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FOR

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OFERTA
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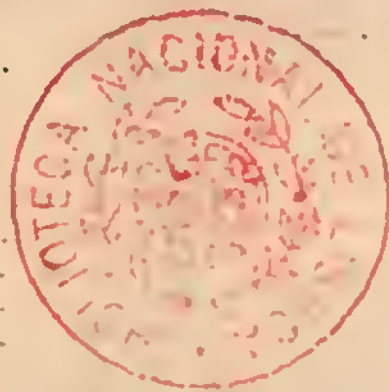
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NOTICE.



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.

§ 1. *Best Time for a Tour.*—§ 2. *General Geography.*—§ 3. *Ways of reaching Portugal.*—§ 4. *Money, Rates of Exchange, Weights and Measures.*—§ 5. *Methods of Travelling.*—§ 6. *Post and Telegraph.*—§ 7. *Inns.*—§ 8. *Food.*—§ 9. *Minerals.*—§ 10. *Baths and Mineral Waters.*—§ 11. *Divisions of Portugal.*—§ 12. *History of Portugal.*—§ 13. *Works on Portugal.*—§ 14. *Plan of a Tour.*—§ 15. *Language.*—§ 16. *The Military Orders.*—§ 17. *The Physical and Military Geography of Portugal.*—§ 18. *The Opening of the Peninsular War.*

§ 1.—BEST TIME FOR A TOUR.

Portugal, like most other countries, may be visited at almost any season of the year, by persons who propose to travel leisurely, adapting their pursuits and habits to the climate; but for those whose time is limited, and who require to be constantly on the move, the months of November or March for the towns, and October or April for the provinces, will be found the most agreeable. Lisbon is pleasant from January to March, as the winter, though sometimes wet, is never really cold; but in April the town becomes too hot for sight-seeing, and the traveller is glad to escape to the cooler shades of Cintra, Bom Jesus, or Bussaco. Cintra is found by some persons a pleasant residence in winter, when the roads are free from dust and the hotels from noisy tourists, and the abundance of evergreen in the woods gives the impression of perpetual spring. To prevent disappointment, it is well to be reminded that "exceptional seasons" on the Continent have for some years past been very much the rule, and that it is scarcely fair to charge upon *Climate* the accidental freaks of *Weather*.

§ 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 is given by the Ordnance Survey Commissioners at 8,962,531 hectares or 34,605 square miles, about half of which is cultivated or susceptible of cultivation.

The best general map of Portugal, and the only one containing the newly constructed or projected railways, is that of Fred. Perry Vidal (1884), which may be bought in Lisbon at Ferreira's, Rua Aurea, for 1000 reis, or 1500 reis coloured. Scale, 1: 600,000. Vogel's map (1: 1,500,000) in Stieler's Hand-Atlas (Stanford, Charing Cross) is the best on a small scale. Among maps of particular districts, the first place must be conceded to the large ordnance map sold by Ferreira, or 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.), or 500 reis if any portion of the sea is contained. A fatal drawback to the usefulness of this admirable series is the tardiness of its publication. Several of the northern sheets have not yet appeared at all, while the southern ones have already become hopelessly out of date as regards recent roads and railways.

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—Andalucia, 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 Trazos-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, though of course, in the neighbourhood of sluggish rivers and stagnant waters, agues and intermittent fevers are more or less prevalent—a peculiarity by no means confined to Portugal.

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

Southampton to Lisbon. The well-appointed vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company leave Southampton for the Brazils on the 9th and 24th of each month, and reach Lisbon in about 75 hours. Fares, 1st class, 12l. 10s. and 8l., according to the position of the berths; 2nd class, 5l. London offices, 5, Moorgate-street; Lisbon agents, Knowles and Co., 31, Rua dos Capellistas. The packets of the 9th, being the contract mail vessels, are larger and swifter. On the return voyage, the steamers touch at Lisbon about the 11th and 27th of the month.

London or Dartmouth to Lisbon, by steamers of the Castle Mail Packets Company (Donald Currie and Co.), twice a month. This is the quickest route. Having seen to his berth in London, the traveller may take the G.W.R. train for Dartmouth on the *day following* the departure of the steamer, dine and sleep at the King's Arms H. close to the stat. (excellent but dear), and join his ship at noon next day, reducing the sea voyage to 60 hrs. Fare, 1st class from London or Dartmouth, 8l. 8s. Lisbon agent, E. Pinto Basto. First class passengers from London to Dartmouth by train pay second class fare for their ticket. Return fare at half price, within 6 months.

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 Basto (64, Caes do Sodré) is the Lisbon agent. They leave the London Docks every Friday, and reach Lisbon in about 6 days. Fare, 7*l.* Return voyage every Saturday.

Liverpool to Lisbon, touching at Havre. 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. Between these ports there are several other lines. Offices at Lisbon: 4, Praça dos Remolares; 10, Travessa do Corpo Santo. Messrs. Lamport and Holt's steamers call at Lisbon on the outward voyage only (see Madeira).

Liverpool to Lisbon by Bordeaux and Vigo (Pacific Steam Nav. Co.), every alternate Wednesday; reaching Bordeaux in 3, Vigo in 6, and Lisbon in 7 days. Fare, Liverpool to Lisbon, 8*l.*; Bordeaux to Lisbon, 5 guineas. Return, 12*l.* or 7½ guineas.

London to Oporto (Gen. Steam Nav. Co.), once every three weeks; fare, 1st class, 4*l.* 4s., not including food. Steamers of Palgrave Murphy and Co. twice a month; fare, 8*l.* 8s., including food.

Southampton to Vigo, on the 9th and 24th of each month—a pleasant route. Fare, 8*l.* Sea voyage, about 50 hrs.

Bordeaux to Lisbon (Messageries Maritimes), twice a month. Lisbon agents, Torlades and Co., Travessa do Segueiro das Chagas.

Bordeaux to Lisbon, 6 times a month (Conseil line). Office in Bordeaux, 132, Quai des Chartrons.

Lisbon to Barcelona, Cette, and Marseilles. Agent in Lisbon, H. Burnay, 10, Rua dos Frangueros.

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*, at the mouth of the Minho, opposite Caminha. *Vianna* is next passed, with its long straggling white suburbs; then *Espozende*; and from thenceforward the mountains die away, and are succeeded by a low sandy coast, presenting almost a continual succession 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, and 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, at the end of a serrated ridge whose highest point reaches about 1600 ft.: this is the *Palacio da Pena* at Cintra. Next, the vessel passes the tall slender mass of granite, appropriately called the *Cabo da Roca*, or *Distaff*, but misnamed by the English the Rock of Lisbon, and begins to alter her course to the eastward. Soon after, the high land towards Cape Espichel, far away to the S., comes into sight; then, in rapid succession, *Cascaes* 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*, 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* (Black Horse Square), and is there moored; except in time of quarantine, when it lies to off *Belem*.

Arrival by Sea.—Small boats are used for landing, and a bargain must be made. 200 reis are quite enough for a single traveller with a moderate amount of luggage, or in English money 1s. For 300 reis a porter should carry 30 kilo. of luggage to any of the hotels. At the Custom house, tobacco and soap are the articles most searched for. The former pays duty at the rate of 4000 reis a kilo. The traveller is recommended 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 Sampaio de Roure*, a very trustworthy man, who speaks English fluently. He may at all times be encountered in the Long Room of the *Alfândega*.

A traveller who speaks no Portuguese, and is not firm in resisting the demands of the boatmen, &c., may spend 12 or 15 shillings in getting himself and his luggage conveyed from the steamer to his hotel.

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

Portuguese accounts are kept in *Reis*. The Real is an imaginary coin, of which 20 are equal to $1\frac{3}{5}d$.

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

<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>					£	s.	d.
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 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. For ready reckoning, it is useful to know that 225 Reis = 1s., and 180 Reis = 1 franc.

Gold pieces of the older coinage should be avoided, unless the traveller is collecting coins, as they are difficult to pass, and often of short weight.

Country people sometimes calculate by the *Moeda* (Moímore), 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*.

The Bank of Portugal issue notes of 10, 20, and 50 Milreis, payable in gold, and 5 Milreis, payable in silver. The English traveller, however, cannot do better than bring with him a good supply of sovereigns, which can easily be changed everywhere. In cashing a 10*l.* circular note, he is liable to a loss of about 150 reis (8*d.*), according to the rate of exchange.

For convenience of ready calculation the following Table is subjoined:—

£	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

[14] § 4.—*Portuguese Money—Weights and Measures.*

The following Table shows the value 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	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	45,497	53 $\frac{5}{8}$	44,755
" $\frac{1}{8}$	46,043	" $\frac{7}{8}$	45,390	" $\frac{3}{4}$	44,651
" $\frac{1}{4}$	45,933	53	45,283	" $\frac{1}{2}$	44,545
" $\frac{3}{8}$	45,823	" $\frac{1}{8}$	45,176	54	44,444
" $\frac{1}{2}$	45,714	" $\frac{1}{4}$	45,070	" $\frac{1}{8}$	44,341
" $\frac{3}{4}$	45,605	" $\frac{3}{8}$	44,964	" $\frac{1}{4}$	44,239
		" $\frac{1}{2}$	44,859		

A conto of reis = 1000 milreis = 22*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

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.

PORTUGUESE.		Weights.		FRENCH.
		ENGLISH.		Grammes.
		lbs. Avoirdupois.		
1 <i>onça</i>	=	·063	=	0·02868
1 <i>arratel</i> , or 16 <i>onças</i>	=	1·012	=	0·459
1 <i>arroba</i> , or 32 <i>arratels</i>	=	32·384	=	14·688

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

For ordinary purposes, 8 kilomètres may be reckoned as 5 English miles.

		Dry Measure.		
		Imp. Gallons.		Litres.
1 <i>alqueire</i>	=	3·03	=	13·8
1 <i>fanga</i> , or 4 <i>alqueires</i>	=	12·15	=	55·2
1 <i>moio</i> , or 15 <i>fangas</i>	=	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—HORSE-PATHS.

About 860 English miles of railway are now opened in Portugal, and other lines are in construction.

THE RAILWAYS completed are—

1. Lisbon to Oporto. 2. Lisbon to Madrid direct, diverging from the latter line at the *Entroncamento*. 3. Lisbon to Elvas and Badajoz, leaving the last-named line at *Torre das Vargens*. 4. Lisbon (*Barreiro*) to Serpa, with branches to *Extremoz*, *Setubal*, and *Cazevel*. 5. *Figueira* to *Villar Formoso*, crossing the Lisbon-Oporto line at *Pampilhosa*. (*Beira-Alta Rly.*) 6. Oporto to *Valença*, with branch to *Braga* and *Guimarães*. (*Minho Rly.*) 7. Oporto to *Fuente San Esteban*. (*Douro Rly.*) This is now the shortest route between Lisbon and Paris. 8. Oporto to *Povoa* and *Famalicao*, where it joins No. 6. 9. Lisbon to *Torres Vedras*, with branch to *Cintra*. This line will be continued to *Caldas da Rainha* and *Figueira da Foz*.

Railways are also in construction from *Cazevel* to *Faro*, from *Extremoz* to *Crato*, and from the *Entroncamento* to *Guarda*, on the *Beira-Alta* line. This rly. will materially shorten the distance between Lisbon and Paris.

The trains are slow but secure, and the carriages sufficiently comfortable, except that there is no compartment for non-smokers. A halt of 25 min. is made at suitable times and places for refreshment, when an excellent luncheon or dinner is served for 500 or 600 reis, wine included. There are no return tickets, except on certain lines during the bathing season. 30 kilo. of luggage are allowed free, but there is a small charge of 30 reis for registering. The official time-table (*Horario dos Caminhos de ferro*) may be bought at the principal stations for 20 reis, published weekly.

The country towns of Portugal are for the most part connected by admirable roads. In every direction there is either a coach, an omnibus, or a *diligencia*, so that travellers are no longer compelled 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, and may be reckoned among the curiosities of the country. The wheels and the axles turn round together, and make, in revolving, the most horrible noise—something between a shriek, a whistle, and a groan (*chilreada*)—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 time thus passed. However, the sound, when heard at a great distance, as for example from the bottom of a wooded ravine, is not unmusical. 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, 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, 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.

The **Diligence** is not to be recommended for comfort, or as a means of enjoying scenery. It is often shaped like a very short omnibus, and is almost always crowded. The roads traversed by this method of conveyance will be noticed under the heading of the railway routes with which they are in correspondenee.

A single traveller who does not mind a shaking, and has little or no luggage, may sometimes avail himself of the mail cart which plies between the stat. and the nearest post-town.

In remote districts, where no omnibus, diligeneia, malaposta, 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. 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 400 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. Back fare will sometimes be demanded, but need not always amount to an excessive sum. 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 25 or 30 miles a day.

In the long run, the traveller will find it a saving of money, as it certainly is of time and patience, to *mount his muleteer*; in which case the daily expenses of a tour for two persons may probably average as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The 4 horses at 12 testoons each.	1	2	0
The arrieiro	0	1	6
Board and lodging for the whole party (say).	0	14	0
	<hr/>		
	1	17	6

For less than this sum two persons cannot travel on horseback and enjoy common comfort in any part of Portugal.

It will be understood that the mules never go beyond an ambling pace, and even this is usually rendered somewhat more slow by the lagging of the arrieiro, supposing him to be on foot. Horses, however, are now much more in use than mules in many parts of Portugal.

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 500 reis 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.

Portuguese distances are reckoned by kilometers (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 (*leguas*), 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.

Throughout the following pages, distances are invariably reckoned, except on mountain paths, by English miles.

The impossibility of obtaining plans of Portuguese provincial towns has made it necessary to refer continually to the **points of the compass**. The traveller is advised, therefore, on all occasions to carry such an instrument in his pocket.

[*Portugal.*]

§ 6.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.

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 15 grammes in weight, to any part of Spain or Portugal and the islands of the Azores, Madeira, &c. For registration a further fee of 50 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 100 reis stamp for each 15 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 2½ reis per 50 grammes. Papers for England pay 10 reis per 50 grammes.

Telegraphic communication now exists between all the towns of any importance in the country, though in some the office closes at sunset, or, as in the case of the watering places, is only open during the season. The charge is 60 reis for the first and 10 for every succeeding word, to or from any town in Portugal; in the town itself 22 reis and 2, in the suburbs 30 reis and 5. To Austria 73 reis for every word, to Belgium 58, to the Canaries 333, to France 40, to Gibraltar 42, to Italy 65, to Spain 20, to Holland 66, to England 110, to Russia 121, to Sweden 58, and to Madeira 228 reis.

The chief offices are in the Praça do Commercio, the first door under the Western Arcade, and Largo do Calhariz, W. of the Chiado.

§ 7.—INNS.

At Lisbon and Oporto, the hotels are as clean and comfortable as in other large towns of Europe, with charges relatively high.

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. The former word is, however, fast going out of use, the humblest inn being usually styled *Hotel*. In the wildest parts of the country the inn often consists of 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 bedroom. In such places the bells of the baggage mules are invariably left on at night, and the traveller's rest is likely to be further disturbed by vermin.

It was after an experience of both these evils that the following clever lines were pencilled by the late Rev. Dr. Neale, while riding down the valley of the Zézere near Thomar:—

Omnibus hominibus hoc est nimis notum
Lusitanum populum nunquam esse lotum:
Inde viatoribus hoc fit sæpe votum,
Eum ut diluvia nova mudent totum.

Domos tenent pulices, cimices tabernas,
Infestant pediculi dominos et vernas,
A quibus ut eruas pectus atque pernas,
Ne hanc quam præcipio medicinam spernas:

Camphora cum spiritu vini præparatum,
Antequam dormiveris, fiat misturatum :—
Hoc per lectum spargier, hoc per omne stratum,
Cimices et pulices fugat—Est probatum.

Somnum tamen interim non sperare datur ;
A mulabus requies dire laceratur,
Ab his ore manditur, pedibus saltatur,
Et per ruptum laquear fædo odoratur.

Olim magnum dæmonem, narrat ut Tobias,
A Tobie lectulo egit Azarias :
At per tintinnabula, nec jam per res pias,
Mulæ nostræ dæmonum pellunt hierarchias.

Intras ut cubiculum, totus adstat vicus,
Nullum tenet hominem vinea vel ficus :—
Adstat tabernarius, notus et amicus—
Omnibus communis es, vere caprificus.†

Tu qui Lusitaniam intendis adire,
Vias, vicos, populum execrabis dire :
Quantum sitis perferes, quam sudabis mire !
Quantum instat strepitus ! quantum instat iræ !

Ergo cum id toleres quod non dicit famen,
Cum pro vietu fœnum sit, et pro lecto stramen,
Tibi patientia conferat solamen !
Noster chorus dicito magna voce, Amen !

Hotel charges are fixed for the entire day, as in Spain and the East. They include bed-room, candle, and two substantial meals, after each of which tea or coffee is served. Early breakfast, a meal unknown in Portugal, is always an extra ; and in large hotels wine and attendance also. The following rates are approximate :—

At the hotels of Lisbon	. . .	1800 reis = 8s. 0d. to 2500 = 11s. 3d.
At the hotels of Oporto	. . .	1400 „ = 6s. 3d. to 2000 = 9s. 0d.
At Coimbra and second-rate towns.	1200 „ = 5s. 4d. to 1600 = 7s. 1d.	
At village inns, from	. . .	600 „ = 2s. 8d. to 1000 = 4s. 6d.

To these figures the traveller must add 350–700 reis for early breakfast, wine, and attendance, at Oporto and Lisbon.

It is seldom necessary to make a bargain with a Portuguese landlord, and a tariff of charges is very commonly hung up in the public or private rooms. Occasionally, however, an excessive payment is demanded for early breakfast ; and the traveller who has arrived by a night train, and takes possession of his room at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, is liable, unless he comes to some understanding, to be charged for the previous night's lodging.

§ 8.—*Food.*

The traveller who proposes exploring the country on horseback, so long as he keeps to the beaten tracks, will generally meet with fowls, meat,

† “Caprificus omnibus es communis.”

fish, or bacalhão; if however he quits the usual road, or goes over the bleak *charnekas* of Alemtejo, he must take with him food of nearly every description, bread perhaps excepted, as this is nearly always procurable. Eggs also may generally be had for about 3*d.* a dozen. Soft-boiled eggs are *ovos quentes*, hard boiled *cozidos*, poached *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.

A properly fitted provision-basket, with cup, tumbler, tea-pot, forks, &c., will be a great convenience; and a supply of potted meats, portable soup, biscuits, and marmalade should not be forgotten. Chickens (*frangos*) and hens (*gallinhas*) are nearly always to be had, but are not killed until half an hour before dinner-time. Experienced travellers therefore 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 (*peçada*), 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 is generally excellent. In the country it is almost always green. (Pronounce *shah*.) The butter is invariably salt, and is usually served in a most uninviting form.

Portuguese cooks are noted for 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 estalagem—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 3 lbs. 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, sharp wine of the provinces, may be tasted as a curiosity, but will hardly at first prove acceptable to the English visitor. *Vinho maduro*, the ripe vintage of the Douro and the Beira, costs about 80 reis the half litre. The bottled wines usually drunk—Bucellas, Collares, Lavradio, or Termo—cost from 120 to 180 reis; Tojal and choice Bucellas, 150 to 200; and sparkling Estremadura, sometimes sold as champagne, 800 reis. These are the country prices; in the hotels a great deal more is charged. It should be added, however, that the condition of the *Vinho verde*, at most only a few months old, depends a great deal upon the time of year during which the tourist is travelling; and that in the Douro country N., or the Torres district S., the common table-wine served in April or May is often as wholesome and refreshing a beverage as any traveller can desire.

§ 9.—MINERALS.

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 (Rte. 16) 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, more or less promising, but the chief and most valuable in Portugal is the copper-mine of S. Domingos, not far from the Guadiana (Rte. 4).

Between Vallongo and (10 m.) Varziella, in the province of the Douro, has been discovered a large vein of gold quartz—apparently one of the richest yet known. The mines of this district were formerly worked by the Romans for gold, and afterwards for antimony. Ancient mills, employed by them for this purpose, have been found on the spot.

§ 10.—MINERAL WATERS.

The hot springs of Portugal are numerous and abundant, many of them enjoying a high reputation for the cure of rheumatism, liver complaints, and cutaneous diseases. They are largely frequented in the summer, and generally possess a bathing establishment and a fairly good hotel. At other times little or no accommodation is to be found, and the traveller who proposes to visit any of these places in the spring or autumn will act wisely in giving notice of his arrival.

The following list embraces the most important of the mineral bath

establishments, each of which will be noticed under the route by which it is most conveniently approached :—

- Amieira: alkaline, 81° Fahr.: near Figueira da Foz.
 Arêgos: sulphureous, 126°: on the Douro.
 Cabeço de Vide: sulphur-alkaline, 87°: near Crato.
 Caldas da Rainha: sulphureous, 92°: Estremadura.
 Felgueira: sulphureous, 92°: Beira-Alta rly.
 Gerez: alkaline, 113° to 145°: N.E. of Braga.
 Luso: alkaline, 77°: Beira-Alta rly.
 Moledo: sulphureous, 102°: on the Douro.
 Monção: sulphur-alkaline, 81° to 104°: near Valença.
 Pedras Salgadas: alkaline-gaseous, cold: N. of Regoa.
 S. Pedro da Torre: sulphureous, cold: near Valença.
 S. Pedro do Sul: sulphureous, 156°: near Vizeu.
 Taypas: sulphureous, 90°: between Braga and Guimarães.
 Vidago: alkaline-gaseous, 66°: S. of Chaves.
 Vizella: sulphureous, 90° to 120°: near Guimarães.
- Other establishments, more or less frequented, are those of
 (Alkaline) Chaves, 128°.
 (Saline) Aljustrel, cold; Cascaes, cold and tepid.
 (Sulphureous) Lijó, cold; Lisbon, several cold springs; Monchique, 92°.
 Mud baths of Cucos, near Torres Vedras, 75°.

§ 11.—DIVISIONS OF PORTUGAL.

Portugal is divided into eight provinces, and these again into adminis-
 rações, seventeen in number, as follows :—

MINHO contains	{ BRAGA. VIANNA.
DOURO	{ AVEIRO. COIMBRA. OPORTO.
TRAZ-OS-MONTES	{ BRAGANÇA. VILLA REAL.
BEIRA BAIXA	{ GUARDA. CASTELLO BRANCO.
BEIRA ALTA	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 provinces will consist in including that part of Estremadura which lies south of the Tagus in the chapter which describes Alemtejo.

The population of the kingdom of Portugal is 4,303,670; of the Azores and Madeira, 395,320; of the Colonies in India, Africa, &c., 3,036,700; total, 7,735,690.

§ 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, Herculano, 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: Alfonso 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.
- 1166. Dom Affonso Henriques extends his kingdom beyond the Tagus.
- 1185. Dom Sancho 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. Sancho 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 Inez 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. Inez 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 Avis, 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 Fortunate."
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. 16, 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. Alfonso Henriques, born July 31, 1865. D. Fernando, the king's father, and a cousin of the late Prince Consort, died Dec. 15, 1885. D. Carlos, the heir apparent, married, May 22, 1886, the Princess Marie Amélie d'Orléans.

§ 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, Dãmiao de Goes, Francisco

d'Andrade, and Luiz do 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. A. Gallenga, *Iberian Reminiscences; 15 years' travelling impressions of Spain and Portugal*, 2 vols., London, 1883. Oswald Crawford: *Portugal, Old and New*, Kegan Paul and Co.

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. Colonel Landmann, *Portugal Illustrated*, 2 vols., 75 coloured plates, published at 30l.

For the history of the Miguelite troubles; Adm. Sir Chas. Napier, on the Civil War of 1834.

For the natural history; Brotero, Felix Avila, *Flora Lusitanica*, Lisbon, 1804, 2 vols. quarto. *Phytographia Lusitanica*, 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 'Fine 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.

The mythical Gran Vasco is credited with various paintings, some of which will be noticed as they occur; but, speaking generally, it may be said that Portugal never raised one really illustrious painter.

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

XVth 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?

XVIth Century. Andrea Gonzalez, Campello, Cristoforo Lopez, Fernando Gallegos de Salamanca.

Antonio Moro and Christopher of Utrecht visited Portugal.

Fernande Gomez.

XVIIth Century. José d'Avellar.

Manoel Pereira.

Bento Coelho.

Diogo Pereira.

XVIIIth 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 Hoffmanssegg*, 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. 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 dem Jahre 1842*, Mainz, 1843. This volume of travels by the Prince Liechnofsky has been translated into Portuguese. *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.—PLAN OF A TOUR.

Scenery.—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 **Zézaro**, the **Minho**, and the **Deuro** 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**, 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, riched 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 except for the contrast of the vast 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. Parts of Estremadura are pretty, but it scarcely rises to surpassing beauty except near the Zézere. 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 savage rather than sublime, yet the gorge of the Douro from **Miranda** to **Mazonco** near Vilvestre—and again at the **Cachão de São Salvador** (near São João da Pesqueira), and between Barqueiros and Porto Manço—are very fine. 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 Sameiro, near Braga; the magnificent view from the **S. Mamede** chapel, about 16 m. from Braga; the view from the Pena Convent at **Cintra**, and from **Bussaco**, and 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 Gerez chain is grand and most picturesque, every part of which should be explored. The ride, or drive, from Amarante to **Peso de Regoa** is of extraordinary 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 bridge over the Zézere at Pedrogão Grande, the view above **Isna** on the road from Estreito, and the gorge of the Sever between Montalvão and Herrera in Spain, deserve particular notice. The traveller who has spent a spring and early summer in Portugal, and has been moderately favoured by weather, will probably find no exaggeration in the following 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." The height of the principal mountains is said to be—

	Feet.
Gaviarra or Outeiro Maior	7880
Canariz in the Estrella	7524
Soajo	7400

	Feet.
The Cantaro Magro	7200
Montezinho, near Bragança (the only mountain that has perpetual snow)	7100
Gerez, the highest peak	4700
Marão	4400
Foya	4050
Picota	3900
Sameiro	2535
Louzãa, the highest peak	2300
Montejunto	2319
Minde	2150
Falperra	2100
Figo	2124

Ecclesiology.—In architecture, Portugal presents almost the same contrast with Spain as in the sister art of painting. The French invasion, the great earthquake, and the disastrous rage for re-construction in the eighteenth century, have combined to destroy nearly all its ancient buildings. The country possesses only one really great church, and that was probably the work of a Frenchman. **Alcobaca**, indeed, is worthy to be classed with the finest buildings of its date in the Peninsula; but it stands alone. The cathedral of **Coimbra** is a fine example of Romanesque, and two of its churches have magnificent doorways in the same style. **Santarem** has interesting remains of early work, and Oporto preserves the ancient little church of the **Cedofeita**. To this period belongs also the beautiful little church of **S. Pedro de Rates**, though its original arches appear to have been pointed.

Of Transition date are the choir of the Cristo convent at **Thomar**, the splendid cloisters of **Alcobaca**, and the little church of **S. Thiago d'Antas**, near Villa Nova de Famalicão.

Among early pointed examples, the first rank is due to the beautiful church of **Leça do Bailio**, near Oporto; after which we may reckon the Cathedral of **Evora**, the Olivaes at **Thomar**, and the mutilated remains of the once beautiful Cathedrals at **Lisbon** and **Oporto**. The fine church of **S. Francisco** in the latter town is a puzzle, as it is said to have been built just 150 years after the date which any English ecclesiologist would assign to it. Several other buildings present the same difficulty; and, if documents are to be trusted, it would appear that in the development of church architecture, Portugal was precisely a century-and-a-half behind the rest of the Christian world—a circumstance which in itself lends a very peculiar interest to the ecclesiology of the country.

Unfortunately, such interest has hitherto been allowed to centre upon a class of buildings which the ecclesiologist can only consent to regard as curiosities. The famous convent of **Batalha**, with its satellite of **Belem**; the church of **S. Cruz** at **Coimbra**, and the later portions of the work at **Thomar**—these are the architectural remains by which Portugal is known, and of which every Portuguese is proud. As offerings of a pious devotion, as the last efforts of a dying art, and as instances of skill and patience in the elaboration of detail, these beautiful fabrics will always be spoken of with respect. But that such fantastic creations should still be permitted to rank as the great art-treasures of a highly cultivated people, is equally astounding and deplorable.

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

Z E C J ✠

Objects to be noted.—There is plenty to see in Portugal besides the country and the churches. The Celts, the Phœnicians, and the Romans, have all left unmistakeable evidences of their colonization; and the Moors, though none of their buildings can be said to exist, may be traced in azulejos, ornamental woodwork, and jewelry, as well as in numerous words, names, and customs of purely Eastern origin. The Roman remains are probably very considerable, though as yet, for want of enterprise, but little has been brought to light. In the cultivation of some of the lesser arts, Portugal has more than held her own with other nations; and those who care for such things, for instance, as ancient pottery, will here find much to interest them. Mr. Crawford, who has devoted a great deal of attention to this subject, has indeed established his theory that “a Delft-like ware of considerable artistic value was made at several points in Portugal throughout the 17th and 18th centuries.”

The following notes on the animals, insects, and wild flowers of the country, which have been kindly contributed by scientific residents or visitors, may perhaps tempt the naturalist to make trial of Portugal as a hunting-ground.

Fauna of Portugal.

Among the larger mammalia are found the red-deer, fallow-deer, roe-buck, the wild goat of the Gerez Mountains (*Capra Hispanica*), wild boar, wolf, lynx, fox, badger, wild cat, civet cat, marten, otter, and many species of rats and mice.

Reptiles abound; the following is a list of those noticed up to the present year:—

<i>Emys Europæa.</i>	<i>Cœlopeltis Monspessulana.</i>
<i>Clemmys Caspica.</i>	<i>Tropidonotus viperinus.</i>
<i>Sphargis coriacea.</i>	<i>Tropidonotus Natrix.</i>
<i>Thalassochelys Carreta.</i>	<i>Periops Hippocrepis.</i>
<i>Triton marmoratus.</i>	<i>Rhinechis scalaris.</i>
<i>Pelonectes Boscai.</i>	<i>Coronella cucullata.</i>
<i>Pleurodeles Waltlii.</i>	<i>Coronella Girondica.</i>
<i>Chioglossa Lusitanica.</i>	<i>Coronella Austriaca.</i>
<i>Salamandra maculosa.</i>	<i>Blanus cinereus.</i>
<i>Alytes obstetricans.</i>	<i>Anguis fragilis.</i>
<i>Alytes Cisternasii.</i>	<i>Seps Chalcides.</i>
<i>Discoglossus pietus.</i>	<i>Acanthodactylus vulgaris.</i>
<i>Pœlobatis cultripes.</i>	<i>Psammodromus Hispanicus.</i>
<i>Pelodytes punctatus.</i>	<i>Lacerta muralis.</i>
<i>Bufo vulgaris.</i>	<i>Lacerta Schreibersi.</i>
<i>Bufo Calamita.</i>	<i>Lacerta ocellata.</i>
<i>Hyla arborea.</i>	<i>Lacerta Gadovii.</i>
<i>Hyla Perezi.</i>	<i>Tropidosaura Algira.</i>
<i>Rana Iberica.</i>	<i>Hemidactylus Turcicus.</i>
<i>Rana esculenta.</i>	<i>Platydactylus Mauritanicus.</i>
<i>Vipera Latastei.</i>	

*Ganfei, Monção, and back. .C.	1 day.
Cerveira, Caminha, and Vianna. R.	1 "
*Ponte do Lima and Bom Jesus. C.	1 "
Famalicão. R. *S. Thiago d'Antas. C.	1 "
*S. Pedro de Rates and Oporto. R.	1 "
Villa Mean. R. Amarante. C.	1 "
Villa Real, Vidago, Chaves, Bragança and back, Regoa. C.	9 "
Lamego, Trancoso, and Celorico. C.	2 "
Guarda. R.	1 "
Covilhã, Castello-Branco, and Peso. C.	2 "
Crato. C. Portalegre. R. and C.	1 "
Elvas. C. and R.	2 "
Extremoz. C.	1 "
*Evora, Beja, and Setubal. R.	5 "
*Troya and Arrabida, by boat and back	2 "
Lisbon	2 "

90 days.

Two months, railway, and on foot or horseback, from Salamanca to Seville, in October and November.

Salamanca by Ciudad Rodrigo to Guarda. R.	2 days.
Covilhã and the *Estrella. F.	4 "
*Valley of the Zézere to Pedrogão Grande and Thomar. F.	3 "
*Coimbra. R.	3 "
Luso. R. *Bussaco. F.	3 "
*Oporto, R.; and excursions. F.	6 "
Braga. R. *Bom Jesus and excursions. F.	6 "
*Ponte do Lima, Arcos, and *Gaviarra. F.	3 "
Monção to Valença. F.	1 "
Valença to Famalicão. R.	1 "
S. Thiago and S. Thyroso. F. Oporto. R.	1 "
Pombal. R.	1 "
Leiria, *Batalha, *Alcobaça, Caldas, and Torres Vedras. F.	5 "
Mafra and *Cintra. F. and R.	4 "
*Lisbon and short excursions. F.	5 "
Setubal, R.; cross estuary, and ride to Monchique by Routes 6 and 7, and thence to Beja	10 "
Beja to Mertola. C. Steamer down the Guadiana. Villa Real to Huelva. C.	2 "

60 days.

One month, railway and carriage, or on foot, from Lisbon to Vigo, in early spring or late autumn.

Lisbon and excursions	3 days.
Cintra and back. R. and C.	3 "
Azambuja. R. Alcobaça, Batalha, Leiria and Pombal. C.	3 "
Coimbra. R.	3 "
Luso. R. Bussaco. F.	3 "
Oporto. R. Excursions. F.	5 "
Guimarães. R. Excursions. F.	2 "
Citania and Bom Jesus. F. or C.	1 "
Excursions from Bom Jesus. F.	3 "
Ponte do Lima. F. or C.	1 "
Vianna. F. Valença. R.	2 "
Tuy and Vigo. R.	1 "

30 days.

§ 15.—LANGUAGE.

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 *Zaragoza* 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 *sermões* 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 faeundia 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 many Arabic words, as *chafariz* for *fuenta*, a fountain; *alfândega* for *aduana*, a custom-house. In Portuguese, as in Spanish, a convenient distinction is made between the verb *ter* to possess and the auxiliary *haver*, as also between *ser*, to be essentially, and *estar* (*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. In common with all languages, too, they have words which are inexpressible in any other. Such are *saudade*, the mingled regret and love with which one thinks of an absent friend; *geyto*, something between fact for, 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. Lastly, as in Spanish and Italian, 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 needless to say that a tour in Portugal will be much facilitated, and its pleasures greatly enhanced, by a knowledge of the language. Except in Lisbon and Oporto, it is only by accident that anyone will be found who speaks French or English; and although a moderate acquaintance with Spanish will enable the traveller to ask a question, it will by no means enable him, in most cases, to understand the answer.

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 headquarters 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.

3. *Torre e Espada*, founded by D. Affonso V. in 1459, as a recompense to those knights who had fought in Africa, and now held in much esteem.

4. *Santiago da Espada*, introduced into Portugal from Spain by Affonso Henriques. Of this Order the celebrated D. Paio Perez Correa, the conqueror of Algarve, was Grand Master. Its headquarters 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 Religious Orders were—

RELIGION.	Entrance into the Kingdom.	Monasteries.	Convents.	Principal House.
AGOSTINHOS:—				
Calçados (<i>Gracianos</i>)	1147	18	4	Lisbon. N.S. da Graça.
Descalços (<i>Grillos</i>)	1663	17	1	Lisbon.
BENTOS	543	22	11	Tibães (Minho).
BERNARDOS (<i>Cistercianos</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	—
CONEGOS REGRANTES	1131	15	1	Lisbon.
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>Pie-</i> } <i>dosos</i>)	1673	21	..	Villa Viçosa.
5. Arrabidos	1539	30	..	Lisbon.
6. Capuchinhos Francezes	1647	1	..	—
7. Capuchos Italianos } (<i>Barbadinhos</i>)	1680	1	..	—
THEATINOS	1648	2	..	—
TRINITARIOS	1217	9	2	Lisbon.

§ 17.—THE PHYSICAL AND MILITARY GEOGRAPHY OF PORTUGAL.

In this respect Portugal cannot be separated from Spain, for the river basins which make up the kingdom of Portugal run the greater part of their course through Spain, and that country is in fact "deprived of the mouths of three of its principal rivers, and of the only portion of their courses where they are navigable." As the course of a river generally affords means of communication between the countries it passes through, it would be natural to assume that Portugal was provided with a bad frontier against Spain for defensive purposes; but in fact, the spurs thrown out from the main ranges which divide their river basins are so steep and impracticable, and run to meet each other so closely, that the political frontier of Portugal is described as resembling "a long thick wall, with only a few breaches in it, to permit the passage of foaming and rushing rivers." The country is poor and uncultivated, the roads and bridges are few; and these characteristics explain the remarkable failure of the Spanish monarchy in the middle ages, to absorb and incorporate this alone of all the divisions which formed the Peninsula. They also account for the failure of the French, directed by the Great Napoleon; to subdue and hold Portugal, when the efforts of the inhabitants, guided by the British under Wellington, made that country the base of operations by which the French were chased out of the Peninsula altogether.

THE STRATEGY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

A brief description of the strategy of the war in the Peninsula between 1808 and 1814 is necessary to enable the tourist to appreciate the significance of the various battle-fields which he may visit. To the military observer these operations form a valuable study, besides being a great subject of national pride. Portugal formed as it were a fortress, from which the British advanced to drive the French from the Peninsula. Its recommendation for this purpose was that it was still in secure and easy communication with England, and was, for reasons above given, easily defensible. The retreat of the British in the last extremity was ensured, and the defeat of any French counter-invasion was made probable by the construction of the impregnable lines of Torres Vedras, combined with the laying waste of the country, to which the army attacking them would be confined. When Wellington had possessed himself of the fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, he was not only strengthened in his defence of Portugal, but was in a position to attack the French when and where he chose, and to operate against their armies "on interior lines," uniting his own forces against each, or any of their armies which were separated by difficult mountain chains. When they had been driven out of Spain, and their retreat towards France was partly effected, the British naval superiority enabled him to dispense with his base of operations in Portugal, and to transfer it to Santander, a point close to the position of his army, and thus saving a long line of land communications. The first operation in 1808 was the descent on the coast, and the march on Lisbon, which led to the battle of Vimeiro and the evacuation of Portugal, by Junot, after the convention of Cintra (Rte. 11). Sir Arthur Wellesley

intended after that battle to have marched at once by Torres Vedras on Mafra, and sent Sir John Moore to Santarem, by this means cutting off Junot's retreat, and ensuring his total surrender; but he was superseded in his command during the battle, and these operations were suspended by his successors. In the campaigns of 1808-9 Sir John Moore, with 20,000 men, was directed to advance from Lisbon into Spain, in conjunction with a force of 10,000 sent under Sir David Baird, which disembarked at Corunna. He determined that these forces should unite somewhere about Salamanca, Moore's force advancing by two lines, viz. through Badajoz, Talavera, Madrid and the Escorial Pass, and through Ciudad Rodrigo and Baños, through Astorga. Before they had well united, Napoleon, who had hurried to the Peninsula, and scattered the Spanish armies, turned on the British with extraordinary vigour. "In ten days he marched 50,000 men 200 miles, crossing a mountain pass covered with snow, and out of this time one whole day was lost at the Esla." The British necessarily retreated before his superior forces to Corunna and Vigo, and evacuated Spain, after fighting a victorious battle at the former place. The result of this campaign, nevertheless, was that Napoleon was prevented from invading Portugal and Andalusia.

In the following campaign, 1809, Sir A. Wellesley again took the command. He had opposed to him Soult in Galicia, Lapisse at Salamanca, and Victor near Talavera, all under orders to unite on the invasion of Portugal. Soult was to advance on Lisbon by Oporto, Lapisse by Ciudad Rodrigo and Abrantes, Victor by Talavera and Badajoz—the two latter actually united under Victor at Merida.

Wellesley determined at once to attack Soult. Sending a small force to check the advance of the armies under Victor, he advanced through Coimbra step by step, drove the French over the Douro, and finally crossed that river in face of the enemy (see *Oporto*), and drove Soult's army in a state of disorganisation out of the kingdom. Sir A. Wellesley then turned upon Victor in the valley of the Tagus, and gained the victory of Talavera; but owing to the want of co-operation, and even treachery, of the Spaniards, he found himself in imminent danger of being cut off by the superior forces of Soult advancing into the valley of the Tagus through the pass of Baños, in his rear; but he managed to reach the bridge in time to place the Tagus between him and his enemy, and had again to retreat to Lisbon, moving through Badajoz. The result of this campaign was only to cause the French evacuation of Galicia, and to teach Wellington the invaluable lesson never again to trust to the Spaniards for help or co-operation. He then marched his army into the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo, and commenced secretly to fortify the position of Torres Vedras.

In 1810 Napoleon, after humbling Austria at Wagram, increased his forces in Spain to 366,000, and directed Massena to invade Portugal, moving from Salamanca by Ciudad Rodrigo, through Coimbra, on Lisbon, while Soult advanced by Badajoz. In this campaign the allies with 49,000, of whom about 30,000 were British, gained the battle of Bussaco, at which the French had 66,000 (see *Rte. 22*), but finding his flank turned by these superior forces, Wellington retreated on his lines at Torres Vedras, directing the inhabitants to lay waste the country behind him; and Massena, after lying in front of them for four months, in a country thus

affording no supplies or provisions, found it necessary to return into Spain, having lost 30,000 men, of whom 20,000 died of starvation.

Soult was prevented by the fortress of Badajoz from advancing, and he did not succeed in capturing that city till the 10th March, 1811, five days after Massena's retreat had commenced. The result of the operations of these two years was that the French left Portugal for ever.

§ 18.—THE OPENING OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

Sir Arthur Wellesley set sail from Cork for the Peninsula on the 12th July, 1808. His instructions required him generally to aid the Spanish nation in their struggle against the French. The principal object proposed was to attack the French in the Tagus, but he was permitted within certain limits to choose his own field of operations. At Corunna he had interviews with the Spanish authorities, who favoured operations in Portugal, with a view to driving the French out of that country, and enabling a friendly army in occupation of it to connect the operations of the northern and southern Spanish armies, then wholly separated. This plan fell in entirely with his own ideas, and he adopted it.

Off Finisterre Sir A. Wellesley again joined the fleet, and left it to go to Oporto, from which place he ordered it to rendezvous off the mouth of the Mondego river, while he went to consult Sir C. Cotton, in command of the British fleet in the Tagus, and, as desired by the Government, discuss the propriety of landing there, and striking a blow at the head of the French Government in Lisbon. A Russian fleet, professedly neutral, but whose intentions were doubtful, was in the Tagus, and it was considered too hazardous an operation, under these conditions, to stake the whole success of the expedition on a landing so close to the mass of the French forces. There remained then only the course of landing at some sufficiently distant point north of the Tagus. Peniche was excluded, because the fort commanding it was in possession of the French; he decided, therefore, to land in Mondego Bay, which was commanded by Fort Figueira, in possession of some English Marines, and there, between the 1st and 5th August, 1808, the force which had been brought from Cork disembarked.

The British force was now some 110 miles from Lisbon, its objective point. The most effective line of defence against their advance would be the range of mountains about 25 miles north of Lisbon, which stretches from Alhandra on the Tagus to the sea, a line which Sir Arthur himself two years later turned to such brilliant account in foiling Massena, by means of the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras. His object now was to push forward and secure an entrance through this range.

Portugal had been seized by a sudden irruption of the French under Junot in 1807, in accordance with an agreement between Napoleon and the Spanish Government. The French had proceeded to bring Spain also under their dominion. The Royal family of Portugal had fled to Brazil, and Napoleon had proclaimed that the "House of Braganza had ceased to reign." The French army was somewhat scattered, and held all the chief fortresses; but the continued success of the Spanish insurrection, culminating in the surrender of Dupont at Bailen, in July, 1808, and the departure of King Joseph from Madrid, roused the spirit of the Portuguese

to such a dangerous degree that Junot, who was now isolated through the retreat and concentration of the other French armies, found it necessary to call his forces together towards Lisbon, and to abandon all the strong places he had held except Almeida, Elvas, Setubal, and Peniche, among which he left 4000 or 5000 men. The rest of his force, about 16,000, he assembled for the protection of Lisbon and to overawe its inhabitants, and ordered Laborde with 5000 or 6000, and Loison with 7000 or 8000, to advance against the English, of whose descent he had now heard. These two generals intended to unite at Leiria, but were forestalled by the advance of the British to that place on the 11th, and had to fall back without uniting, for the country between the two roads on which they were advancing is mountainous and very difficult. By this first success in strategy the English were able to deal with Laborde and his much inferior force alone.

The Portuguese army, consisting of 6000 men, were far from forward in the defence of their country; they refused to co-operate with Sir A. Wellesley unless he supplied them with food, money, and arms, and as he could not do this, as his own supplies depended on the victualling ships, their assistance was limited to the loan of 1400 infantry and 250 cavalry, who were placed under Colonel Trant, and marched with the British. The remainder marched to Leiria on the 12th, the day after the British had forestalled the French union, and got no farther than Caldas or Obidos until the day after the battle of Vimeiro had settled the result of the campaign.

On the 13th the British marched to Cabreria, on the 14th to Alcobaca, receiving here stores and supplies from the ships by Nazareth; on the 15th to Caldas, and on that day the French troops first came in contact with the English in a skirmish with four companies of the 95th (Rifle Brigade), which resulted in our holding the post of Obidos, the importance of which place consisted in its commanding the valley of Caldas, formed by two spurs of the Serra do Junto, along which our advance must be made.

Laborde having sought a position near Batalha, which, however, he found too open for his small force, had fallen back by Obidos, and took up his position at Roliça, behind which very steep hills cross the road in front of the village of Azambujeiro. Between Obidos and Roliça, about two miles west of the Roliça road, and one mile north of a watercourse which runs across the barren and sandy plain, is a steep rock, whence Sir A. Wellesley reconnoitred Laborde's position. The battle which thereupon ensued is described in Route 11.

TRAVELLERS'
PORTUGUESE VOCABULARY.

HINTS AND CAUTIONS ON GRAMMAR.†

1. Be careful of the gender of your nouns, and of the article or adjective agreeing therewith.

2. A lady speaking must change *o* into *a* in all adjectives: *Estou obrigada.* (*Ou* is a diphthong, and is generally pronounced *ô*.)

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. *Vos Mecê*) (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 tenha a bondade,*" &c.

6. The personal pronoun is omitted, unless emphatic, 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 question and negation, 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.

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

7. The pronouns *me, te, lhe, &c.*, combine with *o, a, os, and as*, "Dê-mo," Give *him* (or it) to me; "Mostre-m'a," Show *it* to me; the combination of course being regulated by the gender and number of the persons or things in view.

8. The distinction between *SER* and *ESTAR* is important. *SER* is used for a *permanent* or *essential* quality; *ESTAR* for a *temporary* or *accidental* one. "Sou inglês." "Estou cansado." "A água do mar é salgada." "Esta água está quente." "Sou doente," I am an invalid. "Estou doente," I am ill; soon to be well again. The scholar, remembering that *ser* is Latin *esse*, and *estar* is *stare*, will soon master this difficulty.

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 amanhã," 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. "Quando 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." (Não is nasal, and is pronounced almost exactly like the French non.)

MONTHS, DAYS OF THE WEEK, NUMERALS, ETC.

January	Janeiro	July	Julho
February	Fevereiro	August	Agosto
March	Março	September	Setembro
April	Abril	October	Outubro
May	Maió	November	Novembro
June	Junho	December	Dezembro
<hr/>			
Sunday	Domingo	Thursday	quinta feira
Monday	segunda feira	Friday	sexta feira
Tuesday	terça feira	Saturday	Sabbado
Wednesday	quarta feira		
<hr/>			
1	um, uma	16	dezesseis
2	dous	17	dezesete
3	tres	18	dezoito
4	quatro	19	dezenove
5	cinco	20	vinte
6	seis	21	vinte-um
7	sete	30	trinta
8	oito	40	quarenta
9	nove	50	cincoenta
10	dez	60	sessenta
11	onzo	70	setenta
12	doze	80	oitenta
13	treze	90	noventa
14	quatorze	100	cem
15	quinzo		
<hr/>			
dozen	duzia	13th	decimo tereeiro
1st	primeiro	14th	decimo quarto
7th	setimo	15th	decimo quinto
8th	oitavo	16th	decimo sexto
9th	nono	17th	decimo setimo
10th	decimo	18th	decimo oitavo
11th	decimo primeiro	19th	decimo nono
12th	decimo segundo	20th	vigesimo
<hr/>			
address	morada	bell	campainha
apples	maças	bill	conta
arrival	chegada	boat	barquinho
		book	livro
banker	banqueiro	bookseller	livreiro
basin	baeia	boot	bota
baths	banhos	bootmaker	sapateiro
bed	cama	bottlo	garrafa
beer	cerveja	box	caixa

box (theatre)	camarote	fire	lume
bread	pão	fish	peixe
breakfast	almoço	floor (étage)	andar
bridge	ponte	fork	garfo
broth	caldo	fowl	gallinha
brush	escova	fruit	fructa
butter	manteiga	furnished	mobilado
		furniture	mobília
cab	trem	garden	jardim
cabin	camarete	gloves	luvas
candle	vela	grapes	uvas
cane	bengalla	guide	guia
card	bilhete de visita	hair cutter	cabelleireiro
carpet	tapete	ham	presunto
carpet bag	sacco de noite	handkerchief	lenço
carriage	carruagem	hat	chapen
chair	cadeira	hat box	chappelleira
chambermaid	criada	horse	cavallo
cheese	queijo	hour	hora
chemist	boticario	house	casa
chestnut	castanha	ice	gelo
chicken	frango	illness	doença
children	crianças	ink	tinta
church	igreja	interpreter	interprete
city	cidade	key	chave
coachman	cocheiro	knife	faca
coat	casaca	landlord	hospede
coin	moeda	laundress	lavadeira
cold	frio	lawyer	advogado
collar	collarinbo	lemon	limão
comb	pente	letter	carta
corkscrew	sacca-rolhas	light	luz
eup	chavena	luggage	bagagem
custom house	alfândega	man	homem
cutlet	costelleta	matches	fosforos
date	data	meat	carne
day	dia	mend	concertar
dentist	dentista	milk	leite
departure	partida	money	dinheiro
dessert	sobre mesa	money changer	cambista
dining-room	casa de jantar	month	mez
dinner	jantar	morning	manhã
discount	abatimento	mustard	mostarda
doctor	medico	napkin	guardanapo
door	porta	needle	agulha
drawers	ceroulas	night	noite
dress	vestido	not	não
dyer	tintureiro	office	escriptorio
embassy	legaço	oil	azeite
engraver	gravador	olives	azeitonas
envelopes	sobrescriptos		
evening	tarde		
fan	leque		
far	longe		

omelette	omeletta	soup	sopa
orange	laranja	spinach	espinafres
oysters	ostras	spoon	colhér
pack	enfardar	steamer	vapor
palace	palacio	stockings	meias
paper	papel	strawberries	morangos
passage	passagem	street	rua
passport	passaporte	sugar	assugar
pastry cook's	pastelaria	supper	ceia
pawnbroker's	monte-pio	tailor	alfaiate
pay	pagar	tea	chá
peaches	pecegos	ticket	bilheto
pen	penna	to-day	hoje
pepper	pimenta	to-morrow	amanhã
petticoat	saia	toothpick	palito
pin	alfinete	towel	toalha
plate	prato	town hall	camara
postage stamp	estampilha	train	comboio
post office	correio	traveller	viajante
potatoes	batatas	trousers	calças
price	preço	trunk	mala
printing office	imprensa	tumbler	copo
quay	caes	umbrella	chapeu de chuva
razor	navalia	vinegar	vinagre
river	rio	waistcoat	colete
salad	salada	wake	acordar
salt	sal	watchmaker	relojoeiro
sauce	molho	water	agua
sausage	salamo	W.C.	retrete
scissors	tesoura	week	semana
sealing wax	lacre	window	janela
servant	criado	wine	vinho
sheets	lençoes	wine glass	calix
shirt	camisa	year	anno
shop	loja	yesterday	hontem
slaughterhouse	matadouro		
soap	sabonete		
socks	piugas		

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, — want any-
thing, — want him to come, — know
that gentleman, — know what is the
price?

PERGUNTAS.

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

- Do you not speak Portuguese? — English? — Não falla Portuguez?—Inglez?
- Don't you remember? — Não se lembra?
- For what reason? — Por que motivo?
- Does Mr. S. live here? — Mora aqui o Snr. S.?
- Mrs. R. live in this street? — A Senhora R. mora nésta rua?
- the packet sail at four? — O paquete sairá ás quatro horas?
- the horse kick, shy, rear? — O cavallo atira, espanta-se, empina-se?
- How far is it to Batalha?—is your brother,—is all the family,—do you like this,—can that be,—do you know? — Que distancia he d'aqui a Batalha? Como está seu irmão, — está toda a familia, — gosta vm. disto, — pode ser isso, — o sabe?
- How much is this,—do you ask for this,—do we owe,—an hour,—is to pay,—is this worth? — Quanto é isto, —pede por isto, —devêmos, — por hora, — se paga, — val isto?
- How many days' passage? — Quantos dias são de viagem?
- Has any one called?—any letter come during my absence? — Estêve aqui alguem? Veio alguma carta durante a minha ausencia?
- Have you letter-paper,—silver,—copper,—change? — Tem papel para cartas, — prata, — cobre, — troco?
- breakfasted, — dined, — given the horse drink? — Já almoçou? Já jantou? Já deo de beber ao cavallo?
- Have you done? — Já acabou?
- In what street is it? — Em que rua é?
- Is the road good?—dinner ready,—the steamer in,—she in sight,—she at anchor,—Mr. O. at home? — É bom o caminho? Está prompto o jantar? Está ahi o vapor? Está á vista? Está ancorado? Está o Snr. O. em casa?
- May I ask you? — Poder-lhe-hei perguntar?
- I come in? — Posso entrar?
- Might I ask you to tell me the way to S. Martinho? — Queira ter a bondade de mostrar-me o caminho para S. Martinho?
- Shall I go for him? — Irei chamal-o?
- I pay him what he asks? — Pagar-lhe-hei o que elle me pedir?
- I be able to find the way? — Acharei eu o caminho?
- we pass through Chaves? — Passamos por Chaves?
- Should I leave a card? — Devo deixar um bilhete?
- the horse have more maize? — Deveria dar ao cavallo mais palha de milho?
- I take this road? — Devo tomar este caminho?
- I take the right or the left? — Devo tomar á esquerda ou á direita?
- When shall we reach —?—is the steamer expected, — does the — start —does the mail close? — Quando chegáremos ao —? — se espera o vapor, — sai o —? — se fecha a mala?
- Where is my hat,—my whip,—are you going,—do you live,—do you wish to go,—does he live? — Onde está o meu chapeo, — chicote, — vai vm., — mora vm., — quer ir, — mora elle?
- 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? — Que é isto em portuguez? Que é que quer? Para que é isto? Para quo serve isto? Quanto custa? Que igreja é aquella? Como? O que se ha-de fazer? Que quer dizer isto?
- Which is the way?—the shortest way, —way am I to go,—way shall I take? — Qual é o caminho? — o caminho mais curto; por onde se vai; por quo banda devo ir?

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—

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 chapeo, — 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 caso das minhas ordens?

Terá vm. a bondade de—

Quer tomar um copo de vinho?

Toma chá ou café?

Teria 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.

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.

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.

Vão dar duas horas.

Venha cá ás duas e meia.

Traga o cavallo ás tres horas.

É preciso não se demorar.

Vm. 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 escuro, — horrivel — chuvoso, — humido, — frio, — inconstante, — variavel, — delicioso, — soberbo, — lindo, seguro, — embrulhado.

Faz calma, calor, frio.

Não tenho frio. Trago de capote.

Está um calor insupportavel.

Chove. Está chovendo.

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.

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 a menos.

Vem outro pé de chuva.

Ponha ésta sobre-casaca a enxugar.

Estou molhado, encharcado.

Não chegue as botas para o calor.

Vou mudar de fato.

Traga-me um banho para os pés — uma sangria.

Creio que não há de chover.

Faz muita lama.

Ha muita poeira.

Escorrega muito.

Faz escuro; noite; luar.

Faz muito vento.

Ha neve na serra.

SALUTATIONS.

Good morning, Sir.

How are you?

How do you do?

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.

COMPRIMENTOS, &c.

Bons dias, Senhor.

Como está?

Como vai de saude?

Espero que esteja de saude.

Soffrivel, e V. S.?

Sempre o mesmo.

Bastante bem.

Acho-me muito bem.

Estimo 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 insistir.

Desculpe este incommodo.

Pode-me apresentár ao Snr. N.?

Estou envergonhado.

Tenho vergonha de fallar.

You must forgive me if I am not intelligible.
 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.
 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.
 Speaking is difficult.
 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.
 Have the kindness to—
 Please tell me which is—

Queira desculpar-me se me não faço entender.
 Sinto tel-o offendido.
 Peço-lhe que mo disculpe.
 Peço-lhe que me dispense.
 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.
 Custa me muito fallar.
 Permitta-me que eu lhe pergunta.
 Pode V. S. dar-me attenção 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.
 Tenha a bondade de—
 Queira dizer-me qual é—

TIME.

When does the steamer go?
 To-morrow morning, forenoon, noon, afternoon, night.
 Come back soon.
 On this occasion.
 When you please.
 Some days hence.
 This day week.
 This day fortnight.
 This time, again.
 From time to time.
 Is the boy gone?
 To-day. Now. For the present, henceforward.
 Soon, then, always, meantime, every now and then.
 Yesterday, yesterday afternoon, since yesterday.
 Yesterday morning.
 The day before, yesterday
 Since then, sometimes.
 Repeatedly, so often.
 Next week.
 Every other day.
 [Portugal.]

TEMPO.

Quando parte o vapor?
 Amanhã pela manhã, antes do meio dia, ao meio dia, de tarde, de noite.
 Volte logo.
 Nesta occasião.
 Quando quizer.
 D'aqui a alguns dias.
 D'aqui a oito dias.
 D'aqui a quinze dias.
 Esta vez, outra vez.
 De quando em quando.
 Ja se foi o rapaz?
 Hoje. Agora. Por ora (por agora).
 Desde hoje, d'ora em diante.
 Cedo, então, sempre, entretanto, de vez em quando.
 Hontem. Hontem de tarde. Desde hontem para cá.
 Hontem pela manhã.
 Antes d'hontem.
 Desde então, algumas vezes.
 Repetidas vezes, tantas vezes.
 Na semana que vem.
 Um dia sim, outro não.

This vory day.
 This moment.
 That very afternoon.
 Sunday morning,—afternoon.
 By the time we return.
 At first sight.
 Till now.
 As short a time as possible.
 It is some time since.
 In a short time.
 The day after to-morrow.
 Within the last few days.
 Eight days at most.
 In the beginning.
 At daybreak.
 Not a single instant.
 It is hardly a moment since.
 Before leaving the house.
 While you are doing this.
 Monday evening.
 Come at twelve on Tuesday.
 Come again next Wednesday.
 The packet sailed last Thursday.
 Friday, Saturday.
 We shall soon arrive.
 Shortly afterwards.
 In a few days.
 Now more than ever.
 At three o'clock in the morning.
 Near three o'clock.
 From tea till eleven.
 In less than a quarter of an hour.

Hoje mesmo.
 Agora mesmo.
 Aquella mesma tarde.
 Domingo de manhã, — de tarde.
 Para quando voltarmos.
 Á primeira vista.
 Até agora.
 O menos tempo possível.
 Ha bastante tempo que.
 Em pouco tempo.
 Depois d'amanhã.
 Há poucos dias.
 Oito dias quando muito.
 Ao principio.
 Ao romper do dia.
 Nem um so instante.
 Ha apenas um momento que.
 Antes de sahir de casa.
 Em quanto V. S. está fazendo isso.
 Segunda feira da tarde.
 Venha terça feira ao meio dia.
 Volte na quarta feira que vem.
 O paquete sahio quinta feira passada.
 Sexta feira. Sabbado.
 Em breve chegarémos.
 Pouco depois.
 Em poucos dias.
 Agora mais que nunca.
 Ás tres horas da madrugada.
 Perto de tres horas.
 Desde ás dez até ás onze.
 Em menos de um quarto de hora.

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. —

Onde é a casa do Sur. 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—

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.

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.

Horse, mare, pony, heast; white, black,
 brown, grey, piebald, chestnut, bay.
 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 —.
 Stirrup-leathers, snaffle, reins, bit,
 rowels
 Stable, stall, bedding, oats, barley,
 bran, grass, straw, hammer, nails,
 shoes.
 Saddler.
 To bruise (maize), clean, to drink, dis-
 mount, 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!
 Tighten the girths well.
 Put the saddle further back

CAVALLOS.

Cavallo, egua, cavallinho, besta; branco,
 preto, castanho, ruço, malhado, alazão,
 amarello.
 Cabeça, pescoço, clina, olhos, orelhas,
 ventas, boca, lingua, dentes, pernas,
 mãos, pés, tornozelo, cascos, lombo,
 costas, arcas, pa, flancos, rabo, peito.
 Sella, — de senhora, — do senhor.
 Loros, brindão, redeas, freio, rosetas.
 Cavallariça, cantos, mato, aveia, cevada,
 farelos, herva, palha, martello, cravos,
 ferraduras.
 Selloiro.
 Pizar, limpar, beber, apear-se, andar,
 gallopár, apromptar, pegar, largar,
 governar, concertar, cravejar, pôr,
 esfregar, montar, sellar, ferrar, levar,
 apertar, passeiar, aguentar.
 Quero o cavallo ás quatro, se estiver
 bom tempo.
 Se não chove, traga as bestas ás tres
 horas.
 Traga uma sella de senhora.
 Pegue-lhe pela cabeça.
 Está manco?
 É seguro das mãos?
 Ponha as sellas nas bestas, uma para
 senhora, e outra para homem.
 Não posso montar aqui.
 Traga uma cadeira.
 Traga ca o hanquinho.
 Cheguo a besta mais para cá.
 Não o deixo so.
 Aperto bem as cilhas.
 Ponha a sella mais atraz.

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 switch.
 I want spurs.
 Lengthen the stirrups two holes.
 Let go his head.
 Let go the bridle.
 Shorten the stirrups.
 That will do. All right.
 Come with me.
 Keep closer to me.
 Are the shoes all right?
 One is loose.
 It will come off on the road.
 Have you everything?
 Have you pincers and nails?
 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.
 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.

Ponha-a mais adiante.
 Encurte o rabicho.
 O rabicho está curto de mais.
 A barbella está apertada.
 Onde está o chicote?
 Dê-me uma chibata.
 Preciso das esporas.
 Alargue os estribos mais dois furos.
 Dé-lhe o freio.
 Largue o freio—as redeas.
 Encurte os estribos.
 Basta. Está bom.
 Venha comigo.
 Venha mais ao pé de mim.
 As ferraduras estão seguras?
 Uma está larga.
 Vai cair no caminho.
 Não lhe falta nada?
 Tem torquez e cravos?
 Perdeu uma ferradura.
 Ha ferrador perto?
 Sabe deitar um cravo?
 Sim; vou cravejalo ja.
 Não va tão de pressa.
 Leve o cavallo da senhora.
 Não dé 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 dé de beber.
 Deixe estar o cavallo.
 Largue o rabo.
 Alargue as cilbas, mas não tire a sella.
 Passeie a besta.
 Leve-o para a cavallariça.
 Vou vel-o comer.
 Dé-lhe uma ração de milho, — acres-
 centada, — dobrada, — feno, — fare-
 los, — uma palhada, — sopa.
 É preciso pizar o milho.
 Comeo bem a ração?
 Ja teve agua?
 Lave-lhe os cascos.
 Ainda estão sujos.
 Dé-lhe palha fresca.
 Leve a besta ao ferrador.
 Ja a levou a beber?
 Va ver se derão feno ao cavallo.
 Vou mandar que tragão os cavallos.
 Esta cilha está gasta.
 É preciso comprar outra.

The saddle must be stuffed.
 It hurts the horse.
 The crupper needs mending.
 Send for the doctor.
 Clean the saddle and bridle, — the harness.
 You have not cleaned the horse, — the stable.
 The stable should be well aired.
 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, — shies, — rears, — stumbles, — limps.
 His back is sore.
 He won't go.
 He is a tricky horse.
 He is broken-winded.
 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; very sure-footed; is not stubborn, has no vice, goes very quietly, ambles well, walks, trots, canters, gallops.

NIGHT QUARTERS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Could you give us a bed?
 We have provisions 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 only 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.

AT AN INN.

Can I have rooms?

É preciso estufar a sella.
 Fere o cavallo.
 O rabiço preciso de concerto.
 Chame o veterinario.
 Alimpe a sella e as redeas, — os arreios.
 V. m. não alimpon o cavallo, — a cavalharia.
 A cavalharia deve ser bem ventillada.
 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.
 Está ferido.
 Não quer andar.
 Tem manha.
 Tem pulmoeira.
 Esta besta é cega d'un olho.
 Pega-se.
 Aperte (alargue) a barbella.
 É muito doce de boca.
 É amigo de brincar?
 A besta é mansa; mui segura das mãos; 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.

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 em 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.
 Agradecémos o seu agasalho.
 Adeus, meu senhor.
 Mil agradecimentos.
 Aqui tem uma esmola para os pobres.

NUMA HOSPEDARIA.

Ha quartos?

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.

Um quarto de dormir e uma sala.
 Quanto pedem por dia?
 Qual é o salão commun?
 Ha meza redonda?
 A 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 passaporta á casa do Consul e á policia.
 A lavadeira trouxe a minha roupa?
 Párto ámanhã ás onze horas.
 Tomarei um banho.

KITCHEN AND COOK.

Oven, pot, saucepan, tea-kettle, tea-pot, copper.
 Frying-pan, gridiron.
 Coffee-pot.
 Pestle and mortar, scales, tub, axe, skewer, knife, cover, coffee-mill.
 To bake bread, bako meat, boil, broil, breakfast, cook, cut, dine, fry, mince, poach, roast, stew, toast, soak, skim.
 Soup, broth, hash.
 Pea-soup —, vermicelli —, mock turtle —.
 Stewed mutton, — giblets.
 Vermicelli, macaroni, soup paste, anchovy.
 Fish, sea- —, river- —, red mullet, grey mullet, John Dory, mackerel, herring, salmon, trout, cod, salt- —.
 Soles — turbot — whiting.
 Shell-fish, lobster, crab, oysters, prawns.
 Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, oil, ginger, cinnamon, mace, cloves, garlic.
 Beef, roast —, boiled —, stewed —, 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.

COZINHA E COZINHEIRO.

Forno, panella, cassarola, chaleira, bule, caldeira.
 Frigideira, grelha.
 Cafeteira de folha.
 Almofariz e páo, balança, ceíha, 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.
 Sopa, caldo, guizado.
 Sopa de ervilhas, — massa, — falsa de tartaruga.
 Guizado de carneiro, cabedella.
 Aletria, macarrão, estrellinha, anchova.
 Peize, — do mar, — do rio, — salmonete, tainha, gallo, cavalla, arenques, salnãõ, truta, bacalhãõ, salgado.
 Solhas — rodovalho — pescadinha.
 Marisco, lagosta, carangueijo, ostras, camarões.
 Sal, pimenta, mostarda, vinagre, azeite, gengibre, canella, flor de noz moscada, cravos, álho.
 Carne de vacca, — assada, — cosida, — estufada (guisada), — fria, — salgada, — de fumo, alcatre do vasio, hifes, alcatre.
 Carneiro, perna de —, pescoço de —, Quarto dianteiro, — trazeiro, costellets de —, rins, figado.
 Cordeiro. Cabrúto.
 Vitella, perna de —, lombo de —, costellets de —, pastelão de —.

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 —.
Tartlets 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 biscuits, 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.
 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.

Carne de porco, — fresca, — salgada.
Toucinho, presunto, manteiga de porco, sebo, gordura, salchichas, lingua.
Recheio; molho, molho, sumo.
Manteiga, — fresca, — salgada, — fina, — derretida.
Leite, nata, queijo.
Ovos, cozidos, escalfados, fritos, frescos, a clara, a gemma. Omleta.
Pão, um pão, — alvo, — duro, — molle, — quente, — de rala.
Códea, miolo, migas.
Farinha, massa, fermento.
Criação. Frangos, galinhas, patos, gansos, perús, pombas.
Caça. Perdizes, cordonizes, 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, cepouras, cebolas, favas, feijinha, feijão, ervilhas, couve-flôr, espinafres, alface, salsa.
Fruta. Laranjas, uvas, maçãs (peros) peras, marmelos, pecegos, pecegos calvos, damascos, ameixas, cerejas, amendoas, passas de uva.
 — verde, — maduro.
Passas de Corinto, figos passados, ameixas passadas, melões, ananazes, bananas, limões, anonas.
Bolaxas, biscoitos, bôlos de amendoa.
Pão de lo, pão.
Bôlos de araruta, — do arroz.
Gelo americano, neve, sorvete.
Sobremesa. Frutas de conserva, marmelada, gelêa.
Vinho. — do Porto, Champanha, tinto, branco, fino, velho, verde, forte.
Aguardente, rom, ponche.
Cerveja branca, — preta.
Chá, caffè, chocolate.
Limonada, agua de soda.
 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, óvos?
 Jantarei vitella.

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.
 Did you weigh this?
 I dine out to-morrow.
 I shall have friends at dinner to-morrow, eight persons.

BED-ROOM.

Bed, bedstead, 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.
 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.
 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?

Gosto dos legumes bem cozidos.
 Quero jantar ás duas horas.
 Quero um pudim de arroz.
 Quero o jantar ás duas em ponto.
 Esta carno é rija de mais, — está crua de mais, — assada do mais.
 A sopa tem sal de mais.
 Não deite pimenta.
 Já pesou isto?
 Janto fóra amanhã.
 Tenho amanhã uns senhores a jantar; oito pessoas.

QUARTO DE DORMIR.

Cama, leito, colchão.
 Almofada, travesseiro, cobertores, um lençol.
 Lonçoes, colcha, berço.
 Vestuario, gavéta, commoda.
 Bacia, jarra, lavatorio, saboneteiro.
 O toucador, o cabide, espelho.
 O pente, escova, escova de unhas.
 Navalhas, escova de dentes, almofadinha.
 Alfinete, agulha e linha.
 Sabão, os pós de dentes.
 Traga-me, dê-me.
 Escove a minha casaca.
 Faça a minha cama.
 Traga mais cobertores.
 Feche—abra—as cortinas.
 Quero mais luz e mais ar.
 Faça uma gotinha de agua de cevadinha, — agua de arroz, — uma chicara 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, — despiudo, — 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?

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.
 Are my shoes clean?
 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.
 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, visitor, prescription.
 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, ointment.
 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,

Quando se almoça?
 Dormi de mais.
 Estarei prompto ás oito horas.
 Agua quente. Botas.
 Vou-me levantar ja.
 Faça favor de *aquecer* a roupa, a camisa, os lençoes, ésta flanela.
 Aquêça 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.
 Estão limpos os sapatos?
 São horas de levantar-me.
 Eu não pude dormir, por estár o cão a ladrar.
 Acho a cama muito dura.
 Quero outro cobertor de lã.
 Estes lençoes estão humididos.
 Não apague a luz.
 Pônha 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 desta manhã, — o Diario de hontem.
 Tem V. S. um mappa de Lisboa?
 Manda vir uma sege.
 É preciso ajustar?
 Não, elles tem uma tabella.
 Boa noite.

QUARTO DO DOENTE.

Medico, visita, receita.
 Doença, dor, contusão, leicença, forida, expectoração, sangue pela boca, constipação, tosse, desmaio, dor no peito.
 Remedio, pilulas, bebida, pós, garga-rejo, dieta, descanso.
 Caustico, cataplasma de mostarda, um emplastro, papas de linhaça, um trapo, unguento.
 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), descansar, levantar, dormir, tomar remedio.
 Melhor, frio, moribundo, desmaiado,

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
stomach.*

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.

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.

com febre, quente, incommodado,
fraco, inquieto, nauseado, fraco;
peior, em perigo, fora de perigo.

O doente devo estar sosegado.

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.*

Ponha uma garrafa d'agua quente aos
pés.

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

Abre a janella 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.

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.

LAVADEIRA.

Aqui está o rol.

Lave a roupa com cuidado.

Tenha cuidado de não rasgal-a.

Preciso d'ella Sabbatho.

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.*

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 casier.

I want stout boots—double soles—of
white leather.

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 branco.

Send them home on Saturday, without fail. *Mande-as para casa Sabbado, sem falta.*
 Get these mended. *Mande concertar estas.*
 Make me another pair. *Faça-me outro par.*

TAILOR.

I want a complete suit.
 Ready made.
 How will you have it made?
 What kind of buttons?
 I like the tronsers 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.
 I like this.
 This is the fashion.

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.
 Is it as you like?
 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?

ALFAIATE.

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

LIVREIRO.

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

RELOJOEIRO.

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 á casa.

CABELLEIREIRO.

Corte-me o cabelo, faz favor?
 A tesoura não corta bem.
 Acha-o cortado ao sou gosto?
 Não o corte muito atraz.
 Quer que lhe dê óleo?
 Não quero nada, obrigado.
 Apare as suisses.
 Não corte muito.
 Quanto é?

What you please.
Is that enough?
Much obliged, Sir.

O que quizer.
Basta isso?
Muito obrigado.

· 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?
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 can't see any one to-day.
— is gone to the country.
— is at dinner.
— 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 thanks.”
“P. P. C.”
“With inquiries.”
Your mistress is calling.
Did you call me, Ma'am?

FAZER VISITAS.

O Snr. V. está em casa?
Está, sim, Senhor.
A Senhora V. está? Sabirão ambos.
Creio que sim, — não.
Não, Senhor, sabio.
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.
Incomodado, muito doente.
Entregue-lhe este bilhete, e pergunte
lhe se lhe poderei fallar.
Está só?
Tem gente de fora?
Ja se acabou o jantar?
Ja jantarão?
*Faça favor de subir, — entrar, — assen-
tar-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 jantando.
— foi passear, foi dar um passeio.
— janta fora.
Faça-lhe os meus cumprimentos.
Será servido, Senhor.
Está o Snr. João em casa?
Não posso dizer.
Vou ver, — perguntar, — saber.
Farei sciente.
Estou certo que não tarda.
Vem ja.
Diga-lhe que o procurei.
Voltarei outro dia.
Não tenho bilhete.
Voltarei amanhã.
Toque a campainha. Bâte.
Pergunte se o Snr. B. está em casa.
Não está ninguém em casa.
Sabio, 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?

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.
 Don't keep people waiting.
 A gentleman wishes to see you.
 Show him in.

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.
 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?

O Senhor tocou?
 O Senhor quer almoçar?
 Por ordem de meu amo.
 Segundo as instrucções que recebi.

Está alguém á porta que tem batido tres vezes.
 Não faça esperar a gente.
 Um cavalheiro pergunta se podê entrar.
 Que entre.

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 ninguem hoje.
 Estou doente, — incommodadô.
 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 Snr. S. desejava ver a V. S.
 Estou occupado, diga-lhe que não pôde 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 Snr. B. veio fazer uma visita, o deixou o seu bilhete.
 Faça entrar o Senhor para a casa do 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 Snr. P.
 Não quer assentar-se?

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.

Não posso demorar-me.

Tenho muito que fazer.

N'outra occasião ficarei mais tempo.

Péço-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 côpo de vinho.

V. S. deve estar cansado.

O caminho é muito íngreme.

Não achei o meu amigo em casa.

Queria-lhe dizer uma cousa.

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?

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 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.

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.

Moderate price. The lowest price.

Ready money.

Is the account right?

How much a-week?

Tell me what I owe you?

COMPRAR E AJUSTAR.

Dinheiro, ouro, prata, cobre.

Troco, preço, pagamento.

Ajusto, recibo, conta.

Quanto custa isto?

Tem algum mais barato?

Quanto pede por isto?

Não pode dar por menos?

Ponha-m'o de parte.

Mande-m'o ja.

Não posso aceitar menos.

Tem luvas de pellica preta?

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

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.

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 d'elles?

Preço fixo.

Por grosso e miúdo.

Preço commodo. O ultimo preço.

Prompto pagamento.

Está certa a conta?

Quanto é por semana?

Diga-me o que lhe devo.

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 suit.

I shall dine out to-day.

Get my things ready at five.

Send this to the tailor's.

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, under-waistcoat, night-dress, dressing-gown, night-cap, cap, ribands, worked collar, jacket, chemisette; bonnet, veil, flowers, wreath.

Body, sleeves.

Back, front.

Lining, trimmings.

Lace, cambrie.

Crape, black crape.

Shawl, mantle, mantilla.

Jewels, brooch, bracelet, fan.

FATO DE HOMEM.

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

Gravata branca, — preta.

Sapatos, botas, chinelas, roupão.

Sapatos finos, botas finas.

Luzas pretas, brancas, cinzentas, grossas, finas, — de linho, — de algodão, — do 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, luzas; fazer a barba, tomar um banho, desabotoar, despir, lavar.

Vou vestir o fato preto.

Janto fora hoje.

Tenha tudo prompto ás cinco horas.

Mande isto ao alfaiato.

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 Escocesa.

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 baetilha, colete, camisa, camesinha, de baetilha, camisa da noite, roupão, touca do dormir, touca, fitas, eabeção bordado, jaqueta, camisinha, chapeo, veio, raminho, grinalda.

Corpo, mangas.

Costas, dianteira.

Forro, guarnições.

Renda, cambraia.

Escomilha, fumo.

Chaile, capote, mantilha.

Jóias, alfinete do peito, pulseira, leque.

Rings, ear-rings.
Pin, needle.
Thread, tape, 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.
I don't want it so tight.
I want open sleeves.
Make a pocket-hole.
The skirt must be wide.

CITY, TOWN, STREETS, &C.

Town, village, quarter, parish.
Street, laue, 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, provision shop.
Cabinetmaker's, hairdresser's.
Ironmonger's.
Boarding-house, inn, wine-shop, tavern.

Baths, hot, cold, and shower.

Annois, brincos.
Alfinete, agulha.
Linhas, fita, tesoura.
Aguilheta, dedal.
Meias, ligas, botinhas, sapatos, chinel-
las.
*Traga-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.
Abotoe-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 compridinho na cinta.
Mais curto na saia.
Está apertado de mais.
Não o quero tão justo.
Quero mangas abertas.
Faça uma abertura para a algibeira.
A saia deve ser larga.

CIDADE, VILLA, RUAS, &C.

Villa, aldeia, bairro, freguezia.
Rua, becco, travessa, praça.
Calçada, passeio, ponte, largo.
Campo, chafariz, mercado.
Caes, praia, ribeira.
Sé, igreja, capella, palacio.
O collegio, escola, o club.
Bolsa, alfândega.
Hospital, estação de policia, asylo.
Convento, fortaleza, cadeia.
Calabouço, cemiterio.
Corroio, caixa, estação postal.

Leilão, escriptorio, deposito.
Armazem, loja, loja de fazendas.
Botica, açogue.
Fabrica de pão, mercearia, fancaria.
Marcineiro, cabelleireiro.
Loja de ferragens.
Casa de pasto, hospedaria, venda, bote-
quim, ou loja de bebidas.
Banhos de agua quente, fria, e de chu-
veiro.

“Licensed to sell.”	“Habilitado.”
Ice and confectionery.	Sorvete e confeitaria.
Bottled wines, beer.	Vinhos engarrafados, cerveja.
Streets well paved, straight, clean.	Ruas, bem calçadas, alinhadas, acciadas.
Highway, road, wall.	Estrada real, caminho, muro.
Watercourse, reservoir, well.	Levada, tanque, poço.
Where is the post-office?	Onde é o correio?
At the corner of the Square.	À esquina do Largo.
Is it far from this?	É longe d'aqui?
Be kind enough to tell me the way.	Faça favor de me ensinar o caminho.
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.	Tome a primeira rua á direita, e quan- do chegar ao fim, achará uma viella que vai direito á praça.
On the other side of the river.	Da outra banda do rio.
On the left bank.	Na margem esquerda.
The church is not open.	A igreja não está aberta.
Where is the verger?	Onde está o sacristão?
Can I see the church?	Pode-se ver a igreja?
When is service?—high mass?	A que horas é a missa?—missa cantada?
I wish to see everything.	Quero ver tudo.
What street is this?	Que rua é esta?
Must I prepay letters for England by land?	Sera preciso franqueiar cartas para In- glaterra que vão por terra?
Where does this road lead to?	Onde vai ter esta estrada?
Follow this street.	Siga esta rua.
The first lane on the left.	A primeira travessa á esquerda.
At the end of this street.	No fim desta rua.
Letters must be posted before two o'clock.	As cartas devem ser lançadas na caixa antes das duas.
Is there a daily mail?	Há correio diario?
When does the mail for Lisbon close?	Quando se fecha a mala para Lisboa?
Is this letter in time?	A carta chegará a tempo?
When will it be delivered?	Quando será entregue?
Where is the general post-office?	Onde é o Correio Geral?
Which is the nearest letter-box?	Qual é a caixa que fica mais proxima?
Where do they sell stamps?	Onde vendem estampilhas?
Receipt stamps.	Sellos.
I want a dozen stamps.	Quero uma duzia.
Must I prepay this?	Devo franquear isto?
I want to prepay this.	Desejo franquear isto?
Where is the Park?	Onde é a coutada—o Passeio?
Are strangers admitted?	A entrada é franca?
Is an order required?	Sera preciso bilhete de entrada?
When is the custom-house open?	Quando estará a alfândega aberta?

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

COUSAS DE CASA.

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, kitchen,
bath-room, turret, counting-house,
[Portugal.]

Casa, quinta, portão, porta de entrada,
pateo, sala, sala grande, casa de jan-
tar, quarto, quartos de dormir, livra-
ria, escada, degraus, primeiro andar,
dispensa, armario, cozinha, quarto de
banho, torre, escriptorio, adega;

wine-store ; door, lock, key, window, window-sashes, panes, shutters.	porta, fechadura, chave, janella, vidraças, vidros, postigos.
Furniture, table, chair, easy-chair, arm-chair, wicker-chair, chair-covers, sofa, cushions.	Mobilia, mesa, cadeira, cadeira de encosto, cadeira de braços, de vime, capas, canape (ou sofá), almofadas.
Scour the floor.	Esfregne a casa.
Wash the door-steps.	— os degraus.
Dust the furniture.	Alimpe os moveis, do pó.
Sweep the rooms daily.	Varra os quartos todos os dias.
Clean the windows.	Alimpe as vidraças.
Put all in order.	Ponhe tudo em ordem.
Put that into the bag.	Metta isto no sacco.
Don't forget to go.	Não se esqueça de ir.
Don't stay long.	Não se demore muito.
You don't do that right.	Não faz isto bem feito.
Do it this way.	Faça o desta maneira.
Let it alone.	Deixe estar.
Don't do it again.	Não o faça outra vez.
Don't talk so much.	Não falle tanto.
No smoking allowed.	É prohibido o fumar.
I don't like the smell of tobacco in the house.	Não gosto do cheiro de tabaco em casa.
Tell those men not to smoke, — not to speak.	Diga a essa gente que não fume, — que não falle.
Less talk below.	Menos conversa lá em baixo.
Keep the kitchen-door shut.	Tenha a porta da cozinha fechada.
Don't let the doors bang.	Não deixe as portas bater.
Servants. A man-servant, female servant, house-servant, cook, nurse, gardener, groom, porter.	Criados ou servos. Um criado, uma criada, moço de casa, cozinheiro, ama, jardineiro, burriqueiro, guarda portão.
Wages, service, a place.	Salario, serviço, um logar.
Tools, hammer, nails, horse-shoe nails, saw, plane, axe, wedge, gimlet, file, pincers, chisel, awl, piercer.	Ferramentas, martello, pregos, cravos, serra, plaina, machado, cunha, ver-ruma, lima, torquez, escopro, sovela, furador.
Country-house, garden, kitchen-garden, <i>farm or vineyard</i> , orchard.	Quinta, jardim, horta, <i>fazenda</i> , pomar.
Gardener.	Jardineiro.
Hoe, spade.	Sacho larga, pa.
Rake, sickle, pruning-hook.	Ansinho, foice, podão.
Shears, watering-pot.	Tesoura, regador.
Tree, plant, flower, grass.	Arvore, plauta, flor, herva.
Root, branch, leaf, bud.	Raiz, ramo, folha, botão.
Bouquet or nosegay.	Ramo de flores.
Cut, dig, grow, gather.	Cortar, cavar, crescer, apanhar.

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?

CRIADOS.

Quanto pede de ordenado?
 Tem attestado do seu ultimo patião?
 Que idade tem?
 Tem servido casas Inglezas?
 Entende Inglez?

Can you wait at table, — cook, — Sabe servir á mesa, — cozinhar, —
 manage a horse? tratar de um cavallo?
 Can you wash, — get up linen? Sabe lavar roupa, — engommar?

RAILWAYS.

CAMINHOS DE FERRO.

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

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

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

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

Tunnel.

Subterraneo.

Junction.

Entroncamento.

Branch line.

Ramal.

Station.

Estação, — parada.

Buffet.

Bufete.

Necessary.

Retrete ou latrina.

Luggage.

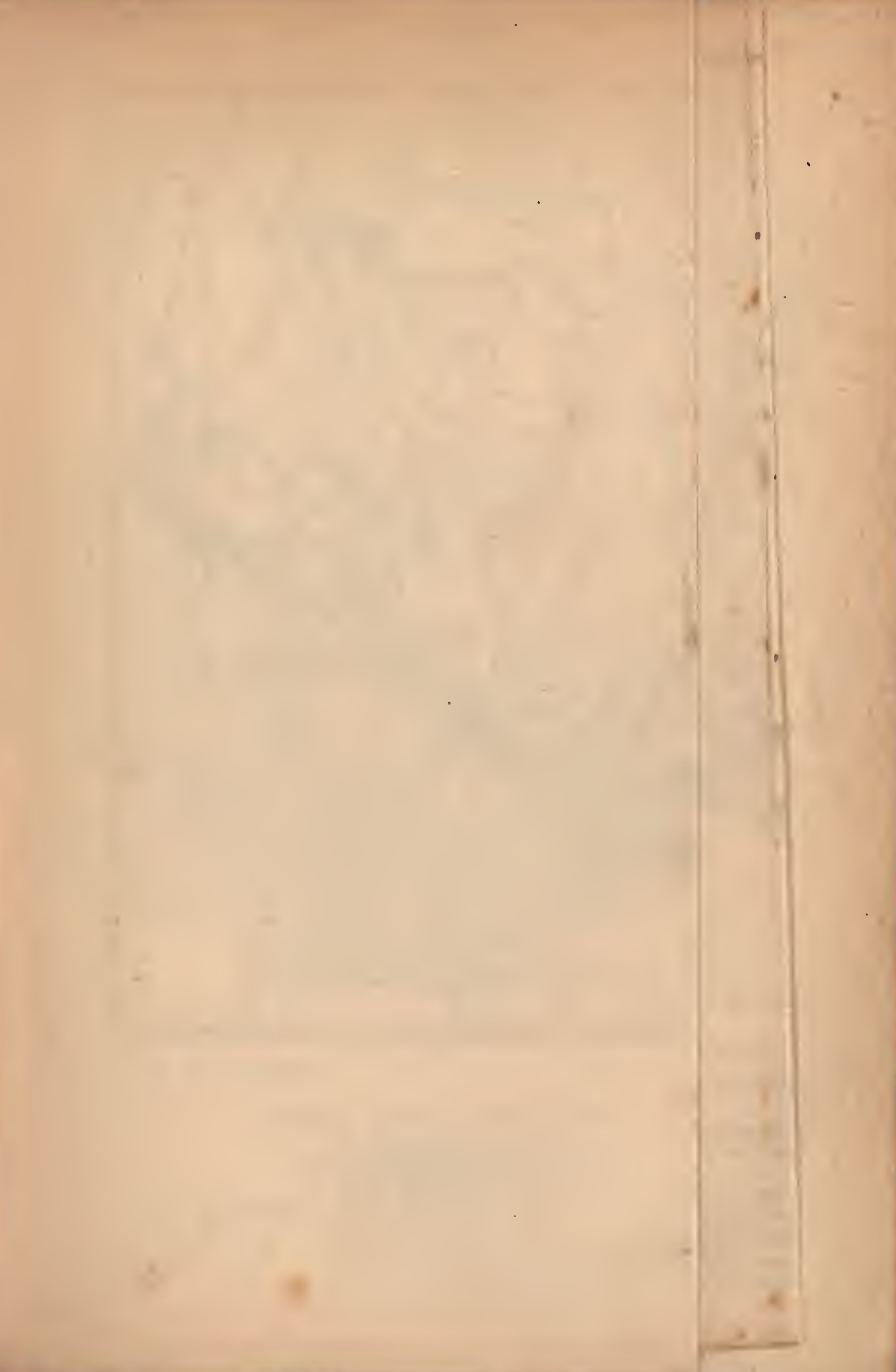
Bagagem.

How long do we stop?

De quanto é a demora?

Is there time to get out?

Terei tempo para descer?





REFERENCE TO LETTERS AND NUMBERS IN PLAN OF LISBON.

- A 1. Church and Monastery of Belem. C 2.
- B. The Marine Barracks of S. Pedro de Alcantara. D 5.
- C to D. The Aterro; an embanked walk & 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 Oporto and Badajoz Railways D 10.
- H. Rua do Alecrim, leading to the upper part of Lisbon. D 8.
- J. Praça de Luis de Camões. D 8.
- K. S. Roque. C 8.
- L. Praça and Gardens do Principe Real. C 8.

- M. English Church at the Estrella. B 7.
- N. Avenida. B. C 8.
- O. The Alfama; the most ancient part of Lisbon. D 9.
- P. Alameda and Garden of S. Pedro de Alcantara. C 8.
- 1. Royal Academy of Science. C 7.
- 2. S. Vicente de Fora. C 10.
- 3. Cathedral, Sé, Basílica de S. Maria. D 9.
- 4. Nossa Senhora da Graça. C 9.
- 5. " " da Penha da Franca. B 10.

- 6. Basílica do Coração de Jesus. C 7.
- 7. Largo do Quinteila. D 8.
- 8. Escola Polytechnica. C 8.
- 9. Carmo. C 8.
- 10. N. S. das Mercês. C 7.
- 11. English College. C 8.
- 12. São Bento, Legislative Chambers, Cortes. C 7.
- 13. Necessidades Palace. C 5-6.
- 14. Bemposta. 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. D 6.
- 22. S. Francisco, also Public Library. D 8.
- 23. Passeio da Estrella, Gardens. C 7.
- 24. Theatro de D. Maria. C 8.
- 25. Castle of St. George. D 9.

HOTELS.

- 26. Bragança. D 8.
- 27. Hotel Central. D 8.
- 28. Durand's Hotel. D 8.
- 29. Hotel Borges and Chiado (Street.) D 8.

HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN PORTUGAL.

SECTION I.—LISBON.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

PASSPORTS, AGENTS, ETC.

WHETHER announced as necessary or not, no traveller should think of leaving England without a Foreign Office passport. It costs little, is easily obtained, and saves a world of trouble and misunderstanding. Ed. Stanford, Charing Cross; Lee and Carter, 440, West Strand; Adams, 59, Fleet Street, and several other agents, will procure the document, furnished with the requisite *visés*, at a few days' notice.

For persons who visit Portugal by the land route, a passport will be chiefly useful as a proof of identity, on demanding registered letters at the Post Office, &c.; but for those journeying by sea it is an absolute necessity. Strictly speaking, it should be presented on landing, but is not always asked for. Travellers leaving the country by the Tagus must take their passport to the English Consul to be *viséd*, for which a charge of 2s. is made. They then proceed to the *Governo Civil*, near the Opera House, provided with a 1000-reis stamp, in addition to which a fee of 800 reis is exacted by the presiding official. The passport must then be called for at such time as the official may name.

English Minister at the Court of Lisbon: G. G. Petre, Esq. Secretary of Legation: Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart.

Consul: G. Brackenbury, Esq., Beco dos Apostolos, opening out of Rua das Flores.

Vice Consul: C. O'Donnell, Esq.

U.S. Minister: Hon. E. P. C. Lewis.

Consulate: 33, Rua do Ferregial do Baixo.

Chaplain: Rev. T. G. Pope, M.A.

Presbyterian Minister: Rev. R. Stewart.

Bankers: F. and H. Van Zeller, 23, Rua da Horta Secca, ground floor; agents for Messrs. Coutts, Smith, Payne and Smith, Robarts and Lubbock, Banque d'Ecosse, &c. London and Brazilian Bank, 75, Rua dos Capellistas.

Fleet Surgeon at the Royal Naval Hospital, Rua Nova de S. Francisco de Paula, Buenos Ayres, where prescrip-

[Portugal.]

tions may also be made up. There is no resident English physician or chemist.

English Church and Parsonage, adjoining the Cemetery.

All the principal offices and hotels, as well as many private houses, are connected by telephone.

Lawn Tennis, within the gates of the Tapada Real. Admission through some member of the Club.

Parcels may be transmitted to England or elsewhere through Messrs. E. Pinto Basto & Co., Agents for Wheatley & Co., 64, Caes do Sodré.

Most important objects: Cathedral, Carmo, Belem, S. Roque; views from N.S. do Monte and Garden of S. Pedro de Alcántara; Escola Polytechnica and its lower Garden; Museum (Church plate); Estrella Gardens and English Cemetery; Aqueduct; and Excursion to Cintra.

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L I S B O N.

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

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I. HOTELS (*Hospedarias*).

* *Hôtel Bragança*; a long-established and commodious house, to which the English mostly resort. Healthy situation on a height, with garden, and fine view of the river. Prices, from 2000 reis a-day upwards, not including wine or early breakfast.

* *Hôtel Central*, Praça dos Romulares, on the quay. Excellent cooking. Good baths, and a barber's shop on the ground floor. French and English spoken. Prices, from 1800 reis. Disagreeable smells from the river at low water.

* *Durand's Hotel*, Largo do Barão de Quintella, quiet and comfortable, with good cooking, but dear. Prices, from 1800 reis; early breakfast, 250; attendance, 100; wine (Collares), 300. English landlady.

Less expensive are * *Hôtel Universal*, Rua Nova do Carmo, facing the Chiado, a good bachelor's hotel; *Hôtel Alliança*, and *Hôtel Borges*, both in the Chiado; *Grande Hôtel de Lisboa*, Largo do Calhariz.

Second class :—*London Hotel*, behind the *Hôtel Central*, clean and reasonable. *American Hotel*, 3, S. Paul's Square, comfortable.

Boarding-house :—*Mrs. Coelho*, 103, Rua da Lapa, quiet, comfortable, and healthy. *Mrs. Street*, 47A, Rua do Alecrim, has a few good rooms to let, but does not provide meals

2. RESTAURANTS (*Casas de Pasto*).

Matta, 102, Carmo; * *Avenida*, at the S.W. corner of the Passeio Publico; *Club*, in the Chiado; *Tavares*, 35, Rua Larga de S. Roque; *Paris*, Rua Ivens. * *Railway Stat.*, open from 5 A.M. to 10 P.M.

3. CAFÉS.

Not much frequented in Portugal, for the reason that tea or coffee is always served at the déjeuner or luncheon.

* *Café Aurea*, 187, Rua Aurea; *Café Leão*, Rua do Principe; *Café Montanha*, Rua do Sapateiro, also a restaurant; *Café Grego*, under the *Hôtel Central*; *Café Suisso*, N.W. corner of the Rocio. Confectioners and Provision Dealers, Baltresqui, 49, Chiado; *Chabert*, 25, Rua Nova do Carmo. In all Cafés are sold liqueurs and Bavarian beer. The latter should be ordered in bottle, as the draught beer is often flat. It may be had in best condition at *Jansen's Brewery*, Rua do Alecrim, with an entrance near *Hôtel Bragança*.

Luncheon Bar at the *English Tavern*, Caes do Sodré.

Wino Shops abound in Lisbon and Oporto, where a delicious draught of country wine might be had for a few coppers; but they are most uninviting places, and a clean glass is out of the question.

4. SHOPS.

The best are in the *Rua Aurea*

Augusta, Garrett (universally known as the Chindo), and the Praça do Rocio.

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 goldsmiths will be found in the Rua Aurea, or Golden Street; the silversmiths in the Rua da Prata; the booksellers in the Rua Augusta; the clothiers in the Rua de S. Julião; the silk-mercers in the Rua da Conceição, &c.

BOOKSELLERS.—Carvalho, 73, Chiado; Ferreira, 132, Rua Aurea; Silva, in the Rocio; several others in the Rua Augusta and Chiado. Mrs. Lewtas, 26, Rua Nova do Carmo, has a good collection of English books, newspapers, tea, soap, &c.

CHEMIST.—Barral, 126, Rua Aurea (but see under *Fleet Surgeon*).

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rocchini, an Italian, Rua S. Pedro de Alcântara.

BOOTMAKERS.—Nogueira, corner of Largo do Quintella, near Durand's Hotel; Stelpflug, 27, Rua Alecrim.

FANCY GOODS.—At a shop in the Rua do Corpo Santo, under the Hôtel Central, will be found a variety of articles made at Madeira.

ENGRAVINGS, &c., at 72, Chiado.

CALDAS WARE may be bought of Mrs. Apra, Rua d' Arsenal.

GLOVES.—Cachon & Ferrier, 34 Rua Nova do Carmo.

Lisbon will be found a decidedly expensive place, whether for a short visit or a long stay. The high-class hotels are among the dearest in Europe, carriage fares are enormous, and shop prices are about 25 per cent. higher than in most Continental towns.

5. CONVEYANCES.

The **Tramway** (*Carris de ferro de Lisboa*), called generally *O Americano*, extends from S. Apolonia, the railway terminus, in the E., as far W. as Algés. 2 m. beyond Belem; N. to the Passeio Publico, Escola Polytechnica, and Aqueduct. The cars run every 10 minutes. The fare is 50 reis for an ordinary course; to Belem or Algés, 80. It is well to slate the price aloud on entering the car.

The *Carros Rippert de Lisboa* run partly on the same lines, with similar charges. Also to the Zoological Gardens, 50 reis; Lumiar, 100 reis; Cintra, 500 reis (see Rte. 9), starting from No. 42 Rocio, where tickets may be obtained for the diligence from Azambuja Stat. to Caldas da Rainha or Alcobaca (Rte. 16).

Omnibus lines innumerable.

The cabs of London or Paris are replaced in Lisbon by excellent public carriages, always drawn by two horses, on account of the steepness of the streets. They are called *Trens de praça*, and are subject to the following tariff:—

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 "
" $\frac{1}{4}$ hour after the first hour	100 "	105 "	205 "
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "	200 "	210 "	410 "

OUTSIDE THE WALLS.

(Within a radius of 10 kilometres 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; but very little redress is to be obtained in case of overcharge.

For special occasions, or when it is not convenient to take a conveyance from the stand, carriages may be hired from the Lisbon Carriage Company (by telephone or otherwise) at their office in the Largo de S. Roque, as follows:—

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

BY THE HOUR.

(Between daybreak and midnight.)

For 2 hours.. .. .	1,200 R.	1,400 "	
„ each hour following in uninterrupted sequence	300 "	400 "	
„ a $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after the first two	200 "	200 "	
Beyond the limits an extra charge is made of—			
For the first league	300 "	400 "	600 "
„ each half-league following	200 "	200 "	300 "
A carriage hired for one month costs ..	70,000 "	80,000 "	

SPECIAL SERVICE.

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

The latter charge is exorbitant, but is almost inevitable when the traveller leaves by an early train, as he cannot be certain of finding a carriage on the stand. He may, however, send his luggage by a porter (400 reis) and take the tramway (50 reis) from the Hôtel Central to the Stat.

Hydraulic Elevators (*Ascensores Mechanicos*) ascend the steep incline on either side of the Passeio Publico. The one mounts the Calçada da Gloria to the Rua de S. Pedro de Alcântara; the other leads by the Calçada do Lavra to the Campo de S. Anna and the Bull Ring. These vehicles were

made at Olten, in Switzerland. Price, ascending or descending, 20 reis. Time, 2 min. 20 sec.

6. STEAM VESSELS (*Vapores*).

From the pier facing the Hôtel Central, steam vessels run every half hour to Belem; fare, 50 reis. From the same pier to Cacilhas, on the opposite bank of the Tagus, every 40 min.; fares 50 reis.

To Aldeia-Gallega on the opposite bank (due E.), 80 reis; on Sunday, 100 reis. To Cascaes (in summer only), 600 reis; there and back, 1000 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, and thence to Seixal.

To the Islands of Cabo Verde, every month. Agents: Messrs. Graham & Co., 7, Rua dos Franqueiros.

To Sines, Lagos, Portimão, Albufeira, Faro, Olhão, Tavira, and Villa Real de Santo Antonio, on the 1st and 16th of every month. Agents: Messrs. Centeno & Co., 5, Largo dos Torneiros.

7. 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. The cheaper ones, however, should be avoided, as well as those which are moored too near the bank. The best is the "Deosa dos Mares."

The natural warm baths of the *Alcaçarias* in the Rua do Terreiro do Trigo 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 *Arsenal da Marinha*, near the Largo de S. Paulo, under the direction of the talented Dr. Agostinho Vicente Lourenço, are of wonderful efficacy for the treatment of gout, rheumatic pains,

neuralgia, &c. There are 4 springs, with an average temperature of 91° Fahr. The establishments for artificial baths are (1) Rua Nova de S. Domingos, near the church of that saint. (2) Poço do Borratem. (3) On the ground floor of the Hôtel Central.

8. POST OFFICE (*Correio*).

Letters for England should be posted before 5 P.M., and are delivered about 10 A.M. Red pillars for the reception of letters are conspicuously placed in all frequented thoroughfares. Head Office: Praça do Commercio.

Branch Telegraph Office: Largo do Calhariz, 2 min. W. of the Chiado. A new post and telegraph office is in course of erection on the quay, W. of the Caes do Sodré.

9. SITUATION AND HISTORY OF LISBON.

Lisbon, which, for beauty of situation as approached from the sea, ranks perhaps third among European cities—Constantinople and Naples alone excelling it—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.

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, fixing the date, with marvellous exactness, at the year A.C. 3259. Others have been content with claiming 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 Diu*. 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 Suevi, 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 Affonso 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 Affonso 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 Hereulano, the Portuguese Macaulay (vol. i. pp. 375-379). Affonso'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 ft., 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 Pisan 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 Alcaacer-quivir.

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 bare 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.

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 1069, 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 1699 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 Renumur'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 motion 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, 1807, and 1858.

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 little more than three centuries before 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 heedless boys, and they came in so pitiable a condition as literally to excite compassion and charity; foot-sore, bemired 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. Then 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 Nov. 1861, more lamented than any sovereign who ever filled the throne. 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 Fora, the tomb of his fathers. 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. The high cultivation of his mind, his great intelligence, and his known interest in everything which could promote his country's welfare, earned for him general affection and esteem. The country, however, had not only to mourn the loss of Dom Pedro V., but also that of his two brothers, Dom Fernando and Dom João, all three having died within the short space of two months, at the respective ages at 16, 18, and 24 years. Dom Luis I. succeeded on the 11th Nov. 1861.

10. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Recent alterations and improvements have rendered the older maps of Lisbon obsolete, and there exists at present no good plan of the city. The best is the *Planta de Lisboa*, accompanied by a useful little Street-directory in English, French and Portuguese; but the map itself is unwieldy, and arranged on a troublesome method. The immense space covered by the city from E. to W. has no doubt rendered it difficult to produce a map which shall be at once clear in detail and portable in form.

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 m. The general absence of leading thoroughfares 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 streets. Take as examples, *Travessa do Recolhimento de Lazaro Leitão*, *Travessa do Abaracamento da Cruz do Taboado*, *Travessa da Porta do Carro do Hospital Real de São José*, &c. Several important streets also have a popular as well as an official name, the latter of which is printed at the corner, but never employed by the inhabitants; as, for example, the *Chiado*, officially *Rua Garrett*. Street numbers run high in Lisbon, as not only the doors, but even the windows on the ground floor are numbered; and the rapidity with which the figures mount up, in passing from shop to shop, is astonishing.

The English traveller will be struck with the shrillness and variety of the street noises in this city; with the absence of a continuous gutter along the eaves of the roofs to carry off the rain; and with a peculiar custom of indicating by a white cross on the door the dwelling of the *sage femme*.

Lisbon is divided into four districts (*bairros*), with a population of 243,010. 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 Fora*, *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* (Black Horse Square), the *Alfândega*, and the *Arsenal*, with the block of regularly-built streets to the N., the *Rocio*, *Theatro D. Maria*, *Praça da Figueira*, and *Avenida*. 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 *Biblioteca Nacional*, the Carmo, the Chiado (the most fashionable street), N. S. de Loreto (the most fashionable church), some of the principal hotels, the Opera, 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 towers and convent, and the Ajuda Palace, form the fourth 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 Alfândega, and the streets at right angles thereto extending to the Praça de D. Pedro. The Avenida, or Passeio Publico, forms a delightful drive of about a mile in a straight direction N., up a moderate incline. 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. Apolonia to Alcântara and Belem, E. to W., and from the Black Horse Square to the Praça de D. Pedro IV., and thence N. by the Avenida to the road leading to S. Sebastião da Pedreira and Bemfica. But the finest drive is the Aterro da Boa Vista, a long straight road on the banks of the Tagus. It commences at the Caes do Sodré and is carried on to Alcântara and Belem. Like most other streets in Lisbon, it is however so abominably paved, that little enjoyment is to be derived from it, except in the tramway. Beyond Belem, where the paving ceases, the road becomes charming, and forms a pleasant route to Cintra, viâ Collares. (Rte. S.)

A pleasant but hilly drive begins at the Calçada da Tapada, and leads through park-like grounds, passing the Observatory, to the palace of the Ajuda. Just within the gates is a lawn-tennis ground.

Lisbon has undergone many a change for the better since the poet wrote:—

'Whoso entereth within this town,
That, sheening far, celestial seems to be,
Disconsolate will wander up and down
Mild many things unsightly to strange ee.'

The beggars are fewer, 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 looking city that he has seen. The streets are daily swept and watered, are lighted with gas, and, thanks to the well-arranged system of police, 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 (Fabr.).

	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, but 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 February, both inclusive; the spring embraces March and April; summer the five 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; the building 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 subsidised by Government in 66007. annually.

Theatro de D. Maria II. occupies the N. end of the Rocio, and was erected in 1847, from the designs of Signor Lodi; it is smaller but more richly decorated than the São Carlos. High class drama and comedy.

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 is frequented by the best society, and is the only well-ventilated theatre in Lisbon. Opera burlesque.

Gymnasio. A small theatre, in the same street, opened in Nov. 1852, and much frequented. Performances: short farces and vaudevilles, played by the best actors in Lisbon.

Theatro do Principe Real. In the Rua Nova da Palma. Sensational dramas.

Theatro dos Recreios, at the S.W. corner of the Passeio Publico. Adjacent is the **Colyseu dos Recreios**, a spacious building, for equestrian performances.

There are also several theatres of the second class, where national characteristics may be studied. Such are the **Chalet**, Rua dos Condes; **D. Fernando**, Rua do Olival; and the **Chalet Dramatico**, Rua do Sol ao Rato.

Circo dos Tonros, 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 is of course 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*. 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 position of seats. 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.

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 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. Dexterously 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 forcado*. 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 hornballs, 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 (end of E. arcade), and at some of the cafés. Many daily papers are published in Lisbon: the principal are the *Diario do Governo*, the *Revolução de Setembro*, the *Nação*, *Jornal do Commercio*, *Diario de Noticias*, *Diario Popular*, *Diario Illustrado*, *Jornal da Noite*, *Economista*, *Commercio de Portugal*, *Correio da Manhã*, and *Correio da Noite*.

The *Gremio Literario* is in the Rua Ivens. 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. The *Club Portuguez* is chiefly commercial. There is an English Sailor's Reading-room near the Largo de S. Paulo.

14. LIBRARIES.

Bibliotheca Nacional. This library, founded in 1796, is established in 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 conventual rooms, still it is remarkably quiet and comfortable, and the simplicity of the arrangements for obtaining books is most praiseworthy. The collection contains about 200,000 volumes, in all languages. Among its curiosities, we may mention: a very valuable collection of 38,200 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 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 Northumberland's castles, houses, &c., painted on the front edges. It was presented by that nobleman, in 1793, to the monks of Alco-

baça. Here also is an excellently preserved *Bible, printed by Gutenberg, of which only 14 copies remain. One of them lately fetched 6000*l.* (Open 12 to 4 and 7 to 9.) In the same building is the *Bibliotheca da Academia das Bellas Artes*, comprising 12,000 volumes on works of art, many of them illustrated with valuable plates.

Bibliotheca da Academia. In the suppressed convent of the *Ordem Terceira da Penitencia*, Rua do Arco á Jesus. 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, and is used for the meetings of the Academy. 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 century, and which has lately been reproduced by chromo-lithography. Entrance on week-days from 10 till 3.

Arquivo da Torre do Tombo or Arquivo Nacional. In the suppressed Convent of S. Bento, where the Cortes or Legislative Chambers hold their sessions. In the Largo fronting it is a statue of José Estevão de Magalhães, the great parliamentary orator. After passing the vestibule of the grand entrance, apply at the first door to the right for permission to view, which will be readily granted by the officials. 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.

Bibliotheca da Ajuda, adjoining the palace of that name. It contains a valuable collection of books and MSS., which may be inspected by courteous permission of the librarian. The best way to gain admittance is to go at about 11 o'clock to the Ajuda Palace, ask no questions of anybody, and knock (vigorously) at the first door on the right immediately inside the E. portico, over which door is inscribed "Bibliotheca." Then send in your card, and having seen the books, beg the librarian to open for you the **Gabinete Numismatico**, of which he keeps the keys. Here is a very precious *column of alabaster vertically streaked with two semi-transparent bands of white (*alabastro agalato*). It was found at Herculaneum, and presented to D. João VI. by Pius VII. In the same cabinet are some beautifully wrought cups and ornaments, and a large nugget of Brazilian gold. The chief object of interest in the library itself is the "Symicta Lusitana," 220 vols. of copies from the Vatican, made by the brothers Assemani, at the expense of D. João V.

15. MUSEUMS.

Museu Nacional de Bellas Artes.—In the Palace of the Marquis of Pombal.

Adm. 11 to 4; on Sunday free; on Thursday, 200 reis. In the entrance hall are some scraps of mosaic pavement and other Roman relics, chiefly found near Setubal. *Room on right*:—Model of S. John's Chapel at S. Roque; Winged boy on tip-toe (*Bertolini*); various casts. *Room on left*:—Architectural casts; pulpit and tomb at S. Cruz, Coimbra, and fine relief of Virgin and Child over a door in the cathedral—best studied here; tomb of infant prince and princess (Tours); remarkable series of six small *Italian reliefs: Annunciation, Salutation, Nativity, Adoration, Circumcision, and Flight (original in private possession at Lisbon); curious small Assumption and Entombment in white alabaster; shields and helmets. *Inner Room*:—Royal carriages, horse trappings, and sedan chair. On the first floor is the

Picturo Gallery, originally formed at the Academy of Fine Arts in S. Francisco in 1836, from the stock of various convents suppressed three years previously. Since that time the gallery has been enriched by the private munificence of D. Fernando, and owes much to the zeal and taste of the late Marquis of Souza Holstein. Catalogue 200 reis. (Room c.) *Vieira Lusitano* (1699–1783), Virgin and Child, with Saints. *Sir Thomas Lawrence* (attrib.), *The Seducer*. (Room d.) *A. van Ostade*, *Dance of Peasants*. *Rubens*, small sketch for the *Andromeda* of the Madrid Gallery. (Room e.) *Venetian School*, *Page teaching Child to walk*. (Room f.) *Triptych, German School*, *Virgin and Child, with John B. and John Evangelist*. On wings, *Christopher and Sebastian*. *School of Cranach*, *Daughter of Herodias*. (Room g.) **Umbrian School*, *Elijah raising to life three children*. **Florentine School*, *Virgin and Child* (misnamed *Perugino*). *School of Dürer* (on wood), *S. Jerome*. *School of Holbein*, *Virgin and Child*. *Flemish School*, *Betrayal, Agony, Judgment Hall, and Annunciation* (painted on both sides), from a convent at Setubal. *Florentine* portrait of man in black cap and cloak. (Room n.) *Disputation in the Temple*. This picture, with several others which hang

near it, representing the Flight into Egypt, the Circumcision, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Presentation in the Temple, were formerly attributed to the great Portuguese myth, Gran Vasco, whose name the present director has very wisely expunged from the catalogue. They are of no great merit, and appear to belong to the German School of the 16th cent. This gallery also possesses a large painting of the School of Rubens, representing Christ triumphing over Death.

Several of the picture-rooms contain handsome cabinets of inlaid wood, ivory, and tortoiseshell.

The remaining rooms, lettered k. to o., contain a few vases from Troya, and various objects in ivory, glass, ornamental wood, crockery, and the precious metals; but the most valuable and interesting part of the museum is its almost unrivalled collection of *church vestments and sacred vessels. In Room x. is a large monstrance of silver-gilt, richly jewelled; a little tabernacle, opening as a triptych, with the Crucifixion in the centre, and SS. Peter and Paul on the doors, which was made in India for Vasco da Gama, and brought back on his return; several most beautiful caskets, some of which were exhibited at South Kensington in 1881, and copied by permission of the authorities in Lisbon; and two exquisite *reliefs in white marble of the Virgin and Children, enclosed in coloured wreaths of Robbia ware—these last from the Convent of Madre de Dios.

Museu de Historia Natural, attached to the Escola Polytechnica (§ 28). Admission free on Thursday, 10 to 3. On the ground floor is a well-arranged collection of fossils, minerals, crystals, &c. On the first floor are stuffed birds, admirably selected specimens in all branches of zoology, and a remarkably rich cabinet of shells. The collections from the Portuguese possessions in Africa are of great interest and importance, especially those of birds and fishes, and the extensive herbaria. More than 20,000*l.* have been expended upon this museum.

Museu Anthropologico e Galeria do Geologia, attached to the Royal Aca-

demy of Science, 113, Rua Arco 6 Jesus, contains extensive collections illustrative of anthropology and archæology, with numerous geological and mineralogical specimens of great interest, admirably arranged in several large rooms on the second floor. The museum is under the charge of Senhor Delgado, head of the Commission of the Geological Survey, whose assistant speaks English.

Museu do Archeologia, most appropriately established in the ruined church of the *Carmo, a beautiful building of middle-pointed date, with a fine W. doorway. The nave has lost its roof; but the apsidal chancel, flanked on each side by two chapels, is well preserved. Within these buildings, or scattered about the nave and aisles, are various curiosities, comprising 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; a stone crucifix of A.D. 600; a rude effigy of Affonso Henriques; models, flint implements, and azulejos; with a mummy and other objects from Peru. Admission daily, except on Sunday, 100 reis.

Museu Militar; see *Arsenal* (§ 27).

Museu Colonial, containing curiosities from Brazil and Africa, arranged on the 3rd floor of the Marine Arsenal (W. of Black Horse Square), may be visited on any week-day from 10 to 3. Fee, 100 reis. (See Belem.)

Private Galleries.—The Visconde de Daupias (41, Rua S. Antonio, half-way to Belem) has an extensive collection of paintings, chiefly of the modern French School, which may be seen on requesting permission at the door. A room devoted to ancient pictures contains some valuable Dutch works, and two good examples of the school of *Bassano*. The best of the modern specimens is a *Girl's head by *Greuze*, with its original drawing. There is also a well modelled head in *rosso*

antico, a handsome round table of inlaid marbles, two columns of *breccia di Serravezza*, and an old English toilette service in silver-gilt of curious workmanship.

The Duke of Palmella (near the Largo do Rato) has a good picture attributed to *Gran Vasco*, and a series by *Kaulbach* — “*Las Mulheres de Goethe*.”

The Conde de Magalhães (Rua S. José) possesses a fine *Turner*.

16. CHURCHES.

The churches of Lisbon are uniformly spacious, handsome, and well cared for; but are not, as a rule, very interesting. They are often built of a cretaceous marble from the quarries of Peropinho and Extremoz, which appears white in the rough, but takes a pinky hue when polished. The pavement is always boarded, for the reason that, until quite lately, neither chairs nor benches were provided for the worshippers, and women were driven into the position of “squatters” on the floor—a custom which lingers yet in many a church of the provinces. There are no aisles, and, therefore, no columns; but the side chapels are separated from the nave by a continuous railing, which is sometimes returned at the E. extremities to enclose the chancel. The altars are only remarkable for their lavish decoration in gilded wood, of which the church of S. Catharina, 5 min. W. of the Chiado, affords a characteristic example. The chapel of the Sacrament, in France or Italy the very centre of all devotion, is here most unaccountably railed off, locked, and curtained. The churches are generally closed an hour or two before mid-day, and, with very few exceptions, are not opened again in the afternoon.

The chimes (*carrilhão*) here and at Oporto are somewhat monotonous. The best are those of the *Conceição Velha*. (See below.)

The traveller will, no doubt, be struck with the apparent scarcity of priests in the streets of Lisbon, a peculiarity which arises simply from their custom of dressing in public very much like laymen.

[Portugal.]

The following twelve churches, together with the cathedral, all lying in the E. division of the city, may be conveniently visited in the order in which they are described, starting from the Hôtel Central, a short distance E. of which is the

Dominican Convent and College, in the Largo do Corpo Santo, 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. It was founded in 1641 by Frei Domingos do Rosario, an ecclesiastic of some importance in his day, who was twice employed on a diplomatic mission to France, twice on a like errand to Italy, and was sent to England to negotiate the marriage between Charles II. and Catharine of Portugal. He was afterwards nominated bishop of Coimbra, but died before he could take possession of his see. Out of courtesy to the English, the Portuguese Government has left this convent undisturbed.

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 but tasteless façade.

S. Maria Magdalena, at the foot of the W. ascent to the cathedral, has a doorway in the same style. In a street to the N.W., nearly opposite, some Roman inscriptions have been built into the wall.

S. Antonio da Sê. A modern church just below the cathedral, erected on the site of the stable in which, like S. Ignatius Loyola, the saint is said to have been born, of poor parents, in 1195. Admitted Canon Regular of S. Augustine at the age of 15, he was transferred to S. Cruz at Coimbra. Influenced by the arrival of the relics of the five Franciscan martyrs of Morocco, brought

over by the Infante D. 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.

The *Cathedral, Sé, or *Basilica de Santa Maria*, a moderate-sized building, with two low western towers, situated on an elevation in the eastern part of the city, below the castle of S. George, is still, in spite of modern disfigurements, by far the most interesting ch. in Lisbon, as Belem is certainly the most curious, and the ruined Carmo the most picturesque. It was rebuilt on the site of an earlier edifice by Affonso Henriques, who appointed an English ecclesiastic, Gilbert, one of the crusaders engaged in the siege, first bishop of its see. 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 Onrem 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 the 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, and are introduced in the city arms at the stem and at the stern of a ship. 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.

As seen from without, the shafts of the openings in the twin W. towers, the windows of the tall ruined transept, and the round W. doorway, are fine relics of the ancient building. Within, there is a good pointed doorway, richly moulded, leading into a dark closed chapel under the N. tower. The choir is surrounded with chapels of good transition work, having pointed arches and engaged handed shafts. Of the Cloister, entered from the N.E. angle of the ch., only two sides remain, lighted by double early-pointed windows, each surmounted by a circlet, with billet, zigzag, or dog-tooth moulding. The corbels, supported on interrupted shafts, which run into the wall, are very effective. At the extremity of the E. side a door leads into a courtyard, originally part of the cloister, where, on the l., may be seen the two wretched ravens in a dirty, ill-kept cage.

The remainder of this fine building has been most barbarously modernized; and the result in this case is more than usually offensive, because the intention has evidently been, notably in the treatment of the clerestory, not so much to destroy the original Romanesque, as to improve upon it in its own style. At the base of the piers are finely-marked pink slabs from Peropinheiro, wherein the marine formation of the marble may be well observed.

S. Engrazia. Near the railway stat. 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 Eugracia" is a Lisbon proverb. 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. Thereupon 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. No part of it has ever been used for divine service.

S. Vicente de Fora, so called from its having been built outside the walls of the Saracen city, the spot where the Portuguese under Alfonso 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, and it suffered considerably in the great earthquake. This is the church which forms so conspicuous an object from the river, rising above the cathedral. The west front is 100 feet in breadth by 97 in height; to the summit of the tower, 147; the interior 222 by 82. The coffered barrel roof is of admirable workmanship, and the church itself substantial and solid, but the internal fittings are for the most part tawdry, and the baldacchino over the high altar is a miserable erection of plaster and painted wood. 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, from D. João IV. to the late King Fernando. The unfortunate D. Alfonso 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. On the opposite

side lies the Duke of Saldanha. There is something peculiarly striking in this sombre mortuary chapel. The dull faint light which gleams through the coloured glass windows, and is dimly reflected on the marble floor, adds to the natural solemnity of the place. Entrance is obtained by application to the sacristan, who will also show, in another closed chapel, 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.

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. It was rebuilt in 1556, and almost utterly destroyed by the great earthquake. The terrace commands a fine view of the city. The remains of Alfonso d'Albuquerque, in some respects the greatest man Portugal ever produced, rest, without any tombstone, in the *Casa do Capitulo*. 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.

Higher up towards the N. is the ch. of

N. S. do Monte, also Augustinian, originally built in 1243, but ruined by the earthquake. It contains a *Presepio*, or Holy Manger, with numerous figures, and the chair of S.

Gens, first bishop of Lisbon, in which women, having painfully climbed the hill, are accustomed to seat themselves before confinement. The ch., however, is chiefly worth visiting for the sake of the grand *view of Lisbon, which the terrace in front of it commands. In the front distance stand the elongated domo and twin turrets of the *Coração de Jesus*, at the Estrella; a little to the r. beyond them is the *Ajuda palace*, and to the l., more in the foreground, rise the ruins of the *Carmo*. Below this to the r. is seen the top of the column in the *Rocio*, but the *Praça* itself, and the *Avenida*, which forms a prolongation of it, are hidden in a trough between the hills. Close in front, beyond an extensive Hospital, is the red polygonal *Bull-ring*. To the left stands the ch. of *N.S. da Graça*, while the *Castello de S. Jorge* beyond it hides the Cathedral. Below the dome of the *Coração* rise the terraces of the *Alcântara Gardens*, and on the same level to the r. are the *Escola polytechnica*, the *Botanical Gardens*, and the domes of the *Observatory*. The large building in the distance to the r. is the *Penitentiary*, near which, scarcely discernible among the trees, are the *Zoological Gardens*. [Due N., a mile distant, stands the ch. of

N.S. da Penha da França, held in special veneration by sailors, and abounding with their exvotos. In the sacristy is a huge black lizard, the subject of a senseless and utterly uninteresting legend. A visit to this ch. is not included in the present round. It was named after a ch. near the convent of *Las Batuecas*, in the province of *Leon*. (See 'Handbook for Spain,' Rte. 59.) It affords a glimpse of the *Cintra rock* to the W., and overlooks a long stretch of the *Tagus* to the E.]

S. Domingos, near the N.E. angle of the *Rocio*, 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*. In each transept are four handsome columns of *Peropinho* marble, and four at the high altar of grey marble from *Extremoz*. The remaining columns and pilasters are not entire.

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 on the site of the camp of the Crusaders, to serve as a resting-place for the remains of those who fell. The present church is quite modern.

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. As a reminiscence of Italy, the gradino (shelf) of the altars, and the little pilasters of the rails, are of *broccatello di Spagna*, a favourite marble in Rome, but seldom found in Portugal.

About 300 yds. N. of *N. S. de Loreto* stands the church of *S. Roque*, of very plain exterior, but containing the famous *chapel of *S. John Baptist*, dedicated by *D. João V.* to the honour of his patron Saint. It was originally erected in Rome, and having been blessed by the Pope, who said mass in it, it was taken to pieces, packed up, and sent to Lisbon, for re-erection in the place where it now stands. This chapel is one of the necessary sights of Lisbon, and will afford the traveller a pleasing remembrance of Italy; but it should be observed that a most exaggerated notion is here entertained of its value and importance. It is said to have cost no less than a million sterling—a statement which it is impossible to accept, even allowing an extravagant margin for expenses of carriage. The three mosaics, representing the *Annunciation*, *Baptism*, and *Descent of the Holy Spirit*, are admirable; the silver gilt candelabrum is massive and handsome; the altar, approached by steps of porphyry and fine granite, has a

frontal of lapis lazuli edged with amethyst, and *gradini* (shelves) of rosso antico and red jasper; the eight columns are covered with thin strips of lapis lazuli, and their bronze capitals heavily gilded. But the marbles which line the walls are by no means of a rare or costly kind, and the chapel is surpassed in splendour by many a similar shrine in Rome. The Portuguese, however, believe it to be the finest piece of ornamental architecture in the world, and it is at all times jealously guarded from the public gaze. For admission, should the church be open, apply in the sacristy; otherwise, at the door of the Santa Casa, on the right of the entrance (100 reis). The latter course is to be preferred, as the custodian will not draw the curtain properly unless the church be empty, lest a glimpse of the precious marbles should be had for nothing; and a good light is essential. The chapel is only open to the public twice a year—on S. John Baptist's day (24 June), and for a Requiem Mass on Founder's day, 13 Dec. Unfortunately, the beautiful white marble reliefs of the Salutation and Preaching in the Wilderness are too high up to be seen without the aid of a ladder, even on the brightest day. In the chapel next to the sacristy, among other good ancient marbles, mixed up with miserable imitations, are some slabs of handsome *alabastro a pecorella* (red and fleecy white). Under the left pulpit is a long inscription to the memory of Francis Trejean, an Englishman, who, after suffering 28 years' imprisonment in England for his attachment to the Roman Catholic faith, died in Lisbon in 1608. From this pulpit Fr. Xavier preached.

The churches on the W. side of the city are less numerous. A street running W. from S. Roque leads to the

English College, founded by Dom Pedro Continho in 1624 for the education of lads intended for the priesthood, and now containing about 40 students, aged from 12 to 25. They wear a short red stole of peculiar form hanging down behind, and supposed to represent the oar of S. Peter. Besides the chapel, dedicated to S. Peter and

S. Paul, the college possesses a library, a cabinet of natural philosophy, and an observatory—the latter commanding a fine view.

5 min. W. of the Chiado, in the Rua Formosa, is the little church of **N. S. das Mercês**, the burial-place of Pombal.

Basilica do Coração do Jesus, commonly called the *Estrella*. The most conspicuous of the churches of Lisbon, easily recognized by its cone-shaped dome. It was erected 1779-1796 by D. Maria I., in fulfilment of a vow on condition of her bearing an heir to the throne. It is said to have cost, with the monastery, a million and a half sterling; but the strange passion for high figures in this country, as evinced by the coinage and the numbering of windows in the streets, has probably led Portuguese chroniclers to multiply original estimates at the very least by ten. The front is over-ornamented with large statues of saints, but the interior is handsome. At the high altar, and at each chapel of the transept, are two huge monoliths of Peropinho marble. The church contains a monument of the royal foundress, who died at Rio de Janeiro in 1816, having been insane for 24 years. Another sarcophagus contains the body of the queen's confessor. For a fine view of Lisbon the dome should be ascended (500 reis). Four provinces are said to be visible from the summit on a clear day.

São José, commonly called the **Memoria**, at Belem, deserves notice, not so much from the building itself as from the circumstances which led to its erection. Its small dome is seen to the l. on ascending the Calçada de Ajuda.

On the night of the 3rd of Sep., 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. Even Pombal himself has been accused of having instigated it. Those interested in the question may consult the following works:—‘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. The first stone of the *Memoria* was laid by Dom José on the 3rd of Sep., 1760, two years after the event which it was intended to commemorate.

***Church and Monastery of Belem.**

This 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 Potassi, an Italian. The works were carried out 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. Manoel 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 N. 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. The tower fell in 1878, while under repair, and buried eight persons. The church is entered on the S. side under a rich porch, “wholly in the style of the early years of the 16th centy., and as elaborate an example of the exuberant ornamentation of that age as can be found in the Peninsula.”—*Fergusson*. It contains more than 30 statues. In the centre of the double doorway stands 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 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 the choir at the door of the Casa Pia outside the W. doorway (100 reis). The stalls are most delicately carved in the finest Brazil wood (see Rte. 8), with exquisite Arabesque tracery. The organ, once the finest in the country, is now in ruins, the chief part of it having been stolen. To reach the Coro,

the traveller must pass through the elaborate cloisters, whose arches are wrought in a manner more befitting some fantastic grotto in a pleasure-garden than the solemn court of a monastery. They now serve as a covered playground for 500 orphan boys, educated in the convent buildings. Returning to the ch., the carved pulpits should be noticed, at the entrance to the Renaissance chancel. The transepts project almost imperceptibly from the walls of the nave, but are prolonged N. and S. into a large chapel. On the N. are the tombs of D. Manoel and his Queen Maria; on the S. those of D. João III. and his Queen Catharina. 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 cenotaph, containing the remains 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.

In this church also were interred, in 1880, the remains of Camoens and of Vasco da Gama.

Belem is the last struggle of Gothic against Renaissance art in Portugal, and possesses a peculiar 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, in spite of his regrets over the impurity of their style.

For a notice of the adjoining Casa Pia, see § 24.

The building W. of the ruined tower is being fitted up as an Industrial Museum, to which will hereafter be removed the objects now exhibited in the Colonial Museum at the Arsenal.

17. 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 Alcântara. In this palace died D. Maria II.; D. Pedro V.; his brother (D. Fernando); and his wife, Queen Estephania.

The building itself has no architectural pretensions, but it commands a fine view of the river and the Outra Banda. The gardens are prettily laid out, and contain an extensive collection of flowering shrubs and trees, fountains, aviaries, &c. 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 place 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 Alcântara, 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 ch. 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, and, upon the suppression of the latter, the two buildings were merged in one. The palace is now the residence of D. Augusto, the king's brother. Among the pictures, chiefly of little value, is a signed *Holbein*, *Virgin and Child.

Palace of the Ajuda: the most conspicuous building which is seen on coming up the Tagus; built of white marble, on the summit of a hill above the suburb of Belem. A broad road, the Calçada de 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, 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 principal saloon on the E. side is called the Sala de Tochn. 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 de Beija-mãos, where the sovereign holds his levées. There is another hall, the *Sala dos Marmores*, handsomely adorned with marble. The pictures, accessible to the visitor, are of no value; but in the private apartments of the queen is a small Virgin and Child, assigned to *Perugino*. The most interesting part of this building is, however, the library (§ 14).

Quinta de Baixo, at 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, and is now the residence of the Prince and Princess Royal. 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.

Bomposta, 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. The English arms are cut in stone over the door. 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 for a military school.

Legislative Chambers—Cortes. Since 1834 the sittings have been held in the extinct convent of São Bento. See p. 14. Strangers are admitted to the gallery by a member's order, or by sending in a card to the President.

18. 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 6 m. 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 stone 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 four 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 Veneris*, 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 semi-circular 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 Alcántara, 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 Principe Real*, the other near the *Terreiro do Trigo*.

19. PUBLIC SQUARES (*Praças: Largas*).

Praça do Comercio; 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 Columnas*, 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: 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, Supreme Tribunal, and the Public Debt Department; on the W. side, the Public Works Office, *Post and Telegraph Office*, Treasury, and War Office. 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 Condestaval 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. 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, intended 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. 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. The handsome lamp-posts which adorn this square were originally made for the *Place de la Concorde* in Paris.

Praça de D. Pedro IV., more frequently called the **Rocio**, a fine open oblong quadrangle, paved with dark and light-coloured stones, in alternate wavy bands, to give the effect of parallel ridges. At the N. end is the theatre of Dona Maria Segunda; on the N.W. the Largo do Camões, leading to the Avenida; 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 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

Davioud, 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. 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 of the Camara Municipal, or **Town Hall**. In the centre of the Largo is the Pelourinho, a curious spirally twisted marble column, carved out of a single block, and surmounted by a sphere. 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 Alecrim. 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. In the centre is a statue of the Duque de Terceira.

Praça de D. Luiz, a little further W., adorned with a statue of General Marquez de Sá da Bandeira, erected by public subscription in 1884. The two effective reliefs, scarcely more than scratched on the white marble, represent the loss of the hero's arm on the heights of Bandeira (see Oporto), and his landing near Mindello with D. Pedro in 1832 (Rte. 23). The sculptor

was the Italian Ciniselli, who died in 1883.

Largo do S. Paulo, fronting the ch. of the same name; it is planted with trees, and has a large fountain in the centre, and an Artesian well.

Largo do Rato, chiefly noticeable for the palace of the Conde da Praia e de Monforte, one of the largest in Lisbon.

Campo de Santa Anna. A large, irregular, gravelled square, having at its S. end the Circo dos Touros.

Campo de S. Clara, on high ground to the E. of San Vicente, with a fine view over the river. Every Tuesday the Campo is covered with rows of stalls, when articles of the most varied description are offered for sale. This *Feira da Ladra*, or Rag Fair, is worth visiting; a rare book may occasionally be picked up here. 'Patience' and bargaining are necessary.

Praça de Luis de Camões, at the W. end of the Chiado. It contains a pretty garden, and has in the centre a bronze statue of the poet Camões, upon a pedestal surrounded by eight smaller figures of the discoverers and *Conquistadores* sung by the poet in his *Lusiad*. The **Largo do Carmo**, N. of the Chiado (see §. 15), has the best fountain in Lisbon.

Praça do Principe Real, on a height beyond the gardens of S. Pedro de Alcântara, with trees and a fountain, stands on the site of the famous Basilica de Lisboa, destroyed by the earthquake.

Praça de D. Fernando, pleasantly situated on the quay at Belem, just below the gardens of the royal Quinta de Baixo. A band plays here on Sunday afternoon.

20. PUBLIC GARDENS AND PROMENADES.

The **Avenida**, recently much enlarged, extends N. from the Theatro D. Maria in the Rocio for nearly a mile. It is flanked by handsome houses, and bordered with shrubs and ornamental water. The two marble figures in the miniature lakes typify the rivers Tagus

and Douro. The promenade is well supplied with benches, and, although from its recent construction destitute of shade, affords by far the pleasantest half hour's walk in Lisbon. At its lower end a somewhat tasteless Obelisk, 100 ft. high, set on a series of plinths, has been raised in memory of the Portuguese Revolution, Dec. 1, 1640. This spot is officially named *Praça dos Restauradores*.

Jardim de São Pedro d'Alcântara, connected with the latter by the hydraulic lift. A small but pretty garden, adorned with busts of Portuguese and Roman worthies. It is charmingly laid out and full of beautiful flowers. It has the advantage also of commanding an admirable *view. Far away to the rt., across the river, on the edge of a gradual slope and a precipice, is seen *Palmella*. Below in the same direction are the short twin towers of the *Cathedral*, and behind them the imposing mass of *Castello de S. Jorge*. To the l. of this stand the two pinnacles of *S. Vicente*, then *N. S. de Graça*, while immediately in front rises *N. S. de Monte*. In the valley on the rt. the top of a column marks the site of the *Rocio*, whence the *Avenida* leads N. almost as far as the conspicuous *Penitentiary*. In front, beyond the *Passeio*, the *Ascensor Mechanico* may be seen mounting the hill in curved lines towards the bull-ring, to the extreme l. of which stands the ch. of *Penha de França*. Close at hand to the N. we discern the 5 cylindrical turrets of the *Observatory* in the *Jardim Botanico*.

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 on the S.E. a peep of the city is obtained from between the trees.

Jardim Botânico, attached to the Escola Polytechnica. Open in the afternoon until sunset. The upper part of the enclosure is formally laid out as a botanical garden; the lower part, on a slope, is a labyrinth of delicious paths, which wind among semi-tropical flowering shrubs. Between the two stands the admirably conducted **Observatory** of the Infante D. Luiz, well worth a visit, and accessible on application.

Jardim Botânico, near the Ajuda Palace, on a much more extensive scale, is a beautiful shady spot of luxuriant vegetation. It was established by Dona Maria I., and placed under the direction of Vandelli. Admission by ticket. During the residence of the royal family the gardens cannot be entered after 1 p.m. The entrance is inconspicuous, and is reached from a nameless street on the l., near the top of the Calçada de Ajuda, about 200 yds. below the palace. Following this street for a few minutes, a green spot among trees is gained on the rt., at the end of which is the gate of the garden. Within are two very rude statues of warriors, dug up in 1785, near Portalegre, and usually attributed to the Phœnicians, together with a gigantic ancient Hercules. At the upper part is a tolerable range of plant-houses, partly open; below this an extensive terrace. Amongst the shrubs 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*, *Pittosporum undulatum*, various *Aloes*, *Cannas*, *Bromelias*, &c. There is also on this terrace an extensive collection of specimens in pots, and in the centre another collection, 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.

Jardim Zoologico, near the Porta S. Sebastião, in the beautiful grounds of the former Parque *Eugenio de Almeida*, open daily at 8 in summer, or 9 in spring and winter; closed at sunset. Adm. 100 reis. Tramway from Praça do Pelourinho, Rocio, or Rua Augusta, 50 reis. Good restaurant. Music on Sunday, from 1 to 4 in winter, or 4 to 7 in summer. The stock of animals is rather scanty.

21. MARKETS.

Those who desire to see peasant costume, to obtain some slight insight into the national customs, and to form some idea of the quality and abundance of the vegetable productions of the country, are recommended to pay a visit in the early morning to one of the markets. The principal of these are the

Praça da Figueira, near the Rocio; for fruit, vegetables, plants, seeds, fish, and poultry. By 2 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.

22. FOUNTAINS (*Chofarizes*)

The fountains are very numerous; as, before the establishment of the waterworks, inhabitants depended up-

on the *chafarizes* (an Arabic word) 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 about 1000 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 they invest their savings in land.

Nearly all the men-servants in the houses in Portugal come from Galicia, supplying the places of the numerous young Portuguese who annually emigrate to the Brazils and generally return to their country, bringing their savings 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.

23. CEMETERIES.

It is only since 1883 that the practice of burying in churches has been discontinued in Portugal. This practice was even worse in the Peninsula 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.

The *English Burial Ground*, *Os Cypresses*, is on the hill of the *Estrella* above Buenos Ayres. It was granted to the English in 1717, and first used for interments in 1725. In 1810 a portion was set aside for soldiers who fell in the Peninsular War. A building erected near the entrance, by Gerard Vimes, Esq., was presented by him to the British factory (*feitoria*, or guild of merchants) 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 countryman 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.

24. 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 Vieyra, 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. 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. 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 reis 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, 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 Alfonso Henriques to D. João VI., with the exception of the *Intrusos* — the Philips of Spain. It is needless to say that all the earlier ones are drawn from imagination. 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 are remarkably clean, 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. There are exterior workshops for carpenters, tailors, 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 open to the public on the first Sunday in every month.

Santa Casa do Misericordia. 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 Deus*, which formed part of a Franciscan nunnery, founded in 1509 by D. Leonor, queen of D. João II. Most of its works of art have been dispersed,

but there remain yet some good pictures in the sacristy, and the tomb of the foundress is worthy of notice. The convent is now an admirably conducted school.

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 1100 to 300 reis per day in times of quarantine.

25. 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.

Aljubo. Near the former: a small building, formerly the place of imprisonment for ecclesiastics; now used for female prisoners.

26. PRIVATE MANSIONS.

The traveller will rarely find in any capital so many handsome residences; in proportion to its size, as in Lisbon. Among those of the nobility we may notice especially those of the Conde da Praia e de Monforte, in the Largo do Rato; of the Duke of Palmella, near the same spot; of the Duke of Saldanha; the Marquis of Castello Melhor; and that of D. Maria d'Almeida, near the

barrier of the Cintra road, the castelated stables of which form a palace in themselves. Part of the grounds attached to this mansion has been converted into a Zoological Garden.

27. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Arsenal do Exorcito. 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 Apolonia*, 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 (*Museu Militar*), 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. 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. (See *Museums*.) 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. (See *Baths*.)

Custom-house—*Alfândega 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 Alfândega*; from the arcade of the *Praça do Commercio*; 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 do 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. 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 *Affonso Henriques* and his troops.

Torre do 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.

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.

Deposito das Carruagens Reaes. In the Calçada d' Ajuda, leading from the Praça de Dom Fernando in Belem to the Ajuda Palace. 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. Permission to view is granted on application to the official in attendance.

28. SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Academia Real das Sciencias. Founded in 1778 by the Duke de Lafões, under the patronage of Dona Maria I. It holds its sittings in the Convento de Jesus. The Academy has published many volumes of transactions. [Portugal.]

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

Sociedade de Geographia, near the Governo Civil, with a good Library and Museum.

The **Escola Polytechnica** is one of the best establishments of the kind in Europe. It has a staff of competent professors, and most of the needful accessories for giving a high scientific education to the students. Attached to the institution are a Museum of Natural History (§ 15), a Botanical Garden (§ 18), and an Observatory, well equipped with astronomical, magnetic, and other instruments.

29. EXCURSIONS FROM LISBON.

The most important are to Cintra (Rte. 9), and Batalha (Rte. 14). A carriage may be ordered beforehand in Lisbon (Rua do Arco da Bandeira) to meet the train at Azambuja stat. For a three days' drive, from Azambuja to Caldas, Alcobaça, Batalha, and Pombal stat., the charge is 27,000 reis (£6) for four persons.

It is a pleasant walk N. from Lisbon to the villages of Lumiar and Odivellas.

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. Affonso, 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 Conde 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 6 m. from Lisbon is the pretty village of **Lumiar**, celebrated for the gardens of the Marquezes 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 lower class among 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 (2 m.) 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 attributed to Gran Vasco. Near the porch is a large stone cannon-ball, 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 village of **Bucellas**, famous for its wine, lies about 8 m. further N. (omnibus from Lisbon, 400 reis).

To Cacilhas and Alfeite, see Rte. S.

SECTION II.

ALEMTEJO AND ESTREMADURA TRANSTAGANA.

INTRODUCTION.

THE province of Alemtejo, one of the largest in Portugal, is the least populous in proportion to its size. One-third of the country consists of waste moorland, and the cork forests are interminable. Sandy deserts, vast heaths covered with cistus, and barren hills, are now the prominent features of a district once so fertile as to be called by Cæsar the Sicily of Spain, and to be known in mediæval times as the granary of the Peninsula. Nevertheless, a thinly scattered population has made the most of an unkindly soil. Large quantities of oil are sent from Beja and other olive centres to Lisbon, for exportation to England and the Baltic, fetching sometimes as much as £60 a ton. Wine is produced in considerable quantity, and the mildness of the winter gives food and shelter to immense flocks of sheep and lambs, while the number of pigs annually reared in the province exceeds belief. Corn also is grown in larger quantities than the inhabitants can consume, and is sent to Lishon, Setubal, and other ports. But it is, perhaps, in its relation to the cork industry that the apparently unproductive acres of Alemtejo show to the greatest advantage. About 25,000 tons of corkwood (in the rough) are exported yearly from Portugal, and no inconsiderable proportion of this vast supply is credited to Alemtejo.

To a Portuguese 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; on the river Oeiras near Mertola; in the neighbourhood of Elvas and Portalegre; and in the approach to Monchique. Nor are the huge heaths of Alemtejo without 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 hues. 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."

The tourist, if he makes Lisbon his starting-point, and visits Portugal in the spring, should 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, Portimão, and Faro, by a steamer which leaves Lisbon occasionally (see p. 6); or he may 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 Villa Viçosa, Olivença, Badajos, and Elvas, to the capital.

ROUTE 1.

LISBON TO BEJA AND SERPA. RAIL.

One train daily each way. 115 m. in 8½ hrs. Fare, 3660, 2890, and 2070 reis.

Lisbon (Black Horse Square) by steamer in 35 min. to Barreiro.

	KIL.
Lavradio	2
Alhos Vedros.	5
Molta	8
Pinhal Novo (Junction)	16
Poçoirão	31
Pegões	42
Vendas Novas	57
Montemor	75
Casa Branca (Junction).	90
Alcaçovas	103
Vianna.	111
Villa Nova	117
Alvito	125
Cuba	138
Beja (Junction)	154
Baleizão	166
Quintos	173
Serpa	183

Luncheon should be carried for this journey, as nothing eatable is to be obtained at the so-called *buffets* on the way. The receding views of Lisbon from the steamer are very beautiful. Small boats are not used, for landing or embarking, either at Lisbon or Barreiro. In spring the mesembryanthemum makes a perfect garden of the rly. banks along this line, its varied hues contrasting beautifully with the large white cistus of the heath-land. From Barreiro the train proceeds to

3 m. Alhos Vedros Stat. 900 inhab. There is a local tradition that eight

centuries ago, on Palm Sunday, when all the inhabitants were at church, unarmed, this place was suddenly attacked by Moors from Palmella. The Christians rushed to the defence with the consecrated palms they bore as their only weapons, and gained a miraculous victory.

10 m. Pinhal Novo Junct. Stat. for Setubal (Rte. 2). The line continues over a sandy tract of country, with pine woods here and there, to

20 m. Poçoirão Stat. [Diligence twice daily in 5 hrs., fare, 800 reis, to

Alcaçer do Sal, an unhealthy town of 2000 inhab., at the head of the estuary of the river Sado, and an important centre of the salt industry. 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 Lisbon and other cities, he was unable to muster a sufficient number of men for the enterprise, and Gilbert, bishop of Lisbon, 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 melancholy 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 Matança*.

Setubal, 25 m. W., may be reached from this place by sailing-boat or small steamer, descending the Sado. On each side of the stream are numerous piles of salt built up in the form and 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 reis.]

36 m. *Vendas Novas* Stat. Here, on the 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, 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*. The building, mostly one-storied, with a part of its neglected gardens, may be seen on the right of the stat.

47 m. *Montemór O Novo* Stat. The town (2500 inhab.) is invisible from the rly., and lies among pretty hills 6 m. to the N.E. Omnibus, 300 reis. Montemór was the birthplace of S. João de Deos, founder of the Order of Charity (1495-1550). Here also is a Moorish castle.

About 6 m. to the N.E. of Montemór, on the way to Arraiolos, is a fine *Dolmen*, thus admirably described by George Borrow in his 'Bible in Spain,' vol. ii. 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 scallop 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-tree.

"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 his 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 Druid's 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.*

57 m. **Casa Branca** Junct. Stat. for Evora and Extremoz. (Rte. 3.)

64 m. **Alcaçovas** Stat. The very ancient town (1800 inhab.) lies 3 m. S.W. It is supposed to be the *Castro Leucas* (white castle) of Pliny, 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.

69 m. **Vianna** Stat. The town is distant 2 m. E. Between this place and the (5 m. N.) small town of

* Of this "Druid's Altar" a drawing is given in Kinsey's 'Portugal Illustrated' (1829).

Aguiar vestiges are discernible of the old Roman road.

78 m. **Alvito** Stat. Pop. 1800. Upwards of a mile distant. 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 - Sempavor*. (See Evora.) At *Odivellas*, 11 m. S.W., are some copper mines owned by an English company. The train ascends somewhat steeply to

96 m. **Beja** (Junct. Stat. for Casvel. Rte. 4). Omnibus, 100 reis. (Inns: H. Vista Alegre, kept by Sebastião, with a good view; tolerable food, poor rooms. H. Careto, close to the tower.) 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. It is celebrated for its ancient *walls, which, though freely restored in the middle ages, are partly, no doubt, Roman. They exist only on the N.W. side of the town, facing the stat., the remainder having been demolished or built over. On the S. is a Roman gateway. 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. 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 80 m. Its walls are covered with hieroglyphics, like those mentioned at Moncorvo and Freixo. Beja is the birthplace of the notorious Spinoza. There are 5 gates in the town walls: those of *Evora*, *Aviz*, *Moura*, *Mertola*,

and *Aljustrel*. 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.

The Cathedral has a curious projecting portico of 3 fine pointed arches, supported by round buttresses in the form of turrets. Within, the plain short nave and narrow aisles are divided on each side by 3 tall columns, whose capitals have square abacus and bead moulding. The vaulting is round, but the church has been so much modernised that it is impossible even to guess at its original date. The windows of the apse are of late pointed work. S. *Thiago* (near the tower) is a ch. of much the same character, but has 8 columns instead of 6, and the shafts of the aisles are interrupted, ending in corbels. In the sacristy is a handsome round table of Arrabida breccia. The church of the Conception, on a platform approached by steps, has embattled walls, a good pointed doorway, and on the r. a handsome inlaid marble altar. In the choir on the l. is the recessed tomb of the foundress. The entrance to the church is overlooked by an extremely pretty little Moorish window.

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 lands, and among other things with the third of all the chickens produced on the farms. The extensive college of S. Sisenando, 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. A part of it now serves as the bishop's palace. The interesting collection of Roman antiquities formed by the Bishop of Beja, D. Fr. Manoel de Cenaculo Villas Boas, has been removed to Evora. Close to the college is a pleasant public garden, overlooked by a pretty Gothic window of the suppressed Convent of S. Francisco. (Diligence to Mertola, see Rte. 5.)

Leaving Beja, the train runs through a wild treeless country, and crosses the Guadiana shortly before reaching

115 m. Serpa Stat. 4600 inhab. (Poor Inn. Omnibus to the town, nearly 2 m. S., 200 reis.) Known to the Romans by the same name; conquered by Affonso 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, about a mile 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.

From Serpa a diligence runs to, 16 m. N.,

Moura, about 4000 inhab. The romantic story of the capture of this town by D. Affonso 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. Unfortunately for the legend, *Arouch* or *Arūs* meaning "a bridegroom," it is more probable that the story is founded upon the name of the place.

The alkaline baths of Moura, abundantly supplied by water from the fountain of *Santa Comba*, are said to be beneficial in cases of stone.

ROUTE 2.

LISBON TO SETUBAL. RAIL. 18 m.
2 trains daily, in 2½ hrs. Fare, 730,
610, and 440 reis. Return tickets
during the bathing season only.

To Barreiro, by steamer, in 35 min.
(Rte. 1.) From this place a steamer
plies three times a day to Seixal, about
a mile E. Fare from Lisbon, 150 and
100 reis.

Omnibus for (15 m.) Azeitão, 200
reis (see below).

10 m. Pinhal Novo Junct. Stat.,
whence the train turns S., the scenery
improving as we reach

14 m. Palmella Stat. This very
ancient town, conquered from the
Moors by Affonso 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. It lies 2 m. from
the stat., and commands a fine view.
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 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 reser-
voirs of Moorish date, and a chapel with
some red and white mosaics. The
convent, now falling to ruin, was the
headquarters of the Order of S. Iago
da Espada, introduced into Portugal by
Affonso Henriques after the capture of
Santarem. It was established first at
Alcacer, then at Mertola, and in 1482
transferred hither. The grand-mastership
was incorporated with the crown
in 1522. The hill of Palmella forms

a very conspicuous object from all
parts of Lisbon, and from its pe-
culiar shape, a gradual slope to the
E. and an abrupt precipice to the W.,
can scarcely be mistaken.

18 m. 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. Carriage
from the stat. 500 reis. (H. Setuba-
lense, moderately good, and several
others, frequented by Portuguese in the
bathing season.) Antiquaries will have
it that the place was founded by Tubal,
2170 B.C. It stands on the N. side of
its magnificent harbour, which is 9 m.
in length, 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 Scandi-
navian ports.

Bankers and general merchants,
Torlades and Co.

Oranges packed and shipped by Mr.
John O'Neill.

Carriages for excursions: Joaquim
da Silva, 59, Rua Nova da Conceição;
and Manoel Pimpalho, Praça do
Bocage.

Café Esperanza, good Palmella wine,
and Cabaz (basket), a kind of negus,
made of wine and coffee.

English Vice-Consul in residence.

In the church of S. Julião are two
paintings by Pedro Alexandrino. In
that of the Bom Jesus, which now
belongs to the Capuchin nuns, are
fifteen others by an unknown master,
whom Count Raczynski calls the
"painter of Setubal." The subjects
are: The Annunciation, Nativity, Cir-
cumcision, Adoration of the Wise Men,
S. Veronica, Crucifixion (2), Entomb-
ment, Resurrection, Ascension, As-
sumption, S. Antony, S. Francis, Nuns,
and Martyrs. The convent was founded
in 1480, and is a good specimen of
flamboyant architecture. The elegant
porch, and the six curiously-twisted
columns which support the roof of the
ch., are formed of a handsome red
breccia from the quarries of Arrabida.

Setubal was the birthplace of the

poet Bocage. A monument has been erected to his memory in one of the public squares on a fluted column.

A visit to the Sardine-packing establishment will be found interesting, and there is a much frequented bull-ring. The country around Setubal is extremely beautiful. 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 its splendid Muscatel grapes, it is a place 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 (sailing boat, 1500 reis). Among the cliffs is a celebrated *Stalactite Cavern*, which may be visited by boat. In the centre an altar has been dedicated to S. Margaret, on whose day (20th July) there is a celebrated pilgrimage here. Hence the ascent to the convent must be made on foot. 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. In the midst of a violent storm, threatening shipwreck to the vessel, the image transferred itself to a rock on the coast, and directed the sailors to a safe landing-place by shedding rays of light. 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 Alcántara. 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 Hume.) This is 9 m. from Setubal; and 3 m. 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*, a village of 860 inhab., celebrated for its dry red wine.

Due S. of Setubal, across the bay, there is a spot called **Troya*, supposed to be the site of the Roman settlement *Cetobriga*. It is well worth a visit by sailing boat in fine weather (800 reis there and back). Among the ruins have been discovered vestiges of lovely mosaics, pavements of houses, marble columns, baths, and water-channels, which all denote an ancient grandeur. Many coins and amphoræ have also been found, but almost every accessible fragment has been carried away, and the site of the ancient city now lies buried in sand or beneath the sea. The discovery of *Cetobriga* cannot be claimed as recent, since the place was mentioned by the Portuguese antiquary *Resende* as early as the 16th cent.; but the first of its treasures were laid bare in 1814, when the rivers which feed the estuary, swollen after tremendous rains, washed away the sand, and disclosed a skeleton, casket, candlestick, and other objects. In 1850, under the patronage of the Duke of Palmella, local archæologists began to excavate in earnest, and brought to light a Roman house with vases, &c., and about 1600 bronze coins of such a date as to fix the period when *Cetobriga* may be supposed to have flourished at the 4th cent. of the Christian era. "Its destruction," says Mr. Crawford ('*Portugal Old and New*,' chap. vii.), "probably took place late in the 5th

cent., when nearly the whole of modern Spain and Portugal fell into the hands of the Visigoths." The remains of shallow reservoirs or cisterns on the beach suggest that the Roman colonists resorted hither for bathing; but the name itself, the situation of the spot, and various indications afforded by the nature of the discoveries, make it probable that the original founders of the city were Phœnicians.

ROUTE 3.

LISBON TO EVORA AND EXTREMOZ.
RAIL. 105 m. One train daily in 8½ hrs. Fare 3380, 2670, and 1910 reis.

Barriero (Route 1) to—	KIL.
Casa Branca	90
Evora	116
Azaruja	136
Villa do Pereiro.	141
Villa do Duque	149
Evora Monte	157
Extremoz.	168

57 m. Casa Branca Junct. Stat. (Rte. 1.) Here carriages are changed, and the branch line turns N.E. to

73 m. Evora Stat. 10,000 inhab., the ancient Ebura, or *York* of Portugal. (*Inns*: Eborensis, kept by Aurelio, 2, Largo da Misericordia, near the Cathedral; H. Central; both poor but reasonable.) An archiepiscopal city, claiming the rank of third in Portugal: one of the 17 administrações; the ancient capital of Alentejo; 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 Alentejo, 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 eminence 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 Espinheiro. The Moors issued out in that direction, and Giraldo and his followers entered by the gate, which they had left open. Having thus become master of the town, he sent 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 head of a woman in the other. 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 Aneixial.

The city stands pleasantly on a fertile plain, surrounded by the Serras of Ossa, Alpedreira, Portel, Vianna, and Monto de Mouro. Its Roman antiquities are remarkable, the most conspicuous being the ***Templo of Diana**, until the year 1834 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 6½ in. broad, and a semicircle 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 entablature 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.

The temple is only 68 ft. long and 40 broad, the 4 columns on each side occupying only one-half of its length. The platform on which the building stands is supported towards the N. by a highly interesting fragment of ***Roman wall**, in large stone blocks; and an ***archway** of similar structure may be seen in a narrow street ascending southwards, a few yards W. of the Temple. These three objects, namely the Temple, Wall, and Archway, exhaust the list of genuine Roman remains at Evora, the importance of which has been much exaggerated. Murphy, for instance, followed by other travellers, describes minutely and praises ecstatically a Tower of exquisite Roman workmanship, which stood formerly near the church of S. Francisco. As a matter

of fact, the Tower was a late mediæval structure devoid of interest, and was destroyed in 1872. A photograph of it may be seen in the Library.

The celebrated ***Aqueduct of Quintus Sertorius** was almost entirely rebuilt by D. João III., and although in any case an imposing structure, very little of the original work remains. The whole length is 1200 paces; it is formed of irregular stones, except the arches, which are turned in brick.

The ***Cathedral**, 224 ft. long and 58 broad, 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. In 1544, out of compliment to Cardinal, afterwards King, D. Henrique, the see 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 church consists of a good early pointed nave, with aisles and transepts, supported by clustered piers. There is a triforium, but no clerestory. The N. transept has a wheel window, and the S. a rose. Two fine doorways in the S. transept are adorned with columns which may possibly have belonged to some Roman building, as the marble of which they are formed does not appear to be local. Within the deep W. porch are 2 tombs and a good doorway, having 12 grotesque figures, which stand on shafts of marble. Opening out of the S. transept is a pointed cloister, later than the church, with some chapels and effigies of bishops. Altogether this Cathedral is one of the most interesting Gothic buildings in Portugal. 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 **Church of S. Francisco**, founded by D. João II., and completed by D. Manoel, is also a building of much interest to a northern ecclesiologist, by reason of its many puzzling details. It has a good deep portico, a wide lofty nave of granite in small courses with thick white mortar lines, and engaged

banded shafts of early form with late pointed vaulting. It contains several paintings of uncertain authorship: 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, originally a demon under the form of a pretty woman, but painted over, lest the friars should be disturbed at their devotions. The charnel house beneath this church is very curious: it is 66 ft. in length by 36 in breadth. The piers and 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 of no great merit. The best are the Repose of S. Mary, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Dispute with the Doctors. More remarkable than these is a tiny painting of the Saviour meeting the Virgin on the way to Calvary. Here is also a triptych containing a *magnificent Crucifixion in Limoges enamel. It is said to have belonged to Francis I., and to have been found among his baggage after the battle of Pavia. In this Library is also preserved 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 uncovered with peculiar care and reverence. There also are busts of Queen Estaphanie, and of 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.

Close to the ch. of S. Francisco is the entrance to a large and well kept *Public garden, raised partly upon the old city walls. Enclosed therein are the ruins of D. Manoel's palace, with a collection of early Christian, Jewish, Roman, and mediæval inscriptions, and

other antiquities, some of which were formerly at Beja.

The University of Evora was founded by the Cardinal D. Henrique in 1554.

Passing one or two unimportant places, we reach

98 m. **Evora Monte Stat.**, a small town 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.

105 m. **Extremoz Stat.** (Two poor Inns.) Omnibus 100 reis. Extremoz, though containing only 7000 inhab., is accounted the 4th or 5th fortification in the kingdom. The town skirts the hill on which the castle erected by D. Diniz in 1360 is placed. It is famous for its earthenware manufactory; the jars (*bilhas de barro*) 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 unchanged 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

Extremoz stands, attaining, at its highest peak, a height of 2100 feet.

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 Monte, 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 Canal; 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 l.; 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. 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 Extremoz, 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. Affonso 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. 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.

As if by way of contrast to these battles, Extremoz 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 Sanches. 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 Extremoz the Spanish frontier may be reached by three routes, as follows:—

I. By diligencia to Portalegre, 40 m. 1300 reis, and thence by rail to Badajoz.

II. By horse or carriage to Villa Viçosa and Olivença, which will give the following itinerary:—

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

11 m. **Villa Viçosa**. This town, with 3500 inhab., may be considered as forming the headquarters 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 Alentejo to declare against the French.

Two sides of the Praça are occupied by the dilapidated *Ducal Palace*, whose

great saloon is ornamented with 25 portraits of the principal members of the house of Bragança. The church, late 14th cent., was founded by the illustrious Constable, D. Nuno Alvares Pereira. This town is the seat of the military order of N. S. da Conceição, or de Villa Viçosa, instituted in 1818.

6 m. distant is the ducal forest, or **Tapada Real**, 15 m. 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.

22 m. **Jeromenha**, a strong praça d'armas, on the rt. bank of the Guadiana. Crossing the river, we enter Spain.

28 m. **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 aliada 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 (30 m.) by carriage or horses, and thence to the frontier by rail or road. (See Rte. 16.)

ROUTE 4.

BEJA TO MERTOLA AND HUELVA. ROAD AND STEAMER.

A diligence leaves the stat. of Beja every afternoon on the arrival of the Lisbon train, reaching Mertola in 7 hrs. Fare, 1200 reis; carriage for one person, 3000; two, 3600; three, 4500; four, 6000 reis. The road runs through a country covered with heath and cistus to

10 m. The Ford of the **Corbes**, no longer requiring to be forded, as there is now a bridge. 12 m. E. of

16 m. **Estalagem Nova**, a poor inn, is the **Salto do Lobo** (Wolf's Leap), where the Guadiana, contracted within a rocky chasm, forms a picturesque waterfall. A guide should be taken from the inn, or a separate excursion may be made from Mertola up the river to (14 m.) *Corte Pequeno*, which is close to the gorge.

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

26 m. **Valeovo**. About 3 m. S.W. rises the mountain called **Alcaria Ruiva**, which may be ascended for the view.

35 m. **Mertola**; 2825 inhab.; small

inn, where the coach stops. 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, most picturesque and interesting, with four well-preserved towers, and many details worthy of careful observation. Roman antiquities 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 and 1876 occurred memorable floods. The **Igroja Matriz**, once a mosque, stands close to the Castle, and consists of a square groined chamber, supported by 12 graceful columns in 3 rows.

From Mertola a steamer plies daily, in 5 hrs., Sundays excepted, to Villa Real de S. Antonio, a distance of 39 miles; fare, 1500 reis. The passage of the Guadiana is a most lovely excursion. Leaving Mertola, the little island called *Horta del Rei* is passed (3 m.), and soon afterwards a perpendicular cliff is seen rising sheer out of the water to a height of 150 ft., called *Penha d'Agua*. About 2 m. further is the

Roche do Vigario, also on the E. bank, 30 ft. in height, deriving its name from a fancied resemblance to a priest's cap. The scenery on both banks of the river is now very imposing. On the rt. the Carreiras river falls in, and lower down on the l. rises the stupendous cliff known as the *Roche dos Grifos*, from the fact that it is a great haunt of vultures, which breed in a cava at its foot. This rock rises in craggy ledges to a height of 250 ft. The whole of this neighbourhood abounds in game; wolves, wild boars, red deer, wild cats, foxes, vultures, eagles, are common on both banks of the river. A wolfskin may be purchased for about 10s., and a live vulture may be readily obtained from the shepherds for 2s. The river now turns slightly to the east, and in a picturesque bend the little town of **Pomerão** is seen standing on a rocky promontory at the junction of the Chanza with the parent stream about 9 m. below Mertola. This is the port of embarkation for the mineral extracted from the copper mines of S. Domingos, 12 m. N., to which a local railway runs. 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 40 years back. A small company was then formed, but shortly failed, and in 1860 the mines were purchased by Messrs. Mason and Barry. Upwards of 4000 hands are now employed, and over half a million tons of ore are annually exported to England by a fleet of 50 steamers constantly engaged. The mine is an immense excavation, covering 50 acres, and has a depth of 150 yds. Hundreds of men half naked are at work in small parties everywhere upon the mass of dark green mineral, driving wedges into the rock preparatory to blasting, or playing upon it with jets of water. After the explosions, which take place at sun-rise, mid-day, and sun-set, the immense masses of dislodged mineral are removed in waggons to a wide open valley, where they undergo what is known as the "wet

process" for the extraction of copper. This is done by playing jets of water on the mineral, which converts the sulphides of iron and copper by oxidation into sulphates of iron and copper. The cupreous waters drain away into pits filled with bars of iron, by which, abstracting the sulphuric acid from the copper, the latter is precipitated as a crystalline powder, while sulphate of iron is carried away in solution. The copper precipitate thus obtained is exported to be fused and refined in the usual way. Besides the enormous open shaft into which the visitor looks, there are under it long dark mains where men are toiling at the mass in darkness and gloom.

Resuming the voyage, opposite the Spanish mining village of La Laja rises the *Livro* rock (120 ft.), so called from its fancied resemblance to a book-case.

6 m. below Pomarão, Alcoutim appears on the rt., and San Lucar de Guadiana (see *Handbook for Spain*, Rte. 95) to the l. Nothing can be more romantic than the situation of these towns: the mountains are wild and steep, and the country is covered with gorse and broom, while conspicuous in the landscape is that beautiful ever-green the carob, or locust-tree. 5 m. further the river makes two rapid bends known as the *Torno da Pinta*, and requiring careful navigation. 22 m. below Alcoutim the Moorish castle of Ayamonte is seen to the l. Opposite is the town of Castromarim. The banks of the river become low and muddy as we reach, 2 m. further,

Villa Real de S. Antonio da Arenilha

(pop. 4190), a town built in 5 months, in the year 1775, 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 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. Here also resides an 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 sardine fishery is here of great importance, and the preparation and packing of the fish are interesting. 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, suggestive of intercourse with the Phœnicians. Within the last 30 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 300 English vessels now annually enter and leave its port.

From Ayamonte a carriage road runs to (40 m.) Huelva, whence there is a steamer 3 times a week to Cadiz. (*Handbook for Spain*, Rte. 105.)

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. is about 200,000. 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. 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 Aquem-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 Cunei. 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 Herculano ('*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-Kassr, 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 Chaltich 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, Monchique, 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 traveller will do well to be on his guard against a really dangerous reptile, the *gecko*, or, as they here call it, the *osga*. 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 in houses.

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 is then pickled for consumption in the country. The gradual disappearance of the tunny is by some attributed to the vast shoals of porpoises 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 *mulata*, 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 Perrun.

The scenery of Algarve is, in its northern portion, very grand, but scarcely equal to that of the Miúho, near the Outeirô 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. 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 *Poço dos Mouros*, are very fine; and there is a third in the *Serra de Guinea*, near *Algoz*. 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 16 m. through a very beautiful country. The voyage itself is also of great interest, the steamer passing by Setúbal, 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 Alentejo once possessed. The cottages in this kingdom are generally much neater and cleaner than in other parts of Portugal, and the manner of building chimneys is quite peculiar and by no means untasteful. A good carriage-road runs all along the sea coast of Algarve, giving off branches to important places.

On the history, &c., of Algarve the 'Mémoire sur le Royaume de l'Algarve,' by Charles Bonnet, 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 5.

LISBON TO FARO, BY BEJA, AND CAZEVEL. RAIL AND CARRIAGE-ROAD. 171 m. To (96 m.) Beja, as in Rte 1. Thence to

	KILS.
Outelro	17
Figueirinha.	24
Carregueiro.	38
Cazevel	47

One train daily in 9½ hrs.; fare from Lisbon 4100, 3160, and 2270 reis.

Leaving Beja, the train runs S.W. to 24 m. Carregueiro Stat. [Omnibus to (9 m. S.) Castro Verde, 2700 inhab. Here, according to common tradition, commenced the famous battle of Ourique; and in commemoration of the victory D. Sebastian, in 1573, built 2 churches in the town, the larger of which is ornamented with azulejos, curiously representing the battle. On the Campo d'Ourique, some miles to the W., lies the scene of the greatest victory ever obtained by a Christian nation over Mahomedans, and the birth-place 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 beheld the image of our crucified Lord, who promised him, not only victory, but a crown and a succes-

sion 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 light 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 enfold,
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
Aro drawing towards the plain;
They range their twelve battalions
Each on his several post,
And every such battalion
'Triples the Christian host.'

In commemoration 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, representing the five kings who were slain at Campo d'Ourique.

The omnibus proceeds to (12 m. further S.) Almodovar; 2500 inhab. The church 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 the scenery becomes most beautiful. For the continuation of the carriage route to Faro, see below.]

From Carregueiro the train runs to

29 m. Cazevel, the present terminus of the important rly which will con-

nect Lisbon with Faro. Diligence to Faro in 16 hrs.

[11 m. N. of Cazevel lies Aljustrel, 2000 inhab. The country around this place is exceedingly rich in mineral deposits of copper, iron, and manganese. The copper mines of the *Companhia Transtagana*, alone, furnish annually several thousand tons of ore. At about 2 kil. from Aljustrel, there are two mineral springs of almost miraculous virtue for the cure of cutaneous diseases. The water is emetic, and is said also to cure ague.]

Until the completion of the rly., the traveller bound for Faro is advised to proceed by way of Corte Figueira, 11 m. from Abnodoar. This village, a mere collection of miserable huts among cork-trees, has, nevertheless, a decent *Inn*. Hence the road descends to the valley of the Ociras, 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 strewed in every direction with detached boulders of lava, bearing a resemblance to kettles (*caldeiroës*), 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. Specially grand is the scene near S. Braz, the mountain where the little river Valformoso rises. The traveller may go straight to Loulé, which is 21 m. due S. The more usual way, however, is to make a slight détour by

Boliqueime. Pop. 3875. 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*) 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 distance from Corte Figueira to Loulé, by way of Boliqueime, will not be less than 30 or 32 m., and 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. 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 140 ft., 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 conducts to a second cave, still larger and more beautiful. The passage beyond this is said to lead to a third, which

has never been properly explored. Near this is another cavern called the *Igrejinha 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. From the neighbouring village of *S. Braz d'Alportel* (no good Inn) an excellent road leads (20 m. E.) to Tavira (Rte. 7) and (8 m. W.) to]

Loulé. (Inn, tolerable.) This is one of the most thriving towns in Portugal, having more than doubled its population in the last forty years. It now contains 14,500 inhab. 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*. Here also the traveller may purchase some of the aloe-thread baskets (*cestinhas do fio de pita*), which are the staple manufacture of the place.

The Church of the *Matriz* has a good pointed W. door, and the general appearance of a Moorish mosque; but the most interesting exterior is that of *S. Francisco*. In the *Praça* stands the *Casa da Camara*, an old building placed over an ancient gateway, of which there are many examples in the town. Loulé still possesses its Moorish walls and gateways, though in a sadly ruinous condition; two towers, however, are well preserved, and from the ramparts lovely views are obtained of the environs and the distant ocean. The approach to (10 m.) Faro is picturesque, the conical summit of *Monte Figo* rising to the E.

Faro (pop. 8560), an episcopal city, capital of Algarve, and one of the 17 *administrações*. (Inns: *Central; *Magdalena*.) It is situated near the mouth of the little river *Valformoso*, the sandbar of which forms the island called *Cape S. Maria*, the most southern point in the kingdom.

This modern-looking city occupies a situation near that of the ancient *Ossonoba*: the pop. is near 9000. It was conquered by *Affonso 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 now forms part of the *Bodleian*. The city suffered severely from the earthquakes of Dec. 27, 1722, Aug. 14, 1755, and the great earthquake of Nov. 1755. An English vice-consul resides here.

The **Cathedral** appears to have been a Roman basilica adapted by the Moors. The nave is supported on tall round columns, and there is some good carved work in the chancel. The bishop's throne, the stalls, the W. gallery, and some panelling on the walls, deserve attention; in the S. transept is the tomb of *Card. da Silva*, and to the N. a cloister. The ancient ch. of *S. Francisco* has a curious dome, and that of *S. Peter* is also interesting. The episcopal palace, a plain building, and the *Seminario*, stand in the extensive *Praça*. 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 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.

The best general views of the city are to be obtained from the sea, and from the *Ermida de S. Antonio do Alto*. 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. The ancient castle has a curious 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."

Vessels of 14 or 15 ft. draught can come up to the town from the bar, which is about 9 m. off. 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 sorts 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.

The Moorish quarter, the most ancient part of Faro, still known as *Ossonova*, is nearly surrounded by an ancient wall, having 8 towers and several gateways. This wall has many of the characteristics of Roman masonry, and a well preserved octagonal tower is built in courses of stone and brick; but the parapets, where perfect, are Moorish.

The doors and windows in the narrow streets of this quarter are covered with an endless variety of lattice-work. *Ossonova*, once the episcopal see, is celebrated for its Bishop Ithacius, the persecutor of Priscillianism, and originator of capital punishment for 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, 13 m. distant. (Rte. 6.)

ROUTE 6.

LISBON TO MONCHIQUE AND VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO.

From Cereal (Rte. 7) the road proceeds S. to

16 m. *Odemira*, and soon begins to ascend the Serra de Monchique. This is the western chain that divides Algarve from Alemtejo. Merging afterwards in the Serra de Caldeirão, it terminates in the Sierra Morena. The road is at first desolation itself, but gradually improves on approaching

40 m. *Monchique*. 6135 inhab. 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 an hour, and is perfectly enchanting—fountains, plantations of oranges and lemons; fine view of Picota to the rt., of Foya to the l., and of thick chestnut woods that shut in the rest of the landscape.

From Monchique the ascent of Foya takes 2 hrs. The height of the mountain is reckoned at 4050 ft. above 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 ft. above 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. To the S.W., Cape S. Vincent appears about 32 miles off. Carrying the eye to the S., Lagos is seen, clearly mapped out, though it must be full 20 m. off. Faro, 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 Alemtejo 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. 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. Picota may also be ascended, but it lies farther off, presents greater difficulties, and affords a far less striking view. From Monchique it is an hour's walk to 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 cutaneous 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, 17 m. 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 reis 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 Monchique or Villa Nova, and must also cook. Ladies and gentlemen occupy different sides of the house, and are locked 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 bathrooms: 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 reis when he departs. The accommodation is under the absolute direction of the provedor, who is a priest.

Hence by a very mountainous road of about 3 m. to

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.

52 m. (from Cercal) **Villa Nova do Portimão**, the ancient Portus Hannihalis, with a pop. of 6285. (H. Centrale.) Here it was that the Crusaders who assisted D. Sancho I. in the conquest of Silves disembarked. 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 the best in the province, 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. The river here is spanned by a long lattice girder bridge resting on stone piers. The town is improving, having doubled its population in 25 years. The Praça alongside the quay is large, cheerful, and planted with trees, affording agreeable views of the river and its wooded hilly shores. There are several cork factories in Portimão, and it is the point of export for the fruits and vegetables of a wide district.

Opposite Portimão lies **Ferragudo** (pop. 1111), a pleasant village standing on a steep bank overlooking the harbour. It possesses a picturesque church and a fish factory. Esparto plaiting (for baskets) is largely followed here.

Portimão has some scanty remains of Moorish fortifications; but the place was almost utterly destroyed by the great earthquake. British Vice-Consul resides here. Steamer twice a month to Lisbon.

ROUTE 7.

LISBON TO VILLA REAL, BY CAPE S. VINCENT AND THE COAST.

This route will only be followed by those who are prepared to rough it, and are resolved to explore, at any cost, the characteristic beauties of Algarve.

Lisbon to Setubal. (Rte. 2.)

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 the boat will take both horse and rider up the estuary to

12 m. (from Setubal) **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. 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 hrs. 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. The unimportant village of **Grandola** lies 10 m. E. of the track.

32 m. **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

38 m. **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.

43 m. **Santiago de Cacem**. 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 an excursion may be made to **Sines**, a small town on the sea-coast, 12 m. S.W., visited in summer for bathing. (*Inns*: Rocha; José de Gusmão.) Steamers from Lisbon and Lagos touch here, twice a month. 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.]

Continuing southwards, the road turns inland to

53 m. **Cereal**, and then bends S.W. to

66 m. **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; 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

85 m. **Odesseixe**, a village lying on the left bank of a little river which bears the same name, and separates Alemtejo 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

97 m. **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 anyone who sleeps here is pretty sure of catching an intermittent fever. Bishop Gomez, seeing the unhealthiness of the place, built a little church $\frac{1}{2}$ league to the E. to attract the people thither; but it was in vain; they preferred their fevers to the trouble of a change. The same barren uninteresting road continues to

108 m. **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

117 m. **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

125 m. **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 Tercena 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 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 Sá 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 miles 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 10 or 12 m. 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 celebrated **Cape S. Vincent**; it will take about 2½ hrs. to reach the point, for the road is scarcely practicable even for a mule. Half way is the little ruinous fort called Beliche. The ruined

convent of S. Vicente stands on the very edge of the cliff, and has been partly converted into a lighthouse. The *view hence is marvellously grand. 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 coast is singularly free from storms; but in rough weather the noise of the wind, whistling and shrieking in the convent, and the roar of the waves below, add to the impressiveness of the scene.

Cape S. Vincent receives its name from having been the depository of the body of that saint, who suffered at Valença under the Prefect Dacian in 303. It was long attended, so says the legend, by crows (see account of cathedral at Lisbon): hence the capo is frequently called Moate 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, Escolano, 'Decadas de Valença,' b. 2. c. 7; Salorsano, 'Sacerario de Valença,' i.; and Cardoso, 'Agiologio,' i. pp. 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 St. Vincent,—and Nelson, defeated with 15 ships 27 Spanish men-of-war; and on July 3, 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.

Returning to Sagres, or by direct road to Villa do Bispo, we pass several unimportant villages before reaching

144 m. **Lagos** (7280 inhab. Inns: H. Rato; H. Caldeira). British Vice-Consul resides here. 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 stands near the old landing steps, and is worth a visit. S. Antonio has some good wrought-iron work, especially on the door under arch of tower. The picturesque castle, still a fortress, stands close to the rocky shore, and the old town walls afford a breezy promenade. 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. The ruins of the ancient *Lacobriga* of the Romans are still to be distinguished at a distance of about a mile from Lagos. A brisk trade is carried on in tunny fish, of which as many as 2000 have been taken in one day. Steamer twice a month to Lisbon.

The capacious and sheltered bay of Lagos possesses the finest sands in Portugal. Its waters were, on Aug. 18, 1759, the scene of Boscawen's victory over the French Toulon fleet.

Leaving the town, we cross, by the **Bridge of Lagos**, 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.

The more direct route now leads inland; but a sandy track by the coast may be followed, for the sake of visiting

148 m. **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. 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 "uncultivated." 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. Affonso 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 *Mouchique*, came with the hope of finding relief from the sulphureous waters, which had then some reputation; and here, on the 25th Oct., 1495, he died.

154 m. **Villa Nova de Portimão**. (Rte. 6.)

[6 m. N.E. up the estuary lies *Silves*, best visited by boat at the beginning of the flood-tide. The channel 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 to the l.

Silves (or *Chelb*) was the capital of Algarve under its Moorish sovereigns. (2 very poor Inns.) 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 until the 3rd Sept., by which time 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. Many of the side streets are ascended by rude steps of cobble stones. The **Cathedral* stands at the top of the hill close to the castle, and is one of the most interesting ecclesiastical buildings in Portugal. The west front is a good specimen of late Transition work. The arches of the doors are pointed, and the piers adorned with carved capitals in the Norman style, representing beasts, fruit, and foliage. The two western towers are stunted but venerable. The stone employed in the building is a dark, soft, red sandstone. Above the west door is a Norman corbel table, very well carved. In the S. transept is the tomb of a Cardinal, and in the N. one of a bishop. The chancel has fine Early pointed windows and a groined roof. The tomb of a bishop occupies an arched recess in its N. wall. Close by is a cemetery containing some very fine cypresses and a curious chapel.

In the *Castlo* is a magnificent Moorish cistern, which contains 5712 hogsheads. There are also large subterranean caverns of the same date, where fruit was stored. It has 6 towers, one being used as a prison, and another as soldiers' quarters. Outside the wall are detached towers communicating with the wall by flying stone arches—most curious; their purpose was to cover the exterior of the wall from attack, and they are a feature

peculiar to the Moorish style of fortification. The ancient gateways of *Silves* are remarkable. One of them is very imposing, having three lofty arches facing different streets. A court of justice after the eastern fashion could be held within it very easily. The views of the town and surrounding country to be obtained from the upper part of the city are agreeable and picturesque. The river flows through a well-wooded, fertile valley, having on each hand rounded heights covered with fruit trees. *Silves* itself forms a most picturesque object when viewed from any of the neighbouring hills; the crumbling walls, the flying towers, the extensive castle, the venerable Sé, the quaint, straggling streets, together with the bold serra, the groves of fruit trees, and the meandering stream combine to render this place the most attractive in the province.

The pop. is about 6900. 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. 5 m. E. is a stalactitic cave, in the rocks of the Serra de Guiné.]

From Villa Nova, the river is crossed to

155 m. *Mixoluera*, a village delightfully situated on the E. side of the harbour of Portimão. Thence through pretty country to

158 m. *Lagôa*, where the land becomes stony, and on to

164 m. *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.

166 m. *Pera*, an unhealthy place, with 1320 inhab., is very picturesquely situated. Beyond

168 m. **Poço do Pixorro**, a fine rich valley leads to

169 m. **Albufeira**. A small town situated among hills, close to the sea, with a wretched *Inn*. The walls of a Moorish castle surround the greater part of the modern town.

6 m. further lies the unhealthy **Ponte da Quarteira**, and about the same distance beyond it **Casa dos Ladrões**, whence it is another 6 m. through sandy country to

187 m. **Faro** (Rte. 5).

On the rt. lies a group of small islands, the southernmost of which is Cape S. Maria, with a lighthouse.

192 m. **Olhão**. Pop. 7000. (*Inn*, good, kept by a Frenchman.) 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, joined by other towns in Algarve, followed their example; the insurrection became general, and the French were compelled to retire into Alentejo. It was from Olhão (p. 51) that a fishing-boat crossed with the intelligence to Brazil. Steamer twice a week to Lisbon.

On the l. branches out the Serra de S. Barbara. The ground, swampy at first, becomes richer and better cultivated as we approach

207 m. **Tavira**, built on both sides of the river of the same name, also called *Seea* or *Asecca*. (*Inn*: Joachim Correa. Pop. 9000.) This is one of the pleasantest towns in Algarve. 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 1212. 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, is of good 13th century work, Italianized within. It contains on the l. the tomb of D. Paio (1275), whose body was, in compliance with his own desire, carried hither from Bellez, where he died. On the rt., against the wall, is the tomb of the Sete Caçadores (1242), 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. The church 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. Large quantities of kermes are exported hence. British Vice-Consul resides here. Steamer twice a week to Lisbon.

Traversing a rich meadow country, we reach

213 m. **Cacella**, a poor, ruined village, though once an important town. The Moorish name was Hisn-Kastala, and the inhabitants rendered themselves formidable as corsairs. It was here that the Duque 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. (See *Azores*.) A sandy uninteresting road leads to

222 m. **Castro Marim**, which was the principal seat of the Order of Christ, from its introduction, in 1318, till its removal to Thomar, in 1449. Pop. 3885, chiefly dependent on the contraband trade with Spain. Not many years ago this was a place of banishment for criminals, who were allowed to purchase tickets of leave, on condition of reporting themselves periodically to the Governor of the Castle. The little town nestles at the foot of an immense limestone crag, upon the top of which stand the extensive remains of the celebrated **Castle of the Templars**. The most western of the three strongholds is used as a cemetery; the central height consists of a ruined tower, in the midst of shattered battlements of unusual thickness; while that on the E. is the most important and best preserved. It is entered by a narrow, pointed gateway, over which are displayed the arms of Portugal and an inscription bearing the date "Era 1419." On entering, the visitor finds

himself in an enormous quadrangular court-yard surrounded by a high precinct wall of great thickness and provided with a covered way, almost perfect. Here is an enormous square keep tower, over the gate of which is an inscription bearing the date "Era 1362;" from its battlements a good view is obtained of the Guadiana and the neighbourhood. The church of **S. Thiago** has an interesting arcade of Byzantine character, consisting of 5 low round arches resting upon slender columns with carved capitals, dating from the 14th century. Inside, hanging from a beam, is a heavy iron chain, said to have been placed there as a memorial of captivity among the Moors by a knight of Castromarim. Hence to

225 m. **Villa Real** (Rte 4) is 5 m. by direct road, but about a mile by ferry, across two arms of the Guadiana. Steamer twice a week to Lisbon, calling at intermediate ports.

SECTION IV.

ESTREMADURA (NORTH OF THE TAGUS).

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. 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 Albardos.

Excelled by Traz-os-Montes in the quality of its wines, it nevertheless produces some of the best, as Bucellas, Collares, Lavrado, 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, Arinto 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, 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 Aranjuez 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 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 most of the interesting churches in the kingdom, at Alcobaça, Batalha, Thomar, and Santarem.

ROUTE 8.

LISBON TO CINTRA, BY CASCAES AND COLLARES.

Carriage-road. 35 m.; about 5 hrs.' drive.

Cintra is most quickly reached by rly. (Rte. 9), but the carriage-road will still be taken, either in going or returning, by those who wish to enjoy the fine coast scenery.

After leaving (4 m.) Belem, we pass on the r. the hippodrome, where races are held in the summer, and 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. Traversing the long suburb of Pedrouços, we reach (6 m.) Algés, a seaside bathing-place, without an Inn. 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 three brothers to the grave. Passing the desecrated monastery of the Cartuxa, we arrive at (7 m.) Paço d'Arcos, containing 1500 inhab. Inn: near the water. This place is much frequented by the Lisbonenses during the bathing season—August to October.

[The traveller may cross from Paço d'Arcos 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. Boating 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 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.

The point opposite Lisbon is called the *Capa-rica* (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 important dock. (Steamer to Lisbon, 100 reis.)

From Cacilhas a pleasant excursion may be made to (2 m.) the royal Quinta of Alfeite. The villa is small

and unimportant, but the grounds, which include an extensive tract of pine forest, partly cleared for experimental gardening, exhibit in spring a beautiful show of the wild flowering shrubs of the country, among which are many species of heath, cistus, and genista, with several rare varieties of bulbous plants and lilies.

Near Cacilhas are low cliffs of clay, wherein may be found embedded an extraordinary number and variety of fossil shells.]

We next enter the town of (11 m.) 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 value of Brazil wood, so much esteemed in Lisbon, consists in its property of resisting fire. The stalls in the Coro alto at Belem afford a good specimen of its use for ornamental purposes.]

The lands to the W. of this estate are known by the name of Carcavellos, and produce the sweet wine so called. 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.

19 m. Cascaes, containing 2100 inhabitants (H. Lisbonense), was the birthplace of the celebrated pilot Affonso 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. (Omnibus from Lisbon, 500 reis. Steamer, in summer only, 600 reis. 1000 return.)

Near the town, in the Quinta do Estoril, are warm baths (82° Fahr.), which have great reputation for the cure of the stone.

[From Cascaes a steep but excellent road runs across country to Cintra, joining the direct road from Lisbon 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.]

The road then skirts the coast, affording splendid sea views, passing on the left the Cabo da Roca (see Introduction, § 3) and the Farol d'Aguia, a celebrated sea-mark in a fine position. Hence may be visited on foot

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.

31 m. Collaros (small Inn), celebrated for its wine and marble quarries. In the beautiful valley of the Varzea is

a small lake, much frequented by picnic parties in the summer. Hence to

35 m. Cintra (Rte. 9).

ROUTE 9.

LISBON TO CINTRA. RAIL OR CARRIAGE.

From the Alcântara Stat. (Plan. C. 5) the train runs N. for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and then pierces by a tunnel 600 yds. in length the **Montanha dos Terremotos**, so called from the devastation caused to the buildings on this site by the earthquake of 1755. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further, it traverses the viaduct of Ponte Novo, then several other bridges and a tunnel, reaching

7 m. Bemfica Stat., a village containing about 3500 inhab. Omnibus to Lisbon, 120 reis. The aqueduct and the multitude of windmills are the most prominent objects. Bemfica is prettily embosomed in orange-groves, gardens, and orchards; and here was a celebrated *Dominican convent*, now a school conducted by French Sisters of Charity. 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. It was originally built for an Englishman named De Visnes, and is now a girl's school, under the superintendence of Dominican nuns. Hence to

9 m. Queluz-Bellas Stat., the former place lying to the l. of the rly., the latter 2 m. to the rt. Queluz (H. Ladislau; H. Malveira; Omnibus from Lisbon, 240 reis), a royal palace founded by D. Pedro III., husband of D. Maria I., 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 small inlaid Baptism of Christ, in coloured wood, and a pleasing picture of the boy John Baptist.

11 m. Cacem Junct. Stat., beyond which the branch line to Cintra diverges to the l., and reaches, at the suburb of Estephania,

17 m. Cintra Stat. (see below).

This route may also be driven throughout. Carriage from Lisbon to Cintra, 2 persons, 5000 reis; 4 persons, 6500. 3 days' drive, including Mafra, Cintra, and back to Lisbon, 2 persons, 13,000; 4 persons, 17,000 reis.

Various public conveyances, not recommended, also traverse the road. Omnibus of the *Carros Rippert Co.* twice daily from the Rocio at 6 A.M. and 4 P.M.; fare, 500 reis. Secure an outside place. In suitable weather the route is worth walking, and the pedestrian may visit Queluz, or inspect the aqueduct, on his way. The carriage-road leaves Lisbon by the Porta S.

Sebastião, fully 2½ m. from the hotels, passing the fine mansion, castellated stabling, and beautiful gardens, belonging to Senhor Eugenio d'Almeida, and bears to the l. outside the gate. As the course of the aqueduct is generally followed, there is no lack of drinking water. Lisbon to Cintra, 19 m., to Mafra, 27 m., both in excess of the measured distance, the kilometers being reckoned, as usual on the continent, from the gate of the town.

[The Mafra road diverges to the rt., about 7 m. from Lisbon, passing under a short tunnel, and reaches

11 m. **Bellas** (H. Central, H. Pascoas), a pretty village. Omnibus from Lisbon, 240 reis. Thence to

20 m. **Peropinheiro**, where the road from Cintra falls in; and

27 m. **Mafra** (see Rte. 10). The pedestrian should carry luncheon, whether going to Cintra or Mafra.]

Cintra, a town of 4750 inhab., lies on the edge of a granite serra, whose highest point attains an elevation of 1865 ft. above the sea. (*Hotels*: Victor's, near the palace, kept by the landlord of the H. Bragança, Lisbon; 1600 reis without wine or early breakfast. *Lawrence's, in a pleasanter situation outside the town to the W., small but comfortable; 1600 reis, including breakfast and wine. The Portuguese inns, somewhat cheaper, are Nunes, Netto, and S. Ana. In the suburb of S. Pedro, H. François; near the stat., H. Estephania.)

In the centre of the town stands the **Royal palace**, easily recognized by its two conical chimneys. Permission to visit it may be obtained from the *Almozarife* (pronounce *sheriff*), 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 ceiling of the Sala das Pegas 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 "*É por bem, minha senhora*" (Platonic, my lady). 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 excessively 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.

The sights of Cintra may be seen by

means of carriage, for which a bargain should be made; or a man and a donkey may be hired for 6 hrs., at a charge of about 1500 reis. The pedestrian, however, will do best to take things in the following order.

Starting from the principal square, with the palace on l., and Victor's H. on rt., we almost immediately leave the Lisbon road on the l., and mount the higher one, passing a small church with a good pointed doorway. The road ascends steeply through charming woods, and brings us in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the lodge and gate of the

Palacio da Pena, originally a convent, built by D. Manoel for the Jeronimites 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 late King D. Fernando. By him it was 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.

The *altarpiece is exquisitely sculptured, in white semi-transparent alabaster, with scenes from our Saviour's life, the work of an Italian artist for D. João III. The shafts of black marble are from local quarries, as also are the bluish white columns in the ante-chapel. The extensive grounds and gardens of this palace, in which the camellias are in perfection from January to May, are at all times most liberally thrown open to visitors. 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 Atlantic 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.

Descending to the lodge, and turning to the l. outside the gate, we reach in 5 min. the entrance to 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. They were 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, with the inscription—"*O que ficou junto, Deos separará*" (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.

Returning to the carriage-road. Cintra is reached by a series of bold windings among blocks of granite and round-headed pines; or the traveller may continue on the higher ground, leaving the road at the commencement of the zigzags, and find his way by delightful footpaths to all the objects of interest mentioned below.

Three indispensable excursions from Cintra are the Penha Verde, the Quinta de Monserrate, and the Cork Convent. They all lie in the same direction, and may be visited in the course of a long afternoon.

The carriage-road passes Lawrence's Hotel, and soon reaches on the rt. the

Marialva Palace, in which the Convention of Cintra is said to have been signed. It is locally known as the *Sétias*, or seven sighs.

"And ever since that martial 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, where a band plays in spring and summer. On the

same side of the road, about 20 min. further, is the

Penha Verde, once the residence of D. João de Castro, and now the property of Sir Francis Cook. 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 Alviçaras, the rock with six trees on it, which was the only reward he asked for after the siege of Din. 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 branded 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).

Another half-hour's walk brings us to the

* **Quinta de Monserrate**, originally laid out by Beckford of Fonthill, now the property of Sir Francis Cook, known here by his Portuguese title of *Visconde*. This very lovely spot, 3 m. from Cintra, has been somewhat unfortunately named, there being neither *mons* nor *serratus* on the premises. The gardens are unique in Europe, and probably in the world, for the variety and beauty of their vegetation. Plants from almost all parts of the world here flourish together in the open air. A little glen, adorned with tree-ferns that have grown

to a great size, reproduces the scenery of the warmer parts of New Zealand. The palms of the islands of the Indian ocean attain full stature and ripen their fruit, while the flowering trees and shrubs of South America and Australia flourish equally well. It is one of the interesting sights of Portugal, to which admission is readily granted: though the house itself, which contains a few valuable works of art, is not shown.

Opposite the gateway of the Villa Monserrat, a green road leads over rough shrubland in an hour to the ***Cork Convent**. The road soon becomes a sandy path, and bears to the right, conspicuous crosses on heights serving to indicate the general direction. The convent belonged to the Reformed Franciscans, and is known at Cintra as the *Capucho*. 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 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 cœlis revivit."

The pedestrian may return to Cintra by an alternative route, at a higher level.

ROUTE 10.

CINTRA TO MAFRA. CARRIAGE-ROAD.

The road from Cintra to Mafra passes the Rly. Stat. and the suburb of Estephania (*Hotel*), and further on the Bullring and the Quinta de Granja, once the property of Pombal, now a Government School of Agriculture. At (6 m.) Peropinho, the direct road is reached between Lisbon and Mafra. In this village and its neighbourhood are the *quarries from which most of the pink marble so common in the S. of Portugal has been obtained. One of them lies close to the road on the E., and may be easily visited. 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 picturesquely in a steep ravine, but the country becomes dreary again beyond it. The road continually ascends, and on reaching the first pine-trees makes a wide sweep to the right to avoid a ravine, which may be crossed by the pedestrian. It is nearly 15 m. from Cintra to

Mafra. (H. Moreira, good and reasonable, to the left beyond the church.) The famous convent of Mafra was founded by D. João V., in fulfilment of a vow that on the birth of an heir to the throne he would change the poorest into the most magnificent monastery in his dominions. He selected Mafra, then a poor foundation for 12 Franciscan 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, it is said, 40,000*l.* 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 has been set down at nearly 2 millions sterling, which sum, as is usual with such estimates in this country, may be conveniently divided by 5. 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 (N. to S.) measure about 770 ft. To the S. is the palace called the Residencia da Rainha, to the N. the Residencia do Rei: both are 4 stories in height, and terminate in 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.

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, in a good state of preservation. Among them should be noticed a splendid work of Van Reedes (1673) on the Plants of Malabar, with excellently engraved coloured plates. The belfry and clocks are perhaps the most curious portion of the building. 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.

The *church is naturally the richest part of the building, but is chiefly remarkable for its excellent proportions, and the quiet good taste of its decoration. The marbles employed are all from local or native quarries. The altar columns, of various sizes, are of the fine but very abundant pink marble of Peropinheiro. The main pilasters, with their elegant capitals, are of light brown, and the chapel-rails of light yellow. All these marbles are thickly embedded with marine animals and their shells. The jambs of the doorways which connect the domed chapels are of black marble from Cintra. The altars of the nave and transepts are adorned with reliefs instead of pictures. The distribution of light throughout the building is singularly effective, and a graceful cupola rises between the transepts. A long passage on the right leads to the Sacristy, whose walls are also panelled with marble. From the imposing flight of steps by which the church is approached, there is a fine view over the distant sea.

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 **Ericeira** (H. Ericeirense), a small town on the coast, will be found interesting. The distance is about 6 miles, and the road runs through magnificent pine forests. The inhabitants are extremely pious, and remarkably quaint in their manners and customs. (See Lisbon, § 17.)

The distance from Mafra to Lisbon is not less than 27 m., and there is no Inn short of (16 m.) Bellas. (See Rte. 9.)

Carriage from Lisbon to Mafra, to go and return in 2 days, for 2 persons, 9000, 4 persons, 12,000 reis.

A cross road leads from Mafra to (13 m.) Torres Vedras (see next route), passing at (4 m.),

Gradil, some dismantled forts of the second or innermost of the celebrated lines.

ROUTE 11.

LISBON TO TORRES VEDRAS. RAIL.

From (11 m.) **Cacem** Junct. Stat. for Cintra (Rte. 9) the rly. continues N. to

16 m. **Sabugo** Stat., on the high road between Bellas and Peropinheiro, and about 4 m. from each place. From this neighbourhood Lisbon derives the chief portion of its water supply. Passing the dolmen-like rocks of **Pedra Furada**, the train reaches

23 m. **Malveira** Stat., for Mafra, which lies 6 m. W. Soon afterwards a tunnel of 400 yds. is traversed, and we reach the country of vineyards at

30 m. **Pero Negro** Stat., the line bearing N.E. Beyond

35 m. **Dois Portos** Stat., in the very centre of the Torres wine district, three viaducts are crossed, and we arrive at

37 m. Runa Stat., close to which on the rt. are seen the important Military Hospital for Invalids and the extensive premises of a French company, containing 3000 pipes of wine. The town lies at some little distance on the l. Hence the line curves sharply, and runs nearly due W. Three more viaducts over the romantic Sizandro stream succeed; and three tunnels, all in a perfectly straight line, conduct the train to

41 m. Torres Vedras Stat. (two poor *Inns*), 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. Affonso Henriques in 1148, and rebuilt by D. Affonso 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, but commanding a most lovely *view; 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 in-

scriptions which exist in various parts of the town, all deserve attention.

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 Alverca. This chain of mountains is only broken in three places by defiles; one at Mafra, another at Montechique, and the third at Bucellas. The distance between the two lines is irregular: between Mafra and Torres Vedras, on the l., it is reckoned at about 13 m.; 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 inattackable posts to guard the passes; for the infantry, admirable fields of battle, suited to ensure 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 partial 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 movement in front of the line tedious and difficult, and give to a body of troops posted within a superiority of move-

ment, 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 134 pieces of artillery.

About 1½ m. E. of Torres Vedras are the

Baths of Cuco (or Cucos) highly beneficial in cases of rheumatic gout. They are generally known as "mud" baths, but are not strictly such, though perhaps from the sliminess and uninviting quality of the water they might be justly termed "muddy." There is no inn, but patients drive daily from Torres Vedras. The supply of water is scanty, and it is only changed once in 24 hrs. These details are not attractive; but the baths themselves appear to work marvellous cures.

20 m. N. of Torres Vedras is 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; Junot, 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 Óbidos, situated on a small rising ground in the middle of a valley formed by two spurs of the Serra do Junto. 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. The British left, however, did not proceed far enough to the rear of the French position before making their flank attack, and consequently lost much of the advantage of numbers. The centre too by some error took an oblique course up the hill to their right, and crowded up the narrow paths in

scattered bands. The French infantry plied the advancing columns with heavy musketry fire, and a fearful conflict raged for the possession of the crown of the hill. The 29th after a partial repulse rallied, and, supported by the 9th, rushed up the hill; the 5th, who had kept too far to the right, appeared on the French left in time to confirm the victory of their main body; and Laborde, forced to retreat on Azambugeiro, had lost irretrievably all chance of communicating with Lisbon. Coming, however, to a position in which some ravines precluded the possibility of the British centre receiving assistance, he made another stand, but was again outnumbered, and finally, having lost 3 guns and 600 men, placed his troops along the road leading to Torres Vedras. The British had lost nearly 500 men, but had gained much moral strength in this their first battle in the war.

12 m. S.W. of Roliça is the village of Vimeiro, distinguished for the second battle fought during the Peninsular war. Sir Arthur Wellesley, after the victory of Roliça, 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 two 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 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 de-

fended. All the cavalry he had, 2 squadrons of the 20th Dragoons under Colonel 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 cavalry, though he was himself afterwards shot while pursuing the broken ranks of the infantry too far. In the mean time Solignac had achieved his circuitous march, and had come upon the left 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 retreat to a position on the road between Torres Vedras and Lourinhã. 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, fearing to move another step until Sir John Moore's division should land, arrested all further 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.

After the battle, Kellermann was sent to Vimeiro by Junot to treat for a suspension of arms in order to settle a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army. The *suspension honorable* was agreed to; and the Convention, signed by Kellermann and Lt.-Col. Murray, was ratified by Junot at Lisbon on 30th Aug., and by Sir H. Dalrymple at Torres Vedras, who transmitted the document to England from Cintra on 5th Sept.

A remarkable feature in this action was the manner in which Sir A. Wellesley posted his troops, so that he could, unknown to the enemy, transfer part of his force from one flank to reinforce the other: an advantage which he equally secured in the cunning fight at Waterloo.

3 m. N. of Roliça is *Obidos*, a very ancient town, with 3600 inhab. It was taken from the Moors by Affonso 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 2 m. from the town, was the work of Dona Caterina, queen of D. João III. Notice the church, called *Senhor da Pe-*

dra, 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 (11 m. W.) *Cape Peniche* and the *Berlengas*. The *peninsula* of *Peniche*, whence by corruption the name, is 5 m. 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 dangerous islands,—considered indeed the most perilous of any in the European seas. The largest, which is about 3 m. in circumference, is inhabited; the others are mere rocks. There is a lighthouse and a fort; a convent was founded here by *Dona Maria*, second queen of *D. Manoel*, but from the desolateness of the situation it was afterwards removed to the mainland.]

reis); to Oporto 100 pesetas (18,280 reis). Carriages should not be changed until *Valencia de Alcántara*, but are sometimes arbitrarily taken off at a previous stat. The train leaves Madrid at 9 A.M., waits 25 min. for luncheon at *Talavera* (12.30), and for dinner at *Arroyo de Malpartida* (6.25), reaching Lisbon at 6 the next morning or Oporto at 10. By this route the 8.20 P.M. exp. from Paris arrives at Lisbon or Oporto on the third morning in 58 or 61 hrs., fare 1st cl. 265 frs. (46,730 reis) or 280 frs. (49,470 reis); distance, 1328 or 1408 Eng. miles.

On Thursday evenings at 11.30 an express train leaves Madrid for Lisbon, arriving at 3 P.M. on the following afternoon. Sleeping cars and a dining saloon are attached. Fare, 20,040 reis (or 223 frs.) inclusive. A similar train leaves Lisbon on Wednesday evenings at 8.30, reaching Madrid at 1.35 P.M. next day.

Money changers at the stations of Lisbon, Oporto, Elvas, and *Marvão* give 880 reis for 5 pesetas, or 44 reis for a Spanish real.

For details of the journey as far as the Portuguese frontier, see Handbook for Spain. The rly. traverses a bare unattractive district, passing (84 m.) *Talavera*, with many churches, and (106 m.) *Oropesa*, with its imposing castle; until, beyond (125 m.) *Navalmora*, pine forests are entered and the scenery improves. At (188 m.) *Rio Tajo* the *Tagus* is crossed, and the line ascends through a wild undulating district covered with large white cistus, and commanding splendid views S., to

252 m. *Valencia do Alcántara* Stat., the last Spanish town. From

274 m. *Castello de Vide* Stat. (Rte. 13), an omnibus runs N. 3 m. to the town, and S. 10 m. to *Portalegre*; and at

286 m. *Peso* Stat., we cross the important carriage-road from *Crato*, 3 m. S., a stat. on the *Badajoz* line, and *Covilhã*, 86 m. N., passing through (44 m.) *Castello Branco* (Rte. 15). The next stopping-place is

ROUTE 12.

MADRID TO LISBON, BY TALAVERA AND VALENCIA DE ALCÁNTARA.

412 m. Exp. daily in 21 hrs. (to Oporto 500 m. in 25 hrs.). Fare 1st cl. Madrid to Lisbon 86.35 pesetas (15,540

304 m. Torre das Vargens Junct. Stat. (for Badajoz), where there is a halt of 20 min., and we proceed as in Rte. 13 to

347 m. Entroneamento Junct. Stat. (for Oporto), and

412 m. Lisbon Stat., quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the centre of the town. *Restaurant, open from 5 A.M. to 10 P.M. The hotels send no omnibus, but a commissionnaire. Luggage is examined. Two-horse carriage, nominally 500 reis; but more is always demanded, and the cab-drivers are the most extortionate in Europe. A porter will carry 30 kil. for about 300 reis, and the traveller can go by tramway from the stat. gates to the Praça dos Romulares (H. Central) for 50 reis, with hand luggage; whence it is only 10 min. walk up-hill to H. Bragança or Durand's, and 15 min. to H. Universal.

To the Entroncamento (Junction) by Rte. 16. Thence to

69 m. Barquinha Stat., a most picturesque little town on the Tagus. Diligencia to Thomar, fare 500 reis. After leaving this station we pass 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 Lusitaniâns; 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 Menagem*, or Keep. 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. 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.

ROUTE 13.

LISBON TO BADAJOZ BY RAIL

2 trains daily, in 11 or 15 hrs.

Lisbon to—	KILOS.	MILES.
Entroncamento.	107 . . .	67 . . .
Abrantes	135 . . .	84 . . .
Torre das Vargens	175 . . .	109 . . .
Crato.	200 . . .	125 . . .
Portalegre	217 . . .	136 . . .
Elvas	265 . . .	166 . . .
Badajoz	282 . . .	177 . . .

Fare: 1st class, 5620; 2nd, 4380; 3rd, 3120 reis. In the reverse direction, tickets are only given as far as Elvas. For change of money at the stat., see Rte. 12.

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. Mad-dened by the struggle between his love and the revenge he had sworn, he recounted the story of his wrongs 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.

74 m. **Praia Stat.** After passing this station the railway crosses the Tagus upon an oblique iron bridge, 520 yds. 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.

84 m. **Abrantes Stat.**, nearly 3 m. from the town; omnibus 200 reis. (*Estalagem de Camillo*, poor, but cheap.) This once strongly fortified town of 6000 inhab. occupies the site of the ancient *Tibucci*, and stands 1800 ft. above the sea. It played an important part in the Peninsular war, frequently changing hands. In 1807 the French General, Junot, passed through this town on his brilliant advance towards Lisbon, in acknowledgment of which he was created Duc d'Abrantes by Napoleon. On crossing the Tagus to reach the town (small toll) the traveller will observe the ruins of a Roman bridge, blown up by Junot, a few hundred yds. up the river. The Dominican church of *S. Vicente* is spacious, though otherwise uninteresting; but there is a fine *view from the castle walls. An inscription under the entrance gateway claims for the castle the dignity of having been fortified by Decius Junius Brutus, Roman consul, B.C. 130. 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 aguardaráõ os Castelhanos*. After the victory he revisited this church to return thanks. The same story, with variations, is told of a dozen warrior kings on the eve of battle.

[A fine bridle route leads from Abrantes, along the rt. bank of the Tagus, to

15 m. **Mação**, where the rough road begins to ascend a southern spur of the Estrella. We next pass *Aguas Quentes*, a small hot stream; the gorge here is wonderfully grand, and the path verging on the dangerous. This little river, which flows on the right into the *Ocresa*, is generally called *Aguas Quentes*, but some name it the *Laca*; its proper name is the *Almaceda*, the *Laca* being in reality only another name of the *Ocresa*. 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.

28 m. the **Passago 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 Laca.

60 m. **Sornadas (Rte. 15).]**

Leaving Abrantes, the rly. passes

102 m. **Ponte do Sor Stat.**, in an unhealthy spot, where the Romans built a bridge over the Soro, and reaches

109 m. **Torro das Vargens Junct. Stat.**, where the main line for Madrid is left, and the train for Badajoz continues W. as far as

125 m. **Crato Stat.** This ancient town (2 m. N. of 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. The Order 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 mile from Crato lies the castle and chapel of **Nossa Senhora Flor da Rosa**. The fortress was built by the first Prior D. Frey Alvaro Gonçalves Pereira, who died at Amieira and was buried in this chapel, which he had also erected. Of his 18 chil-

[Portugal.]

dren, the most celebrated was D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, Condestavel of the kingdom, and an ancestor of the regal house of Bragança.

Diligence to (15 m. S.) **Cabeço do Vido**, where are sulphur-alkaline baths, 87° Fahr.

136 m. **Portalegre Stat.**, 8 m. from the town. Omnibus, 400 reis; heavy luggage extra.

Portalegre (H. Nicolau, poor), the ancient *Amoia*, is an episcopal city of 6000 inhab., and one of the 17 *administrações*. It was created a see in 1550, its diocese being dismembered from that of Guarda. The cathedral is a handsome building of white marble, with large debased cloisters, but is not otherwise remarkable. The best view of the lovely scenery which surrounds the town may be had from the chapel of **S. Christovão** and the hill beyond it, about an hour's walk to the N. 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 6 m. N. of Portalegre, large quantities of Roman antiquities have been found, and at **Castello de Vide**, a stat. on the Madrid line, 10 m. N. (Rte. 12), 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.

Diligence daily to Extremoz, and mail-cart to Castello de Vide.

[From Portalegre an excursion may be made on horseback across the savage Serra de Portalegre, which attains an altitude of 2200 feet, to

20 m. **Arronches**—1000 inhab.—at the confluence of the Caia and the Alegrete. The Romans called it *Plagiaria*. Affonso I. took it from the Moors in 1166, but it fell into their power again, repeatedly changing hands. 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 Philip 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

33 m. **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 1811 this place 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 10 m. in length.

The rly. may be regained at S. Eulalia or Elvas, each 10 m. distant.]

Leaving Portalegre, the train continues S.E. to

142 m. **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. Arronches (see above) is distant 5 m. from this station.

153 m. S. **Eulalia** Stat., 10 m. W. of *Campo Maior* (see above).

166 m. **Elvas** Stat., a mile from the town. (H. Elvense, at the Olivença gate; H. Central, in the Praça.) Elvas is an episcopal city of 14,000 inhab., the first *praça 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 interesting building, approached by steps, and contains a beautiful sarcophagus in marble of a bishop, and some paintings in the chapter-house by Antonio Sequeira, a native.

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, and the gates are shut at night.

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 Suberra 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 Alemtejo, 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 Porlaegre; to the E. the city of Badajoz and Fort San Cristobal, 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 commence-

ment 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 Castanhede, afterwards Marquez 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. Early next morning the attack began, and 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.

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 Roze, who was desirous of dis-

playing 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 Chateaufneuf, 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."

177 m. BADAJOZ. See *Handbook for Spain*.

ROUTE 14.

LISBON TO BATALHA AND ALCOBAÇA BY CHÃO DE MAÇAS.

Rail to Chão de Maças (Apple-floor), 81 m. Diligence thence to Leiria, 23 m., Batalha, 30 m., and Alcobaga, 43 m. This is the most economical route for a single traveller; but a party of 3 or 4 might do better to take the train only as far as (30 m.) Azambuja Stat., having previously ordered a carriage from the office at Lisbon (Rua do Arco da Bandeira) to meet them there. (See Rte. 16.)

About 5 m. from the stat of Chão de Maças we observe, perched up on the l., the little town of Ourom (3000 inhab.; no *Inn*). This most desolate of all desolate places crowns a sharp peak of the Serra do Junto. The place seems utterly deserted, and, with its ruinous walls and commanding situation, gives the very idea of a mediæval town. The castle, at the S.E. end, is a magnificent ruin; the access to it is up a steep path through two barbicans, one seeming to hang over the other; 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 Penicho 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. Ouren 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. 23 m. from the stat. is

Leiria (*Novo Hotel, kept by Rei; H. Leiriense). This episcopal city, one of the 17 administrações, now contains about 3000 inhabitants. The situation is very striking. The castle crowns an exceedingly steep hill, and the valley of the Liz 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 loftily situated chapel of la Senhora da Encarnação is the object of an important pilgrimage. 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 Affonso 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 Affonso Henriques from the Moors in 1135, it was shortly afterwards retaken by them, but again changed hands. 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 reis 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 Margatot appeared before the town, and after making a feeble resistance the Portuguese fled, leaving 800 or 900 on the field. 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.

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 Camões and Sá de Miranda. His chief work is the 'Condestabre de Portugal,' a long historical poem on the Life of Nuno Alvares Pereira. 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 Liz, which flows through the city, and gives it its name, is a favourite of the Portuguese poets.

At **Marinha Grande** (small inn), 8 m. W. of Leiria, are important glass works, founded by an Englishman named Stephens, and a resin factory. Tramway thence to S. Martinho (see below).

Carriage-road through pleasing scenery from Leiria to (16 m. N.E.) **Pombal** (Rte. 16). Diligence, 1000 reis.

7 m. from Leiria, half buried in woods, to the left below the road, comes suddenly into view the famous monastery of **Batalha**. (Inn, very poor, kept by Fernando.) This remarkable building, the glory of ecclesiastical art in Portugal, has been so extravagantly praised by travellers, and ranks so far higher than it deserves in the estimation of the Portuguese, that it may be well to cite as a corrective to such unreasoning admiration the calm and temperate words of Fergusson (vol. ii. p. 289):—"Generally speaking, neither the proportions nor the details of this church are good; it was erected in a country where the principles of Gothic art were either misapprehended or unknown, and where a lavish amount of expenditure in carving and ornament was thought to be the best means of attaining beauty. The church from this cause may almost be considered a failure; its two sepulchral chapels being, in fact, by far the most interesting and beautiful parts of the structure." Every true ecclesiologist will heartily endorse this opinion; but

having done so, he will no less gratefully admit that there is much to admire; and will accept the better portions of the building as the perfection of late Gothic, with the happy survival here and there of early pointed features. (See Introduction, § 14.)

In consequence of a vow made upon the field of Aljubarrota, D. João chose the present site for the erection of the 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.

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 total exterior length, 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 piers themselves are exceedingly simple, and, but for their mouldings, would almost give the idea

of transitional work. The first chapel 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. Afonso 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., destroyed and desecrated by the French. The S. chapel, dedicated to S. Michael, is the burying-place of the distinguished family of the De Sousas.

The transepts and choir are both very short, the latter ending in a lovely crown of two stages with three lancet windows in each—the coloured glass very beautiful on a white ground.

From its position below the level of the adjacent land the church is liable to be flooded after continuous rain, and in Oct. 1861 was under water for many days. In 1839 the Portuguese Government took in hand the restoration of the fabric, but only about 450*l.* was voted annually for the purpose.

In the *Capella do Fundador* rest the remains of D. João (d. 1434) and his queen Philippa (d. 1416), both originally deposited in the choir. 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 refoiled, 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. This beautiful lantern is remarkable as being the *largest Gothic dome ever attempted. 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 cerges 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 plaît vous 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. It is worthy of mention that the date of the epitaphs 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.

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. 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. This prince had been sent with his brother D. Henrique, in joint command of an expedition against Tangere, which ended disastrously in the retreat of the Portuguese to Ceuta. Here they were so closely besieged by the Moors that they offered at last to give up the place on condition of being allowed to re-embark, D. Fernando being detained as a hostage until the decision of the king should be known. Ceuta, however, was judged too important a place to be surrendered, and the prince remained in captivity at Fez until his death, June 5, 1443. When D. Afonso 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 his 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. Camões refers to him in the lines:—

“Vio ser captivo o sancto irmão Fernando,
Que a tão altas empresas aspirava,
Que por salvar o povo miserando
Cercado, ao Sarraceno se entregava.
Só por amor da patria está passando
A vida, de senhora feita escrava,
Por não se dar por elle e forte Celta;
Mais o publico bem que o seu respecta.”

The second tomb is that of the Infante D. João, master of the Order of Santiago. The third 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 1391, and died in 1460. 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, May 20, 1449. On these tombs the Englishman will recognise the badge of the Order of the Garter.

The E. side of the chapel is occupied by recesses for the 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. Henrique, to S. John Baptist; the third, that of D. João, to Santiago; and the fourth, that of D. Fernando, to the Assumption.

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 windows 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.

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 building vaulted in 2 bays, and lighted by 2 E. windows. Here are shown the helmet and sword worn by D. João I. at Aljubarrota. Hence, we enter the chapter-house, an *exquisite building, nearly square, and strikingly solemn. Its vaulting is perfectly beautiful and the span of its roof immense; the E. window of 3 lights resembles the best

English Middle Pointed. The azulejos on the three altars are quaintly figured. Opposite to this is the entrance to the cloisters, a 9-foiled refoiled arch, deeply recessed, of 4 orders. On each side of this is a large window of 2 lights trefoiled and refoiled. 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.

The chapter-house was probably the erection of D. Affonso V.: if so, the corbel at its S.E. angle, which is shown as the portrait of Affonso Dominigues, the first architect, must be that of one of his successors. The *cloisters, obviously the work of D. Manoel, though extravagantly florid, are unrivalled in their own peculiar style. 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 hands and circles round the cross of the Order of Christ, sometimes encircling with its wreaths the *sphere* (founder's badge): 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. 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 refoiliations of this work far exceed everything else in the cloister; and the oblique view from N. to W., 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.

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 the village.

The *Capella Imperfeita* now claims our attention. In order to appreciate 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*: translating hither the remains of the earlier Portuguese monarchs, and fixing 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 tracery 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 refoiled 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 springing 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 interesting as that 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.

Application should be made in the sacristy for permission to inspect 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 for a bird's eye view of the church and convent.

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.

At some distance to the S.E. of the convent was the original parish church of Batalha, now disused. It has a fine W. door, imitated from the entrance arch of the Capella Imperfeita, but more arabesque.

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. The 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 Alcacer 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 Convento do S. Sacramento at Lisbon, and he in that of Bemfica, 1614. He afterwards became chronicler of the Order of S. Dominic, and composed many works.

In the neighbourhood of Batalha are extensive and valuable coal-fields. About 3 m. distant, a little N. of W., lies the village of Arnal, where a Roman villa, with baths and some beautiful Mosaic pavements, were lately excavated.

Leaving Batalha, we pass on the l. the road to Porto de Moz, a pretty village 5 m. S., with a market cross and a castle, and proceed S.W. to (10 m. from Batalha),

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 that, during the heat of the battle, Brites d'Almeida, the baker's wife, killed 7 Spanish soldiers with her oven-peel. Hence the proverb, *Endiabrado 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. Juan I. of Castile, lost her right of succession. D. Pedro I., father of D. Fernando, had left an illegitimate son, then Master of Aviz. At the Cortes held at Coimbra this nobleman's pretensions were so strongly put forward by his partizans that he was unanimously elected king. The King of Castile, who had previously, during the Regency, invaded Portugal, on re-

ceiving 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 Canocira, now better known as Batalha. The Castilians 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 rear-guard, 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 panic 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 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 ague, 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 Alcobaça 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. D. João, after remaining, as the custom was, on the field of battle 3 days, went to Alcobaça, where he celebrated the Festival of S. Bernard (to whose intercession he attributed the victory) with great pomp.

Crossing the river by a bridge with pretty watch turrets, we reach (13 m. from Batalha) Alcobaça (H. Alcobaçense, unpretending but good). 1500 inhab. 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. Affonso Henriques, having 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, and began to dig the foundation with his own hands. It 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, and

general of the Cistercian order in Portugal. 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 sufficient for the maintenance of 100 monks.

In spite of its W. front and other melancholy disfigurements, the *church of Alcobaca yet remains the most interesting and the purest example of early Christian architecture in Portugal. 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 long narrow aisles, which are necessarily the same height as the nave, is exceedingly grand. The church itself has a circular apse, a presbytery, or, as the Portuguese term 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 great marigold in the S. transept, 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.

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. 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 barracks. It was almost destroyed by the French, and rebuilt in the style that might be expected after their expulsion.

The *Cloisters, N. of the nave, are among the finest in the Peninsula, or even in Europe. Far richer in detail than anything within the church, they are yet of the purest Romanesque and Transition work, with many shafts and gloriously carved capitals. To the E. is the ruined Chapter-house, entered by deeply-recessed elaborate doorways; and from the N. a fountain-chamber projects into the court, in form like a polygonal apse of two stages. Though almost unknown and shamefully misused, these cloisters are beyond all doubt the greatest architectural treasure which the country has to show.

The monastery was 620 ft. in width by 750 in depth, and contained 5 cloisters. The kitchen, with its huge fireplace, is well preserved, and extremely curious. The refectory was 92 ft. by 68, divided into 3 aisles by piers. The library, one of the most beautiful rooms ever devoted to literature, and gracefully restored by the late king, once contained 25,000 volumes and 500 MSS., which were 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 Coutos 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 Alcobaça."

10 m. N.W. of Alcobaça are the Baths and 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. The church had its origin in an image of the Virgin, 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, near Merida, whence it was purloined by S. Romano. In 1182 one D. Fuas Roupinho, in the pursuit of a stag, 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 cruelly 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.

Nazareth is a pleasant and animated bathing-place, with club, theatre, bull-ring, and the usual "distractions." It is distant 4 hrs. by carriage from Leiria. The most important pilgrimage takes place in September.

From Alcobaça it is a drive of 17 m. S. to Caldas da Rainha (Rte. 16). The road passes (9 m.)

Alfeizirão, whence a cross road leads to (4 m.) **S. Martinho do Porto**, a village with a small harbour, and sea-bathing. Diligence to Azambuja Stat., 1500 reis; thence train to Lisbon (Rte. 16). A tramway, used for transporting timber to the arsenal at Lisbon, runs from S. Martinho to Marinha Grande, a distance of 22 m. The cars are drawn by oxen. Between this coast and Batalha the gradual formation of coal-fields may be well studied.

SECTION V.

BEIRA.

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 110 m. 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 60 m. in length, varying from 6 to 15 in breadth, embracing the territories of Almeida, Castello, Rodrigo, Sabugal, &c. The province is divided into Beira Alta, between the Estrella and the Douro; and Beira Baixa, between the same mountains and the Tagus. 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 Vouga; to the S. is the Zézere. Beira Alta is chiefly one huge tract of high tableland (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 Zézere 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 of the Portuguese service are reported to be those of Beira Baixa, of whom Wellington said that he would rather go through Europe with Portuguese *caçadores* (riflemen) than with any soldiers, except British.

ROUTE 15.

LISBON TO GUARDA, BY PESO AND COVILHÃ.

Rail and diligence. Lisbon to Peso, rly. 126 m. Peso to Guarda, carriage-road, 113 m.

A well-appointed diligence leaves the stat. at 4 p.m., reaching Covilhã at 10 p.m. Fare to Guarda 4000 reis.

For the rly. from Lisbon to Peso see Rte. 12. Leaving the station, the road runs N. to

13 m. **Niza** (*Hospedaria* José Maria), a small town of 3000 inhab., where Wellington lived for some time.

[Hence a very interesting excursion may be made on horseback to Alcántara in Spain. Proceeding N.E. from Niza by a very intricate path, and crossing the Figueira, we reach

10 m. **Montalvão**, 1253 inhab.; ancient but worthless fortifications. Turning E., we descend a steep mountain path to

12 m. **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

19 m. **Ferreira**, a gloomy, dirty village, with a tolerable posada. We cross the river Santiago, to

25 m. **Santiago del Carbajo**, a pleasant village, but badly supplied with water, and skirt the Serra de Santiago, to

35 m. **Membrio**. Here we turn to the N.E., and cross the river Solar to

55 m. **Alcántara**. This interesting but wretched town was the headquarters 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. The great object to be visited is the **Ponte de Alcántara*, 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 of 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.]

Resuming the diligence journey, the road runs over hilly ground, commanding a good view of the Serra de Montemimaro, 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**. The *scenery is magnificent. 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

25 m. **Villa Velha**, a wretched place, but a position of military importance. (Raymundo's *Inn*, small but clean.)

34 m. **Sernadas**. (For the ride hence to Abrantes, see Rte. 13.) Hence over easy hills, which divide the valleys of the Veresa and the Ponsul, to

44 m. **Castello Branco** (H. Gama, good), an episcopal city of 6000 inhab., 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 Castello Branco, a rough track leads W. to Alcântara, passing

18 m. **Idanha Nova**, on a confluent of the Ponsul. This is a little town with 2000 inhab. and an Inn. An interesting excursion may hence be made to **Idanha Velha**, 10 m. 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. Leaving **Idanha Nova**, and crossing the river **Azavil**, we reach

29 m. **Zibreira**. Thence through a pleasant but not well cultivated country to

37 m. **Segura**. The Castle here 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

48 m. **Alcântara**, as before.]

Leaving Castello Branco, the diligence runs across a tolerably fertile plain to

67 m. **Alpedrinha**, the *Petratinia* of the Romans, afterwards named *Alperiada* 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. Beyond

76 m. **Fundão**, the river **Zézere** is forded to reach

86 m. **Covilhã** (H. Covilhanense, H. Teixeira), 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 *Saragoça*, which is worn all over Portugal and in her islands and colonies. The houses, perched up among the mountains that encircle Covilhã, resemble a collection of swallows' nests. Both at Covilhã and in the neighbouring villages of the *Estrella* many families of Jews took refuge when the edict was issued by D. Manoel for their expulsion. Covilhã is also a great Jesuit centre, and has a large college belonging to that society. 8 m. S.W. of the town, at **Unhães**, are sulphureous baths, much recommended in diseases of the nerves. Temperature, 96° Fahr. Hence to

113 m. **Gnarða**. (Rte. 22.)

The **Serra da Estrella**, the *Her-*

minius 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. 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; such difficulties consisting not so much in the route itself, which may be ridden throughout, as in the scarcity and roughness of the Inns. Forming the backbone of Portugal, the mountain 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*; the 3rd the *Cantaro Gordo*, best ascended from the N.W. side. It is difficult to account for the extraordinary names of these mountains. The *Cántaro 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 *Cántaro 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 Zézere. 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.

For the ascent, see Rte. 22.

The *Valley of the Zézere, one of the most picturesque in Portugal, may be conveniently explored from Covilhã by a traveller well accustomed to roughing it on foot or horseback. The pedestrian will sometimes find it almost a necessity to take a local guide, and he must not reckon on finding any Inn, properly so called, between Covilhã and Thomar or Abrantes. The chief attraction of the former route is the wonderful bridge near Pedrogão; of the latter, the scenery around Izna.

Covilhã to Thomar.

3 m. *Tortozendo*. A picturesque village, with huge verandahs projecting from the upper windows of the houses.

9 m. *Paul* (Rte. 22). Hence by the side of the Zézere, and over barren hills, leaving Picota and Abaça to the right, to

14 m. *Ourondo*. Thence over a flat marshy country to

25 m. *S. Martinho* (miserable Inn). 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.

32 m. *Bogas de Baizo*. Just in front of this place the Zézere makes a remarkable bend, returning, after about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.'s circuit, to the distance of 100 yards from the valley through which it flowed. Hereabouts the chestnuts are magnificent.

Bearing W., the track follows the course of the Zézere, 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. At

50 m. *Alvaro* (small *Inn*) the road improves, and continues good to

64 m. *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. In autumn the river runs about 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 of *Louzã* is on a hill, crowned by an old castle, built by D. Affonso Henriques. Between *Coimbra* and (18 m.) *Louzã* a diligencia runs daily; fare 500 reis.]

From *Pedrogão-grande* to *Coimbra* is a fine ride of 12 hrs.

Leaving the *Zezeze*, the road now bears S. to

74 m. *Certã* (small *Inn*). A pretty little town on the *Pera*. 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. 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. Diligence to *Thomar*, 1200 reis, through a mountainous country, crossing, 10 m. further, the *Zézeze*. Hereabouts the trout fishing is excellent.

98 m. *Thomar* (Rte. 16).

Covilhã to *Abrantes*.

Quitting the last route at 32 m. *Bogas de Baizo*, the track bears S.W. to

36 m. *Orvalho*. The grandeur of the scenery between *Orvalho* and *Estreito* can scarcely be surpassed; about halfway there is a descent into a seemingly bottomless ravine.

42 m. *Estreito*, the scenery increasing in grandeur, until at

48 m. *Izna*, we reach 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 *Alemtejo* 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*.

58 m. *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.

64 m. *Cardigos*. Shortly after leaving this place we enter the province of *Estremadura*.

66 m. *Amendoa*. 1200 inhab., the Roman *Amindula*. Here we fall into the high road for

91 m. *Abrantes* (Rte. 18).

ROUTE 16.

LISBON TO OPORTO BY RAILWAY.

Twice daily, 211 m. The morning train takes 14 hrs. The night mail is 3½ hrs. quicker, but is usually crowded, and the scenery should not be missed. On Monday and Saturday an express with sleeping cars leaves *Lisbon* at 3.30 p.m., and performs the journey in

8 hrs. On Sunday and Tuesday from Oporto at 2.30 P.M. Additional charge for sleeping car, 2300 reis. Fares:—1st class, 6690 reis; 2nd, 5210; 3rd, 3720.

Lisbon to—	KILS.	MILES.
Carregado	37	23
Santarem	75	47
Entroncamento	107	67
Payalvo (Thomar)	121	76
Cbão de Maças	130	81
Pombal	170	106
Coimbra	220	138
Pampilhosa	232	145
Aveiro	273	171
Oporto	337	211

This line skirts the famous Torres wine district, a vast and continuous vineyard lying on the right bank of the Tagus, between Lisbon and Santarem.

Soon after leaving Lisbon we pass on the rt. the Franciscan convent of Xahregas, now a tobacco manufactory; and then the extinct convent of the Grillo, now an asylum for penitent women. Running along the bank of the river, the train reaches

2 m. **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.

11 m. **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 unhealthy, called the *Lezirias*. They belonged partly to the Infantado, which subsequently was merged in the crown, and were 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.

14 m. **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. Affonso V. during his minority. 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. He raised an army, and prepared to take the field against his uncle. The latter, having visited at Batalha the tomb in the Capella do Fundador which he had caused to be erected for himself and where he now lies, 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; he fell, and with him his staunch friend, the most celebrated Portuguese knight of the age, D. Alvaro Vaz d'Almada, Count of Arranches. 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.

17 m. **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. 11). The best bulls are bred for the bull-fights in this neighbourhood.

A handsome monolith, from the Peropinho quarries, has been erected on the platform of the last fort on the Lines.

[7 m. N.W. is Arruda, 800 inhab., 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. Sancho I. rebuilt it.]

19 m. **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.

Omnibus to (9 m.) Alemquer, and several less important places.

About a mile beyond Villa Franca we pass Povos, a small village near which, on a hill, 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.

23 m. **Carregado** Stat., 2 m. from the village. Omnibus to Alemquer, 5 m.

At the Quinta do Bravo, near Carregado, there is a Roman cippus with inscription, dedicated to the Emperor Hadrian, with a mosaic pavement and the remains of an aqueduct.

[The little town of Alemquer, 3000 inhab. (poor Inn) presents a most picturesque appearance from the road. Here are important factories of silk and paper. 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 (Alanokerkae, 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 centy. 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. A short distance from Alemquer to the west lies the picturesque and historical Convent of **Carnota**, transformed by the late J. S. Athelstane, Esq., Conde da Carnota, 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.

Batalha may also be reached from hence, or from Azambuja, in a carriage (see Excursions from Lisbon), but more economically from Pombal or Chão de Maças. The road soon joins that taken by the public coach from the next stat.]

30 m. **Azambuja** Stat., a town of 1600 inhab., celebrated for its pine-woods, which supply Lisbon with deal. A canal, now little used, connects this place with Santarem. [Diligence in 5 hrs., fare 1000 reis, to (85 m.) **Caldas da Rainha**, passing (16 m.) **Cercal**, where there is a good Inn.

Caldas da Rainha (H. Lisbonense; H. Caldense) 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° Fahr.

Of all the numerous Caldas in Portugal, these afford the best accommodation to invalids, both rich and poor, but especially to the latter; since the hospital was built for their benefit, and they are sustained gratuitously, sometimes to the number of 400, during the period necessary for taking the baths. This place is also the original seat of the manufacture of Caldas ware, one of the flourishing industries of the country.

The drive from hence to (17 m.) Alcobaça is extremely beautiful.]

Resuming the rly. journey, and passing, 3 m. W. of the line, Cartaxo, famous for its wines, we reach

47 m. Santarem Stat., 7680 inhab. (Inns: Hotel da Felicia; H. de Manoel d'Oliveira Santos.)

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, who, having taken the veil at Nabancia, now Thomar, 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 thrown into the Nabão. Hence it floated down to the Zezere, by the Zezere 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. Santarem was taken from the Moors by D. Affonso VI. of Castile in 1093, but it soon fell again into their power. Its final liberation by Affonso 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. Affonso, 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 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. The preparations for the attack were made that night, scaling ladders were quietly planted against the walls, and the city was thus taken on the 15th March, 1147. 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. Affonso 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 Affonso 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.

The situation of Santarem is extremely picturesque, and the walks in the neighbourhood most lovely. To the ecclesiologist it is an interesting town. The Romanesque ch. of S. João has a good W. doorway and wheel window, with an E. apse and a beautiful arcade. It is now used as a museum of archæological curiosities. Close to this is the modern ch. of S. Martinho. The church of the suppressed convent of Graça was 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. The church of the Jesuits, now parochialised, was exceedingly rich, and has some good mosaics. The collegio attached to it is the most

important seminary in Portugal. That of Sta. Maria de Marvilla (a corruption of Maravilha, from a miraculous image sent hither by S. Bernard after the capture of the city) dates originally from 1244: the W. end and chancel arch, with other additions, were the work of D. Manoel. The desecrated church of S. Francis, of the 12th and 13th cent., has a good doorway, with a curious moulding peculiar to Spain and Portugal, in the form of an Omega. The crucifix on the l. of the principal entrance, executed by the order of D. João I., is said to represent the exact height of that monarch.

There are some remains of the ancient walls, which had formerly 5 gates: by that of Atamarna, 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. Mauoel: here was born the Cardinal King Henrique, and in the church of this place he was buried, 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, but had already been married 7 months to a princess of equally tender age.

In one of the pretty dells which surround the town is a Gothic fountain, recalling those at Siena.

65 m. Torres Novas Stat. The busy little town (H. Secundino) lies 4 m. N.W. (omnibus 200 reis), and has important cotton and paper mills. Gollogã, another active place, is situated 3 m. S.E. Great fair on Nov. 11th. This district is one of the richest in Portugal.

67 m. Entroneamento, or junction of the Oporto and Badajoz lines. All trains stop here 25 min. for refresh-

ment. Dinner, excellent, 600 reis; luncheon, rather poor, 500 reis; wine and black coffee included.

76 m. Payalvo Stat., nearly 5 m. from Thomar. Omnibus, 200 reis. [The excellent road ascends through pines and olives, and is well worth walking. Striking view on the descent to the town. (Inns: Nabantino, very fair; Campeão, rustic; both near the bridge. Prista, in the Praça S. João.)

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*, and the curious bridge, are most imposing. The Convento de Christo was almost 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 Alemtejo was intrusted to them; and a third of all the lands won from the Moors was to be their reward. 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, Algarve, but removed hither in 1449, when the great D. Henrique was Grand Master.

Passing the church of S. João Baptista and the little Praça behind it, we begin to ascend the steep hill, the convent walls towering above our heads. Turning sharply to the l. we enter the gate of Santiago. Close to the walls are the remains of the chapel of Sta. Catarina, and, below it, the castle of Gualdim Paes, now the property of the Count of Thomar. We next ascend a flight of steps, and enter the church by the great S. door, which is

of the richest and most extravagant flamboyant, degenerating in parts into cinquecento.

The plan of the *chancel is perhaps unique. Opening out of the wide late pointed nave is a 16-sided choir, supported by a central pier in the form of an octagonal turret, within which is placed the high altar. The turret is Romanesque in 2 stories, the carving of its capitals sometimes approaching Byzantine; and the whole surface is covered with diaper. On the piers are figures of kings and ecclesiastics, and behind the altar are 3 elaborate flamboyant canopies. The bénitier, and 4 pilasters of the chancel railing, are of handsome Arrabida breccia.

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 D. Fernando at Cintra. The Claustro dos Felippes is a handsome cinquecento erection of two stories. In a belfry on the E. end 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 are no less than nine in number. The principal one contains a corridor in the shape of a T, on either side of which were the rooms of the brethren.

To the N. of the church is a very elegant *cloister of First Pointed work, though the foliation of the capitals, disposed stiffly in 2 rows, sometimes indicates a later date. It is prettily tiled with azulejos and planted with orange trees. To the W. of these cloisters is the sacristy, a Grecian building. From the ruined castle walls a good view is commanded of the well-watered city immediately below, with the long white line of steps ascending to the Piedade chapel on the l., and the ch. of the Olivaes in the distance to the rt.

Descending the hill, we next visit the church of S. João Baptista. Its tower, on the N.W., has an octagonal stone spire of good proportions and

effect: the Sphero at its summit shows it to be the work of D. Manoel. The carving of the pulpit, and of the mutilated W. and N. flamboyant doorways, is of surprising delicacy. In the choir hang 8 large pictures by an unknown painter, representing the Last Supper, the Daughter of Herodias, the Marriage in Cana, the Temptation in the Wilderness, the Miracle of S. Gregory, and other subjects. Leaving the church and retracing our steps to the bridge, which is of good solid work with triangular buttresses, the first street on the right beyond it, passing the cemetery, leads to the church of N. S. dos Olivaes, or N. S. da Assumpção. This *highly interesting building, reached by a descent of many steps, is of basilica form, with nave and aisles of 5 wide pointed bays, small lancets in the clerestory, but no triforium, short pentagonal apse, and polygonal columns. The sadly damaged W. door is early pointed, and over it is a splendid wheel. The W. tower is detached, and Romanesque in its lower story.

The considerable water-power in this picturesque valley has been utilised for the turning of various mills; and the cotton manufactory, under a resident English manager, is of some importance. The gardens attached to the manager's house may be visited, and a pleasant half-hour spent on the banks of the river which works the mill.

Retracing our steps and again crossing the bridge, we pass on the left a fountain and the little octagonal chapel of S. Gregorio, avoiding the high road on the l., which leads to Chão de Maças and Leiria. Immediately beyond the chapel, an imposing flight of about 250 steps in 24 tiers leads to the pilgrimage ch. of N. S. da Piedade, rebuilt in 1613, with a plain pointed W. doorway, and a magnificent *view. Omnibus from Thomar to (24 m.) Certã (Rte. 15) for Pedrogão-grande. Diligence to (46 m.) Espinhal, on the old road to Coimbra.]

81 m. Chão de Maças Stat. [Diligence to (23 m.) Leiria, meeting the

night mail (1000 reis). From Leiria to Batalha (7 m.) at 5 A.M. (400 reis); Alcobaça (20 m. 1000 reis); and Caldas da Rainha (34 m. 1500 reis). The road is beautiful, and well worth walking. There is no Inn short of Leiria (Rte. 14).]

Still ascending, and passing through a tunnel, the line attains its summit-level at the entrance to a second tunnel, just before reaching

94 m. **Albergaria Stat.**, and descends to

106 m. **Pombal Stat.** (poor Inn: Pombalense, on the r., close by). This town of 3600 inhab. was founded by D. Gualdim Paes, Master of the Templars in Portugal in 1181. Here it was that, by the mediation of S. Isabel, peace was made between D. Diniz and his rebellious son D. Affonso.

The place is principally known from its connection with the celebrated minister Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, Marquis 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 said to have been 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." 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 the seat of government was not then 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. Don 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 priests and Jesuits, whom he had certainly taken no pains to conciliate, 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 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 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." (See Lisbon, p. 26.)

The Igreja Matriz of the town is a modern building with some curious reliefs in coloured plaster behind the high altar. Opposite its pointed W. door 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. 25 and Nov. 8, 1704. The castle stands well on an eminence, and is an interesting ruin, chiefly of the 14th century. To the S., outside its walls, is a fine Renaissance archway with a panelled stone roof. Diligence to Leiria (16 m. 1000 reis).

116 m. Souro Stat. A small town,

rebuilt by Queen D. Tareja in 1122, and given by her to the Templars. It was the birthplace of Pombal's father. [10 m. N.W. of Soure, on the little river Prauto, and 6 m. S.E. of Figueira da Foz, are the Baths of Amieira (Hotel). The waters contain chloride of soda and magnesia, and are useful in diseases of the skin and rheumatism. Temperature, 81° Fahr. The springs produce 400,000 gallons a day.]

136 m. Coimbra Junct. Stat., where carriages are changed for Coimbra, reached by branch rly. of 1½ m. Sit on the left for the sake of the first impressive view of the city rising steeply from the northern bank of the river, and crowning the conical hill on which its houses are crowded together.

(Inns: Mondego, at stat., with view, good food, 1200 reis, early breakfast, 240; Central, and Caminho do Ferro, both close to Santa Cruz. Tramway to either, 40 reis; from the Junction to either, 60 reis.)

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 is the fourth city in the kingdom in population, but the third in importance. Succeeding to the Conimbrica of the Romans, which was situated at Condeixa (see below), 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 nobilities 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. But, when time is limited, a very good general idea of the attractions of the place may be gained in the course of a long day.

Starting early from the H. Mondego, a narrow street leading N., marked by tram-rails, brings us in a few minutes to a Praça, in which stands the ch. of S. Thiago, with a remarkably fine *Romanesque doorway. A side doorway of the same ch., at the foot of a flight of steps, is also worth examination. Ascending the steps, we reach the principal street of the town, called by three different names in the course of as many hundred yards. Turning to the left on entering it, we soon arrive at the ch. of S. Cruz, the great sight of Coimbra, though by no means the most interesting object to the ecclesiologist. The ch. and convent are 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 Affonso 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 Affonso Henriques and of D. Saicho I., erected for D. Manoel by Thomé Velho, are respectively N. and S. in 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.

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 covered the corpse. D. Manoel, 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. Saicho, and both bodies were again committed to the tomb.

The pulpit, carved out of a single block of stone, has beautiful reliefs of the four Latin doctors—SS. Augustine, Jerome, Gregory and Ambrose. In the Sacristy is a picture of uncertain authorship and no great merit, representing Christ before Pilate. The cloisters, in the Belem style, but without the extravagances of that building, are really elegant, with slender shafts in imitation of trunks of trees. In the Santuario, among other relics, are the skulls of the 5 Franciscan martyrs of Morocco. The sacristan keeps the key of the coro alto, unusually high, and adorned with 72 stalls finely carved in wood, but in no way improved by an excess of gilding.

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 scanty 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 gazed 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 mien:
 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."

Returning to the steps of S. Thiago, by which we entered the street, the first ascent to the left after passing them on the right brings us to the Arco de Almedina and the Rua de Quebra Costas. The latter street soon becomes so steep as to end in a flight of steps, which lead directly to the Cathedral; but instead of following them, we may turn to the left at their foot for 100 yds. to visit the Palaco of the Telles, the scene of a fearful tragedy in Portuguese history.

D. Maria Telles was the sister of D. Leonor 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 informed his followers that, suspecting his wife of infidelity, he intended to punish her with death. Journeying with them to Coimbra, he reached the palace in the Rua de Subripas, burst open the door of his wife's room, and 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. Leonor'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.

The palace stands on the left of the street, immediately before reaching an archway, and has an elaborate front in the Portuguese or Belem style.

Returning to the steps, or continuing under the archway and turning always to the rt., we reach the Old Cathedral, or Sé Velha, one of the finest buildings in the country. Its splendid *Romanesque front has a terribly damaged doorway, but above it a well-preserved and deeply recessed window of admirable workmanship. A most effective arcade of corbels separates the two, and the upper story of the wall is pierced with lancets. The eaves of the roof are surmounted by a battlement. Within, the nave is supported by clustered piers, whose shafts are cased in tiles, and have for the most part elaborately carved grotesque capitals. Above each aisle is a deep gallery, whose double bays are divided by coupled shafts, the 3 first bays barbarously blocked up by the coro-alto—beneath which, however, is a remarkably good *coloured wooden ceiling. The short transepts and the unusually lofty lantern are adorned with a beautiful arcade. In the rt. transept, under a low arch, is the tomb of D. Sirnando, the first governor of the city after its final capture from the Moors: in the l. transept is that of a bp., and of Dona Bataça, daughter of the

Grecian princess Irene and of William Count de Vintemiglio; she was governess to S. Isabel. The chapel to the right of the high altar has an imposing series of statues. 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. 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 Ignez de Castro, were illegitimate. The act of acclamation took place in a hall of the palace on the 6th of April.

Adjoining the cathedral on the right is the **University printing-press**, one of the best of the kind in Portugal, built unhappily on the site of the demolished cloisters.

The fine Renaissance doorway on the N., though doubtless it replaced something infinitely finer, should be noticed. Above it is a circular *relief of the Virgin and Child, remarkable for its very original type of Madonna. The N. transept has also a good doorway in the same style. Proceeding E., some exquisitely carved Romanesque capitals will be observed outside the chapel to N. of the high altar.

Mounting the hill in a straight direction, we reach the large uninteresting ch. of S. João, where we turn l., and soon afterwards l. again, to S. Salvador, a small Romanesque building, with a good W. doorway. Of the 4 shafts which support the arch, the inner one on the l. is polygonal, of white marble, apparently Greek, with

pilgrim-shells and roses sculptured alternately on each face. On the S. side is the pretty little chapel of N. S. do Salvador, founded in 1515.

Returning to S. João, and continuing to ascend, we reach immediately the **New Cathedral**, a spacious and well-proportioned building, with some most effective and elegant silver chasing on the wooden rails of the chancel and of the 3rd chapel rt.

Adjoining the cathedral on the rt. are the extensive premises of the **Museum**.

Ascending the stairs, to the rt. on the 1st floor is the **Gabineto do physica** and **Laboratorio chimico**, well fitted up and used as lecture rooms for the students of the university. The door on the l. leads to the **Anatomical Museum**, and the department of **Natural History**. Here are 2 very fine crocodiles, and some wolves and wild boars of great size from the immediate neighbourhood. The museum is also extremely rich in specimens of geology, mineralogy, and conchology. From the open space in front of the building is a fine view.

At the end of the street, Rua do Museu, we observe on the l. one of the arches of the aqueduct. Before passing under it, we turn rt. into the Largo do Castello, whence a street leads to the

University, the tower of which may be ascended for the sake of its magnificent *view. 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. Affonso IV. they were again removed to Lisbon; and in 1537 definitively transferred here by D. João III. The observatory has a very good collection of astronomical instruments. The quadrangle opposite to it contains the various lecture-rooms, &c., and 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.

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 is about 800. They wear a cloth gown, usually thrown partly over the left arm, but no cap. 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 rather older than the students of 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 takes a high rank among the schools 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 numerously attended and the best supplied. The school of medicine 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 expence 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 Fazenda*. The chancellor of the university was, till the suppression of the monasteries, the general of the Augustinians. The number of professors (*lentes cathedra-ticos*) 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 cannot 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 chiose 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.*

We return to the Largo do Castello, where stood the ancient Castle of Coimbra. In 1772 it was 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 washhouses. 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**, if not the first botanical garden in Europe, is certainly the most beautiful. Nothing can exceed the loveliness of its groves and alleys, well stocked with semi-tropical shrubs in luxuriant growth, among which are especially to be noticed the fine *Araucarias*. The traveller will be glad to spend in this charming retreat all the time that he can spare from sight-seeing. The huge building close to the gardens is the **Lycen**, or public grammar school, formerly a Benedictine convent.

At the further end of the Jardim Botânico is a small planted square, to the right of which some steps lead up to the convent of the **Ursulinas**, while a gateway in front of us opens into the extensive **Seminario**. The high road leaves the long white wall of the Seminary on the right, and begins to

descend; but instead of following it, we turn to the left up a lane, and reach in 10 min. a terrace walk at a high level, commanding a splendid view. This is the **Penodo da Saudade**, and the convent to the l. at the end of it is that of **S. Teresa**. From the convent we may descend in a few minutes, passing rt. the hideous Penitentiary, and l. the convent barracks of **S. Anna**, to the Aqueduct and Jardim Botânico; or, if time permit, we may ascend from the convent of S. Teresa by a rough road in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to a dirty village, immediately beyond which is the ch. of **S. Antonio**, finely placed on the highest ground near Coimbra. Adjoining the ch. on the l. is a terrace-courtyard, lined with azulejos, and below it a pretty cemetery. Having enjoyed the delightful view, we return through the village, bearing rt. where the road forks, and in 10 min. reach a large stone cross by the wayside. Here we turn to the right, winding among high walls, until a sudden and most imposing *view of Coimbra opens out in front of us, as the road descends into the valley. The large building on the hill is the Museum; to the left of it stands the Hospital, from which slope down the beautiful gardens of the Quinta de S. Cruz, with lovely groves and fountains, extending over 50 acres, now the property of the Municipality. To the rt. of the Museum is the Orphanage (*Misericórdia*), from whose walls another charming quinta descends into the valley. Following the road, we reach, in about 40 min. from S. Antonio, the ch. and convent of S. Cruz, which we pass on the left, and at the end of the main street reach in 5 min. the river and its bridge.

Before crossing it, we may turn up a road to the left (the shortest way from the quay to the Jardim Botânico) until we reach in 2 min., at a corner, a little oratory, just below a fine piece of old wall. The oratory is fronted with some singularly beautiful *encaustic tiles—one of the prettiest examples of this style of decoration that can be found in the country.

The present bridge across the Mondego is the third which has been

erected on the same spot, the earlier one having dated from 1160 and 1513 respectively. The bridge was the scene of the extraordinary procession called the *Procissão dos Nus*, or *dos Santos Martyres de Maroccos*. 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. Manuel 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; 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 l.; 400 yards beyond the bridge, is the ruined ch. of **Santa Clara**. The Monastery itself, having been destroyed by the inundations of the river, was rebuilt by order of D. João IV. in 1649 on the ridge above, where its long line of windows forms so conspicuous an object from Coimbra. The ancient monastery 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 legend 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." The same story, with the substitution of loaves for money, is told of S. Elizabeth of Hungary. The other entrance was the *Porto do Couto*, 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.

5 min. further up the stream is 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. 7th, 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 the subject of the most beautiful episode in the *Lusiad*:—

“Estavas, linda Ignez, posta em socogo,
 Dos tens annos colhendo o doce fructo;
 Naquelle engano d'alma ledo e cego
 Que a fortuna não deixa durar muito:
 Nos saudosos campos do Mondego
 De tens formosos olhos nunca enxuto
 Aos montes ensinando, e as ervinhas,
 O nome, que no peyto escripto linhas.

“Do teu príncipe allí te respondião
 As lembranças, que na alma lhe moravão,
 Que sempre ante seus olhos te trazião,
 Quando dos tens 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, 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 hill to the l., we reach the new **Monastery of Sta. Clara**. 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 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 Estremoz, July 4, 1336.

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*, near *Ponte do Lima* (Rte. 26), 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, elegies, and odes, in the last of which kinds of poetry lies the chief excellence of Sá do Miranda.

Recrossing the bridge, a pleasant walk may be taken along the quay which lines the rt. bank of the Mondego, extending nearly as far as the rly. bridge, a distance of about a mile. On the rt. rises Monte Mór, with its fine quinta, once a country retreat of the monks of S. Cruz, now in private hands. At various times of the day, but especially in the early morning, the women form very picturesque groups by the water, with their graceful pitchers balanced on their heads.

On low ground near the stat., standing back from the Quay, is the insignificant 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 **Post and Telegraph** offices are in the old convent buildings at the back of Santa Cruz.

Omnibus from Coimbra to (40 m.) Arganil, at the foot of the Estrella (Rte. 22), and to (18 m.) Louzã (Rte. 15). Also to Espinhal (23 m.), whence another public conveyance runs to (46 m.) Thomar. Pedrogão Grande, in the valley of the Zezere, may be reached on horseback from Coimbra in 12 hrs. (Rte. 15). Omnibus to (9 m. S.) Condeixa, on the road to Pombal. This pretty little town of 1300 inhab., the *Conimbrica* of the Romans, is the family seat of the Viscount of Condeixa, who possesses here a magnificent park. The drive or walk from Coimbra is most beautiful.

† On the history and antiquities of Coimbra consult the following books: the 'Historia Breve de Coimbra,' by Bernardo de Brito Botelho, 1733; the 'Antiguidades de Coimbra,' by Antonio Coelho Gasco; the 'Historia da Santa Cruz de Coimbra,' by Fr. Jeronimo Romano. The 'Bellezas de Coimbra,' by Antonio Moniz Barreto Corte Real, part i., Coimbra, 1831, is not much to be depended upon.

From Coimbra, the branch line returns to the junction, where carriages are changed, and the rly. proceeds through an undulating wooded country to

145 m. **Pampilhosa Junct. Stat.**, where we cross the line from Figueira to Villar Formoso (Rte. 22). Good buffet, and usually a long halt. To the rt., in the form of a hog's back, rise the heights of Bussaco. Continuing N., we reach

148 m. **Mealhada Stat.**, in the centro of the district which produces the famous Bairrada wine, so much of which now enters the market as port.

153 m. **Mogofores Stat.**, where the Marquez de Graciosa has a villa and some art collections. Fine view from the Monte do Crasto.

171 m. **Aveiro Stat.** (7000 inhab. Inns: Cysne do Vouga; Boa Vista). This handsomely situated town is noted for its miniature barrels of egg sweetmeats (*ovos molles*) and preserved mussels (*mexilhão*), which are offered for sale at the stat.

Aveiro, or Nova Bragança, the *Talabrica* of the Romans, is an episcopal city, and one of the 17 administrações. It is situated on the Ria of the same name, a kind of salt lake, extending 15 m. 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 (*Vaeva*, that is, nearly empty in summer); a vast accumulation of sand presently formed, and in the succeeding 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 not 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 the government opened a new passage for the river; the works 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 it never can regain its ancient importance, since it is liable, as is every harbour on the W., except that of Leixões, 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-fisbery 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. Affonso 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 lauded proprietors usually advance the money for the first purchase, to be repaid by instalments. The directors of the gang buy sails and nets, 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 in 1713. The cathedral is a squalid and tawdry room on the first

floor, 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 Ria, 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 Lyceu, 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 Carmelite convent founded by her in 1613.

The porcelain factory of Aveiro is of some reputation, and the neighbourhood is renowned for the beauty of its women.

180 m. Estarreja Stat. Omnibus (300 reis) to 10 m. S.E. **Albergaria Velha**, 3000 inhab.; small *Inn*. This place 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.

Diligence to (60 m.) Vizeu, 1400 reis (return ticket, 2500); to (46 m.) S. Pedro do Sul, 1200 reis; return, 2000 (Rte. 22).

188 m. Ovar Stat., a village with a large fishing population, both sexes remarkable for their robust forms and original costume.

[5 m. N.E. lies **Villa de Feira**, the Lancobriga of the Romans, sometimes visited by carriage (16 m.) 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. It was long a Moorish, as it formerly had been a Roman,

station, its castle having been inhabited by each people in turn; and 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.

Diligence to (10 m.) Espinho (see below).

12 m. E. of Ovar lies **Oliveira d'Azemeis**, a small town of 2000 inhab., with a good little Inn, or *Botiquim*, kept by D. Roza. This is a strong military position, and served as headquarters to D. Miguel in 1832, and to the Duke of Saldanha in 1847. A rare shrub, the *Rhododendron baticum*, grows luxuriantly here.] Hence through pine woods and tracts of sand with numerous unhealthy salt pools, to

199 m. **Espinho Stat.** (H. Particular), a bathing place much frequented by Spaniards as well as Portuguese. It

is the centre of the sardine fishery, and a far less pleasant retreat than

201 m. **Granja Stat.** (H. de Granja) also much visited during the bathing season. Its villas, buried in the dense pine-woods, recall Arcachon. After passing

208 m. **Villa Nova de Gaia Stat.** the traveller should look out on the left for the striking view which opens out on the approach to Oporto, the city rising grandly above the chasm of the Douro, across which the frailest looking of bridges has been flung. Through tunnels and cuttings, describing a sharp curve, the train crosses the river on a bridge much resembling the last-named, and reaches

211 m. **Oporto Stat.**, upwards of a mile from the hotels. Carriage with 2 horses, 500 reis; a moderate amount of luggage, free. Tariff in every carriage. Custom house examination. Omnibus to the Grand H., 200 reis.

SECTION VI.

DOURO AND MINHO.

THESE two provinces, which for travelling purposes are conveniently classed together, afford certainly the most interesting and beautiful scenery in Portugal. The romantic mountains of the Gerez, the savage sea-coast between Caminha and Vianna, the pass between Amarante and Mezão Frio, and the wooded hills, glens, rocks, and water which lend such varied charm to the landscape in the neighbourhood of Braga and Ponte do Lima, form a series of natural attractions which can scarcely be matched in Europe, within so limited an area. Parts of Minho indeed are so inexpressibly lovely, that it is not wonderful that the Romans should here have placed the Elysian Fields, nor that in the Lima 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 Minho 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 landmarks on the highest hills, are generally combined with feasts and merry-makings."

"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 azu-reiro, 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,"—*uveiras*, as the Minhotos call them—"and the *Acacia mimosa*, 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.

To the antiquary, too, these combined provinces, as having been the earliest Christian settlement in Portugal, present objects of great interest. Braga, the primatial see of All the Spains; Guimaraës, the cradle of the Portuguese



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LEGEND.

- 1. Palacio de Cristal 3 F
 - 2. Industrial Museum 3 F
 - 3. Post Office 6 F
 - 4. Santa Helena 6 F
 - 5. Hospital da Misericordia 6 F
 - 6. Municipal Museum 3 F
 - 7. Theatre de Recreio 6 F
 - 8. Academia Polytechnica 4 F
 - 9. Passeio das Virtudes 4 G
 - 10. Casa da Camera 5 F
 - 11. Foundling Hospital 4 F
 - 12. Real Theatre de S. Joao 6 F
 - 13. Palacio da Bolsa 5 G
 - 14. Ch. of S. Francisco 5 G
 - 15. Theatre Principe Real 6 F
 - 16. Torre dos Clerigos 5 F
 - 17. Praca do Anjo 5 F
 - 18. Largo das Lays 5 F
 - 19. Jardim de S. Lazaro 7 F
 - 20. Theatre Baquet 6 F
 - 21. Cathedral 6 G
-
- a. H. de Paris 5 F
 - b. H. Frankfort 6 F
 - c. H. Universal 6 F
 - d. H. Alliance 6 F
 - e. Cafe Subao 5 F
 - f. Grande Hotel do Porto 6 E
 - g. English Ch. & Cemetery 2 P
 - h. British Consulate 4 G
 - i. English Factory House 5 G
 - j. Misericordia Church 5 G
 - k. Quinta Carlo Alberto 2 F
 - l. Praca do Commercio 5 G
 - m. Campo dos Martyres 4 P
 - n. Chapel of Carlo Alberto 2 P
 - o. S. Pedro 4 G



PLAN OF OPORTO

Scale 1/4
 1 mile
 Tramway Roads thus -----

monarchy; the Cedofeita at Oporto, S. Pedro de Rates, and S. Thiago d'Antas, near Villa Nova de Famalicão.

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 Estrica, 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 peasants of this district, sometimes to be seen in the streets of Oporto, wear a curious straw cloak (*palhoça*), which gives them the appearance of being thatched from head to foot.

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Oporto AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Hotels.

**Grande H. do Porto*, one of the best in the Peninsula; excellent food, and great civility, with moderate charges. Room on 3rd floor, with 3 meals, 1620 reis. Tariff in each room. Good country wine, 150 reis. Bath house attached, admirably fitted up with every convenience. Prices much reduced in case of a long stay.

H. de Paris, not so well situated; fairly good, and moderate.

H. de Frankfort, good, and reasonable.

H. Universal, in a pleasant, healthy situation, with view. *H. Alliança*; these two are good Portuguese hotels, with reasonable charges.

At Foz, *English H.*, kept by Mrs. Castro; small, but clean and comfortable; 1200 to 1800 reis, according to size of room.

Café Suisso, in the Praça de D. Pedro, with a good Restaurant. Ladies may lunch here.

Restaurant at the Crystal Palace, good, with fixed and moderate charges.

Luncheon bar: José (or Whistler), 15, Rua dos Ingleses, opposite the English Factory (sells also English boots); Smith, further W., in same street.

Confectioner: Prudhomme, Rua S. Antonio, for preserved meats, rly. provisions, &c.; Lehmann, Rua das Taipas.

Principal Newspapers: *Commercio do Porto*, *Discussão*, *Jornal da Manhã*, *Jornal do Porto*, and *Primeiro de Janeiro*.

Conveyances.—The Nova Companhia Viação Portnense (office, 405, Rua S. Lazaro) lets out carriages for excursions in the neighbourhood of Oporto at 4000 reis a day for 4 persons, or 75,000 reis a month. A similar company exists in all the chief provincial towns of the Minho and Douro, whose carriages may be ordered by telegraph to meet the traveller at any station he may appoint, thus greatly facilitating

excursions in the country. (See Rte. 17).

Cab fares: the course, 300 reis; from sunset to 1 A.M., 400; from 1 A.M. to sunrise, 600. By the hour, 500 reis; outside the limits of the city, 600 reis. The hackney carriages are excellent, and the drivers civil.

Tramway (Americano) along the principal streets, from the rly. stat. westward. Fare within the city, usually 50 reis. For tramway to Foz, etc., see *Excursions*.

Horses or Carriages may be hired of Carneiro e Marinhas, Largo do Paraíso, or G. H. Corker, Rua do Rosario.

English Chaplain.—Rev. T. S. Polehampton.

English Consul.—Oswald Crawford, Esq. Office: No. 26, Passeio das Virtudes. Private Residence: Quinta da Veiga.

Vice-Consul.—H. Grant, Esq.

U.S. Vice-Consul.—Mr. W. Stüve, Rua Nova do Carvalhido.

English Physician.—Dr. McCalman, at the English Hospital, where prescriptions can be made up.

The English Hospital rises above the Alfândega (Custom House), a little W. of that conspicuous building, and is reached by a steep lane and steps from the quay.

Private Hospital.—In the *Casa de Saude*, at the corner of Rua do Rosario, facing S., patients of both sexes are received and well cared for, at 1000 to 3500 reis a day.

Bankers.—Messrs. Burmester & Co., Rua Ferreira Borges, near the Exchange; London and Brazilian Bank, Rua dos Ingleses.

Booksellers.—Magalhaes and Moniz (Livraria Universal), Largo dos Loyos; Chardron, Largo dos Clerigos.

Gloves.—Loubiere, 182, Rua S. Antonio.

Dressmaker.—Carlos Marinho, 21, Largo dos Loyos. French spoken.

Photographer.—Biel, Rua Alamada.

Jewellery.—Cerquinho, 91, Rua das Flores, for Vianna gold and silver beads; Leitão, Praça de D. Pedro, for stones, rings, &c.

Bootmaker.—Souto, Rua S. Antonio.

Lawn Tennis Club.—Rua Campo Alegre.

Theatres.—Opera-house in the Largo da Batalha; *Theatro Baquet* in the Rua S. Antonio; Circus in the Rua Sá da Bandeira (*Theatro do Principe*), used in summer for equestrian performances and in winter for operettas, &c. In the Rua Alex. Herculano, nearly opposite the H. Universal, is the small *Theatro de Recreios*, frequented by the working classes, and worth a visit.

Most important objects.—Cathedral, S. Francisco, Cedofeita; picture at the Misericordia; view of bridges from Passeio das Fontainhas; view from Serra Convent; Rua das Flores; Crystal Palace Gardens; and excursion to Leça do Bailio, Foz, and the harbour of Leixões.

“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, 3 m. from its mouth, and contains about 120,000 inhab., not including the populous suburbs.

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. Nicolau, and Victoria; and 8 in the suburbs—the Cedofeita, Massarelos, Miragaia, Campanhã, S. João da Foz, Lordello do Ouro, Paranhos, and Bomfim. Oporto, 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 1628, 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 Carrancas, 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.

Upon the defeat of the latter in the north, the Conde de Villa Flor (See *Azores*) sailed from Oporto, landed in Algarve, marched to Almada, defeated Telles Jordão, and crossed the Tagus to Lisbon; an exploit equal in skill and daring to that of the Duke of Wellington in his march to Oporto. 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 Almoester; and thus D. Pedro was enabled to place the crown of Portugal on his daughter's head.

The two clubs, the *Assemblea Portuense*, and the *Club Portuense*, have their rooms in the Praça da Trindade. They are large and well furnished, containing ball-room, library, billiard-tables, etc. The *Bibliotheca Commercial*, a valuable collection of modern works, with reading-room attached, occupies a fine hall in the Palacio da Bolsa (see p. 121). Admittance on application to a member.

As Oporto derives its chief interest from the scenery and associations of its river, the traveller's first visit should be to the precipices of the Douro. Turning rt. at the door of the Grand H., and following the Rua S. Catharina towards the S., the popular church of S. Ildefonso is reached in a few minutes on the l. On the rt. the Rua de S. Antonio dips into the Praça de D. Pedro, and rises again to the Torre dos Clerigos, 210 ft., the highest tower in Portugal except that of Mafra. It was built at the expense of the clergy in 1779, but is more useful as a conspicuous landmark than admirable for its taste or beauty. Continuing S., we enter the Largo da Batalha, in which is a statue of D. Pedro V., erected by the workmen of Oporto. On the l. stands the Post Office, and a little further on the rt. the Theatro de S. João, or Italian opera house. Bearing l., we follow the wide Rua de Alex. Herculano to the Poorhouse (Asylo de Mendicidade), below which is the *Passeio das Fontainhas, a charming point of view. The fountain from which it derives its name is supposed to yield the best water in Oporto. The wonderful

iron bridges rt. and l., spanning the deep cleft of the Douro, the finely situated Serra Convent on the opposite bank, and the picturesque windings of the river, form a most striking scene. The large ruined building to the E. is the Seminario. The rly. bridge lies to the l., and the boldest traveller, who regards it from this point for the first time, will involuntarily congratulate himself on having passed over it in safety. The clear span is 525 ft., and height from low-water mark to the underside of arch at the crown 198 ft., being 30 ft. higher than the Falls of Niagara. The bridge consists of two ribs, placed 12·96 ft. from centre to centre at the crown, and 49·21 from centre to centre at the springing. The weight of the iron-work in the arch itself is stated to be 504 tons, and of the girders, supports, and permanent way over the arch 223 tons, making a gross total weight of the central opening of 727 tons. The rolling load was calculated not to exceed 24 cwt. per lineal foot.

The boldness of this remarkable structure may be best appreciated by descending to the river and passing under it in a small boat.

200 yds. W. of the Passeio das Fontainhas we bear rt. into the tortuous Rua do Sol, and descend to an open space which leads to the new bridge. Continuing W., we mount a narrow street to the loftily situated Cathedral, built entirely of granite, on the site of an ancient castle of the Suevi. The original edifice was founded by Count Henrique; but the present church is First Pointed and cruciform, with E. chapels to the transepts, 2 western towers, a central tower, and a S. cloister. The whole has been infamously modernized. The nave has 5 bays; the piers were originally good clustered First Pointed, but are shockingly mutilated. The chapel of the Sacrament, in l. transept, contains an altar front, tabernacle, and retabulo, of solid silver—a most costly work, worth careful examination. The central portion is of early renaissance date, and far purer in style than the remainder.

The cloisters, built in 1385, which

communicate with the S. aisle both at the E. and W. ends, are 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 sacristy, entered E. from the cloister, contains some very rich vestments, and a 17th century Holy Family of the ecstatic Roman School, as to which the canons are divided in opinion whether it be the work of Raffael or M. Angelo.

The W. wheel window 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.

S. of the W. doorway is the gateway of the **Bishop's Palace**, an enormous building, conspicuous from almost every point. Its *granite staircase, said to be the finest in the kingdom, is of noble design, but poor in decoration.

Descending W. by steps and alleys, and bearing l. at the first wide street, we reach the *Praça do Commercio*, bounded N. by the New Market, W. by the handsome Exchange (**Palacio da Bolsa**) and S. by the *Rua Infante D. Henrique*, commonly known as the *Rua dos Ingleses*. At the E. end of this street, on the left, is the **Feitoria Inglesa**, or English Club.† 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 club-house, are on a good scale. An introduction from any member of the club gives a stranger access to the papers and the books.

Above the W. end of the *Rua dos Ingleses* stands the fine church of **S. Francisco**. It consists of a lofty nave and aisles, short transept with chapels and choir. Much of the surface is miserably encased in tawdry gilt wood, manufactured by the friars themselves. Over the W. entrance stands a good 12-

† *Feitoria*, or *Factory*, means in Oporto and Lisbon a *Guild of Merchants*.

light wheel. The pointed arches, and finely scrolled or figure-carved Romanesque capitals, would lead any Northern ecclesiologist to fix the date of the church at about 1280, though we are assured that it was actually built in 1404. Making every allowance, however, for the slow development of Gothic art in Portugal, it is quite impossible to believe that such work as this could have been produced in any country at the beginning of the 15th century. 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 Brangança 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.

N. of the church, on the site of the ancient convent, is 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. The fine ball-room has been decorated in the style of the Alhambra by native

artists, who have further adorned the building with a beautiful inlaid table. For admission, apply to the porter.

From the N.W. corner of the Praça do Commercio we follow the short Rua Ferreira Borges, in which on the right is Mr. Burmester's Bank (agent for Coutts), and cross the little Largo de S. Domingos to the Rua das Flores. At the entrance l. is the church of the **Misericordia**. A stone sarcophagus, in the square before the door, holds the bones of the patriots executed under D. Miguel. (See below.) Just beyond the ch. is a court, within which a flight of steps leads to the offices of the Santa Casa. The secretary of this admirable institution will obligingly permit the traveller to see a *picture, concerning which a few years since a lengthy correspondence was carried on in the 'Times.' One writer endeavoured to prove the picture to be by Roger Vander-Weyden, while Mr. Robinson insisted upon its being a work of the Vizeu school. It represents the foundation of the Misericordia, and is undoubtedly of great merit. If for no other reason, it would be exceedingly interesting from the fact that many of the figures are portraits of D. Manoel and his family or contemporaries (about 1519). Seen in a good light, the painting betrays at once, to a careful observer, the touch of two distinct hands. The upper portion represents the Saviour on the Cross implored by the Virgin and S. John, with a landscape in the background; while the far finer group of devotees below is entirely German, and strongly suggests the younger Holbein. 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. Among them is a good half-length figure of a priest, by an Italian named *Glamma*.

The *Rua das Flores is the goldsmith's street, its upper end, on the l., being entirely devoted to trinkets and jewellery. The filigree work of this city 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 ap-

pearance. 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 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. The depression between these two streets is occupied by the Praça de D. Pedro, or Rolling Motion Square, so called from its eccentric pavement, resembling one at Lisbon.

In the centre, there is an equestrian statue of D. Pedro IV., by Calmels, a French sculptor, and on the N., the insignificant Casa da Camara. 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, under circumstances of cruelty which, to hear of, makes the blood run cold.

Ascending the street towards the Torre de los Clerigos, we may mount the massive granite staircases, for the sake of the view, and to obtain 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 30 m.

Just beyond the Tower is the Campo dos Martyres, a pretty garden, with some ornamental water. Around this spot are grouped several important buildings. To our l. is the *Relação*, or Court of Justice, and the Prison. Further on, adjoining the conspicuous Fish Market, 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.

E. of this building, a narrow street descends steeply to the Passoio das

Virtudes, a pretty railed terrace, with a charming view over the river. Returning to the gardens, on the l. is the Fish Market, and beyond it the long colonnaded front of the **Hospital Real de Santo Antonio**. This vast and excellent establishment is under the direction of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, each of the directors taking its superintendence for a month. The wards are well ventilated, the food good, and the staff of the physicians and surgeons very effective. The Hospital contains ordinarily between 400 and 500 patients, and may be visited on application from 8 to 12 in the morning, except on Sunday.

The low building opposite, towards the N., is the **Eseola Medico-Cirurgica**, 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 numerous students 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 are of immense size. Men and women are admitted as brothers and sisters of these orders on payment of from four to six sovereigns. Queen D. Maria II. became an *Irmãa*, or sister of one of these orders, which are known by the names of the Carmo, the Trindade, St. Francisco, &c. Members of the best families in the country belong to some such brotherhood, assisting it by personal service as well as by gifts in money.

A small **Botanical Garden** bounds the Medical School on the N., while adjacent, on the E., are the barracks of the Municipal Guard. Passing in front of them, we soon observe a huge block of buildings on the rt., with several unfinished chambers. Here are the lecture rooms of the

Academia Polytechnica, maintained at the expense of the State, in which every one who is duly qualified by his previous industry, can obtain an admirable education. There are professors of French, English, German, Latin, Greek, geometry, drawing, sculpture, navigation, commerce, &c. The cabinets of zoology, experimental chemistry, &c., may be visited on ordinary days from 10 to 3 (small fee).

The **Fish Market** (*Praça do Peixe*), is best visited in the early morning. On the opposite side of the gardens, N. of the tower, is the **Mercado do Anjo**, well supplied with poultry, fruit, and vegetables. It is seen to best advantage on a Tuesday or Saturday, when the country women, famed for their beauty, attend in picturesque costumes. Many of them are decked with gold chains and filigree ornaments of immense value, worked in Moorish patterns. It is thus that a peasant girl invests her earnings, as there are no savings banks, and the full value of her trinkets can at any time be realised.

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. 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 church of **S. Martinho de Cedofeita**. It stands on the site of an older church built by King Theodemir, after his conversion from Arianism in 559, for the reception of some relics of S. Martin, sent by him from Tours. The present building may be referred with probability to the early part of the 12th century, and deserves careful examination. It consists of chancel, nave, N. transept, and a small turret at the S.W. end. The chancel has been entirely modernised, though part of a 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 to be seen. The N. and W. doors, especially the latter, are

remarkably fine specimens of Romanesque work. The small cloister is of later date, with octagonal shafts and round arches, but it has a fine doorway opening into the nave.

Immediately beyond the Post Office in the Praça da Batalha, the Rua Entre Paredes leads E. into the Praça do São Lazaro, planted as a garden. Two sides were formed by convents; the nunnery of S. Lazaro to the S. is still in existence, and contains an establishment for young ladies who are left orphans. On the first floor of the Capuchin convent is the **Public Library**. It contains about 110,000 volumes, and was founded by D. Pedro in 1338; 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 is handsome, well lighted, and well ventilated. The librarians are most courteous and obliging. In the **Museum** on the ground floor (week-days 10 to 3, small gratuity), are some worthless pictures, a few prints and casts, a curious tablet of 26 Passion scenes in Limoges enamel, the sword of Affonso Henriques, and the plumed cap of D. Pedro IV. The *Desterrado* (Exile), a sitting figure in white marble, is by a native sculptor, Soares dos Reis.

The other Museum, **Museu Portuense**, originally formed by Mr. John Allen, an English merchant, and now the property of the town, is more interesting. It is situated in the Rua da Restauração, which descends between the great Hospital and the Fish Market, and is open daily from 10 to 3.

The pictures are mostly daubs or familiar copies, but there is a really valuable small collection of coins, minerals, shells, fossils, and various objects of natural history. The white marble *sarcophagus bath was found in an ox-stall at Monte da Azinheira, near Evora. A round table of *inlaid marbles, admirably selected, is one of the handsomest in Europe, easily accessible to the traveller. Most of the specimens are ancient, and many of them, especially the granites and porphyries, extremely rare. Among the

modern examples are some remarkably beautiful Sicilian jaspers.

Proceeding down the street, the first road on the rt. leads up a hill between walls, passing under a slight wooden bridge, which connects the Crystal Palace grounds with the Industrial Museum. The latter, a round building on the rt., has also a separate entrance beyond the bridge. The

Museu Industrial e Commercial is open free every day, except Monday, from 10 till 4, and contains an interesting exhibition of native and colonial products, with samples also of the industries of other countries. It may be visited from the adjacent

Crystal Palace (entrance from the N., 25 reis; on Sundays and holidays, when the band plays, 50 reis. Annual ticket, 1000 reis). This building, the work of an English architect, comprises a set of assembly rooms, a good restaurant, a small collection of stuffed birds and animals, and a bazaar of toys, trinkets, furniture, crockery, and glass. Its chief attraction, however, is the beautiful ***Park and Gardens** which surround it. They 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. The grounds are bounded to the W. by a deep lane called Entre Quintas, beyond which, in private gardens, may be observed several magnolias and tulip trees of enormous growth. A specimen of the latter, in the grounds of the Quinta do Meio, measures 18 ft. 5 in. in circumference, and is upwards of 100 ft. high.

In one of these quintas Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, ended his unhappy life. A small chapel of granite, now standing within the grounds of the Crystal Palace, was erected to his memory by his sister the Princess de Montleir.

Almost opposite the entrance to the gardens, a road leads N. in two minutes to a belfry over a door on the l., which belongs to the **English Chapel** and

Cemetery. The chapel was built in 1817, and was the first erected within the Portuguese dominions, under the usual restriction that it should have no ecclesiastical appearance; but its interior, though of great simplicity, is in excellent taste. The cemetery is a most attractive spot, beautifully shaded, and well cared-for.

N.E. of the Crystal Palace, in the Rua do Triumpho, is the unpretending **Royal Palace**, bought for that purpose by D. Pedro V.

Descending by any of the roads which trend S. to the busy quay and custom-house, we may visit the Church of S. Pedro, only remarkable as standing on the site of the earliest cathedral, as the following inscription over the S. door remains to testify:

"Prima Cathedralis fuit haec; Basilæus ab egris
Quam pedibus sanus condidit Inde Petro."

Hence, returning to the quay, it is worth while to follow it for half a mile, in order to examine from below the

* **Ponte D. Luiz I.** This wonderful bridge, constructed on a plan of which there are as yet only two other examples, was opened by the King of Portugal on Nov. 1, 1886, and occupied less than five years in building, at a cost of about \$2,000l. The metal employed weighs 3300 tons. The higher level, 200 ft. above the river at low water, carries foot-passengers and a tramway; the lower level, 166 ft. beneath it, is intended for foot-passengers only. The total length is 566 ft.; that of the similar bridge at Garabit, 541 ft.; while the rly. bridge higher up the Douro is 525 ft. long.

A flight of steps and a lane to the l. leads up to the higher level, by which we cross (5 reis) to the suburb of **Villa Nova**, on the S. 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 "lodges."

[Having been brought down from Regoa by rail or water (see Rte. 32), the wine is sampled, carefully examined and classified, the similar qualities being racked together in huge vats to secure uniformity. Some of these

vats contain 110 pipes of about 115 gallons each. After vast and careful clarifying with white of egg, the wine is returned into ordinary pipes, racking cans, and, in some cases, hose being used for the purpose. The most modern improvement is a closed channel of glazed china tiles. When required as "Vintage Port" the wine is exported two or three years after the vintage: if not shipped within five years it loses its character as vintage wine, becoming lighter and more ruby in colour, but quite as valuable for export as "draught port."

The oldest existing house in Villa Nova dates from about 1750. Most of the firms here established are very conservative in their treatment of wine, and apparently with good reason. There is no "royal road" to the manufacture of port, and no amount of skill or enterprise can contrive to put a high-class wine into the market at a low or even moderate price: at the same time scientific progress is not ignored, many marked improvements having been introduced into the vintage and cellar management, but without compromising the genuine or high character of the wine. As an example of progress may be cited the making of casks by machinery instead of by hand, for which purpose one of the more recently established houses has a steam cooperage, highly curious and interesting.]

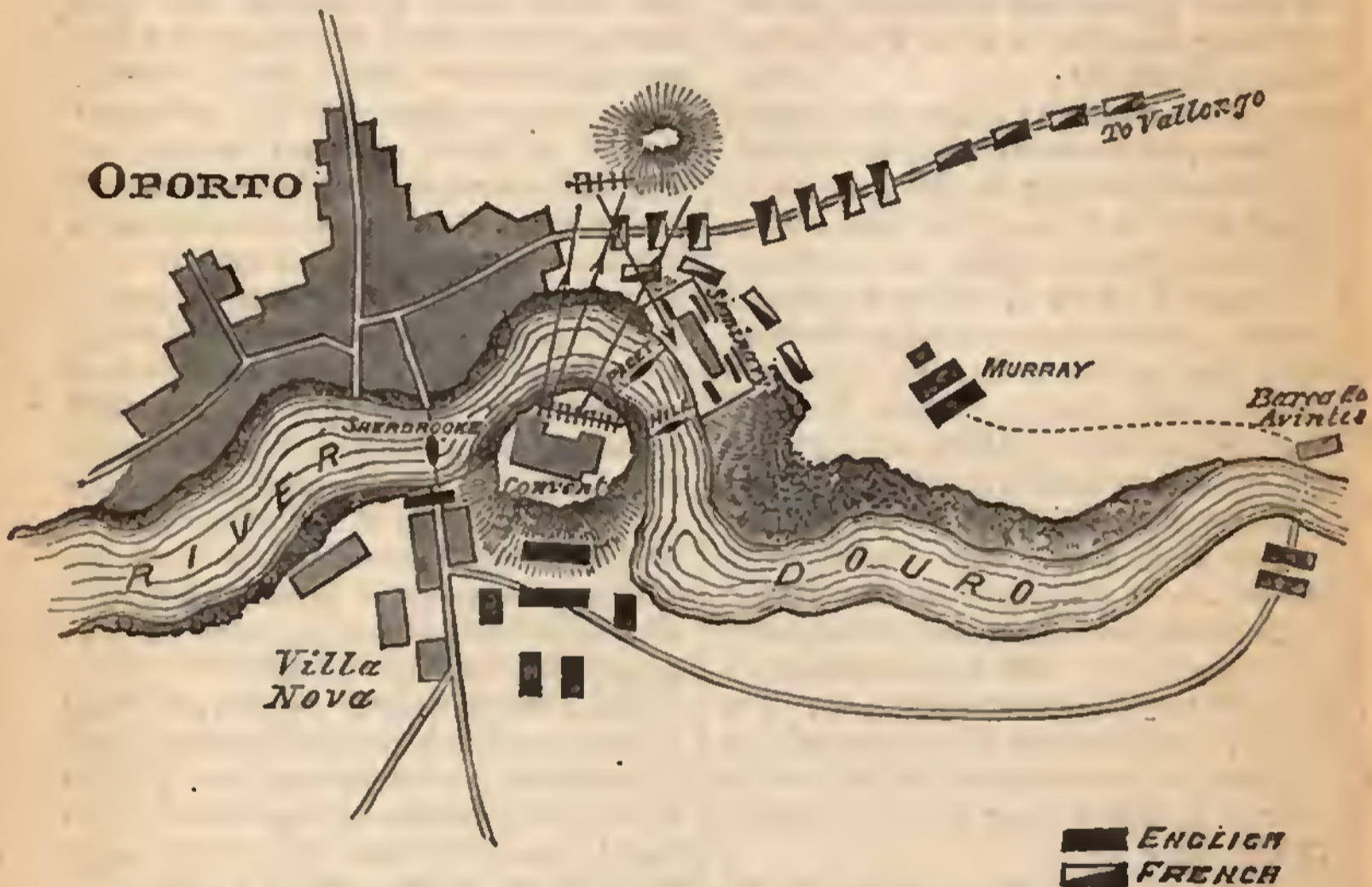
Gaia itself, a dirty suburb of 6000 inhab., has the honour of having given its name to the whole kingdom. **Portus** Cales easily became corrupted into **Portugal**, though others derive the name from **Portus Gallorum** (see p. 119).

The first road to the l. beyond the bridge leads up to the **Convento da Serra do Pilar**, which had the following origin: About A.D. 912 two priests of noble family founded a small church at **Grijó** (8 m. S. on the old road to Coimbra), 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. It was in this convent that Wellington lodged in 1809, before crossing the Douro (see below). 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. Nicolau, now called the Serra do Pilar, for that purpose. The first stone was laid March 28, 1538, and, in 1598 the domed church was built in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. 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 has been often proved. 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 Sá da 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 Constitutionalists rose to the attack, and a fearful volley mowed down the besiegers.

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.

The church itself is substantially

built and well proportioned. 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.

From a small meteorological Observatory, a few hundred yards E. of the Serra Convent, a good view is obtained

of the **Seminario**, on the opposite bank, the scene of Wellington's masterly operations in his famous **Passage of the Douro**.

It appears that Soult, who held Oporto with his troops, was not aware of the near approach of Sir Arthur Wellesley from Grijó, and had taken up his own position below the town, expecting the British to disembark there, after crossing in boats which they were known to possess in that quarter. At 8 A.M., on the 12th May, while his troops were secretly assembling behind the Serra Convent, Wellesley's attention was 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, 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, conveying 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 Convent, 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.—See Owen's 'Artillery.'

EXCURSIONS FROM OPORTO.

By far the most attractive spot within walking distance of Oporto is the little bathing-place of S. João de Foz (Italian *focc*, throat or gullet). Tramway every 20 min. from the Rua dos Ingleses (60 reis), or Carmo ch. (80 reis). Steam-train every half-hour from the Praça da Boavista, to which travellers are conveyed by horse-tram from the Praça de D. Pedro (80 reis). The pedestrian, following the river, will find it not less than 4 m. from his hotel to the pier at Foz. Hence he may overlook 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 was from this catastrophe that the Humane Society of Foz had its origin. No vessel of above 600 tons can pass the channel, and in bad weather ships have been kept waiting for a fortnight outside the bar before being permitted to enter. At one time no less than six wrecks were visible on the sands at once. 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 ft. 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 *hiate*, a very ugly kind of schooner. Beyond the pier, in front of the long line of quaint red and yellow houses, are patches of fine sand between the rocks, on which in summer are pitched a number of tents, intended as dressing-rooms for the bathers. Ladies issue forth in a kind of Turkish trousers and very short dress; gentlemen wear similar trousers, with scanty coats and long falling night-caps. Altogether it is a picturesque and singular scene. The English of Oporto generally bathe at Os Carreiros, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on. The season varies with the weather, but generally lasts from June to September inclusive. The **Passeio Alegre** 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.

Nearly 3 m. beyond Foz is **Mathosinhos** (H. Mathosinhos), at present a cheerful bathing-place and resort of pilgrims, but destined to attain greater celebrity as the **Port of Oporto**. A ridge of rock, about a mile out to sea, running parallel with the shore, is to be utilised as the foundation of an extensive breakwater, to each extremity of which a pier will be carried, thus forming one of the most capacious harbours in Europe. The curved moles are respectively 1225 and 1650 yds. in length, and the entrance between them 235 yds. across. The depth of water ranges at low tide from 15 to 45 ft., and the entire surface of water enclosed is about 1,070,000 sq. yds. Two gigantic cranes, in connection with these works, will have attracted the eye of the tourist long before he has reached the spot, and he may well spend an hour or two in watching the operations. The contract was entrusted to French and Belgian engineers in 1883, and the works are to be finished in 1890, at a cost of 4 millions sterling. The harbour, officially called that of **Leixões**, will be open to the largest trading vessels afloat, and will

be connected with the town by canal and rly. The dangers of the much-dreaded bar will thus be entirely avoided, and an immense stimulus given to the commerce of the country. A curious feature in this enterprise is the illustration it affords of the saying that "man's province in the economy of Nature is limited to moving things from one place to another." When the whole of the stupendous work is completed, little more will have been effected than the removal of the granite mound of S. Gens, 2 m. E., block by block, into the sea.

The shrine of the Virgin, with its miraculous image, is the most famous in the country, and is visited annually by 30,000 pilgrims. Six chapels, with representations of the chief scenes of the Passion, flank the approach to the church. A bridge across the Leça leads to the adjacent village of **Leça de Palmeira**. (H. Estephania.)

Tramway from Rua dos Ingleses to Mathosinhos (100 reis), or from the Carmo ch. (120 reis), every hour. Also from the Praça da D. Pedro every half-hour to the Praça do Boavista, where the steam-tram is taken to Mathosinhos (120 reis). From Foz (Cadouços) to Mathosinhos 50 reis. On his way through the Praça da Boavista the traveller may visit the extensive **Cemitério d'Agramonte**, which lies at its S.W. margin.

The ecclesiologist should on no account omit the walk or drive to the church of ***Leça de Bailio**, 6 m. N. of Oporto.

Turning to the l. at the door of the Grand H., and following the Rua Catharina for nearly half a mile, a broad street to the l. leads into the **Campo do Regeneração**, so called on account of the revolutions of Aug. 24, 1820, and May 16, 1828. On the N. side are the great barracks, which are capable of containing 2000 men. At the S.W. corner of this square (No. 612, Rua do Bomjardim) is the **Museu Luso**, a private collection of interesting objects, chiefly in natural history. Admission readily granted. Further on, to the N., 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, spoilt by two unseemly towers, and is 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 **Public Garden** on the l., and from the well-kept **Cemetery** behind the church.

Continuing N., in a few minutes we hear l. into the Rua do Valle Formozo, the tramway soon diverging to the rt., while our road, marked by telegraph wires, keeps straight on. At about 4 m. from the hotel we pass through a village, just beyond which the tower of our church becomes visible on the l., and we presently reach the river, crossed by a stone bridge (small toll). Instead of crossing it, we take a winding road to the l., turning rt. where it afterwards forks; and again declining to cross the stream by a wooden bridge we pass a handsome wayside crucifix in stone, and reach the very interesting church of **Leça de Bailio**. The monastery of Leça 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 Hospitalers before 1118. The present church was erected by D. Fr. Estevão Vasques Pimentel in 1336, though to an English eye it appears just 150 years older. It consists of a nave with 4 pointed bays, single aisles, blocked-up clerestory, and very short transepts, in each of which is a large double lancet. The chancel and its 2 lateral chapels end square, but have curious apsidal groining. Over the W. doorway stands a fine 12-light wheel. The capitals are often quite Romanesque, and their carving, sometimes grotesque, is of the utmost beauty and delicacy. They are so buried in whitewash that it is impossible to say of what material they are formed. If, like the rest of the church, they are of coarse local granite, they must be pronounced absolute marvels of stone-cutting. The grace-

[Portugal.]

fully clustered pillars of the nave are of early pointed character.

The church contains several curious tombs. In a recess of the N. chancel wall is the kneeling figure of Fr. Christovão Cernache: + 1569: he distinguished himself in the gallant, though unsuccessful, defence of Rhodes against Soliman II., 1522. In the chapel on the l. a restored slab on the pavement marks the resting-place of Fr. Estevão, the founder of the church: + May 14, 1336. On the right wall is a curious brass legend, with * engravings of the Annunciation, &c.; 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 tumultu sit sibi pro titulo.
Mil tercentenis 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, Bailio of Negropont: + 1515; and in the N. aisle the plain sarcophagus of B. Garcia Martius: + 1343. The building is castellated: the tower, which is at the S.W., is exceedingly picturesque from the little galleries boldly corbelled out at its angles, and the brackets projecting from its walls; and the W. and S. doorways are remarkable.

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.

Hence, the tourist may retrace his steps and cross the Leça, which is one of the prettiest little streams in Portugal, and disputes with the Lima the honour of being the Letho 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
Nasceraõ primeiro
Que eu de te me esqueca!
Primeiro em Agosto
Nevará com calma,
Que o tempo d’esta alma
Aparte o teu rosto!”

A pleasant round may, however, be taken by proceeding W. from the church to the (10 min.) high road, which we follow S. for a mile. Here a cross road rt. passes after a while the quarries which supply stone for the new harbour of Mathosinhos. Crossing the Povaia rly. at the little stat. of *Senhora da Hora*, we reach, in 1½ hr. from *Leça do Bailio*, the tramway at Mathosinhos, by which we may return to (7 m.) Oporto.

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 embedded 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 *Peso da Regoa* the river rose more than 100 ft., and did an incalculable amount

of damage. The Douro is also remarkable for the depth of its channel, which is not less than 200 ft. as it runs beneath the bridges at Oporto.

17,690 head of cattle were shipped from Oporto to England in 1884.

Nearly 6 m. E. of Oporto is an isolated mound called *Monte do Crasto*, or *S. Cosmé*, commanding a fine panoramic * view. Turning to the rt. at the door of the Grand Hotel, and to the l. at the ch. of *S. Ildefonso*, we soon reach, bearing rt. where the street forks, the planted square of *S. Lazaro*. Hence we follow the tram E. towards the rly. stat., passing on the rt. the extensive Cemetery, which is worth a visit. Its broad cheerful alleys are beautifully planted with camellias; and from a terrace at the lower end, overlooking the Douro, a glimpse of *Monte do Crasto* is obtained to the extreme left. At the S.W. corner of the Cemetery, facing the chapel, are the ruined walls of the *Seminario*. Returning to the high road, we observe, immediately before reaching the station, a road descending on the rt., which we follow, passing under two level rly. bridges. Hence the hilly winding road, which can hardly be mistaken, leads through a succession of villages to *Monte do Crasto*, on the summit of which is the little chapel of *S. Isidoro*, or *S. Cosmé*. It is worth while to scramble up the tower (40 reis) for the sake of a view uninterrupted by the trees. Oporto is well seen on the W., with its bridges, the tower of the *Clerigos*, and the twin turrets of *N. S. da Lapa*, while swelling hills, covered with heath or fir, stretch away in countless ridges towards the E. It is possible to descend due S. from this point to the river, and return by water to Oporto; but an ample margin of time should be allowed, in case of delay in procuring a boat.

Adjoining the beautiful private grounds of the *Quinta das Oliveiras*, in the *Rua Nova Cintra*, is a Government Nursery for the rearing of American vine-shoots, to be engrafted on the vines of the Douro as a remedy against *Phylloxera*. (See *Madeira*.) The *garden of this quinta commands the finest view in Oporto. In the same

street is a flourishing Industrial School. These sites may be conveniently visited on the return walk from S. Cosmé.

ROUTE 17.

Oporto to Braga and Bom Jesus.
Rail. 4 trains daily.

Return Tickets, available on the same day only, are issued at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the double fare, at Oporto for Braga, Vianna, and Regoa, or any stations within those limits; at Braga, for all stations of the Minho Rly. as far S. as Oporto, and as far N. as Vianna; at Vianna, for all stations up or down; at Valença, for all stations as far S. as Vianna; and at Regoa, for all stations on the Douro line. The *Companhia Viação* has organized an admirable system of carriage hire, by means of which every important district in the northern provinces may be visited, the carriage being previously ordered by telegraph to meet the traveller at the rly. station. The average charge for 4 persons is 4000 reis a day (see Oporto—Conveyances).

Leaving Oporto by the principal stat. in the E. suburb of Campanha, the train runs N. to

6 m. **Ermezindo Junct. Stat.**, where the Douro line diverges to the E. (Rte. 20). Hence, crossing the Leça, we proceed to

15 m. **Trofa Junct. Stat.** (for Guimaraens, Rte. 19), where the Ave is crossed, to reach

20 m. **Famalicão Junct. Stat.** (Rte.

23). Rly. to Povoá and Oporto by the coast. Continuing N. we arrive at

25 m. **Nino Junct. Stat.**, where we quit the main line and proceed N.E. to

34 m. **Braga Stat.** (*Inns*: H. Franqueira, in the Campo S. Anna, very fair; H. Central, in the Campo D. Luiz. Both are better for luncheon than for sleeping. Two good Cafés, under the W. arcade of the Campo S. Anna.)

Tramway from the stat. to the foot of the hill at Bom Jesus, 4 m., 120 reis (descending, 100 reis). Elevator thence up to the Hotel, 60 reis (down, 40 reis). Return tickets at a reduction. The traveller is recommended to hurry at once to Bom Jesus and secure rooms, visiting Braga afterwards from thence.

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. The *Braeara 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 Lishon into a patriarchate in 1716; it is now, however, a flourishing, industrious town, with an extensive trade in felt hats, and contains not less than 25,000 inhab., including its straggling suburbs.

On the S. side of the Campo Sta. Anna, a large open space, surrounded with good houses, is the **Public Library**, formed from the spoils of 20 convents, and adjacent to the Lyceu. In the same Campo is the **Theatre**. The street issuing from its S.W. corner, and leading to the stat., passes the

Cathedral, originally the work of Affonso Henriques, before 1112, but almost entirely rebuilt in flamboyant times. The W. doorway is of fine transitional character, and stands within a deep portico of late Gothic, with three richly-carved arches. Outside the S. aisle is a pure Romanesque doorway; at the E. end are some early pointed windows; and the pierced

parapet, of delicate late work, which adorns the eaves, is worth observing. There is, however, little of architectural interest in the interior, except the general form of the mutilated arches, and a tomb on the rt. of the W. door. The stalls in the coro-alto, reached by a staircase outside the N.W. door, are of good Renaissance carving. N. of the nave is a cloister, beyond which, also to the N., stands the church of the Misericordia; and the close proximity of the two buildings appears to have suggested filling up the entire immediate space with a labyrinth of chapels, most perplexing to the visitor. That of Nossa Senhora do Livramento, at the S.E. angle of the cloister, was erected for his burial-place by D. Lourenço de Lourinhã, 86th archbishop, who distinguished himself in the glorious battle of Aljubarrota. 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 (Rte. 14), but slowly recovered. After this he enjoyed his see in peace; and 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 scar, on which he set so much value, had not been represented, on which he called for a chisel and engraved it himself. In the same chapel

are the tombs of Count Henrique and D. Thereza.

Another monument of interest is that of S. Pedro de Rates, first bishop of the see, 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 tuæ calendæ.”

In the Sacristy is a fine golden chalice of the 16th cent., hung with bells, and another in an ivory case of the 11th or 12th, said to have been used at the christening of Affonso Henriques.

Following the broad street W. from the Cathedral front, and then turning S., we reach the **Campo das Carvalheiras**, where, on the ascent to the small church of S. Sebastian, have been arranged a number of Roman *milliaria* from the neighbourhood of the Gerez and elsewhere.

Returning to the Cathedral, in the small square N.E. of it stands the **Archbishop's Palace**, which contains a large library, and reputed portraits of all the archbishops of Braga from the foundation of the see.

From the S.E. angle of the Cathedral a narrow street leads past a good specimen of 16th-cent. domestic architecture to the little church of S. João do Souto, to which is attached a mortuary chapel, with curious statues of SS. Anthony and Paul the hermits, and other sculptures, on the outside. Leaving it on the l., we reach the **Church of Santa Cruz**, built in 1642, with two western towers, and 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. Over the pseudo-Doric columns the instruments of the Passion have been carved between the triglyphs. Opposite to this is the Hospital, a quadrangular building, admirably arranged and well ventilated. Between this point and the church of S. Pedro de Maximinos, the site of the

ancient city, uncertain remains of a Roman amphitheatre and aqueduct have been traced by local antiquaries.

N.W. of the Campo S. Anna is that of D. Luiz, or *da Vinha*, on the N. side of which is a Benedictine nunnery. The church, 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.

From the W. extremity of the Campo S. Anna a narrow street runs S. to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a bridge over a tiny stream. Crossing it, and leaving the high road (which runs to Taipas and Guimaraens) on the rt., we may follow the old mule track to the pilgrimage chapel of **Falperra** (2100 ft.), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Braga, which commands a fine view. Another $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is required to reach the chapel of **S. Martha** (or Margarida), magnificently placed among granite rocks to the W., and well worth the climb. From Falperra the slopes E. may be traversed to Sameiro and Bom Jesus in 2 hrs.; or the Baths of Taipas, on the carriage-road between Braga and Guimaraens, may be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (Rte. 19).

* **Bom Jesus**. (Grande Hôtel do Elevador, excellent; prices rather high for rooms with a view. From 1900 reis, including rough table wine. Tariff in each room. Prices reduced in winter. Dinner 700 reis; luncheon 500. H. Boa Vista, same proprietor, higher up, quieter and cheaper. H. do Parque, less good but reasonable.)

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. The church stands on the crest of a steep and well-wooded hill, in one of the loveliest situations which it is possible to conceive.

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 aquæ vivæ*;" 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. The height of the church above the level of the sea is about 1850 ft.

A good carriage-road of 2 kil. leads up to the summit of the hill behind Bom Jesus to the rival shrine of **Monte Sameiro** (2535 ft.). The statue of the Virgin replaces a finer one of white marble destroyed by lightning. From hence the *view is of marvellous extent and beauty, but is generally clearest in the evening. Besides innumerable towns and villages, and a wide stretch of sea, the traveller may desery to the S. the church of N. S. da Lapa at Oporto, and will easily recognise on the E. the hill of S. Ma mede

and on the S.E. the lower mound of S. Romão (Citania), to which a mule track descends in about 2 hrs. The path becomes doubtful here and there, but it is not easily missed if the general direction be observed. On reaching the village of S. Estevão in the fertile valley, a stony track winds in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. up the S. side of the hill, on which the ruins of the mysterious city lie. Another route, scarcely longer, bearing E. from Bom Jesus towards some conspicuous crags, and then turning S. at a village, crosses a stream, passes a pretty cataract on the rt., and approaches the chapel of S. Romão from the N., avoiding the steep climb from the valley.

The buried *City of Citania, excavated within the last few years by Senhor Sarmiento of Guimaraens, is the Pompeii of Portugal, with this difference—that whereas we know a good deal about Pompeii, neither historical research nor the most laborious investigation of the ruins has yet thrown any light upon the origin or date of Citania. The very name is uncertain, and rests on no other authority than the fact that Valerius Maximus refers to a town with such a name, as situated on a mountain in Lusitania. The ruins consist chiefly of circular granite buildings from 15 to 21 ft. in diameter, placed very close together, but their circumferences never actually touching. More rarely there occurs a square or oblong enclosure somewhat larger in plan, and here and there the remains of a tortuous street and a channel which looks extremely like a water-course. Both streets and houses appear to have been rudely paved, and the presence in large quantities of admirably constructed tiles, peculiar in form, indicates that each of the round buildings was covered with a conical and water-tight roof. Fragments of pottery, glass, and iron have been discovered, but no flint implements or weapons of warfare. Senhor Sarmiento has restored, as specimens, two round buildings on the summit of the hill, roofing them, however, with thatch instead of tiles, and has placed in one of them, among other curiously incised

stones, a huge round slab, about 27 ft. in circumference, whose surface is furrowed with a labyrinth of lines, resembling nothing so much as an elaborate design for irrigation. The walls of these restored buildings are about 9 ft. high, with another 6 ft. of conical roof; but the ruins themselves do not rise above 3 or 4 ft. from the ground.

Mr. Crawford, who has carefully investigated the spot, and has devoted a most interesting chapter to its description in 'Portugal, Old and New,' arrives step by step at the conclusion that the remains are neither Christian, Moorish, nor Roman, but Celtic; that the place itself was a stronghold for storing corn; and that the round buildings were granaries and the square ones enclosures for mills. The chapel of S. Romão is of no interest, except that it commands a splendid view. N.W. the white buildings of Sameiro are conspicuous; S. the chapel of La Penha above Guimaraens. The foot of the hill may be reached by carriage either from (9 m.) Guimaraens, or (11 m.) Braga, both roads passing through Taipas. (Rte. 19.)

ROUTE 18.

Oporto to Barcellos, Vianna, and the Frontier at Valença.

Rail, 81 m. 3 trains daily, in 4 to 5½ hrs. The express leaves Oporto at 11.15 A.M., reaching Vigo in 8 hrs. In the reverse direction, it leaves Vigo at 6.35 A.M.

For the rly. journey as far as

25 m. **Nine Junct. Stat.**, see Rte. 17. Here the line turns N.W., and crosses the Cavado to reach

31 m. **Barcellos Stat.**, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the town. (H. Barcellense, wretched.) Pop. 2350. This is a most interesting old town. The views from the **Bridge**, both up and down the river, are most beautiful. Two picturesque old mills should be noticed, moored against the buttresses. On the S. bank is a singular chapel, square, with a pyramidal head, and a lean-to colonnade all round; a very picturesque object. 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 mutilated Gothic building, with a good pointed W. door. The chapel of S. Christopher, in a side street to the N., has also a good doorway. The remaining churches are modern.

[About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on foot from Barcellos, lying to the rt. of the carriage-road to Oporto, is the church called **N. S. da Franqueira**, the view from which will well repay the ascent. On the hill, the only sign of life or habitation is a poor convent, once belonging to the Franciscan Order. Five centuries ago, however, 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, renounced the world and devoted himself to the priesthood.

The castle of Faria was never repaired after this, and soon fell to ruins, or was used for the building of the convent.]

3 m. N. of Barcellos are the cold sulphur Baths of **Lijó**, recommended for diseases of the skin. Hence, through most beautiful country, the train proceeds to

51 m. **Vianna Stat.** (H. Central, near the stat., good; H. Europa, in the Praça: H. Aguia d'Ouro, on the quay.) 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, and received the name of Vianna do Castello. 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 Vianna. The iron railway bridge over the Lima, with carriage-road above it, was the first of the kind erected in Portugal. It cost 72,000*l.* and is about 700 ft. in length. The rly. station is one of the most commodious in the country. A considerable trade in salt fish is carried on with Newfoundland, two important English firms being engaged in the business. The first port wine ever exported to England was shipped at Vianna. It is a large city, fortified, with 5 gates: the *Castella de Santiago*, which defends it, was the work of Philip II. The *Igreja Matriz* has a very fine pointed W. doorway, and a good recumbent effigy in the S. aisle. There are 2 western towers, with a row of curious masks under their battlements. The church and Convent of *S. Domingos* were the work of the celebrated Archbishop of Braga, D. Bartolomeu dos Martyres; it is a handsome Grecian structure, with fine cloisters adapted to municipal purposes. The archbishop is buried in a sarcophagus of red and white marble on the N. side of the choir. 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 Santo*.

The *Praça da Rainha* has a picturesque Town Hall and fountain, and there is a pleasantly-shaded *Passeio Publico* on the quay.

Close to the Fort, at the mouth of the river, is the church of *N. S. d'Agonia*, commanding a fine sea view. The

pine-clad hill, called *S. Luzia* (815 ft.), to the N., is a striking isolated object, and may be ascended from behind the rly. stat. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Diligence in 2½ hrs. to (14 m.) *Ponte do Lima* (Rte. 26), fare 300 reis; or in 5 hrs. to (25 m.) *Arcos* (Rte. 27), fare 600 reis:

Leaving Vianna, the train skirts the sandy shore to

61 m. *Ancora*, a bathing-place and fishing village (H. Valenciense, H. Rio Minho). The little river of the same name is famous for its trout. To the N., along the coast line, the *Monte S. Thecla* is a fine object in the view.

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*." It consists of "a number of flat stones set in a semicircle open to the W., covered at the top, and large enough to hold ten or twenty men" ('Travels in Portugal,' chap. 2).

Higher up the river, at *Abbadim*, there is a Roman bridge of a single arch, in perfect preservation.

The river Ancora is said to derive its name from the following legend:—About the year 932, Al-Boazar-al-Bucadan was king or emir of Gaia (*Villa Nova de Gaia*). He had a beautiful and accomplished sister, named Zahara. 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, and succeeded in persuading Zahara to accompany him to the Christian territory, where she embraced her lover's faith, and was baptized by the name of Artida. Al-Boazar 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 after-

wards, a travelling minstrel caught a glimpse of the faithless Urraca, and revealed her place of refuge to her husband. D. Ramiro, hastening to the castle of Gaia, seized his wife and her paramour, and fled with them towards Galicia. On arriving at Monte-Dor, 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 torrent. Since that time the river has had the name of the Ancora.

Resuming the rly. journey, we reach

66 m. **Caminha** (H. do Minho, on the quay), in a picturesque situation at the point where the little river Coura runs into the Minho. The flamboyant church (1448–1516) has a battlemented tower 110 ft. high, and two good Renaissance doorways, carved in granite. A crucifix, found floating in a box at sea, is much venerated here. The town-hall has a clock-tower, said to be Roman, but one face of its gateway, through which the road passes, has a pointed arch.

About a mile out to sea is the little island of Insua, 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 centy.

The Minho may be ascended hence in a boat to Valença, but the excursion is best made in the reverse direction.

The train crosses the shallow mouth of the Coura, and reaches

73 m. **Villa Nova da Cerveira** (small Inn). This decayed frontier town has a most picturesque polygonal Fort, to which the Fort Goyau corresponds on the Spanish side. Soon after leaving the stat., the Serra da Estrica forms a grand object to the rt.

79 m. **S. Pedro da Torro Stat.** Here is an establishment of cold sulphureous Baths. Omnibus in 3 hrs. to Paredes on the Coura, crossing a hill from

whence there is a grand view of the Serra do Soajo to the E.

81 m. **Valença Stat.** (H. Rio Minho, at the stat.; a good restaurant, but comfortless for sleeping. The traveller who has occasion to pass the night here will do better to leave his luggage at the stat., and walk across the bridge in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Tuy). Valença do Minho, so-called 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. Affonso III., who changed its former name of *Contrasta* to its present one. The old name was most appropriate, as nothing can be more remarkable than the way in which the inhabitants of the two nations, separated by a few yards only, have here preserved their distinctive peculiarities. 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; but, apart from its military interest, it is a miserable little town.

2 m. E. of Valença is the village of **Ganfei**, once celebrated for its Benedictine monastery, re-erected, after it had been destroyed by Almansor, king of Cordova, by S. Ganfei, a Frenchman, in 970. The *church, though much modernised, is full of interest. (Keys at a cottage, 5 m. to the S.) The nave has 4 round arches with boldly carved figure capitals, no transepts, and a shallow chapel on each side of the modernised choir. 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.*' A fine rly. bridge with carriage-road and foot-

paths, nearly 400 yds. long, connects Valença with

Tuy (good unpretending *Inn* and Coach Office in the main street; see 'Handbook for Spain'). 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.

Passengers for Spain change carriages at Valença, and continue their journey to

3 m. Tuy Stat. Madrid time, which is henceforward kept, is 25 min. in advance of Lisbon. At

5 m. Guillaroy Junct. Stat., the line is joined from Orense, 60 m. N.E., and the train proceeds to

21 m. Redondela Stat., where the rly. turns W. to reach

28 m. Vigo Stat. (H. Continental, on the quay, excellent; landlord speaks English. See 'Handbook for Spain').

From Valença a good carriage-road runs E. along the l. bank of the Minho to Monção and Melgaço. Omnibus twice a day to Monção in 2 hrs. (400 reis); to Melgaço in 5½ hrs. (700 reis). Carriages may be hired near the stat., close to a pretty Public Garden. Passing the Convent of Ganfei, which stands a little above the road to the rt., the base of the fine hill of N. S. do Faro (1445 ft.) is skirted nearly to

8 m. Palacio da Brojeira, 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.

12 m. Monção (two fairly good *Inns*: Luzo-Brazileiro and another), 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, an extensive natural grotto in the vicinity called the Agrello, and (3 m. S.W.) a tower, Torre da Lapella, of the 12th centy. A strong, but unpalatable, wine is here grown, and the reedy river bank abounds with otters. Monção enjoys some reputation for its sulphureous and alkaline waters, which are used both for bathing and drinking, and are beneficial in cases of chronic bronchitis, skin diseases, and indigestion.

16 m. 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, demolished about 30 years ago.

21 m. Valladares, one of the points of ascent for the Gaviarra mountain (Rte 27).

27 m. Melgaço (small *Inn*, where

the coach stops). This is the most northern town in the kingdom, and contains 1250 inhab. Melgaço was founded by Affonso 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 famous for its hams, which are held in the highest estimation by epicures of every country. Large numbers of fine oxen are raised in this neighbourhood, of which many are exported to England.

From Melgaço the river may be crossed to (3 m.) Arbo stat., whence it is 45 m. by train to Orense, or 48 m. to Vigo (see 'Handbook for Spain').

ROUTE 19.

OPORTO TO GUIMARÃES. RAIL.

4 trains daily in 3½ hrs.
Oporto to

15 m. Trofa Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 17). Here the branch narrow-gauge line (1st and 2nd class only) crosses the Ave, and follows its picturesque rt. bank to

20 m. Santo Thyrsó Stat. (small Inn), a prettily situated village at the

foot of lofty hills on the l. bank of the river. Near it is a large Benedictine monastery, founded in 713, with a wilderness of beautiful grounds skirting the river. [2 hrs. N., reached by a rough road, lies Famalicão (Rte. 23).]

The rly. follows the windings of the stream through lovely scenery, the ridge of S. Catarina rising finely on the rt., to

31 m. Vizella Stat. (H. Vizellense or Do Padre; H. Cruzeiro do Sul; both in the main street. H. Central, in the Praça.)

A favourite bathing establishment, whose numerous springs (90° to 120° Fahr.) were well known to the Romans; several tessellated pavements are in the finest preservation. The baths nestle in the hollow of a green basin, surrounded by pleasure-gardens and vineyards. An amphitheatre of picturesque and finely-wooded hills encircles this charming spot, and the views from the heights are beautiful. The principal baths are near the river, S. of the village; but the hottest of the springs, which is used for drinking, and resembles Harrogate water, rises below the level of the Praça, nearly opposite the H. Central.

Here the train leaves the Ave, which bends S.E., and runs due N. through a fine country, ascending a steep incline, to

36 m. Guimarães. Pop. 8000. There are two "Grand Hotels;" the best is that of Senhora Joanninha, opposite the collegiate church. This very ancient city was the cradle of the Portuguese monarchy and the residence of Count Henrique. Here his son Affonso Henriques was born in 1109. The name of Egas Mouiz, the celebrated Portuguese hero, is inseparably connected with Guimarães. When the city, in 1127, was besieged by Affonso VII. of Leon, the partisans of Affonso 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; but 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 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 *square canopy, of fine middle-pointed work, enclosing a market cross. Its E. arch has been barbarously mutilated to find room for a tawdry wooden tabernacle. The legend of the Oliveira, or olive-tree, is as follows:—The inhabitants of the country having once upon a time met together to choose a king, the popular election 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. Suddenly, 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 prayed for wisdom and valour to govern the Portuguese nation. The reign of Wamba, according to the Portuguese chronologists, lasted from 672 to 680.

The Collegiate Church has a fine

W. doorway of middle-pointed date, and a handsome bay of later work above it. The tower is massive and picturesque, with a fountain at its base, and a late Gothic tomb, with two recumbent effigies, in its lower chamber. The interior has been sadly modernised, but contains here and there some ancient monuments, and to the rt. of the W. doorway, behind glass, the font in which Affonso Henriques was baptised, said to have been moved hither from the ch. of S. Margarita. E. of the church are round-arched cloisters, peculiar in form, and of a style extremely puzzling to a northern ecclesiologist. They have many Romanesque features, but more perhaps of a far later date; though a fine horse-shoe arch, with grotesque capitals, leading into the chapter-room, appears unmistakably Early.

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.

At the S.W. corner of the square is the **Casa da Camara**, a small building, supported on very short massive pillars with pointed arches. Passing under it, a street bearing up-hill to the N.E. leads in 10 min. to the little Church of S. Margarita, with a plain early pointed doorway. The keys are kept at a cottage near the E. end. The interior has a round chancel arch, entirely devoid of ornamental carving, and some curious slab tombs with crosses. In this church Affonso Henriques is said to have been baptized.

The ***Castle**, a little higher up, is extremely interesting. Its 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. 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 crowns a steep mountain, are the most conspicuous objects. S.W. are the very striking remains of the palace of the ancient kings of Portugal, now converted into barracks.

Descending S.E. through the town, the traveller will pass remains of the old city walls, erected by D. Diniz: like many of those in Portugal, they have pointed parapets. In the same direction he will easily find the Church of S. Francisco, which has a fine early pointed W. door, and a chancel-arch resembling the work at S. Francisco, Oporto. The transept windows have geometrical tracery. In the modern cloister will be found one of the most beautiful relics of the golden period of architecture in the country—a *double window of two lights, opening into the chapter-room. It has twin shafts, very large square abacus, and exquisitely carved capitals.

At the S. end of the town stands the Church of S. Domingos, with a good W. wheel, and the remains of early work in its sadly modernised nave. To the N., curiously isolated and open to the public, but nevertheless fairly well preserved, are granite *cloisters of early geometrical date, with 100 coupled shafts, small pointed arches, and beautifully carved capitals. Guimarães is principally celebrated for its currieries and paper manufacture; it also exports to England a large quantity of plums and figs. It 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. He was much patronised at court, and acquired so European a fame that Erasmus learnt Portuguese on purpose to read his plays. He is supposed to have died at Evora about 1540.

3 m. to the E. of Guimarães was the convent of Acosta, where D. João III. founded an 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.

A magnificent view may be obtained from the hill of *N. S. de la Penha, 1½ hr. to the S.E.. The chapel, raised on boulders of granite which form grottoes beneath it, is devoid of interest; but the prospect on all sides will amply repay the labour of the ascent. It is possible to walk S. along the ridge in 3 hrs. as far as the Baths of Vizella, regaining Guimarães by the high road (6 m.).

Guimarães to Braga. From the W. side of Guimarães a carriage-road, turning N. after about ½ m., leads to

6 m. Caldas das Taipas. Here there are baths much recommended for cutaneous diseases and for gout: their temperature varies from 90° to 92°; and, like those at Vizella, they were known to the Romans. The baths lie off the high road to the E. of the village, on the way to Citania (Rte. 17). 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 ft. 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.

The high road continues N.W. to avoid the hill of St. Martha, whose chapel is a conspicuous object in front. The pedestrian may cross the col by the old mule-track, enjoying a fine view from the chapel of Falperra, in about 3 hrs., to

14 m. Braga. (Rte. 17.)

The very interesting ruins of Citania may be reached from Guimarães by

carriage-road (9 m.) to the foot of the hill on which they stand, whence there is a steep walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (Rte. 17.)

ROUTE 20.

OPORTO TO LAMEGO, REGOA, AND THE FRONTIER. THE WINE COUNTRY. RAIL.

This important railway, which conveys a great part of the produce of the Douro vineyards to the sea, branches off from the main line to Braga (Rte. 17) at

6 m. **Ermezinde** Junct. Stat., and turns due E. to

10 m. **Vallongo** Stat., near the serra of the same name, the silver-mines of which were worked by the Romans. A rich vein of gold quartz has been opened between this place and **Varziella** (see *Introd.*, § 9). Formerly nearly all the bread eaten in Oporto was baked here, and carried in every morning by mules, who brought back flour in the evening. At the present day Vallongo supplies the city with excellent biscuits, which may be bought at the station. Crossing the **Ferreira**, and passing through a well-wooded and picturesque country, we reach

19 m. **Cotte** Stat. Omnibus in 2 hrs. (300 reis) to *Entre os Rios*, in a beautiful situation. The **Souza**, on the rt. of the line, forms a succession of cataracts.

22 m. **Paredes** Stat. 4 m. S., lies the monastery of **Paço do Souza**, in which are the tombs of **Egas Moniz** and his sons (see account of **Guimarães**, Rte. 19). The bas-reliefs represent his act of heroism.

The **Souza**, a celebrated trout stream, is crossed to reach

24 m. **Penafiel** Stat. (H. Luso-Braziliero), 2500 inhab. This place, once an episcopal city, was called **Arrifana de Souza** till the last century. It has a lovely situation on the side of the **Serra Santa Catarina**. The **Martinmas** fair (Nov. 11) is one of the largest in Portugal. The town suffered severely from the French in 1809. It stands high up on the rt., at some distance off, and is not visible from the stat. Omnibus, 200 reis.

The train passes through a long tunnel, describes a wide curve to the S., and crosses a bridge over a wide dry valley to

33 m. **Villa Meã** Stat., a wretched village without an inn. [Diligence in 2 hrs. (fare, 400 reis) by an excellent carriage-road with fine views, well worth walking, to

8 m. **Amarante** (poor Inn, where the coach stops). Pop. 1500. This place derives its name from the situation in front of the **Marão**, whence by the Romans it was called **Ante Moranam**. Destroyed either by the Goths or by 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 a bridge over the **Tamega**. This saint is the ruling genius of the place, and has been venerated here from time immemorial. **D. Pedro**, Duke of **Coimbra**, had, when regent of the kingdom, bestowed many privileges on **Guimarães**, in honour of **S. Gonçalo**, to whom was also dedicated the Dominican church and convent of 1540, which is still to be seen on the N. side of the river. It is a very curious example of Flamboyant running into Cinquecento work. The entrance to the S. side is a good specimen of Renaissance work in 3 tiers, with fluted columns; the altar is raised on 11 steps, and covers the spot where was the **Ernida** of the saint. His effigy is on a high tomb to the N. of this crypt; it is one of the best ex-

amples of sculpture in Portugal; and the colour employed gives the exact appearance of death. In the sacristy are two curious wooden dolls, called *the Devil and his Wife*. The cloisters are occupied by soldiers. 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.

About 18 m. higher up the Tamega is the poor village of Mondim de Basto, whence Villa Real may be reached by a fine mountain path in 10 hrs. (Rte. 21).

From the S. side of the bridge at Amarante a finely engineered road of 25 m. leads across the Serra de Marão to Villa Real. The scenery is throughout magnificent, and the highest point, *Alto d'Espinho, commands a splendid view. Following this road for rather more than a mile, another carriage-road turns off to the rt., crosses a stream, and ascends through grand scenery to the Col of Quintella, 2500 ft., 3 hrs. walk from Amarante. Thence it descends to (5 m.) Mezão Frio, a small town without an Inn, and skirts the picturesque rt. bank of the Douro to Moledo stat., 20 m. from Amarante (see below).

Another road from Amarante follows the l. bank of the beautiful Tamega to Marco de Canavezes.]

38 m. Marco de Canavezes Stat., a small town to the rt. of the line, where carriages may be hired for (10 m.) Amarante. Beyond

46 m. Mosteiró Stat. the rly. skirts the rt. bank of the Douro to

49 m. Caldas d'Aregos Stat. Here is a small establishment of sulphureous baths, 126° Fahr.

62 m. Caldas de Moledo Stat. (H. Moledo). The baths of this place are much frequented in the season. The waters (102° Fahr.) are sulphureous, and are highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism and skin-diseases. Here

the pedestrian may cross the Douro in a boat, and ascend to Lamego by a rough path in 2½ hrs.

65 m. **Peso da Regoa Stat.** (H. Allianza, tolerable; H. Douro; both in the main street.) 3000 inhab., near the confluence of the Corgo with the Douro. 150 years ago, the only habitation on this spot was a single cabin, tenanted by 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 8000l. The place at this time was called Regua, but its increasing population has gradually extended its habitations until it has absorbed the village of Peso, and the two united now form the thriving town of Peso da Regoa. It may be considered the capital of the Alto Douro district (Paiz Vinhateiro do Alto Douro), whence to England are sent all those wines which we here call Port. The wine-producing country is of an irregular shape, extending about 25 m. in its extreme length, and 13 m. in its extreme breadth. The most northerly point is the town of Villa Real; the most southerly the city of Lamego; Mezão-frio 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, *uveiras*. 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 earn from 8*d.* to a shilling a day, the women 6*d.* 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 de 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 are pruned.

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, where 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, and 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.

Of the white-fruited vines of the Alto Douro (white ports) these are the best: the Muscatel de Jesus, which is considered the prince of all; the Dedo de Dama (the lady's finger); the Ferral Branco; Malvazia (Malmsey); Abelhal; Agudelho; Alvaraça; Donzellinho; Folgozão; Gouveio; White Mourisco; Rabo da Ovelha (sheep's tail); and Promissão. Of the black grapes the most noted are,—Touriga, the finest; Bastardo, the sweetest; Boca de mina, which is generally preferred to any other; Souzão, the darkest natural wine; Aragonez; Donzellinho; Cornifesto; Pegudo; besides a whole host of Tintas. There are besides, Alicante, Malvazia Vermelha, and Muscatel 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. 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. In 1886, 74,825 pipes of wine were shipped from Oporto, of which 28,000 went to England. In the previous year these figures stood at 64,715 and 27,000. The pipe contains 115 gallons. The large exportation to other countries than England is not that of Port wine, but of those "clarety" red wines which are transformed into French clarets at Bordeaux. This trade has greatly increased of late years. A large quantity of wine from Tarragona, known as "Spanish red," is sent yearly to England and sold as Port.

[Portugal.]

Numerous experiments and failures have proved that Port wine, containing as it does the elements of decay, will not keep good in the cask for more than two years without the addition of alcohol. The Oporto merchants, however, never use for this purpose brandy or any foreign liquid, but a pure spirit distilled from the wine itself.

Diligence N. from Regoa to Villa Real, Chaves, and the baths of Pedras Salgadas and Vidago. (Rte. 21.) S. in 2 hrs. (400 reis) by a winding hilly road, which may be shortened by the pedestrian, to

8 m. Lamego. (H. Cherubinas, opposite the Cathedral; wretched sleeping accommodation, tolerable food. H. Central.)

An episcopal city of 10,000 inhab., the ancient Lama, or Lamacœni; it was the court of the Moorish kings till 1038, when it was taken from them by D. Fernando the Great of Castile. 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 'Eusaio 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 **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. The tower, of massy Romanesque, is pierced by round-headed windows. The modernised 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, has a good pointed W. doorway. This church is said to have been the cathedral of Idacius, who, together with Ithacius, distinguished himself by the persecu-

tion of the Priscillianists, and by giving the first example of the punishment of heresy by death. N. of the town, on the road to Regoa, is a pleasant **Public Garden**, with groves and ornamental water. In a private house in the Rua da Cisterna, S.W. of the Castle, is an ancient Bath, possibly Roman.

W. of the town rises the church of N. S. dos Remedios, approached by flights of steps. A fine wood of chestnuts, one of which has a girth of 32 ft., adjoins it on the S.

From Lamego an excellent but circuitous carriage-road strikes S.W., and leads by Castro Daire and S. Pedro do Sul (Rte. 22) to (42 m.) Vizeu. Diligence from Lamego at 4.30 p.m., travelling all night. Fare, to S. Pedro 1400 reis; to Vizeu 1700. A coach also runs from Lamego to (72 m.) Estarreja stat. (Rte. 16), quitting the above road at S. Pedro do Sul.

5 hrs. by diligence beyond Lamego lies the small town of **Moimenta** (fare from Regoa 1100 reis), on the carriage-road to Celorico (Rte. 22). From this road, at a distance of 6 m. from Lamego, a cart track turns rt. to (20 min.)

Tarouca, a village with a very humble *Inn*. The little church, built by Affonso Henriques out of gratitude for his victory over the King of Badajoz, retains its early pointed W. and N. doorways, with an ancient font and a late recessed tomb. An inscription records its foundation in 1122, and consecration in 1170; but no part of the existing structure is of so early a date. From Tarouca it is a hilly and not very interesting walk of 13 hrs. to Vizeu. A telegraphic wire marks the route, which bears at first a little E. of S. to (5 hrs.) Villa Cova, and descends to cross the pretty river Pavia on stepping-stones, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the wire. The track then mounts S.E. to cross a col, and runs nearly level to the village of (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Cota, where it suddenly turns S.W., crosses (2 hrs.) the Vouza on stepping-stones, and reaches (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Vizeu. (Rte. 22.) It is just possible to sleep at Tarouca, and to perform the journey thence to Vizeu in a long day; but ample provisions should be carried, as nothing is to be procured on the way.

The above distances might perhaps be reduced by a very active walker, lightly laden, to 11 hrs., or the entire route might be made on horseback from Lamego; in which case, having a guide, the traveller need not fear being benighted. The route is an important one, as there is no other convenient and economical method of reaching Vizeu from the N.

Leaving Regoa, the train follows the right bank of the Douro to

79 m. **Pinhão Stat.**, on a small river of the same name. Half an hour distant, by bad road, at the village of **Celleiros**, is one of the richest vineyards on the Douro. Diligence N. to **Mirandella** and **Bragança**. (Rte. 28.)

86 m. **Tua Stat.**, also on a small tributary river. In Jan., 1887, the rly. was opened as far as

107 m. **Pocinho Stat.**, whence it follows the left bank of the Douro to the frontier at

125 m. **Barca d'Alva Stat.**

[12 m. S. lies **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 guns. The duke escaped in the disguise of a friar.]

The rly. then turns S.E. through **Fregeneda** and seven other unimportant places to

173 m. **Fuente de S. Esteban Stat.**, where it joins the line from **Villar Formoso** to **Salamanca**. (Rte. 22.)

This rly. places Paris within 45½ hrs. of Oporto (distance 1039 m.), of which 11 hrs. are consumed in traversing the

173 m. indicated in the present route; and the traveller may reach Oporto from London in about 2¼ days.

ROUTE 21.

Oporto to Chaves by Regoa and Villa Real. Rail and Coach.

For the rly. journey to

65 m. **Regoa**, see Rte. 20. Diligence thence, in 16 hrs., to Chaves. Fare inside, 2100; outside, 1600 reis. Carriages to **Pedras Salgadas**, 9000; **Vidago**, 11,000; **Chaves**, 13,500; **Verin**, 22,500 reis. There are two roads leading N. from Regoa. The longer one, taken by the Chaves diligence, passes through **Lobrigos** and **Santa Martha**. The shorter runs direct through fine country to

12 m. (17 m. by diligence) **Villa Real**. 5000 inhab. (Inns: **Toccao**; **Cachapata**.) This town, the largest in **Traz-os-Montes**, and one of the 17 **administrações**, is situated on the **Corgo**, and 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 W. corner of the town is a spoilt 13th centy. church, with grotesque corbels; and, detached from the main street, another church with a good 14th centy. W. window and a panelled Renaissance waggon roof. In the **Rocio** are several fine old palaces. The city was founded by **D. Diniz**, in 1283. A finely engineered road leads W. to (25 m.) **Anarante** (see Rte. 20). To **Mondim**

de Basto over the Marão in 10 hrs. N.W., by a splendid mountain path, which leads by the beautiful Falls of Cabrillo. Thence to Amarante, 18 m. Take provisions, as the Inn at Mondim de Basto is very poor.

30 m. **Villa Pouca d'Aguiar.** 1400 inhab. (poor Inn). This place, situated not far from the Corgo, formed the headquarters of Silveira in March, 1813, while Soult was ravaging the surrounding country.

[4 m. from Villa Pouca are the celebrated springs of

Pedras Salgadas, where is a large and much-frequented Hydropathic Establishment. Resident physician during the season. Post and telegraph offices. Two hotels, with moderate prices. The waters, used for drinking, are cold, sparkling, and alkaline, and contain a considerable quantity of iron. The place may also be reached from Guimarães, whence it is a drive of 42 m.]

35 m. **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 in a personal encounter.

42 m. **Oura.** The scenery from this place to the village of Vidago is extremely grand.

45 m. **Vidago.** (Grand H., large and well conducted: only open from June 1 to Sept. 30.) 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, when their virtues began to attract attention, and the place is now thronged during the season by tourists from all nations, while the

consumption of the bottled waters has attained unexpected proportions. The waters of Vidago are shown by analysis to be precisely similar in composition to those of Vichy, for which they are an admirable substitute. 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 feet. This serra prolongs itself, under the names of the Teixeira, the Entrilha, &c., as far as the Estrella.

57 m. **Chaves.** (H. de Chaves.) This frontier town, the *Aquæ Flavix* 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. 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 *Flavix*; *Fl.* changed into Portuguese *Ch.* The *Church, of Romanesque date and style, is one of the most interesting in Traz-os-Montes. 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 southwestern end of the town. The water bubbles up in a square basin at a

temperature of 153° Fahr.; it is not now much valued. Women will be met with 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 Mamed shuts it in to the N.; the Serras of Santa Catarina 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. A good carriage-road runs from Chaves to Verim in Spain, 17 m. N.

In the church of Nogueira, 2 m. 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 20 m.; and the traveller is introduced to the lovely scenery of the eastern Gerez.

The road runs a little N. of N.W., and passes no place of interest until reaching **Montalagro**, on a river of the same name. 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 hill above the town, deserves a visit. The cathedral is of very poor Renaissance, and the bishopric itself only dates from 1550. Fine specimens of magnetic iron (*Pedra íman*) are sometimes found near Montalegre. Hence to (20 m. S.W) Ruivães, see Rte. 28.]

ROUTE 22.

OPORTO TO SALAMANCA, BY GUARDA AND VILLAR FORMOSO.

Beira Alta Railway. 192 m. Daily in 24½ hrs., sleeping at Pampilhosa. Fares: 1st class, 8690 reis; 2nd, 6700; 3rd, 4560. Luncheon should be carried from Oporto or Pampilhosa.

Oporto to

66 m. **Pampilhosa** Junct. Stat. (See Rte. 16.) Rly. to (32 m.) **Figueira da Foz**, a rising seaside place frequented for bathing. (Inns: *Universal; Real.) Excellent buffet at Pampilhosa, and a good railway hotel, where passengers for Salamanca who leave Oporto by the evening train must sleep. An earlier train, however, leaves Oporto, by which the traveller may reach Luso (for Bussaco), and sleep there instead.

Starting early from Pampilhosa the train ascends through country gradually increasing in interest to

72 m. **Luso**, or **Luzo**, Stat., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the village; omnibus 240 reis. (Inns: Lusitano; Serra.) Luso is frequented in summer for its alkaline baths (77° Fahr.), but is important to the tourist chiefly as the starting-point for

“Grim Bussaco’s iron ridge,”

as Sir Walter Scott most inappropriately called it, thinking probably of the Estrella range. Omnibus from the stat. to the convent, 500 reis. From the village street, in which both the inns are situated, we descend on foot to a hollow, passing the baths and their spring, and mount thence towards the l., through the gateway and park-like drive, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the **Convent of Bussaco**. It belonged to the barefooted Carmelites, and was founded in 1626, but contains nothing of interest. It is now the centre of a Government School of

Forestry, and extensive plantations of rare and beautiful pines are being formed in the vicinity. Striking upwards from the convent, we may ramble through magnificent woods, visiting numerous hermitage grottoes, perched on crags among foliage of ilex and cedar, with rooms curiously lined with cork, and doorways framed in black and white, with flints and chips of lava. From every point the views are exquisite, varying with the position of each surmounted crag; till on gaining the highest point (**Cruz Alta**), a large cross on the edge of the precipice towards the sea, we enjoy a *panorama of almost unrivalled extent and beauty. The ridge to the N. is that of Grijó; E., Estrella; S., Minde; while the fruitful plain stretches out to the W., bounded by the glittering sea.

Another point of interest is the curious **Gruta do Negro**, said to have been long inhabited by a fugitive slave.

Continuing S. through the woods, along a nearly level pathway, we reach in 5 min. a gate in the convent wall, on issuing from which we obtain a yet finer view of the mountains, and observe towards the l. an obelisk, to which we may now descend. It is of granite, and was erected on the 29th of Sept., 1873, through the exertions of Colonel Joaquim da Costa Cascaes, to commemorate the victory gained on those heights over the French, by the allied British and Portuguese armies in 1809.

THE BATTLE OF BUSSACO, 27TH AUG., 1810.

The events which immediately preceded the battle of Bussaco may be summarised as follows:—Napoleon, far removed from the actual scene, had anticipated that it would be possible for a joint movement of Joseph's army from Andalusia by the left bank of the Tagus, and Massena's army from the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo by the right bank, to carry into effect his hope that by the end of 1810 the Peninsula would be freed from the

British army. Massena, however, relied little on any assistance from Joseph. By the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, Massena had secured his base and his retreat, and about the beginning of September, 1810, began his march with about 59,000 men, including 7468 cavalry and 84 field guns. He should have been joined *en route* by Drouet with 20,000 and Gardanne with 9000 men, but in this he was disappointed.

Wellington at this time was at Celorico with 30,000. His front being very extended he thought it prudent not to await the arrival of the enemy, but to retire gradually while he gave time to Hill, from the direction of Espinhel, and Leith from Thomar, to join him. These generals, on hearing of the French advance, immediately moved up to join headquarters. Wellington, in anticipation of the probable advance of the French in superior force, had secretly prepared the lines of Torres Vedras, which were now rapidly approaching completion, and would when finished give cover for the whole of his force. He designed that by their aid the French should be forced either to fight him—with all the advantage of a carefully-prepared strong position armed with heavy guns—or undertake a long and tedious series of operations against his works. The latter course would necessitate the provisioning of the French army during a long period, and Wellington designed to oblige Massena to effect this, if at all, by means of supplies from Spain, for he had issued a proclamation directing all the inhabitants to retire on Lisbon, carrying what they could into the lines of Torres Vedras, and destroying all the mills and burning all the grain and other food they might be unable to take with them. This order, however, had not been fully complied with, and as enough food remained outside the lines to afford sustenance to the French army for some weeks, time must be given for this to be destroyed. Moreover, the Portuguese troops were anxious to fight on their frontier, and if possible prevent the war being carried into their own country. These

two considerations, combined with a desire to show the Government at home, already sick of the war, that the time for withdrawing the British army had not yet come, induced Wellington to offer battle at Bussaco.

The Serra Bussaco is about 16 m. in width, and extends from the Mondego Valley, which it closes, to the Oporto road, and throws out a vast number of wooded spurs with deep gorges. On a plateau in the middle of the ridge stands a large Carmelite convent, surrounded by extensive woods, which are bounded by a high wall nearly 4 miles in circumference. At this convent Wellington fixed his headquarters. He sent off his cavalry to watch the Oporto road on his left, and to keep open his line of retreat. On the 25th September he began the work of occupying the ridge. Neither Hill nor Leith having as yet arrived, Wellington's force was by no means sufficient for the defence of the position, and had the French, according to the advice of Ney, who arrived before the position on the same day, attacked at once, the result must have been most disastrous to the Allies. Massena, who was ten miles in rear, directed that no attack should take place until his arrival. At midday on the 26th Massena arrived and inspected the Allies' position, but it was then too late, for Wellington had already been joined by Hill and Leith, and had made his disposition for the defence. All the Portuguese brigades fought most valiantly, and earned well the record afforded by the monument which the patriotism of their countrymen has erected to their memory in the position they occupied on that day.

The whole line was 8 m. in length, from the Mondego on the rt. to impassable ravines on the l., there being necessarily, from the character of the ground, intervals almost impossible to cross between the different divisions. Fifty guns were placed at the most advantageous positions and skirmishers were scattered over the whole side of the hill. After inspecting the position as it was now occupied, Ney was averse to an attack, but Massena was confident

in his troops and buoyed up by his long-continued good fortune. Regnier too, conceiving that the main body of the Allies had retreated, and that only a rear-guard was left on the hill, supported Massena, who, moreover, was not aware of the arrival of Hill and Leith.

At daybreak, then, on the 27th Sept., 1810, the attack began. Ney was to make an assault on the Allies' l.; Regnier, 3 m. from him, on their rt.; Junot being in reserve. The attacks were governed by the roads, and thus only 40,000 men could be used against 60,000 in the Allies' lines. These were, however, unable from the nature of the ground and the manner in which it was occupied to make any counter attack. Regnier's troops, dashing up the hill-side, were soon in among Picton's outlying picquets, and forcing them back with an overwhelming rush, carried back the main body and established themselves among the crowning rocks. Here those who were first up remained for a time, and those behind wheeled to their right, designing to sweep the whole Serra. Thus Picton was cut off from Spencer till Lord Wellington, perceiving the state of affairs, ordered the 88th and half the 45th to charge the French; fresh men could not have withstood that terrible shock, and Regnier's troops, exhausted by their efforts, could oppose but a straggling fire. Gradually they fell back, and then with one grand swoop the British drove them off the plateau, and mingled in dire confusion, friend and foe rolled down the mountain side. Meanwhile the battalions which had first crowned the heights, having regained their breath, formed to their l., and some few actually descended the reverse side of the position, for a misty cloud hung over the summit, and this body of the French could only be seen by Leith, who had, however, perceiving Picton's misfortunes, though distant from him 2 m., already started troops to his assistance. Two regiments, the 9th, under Col. Cameron, and the 38th, composed this relieving force, with the Royals in reserve. The 38th, who were intended to assail the rt. of the

enemy, were checked by a precipice, but Cameron; forming his men under a heavy fire, and without returning a shot, rushed in upon the French Grenadiers and drove them with irresistible gallantry down the hill, then halted and plied them with musketry fire as long as possible, Cameron refraining from descending lest he should be unable to regain his position. Hill was now edging in towards the scene of action, Leith's 2nd brigade arrived, and Regnier, having no reserve, was driven entirely out of the position he had won. Ney's attack met with as little success. Craufurd had disposed his division in a hollow in such a way that though the 43rd and 52nd were in line, nothing could be seen of them from below, and the French came up the hill expecting to encounter first the Germans, who were in line behind Craufurd. Riflemen covered the slope, and guns placed in natural embrasures commanded the line of Ney's advance. Creeping up the hill the Frenchmen came on, driving in the skirmishers before them. The artillery had to change their range with every round, and though their guns were worked with great rapidity their fire gradually ceased to affect the main body, the shot and shell passing over them into the reserve. "The French bullets came whistling up in a sharper key, and soon the British skirmishers, begrimed with powder, rushed over the edge of the ascent, the artillery drew back, and the victorious cries of the French were already within a few yards of the summit when Craufurd, who, standing alone on a rock, had silently watched the attack, in a quick shrill cry called on his two regiments to charge: a horrid shout startled the French column, and 1800 British bayonets went sparkling over the brow of the hill: yet so sternly resolute, so hardy, was the enemy that each man of the first section raised his musket, and two officers and ten soldiers of the 52nd fell before them: not a Frenchman had missed his mark."—*Napier*. But nothing could withstand the three awful volleys and the final charge of Craufurd's men, and though

only a few companies continued the pursuit down the hill, the French attack was never resumed. The reserves had suffered severely, and by 2 p.m. the battle was ended and the troops were amicably mixed searching for wounded men. The whole loss of the French was estimated at 4500, while the British loss was only 1300. Massena at last believed Bussaco to be impregnable, and proposed at a council of war to return to Spain, but hearing from a peasant of a road over the Caramula pass between the Allies and the sea, determined subsequently to turn their left. There were no troops to oppose him in this quarter, and Wellington, finding his retreat in danger, was obliged to fall back on the lines he had prepared in front of Lisbon.

From Luso the rly. ascends through deep cuttings in the red clay, and winds among beautiful woods of pine, crossing numerous ravines over lofty viaducts, to

88 m. **Santa Comba-Dão Stat.** Omnibus in 2 hrs. (300 reis) to (8 m. N.) Tondella, whence a good road leads to (6 m.) Sabugosa, and (10 m.) Vizeu. The scenery continues to be most attractive, but the stations are unimportant, until reaching

103 m. **Cannas de Senhorim Stat.**, whence it is half an hour's drive to the sulphureous **Baths of Figuora**, 92° Fahr. (good Hotel). These waters are of considerable repute for the cure of liver complaints and skin diseases.

108 m. **Nellas Stat.** Omnibus in 2½ hrs. (500 reis) to (15 m.)

Vizeu. (H. Mahilia, in the upper part of the town, S.W. of the Cathedral, fair and reasonable; H. Cadete, lower down, towards the S.E.) This episcopal city (the *Vico Aquario* of the Romans) is one of the 17 *administrações*, and the headquarters of the second military division; it is situated at a height of 1300 feet 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, though much modernised, particularly in the W. front, is 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. They 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 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.

About 2 m. N.E. of the city is a picturesque mill, still named the *Moinho do Pintor*, and said to have been the painter's birthplace in 1470. It is said that D. Manoel sent him to study in Italy, and the same stories are told, in illustration of his cleverness, as of other more celebrated artists. 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 key in his l. hand, and with the rt. gives the benediction. In the background, to the spectator's rt., is the *Domine quo radis?* to the l., S. Peter casting himself into the sea. Count Raczynski'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 12 small paintings, vastly inferior, representing half-length figures of Apostles, singly or in pairs, together with S. Antony the hermit, S. Jerome, S. Catharine, S. Lucia, S. Roch, S. Biagio, S. Stephen, S. Paul the Hermit, and S. Margaret.

In the closed *Jesus Chapel*, opening out of the E. side of the cloister, is a Crucifixion, much damaged, but powerfully and dramatically treated. 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. Below is a predella of three small paintings, representing the *Eccc 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.

Immediately above this chapel, on the higher range of cloisters, is the Sala do Cabido, the *Chapter House*, the keys of which must be obtained from the Presidente do Cabido, who resides in the seminary, but is usually at the Cathedral about 10 A.M. Here are 14 other pictures attributed to Gran Vasco. They are:—1. The Annunciation. 2. The Visitation. 3. The Nativity. 4. The Circumcision. 5. The Adoration of the Magi. 6. The Presentation. 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. Mr. J. C. Robinson, who visited Vizeu in 1866, says of these and the pictures in the Sacristy:—"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." Speaking generally, it may be safely asserted that the S. Peter in the Sacristy is a grand work of art, which would be an ornament to any picture gallery in Europe, and is well worth a journey into Portugal to see; but that the remaining pictures, especially the smaller ones, would never have attracted any particular attention had they not been found in a somewhat obscure provincial town, and in a country whose relation to mediæval art has always been a mystery. One and all, from the S. Peter downwards, they betray German influences, if not a German hand, and are probably the work either of Portuguese artists who had studied under Van Eyck or Holbein, or of northern painters who had settled in Portugal.

Opposite the Cathedral is the Church of the *Misericordia*, in the sacristy of

which are three small paintings representing 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. In this church are 2 good small pictures by Senhor Pereira, a resident artist, by whom also is the Last Supper in the S. transept of the Cathedral. This gentleman is the owner of a picture of great excellence, signed "Vasco Fernandes." 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 S. Francis in ecstasy, and S. Antony of Lisbon preaching to the fishes.

Close to the city on the E. lies the Bishop's palace of *Fontello*, approached by a pleasant public walk, and surrounded by beautiful gardens. Here are two pictures also ascribed to the traditional Gran Vasco: Jesus in the house of Martha, and the Last Supper.

S. of the town, in a large square, is the *Seminario*, remarkable for its staircase of ingenious and peculiar construction; and further W. rises the *Hospital*, a handsome building, admirably arranged.

About a mile outside Vizeu, to the N.E., is the public promenade called the *Cava do Viriato*, where that heroic guerilla 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.

Close to the H. Mabilia are the insignificant remains of the *Torre de D. Duarte*, said to have been his birthplace. It was at one of the gates of Vizeu, while sallying out against the Moors, that Affonso 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, on Oct. 31, 1391. Hence the line—

“Berço a Duarte, marmore a Rodrigo.”

The last words referring to the tradition that Roderic, after having buried S. Romano at N. S. de Nazareth (see p. 93), 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 lies in the S.E. suburb. 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
Gottorum, 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 *Matadouro* (slaughter-house), of which the sanitary arrangements are excellent. The principal industrial establishment of the city is that of the *steam flour-mills* of Sr. 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 Massarelos*.

The fair held here on the 21st Sept. is the most important in the kingdom.

[From Vizeu a good road leads N.W. to (14 m.) S. Pedro do Sul, on the right bank of the Vouga (omnibus 520 reis). Before crossing the river, a road turns rt., and follows the left bank towards Castro Daire and Lamego (Rte. 20). There is no decent inn at S. Pedro, but nearly 3 m. beyond it, to the S.W., on the ancient site of the *Villa do Banho*, lie the

Caldas de S. Pedro do Sul, where is a good Hotel, open only in the season. Moderate prices, regulated by tariff. The waters are used for inhaling, drinking, and bathing, and are very efficacious in the treatment of bronchitis, asthma, and rheumatism. They rise in great abundance close to the left bank of the Vouga, sending up perpetual clouds of steam, and are the hottest in Europe, having a temperature of 156° to 176° Fahr. The chief ingredients are sulphur and soda. A bath-house at the springs affords accommodation for 32 patients.

Beyond the baths the road ascends to (2½ m.) Vouzella, and (6 m.) Oliveira de Frades, where is a very poor inn. The scenery throughout is charming. 20 m. from the Caldas a bridge crosses the Vouga, and the road follows its right bank through a bare gully for 5 m., and then leaves the river to reach

33 m. **Albergaria Velha** (poor Inn). See Rte. 16. 3 m. farther is **Albergaria Nova**, where the old post-road, marked by telegraph wires, continues N. through Oliviera d'Azemeis to Oporto, while that followed by the diligence turns W. to

43 m. **Estarroja** Stat. on the rly. from Lisbon to Oporto. (Rte. 16.)]

From Vizeu an omnibus runs to Mangualde stat. (See below.) For the mule track N.E. to Lamego, see Rte. 20.

From Nellas an omnibus ascends also in 4 hrs., fare 600 reis, to

17 m. S.E. **Ceia**, a town of 2000 inhab., with a small Inn. In the 8th

cent. Ceia belonged to Count Juliaa, the traitor who invited the Saracens into Spain. It was the birthplace of the popular Portuguese saint, S. Antonina. Here provisions and a guide may be procured for the

Ascent of the Estrella. (See also Rte. 15.) The track begins at once to ascend the lower part of a shoulder of the mountain, and in 40 min. reaches S. Romão. 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; beyond the bridge is the Pilgrimage house where the traveller may sleep, if he proposes to reach this place in the evening and make an early start next day. 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 pitchers 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 to explore all that is interesting in this magnificent chain of mountains. For this purpose, however, an abundant supply of food should be provided.

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 Cántaro 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. Bussaco forms the most conspicuous object. But the most interesting feature is the extraordinary boldness with which the two Cántaros rise close at your feet; the Cántaro Magro especially seems like a needle

Here is the source of the Zézere, which dashes down the southern side of the mountain to join the Tagus at a distance of 100 miles. Hence our course lies to the lakes. The Lagoa Escura 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 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 Cumpriada, which, as its name implies, is very long in proportion to its breadth. It no doubt receives the waters of the Lagoa Escura, but invisibly, as also the sources which replenish the Lagoa Escura are invisible. What is of much interest is that the elevation of the water in this Lagoa Escura is not variable. The 4th lake is the Lagoa Secca, 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 Escura and the Cántaro Magro will repay any traveller for all the hardships and fatigues of the ascent.

The descent to Covilhã on the S. side is by a precipitous ravine, and is not recommended to travellers on horseback.

The traveller wishing to explore the valley of the Zézere may cross the Serra from Desterro to Paul. 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 Arganil a diligence runs to (40 m.) Coimbra, fare 800 reis.] From

Villa Cova Bussaco 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 Louzã. 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. 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 Cántaros. 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 Zézere and the Tagus. The inn at Paul is wretched even for this part of Portugal. Hence, as by Rte. 15.

The queijitos, or little cheeses, made from milk yielded by the flocks on this mountain, are celebrated; the Court of Lisbon annually sends a present of them to that of Madrid.

The descent to Manteigas is attractive and easy, and will take about 2½ hrs. This village lies in a deep hollow, through which the Zézere rushes with animating rapidity after its 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 position, and the famous hot springs near it, which are sulphureous, temperature 84° Fahr.

Hence a cart track leads to (26 m.) Mangualde, or a carriage-road to (24 m.) Guarda. (See below.)

Resuming the rly. journey, we reach

115 m. **Mangualdo Stat.**, at some distance S. of the town. (Omnibus to (15 m.) Vizeu, 500 reis.) Pop. 3200. The place is celebrated for the mansion of the family of the Paes, Counts of Anadia, and for the church of N. S. do Castello, founded by the same family, on the top of a steep hill, a mile from the town; the tower is more than 100 ft. high, and commands a magnificent view.

About 16 m. S.E. lies Gouvêa (omnibus in 3½ hrs., 600 reis), whence the traveller may drive to the Government Observatory at Pois Negro, and ascend on horseback to the Estrella Lakes.

125 m. **Gouvêa Stat.** The town lies 9 m. to the S.

105 m. **Celorico Stat.** The church of S. Pedro was founded by the Templars in 1230. The town contains 2000 inhab., and has an indifferent Inn, and a bathing establishment. Omnibus to (11 m. N.) 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 *Affonso 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 birth-place of the famous cobbler *Gonsalo Eanes Bandarra*, whose innumerable prophecies and ballads contributed so much to the spread of Sebastianism. Hence an excellent road of 40 m. leads N.W. to Lamego (Rte. 20).

151 m. **Pinhel Stat.**, 14 m. S.W. of the town. This once episcopal city is pleasantly situated on a hill 15 m. from the Spanish frontier. It was refounded by *Affonso Henriques*, and in the wars with Spain was an impor-

tant military position. It now contains little of interest; and is subject to agues arising from the badness of its water.

163 m. **Guarda Stat.** (H. Central; H. Caminho de Ferro.) 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, *fria, 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. In the town-hall is a curious collection of ancient bronze weights and measures. At *Tintinholho*, 3 m. W., are some ruined walls of an ancient city, among which have been found numerous ornaments in gold and silver.

From Guarda a diligence ascends in 8 hrs. to (27 m.) Covilhã, fare 1100 reis. (Rte. 15.)

187 m. **Freineda Stat.**, 2 m. N. of the village. 9 m. N. lies

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 eleven 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:—
“Massena 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 Massena, 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."

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. 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 Alcobaça, where they now repose in the chapter-house.

192 m. **Villar Formoso Stat.**, the last in Portugal. (*Buffet*, not good; kept by a Freuchman.) A few hundred yards further on we reach the Spanish frontier at

Fuentes de Oñoro, and thence traverse a dreary, treeless country to

212 m. **Cidad Rodrigo Stat.** (*Inn*: Fonda Cordobesa, 13 Estanco) and by

234 m. **Fuente S. Estéban Junct. Stat.**, where the Douro line branches off N.W. (see Rte. 20) to

269 m. **Salamanca Stat.**, a mile from the town. (*Inns*: Comercio, Burgalesa). See 'Handbook for Spain.'

ROUTE 23.

OPORTO TO VILLA NOVA DE FAMILIÇÃO, BY POVOA. RAIL.

32 m. 2 trains daily, in 3 and 4 hrs. This narrow-gauge line is little used except during the bathing season. The terminus in Oporto is in the N.W. corner of the Rotunda da Boa Vista, which may be reached by tramway. The trains carry 1st and 2nd class passengers only, in long American cars. Running chiefly through pine woods, the train crosses the little river Leça, and arrives at

4 m. **Custoias Stat.** About half an hour's walk to the W. is ***Quinta do Bispo**, a ruined palace of the bp., among charming woods, on the banks of the Leça.

12 m. **Mindello Stat.**, close to the spot where D. Pedro landed (see below).

14 m. **Azurara Stat.**, a village with a handsome late Gothic church.

16 m. **Villa do Conde Stat.** (two small *Inns*), on the right bank of the Ave, nearly a mile from the sea.

The large and imposing nunnery of Santa Clara is celebrated for its aqueduct, which is upwards of 3 m. in length, and has 999 arches of granite. It ranks next in importance to that of Lisbon. Near the fort is a pyramid, 20 ft. in height, erected to commemorate the arrival of Dom Pedro IV. with his fleet on 8 July, 1832. The next stopping-place is

18 m. **Povoa do Varzim Stat.** (H. Luso-Brazileiro), much frequented for sea-bathing in the summer. Pop. 7000, of whom 4000 are fishermen, occupying a distinct quarter of the town. The annual number of bathing visitors is reckoned at 25,000. Several newspapers are published here, and there is a *Club* and a good *Café*, as usual in Portuguese provincial towns.

Hence, the rly. runs E. to

24 m. **Laundos Stat.** Diligence in an hour to **Apulia**, a small sea-side bathing-place, 8 m. N. of Povoa.

26 m. **Rates Stat.**, 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. He is said to have been a Jew, named Malachi; but 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.

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.

The church itself is a small basilica, consisting of nave, aisles, very short transepts, and choir, flanked with shallow chapels. The original arches are all pointed; the capitals quaintly and richly carved. The clerestory windows, though ancient, appear to be of later insertion, and there is no triforium. On either side of the chancel are 2 round arches, like English sedilia, an unusual feature. The last bay of the S. aisle encloses a * vaulted chamber with curious figures of a king and a bishop standing against the wall on brackets. Everything is of granite, though the details of the N. and W. doorway, especially the latter, are elaborate and delicate.

Through woods of pine, with pleasing glimpses of open country to the N., the train proceeds to

36 m. **Villa Nova do Famalicão** Junct. Stat., on rising ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. (Inn, H. Restaurant Villanovense, in the main street, tolerable.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., to the left of the rough road to Santo Thyrsó, is the ancient and interesting little church of * **Santiago d'Antas**, formerly attached to a House of the Templars. It has a fine pointed W. doorway, with a small rose window above it. There are no aisles or columns, but the chancel is entered by a low massive pointed arch, with grandly carved capitals of monsters and pecking birds, all of the 13th cent. The S. doorway has capitals of human heads and masks. 2 hrs. S. lies S. Thyrsó, on the beautiful Ave, whence the rly. may be taken to Oporto or Guimarães.

From Villa Nova to Guimarães is a pleasant walk or drive of 14 m. For [Portugal.]

the rly. direct to (20 m.) Oporto, see Rte. 17

ROUTE 24.

LAMEGO TO BARCA D'ALVA ON THE FRONTIER. Bridle-road. 2 days.

This route may be recommended to the traveller who is desirous of exploring on foot or on horseback the banks of the Douro, but most of the sites may be conveniently reached by train.

2 m. **Sande**. Here we cross the little river Baroza, or Varoza, where the scenery is wild and picturesque.

4 m. **Valdigem**. To the rt. a steep hill, S. Domingos de Queimada, forms a conspicuous object.

7 m. **Santa Eufomia**. 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

11 m. **Folgosa**. A little further on we cross the Tedo; the hills to the l. are the Cidernas and the Veiga de Donello.

14 m. **Adorigo**. 2 m. further on the Tavora is crossed.

18 m. **Valença**. A little further on we cross the Rio Torto.

20 m. **Casaes**. Here we leave the

river, which now begins to flow through very precipitous rocks.

27 m. S. João da Pesqueira. 1750 inhab. (Poor Inn.) It is about an hour's walk 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 hounds 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 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. 32, and for the rly. journey, Rte. 20.

ROUTE 25.

BRAGA, OR BOM JESUS, TO THE CALDAS DO GEREZ. Carriage - road from Braga 31 m.; from Bom Jesus 35 m. For the pedestrian's route, see below.

Assuming that the traveller is staying at the Bom Jesus rather than in Braga, the best way to make this excursion is to order, by telephone, a carriage to be sent up to the hotel from Braga, starting early, and carrying luncheon. Tariff, for one or two persons, 6000 reis; 4 persons, 7000; 6 persons, 8000. Cart for heavy lug-

gage, 4000 reis. The carriages are excellent and well appointed.

Descending from Bom Jesus, an uninteresting suburb is traversed to

4 m. Braga, where the road leading N. to Arcos (Rte. 27) is followed for 2 m. Here the Gerez road turns off to the rt., and runs through pleasing country for 10 m. to

16 m. Ponto do Porto, an old Roman bridge over the Cavado. The masons' marks on the inner face of the arches on the N. side are very curious. About a mile further the road turns nearly due E., ascending very slightly, to the modernised church and convent of

22 m. Bouro, plundered by the French. Here it is usual to rest the horses for half an hour, but there is no inn. About an hour's walk to the N., on the mountain side, stands the chapel of N. S. d'Abbadia, a popular place of pilgrimage, with buildings attached, as at Bom Jesus, for the accommodation of devotees. Beyond Bouro the scenery becomes more striking, and the terraced road mounts high above the Cavado, following its right bank. After about an hour's drive, a fine view of the Gerez chain opens out in front, and the road descends to the junction of the rivers Gerez and Cavado, crossing the former on a fine bridge, a mile before reaching

28 m. Villar da Veiga, a wretched place, in a charming situation. Hence the road follows the left bank of the Gerez stream, ascending gradually to

35 m. Caldas do Gerez (Ribeiro's *H. Universal, on the l. at the entrance to the village; Grand H., further on to the rt.).

These springs, frequented from June to Sept. by an annually increasing number of persons, are chiefly efficacious in diseases of the liver. The waters are used for drinking, and have a temperature varying from 113° to 145° Fahr. The little conical bath-houses at the end of the village are curious. As in the case of Gastein in

the Tyrol, chemical analysis has failed to discover anything which can account for the powerful effect of these waters upon the disordered system, the amount of carbonic acid, sulphur, chloride, potash, and soda therein contained, being so small that analysts are at a loss under which head to class them. The fact, however, is certain that many persons who have tried Carlsbad and other health resorts in vain, have been completely restored by a month's treatment at the *Caldas do Gerez*.

The place is hot in summer, being situated at a height of only 1500 ft. above the sea; but the neighbourhood is most attractive, and many delightful excursions may be made. The carriage-road ends at the village, but there are pleasant mule-paths in all directions. The most important excursion is naturally the ascent of the

* **Burrageiro**, about 4700 ft., the highest point of the *Gerez* range. It may be made in 6 hrs. there and back; but as the mountain itself is not visible from the village, or the summit fairly seen until the traveller is within 20 min. of it, no visitor can possibly find his way without a guide. At the top is a natural arch, formed of granite boulders; and the view is of course magnificent. The easiest though the longest path follows the left bank of the *Gerez* torrent to the head of the valley, where the traveller reaches, in about 2 hrs. from the village, a low col, named

Chã de Leonte, 3000 ft. Here the track for the *Burrageiro* turns E. Looking N., another col of about the same height, at the end of the valley, easily reached in 2 more hrs., is the

Portella de Homem, close to which are still standing several milliary columns and other Roman remains. A few paces further lies the Spanish frontier.

About 2 hrs. W. of the *Caldas* the mountain path comes suddenly upon a Cyclopean wall and doorway overgrown with brushwood, the supposed ruins of a place called **Chalcedonia**. The walk may be prolonged to **Covide** and **S. João de Campo**, which will require a long day, returning to *Gerez*. Another most interesting excursion

may be made to (3 hrs.) *Salamonde*, and to the two bridges beyond it, one of which, on the road to *Montalegre*, is very striking. The high road must first be taken to the bridge over the *Cavado* beyond *Villar da Veiga*, whence a mule track follows the left bank of the river. *Salamonde* lies on the high road between *Braga* and *Chaves*. (Rte. 28.)

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 them.

The common drinking water at *Gerez* is said to be singularly pure, approaching the quality of distilled water as nearly as any natural springs yet discovered.

It is possible to walk in a long day from *Bom Jesus* to *Gerez* by the foregoing route; or the pedestrian may sleep at *Braga*, and take the crowded omnibus at 4.30 A.M., which reaches (18 m.) *Bouro* at 9. Fare 300 reis. Thence to *Gerez*, 13 m. The following route is, however, shorter and more attractive, and should at any rate be chosen for the return walk. *Gerez* to the bridges below *Villar da Veiga*, 4 m. Cross the second bridge (over the *Cavado*), and turn up a mule path to the rt., mounting above the l. bank of the river. Avoid all turns, bearing generally W., in a direction parallel with the high road on the rt. bank, till (40 min.) a village is reached, with a conspicuous white church. Here turn abruptly up hill to the l., and in 20 m. notice the loftily-terraced carriage-road (Rte. 28) on the side of the hill to the S. 20 min. further the road is gained, at a point half-way between kilom. 29 and 30 from *Braga*. About 2 m. further a path leads rt. to the domed white chapel of **S. Mamedo**, just below a conspicuous summit of fantastic granite rocks, resembling a fortress. From hence the *view is superb, and the road may be regained on the W. side

with but little loss of time. Hereabouts the large chapel of Sameiro, above Bom Jesus, becomes prominent to the S.W., and the traveller, avoiding a road which descends rt., reaches (10 m. from Braga) the poor village of **Pinheiro**. To the S.E., on a low steep crag, in a picturesque position, are the remains of the Castle of Lanhoso, to which D. Affonso 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.

The road, excellently engineered and nearly level, affords magnificent views over the valley of the Cavado to the rt.; until, about an hour beyond Pinheiro, it begins to descend, and a fresh prospect of equal beauty is suddenly disclosed in front, extending, in clear weather, to the sea. 4 m. from Braga the scene changes yet again at a turning of the road, the hill of Bom Jesus rises strikingly to the S., and the traveller descends into a pleasant valley. About 2 m. from Braga a path to the l. through vineyards crosses the stream at a mill, and leads in 50 min. to the hotel at Bom Jesus, avoiding the Braga suburb. 10 hrs. will suffice for this most enjoyable walk, including an hour's rest for luncheon, which the traveller should not fail to carry with him. (Compare Rte. 28.)

ROUTE 26.

BRAGA TO PONTE DO LIMA AND VALENÇA. Carriage-road. 35 miles.

From Braga (Rte. 19) the road is level as far as

4 m. **Ponto do 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 Constitutionalists under the Conde de Villastor 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.

7 m. **Moure**. Hereabouts the road begins to ascend; the scenery is very grand; a large pine forest is passed. The summit of the Serra is reached at

10 m. **Portella da Cabra**, "the goat's gap," a miserable but magnificently situated village. In the descent towards the Lima the view to the N. is most enchanting.

20 m. **Ponte do Lima**, where the river Lima is crossed by a bridge of 24 arches. (Inn on the quay, very poor.) Diligence to Vianna, 14 m. in 2½ hrs.

The pedestrian bound for Vianna has a choice of routes. The old road crosses the river, and follows the right bank; the new road remains on the left bank, and joins the old post road between Barcellos and Valença, at Darque stat., 3 m. by train from Vianna.

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.

"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." These opinions are entitled to respect, and have been shared by many travellers; but most persons who have explored the beauties of other lands will think such praise excessive, in spite of the tradition that even the Roman soldiers once threw down their arms, and refused to cross so beautiful a stream. Ponte do Lima was the *Forum Limicorum* of the Romans, refounded by Dona Thereza in 1125, and again by D. Pedro I. in 1360. Near the Ch. of the Conception are some remains of a fortress, possibly Roman. Pop. 3000. Near Ponte do Lima is the *Quinta da Tapada*, the country house of the poet Sá da Miranda, b. 1495. (For an admirable study of his life and poems, see Crawford's 'Portugal, Old and New,' chap. 3.) 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 Vianna, after a course of 70 m. It has always been a great favourite with the Portuguese poets. It has a few salmon, and abounds in barbels and trout; and near the sea in lampreys, soles, and a kind of sea-eel called *Moreia*. To flat-bottomed boats it is navigable for 7 m. above this place. Hence through a charming country, at first tolerably level, the road continues N. to

25 m. *Labrugo na Serra*, so called from the badness of the roads; *Labrugo* in old Portuguese being the same as *Laborioso*. This is the beginning of

the ascent of the *Serra da Estrica*, a branch of the *Soajo*, which abounds in wolves.

28 m. *Rubiães*. Here the river *Coura* is crossed on a high stone bridge: its course on the l. is to the *Minho*. 2 m. further, at the top of a hill, 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.

35 m. *Valença* (Rte. 18).

ROUTE 27.

BRAGA TO MONÇÃO AND MELGAÇO. ASCENT OF THE OUTEIRO MAJOR.

Carriage-road to *Arcos*. Diligence in 5 hrs., 600 reis. Bridle-road thence in 10 hrs. over the mountain to *Valladares*, on the high road between *Monção* and *Melgaço*.

From *Braga* we follow Rte. 21 as far as

4 m. *Ponte do Prado*, where the road bears rt. to

6 m. *Pico de Regalados*, and begins to ascend steeply, affording fine views on the l.

20 m. *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 not an easy climb. *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, 'Flores do Lima,' being named from it, just as Sá da Miranda is of the Leça. Just after leaving Barca, we cross the Lima on a handsome stone bridge.

24 m. Arcos do Valdevez. 2200 inhab. (*Inn*, where the coach stops.) Here we cross the little river Vez or Cabrão. This place is memorable in Portuguese history as the scene of a tournament between Spanish and Portuguese knights in 1188. The two armies, commanded by the Emperor of Leon and the Infante Affonso Henriquez, were on the eve of battle, when peace was arranged through the mediation of the Abp. of Braga. Before leaving the field, however, champion knights from either side fought for the honour of their country, and the spot was long afterwards known as *Jogo do Bufurdio*, the place of the tournament.

At Arcos a guide and provisions may be procured for the ascent of the Gaviarra, more commonly called the Outeiro Major, the highest mountain in Portugal. Its height is reckoned at

7881 ft. The route usually followed mounts from the E. by way of Adrão; it will take 5 hrs.; the path in some parts being extremely bad. The descent, however, to Arcos on the western side, is easy. 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 Pitebers 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. The traveller who has ascended from Arcos may 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 (see below). Though the mountain in fine weather presents no sort of difficulty, its innumerable and perplexing tracks make it impossible for the most experienced pedestrian to find his way without a local guide.

Descending in 3 hrs. from the summit to Valladares, the carriage-road may be followed rt. (6 m.) to Melgaço, or l. (9 m.) to Monção. (Rte. 18.)

SECTION VII.

TRAZ-OS-MONTES.

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. 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 *vendas*, 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, applied also to Madrid and other places, *Nove meses de inverno e tres de inferno* (nine months of winter, and three of hell). Nevertheless it has an interest of its own. The feudal 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 eaves). Another belief is that of the *escolar*, a magician who is supposed to possess the power of impelling a 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 Moress). 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 belonged 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*.

The mountains and forests of this province abound in game, and wolves and wild boars are not uncommon.

The number of inhabitants is about half a million. The density of the population in Minho, as compared with Traz-os-Montes, is remarkable: being in the proportion of about 4 to 1.

With the exception of the wines of the Paiz Vinhateiro, 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 honey; its potatoes are among the best in Portugal; the cheeses of Freixo d'Espada-á-cinta are much esteemed; and the melons of Villariça have a reputation all over the Peninsula.

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 Arêas, 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 Gaviarna 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 Baceiro, 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. 28 and 29 will conduct him to Miranda—the N.E. entrance to the kingdom of Portugal—and thence to Zamora, the frontier town of Spain.

ROUTE 28.

BRAGA TO BRAGANÇA AND MIRANDA DO DOURO.

Diligence in 8 hrs. from Braga to Ruivães, travelling at night. Thence bridle-road to Miranda, in 5 days. (See end of Rte. 25, reversed.) A journey to be undertaken only in the height of summer, as the roads beyond Chaves are some of the worst in Portugal. On this route, 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 century, without a single modern innovation to break the charm. He must also be prepared for extremes of heat and cold, and take care to keep the provision-basket and spirit-flask well filled.

During the ascent from Braga the views are very fine, especially that of the Val do Geraz, to the l., as you begin to descend to

10 m. **Pinheiro**, a small village without an inn. Less than a mile beyond Pinheiro a road descends to the l. to Ponte do Porto over the Cavado. Our road winds round the hill on which is perched the white chapel of S. Mamede (Rte. 25), and reaches its summit level, about 1800 feet, at a distance of 16 m. from Braga. A little further on, the pedestrian may descend by a mule path l. in an hour to the 2 bridges at the confluence of the Gerez and the Cavado, whence it is 4 m. by carriage-road to the Caldas do Gerez

The finely engineered road now descends to

20 m. **Salamonde**. This place is 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 reorganized 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 Ruivães, 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 Pardienos; 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.

25 m. **Ruivães**. Just before entering Ruivães we pass from the Minho to Traz-os-Montes, and the road by Pondros branches off to Montalegre (Rte. 21).

Ruivães 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 Ruivães 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

32 m. **Venda Nova**, where the carriage-road ends. Here the traveller can sleep, and should on no account proceed until daylight, when, looking back towards Ruivães, he will see, in all its beauty, the first burst of the valley of the Gerez.

38 m. **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. Vegetation 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 shut 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

48 m. **Boticas**. A thriving place, with a very fair inn. A good deal of linen is made here. A road connects this village with *Arcosó*, *Oura*, and *Vidago*; the last distant about 10 m. Hence, through a pleasant and well-cultivated country, by Chapellos and Casas Novas, to

60 m. **Chaves**. See Rte. 21. These 12 m. take about 5 hours to get over. We leave Chaves by the suburb of Santa Maria Magdalena, crossing the Tamega 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.

64 m. **Faiões**. A very picturesque and equally dirty village. From it we ascend a lonely bridle-path, with vast masses of rock rising from the thickest foliage. Here commences the eastern plateau of Traz-os-Montes.

68 m. **Monforte do Rio Livro** 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.

72 m. **Labução**. Tolerable estalagem. The church deserves a visit. Passports may perhaps be inquired for here, it being so near the frontier.

75 m. **Villartão**. 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 Tua), and thence ascending the mountain, we arrive at

81 m. **Valpasos**. Wine, if it may be so called, but nothing else, can be procured at the venda.

87 m. **Vinhaes**. 600 inhab. A frontier town. The estalagem much infested by custom-house officers. Notice the remains of the castle and of the fortifications erected by D. Diniz. Here is also a remarkable covered Fountain. A good deal of silk is manufactured here, and sent to Oporto. A long steep hill leads to

90 m. **Ponte do 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.

93 m. Soeira. Thence into a gorge, bounded on the rt. by the Serra de Chacim, and through a very fine forest which abounds in wolves, to

100 m. Nogueira, and through a pleasant country, covered with chestnut-trees, to

103 m. Bragança. (Inns: H. Granjo and H. Correia, both in Rua Fora do Portas; H. Central, Rua da Alfândega). Bragança (pop. 3700), near the site of the Brigantium of the Romans, stands well on the gentle eastern 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 city was founded, and the castle built, in 1187, by D. Sancho I. The *Castle is one of the finest feudal 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 Ignez 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 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. The present *Cathedral* is a wretched and filthy edifice, and the other churches wholly uninteresting. The *Paço 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 26) in the market-place deserves attention. There is a considerable manufacture of velveteens, printed calicoes, and woollens. The *Alfândega* is the most important of all the inland customhouses (*Alfândegas 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. Affonso V., in favour of Affonso 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.

This being a frontier town, passports will probably be asked for.

Through Bragança is not in itself a picturesque city, yet, when it is approached from the Outeiro road with its castle crowning an isthmus-like hill, it forms a grand as well as interesting object. From Bragança a rough road leads E. to (30 m.) Alcañices in Spain, whence there is a carriage-road of 35 m. to Zamora. We proceed through a mountainous country, and over very high table-land, to

116 m. 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 *Alopecurus 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 *Maçãas* is crossed by a ford. The river here and for some distance separates Spain from Traz-os-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

122 m. *Joannico*, a pretty little village, nestling in a woody glen between high hills ; but 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.

127 m. *Malhadas*. Thence over high rocky table-ground to

130 m. *Miranda*. See Route 28.

Mr. Crawford ('Travels in Portugal,' chap. v.) calls attention to the remarkably Jewish type of face observable in Bragança, to which place numerous members of that persuasion were attracted by reason of its importance as a trading centre. Speaking of the country generally, he writes: "There are, unquestionably, innumerable families of Jewish lineage in Portugal, and Israelitish blood flows in the veins of many noble Portuguese families. It is related that when the foolish bigot, King Joseph, proposed to his minister Pombal that all Jews in his kingdom should be compelled to wear white hats as a distinctive badge, the sagacious minister made no objection ; but when next he appeared in Council it was with two white hats—'One for his Majesty and one for himself,' explained Pombal—and the King said no more about his proposal."

ROUTE 29.

MIRANDA TO ZAMORA. BRIDLE-ROAD.

Miranda (generally called *Miranda do Douro*, to distinguish it from *Miranda in Old Castile*) 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 Affonso 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 Classicalism. 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 cubs. 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, through scenery grand and sublime in the extreme, amidst which opens the gorge of the Douro.

6 m. **Paradella**, the last village in Portugal. After passing over a wild down 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, we reach

11 m. **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

17 m. **Posada de Ricovalle**. A decent little inn. Here the dialect alters greatly, and is as much Spanish as Portuguese. 2 m. further 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 Reboredo, 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

32 m. **Zamora**. See *Handbook for Spain*.

ROUTE 30.

BRAGANÇA TO MIRANDELLA AND PINHÃO.

Diligence, 3000 reis.

There is nothing of interest between Bragança and

35 m. **Mirandella**, 1320 inhab., with a tolerable inn, where the coach stops. 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. Its general appearance resembles that of Coimbra. The country round is unhealthy.

38 m. **Lamas d'Orolhão**. 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.

41 m. **Franco**. The Serra do Marão hereabouts forms a striking object to the rt.

Cross the Tinhella, which runs on the l. into the Tua.

48 m. **Murça de Panoyas**: 867 inhab. A little town agreeably situated on the slope of a hill, and producing great quantities of charcoal. Here the road turns S., and proceeds through unimportant villages to

66 m. **Pinhão Stat.**, on the Douro Rly. (See Rte. 20.)

ROUTE 31.

BRAGANÇA TO TORRE DE MONCORVO,
BY VIMIOSO.

Horseback. Two days. Take provisions. The traveller may pass the night, but not sleep, at Vimioso or Mogadouro.

Bragança to

13 m. *Villa do Outeiro*, Rte. 28. Thence over barren country to

22 m. *Vimioso*, 920 inhab., wretched Inn. The country improves and poplars and elms become plentiful near

32 m. *Algoso*. 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.

42 m. *Azinhoso*. A fine fertile pasture country to

45 m. *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*.

A mountainous road leads to

55 m. *Estevaes*: the *Navalheira* is about 4 m. to the rt. Its gorges and defiles, especially along the side of the *Sabor*, are very lovely, and the wild vine attains a size unknown in the rest

of Portugal, being sometimes nearly 40 ft. in height. Hereabouts lead has been discovered.

61 m. *Chapa Cunha*, with some ironworks.

66 m. *Carviçães*. The road gradually descends to

75 m. *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 environs 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, used as a stone quarry for building walls and houses. The arms of the town are a tower between two crows. 5 m. N.W. of *Moncorvo*, beyond the *Sabor*, begins the *Campo de Villarica*, 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 *courelles*, 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.

From *Moncorvo*, the tourist, if interested in wine matters, might make an excursion to one of the quintas, by the *Douro*, having previously, of course, provided himself with letters of introduction at *Oporto*.

Another excursion through a country of very great beauty may be made to a curious old town, *Freixo d'Espada-*

â-Cinta (Ash of the Girded Sword); This was once a frontier fortification of importance, and was much favoured by D. Diniz. It is 13 m. 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 tradition is that D. Diniz, passing this way, 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. Ungirding his sword from his waist, he buckled it round the tree, crying with a loud voice, "Here will we build to ourselves a town, and it shall be called 'Ash of the Girded Sword.'" This 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*, and 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 Souçelle, and thence to Salamanca through Vertigodino, a distance (from Freixo) of about 70 m. Or he may proceed S.W. to (8 m.) *Barca d'Alva* (Rte. 20.)

ROUTE 32.

THE DESCENT OF THE DOURO.

The river Douro (*Spanish*, Duero) rises in a lake in the Sierra de Orbion in Castile, near the city of Soria (see *Handbook for Spain*). It 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, by reason of rocks, sandbanks, and 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 map of the Douro.

The traveller who enters Portugal from Spain by way of Salamanca can take the Douro rly. (Rte. 20) as far as 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." The spot where the Douro first touches Portuguese territory is the village of Quintela, 2 m. to the north of Miranda; and from this point to the Salto de Sardinha it flows through some of the

most sublime rock scenery in the world. Barca de Vilvestre, 3 m. further on, is 10 m. above

Barca d'Alva. (Rte. 20.) 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, 15 HRS.

In Winter, 35 min.; in Summer, 42 min., to—*Ponto da Olga*.

W., 35; S., 51.—*Poço das Tulhas* (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 40 m. 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.—*Ribeiro da Açoreira*.

W., 30; S., 54.—*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 *Ribeira da Villarica*. The stream here turns sharp to the left, and then flows in a south-west direction.

W., 25; S., 41.—*Ribeiro da Louza*. Turning north-west, we reach

W., 35; S., 50.—*Ponto do Torrão da Murça*.

W., 33; S., 50.—*Ponto do Cadãozinho*. Hereabouts several small islands are passed.

W., 30; S., 44.—*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 162). 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 for its recovery.

W., 30; S., 67.—*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.—*Ponto do Frete*. Shortly after passing the Tua, the Douro attains its most northerly point, at the *Quinta dos Malvedos*.

W., 35; S., 50.—*Barca das Bateiras*. Just before reaching this, the *Pinhão* comes in on the right, and shortly afterwards the *Torto* on the left.

W., 25; S., 50.—*Ponto do Secco do Ferrão*. We are here in the very heart of the wine country; and the terraces rise from the water's edge as far as the eye can reach.

W., 30; S., 55.—*Foz de Temilobos*. Before this *Covilhas* 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.—*PESO DA REGOA*. See Route 20.

W., 25; S., 46.—*Ponto dos Nasceiros da Rede*. Beyond this, to the right, is *Villa Juzãa*; and beyond that the little village of *Barqueiros*; the place where its streamlet flows down into the river being appropriately called *Ponte de N. S. do Boa Viagem*. We now enter, on the right, the province of *Minho*.

W., 30; S., 31.—*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.—*Barca do Mirão*.
W., 29; S., 25.—*Pedra Forçada*.

Beyond this there is a very pleasing piece of wooded scenery at the mouth of the little river Bertança.

W., 23; S., 39.—*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 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.

W., 20; S., 32.—*Lavadouro*.

W., 22; S., 44.—*Vimieiro*.

W., 25; S., 53.—*Fonteus*.

W., 20; S., 47.—*Entre Ambos os Rios*, that is, between the Tamega, which here joins the Douro, and the Douro itself.

W., 30; S., 51.—*Fontainhas*.

W., 30; S., 50.—*Ribeiro de Santiago*.

W., 30; S., 57.—*Carvoeiro*.

W., 25; S., 59.—*Fundição*.

W., 25; S., 37.—*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*.

The following terms may be found useful to the voyager on the Douro:

Areio, sandbank.

Azenha, watermill.

Barea, ferry.

Cachão, 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 makes 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 spite of the facilities afforded by the railway, many of the Oporto merchants still prefer to have their wine sent down from Regoa to V. N. de Gaya by boat, as there is less shifting of casks, and the boat runs almost direct to the Lodges. A capsizing occasionally occurs, but the casks of course float, and there is seldom any great loss, except the payment of salvage.

SECTION VIII.

MADEIRA, AZORES, AND CANARY ISLANDS.

MADEIRA.

THIS island, which derives its name from the dense forests which formerly clothed its hills, is of basaltic formation, much rent by ravines and gorges, wherein evergreens, chiefly of the laurel family, grow luxuriantly, and ferns are often 12 ft. high. It measures only 33 m. by 15 m., and the loftiest mountains rise to about 6000 ft. above the sea. In spite of the rivalry of numerous health resorts nearer home, Madeira is still visited by upwards of 300 English every year, and may be reached by the following lines of steamers:—

From Southampton, by the Union Steam Co., every alternate Thursday, calling at Plymouth on Friday morning. London office: 11, Leadenhall St., E.C. Fare: 15 guineas (1st class), including train to Southampton; in the reverse direction, 12 guineas. Return tickets, within six months, 25*l.* 10*s.* Southampton office, Oriental Place. Vouchers enabling friends of passengers to travel to Southampton and back, on payment of the ordinary single fare, can be obtained at the Company's offices in London.

From Dartmouth, by the Castle Packet Co., at noon every alternate Friday. Agents, Donald Currie & Co., Fenchurch St., E.C. The steamer leaves the E.I. Dock Basin, Blackwall, on Wednesday. Fare, 15 guineas; homewards, 12 guineas. Passengers joining their ship at Dartmouth are allowed to travel from London with 1st class ticket at 2nd class fare. Sea voyage rather less than four days.

Return tickets, within 6 months, 25*l.* 10*s.*

From Liverpool by the African Co., at 3 p.m. on alternate Saturdays. London office, 21, Great St. Helens. Fare 10*l.* Return ticket, available for 12 months, 15*l.* This steamer goes on to Teneriffe and the Coast of Africa. (See *Canary Islands*.)

From Liverpool, by the British and African Co., on alternate Saturdays, forming a weekly service with the last mentioned line. London agents, W. A. Malcolm & Co., 5, Crosby Sq. Circular ticket to Madeira, Teneriffe, and Grand Canary, 15*l.*, available for return to England within 12 months.

From Liverpool once a month, by the Lamport and Holt line. Agents in London, Arthur Holland and Co., 2, East India Avenue; at Lisbon, Garland, Laidley and Co., Rua do Alecrim. Fare to Lisbon, 6*l.*; Madeira, 12*l.* These excellent steamers go on to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and it is not always easy to obtain a passage for one of the intermediate ports. They do not touch at Lisbon or Madeira on the way home.

From London, by Messrs. Forwood's steamers (Agency, 60, Gracechurch St., E.C.) every 10 days. These are cargo boats, but carry passengers, and are comfortable.

From Lisbon, on the 20th of every month, at 10 a.m. Agent, Mr. Arnaud, 84, Caes do Sodré, 2nd floor. The steamer goes on to the Azores. Fare to Madeira, 6*l.* Time, 48 hrs.

From Lisbon on the 6th of every month, at 10 a.m. (Hamburg Company).

Agent, E. George, 4, Rua do Ferregial de Cima. This company sometimes despatches a second steamer, later in the month.

Distance from Dartmouth to Funchal 1225 m.; from Plymouth, 1210 m.

The much dreaded Bay of Biscay is not traversed on the route from England to Madeira, and the first land sighted after leaving the British shores is the island of Porto Santo (see below). Soon afterwards the Ponta de S. Lourenço, a ragged promontory, becomes visible to the S.W., and the Desertas are seen on the left. 6 m. beyond the lighthouse on the Point lies the village of Machico, and 3 m. further the little town of Santa Cruz. Passing the last promontory of the Brazen Head—so called by sailors from its yellow colour—the steamer enters the Bay of Funchal, and passengers are landed in small boats, which are dragged on rollers up the beach, usually through a heavy surf, by men or oxen. The Loo Rock, standing out to sea at the entrance to the roadstead, forms a very picturesque object to the W. Charge for landing, one shilling each person.

Funchal (15,000 inhab.), the capital of Madeira (lat. 32° 38' N., long. 16° 55' W.), is in itself a mean-looking town, though beautiful from the sea. It is paved with small round stones, very troublesome to walk on, and consists of low whitewashed houses, with bright green shutters and balconies. Facing the beach is the massive Custom house, from the centre of which rises a gigantic pillar, intended for unloading ships, but a failure. The theatre has been converted into a wine store.

Hotels. Reid's Edinburgh H., close to the sea; from 13l. for 4 weeks. Miles' H., with a large garden. H. Santa Clara, 300 ft. above the sea. Terms much the same at all. The charge includes early coffee, breakfast, luncheon, tea in the afternoon, and dinner. Four persons may engage a set of rooms for about 50l. a month. Wine is usually extra. Jones' H., 1½ m. from Funchal, 200 ft. above the sea, 10 to 18 guineas for 4 weeks; 2 persons, 22 to 28 guineas. There are

a few private boarding-houses at cheaper rates. *In the Country:* H. Sant' Anna, H. Santa Cruz. At Seixal and S. Vicente rooms may also be obtained, but notice should be given beforehand. Furnished houses may be taken by a family, generally in a lovely garden.

Within 48 hrs. of arrival travellers are required to procure a ticket of residence; and before leaving the island a permission to embark, which must be produced at the steamboat ticket office. Fee 8s.

British Consul: Rua dos Inglezes.

Physicians: Dr. Grabham; Dr. Embleton.

Portuguese Dentist: Senhor Nunez, Rua do Peru.

English Church: Rua da Bella Vista. Chaplain, Rev. R. Addison.

Post Office: Rua das Murças. To England, 50 reis for ½ oz.; 20 reis, post card. Inland, 25 and 10 reis. **Telegraph,** to England, 370 reis a word; Portugal, 250; Spain, 295.

Chemists: two in the Rua da Carreira.

Shoemakers: Ribeiro, 261, Rua da Carreira (also fancy bazaar); De Freitas, 38, Rua dos Ferreiros.

Stationery: 11, Rua do Aljube and 30, Rua da Sé.

Watchmaker: De Freitas, 40, Rua dos Ferreiros.

Confectioner: 28, Rua das Pretas; excellent preserves.

Hammock-bearers: 200 reis an hour, or 500 a day. The hire of a hammock, the usual means of locomotion for ladies who cannot walk, costs 100 reis a day, or 200 for a longer excursion.

Clothing should be bought in plenty, as the heavy duty makes it dear on the island. Flannel in all seasons is the safest and most comfortable material to wear. A good supply of candles should not be forgotten, and a medicine chest will be found useful, as drugs are expensive.

Horses may be hired for 400 reis an hour, or 2500 the day. **Boats** and **Bullock** cars at the same rate. **Sledges,** 250 reis for the run from the Mount

to Funchal; 500 reis from Pico do Infante down Caminho do Meio. The sledge, or *carro*, is made of basket-work, holds two persons, and is pushed by two men lashed together.

House Agents: Camara and Freitas, 1, Rua Carreira.

Pleasure Steamer round the island, stopping at places of interest, several times a week:

Climato. The heat in summer is not excessive, being tempered by sea-breezes; but in that season it is usual to move up into the mountains and take a house, consulting the doctor as to position, and the landlord of the hotel as to arrangements for food. Heavy rain sometimes falls during the equinox in spring and autumn, and the Leste, or sultry E. wind, blows in July and August for 3 to 9 days together. The average rainfall is but 29 inches, and the number of wet days 88 in the year, as compared with 155 at Torquay, the best winter station in England. After reviewing the advantages and drawbacks of the island from the invalid's point of view, Mr. Crawford writes:—"No European climate has so mild and equable a winter, is so free from chilling winds, sudden and excessive cold, and dryness; in no European station are the nights so warm, the noonday sun so little scorching. At no European town is vegetation of all kinds so luxuriant and so lovely; in no other health resort is such varied scenery to be enjoyed; and in no climate, probably in the whole world, is it possible for an invalid to take so much out-door exercise in the course of the year; in none is dust on the roads so absolutely unknown; and, what is perhaps of more importance than anything else, in none is locomotion, by means of ponies, palanquins, and sleighs, so easy and so suitable to sick persons." The island is said to produce no reptiles of any kind, except lizards.

Madeira was discovered in 1419 by the Portuguese navigator Da Camara, nicknamed Zargo, the "squint eyed," who first landed at Porto Santo, and having carried home the news of his

discovery, returned with two ships commissioned by the Government, and, exploring the sea westward, came unexpectedly upon the larger island.

There is a tradition, to which a romantic story is attached, that an Englishman named Robert Machin, who had eloped with Anne Darpet from Bristol, landed here in 1346. The ancients, though they appear only to have viewed these shores from a distance, called Madeira and its group the Purple Islands, probably from the dark colour of its volcanic cliffs, though the name is also applicable from the abundance of the orchilla weed, a lichen which yields a purple dye, and is an important article of commerce. The Portuguese colonists have received in the course of a few centuries a large admixture of negro blood, and display various peculiarities of race and costume. The men wear a curious skull-cap (*carapuça*), lifted off the head by a handle of rolled cloth like a limp spike; and women, or even girls, may be seen in high top-boots—a protection, possibly, against the assaults of the prickly pear.

The Cathedral is a cruciform church of flamboyant date, with painted groined roof, slender pillars, round-headed clerestory, carved stalls, and deeply recessed W. porch with good doorway. The Convent of S. Clara was founded by the granddaughter of Zargo in 1492. The tomb of the discoverer is in the church. The Hospital of Santa Casa da Misericordia, an admirable institution which has a branch in every Portuguese town, was built in 1685. The Hospicio da Princeza Maria Amelia, for poor consumptive patients of both sexes, has an orphanage attached to it under the control of the Sisters of S. Vincent de Paul.

English Club in the Rua dos Inglezes, with a library of 4000 vols. Subscription 12s. 6d. a month. **Commercial Association** near the pier, with reading-room and English papers.

Population at last census in 1884, 133,297. In that year 2437 persons emigrated, chiefly to the Sandwich

Islands. But for the restrictions placed on emigration by the conscription, it would probably take place on a far larger scale. The resources of the island are but poorly developed, and it owes almost everything to its convenient geographical position, as a place of call for numerous steamers. A high tariff on imports, and an increasing local taxation, are fatal hindrances to commercial enterprise. The number of British vessels which entered the port of Funchal in 1885 was 538, with an aggregate tonnage of 700,443, as against 162 of all other countries, with tonnage of 200,044. The principal imports are coal, cotton goods, and bread stuffs. Of exports, the most important is of course the wine, of which 4905 pipes were shipped in 1885, the vintage, a very good one, having yielded 5000. The industry of the natives is shown in the considerable export of embroidery, wicker-work, wood-carving, &c.; but as the surplus revenue of the island is appropriated by the mother-country, no funds are available for public works or institutions for the promotion of trade. The total value of exports to Great Britain in 1885 was 90,754*l.*, as against 48,292*l.* of all other countries. Imports, 161,844*l.* as against 41,775*l.*

The first native growth of the island was the cultivation of the sugar cane, which flourished from 1495 to 1502, when caterpillars began to infest the plant, and were not finally destroyed until 1509. Since that period sugar has been grown with more or less success, though wine remained still the most important product until the terrible invasion of the *Oidium* in 1852, when sugar for a time replaced the grape. The Steam Sugar Mill of Messrs. Hinton is worked by powerful engines, and is worth a visit. There are two other mills worked by steam, one of which belongs to Messrs. Wilbraham, at Ponta do Sol; but in other places water-power is employed, or the mill is turned by oxen.

Wine is first mentioned as an island produce in 1485, and in 1646 the annual export is quoted at 2000 pipes. In 1662, when Charles II. married the

Infanta Catharine of Bragança, English merchants began to settle in Madeira. The first so-called Malmsey wine was shipped for Francis I. of France. This word is merely a corruption of Malvasia, or Monemvasia (*μόνη ἐμβασία*, single entrance), a Greek island from which the grape may probably have been brought by the Florentine Acciajoli in 1515. In 1680 ten English houses were settled here in the trade, the first Consul having been appointed in 1658. Between 1784 and 1794 England imported yearly 196,000 gallons of Madeira; and in 1813, on account of the closing of other ports through the continental war, this number rose to 400,000 gallons, or 22,000 pipes. Soon afterwards, an idea began to prevail that Madeira contained an amount of acidity injurious to the health, and Sherry became the fashion, so much that in 1842 less than 1000 pipes were sent to England. In 1852 appeared the *Oidium Tuckeri*, from which the vines did not recover until 1860; and in 1873 some of the choicest vineyards of the island were attacked by the *Phylloxera vastatrix*, and have never since revived. Speaking generally, however, the wine may now be said to be as fine as ever. There are about 30,000 pipes in stock on the island, one well-known firm in Funchal holding 5000 pipes, worth from 35*l.* to 250*l.* each. An excellent medium quality may be had at 50*l.* to 80*l.* a pipe.

The principal wine districts in the south are S. João, S. Antonio, S. Martinho, and S. Roque, near Funchal; further west, the Camara de Lobos (destroyed for the present by *phylloxera*), Campanario, Calheta, and Paul do Mar. The best Malmsey is grown on the Netto estate, a landslip or undercliff below Campanario. To the N. are the vineyards of Porto Moniz, Seixal, S. Vicente, Ponta Delgada, and S. Jorge. The principal varieties are Malvasia, Bual, Sercial, Tinta, and Verdelho (the Verdea of Tuscany). Many of these are now grafted on slips of American vines, which best resist the ravages of *phylloxera*. (See *Oporto*, p. 130.) The vines are mostly trained

on trellis-work, and the grapes trodden in old-fashioned presses.

Funchal was much damaged, and Machico entirely destroyed, by floods on 18 Nov., 1724. An earthquake caused some loss of life and property in March, 1748, but that of Lisbon in 1755 was here but slightly felt. Slavery was abolished in Portugal in 1761, in Madeira 12 years later.

The characteristic costume of the women, as in other countries, is fast dying out, though on feast days many may yet be seen brightly clothed in embroidered bodice and gaily striped petticoat. As in Portugal, they are fond of decking themselves in chains and other ornaments, always of pure gold. The peasantry are very musical, and much addicted to dancing, generally to the accompaniment of the *machete*, a sort of native guitar. They are chiefly employed in basket-making, weaving, stone-cutting, knitting, embroidery, and the making of red pottery. The inhabitants are not celebrated for their beauty.

The vegetation of the island is luxuriant. Maize, potatoes, onions, pumpkins, mango, eustard-apples, loquat, bananas, and guava, are plentiful, while peas and beans grow almost all the year round. Pineapples are largely exported to England. Strawberries appear in March, and continue in fruit until August. Arrowroot and capsicum are an important produce. The principal tree is *Pinus maritima*, whose cones are largely used for fuel. There are three excellent markets at Funchal, for beef, fish, and fruit, respectively.

The most attractive promenade inland from the beach is the *Praça da Constituição*, where a band frequently plays. W. of it is a pleasant public garden, on the site of the old Franciscan convent.

Excursions.—To the Mount, 2000 ft., the prettiest route is by the Saltos Road. The church commands a fine view, but it is finer still from the Laginhas, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up, whence the *carro* may be taken back to Funchal in 20

min., and the time altogether required will be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

To the Alegria, above S. Roque, 2 hrs. To S. Antonio, S. Amaro, and Pico do Funcho, for the fine view into the Curral ravine, about 3 hrs.

By road to the Camara de Lobos (seal's chamber), 3 hrs.

To Palheiro, Pico do Infante, and back to Funchal by *carro* down the Caminho do Meio, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Longer excursions.—Ribeiro Frio, 6 hrs. Torrinhãs, 7 hrs. Grand Curral, 6 hrs. Cabo Girão, 8 hrs. Pico Arriero, 5895 ft., 8 hrs. The Cabo Girão is the loftiest precipice known, and rises 1935 ft. above the sea. A steam launch or carriage may be taken to Santa Cruz, whence it is a fine walk to the Portella, a narrow pass 1800 ft. above the sea. This excursion will take a whole day.

Pedestrians should bear in mind that the temperature varies more than usual here, and that while it is 60° at Funchal it may be below freezing point on the mountains. Guides are paid 1200 reis a day. The ravines most worth visiting are Boa Ventura, Metades, and S. Jorge; mountains, Pico Ruivo, 6056 ft. Pico Grande, 5390.

Visitors who have only a few hours to spend ashore should make a point of seeing the view from the Mount Church, and the *Quinta da Vigia*, a beautiful garden of tropical shrubs and flowers, overlooking the tower, and extending to the margin of the cliff. If time permits, an effort should be made to see one of the *Levadas*, or stone channels, by which water is conveyed from the hills on the N. to the drier plains or valleys S. In a country liable to suffer so much from drought, these channels are a frequent source of litigation. An excursion to *Rabaçal*, reached in a long morning by road or boat to Calheta, and thence by steep mountain paths, will introduce the traveller to this curious feature of the island. To reach this spot the mountain is penetrated by a tunnel, beyond which the *Vinte Cinco Fontes*, a lofty though slender waterfall, feeds the *levada*. The return may be made on the same even-

ing to Funchal, but it is better to devote two or more days to exploring these interesting sites, sleeping by permission at the engineer's house on the Rabçal. In the inner recesses of the mountains, the *levada* forms often the only pathway, and is but a few inches in width, with a tremendous precipice on one side.

The *Penha d'Agua* (Eagle's Rock), an isolated cliff, near S. Anna, N. of the island, is accessible on one side only, and rises finely from the sea, to a height of 1915 ft.

Visitors to Madeira should not fail to provide themselves with Miss Taylor's excellent little work, 'Madeira, its Scenery, and how to see it' (E. Stanford, 1882). Mr. J. Y. Johnson's 'Madeira; its Climate and Scenery,' is also recommended (Dulau & Co., 1885).

Porto Santo, a small island about 35 m. N.E. of Madeira, was for some time the residence of Columbus, who here employed himself in making charts, and married Filippa, daughter of Perestrello, the governor. Its highest point is *Pico do Faço*, 1650 ft. The island grows vines and grain, but nothing else is cultivated for want of water. Pop. 1800.

The *Desertas* are three small islands, 11 m. S. of Madeira, the home of goats, rabbits, and sea-birds. *Deserta grande* is a mile in breadth by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and its highest point is 1610 ft. above the sea. Orchilla weed is its chief production.

The *Solvagens*, three little islands between Madeira and the Canaries, are mere rocks, fit for nothing but the growth of orchilla weed.

THE AZORES.

THE Azores, a group of 9 islands in the Atlantic, distant about 900 m. from the coast of Portugal, are supposed to derive their name from the quantity of goshawks (açores) which breed on their rocky shores. The islands were discovered in 1431, but not formally occupied by the Portuguese until about 20 years later. The exports are chiefly oranges and wine, and the population about 300,000.

There is no direct communication between England and the Azores, but these islands may be reached by Portuguese steamers in about 4 days from Lisbon direct, on the 5th of every month, or via Madeira on the 20th. Fare, 1st class to S. Michael, 6l. 13s. 4d.; Terceira, 7l.; Fayal, 7l. 5s.

Lisbon Agent, Mr. G. S. Arnaud, 84, Caes do Sodré, 2nd floor.

S. Michael, the chief of the group, has about 120,000 inhab. The island is volcanic in formation, and its highest point, the Pico de Vara, attains an elevation of 5410 ft. above the sea.

Ponte Delgada, the capital, ranks third among Portuguese towns in size, having a population of 30,000, and an important trade. (*Hotel*, with English landlady.) Lat. 37° 50' N.: long. 25° 40' W.

British Consul, W. Read, Esq. *Vice-Consuls* at Fayal and Terceira.

English Church Service during the season.

The town is well and substantially built, with handsome houses and most beautiful gardens.

The favourite excursion is to *Las Furnas*, a valley abounding in hot sulphureous springs, or **geysers**, for which no other spot in the world, excepting Iceland, is so celebrated. A ride of 2½ hrs. from Ponte Delgada leads to **Ribeira Grande**, the second in importance of the towns, with a population of 15,000. (*Inn*, very poor.) The way then lies through forests and ravines to the summit of the pass, 2000 ft. above the sea, whence it descends to

Las Furnas (good *Inn*), about 5 hrs. ride from Ribeira Grande. Here there are iron and sulphur baths, much frequented in the bathing season, which commences on the 24th of June. In every direction throughout the valley streams of boiling water and mud are constantly bubbling. The water springs are called *Caldeiras* (*caldrons*); those of mud, *boccas*. The **Bocca d'Inferno**, or mouth of Hell, is a seething mass of mud; and near it the **Caldeira de Tambour** throws a jet of steam and water high up into the air. Nothing grows quite close to the geysers, but at a little distance from them the vegetation is everywhere luxuriant.

Not far from the Springs is the **Lago das Furnas**, a beautiful lake full of gold and silver fish, and fed by a picturesque waterfall; and on the heights above are the **Setto Citados**, or *Seven townships*, from which lovely views of the sea and precipitous coastline are enjoyed.

The remaining islands of the group are S. Maria, Fayal, S. Jorge, Terceira, Graciosa, Pico, Corvo, and Flores. Of

these the most important are Fayal and Pico, the former of which exports a vast quantity of oranges and lemons, and the latter about 10,000 pipes annually of white wine.

The Azores are considerably scattered, and lie in three distinct groups. N.W. are Corvo and Flores, about 120 m. from the central islands of Terceira, S. Jorge, Pico, Fayal and Graciosa. 70 m. S.E. of these are S. Michael and S. Maria, with the Formigas rocks.

Within quite recent years the Azores have been disturbed by volcanic action. The island of **Sabrina** was cast up from the ocean in 1811, and sank again after a few months' existence only. In June 1841 the town of Praia, in Terceira,

was swallowed up by an earthquake. The island of **Corvo**, the smallest of the group, is formed almost entirely of an extinct volcano, 2200 ft. above the sea, with a crater 1000 ft. deep, and 3 m. in circumference.

In the island of **Flores**, the furthest W., is some striking scenery. At one point, on the E. side, a gap in the rugged coast-line shows to view a grand amphitheatre of cliffs, down which innumerable cascades, fed by mountain torrents, precipitate themselves into the valley.

Terceira is celebrated as having given a ducal title to the Conde de Villa Flor, after his memorable expedition from that island in 1832. (See Oporto.)

CANARY ISLANDS.

ROUTES.

From **Liverpool** by steamers of the **African Steam Ship Company**, every week, or oftener. London Office, 21, Gt. St. Helens; Liverpool Agent, Mr. Alex. Sinclair, 31, James Street. Tourist tickets, 1st class, 15*l.*, available for 12 months, with liberty to land at Madeira, Teneriffe, and Grand Canary, in turn, or in the reverse direction. Fare from Madeira to Teneriffe, 1st class, 3*l.*; 2d class, 2*l.* Grand Canary to Madeira, 1st class, 3*l.*; 2d class, 2*l.* 10*s.* Teneriffe to Grand Canary, 1st class, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 2d class, 1*l.* These steamers run in combination with those of the **British and African Steam Navigation Co.**; Liverpool Agency, 14, Castle Street; London Offices, 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Average passage from Liverpool to Teneriffe, 8 days.

From **London** to **Teneriffe** by steamers of the **Shaw, Savill and Albion Co.** every 4 weeks, from Gravesend on Thursday, or Plymouth on the following Saturday. An allowance is made for the rly. journey to Plymouth. London Office, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Plymouth Agents, Messrs. Weekes, Phillips & Co., Barbican. Sea passage from Plymouth, about 5 days. Fare, 1st class, 14*l.* Return, available for 6 months, 25*l.* This is the best and most comfortable line.

From **Barcelona** or **Malaga** to **S. Cruz** and **Teneriffe** (1) by the French "Compagnie Transatlantique," fair,

large boats; once a month (670 m.), in 3 or 4 days. Fare, 920 reals (£10). (2) By Spanish mail boats, on the 2nd and 17th of the month, to Teneriffe; on the 10th to **Las Palmas** (capital of Grand Canary). These last routes are not recommended.

From **Madeira** to **Teneriffe** (see above), about 5 times a month, by various lines.

From **Teneriffe** to the other islands of the Canary group, there is frequent communication by sailing vessels. The Postal boat to **Las Palmas** is by all means to be avoided.

THE CANARIES.

These islands, seven in number, though belonging to Spain, are included in the present volume, because they are most conveniently reached from England in combination with a visit to Madeira.

Politically, they form a captainry (Capitania General), under the crown of Spain.

There are two bishops, both suffragans of the Archbishop of Seville; the Bp. of the Canaries at **Las Palmas**, and of Teneriffe at **S. Cristobal de la Laguna**. The former see dates from 1344, and has jurisdiction over the three E. islands; the latter from 1819, comprising the remainder.

Little is known of the early history of the Canaries, the Fortunate Islands of antiquity. In 1345 they were granted by **Clement VI.** to **Louis Count of Clermont**, on condition of his pro-

pagating the faith among the inhabitants; in 1393 a fleet of Basque mariners landed, and carried off much of the produce of the island to Spain; and in 1492 Jean de Bethancourt made conquests here, and subsequently assumed the title of king. He was succeeded by Maciot, whose quarrels with the intriguing bishop Mendo induced the Spanish government to send Pedro Barbo de Campos to the islands, with authority for their purchase. They then passed into several hands, and were finally acquired by Ferdinand, King of Spain. On Aug. 18, 1480, they were formally annexed to the Spanish dominions by D. Pedro de Vera.

The entire population of the islands amounts to 281,000. Their latitude ranges from $29^{\circ} 26' 30''$ to $27^{\circ} 49' N.$ They are very mountainous, and appear to form a continuation of the great Atlas chain. The rivers are mostly mountain torrents, dry except after heavy rain, when they rush down so furiously into the sea as to render their utilisation a matter of great difficulty. Water is therefore collected in tanks, and stored abundantly for purposes of irrigation.

The exports are limited to wine, cattle, potatoes, onions, orchilla weed, and cochineal; but the country produces also an abundance of fruit, vegetables, honey, and tobacco, and much care is now being bestowed upon the cultivation of sugar.

The most important of the Canary group is

(1) **Teneriffe** (pop. 100,000), which presents the form of an irregular triangle, stretching generally from N.E. to S.W., with a length of about 75 miles, and a breadth of 40. The landing-place of the steamers is at **Santa Cruz**, the chief town of the island (pop. 15,000), reached in 26 hrs. from Madeira. Charge for landing, 4 reals, and 4 more for each heavy portmanteau. (H. International, best view, English landlord, Mr. Tuttiel, civil and competent, attends to management himself; H. Camacho, quieter, and better food.)

British Consul, J. H. Dupuis, Esq.

Should the steamer arrive at S. Cruz towards nightfall or at night, it is better to remain at S. Cruz, and go on to Orotava next morning.

The town lies in a basin surrounded by hills. Here Nelson was repulsed, and lost his right arm. Two of his boat-flags are preserved in the Church of the Conception, and hung in the chapel of Santiago on the anniversary of the engagement.

Orotava is about 25 m. (6 hrs.' drive) W. of Santa Cruz, reached by a good carriage-road. Carriage to hold four persons, 17. 4s. Public coach not recommended.

Soon after leaving S. Cruz the road ascends by zigzags to Laguna (see below), and thence proceeds to cross an upland plateau about 3000 feet above the sea, where the air is cool and where wraps may be found useful, after which it slopes down gently into the valley, affording beautiful views.

Orotava, a favourite health resort, with an excellent hotel (Grand H. Orotava) situated in a pleasant garden, with every reasonable comfort. English newspapers; French chef. The accommodation in the main building, called the Sanatorium, is limited, but there are two houses annexed. The manager, W. Harris, Esq., lives here all the year round. Intending visitors should communicate with him direct. A commissioner meets the steamer on arrival at Santa Cruz, and makes all arrangements for the carriage journey and luggage, saving the traveller much trouble and expense.

Hotel charges, from 8s. to 14s. a day, with a reduction of one-third for children. Servants, 5s. a day. Early coffee, breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea, dinner, and hot or cold baths, are included; but wine is extra. Billiards and lawn tennis free of charge. Spanish doctor, who has graduated in England. Horses and carriages at reasonable rates for the various excursions.

H. Marquesa, Spanish, clean and good.

H. Turnbull, English; and another small Spanish inn.

Mr. P. S. Reid, British Vice-Consul,

is kind enough to read the Morning Service of the English Church every Sunday, either at his own house or at the hotel, for the benefit of the English. If there is an English clergyman stopping at Orotava, he is glad to make arrangements with him.

Orotava is a very healthy spot, and is well supplied with pure water. The winter climate in the valley is that of the best European health resorts, with the addition of a remarkable dryness and freshness which prevents its being too relaxing; while at Villa Orotava, 3 m. S. (reached by carriage-road), and on the neighbouring heights, the air, without being cold, is thoroughly invigorating.

From Nov. to April inclusive, summer weather is here enjoyed; the trade winds from the N.E. tempering the heat. The nights are cool, but there are no sudden changes of temperature as on the Riviera. The annual rainfall is 14 inches, while that of Madeira reaches 29. The drives from Orotava are limited, there being only one carriage-road in each direction, besides that to the Villa; but numerous excursions may be made in all directions on foot or horseback, and the horses, though small, are excellent. José, Lorenzo, and Sebastián Garcia are trustworthy horse-owners and guides.

The volcanic nature of the island is curious. The rough jagged rocks on the shore look like great cinders; and inland towards the mountains rise ridge and peak, and numerous little extinct volcanoes in the form of rounded hills. One of the peculiar features of Teneriffe is the **Dragon Tree** (*Draconia-Draco*), which abounds on the island. Humboldt says of it, "Amongst organised beings this tree is undoubtedly, together with the *Adansonia* or Baobab of Senegal, one of the oldest inhabitants of the globe. Its naked, tortuous trunk is divided into a great number of branches which rise in the form of a candelabrum, and are terminated by tufts of succulent leaves of a bluish-green tint like the yucca. The 'dragon's blood' of commerce is, according to the inquiries we made on the spot, the produce of several American

plants which do not belong to the same genus."

About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk from Orotava there is a very beautiful and well-kept **Botanical Garden**.

Of the more distant excursions, the most important is that to the famous

Peak of Teneriffe, 12,000 ft. above the sea. It is possible to ride as far as the *Alta Vista*, about 10,500 ft., whence the final climb over scorice and up the steep cone must be made on foot. Horse from the hotel, 20s. The start should be made soon after midnight, and the entire expedition will take about 18 hrs.

In winter, when the Peak is difficult or inaccessible, a good substitute will be found in the **Cañadas**, a grand point of view on the same route, 12 hrs. there and back on horseback from Orotava. The Cañadas (7000 ft.) form a kind of gigantic moat round the Peak, which rises 5000 ft. above them. The moat is about a mile in breadth, and on the outer edge of it, is a counterscarp, 200 ft. high, the view from which is one of the grandest in the world.

Agua Mansa, a fine gorge with mountain torrents, beyond Villa Orotava, may be reached in 5 hrs., to go and return. The **Monte Verde** forms a pleasant riding excursion of about the same length.

Due W. of Orotava is the **Barranco de Castro**, a magnificent ravine, with a fine view of the Peak. This excursion also will take about 5 hrs. The **Rambla de Castro** in the same direction, near the sea, may be reached in a carriage; 3 hrs. there and back. The road then passes *Barranco Ruiz*, a deep gorge on the mountain side, and is continued nearly as far as

Yeod de los Vinos (Inn, with good food). The town lies immediately under the enormous mass of the Peak, about 2 m. from the sea and 12 m. from Orotava. Hence a horsepath leads in an hour to

Garachico, a pretty little seaport, with several churches and convents, about 15 m. W. of Orotava, in a district famous for its wine. This little town has been half ruined by volcanic erup-

tions, but it is surrounded by luxuriant foliage and vegetation.

To the **Cumbre de Sul** is a rough ride of about 8 hrs. there and back from Orotava. Hence, the island of Grand Canary is distinctly visible.

The old capital of the island is **Laguna** (where there is an Inn), pleasantly situated about 6 m. N.W. of Santa Cruz, on the way to Orotava. It has some quaint and interesting buildings.

At **Candelaria**, a small place on the E. coast (15 m. S. of Santa Cruz), a curious sight may be witnessed at the Festa, on the 2nd Feb. Women crawl on their knees over nearly a mile of shingle to the convent chapel, with five lighted tapers in each hand, to the shrine of the miracle-working Madonna. Mariners in distress may also be sometimes seen walking with extended arms behind a cross, having a crowbar hung upon each arm.

The Canary Islands have long been celebrated for their wines. During the years 1830-1840 the vintage of the seven islands averaged 46,000 pipes a year, though it now does not exceed 300. At the destruction of the vines by the *oidium* the inhabitants devoted themselves to the cultivation of cochineal with great success; but lately, other dyes having superseded this once invaluable product, they have returned to vineyards or tobacco. The favourite Teneriffe wine is *vidueño* or *vidonia*. Canary "sack" is supposed to have been made from the Malvasia sweet grape, whereas the modern sack is dry (*sec*). The vineyards all lie on the N.W. slopes of the island, the best being at Orotava, El Sauzal, Victoria, S. Ursula, Ycod de los Vinos, Garachico, Buenavista, and Valle de Guerra. The vine hereabouts grows as high as 1300 ft. above the sea.

The prickly pear (*cactus cochiniflor*) is cultivated in enclosed grounds for the sake of the cochineal, an insect which feeds on it, and yields the well-known dye. The quantity produced in the island has sometimes amounted to 4 million lbs., worth nearly half a million sterling, but the industry has fallen off of late years.

The remaining islands of this group, with the exception of Grand Canary, are seldom visited.

The Canary Islands are within the Postal Union, and letters are received from England on the sixth day.

(2) **Grand Canary**, pop. 90,000; chief town, **Las Palmas**, on the N.W. coast, 55 m. from S. Cruz, 98 m. from Puerto de Cabras, and 142 m. from Arrecife. (Quincy's English H., half a mile from the landing-place. Charges, from 10 pesetas, a day, without wine.)

English chaplain in the season.

British Vice-Consul.

Las Palmas, pop. 13,000, has a large unfinished Cathedral of late Gothic date, with massive coupled pillars, and some fine wood-carving. Facing it is the **Museum**, which contains an interesting collection of native specimens in natural history, and extensive remains of the Guanches, the supposed original inhabitants of the islands. Skulls, mummies swathed in layers of skin, and pottery, are the chief curiosities. There is a **Club**, where newspapers may be seen on introduction by a member, and excellent sands for bathing at a short distance from the town.

Excursions.—To Tafira, 4 m. (small *Inn*), by a good road following the stream. At Monte, 2½ m. further, a track turns l. and leads over volcanic ash and shingle to the **Caldera de Bandama**, a singularly perfect crater, 1863 ft. above the sea, 748 ft. deep in the centre, and 3060 ft. in diameter. 3 m. S. of this are the **Cuevas de la Atalaya**, a curious hamlet of cave-dwellers, well worth a visit.

From Monte the road continues S.W. to S. Brigida, 8 m. from Las Palmas, and thence through the pretty Vega del Medio to (3 m.) San Mateo. Nearly an hour beyond this place a pretty cascade falls from the Barrio de la Lecbuza, 3157 ft.

Teror (1474 ft.) lies due W. of Las Palmas, and may be reached on foot in about 3 hrs. N. of it, and within an hour's walk, are the **Baths of Firgas**, which have some reputation for the cure of skin diseases and rheumatism.

A carriage-road leads through magnificent scenery by (5 m.) Tamaraccite, (8 m.) Tenoya, (11 m.) Arucas, (14 m.) Cruz de Pineda, (16 m.) Costa del Bañadero, and (19 m.) San Andres, to (25 m.) Guia, one of the important towns of the island, with an Inn. 7 m. S.W. of it lies the little port of *Agate*.

Tolde, a pleasantly situated little town, lies on lower ground, away from the central ridge of mountains, about 10 m. S. of the capital. The *Punta de Gando*, 3 m. S.E. of it, juts out finely into the sea.

(3) *Palma*, pop. 40,000; capital, Santa Cruz de la Palma, on the E. coast, 65 m. from S. Cruz in Tenerife, beautifully situated in a bay, with 7000 inhab.

(4) *Lanzarote*, pop. 19,000, the farthest E. of the islands; chief town, Arrecife on the S.E. coast, 142 m. from Las Palmas. This also has a decayed inland capital, Teguisse. A volcanic eruption of 1824 covered a great part of its

hill-sides with lava, and impeded cultivation.

(5) *Fuente Ventura*, pop. 15,000, E. of Grand Canary; chief town, Puerto de Cabras, on the E. coast, distant 98 m. from Las Palmas and 44 m. from Arrecife. The ancient capital, Betancuria, where Bethancourt founded the first cathedral on the islands, lies inland.

(6) *Gomera*, pop. 12,000; chief town, S. Sebastian, near the extreme E. point, 64 m. from S. Cruz and 43 from Puerto del Hierro, with 2000 inhab. This island is well cultivated, and is not volcanic.

(7) *Hierro*, pop. 5000, S.W. of the Canary group, and the furthest W. of any land in the eastern hemisphere. The only town is Valverde, 5 m. W. of Puerto del Hierro, on the E. coast. This island is surrounded by a wall of rock upwards of 2000 ft. high, with gaps here and there to form a port. Water is scarce, but the island is on the whole well cultivated.

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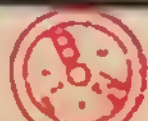
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



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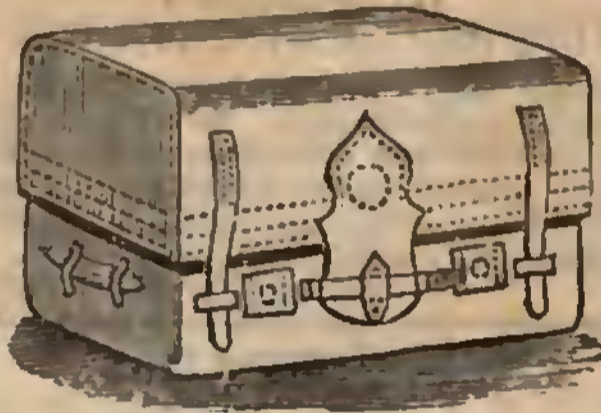
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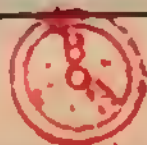
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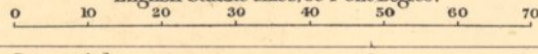


Explanation.

- ⊛ Fortress
- ⊙ Bishoprick
- ⊙ Chief town of Province
- ⊙ Judicial District
- Other towns & villages
- Boundary of Province
- Judicial District
- Railways
- Railways in progress
- Chief Carriage Roads
- By-roads and Tracks
- Canals

Heights in English feet.

English Statute Miles; 69-1 One Degree.



Long. W. 9° of Greenwich

8

7

Stanford's Geog. Estab. London.

London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.

NB



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