commands the most charming views in Baden. It is reputed to be one of the best Hotels in Germany. The Table and Wines are excellent, with prompt attendance and great civility. Prices very moderate. English and other Journals.

BADEN-BADEN.

**HÔTEL DE FRANCE.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Best Situation.  
*Excellent Cooking, and Moderate Charges.*

**PENSION.**

**CARL ULRICH, Proprietor.**

BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE.

**Grand Hôtel Beau-Séjour.**

**FIRST-CLASS.**

The most comfortable and the best situated.

BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON PYRÉNÉES.

**Hôtel Bonnemaison et de Londres,**

*Opposite the Springs.*

First-Class Hotel. Recommended to Families.

**HTE. VIDAL Fils, Proprietor.**

BÂLE.

**HÔTEL DES TROIS ROIS, OR THREE KINGS.**

**PROPRIETOR, C. FLÜCK.**—Largest First-Class Family Hotel at Bâle in the finest situation on the banks of the Rhine, between the Swiss and German Railway Stations. 150 Airy Rooms, with every desirable comfort. Table d'Hôte at 12½ and 6 o'clock. Omnibus on arrival of each Train.

BÂLE, SWITZERLAND.

**HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.**

Opposite the Railway Station, in the most beautiful and healthiest part of the Town.

Moderate Charges. Well Recommended.

**L. MERIAN, Proprietor.**

## BARCELONA.

## GRAND HÔTEL DES QUATRE NATIONS.

IN THE RAMBLA.

THE largest and finest Hotel in Barcelona; most advantageously situated in the best position in the Rambla, facing the Teatro Principal, and close to the Post and Telegraph Offices. *Full Southern Aspect.* Enlarged and newly decorated. Table d'Hôte. Private Service. Large and small Apartments. Many Fire-places. Bath. Reading Room, with Piano. Smoking Room and Parlour. Foreign Newspapers. Carriage of every description. Great Comfort and Cleanliness. *French Cuisine.* Omnibus at Railway Stations. Interpreters. Moderate Terms. English and German Spoken. Arrangements for Pension during the Winter Season.

BELLAGIO (Lago di Como).

## GRAND HÔTEL BELLAGIO.

ONE of the finest in Europe, containing 200 Rooms, 30 Sitting Rooms, and surrounded by a splendid Park and Garden. Full view of all three Lakes and the Mountains. Hot and Cold Baths. Douches. Equipages and Boats attached to the Hotel. English Service. Moderate Charges. Daily arrangements. Highly recommended. Open all the Year.

L. BREITSCHMID, Proprietor.

BELFAST.

## THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

*Just Re-decorated and Enlarged. First-Class. Best Situation.*

Omnibuses meet all Trains and Steamers.

W. J. JURY, Proprietor.

BERLIN.

## HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

2, SCHINKEL-PLACE, 2.

SITUATED IN THE FINEST AND MOST ELEGANT PART OF THE TOWN.

Near to the Royal Palaces, Museums, and Theatres.

SINGLE Travellers and large Families can be accommodated with entire Suites of Apartments, consisting of splendid Saloons, airy Bedrooms, &c., all furnished and carpeted in the best English style. First-rate Table d'Hôte, Baths, Equipages, Guides. *Times* and *Halignani's Messenger* taken in. Residence of Her British Majesty's Messengers.

R. SIEBELIST, Proprietor.

BERLIN.

## HÔTEL ROYAL.

Unter den Linden No. 3, and Corner of Wilhelm Street.

OPPOSITE the English Embassy, Mr. FRIEDRICH LANGE, Proprietor.—This Hotel is in the best situation in the town, near the Promenade, the King's Theatre, the Museum, &c. It is most elegantly furnished. Saloons and Large Apartments for Families. Baths in the Hotel. Carriages. Private Dinners and Suppers at any hour. Prompt Attendance and Moderate Prices.

BERLIN.

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**HÔTEL DU NORD.**

UNDER THE LIME TREES.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, CLOSE TO THE IMPERIAL  
PALACE AND THE THEATRES.

*Beautiful Dining Room, freshly Decorated.*

EXCELLENT CUISINE. MODERATE PRICES.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

FERD. SCHMIDT, PROPRIETOR.

BERLIN.

**GRAND HÔTEL DE ROME**, under the Tilleuls, 30, corner of Charlotten Street. This great and beautiful Hotel, the largest and best situated of the Capital, combines real English comfort with reasonable prices, and is kept in a very fashionable manner. Two hundred Rooms, twenty-five Saloons, three large Dining Rooms for more than 600 persons. Reading Rooms supplied with all foreign Newspapers. Music Saloon, and Conversation Room, &c. Restaurant "à la Française." The prices are placed in every Room. Cold and Warm Baths. Post Office, Telegraph, &c. Omnibuses at the Station.

BERLIN.

**HÔTEL DE RUSSIE.**

**THIS** well-known **FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, newly restored and handsomely decorated, and situated in the most attracting part of the City, facing the Imperial Castle,

NEAR UNTER DEN LINDEN,

recommends itself for the comfort it offers to its Visitors.

CARL FRIEDRICH KÜHRT.

BERLIN.

**THE KAISERHOF.**

Wilhelmsplatz.

Zietenplatz.

**THE** largest and most commodious First-Class Hotel in Berlin. Situated in an elegant, quiet, and magnificent part of the city.

## BIDEFORD.

## NEW INN, FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

HENRY ASCOTT, Proprietor.

THIS old-established and commodious Hotel and Posting-House is pleasantly situated in an elevated and central part of the town, and commands extensive and beautiful views of the river Torridge, and surrounding country. Is 11 miles distant from Clovelly, 8 miles from Hobby drive, and 3 miles from Westward Ho. Private Suites of Apartments. Coffee, Commercial, and Billiard Rooms. Posting and Livery Stables. Omnibuses meet all Trains.

## BOLOGNA.

Murray's Handbook for  
North Italy.

Post 8vo. 10s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

## BOLOGNA, ITALY.

## HÔTEL PELLEGRINO.

SECOND-CLASS HOTEL, but Good.

*The Four Languages spoken.*

F. RAVALDONI, Proprietor.

## BONN.

## RHEINECK HOTEL,

AT THE LANDING PLACE.

Finest View on the Seven Mountains.

*Rooms from 2 Marks.**Breakfast, 1 Mark. Dinner, 2½ Marks.*

## COBLENTZ.

## Grand Hôtel de Belle Vue.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

With every Comfort. Magnificent View of the Rhine. Moderate Charges.

Proprietor, H. HOCHÉ.

## B O N N .

## THE GOLDEN STAR HOTEL.

THIS First-rate and unrivalled Hotel, patronised by the English Royal Family, Nobility, and Gentry, is the nearest Hotel to the Railway Station, and to the Landing-places of the Rhine Steamers. The Proprietor, Mr. J. SCHMITZ, begs leave to recommend his Hotel to Tourists. The Apartments are comfortably furnished and carpeted in the best style, and the charges are moderate. Arrangements for the Winter may be made, on the most moderate terms.

## BONN-ON-THE-RHINE.

## GRAND HÔTEL DE BELLE VUE, "KAISERHOF."

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, delightfully situated on the Banks of the Rhine, near the Landing-place of the Steamboats, and close to the Railway. Large Gardens, and a charming view of the Seven Mountains. Excellent accommodation.

## MODERATE CHARGES.

*Public Saloons. Reading and Smoking Rooms.*

Advantageous Arrangements made for Pension.

## BONN.

## GRAND ROYAL HÔTEL,

*On the Banks of the Rhine. European Repute. 200 Rooms and Saloons.*

SITUATION without equal facing the Rhine; Seven Mountains and Park. Near the Landing Place and Railway Station. Extensive English Gardens, Reading and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Saloons. *Warm and Cold Baths in the Hôtel.*



## BOULOGNE - SUR - MER.

## GRAND HÔTEL CHRISTOL &amp; BRISTOL.

**First-class Hotel.**

*Best Situation in the Town. Highly recommended  
for Families and Gentlemen.*

Carriage in Attendance on Arrival of all Trains and Boats.  
**F. CHRISTOL, Proprietor and Manager.**

## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

GRAND HÔTEL DU NORD  
ET CONTINENTAL.

*HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.*

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE IN THE HOTEL.

**C. LACOSTE, Proprietor.**

HOTEL PORTER AT ARRIVAL OF ALL BOATS.

## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

## HÔTEL DES BAINS ET DE BELLE VUE.

Opposite the Folkestone Steamers and Railway Station. *Carriages and  
Commissionnaire attend all Arrivals. Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock.*

**E. & C. MUNTON, Managers.**

## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

FAMILY HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE,  
87 & 89, RUE DE THIERS.

*Established 1845. Near the Port. Very comfortable. Moderate Charges.*

**Proprietor, L. BOUTOILLE.**

## BORDEAUX.

## HÔTEL DE PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Much frequented by English and American  
Travellers.

## BRIENZ.

BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZER-  
LAND.—Manufactory of Swiss Carvings  
and Furniture of J. FLOCK at the Flubberg,  
from Cheapest Articles to Finest Pieces.  
Paris, 1878, Silver Medal; Melbourne, 1880,  
First Prize. Rewarded: Paris, 1867;  
Vienna, 1873; Sidney, 1879. (M 945 Fo.)

## BRUGES.

## GRAND HÔTEL DU COMMERCE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.—Proprietor, C. VANDEN BERGHE. The largest  
and oldest Hotel of the Town. Comfort. Moderate Charges.

Special Omnibus.

## BRUSSELS.

## HÔTEL DE FRANCE.

RUE ROYALE AND MONTAGNE DU PARC.

Proprietor. JOHN BARBER.

**T**HE beautiful situation of this Hotel (adjoining the Park, the Moderate Charges, excellent Cuisine, and greatly improved arrangements for the comfort of Visitors, renders it especially deserving the patronage of Travellers. Reading and Smoking Rooms. English, French, and German Papers taken. English and other principal Languages spoken. Rooms from 3 francs upwards. Table d'Hôte (at half-past five o'clock in Winter, six in Summer), 5 francs.

*Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Months.*

## BRUSSELS.

## HÔTEL DE L'EMPEREUR.

63, RUE NEUVE. Patronised by Prince Teck.

**T**HIS old-established First-Class Family Hotel is very conveniently situated near the Station du Nord. Post and Telegraph Offices and Theatre de la Monnaie. The new Proprietor, who speaks English, has repieted it with every modern comfort. 60 Bed Rooms, private Dining and Sitting Rooms. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Choice Wines. Terms Moderate. Arrangements made for a protracted stay. English Newspapers. Attendants speak English. Baths in the Hotel.

N.B.—A speciality is the beautiful Garden adjoining the Hotel.

Proprietor, HENRY DORGELOH,

## BRUSSELS.

## HÔTEL MENGELLE

(RUE ROYALE).

B. MENGELLE, PROPRIETOR.

**T**HIS large and beautiful First-Class Hotel is situated in the finest and most healthy part of the Town, near to the Promenades the most frequented, and is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort. Table d'Hôte at 6 and 7.15, five francs. Restaurant à la carte, and at fixed prices, at any hour. Excellent "Cuisine" and Choice Wines.

Baths, Smoking Room, Reading Room, and Carriages.

*Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.*

## BRUSSELS.

## HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS,

RUE NEUVE,

Has a Wide Entrance from the New Boulevards, which places it in one of the best and most advantageous positions in the city. A First-class House for Families, to be recommended for its Comfort and Moderate Prices. Table d'Hôte, Restaurant, Smoking-room, Reading-room.

*Arrangements made for the Winter Season, or for a prolonged residence.*

SCHOEFFTER-WIERTZ, Proprietor.

## BRUSSELS.

**HÔTEL DE LA POSTE,**

RUE FOSSÉ-AUX-LOUPS,

NEAR THE PLACE DE LA MONNAIE.

This Hotel, specially frequented by English and Americans, is situated in the centre of the Town, and near the principal Theatres.

**BEST TABLE D'HÔTE. MODERATE CHARGES.**

ENGLISH SPOKEN. OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

## BRUSSELS.

**GRAND HÔTEL DE SAXE**, 77 and 79 RUE NEUVE. Admirably situated near the Boulevards, Theatres, and two minutes' walk from the North Railway Stations. This Establishment, which has been considerably enlarged, possesses now a most splendid Dining-room, and offers to Families and Single Travellers spacious, comfortable, airy Apartments. *Tariffs in every Room*—Fixed Prices:—Plain Breakfast 1fr. 25c. Two chops or steaks, or ham and eggs, 1fr. 50c. Table d'Hôte at five o'clock, 3fr. 50 c. Private Dinners from 5fr. Bed-rooms, including light, 4fr. 25c.; 3fr. 75c.; 6fr.—for the first night; and for the following night, 3fr. 50c.; 3fr.; 5fr.; and 4fr. Sitting-rooms from 3fr. to 12fr. Attendance 1fr. per night. London "Times" and "Illustrated London News" taken in. Travellers having only a few hours to spend in Brussels between the departure of the trains, can have refreshments or dinner at any hour. The Waterloo Coach leaves the Hotel at 9.30 o'clock every morning. Private Carriages for Waterloo, 25fr., every expense included. Table d'Hôte at 6.30 p.m., 5fr.

HENRY KERVAND, Proprietor.

## BRUSSELS.

**GRAND HÔTEL GERNAY.**

*Moderate Charges. Ancien Propriétaire de l'Hôtel de Portugal à Spa.*

This Hotel is close to the Railway Station for Ostend, Germany, Holland, Antwerp, and Spa, forming the Corner of the Boulevards Botanique et du Nord.

## BRUSSELS.

**ENGLISH BOARDING-HOUSE**, 114, RUE DE STASSART, AVENUE LOUSE. Founded 1855. In the most fashionable part of the city. Mr. D. MEULEMEESTER receives English Families at very moderate terms, and for a protracted stay, according to arrangements to be made by Week, Month, or Year.

References to English Families. Letters attended to.

## BRUSSELS.

**CULLIFORD'S ENGLISH HOTEL.**

20, Opposite the Sablon Church, near the Place Royale.

Is highly recommended for its Cleanliness, Moderate Charges, and Home Comforts. *Daily Papers.*

## BRUSSELS.

**HÔTEL DE SUÈDE.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, in a thoroughly central position near the New Boulevards.

**EXCELLENT TABLE D'HÔTE. CHOICE WINES.**

VAN CUTSEM, Proprietor.

BRUSSELS.  
**HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE,**  
 PLACE ROYALE.

The Best Situation in Brussels, near the Park, Royal Palace,  
 Boulevards, Museum, and Picture Galleries.

*Table d'Hôte.*

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

BUDAPEST.  
**HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.**  
 FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

*JOS. RAINER, Proprietor.*

BUXTON.  
**THE HYDROPATHIC & BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
 MALVERN HOUSE.

**A** COMFORTABLE SUMMER AND WINTER RESI-  
 DENCE for Patients and Visitors, overlooking the Public Gardens.  
 Resident Chaplain. For particulars apply to Lady Superintendent.

N.B.—Entirely new Bath Rooms, with all the modern improvements,  
 have now been added.

BUXTON.  
**CRESCENT HOTEL, DERBYSHIRE.**

**T**HIS First-Class Hotel is close to the Railway Stations. Connected  
 by a Covered Colonnade with the Hot and Natural Baths, Drinking Wells, and New  
 Pavillon and Gardens. Public Dining, Drawing, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Suites of  
 Apartments for Private Families. Table d'Hôte at Six p.m. Terms strictly moderate.

*JOHN SMILTER, Proprietor.*

CAEN.  
**HÔTEL D'ESPAGNE,**  
 71 & 73, RUE ST. JEAN.  
 L. CAMUS, PROPRIETOR. FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.  
*Recommended to Families. Moderate Prices.*

CARLSBAD.  
**Hôtel de Hanovre and Dependance, "Villa Helenenhof."**  
**F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the Town, near all  
 the Springs. Cuisine, and strictly Moderate Charges. English spoken. Omnibus at  
 the Station.

*C. R. ZÖRKENDÖRFER, Proprietor.*

## CAEN.

HÔTEL  D'ANGLETERRE,

Rue St. Jean, Nos. 77, 79, 81.

Situatèd in the Centre of the Town. Rendezvous of the best Society.

100 *Elegantly Furnished and Comfortable Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms.*

BREAKFASTS À LA CARTE.

DINNER AT TABLE D'HÔTE, 4 FRANCS.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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ENGLISH AND SPANISH SPOKEN.

L. MANCEL, Proprietor.

## CANNES.

## GRAND HÔTEL CALIFORNIE.

**F**IRST-CLASS Hotel, magnificently situated in extensive Pleasure Grounds, with a commanding View over the Bays, combines every comfort with elegance.*Open from the 1st of October to the 1st of June.*

CHABASSIERE, Proprietor,

And also Proprietor of the "SPLENDID HOTEL" and of the "CONTINENTAL HOTEL" at the Baths of Royat (Puy de Dôme), France.

## CANNES.

## GRAND HÔTEL DE PROVENCE.

Boulevard du Cannet. Proprietress, English.

**S**ITUATED on rising ground, away from the Sea. Well sheltered, standing in its own grounds, with beautiful views of the Town, the Isles de Lérins, and the Esterel. Broad Terrace, and sheltered walks in the Gardens. Lawn Tennis and Croquet Ground. The Hotel combines the comfort and quiet of an English home, with all the accessories of a First-Class Hotel. Good Cuisine. Drawing, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. The situation is highly recommended by medical men.

An Omnibus meets the Trains

## CAIRO — EGYPT.



FRIEDMANN'S HÔTEL DU NIL,  
LEANDRE SCHARFNAGEL, INTERESSÉ.

SITUATED ON THE MOOSKY  
(FRANK QUARTER).

*In the immediate Vicinity of all the Curiosities of the Town.*

CLEAN; GOOD COOKERY; FREE FROM DUST.  
APARTMENTS ROUND A SPACIOUS GARDEN.

*English and Foreign Newspapers taken in.*

**Omnibus and Dragoman at each Train.**

PENSION, FROM 15 TO 18 FRANCS.

## CANNES.

## HÔTEL BEAU SITE.

SITUATED at the West end of Cannes, adjoining Lord Brougham's property; the finest part of the Town. Newly enlarged. 200 Rooms. 20 private Sitting-rooms. Reading and Smoking-rooms, and English Billiard-table.

Sheltered Situation, commanding an unequalled view of the Sea, the Iles Lérins, and the Esterel Mountain. Large beautiful Gardens, Promenades, and Lawn Tennis belonging to the estate. Arrangements made for the Season for Families. Moderate Charges. Bath-rooms and Lift.

Omnibuses at the Station.

OPENED THE 1ST OF OCTOBER.

GEORGES GOUGOLTZ, Proprietor.

## CANNES.

HÔTEL NATIONAL  
ET DES ILES.

OPEN all the year. Central position. Southern aspect. MODERATE CHARGES. Arrangements made by the week.

JOSEPH CARDON, Proprietor.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

## CANNES.

## WINDSOR HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Family Hotel is beautifully situated, not too far from the Town and the Sea, of which, however, it enjoys an extensive view. Baths. Smoking and Billiard Room.

Most Comfortable Apartments and Careful Attendance.

ED. SCHMID, Proprietor.

# CHAMONIX AND MONT BLANC.

THE Chamonix Valley, so justly celebrated for the beauty of its Glaciers and of its Mountains, by which it is surrounded on all sides, is visited every year by thousands of Tourists, who come from all parts of the world to breathe the cool and bracing air so beneficial to the inhabitants of large cities, and so strongly recommended by the best physicians.

The Hotel-keepers of Chamonix earnestly wish to do their best to provide Families with every comfort and care, and render their stay in this picturesque valley as agreeable as possible; their prices are far more moderate than in most other Alpine Stations.

Besides the charming walks in the Pine Woods and along the Glaciers, which attract so many strangers to Chamonix, we beg to call to mind the opportunities afforded to make the grand ascents to the Brévent and the Grands-Mulets, and above all, of the Mont Blanc, every year more frequently undertaken. By the aid of powerful telescopes, ascents can be watched as far as the summit of Mont Blanc.

The journey from Geneva to Chamonix is performed in 7 hours, by very good diligences, and for several years Chamonix has been connected with Martigny by a carriage-road, whence Travellers can admire without fatigue the beautiful sights so numerous around the Alpine Giant.

## RECOMMENDED HOTELS.

HÔTEL IMPERIAL.

HÔTEL ROYAL.

HÔTEL de LONDRES and D'ANGLETERRE.

HÔTEL de l'UNION, Pension des Voyageurs.

HÔTEL des ALPES.

HÔTEL du MONT BLANC.

HÔTEL-PENSION COUTTET.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES. GUIDES AND  
MULES FOR EXCURSIONS.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

During the months of July, August, September, Travellers are requested to secure Rooms by letter or telegram.



CANNES.

**HÔTEL GONNET.***Magnificently Situated, looking on the Lérin Islands.*

COMFORTABLE HOUSE FOR FAMILIES. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

KEPT BY DUMAS, Proprietor.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE.

**HÔTEL DE LA CLOCHE D'OR,  
ET DU PALAIS ROYAL.**

Kept by JAUNAUX ERNEST, Proprietor and Director.

This Hotel has always been recommended for its great comfort.

*TABLE D'HÔTE AND RESTAURANT.*

PERSIAN SMOKING ROOM. CHOICE WINES.

OMNIBUSES TO AND FROM THE STATION.

CHAUMONT-NEUCHATEL.

**HÔTEL DU CHAUMONT**, near Neuchatel, Switzerland. 3,500 feet high. Open from the 18th of June till end of September. Kept by C. RITZMANN. Proprietor of the Hôtel Suisse, Cannes. Post and Telegraph Office. Billiards.

Carriages in the Hotel.

COBLENZ.

**GIANT HOTEL—HÔTEL DU GEANT.****T**HE best situated First-Class Hotel, just opposite the landing-place of the Steam-boats and Fortress Ehrenbreitstein. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Moderate Charges. Reduction for a long residence.

PROPRIETORS, EISENMAN BROS.

COLOGNE.

**HÔTEL DU DOME.**

In the front of the Cathedral; three minutes from the Central Station. Fixed but Moderate Charges. (65 Journals.)

THEODOR METZ, Proprietor.

CULOZ.

**HÔTEL FOLLINET,**

Facing the Station, much recommended, and the most comfortable in Culoz; very convenient for stopping half way between Paris and Turin, with advantage of making all the journey by day.

N.B.—ASK FOR THE "HOTEL FOLLINET."

COPENHAGEN.

**HOTEL KONGEN OF DENMARK.****T**HIS First-Class Hotel, much frequented by the highest class of English and American Travellers, affords first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Splendid situation, close to the Royal Palace, overlooking the King's Square. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners. Best attendance. Reading Room. Hot Baths. Lift. English, French, German, and American Newspapers. All Languages spoken.*Very Moderate Charges. The only Vienna Coffee House.*

R. KLUM, Proprietor.

## COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,  
GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ

(Opposite the Jülich's Place),

PURVEYOR TO H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA;  
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;  
TO H. M. WILLIAM KING OF PRUSSIA; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA;  
THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA;  
THE KING OF DENMARK, ETC. ETC.

OF THE

## ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,

*Which obtained the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.*

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induced me to request the attention of English travellers to the following statement:—

The favourable reputation which my Eau de Cologne has acquired, since its invention by my ancestor in the year 1709, has induced many people to imitate it; and in order to be able to sell their spurious article more easily, and under pretext that it was genuine, they procured themselves a firm of *Farina*, by entering into partnership with persons of my name, which is a very common one in Italy.

Persons who wish to purchase the *genuine and original Eau de Cologne* ought to be particular to see that the labels and the bottles have not only my name, *Johann Maria Farina*, but also the additional words, *gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz* (that is, opposite the Jülich's Place), without addition of any number.

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufactory and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite* the Jülich's Place, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne, where waiters, commissioners, &c., offer to strangers Eau de Cologne, pretending that it is the genuine one, and that I delivered it to them for the purpose of selling it for my account.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally at my house, *opposite the Jülich's Place*, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marsporten, No. 23, and having in the front six balconies, of which the three bear my name and firm, *Johann Maria Farina*, *Gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz*.

The excellence of my manufacture has been put beyond all doubt by the fact that the Jurors of the Great Exhibitions in London, 1851 and 1862, awarded to me the Prize Medal; that I obtained honourable mention at the Great Exhibition in Paris, 1855; and received the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and in Oporto 1865.

COLOGNE, January, 1881.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,  
GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ.

\* \* MESSRS. J. & R. McCracken, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.,  
are my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the

# HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE

(MISSIRIE),

In view of the great number of Families and Gentlemen travelling in this Capital, has thought it expedient to fit up a Branch for the accommodation of the same, consisting of the

## HÔTEL ROYAL,

For some time the residence of H.B.M.'s Ambassador, Sir H. Elliot, His Majesty the Emperor of the Brazils, and lately, for two months, of His Excellency the Marquis of Salisbury. It is needless to say anything in praise of the fine position and splendid view on the Golden Horn. The Arrangements are thoroughly comfortable, and the Furniture first-class. The Hotel is within two minutes' walk of the British Embassy; and the Arrangements have given the greatest satisfaction to the above high personages. The Proprietor begs to inform Gentlemen travelling, that both Establishments are provided with every desirable comfort, Guides, and Attendants; and at Prices calculated to suit passing Travellers, as well as those making a prolonged stay.

F. LOGOTHETTI.

## CORFU.

# HÔTEL ST. GEORGE.

**THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, very well situated on the best side of the Esplanade, close to the Royal Palace, is fitted up after the English style, affording first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Excellent Pension, and prices very moderate. A large addition to the Hotel just now finished makes it one of the most comfortable of the Continent, with splendid Apartments, Conversation Saloon, Reading Saloon and Library, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, and Bath Room. Magnificent Carriages and Horses, the whole new, neat, and elegant. All Languages spoken. Ladies travelling alone will find here the greatest comfort and best attendance. The Hotel is under the patronage of King George I., the Emperor of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh.

S. P. MAZZUCHY, Proprietor.

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# DROVER'S MARINE HOTEL.

PARADE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

First-Class Family Hotel.

The Comfort of Visitors carefully studied.

Board on low Terms during the Winter Months.

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# PRIVATE HOTEL BAUM.

**FIRST-CLASS** Family Hotel, best situated. Comfortable Baths. Beautiful garden. Excellent Cooking, Choice Wines. Pension moderate charges. Recommended.

F. B. BAUM, Proprietor.

## DIEPPE.

# HÔTEL ROYAL,

*Facing the Beach, close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.*

**IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS** IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

LARSONNEUX, Proprietor.

*Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners.*

\*.\* This Hotel is open all the Year.

## DIJON.

# HÔTEL DE LA CLOCHE.

Mr. GOISSET, PROPRIETOR.

**Q**UITE near the Railway Station, at the entrance of the Town. First-Class House of old reputation. Enlarged in 1870. Apartments for Families. Carriages for drives. Table d'Hôte and Service in private. Reading Room. Smoking Room. English spoken. Exportation of Burgundy Wines.

**HÔTEL GOISSET will be Open in 1883.**

## DIJON.

# HÔTEL DU JURA.

MM. DAVID et MERCIER, Proprietors.

**T**HIS Hotel is the nearest to the Railway Station, the Cathedral, and the Public Garden Saloons. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Table d'Hôte. Private Carriages for hire by the hour. English Newspapers. Omnibus to carry passengers to and from each train. English spoken. The greatest attention is paid to English visitors. Bureau de Change in the Hotel. Considerably enlarged and newly furnished, 1875. The best Burgundy Wines shipped at wholesale prices.

**DINARD, ILLE ET VILAINE (Brittany).**

# GRAND HÔTEL DU CASINO.

**T**HIS First-Class Hotel is the nearest to the Casine and Bathing Establishment. Splendid View from the Terrace adjoining the Garden of the Hotel. Private Dining Saloons and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte at 11 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. Terms from 12 to 15 francs per day. Excellent Cooking. Choice Wines. English Newspapers. Stabling.

**L. BIARDOT, PROPRIETOR. BOUDIN FILS, SUCESSEUR.**

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## HÔTEL BELLEVUE.

Situated on the river Elbe, facing the new Opera, the Galleries, the Green Vaults, Cathedral, and Brühl's Terraco. Well-known First-Class Establishment, with 150 Rooms. Families desirous of taking Apartments for the Winter can make arrangements at very moderate prices.

LOUIS FEISTEL, Manager.

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## VICTORIA HOTEL.

THIS First-rate Establishment, situated near the great public Promenade, and five minutes from the Central Station for Prague, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Frankfort, combines comfort with elegance, and has the advantage of possessing a spacious and beautiful Garden.

TWO SUPERIOR TABLES D'HÔTE DAILY.

PRIVATE DINNERS AT ANY HOUR.

*During the Winter, Board and Lodging at very moderate rates.*

Mr. WEISS has an extensive Stock of the best *Rhenish, Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Spanish Wines*, and will be most happy to execute Orders at Wholesale Prices.

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FOR Families, Gentlemen, and Tourists. Pleasantly situated on the Marine Promenade, and near the Railway Stations and Steam-Packets. Well-appointed General Coffee Rooms.

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*A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel.*

## E X E T E R .

## ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL,

WITH FULL VIEW OF THE GRAND OLD CATHEDRAL.

Patronised by the best Families.

MODERN TARIFF.

J. HADON STONBURN, Proprietor.

## EGYPT.

## ALEXANDRIA.

## CAIRO.



## HÔTEL D'EUROPE.

This well-known Hotel, patronised by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is situated on the

## GRAND PUBLIC SQUARE.

It is highly recommended to English and American Families.

Travellers arriving in ALEXANDRIA will find

attentive

**DRAGOMAN**  
and

Omnibus from the Hotel.

*Pension:*

12 Shillings per day.

## GRAND NEW HOTEL.

*Patronised by English and American Families.*

This magnificent Hotel, with its splendid garden and superb Verandah, has been improved by the Proprietor, who has spared no expense to make it the best and most comfortable in Egypt. It is situated opposite the Park and Opera House. Large and small Apartments, and elegant Bath Rooms to each Floor.

Table d'Hôte with attentive Waiters, speaking different Languages.

Special Saloons and Reading Rooms, with English and Foreign Newspapers.

Omnibus and Dragoman at the arrival of each Train.

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## ENGELBERG.

THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG (3200 ft. high) with its

### KURHAUS AND HÔTEL SONNENBERG,

THE property of Mr. A. LANDRY, also joint-proprietor of the GRAND HOTEL at PHÄLI, near Genoa. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand Alpine scenery, as well as by the curative efficacy of the climate against lung and chest diseases, coughs, nervous ailments, &c., &c. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG is the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R. 200 Rooms; Pension from 7 fr. a day upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in May and June. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND.

### KURHAUS HÔTEL ET PENSION TITLIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in the best situation of the valley, in the middle of an extensive garden. It possesses the best recommendations of English Families.

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*New English Chapel in the Garden of the Hotel.*

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Tea . . . . . M 1 : 30

Bedroom . . . . . from M 1 : 70 to 8 Mks.

FREIBURG IN BADEN.

### HÔTEL VICTORIA.

THIS new and comfortable House is in the most beautiful situation and healthiest part of the Town, near the Railway Station. Opposite the Post and Telegraph Offices. Recommended for its excellent Cooking, good attendance, and Moderate Charge.

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## HÔTEL DE LA MÉTROPOLE.

FACING THE ENGLISH GARDEN.



THE administration of the Chamonix Hotels Company having become Proprietors of this splendid Establishment, have entirely renewed its Furnituro, and realised in the Hotel all the improvements required for modern comfort. Nothing will be spared to render all the services of the house as perfect as possible; and the Cellar, especially, has been re-constituted by important purchases of the best and most colobrated Wines. By its situation on the shore of the Lake of Geneva, the Hotel is extremely agreeable during the Summer season.

300 Sitting and Bed Rooms.

*Newspapers from all Countries.*

*Baths.*



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This large new Hotel is in connection with the well-known Cockburn Hotel, Edinburgh. Both Houses conducted on the same principles. Turkish and other Baths in both Hotels. Charges moderate.

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**HÔTEL MONNET.**

THIS splendidly-situated First-Class Hotel, which is the largest in the Town, and enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has been enlarged and Nowly Furnished. The Apartments, large and small, combine elegance and comfort, and every attention has been paid to make this one of the best Provincial Hotels. Public and Private Drawing-rooms; English and French Papers. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6. Private Dinners at any hour. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

The Omnibuses of the Hotel meet all Trains.

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First-Class Carriages can be had at the Hotel for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse, Uriage, and all places of interest amongst the Alps of Dauphiné.

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*MODERATE CHARGES.*

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CONSIDERABLY enlarged by a New Building. Contains a splendid Dining Room, Breakfast Room, and a fine Reading Room. Ten Balconies. This Hotel, patronised by their Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, is the largest in the Town, and thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished. Best Cookery. Good Wines. Charges Reasonable. Moderate Arrangements made by the Week. The Hotel is situated in an open Square, eight minutes' walk from the celebrated Castle, with the finest view of the ruins from all the balconies and nearly all the windows; two minutes' walk to the Neckar Bridge. Close to the Sarnburg and Würzburg Railway Station. Omnibuses and Hotel Porter meet the Train. Mr. Sommer exports Wine to England. Mr. Ellmer was for many years the Manager of the Hotel Baur au Lac, at Zurich.

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THE finest and best situated Hotel in Heidelberg; kept in very superior and elegant style of a First-class Family Hotel. The beautiful extensive Gardens are for the exclusive use of the Visitors. Hot and Cold Baths fitted up in a superior manner in the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station. Terms strictly moderate. Railway Tickets are issued in the Hotel.

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## FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

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*Moderate Charges. First-Class Billiard Room.*

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**I**LFRACOMBE HOTEL. "A Model of Sanitary Excellence."—The Ilfracombe Hotel is on the Sea-shore, in its own picturesque grounds of Five Acres. It contains 250 Rooms. The Charges are fixed and moderate, and there is a Table d'Hôte Daily. Every information will be afforded by the Manager. Tourist Tickets to Ilfracombe for Two Months are issued at all principal Stations. There is attached to the Hotel one of the largest Swimming Baths in England.

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*WARM AND COLD BATHS ON EACH FLOOR.*

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**CARL LANDSEE.**

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*DINNERS À LA CARTE.*

CARRIAGES, GUIDES, AND HORSES FOR  
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## LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

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**T**HIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe. It is lighted with gas made on the premises; and is the Largest Hotel in the district. A magnificent Coffee-room, a public Drawing-room for Ladies and Families, Billiard and Smoking-rooms, and several suites of Private Apartments facing the Lake, have been recently added.

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*Cars, Carriages, Boats, Ponies, and Guides at fixed moderate charges.*

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THERE IS A POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.

Boarding Terms from October to June, inclusive.

It is necessary to inform Tourists that the Railway Company, Proprietors of the Railway Hotel in the Town, send upon the platform, as *Touters for their Hotel*, the Porters, Car-drivers, Boatmen, and Guides in their employment, and exclude the servants of the Hotels on the Lake, who will, however, be found in waiting at the Station-door.

JOHN O'LEARY, Proprietor.

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**HÔTEL GERMANIA.**

**S**ITUATED a few minutes from the Railway Station, on the Public Gardens. This First-Class Hotel is furnished with every modern comfort. 100 Rooms and Suites of Apartments. Bed and attendance from 2 Marks. The whole of the house heated so as to ensure comfort to Winter Visitors, for whom also Special Arrangements are made. Baths. Lift. Omnibuses at the Station.

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**HÔTEL SANNER.**

**F**IRST-CLASS Family Hotel, of good reputation for its comfort, cleanliness, and good Cuisine. Beautiful situation with open views. Well furnished large and small Apartments. Three Minutes from the Kurhaus, Springs, and Garden. The only Hotel in Kissingen fitted up with the latest improved Sanitary Water appliances.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

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**PENSION IN WINTER***AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.*

Constant communication with the City and Railway Station by Omnibus.

*Baths, Telegraph, and Post Office in the Hotel.*

LAUSANNE.

**HÔTEL BELLE VUE.***Most Beautiful Situation.*

Reasonable Terms and Pension.

F. WICHMAN, Proprietor.

LAUSANNE.

**G**RAND HÔTEL DE RICHEMONT  
Kept by Mr. and Mrs. RITTER  
WOLBOLD. Splendid first-rate Hotel in every respect. Exceedingly beautiful and healthy situation in every respect. Strictly moderate charges.

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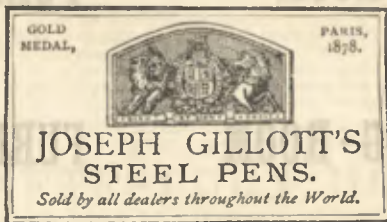
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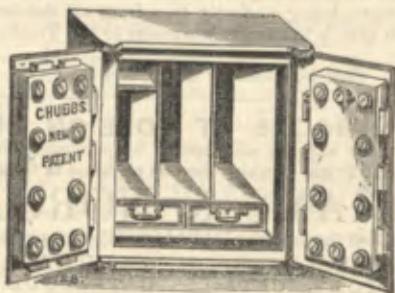
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TYACK'S, late IVATTS AND JORDAN'S.

THIS first-class old-established Family House, acknowledged to be one of the most homely and comfortable Hotels in the Kingdom, is situated in the most elevated and open part of the valley, surrounded by its own extensive pleasure grounds and gardens, and commands the finest views of the grand and picturesque scenery for which Matlock Bath (the Switzerland of England) stands unrivalled. A public Dining Room and Drawing Room. Private Sitting Rooms. Coffee, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. A large Swimming Bath in the Hotel. Table d'Hôte daily, at 6.30 p.m. Excellent Stabling and Coach Houses, Posting, Fishing, Lawn Tennis, Croquet. A Bus to meet each Train.

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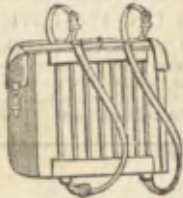
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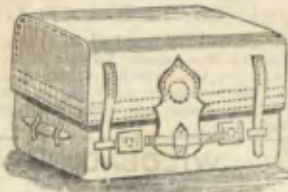
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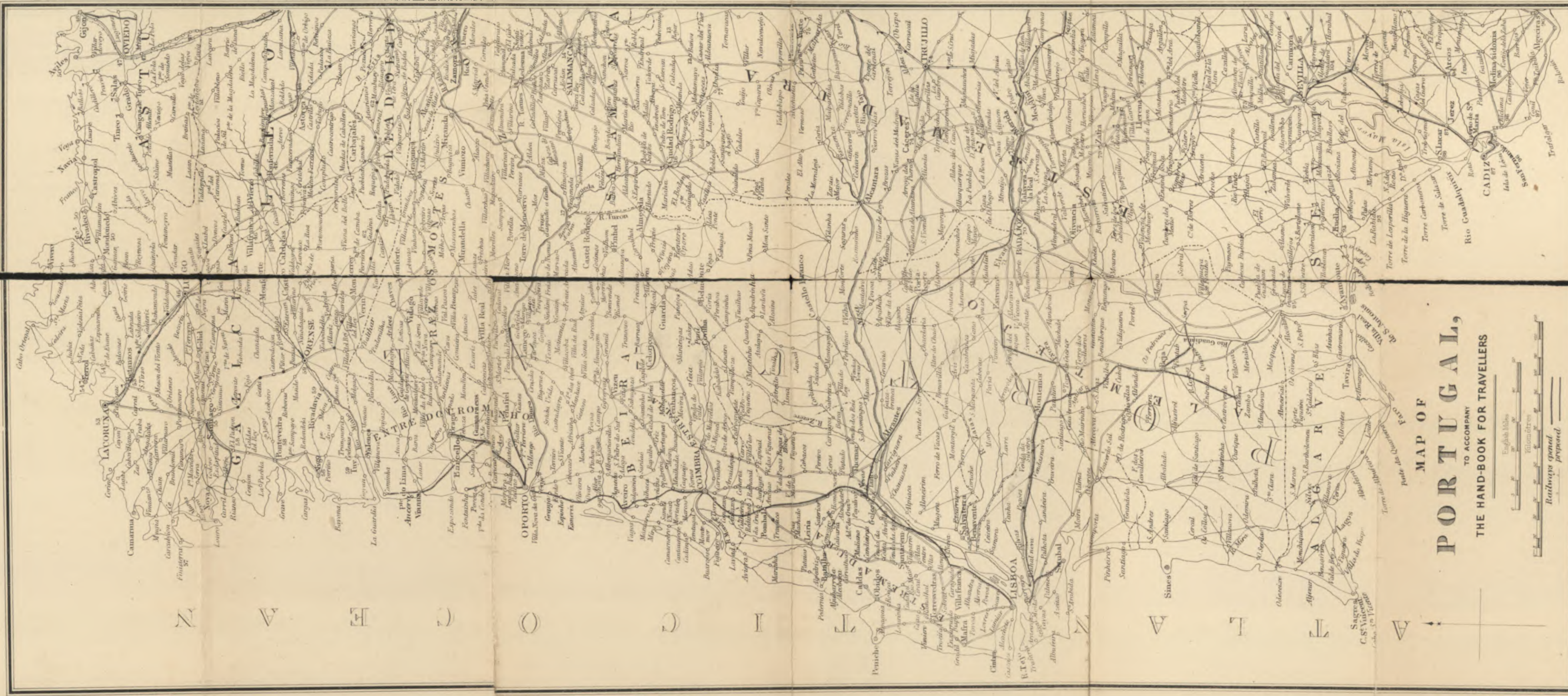
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