

Murray's
HAND-BOOK
PORTUGAL.

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HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON: PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
AND CHARING CROSS.

A
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
IN
PORTUGAL.

A COMPLETE GUIDE FOR LISBON, CINTRA, MAFRA, THE
BRITISH BATTLE-FIELDS, ALCobaça,
BATALHA, OPORTO, &c.

THIRD EDITION, CAREFULLY REVISED.

WITH A TRAVELLING MAP.



LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

PARIS: GALIGNANI AND CO.; STASSIN AND XAVIER.

LISBON: MATT. LEWTAS.

1864.

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FROM OPORTO TO COIMBRA.

Railroad—about 75 Eng. m.—opened April, 1864.

Kilom.	Stations.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
		Reis.	Reis.	Reis.	Reis.		
	Villa Nova de Gaia, Rte. 16	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Valladares	110	90	60			
12	Granja	220	170	120			
21	Esmoriz	380	300	210			
32	Ovar	580	450	320			
45	Estarreja } Rte. 20	810	630	450			
60	Aveiro }	1080	840	600			
80	Oliveira de Barros	1440	1120	800			
88	Mogofores	1590	1240	880			
96	Mealhada	1730	1350	960			
108	Souzellas } Rte. 16	1950	1520	1080			
115	Coimbra }	2070	1610	1150			

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

§ 1. *General Requisites.*—§ 2. *General Geography.*—§ 3. *Ways of reaching Portugal.*—§ 4. *Money, Weights and Measures.*—§ 5. *Methods of Travelling.*—§ 6. *Distances.*—§ 7. *Post Offices.*—§ 8. *Inns.*—§ 9. *Food.*—§ 10. *Minerals.*—§ 11. *Divisions of Portugal.*—§ 12. *History of Portugal.*—§ 13. *The Sebastianists.*—§ 14. *Works on Portugal.*—§ 15. *Skeleton Tours.*—§ 16. *Language.*—§ 17. *The Military Orders.*—§ 18. *Books.*—§ 19. *General View.*

§ 1.—GENERAL REQUISITES.

IN taking up THE HANDBOOK FOR PORTUGAL the tourist must remember that he is about to read a description of a country less known to Englishmen than any other in Europe. There are fewer means of acquiring a knowledge of its local history and topography than are to be found with respect to any other kingdom; local guides, except for one or two of the largest cities, are almost unknown; large topographical works are extremely rare, and scarcely to be procured out of the country; the tours of English travellers are for the most part so inaccurate as to be worse than nothing; and a Portuguese seems at present unable to comprehend the idea of travelling for pleasure through his country. Roads, however, have been made in every province, and four railroads are in rapid progress; and though the hotels in Lisbon are large and commodious, and the inns in Oporto are more or less convenient, yet those in the interior are as often defective in comfort as they were when there were convents to shelter the tourist; the labour of a journey, especially through the wilder parts, is great, yet such as ladies have often endured, and by enduring it have learnt how it is that the same word *travel* signifies both a toil and a journey; the toil, however, is soon forgotten by the higher sense of enjoyment which the fresh air in spring and the ever-varying scenery produce.

There are three main requisites to a Portuguese tour; and if the traveller is wanting in any of them, most assuredly he had better bend his steps elsewhere: good health, good temper, and the right time of year. The first is essential for those who have to pass the extremes of heat and cold in one day. Good temper, which the handbooks for all European countries make so great a requisite, is ten times more essential here than elsewhere; not only because a Portuguese will not be hurried, and will do your work in his own way and at his own time, but because, though the easiest of all people to be led, he is the worst to be driven; and when in a passion sometimes becomes dangerous. The annoyances of passports have (in a measure) ceased, as they are no longer requisite

for the *interior*, though, on *entering* and *quitting* the country, travellers must have them. The muleteer is also pretty sure to prove a fair trial of his master's temper—hurrying you on when you want to take your time, finding impossibilities in proceeding when you have determined to go further, &c.

“The right time,” says an experienced observer, “in which to go, is April, before the spring showers are ended, and while the clouds give their shadows to the valleys, or their graceful drapery to the hills; or, while settling darkly upon the mountains, they leave the imagination in full play, to fancy an unlimited grandeur in the Gerez, or the Outeiro Maior. If these objects be seen in the summer, under a burning sun, instead of in the spring, then many wanderers will find that their expectations of delight have been raised in vain: yet to those who can endure any personal inconvenience arising from the causes already referred to, and whose love of the beautiful nothing can extinguish, there is more than enough to speak to their eyes and their understanding in accents which language is powerless to convey.”

From what has been stated, it will at once be seen that this work is intended to assist such persons as are bent, at any and every cost, upon exploring the hills and valleys, the rivers, gorges, and mountains of Portugal, and of enjoying all that can gratify their feelings and purify their taste; and in their roving, far and wide, they will often be constrained to exclaim, in the language of the poet,—

“These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty, thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair; Thyself how wondrous then!
Unspeakable, who sitt'st above these heavens
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works; yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.”

§ 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, is about 153. It may serve to show how imperfectly it has been surveyed, when we find that the square leagues which it contains are reckoned by Sonlier de Sauve at 5125, and by Adriano da Costa at 2950; that is, one geographer makes it nearly twice as large as another. The most probable computation is that of Balbi, adopted by Perestrello da Camara, which fixes its square leagues at 3150. It follows that many maps of the country are extremely inaccurate. The best map, though on a small scale, is that published by the Useful Knowledge Society; certainly the worst is Wyld's Chorographical Map, 1846. The former forms a travelling companion; the latter so mis-spells names, so misplaces situations, and is so utterly incorrect in its boundary-lines, that he who trusts in it will be most sorely disappointed. Most honourable exceptions, however, must be made of

the Baron de Forrester's magnificent map of the Douro (Weale) from original surveys; and of the smaller map, attached to the Prize Essay: the former is one of the finest maps ever published. The Douro is now mournfully associated with his sad death, which, in May, 1861, to the consternation of his family and friends, was occasioned by the swamping of a boat, in its passage down the Cachão, which is perhaps the most dangerous rapid in the Douro, and in that watery grave his remains will rest for ever. There is also a beautiful chart of Alemtejo and Algarve, by Bonnet. An admirable map of the Minto was printed in 1813, by order of Sir Nicholas Trant, but it was suppressed by the Government, on the plea that it would enable the Spaniards to invade Portugal with the greater facility, should they ever again be inclined to attack that country; some day or other, however, this map may perhaps be reprinted in London.

Portugal, far different in this respect from Spain, comprises but one people within its limits. Far from being a heterogeneous collection of different populations obeying the same government, it is as truly and essentially one as any single Spanish province—Andalusia, for example, which does not fall far short of the same size. The great difference consists only in its climates. The N. of the province of Traz os Montes, the high table-land of Beira, Viseu, Trancoso, Pinhel, Guarda, Almeida, and Sabugal, are in winter bitterly cold, have the spring late and uncertain, and have little advantage in these respects over England. Here snow is not uncommon 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 tolerably healthy country. The principal exceptions are—the vicinity of Bragança, Miranda, Chaves, and the wine-country in the N.; the country round the mouth of the Vouga; the tract between Coimbra and that of the Mondego; Pinhel in Beira; the southern side of the Tagus, from Salvaterra to Alcochete; the flat marshy country called the Sesmas de Ourem, by the rivers Zetas and Tera; the vicinity of the Sado; that of the Guadiana; the neighbourhood of Silves, and above all of the river Quarteira in Algarve. Here intermittent fevers and agues (*seisões*) are always more or less prevalent.

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

We will first describe that by sea, and then the overland route.

(1.) The Brazil steamer leaves England on the 9th day of every month, when that day does not fall on a Sunday, and puts into Lisbon, arriving there generally in four days from Southampton.

(2.) Other steamers leave London and Liverpool for Lisbon and Oporto, those for the latter city passing, near Caminha, the conical head of *Mount S. Thecla*. *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 in 9 or 10 hours from leaving Vigo the steamer will lie to off Porto. The port of S. João da Foz is to the left, and at some distance up the river the higher parts of Porto 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*, between which and the main land the vessel passes; there is an excellent lighthouse on them, and also 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 castle-like building, that crowns the summit of a very steep mountain: this is the *Penha Convent* at Cintra. Next the vessel passes the abrupt precipice of the *Cabo da Roca*, called by the English the Rock of Lisbon, and begins to alter her course to the eastward. Soon after this the high land towards Cape Espichel, on the other side of the Tagus, comes into sight: then, in rapid succession, *Cascaes* and its fort, and *Fort S. Julian*, are passed to the left, and the *Bugio Fort* to the right: then *Oeiras* and *Paço d'Arcos* are seen to the left: the Tagus, properly so called, is entered; to the right are the rich fields and vineyards of the *Capa Rica*; next follow, to the left, the castle and church of *Belem*, the large, but unfinished, palace of the *Ajuda*, admirably located, the palace of the *Necessidades*, the *Estrella* church, when the whole magnificent panorama of Lisbon comes into sight. The vessel passes the *Praça do Commercio*, and casts anchor a little higher up the river. This voyage may, under very favourable circumstances, be performed in 4 days, but generally takes 5, and sometimes, especially in winter, extends to 6.

Vigo has the advantage of a perfectly easy landing in all weathers, and by daylight: but steamers seldom go there now. If the traveller land here, he can proceed to *Tuy*, about 16 miles, either by diligence or on horseback: the road is excellent, and there is tolerable accommodation at *Tuy*. Hence he can either enter Portugal by *Valença*, which will give a 2 days' journey to Porto, or drop down the river to *Caminha* by the steamer which goes between *Valença* and *Caminha*, or in a boat, and from *Caminha* to *Vianna* in a carriage, and thence to Oporto by the diligence; so that the traveller can reach Oporto from *Caminha* in 16 hours, if he be much pressed for time.

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

If Portugal be entered from Spain, there is the choice of several routes. The tourist may either go from *Zamora* to *Bragança*, and so through

Traz os Montes, a course only to be recommended to those who, in pursuit of scenery, are willing to encounter any hardship;—or he may enter from Salamanca or Ciudad Rodrigo, and thence to Barca d'Alva, and then drop down the Douro, a very pleasant voyage;—or, he may go from Madrid to Badajoz, and so by the rail to Lisbon;—or, finally, if he be in the south of Spain, he may take advantage of one of the vessels that are constantly sailing between Cadiz and Castro Marim, and so make the tour of Algarve before proceeding to Lisbon.

Steamers from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, systematically go to Oporto, and likewise to Lisbon. The time required from London to Oporto is generally 5 days, the agents in London being Julius Thomson and Co. for the Iberia and other steamers for Oporto.

§ 4.—PORTUGUESE MONEY.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Portuguese accounts are kept in *Reis*, an imaginary coin, of which 20 are equal to $1\frac{2}{3}d.$ Though *Reis* do not now exist, in earlier times there was an actual coin called a *Cecil*, equal to half a *Rei*; that is, to the tenth part of a farthing.

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

<i>Silver Coins.</i>			
The half-Testão, or 50 Reis		0	$2\frac{7}{10}$
The Testão, or 100 Reis (but often marked LXXX.)		0	$5\frac{3}{5}$
The 2-Testoon or 200 Reis		0	$10\frac{3}{5}$
The half-Dollar, or 500 Reis		2	3
The Dollar or Milrei, 1000 Reis		4	6

(according to the rate of exchange).

The 6-vintem, 12-vintem, and 24-vintem (*cruzado novo*) pieces are fast falling into disuse; and in lieu of them the 5-vintem, 10-vintem, and 25-vintem pieces are now in circulation, each having on the reverse side its own number of *Reis* marked.

The gold coins, the *Moidore* (*moeda*), equal to 4800 *Reis*, or *l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; the small gold piece, equal to 5000 *Reis*, or *l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and the gold piece, or 8000 *Reis*, equal to *l.* 1*6s.*, are not often met with in the provinces. But in making purchases the account is sometimes verbally given in *Moidores*.

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

The weights and measures are now being altered throughout the country, so as to reduce them all to a common standard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

<i>Weights (kilogrammes).</i>						
1 ounce	..	..	..	..	..	= 0.028.68
1 lb or 16 ounces	..	..	..	..	..	= 0.459
32 lbs = 1 arroba	..	..	..	..	..	= 14.688
128 lbs = 4 arrobas = 1 quintal	..	..	..	..	..	= 58.752

Long Measure (in submultiples and multiples of metres).

1 linha	=	0.0022
1 pollegada	=	0.022
1 palmo	=	0.220 = 8 inches.
1 foot	=	0.330
1 vara	=	1.100
2 varas = 1 braça	=	2.200
1 league of 20 to a degree	=	5555.555

But the roads are measured at 5 kilomètres the league, = 3 miles and 185 yards English.

Dry Measure.

Moio	=	828 litros	=	15 fangas.
Fanga	=	55.200	=	4 alqueires.
Alqueire	=	13.800		

Wine Measure.

1 quartilho	=	0.53 of a litro.
2 „	=	1.06 „
4 „ or 1 canada	=	2.12 litros

12 canadas = 1 almude = 25.4.4 litros, according to the measures of the Custom-house at Oporto, the total duty upon which almude at present (1862) = 155 Reis.

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

Portugal is no longer behind other countries in its roads, as it formerly was; for during the last few years many hundreds of miles of admirable roads have been made, and new ones are being projected every day. In every direction there is either a coach or an omnibus, a diligence or a covered cart, so that travellers are no longer compelled to go in litters, or even on horses, on the great thoroughfares; indeed, in the palmy days of mail coaches in London, none was ever more commodious or better appointed, in every respect, than is the Mala Posta from Lisbon to Oporto, though, of course, by reason of the ever-recurring ascents and descents of the road, the coach does not go faster, including stoppages, than $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. Heavy goods, on the great roads, can now be conveyed in covered waggons, but they are still principally carried in bullock-carts, or on mules, when the distance is great.

The bullock-carts above mentioned have probably not altered their shape since the time of the Romans. The wheels and the axles in many parts turn round together, and make, in revolving, the most horrible noise—

something between a shriek and a groan (*chilrazia*)—which it is possible to conceive. The word is Arabic, and proves that matters are unchanged since the time of the Moors. This noise is supposed to drive away the devil and to frighten wolves, as indeed it well may: it has also the advantage of giving notice at the entrance of a defile that a cart is already passing. If the tourist happens to get behind a string of these carts in a narrow lane, proceeding as they do at the rate of a mile and a half an hour, he will ever after remember the half-hour or hour which he thus passed. However, the sound, when heard at a great distance, as for example from the bottom of a wooded ravine, is not unmusical. The oxen in the north are generally of a light bay colour, and of an immense size, with horns enormously large, but those in the Beira Baixa are small and compact, and those about Lisbon are often of an immense size; great efforts are being made to improve the breed of oxen and sheep, and also of pigs, of which exhibitions are held from time to time, and handsome prizes given for the best of them. When a rider passes the oxen, the driver holds their heads by a strap. They are either yoked neck to neck, as is generally the case, or, as in Traz os Montes, they pull with their heads, which are cushioned for that purpose, and present the exact appearance of wearing spectacles. The yoke (*canga*) is sometimes very finely carved; there are specimens in Traz os Montes and Beira Baixa which must date from the time of D. Manoel.

Diligences run on the roads:—(1.) From Oporto to Vianna de Castello, by way of Villa Nova de Famalicão and Barcellos. (2.) From Oporto, also, to Braga. (3.) To Guimaraens. (4.) To Pezo de Regoa, by way of Penafiel and Amarante. (5.) To Santo Thyrso. (6.) To Coimbra. (7.) There is a Mala Posta every evening from Oporto to Lisbon.

From Lisbon to Badajoz travellers now go by the railway. From Lisbon to Oporto, by way of Santarem, Pombal, and Coimbra, the railway will ere long be finished, which railway, as far as Ponte de Pedra, is the same as that to Badajoz. A third railway is already opened from Barreiro, on the S. bank of the Tagus opposite Lisbon, to Beja and to Evora. Also from Barreiro to St. Ubes the railway is finished.

From Lisbon to Cintra, by the right margin of the Tagus, a railroad was also to be constructed by another French Company under the Count de Lucotte, but this has not been proceeded with.

In all the provinces of Portugal good roads have been made, and many new ones are being made, so that in a few years the communication from city to city and from towns, through manifold villages, will be without difficulty kept up.

For the present, where there is no omnibus, nor diligence, nor mala posta, the traveller must trust entirely to horses or mules. The price paid for them by the day varies in different parts of the kingdom, but nowhere ought the charge to be greater than 12 testoons (5s. 6d.) each. The method of hiring them is this. Each traveller will of course require one beast (*cavalgadura*); a sumpter mule will easily carry the luggage of two or three persons; and if the driver (*arrieiro*, so called from the word *arrè*, the Arabic for gee-up) gives satisfaction, it will be well to give him not less than 240 reis per day, with which he will be well satisfied. The traveller will further have to pay for the food of the *arrieiro*, but not for that of the beasts: every attempt at the latter charge is to be resisted as downright

imposition. In addition to this, back-fare will be expected, but this is an item which a little arrangement will almost entirely get rid of. For example, a party might hire their mules at Porto, and, after taking them through the whole north and east of Portugal, a six weeks' tour, might dismiss them at Santarem, whence the back-fare would be only for three days. Especial care, however, must be taken to secure strong and well-conditioned horses, ere the travellers commence their journey; the best plan is to hire them at first for only a few days, and to retain them afterwards if they are able to go 40 or 45 kilomètres per day.

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

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

For less than this sum no two respectable persons can travel on horse-back and enjoy common comfort, in any part of Portugal; when stationary, however, in a city or town, a traveller need not pay more than from 10 to 16 testoons per day for food and lodging, wine excepted, unless it be of the most ordinary character.

On the whole, it is much better to keep the same man and beasts, if they be really good, than to be constantly changing them in all the larger towns. It is true that by so doing it will frequently be necessary to take a guide, who will expect a pinto 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 with level ground, the former are much the more pleasant; only it must be remembered that, as stallions are always 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.

§ 6.—DISTANCES.

Portuguese distances are now reckoned by kilomètres (each = 3·281 English feet) in the many new roads which of late have been made in

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

§ 7.—POST OFFICES.

A mail leaves Lisbon daily for the north and east, and thrice a week for other parts.

A stamp of 25 reis frees a letter of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. through every part of Portugal; and to the Azores, Madeira, &c.

Letters to and from Portugal are charged as follows:—

FOR A LETTER WEIGHING	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To Portugal, pre- paid in England } By Packet Steamer	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
In England from Portugal ..	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8
Viâ France (overland)	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0

§ 8.—INNS.

In the following pages, inns, except in the large towns, will seldom be named, for the best of all reasons. The question is not, which is the

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

§ 9.—FOOD.

The writer of the *Handbook for Spain* is eloquent on the necessity of attending to the commissariat. We can hardly speak too strongly on the same subject, so far as Portugal is concerned. The traveller when keeping to the beaten tracks will generally meet with fowls, meat, fish, or *bacalbao*; if however he quits the usual road, or goes over the bleak *charnecas* of Alem Tejo, he must take with him food of nearly every description, bread perhaps excepted, as this is nearly always to be bought. However, in ordinary country *estalagem*s, eggs may generally be procured in any number for about 3*d.* the dozen. As, of course, egg-cups or spoons are out of the question, it is best to have them boiled hard (*ovos cozidos*). N.B. Soft-boiled eggs are *ovos quentes*, poached eggs *ovos escalfados*. In some places the Portuguese have a very fair idea of eggs and ham, *ovos com presunto*. In order to have the advantage of the proverb —

"Apples, oranges, eggs, and nuts,
Were never the worse for slovens or sluts,"

it would be advisable to give particular directions that the shells should be left on (*ovos cozidos com as cascas*), or they will be infallibly taken off. N.B. There is no word in Portuguese of which the pronunciation is so affected by patois as this, varying from the *uivos* of the Spanish frontier to the broad *auvos* of Central Beira and the sharp *óvos* of the south.

Chickens (*frangos*) and hens (*gallinhas*) are nearly always procurable, but cannot be very tender if eaten half an hour after they are killed; experienced travellers however take with them fowls ready for cooking, so that when they arrive at the end of the day's journey they have not to eat anything which resembles leather, but can put into the *panella* forthwith their fowls, and can order others to be killed, to be carried on in the morning of the following day. A turkey (*peru*) is not utterly out of the

question; but the traveller's best chance, after eggs, is fish. Of this the most ordinary kind is hake (*pescada*), next to that trout (*trutta*). 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 Viseu are particularly good. Tea (*chá*) is quite a national drink, and it is generally very good. Green tea is always drunk; black tea can be bought in all the large towns at the grocers' shops. The forte of Portuguese cooks is their confectionery, to the immense quantities of which devoured by the upper classes half of their illnesses are owing. Preserves that would not disgrace a Parisian confectioner may often be procured in the poorest establishments—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. Cherries (*cerejas*) and morello cherries (*ginjas*) are abundant through the whole country. Oranges are to be procured everywhere except in the high table-lands; the best, however, are those of Setubal; they must be eaten on the spot, as they will not bear transportation even to Lisbon. The plums of Elvas have an European reputation, as have the figs of Algarve: the greater part of both come to England. The damasco (apricot) preserved (in boxes of 3lbs. and upwards) is fit for the table of kings and queens. Having spoken of the food of the rider, one word as to that of the beast. As the arrieiro pays for this, and the animals are not his own, it is just as well to take care every now and then that they really have their feed. Grass (*erva*) and maize (*milho* or *maize*) 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. In the wilder parts of the country the traveller very rarely need take his bread with him, much less his *brôa*.

It is surprising how frugally the Portuguese labourer lives. *Couve gallego* (cow-cabbage) from his own garden, a little oil, crumbled milho bread baked in his own oven, and wine, whenever it is abundant, form the food on which he subsists all the year round, except on the rare occasions when he can procure some *bacalhão*, or a sardinha. The better sort of labourers make a broth of beans, lard, and pumpkins (*caldo d'unto*, lard-broth), not at all a bad thing on a cold night among the mountains.

Wine, of course, can be procured everywhere. *Vinho verde*, green wine, *i. e.* the raw, sour, unwholesome wine of the provinces, now varies in price, being 20, 30, or 40 reis a pint; but some of the *vinho verde*, in the Geraz de Lima and in other parts of the Minho, is often as good as claret; *vinho maduro*, the ripe vintage of the Douro and of the Beirá, is, as the writer was told by the landlady at a *venda*, "very expensive," and costs from 3*d.* to 6*d.* a pint. The other wine usually drunk costs—Bucellas, Colares, Lavradio, or Termo, 5*d.* to 8*d.*; Tojal and choice Bucellas, 6*d.* to 10*d.*; sparkling Estremadura, 3*s.* 6*d.*: the latter wine is sold as champagne.

§ 10.—MINERALS OF PORTUGAL.

The mineral wealth of Portugal is great, and is now receiving the attention of men of enterprise. The copper-mine at Palhal, distant about a league from Bemposta, has a colony of English men and women, who, with hundreds of the Portuguese, are working it successfully. The lead-mine at Braçal, 6 miles distant from Palhal, is believed to be well remunerating its owners.

There are other mines near Braganza and Miranda, which are of a more or less promising nature, but the chief and most valuable of all the mines in Portugal is the copper-mine of S. Domingo, not far from the Guadiana, and about 9 leagues distant from Villa Real de S. Antonio Algarve.

§ 11.—DIVISIONS OF PORTUGAL.

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

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

MINHO contains	{	BRAGA.
		VIANNA.
		PORTO.
TRAZ OS MONTES	{	BRAGANÇA.
		VILLA REAL.
		AVEIRO.
BEIRA	{	CASTELLOBRANCO.
		COIMBRA.
		GUARDA.
		VISEU.
ESTREMADURA	{	LISHON.
		LEIRIA.
		SANTAREM.
THE KINGDOM OF ALGARVE	{	FARO.
		BEJA.
ALEMTEJO	{	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. In the head of any concelho the traveller was formerly liable to have his passport demanded by the administrador; but passports for the interior are no longer required.

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

§ 12.—HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.

A talented writer observes that "It must always be a subject of deep regret to the English reader that the History of Portugal, to which Southey had devoted so much time, labour, and thought, was never completed. His materials were such as no foreigner can possibly accumulate again. He was intimately acquainted with collateral sources of information; was familiar with the country; and to him the tale of the early conquests of Christianity over the Crescent, and of the meteor-like rise and fall of Portuguese empire in the East, would have been a labour of love. Besides his own letters on Spain and Portugal, those written during his second residence there, and published in the second volume of his biography, are still interesting as exhibiting a picture of the country, just before it was swept by the tornado of its French devastators." The recent 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 tourist to have at hand a chronological view of a history with which he may not be very well acquainted, we shall here give a tabular sketch, noting the battles fought on Portuguese ground, which will be found in their proper places in the Handbook.

- 1095. Count Henrique receives the Earldom of Portugal from Affonso VI. of Leon:
Guimarães is the capital of his territory.
- 1112. Affonso Henriques succeeds his father as Count.
- 1128. Battle of S. Mamede, or Arcos de Valdevez: Affonso VII. of Castile defeated.
- 1139. Battle of Campo D'Ourique: Affonso Henriques proclaimed King of Portugal.
- 1147. Lisbon is taken.
- 1158. Battle of Alcacer do Sal.
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. Battle 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 son Affonso.
- 1248. D. Affonso III. "of Boulogne."
Quarrels with the See of Rome.
- 1279. D. Diniz, "the Husbandman:" marries S. Isabel.
- 1284. University of Lisbon founded.
- 1308. Removed to Coimbra.
- 1318. Military Order of Christ founded.
Civil wars between the King and his son Affonso.
- 1325. Affonso IV., "the Brave."
War between Castile and Portugal.
- 1340. Battle of the Salado: the Moorish power in the Peninsula finally crushed.
- 1355. Murder of Ignez de Castro, wife of the Infante D. Pedro.
Civil war between D. Affonso IV. and D. Pedro.
Portugal ravaged by the Black Death.
- 1357. D. Pedro I., "the Severe."
Coronation of Ignez de Castro.

1367. D. Fernando I., "the Handsome."
The Infanta, Dona Brites, marries D. Juan I., King of Castile.
1383. Interregnum. D. Juan I. of Castile claims the kingdom in right of his wife.
D. João, Master of Aviz, illegitimate son of D. Fernando, is elected King by the Cortes at Coimbra. D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, Grand Constable of Portugal, distinguishes himself on the national side.
Battle of Atoleiros: the Spanish defeated.
1385. Battle of Trancoso: the Spanish 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.
1420. 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 Viseu stabbed by the King.
Conquests in Guinea.
1487. The Cape doubled by Bartolomeo Dias.
1490. D. João drinks of a poisoned fountain.
1491. Death of the Infante D. Affonso.

HOUSE OF VISEU.

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 Moluc, 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; João, Duke of Bragança; Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy; the Prince of Parma; Elizabeth of England; and the Pope.

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."

Portuguese India and Brazil expel the Spaniards.

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. Affonso VI., "the Victorious." The Dutch expelled from Brazil.

1659. The lines of Elvns;

1663. Ameixial;

1665. Montes Clnros.

The King, from indulging his passions, loses his senses, and is deposed.

1667. D. Pedro Regent, and 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 Mafrn.

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 loses her senses: 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.
D. Luiz I., who, within the brief term of two months, not only lost his truly attached brother D. Pedro V., but likewise his brothers D. Fernando and D. João, at whose approaching decease the Camara of Lisbon sent a deputation to the King, D. Luiz, on Christmas Day, to implore him to quit the palace, in the hope of preserving his now more than ever valued life; and how touching to him and to his father was the sight of thousands upon thousands accompanying him in the dead of night, with lighted torches, to see him in safety in the palace of Caxias! Never did city witness such lamentation, woe, and mourning as did Lisbon on the night of the 25th of Dec. 1861, when it was but too truly believed that D. João's days were fast coming to an end. D. João died on the 27th of Dec. 1861.

§ 13.—THE SEBASTIANISTS.

Any Handbook for Portugal would be incomplete without some account of the most extraordinary superstition that ever prevailed in any civilised nation—that of the Sebastianists. When the Portuguese army had been destroyed in the fatal battle of Alcacer Quibir, it became a question of the deepest interest to the captives what was the fate of the king. One Sebastian de Resende, a groom of the chambers to D. Sebastian, affirmed that he had seen the body of his royal master on the field of battle; and having obtained permission from the Xarife to search for it, discovered it, as he said. Belchior do Amaral, a page of the late king's, was convinced of its identity: it was agreed that it should be ransomed, and in the mean time it was provisionally committed to the ground in the house of one Abraen Sufiane at Alcacer. But it was never ransomed, and therefore the probability is that it could never be authenticated. It is certain that, for some time after the news of the battle had reached Portugal, Cardinal Henrique assumed the reins of government merely as regent. After the accession of Philip of Castile, the belief that D. Sebastian was not really dead seemed to grow every day stronger; some affirmed that he was in his native country, watching its miseries, and waiting till the proper moment should come for its deliverance; some would have it that he was confined in the dungeons of Madrid; some that he was a prisoner in Africa; but all agreed that, sooner or later, he would reascend the throne, and raise Portugal to a height of glory which she had never yet reached. No wonder that several impostors appeared, who claimed to be the veritable Sebastian. The earliest of these were undoubtedly mere adventu-

ers; but, in 1598, twenty years after the battle of Alcacer, a personage appeared at Venice whose fate is shrouded in far deeper mystery. His appearance answered exactly, due allowance being made for lapse of time, to that of the king; he had one or two moles, with which it was remembered that D. Sebastian had been marked; he related all particulars of the battle; he was acquainted with the size and value of the different crown jewels, and is said to have affirmed, what examination proved to be true, that on the reverse of the stone set in a ring given by D. Sebastian to the Marchioness of Medina Cœli such and such marks would be found. The strongest testimony in his favour is the persuasion of D. João de Castro, who had fought in the battle of Alcacer, that this was the true king. The account given by the pretender, if pretender he were, was that, on being cured of his wounds, he had returned to Portugal, had determined on leading a life of penitence for the misery to which he had reduced his country, and had afterwards been induced, for the purpose of more completely escaping notice, to visit the East, where he had long been engaged in the service of the Shah of Persia. Not the least remarkable circumstance in the history of this person is, that his eventual fate is unknown. Some say that he was condemned to the galleys for life as an impostor, some that he made his escape from Venice and was never afterwards heard of. But long after the time when it is certain that D. Sebastian must have ceased to live, the belief in his reappearance still continued. During the Castilian usurpation it was fostered by the partisans of the House of Bragança, well aware that they never could have a rival in the deceased monarch, while a belief in his existence served to strengthen the feeling of Portuguese nationality. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Sebastianists had their prophets, of whom one Bandarra, a shoemaker, was the greatest. The delusion was not confined to the lower classes; it was held by all ranks, and prevailed widely even amongst the clergy. The government had sense enough not to persecute so harmless a delusion, and even the Inquisition interfered no further than to prohibit the publication of Bandarra's prophecies. At the period of the French invasion it may safely be affirmed that more than half of the nation were Sebastianists. They believed that the *Encoberto*, the Hidden One, as he was called, was concealed in an island, never yet discovered, to the south-west of Cape S. Vincent, and the year of his return was fixed from a mystical interpretation of the Portuguese arms, assisted by a prophecy of Bandarra's. The latter ran thus:—

“Põe dois ós um sobre outro,
E põe lhe outro á direita,
Põe outro como o primeiro,
Ahi tens a conta feita.”

And this was explained to mean 1808. Accordingly in that year all kinds of reports were prevalent with respect to the return of the king. Some had seen the secret island with the naked eye; some had actually discovered with a telescope the quay from which Sebastian was to embark; an infant of three months old had spoken at Lisbon, and announced his return; an egg was sent round on which the letters were to be read, V D S R D P, which were interpreted Viva Dom Sebastião Rei de Portugal, and it was unhesitatingly believed to be a miraculous attestation of the monarch's approach. So strong was the belief, that Junot, then in Lisbon,

thought it necessary to alter the name of the Portuguese man-of-war, the D. Sebastião. Thirty years ago it was reckoned that one Portuguese out of three was a Sebastianist, but the belief has, since that time, very much died away, and is now chiefly confined to the wildest mountain-districts in Portugal, though in Brazil it still remains in greater force. The writer, no long time ago, had half an hour's conversation with a farmer of the upper class whose faith remained unshaken. He affirmed stoutly that on Wednesday in some Holy Week such a fog would overspread Lisbon and the mouth of the Tagus as had never been before known; that on Good Friday it would suddenly be dispersed by a brilliant and miraculous light; that on its clearing off, the fleet of D. Sebastian would be seen entering the Tagus from the secret island; that the king would instantly resign his crown, and would be rewarded by the first place in the state; that then D. Sebastian would re-ascend the throne, and would not only restore Portugal to all its ancient glory, but would make it the head of an universal empire. "And this," he continued, "though you do not believe it now, you and I shall both live to see."

§ 14.—WORKS ON PORTUGAL.

The history of Portugal has been so little studied in England that it may not be amiss to give a list of some of its most classical works on the subject. For Portugal itself—Bernardo de Brito, in his *Monarchia Lusitana*, the authenticity of which, however, is a subject of considerable doubt; his various continuers, Antonio Brandão, Francisco Brandão, and others; the Portuguese translation of M. de la Clede's History, which corrects many mistakes of the original work; Antonio de Lemos, *Historia de Portugal*, 20 volumes 12mo., Lisbon, 1786 to 1804; Alexandre Herculano, *Historia de Portugal*, of which four volumes only have appeared, and which, notwithstanding the historical scepticism of the author, will no doubt be the best history. Almost every particular reign has its own annalist; among them, Ruy de Pina, Fernando de Menezes, Damião de Goes, Francisco d'Andrade, and Luiz de Sousa (whose *Annaes del Rey João III.* have lately been edited by Herculano) are most esteemed. For Portuguese India—Lopez de Castanheda (Discovery and Conquest), João de Barros (Decads), Diogo do Couto (Decads), Jacinto Freire d'Andrade, Life of the Viceroy João de Castro; and, for the later history, Antonio de Murilles and João da Costa. For Brazil, Cristovão de Gouvea and Francisco Solano Constancio, in their respective histories; Duarte de Albuquerque Coelho (History of the Expulsion of the Dutch). For the other conquests—Pedro de Cintra (*Navegação a Guinéu*); Alvares d'Almada (*Trattados dos Reinos de Guinéa e Cabo Verde*); Fernando de Menezes (*Historia de Tangere*). Proceeding to ecclesiastical histories, we may mention—of the Benedictines, Antonio Yopez (*Chronicas de San Bento*, 7 volumes folio), and Sandoval (*Fundações de S. Bento*). For the Augustinian Hermits, Hieronimo Romano in his *Chronicles*, and Luiz dos Anjos, in his *Jardim de Portugal*. For the Cistercians, Bernardo de Brito, in his *Chronica de Cister*, which is a Portuguese classic. For the Franciscans, Marcos de Lisboa. On the Portuguese Dominicans the standard work is the *Historia de S. Domingos particular do Reino e das Conquistas de*

Portugal; por Fr. Luiz Cacegas; *Reformada* por Fr. Luiz de Sousa, in three small folio volumes, Lisbon, 1662 to 1668; and the continuation by Fr. Lucas de Santa Catarina, Lisboa Occidental, 1733. A more common though inferior edition is that of Lisbon, 1767. Luiz de Mertola supplies the history of the Portuguese Carmelites in his *Frutos de Esmola*. Fr. Lucas de Montoya has written a history of the Minims. Baltazar Tellez has left annals of the Jesuits in Portugal till the death of S. Ignatius Loyola, Lisbon, 1645, 2 volumes folio. The *Agiologio Lusitano* of George Cardoso is a very valuable work. The first three volumes in folio appeared at Lisbon respectively in 1652, 1657, and 1666; a fourth, edited by Caetano de Sousa, in 1744, since which time the work has remained unfinished, and probably, since the suppression of monasteries, could not be completed. It is a calendar of such Portuguese as have been distinguished for sanctity or eminence. A short Life of each is given in the text; then follows a commentary, enriched with the most copious ecclesiastical information as to the foundation of monasteries, and the succession of prelates, &c.: each volume contains two months. The general reader, however, will probably be satisfied with a work entitled *Das Ordens Religiosas em Portugal*, por Pedro Diniz, Lisbon, 1853. It is published by Silva, Rua dos Calafates, No. 80, and is well worth reading.

As to the antiquities of Portugal, the standard work is that of Resende, *Libri quatuor de Antiquitatibus Lusitanicæ a L. Andrea Resendio olim incheati, et a Jacobo Menaetio Vasconcello recogniti atque absoluti*, Evora, 1593, 1 volume folio. The *Mappa de Portugal Antigo e Moderno*, by João Bautista de Castro, of which the second and best edition was published at Lisbon in 1763, in 3 volumes small quarto, is a most valuable work, and contains information on almost every subject connected with Portuguese history—the principal writers, generals, engagements, lists of the royal families from the commencement of the monarchy, military orders, religious orders, saints, miraculous images, &c. &c. Andrade, Diogo d', *Exame de Antiguidades*, Lisbon, 1616, quarto; contains not much about Portugal. Estaco, G., *Varias Antiguidades de Portugal*, Lisbon, 1625, folio.

Topographical and statistical works.—The *Diccionario Geografico do Reino de Portugal e seus Dominios*, por Paulo Perestrello da Camara, Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert, 1850, 2 vols. octavo, is a very excellent work. The first volume is a topographical dictionary of all the towns and of the principal villages in Portugal. The author had access to the best sources of information and travelled extensively; and, with the single exception of his outrageous prejudice against the English, his book is trustworthy. The second volume contains a brief physical and commercial description of the country, a history of the military orders, its literature, and its general history. *Diccionario Geografico Abreviado*, por hum Flaviense; publicado por Antonio Fernandez Pereira, Porto, 1853. This is an abbreviation of the first-mentioned work, in one volume. *Diccionario Geografico-Estadistico de España y Portugal*, por I. de Miñano, Madrid, 1826 to 1829, 11 volumes quarto. The commercial and statistical parts of this work are much valued. *Corografia Portuguesa, e Descripção topografica do Famoso Reino de Portugal*, Lisbon, 1706 to 1712, 3 vols. folio; contains a vast amount of topographical information. *Essai statistique sur Portugal*, par Adrian Balbi, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. This is one of the best

books of its kind ever published; the errors almost necessary in a work of this kind when composed by a foreigner, are pointed out in a paper contained in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences.

Hubner, Die Zoll-tarife Aller Länder, Leipsic, 1852, contains some information on Portuguese commerce.

Colmenar, D. Juan de; *Les Délices d'Espagne et de Portugal*, Leyden, 1716, 6 vols. 12mo. Historical, Military, and Picturesque Observations on Portugal, illustrated by 75 coloured plates, including authentic plans of the sieges and battles fought in the Peninsula during the late war; by George Landmann, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, London, 1818, 2 vols. folio. The first volume contains a history of Portugal which may be better read elsewhere; the second embraces a topographical description of nearly the whole country; the plates, if not first-rate in an artistic point of view, nevertheless afford a better idea of Portuguese scenery, and especially of its colouring, than any other work with which we are acquainted. We would especially refer to those of Ponte do Lima, Penafiel, and S. Paio. Lima, *Geografia. Hints to Travellers in Portugal in Search of the Beautiful and the Grand*, London, 1852, by one who is probably better acquainted with the scenery of Portugal than any other Englishman now living. The Prize Essay on Portugal, by the late Joseph James Forrester (Baron de Forrester), London, 1854; a most valuable book.

Military works on Portugal.—Southey's History of the Peninsular War, 3 volumes quarto, London, 1814. Colonel Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula, London, 1828 to 1840, 6 volumes. Colonel Landmann's work, mentioned above. Wyld, James, Memoir annexed to an atlas, containing plans of battles, sieges, &c., in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1814, London, 1841. Hodges, Narrative of the Expedition to Portugal in 1822.

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

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

On artistic subjects there is but one work worth mention, *Les Arts en Portugal*. Lettres adressées à la Société Artistique de Berlin, par le Comte A. Raczynski, Paris, 1846. This contains a good deal of information, but is one of the most perplexed books ever written, the writer appearing to have printed all his former letters merely for the sake of confuting them in his latter.

The traveller in the Peninsula, who has been accustomed to the long and illustrious catalogue of Spanish painters, will be most grievously disappointed when he finds that Portugal exhibits almost a blank in this department of art: a want lamented by Camoens (see p. 16). It would be easy to give, from the pages of Count Raczynski and others, a long list of third-rate artists, whose names would be as uninteresting as their performances are worthless. But, except Gran Vasco (see p. 17) and his school, Portugal never raised one illustrious painter. To the admirer of early Christian art, Lamego and its vicinity will be classical ground; and he will here and there, as in the picture-galleries at Lisbon, at Setubal, &c.,

meet with some objects of interest. The volume of Count Raczynski, however, above mentioned, proves how little, in the way of artistic skill, can be discovered by the most diligent and persevering investigator.

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 Donna Isabel, whose portrait he painted.

Alvaro di Pietro.

Gran Vasco ?

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

Antony Moor 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 Hoffmannsegg*, Paris, 1808, 3 vols. 8vo. This is one of the best and most trustworthy accounts of Portugal that has yet been published on all matters connected with scenery and natural history. It is surprising, after the lapse of fifty years, how true Link’s descriptions will still be found. Bernard, E., *Briefe während meiner Hausenhalter in England und Portugal*, Hamburg, 1803, 2 vols. 8vo. Ruders, C. J., *Nagra anmärkningar öfver Portugall*, Stockholm, 1803. Ruders, C. J., *Portugisisk resa beskrifern i bref til Vänner*, Stockholm, 1845. *Itinéraire de Portugal*, Bordeaux, 1810. *Letters on Portugal*, by Robert Southey, London, 1814. Reichard, *Guide des Voyageurs*, vol. i., Weimar, 1820. Baillie, Lisbon in 1821, 1822, and 1823. Caernarvon, Lord, *Travels in Galicia and Portugal*, London, 1827, and reprinted in Murray’s Home and Colonial Library; one of the most interesting and picturesque books of its class: the writer also gives much information as to the beginning of the Miguelite troubles. *Portugal illustrated*, in a series of Letters, by the Rev. W. M. Kinsey, London, 1828: a large octavo with some tolerable plates, but full of inaccuracies and containing nothing original. Portugal, *Erinnerungen aus den Jahre 1842*, Maintz, 1843. This volume of travels by the Prince Lichnoffsky has been translated into Portuguese. *Lusitanian Sketches of the Pen and Pencil*, by William H. G. Kingston, London, 1845, 2 vols.; was intended as a kind of handbook to the north of Portugal. *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. An Ecclesiological Tour in Portugal, in the Ecclesiologist for 1853 and 1854.

§ 15.—SKELETON TOURS.

The great attraction of Portugal is its scenery, and few would think of visiting it with any other object. Although it undoubtedly possesses magnificent mountain ranges, no one would dream of claiming for them anything like 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. The rapidity with which their beauties shift is another great ingredient in their charm. The whole province of Minho may be traversed in every direction with the certainty of new beauty at each step, and can scarcely be described more happily than in the words of the poet Dracontius, himself a native of the Peninsula:—

“ Planitie pars tensa jacet; pars littora curvat;
Pars datur in tumulos; pars aspera rupibus horret;
Pars data dulcifluis undantis fontibus agri.
Promitur herba virens, et surculus omnis in auras,
Et, semper vestita comis, frondescit oliva:
Torta per obliquos et vitis in orbe corymbos;
Vinea pampineos subarundinat ebria campos,
Munera lætitiæ spondens pendentibus uvis;
Fructibus et variis redolent florentia rura:
Una parens tellus non unum fundit odorem.”

Another great charm of Portugal consists in its rivers, which, with scarcely an exception, unite the wildest rocks with the most romantic woodland scenery. Of these, for grandeur, the Zezere, the Minho, and the Douro stand unrivalled, as does the Lima for loveliness. Their number, considering the extent of the kingdom, is truly surprising. The five navigable rivers, the Tejo, the Douro, the Minho, the Guadiana, and the Sado, occupy the first place; next comes the Mondego, the largest stream that rises in Portugal; and the following list embraces the most remarkable of the remainder. We mark with an asterisk those that will best repay examination.

Agueda	Coura	Loures
Almansor	Couto	Maceira or Mongota
Alpiarça	Damin or Domin	Murça or Carcedo
*Alva	*Dão	*Nabão
Alviella or Pernes	Degebe or Odegebe	Neiva
*Ave or Dave	Elgas or Eljas or Erjas	*Niza
Azinhaga or Almonda	Ervedal	Odeleite
*Balsemão	Este or Deste	Odivor or Divor
Caia	Fervença	*Paiva or Pavia
Caíma	Frio	Pinhel
Canha	Homem	Ponsul or Pinsul
*Cavado	*Laca or Vereza	Quarteira
Chança	Lamegal	Ragua
Charrama	*Leça	Rio de Maças
Côa	*Lima	Rio Maior
Corbez	Limas	Rio Tinto
Corgo	*Liz	Sabor

Sacavem	Souza	Val Fermoso
Seixe	*Tamega	Vascão
Sertema	Tavora	Vez or Cabrão
*Sever	*Teja	Villariça
Sizaandro	Tiahela	Vouga
Solho or Selho	Tourões	Zacharias
Sor or Soro	Trancão	*Zatas
Sorraia	*Tua	*Zezere
Soure or Anços	*Tuela	

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

It must not be thought that the whole of Portugal deserves the character which we have given to the scenery of its better parts. South of the Tagus, with the exception of the Arrabida, Monchique, and the banks of the Guadiana and Sever, it is for the most part uninteresting to those who can appreciate only one class of the beautiful, but very interesting to such as can contrast the vastness of the cistus plains of Alem Tejo 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 there be plenty of rocks and sand, yet its Hórtas are admirably cultivated, and the extensive plantations of the carob and fig-tree render it more than ordinarily beautiful; and as Monchique and Montefigo are two of its mountains, it is not deficient in objects of grandeur, though the olfactory nerves of the traveller will be sadly taxed in its towns and in its sea-ports, especially at low tide, for then everything near the sea-side is execrable. Parts of Estremadura are pretty, but it scarcely rises to surpassing beauty except near the Zezere. Beira, in its western part, approximates to the richness and loveliness of the Minho, while in the various offshoots of the Serra da Estrella the scenery is on the grandest scale. The north part of this province consists of high table-land, bleak and dull. Traz os Montes is rather savage than sublime, yet the gorge of the Douro from Miranda to Mazouco near Vilvestre—and again at the Caehão de São Salvador (near São João de Pesqueira)—with parts of the Marão mountain in the wine country—of the elevated ground to the west of the river Tamega—of the margins of the Douro from Barqueiros to Porto Manço—of Quebrantões, the entrance to Oporto—are very fine. The Minho we have already characterised. On the whole, the points to be seen at all events are the scenery between Braga and Valença, the Gerez, the valley of the Lima, the view from Bom Jesus, and the summit of the Falperra, near Braga; the magnificent view from the St. Mamade Mountain, about 3 leagues from Braga; the view from the Pena Convent at Cintra, and from Bussaco, and also that from the Marão: these deserve the especial attention of the traveller, but by far the grandest view in Portugal is that from the Outeiro Maior, different heights of which are known by the 3 names of Outeiro Maior, Soazo, and Gaviarra, the ascent to which in summer is not very difficult. The Gerez chain is grand and most pic-

turesque, every part of which should be explored, though the very arduous ascent to the summit is not at all recommended, as the view is far inferior to that from many other mountains. From the top of the Arouca is a very fine and extensive view, and easy of access to persons going from Oporto to Visen. The ride, or drive, from Amarante to Pezo de Regoa is of extraordinary loveliness and beauty; all these are treated upon more at large in the respective Routes to which they belong, and every true lover of the grand and beautiful should visit all of them, at never so great an expense of time and labour. The Lagoa Escura in the Estrella, the valley of the Mondego, the Zezere, especially the bridge of Pedrogão Grande, the view above Isna on the road from Estreito, the Laça, the gorge of the Sever between Montalvão and Herrera in Spain, the Arrabida and Monchique, deserve particular notice. The height of the principal mountains is said to be—

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

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

Lisbon: the Cathedral: the *Carmo*:
Belem.
Cintra.
Santarem: the *Graça*; *S. João do Al-*
porão: *S. Francisco*.
Alcobaça.
Batalha.
Coimbra.
Porto: the Cathedral; the *Cedofeita*;
S. Francisco.
Leça do Balio.
S. Pedro de Rates.
Azurara, near Villa do Conde.
Barcellos.
Vianna: the *Igreja Matriz*; the Domi-
nican Church.
St. Thyago d' Antas, near Villa Nova de
Famalicao.

Caminha.
Braga: the Cathedral; the *Bom Jesus*.
Guimarães.
Penafiel.
Amarante.
Lamego.
Tarouca.
Visen.
Guarda.
Elvas.
Villa Viçosa.
Evora.
Beja.
Abrantes.
Thomar.
Lisbon.

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

Z E C J H

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

§ 16.—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 Saragossa as if it were written Tharagotha. The Spaniard laughs at the Portuguese for the nasal terminations of *aõ*, *aã*, *oês*, *aês*, and *aõs*. This is simply a way of expressing and pronouncing the Latin terminations *ones*, *anes*, *anus*, &c. Thus *sermones* becomes *sermoês*, *narratio* becomes *narração*, *canes*, *caês*. 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-decried *oês*. One peculiarity of Portuguese is its constantly expressing the *pl* of the Latin by *ch*. Thus *pluvia* becomes *chuva*; from *plorare* we get *chorar*; from *plumbum*, *chumbo*; from *planum*, *chão*; from *flamma*, *chamma*. The great similarity between Latin and Portuguese is shown by the fact that poems and letters have been written which are capable of being read in either language. The following was the composition of Manoel Faria :—

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

At the same time Portuguese has retained more Arabic words than has Castilian, and some of them are absurdly ridiculed by Spaniards, as *chafariz* for *fuelle*, a fountain; *alfandega* for *douania*, a custom-house. It is not without some reason that Portuguese writers pride themselves on the exquisite delicacy with which they are enabled to discriminate meaning by the use of the auxiliary verbs *ter* and *haver* to have, and *ser* and *estar*, to be: *ser*, to be essentially; *estar*, that is, *stare*, to be accidentally. *Sou homem*, I am a man; *estou em Londres*, I am in London; *estou doente*, I am ill; *sou doente*, I am an invalid. They also, with some justice, point to words which they say are inexpressible in any other language. Such are

saudade, the mingled regret and love with which one thinks of an absent friend; *geyto*, something between tact 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. Again, their diminutives have great force. For example, *cabra branca* is a white goat; we may diminish the expression thus—*cabrito* is a kid; *cabritinho* is a little kid; and, not content with *cabritinho branco*, we may say *cabritinho branquinho*.

It is generally said that there is no such thing as patois in Portuguese. This is not strictly true; for example, all along the northern frontier *ch* has the same hard sound that we give it in English; thus, *tchaves*, *tchumbo*. In Minho they seem incapable of distinguishing between the *b* and the *v*, and will talk indifferently of *vinho bom* or *binho vom*. All along the Galician border the pronunciation *mom* for *mão*, *pom* for *pão*, *com* for *cão*, is almost universal; and here, as in the eastern frontier, the Spanish *Usted* has supplanted the national *Vossa Mercê*.

In several districts of Portugal it is considered highly improper, and a woeful solecism in manners, to use some words to which elsewhere there would exist not the slightest objection. Thus *cão*, a dog, would pass current at Lisbon in any society, but in many provincial towns it would be considered a vulgar expression, and its place is supplied by *cachorro* or *cachorrinho*, a puppy. The word *porco* (pig) is never used, unless “*com licença*,” *i. e.* “by your leave;” and in no society must the word “*corno*” (horn) be used, but instead thereof the term “*ponte*” must be employed. It deserves attention that when you speak to any one you must address him in the 3rd and not in the 2nd person, *viz.*, “*Eu lhe digo*,” I tell *him*, and not *you*; “*O Senhor tem pão*,” has the Senhor bread? not, have *you* bread. There are exceptions to this rule, when you address any one, as the Quakers do in England.

It is almost useless for any one not acquainted in some degree with the language to think of travelling in Portugal. Except at Lisbon and Porto, neither English nor French will be of great assistance, nor, except on the frontiers, will Spanish; nor is it easy to procure even a guide who understands any other language but his own.

At the end of this Introduction will be found a vocabulary which may perhaps be useful to the traveller, and which is intended to embrace such sentences and phrases as are most likely to be useful to him.

§ 17.—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 that country, entering so largely as they do into its history, and commemorated as they are in some of its most interesting buildings. A tolerable account of them may be found in De Castro's *Mappa de Portugal*, tom. ii. pp. 18-49, and in Da Camara, *Diccionario Geografico*, tom. ii. pp. 178-192.

1. *S. Bento d'Aviz*.—This Order had its origin in the union of some knights before the battle of Campo d'Ourique, who swore to live together, and to die, if need were, for their country and their faith. At the Council

of Coimbra in 1162 they received the Cistercian rule; and, from their fixing their head-quarters at Evora, they derived their name for some time from that city. Their subsequent appellation of Aviz arose from their choosing a situation for their new seat at a place where two large birds (*aves*) were observed close together under a tree. From the end of the twelfth century to the time of D. Duarte, these knights were subject to the Order of Calatrava, from which they were exempted by the last-named monarch. The Master of Aviz, afterwards D. João I., was the last who was elected to that office: since the time of D. João III. the sovereigns of Portugal have called themselves its perpetual administrators.

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

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

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

5. *N.S. da Conceição de Villa Viçosa*, instituted in 1818 by D. João VI.

The extinct Orders were, besides those of the Templars and the Knights of Malta, the latter of whom had their head-quarters at Crato—

The Order da Ala de S. Miguel, instituted by Afonso Henriques in 1171 to commemorate his victory over the Moors at Santarem; that Da Frecha, instituted by D. Sebastian in 1576; that Da Madre Silva, and that Dos Namorados, both instituted in the reign of D. João I. 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.
BERNARDOS (<i>Cistercians</i>)	1122	17	11	Alcobaça.
BRIOIDAS (<i>Inglezinhas</i>)	1594	..	2	Lisbon.
BRUNOS	1587	3	..	Laveiras.

RELIGION.	Entrance into the Kingdom.	Monasteries.	Convents.	Principal House.
CARMELITAS :—				
Calçados	1250	12	4	Lisbon.
Descalços (<i>Marianos</i>)	1581	16	7	Lisbon.
CLARISTAS	1250	..	12	—
CONCEIÇÃO DE MARIA	1625	..	7	—
CONEGOS REORANTES	1131	15	1	Lisbon.
CONEGOS DE S. JOÃO EVANGELISTA (<i>Bons homens de Villar, or Loyos</i>)	1421	9	..	Villar.
CONGREGAÇÃO DOS AGONIZANTES (<i>Camillos</i>)	1709	5	..	—
— DAS COVAS	1713	1	..	Monfurado.
— DA BOA MORTE	1728	1	..	Lisbon.
— DE MARIANOS CONCEIÇONISTAS	1754	1	..	Chacim.
— DA MISSAO	1717	1	..	Lisbon.
— DA OLIVEIRA	1679	2	..	Porto.
— DO ORATORIO				
DOMINICANOS	1217	27	18	Lisbon.
FRANCISCANOS: Descalços :—				
Menores Observantes :—				
1. S. Francisco de Cidade	1217	30	27	Lisbon.
2. Recolletos . . . . .	..	..	..	—
Xabreganos	1532	32	17	Lisbon.
Missionarios Apostolicos	1680	4	..	Varatojo.
Menores Reformados, or Capuchos :				
1. Província de Conceição (<i>Estrellas</i>)	1705	17	..	Vianna.
2. — de S. Antonio de Portugal (<i>Pedreiras</i>)	1565	15	..	Lisbon.
3. — da Solidade . . . . .	..	21	..	—
4. — da Piedade (<i>Piedosos</i>)	1673	21	..	Villa Viçosa.
5. Arrabidos	1539	30	..	Lisbon.
6. Capuchinhos Francezes	1647	1	..	—
7. Capuchos Italianos (<i>Barbaldinhos</i>)	1680	1	..	—
PAULISTAS	1578	18	..	Serra d'Ossa.
PEGOS VERDES*				
THEATINOS	1648	2	..	—
TERCEIROS DE JESUS	1443	17	4	Lisbon.
TRINITARIOS	1217	9	2	Lisbon.

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

§ 18.—BOOKS.

The traveller will be almost as much disappointed in Portugal as in Spain if he has set his mind on procuring rare and curious books. At Lisbon and Porto the prices asked are enormous; those who have the control of the libraries, formed from the spoils of the suppressed convents, though abound-

ing with five or six duplicate copies, rotting or worm-eaten, are by no means anxious to sell or to exchange. The best chance is at the *Feira de Ládra* in Lisbon, and in some of the country fairs, where a large collection of books are sometimes exposed for sale in one booth. The works most likely to be procured are the ponderous tomes of ecclesiastical annals, with which its literature so much abounds, and a list of the principal of which we have already given. The extraordinary and out-of-the-way learning amassed in proof of extravagant positions, or in the investigation of most unimportant questions, is truly astonishing. Thus, for example, five or six closely-printed folio pages are in one instance devoted to the question whether the whale that swallowed Jonah went round the Cape of Good Hope or not; and to an elaborate argument that, even supposing he did, this fact ought not to interfere with the glory of Vasco da Gama. So also Cardoso, having made the remark that the Portuguese were the first of European nations to believe in our Lord, proves his point in the following manner. He quotes S. John xii. 20, with respect to *certain Greeks* who requested S. Philip that they might see our Saviour. The word *Greeks*, our author argues, does not always mean the inhabitants of Greece, but simply Europeans; and what Europeans, he continues, except the Portuguese, could have been at that time so enlightened as to make the inquiry? It is most manifest therefore that the term is here applied to the inhabitants of Lusitania. The antiquarian derivations of Portuguese names are at least equally curious. Thus Antonio do Carmo Velho, in his history of the monastery of Leça, derives Mindelo from the Greek $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, "indeed," and $\delta\eta\lambda\delta\nu$, "plain," and gives the signification of "very conspicuous." Matozinhos—but we will quote his own words—"appears to come from two Greek words, *innos*, 'a son,' and *meteesis*, which means 'shall help;' so that Matozinhos means 'a son shall help.' For what reason this name was given to this village I neither know nor can divine." And with derivations not a whit better he fills some twenty pages of his work.

§ 19.—GENERAL VIEW.

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

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

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

TRAVELLERS'

PORTUGUESE VOCABULARY.

HINTS AND CAUTIONS ON GRAMMAR.*

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

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

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

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

5. *Vossa Excellencia (V. E.)* is used to persons of rank or official station, and (in Lisbon) to *all* ladies, especially in society, at dinners, balls, &c. *Vossa Senhoria (V. S.)*, to gentry and the middle classes; *Vossa Mercê* (pro. *Vosmêcé*) (*V. M.*) to tradespeople and upper servants; *Vossé* 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 cavalleiro*" 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: "*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. Never use the pronoun when the inflection of the verb sufficiently shows the person: *e. g.* "*quero,*" not "*eu quero.*" The *objective* or *reflective* pronoun *precedes* the verb in questions and negations, as, "*Como se chama?*" "*Não me vê;*" but *follows* in imperatives: "*De-me isto.*" With the other moods it seems arbitrary.

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

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

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

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

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

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 "E' preciso" or "E' mister," as, "E' preciso procurar o cavallo," "E' 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."

QUESTIONS.

Are you ready, — ill, — tired, — hungry, — thirsty, — cold, — hot, — in a hurry, — satisfied?

Are the beds made?

Are they good? — bad?

Can you read, — write, — lend me, — tell me where he lives, — show me his house?

Can I see him?

Do you speak English, — understand me, — want anything, — want him to come, — know that gentleman, — hear me, — know what is the price?

Do you not speak Portuguese? — English?

Don't you remember?

For what reason?

Does Mr. S. live here?

— Mrs. R. live in this street?

— the packet sail at four?

— the horse kick, shy, rear?

How far is it to Batalha? — is your brother, — is all the family, — do you do, — do you like this, — can that be, — do you know?

How much is this, — do you ask for this, — do we owe, — an hour, — is to pay, — is this worth?

How many leagues to Guimaraës?

— vintens in a crusado?

— days' passage?

— baskets for half-a-crown?

Has any one called? — any letter come during my absence?

Have you nails, — letter-paper, — silver, — copper, — change?

— breakfasted, — dined, — given the horse drink?

Have you done?

In what street is it?

Is the road good? — dinner ready, — the steamer in, — she in sight, — she at anchor, — Mr. O. at home, — he lame?

May I ask you?

— I come in?

Might I ask you to tell me the way to S. Martinho?

Shall I go for him?

— I pay him what he asks?

— I be able to find the way?

— we pass through Chave?

PERGUNTAS.

Está prompto, — doente, — causado.

Tem fome, — sede, — frio, — calor, — pressa? Está satisfeito?

As camas ja estão feitas?

São boas? — más?

Sabe ler? — escrevêr? Pode emprestar-me? Pode dizer-me onde mora, — qual é a casa d'elle?

Poderei fallar com elle?

Falla inglez? Entende me? Quer alguma cousa? Quer que elle venha?

Conhece aquelle senhor? Entende-me? Sabe qual é o preço?

Não falla Portuguez? — Inglez?

Não se lembra?

Por que motivo?

Mora aqui o Snr. S.?

A Senhora R. mora nesta rua?

O paquete sairá ás quatro horas?

O cavallo attira, espanta-se, empina-se?

Que distancia he d'aqui a Batalha?

Como está seu irmão, — está toda a familia, — está vm., — gosta vm. disto, — póde ser isso, — o sabe?

Quanto é isto, — pede por isto, — devemos, — por hora, — se paga, — val isto?

Quantas legoas são d'aqui a Guimaraës?

Quantos vintens tem um crusado?

Quantos dias são de viagem?

— cestos dão por seis tostões?

Estêve aqui alguém? Veio alguma carta durante a minha ausencia?

Tem cravos? — papel para cartas, — prata, — cobre, — troco?

Ja almoçou? Ja jantou? Ja deo de beber ao cavallo?

Ja acabou?

Em que rua é?

E' bom o caminho? Está prompto o jantar? Está ahí o vapor? Está á vista? Está ancorado? Está o

Snr. O. em casa? Está manco?

Poder-lhe-hei perguntar?

Posso entrar?

Queira têr a bondade de mostrar-me o caminho para S. Martinho?

Irei chamal-o?

Pagar-lhe-hei o que elle me pedir?

Acharei eu o caminho?

Passamos por Chaves?

Should I leave a card |
 — the horse have more milho ?
 — I take this road ?
 — I take the right or the left ?
 When shall we reach — ? — is
 the steamer expected, — does the
 — start, — does the mail shut ?
 Where is my hat, — my whip, — are
 you going, — do you live, — do you
 wish to go, — does he live ?
 What is that in Portuguese, — do you
 want, — is that for, — is the use of
 this, — is the price, — church is that,
 — is your name, — do you say, — is
 to be done ?
 Which is the way ? — the shortest way,
 — way am I to go, — way shall I
 take ?
 — is the shortest cut ?
 — o'clock is it ?
 — does this mean ?
 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 ?
 Why not ?
 Why don't you answer me ?
 Why did you not go ?
 — bring me the horse ?
 — wait for the answer ?
 — come in time ?
 — 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—

Devo deixar um bilhete ?
 Deveria dar as cavallo mais milho ?
 Devo tomar este caminho ?
 Devo tomar á esquerda ou á direita ?
 Quando chegarémos ao — ? — se
 espera o Vapor, — sai o — ? — se
 fecha a mala ?
 Onde está o men chapeo, — chicote, —
 vai vm., — mora vm., — quer ir, —
 mora elle ?
 Que é isto em portuguez ? Que é que
 quer ? Para que é isto ? Para que
 serve isto ? Quanto custa ? Que
 igreja é aquella ? Como se chama ?
 Como ? O que se ha-de fazer ?
 Qual é o caminho ? — o caminho mais
 curto ; por onde se vai ; por que
 banda devo ir ?
 Por onde é mais perto ?
 Que horas são ?
 Que quer dizer isto ?
 Quem está ahi ? — é, — sabe, — pode
 dizer, — lhe disse isto ?
 — bate, toca, falla, está ahi 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 ?
 Terá vm. a bondade de—
 Não seria melhor que—

ON A JOURNEY—WEATHER.

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.

Que horas são ?
 É uma hora.
 {São quatro horas menos um quarto.
 {Falta um quarto para as quatro.
 Onze e meia menos cinco minutos.
 Exactamente ás onze e meia.
 Mais de um quarto de hora.
 Ainda não derão seis horas.

It has struck four.	São quatro horas dadas.
It is exactly four o'clock.	São quatro horas em ponto.
It's going to strike two.	Vão dar duas horas.
Ten minutes past five.	Cinco horas e dez minutos.
Come at half past two.	Venha cá ás duas e meia.
Bring the horse at three o'clock.	Traga o cavallo ás tres horas.
You must not stay.	E' preciso não se demorar.
You kept me waiting.	Vm. fez-me esperar.
I waited an hour.	Esperei uma hora.
It is not late.	Não é muito tarde.
It is later than I thought.	É mais tarde do que eu pensava.
It is still very early.	É ainda muito cedo.
What sort of weather is it?	Que tempo faz?
It's fine weather, bad —,	Faz bóm tempo, máo —.
dark, dreadful,	Tempo escuro, horrivel,
rainy, damp, cold,	chuvôso, humido, frio,
changeable, variable,	inconstante, variavel,
charming, beautiful,	delicioso, soberbo, lindo,
settled, threatening.	concertado, embrullhado.
It's hot, sultry, cold.	Faz calma, calor, frio.
I don't feel cold. I have my cloak on.	Não tenho frio. Estou de capote.
It's a killing heat.	Está um calor insuportavel.
It rains. It's raining.	Chove. Está chovendo.
It's going to rain.	Vái chover. Está para chover.
Do you think it will rain?	{ Julga que vai chover?
The rain is over.	{ O senhor pensa que vem chuva?
If the rain continues—	Ja não chove.
We can't go in this rain.	Se a chuva continuar—
Let us take shelter.	Não podemos partir com esta
May we take shelter.	chuva.
To escape the shower.	Recolhemo-nos.
Put an umbrella over the saddle.	Dá licença que nos reeolhâmos?
Put the horse under cover.	Para escapar á chuva.
It will soon be over.	Ponha o guarda chuva por cima do
The rain is ceasing.	selim.
Another shower is coming.	Recolhe a besta.
Hang this great-coat to dry.	Vai passando.
I am wet through.	A chuva vai estiando.
Put all these things to dry.	Vem outro pé de chuva.
Don't put the boots too near.	Ponha ésta sobre-casaca a enxugar.
I must change every thing.	Estou molhado, encharcado.
Bring me a foot bath, — some hot wine	Ponha o fato a enxugar.
and water.	Não chegue as botas para o calor.
It's clearing up.	Vou mudar de fato.
I don't think it will rain.	Traga-me um baulho para os pés, —
It's very dirty.	uma sangria.
It's very dusty.	Vai estiando, clareando.
It's very slippery.	Creio que não ha de chover.
It's dark, night, moonlight.	Faz muita lama.
It is very cold.	Ha muita poeira.
There is snow on the hills.	Eseorrega muito.
	Esta escuro; he noite; esta luar.
	Faz muito frio.
	Ha neve na serra.

SALUTATIONS.

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

 I hope it will be nothing.
 Excuse me, if I insist.
 Excuse this trouble.
 Can you introduce me to Mr. N.?
 I am quite ashamed.
 I am ashamed to speak.
 You must forgive me if I am not intelligible.
 I am sorry to intrude.
 I am sorry I have offended you.
 I hope you will *excuse* me (forgive).
 I hope you will *excuse* me, *i. e.* do without me.
 I hope I don't intrude.
 Don't disturb yourself.
 I am sorry I can't speak Portuguese yet.
 I am studying the language.
 I know a few phrases.
 I understand it a little.
 I can read and translate.
 I am learning the grammar.
 Speaking is difficult.
 I write exercises daily.
 Portuguese is like French.

 You must copy the pronounciation of gentlemen, not that of servants.
 Read the works of Alexander Herculano and Castilho.
 Allow me to ask you.
 Can you speak to me for a few minutes?

COMPRIMENTOS, &c.

Bons dias, Senhor.
 Viva!
 Como está?
 Como vai de saude?
 Tem passado bem?
 Espero que esteja de saude.
 Soffrivel, e V. S.?
 Sempre o mesmo.
 Menos mal.
 Acho-me muito bom.
 Como do costume.
 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 are de noite.
 Não deve haver cumprimentos para comigo.
 Espero que não seja nada.
 Desculpe-me, se insisto.
 Desculpe este incommodo.
 Pode-me apresentár ao Snr. N.?
 Estou envergonhado.
 Tenho vergonha de fallar.
 Queira desculpar-me se me não faço entender.
 Sinto incommodal-o.
 Sinto tel-o offendido.
 Peço-lhe que me desculpe.
 Peço-lhe que me dispense.

 Espero não ser importuno.
 Não se incommode.
 Sinto não poder ainda fallar portuguez.

 Ando a estudar a lingua.
 Ja sei algumas palavras.
 Entendo-o um pouco.
 Posso ler e traduzir.
 Estou apprendendo a grammatica.
 Custa me muito fallar.
 Escrevo ensaios todos os dias.
 A lingua portugueza parece-se com a franceza.
 Deve imitar a pronuncia das pessoas educadas, e não a dos servos.
 Leia as obras de Alexandre Herculano e as de Castilho.
 Permitta-me que eu lhe peça.
 Pode V. S. ouvir-me por alguns momentos?

Have you a moment's leisure?
 Will you have the kindness?
 Can you honour me with five minutes' conversation?
 With much pleasure.
 You come just in time.
 I am much obliged to you.
 I thank you.
 I am deeply indebted to you.
 I wish it were more.
 Have the kindness to—
 Please tell me which is—

TIME.

When does the steamer go?
 To-morrow morning, forenoon, at noon, afternoon, night.
 Come back again in a little.
 On this occasion.
 When you please.
 Some days hence.
 This day week.
 This day fortnight.
 This time, again.
 From time to time.
 More than ever.
 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.
 This very 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.
 In short.

Tem um momento vago?
 Queira ter a bondade?
 Pode honrar-me com cinco minutos de conversa?
 Com muito gosto.
 Chegou em boa occasião.
 Fico-lhe muito obrigado.
 Agradeço-lhe.
 Mil vezes agradecido.
 Outra cousa que fosse.
 Tenha a bondade de—
 Queira dizer-me qual é—

TEMPO.

Quando vai o vapor?
 A'manhã pela manhã, antes do meio dia, ao meio dia, de tarde, de noite.
 Venha 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.
 Mais do que nunca.
 Já se foi o rapaz?
 Hoje. Agora. [Agora = *hác hora*.]
 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.
 Hoje mesmo.
 Agora mesmo.
 Aquella mesma tarde.
 Domingo de manhã, — de tarde.
 Para quando voltarmos.
 Á primeira vista.
 Até agora.
 O menos tempo possível.
 Há bastante tempo que.
 Em pouco tempo.
 Depois d'amanhã.
 Há poucos dias.
 Oito dias quando muito.
 Ao principio.
 Ao romper do dia.
 Por fim.

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.
 Then, and even yet.
 In a few days.
 Now more than ever.
 At three o'clock in the morning.
 Near three o'clock.
 From ten till eleven.
 From 1851 to 1854.
 In less than a quarter of an hour.

Nem um so instante.
 Ha apenas um momento que.
 Antes de sahir de casa.
 Em quanto V. S. esta 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.
 Então e ainda hoje.
 Em poucos dias.
 Agora mais que nunca.
 Às tres horas da madrugada.
 Perto de tres horas.
 Desde ás dez ate ás onze.
 Desde 1851 até 1854.
 Em menos de um quarto de hora.

PLACE.

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 place.
 In the first place.
 At a distance.
 A carriage is at the door.
 Within the room.
 I am going *up*, — *down*.
 Go *on*, — *back*.
 Above, below.
 Can you direct me?
 Immediately above, — below.
 He has gone *up* stairs, — *down* stairs.
 Which is the shortest way?
 Does not this way lead to —
 Go straight on.
 You can't go wrong.
 Where does he live?
 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.

LUGAR.

Onde é a casa do Snr. C.?
 Venha por aqui.
 Passe por alli.
 Vamos a pé ate 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 esta á porta.
 Entro da sala.
 Vou para *cima*, — para baixo.
 Vá para *diante*, — *traz*.
 Lá em baixo, lá em cima.
 Pode ensinar-me?
 Por cima logo, por baixo logo.
 Foi para cima, — baixo.
 Qual é o caminho mais curto?
 Esta estrada não vai ter a —
 Vá sempre direito.
 Não pode errar no caminho.
 Onde é que mora?
 E' mui longe d'aqui?
 E' 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
 escrivaninha, no jardim.
 Sobre a mesa.

In what street is it?
 Out of the window.
 Under the table.
 On the bed.

Em que rua é?
 Pela janella fora.
 Debaixo da mesa.
 Em cima da cama.

HORSES.

Horse, mare, pony, beast; white, black, brown, dun, roan, grey, piebald, chestnut, bay, light chestnut, dark chestnut.
 Head, neck, mane, eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, tongue, teeth, legs, forefeet, hind feet, fetlock, hoofs, loin, back, ribs, shoulder, flanks, tail, chest.
 Saddle, lady's —, gentleman's —.
 Girths, stirrups, stirrup-leathers, snaffle, reins, bit, curb-chain, crupper, martingale, head-stall, whip, spurs, rowels.
 Stable, stall, rack, manger, bedding, oats, barley, maize, bran, grass, hay, straw, hammer, nails, shoes.
 Saddler, farrier, pincers, doctor, horse-boy.
 Bruise (milho), clean, to drink, dismount, go, to gallop, get ready, take bold, hurt, 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 with a lady's, the other with a gentleman's.
 I cannot mount here.
 Bring a chair.
 Bring the mounting-stool.
 Bring the horse closer.
 Don't leave him alone!
 There, he's off!
 Tighten the girths well.
 Put the saddle further back.
 Put it further forward.
 Shorten the crupper.
 The crupper is too short.
 The curb-chain is too tight.
 Where is my whip?

CAVALLOS.

Cavallo, egua, cavallinho, besta; branco, preto, castanho, baio, ruão, ruço, malhado, alazão, amarello, castanho, vermelho.
 Cabeça, pescoço, clina, olhos, orelhas, ventas, boca, lingua, dentes, pernas, mãos, pés, tornozelo, cascos, lombo, costas, areas, pa, flancos, rabo, peitos.
 Selim, — de senhora, — de senhor.
 Cilhas, estribos, loros, brindão, redeas, freio, barbella, rabicho, peitoral, cabeçalhas, chicote, esporas, rosetas.
 Estrebaria, cantos, ripage, manjadoura, mato, aveia, cevada, milho, fareles, herva, feno, palha, martello, cravos, ferraduras.
 Selleiro, ferrador, torquez, alveitar, burriqueiro.
 Estorçoar, limpar, beber, appear-se, andar, gallop, apromptar, pegar, pizar, largar, governar, concertar, cravejar, pôr, esfregar, montar, sellar, ferrar, levar, apertar, passeiar, aguentar.
 Quero o cavallo ás quatro, se estiver bom tempo.
 Se não chover, traga as bestas ás tres horas.
 Traga um selim de senhora.
 Pegue-lhe pela cabeça.
 Está manco?
 E' 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 banquinho.
 Chegue a besta mais para ca.
 Não o deixe so.
 Olha! ja fugio.
 Aperte bem as cilhas.
 Ponha a sella mais atraz.
 Ponha-a mais adiante.
 Encurte o rabicho.
 O rabicho está curto.
 A barbella está apertada.
 Onde está o chicote?

Give me a switch.	Dê-me uma varinha.
I want spurs.	Precizo das esporas.
This saddle needs breeching.	Este selim precisa d'outra retranca.
Lengthen the stirrups two holes.	Largue os estribos mais dois furos.
Let go his head.	Dê-lhe o freio.
Let go the bridle.	Largue o freio—as redeas.
Lengthen the stirrups. Shorten the stirrups.	Ponha os estribos mais cumpridos, — mais curtos.
One hole, two, another.	Um furo, dois furos, mais um.
That will do. All right.	Basta. Está bom.
Come with me.	Venha comigo.
Keep closer to me.	Venha mais ao pé de mim.
Don't loiter behind.	Não se demore atrás.
When I alight, take the reins.	Quando eu me apear, pegue nas redeas.
Are the shoes all right?	Estão as ferraduras seguras?
One is loose.	Uma está bolindo, chocalhando.
It will come off on the road.	Pode cair no caminho.
Have you every thing?	Não lhe falta nada?
Have you pincers and nails?	Tem torquez e cravos?
He has lost a shoe.	Perdeu uma ferradura.
Is there a farrier near.	Ha ferrador perto?
Can you put in a nail?	Sabe deitar um cravo?
Yes, I'll do it directly.	Sim; vou cravejalo ja.
Don't go so fast.	Não va tão de pressa.
Lead the lady's horse.	Leve o cavallo da senhora.
Don't beat him.	Não dê na besta.
Don't do that.	Não faça isso.
I have told you twice.	Ja lhe disse duas vezes.
If you do it again, I shall complain to your master.	Se fizer outra vez, farei queixa ao seu amo.
Let us go home.	Vamos para casa.
He is hot, sweating.	Elle está quente, suado.
Don't let him drink.	Não lhe dê de beber.
Let the horse alone.	Deixe estar o cavallo.
Let go the tail.	Largue o rabo.
Loosen the girths, but don't take off the saddle.	Alargue as cilhas, mas não tire o selim.
Walk him up and down.	Passeie a besta.
Take him to the stable.	Leve-o para a estribaria.
I shall see him fed.	Vou vel-o comer.
Give him a feed of maize, — an extra feed, — double, — hay, — bran, — a mash.	Dê-lhe uma ração de milho, — aerescentada. — dobrada, — feno, — farelos, — uma palhada, — sopa.
Let the milho be bruised.	E' preciso estorçoar o milho.
Has he taken his corn?	Comeo bem a ração?
Has he had water?	Ja teve agua?
Rub him down with fern.	Esfregue a besta com feitaira.
Wash his hoofs.	Lave-lhe os caseos.
They are still dirty.	Ainda estão sujos.
Give him fresh straw.	Dê-lhe palha fresca.
He must be bled.	Deve ser sangrado.
He must have physie.	Deve tomar remedio.
Take the horse to the farrier's.	Leve a besta ao ferrador.
Have you taken him to drink?	Ja o levou a beber?
Go and see if they have given hay to the horse.	Va ver se derão feno ao cavallo.

- I will tell them to send up the horses.
 This girth is much worn.
 You must get another.
 The saddle must be stuffed.
 It hurts the horse.
 The crupper needs mending.
 Send for the doctor.
 Scour the stirrups.
Clean the saddle and bridle, — the harness.
 All the iron is rusty.
 You have not cleaned the horse, — the stable.
 The stable should be well aired.
 Use the currycomb and brush more.
 The skin must be smoother, more sleek and glossy.
 Go and get a hack.
 I want the horse clipped.
 What does he charge to clip it?
 His coat is rough.
 You must singe it.
 I want the same horse I had last time.

 Tell him I won't have the same horse.
 I must have a better.
 He is lazy, — hard in the mouth.
 — kicks, — shies, — rears, — stumbles, — limps.
 He goes down with one of his fore feet.
 His back is sore.
 He won't go.
 He does not walk well.
 He is a tricky horse.
 He has a sand-crack.
 He is unsound in the fetlock.
 He is short-winded.
 He is broken-winded.
 He is not master of my weight.
 He is blind of an eye.
 He is a jibber.
 He has a hard mouth.
 Take up (loosen) the curb.
 He has an easy mouth.
 Is he playful?
 The horse is quiet, has good paces, has no defect; very sure-footed; his hoofs are very good; of unequalled strength, has sparkling eyes, is not stubborn, has no vice, goes very quietly, ambles well, walks, trots, cauters, gallops.
- Vou mandar que tragão os cavallos.
 Esta cilha está gasta.
 É preciso comprar outra.
 É preciso estufar a sella.
 Ferre o cavallo.
 O rubicho preciso de concerto.
 Chame o medico.
 Arrie os estribos.
Limpe a sella e as redeas, — os arreios.

 Toda a ferragem tem ferrugem.
 V. m. não limpou o cavallo, — a cavalhariça.
 A cavalhariça deve ser bem ventillada.
 Faça mais uso do ferro e escova.
 O cabello deve estar mais macio, mais liso e lustroso.
 Va buscar uma besta d'aluguer.
 Quero que se tosquie a besta.
 Quanto pede para a tosquiar?
 Tem o cabello arripiado.
 É preciso chamuscal-o.
 Quero o mesmo cavallo que tive a última vez.
 Diga-lhe que não quero a mesma besta.
 Quero um melhor.
 É calaço, — rijo de boca.
 — dá couces, attira, — espanta-se, — empina-se, — tropeça, — cambeja.
 Esqueca-se d'uma mão.
 Está ferido.
 Não quer andar.
 Não tem bem passo.
 Tem manha.
 Tem um quarto aberto.
 Tem defeito nos machinhos.
 Tem falta de folego.
 Tem folego arreventado.
 Não pode comigo.
 Esta besta é cega d'um olho.
 Pega-se.
 É muito rija de boea.
 Aperte (alargue) a barbella.
 É muito doce de boca.
 É amigo de brincar?
 A besta é mansa, tem bom andar, está sem defeito; mui segura das mãos; os caseos são excellentes, quanto á força sem igual; tem olhos vivos, não tem manha, não tem malicia nenhuma, é muito quieto no andar, tem bom passo, anda bem a passo, trotta, vai a meio gallope, gallopa bem.

NIGHT QUARTERS.

Could you give us a bed?
 We have provisions with us.
 Is there shelter for the horses?
 Can we buy milho?
 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.
 We wish to be called 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?
 A bed room and parlour?
 What is the charge a 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 woman brought my linen? I go to-morrow at eleven.
 I shall take a bath.

KITCHEN AND COOK.

Kitchen-hearth, oven, pot, saucepan, tea-kettle, copper.
 Frying-pan, gridiron.
 Drainer, tin coffee-pot.
 Tin jug, fish-kettle.
 Kitchen-utensils, crockery.
 Pestle and mortar, scales, tub, axe, skewer, knife, cover, coffee-mill.
 Bake bread, hake meat, boil, broil, breakfast, cook, eat, dine, fry, mince,

Pode dar-nos uma cama?
 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.
 Agradeçémos o seu agasalho.
 Adeus, meu senhor.
 Mil agradecimentos.
 Aqui tem uma esmola para os pobres.

HOSPEDARIA.

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

COZINHEIRO E COZINHA.

Lar, forno, cassarola, panella, chaleira, caldeira.
 Frigideira, grelha.
 Rallo, cafeteira de folha.
 Cangirão de folha, peixeira.
 Trem de cosinha, louça.
 Almofariz e páo, balança, celha, machado, espéto, faca, tampa, moinho de caffè.
 Cozer páo, assár carne, cozer, assar na grelha, almoçar, cozinhar, cortar,

- poach, roast, stew, toast, soak, sop, skim.
- Baking, make bread.
- Soup, broth, hash.
- Pease-soup, fish —, bean —, vermicelli —, cressy —, — maigre, mock turtle —.
- Stewed mutton, — giblets, — turtle.
- Vermicelli, macaroni, soup paste, anchovy.
- Fish, sea-fish, river-fish, red mullet, grey mullet, John Dory, mackarel, tunny, sword-fish, herring, salmon, trout, eod, salt-fish.
(No English equivalents.)
- Shell-fish, lobster, crab, oysters, periwinkles, limpets.
- Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, oil, ginger, cinnamon, mace, cloves, garlic, isinglass.
- Beef, roast —, boiled —, stewed —, cold —, salt —, hung —, sirloin of —, round of —, beef-steaks, ribs of —
- Mutton, leg of —, neck of —, fore quarter, hind —
- Mutton-chops, kidneys, liver.
- Lamb. Kid.
- Veal, leg of —, loin of —
- Veal entlets, veal pie.
- Pork, fresh —, salt —
- Bacon, ham, lard, suet, fat, sausages, tongue.
- Stuffing, gravy, sauce, juice.
- Butter, fresh —, salt —, best —, melted —.
- Milk, cream, cheese.
- Eggs, boiled, poached, fried, fresh, the white, the yolk. Omelette.
- Bread, a loaf, white —, stale —, new —, hot —
- Brown bread.
- 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 —.
- Puddings. Rice pudding, lemon —, sago —, tapioca —.
- Tartlets or patties.
- jantar, fritar, picar, estufar, assar, estufar, torrar, ensopar, pôr de molho, esenmar.
- Amassadura, amassar.
- Sopa, caldo, ensopado.
- Sopa de ervilhas, — peixe, — feijão, — massa, — hervas, — caldo, — falsa de tartaruga.
- Ensopado de carneiro, — cabedella, — tartaruga.
- Letria, macarrão, estrellinha, anchova.
- Peixe, —do mar, — do rio, salmonete, tainha, peixe gallo, cavalla, atum, peixe agulha, arenques, salmão, truta, bacalhão, peixe salgado.
- Salmonete do alto, cherne, abrotca, pargo.
- Mariseo, lagosta, carangueijo, ostras, earamujo, cracas.
- Sal, pimenta, mostarda, vinagre, azeite, gengibre, canella, flor de noz moscada, cravo, alho, gomma de peixe:
- Carne, — assada, — cosida, — estufada (*quisada*), — fria, — salgada, — de fumo, alcatre do vasio, rolo de carne, bifés, aleatre.
- Carneiro, perna de —, peseço de —
Quarto dianteiro, — trazeiro.
- Costelletas de —, rins, figado.
- Cordeiro. Cabrito.
- Vitella, perna da —, lombo de —
- Costelletas de —, pastelão de —.
- Carne de porco, — fresca, — salgada.
- Toucinho, presunto, manteiga de porco, sebo, gordura, salchichas, lingua.
- Recheio, molho, molho, sumo.
- Manteiga, — fresca, — salgada, — fina, — derretida.
- Leite, nata, queijo.
- Óvos, cozidos, escalfados, fritos, frescos, a clara, a gemma. Omleta.
- Pão, um pão, — branco, — duro, — molle, — quente.
- Pão trigueiro, pão de rala.
- Códea, miolo, migas.
- Farinha, massa, fermento.
- Aves. Frangos, galinhas, patos, gansos, perus, pombas.
- Caça. Perdizes, cordonizes, narseja, galinhola.
- Pastelões. Massa, pastelão de pombos, — de peras, — de cerejas.
- Pudim. Pudim de arroz, — de limão, — de sago, — de tapioca.
- Pasteis, pastelinhos.

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.

Buns, sponge-cake, bread-cake.

Arrowroot cake, rice-cake.

American ice, ice, ice-cream.

Dessert. Preserved fruit or sweetmeats, marmalade, jelly.

Wine. Port, Champagne, red, fine, old new, strong.

Brandy, rum, punch.

Beer, porter.

Tea, coffee, chocolate.

Lemonade, gingerbeer, 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.

I like the vegetables well boiled.

I wish to dine at two o'clock.

I want a rice-pudding.

Let dinner be ready punctually at two o'clock.

This meat is tough, — under-done, — over-done.

The soup is too salt.

Don't put pepper in.

Bring me your account every night at nine, and the grocer's book every Saturday at the same hour.

You need not buy so much.

Why is beef dearer?

Did you weigh this?

I dine out to-morrow.

I shall have friends at dinner to-morrow, eight persons.

BALL, CONCERT.

An invitation.

Assembly, reunion.

Legumes. Salada.

Batatas, couves, nabos, cenoura branca, cenouras, cebolas, favas, beijinha, feijão, ervilhas, couve flôr, espinafres, alface, salsa.

Fruta. Laranjas, uvas, maçãs (peras) peras, marmelos, pecegos, pecegos calvos, damascos, ameixas, cerejas, amendoas, passa grada.

— verde, — maduro.

Passa miuda, figos passados, ameixas passadas, melões, ananazes, bananas, limões, anonas.

Bolaxas, biscoitos, bôlos de amendoa.

Bôlos de açúcar, pão de lo, pão.

Bôlos de arrowroot, — de arroz.

Gelo americano, neve, sorvete.

Sobremesa. Frutas em doce, ou doce, marmelada, gelêa.

Vinho. — do Porto, Champanha, tinto, fino, velho, novo, forte.

Aguardente, rom, ponehe.

Cerveja branca, — preta.

Chá, caffè, chocolate.

Limonada, "jingebeer," 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.

Gosto dos legumes bem cozidos.

Quero jantar ás duas horas.

Quero um pudim de arroz.

Quero o jantar ás duas em ponto.

Esta carne é rija de mais, — está crua de mais, — assada de mais.

A sopa tem sal de mais.

Não deite pimenta.

Traga a sua conta todas as noites, ás nove horas, e o livro do mercador, todos os sabbados, á mesma hora.

Não deve comprar tanto.

Porque está a carne mais cara?

Já pesou isto?

Janto fóra ámanhã.

Tenho ámanhã uns senhores a jantar : oito pessoas.

UM BAILE, UM CONCERTO.

Uma carta de convite.

Assemblea, reunião.

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

BED-ROOM.

Bed, bedstead, paillasse, mattress.
 Pillow, bolster, blankets, a sheet.
 Sheets, counterpane, cradle.
 Wardrobe, drawer, chest of drawers.
 Basin, ewer, wash-hand-stand, soap-
 dish.
 Dressing-table, towel-stand, glass.
 Comb, brush, nail-brush.
 Razors, tooth-brush, pin-cushion.
 Pin, needle and thread.
 Soap, tooth-powder.
 Bring me, give me.
 Brush my coat.
 Make my bed.
 Straighten the bolster.
 Put on the pillows.
 Bring more blankets.
 Close (open) the curtains.
 I want more light and air.
 Make some barley-water, — rice-water,
 — a cup of arrowroot.
 — a cup of rice-water with milk.
 I get up at six.
 Who knocks? Who's there?
 Who is it? Come in.
 The door's shut.
 No, it's open.
 I am dressing, — undressing, — invi-
 sible.
 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?

Soirée (publica ou particular).
 Uma dança.
 Uma valsa.
 O dono (dona) da casa.
 Par, par fronteiro, senhora.
 Cavalleiro, hospede, os convidados.
 Convidar.
 Comprimentar, fazer uma cortezia,
 dansar.
 Offerecer uma cadeira, refrescos.
 Quer V.S. fazer me a honra de dançar
 com migo a primeira valza?
 Com muito gosto.
 Estou engajada.

QUARTO DE DORMIR.

Cama, leito, enxergão, colchão.
 Almofada, travesseiro, cobertores, um
 lençol.
 Lençoes, colcha, berço.
 Vestuario, gavéta, commoda.
 Bacia, jarro, lavatorio.
 O toucador, o cabide, espelho.
 O pente, escova, escova de unhas.
 Navalhas, escova de dentes, pregador.
 Alfinete, agulha e linha.
 Sabão, os pós de dentes.
 Traga-me, dê-me.
 Escove a minha casaca.
 Faça a minha cama.
 Indireite o travesseiro.
 Ponha as almofadas em cima.
 Traga mais cobertores.
 Feche (abra) as cortinas.
 Quero mais luz e mais ar.
 Faça uma gotinha de agua de ceva-
 dinha, — agua de arroz, — uma chá-
 cara de arraruta.
 — de agua de arroz com leite.
 Levanto-me ás seis horas.
 Quem bate? Quem está lá?
 Quem é? Entre.
 A porta está fechada.
 Não, está aberta.
 Estou-me vestindo, — despindo, —
 invisível.
 Não pode entrar.
 Nunca entre no meu quarto sem bater.
 O senhor está no seu quarto, recolhido.
 Bom dia, senhor.
 Abra os postigos.
 Que tal está o tempo?
 Está bom tempo?

What o'clock is it?
 When's breakfast?
 I have slept too long.
 I shall be ready at eight.
 Hot water. Boots.
 I shall get up directly.
 Please air the linen, the shirt, the
 sheets, this flannel.
 Warm the bed.
 I am very sleepy.
 He is asleep. He is awake.
 He is up, — out of bed.
 He is still in bed.
 I am going to shave.
 The razors are blunt.
 This one is notched.
 Are my shoes clean?
 The blacking is not good.
 It is time to get up.
 I could not sleep, because the dog
 barked so.
 The bed is very hard.
 I want another blanket.
 These sheets are damp.
 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, — yester-
 day's Diario.
 Have you a map of Lisbon?
 Call a carriage, please.
 Must I make a bargain?
 No, they have a tariff.
 Good night.

SICK ROOM.

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

Medicine.

Pills, draught, powder, gargle, diet,
 rest.
 Blister, mustard-poultice, a plaster,
 linseed poultice, a rag, salve.

A dozen leeches.

Bath, foot-bath, warm, cold, tepid.

Bleed, cough, die, expectorate, feel
 the pulse, get up, go to bed, move,

Que horas são?
 Quando se almoça?
 Dormi de mais.
 Estarei prompto ás oito horas.
 Agua quente. Botas.
 Vou-me levantar já.
 Faça favor de aquecer a roupa, a
 camisa, os lençoes, ésta flanela.
 Aqueça a cama.
 Tenho muito somno.
 Elle dorme. Está acordado.
 Está levantado, — a pé.
 Está ainda na cama.
 Vou fazer a barba.
 As navalhas não cortão.
 E'sta tem bocas.
 Estão limpos os sapatos?
 A graxa não é boa.
 São horas de levantar-me.
 Eu non pode dormir, por estar o cão
 a ladrar.
 Acho a cama muito dura.
 Quero outro cobertor de lã.
 Estes lençoes estão humidados.
 Não apague a luz.
 Ponha os fosforos me 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 d'hoje.
 Tem V. S. um mappa de Lisboa?
 Mandé vir uma sege.
 É preciso ajustar?
 Não, elles tem uma tabella.
 Boa noite.

QUARTO DO DOENTE.

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

Remedio.

Pilulas, bebida, papel de pós, gargarejo,
 dieta, descanso.

Caustico, cataplasma de mostarda, um
 emplastro, papas de linhaça, um pe-
 daço de panno usado, unguento.

Uma duzia de sangue-sugas.

Banho, banho para os pés, quente, frio,
 morno.

Sangrar, tossir, morrer, expectorar,
 tomar o pulso, levantar-se, deitar-

put on a blister (or leeches), rest, rise, sleep, take medicine.

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

The patient must be kept quiet.

The draught to be taken at bed-time.

One pill to be taken twice a-day.

The medicine every three hours.

Out of danger.

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

A rag and some salve.

Put a bottle of hot water to the feet.

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

Open a window from the top.

Put an easy chair in my room.

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

WASHERWOMAN.

Here is the list.

Wash the linen carefully.

Take care not to tear it.

I want it on Saturday.

Untie the bundle.

See if it's all right.

No, there's a shirt missing.

It is not starched enough.

It is badly washed.

It is not well ironed, — starched.

SHOEMAKER.

Please take my measure for a pair of boots.

Make them easy.

I don't want to be lame.

They are too tight.

I have a corn here.

[Portugal.]

se, mover, por um caustico (ou bixas), descansar, levantar, dormir, tomar remedio.

Melhor, frio, moribundo, desmaiado, com febre, quente, incommodado, fraco, inquieto, nauseado, fraco, peor, em perigo, fora de perigo.

O doente deve estar quiéto.

A bebida para tomár á noite—á hora de recolher.

Para tomar uma pillula duas vezes ao dia.

O remedio é para tomar de tres em tres horas.

Fóra de perigo.

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

Um panno com um pouco d'unguento.

Ponha uma garrafa d'agua quente aos pés.

Tomarei um banho—noventa graus.

Deite mais agua fria, — mais agua quente—está bom. Dê-me o thermometer. 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 a agua fria sobre o rosto. Resfregue lhe as mãos.

LAVADEIRA.

Aqui está o rol.

Lave a roupa com cuidado.

Tenha cuidado de não rasgala.

Preciso d'ella sabbado.

Desúte a tronxa.

Veja se está certa.

Não—falta uma camisa.

Não tem goma bastante.

Está mal lavada.

Não está bem passada ao ferro, — gomada.

SAPATEIRO.

Faça favor de tomar-me a medida para um par de botas.

Faça-as largas.

Não quero ficar aleijado.

Estão muito apertadas.

Ténho um callo aqui.

It hurts me here.
 They pain me.
 My foot is easier.
 I want stout boots—double soles—of
 white leather.
 Send them home on Saturday, without
 fail.
 Get these mended.
 Make me another pair.

TAILOR.

I want a complete suit.
 Ready made.
 How will you have it made?
 What kind of buttons?
 I like the trousers wide, tight, long,
 short.
 I want these trousers mended.
 The sleeves are loose.
 The trousers don't fit.
 The coat fits well.
 Cloth, patterns, material, silk, easimir.
 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.
 I don't want it curled.
 Is it as you like?
 Cut only the points, — the hairs that
 stick out.
 Don't cut it much behind.
 Shall I put on oil?

Magôa-me aqui.
 Fazem me doer.
 Fica-me o pé mais a vontade.
 Quero botas fortes—com dobradas solas
 —de coiro branco.
 Mande-as para casa Sabbado, sem falta.
 Mande concertar estas.
 Faça-me outro par.

ALFAIATE.

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

LIVREIRO.

Livro, brochura, gravura, periodico,
 estampa, magazin.
 Papel, branco, de or, grosso, delgado,
 grande, pequeno.
 Ingles, Portuguese.
 Tinta, preta, azul, encarnada.
 Pennas, pennas d'aço.

RELOJEIRO.

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

CABELLEIREIRO.

Corte-me o cabelo, faz favor?
 A tesoura não corta bem.
 Não o quero frisado.
 Acha-o cortado ao seu gosto?
 Só esponte o cabelo—os cabellos mais
 compridos.
 Não o corte muito a traz.
 Quer que lhe dê óleo?

No, I thank you.
Trim the whiskers.
Don't cut off much.
How much?
What you please.
Is that enough?
Much obliged, Sir.

CALLING, PAYING VISITS.

Is Mr. V. at home?
Yes, Sir.
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 he can see
me?
Can I see him?
Is he alone?
Any visitors with him?
Is dinner over?
Have they done dinner?
*Please walk up, — come in, — take a
seat, — wait a little, — give me
your name.*
Is Mr. E. in? No, Sir.
Is Mrs. E. in? Both out.
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.
— has company.
Give him my compliments.
Certainly, Sir.
Is Mr. John at home?
I don't know, Sir.
I'll see, — inquire, — ask.
I'll let my master know.
I am sure he'll not be long.
He will come directly.
Say I called.
I'll call again soon.
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.

Não quero nada, obrigado.
Apare as suisses.
Não corte muito.
Quanto é?
O que quizer.
Basta isso?
Muito obrigado.

FAZER VISITAS.

O Snr. está em casa?
Está, sim, Senhor.
Creio que sim, — não.
Não, senhor, sahio.
Está no campo, no jardim, no escrip-
torio, na sala, lá em cima, no seu
quarto, no banho.
Na cama, de cama.
Na mesa, almoçando.
Incommodado, muito doente.
Entregue lhe este bilhete, e pergunte
lhe se lhe poderei fallar.
Poderei fallar com elle?
Está só?
Tem gente de fora?
Já se acabou o jantar?
Já jantarão?
*Faça favor de subir, — entrar, — assen-
tar-se, — esperar um instante, — de
me dizer seu nome.*
Está o Snr. E. em casa? Não, Snr.
A Senhora E. está? Sahirão ambos.
Como está a menina?
Tem poucas melhoras.
O Snr. hoje não recebe visitas.
— foi para o campo.
— está jantando — ao jantar.
— foi passear, foi dar um passeio.
— janta fora.
— tem gente de 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 já.
Diga-lhe que o procurei.
Voltarei outro dia.
Não tenho bilhete.
Voltarei ámanhã.
Toque a campainha. Bâte.
Pergunte se o Snr. está em casa.
Não está ninguém em casa.
Sahio, mas voltará logo.

I can't see any one after —
 "With thanks."
 "P. P. C."
 "With inquiries."
 Your mistress is calling.
 Did you call me, Ma'am?
 Did you ring, Sir?
 Do you want breakfast, Sir?
 By master's orders.
 According to the instructions I received.
 Some one has knocked three times.

 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.
 A gentleman wants to see you.
 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.

Não posso receber visitas depois—
 "A agradecer."
 "A despedir-se."
 "Para saber do Senhor."
 A Senhora está chamaudo.
 Chamou-me, minha senhora?
 O Senhor tocou?
 O Senhor quer almoçar?
 Por ordem de meu amo.
 Segundo as instruções que recebi.

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

RECEBER VISITAS.

Estão batendo á porta.
 Ouço bater á porta.
 Vá vêr quem é.
 Uma senhora quer fallar com o senhor.
 Diga-lhe que suba.
 Peça-lhe que entre.
 Um senhor quer-lhe fallar.
 Sinto não poder fallar com ninguem hoje.
 Estou doente, — incommodado.
 Diga ao Sr. que tenha a bondade de desculpar-me.
 Diga que estou doente, — tenho gente de fora, — estou-me vestindo, — estou-me despindo, — estou recolhido, — estou-me levantando, — von já.
 O Snr. S. desejava ver a V. S.
 Estou occupado, diga-lhe que não pode ser.
 Quem será a estas horas? Veja pela janella.
 E' 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, e deixou o seu bilhete.
 Faça entrar o Senhor pãra a casa de jantar, e diga-lhe que vou já.

 Não introduza pessoa alguma na sala quando eu tiver visita.

Pray be seated.	Queira assentar-se.
I am glad to see you.	Muito folgo de o ver.
Do, pray, sit down.	Tenha a bondade de assentar-se.
Give a chair to Mr. P.	Dé uma cadeira ao Snr. P.
Won't you sit down?	Não quer assentar-se?
I can't stay.	Não posso demorar-me.
I have a great deal to do.	Tenho muito que fazer.
I'll stay longer next time.	N'outra ocasião ficarei mais tempo.
Pray, take a chair.	Péço-lhe que se assente.
Sit down here.	Assente-se aqui.
I am much obliged to you for this visit.	Fico lhe muito agradecido por esta visita.
I only come to say good bye.	Venho despedir-me de V. S.
Sit beside me.	Tome assento ao meo lado.
Pray, sit down.	Queira tomar uma cadeira.
Allow me to offer you a glass of wine.	Permitta me que lhe offereça um cópo de vinho.
You must be tired.	V. S. deve estar cansado.
The road is steep.	O caminho é a pique.
I did not find my friend in.	Não achei o meu amigo em casa.
I wished to say something to you.	Queria-lhe dizer uma cousa.

BUYING AND BARGAINING.

Money, gold, silver, copper.
Change, price, payment.
Bargain, receipt, account.
What is the price of this?
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 umbrell, a parasol, handkerchiefs.
I shall take this cloth.
I think you ask too much.
I think it very dear.
Do you want anything else?
What am I to pay?
At your pleasure.
No; tell me the price.
I won't give so much.
I'll pay the usual price.
I send 10 dollars by the bearer.
Please send a receipt.
According to agreement.
For this price they should be very good.
How much Portuguese money for a sovereign?
In Madeira, 4\$ 800; in Lisbon, 4\$ 500, or 9 half-crowns.

COMPRAR E AJUSTAR.

Dinheiro, ouro, prata, cobre.
Troco, preço, pagamento.
Ajuste, recibo, conta.
Qual é o preço d'isto?
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 acceitar menos.
Há luvas de pellica preta?
Quero um chapeo de chuva de algodão, um chapeo de sol, lenços.
Fico com este pauno.
Acho que pede muito.
Acho-o bem caro.
Quer mais alguma cousa?
Que hei-de pagar?
O que for da sua vontade.
Nada; diga-me o preço.
Não dou tanto.
Pagarei o preço corrente.
Mando pelo portador 10 mil reis.
Faça-me o favor d'um recibo.
Conforme o ajuste.
Por este preço devem ser muito bons.
Quanto val um soberano em diuheiro Portuguez?
Na Madeira, 4\$ 800; em Lisboa, 4\$ 500, ou nove meias corôas.

What do they cost?
 No abatement.
 Wholesale and retail.
 A shop-card.
 Moderate price. The lowest price.
 Ready money.
 Is the account right?
 How much a-week?
 Tell me what I owe you.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

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.
 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.
 Bring my dress boots.
 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.

Dress, coloured —, white —, black —,
 woollen —, muslin —, book-muslin
 —, printed cotton, body and skirt,
 slip, petticoat, flannel p., stays, shift,
 under-waistcoat, night-dress, dress-
 ing-gown, night-cap, cap, ribands,

Qual é o preço delles.
 Preço fixo.
 Por grosso e miudo.
 Um bilhete de loja.
 Preço commodo. O ultimo preço.
 Prompto pagamento.
 Está certa a conta?
 Quanto é por semana?
 Diga-me o que lhe devo.

ROUPA DE SENHOR.

Vestido, fato, casaca, colete, calças,
 camisola de lan, ceroulas, meias,
 ligas, roupa, camisa, lenço, suspen-
 sorios.
 Gravata branca. — preta.
 Sapatos, botas, chinelas, roupão.
 Sapatos finos, botas finas.
 Luvras pretas, brancas, cinzentas,
 grossas, finas, — de linho, — de
 algodão, — de pellica, — de seda.
 Casacão, sobre-casaca, capote, enee-
 rado.
 Bengala, relógio, anel, sinete, chave.
 Abotoar, escovar, pentear, vestir, enxu-
 gar, levantar-se, deitar-se, vestir
 uma casaca; calçar botas, luvras;
 fazer a barba, tomar um banho,
 desabotoar, despir, lavar.
 Vou vestir o fato preto.
 Traga as botas de lustro.
 Janto fora hoje.
 Tenha tudo prompto ás cinco horas.
 Mande isto ao alfaiate.
 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.

VESTIDO DE SENHORA.

Vestido, — de cor, — branco, — preto,
 — de lã, — de cassa, — de cassa
 transparente, chita, corpo e saia, saia,
 saia de baetilha, colete, camisa, came-
 sinha de baetilha, eamisa da noute,
 roupão, touca de dormir, touca, fitas,

worked collar, jacket, chemisette ; bonnet, veil, flowers, wreath.	cabeção bordado, jaqueta, camisinha, chapeo, veo, raminho, grinalda.
Body, sleeves, wristband.	Corpo, mangas, punho.
Back, front, flounce, breadth.	Costas, dianteira, folho, panno.
Lining, trimmings, gimp.	Forro, guarniçoes, requife.
Gauze, bobbin-net, blonde-net.	Gaze, filo, filo de seda.
Lace, cambrie, cambrie-muslin.	Renda, cambraia, morim.
French lawn, crape, black crape.	Cambraia de linho, escomilha, fumo.
Shawl, mantle, mantilla.	Chaile, capote, mantilha.
Jewels, brooch, bracelet, fan.	Joias, alfinete do peito, pulseira, leque.
Rings, ear-rings.	Anéis, brincos.
Pin, needle, pin-cushion.	Alfinete, agulha, almofadinha para alfi- netes.
Thread, tape, bobbin, scissors.	Linhas, fita, cordão, tesoura.
Bodkin, thimble.	Agulheta, dedal.
Stockings, garters, boots, shoes, slippers.	Meias, ligas, botas, sapatos, chinellas.
Bring me the clothes,— the cotton- stockings, hot water, cold water.	Traga-me o fato,— as meias de algo- dão, agua quente, agua fria.
Help me to dress.	Ajude-me a vestir.
Lace the stays—tighter—not so tight.	Ataque o colete, mais apertado, não tão apertado.
Dress me.	Vista-me.
That will do.	Basta.
Button my dress.	Abotoe-me o vestido.
I shall put on this dress.	Vou vestir este vestido.
Will you wear boots, little boots, or shoes?	Quer calçar botas, botins, ou sapatos?
Thread the needle.	Enfie a agulha.
Tie this. Untie that.	Amarre isto. Desate isso.
Did you clean my boots?	Limpou as botas?
Can you cut out a dress?	Sabe talhar um vestido?
I have no pattern.	Não tenho molde.
Like this.	Tal qual a este.
Rather longer in the waist.	Mais compridinho na cinta.
Shorter in the skirt.	Mais curto na saia
It's much too tight.	Está apertado de mais.
I don't want it so tight.	Não o quero tão justo.
I want open sleeves.	Quero mangas abertas.
Make a pocket-hole.	Faça uma abertura para a algibeira.
The skirt must be wide.	A saia deve ser larga.

TOWN, STREETS, &c.

Town, village, quarter, parish.
Street, lane, alley, square.
Pavement, walk, bridge, place.
Park, fountain, market.
Quay, beach, river-side.
Cathedral, church, chapel, palace.
The college, school, the club.
Commercial rooms, custom-house.
Hospital, police-office, poor-house.
Convent, fortress, prison.
Dungeon, cemetery.
Post-office, letter-box, district post-office.
Auction-room, counting-house, depôt.

CIDADE, RUAS, &c.

Cidade, aldeia, bairro, freguezia.
Rua, becco, travessa, praça.
Calçada, passeio, ponte, largo.
Campo, chafariz, mercado.
Caes, calhão, ribeira.
Sé, igreja, capella, palacio.
O collegio, eschola, o club.
Associação commercial, alfandega.
Santa casa, estação de policia, asylo.
Convento, fortaleza, cadeia.
Calabouço, cemiterio.
Correio, caixa, estação postal.
Leilão, escriptorio, deposito.

Store, shop, dry-goods warehouse.
 Apothecary's, butcher's.
 Baker's, grocer's, victualler's or hux-
 ter's.
 Cabinetmaker's, hairdresser's.
 Ironmonger's.
 Boarding-house, inn, wine-shop, tavern.
 Baths, hot, cold, and shower.
 " Licensed to sell."
 Ice and confectionery.
 Bottled wines, beer.
 Streets, well paved, straight, clean.
 Highway, road, wall.
 Watercourse, reservoir, well.
 Where is the post-office?
 At the corner of the Place.
 Is it far from this?
 Be kind enough to tell me the way.
 Take the first street to the right; and,
 when you get to the end, you will
 find a lane, which goes straight to
 the square.
 On the other side of the river.
 On the left bank.
 The church is not open.
 Where is the verger?
 Can I see the church?
 When is service?—high mass?
 I wish to see everything.
 Where is the Carreira?
 What street is this?
 Must I prepay letters for England by
 land?
 Where does this road lead to?
 Follow this street.
 The first lane on the left.
 At the end of this street.
 Letters must be posted before two
 o'clock.
 Is there a daily mail?
 Inland letters, ship-letters.
 When does the mail for Lisbon close?
 Is this letter in time?
 When will it be delivered?
 Where is the general post-office?
 Which is the nearest letter-box?
 Where do they sell stamps?
 I want a dozen stamps.
 Must I prepay this?
 I want to prepay this.
 Where is the Park?
 Are strangers admitted?

Armazem, loja, loja de fazendas.
 Botica, açogue.
 Fabrica de pão, fancaria, mercearia.
 Marcineiro, cabelleiro.
 Loja de ferragens.
 Casa de pasto, hospedaria, venda, bote-
 quim, ou loja de bebidas.
 Banhos de agua quente, fria, e de chu-
 veiro,
 " Ramo de estanco."
 Sorvete e confeitaria.
 Vinhos engarrafados, cerveja.
 Ruas, bem calçadas, alinhadas, acciadas.
 Estrada real, caminho, muro.
 Levada, tanque, poço.
 Onde é o correio?
 Á esquina do Largo.
 E' longe d'aqui?
 Faça favor de me ensinar o caminho.
 Tome a primeira rua á direita, e quan-
 do chegar ao fim, achará uma viella
 que vai direito á praça.
 Da outra banda do rio.
 Na margem esquerda.
 A igreja não está aberta.
 Onde está o sacristão?
 Pode-se ver a igreja?
 A que horas é a missa?—missa cantada?
 Quero ver tudo.
 Onde é a Carreira?
 Que rua é esta?
 Sera preciso franqueiar cartas para In-
 glaterra que vão por terra?
 Onde vai ter ésta estrada?
 Siga ésta rua.
 A primeira travessa á esquerda.
 No fim desta rua.
 Cartas devem ser lançadas na caixa
 antes das duas.
 Há correio diario?
 Cartas da posta internal, cartas mari-
 timas.
 Quando se fecha a mala para Lisboa?
 A carta chegara a tempo?
 Quando será entregue?
 Onde é o correio?
 Qual é a caixa que fica mais proxima?
 Onde vendem estampilhas?
 Quero uma duzia.
 Devo franquear isto?
 Desejo franquear isto.
 Onde é a couçada?
 Podem entrar estrangeiros?

Is an order required?
When is the custom-house open?

Sera preciso bilhette de entrada?
Quando estará a alfandega aberta?

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

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

Furniture, table, chair, easy-chair, arm-chair, wicker-chair, chair-covers, sofa, cushions.

Scour the floor.

Wash the door-steps.

Dust the furniture.

Sweep the rooms daily.

Clean the windows.

Put all in order.

Put that into the bag.

Don't forget to go.

Don't stay long.

Go and see who it is.

You don't do that right.

Do it this way.

Let it alone.

Don't do it again.

Don't talk so much.

No smoking allowed.

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

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

Less talk below.

Keep the kitchen-door shut.

Don't let the doors bang.

Servants. A man-servant, female servant, house-servant, cook, nurse, gardener, groom, porter.

Wages, service, a place.

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

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

Bailiff, gardener.

Mattock, hoe, spade.

Rake, sickle, pruning-hook.

Shears, watering-pot.

COUSAS DE CASA.

Casa, quinta, portada, porta do pateo, pateo, sala, sala grande, casa de jantar, quarto, quartos de dormir, livraria, escada, degraus, primeira andar, dispensa, armario, copa, cozinha, quarto de banho, torre, escriptorio, armazem; porta, fechadura, chave, janella, vidraças, vidros, dobradiças.

Mobilia, mesa; cadeira de encosto, cadeira de braços, cadeira de vime, capas, canape, sofa, almofadas.

Lave a casa.

Lave os degraus.

Alimpe os moveis.

Varra os quartos todos os dias.

Alimpe as vidraças.

Ponhe tudo em ordem.

Metta isto no sacco.

Não se esqueça de ir.

Não se demore muito.

Va ver quem é.

Não faz isto direito.

Faça o desta maneira.

Deixe estar.

Não o faça outra vez.

Não falle tanto.

É prohibido o fumar.

Não gosto do cheiro de tabacco em casa.

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

Menos conversa lá em baixo.

Tenha a porta da cozinha fechada.

Não deixe as portas bater.

Familia. Um eriado, uma criada, moço de casa, cozinheiro, ama, jardineiro, burriqueiro, porteiro.

Salario, serviço, um lugar.

Ferramentas, martello, pregos, cravos, serra, cepo, machado, eunha, veruma, lima, torquez, escopro, sovela, furador.

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

Feitor, jardineiro.

Enxada, sachô larga, pa.

Ansinho, foice, podão.

Tesoura, borrifador.

Tree, plant, flower, grass.
 Root, branch, leaf, bud.
 Bouquet or nosegay.
 Cut, dig, grow, gather.
 Manure, irrigate, plant.
 Sow, transplant, prune.
You must clip the box, — water the flowers every evening, — dig this plot, — make a trench, — sweep the walks, — pull up the weeds, — remove the rubbish, — dress this bed.

SERVANTS.

What wages do you expect?
 Have you a character from your last master?
 How old are you?
 Have you lived with English families?
 Do you understand English?
 Can you wait at table, — cook, — manage a horse?
 Can you wash, — get up linen, — dress hair?
 I can wait at table.

Arvore, planta, flor, herba.
 Raiz, ramo, folha, botão.
 Ramo de flores.
 Cortar, cavar, crescer, apanhar.
 Estruinar, regar, plantar.
 Semear, dispor, podar.
E' preciso tosquear o bucho, — regar as flores todas as tardes, — abrir este canteiro, — abrir um rego, — varrer os passeios, — tirar as hervas, — tirar o sisco, — arranjar este canteiro.

CRIADOS.

Quanto pede de ordenado?
 Tem informações do seu ultimo patrão?
 Que idade tem?
 Tem servido easas inglezas?
 Entende inglez?
 Sabe servir á mesa, — cozinhar, — tratar de um cavallo?
 Sabe lavar roupa, — engommar, — pentear?
 Sei servir á mesa.

HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN PORTUGAL.

SECTION I.—LISBON.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

PASSPORTS, AGENTS, ETC.

THE traveller, on arriving at Lisbon, is required to deliver up his passport at the Alfandega (custom-house), and must, within three days, apply for it at the Governo Civil, in the Travessa da Parreirinha, near the theatre São Carlos. He will next have to take it to the office of the British Consul (11, Caes do Sodre); and having procured a recommendation from him, will return to the Governo Civil, and then obtain a *bilhete de residencia*; which for 3 months—the shortest period for which one is granted—will cost 905 reis. If he does not intend to stay more than 30 days, a mere visé to the passport will answer every purpose, and will be cheaper. Although it is expressly stated on the bilhete that it is available for Lisbon only, no difficulty will be raised should its holder visit any place in the neighbourhood, as passports, for the interior, are no longer required.

The English Consul is Mr. Smith, Caes do Sodre. The Vice-Consul, Mr. Meagher, Rua Nova de S. Caetano. The Physicians most recommended are Drs. Bairo, Barradas, and Barral. The Rev. T. K. Brown is the British Chaplain.

Horses may be hired of Senhor Almeida in the Rua do Arco da Bandeira; also from Francisco Freitas, Travessa da Figueira, where litters may likewise be procured. It is impossible to fix any average price in these Lisbon establishments; and the traveller who meditates a tour in the country will do much better to hire his beasts in some provincial town, as for example Santarem or the Caldas; where they are equally good and very much cheaper.

The Agent for the Peninsular Company is Mr. Arthur Vanzeller, in the Rua da Emenda.

L I S B O N.

— Nobre Lisboa, que no mundo
Facilmente das outras he princesa.

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

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1. HOTELS (*Hospedareas*).

Durand's Hotel, where English and French are spoken, in the Rua das Flores, No. 71, and opposite to the Palace of the Conde de Farrobo, in the Largo de Quintella.

For comfort, cleanliness, and respectability, this hotel is not excelled by any in Lisboa; having rooms of all sizes for families of every rank,—table-d'hôte and bed-room 1600 R. (about 7s. 2d.) per day, exclusive of wine, ale, &c. This hotel merits the highest commendation.

The *Bragança*, where English is spoken, is in the Rua do Ferregial de Cima; centrally situated, and commanding a fine view of the river. Prices: table-d'hôte and bed-room, 1760 R. (about 7s. 6d.) a-day. If the meals are taken in a private room, they are charged—for breakfast, 480 R.; dinner, 960 R.; tea, 240 R.

The *Hotel Central*, which is of an immense size, in the Caes do Sodre.

Mrs. Street's Hotel, in the Rua d'Alecrim.

At *Mrs. Laurence's Boarding House* (Rua Sacramento da Lapa), Buenos Ayres, rooms can be had, for such as prefer good air and retirement.

Hotel d'Italia, Rua São Francisco, No. 54, at the corner of the Chiado.

Hotel du Globe, Rua Nova do Carmo, No. 7.

There are a great number of others, inferior in price and accommodation. Arrangements may be made in any of these for a bed and breakfast only; and there are some hotels, but of an inferior class, where lodging can be obtained without board.

2. RESTAURANTS (*Casas de Pasto*).

These are neither good nor numerous. The best is *Matta's*, at the corner of the Rua Alecrim, the windows of which look on to the river, and to the Caes do Sodre: a decent dinner is to be had here à la carte for 480 R. At the restaurant *Sardo*, in the Largo do Corpo Santo, they charge the same price for a very inferior dinner. *Isidro's*, in the Rua do Ferregial de Baixo, No. 16, may be recommended; dinner à la carte, 360 R.: there is also an entrance close to the *Bragança Hotel*.

3. CAFÉS.

These, like the restaurants, are not first-rate. The largest and best appointed is the *Loja de Neve*, in the Largo de Camoens, near the theatre of *Dona Maria*. The *Caffé Hespanhol*, and *Freitas's*, in the Rocio, and *Marrare's*, in



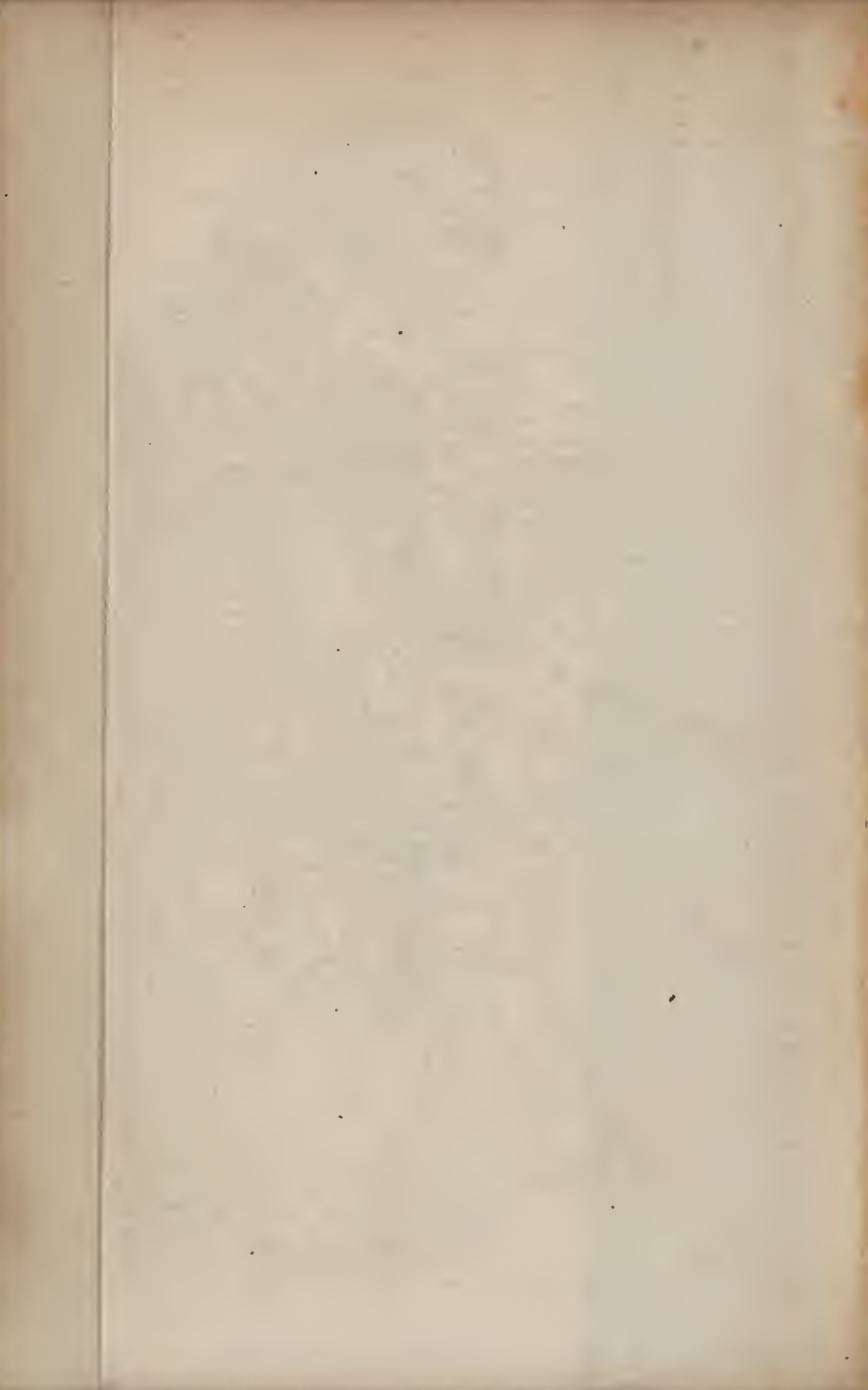
REFERENCE TO NUMBERS IN MAP OF LISBON.

1. Cathedral, Sê, Basilica de S. Maria.
2. São Vicente de Fora.
3. S. Antonio da Sê.
4. Nossa Senhora da Graça.
5. „ „ da Penha da França.
6. Basilica do Coração de Jesus.
7. S. Roque.
8. N. S. dos Martyres.
9. Carmo.
10. N. S. das Mercês.
11. English College.
12. São Bento, Brigittine Convent; also, Legislative Chambers, Cortes.
13. Necessidades Palace.
14. Bemposta.
15. Fruit Market, Praça da Figueira.
16. Ribeira Nova, Fish Market.
17. Prazeres, Cometary.

18. Hospital S. José.
19. Lunatic Asylum.
20. Limoeiro, Prison.
21. Museu Real.
22. S. Francisco, Academy of Fine Arts; also, Public Library.
23. Passeio da Estrella, Gardens.
24. Baths.

HOTELS.

25. Durand's Hotel.
26. The Bragança.
27. Hotel Central.
28. Mrs. Street's Hotel.
29. Hotel d'Italia.
30. Hotel du Globe.
31. Castle of St. George.



the Rua das Portas de Sta. Catherina, are much frequented. In these there are separate rooms for ladies. By the river there is a set of caffés, chiefly resorted to by merchants and people of business, such as the Grego, and Bernardo's, on the Caes do Sodre; Marcos Filippe's, in the Largo do Pelourinho; and many others. Nothing except tea

or coffee, with eggs, can be procured in any of these places.

4. CONVEYANCES.

The Camara in 1852 ordered that the price of the "Trens" in the Black Horse Square and other praças should be as follows:—

WITHIN THE LIMITS.

Service.	Tren, for One Person.	Tren, for Two Persons.
For each hour	360 Reis.	408 Reis.
half hour	240 „	320 „
quarter of an hour	120 „	160 „

WITHOUT THE LIMITS.

For each hour	720 Reis.	960 Reis.
half hour	640 „	640 „
quarter of an hour	240 „	320 „

But there is a company called "Companhia de Carruagens Lisbonenses," whose central station is in the

Largo de S. Roque, whose prices are as follows:—

	Tren, Four Persons.	Tren, Two Persons.	Char-à-bancs, Nine Persons.
All day	3,600 R.	3,000 R.	6,000 R.
Till 12 o'clock	1,800 „	1,500 „	3,000 „
From 12 o'clock till night	2,600 „	2,200 „	4,000 „
Each hour after	400 „	300 „	800 „
For two hours	1,100 „	900 „	

ESPECIAL SERVICE.

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

This Company has also stations near the Telegraph in the Travessa de Santa Justa, No. 85, and in the Rua direita de Alcantara, Nos. 50-53, called the "Estação Filial."

The hire of *Sejes* (two-horse cabs, very quaint and jolting), as fixed Jan.

1, 1853, is as follows. The limits are—Ponte d'Algés; Largo d'Ajuda; Largo do Calhariz; Igreja Paroquial em Bemfica; Largo da Luz; Largo do Lumiar; Largo de Charneca; Alto da Portella; Largo dos Olivares:—

WITHIN THE LIMITS.

Service.	Carriages for Four Persons.	Carriages for Two Persons.
	Price.	Price.
All day, from sunrise till midnight	3,000 Reis.	2,400 Reis.
Morning, from daybreak till midday	1,500 "	1,200 "
Evening, from midday till midnight	2,200 "	1,800 "
Each hour of service before or after the hours above-mentioned—		
In the day	400 "	300 "
In the night	600 "	500 "
By the hour, from sunrise till midnight—		
1st hour	600 "	500 "
2nd hour (continuously)	500 "	400 "
3rd and following hours	400 "	300 "
If continued after midnight, for each hour	600 "	500 "
If begun between midnight and daybreak—		
1st hour	1,000 "	800 "
2nd and following hours	600 "	500 "

WITHOUT THE LIMITS.

In addition to the above prices, for each league } beyond the limits	400 Reis.	300 Reis.
For each half league	300 "	200 "
But the first distance, however small, is counted as a league.		

The hours are to be counted from the time that the *Sege* leaves the stand till it returns there; and the rate of leaving and returning is to be reckoned at a league an hour.

5. BATHS (*Banhos*).

There are natural warm baths at the *Alcaçarias*, in the Largo do Trigo, which are said to be beneficial in rheumatic affections. At No 32, Rua do Principe, ao Rocio, are baths of various kinds. Numerous vessels, moored close to the banks of the river, are fitted up as plunging-baths; but

bathing does not seem a favourite occupation among the Lisbonese.

6. STEAM VESSELS (*Vapores*).

From the Praça do Commercio (Black-horse Square), for Aldea Gallega, at 6 A.M. and 5 P.M.; fares 240 and 120 R. Several times daily, for Caecilhas; fares 50 and 30 R. Twice a day, for Barreiro and Seixal; fares 100 and 50 R. For Valle de Zebro; fares 240 and 120 R. For Alhandra and Villa Franca; fares 320 and 160 R. For Villa Nova; fares 480 and 240 R. For Azambuja; fares 600 and 300 R. Of the boats to Sautarem and

to Porto we shall speak under these places; of late years, however, these are very much changed, and nothing certain can for any length of time be relied upon concerning them.

7. POST OFFICE (*Correio*).

The post leaves Lisbon for the North and East every evening in the week, and arrives every morning in Lisbon at about 9 o'clock. The villages near Lisbon and Cintra have, during the summer, a daily post. Letters to be forwarded the same day must be posted before 3 p.m.; but will be received at the *Administração Geral* up to 5 p.m. By a regulation which came into force July 1, 1853, letters may be prepaid by stamp to any part of the kingdom, or to Madeira, or to the Açores. One stamp, which costs 25 R., will frank a letter under 3-8ths of an ounce; two stamps, one under 5-8ths; three stamps, one under 7-8ths, and so on; an additional stamp being required for every additional quarter of an ounce. No letter weighing more than eight ounces will be forwarded. There are also stamps for 5 R., which will frank any journal, native or foreign, if of one sheet only. Printed papers, engravings, patterns, &c., go at lower rates. Unstamped and insufficiently stamped letters are treated much as in England.

Letters for England are now generally sent *riâ* France.

8. SITUATION AND HISTORY OF LISBON.

Lisbon, which, for beauty of situation, disputes the second place among European cities with Naples, acknowledging Constantinople alone as its

superior, is situated on the north and west bank of the Tagus, where the river spreads itself into a lake, and about 9 miles from its mouth; in $38^{\circ} 42'$ N. lat., and $9^{\circ} 5'$ W. long. It is distant, in a straight line, from Porto, 51 leagues; from Madrid, 123; from Paris, 375; and from London, 390.

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

The historians of Lisbon, following the general habit of Peninsular writers, have some of them attributed its foundation to a great-grandson of Abraham, A.C. 3259 (they are always marvellously exact in settling the precise year of such remote antiquity). Others have been content with 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 century, 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 Herculano, 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 feet, fell in. On the next day the Christian troops marched to the assault, but were for some time kept at bay; till at length a wooden tower, constructed by a 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; from 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 Alcaeer-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 mangy hills of Madrid, for his noble sea-capital, the Peninsula would probably have always remained under one head. With the revolution of 1640, the city recovered its former dignity; and succeeding monarchs, especially Dom João V., adorned it with a series of magnificent public buildings. In 1717 Western Lisbon was raised to the rank of a patriarchate; Eastern Lisbon still retaining its former dignity of an archbishopric. This arrangement did not last long: the two jurisdictions were united in 1740 and the archbishopric was suppressed. Most of the books published in the city between the years 1716 and 1740 bear the imprint *Lisboa occidental*; which implies, however, nothing more than the more ordinary name, Lisbon.

Thus this capital had attained the height of its splendour, when, in less than a quarter of an hour, it was almost utterly overwhelmed by the most fearful catastrophe that history records. There had been shocks of earthquakes in 1009, 1117, 1146. In 1356 they were more severe; in 1531 they returned at intervals for three days. In 1579 three streets were thrown down. 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

Reaumur's thermometer at 14 above freezing, the weather being fine and serene, at 9:45 A.M. the earth trembled, but so slightly that it was attributed by most to a passing waggon. This agitation lasted 2 min. After the lapse of another 2 min., the earth shook with so much violence that the houses began to split and to crack. This second shock lasted about 10 min., and the dust was so great as to obscure the sun. There was then an interval of 3 min., and the dust subsided, so that people could recognise one another. Then the third and most tremendous shock succeeded. The greater part of the city was in a moment laid in ruins. The sun was perfectly obscured, and it seemed as if the earth was about to be reduced to chaos. The screams of the living, the groans of the dying, and the profound darkness, increased the horror. In 20 min. all had become calm. Every one endeavoured to escape into the country; but our misfortunes had not yet reached their height. As soon as we began to breathe more freely, fires broke out in various parts of the city. The wind blew strongly; no one attempted to stop the progress of the flames; each endeavoured to save his own life. Some attempt might perhaps have been made to subdue the conflagration, if the sea had not at the same time threatened to overwhelm Lisbon. On Friday, Nov. 7th, at 5 A.M., there was such a severe shock, that it seemed as if our misfortunes were about to begin again; no damage, however, was done; for the movement was regular, like the heaving of a ship, whereas that which occasioned the mischief consisted of shocks moving in opposite directions. I have observed that the most violent shocks always occurred early in the morning. It is said that the sea rose 9 feet higher than the greatest recorded inundation in Portugal. I saw, with the greatest alarm, on the morning of Sunday, the 2nd of Nov., that the Tagus, which in some places is more than 2 leagues broad, was nearly dry on the side next the city. I write this in the fields; I cannot find a single

house in which to shelter myself.—Lisbon has disappeared." The concluding sentence is, of course, an exaggeration, but perfectly excusable in the circumstances under which it was written.

One of the most remarkable phenomena which occurred is scarcely alluded to in the above account. A great number of persons had fled for refuge from the falling ruins to the quay on the banks of the river, where is now the Praça do Commercio. Suddenly, the quay sank with all the people on it, and not one of the bodies ever rose to the surface; at the same time all 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 the celebrated minister Pombal, whatever may have been his faults in other respects, here (*i.e.* in this city) at least 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 hung, and 350 persons thus perished.

England and Spain both sent money and provisions for the relief of the sufferers. It was for some time debated whether the seat of government should not be transferred to Rio Janeiro; and it was only by Pombal's influence that the design was averted.

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

The close of the latter year was rendered memorable from the resolution taken by the Regent, afterwards Dom João VI., to transfer the seat of government to the Brazils, as the only means of escaping the French invading army under Junot. Belem, which 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 well-meaning son. Before embarking, Dom João appointed a council of regency, who were instructed to preserve the peace of the kingdom, and to provide for the accommodation of the French. Junot entered Lisbon without opposition. Southey thus describes the condition of the French army on its arrival:—"They came in, not like an army in collective force, with artillery and stores, ready for attack or defence, but like stragglers seeking a place of security after some total rout: not a regiment, not a battalion, not even a company marched entire; many of them were beardless boys, and they came in so pitiable a condition as literally to excite compassion and charity; foot-sore, bemired and wet, ragged, an-hungered, and diseased."

On Sept. 15, 1808, Lisbon was delivered from the French, who, in consequence of the disgraceful convention of Cintra, embarked to the number of 24,035 men, followed by the execration 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 VI., March, 1826; the constitutional charter, which established a new national representation; the return of Dom Miguel in 1828, and his election by the Cortes; his disturbed reign; the civil war between himself 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, and the death of Dom Pedro; the death of her late Majesty in childbirth in 1853, and the accession of D. Pedro V.; the death of D. Pedro V. on the 11th of Nov. 1861, who was more lamented than any sovereign who ever filled the throne; and most justly lamented, by reason of his many virtues, since his grand object seems ever to have been the prosperity and welfare of his country. At his funeral no less than 100,000 persons filled the streets leading from the palace to his last resting-place at St. Vincente de Fora, the tomb of his fathers, and "the boom of the cannon and the dismal tolling of the passing bell were but the echo of the mournful sighs of the nation for their loss." His remaining in Lisbon when thousands fled from it, and his visiting the sick and dying at the hospitals during the time of the cholera and yellow fever, endeared him greatly to men of all ranks. From the high cultivation of his mind, from his great intelligence, therefore, and from his

known interest in everything which could promote his country's welfare, and encourage in her, arts, sciences, and patriotism, his people looked up to him, even young as he was, as to a father; and when he died each one mourned over him as for an only son. Truly had they sympathised with him when he lost her who was the delight of his eyes, the grace and ornament of his own palace and of her adopted nation—his well-beloved Estaphanie. If royalty were always adorned as in him it was adorned, how more than esteemed would the kings of the earth be by their grateful people. It may be truly affirmed, as in the case of D. Pedro, that he was much more valued for his singleness of heart and for his benignity, and was more beloved for his civic virtues, than even his grandfather had been esteemed for the glory of his arms in placing Dona Maria II. on the throne. The country however has not only had to mourn the loss of Dom Pedro V., but that of his two most interesting brothers, Dom Fernando and Dom João, all three of whom died within the short space of two months, at the respective ages of 16, 18, and 24 years; 3 finer young men were rarely to be seen, and possessing knowledge of what was due to others, and acting always according to that knowledge, their deaths produced the most profound sorrow throughout the whole land. The accession of Dom Luiz I. took place on the 11th Nov. 1861.

9. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The best, among many maps of Lisbon, is that published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. There is, also, an *Itinerario Lisbonense*, which should be procured (it costs about 6d.), as it will be found very useful in enabling the stranger to discover the situation of the various streets. We may also mention, as an interesting little work, 'The Lisbon Guide,' published by Luiz Correia da

Cunha, Costa do Costello, No. 15. It was drawn up by the Collegio dos Inglezinhos, of which more presently, but which should be read with great caution by Englishmen visiting Lisbon.

Lisbon contains about 275,000 Inhab., 39 parishes including Belem, 354 streets, 216 cross streets (*travessas*), 119 courts or alleys, 12 large places or squares (*praças, largos*) and 48 smaller ones, 5 public walks, 5 theatres, and 34 fountains (*chufarizes*).

The dense mass of buildings which composes the city occupies the southern slope of a series of hills which rise immediately from the Tagus, and extend from the chapel of S. Apollonia on the E. to Belem on the W., a distance of about 4 miles. The absence of leading thoroughfares, though there is one great thoroughfare from Belem to S. Apollonia, the station of the railway to Santarem, &c., makes it somewhat difficult for a stranger to find his way from one part 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 Paulo, Rua Direita das Janellas Verdes, Calçada dos Santos, Calçada dos Santos Velhos, Calçada do Marquez Abrantes, Largo do Conde Barão. The extreme length of some of the names is another source of difficulty, the longest being often applied to the most insignificant street. Take as examples, Travessa do Recolhimento de Lazaro Leitão, Travessa de Abarcamento da Cruz da Taboada, Rua de Santo Antonio da Praça do Convento do Coração de Jesus, Travessa da Porta do Carro do Hospital Real de São José, &c.

The inhabitants are always extremely civil in endeavouring to reply to the inquiries of strangers; at the same time no one is slower than a Portuguese in comprehending that patois which English travellers generally contrive to speak. Therefore, unless very confident of his own powers as a linguist, the stranger

had better not venture about Lisbon without the Useful Knowledge Society's map: it can most easily be procured in England.

Lisbon is divided into six districts (*bairros*). 1. Alfama. 2. Mouraria. 3. Rocio. 4. Bairro-Alto. 5. Sa. Catharina. 6. Belem. For the stranger it will be best to consider it as consisting of 5 sections, which he can examine separately. The first comprises all that lies to the E. of the Rua Magdalena, and contains the Sé, the Castello de S. Jorge, S. Vicente de Fora, Graça, N. S. do Monte, the Hospital S. José, and the Campo S. Anna. The streets, between the castle and the river, which surround the Sé (the Alfama), are the oldest and dirtiest, this part having suffered comparatively little in the great earthquake. The hills in the northern portion of this section are the highest in Lisbon. To the W. of this division, and on low ground, is the new part built subsequently to the earthquake, which here exerted its greatest strength. It contains the Praça do Commercio (generally called by Englishmen Black Horse Square), the Alfaudaga, and the Arsenal, with the block of regularly-built streets to the N., the Rocio, Theatro D. Maria, Praça da Figueira, and Passeio Publico. To the W. again of this is a mass of streets which may be considered as extending from the river to the Praça do Rato on the N., and on the W. to the Rua de S. Bento. This section contains the Convent of S. Francisco, the Carmo, the Chiado (the most fashionable street), N. S. de Loretto (the most fashionable church), the two principal hotels, the Opera, the Correio, and the Convento de Jesus. Still further to the W. is the district of Buenos Ayres, the favourite residence of the English, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. It is crowned by the Estrella, having the English chapel to the N.; to the extreme W. the Necessidades Palace, and to the E. the Cortes. Belem, with its tower, convent, and the Ajuda Palace, forms the fifth quarter.

The city is singularly deficient in parks and drives. This is to be attri-

buted to the irregular character of the ground, with the exception of the extensive portion including the Black Horse Square, the Alfaudaga, and the streets at right angles thereto, extending to the Praça de D. Pedro, and the public gardens. The other streets at right angles to the river are steep, such as the Rua das Flores and the Rua d'Alcerim, so that the only places which can be used for a long drive are the streets from St. Apollonia to the Necessidades, E. to W., and from the Black Horse Square to the Praça de D. Pedro, and thence by the public gardens to the road leading to S. Sebastian de Pedreira and Benefica. Formerly the equipages were of a very ordinary nature, but now there are perhaps few cities in Europe where more splendid carriages are to be seen than in Lisbon, especially when on a gala-day the nobility and gentry proceed to pay their respects to their sovereign at the palace of the Necessidades or the Ajuda; then indeed the most sumptuous equipages, drawn by 4, and sometimes 6 horses, glide along the whole length of the road from the Black Horse Square to the palace in almost never-ending succession.

The Passeio Publico is much frequented, and on summer evenings is generally crowded.

Lisbon has undergone great changes for the better since 1824; and the poet's assertion that—

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

is not now true. The dirt, the beggars, and the dogs which the descriptions of travellers have led the stranger to expect, are gone; and the first impression of the stranger will probably be that it is the cleanest as well as the most splendid looking city that he has seen. The streets have undergone as great a change in regard to their condition by night as to that by day. The traveller has now no chance of relating his adventures with assassins and robbers. Thanks to the well-arranged system of police, the streets

of Lisbon are as safe at night as those of London; and 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.

The new comer will be struck by the great number of soldiers and the apparently total absence of priests. He will soon learn that the costume of the latter is different from that which he had expected.

10. CLIMATE.

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

AVERAGE OF TEMPERATURE.

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

When we remember that Madrid lies not only 2° N. of Lisbon, but has also an elevation of 2000 ft., its mean temperature appears very high: probably an effect of the heat gathered by the vast plain of Castile, in which it stands. At Madrid the thermometer sometimes falls to 16°, and occasionally rises to 104°. In Lisbon the highest temperature is about 102° the lowest 27°. Snow and frost are very rare in Lisbon, and not at all uncommon in Madrid. The annual quantity of rain amounts to 28 in. in the former, and only 9½ in. in the latter. The winter in Lisbon, which is little more than wet and stormy weather, lasts from December to March, both inclusive; the spring embraces April and May; summer the four succeeding months, and autumn October and November.

11. PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre de São Carlos. Italian Opera. A large plain stone building, opened

in 1793, having been erected in six months from the designs of a Portuguese architect. The audience part is spacious, and contains 120 boxes in 5 tiers; their decorations and fittings are not equal to the building itself. Open during the winter season on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Occasionally used for benefits, masquerades, &c.

Theatro de Dona Maria II. (*Theatro Nacional*) occupies the N. end of the Rocio, and was erected on the site of a building destroyed by fire in 1836, which had been successively a royal palace, the Inquisition, and the public treasury. This theatre was completed in 1847, from the designs of Signor Lodi; it is smaller but much more ornamental than the São Carlos. It is however not well constructed for hearing, and a shower of rain, by the noise it makes on the zinc roof, renders the actors perfectly inaudible. The performance consists of dramas and operas in Portuguese. Open four nights in the week. Had the building been 6 feet higher, it would have been of great elegance; as it now is, its length is out of all proportion to its height, and its roof is most inconveniently visible.

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

Theatre de Dom Fernando. A small building erected in 1849, on the site of the church of S. Justa. Performances by a French company on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

During the summer season open air entertainments, professed imitations *do Wauxhall de Londres*, such as the *Jardim Mythologico*, the *Jardim Chinez*, &c., are much frequented.

Circo dos Touros, Campo Santa Anna. Erected in the year 1831, and the only public building constructed during the reign of Dom Miguel. It is a circular edifice, composed entirely of wood, and capable of containing

several thousand persons. In the centre is a sanded arena, surrounded by two strong wooden barriers 3 ft. apart and 5 ft. high. The seats are divided into *Lugares da Sombra* and *Lugares do Sol*. On the shady side, which, in an open building, under a Lisbon summer sun, is, it is scarcely necessary to say, the aristocratic one, there is a tier of private boxes over the seats for the public. Two in the centre are designed for the sovereign, who frequently attends, and the *Inspector da Praça*, generally some nobleman. When a bull-fight takes place, the circus is decorated with a profusion of flags, banners, evergreens, and flowers, and the boxes are hung with bright draperies. If the traveller should be in Lisbon during the summer, in which alone (and then only occasionally) 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; still they are free from those revolting scenes which cannot fail to be sadly remembered by the Spanish traveller after the excitement is over.

The prices of admission vary according to the number of bulls, &c. Places in the shade are about double those in the sun. The visitor is cautioned, if he takes a ticket for the public seats, not to occupy one of the lower benches, as occasionally a very active bull will leap over both barriers, and get in among the spectators. He should by no means omit to procure a programme of the performances, given, but only to those who ask for it, at the place where the tickets are sold. These are extremely curious productions, from the inflated style in which they are written. In a programme of July 3, 1853, when a performance took place, attended by the late queen, for the benefit of the *Asylo da Mendicidade*, the writer, after stating that 17 bulls contributed gratuitously would appear, and that ladies

of the highest rank had at their own cost provided their decorations, continues: "An action so generous, noble, and dignified, and so appropriate to the sensitive and tender hearts of the enchanting sex, would alone (were there not a thousand others which render ladies of high and exalted rank objects of respect, esteem, and adoration to the Portuguese) certainly suffice to transmit their names to future ages, graven in letters of gold on the annals of charitable and meritorious works. What is there that can compare with the amiable and delicate sex? Nothing." Prose here failing the writer, he has recourse to rhyme, after which he concludes as follows:—"Magnanimous, heroic, and charitable public of Lisbon, behold the astounding and varied spectacle which the poor of the Asylo wish you to attend! To doubt that you will be present would be to doubt your ever-generous and munificent nature. They feel certain that their appeal will not be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness; and therefore, by anticipation, they dedicate to you the purest vows of eternal thankfulness, which will continue to flourish in their grateful hearts as long as the slightest traces of existence will suffer them to palpitate."

The general mode in which a Lisbon bull-fight is conducted is as follows:—As soon as the Inspector da Praça has taken his place, the *neto*, clad in the old Portuguese costume, with doublet, hose, cloak, hat, and plume, appears before him to receive his orders. These given, he rides back to the entrance, and returns accompanied by one or two *cavalleiros* on horseback, and by a variable number of *capinhas* and *homens de forcado* on foot. The *cavalleiros* wear the dress of the early part of last century, broad-tailed coat, breeches, high boots, and cocked hat; the *capinhas*, who are slight wiry men, have dark short jackets, often richly embroidered, black velvet breeches, white stockings, thin shoes, and a red sash round their waist; over one shoulder is thrown a loose red or yellow cloak, whence their name.

The *homens de foreado*, carrying, as their title implies, a blunt iron prong at the end of a long pole, are heavy muscular men, with jackets and strong 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; from 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. Dextrously 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*. They are provided with two short barbed darts (*banderilhas*), run immediately in front of the animal, and as he lowers his head to toss them, endeavour to fix one of the *banderilhas* on each side of his neck at the same time. This feat requires great activity, and is seldom

successfully performed; when it is, the performer receives loud bursts of applause, and sometimes more substantial marks of approbation. The second bull is driven out as the first. By way of varying the amusements, when a bull has been partially tired out by the *cavalleiros* or *capinhas* (who usually take it in turn to attack), or if from the beginning he has shown but little spirit, he is turned over to the *homens de foreado*. The boldest of these presents himself to the animal, and literally "taking the bull by the horns," allows himself to be lifted up and tossed about without quitting his hold; his companions then run in, and seizing the beast on all sides, fairly hold him to the ground and release the adventurer. The cruel and cowardly practice of attacking the bull with mortal weapons, while he was prevented from defending himself by the wooden 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.

12. READING ROOMS, CLUBS, &c.

The English, Spanish, and French papers are to be seen at the reading-rooms of the *Associação Commercial*, in Black Horse Square, and at some of the *cafés*. Many daily papers are published in Lisbon: the principal are the *Diario do Governo*, the *Revolução de Setembro*, the *Nação*, the *Imprensa*, the *Portuguez*, and the *Esperança*. There are also several monthly and weekly journals, some devoted to special subjects, as the *Revista Militar*, the *Revista dos Espectáculos*, the *Mensageiro das Damas*, the *Gazetta Medica*. In July, 1853, there were 23 periodicals published in Lisbon. An attempt was made a few years since to establish an illustrated

journal, but it soon ceased. An imitation of our Penny Magazine, the *Archivo Popular*, was more successful, but this also is now discontinued.

The *Gremio Literario*, in the Rua Nova do Carmo, to which strangers are admitted on the introduction of a member, is well supplied with Portuguese, Spanish, French, Belgian, and English (but no German or Italian) papers and reviews. At the *Club Lisbonense*, in the Largo do Carmo, numerous journals and periodicals are taken in. Balls, also, which are well attended, are given here during the winter season.

13. PUBLIC GARDENS AND PROMENADES.

These are not on a very extensive scale. The *Passeio Publico*, near the end of the Roçio, is the most frequented. This garden, though neither extensive nor well situated, has recently been much improved by the removal of some of the large trees, and the substitution of iron rails for a blank wall. It is now a very pretty spot, and forms one of the fashionable promenades in summer evenings. It is well provided with benches; the rustic seats formed of the branches of the cork-trees will attract notice. Some of the pensioners of the Mendicity Society are always in attendance with chairs, by letting out which they earn a trifle. Exhibitions of flowers and garden produce are occasionally held here, but the display on these occasions is not remarkable.

Jardim de Sao Pedro d'Alcantara. Much smaller than the preceding, but has the advantage of being situated on a hill, from whence a fine prospect of the city is obtained.

Passeio da Estrela. In front of the church of that name, and bounded on one side by the cypress-trees of the English burial-ground. This was laid out in the spring of 1853, and is now by far the most beautiful and most esteemed of all the gardens in Lisbon,

and to the traveller will, by reason of its rare plants, trees, and shrubs, be a source of no ordinary delight, as it is to the natives, who resort to it in fine weather, when frequently there is a band of music playing in the evening. From an artificial mound an especially fine view is obtained of the city, the river, and the Outra Banda.

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

Jardim Botanico, near the Ajuda Palace, is on a much more extensive scale: it was established by Dona Maria I., and placed under the direction of Vandelli. It is situated on the slope of a hill, with the entrance at the lower part. Notice within the gate two very rude statues of warriors, dug up in 1785, near Portalegre, and usually attributed to the Phœnicians. At the upper part is a tolerable range of plant-houses, partly open; below this an extensive terrace. The plants appear to have been originally arranged according to the Linnean system. Amongst these there are some very fine specimens:—a *Dracæna Draco*, not very high, but with a dense top, full 21 feet in diameter; several arborescent *Opuntias*, *Ficus Benjamina* and *laurifolia*, *Psidium crassifolium* and *pomiferum*, *Bambusas*, *Olea excelsa*, *Pittosporum undulatum*, various Aloes, *Cannas*, *Bromelias*, &c. There is also on this terrace an extensive collection of very miserable-looking specimens in pots, which, however, should be regarded with some interest, since they evince progress in the right direction, being headed by a tablet with this inscription: "Systema de Lindley—Familias naturales." Below the terrace, in the centre, is another collection of plants in pots: the medical plants arranged according to the system of the celebrated Portuguese botanist, Brotero. Below 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 Decandole. 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, bay, and numerous trees, amongst which some fine specimens of the date-palm are conspicuous: they cast so dense a shade that few plants will grow under them. The garden is open to the public on Thursdays.

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

14. LIBRARIES.

Bibliotheca Publica, in the upper part of the Convento de São Francisco. It is difficult to estimate the precise number of volumes, since so many duplicates, from the libraries of suppressed convents, are now in course of distribution and exchange. Its most valuable collection is that from Alcobaca. The 300 Cistercian MSS. it contains are unrivalled in their way. Here are some most beautiful manuscripts of the Old Testament in Hebrew, one of which was purchased by the Conde de Linhares for 800,000 reis (= 180*l.*) at Amsterdam when the effects of a Jew, in that city, were sold. There also is a very rare book, viz. a copy of the 1st edition of Almeida's Translation of the New Testament into Portuguese, printed at Amsterdam in 1681, after having been translated in Java by Almeida, formerly a Roman priest. There is also a curious work in 4 folio volumes, with the different castles, houses, &c., which belonged to a Duke of Northumberland, painted on the edges, and

presented by him to the monks of Alcobaca many years ago. Here is the large Bible which belonged to the King of Castile, and formed part of the spoils of Aljubarrota. Another valuable collection is that of Don Francisco de Mello da Camara, purchased by Government for 25,000 crusados. The library is not well arranged, is very dark, and does not possess a general catalogue. Some of the most valuable books lie in heaps without any attempt at order. The greatest civility, however, is shown by the officials. At the end of the gallery, in the MS. department, is a marble statue of Dona Maria I., the foundress of the collection, by Machado de Castro. Considering the inestimable treasures which are known to have existed in the libraries of the suppressed convents, the traveller will be sadly disappointed in these spoils, not only here, but at Porto, Braga, and elsewhere. Open daily from 9 till 3, Sundays and Festas excepted. Strangers are freely admitted.

Bibliotheca da Academia. In the suppressed convent of the Jesuits, Rua do Arco do Marquez. Composed of two distinct libraries: that of the Jesuits, 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 library of the Jesuits is a fine, lofty, well-lighted room, with painted ceiling and light gallery, and is also used as the reading-room. There is an alphabetical and classified catalogue. The number of volumes is upwards of 80,000. The catalogue of that of the Academy of Sciences is kept on slips of paper. It affords a striking example of the little interest taken by the Portuguese in England and its literature. Under the head "History," which includes Biography, and the division "English," are enumerated only 80 works, not one of which is in English, nor is there a single translation from a standard English book. [July, 1853.] The greater part are in French, or are Portuguese translations from the French, and many are mere pamphlets. Open to the public on

Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; on Wednesdays and Fridays, in winter from 2 p.m., and in summer from 3 p.m. to Ave Marias.

Arquivo do Torre do Tombo. In the suppressed convent of S. Benedict. Entrance from the Calçada da Estrella. Here are deposited the archives of the kingdom, which were brought hither after the destruction of the Torre do Castello in the great earthquake. If we believe the statements of some guide-books, this collection contains documents of unrivalled interest. For example: the treaty of peace between the Lusitanians and the Carthaginians; the treaty between Viriatus and the Romans; the treaty for the partition of Spain between the Alans, the Vandals, and the Suevi; with many others, doubtless equally authentic. An order is required for this library.

Bibliotheca da Ajuda, joining the palace of that name. This contains a valuable collection of books, which may be inspected by procuring an order from the Director, at present the celebrated Alexandre Herculano.

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

15. BOOKSELLERS' SHOPS.

Viuva Bertrand e Filhos, Aos Martyres, No. 45, near the church of that name, is an old-established house, since it is mentioned by Link in 1797; *J. J. A. Silva*, Rue dos Calafates, No. 80; *Bordalo*, Rua Augusta, No. 193; *Lavada*, No. 8, ditto. French works may be obtained of *Silvas* in the Rocio, and at many other shops which deal exclusively in them. At *Bordalo's*, books are let out at the moderate subscription of 300 rs. per month, or 2400 rs. per annum.

The only place where any number of English works are to be found is

at *Matthew Lewtas's*, bookseller, 26, Rua Nova de Carmo, who speaks English, and is an intelligent and respectable person. *Diogo Campos*, *Livraria Española*, 101-103, Travessa de S. Nicolau. *Lavado*, Rua Augusta. *Livraria Central*.

The books printed at the *Imprensa Nacional* may be purchased in the *Largo do Pelourinho*, at the only shop on the south side. A catalogue of these with the prices much reduced was published in 1853.

16. ACADEMIA DAS BELLAS ARTES.

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

"falta-lhes pincel, faltão-lhes cores,
Houtra, premio, favor que as Artes cream;
Culpa dos viciosos successores,
Que degeneram, certo, e se desviam
Do lustre, e do valor de seus passados,
Em gostos, e valdades abolados:"

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

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

All this, however, has been much changed during these last years, and an academy or society has been formed, which will, in all probability, give encouragement to painting and sculpture in Portugal, which are now being pursued with much avidity, both in

Oporto and in Lisbon. The "Sociedade Promotora das Bellas Artes em Portugal" is an institution to promote the fine arts, on the same principle as the Art Union of London; and thus the young artists, for whose productions it is not always easy to find purchasers, may, by the periodical exhibition of their latest works, make their profession profitable; at the same time giving the necessary impulse to the revival of taste both in the higher branches of art, and in ornamental design.

The Visconde de Menezes, who is an admirable amateur artist, having resided for a long time in Rome to perfect his taste, was some time ago requested by the Government to choose the best pictures which belonged to the Queen D. Carlota Joaquina; twenty-five of which he selected, and which form part of the collection now (1864) hung on the walls of the rooms at the Academy, and classed according to the schools of painting. A careful catalogue of these pictures is now being printed, which all visitors should consult, as it contains the names of many of the artists, ascertained either by documentary evidence or by the peculiar qualities and individuality which distinguish the different masters.

In the Academy of Fine Arts there is a regular staff of professors, and amongst the students much practical skill in drawing, some of them manifesting a decided feeling for colour; but (as it has been admirably observed) "it is useless to educate artists, if we cannot at the same time educate the public, and make the people see the value of the fine arts, as one of the surest means of civilization;" the taste of which is still at a very low ebb, since the distractions of politics, and the many disturbances of late years, have prevented even the most enlightened from turning their attention to the cultivation of the fine arts, which, as a question of commerce, is a point of great importance in the manufacture of jewellery and pottery, and in decoration; as also in monumental tablets, and in every species of sculpture. This

Society receives, like the Art Union, subscriptions; each person paying 4500 R. per annum for every share. The Patron of this Society is the King, the President is the Marquez de Souza Holstein, and the Vice-President is the Visconde de Menezes.

The School of Ornamental Design, opened every evening from dusk to 8 o'clock in the winter, has proved very useful to those who from their daily occupations can only attend in the evening, when upwards of 500 artisans receive instruction in drawing and ornamental design.

The Library of the Academy of Fine Arts is opened daily from 9 to 3, not only to students but to the public, and which, in addition to a considerable number of books on the Fine Arts heretofore in its rooms, has lately received French, English, and Italian works of art of the value of 45000, liberally granted by the King D. Luiz from his private purse.

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

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

brought from the church of the Paraiso: these, like the former, are proved by the coins represented in the Adoration of the Magi to be subsequent to 1521. Both of these series deserve careful examination; they are well drawn, well coloured, and many of the heads possess great expression. The other paintings attributed to Gran Vaseo, though not equal to the above, are amongst the best in the collection.

17. MUSEU REAL.

This is now deposited in the suppressed convent of the Jesuits. It contains a collection of preserved specimens of animals, an extensive series of minerals, and a number of paintings. The most valuable articles were taken away during the French invasion. Still it deserves a visit. Entering from the Rua do Arco do Marquez, we find the mammalia and the radiata, arranged according to the system of Cuvier, deposited in glass cases round the sides and in the centre of a large vaulted apartment on the ground-floor. The number of specimens is not very great, and they do not make up for their paucity by any peculiar excellence in their preparation. Look, for example, at the strange animal which might be anything, but is ticketed as the horse of D. Pedro II. On the first floor, in a room to the right, are the fishes, reptiles, and insects. In the centre is a *Squalus maximus*, 25 feet long. On the left of the staircase is the gallery in which the books belonging to the Academy of Sciences are deposited. Beyond this is a tolerably numerous and well-preserved collection of birds. By a separate entrance from the gallery we reach a miscellaneous assemblage of china, bronzes, carved and polished shells, gems. Chinese and Indian ornaments, &c. Here is a fowling piece, about 8 feet long, which belonged to Manoel Mascarenhas de Figueiredo, Capitão Mór of Faro,

noted for his great personal strength. Of this there is an additional proof in a hollow iron ball, weighing about 150 pounds, and when loaded about 50 pounds more, with which he was in the daily habit of exercising himself. At the end of the gallery are several cases filled with weapons, carvings, utensils, and dresses from Asia and Africa. There is also a large collection of ancient Portuguese measures, some of them of wood. Another department, said to be the most complete of all, contains an extensive series of mineralogical and geological specimens. The collections of the Museu are, considering the resources which Portugal still possesses from her Asiatic and African colonies, very imperfect.

The Museum of Natural History, which on the 9th of March, 1858, was incorporated in the Polytechnic School, is denominated "Museu Nacional de Lisboa," and comprehends two sections, that of zoology and that of mineralogy; of which Museum there are two directors and two naturalists, a conservador of the museum, a preparador de mineralogia, and two preparadores de zoologia, all paid by the State; and a considerable sum, 1,800\$000 Reis is appropriated for further acquisitions, and 1,060\$000 Reis for exploring the country for this object.

The Eschola Polytechnica is one of the noblest buildings in Lisbon; already more than 20,000*l.* have been expended in its erection.

Paintings.—On the upper floor are two rooms filled with paintings by Portuguese artists. In the ante-room are a number of smaller pictures, many of them portraits; but as there is no catalogue much of the interest is lost. One of these, disagreeably conspicuous, represents a man spotted black and white, who died some years since in Belem. The principal works are deposited in the second room, a spacious gallery lighted from above. Portraits of saints form the bulk of the collection. Among them S. Jerome and S. Antony are the most numerous. Notice a good half-length of S. Francis with a skull, and another with a crucifix;

a Madonna on a gold ground; and a S. Theresa. One of the best pictures is a whole-length portrait of Villa Lobos, Bishop of Beja. There are several works of a painter much esteemed by the Portuguese, Morgado of Setubal, who is considered a clever self-taught artist.

18. THE CHURCHES OF LISBON.

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

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

Dec. 6, 1383, precipitated by the mob to the ground, and his body dragged about the streets.

“E como Astianax, precipitado,
Sem lhe valerem ordens, d’Alta Torre,
A quem ordens, nem aras, nem respeito,
Quem nu por ruas, e em pedaços feito,” &c.

The interior of the church is gloomy without being grand. The white-washed walls and columns contrast disagreeably with the gilding of the capitals.

In the chapel of S. Vicente the relics of that saint are preserved: translated here by Affonso Henriques from the cape called after that martyr;

“— do Martyre Vicente
O sanetissimo corpo venerado
Do sacro Promontorio conh-cido
A’ Cidade Ulyssea foi trazido.”

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

São Vicente de Fora, so called from its having been built outside the walls of the Saracen city, and occupying the spot where the Portuguese under Affonso Henriques were encamped during the siege. It was founded by that monarch, but pulled down by Philip I. (II. of Spain) in 1582. Its erection occupied 47 years, although the stone and marble collected by Dom Sebastião for a church to his patron saint were used in its construction.

It suffered considerably in the great earthquake. This is, in its way, the most magnificent church in Lisbon, and forms a very conspicuous object from the river, entirely eclipsing the cathedral. The west front is 100 feet in breadth, 97 to the balustrade, and 147 to the summit of the tower; the interior, 222 by 82. The vaulted roof is of black and white marble, and the baldachin of the high altar is by the celebrated sculptor Machado. In a low dark chapel are deposited the remains of the sovereigns of the House of Bragança, beginning with Dom João IV. The unfortunate Afonso VI. and Dona Maria I. are buried elsewhere. In the chapel of São Theotónio is the tomb of the illustrious progenitor of the House of Bragança, the great constable Dom Nuno Alvarez Pereira, to whose exertions the victory of Aljubarrota was mainly owing. It was transferred, by the orders of the late queen, 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.

S. Antonio da Sé. A moderate-sized modern church, near the cathedral, erected on the site of the stable in which, like S. Ignatius Loyola, the saint is said to have been born. The fittings are handsome, and there are a number of pictures, but none of much merit. A whole-length of S. Antony is so placed that, through a slit below, worshippers are able to kiss its feet. A short account of his history may not be out of place. S. Antony of Lisbon, as he is universally called in Portugal, though elsewhere known as S. Antony of Padua, was born here, of noble parents, in 1195; admitted Canon Regular of S. Augustine at the age of 15; and transferred to Santa Cruz at Coimbra. Influenced by the arrival of the relics of the five Franciscan martyrs of Morocco, brought over by the

Infante Dom Pedro, he was, in 1221, received into that order. He visited Morocco, but his health not allowing him to remain in that country he embarked with the intention of returning to his own. Driven by stress of weather to Sicily, he thence proceeded to Assisi to visit the founder of his Order. After having been a professor for some time at Padua, he devoted himself to the work of a missionary preacher with unbounded effect and reputation, till he died, worn out by his labours, 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 in his arms. On the day of his canonization, May 30, 1232, all the bells of Lisbon, says the legend, rang of themselves, and the inhabitants found themselves irresistibly compelled to dance in the street.

"En toda la ciudad fiestas se hazian,
Sonando por se mismas las campanas,
Que muy solenamente se tañian,
Haziendo consonancias mas que humanas.
Muy grande admiracion todos tenian
Por ver que eran las causas soberanas,
Pues no havia en todo el pueblo quien subiesse
Por que tal gozo, y fiesta se baziesse."

So writes F. Antonio de Santa Maria in his poem on the life of the saint. In Portugal S. Antonio is called the *Avogado das Cousas perdidas*, as S. Rosendo is in Galicia. "De que ignoramos a causa," says Cardoso, "quiza será por haver acquerido e ganhado para o ceo quantidade de almas perdidas, ou por ter perdido o seu breviario, como querem as nossas velhas, o qual dizem achou no fim de treze dias." The references to the authors who have written on this saint occupy one of the closely printed columns of Cardoso's *Agiologio*. The best edition of S. Antony's works is that of Paris, 1641.

S. Engracia. Near the church of S. Vicente stand the still unfinished walls of this vast edifice. It was intended to form the largest rotunda

known, and to have a single altar placed in the centre. The first stone was laid by Don Pedro II., in 1682. "As endless as the building of Santa Engracia," is a Lisbon proverb; or rather, whenever buildings are unfinished, the expression used is, "são as obras de Santa Engracia," to indicate that they not only are not, but that they never will be finished, like the above-named church. It is said that a certain Simão Peres Solis, condemned to death for some offence committed in the church, declared on the scaffold that, in proof of his innocence, the building would never be finished. The prophecy at present, at least, seems likely to be fulfilled.

Nossa Senhora da Graça. The church, a lofty cruciform building without aisles, and convent of this name, placed on the summit of one of the highest hills (originally called Almo-fale), form a most conspicuous object from the river, and in all general views of Lisbon. Its original date is uncertain. It was rebuilt in 1556, and almost utterly destroyed by the great earthquake. The terrace in front is about the best position for seeing the illuminations and fire-works on the eve of a Festa (see under that section). The remains of the celebrated Afonso d'Albuquerque, in some respects the greatest man whom Portugal ever produced, were originally deposited in the Capella Mór. They now rest, without any tombstone, in the Casa do Capitulo. An image in the south transept is especially celebrated under the name of *Nosso Senhor dos Passos da Graça*. The figure, of which several engravings have been published, and which represents our Lord sinking under the cross, is asserted to be real flesh and blood, and the mark of the hand of some unbeliever is shown on one of the legs. This is only exhibited on Fridays. Another celebrated image in this church is that of *Nossa Senhora das Dores*, in the nave. It is very gaily dressed in blue and gold, has a single sword in the breast, and is surrounded by a prodigious number of ex-votos. The engravings, sold as usual here, bear the inscription that

his eminence the cardinal patriarch gives 200 days of indulgence for one Ave Maria before this picture. Can it be possible that so prodigious an indulgence was intended as a compliment to the illustrious artist? for we read underneath, *Infans D. Maria Anna del.* The paintings on the roof of the choir, and on the wall, which represent scenes from the life S. Augustine, are the work of the prolific artist Pedro Alexandrino. The mausoleum in the sacristy is that of De Pereira, Secretary of State to Dom Pedro II.

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

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

The following curious history is given of the origin of this church. A certain Antonio Simoës, a gilder by trade, being present with the king Dom Sebastião at the disastrous battle of Alcaçar Quiber, made a vow that, if he returned to Lisbon in safety, he would make a certain number of images of the Virgin under different titles. He was enabled to fulfil his vow; but was puzzled what name to

give to the last image. By the advice of a Jesuit, devoted to a miraculous image much venerated at Salamanca under the name of Nossa Senhora da Penha da França, he gave it the same name. Having after some years succeeded in obtaining a piece of ground in the Alquerdes from the owner, who imagined himself cured of some infirmity by the intercessions of this Senhora, Simoës commenced the church in 1597. The following year the image was conducted to its new habitation in solemn procession, and soon became exceedingly popular. This popularity was much extended during 1589, when the plague raged in Lisbon. The Spanish troops, headed by their Captain-General the Conde de Portalegre, went in procession to the Ermida, and the municipality of Lisbon made a vow to renew the same procession every year from the church of San Antonio to this Senhora, if the pestilence should cease. The procession started for the first time on the 5th of August, 1599, and was continued annually until 1633: the money required being raised by a tax on wine and meat, sanctioned by Philip II. The original patron made over his rights to the Augustinians, and the convent and church being rebuilt in 1625, the image was transferred to its new resting-place, the procession which conveyed it numbering 200 banners and 118 crosses. Its popularity with sailors is said to have originated from the circumstance of the plague having broken out in the year 1599 on board of a fleet proceeding to India under Dom Geronimo Coutinho, who had with him a taper from this church. He made a vow to form a brotherhood in honour of Nossa Senhora da Penha; many immediately inscribed their names as members; and as all who did so escaped the plague, they went on their return to Lisbon in procession to the shrine: and from that time the reputation of this Senhora as the protectress of sailors became established.

Basilica do Coração de Jesus, commonly called the *Estrela*. The most gorgeous and conspicuous of the

churches of Lisbon, its dome forming a striking object above the hill of Buenos Ayres. This church, the general form of which is a copy on a reduced scale of that of S. Peter's at Rome, was erected by Dona Maria I. in fulfilment of a vow on condition of her bearing an heir to the throne. It was commenced in 1779, and finished in 1796, and with the monastery cost the enormous sum of 16,000,000 crusados, a part of which had originally been designed for the cleansing of the city. The west front is over-ornamented with large statues of saints, and the interior is very rich in coloured marbles. A monument of the royal foundress is one of the chief ornaments: she died at Rio de Janeiro in 1816, having been insane for 24 years. For a fine view of Lisbon, the dome of this church should be ascended.

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

enormous silver-gilt candelabras is always dwelt on in descriptions. The mosaics represent the Annunciation, the Baptism (the shadow of the leg of one of the figures in this mosaic is most admirably executed), and the Descent of the Holy Ghost. A fine day should be chosen to see these beautiful mosaics; otherwise a very inadequate notion will be formed of their rare excellence. The contents of this royal chapel are kept carefully concealed from the eyes of the few worshippers who are to be seen here during the short period that the church is opened the early part of the day. It is not always an easy matter to obtain access to the shrine. The priests who officiate in the church have not access to the chapel. Under the pulpit is a long inscription to the memory of Francis Trejean, an Englishman, who after suffering twenty-eight years' imprisonment in England for his attachment to the Roman Catholic faith, died in Lisbon in 1608.

S. Domingos, near the N.E. angle of the Roçio, affords a good specimen of a modern Lisbon church. It contains the tomb of the celebrated ascetic writer, Fr. Luiz de Granada.

Nossa Senhora dos Martyres is the most ancient parish in Lisbon, the church having been founded by Afonso Henriques after the taking of the city. As the church of São Vicente marks the position of the Portuguese camp, so this was erected on the site of that of the Crusaders, to serve as a resting-place for the remains of those who fell. The present church is quite modern. Here was the old font, in which S. Antonio was baptized; it bore this inscription:—"Este he a pia em que se baptizou o primeiro Christão nesta cidade, quando no anno de 1147 se tomou dos Mouros." This font was restored in 1692; an operation which was carried out by obliterating the inscription and polishing the stone. It was dug out entire from the ruins of the church after the great earthquake, and was broken in pieces by the workmen, who built the fragments into the wall of the new church of S. Francisco.

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

Conceição Velha, Rua do Ribeiro Velho, 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. do Restillo, demolished for the purpose of erecting on its site the magnificent Monastery do Belem. This church suffered extremely from the great earthquake and the subsequent fire: so that the whole of it was pulled down with the exception of the rich flamboyant façade erected from the designs of João Potassi. This has been much disfigured by injudicious restorations, but is still deserving of careful examination. In the sacristy are preserved some rich carvings, and the original image of Nossa Senhora de Restillo, from the demolished chapel.

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

S. Julião. This church, which was rebuilt after the great earthquake, caught fire during the funeral ceremonies of Dona Maria I. in 1816, and was entirely destroyed. It has since been rebuilt; but the works are not yet quite completed. The interior will be very rich in coloured marbles and carvings. It is built on the site of a very ancient church in which Pope John XXI. (or XXII.), one of the two Portuguese who have ascended the Papal throne, was baptized.

Carmo, properly *Nossa Senhora do Vencimento*. Of all the churches of Lisbon this, though in ruins, is perhaps the most interesting, and forms a very conspicuous object. It was founded

in the year 1389 by the Great Constable Don Nuno Alvares de Pereira immediately after the battle of Aljubarrota, in which he played so distinguished a part, and in consequence of a vow made before attacking the Castilians. The church was much injured by the great earthquake, and more by the fire which succeeded it. It has since continued a mere ruin; it is of an immense size, being 160 feet long, and is almost the only ruin on a vast scale which has been allowed to remain untouched. Its splendid tower, from its very base, should be carefully examined; and leave to do so is easily obtained from the Commander of the Municipal Cavalry, which occupy the monastery. It must have been a magnificent building, and it bespeaks its original beauty and its antiquity more than any edifice in Lisbon; enough of it remains to show its original proportions. The outer walls, including the western façade, remain tolerably perfect. The piers and arches of the nave exist; but of the vaulted roofs of the nave and aisles only a single rib remains. The chancel still retains its roof. The body of the founder no longer rests here, having been removed by order of his descendant the late queen to S. Vicente de Fora. The extensive monastery joining the church is now a station of the municipal guard.

On the 12th of May, the anniversary of the Constable's death, it was the custom for the inhabitants of Lisbon to visit his tomb, and to strew flowers there, singing at the same time the following verse:—

"El gran condestable
Nuno Alvres Perera
Defendio Portugalo
Con sua bandera,
E con seu pendone:
No me lo digades nono
Que santo es el conde."

In this convent, on All Saints' Day, mass was said in honour of the Constable at his own altar, round which many ex-votos were to be seen, though he was never canonized. Nevertheless his miracles form the subject of a book written by Gomes Eanes de Azurara.

The 36th miraele is as follows:—"The Senhor Santo Condestable had a lamp of silver hanging over his tomb. Now it fell out that once after vespers a man came to the monastery, and seeing that the Frades were not there, he went to the chapel of the Santo Conde and there made his prayer: and at the end of his prayer he stole the said lamp, hid it within his sleeve, and walked with it through the monastery by the space of an hour, going from door to door, and unable to get out. Wherefore seeing this, he took the lamp, and threw it behind a coffin, which notwithstanding he could get no more out than before; until the doctor Fr. Martinho took him by the arm and threw him out at the door; and thus the miracle was discovered."

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

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

On the night of the 3rd of Sept. 1758, when passing by this solitary place in his carriage, D. José was fired at and wounded. When this attempt on the life of the king was ascertained to have been instigated by the nobility, many of them were arrested with their accomplices. 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 in Jan. 13, 1759, put to death with circumstances of peculiar cruelty, on a scaffold erected by the quay at Belem, near the spot where the alleged offence was committed. The scaffold with the dead bodies was then consumed by fire, and the ashes thrown into the Tagus. No historical event in modern times has given rise to greater differences of opinion. It was, however, asserted by the Jesuits, whom

Pombal banished from Portugal, that the whole plot was a contrivance of Pombal himself for the purpose of throwing discredit upon themselves and the aristocracy; but no one, at least in Portugal, gives credit, much less gives currency, to such a statement. Every one, however, must read with horror the account of the terrific punishment which befel the Duke de Aveiro, the Marquis and Marchioness of Tavora, their two sons, and the rest of the sufferers in this sad tragedy, a punishment so dreadful as to render detestable the laws which could consign any one to it, even of the lowest degree. Happily such sanguinary laws are now totally in disuse, if not repealed; no one during the reign of D. Pedro V. having been executed, even for murder. The first stone of this church was laid by Dom José on the 3rd of Sept. 1760, two years after the event had occurred which it was intended to commemorate. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendour: an account of it is given by Baretti, who was present. On the attempted assassination of Dom José the following works may be consulted:—Von Olfers, 'On the Attempt to assassinate the King of Portugal,' Berlin, 1839; Smith, 'Memoirs of the Marquis of Pombal,' London, 1843; 'Life of the Marquis of Pombal,' Venice, 1781.

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

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the surrounding country. The chapel is neat.

In the *Lago do Corpo Santo* is the Dominican convent and college, established for the native instruction of Irishmen intended for the priesthood. It is the only convent in Lisbon where the monks still continue to live according to rule.

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

Church and Monastery of Belem—

“templo

Que a pleidade, e fortunas apregoa
De Manoel o feliz: padrão sagrado
De gloria, e religião: primor das artes,
Protegidas d'um rei, que soube o preço.”

J. B. ALMEIDA GARRET.

This magnificent structure was intended as an expression of gratitude for the successful result of the expedition of Vasco da Gama. The site was selected as being the place where that hero embarked, July 8, 1497, on his adventurous expedition, and to which he returned, July 29, 1499. Here originally, when the place was called the Barro de Restillo, stood a small Ermida founded by the Infante Dom Henrique, the great promoter of maritime discovery, for the convenience of mariners. 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 by Dom Manoel exchanged with them, as we have said before. He transferred it to the order of the Monks of S. Jerome. When he determined to erect a magnificent church here he changed the name of the locality to Belem (Bethlehem): hence the allusion of the poet:—

"sancto Templo
Que nos praias do mar está sentado,
Que o nome tem de terra para exemplo
Donde Deus foi em carne no mundo dado."
CAMOENS, c. 4, t. 87.

The first stone was laid by the king in person with great ceremony in the year 1500; and the building was erected from the designs of João Potassi, an Italian. The works were carried on with great rapidity; the stone, which is a carbonate of lime, being obtained in the neighbourhood. It admits of exquisite carving, and it is very durable; originally white, it has now acquired a rich golden 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 again erected, the architect became so much alarmed lest the same 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 Gospel side.

The whole building is erected on piles of pine-wood. It sustained scarcely any damage in the great earthquake; a small part of the vaulting, then injured, and not attended to, fell down about a year after. It is entered on the S. side under a rich porch, which contains more than 30

statues. In the apex is that of N. S. dos Reyes. The doorway is double. Above the central shaft is a statue of the Infante D. Henrique in armour. The nave and transept are very rich specimens of the latest flamboyant; but the effect is not satisfactory. The piers (there are four bays) have quasi-shafts, fantastic beyond description, which contrast disagreeably with, and give a meagre character to, the columns themselves. The eastern arches of the gallery that supports the *coro alto* are superbly sculptured. The arrangement of the transepts is singular; there is a kind of vestibule between choir and nave, which would at first sight be taken for them,—whereas they really form dwarf excrescences at the extremity of this. The choir is of later work, and "classical." On the N. are the tombs of D. Manoel and his Queen Maria; on the S. those of D. João I. and his Queen Catherina. They are all plain sarcophagi, supported on elephants. The cloisters are very rich and good, inferior only to those of Alcobaça and Batalha, and should be examined by every traveller of taste, especially if he be not sure of visiting the famous convents of those celebrated places.

Belem is the last struggle of Christian against Pagan art in Portugal; and possesses a painful interest both on that account, and from the waste of a decoration which produces so little effect. Still, the visitor will be much enchanted with the exquisite beauty of the details, more especially if he have not previously seen the *Capella Imperfeita* at Batalha, with which Belem is not to be for one moment compared.

19. PALACES.

The *Necessidades*, the ordinary residence of the late sovereigns, is situated in the extreme west of the city, on the hill above the Praça de Alcantara. In this palace D. Maria II. and D. Pedro V. died, as also his brother (D. Ferdi-

nand) and his beloved wife Queen Estaphanie; perhaps ere long, when the treasury is full, a suitable palace, in a better locality, may be built for the king.

The building itself has no great architectural pretensions, but it commands a fine view of the river and the *Outra Banda*. During the late reign it was much improved and enlarged by the buildings and gardens of the suppressed convent of the same name. These gardens are prettily laid out, and contain an extensive collection of flowering shrubs and trees, fountains, aviaries, &c. The church does not contain much worthy of notice: the statues of S. Peter and S. Paul, of S. Carlo Borromeo and S. Camillo de Lellis, are much admired by the Portuguese. In the centre of the terrace in front is a handsome fountain with a lofty obelisk of red granite, surmounted by a ball and cross.

The history of this palace is rather curious. A small image of the Blessed Virgin was, in 1598, brought by a weaver from the village of *Ericcira*, on the W. coast, from which he fled to escape the plague, to *Aleantara*, and then deposited in a small chapel, which, with the aid of the alms of the faithful, he was enabled to build for its reception. This image soon became famous for its wonder-working powers; many persons had recourse to it in their *necessities*, and many of the sovereigns and queens of Portugal have been much devoted to it. Dom João V., however, exceeded all others in this respect, attributing his restoration to health to the intercession of our Lady under this title. He built a magnificent church for the reception of the image, with a convent attached, which was given to the Oratorians. That he might himself be near the shrine, he erected a palace close to the convent: for, according to Castro, "so inseparable was his attachment to this *Senhora*, that, during the whole course of the long illness of which he died, he kept it constantly in his palace with royal honours, and to whatever place he went he took it with him."

Palace of the Ajuda: the most conspicuous building which is seen on coming up the *Tagus*. It is situated on the summit of a hill above the suburb of *Belem*. A broad, paved road, the *Calçada da Ajuda*, leads up to the palace from the *Praça de D. Fernando*, where the omnibuses stop. This huge, unfinished building, which, vast as it appears for the residence of the monarchs of so small a country, is only 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. The E., and one half of the S. front, are alone completed. The principal entrance is in the centre of the E. wing, the gateway being furnished with a number of indifferently executed allegorical statues. The visitor will probably find some difficulty in making his way into the state apartments. These are ornamented with indifferent paintings by *Taborda*. Among the paintings, portraits of Dom João VI. of course abound: there is also a series of views, by Portuguese artists, of the *Peninsular battles*. The principal saloon on the E. side is called the *Sala de Tocha*. The walls and ceiling represent the acclamation of Dom João IV., by *Taborda*. The *Sala de Audiencia* is similarly decorated, 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 among which is *Lisbon*. Next comes the *Sala da Beija-mãos*, which occupies the S.E. angle of the building, and is tawdrily painted with trophies and arms, &c. Then follows a long series of partially furnished apartments, which end in a small chapel. In them there is nothing worthy of notice. In this palace the sovereign, on grand gala-days, receives the compliments of the ambassadors, ministers, nobility, and of all who have the right to be presented at the Court.

Palace of Belem, or Quinta de Bairro, at Belem, on the north of the Lago de D. Fernando; commenced by D. João V., and continued by his successors. It contains some fine reception rooms, which were occasionally used by the late queen for balls. To the N. of this is situated the *Quinta de Cinna*, another royal residence.

Beimposta, on the N. side of the city, near the Campo Santa Anna, built by Catherine of Portugal, widow to our Charles II. D. João VI. frequently resided here; from a window in this palace he appeared to the military and populace that surrounded it, on May 29th, 1823, chanting *Viva el Rey absoluto*; and here he ended his life, March 16th, 1826. It now serves as a military school.

Legislative Chambers, Cortes. "A casa de S. Bento, com a extinção dos frades, ficou servindo para as sessões dos *representantes da nação, os procuradores do povo.* Se nos perguntarem se os frades foram bem substituidos, não saberemos responder. Pensa cada um entre si, ó que lhe apraze: compare uns com outros, e veja se acha diferença, quanto á utilidade, entre os deputados de S. Bento, e os antigos padres de Rilhafolles."—*Pedro Diniz.* A suitable observation for such as, loving freedom in England, have no satisfaction in seeing it extended to other nations. The sittings are held in the convent of S. Bento, which was adapted to this purpose in 1834. The hall of the deputies, a tolerably spacious oblong room, lighted from above, is situated in the upper part of the building, being approached by a spacious staircase. The president sits in the centre of one side; the benches for the deputies, 150 in number, occupy the opposite side and the two ends. It contains galleries for the royal families, foreign ministers, and for the public, and is plainly, but neatly, fitted up. The hall of peers, first used in 1838, is smaller, but more elegant. The cells of the monks, tolerably spacious rooms, are now employed for committees. The library of the Chambers, and that of the Torre do Tombo, are also depo-

sited in this building. The deputies are paid, each receiving about 10s. 6d. per day, so long as the Chamber is open.

20. AQUEDUCT. AQUEDUCTO DAS AGUAS LIVRES.

One of the objects most worth notice in Lisbon. This magnificent work was erected during the reign of D. João V., between 1729 and 1748, under the direction and according to the design of Manoel da Maia. It serves to convey the water from springs situated more than 2 leagues from the N.W. side of Lisbon, and pours it into a reservoir (*Mãe d'Agua*) near the *Praça do Rato*. Presenting his ticket of admission, which is easily obtained from the *Camara Municipal*, at the small building in front of the *Mãe*, the visitor is requested to inscribe his name in a book, and 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 4 square stone pillars, which rise from the bottom of the reservoir. The water flows in at one end over a mass of rough stones, partially covered with the *Adiantum Capillus Veneris* which gives it a remarkably untidy appearance, and forms a scanty cascade, surmounted by a diminutive figure of a river god. The agreeable coolness of this hall, with the murmur of its falling water, affords a most delightful change from the scorching heat without. Hence you can mount to the top of the tower, from whence a very fine view of the whole of the city is obtained. Descending again, we enter the aqueduct itself, a vaulted gallery about 8 ft. high and 5 ft. broad, and having a central flag pathway between the channels for the water, each about 9 in. broad, and 12 in. deep in the centre. They are semicircular at the

bottom, and the water flows in one only, the other being kept as a reserve in case of accident. There are openings in the sides, about every 12 yds., with arrangements to prevent the rain-water from mixing with that in the channels. Where the aqueduct passes under ground, it is then lighted by ventilating shafts carried up to the roof. When it arrives at the valley of Alcantara, which it crosses on a series of lofty arches, the extreme height being 263 ft., a broad stone causeway is added on each side, for the convenience of persons going to the neighbouring villages; but, for the last 10 years they have been closed to the public in consequence of the number of persons who threw themselves, or, which is more probable, were thrown, after being robbed, 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 in this spot. Two other reservoirs, on an immense scale, are being dug, not far from the Entre Muros barrier, which when completed will, with the one here named, supply Lisbon with abundance of water. These are some of the many improvements which of late years have been made, and which are still making, in Lisbon.

21. PUBLIC SQUARES. PRAÇAS: LARGOS.

Praça do Commercio, called by the English *Black-horse Square*, 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. One of the grandest public places 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 at the W. end, next the arsenal, is the wooden

pier, at which the visitor probably landed. The three remaining sides are formed of lofty, regular buildings, with spacious arcades below, terminating next the river in a square tower on each side; the pity is, that the square tower to the east is still unfinished. These buildings are used as offices for the various government departments. On the N. side is the commencement of three of the principal streets, the Rua Aurea, Augusta, and Prata. Over the Rua Augusta, which is in the centre, an ornamental arch is now in course of erection, and is designed to support a clock-tower.

In the centre of the square is the fine bronze equestrian statue of D. José I., erected in 1775 by the inhabitants, in gratitude to the king and the Marquis de Pombal for their energy in rebuilding the city after the great earthquake: to the latter it was owing, as we have said, that the seat of government was not transferred from Lisbon to the Brazils. This monument was executed from the designs of Joaquim Machado de Castro, by Portuguese workmen, and cast in one piece at the military arsenal, under the superintendence of Lieut.-General Bartolomeo da Costa. The statue is, including the horse, 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. On the E. an elephant and horse are introduced together, 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. He had his full share of the adulation which was on that occasion poured out in the shape of orations, addresses, and poems, in Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and even in Hebrew. Two years later, the king being dead and a new minister appointed, the effigy of Pombal was destroyed by the populace. When in his retirement, or rather banishment, at Pombal, the Marquis was told of the destruction of his portrait, he simply observed, "Well, it was not very like me." More than 50 years later, the Marquis again resumed his station at the feet of his nominal master. This restoration of a public monument was effected in 1833, by order of D. Pedro.

Praça de D. Pedro, more frequently called the *Rocio*, a fine open oblong quadrangle, paved in a somewhat singular manner with dark and light coloured stones, in alternate wavy bands; the effect is not pleasant. At the N. end is the theatre of Dona Maria Segunda: on the W. is the Largo do Camões, leading to the Passeio Publico: on the E. are the Largo and Church of S. Domingos. At the S. end are the Arco da Bandeira, and the street which communicates with the Praça do Comercio. Above the houses on the W. side tower the ruins of the Carmo, and form a picturesque object. Preparations were being made in July, 1853, for the erection of a statue of D. Pedro in the centre of the Rocio.

Largo do Pelourinho. A Pelourinho was a pillar set up in the market or other principal place of a town or city, to show that the corporation was invested with municipal rights. It generally consists of a column, more or less ornamented, and raised on several steps. These columns are very frequent throughout Portugal, and are often richly sculptured; they may easily be mistaken for a mutilated cross. At present, the only use to which they are applied is to receive the edicts and notices of the municipalities; but, originally, they were used like our pillories, and sometimes

as a place for the infliction of capital punishments. They were furnished at the top with four iron branches, having at their extremity a ring and a chain. This Largo is a moderate-sized square, having a portion of the arsenal on the S. and the Bank on the W. In the centre is the Pelourinho, a curious spirally twisted marble column, carved out of a single block, and now carrying an armillary sphere. Any member of the nobility who was condemned to death was executed on an apparatus attached to this sphere; but all traces of this employment have been removed. The last time it was used was at the execution of a young nobleman who was guilty of fratricide. The office for the omnibus to Belem, to Bem Fica, Cintra, and to almost every other part, as well as to the railway station at S. Apollonia, is on the W. side of this square, with a printed list of the hours when the omnibuses leave Lisbon for their destinations, as well as the time when they quit their respective terminations to return to Lisbon.

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

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

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

Campo de Santa Anna. A large, irregular, gravelled square, planted with rows of trees. At the S. end is the Circulo dos Toros. Every Tuesday the Campo and some of the adjoining streets are covered with rows of stalls, when articles of the most varied de-

scription are offered for sale, at prices five or six times as high as the venders will be glad to accept if the purchaser will have a little patience. This assemblage is, by the English, generally called Rag-fair, and by the Portuguese as appropriately named Feira de Ladra. It is worth visiting, and a good book may occasionally be picked up.

Largo do Carmo, near the Rocio. It has the Church and Convent do Carmo on one side. It is well planted with trees, and has the best fountain in Lisbon. The Club Lisbonense is held here.

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

22. MARKETS.

Praça da Figueira, near the Rocio. For fruit, vegetables, plants, seeds, and poultry. The centre is planted with rows of trees, and has a fountain. This market is cleared of its stalls by 11 A.M.

Ribeira Nova. By the side of the river, to the W. of the Caes do Sodre. The fish-market comprises an extensive range of buildings and shops. Here, also, is the best place to engage boatmen.

23. FOUNTAINS (*Chafarizes*).

For the retention of this Arabic word the Portuguese are much ridiculed by their Spanish neighbours. They are very numerous; as to them the inhabitants have recourse for the whole of the water they may require. There is, however, a project to convey the water to each house, which will soon be carried into execution. Most of them are supplied with water from the aqueduct; but some, such as the Chafariz del Rey, are supplied from local springs. Some of these possess medicinal qualities, as that in the Rua Boa-

vista, called the Bico 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. These water-carriers are almost all *Gallegos* (inhabitants of Galicia). 3000 of these men find employment in distributing water. They are to be distinguished from the Portuguese in carrying their burden on their shoulders instead of on their heads. 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 Spanish. They generally in the course of years contrive, from their small earnings, to save up enough money to enable them to return to their native mountains, in which nearly all of them have lands of their own, and which they never like to sell; hence, when their families increase, or they themselves get into debt, they go to Portugal, gain all they can, and then, it may be years afterwards, return to their own much-loved villages, reversing the order of things observed by those who cross the Tweed.

Nearly all the men-servants in the houses in Portugal come from Galicia, and thus the places are filled which otherwise would be empty, by reason of the great emigration yearly of the young Portuguese to the Brazils, who in their turn, when they have been successful, generally return to Portugal, bringing their wealth with them. What the Gallicians take out of the country is replenished by the sums thus coming from the Brazils. They are not only employed in carrying water, but almost all the hard work is done by them; the Portuguese considering it a degradation to act as porters. If you ask the poorest-looking native to carry a portinanteau, the answer will always be, "*He preciso hum Gallego.*" A curious example of the Portuguese prejudice

against carrying any burden occurred when the inhabitants of Coimbra deserted that city on the approach of Masséna's troops. All was left behind them except what the women could carry: the men preferring to lose everything, rather than disgrace themselves by becoming porters.

24. CEMETERIES.

It is only of late years that the practice of burying in churches has been discontinued in Portugal. This practice was even worse in the Peninsula than elsewhere, on account of the mode in which the bodies were thrust into scarcely covered vaults, the trap-doors being often 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 it contains no striking monuments, it is well deserving a visit. There are fine groves of cypresses; and the magnificent mausoleum of the Dukes of Palmella, in which is deposited the body of the first duchess.

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

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

The *English Burial Ground*, termed by the Portuguese *Os Cypresses*, is situated on the hill of the *Estrella*, above *Baenos Ayres*. It was allowed to be formed during the last century by the Portuguese government, on condition of being called the Hospital of the English factory. A building, bearing that name, was erected near the entrance, which now serves as a dwell-

ing-house for the chaplain. 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 very numerous. In this cemetery was interred the celebrated novelist *Henry Fielding*, who died at Lisbon in October, 1754, at the age of 47, having left England for the recovery of his health only a few months previously. 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 here in 1751, only thirteen days after his arrival. Adjoining this ground is a school for English boys and girls whose parents are not in affluent circumstances.

25. HOSPITALS.

S. José. This vast building, situated near the *Campo Santa Anna*, was originally erected for the Jesuits; it was completed in 1593, and called the *Collegio de Santo Antonio*. In its church were preached several of the most famous sermons of the celebrated Portuguese divine, and one of the most eloquent preachers whom Europe ever produced, *Antonio Vieira*. It was considerably injured by the great earthquake, which threw down the vaulted roof and one of the towers. After the expulsion of the Jesuits the building was appropriated to its present use, and received the name of *S. José*, in compliment to the reigning monarch. The patients from the old hospital of *Todos os Santos* were

transferred here in 1775. Although not built for its present purpose, it is admirably adapted for a hospital. The spacious galleries, for they can scarcely be called wards, are lofty and well ventilated; the floors, originally brick, are now being replaced by wood. The beds are of iron, and remarkably clean and neat. The average number of patients is about 900; but in 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 June, 1853, the number of patients was — men, 185; women, 196. It receives only those pauper lunatics who are deemed curable, or those who are dangerous. Those above the rank of paupers are taken in, on paying not less than 7200 R. a month.

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

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

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

Hospital de Belem. Another military hospital dependent on the former; for patients with diseases of the eyes.

Real Casa Pia. Now located in the convent of S. Geronimo at Belem. Originally established by Dona Maria

for the reception of orphan and abandoned children of both sexes; but reformed and perfected by D. Pedro. It is now, 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 Reys, which contains whole-length portraits of all the kings of Portugal, from Affonso Henriques to D. João VI., with the exception of the Spanish Philips. It would seem scarcely necessary to warn the visitor against regarding these as authentic, had not so intelligent a traveller as the Prince Lichnowski fallen into this error. They are, in truth, no more genuine than those of the Scottish kings at Holyrood, or those of the bishops of Chichester in that cathedral. At the end of the room is a group representing D. Pedro, with his daughter the late queen, and his wife the Dowager Empress of the Brazils. The entrance to the *Alto Coro* of the church is through this gallery.

The children, who amount to about 900, are allowed to remain until they have acquired the knowledge of some trade by which they can obtain a livelihood, and when they leave are supplied with clothing, tools, &c. The dormitories, formed partly of the galleries, and partly new buildings, are remarkably clean and neat, and well supplied with water and every convenience. The library of the convent, which is above the chapterhouse, is now used as a drawing school. The stone-vaulted spacious refectory is still used for the purposes for which it was originally designed. The lower part of the walls is lined with azulejos, on which are represented some Scripture scenes in rather quaint style. The children have three meals a-day; they breakfast at 7.30, dine at 12, and sup at 8. Three times a-week they have meat: on the remaining days fish and vegetables. They look, on the whole, extremely healthy. There are exterior workshops for carpenters, tailors (who do not sit crosslegged), shoe-

makers, blacksmiths, &c., in which the children learn these various trades, and in which all the articles that are required for the establishment are made, the remainder being sold. There is a separate department for the deaf and dumb. It is the only school of the kind in Portugal.

Santa Casa de Misericordia. Adjoining the church of S. Roque; an immense charitable establishment, founded by Dom Manoel and his sister Dona Leonor. Contains a foundling 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. There are chaplains who distribute alms to the necessitous, visit the sick, bury the dead and pray for their souls, solicit the pardon of criminals, and when they are condemned to death accompany them to the place of execution. One of the principal sources of income is derived from 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.

Among the public buildings which for grandeur ought to be noticed, none is more deserving of examination than the splendid palace, near the Largo do Principe, for the Polytechnic Institution; its style is as chaste as its execution is admirable. The traveller will rarely find in any capital so many fine palaces, in proportion to its size, as in Lisbon, especially those of the nobility, amongst which he may notice that of the Marquis of Niza, of the Duke of Palmella, of the Marquis of Pombal, which the Empress inhabits, of the Condessa de Pova, and of the late Conde de Cea.

Asylo de 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.

Besides those above mentioned, there are various other hospitals and asylums on a smaller scale for special objects.

26. PRISONS.

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

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

27. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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

deposited in the castle of S. Julião, and was brought to Lisbon for the purpose of being melted down to form a part of the equestrian statue of Dom José. The ambassador from Tunis, happening to read the Arabic inscription, interceded for the preservation of the piece. The painted ceilings, the work of Portuguese artists, are deserving of attention. There is here a school for 60 poor boys, who are termed *Apprendizes do Arsenal*. Strangers are readily admitted on applying to the inspector or 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 Riseo*; it is about 250 ft. long, 65 broad, and 50 high. Here are a number of diagrams and models; and at one end a vessel, for it is too large to be called a model, about 50 ft. long, and completely rigged. It has also some very indifferent busts of Dom Pedro, Dona Maria II., and Dom Fernando. It was in this room that the great exposition of national industry took place in the year 1849. At the S. end is the central telegraph of the kingdom. Within the arsenal is a spring of mineral water, strongly impregnated with sulphur, said to have been found useful in various diseases. The last line-of-battle ship built here, and the only one which Portugal possesses, after being about 20 years on the stocks, and afloat about 10, made one voyage to Setubal and back, and now rots in the *Tagus*.

Custom-house—Alfandega Grande. On the E. side of the *Praça do Commercio*. An immense building, with extensive structures of two stories, surrounding a court, where there is a fountain. Admission free by the entrance to the *Praça do Commercio*;

but the traveller, if he arrives by steamer, will have sufficient time to examine every nook and corner of the building to render any description here unnecessary, and will be only too thankful when he may deposit his portmanteau in his *sege*, which will await him in the *Praça*.

Cable Manufactory—Cordoaria—a very long, low, yellow building on the banks of the river above Belem, forming a conspicuous object from the water, was built in the reign of Dona Maria I. Here are manufactured the cables, cordage, and sailcloth for the navy. There is also a workshop for naval instruments. One-half of this building was destroyed by fire in 1825, but has since been rebuilt.

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

Banco de Portugal, formerly *Banco de Lisboa*, situated on the E. side of the *Largo do Pelourinho*, with which it communicates by means of an elegant portico.

Bridges. The only one requiring notice is that over the small stream of Alcantara, on the road to Belem, which is deserving of notice from the fine statue of S. John Nepomcene, the patron of bridges, erected by Dona Marianna, and is the work of the sculptor Padua.

At the *Calvario*, near the bridge of Alcantara, is an extensive collection of royal carriages. There are deposited here the machines on which the images of saints are drawn in procession through the city. If we are to credit the account given by the Prince Lichnowsky, in his '*Erinnerungen*,' this must be the most remarkable collection of vehicles ever formed, since we are told by him that the state carriages of Afonso Henriques, of Dom Diniz, and of several of the other early kings of Portugal, are to be seen here. The visitor may be excused if he entertains some doubts as to the cor-

rectness of these assertions. But although there are no such early specimens of the coach-builder's art as those above alluded to, the collection is well deserving of a visit. Permission to view is readily granted on application to one of the officials in attendance.

28. SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Academia Real das Sciencias. Founded in 1778 by the Duke de Lafões, under the patronage of Dona Maria I., to replace the *Academia Real de Historia Portuguesa*, founded by Dom João V. in 1720, which, after collecting and publishing a number of volumes of historical data, had fallen into decay. It was re-formed in 1852, and holds its sittings in the *Convento de Jesus*. The King D. Ferdinand is the President. The Academy has published many volumes of transactions.

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

Sociedade promótor dos Melhoramentos das Classes Laboriosas. Recently established, as its name implies, for the improvement of the working classes. The Society is yet in its infancy, but appears calculated to effect much good. A journal is published weekly, advocating its views. The articles are supplied gratuitously by some of the leading literary characters of the day.

Citadel—Castle of St. George (*Castello de S. Jorge*), placed on one of the highest eminences of the city, forms a conspicuous object from the river. This castle, and the immediately surrounding ground on the E.

and W., formed the original Moorish city. The walls enclose a large space of ground, with quarters for soldiers, dwelling-houses, military prison, and church, forming an independent parish. In the church is kept the image of St. George, which on Corpus-Christi day is carried in procession on horseback through the city. The principal entrance is on the S. W. side, through St. George's Gate. A statue of the saint is placed in a niche on the N. side. On the N. is the gateway named after the Portuguese worthy, Martim, who sacrificed his own life in order to facilitate the entrance of his countrymen.

Torre de S. Vicente de Belem, built in the river, but now connected with the shore by a sandy beach to the W. of Belem. 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. Ascend to the top, where there is a telescope; the view 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 the voices of each other, which are inaudible to any other person standing between them. Below the platform are dungeons, which were filled with political prisoners during the reign of Dom Miguel, one of whom was José de Souza Bandeira, the very talented and very original writer, who for years conducted the witty journal entitled '*O Braz Tisana*,' which, though published in Oporto, was read in every town in Portugal. To his long home he has now been carried, and has left a name rarely surpassed for talent, for independence of action, and for political integrity, the only inheritance which he has bequeathed to his family. This tower is of little importance in a military point of view.

SECTION II.

ALEMTEJO AND ESTREMADURA TRANSTAGANA.

INTRODUCTION.

WE shall mention in the next chapter our reasons for combining part of Estremadura with Alemtejo. This province disputes with Beira the honour of being the largest in Portugal: however that may be, it is at all events the least populous in proportion to its size. It contains 860 square leagues, and a population of less than 277,000, which gives no more than 322 inhab. to every square league. Were it as well peopled as Minho it would contain nearly 3,000,000 souls. It is undoubtedly the least interesting of the Portuguese provinces. Sandy deserts, vast heaths covered with cistus, and barren mountains compose the greater part of its extent: the traveller may pass league after league without seeing either village, house, tree, man, beast, or bird. Though once so fertile as to be called by Cæsar the Sicily of Spain, and to be named in mediæval times the granary of the peninsula, it is now as badly cultivated as it is thinly populated. The quantity of oil produced about Beja and elsewhere in Alemtejo is very great, and, being sent to Lisbon, is cleared, and thence exported to England and to the Baltic, and sometimes fetches as much as 60*l.* per ton. There is scarcely any wood, except the chesnut forests near Portalegre, and the rarity of trees may be judged by the fact that a single tree has in some instances a name, as if it were a place; thus Azambujeiro, near the Serra de Caldeirão, is a lonely tree and nothing else. Neither do the cities of Alemtejo redeem it from the general charge of want of interest. Evora, indeed, and Beja possess many objects of antiquarian curiosity; but excepting these, Elvas, and Villa Viçosa, there is scarcely one place which it is worth the traveller's while to visit, except as they necessarily lie in his route.

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

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

The most beautiful scenery is to be found on the banks of the Sever, where

it divides Portugal from Spain, those of the Oeiras near Mertola, the environs of Elvas and Portalegre, and in the northern ascent of Monchique. Nevertheless the huge heaths of Alemtejo have a beauty of their own well described by Lord Carnarvon: "To the lover of natural beauty a Portuguese heath is, in spring, a scene of indescribable interest, at least in those happy spots where the peculiarly favourable nature of the soil permits the development of its varied treasures. Through such a scene we passed; the earth was then clad in its richest apparel; besides the rosemary, the juniper, the myrtle, the lavender, and a thousand bulbous plants disclosing their varied beauties, the *Erica umbellata* and *australis*, with their brilliant and deep-red blossoms, and the various cisti, some yellow, some of a rosy tint, some white as snow, and others streaked with purple, embroidered the plain with their variegated and delightful 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."

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

In the following routes, those places which are distinguished by an asterisk have Post Offices; some little guide as to their respective importance.

ROUTE 1.

LISBON TO ELVAS AND THE SPANISH FRONTIER.

Lisbon to Barreiro by the steamer, thence to Évora by the rail, and from Évora to Badajoz by diligence; the following are the distances from Vendas Novas direct to

Monte Mor Novo	24	kilomètres.
Arrayolas	18	"
Vimieiro	18	"
Estremoz	18	"
Borba	12	"
Matto Velho	10	"
Elvas	20	"
Badajoz	18	"
<i>Ritas.</i>		

Estalagem dos Pegoês. The road is sandy and uninteresting; pine-groves occur here and there. About a league and a half beyond Pegoês we enter the province of Alemtejo.

Vendas Novas. It was here, in a dry and sandy situation, on occasion of the marriage of the Infanta D. Barbara with D. Fernando VI. of Spain, and that of the Infanta D. Mariana Victoria with D. José, afterwards king, that D. João V. built a sumptuous palace to be the resting-place of the royal family for one night only. This is one example, among many, of the strange waste of money which characterised the Portuguese monarchs in the early part of the 18th century. As there was no water near the palace, it was brought

at a great expense from a fountain made for the occasion at Pegoës, where, also, the same king built another royal quinta. These marriages, and the festivities accompanying them, are known by the name of the Passagens.

Estalagem das Silveiras.

Monte Mor Novo; 2500 inhab. The scenery round this town is very beautiful, though the hills do not attain to any considerable height. Monte Mor was the birthplace of S. João de Deos, founder of the order of Charity; he was born in 1495, died in 1550, and was canonised in 1690. Here the diligence stops some time.

Arrayolos; 1500 inhab.; the *Calantia* of the Romans. This town skirts a low sandy hill, crowned by its castle, the erection of D. Diniz in 1308.

Estalagem da Venda do Duque.

Estremoz; 7000 inhab. This reckons as the fourth or fifth fortification in the kingdom. Its situation is something like that of *Arrayolos*: the town skirts the hill on which the castle erected by D. Diniz in 1360 is placed. It is famous for its earthenware manufactory; the jars are of very elegant shape, and are in use all over the peninsula; from the porous character of the clay, they have the property of keeping water singularly cool. This manufacture seems to have existed 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 round is more mountainous; the *Serra de Ossa*, on which *Estremoz* stands, attains in 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 Villastor, 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, was informed to his great chagrin that the garrison, consisting of 7000 men, had already surrendered. D. John detached a portion of his army to seize Alcaer do Sal, which surrendered without resistance. The rapid advance of the enemy filled Lisbon with terror, Alcaer being only 40 miles from the capital; and Villastor 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 at Evora began to experience a want of provisions; recalling the regiments at Alcaer do Sal, he 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. On 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 were sent forward to dislodge some battalions of the Spaniards; they 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 he 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 happened to be absent; Count Schomberg persuaded the rest of the officers to concur in his plans for a general attack, and the Count, on his return, was brought over to the same sentiments. The battle was instantly commenced by the cavalry on the l.; the Portuguese, English, and French horse repeatedly charged 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 to 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; the Portuguese infantry followed, and in half an hour the enemy was routed at all points. The Spanish loss amounted to 4000 killed; the Portuguese to 2500, among whom was a son of Count Schomberg. It is greatly to the credit of Villafior that he evinced in the subsequent campaign no envy at the superior talents of Schomberg, but allowed him the real direction of affairs. A vast booty fell into the hands of the victors; 3000 ammunition and baggage waggons, and a great quantity of gold and jewels. In the tent of D. John were found handbills containing a minute detail of every article which composed the equipments of that Spanish army which had been destined to conquer

Portugal, and specifying the number of even the horseshoes and nails provided for the campaign. The minister of war showed his wit by reprinting it at Lisbon with the following addition: "We certify to the accuracy of the above, having found the same strictly correct on the defeat of D. John near Estremoz, June 8th, 1663." This battle in Portuguese histories takes its name from Ameixial; by the Spaniards it is called the battle of the Canal. D. Afonso VI., on hearing of the gallantry of the English troops, sent each company a present of—3 lbs. of snuff which the soldiers threw away in front of their camp. Our Charles II. ordered 40,000 crowns to be distributed amongst them.

2 m. to the E. is *Montes Claros*, also celebrated in Portuguese history for the 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 them 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 Castillians allowed foreigners to compose the vanguard. Carracena posted himself in a very safe position on the summit of the Serra, in order (as he said) to observe the battle more accurately. The Spanish army charged with great resolution; the Portuguese batteries

reserved their fire till the enemy was within 50 paces, and their grape-shot then did great execution. Notwithstanding this, the Portuguese vanguard was thrown into confusion, and was with great difficulty rallied by Schomberg, who distinguished himself by his personal valour. The Spanish cavalry had at first the advantage on the l.; and for some time it seemed that the day was lost; but the surprising efforts of the Portuguese horse, 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 wounded or made prisoners; and all the artillery fell into the hands of the victors. Carracena never drew rein till he reached the town of Jerumenha, 6 leagues from the field of battle. It is said that when Philip IV. of Spain received the news, he let the letter fall from his hand with the exclamation, "God wills it so!"

As if by way of contrast to these battles, Estremoz was the scene of the death of the peace-maker S. Isabel. War had broken out between her son D. Affonso IV. and his unfortunate brother D. Affonso Henriques. 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.

Alcaraviças. About 3 leagues from Estremoz there is a fountain on high ground; the only place where water can be procured between that town and Elvas. In 1807 a French brigade on its march to the latter drank greedily of this fountain, and in a short time a great number of the soldiers began to complain of intolerable pains in the chest, throat, and nose. It was found that with the water they had swallowed a multitude of small leeches. The surgeon directed them to inhale a strong solution of salt and water through the

nose, a remedy which, however painful, was successful in every instance.

ELVAS (a Railway Stat.); 12,000 inh.: an episcopal city, 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, and contained the best stained glass in Portugal. It stands high, and is approached by a long flight of steps. The Capella Mór was erected by the same masons who built Nafra. The painting of the Assumption of S. Mary by Lourenço Grameira is much admired by the Portuguese, as are also those in the chapter-house, by Antonio Sequeira, a native of Elvas. In this cathedral is a beautiful marble sarcophagus of one of its bishops. The other 3 parish churches are those of Santa Maria d'Aleçova, São Pedro, and São Salvador; the latter originally the Jesuits' church. Elvas, however, is chiefly interesting to a military man. The ground upon which it stands is high and commanding, and it forms the key to the roads both to Madrid and to Seville. The city is enclosed by 12 fronts, very irregular in extent; the ditch is dry; the ravelins, &c., are ill-constructed; nearly the whole is surrounded by a covered way and a glacis, with trees planted on the crest. Fort Sta. Lucia is a quadrangular work, occupying an elevation to the S. of the city, of which it commands an excellent view. Fort Lippe, properly N. S. da Graça de Lippe, received its name from the Count of Lippe Biickeburg, 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 is 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 D. Conde de Subserra died, under circumstances of great tribulation, his only attendant being his daughter, the Marqueza de Bemposta.

The walk to Fort Lippe is by a descent to the Vicente Gate, and thence by a steep ascent through olive-trees; other walks round Elvas, among quintas and olive-groves, are very pleasant. The view from the ramparts commands on the W. the fertile plain of Eastern Alentejo, crossed by the enormous pile of the aqueduct, and backed by the heights of the Serra de Ossa: to the N. fort Lippe, crowning the summit of a high wooded hill, and separated from the city by a ravine, through which runs the river Seto: in the background is the savage Serra de Portalegre: to the E. you see the city of Badajoz and Fort San Christobal, distant, in a straight line, about 8 m. There is also a fine view from the Serra about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Fort Lippe, and the only ground within range of the fortification which approaches it in height.

Elvas, from its position, has often been besieged, but never yet taken, though occupied at the commencement of the Peninsular war by the French; remaining, as the Portuguese

term it, a maiden fortress. It was besieged in 1385 by the Spaniards, and again in 1659, when the celebrated battle called the *Lines of Elvas* was fought for its relief. Count Luiz de Haro, Captain-general of the Spaniards, formed the siege in the autumn of 1658; the garrison was reduced to the greatest necessity, and had begun to devour rats and mice. The Count de Castanheda, afterwards Marquez de Marialva, received orders to risk a battle for the preservation of the city. He assembled at Estremoz all the troops that could be collected—8000 foot, 2500 horse, with 7 pieces of artillery. On Saturday, Jan. 11, he advanced, being reinforced on the march by the garrisons of Jerumenha, Villa Viçosa, Borbo, Campo-Maior, Arronches, and Monforte. On the Monday evening he encamped before the Spanish lines. The seven pieces of artillery were fired as the signal for the garrison to make arrangements in support of the attack on the next day, and the whole of the cannon of the city having returned the signal, the troops went to their quarters for the night. At midnight the Count was informed by a deserter that the Spaniards had received large reinforcements, but refused to make any alteration in his movements. The next morning preparations for the assault were commenced at daybreak, but the Spaniards could not be persuaded till the last moment that they were really to be attacked in their lines. The attack began by filling up the ditches with fascines; no regular order could be observed, but after a vigorous defence, which lasted nearly the whole day, the Portuguese, aided by a well-conducted sally from the town, succeeded in driving the enemy from their lines. A great number of the fugitives were drowned in the Cayo 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.

From Elvas the traveller will probably wish to visit Badajoz. The road is rather pretty to the river

Cayo, which here separates the kingdoms, and where passports are of course demanded. It was somewhere here that the event occurred of which Froissart gives a very picturesque account. In 1382 D. Fernando I. of Portugal, at the head of an army of 16,000 men, including 1200 English under the Earl of Cambridge, and D. Juan of Castile with an army of 60,000, advanced by mutual consent from Elvas and Badajoz respectively, to fight. The armies separated without having come to any encounter. "There was," says Froissart, "in the army of the king of Castile a young knight from France, called Sir Tristan de Roye, who was desirous of displaying his courage. When he saw that, as peace was concluded, there would not be any engagement, he determined not to quit Spain without doing something to be talked of. He sent a herald to the English army, requesting that, since peace had put an end to the combat, some one would have the kindness to tilt with him three courses with the lance before the city of Badajoz. When this request was brought to the army, they consulted together and said it ought not to be refused. A young English squire then stepped forth, called Miles Windsor, who wished honourably to be created a knight, and said to the herald, 'Friend, return to thy masters and tell Sir Tristan de Roye that tomorrow he shall be delivered from his vow by Miles Windsor, before the city of Badajoz, according to his request.' The herald returned and related the answer to his masters and Sir Tristan de Roye, who was highly pleased. On the morrow morning Miles Windsor left the army of the Earl of Cambridge and went towards Badajoz, which was hard by, as there was only the mountain to cross, well accompanied by his friends, such as Sir Matthew Gournay, Sir William Beauchamp, Sir Thomas Simon, the Souldich de la Trane, the Lord de Chateaufeuf, 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."

ROUTE 1A.

LISBON TO BADAJOZ, BY RAIL.

About 175 m.; 2 trains daily.

46½ m. Santarem (see Rte. 18).

81 m. Abrantes (Rte. 18).

102 m. Ponte de Sor.

132 m. Portalegre (Rte. 6).

140 m. Assumar.

164 m. Elvas.

170 m. Frontera, the Spanish frontier.

175 m. BADAJOZ. The best Fonda is that *de las tres Naciones*, No. 30, Calle della Moraleja. There are two Posadas in the Calle de la Soledad, the one the *Cabello Blanco*, the other *de los Caballeros*. Badajoz is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Santiago, and the residence of the captain-general of the province. As this is a frontier fortress, it will be better to call on the captain-general and obtain

permission to look about, and an attendant. This strong city rises about 300 feet above the Guadiana, near the confluence of the streamlet Revellas. The highest portion is crowned by a ruined Moorish castle. Long lines of walls descend to the river, while most formidable bastions defend the land side. Pop. about 12,000. It is a dull place, with a second-rate theatre and few attractions. The river is crossed by a superb granite bridge, from a design of Herrera, finished in 1596. The name was corrupted from the Roman Pax Augusta. See the *Handbook: for Spain*.

For the sake of the traveller who wishes to reach Madrid, the following table of distances is added.

- 3 Talavera la Real
- 2 Lobon
- 1 Perales
- 3 Merida
- 2 San Pedro
- 3 Villa de la Guia
- 3 Miajadas
- 3 Puerto de Santa Cruz
- 3 Trujillo
- 2 Carrascal
- 2 Jaraicejo
- 2 Puerto de Miravete
- 2 Almaraz
- 2 Navalnoral
- 3 Pajar del Rio
- 3 Torralba
- 3 Laguna del Conejo
- 3 Talavera de la Reina
- 2 Sotocochinos
- 2 El Bravo
- 3 Maqueda
- 2 Santa Cruz del Retamar
- 3 Valmojado
- 2 Navalcarnero
- 2 Mostoles
- 3 Madrid: Fonda de Inglaterra, opposite the British Legation, but far from the Gallery; F. de los Embajadores, Calle de la Vittoria; F. Peninsulares, Calle de Alcalá, near the Gallery; Fonda de San Lino, 27, Calle della Montera; Fonda de Europa, Calle de Peregrinos.

ROUTE 2.

LISBON TO VILLA DO BISPO AND SAGRES, BY SETUBAL.

By a steamer from the Praça do Commercio to Valle de Zebro, or by the steamer to Barreiro, and thence by railway to Setubal. If the traveller be merely bound to that town, he may hire a mule at Valle de Zebro, which will take him to his destination, and he can return the following day. We disembark at a creek of the Tagus called the *Rio de Coyna*. Coyna itself is a poor little straggling village, where a mining company have been carrying on their operations very unsuccessfully. We next enter a large pine forest, catching sight every now and then of the hill and castle of Palmella.

Here the ascent of the *Arrabida* is commenced, and as the forest is left behind the view becomes very grand.

2 *Palmella*. This very ancient town, conquered from the Moors by Affonso Henriques in 1147, and giving its title to the celebrated family of the same name, is situated on the brow of a steep hill, about 900 ft. above the sea. To the N. we have the needle-like peaks of Cintra: midway between them and the spot where we stand is Lisbon with its countless towers and spires: to the W. the richly wooded Serra de Arrabida, and an extent of 25 leagues of the Atlantic: to the S. the bay of Setubal with its long sandy peninsula, and if the day be fine, like a cloud in the horizon, the summit of Foya in Algarve. The castle contains two remarkable reservoirs of Moorish date. The convent, now going to ruin, was the head of the order of S. Iago da Espada, introduced into Portugal by Affonso Henriques after the capture of Santarem. Its head-quarters were at first at Alcacer, then at Mertola, and in 1482 transferred hither. The grand-mastership was incorporated with the crown in 1522. The mountain of Palmella forms a very conspicuous object from all parts of Lis-

bon, and from its peculiar shape, a gradual slope to the E. and an abrupt precipice to the W., can never be mistaken.

Hence through a lovely valley filled with orange and lemon groves (the oranges grown here are the best in Portugal) to

1 SETUBAL, commonly but absurdly called by the English S. Ube's: 17,000 inhab., and ranking as the first town in Portugal. The antiquaries will have it that the place was founded by Tubal, 2170 B.C. It is on the N. side of its magnificent harbour, 3 leagues in depth by $\frac{1}{2}$ a league in breadth, and inferior only to that of Lisbon. In Col. Landmann's opinion it could contain transports for 30,000 men. The river Marateca flows into its upper, the Sado into its lower, portion. The great prosperity of this town arises from its commerce in salt, principally carried on with Scandinavian ports. Thus, in 1842, of 432 ships which entered the port, 105 were Swedish vessels. Mr. Broughton, of whose courtesy no one can speak too highly, is the English vice-consul.

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

near the town. The hospital is, in its way, handsome, and the squares and public places are far superior to those of Lisbon, especially that called *Sapal*, the *Bomfim*, which has a handsome fountain, the *Fonte nova*, and the *Annunciada*. The environs are adorned with a large number of quintas abounding in excellent orange-trees. The harbour is defended by two forts, *Outão* and the *Albarquel*. That of S. Philip, built by Philip III., commands the town. Setubal is the port from which is taken to Ireland the very best salt for curing beef, and to Newfoundland for salting fish, the quantities required for such purposes being very great; hence with its oranges, the best in Portugal, and with its salt, the finest for curing meat and fish, and with its splendid Muscadet grapes, it is a port of no mean importance.

From Setubal a very pleasant excursion can be made to the convent of *Arrabida*, situated on the mountain of the same name, which attains a height of 1700 ft. above the level of the sea. A boat may be hired in which the traveller will visit the cave by the *Portinho da Arrabida*. This is a stalactitic cavern, and, if not equal to those in Algarve, far superior to any other in the kingdom. In the centre an altar has been dedicated to S. Margaret, on whose day there is a celebrated pilgrimage here. Hence the ascent to the convent must be made on foot. Its situation strongly resembles that of Monserrat in Catalonia. It had its origin from a miraculous image brought hither, it is said, from England, by one Haldebrand, who had intended to land at Lisbon, but was driven by stress of weather round Cape Espichel, when the crew, after giving themselves up for lost through the violence of the storm, were directed to a safe landing-place by an effulgence afterwards found to proceed from the image, which they imagined to be in their vessel, but which, to their great astonishment, they discovered on a rock. The place is still shown, and is called *Alportuche*. The present convent was founded in 1539, but con-

tains nothing of interest except the cell of S. Peter of Alcantara. If the tourist has taken the precaution of sending a horse to meet him, he can continue the excursion to the little fishing town of *Cezimbra*, under the walls of which Affonso Henriques, in 1165, defeated the Moorish king of Badajoz, who had marched to the succour of the place. In 1602 Admirals Levison and Monson cut out and captured a rich carrack from the harbour. (See Hume.) This is $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Setubal; and 1 league further to the W. is the pilgrimage chapel of *N. S. do Cabo*, on the very crest of C. Espichel, the *Promontorium Barbaricum* of the Romans. Hence 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 light-house is 660 ft. above the level of the sea. From the cape we may return by *Azeitão*, sometimes called *Villa Nojucira*, rather a thickly populated country than a town. In the mountains round are quarries of fine white, green, and red jasper.

In proceeding to the S. the traveller may either cross the harbour, and then ride along the narrow sandy peninsula to Comporta; or, which is the pleasanter way, he may engage a boat to the latter village while the horses proceed thither by land.

3 *Comporta*. This is merely a collection of a few houses, situated on the strip of land that intervenes between the sea and a long, narrow, fresh-water lake to the E. The latter is in its centre exceedingly deep; the sides are covered with a vast quantity of bulrushes. Here is excellent shooting for the sportsman, as waterfowl abound. At Comporta are the sluices which shut off this lake from the harbour of Setubal. In summer they are closed to prevent the inundation of the sea; in winter it is necessary to leave them open for the discharge of the superfluous water of the lake. The next 2 leagues are extremely wearisome, the view being confined

to bulrushes on the left and sandhills on the right. At *Santiago* the road begins to ascend the *Serra de Grandola*, which here forms an undulating table-land covered with heath; deep white sand and decomposed granite make the mule-track very heavy. About 5 leagues from Comporta, near *Point Pesqueira*, a little stream separates Estremadura Transtagana from Alemtejo.

6 *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, and descending again enter

2 *S. André*, a very picturesque village on the edge of a creek of the sea. From the church there is an extensive view of the Serra de Grandola to the N., and the Serra Martinel to the S.

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

4 *Cercal*.

2 *Villa Nova de Milfontes*. This little town stands on the right bank of the river Mira, and about 1 m. from the coast. The bar is so dangerous that nothing beyond the smallest coasting vessel can enter the river.

About half a mile below the town there is a rock round which the Mira makes a sharp bend: from this point the most picturesque view of the place will be obtained. As we proceed S. the country becomes more and more desolate: it is flat and barren, with a few scattered huts; but every mile we proceed the mountains of Foya and Picota assume a more imposing appearance, and on approaching the borders of Algarve the scenery of the Monebique becomes highly picturesque. The road suddenly dips into a steep ravine, at the bottom of which we find

6 *Odezeire*. From hence to Sagres as in Rte. 11.

ROUTE 3.

LISBON TO FARO, BY ALCACER AND CORTE FIGUEIRA.

To **SETUBAL* (Rte. 2). From Lisbon to Barreiro by a steamer, and from Barreiro to Setubal by the railway train; but boats can be hired by those who prefer at once to cross the Tagus to Coyna and afterwards like to ride on horseback to Setubal. Under favourable circumstances, with wind and tide, a passage may be made in 3 hrs. in a sailing boat, but it generally takes up a whole tide. Most people now, however, go in a steamer. The river Sado rises under that name in Monebique; after receiving the S. Romão and the Campilhas, it becomes the Sadão, and finally, after passing Alcacer, resumes its first name. The country after the first 3 or 4 m., during which a pleasing view is obtained of Setubal, becomes uninteresting; the royal palace at Pinheiro is the only

observable object. On each side of the stream there are numerous salt-rieks, if the expression may be used for piles of salt built up in the form and to about the size of a hay-riek, and thatched with straw. The salt is obtained by evaporation in large square pits, about 3 ft. deep. The water is brought into these reservoirs by means of little canals. In June the evaporation is generally complete, and the salt is then collected for exportation. The price of a moio of salt purchased on the spot is 1000 R. N.B. It is necessary in the voyage up the river to carry fresh water, as that of the Sado is quite unfit for drinking.

7 **Alcacer do Sal*: 2000 inhab.: an unhealthy town, subject to intermittent fevers. 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 *Palmeira*. 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, who was, as has been before said, 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 *Herculano* observes with pardonable vanity, "whose remains still give 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 Portu-

guese, 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 Matanza.

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

2 *Porto del Rey*. A government depôt, where grain is collected from the surrounding country. Hereabouts the Sado flows through a rich but not picturesque valley.

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

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

As it is impossible to sleep in this place, the traveller must either make a détour by Ferreira, which lies out of the way to the S.E., or must push on that night for Aljustrel. Hence the road is as dreary as anything can be conceived; nothing but heath and cistus as far as the eye can reach, except that to the S. the spire of a church on the hill above Aljustrel gives the traveller something to look at. They reckon it 1 league to the Ribeira de Safrines; 2 to Azambujeiro, which is a

solitary tree; 3 to Montes Velhos, a poor village with a water-mill; and so to

4 *Aljustrel*. 1400 inhab. Here we enter on the celebrated Campo d'Ourique, the scene of the greatest victory ever obtained by a Christian nation over Mahometans, 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 within a kind of halo of clouds he beheld the image of our crucified Lord, who promised him, not only victory, but a crown and a succession of 16 generations to inherit his sceptre. So Camoës:

"A matutina luz serena, e fria,
As estrelas do Polo já apartava,
Quando na Cruz o Filho de Maria,
Mostando-se a Affonso o animava.
Elle adorando a quem lhe apparecia,
Na Fé todo inflamado, assi gritava;
Aos inféis, Senhor, aos inféis;
E não a mim que crelo o que podéis.

"Com tal milagre os animos da gente
Portugueza inflamados levantavam
Por seu Rei natural, este excellente
Principe, que do peito tanto amavam.
E diante do exército potente
Dos milgos, gritando o Ceo tocavam;
Dizendo em alta voz: Real, Real,
Por Affonso, alto Rei de Portugal."

Or, as an imitation of an early Portuguese ballad tells the story:

"This day, thus spake the vision,
Thy jeopardy shall cease;
This day Mine Arm shall fight for thee,
And thou shalt hold thy peace;
Thee Lusitania's people
This day their king shall own;
And the sixteenth generation
Shall sit upon thy throne.

“ The Christian lines of battle
 The holy Count 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 amain;
 The five kings of the infidels
 Are drawing towards the plain;
 They range their twelve battalions
 Each on his several post,
 And every such battalion
 Triples the Christian host.”

In commemoration, it is said, of this victory, Affonso Henriques changed the arms—argent, a cross azure—which he had received from his father, and substituted for them the present arms of Portugal—five shields disposed crosswise in memory of our Lord’s five wounds, each shield charged with five bezants, in commemoration of the five kings who were slain in Campo d’Ourique. This tradition was never questioned in Portugal till the time of Herulano, who is seldom better pleased than when endeavouring to reduce some poetical legend to prose; he has attempted, in his account of the battle, and in note 16 to his first volume, not only to show that the legend was unheard of in the 12th century, but that the battle itself was of very inferior importance. On the other side, Pereira de Figueredo, in a treatise devoted to the subject, seems to have disposed by anticipation of most of the later historian’s arguments.

Except for the reputation of this field, it is exceedingly uninteresting. We leave the little town of Ourique, whence it derives its name, about 2 leagues to our rt. The lofty tower of Beja may be seen at the distance of 3 or 4 leagues to the N.E.

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

[Portugal.]

The larger of D. Sebastian’s churches is ornamented with azulejos, on which the battle is curiously represented. The town itself affords almost the first picturesque view since Aleacer do Sal.

3 * *Almodovar*; 2500 inhab. The church here deserves a visit. Hereabouts the Serra de Caldeirão begins to rise very grandly on the horizon, and we presently commence the ascent of its outlying spurs. We enter Algarve just before reaching

3 *Corte Figueira*. Hence to Faro, as in Rte. 8.

ROUTE 4.

LISBON TO BEJA (RAILWAY); ALSO BY MERTOLA, AND VILLA REAL DE S. ANTONIO.

To Beja by railroad. Steamers across the Tagus from Lisbon to Barreiro, the terminus. Stations are—
 Eng. m.

1½ Labradio.

3 Altas Vedros.

9¼ Pinhal Novo.

25½ Pegoës.

54 Vendas Novas.

Santiago.

94 Beja.

The railroad from Beja will probably be extended to the Guadiana. The old road is by

16 *Quinta de D. Rodrigo*, as in the last route. Over deep sands and decomposing granite to

3 *Odivellas*.

2 *Alfundão*. Immediately after leaving this wretched village we see Beja and its old Moorish tower. Across a well-cultivated level country to

3 * **BEJA**; 5784 inhab.: an episcopal city, and the head of one of the 17 administrações. This place, the *Pax Julia* or *Paea* of the Romans, was taken from the Moors by Affonso Henriques in 1162. Excepting Evora, it is richer in Roman remains than any other city in Portugal. The walls to the N. are perfect; those to

the S. demolished or built over. The castle, built by D. Diniz, is one of the best mediæval remains in Portugal; it is square, massy, and 120 ft. in height. The 3 salas, one over the other, in the upper part of the tower, are admirably built; 2 of them having groined roofs, and all 3 being octagonal, every traveller who ascends this tower will be well repaid for his trouble in doing so. From the top almost the whole of Alemtejo may be seen at a glance, and to the N.W. the mountains of Cintra are visible at a distance of 28 leagues. There are 5 gates in the walls; those of *Evora*, *Aviz*, *Moura*, *Mertola*, and *Atjustrel*. There were two others, those of *N. S. dos Prazeres* and *S. Sisenando*. Beja was an episcopal see in early times, but lost its dignity at the invasion of the Moors, till it was re-erected into a bishopric under D. José. All its four churches are worth examination. The Igreja Matriz, Sta. Maria da Feira, is said to have been a mosque. S. João Baptista, a small building without aisles, though much modernized, deserves attention; the other two are those of S. Salvador and of Santiago, which latter is of the same character as that of the Igreja Matriz. The church attached to the convent of N. S. da Coação is of a very interesting character; notice in it a large marble monument in memory of its foundress. The hospital was founded by D. Fernando, third son of D. Duarte, and father of D. Manoel; he endowed it with valuable rent-charges on his lands, and among other things with the third of all the chickens produced on the farms. The 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 Da. Maria Sophia in 1695. On the suppression of that order it became the bishop's palace, and is now the Casa da Camara. The collection of Roman antiquities formed by the Bishop of Beja, D. Fr. Manoel de Cenaculo Villas Boas, and which has received some augmenta-

tion since his time, is very curious. The most interesting among them is an early Christian monument, valuable also as showing the degree of corruption which the Latin language had reached in the middle of the 6th century; it is as follows:—

+ Depositum. Pauli. famulus. Dei. Vixit. annos. L. et. uno. Rexviebat. in. pæed. III. idus Martias. æra. DLXXXII., that is March 13, 543. In the wall of the principal Praça is also a Roman inscriptional stone. The present bishop, D. José Xavier Cerveira e Sousa, was translated hither from Funchal, and is noted for his courtesy to the English. The walls of the castle are covered with hieroglyphics, like those mentioned at Moneorvo and Freixo. Beja is the birthplace of the notorious Spinosa. From Beja the traveller must take his food with him, or it may be said to him, "If you want anything to eat, why did you not bring it with you?" as it was said at Estalagem Nova. The inn at Beja, outside the town, on the Mertola-road, not far from the tower, is recommended.

Through a country covered with heath and cistus to

3 *The Ford of the Corbes*, which was not always passable. Over this ford, however, a very long and admirable bridge has now (1862) been built, so that the Corbes, even when it is a far-spreading and deep torrent, can be passed over at all times.

2 *Estalagem Nova*; a very poor inn, but civil people. However, as this is the nearest point to the Salto do Lobo, the Wolf's Leap, on the Guadiana, it may be well to put up with the accommodation, and to take a guide to the Falls. It is a magnificent piece of rock scenery, the river contracting itself, and being so much overhung by crags, that men have been found to leap across the chasm. The river Guadiana is fond of playing at hide and seek in this manner, as in the more celebrated instance of the Ojos de la Guadiana, near Daymiel; and indeed it has its name from this circumstance, Hanasa, in Arabic, signifying to disappear and to reappear.

Having returned to the Estalagem, we can next day proceed.

The road enters the Serra Abelheira, so called from the quantity of honey which it produces, and winds through a succession of ravines in an extraordinary manner to

3 *Valeovo*.

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

1 **Mertola*; 2400 inhab. This town stands most picturesquely between the Oeiras and the Guadiana; it is situated on a high slaty rock, descending almost perpendicularly to the Oeiras on the W., and more gently towards the Guadiana on the E. Its summit is occupied by the ruins of a Moorish castle; and here Roman 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 yds. in breadth, and becomes navigable from this place. In 1860 the excessive torrents caused this river to rise more than 140 feet at Mertola.

From Mertola, which is a miserable town, the traveller should go in a boat, which, when the wind is in the north, will take him in 6 or 7 hours to Villa Real de S. Antonio,

which will be hours of high enjoyment, as the banks of the Guadiana are of great beauty, the river being bounded by an endless variety of rock, hill, and mountain on either side, on the slopes of which are trees of every variety; but whether the river be ascended or descended, food must be taken, and wine, and everything which the traveller requires; and with plenty of good things a knowing boatman can make an excellent stew as the boat is sailing. The distance from Mertola to Villa Real de S. Antonio is 11 old leagues, about 39 miles. A few leagues from Mertola are the wonderful copper-mines of S. Domingo, the ore of which is conveyed to the Guadiana, and thence shipped, in vessels of various sizes, to Villa Real, or direct to England. Sometimes 18 or 20 boats may be seen ascending or descending this river at the same time. The S. Domingo mines are about 12 miles from the Guadiana, to which a railroad is now (1862) being made; the number of men and mules employed in the mines has varied greatly. In 1861 no less than 3000 men were employed in and about them, but that was beyond the average number of persons who are there engaged; occasionally 1500 head of cattle were drawing the ore to its destination, ere being shipped to foreign countries, in the conveying of which not less than 240 ships were freighted.

ROUTE 5.

LISBON TO EVORA, VILLA VIÇOSA, AND OLIVENÇA.

From Barreiro to Evora by the railroad.

The inn near the church of S. Francisco is tolerably good.

2½ *EVORA; about 10,000 inhab. An archiepiscopal city, claiming the rank of the third in Portugal; the ancient capital of Alemtejo; one of the 17 *administrações*; the court of many of the Moorish, and of some 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, to 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; on which, retiring into the wilds of Alemtejo, he became the captain of a formidable band of robbers, and was much favoured by Ismael, one of the Moorish chiefs who had been vanquished at Campo d'Ourique. Still, 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; and then, taking possession of the beacon, 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 left open. Having thus become mas-

ter of the town, he sent an officer with an offer of his allegiance to the Christian monarch; who was so well pleased with his conduct as to pardon him, and to appoint him governor of the place. The arms of Evora are, in reference to this feat, a man on horseback, holding a drawn sword in one hand, and the heads of a man and a woman in the other. Herculano, of course, attaches very little credit to the legend ('Historia de Portugal,' tom. i. p. 401); but there is none which has been more implicitly believed by the Portuguese; and the '*Enterprise of Giraldo sem Pavor*' is one of the commonest prints to be seen in the better sort of *estalagem*s. It was here that in 1638 occurred the first serious outbreak against the Castilian usurpation; and though speedily put down, it set an example which was not easily forgotten. In 1663 Evora fell for a short time into the hands of the Spaniards, from whom it was again delivered by the battle of Ameixial.

The city stands pleasantly on a fertile plain, surrounded by the Serras of Ossa, Alpedreira, Portel, Vianna, and Monte de Mouro. Its Roman antiquities are unrivalled in the Peninsula. Of these, the most remarkable is that which is called the temple of Diana; and which till the year 1834 was used as a slaughter-house. Murphy, in his Travels, has given a view and a description of the edifice. "The front," says he, "presents a hexastyle in the Corinthian order, the distribution of which appears to be pycnostylos, for the intercolumniation is exactly one diameter and a half. The diameter of the columns is 3 ft. 4 in. The base is Attic, in height a semi-diameter of the column, or 20 in. The shafts are cut into channels and fillets; each channel is 6½ in. broad, and a semi-circle in depth; the number of channels in each column is but 16. Vitruvius assigns 24 channels to the Corinthian column, yet the appearance of these striæ is not displeasing. 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, are, of course, of a far later date. It has been imagined by some that the architect must have been a Greek; since Rome at the epoch of its erection can scarcely be thought to have possessed one of sufficient powers. The tout ensemble, however, will perhaps scarcely satisfy the expectations of very romantic travellers, for, excepting its very beautiful columns, there is little in the temple worthy of notice; its whole size is only 68 feet long and 40 broad, the 4 columns on each side occupying only one-half of its length, and the rest of the building being of a very ordinary character; the very front itself is no longer in the condition in which it was when Murphy described it in his book of Travels. Another most interesting monument of the same date is the aqueduct of Quintus Sertorius. This was restored by D. João III., and probably lost much of the original work; but it is not true to say with Raczyński, "Il ne restait de l'aqueduc en question que les fondemens, et même ces fondemens, il a fallu les découvrir." The whole length is 1200 paces; the erection is formed of irregular stones, except the arches, which are turned in brick. At the termination of this aqueduct in the city is a tower, the beauty of which can scarcely be exaggerated, which is perhaps the best specimen of Roman architecture to be found out of Italy. Murphy's description is very accurate. "The plan of the castellum is circular; its greatest diameter is 12 ft. 6 in., independent of the surrounding columns, which are eight in number, of the Ionic order. In each intercolumniation is a niche, with a striated head; an aperture is formed in one of them to give access to the inside of the structure. The second story is decorated with Ionic pilasters, between which are apertures for ventilation; the top is crowned with a hemispherical dome. The whole is con-

structed of brick, incrustated with cement, of so hard and durable a substance that few parts of it appear to have failed by the natural decay of time. Considering it was built seventy years before the Christian era, we cannot but admire how such an apparently delicate structure has resisted the accumulated injuries of time. Upon the whole it may be justly considered one of the best preserved and most beautiful pieces of ancient architecture in existence." It stands upon a stone base of about 20 feet in height, and is near the entrance of the church of S. Francisco.

The Cathedral, which is altogether 224 feet long and 58 broad, having very elegant transepts, and the columns of the nave of very great height, was begun in 1186, and consecrated in 1204, but thoroughly restored in 1283. The first prelate is said to have been S. Manus, a disciple of our Lord, who suffered martyrdom in 100. The see was restored by Affonso Henriques, and continued a simple bishopric till 1541; when, out of compliment to Cardinal, afterwards King, D. Henrique, it was raised to an archbishopric. In the time of its prosperity the revenues were valued at 80,000 crusados, and exceeded those of any other Portuguese see, except Lisbon. The choir was rebuilt by Ludovici, the architect of Mafra, in 1721; it is richly adorned with marbles in the taste of the times. The painting over the high altar, representing the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, is a work of little merit, and resembles those of Mengs: it cost 700,000 R.; the statues are by an Italian, Antonio of Padua. The Church of S. Francisco, founded by D. João II., and completed by D. Manoel, is less rich than the usual structures of that king. It contains several paintings attributed to Gran Vasco: on the N. side, S. Jerome and another hermit; over one of the side altars, S. Francis receiving the stigmata, S. Antony of Padua preaching to the fishes, and S. Clara. The most curious of all represents S. Michael holding a chain which ends in a cloud. The story goes that, where

the cloud now is, there was originally the portrait of a lady of the bedchamber to the Queen of D. Manoel, thus made to support the character of the devil, because she had ridiculed the painter's ugliness. Some fifty years since, the beauty of the figure distracted the attention of a monk when celebrating at this altar, on which the prior had it obliterated and replaced by a cloud. The charnel-house in the Franciscan church is very curious; over the door are the following verses:—

" Nós os óssos que aqui estamos
Pelos vossos esperamos."

The crypt is 66 ft. in length by 36 in breadth. The piers, which are square, and also the walls, are lined with skulls and bones set in cement. There was another charnel-house of the same kind in the great church of S. Francisco at Funchal in Madeira, but it is now demolished.

In the archiepiscopal library, 108 feet long by 25 broad, which contains more than 50,000 volumes, are several paintings attributed to Gran Vasco; to whatever artist they are due, they possess great merit. They are: the Birth of S. Mary; her Presentation; her Marriage; the Annunciation; the Dream of S. Joseph; the Nativity; the Presentation; the Adoration of the Wise Men; the Circumcision; the Flight into Egypt; the Dispute with the Doctors; and the Repose of S. Mary. These paintings were preserved from destruction by the Archbishop D. Fr. Manoel de Cenaculo Villas Boas. The two best are the Repose of S. Mary, and the Adoration of the Wise Men. Here is also a triptych containing a magnificent enamel of the Crucifixion. Here, and in various churches of the city, are paintings of Morgado de Setubal, whose productions show rather that he might have learnt to become, than that he was, a painter. Here also is a bust of the lamented Queen Estaphanie, and of the still more (if possible) lamented King D. Pedro V., presented by his order, after his visiting Evora in 1860, to the archbishop, as well as a small collection of beautiful

shells, to be a nucleus for the forming of a more extensive collection in the city in which art flourished in ancient days. Evora, like Leiria, was in former times noted for the number of works which were printed in it, works of a magnitude which never issued from the press in any provincial town in England, such as the letters of Francisco de Xavier in 2 folio volumes.

4 *Venda do Redondo.*

4 *VILLA VIÇOSA. This town, with 3500 inhab., may be considered as forming the head-quarters of the house of Bragança. It was erected into a marquisate in 1470, and bestowed on D. Fernando II., son and successor of the first duke. Here it was that D. João IV., during the Castilian usurpation, received the overtures from the Portuguese party which finally established him on the throne; from hence also that, on the intelligence of the successful issue of the revolution at Lisbon, he set forward in the beginning of Dec. 1640, to take possession of the crown. In 1808 this town was the first in Alemtejo to declare against the French. Two sides of the Praça are occupied by the ducal palace, of classical architecture, but handsome in its way. The great saloon is ornamented with 25 portraits of the principal members of the house of Bragança. The church, founded by the illustrious Constable, D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, is the best in the E. of Portugal. This town is the seat of the military order of N. S. da Conceição, or de Villa Viçosa, instituted in 1818. 3 leagues from Villa Viçosa is the ducal forest, or *Coutada*, 5 leagues in circumference and walled; it is considered to afford the best sport in the kingdom. It was after visiting for a week this palace and forest, in Oct. 1861, that the King D. Pedro V. fell ill of the fatal malady which ended his truly valued life on the 11th of Nov. of the same year, which sad event filled the nation with profound grief, and which was followed by such manifestations of sorrow throughout the land as perhaps were never before exhibited in Portugal, or in any other country, on the decease of

its sovereign; even the poorest of the poor bought or begged some article of mourning, in wearing which to testify their sense of the loss which all, and themselves especially, had sustained by the premature death of the justly beloved D. Pedro V.

6 *Jeromenha*, a strong praça d'armas, but containing not the slightest object of interest to any excepting military men. Keeping to the eastward, at a very short distance, we cross the Guadiana, and enter Spain.

2 **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 Triaidad in favour of the Spaniards—a condition which they naturally refused. However, at the settlement of Europe in 1815, it was agreed that Olivença should return to Portugal, but the Spanish government, from that time to this, has always found some means of evading the engagement. This is one of the charges brought by such writers as Camara against England. "Porem," says he. "non annuo esta antiga e fiel alliada a fazer tal concessão em favor de Portugal, que só por ella se tinha exposto a tal guerra, e aos odios dos gabinetes da França e da Hespanha." As if it were not owing to the money and blood so profusely contributed by England that Portugal has not ceased to be reckoned among European nations, both in the time of D. Affonso VI., and also during the Peninsular war!

ROUTE 6.

LISBON TO CRATO, PORTALEGRE, ARRONCHES, AND CAMPO MAIOR.

Now that the railroad to Portalegre is finished, it will not be needful for any one to take this uninteresting and partly unhealthy route.

The former way was as follows:

3 *Aldea Gallega* by the steamer.

1 *Alcochete*. This was the birth-place of D. Manoel, in 1469. The country round is dry and barren. At the Barroca d'Alva is a large mulberry estate, reclaimed at the end of the last century from an unhealthy marsh by Jacome Ratton. Keeping along the S. side of the Tagus we reach

3 **Samora*.

1 *Benavente*.

1 *Escaroupim*. Between the last-named village and this, we pass through a tongue of Alemtejo. Here we leave the river and cross a most dull and wearisome country to

6 *Ferro da Vacca*.

6 *Ponte do Sôr*. This unhealthy place takes its name from a bridge built over the river Soro by the Romans, and forming a part of the great military road from Santarem to Merida. On crossing the river we enter Alemtejo.

3 *Chancellaria*.

2 **Crato*.

But a much better route is to Abrantes and Gavião, as in Rte. 24, from which latter place Crato is 5 leagues

distant. Crato was the seat of the Grand Prior of that order, the highest dignity of the Knights of Malta in Portugal. Except the ancient walls and the ruins of the castle, the place has now no object of interest.

4 *PORTALEGRE, an episcopal city, and one of the 17 administrações; 6000 inhab.; the ancient Medobriga or Ammaia: it was created an episcopal see in 1550, the diocese being dismembered from that of Guarda. The cathedral, the Casa da Camara, and the palace of the bishop, deserve a visit; but no traveller can be recommended to extend his excursion hither unless induced to do so by some particular object. Hence, crossing the savage Serra de Portalegre, which attains an altitude of 2200 ft., to

4 *Arronches, an ancient town, with 1200 inhab., at the confluence of the Caya and the Alegrete. Though it calls itself a Praça d'Armas, its ancient castle and walls are scarcely defensible. Over a very rough country without any particularly picturesque view to

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

“ To Campo Maior come, he had quietly sat
down,
Just a fricassee to pick whilst his soldiers
sack'd the town,
When 'twas *Peste! Morbleu! Mon Général!*
Hear the English bugle call:
And behold the light dragoons, with their
long swords, boldly riding.

“ Three thousand men of Yorkshire caused ten
thousand French to reel;
Their hearts were made of English oak, their
swords of Sheffield steel;
All in the North they were born and bred,
And Beresford them led;
Oh, they fled from our dragoons, with
their long swords, boldly riding.”

Campo Maior is close to the Spanish frontier, and forms an equilateral triangle with Elvas and Badajoz, each side being 3 leagues in length. From the last-named place, however he should have got here, the traveller can now return by diligence to Lisbon.

ROUTE 7.

EVORA TO BEJA, BY MOURÃO AND MOURA.

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

5 *Vendinha*.

1 *Villa Nova de Reguengos*.

3 **Mourão*, 1480 inhab., about 1½ l. from the Spanish frontier.

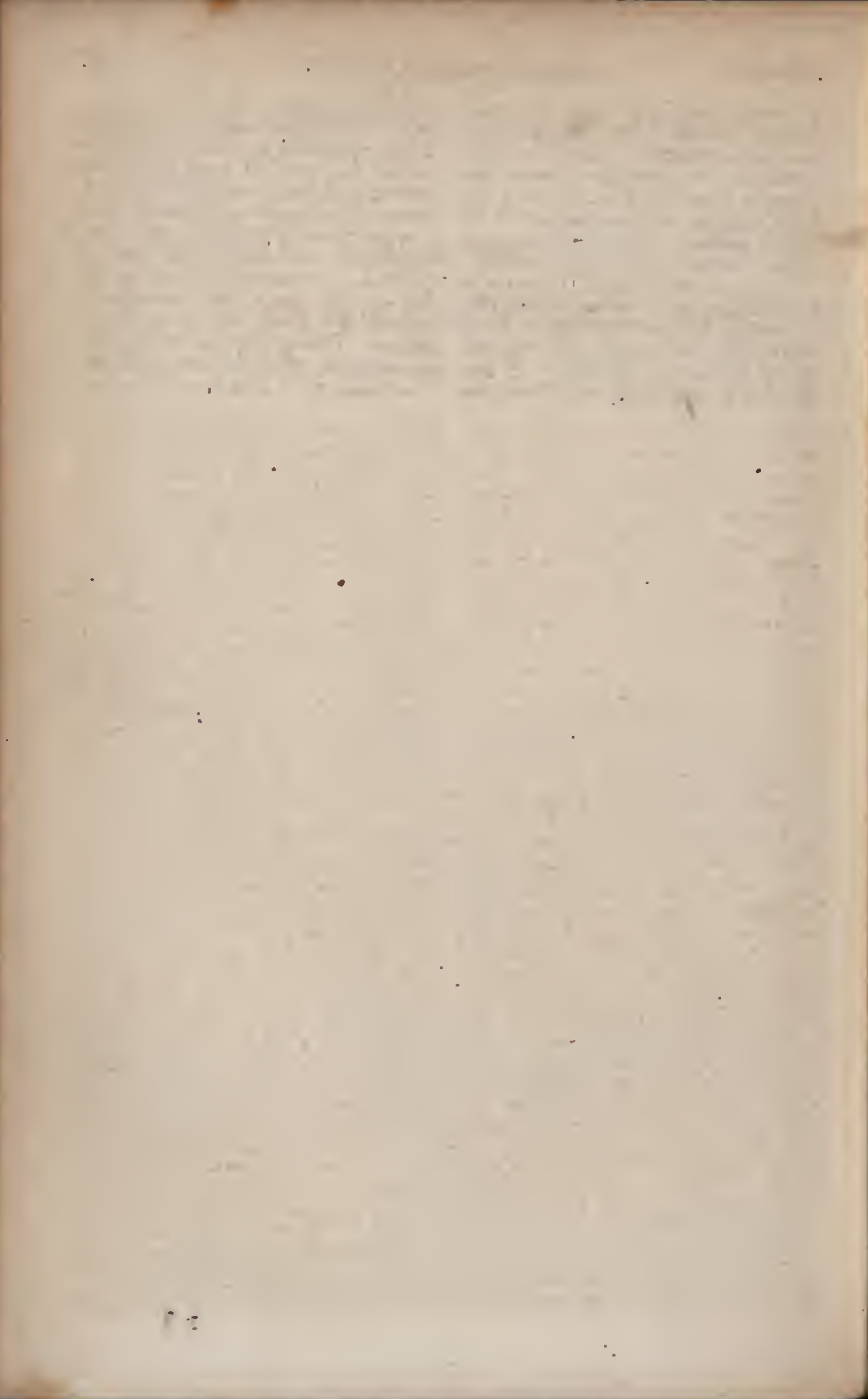
4½ *Povoá*.

4½ **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 were admitted; they 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.

2 **Serpa*; 4600 inhab. 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, a short distance to the E. of the Guadiana. The houses and gardens have a respectable appearance; and the tulips were once said to equal those of Holland. A contraband trade is carried on with Spain, which forms the support of a great part of the inhabitants. Taking the road to the W., and recrossing the Guadiana, we enter
3 **BEJA*, as in Rte. 4.



SECTION III.

KINGDOM OF ALGARVE.

THE kingdom of Algarve, the smallest in Europe, occupies the southern extremity of Portugal, measuring in its extreme length about 80 m., and in its extreme breadth about 30. Its pop. in 1849 amounted to 130,000. It forms only one civil administration, and composes the diocese of Faro. Its natural divisions, the *Guadiana* to the E., and the *Serras of Caldeirão* and *Monchique* to the N., are distinctly defined, and render the climate of Algarve different in many respects from that of Portugal. If it has been said that Africa commences at the Pyrenees, it may with a great deal more truth be asserted that it extends to Monchique. The name is derived from the Arabic *Al Gharb*, the West: a denomination under which the Moors embraced 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 *Poreimunt*, 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), Tubira, 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 2½*d.* apiece. The inhabitants talk of serpents 15 ft. in length and 8 in. in thickness; but the mountain-ravines are so little explored, that any person may people them with whatever fabulous animals he pleases. The traveller, however, will do well to be on his guard against a really dangerous reptile, the *gecko*, or, as they here call it, the *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 take up their abode in uninhabited houses. The tourist, therefore, when domiciled in one of the latter, should look out for them.

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

Besides the chesnuts 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 Perrum.

The scenery of Algarve is, in its northern portion, very grand, but scarcely equal to that of the Minho, near the Outeiro Maior, which is almost twice as high as the Serra de Monchique, nor does it rival that of the Gerez, which is far wilder and more picturesque, though less cultivated than are many of the slopes of Monchique, particularly the Hortas, near the town of that name; if some persons prefer the view from Foya to any other in Portugal, it must be a preference not arising from personal observation. The *Cabo de S. Vicente* is a magnificent cliff, even considered apart from its position as the S.W. angle of Europe. The stalactitic caves, called the *Igrejinha dos Soudos* and the *Poço dos Mouros*, are very fine; and there is said to be a third (but the writer will not vouch for its actual existence) 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 4 leagues through a very beautiful country; the voyage to Algarve is of great interest, passing by St. Ubes, Sines, and Cape St. 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.

Although Algarve is so seldom visited by strangers that the traveller will find himself an object of the greatest interest, and will probably walk about a town with a tail of 20 or 30 of the inhabitants, the province is perfectly secure, and in no respect shares the evil repute as regards brigands which is possessed

by its next neighbour Alemtejo. The cottages in this kingdom are generally much neater and cleaner than are to be found in other parts of Portugal, and the manner of building their chimneys is quite peculiar and by no means distasteful. A new road is about to be made all along the sea-coast of Algarve.

On the history, &c., of Algarve the following works may be consulted: Morales, 'Historia de España,' book vi. chap. 34; Landmann, 'Observations on Portugal,' p. 70 to p. 145; J. M. de Mendonça, 'Historia de Terremotos;' Salgado, 'Memorias Ecclesiasticas do Algarve;' J. B. Silva Lopez, 'Corografia do Reino do Algarve;' and, above all, the 'Mémoire sur le Royaume de l'Algarve,' by Charles Bonnet, which occupies p. 1 to 176 in the 2nd part of 2nd vol. (new series, 1846) of the 'Memorias da Academia das Sciencias;' it is extremely well written, and entirely derived from personal observation.

ROUTE 8.

LISBON TO FARO.

40 *Corte Figueira*, as in Rte. 3. A collection of a few miserable huts among cork-trees. Hence the road descends to the valley of the Oeiras, here a very inconsiderable river. From this point commences the ascent of the Serra de Caldeirão, which, with Monchique, separates Algarve from Alemtejo. It differs in appearance from all the other chains in the kingdom, and is strewed in every direction with detached boulders of lava, bearing a resemblance to kettles (*caldeiroes*), whence the 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: else all is barrenness. Notice particularly the grand scene near S. Braz, the mountain where the little river Valfermoso rises. The traveller may go straight to Loulé, which is called 6 leagues; but they are leagues *de muy boa raça*. The more usual way, however, is to make a slight *détour* by *Boliqueime*. Pop. 2119. It was here that the Infante D. Henrique made the first

plantation of sugar-canes, which he introduced from Cyprus: hence they were transplanted to Madeira, and thence to Brazil. On descending the Caldeirão, an entirely new scene opens. The carob-tree (*Alfarroba*), which some persons have considered the most beautiful tree in existence, gives a peculiar character to the landscape, with its round bright leaves and great height. Here also the traveller will for the first time see the manufacture of caetus-thread: it is much used in Algarve, though too brittle, and too soon decayed by water, to be of any great value. The river Valfermoso is forded 15 times before it is crossed on the stone bridge near Loulé. Close to the last ford is a magnificent view down the ravine to the south. The real distance from Corte Figueira to Loulé cannot be less than 30 or 32 m., though scarcely more, as the crow flies, than half as much: it will take at least 10 hrs.

[If the traveller has a mind to see some of the wildest scenery of Algarve he will stop at one of the cottages near the mountain S. Braz, and will there procure a guide to the stalactitic caves. (N. B. The village S. Braz is marked on the maps too far to the E.) To see them will require a whole day. First to the little village Alto, or

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 even in our own country. Hence by a wild track, known to but few, to the cavern called the Poço or Burraco 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. The visitor, on entering, 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. The tradition is, that the latter has never been explored but once, by the priest of a neighbouring parish, who proceeded, it is said, till he reached the source of a large river, on which he thought it prudent to return. A good-sized party, provided with a sufficient number of torches and spades (the latter for the purpose of clearing a road through the bats'-dung), might probably be well rewarded for their trouble. From hence visit the other cavern called the Igreja dos Soudos: its magnificent stalactites, its shape, and a block of crystal towards the further end, give it the appearance of a chapel; whence its name. Hence there is a way over the mountain to]

6* Loulé. This is one of the most thriving places in Portugal, having more than doubled its population in the last forty years. In 1846 it con-

* The Viscount d'Alte, who married an English lady, takes his title from this place.

tained 11,372 inhab., and is the most populous place in Algarve. It is pleasantly situated in a valley to the N.E. of the Cabeça 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 the place extremely picturesque. Here the horses will probably be fed on *morraça*, a kind of grass almost peculiar to Algarve, which grows in marshy places, thence called *morraças*. N.B. Salt marshes are *sapaes*. The estalagem at Loulé is tolerable. Here the traveller may purchase some of the aloe-thread baskets (*cestinhas do fio de pita*), which are the staple manufacture of the place.

2 *FARO, an episcopal city, capital of Algarve, and one of the 17 administrações. It is situated near the mouth of the little river Valfermoso, the sand-bar of which forms the island called Cape S. Maria, the most southern point in the kingdom. Faro and Olhão are the only places in Portugal S. of lat. 37°.

This modern-looking town occupies a situation near that of the ancient Ossonoba: the present pop. is 7900. It was conquered by Alfonso 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 Geronimo Osorio, the 'Portuguese Cicero,' was carried off. It is thus that he is addressed by his friend the poet Caminha:—

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

It now forms a part of the Bodleian; for, as the writer in the Panorama expresses himself, "Ja então lavrou o systema de nos despojarem de nossas preciosidades artisticas e literarias."

The city suffered severely from the earthquakes of Dec. 27, 1722, the great earthquake, and that of Aug. 14, 1755.

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

The best general views of the city are to be obtained from the sea, and from the Ermida de S. Antonio do Alto, whence there is also a good view of the surrounding country. The climate is perfectly African, but at the same time healthy. Good drinking water is however scarce, not so much from the want of springs, as from a deficiency of proper methods for conveying it into the town. Visit the ancient castle: its greatest curiosity is the cemetery, situated against the outside of its N. wall. "The dead are here deposited in a very thick wall full of little arched openings, resembling a pigeon-house: each hole is just large enough to admit a body, and is afterwards closed up with masonry. After a certain number of years, when all the apartments are occupied, the oldest of the lodgers are turned out to make room for the new comers; and as it frequently happens that the bones are still entire, the heads, arms, and legs are made to serve as horrid ornaments. For this purpose thousands of skulls are seen fastened against the wall in cement, forming pilasters, or parts of a cornice; the other bones are distributed with equal attention to architectural arrangement, and the whole is then whitewashed."

The cathedral is said to have been a mosque, and though terribly patched is well worth a visit, from the tower of which is a fine view of the city, and of the sea at full tide, for otherwise the almost interminable extent of mud and sand, laid bare by the receding tide, renders this anything but a pleasing prospect. The other ancient church is S. Peter's. The episcopal palace, a plain building, stands in the Praça, which is large and handsome, as also the Casa da Camara, and the Seminario. On the E. side is

an arch with a statue of S. Thomas Aquinas, erected by the Bishop D. Francisco de Gomez Avelar. The S. side is open to the river, and has a quay. The hospital is said to be very well managed. The traveller will be principally struck by the immense number of blind people, 5 or 6 of whom will sometimes be met together: this is owing to the light sandy soil.

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

Fruit is excessively abundant: oranges are plentiful: there are also bananas and dates. The principal export are figs. The white kind is here 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, there is a manufacture of fishing-nets from *esparto* (mat-weed), which gives employment to a great number of women and children.

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

From this place the traveller may

easily, if he wishes it, proceed direct in a sailing vessel either to Lisbon or to Cadiz, or by steamer thrice a month to Lisbon.

ROUTE 9.

LISBON TO MONCHIQUE AND VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO; OR LISBON TO LAGOS, AND VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO BY A STEAMER.

From Villa Nova to the town of Monchique 4 leagues; from the town to the summit of the mountain (Foya) is an hour and a half or two hours' slow ride or walk. At Portimão horses can easily be hired of José Loreço Paías and others, but José should always be taken, as an excellent guide and a capital walker, and with a military air, ever ready at the word of command to go anywhere and everywhere.

From Monchique to Silves, Albufeira, &c., to Villa Real de S. Antonio, and thence by the Guadiana to Mertola.

22 *Cercal*, as in Rte. 2.

5 **Odemira*. Shortly after passing this place the road begins to ascend

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

4 **Monchique*. 2810 inhab. This little town occupies a lovely situation at the head of the pass between Foya and Picota; the houses are prettily scattered over the mountains, and the tower of the church peeps out from the thick wood in which it is embosomed. The Estalagean is not so bad; and 3 or 4 days may well be spent here.

The walk to Opomar Velho, which takes up an hour, is perfectly enchanting; its fountain, its plantation of oranges and lemons, the view of Picota to the rt., and of Foya to the l., and the thick chesnut woods that shut in the rest of the landscape.

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

ren 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. The guide, indeed, will affirm that Badajoz, which is at least 140 m. distant, may be made out with a good glass. However that may be, Palmella, which from its very remarkable shape cannot be mistaken, is easily to be seen to the N.: the distance is about 84 m. The only portion of Spanish territory which is indisputably visible is the high ground just on the other side of the Guadiana. The ascent of Foya from the town of Monchique is easily made in one hour and a half or in two hours, either walking, or riding very slowly. Picota may also be ascended, but it lies farther off, presents greater difficulties, and affords a far less striking view. From Monchique to

1 *The Baths of Monchique.* For the first half of this league 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, 4 leagues off, where he died on the 28th of the same month. The baths are situated in a deep glen of the Serra, with a lovely though somewhat confined view. The present building was erected in 1690 by D. Simão da Gama, Bishop of Faro, and has been added to by his successors. The house is divided into 2 parts by a long passage: to the rt. are the baths, the chapel, and the kitchen; to the l. the visitors' rooms. Each of these contains a table, 2 chairs, and a thing that is meant for a bedstead; for these and for the use of the kitchen, during 20 days, 3200 R. are charged. Beyond that period no visitor is allowed to remain, as, if the waters effect a cure at all, it takes place in less time. Your servant must procure

all provisions either 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 bath-rooms: 1st, that of S. João, where is also a source, called the Agua da Torreira, which is drunk; 2nd, that of S. Teresa; 3rd, the Banho da Pancada, so called from the dropping noise made by the water: the descent to this is by 78 steps. The season commences in June; the poor begin to come on the 4th of July; they may stay for 6 days, during which time they are boarded, and each receives 120 R. when he departs. The accommodation is under the absolute direction of the provedor, who is a priest.

Hence by a very mountainous road to

1 *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.

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

Nova, especially that to the village of Ferragudo, at the E. side of the harbour. From hence excursions may be made to Silves, and to Lagos and the Cape. (See next Route.) There are some remains of Moorish fortifications; but the place was almost utterly destroyed by the great earthquake.—British Vice-Consul, J. A. Pargana Teixeira e Castro. Be sure (as has been already stated) to hire horses at Portimão of José Lorenzo Paías, of the Rua de Estalagem Velho, who, though stiff and laconic, is a guide of rare excellence, willing to go all over Algarve with *reasonable* travellers.

At Monchique M. Bivar has a beautifully located cottage, in which he most courteously will allow English travellers to sojourn, they having previously obtained permission at Portimão to do so.

ROUTE 10.

VILLA REAL AND CASTROMARIM TO LAGOS AND THE CAPE: ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST.

This route will not only serve for those who are desirous of exploring the whole S. coast of Algarve, but, in combination with the two preceding ones, will be available by the traveller who arrives from Lisbon. This remote corner of the kingdom may be conveniently reached either from Cadiz or from Mertola. From Cadiz a passage in one of the poultry-boats can always be secured: the distance

is reckoned at 14 leagues; the average passage is 12 hrs. From Mertola the journey may be taken by land, but there is nothing in the route to recompense for its difficulties and hardships. It is therefore much better to descend the Guadiana, the scenery of which is magnificent. The distance is 11 leagues; and in summer, except under very favourable circumstances, 2 tides will be required to accomplish it. In winter, when the current is much stronger, the passage may be performed in 5 or 6 hrs. Two leagues below Mertola, at the junction of the river Careiras, the Guadiana for a short distance divides Alemtejo from Algarve. The wretched little village of Mesquitos is next passed on the rt.; and a little below, at the junction of the river Chanza, the Guadiana divides Algarve from Spain. A league farther down Alcoutim appears on the rt., San Lucar de Guadiana (see *Handbook for Spain*, p. 30) to the l. Nothing can be more romantic than the situation of these towns: the mountains are exceedingly wild and steep, and the whole surrounding country is without any culture whatever. In 9 leagues from Mertola the Moorish castle of Ayamonte is seen to the l. Opposite to this is the town of Castromarim, of which more presently. The banks of the river become low and muddy, till, on reaching Villa Real, they are sand.

Villa Real de S. Antonio da Arenilha is a town built in 5 months, in the year 1744, by Pombal; and a capital mistake on the part of that minister. He had observed that a brisk fishing-trade was carried on at Montegordo; he conceived the project of drawing a national revenue from its produce, and founded Villa Real in what he conceived to be a more convenient situation for the purpose. But a monopoly having been established, no part of the proceeds was spent on the spot; the fishermen became disgusted with living under the misdirection of a set of proprietors who resided at Lisbon, and either took to other trades or removed to different situations. Thus the fishery was entirely de-

stroyed by Pombal. The port, however, is likely to become of some importance by reason of the many vessels resorting to it, to carry, to England and elsewhere, the great quantity of ore taken out of the mines of St. Domingos, not very far from the Guadiana. The town, which at one time contained 5000 inhab., now has barely 1300. Its plan is perfectly regular: a square in the centre, and streets in continuation of its sides at each angle. On the N. of the Praça is the church; on the S. the Governor's house. The whole of the ashlar used in the erection of the town was brought, at a ruinous expense, from Lisbon. When all was completed, a quarry of stone, equal to that employed, was discovered within a few miles of the place. The harbour is large, but the sand-bar at the entrance dangerous. In the middle of the river is a low muddy island called Tyro,—a clear proof of intercourse with the Phœnicians. A description of the Guadiana (Arabic, Wadi Anas, the great river) belongs rather to Spain than Portugal. From the latter country, however, it receives its confluent, the Caia, the Degebe, the Corbez, the Valverde, the Alcaraz, and the Ardila. From Villa Nova to

1 **Castromarim*: but at low water there is a ford, just passable with an experienced guide, which reduces the distance to 2 m. Here was the principal seat of the Order of Christ, from its introduction, in 1318, till its removal to Thomar, in 1449. Pop. 2260, chiefly dependent on the contraband trade with Spain. Not many years ago this was a place of banishment for criminals, but who, strangely enough, were allowed to purchase, for a given sum, their emancipation. To Castromarim was banished a merchant, from whose premises, in 1825, the remains of a salted man were being carried to the Douro in a box, by Gallegos, who were arrested by the police, which led to the discovery of the man employing them on such an errand; but as no proof could be adduced that the merchant had killed

the murdered man, the judges consigned him to this banishment for a number of years, as the body had been given by him to be thrown into the river by the Gallegos, indicative of some knowledge of the guilty deed. The road passes over an uninteresting sandy country to

1 *Cacella*, a poor, ruined village, though once an important town. The Moorish name was Hisn-Kastala, and the inhabitants rendered themselves formidable as corsairs. In the 'Historia Compostellana' (i. 103), among the pirates who infested Galicia are mentioned *Hispalenses*, *Castallenses*, and *Silvienses* (the inhabitants of Silves). It was here that the 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. After passing this, the road traverses a rich meadow-country to

2 **TAVIRA*, built on both sides of the river of the same name, also called *Secca* or *Asecca*. This is one of the pleasantest towns in Algarve; though truly it cannot be said that any town in Algarve is very pleasant; and, though nearly destroyed by the great earthquake, has many traditions and some remains of its original conquest from the Moors. 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 town was taken from the Moors by the celebrated D. Paio Perez Correa in 1242. It was raised by D. Manoel to the rank of a city in 1520. Its decadence dates from 1645, when the mortality from the plague, here and in the environs, is asserted to have amounted to 40,000. The church of S. Maria, originally a mosque, contains on the Gospel side the tomb of D. Paio, whose body was, in compliance with his own desire, carried hither from Bellez, where he died. On the Epistle side, against the wall, is the tomb of the Sette Caçadores, a

stone marked with 7 red crosses. This 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 dear. This event was the immediate cause of the capture of Tavira. In the church of S. Iago observe the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. The chapel of the Terceiros do Carmo has some tolerable paintings by Rasquinho; that of the third order of S. Francis affords some good specimens of the black marble of Cavaco. The hospital of S. José is well ordered, and has a revenue of 300,000 R. Besides the ordinary trade of Algarve, Tavira exports kermes in large quantities: in 1836, 1430 arrobas, 20½ tons, were shipped here, chiefly for Gibraltar.—British Vice-Consul, Antonio Vezito.

From Tavira, through a well-cultivated country, between hedges of cactus, pomegranates, and blackberries, to
1 *Conceição*. Hereabouts the Serra de S. Barbara, a branch of the Caldeirão, opens to the rt. Over swampy ground, to

2½ *Ponte Marim*. To the l. lies the village of Olhão and Cape S. Maria. Here, in June, 1808, one of the first attempts was made by the Portuguese to shake off the yoke of their French oppressors. The Governor of Villa Real, José Lopez de Sousa, happening to be in the village, on his way to church, on Corpus Christi Day, found the people reading one of Junot's proclamations. Giving way to a sudden impulse, he tore down the paper, and trampled it under foot. This was the signal for a general outbreak; the inhabitants proclaimed their legitimate sovereign, and appointed De Sousa general. The men of Faro, after a little hesitation, followed their example, defeated the troops sent against them, took possession of the military chest, and, headed by the Bishop and clergy, appointed a junta. The insurrection of Faro was followed by that of all the towns in Algarve, and the French were compelled to

retire into Alemtejo. It was from Olhão, as related in the Introduction, that a fishing-boat crossed with the intelligence to Brazil.

1½ **Fano*. (See Rte. 8.) Hence through a dull, sandy country to

1½ *Almancil*.

1½ *Casa dos Ladrões*. This place, notwithstanding its ill-omened name, is not half so much to be dreaded as

1 *Ponte da Quarteira*, a little above the junction of this poisonous river with the sea.

1 *Albufeira*. A small town situated among hills, close to the sea. The walls of a Moorish castle surround the greater part of the modern town. The Estalagem is wretched, but the traveller will have to sleep here. [Hence the pleasantest way of pursuing the journey is by making a détour to Silves; see the next Route.]

Through a fine rich valley to

½ *Poço do Pixorro*: thence through lanes hedged with the cactus, American aloe, and the blackberry, to

½ *Pera*, an unhealthy place, with 1320 inhab. It is very picturesquely situated.

½ *Alcantarilha*: 1600 inhab.

1 *Porxes*. An uninteresting, stony country, to

1 *Lagôa*. Hence the scenery improves: wood becomes more abundant, and cultivation increases, to

1 *Mixolucra*, a village delightfully situated on the E. side of the harbour of Portimão. This being crossed in a ferry, the traveller will reach

**VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO*, as in Rte. 9.

1 *Alvor*: 1260 inhab. On a little river of the same name; it has a small trade in salt. It was here that D. João II., after having in vain tried the baths of Monchique, came with the hope of finding relief from the sulphureous waters, which had then some reputation. Here it was that, according to the testimony of the chronicler Damião de Goes, he desired, when dying, to be laid on the ground; and when the Bishop of Tangere was about to administer extreme unction said, "It is not yet time; I shall live two hours." He did so,

dying exactly as the sun set on the 25th Oct. 1495. Hence, along a dull sandy coast, to

1 *The Bridge of Lagos*. This crosses an arm of the sea which extends from the head of the harbour, and from the heights around presents the appearance of a huge serpent crawling along the sand.

*LAGOS: 8340 inhab. 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 Alacerquibir. It was a favourite residence of D. Henrique, who formed here a company for the purpose of carrying on traffic with the newly-discovered countries, and maintained considerable importance till it was utterly overwhelmed by the great earthquake. Notice the aqueduct, 800 yds. in length; the water, however, is neither plentiful nor wholesome. The Igreja Matriz and the Misericórdia both deserve a visit. At the entrance of the harbour, on the same side as the city, is the battery called Ponte da Bandeira; and at the distance of 300 or 400 yds. further is another, called o Pinão. From the latter there is a very fine view of the city and of the cliffs; it should by all means be visited. A brisk trade is carried on in tunny fish, of which as many as 2000 have been taken in one day. From hence there is a track along the coast by Figueira that leads directly to Sagres, but as it is exceedingly tedious, and presents no kind of attraction, it is better to make a detour by Villa do Bispo. The Bay of Lagos cannot be too much admired, and is seen to great advantage from the summit of Monchique.

1 *Espiche*.

½ *Almadena*.

½ *Boudens*.

1 *Figueira*. Hence the direct road goes to Sagres.

1 *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

2 *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 Terça Nabal, which it afterwards changed for that of Villa do Infante. Here he established a school of navigation; and hence it was that the ships sailed which discovered Madeira in 1419, the Açores in 1432, and which explored the W. coast of Africa. The house is still shown in which the prince resided, and where he had his observatory. Here he received intelligence on the various expeditions sent out under his auspices, and came to the conclusion that there must be a way to India round the Cape of Good Hope. He it is, although he did not live to see the success of his plans, to whom Portugal was entirely indebted for the 60 years of her greatest glory during the reigns of D. Manoel and D. João III. As Mickle very justly observes with reference to this prince, "What is an Alexander crowned with trophies, at the head of his army, compared with a Henry contemplating the ocean from his windows on the rock of Sagres? The one suggests the idea of a demon, the other of a tutelary angel." This great prince died here in 1460, and his remains were translated to Batalha. In 1839 a monument was erected by the government, under the auspices of Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, then Minister of the Marine, to his memory. It is to be seen in the house which he occupied. Sagres was burnt by Drake in 1597, and its ruin was completed by the great earthquake. It is at present, beyond all question, the most wretched and barren place in Portugal. The rock for leagues round pushes itself up through the shifting sand; the only kind of vegetation is here and there a stunted juniper. The N.W. winds are so prevalent that on the S.E. side of every rock or bush

there is a strip of sand, like snow lingering in shady places during a thaw; and, though at a distance of 3 or 4 leagues the climate is African, here the cold, even in the height of summer, is frequently bitter. Church, houses, fortifications, and estalagem are all the picture of wretchedness.

Hence an excursion is made to the Cape: some call it 1 league and some call it 2: it will take about 2½ hrs. to reach the point. The road is scarcely practicable even for a mule. The track runs over the country above described to the little ruinous fort called Beliche, which is said to be half way. The convent of S. Vicente, which before the suppression afforded good accommodation to travellers, stands on the very edge of the cliff, so that a stone may be thrown from the windows into the sea. The view here will make amends for the wretchedness of the last two days' journey. Three quarters of the horizon are taken up with the Atlantic in its wildest form; the remaining quarter by a sand-waste as barren as the sea, beyond which Foya and Picota raise themselves at a distance of about 30 m. This S.W. angle of Europe is almost always stormy, but in a high gale the noise of the wind, whistling and shrieking in the convent, and the roar of the waves below, make it impossible to keep up a conversation.

Cape S. Vincent receives its name from having been the depository of the body of that saint, who suffered at Valença under the Prefect Dacian in 303. It was long attended, so says the legend, by crows, who, when it was removed here for safety at the Moorish invasion, followed it, and on its second translation to Lisbon, in 1147, attended the ship in which it was conveyed. Hence certain tame crows are always kept in the cloisters of that cathedral, and these birds are introduced in the arms of the city. Hence, also, the cape is frequently called Monte Corvo, and was named by the Moors Kenisata-l-Gorab, the church of the crows. The Franciscan convent was founded in 1516, and at the suppression contained only 6 or 8

friars, who were very poor. See for the History of S. Vincent, Escolano, 'Decadas de Valença,' b. 2, c. 7.; Saloriano, 'Saerario de Valença,' i.; and Cardoso, 'Agiologio,' i. p. 2-23.

In looking over these waters the traveller will remember that they have been the scene of three English victories. On Jan. 16, 1780, Rodney attacked the Spanish fleet, took 5 and destroyed 2 men of war. On Feb. 14, 1797, Jervis, winning his title of Lord S. Vincent, and Nelson, defeated with 15 small ships 27 Spanish men of war. And on July 2, 1833, Sir C. Napier, with six vessels, and only one of them a large frigate, beat 10 Portuguese men of war, and placed D. Maria on the throne of Portugal. Napier's success in this affair was owing to his having boarded one of D. Miguel's ships with the crews of 2 of his own vessels, and by having afterwards taken in detail the smaller ships, from which little or no resistance came. The ship of the line never entered the action; had it done so, and had the crews of D. Miguel's vessels acted with the bravery which one of them exhibited, Napier and his fleet would have been quickly sent to the bottom of the sea.

From the Cape there is a straight road to Villa do Bispo. Probably no person will wish to visit Sagres twice.

ROUTE 11.

LISBON TO SAGRES OR LAGOS
DIRECT.

27 *Odescixe* as in Rte. 2. Just before entering this place we cross the little river Seixe, which separates Alemtejo from Algarve. This is rather a pretty town; the houses stand in gardens well stocked with fruit-trees, and the valley which surrounds it 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

2 *Aljezur*, a miserably poor, gloomy town, built of dark-coloured stone, without mortar. It climbs up the side of a sand-hill which is crowned by the remains of a Moorish castle. Affonso III. took it in 1250. This is the most unhealthy place in Algarve, and any one who sleeps here is pretty sure of catching an intermittent fever. Bishop Gomez, seeing the unhealthiness of the place, built a little church $\frac{1}{2}$ a league to the E. to attract the people thither; but it was in vain; they preferred their fevers to the trouble of a change. Near Aljezur is the church of N. S. da Alva, where are preserved the heads of a father and son named João and Pedro Gallego: they are venerated by those who have been bitten by a mad dog. The same barren uninteresting road continues to

2 *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

3 *Villa do Bispo*, as in the last route.

From Aljezur a track goes to the l. to Lagos. The country is as dull as the other way.

4 *Benzafrim* and *Barão de S. João*. The adjacent country becomes a sapa in the winter, and is at all times unhealthy.

1 **Lagos*, as in the preceding route.

ROUTE 12.

VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO TO FARO,
BY SILVES.

The easiest way to reach Silves from Portimão is by water: the distance is 2 leagues. A boat is easily hired. Start at the beginning of the flood-tide. The channel leading to Silves soon narrows; the banks are high hills, 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 2 m. from Silves it 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, and especially to the l.

Chelb or Silves was the capital of Algarve under its Moorish sovereigns. It is now one of the most desolate and deserted places in Portugal, though still enjoying the title of a city. Herculano gives an interesting account of its capture by D. Sancho I. in 1189, though with that singular bias in favour of the Moors which he always

displays. A fleet of crusaders that had sailed from Dartmouth under the command of the Landgrave of Thuringia, the Count de Bar, and the Count de Braine, was persuaded by D. Sancho to assist him in his meditated conquest of Silves. On the 20th of July the armada landed at Portimão. The besieged defended themselves with the greatest valour, and every effort was made by the Moors of Andalusia and Africa to relieve them. On Sept. 1st the water was exhausted, and the inhabitants offered to surrender on condition of safety for their persons and their goods. D. Sancho was desirous of accepting these terms, but he had engaged, as the price of their assistance, to allow the crusaders to sack the city. He now offered them 10,000 gold crusados, an offer which he increased to 20,000, instead of the proposed reward; they refused it, on the pretext that their voyage would be retarded, since it would be necessary to send for the money to Evora. On the 3rd of Sept. the gates were opened. The greater part of the inhabitants had died from want; the streets were full of dead bodies; and the survivors did not amount to 16,000. Of 450 Christian prisoners 12 only were alive. The crusaders seized everything, and the Moors considered themselves happy in being enabled to escape with their clothes. Silves, won with so much labour, was very speedily lost, and not again recovered by the Christians till 1266, when it was taken by D. Paio Peres Correa, the final conqueror of Algarve. The last Moorish king, Ebn-Afan, in endeavouring to make his escape, was drowned in a place now

called Pula. The unhealthiness of the situation led to the gradual decadence of Silves. In 1579 the see was removed to Faro. The great earthquake left only 20 houses standing. Of late years some endeavours have been made to restore its commercial prosperity: in 1836 a number of mulberry-trees were planted in the castle square, with the design of establishing a silk manufactory, which is said to answer.

Begin by visiting the castle, with its magnificent Moorish cistern, which contains 5712 hogsheads. For a wonder, it has been restored and is now perfect. There are also large subterraneous caverns of the same date, where fruit was stored. The Moorish fortifications are in some places tolerably perfect: the detached towers, with their bridges of communication to the wall, are very curious, and command a good view of the adjacent country. The cathedral, though much disfigured by alterations, contains a great deal of ancient work, and was the original mosque.

The present pop. is 2400. The loss of commerce is mainly to be attributed to the change in the river, which formerly was navigable for large vessels up to the town. In the rocks by the water-side where now only the smallest boats can pass, may be seen huge iron rings, to which, in former times, vessels of considerable burthen were attached.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Fragura.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *Alcantarilha* and *Algos.*

1 *Albufeira.* Hence to Faro as in Route 10. At Algos the traveller can inquire for the stalactitic cave which is said to exist in the Serra de Guinea.



SECTION IV.

ESTREMADURA (NORTH OF THE TAGUS),
AND PART OF BEIRA.

THIS is the only province in Portugal which does not follow in its limits the natural divisions of mountains and rivers. The Tagus on the S. ought to separate it from Alemtejo, whereas, in point of fact, nearly half the province lies beyond that river. As, however, so far as the traveller is concerned, the two portions are utterly distinct, we shall in this chapter deviate from our usual division, and describe only that part which lies N. of the Tagus; as we combined Estremadura Transtagana with Alemtejo in the second section. In its greatest length the province contains 35 leagues in a straight line; in its greatest breadth, 17. The boundaries, however, towards the Estrella have always been very ill defined; and the difference between modern maps in this respect is very great. The name, like that of Spanish Estremadura, is derived either from its being the extreme limit of the Moorish dominions, or from its separating (*Estremar* in old Portuguese is *to separate*) the two kingdoms. Next to Minho, Estremadura is on the whole the most beautiful province. The Montejunto, a continuation of the Estrella, forms its back-bone, and ramifies into various branches; the Serra de Cintra, the Serra de Alqueridão, the Serra de Albardos.

Excelled by Traz-os-Montes in the quality of its wines, it nevertheless produces some of the best, as Bucellas, Colares, Lavradio, Chamusca, Carcavellos, Barra a Barra, and others, of which the names are scarcely known in England. The vines round Torres Vedras, if properly cultivated, might perhaps be the finest in the world; the new wines, Portuguese Hock and sparkling Estremadura, would no doubt become very popular; so would also the white wines of Tojal, and the vintages of Palmella and the Inglezinhos. The oranges of Setubal and the myrtles of Thomar are celebrated everywhere; while near Santarem, and especially about Golegã, the soil is so fertile that harvest comes in 8 weeks after seed-time. All these productions now can, by reason of the railroad, find a ready market either at Lisbon or in England. The Tagus can only be ascended as far as Villa Velha, some leagues short of the Spanish frontier, which here is *enravado*, 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 Arriu, 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 cent., 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 less inconvenient. The ecclesiologist, too, will here find everything that is most worthy seeing in the kingdom: Batalha, Alcobaça, Thomar, Abrantes, Santarem, Belem.

We shall first conduct the traveller over the vicinity of Lisbon, and then proceed to the main roads of the province.

ROUTE 13.

LISBON TO CINTRA AND MAFRA. THE LINES OF TORRES VEDRAS.

To go to Lisbon without seeing Cintra would be an unpardonable offence in the eyes of every Portuguese.

“Dexar a Cintra, y ver al mundo entero,
Es, con verdad, caminar en chapucero.”

The place, no doubt, owes some of its fame in England to Byron's description; but in grandeur and magnificence it cannot be compared with the fine parts of the Minho, as its chief mountain is not more than 1800 feet high; in extreme *beauty*, however, there is nothing to equal it in Portugal, as it unites all that art and nature can conjointly contribute to render it “beautiful exceedingly;” for where else can you find its palaces and humbler habitations nestling so admirably in quintas teeming with trees of every size and variety, as in this charming spot? The views from its highest part are fine, and on a very clear day the summit of Monehique can be seen, at the distance of more than one hundred miles. It requires fully a week to explore its many enchanting views,

and it ought to be visited in spring, when the songs of nightingales resound in all directions, and when the surrounding and distant country is not parched and yellow, as it is in summer and autumn. An omnibus leaves the city early in the morning, and returns at 4 p. m.; but by far the best way is to ride.

Leaving Lisbon by the N.W. road, we soon reach Bemfica, a village containing about 3500 inhab.: on the way, the *Aguas Livres* and the multitude of windmills are the principal objects. Bemfica is prettily embosomed in orange-groves, gardens, and orchards; and near the *Larangeiras* stands the once celebrated Dominican convent, the description of which is regarded as the masterpiece of its son, Fr. Luiz de Sousa (whose history see under Batalha). The convent is now a manufactory: the church is preserved, and contains the chapel of the *Castros*, and the tomb of the great lawyer João das Regras. The former has, among other monuments, the mausoleum of the ever famous Viceroy of India, D. João de Castro, the friend of S. Francis Xavier, and one of the greatest men whom Portugal can boast (more of him presently).

João das Regras was he 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. Luiz, in the celebrated galleon Botafogo. To the l. of the road is the quinta of D. Isabel Maria, great-aunt of his present Majesty, and formerly Regent. Ascending the hill of Porcalhota, and passing a somewhat desolate country, we reach Queluz, at a distance of 2 leagues from Lisbon, a royal palace founded by D. Pedro III., husband of D. Maria I.; a favourite residence of D. João VI. and of D. Miguel. Here is shown the bed in which D. Pedro IV. expired; the room is called that of Don Quixote, from a series of paintings occupying 18 panels, which represent the adventures of the Knight of La Mancha. The palace is much like other palaces; in the oratory is a monolithic Doric column of agate, found in Herculaneum; it was a present from Leo XII. The gardens, which were modelled on those at Marly, are, in their way, very fine. Hence, over a rough broken country, covered with heath, to Ramalhão, another royal palace, where the Queen D. Carlotta was sent to reside in 1822, in consequence of her refusing to take the oath to the Constitution, and where, in conjunction with D. Miguel, she plotted its overthrow. D. Carlos of Spain resided here in 1832; and his celebrated protest against the recognition of his niece was dated from this place. It has since been sold. Passing the village of S. Pedro, and turning the edge of the mountain, we catch the first view of Cintra, with its crags towering up above the thick foliage, the Cork convent, and the two large conical kitchen-chimneys of the royal palace, which form so curious a feature of the view from all parts.

height, the extreme continuation of the Estrella, and itself terminated in the Rock of Lisbon.

Hotels:—Victor, the oldest and best, now kept by his widow, who speaks English, and who deserves every encouragement, both on account of her great civility, and of the meritorious manner in which she has endeavoured to rear her young family, since the awful death of her husband, who, in the face of certain destruction, had the presence of mind to throw his children out of a carriage, which in a moment, with himself, was smashed to pieces; Hôtel de l'Europe, modern; Hôtel Français; and Mrs. Laurence's Hotel.

We will first visit the palace, permission to see which is to be obtained from the *Almocharife*, the resident Superintendent. The retention of this Arabic word is singular. It was the Alhambra of the Moorish kings; and when in after ages Lisbon was made the seat of the Christian Government, it became the favourite residence of its monarchs. D. Duarte added considerably to the edifice, and bestowed many privileges on the town; D. Affonso V. was here born and here died; D. João II. continued, and D. Manoel completed, the building. Here it was that D. Sebastião held his last audience, before sailing on his disastrous expedition; here, also, that the miserable D. Affonso VI. was confined for the last 8 years of his life. The palace is a singular mixture of Moorish and Christian architecture, with its fountains, terraces, gardens, arabesque windows, slender shafts, reservoirs, and towers. The Sala das Pegas, the Magpies' Saloon, is a large apartment, painted all over with magpies, each bird holding in its beak the legend *Por bem*, "For good." It is said that D. João I. was discovered by his queen, our Philippa of Lancaster, in the act of bestowing some very questionable mark of attention on one of her maids of honour; and that his only reply, on the principle of "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," was "*Por bem*."

*CINTRA, a town of 4300 inhab., lies on the edge of a granitic Serra, varying from 1800 to 3000 feet in

In order to show that he was not ashamed of the adventure, and to satirize the gossip of his court, he gave orders for the painting of the Magpies' Saloon. The Sala das Armas, called also the Sala dos Cervos, was built by D. Manoel. On the roof, which is circular, are painted, in two concentric circles, the arms of 74 of the Portuguese nobility, each dependent from a stag's head. Two of these, the shields of the families of Aveiro and Tavora, have been erased for their participation in Pomhal's plot. 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. Hence the visitor will 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.

Hence we may proceed to the Pena convent, built by D. Manoel on the very summit of one of the highest peaks, for the Jeronymites of Belem. Here it was that this monarch so often ascended the tower, in order to look out for the fleet of Vasco da Gama; and hence it also was that, on July 29, 1499, he was the first to descry the ship of Nicolao Coelho, the earliest returned of the adventurers, standing across the bar of the Tagus. On the suppression of convents, the Pena was bought by a private gentleman, from whom it was shortly afterwards purchased by D. Fernando. By him it has been restored with much taste, and has assumed the appearance of a feudal castle; its monastic character is well preserved in the interior, and the cloister and chapel are retained

in their original condition. Notice in the chapel the retablo of transparent jasper, inlaid with alabaster, the work of an Italian artist, for D. João III. It is well sculptured with scenes from Our Lord's Passion, and the festoons which enrich it are supported on columns of black jasper. The extensive grounds and gardens of this palace are especially deserving of notice, in which the camellias are now flourishing, which is rather a rare thing so far south as Cintra; indeed, King Ferdinand is worthy of all praise for the expense he daily incurs, and for the encouragement which in this and in every other respect he gives to whatever can gratify the taste of the florist, and delight the lover of the beautiful in trees, forests, in vales, hills, and mountains. His liberality also in allowing people to walk about and explore his grounds at all hours of the day, and that without the need of previously obtaining a ticket for admission therein, deserves and receives the ready acknowledgment of every traveller. The view from the summit is exceedingly fine, embracing the Arrabida to the S., the mouth of the Tagus, the Lines of Torres Vedras, the Serra Baragueda to the N., and the huge pile of Mafra, rising from the plain, at a distance of about 9 m. To the W. the expanse of the 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.

Leaving the Pena convent, by a road which has been recently made at a great expense by King Ferdinand, we next visit the Moorish castle, at the summit of a peak more to the W., which overhangs the town of Cintra. Half way up are shown the ruins of a mosque; some remains of polychrome and of Arabic characters are to be discovered. Its great curiosity, however, is the Moorish Bath, 50 ft. long,

17 ft. broad, and vaulted; the water is very transparent, 4 ft. deep, and never varies in quantity.

Another of the lions of Cintra is the Cork convent, but which scarcely repays the traveller his trouble in reaching it. Its founder was D. João de Castro: it consists of about 20 cells, partly built over the surface of, and partly burrowed in, the rock. They are lined with cork, for the purpose of keeping out the damp, whence the name; are about 5 ft. square, and have the door so low that it is impossible to enter without stooping. The Reformed Franciscans here had retained the first rigour of their discipline; the dining cavern was cut out of the rock, there was no such thing as a bed, and the bell was rung by a vine-stem instead of a rope. At a little distance from the convent is shown the recess, or rather the hole, which formed the sleeping-place of the celebrated hermit Honorius; he died here at the age of 95 in 1596. In front of the cave is a stone with the following inscription:—

“Hic Honorius vitam finivit;
Et ideo cum Deo in caelis revivit:”

lines which some may prefer to Lord Byron's sneer on the same subject.

The tourist must not forget to visit the Penha Verde, once the residence of D. João de Castro, and still the property of his descendants. The grounds are exceedingly pretty; and here is 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 Diu. The orange-tree was first introduced into Europe in these gardens. It was on June 6, 1548, that 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 a 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 Seva, brought by De Castro from the East, of which a facsimile and translation is given by Murphy (*‘Travels in Portugal,’* p. 278). This property was left by the Viceroy to his descendants on the express condition that they should never derive any pecuniary advantage from its cultivation. The property of Mr. Cook, formerly belonging to Mr. Beckford, is now one of the great objects of attraction near Cintra, as its garden and grounds are planted with rare taste, and have in them the most beautiful and valuable trees which can grow in such a position and latitude as that of Cintra. The collection of ferns in the garden can scarcely be surpassed anywhere; and when the palace (for palace it is), and the undulating ground, and the distant hills covered with trees are seen, as in one direction they may be seen at one view, they may be felt to be all but unique in their exquisite beauty. Tickets for admission into this property must be procured in Lisbon of Mr. Payant.

An interest of a very different kind attaches to the Sitiaes, a quinta now belonging to the Marquis Loulé, in which the Convention of Cintra was signed. (The fact, however, has been denied.)

“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. Cintra is thronged during the summer by Lisbon visitors, anxious to exchange the intense heat and sickening closeness

of the capital for the fresh cool shades and breezy heights of these mountains. Lodgings are to be let in every part of the town; most of the Portuguese nobility resident in Lisbon, and of the British merchants, have a quinta here; and no doubt the great fame of Cintra has partly arisen from the striking contrast it affords them. It is thus that the modern poet Almeida Garrett addresses the place:—

“ Oh Cintra, oh saudosissimo retro
Onde s'esquecem magoas, onde folga
De s'olvidar no seio a natureza
Pensamento que embala adormecido
O susurro das folhas, co' o murmuro
Das despenhadas tymphas misturado!
Quem descansando á sombra fresca tua
Sonhou senão venturas? Quem sentado
No musgo de suas rochas escarpadas,
Espairecendo os olhos satisfeitos
Por céos, por mares, por montanhas, prados,
Não sentio arroubar-se-lhe a existencia,
Polsar-lhe o coração suavemente
Sobre esquecidas penas, amarguras,
Anxias, lavor da vida!”

From Cintra an excursion may be made to the Cabo da Roca (the Rock of Lisbon). A league to the W. are the beautiful valley of Varzea and the town of Colares, celebrated for the wine of the same name. At the end of the valley is a kind of lake, where there is a pleasure-boat, and to which parties are often made from Cintra. The little river that flows hence into the sea gives to the beach the name by which it is known, Praia das Maças, the Apples' Beach, from the quantity of fruit which is carried down. A league to the W. of Colares are the Fojo and the Pedra d'Alvidar, or 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. The magnificence of the view is much diminished by the presence of this crowd. The whole of this coast is very grand: its highest peak, the Rock of Lisbon, attains an altitude of 1920 ft.

We now pursue our journey to MAFRA. The parched and desolate tract of ground over which the road passes presents not a single object of interest. Villa Chilheros is the only place passed; it lies in a steep ravine, and the country rather improves beyond it. Mafra is $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Cintra, and contains 3250 inhab. Hotel Manoel, near the palace, will afford good accommodation. The first sight of the enormous palace and convent is certainly very striking. The history of its foundation is this: D. João V., anxious for an heir to succeed him in the throne, made a vow that, on the birth of a son, he would change the poorest into the most magnificent monastery in his dominions. On the birth of an heir he caused inquiries to be instituted with a view of fulfilling his vow; and finally selected Mafra, then a poor foundation for 12 friars, as the site of the future convent. In imitation of the Escorial, he determined that it should embrace a palace as well as a monastery, and barracks for a battalion of soldiers. The architect was the German Ludovici: the foundation stone was laid Nov. 17, 1717, and this ceremony alone cost 200,000 crowns. Thirteen years were spent in the erection of the palace, and the average number of workmen was 14,700; but, when the works were hurried on towards their completion, 45,000 persons were employed. There was a hospital erected for the accommodation of sick workmen: the total cost of which amounted to 92,000,000 of reis, nearly 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 this fabric was never ascertained; it has been guessed at as

amounting to 19,000,000 crowns. The church was consecrated Oct. 22, 1730, the King's birthday; orders were given that, during the eight days of the festivity, all who applied for it should receive their dinner at the King's expense; on the first day alone there were 9000 applicants.

The whole edifice forms a parallelogram, of which the longest sides (those which run from N. to S.) measure about 770 ft. To the S. is the palace called the *Residencia da Rainha*, to the N. that named the *Residencia del Rei*: both are 4 stories in height, and terminate in magnificent towers at the extreme angles of the edifice. It is said that 10,000 men might be reviewed on the roof of the building. It contains 866 rooms, 5000 doors, 2 towers 350 ft. high, and 9 courts. The great fault of the whole is, that no one room is worthy, in its size and proportions, of the rest of this stupendous building. The *Camara de Audiencia* is preserved as it existed when D. João inhabited the palace; and it is the only apartment by which the traveller can judge of the effect of the whole when it was the residence of a wealthy court. An excellent account of the details of this edifice is to be found in the Lisbon Guide referred to above.

The library is 300 ft. in length, the pavement of white and red marble, the roof stuccoed, and the bookcases of the richest woods. It contains 30,000 volumes. The belfry and clocks are perhaps the most curious portion of the building. The machinery of the latter resembles rather that of a Birmingham manufactory than that of a religious edifice. The immense cylinders covered with spikes, which set the chimes in motion, are deservedly celebrated: the entire weight of metal in each tower is reckoned at upwards of 200 tons. In the southern tower the hands of the clock mark the time in the common way; those in the N. in the Roman method, with only 6 divisions in the circumference. The church surpasses in richness the rest of the edifice. "Never did I behold," says

Mr. Beekford, who was certainly not prejudiced in favour of Roman Catholic worship, "an assemblage of such beautiful marble as gleamed above, below, and around us. The collateral chapels, which are 6 in number, are each enriched with finely finished bas-reliefs, and stately portals of black and yellow marble, richly veined, and so highly polished as to reflect objects like a mirror. The pavement, the vaulted ceiling, the dome, and even the topmost lantern, are encrusted with the same costly and durable material. Roses of white marble and wreaths of palm-branches, most exquisitely sculptured, enrich every part of the edifice. I never saw Corinthian capitals better modelled, or executed with more precision and sharpness, than those of the columns which support the nave. Having satisfied our curiosity by examining the ornaments of the altar, we passed through a long covered gallery to the sacristy, a magnificent vaulted hall, panelled with some beautiful varieties of alabaster and porphyry, and carpeted, as well as a chapel adjoining it, in a style of the utmost magnificence. We traversed several more halls and chapels, adorned with equal splendour, till we were fatigued and bewildered like knights-errant in the mazes of an enchanted palace." Hereulano passes a different criticism on the edifice:—"D. João V. teve como Luiz XIV. o seu Versalhes, mas em harmonia com o caracter não tanto religioso como beato e hypocrita do seu paiz naquella epocha. Mafra ficou duvidosa no desenho, entre o mosteiro e o palacio. As duas entidades architectonicas compenetrão-se ahí d'um modo inextricavel. A purpura está lá remendada de burel; o burel, alindado com a purpura e o sceptro do rei, enlaça-se com a corda de esparto, ao passo que a alpargata franciscana ousa pisar os degraus do throno. Os que sabem quão corrompidos forão os costumes em Portugal no principio do seu lo passado, e quão esplendido e ostentoso foi o culto divino; quão brilhante foi a corte portugueza nesse

tempo; e em quão frouxas mãos andou o leme do estado, não precisão vêr que Mafra é a imagem de tudo isso.”

In the Tapada Real, near this place, is the model farm established under the auspices of the late queen. The instruments were imported from England, and the whole establishment promises to be of great service to Portuguese agriculture.

From Mafra we may proceed to Torres Vedras thus:

1 *Guadil.*

1 *Azueira.*

1 * *Torres Vedras.* This town, containing about 3300 inhab., is principally celebrated for the Lines to which it has given its name, and which in 1810 defended Lisbon from the French. At the close of the last century Sir Charles Stuart had perceived that, if that power should ever seriously attempt the conquest of Portugal, here was the vantage ground of defence; and the Duke, in his campaign against Junot, had observed this part of the country at leisure, and 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 commenced and perfected without exciting the slightest attention during their progress. They extended from Alhandra on the Tagus to the mouth of the little river Sizandra, 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 130 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 Sabral, and thence to the Tagus, excluding the town of Al-

handra. 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 4 leagues; on the rt., between Alverca and Alhandra, the fortifications almost meet. Colonel Jones thus characterises these fortified lines:—“The lines in front of Lisbon are a triumph of the British nation, whose officers it is customary to represent as inferior in military science to those of other nations. Those lines are without doubt the finest specimen of a fortified position ever effected. Every objection heretofore urged against lines fails in its application to these. From their peninsular situation there is no possibility of manœuvring on the flanks, cutting off the supplies, or getting into the rear of them. In the details of the work there is no pedantry of science; no long lines of fortification for show without strength; mountains themselves are made the prominent points; the gorges alone derive their total strength from retrenchments. The quantity of labour bestowed on them is incredible, but in no part has the engineer done more than his duty—assisted nature, assisted the general, and assisted the troops, and for each arm has procured a favourable field of action. For the militia there are nearly inattaekable posts to guard the passes; for the infantry, admirable fields of battle, suited to insure and to profit by victory; for the cavalry, spacious plains to which the enemy must arrive through passes rendered impracticable to their cavalry and artillery. No movement, either forward or lateral, is cramped: on the contrary, one chief beauty of these lines is the facility afforded to communication. By a system of judicious and well-planned roads, the distance between each point and each corps of

troops has been one-half shortened; 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 movements in front of the line tedious and difficult, and give to a body of troops posted within a superiority of movement, rendering them equal to twice their numbers without."

The tourist will find it a pleasant addition to his excursion to follow the course of these lines to Alhandra or Villa Franca, an easy day's ride: he may thence return by the railway to Lisbon.

ROUTE 14.

LISBON TO CASCAES AND THE MOUTH OF THE TAGUS.

We have already described Belem and its castle. After passing this, we first see the quinta of the Duque de Cadaval, whose family is of the blood royal, and who is privileged to wear his hat in the presence of his sovereign. A league further on stands the royal palace of Caxias, to which D. Luiz I. went in Dec. 1861, when the people of Lisbon besought him to

quit the palace in which his brother D. João was dying, as they feared the remaining two sons of D. Maria would follow their 3 brothers to the grave. Passing the desecrated monastery of the Cartuxo, we arrive at Paço d'Arcos, containing 1500 inhab. *Inn*: Casa de Bizomia, near the water. In the time of Pombal a dock was constructed here for sheltering ships in stormy weather: it is now utterly useless, owing to the negligence of those who ought to have kept it in repair. We next enter the town of Oeiras, from which Pombal took his earlier title. His quinta is the only object of attraction in the place. The cellar and granary are worth seeing: permission to visit them is easily granted by the superintendent. The former contains a number of wine-casks, all formed of wood from Brazil, and some of them capable of containing 30 pipes. The lands to the W. of this estate are known by the name of Careavellos, and produce the sweet wine so denominated. A short distance from Oeiras, to the S., is Fort S. Julião, built by Philip II., which, with the Bugio Castle on the opposite side of the river, completely commands the entrance to the Tagus. Here are the dangerous banks called the Cachopos, which lie immediately below the surface of the water, and in calm weather may be distinguished by the breakers. From Oeiras it is a league to *Cascaes, containing 2100 inhab., and lying nearly 6 leagues from Lisbon. This 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 thence supposed to have learnt the existence of a western continent. 1½ league from Cascaes, near the Cabo da Roca, is the Farol d'Agua, a celebrated sea-mark. Near the town, in

the Quinta do Estoril, are warm baths which have great reputation for the cure of the stone.

If we have been making an excursion from Lisbon, it is easy to 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. The officers of the law seldom visit the spot, and when they do, in search of some notable delinquent, they are accompanied by a military force: yet notwithstanding this barbarous state of the Costa, parties from Lisbon not unfrequently make a day's excursion hither, to enjoy the novelty of seeing the fishermen draw in the net. After the fish is caught, it is cooked by the fishermen on the spot, in a manner which it is said the ablest cooks cannot equal. The secret, however, probably lies in the long ride and the sea air. The mess is called a *caldeirada*. These nets are the property of a few masters. The men are divided into companies, and each company belongs to a particular net. They have no fixed salary, but are entitled to a share in the draught. One part goes to the master, another to the men, and the third to the net—that is, to the expenses of the boat. In time of sickness or bad weather the master is obliged to furnish the men with a daily allowance of food, which is deducted in seasons of extraordinary plenty.

The point opposite Lisbon is called the Capa-rica (the Rich Cloak), and extends from Trafaria as far as Almada and the Cova da Piedade. If the vines were well selected in this peninsula, the wine might compete with any in Europe. Just opposite to Lisbon is the town of Almada, with 5000 inhab. From the height above this place is the finest view of the city and the mouth of the Tagus. At the point to the N.E., where the river expands into a lake, is Cacilhas, with an excellent quay. There is steam communication between this place and the capital. In the 'Ulyssipo' of Sousa Macedo, a mythological fable accounts

for the name of the town after the manner of the Portuguese poets:—

"Cassilia que ditosa companheira
Jupiter dera a Gorgoris famoso,
Teve della a Calypso, unica herdeira
Dos Reynos, que domina poderoso.
Amava a mãe a filha de maneira
Que por saber seu fado duvidoso
Consulta a Chiron, sabio, cuja sciencia
Abonou ante nos larga experiencia."

ROUTE 15.

LISBON TO ODIVELLAS AND ALHANDRA.

The easiest way of reaching Alhandra is by the railway, but for those who may wish to explore the rt. bank of the Tagus above Lisbon, the following route may be useful:—Leaving the city by the barrier of S. Sebastião da Pedreira, we reach a small common called the Campo Pequeno. Reviews are sometimes held here; and when there is an English fleet in the Tagus, the officers not unfrequently choose this ground for a cricket-match. Not far from here 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, following the road, we come to the Campo Grande, about 1 m. in length, and surrounded by a double row of trees: these were planted under the auspices of the Conde de Linhares, in the latter years of the reign of D. Maria I. The parish church stands on the N. of the enclosure, and is dedicated to the Three Kings. About

half a league farther is the beautiful village of Lumiar, celebrated for the gardens of the Marquises of Angeja and Olhão: a ticket of admission is easily obtained from the noble proprietors. Still proceeding towards the E., at a distance of 2 m. we enter the village of Odivellas. The first object that presents itself is an arch surmounted by a cross in the middle of the road. It is generally called the monument of D. Diniz, and it is said that the remains of that monarch rested here before their interment in the church. Others will have it that the coffin of D. João I. found a temporary resting-place here on its way to Batalha. The church and convent were founded by D. Diniz in 1305, and have ever since been held by Cistercian nuns. The founder himself lies in a small dark chapel near the entrance: his natural daughter, Dona Maria, is also interred here. In the choir are four paintings which are attributed to Gran Vasco. Near the porch is a large stone 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 convent is at present principally celebrated for its marmalade, manufactured by the nuns and kept ready for sale made up into pounds. The visitor has only to apply at the wheel, and he will be instantly attended to. Still proceeding to the E. we enter the delightful valley of Loures, at the end of which the road divides into two: that to the E. leads to Tojal and Bucellas, whence the celebrated wine of the same name; that to the W. to the heights of Montehique, the highest ground near Lisbon, and close to the lines of Torres Vedras. From Bucellas it is an easy walk to Alhandra, whence the rail will carry the tourist back to Lisbon.

ROUTE 16.

LISBON TO PORTO, BY CARREGADO (RAIL), CALDAS DE RAINHA, ALCOBAÇA, BATALHA, LEINIA, AND COIMBRA.

This journey can be made in the *Mala Posta from Carregado*, and takes about 36 hours for its performance, the traveller leaving Lisbon by the railway for Carregado at about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The railroad from Lisbon to Oporto will be soon finished, through Santarem (Rte. 18), Pombal, and Coimbra. But for those who truly wish to enjoy the scenery, and to visit Alcobaca, Batalha, and Coimbra at leisure, the best plan is to go in the morning by rail to Carregado, and thence to the Caldas by the diligence, or in a carriage which José Paulo of the Caldas is accustomed to send to Carregado for travellers who may prefer going slowly and surely; moreover José Paulo of the Caldas has the best inn and plenty of horses and mules, which mules can go in a carriage 10, 11, or 12 leagues per day, especially if they have José Antonio for their driver, who is an excellent man, and therefore good to his cattle, which is much needed on a long journey. From Carregado to the Caldas is a day's journey, thence to Alcobaca and Batalha another day's journey, thence to Pombal or Condeixa a 3rd day's journey, arriving at Coimbra to breakfast on the morning of the 4th day; and in two more days the same mules and carriage will take you to Oporto. This plan is greatly recommended, for by the *Mala Posta* or diligence, by night, what can be seen? For

4000 or 4500 Reis per day a carriage drawn by two powerful uncles can be had, the driver to be kept by the traveller, and to receive 500 Reis per day gratuity if he behave well. The back charge of the carriage to the Caldas to be paid.

The Mala Posta office at Oporto is in the old convent of the Carmelitas.

From Oporto to Carregado, 300 kilomètres.

From Carregado to Lisbon, 6½ lea.

From Oporto to:—	Kilomètres.
Grizo	13
Santo Redondo	13
Oliveira d' Azemeis	15
Curval	9
Serem	13
Sardão	14
Ponte de Pedra	14
Carquelzo	14
Coimbra	15
Condexa	15
Redinha	15
Pombal	12
Casal dos Ovos	14
Lelria	13
St. George (Batalha)	13
Alcobaça	16
Val de Macelr	16
Caldas da Rainha	10
Casal das Carrelros	13
Cercal	12
Ota	15
Carregado	16
	<hr/>
	300

Thence to Lisbon by railroad, 22 Eng. miles in about 2 hrs.

The payment by the Mala Posta from Oporto to Lisbon is R.13,500 (= 3 sovereigns) inside, and 9000 outside.

Or thus, from Lisbon to Oporto by the Mala Posta:—

From Lisbon to Carregado by railway, 6½ leagues.

From Carregado to:—	Kilomètres.
Ota	16
Cercal	15
Casal de Carrelros	12
Caldas de Rainha	13 (No. 1.)
Val de Macelra	10
Alcobaça	16 (No. 2.)
St. George (Batalha)	16 (No. 3.)
Lelria	13 (No. 4.)
Casal dos Ovos	13
Pombal	14 (No. 5.)
Redinha	12
Condexa	15 } (No. 6.)
Coimbra (Bussaco)	15 }
Carqueizo	15
Ponte de Pedra	14

Sardão	14
Serem	14
Curval	13
Oliveira d' Azemeis	9
Santo Redondo	15
Grizo	13
Oporto	13
	<hr/>
	300

(No. 6.)

The scenery from Alemquer, and all the way to Cercal, is very beautiful.

The Mala Posta leaves Oporto at present (Jau. 1864) at ¼ past 6 o'clock, and quits *Carregado* for Oporto at ¼ to 8 o'clock every evening. The Mala Posta office is in the Black-horse Square in Lisbon.

(No. 1.) 1* *Caldas de Rainha*; 1600 inhab. This place derives its celebrity from its baths of hydro-sulphuretted waters, which are much recommended in cases of scrofula, impaired digestion, or rheumatism. The hospital was the foundation of Dona Leonor, wife of D. João II., and sister of D. Manoel, in 1486. D. João V., after a paralytic stroke in 1742, repaired hitber with his court during the two succeeding summers, and derived so much benefit, that he enlarged and rebuilt the hospital, which is now under the best regulations. The town is clean and well paved, the houses good, and the gardens laid out with great taste. The water is of the temperature of 92° of Fahr.

Of all the very many Caldas in Portugal, these afford the most accommodation to invalids, both rich and poor, but especially to the latter, since the hospital was built for their benefit, in which they can remain and be sustained gratuitously for the term needful in which to take their prescribed number of baths; there are also pleasant grounds around them, for the use of the invalids. 400 patients can find accommodation in this hospital.

At this town the best and largest inn is that of José Paulo, of whom, as stated in p. 85, carriages can be procured to take the traveller to Batalha, Coimbra, Oporto, Braga, Vianna, and every town which can be approached by a good road. This José Paulo is one of the proprietors

of the diligence which leaves Carregado thrice a week, in the morning, for the Caldas, Leiria, and Coimbra, from whence there is also a diligence to Oporto daily. José Paulo has an agent in Lisbon, in the Rua do Arco da Bandeira (the diligence office), to whom application should be made for a carriage to be sent to Carregado, to be ready, on the arrival of the train from Lisbon, to take the traveller to the Caldas.

The driver, *José Antonio*, is greatly recommended as a steady, civil, and trustworthy man. This is dwelt upon, because the comfort and success of a journey in a very great measure depend upon the character of a coachman; moreover, the traveller on horseback, if he do not take great care to have a strong and honest (if he can get an honest) *arrieiro*, will perhaps be thwarted daily in all his plans. The drive from the Caldas to Alcobaca is truly interesting, especially when the Berlengas come in sight on the left.

(No. 2.) *ALCOBAÇA. There is a good *estalagem* close to the W. door of the church. This little town, situated at the junction of the rivers Alcoa and Baça, is celebrated over Europe for its Cistercian monastery, the largest in the world. Afonso Henriques, having, as above related, become master of Santarem, sent a deputation to S. Bernard requesting from him a band of monks for the new foundation which he proposed to erect. Accompanied by the court and the newly arrived Cistercians, the king searched out the most suitable situation between the Serra d'Albardos and the sea, and began to dig the foundation with his own hands. The first church was completed in 4 years. At a later period it served for the Igreja Matriz, till Cardinal Henrique, afterwards king, who was then abbot, rebuilt it in the wretched taste of his time. The actually existing building was commenced in 1148 and finished in 1222. It is said that there were for a long time 999 monks in this place, but that this number never could be exceeded. They were divided, accord-

ing to the rule of S. Benedict, into deaneries: as soon as an office was finished by one set it was taken up by the next, so that praise was never intermitted. The abbot was mitred; he was *ex-officio* high-almoner, precentor of the chapel-royal, general of the Cistercian order in Portugal, subject to Rome only, and, till the reign of D. João III., visitor of the order of Christ. The black death reduced the monks to 8, a blow from which the abbey never recovered: its revenues were partially seized, and the income that was left was barely enough for 100 monks. Still, however, João Dornellas, the tenth abbot, was able to send 11 bodies of his vassals to fight at Aljubarrota. Cardinal Henrique was the 26th and the last of the abbots for life: then began the succession of triennial heads, which lasted till the suppression.

The church of Alcobaca, next to that of Batalha, is the most interesting building in Portugal. It is an excellent example of a purely Cistercian design; simple almost to sternness, it strongly resembles the abbey-church of Pontigny near Auxerre, and is manifestly the work of a French architect. Its total length is 360 ft.; its height is said to be 64, though it is scarcely possible to help believing that the latter is underrated. The 12 pier-arches of the nave are remarkable for their prodigious height; there is neither triforium nor clerestory; the piers themselves are the perfection of majestic simplicity, and the vista down the aisles, which are necessarily the same height as the nave is, from their length and their narrowness, exceedingly grand. The church itself has a circular apse, a presbytery, or, as the Portuguese call it, *charola*, with 9 chapels round it, transepts with aisles, and a S.W. chapel to the S. transept. The choir of the monks occupied the 5 E. bays of the nave, the screen being at the end of the sixth. Notice more especially the fine effect of the 9 windows in the apse, the 2 great *marigolds* in the transepts, and the exquisite manner in which the pier-arches are stilted. In the chapel

of the S. transept are the tombs of D. Affonso II. and D. Affonso III. with their queens D. Urraca (celebrated in Southey's ballad of the Five Martyrs of Morocco) and D. Brites. But the most interesting monuments in the church and in the kingdom are the high tombs of D. Pedro and Inez 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 Inez. 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 choir is the sacristy, 80 ft. by 38; it was the work of D. Manoel, and is rather plainer than the erections of that king usually are. The chapels of N. S. do Desterro and do Presepio are worth seeing. The W. front of the church with its 2 towers is a barbarous erection of the 17th century. Fortunately the W. door, which is of 7 orders, has been left in all its original magnificence. The manner in which this admirable church is being repaired is deserving of all commendation, and affords another proof of the great benefit which Portugal is deriving from the taste of the late king D. Pedro V., and of his amiable and most intelligent father, Don Ferdinand; and if the country shall never learn to estimate all that is exquisite in workmanship, perfect in detail, and striking in conception, the fault will not be that of either one or the other of these true friends of art and science. It is worth ascending to the roof of the church in order to obtain a correct

idea of the size of the monastery, now principally used as barracks. It was almost destroyed by the French, and rebuilt in the style that might be expected after their expulsion. The order for consigning it to the flames, signed by Masséna's own hand, during his disgraceful retreat fell into the hands of his pursuers. The soldiers piled a quantity of inflammable materials round the piers of the church, but fortunately, though for the depth of 6 or 8 in. their bases were reduced to lime and crumbled off, their immense massiveness preserved them from farther destruction. A similar treatment would, in a few hours, have brought such a church as Belem to the ground. The monastery was 620 ft. in width by 750 in depth, and contained 5 cloisters. According to the Portuguese saying, its cloisters were cities, its sacristy a church, and its church a basilic, or, as it pleases Mr. Kinsey to describe it, a basilisk. The N.W. end was the hospedaria or reception-house for guests; there were 7 dormitories; the kitchen was 100 ft. in length by 22 in breadth, and 63 in height to the vaulting. The fireplace, which stood in the centre, was 28 ft. in length by 11 in breadth, and its pyramidal chimney was supported by 8 columns of cast-iron. The refectory was 92 ft. by 68, divided into 3 aisles by piers. The library, which contained 25,000 volumes and 500 MSS., was removed at the suppression to the Bibliotheca Nacional at Lisbon. All travellers who visited the monastery before its suppression agree in bearing witness to the excellent management of the Coutos of Alcobaca, 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." The rights conferred on this monastery by Affonso Henriques, and somewhat curtailed by his successors, were again bestowed in full by D. João IV. The only recognition by which the abbey confessed itself dependent on the crown was the custom which compelled them to present a pair of new boots to the king whenever he visited the convent in person; and even this was abrogated by D. Affonso III. in 1314. It must be remembered, however, that this, like all the other great houses, paid 3-10ths of its yearly revenues to the state. Here was preserved the caldron taken by the victors at the battle of Aljubarrota, of which more presently. When Philip II., at the commencement of the "sixty years' captivity," visited Alcobaça, he was pressed by the abbot to allow its conversion into a bell. Piqued at being thus reminded of the defeat of his countrymen, "Pray let it alone," he replied; "for if it has made so much noise in the world as a caldron, who could ever endure it when it became a bell?"

For the history of Alcobaça consult the 'Alcobaça Illustrada' of Fr. Manoel dos Santos, and its continuation, the 'Historia Chronologica e Critica da Real Abbadia de Alcobaça' of Fr. Fortunato de S. Boaventura: Lisbon, 1827. The latter work is the more curious, because partly composed in defence of the monastic system already attacked by the liberal party. Much information is also contained in the 'Chronica de Cister' of Bernardo de Brito.

The remains of the Moorish castle of Alcobaça are worth visiting. Baron Taylor, when sketching the place, was informed by an old woman of the neighbourhood that the Moorish chief to whom it belonged returns here on one night in every year for the purpose of keeping a kind of witches' Sabbath, and of demanding 12 virgins as an annual tribute. "However," she continued, "there is not much danger

in him now, for the *frades* prevent his injuring us; but still any young woman who visits the ruins by herself runs the risk of losing her senses, and I have even known some that have died from so doing."

From Alcobaça an excursion may be made to the Pilgrimage Church of N. S. de Nazareth. The town of Pederneira, close to which it lies, is situated at the mouth of the little river Alcoa, and contains 2000 inhab. It was to this place, according to Portuguese tradition, that D. Roderic fled, in company with the monk S. Romano, from Cauliano, near Merua, where he had taken refuge after the battle of the Guadalete and the loss of Spain. Here they lay hid for a year, at the end of which time S. Romano died; and the king, having buried him, fled to S. Miguel de Fetal, near Vizeu, where he ended his wretched life. S. Romano, according to Portuguese belief, brought with him from Spain an image of our Lady, carved by S. Joseph, painted by S. Luke, and given by a certain monk to S. Jerome, who presented it to S. Augustine, by whom it was given to the monastery at Cauliano, whence it was purloined by S. Romano. At Pederneira it lay concealed with the body of the saint for 467 years. In 1182 one D. Fuas Roupinho, in the pursuit of what seemed a stag, but was in reality a *ficção diabolica*, was riding over the brow of a precipice, when he was miraculously preserved by the intercession of the Blessed Virgin. In gratitude for this 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

which they could find. The tower of N. S. de Nazareth serves as a sea-mark. One of the most common Portuguese prints of our Lady represents her under this invocation: she is appearing in the air, the stag is tumbling over the cliff, and the rider checking his horse on its very edge. It was to this place that D. Lourenço de Lourinhã, Archbishop Primate, was carried, when supposed to be mortally wounded at Aljubarrota, and here he recovered. Pederneira itself had its origin in the time of D. Manoel, when the sea-side village of Pa-redes, which contained 600 houses, was overwhelmed by the sand.

Leaving Alcobaça by the E. road, we ascend a steep hill, a spur of the Serra d'Albardos, and, passing over an uninteresting tract of table-land, reach

1 ALJUBARROTA. This village is famous for the great victory which decided the independence of Portugal. There is very little that is interesting in the place itself; notice, however, the Pelourinho, close to the modernised church, but, above all, the baker's shop in the middle of the town. It was in this very shop, then, according to tradition, also a bakehouse, that, during the heat of the battle, Brites d'Almeida, the baker's wife, killed 7 Spanish soldiers with her oven-peel. It is in allusion to this feat that Francisco Rodrigues Lobo, in his historical poem called 'O Condestabre,' says—

"Celebre se a mulher, touve se a terra,
Onde com pé se fez tão cruel guerra."

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, 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, and espe-

cially by the Great Constable, D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, D. Lourenço de Lourinhã, Archbishop of Braga, and the great lawyer João das Regras, that he was unanimously elected king. The King of Castile, who had previously, during the Regency, invaded Portugal, on receiving this intelligence, again put his army in motion, and advanced upon Lisbon. D. João I., who was then in the north, hastily gathered such forces as he could, and followed the Castilian army. On the 14th August, 1385, advancing from Leiria at the head of 6500 men, he fell in with the Spanish vanguard at a place then called Canoeira, now better known as Batalha. The Castilians are reckoned variously at from 33,000 to 90,000; they had the advantage of the field, occupying its W. side on a hot August afternoon, and they had 10 pieces of artillery, then called *trons*, the first ever seen in the Peninsula. Notwithstanding these advantages, the king, who was ill with the ague, was recommended not to accept battle, but overruled all objections. The armies therefore met at the foot of the ridge, where Batalha now stands, but something more to the W.: the centre of the Castilians was at Cruz da Legoa, and their rear had stretched beyond Aljubarrota. Just before the engagement the Archbishop of Braga, riding in front of the Portuguese lines, gave indulgences to the soldiers from the true Pope Urban VI. A Spanish bishop did as much to his nation from the Antipope Clement VII. The Portuguese were in 3 divisions: the left wing, which formed the vanguard, was commanded by the Great Constable; the right wing, commanded by Mem Rodriguez and Ruy Mendes de Vasconcellos, consisted of the knights who took the romantic appellation of *Namorados*; the 3rd division, commanded by the king in person, consisted, like the 1st, of 700 lances, supported by the best part of the infantry; the rearguard, which contained the inferior 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 common soldier, with great presence of mind, called out that, so far from being a bad omen, the shot was an especial mark of God's favour, inasmuch as to his certain knowledge the 2 men so slain were desperate villains, who would not be allowed to share in the glory of the future victory. The poet Lobo does not forget this circumstance:—

“Forão do som horrisono espantados
Muitos da primeira ala Lusitana,
De alguns trons aos nossos desusados,
Que vinhão da vanguarda Castelhana.”

The king himself and the constable performed prodigies of valour; the former was struck from his horse by a Spanish knight, and would certainly have been killed on the spot had it not been for the prompt assistance of D. Gonçalo de Macedo. The great standard of Castile was finally taken, on which D. Juan, in spite of his 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, in the sacristy of Batalha; it requires a strong man to bear it on his head; his sword, in the same place; his pelote, in the sacristy at Guimarães; and till the year 1834 there was to be seen in a house at Aljubarrota an immense caldron employed in cooking beans for the Castilian army. Three of these were taken: this, that at Alcobaça, which gave rise to the witticism of Philip II., and another, which disappeared soon after the battle. The Castilian prisoners were generously used; the Portuguese engaged on the enemy's side either fell in the fight or were put to death afterwards; a brother of the constable was among the latter number. D. João, after remaining, as the custom was, on the field of battle 3 days, went to Al-

cobaça, where he celebrated the Festival of S. Bernard (to whose intercession he attributed the victory) with great pomp.

“O vencedor Joanne estere as dias
Costumados no campo, em grande gloria :
Com offertas depois, e romarias,
As graças deo a quem lhe deo victoria ;
Mas Nuno, que não quer por outras vias
Entre as gentes deixar de si memoria,
Senão por armas sempre soberanas,
Para as terras se passa Transtaganas.”

Leaving Aljubarrota, we pass an uninteresting road to

1 *Casal da Cruz da Legoa*. Hence the road becomes better wooded, and winds along the edge of a steepish declivity on the rt. In about an hour, through the trees that clothe its sides, we catch our first sight of the long line of pierced battlements and pinnacles of

(No. 3.) BATALHA. There is a comfortable little *estalagem*, kept by Joaquim Pereira, at the N.E. end of the church.—N.B. The host has very good mules, knows the country well, and is a thoroughly respectable man.

In consequence of the vow we have just been relating, D. João chose the present site for his intended monastery. The Dominicans persuaded him to appropriate it to their order; and the letters of donation were issued from the camp before Melgaço, in 1388. From that date the works were carried forward, more or less continuously, till 1515, when, as we shall see, they were given up for want of an architect.

The names of the architects, so far as the latest Portuguese researches have been able to discover them, are these. The list differs widely from that given by Murphy, but is based on documents to which he had not access. 1. Afonso Domingues, who died before Era 1440, A.D. 1402. The credit of having given the plan of the church lies between him and his successor. 2. David Aquet, Ongnet, Hugnet, or Huet, for in all these ways is his name spelt. He is said to have been an Irishman, and his true name was probably Hacket. The date of his death is altogether unknown; but it seems next to certain that he did not give the

plan of the founder's church, but erected one of its most beautiful portions, the chapel. 3. Martim Vasquez, who died before 1448. 4. Fernão d'Evora, who was alive in 1473. 5. Mattheus Fernandez, who died in 1515, and is buried by the W. door of the nave. He it was that built the Capella Imperfeita, and also the great cloisters, which have not a rival in the world. 6. Mattheus Fernandez II., who, as we shall see, was not allowed, on account of his incompetency, to continue his father's work. 7. Antonio Gomez, who was alive in 1551; and 8, Antonio Mendez, who is mentioned in 1578. These two last seem only to have been master masons.

The whole building may conveniently be divided into five portions: 1, the original church; 2, the Capella do Fundador, at the S.W. end of the S. aisle; 3, the great cloisters and chapter-house on the N. side of the nave; 4, the smaller cloisters and monastery itself, to the N. of the great cloisters; 5, the Capella Imperfeita (called also the Capella de Jazigo, and the Capella de D. Manoel), at the E. end of the choir.

When thus, as it were, taken to pieces, the edifice, which at a distance seems a mountainous confusion of spires, pinnacles, pierced battlements, and flying buttresses, resolves itself into a very simple design. The original church was to all intents and purposes finished before 1416. It is cruciform, with a very short choir that has no aisles, and 2 small chapels at the E. of each transept. There are neither side chapels nor side altars to the nave, an arrangement which so remarkably contrasts with the usual Portuguese theory, and symbolizes with our own, as not improbably to be owing to the taste of Philippa of Lancaster, whom we know to have been consulted on the plan of the nave.

The traveller who enters the building for the first time towards evening, when its faults are to a great degree hidden, will probably think it the most imposing cathedral he has ever beheld. The total exterior length,

however, reckoning from the extreme points, is only 416 ft., which is about that of Worcester; the interior length of choir and nave only 266 ft.; the height to the apex of the nave vaulting is 90 ft. The nave has 8 bays. The immense height of the pier-arches (they reach an altitude of 65 ft.) almost atones for the want of a triforium. Though there is now merely a low rail to the choir, a tolerable rest for the eye is afforded by the multifoliation of the choir-arch, thus distinguished from the other crossing arches. The piers themselves are exceedingly simple, and in their first general effect (though not in their mouldings) give the idea (as do all Portuguese buildings of the same date) of transitional work. The 2 chapels to the E. of each transept are all similar, and tri-apsidal; the 2 central ones with an eastern lancet; the 2 exterior ones with 2 lancets on the external sides. The first to the N. is dedicated to S. Barbara. Here is the tomb of the Duke of Aveiro, the father of the nobleman executed for the plot against D. José I. Its shields and inscriptions were defaced to root out the very name of that hated family. The next chapel is that of N. S. do Rosario. Here was the tomb of D. Isabel, queen of D. Affonso V.: it is now destroyed. The first in the S. transept is N. S. do Pranto: here was the tomb of D. João II. According to the infernal system which always has been adopted by the French expeditionary armies, it was not only destroyed, but the remains of the monarch were exhumed and cut in pieces. The portions that could afterwards be discovered were buried under the miserable wooden case which at present exists there. The S. chapel, dedicated to S. Michael, is the burying-place of the distinguished family of the De Sousas.

The choir is painfully short, consisting of a pentagonal apse and two bays only. The whole of its fittings are in the most wretched modern taste. Before the altar is the high tomb of D. Duarte, son of the founder, and his queen, D. Lianor. It is some-

what awkwardly inserted in the middle of the steps to the sanctuary; so that the foot of the monument is on a level with the sanctuary floor. The effigies were much injured by the French. The windows originally contained a series of subjects from the Old Testament in the nave, and from the New in the choir; a few specimens of the latter, as the appearance of our Lord to S. Mary Magdalene, the Annunciation, Visitation, and Ascension, still exist in the apse lancets. The greater part was irreparably injured by the French. In the year 1839 government commenced the restoration of the fabric, appropriating to that purpose the annual sum of 2,000,000 R., *i. e.* about 450*l.* The king, D. Fernando, has taken deep interest in the work; and on the whole, considering all the circumstances, the restoration does credit to those employed. But 10 years ago, in a most unhappy hour, it was determined to repair the glass. The restorers actually filled all the nave windows with twisted bits of deal turned into the most vulgar quatrefoils, &c., and painted white. In this they inserted pieces of blue, red, and orange glass, of so abominable a character that they would be scouted in any gin-palace in England. The whole nave of Batalha was thus in a measure spoilt; for when the sun streamed through its southern windows, and threw blotches and dabs of such colouring on the pavement, the effect may readily be conceived. The perpetrator of this outrage was also a Frenchman. Heaps of these wooden quatrefoils are stored in the cloisters for future use. The present state (1862) of the stained glass in all the windows will now, however, scarcely dissatisfy the fastidious connoisseur. The workmen consider them as the finest pine-wood in the world, and the grain is certainly of extraordinary beauty. They are cut from trees planted by D. Diniz, the husband of S. Isabel, along the sand-hills that skirt the coast 5 leagues to the W.

The church is unfortunately built on ground several feet lower than

the adjacent land, and therefore in tempestuous weather its nave and aisles are deluged with water, entering at the western door. In Oct. 1861, many days passed ere the water was dried, which, as a torrent, had rushed into the church in the early part of that month. From the church itself we will enter the Capella do Fundador. On the death of Dona Philippa in 1416 she was buried in the centre of the choir; D. João gave directions in his will that he should be laid by her side, till the new chapel which he was then erecting should be ready for their joint reception. He himself departed this life August the 14th, 1434, the anniversary of the battle of Aljubarrota. The chapel was not then completed: he was accordingly buried in the choir, whence the remains of himself and his queen were translated with great pomp into the Capella do Fundador. There they now rest; for the vault in which they were deposited fortunately escaped the diabolical outrages committed, after their usual fashion, by the French, on the other royal personages buried in Batalha.

The chapel forms a square of 66 ft., with a central octagonal lantern of 40 ft. in diameter. This rests on 8 magnificent piers, carrying most elegant stilted arches, 13 foiled and refoliated, the mouldings being picked out in green, crimson, and gold. Over each of these, on each side of the lantern, is a broad lancet. The vaulting is most exquisite, especially the crown-like central boss, which has angels bearing the arms of Portugal. No words can express the beauty of this lantern. In the centre is the high tomb on which repose the effigies of D. João and D. Philippa. The 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 pour bien*. The allusion is to the Burning Bush and to the Call of Moses, the deliverance of Portugal from the Castilian yoke being thus typified by that of Israel from Egypt. The epitaphs are chiefly remarkable for their great length: they entirely fill the N. and S. sides. At the E. end of the lantern was an altar, with a most elegant triptych, destroyed of course by the French.

The S. side of the chapel itself is taken up with the 4 recessed and canopied tombs of the 4 younger children of the founders—their eldest son, afterwards the king D. Duarte, having been, as was said before, in opposition to his father's express injunctions, buried in the choir. These tombs are all of the same general design, and can scarcely be surpassed. The first, to the E., is that of the Infante D. Fernando, grand master of Aviz, and commonly called the Principe Santo, the youngest son of Philippa of Lancaster. During his mother's pregnancy she was informed by the physicians that if she would preserve her life it was necessary to procure an abortion—a proposal which she rejected with great indignation. An expedition against Tangere being proposed by D. Duarte, it was put under the command of his brothers, the Infantes D. Henrique and D. Fernando. The siege was formed with an army of 6000 men. The garrison made a stout defence, and was soon relieved by the Kings of Fez and Morocco at the head of 130,000 Moors. The Portuguese proposed to re-embark under cover of night, and might have done so in safety had it not been for the treachery of the chaplain, Martim Vieira. After resisting, for a whole day, the attack of the Moors on their entrenchments, the Portuguese offered to surrender Ceuta on condition of being allowed to re-embark. D. Fernando remained as a hostage till the king's consent could be obtained to the terms. It was judged that Ceuta was too im-

portant a place to be given up; but any sum of money was offered which Zala-ben-Zala, the captor of D. Fernando, would name. The offer was rejected; and when D. Juan of Castile threatened to take up arms in behalf of the Infante, the Moorish chief transferred his prisoner to the King of Fez, by whom he was promised every kind of honour if he would embrace the creed of the false prophet. On his refusal he was shut up in a dungeon, without light or air, where he remained, in spite of the offer, by D. Duarte, of Ceuta, till his death, June 5, 1443. When D. Affonso V. had taken Tangere, and obtained possession of the wife and children of its governor, Muley Zeque, he offered them liberty on condition of receiving his uncle's remains, which were accordingly given up to him, and translated with great pomp to this tomb, June 17, 1472. Though never canonised, D. Fernando was venerated as a saint in many places; and a brief of Pope Paul II., in 1470, was issued in his honour. His Life has been written by Fr. João Alvares, his secretary, and Fr. Hieronymo Ramos. A long account of his captivity is given by Fr. Luiz de Sousa, in his 'Chronica de S. Domingos,' b. vi. chap. xxvii.—xxxii.; and by Ruy de Pina, in his 'Chronica del Rey D. Affonso V. ;' also by Cardoso, tom. iii. pp. 543 and 730. Camões has not forgotten him:—

“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 a forte Ceita;
Mais o publico bem que o seu respeita.”

The soffit repeats the motto, *Le bien me plaît*. On the sides of the tomb is the cross of Aviz, and foliage of the ground ivy. The second is that of the Infante D. João, seventh child of D. João I., and master of the Order of Santiago. He married his niece, the daughter of the first Duke of Bragança, and died at Aleacer do Sal, 1442. The motto is, *J'ai bien raison*: the ornaments of the tomb are a pouch

with scallops, and foliage of the wild strawberry; on the wall above is represented the Passion. The third is that of the celebrated Infante D. Henrique, Duke of Visen, and master of the Order of Christ, the father of Portuguese maritime discovery. He was born in 1394, and died in 1460. We have had occasion to speak of him when we described Cape St. Vincent. His motto is, *Talent de bien faire*: the tomb is ornamented with the Order of the Garter, and with foliage of the ilex: his is the only effigy. On the other tombs are placed a kind of cylinder ornamented with shields, in a manner clearly intended to represent a pall. The fourth is that of the unfortunate D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, and afterwards regent of the kingdom. He was born in 1392, and fell in the battle of Alfarrobeira (under which place see more of him), May 20, 1449. Buried first at Alverca, his body was removed to Abrantes, thence to S. Eloy at Lisbon, and finally here. The motto is, *Désir*: the ornament of the tomb is the Order of the Garter and the balance of justice: the foliage is of the oak.

The E. side of the chapel is occupied by the 4 altars of the 4 Infantes: the first to the N., that of D. Pedro, is dedicated to the guardian angel of Portugal; the next, that of D. Henrique, to S. John Baptist; the third, that of D. João, to Santiago; and the fourth, that of D. Fernando, to the Assumption. Each had a fine triptych, painted by Gran Vasco: they were all destroyed by the French.

The W. side is much plainer, and merely contains 4 recessed arches, intended probably for the tombs of any future members of the royal family. The 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: they were filled with scenes of Portuguese history, from the battle of Campo d' Ourique to that of Aljubarrota. The entrance from the nave, opposite the last bay but one of the S. aisle, is by a very fine cinquefoiled and doubly refoliated arch. The traveller who is

a man of taste will be more than delighted to observe the manner in which this unique temple is being restored, so that in a few years it will have recovered its ancient purity, not to say splendour, and which for its exquisite workmanship, its unrivalled cloisters, its marvellous founders' chapel, its nave, aisles, chapterhouse, and Capella Imperfeita, is perhaps the most striking edifice in Christendom. In a few years its exterior, as well as interior, will be little short of perfection; and if D. Ferdinand were a person endued with as much wealth as he is taste, there might be some hope that the present generation would not pass away without seeing finished the truly wonderful Capella Imperfeita, the very parts of which are replete with all that man's ingenuity can imagine, and his skill execute. It were worth all the trouble of a trip to Portugal for any one to come to Batalha to revel in the inexhaustible beauty of this superb monument of the taste of bygone days.

We will now visit the cloisters, the usual entrance to which lies through the sacristy. The latter, which is approached from the eastern chapel of the N. transept, is a good plain, but nowise remarkable building, vaulted in 2 bays, N. and S., and lighted by 2 two-light windows at the E. Here they show the helmet worn by D. João I. at Aljubarrota, and his sword. Hence we enter the chapterhouse, an exquisite building, nearly square, but vaulted octo-partitely. This vaulting is perfectly beautiful: the E. window of 3 lights resembles the best English middle-pointed. Opposite to this is the entrance to the cloisters, a 9-foiled refoliated arch, deeply recessed, of 4 orders. On each side of this is a large window of 2 lights, trefoiled and refoliated. The whole of this entrance, which, notwithstanding its massiveness, has an effect of extreme lightness, is one of the most beautiful things in the church. In the centre of the chapterhouse are 2 wooden cases, replacing the tombs of D. Affonso V., and D. Affonso, the son of D. João II.

The chapterhouse 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 Domingues, the first architect, must be that of one of his successors. The cloisters, manifestly (whatever Portuguese antiquaries may say to the contrary) the work of D. Manoel, have no rival in Europe. They are 180 ft. square, each side enriched with 7 windows, of lights varying from 3 to 6, with tracery of the most wonderful richness and variety, sometimes wrought in mere foliage without any figure, sometimes arranged in bands and circles round the cross of the Order of Christ, sometimes encircling with its wreaths the *sphere* (see the Introduction): no 2 windows the same; scarcely any 2 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 chequy; 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 chevronnée. It is wonderful that one mind could devise such variety and extravagance of adornment. The gem of all, however, still remains to be mentioned. At the N.W. angle a most delicate network of tracery projects inwards in 2 bays, enclosing a little square for a fountain. The multifoliations and refoliations of this work far exceed everything else in the cloister; and the oblique view from the N. to the W. side of the cloister, where the eye takes 4 planes of tracery, each foreshortened, but all at a different angle, forms such a labyrinth of enrichment as none can conceive who have not seen it for themselves. The whole consists of 3 stages; and, though now dry, one may judge of its beauty when the rays of the sun fell upon its waters through the network, or, it

might better be said, lacework, of stone that surrounded them.

To the W. is the refectory, a very plain building; and to the N. the place in which the wine belonging to the convent was stored. At the N.E. of the E. side is a circular-headed door, extravagantly adorned; branches of trees, cables and lizards, twisted together, form the orders of its arch. It is now blocked, but originally led into the lecture-room. Many of these outer buildings are disappearing, the stone being required for various purposes; much of it having been used to erect the massive bridge near Batalha, and needfully massive, to stem the torrents which sweep everything before them, when the rain descends as it does in Portugal, turning rivulets into broad rivers in an incredibly short time.

The cloisters of Affonso V., now forming part of the barracks, are good, but not very remarkable.

We will next visit the Capella Imperfeita. In order to appreciate the epoch at, and the circumstances under, which it was erected, we must remember that at the beginning of the reign of D. Manoel, justly surnamed the Fortunate, the discoveries of Vasco da Gama in the E., and Nuno Cabral in the W., had opened to Portugal the way to conquests and to riches which the rest of Europe almost regarded 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 which perhaps no other European monarch ever possessed. Abhorring war, and always on good terms with Spain, he was enabled to indulge his passion for building to the fullest extent; and the 26 years of his reign filled Portugal with a prodigious number of magnificent edifices. It appears very probable, from the constant and friendly intercourse carried on between that country and England, that D. Manoel conceived the idea of imitating Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, by the Capella Imperfeita: both attached to the conventual church which forms the royal burying

place; both occupying the same position, the extreme E. end; both built in the fullest development of their respective styles; and, for the service of both, artists summoned from the furthest parts of Europe. It seems to have been the design of D. Manoel to translate hither the remains of the earlier Portuguese monarchs, and then to fix the place of his own sepulture among the tombs of his ancestors. —

The chapel itself is octagonal, each side being triapsidal. Each of these chapels was to be appropriated to some Portuguese monarch, or to some member of the royal family. They are therefore furnished with piscina and aumbry: the actual place, however, in which the body was to be deposited is not visible from the interior. Nighed in between each 2 of the chapels is a kind of projection, furnished with a lancet traecried throughout. The entrance was to have been in the side of one of the adjacent chapels, but it has never been opened. Each of these chapels has a 13-foiled and refoliated arch of entrance, the shafts having 3 orders.

The glory of this chapel is, however, its western arch, surpassing in richness anything even in the cloisters. The W. side of the arch has 7 orders of the most elaborate foliation springing from hollow sockets: amongst knots, flowers, and foliage, the words *Tanias el Rey* are repeated over and over again. The meaning of these words has been much disputed. The tradition on the spot is, that *El Rey* is of course D. Manoel, and that *Tanias* was his favourite chronicler: the only objection to this is, that there never was such a person as *Tanias*. Other equally inadmissible derivations have been proposed by the antiquaries. The chapel had advanced to its present condition when Mattheus Fernandez died, April 10, 1515. His monument, a large slab at the W. end of the nave, is thus inscribed:—

"Aquy jaz Mateus Frz Maestro q
foy destas obras e sua mulher Isabell e Ghelme
e levou o noso Senhor
a dez dias dabril de 1515.
ella levou deos a"

[Portugal.]

The original inscription remained unfinished, and the son of the architect has economically used the last word *a*, intended of course for the date of his mother's death, to begin another sentence, thus—

"Aquy jaz," etc.

On the interior of the stone are these four lines:—

"Vosoutros que pasaes
A Deos por nos rogaes."

And—

"No dexeis de beam fazer,
Porque assi haveis de ser."

Such is the monument of the last great Christian architect of Europe. It appears that he left no working drawings behind him. The design for the completion of the chapel was therefore intrusted to his son. The new architect was a man of the new generation, and commenced on the W. side in the clerestory stage, by erecting 2 heavy Grecian arches, spotted and spangled with stars, and with a vulgar balustrade beneath. D. Manoel, happening to pay a visit to the works, was so much disgusted as to give orders that they should instantly be stopped. He probably intended to provide himself with an architect more capable of carrying them on, not knowing that Christian art had reached its extreme limit. He was also much occupied with the convent of Belem at Lisbon, which, gorgeous as it is, is immeasurably inferior to Batalha. It is not necessary to procure an order from the master of the works to ascend to the roof, but simply to find the sacristão, who is always ready, from their known liberality, to accompany Englishmen to every part of the roof. This is nearly flat, and is very well covered with large and slightly convex tiles, firmly embedded in cement—a striking contrast to the generality of the Peninsular cathedrals, where, as for example at Burgos, the tiles are usually laid one upon another without any fastening whatever. There is a rich pierced battlement of about 7 ft. high, with pinnacles, and a second pierced battlement of the same character to the aisles. This was a

good deal injured in the great earthquake; it has lately 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 30 years ago, and is now rebuilt, and is an object of great beauty; it should be ascended by every traveller, to enable him to form an adequate idea of the *tout ensemble* of the exterior of the church. From the roof of the nave that of the choir looks mean indeed, stunted, without battlement or pinnacle, and merely strewn over with coarse red tiles. The traveller should pay particular attention to the W. façade, remembering, however, that the lantern of the Capella do Fundador was originally capped by a richly panelled octagonal spire, thrown down in the great earthquake: Murphy has drawn it from a sketch preserved in the convent. It must greatly have relieved the present impression of horizontality given by flat nave, flat aisles, and flat lantern. The W. door is especially grand with its 6 apostles on either jamb, its 78 canopied saints in the arch, its tympanum representing our Lord with the 4 Evangelists, and the Coronation of S. Mary in its canopy.

The best external views of the whole building are—1, from a little hill covered with olives about 300 yds. to the S.; and 2, from a tree that overhangs the rt. bank of a rocky lane leading to the N.W. At some distance to the S.E. of the convent was the original parish church of Batalha, now disused, because falling into a state of decay; the conventual church being appropriated to the parish. It has a fine W. door, imitated from the entrance arch of the Capella Imperfeita, but more arabesque. In the interior there is absolutely nothing to see. The parish was dismembered from that of S. Estevão at Leiria in 1512, and the church erected in 1532. With respect to Batalha consult the 'History and Description of the Royal Monastery at Batalha,' by James Murphy, London. The plates, with all

their inaccuracies and poverty, are wonderfully good for the time, though they convey scarcely any idea of the real beauty of the building. In particular there is no view of its most striking portion, the great cloisters. Murphy designed a completion for the Capella Imperfeita which deserves little praise. In this same writer's 'Travels in Portugal,' London, 1795, is another description of the monastery, pp. 32-74. The history, as related in the first-mentioned work, is translated and abbreviated from the 'Chronica de S. Domingos' of Fr. Luiz 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 Aleacer 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 her first husband from slavery, who, he said, had been left for dead on the field of battle, but had recovered. After satisfying himself of the truth of the narration, he raised a sufficient sum to ransom the unfortunate prisoner, and then both he and his wife renounced the world, she taking the vows in the convent do S. Sacramento at Lisbon, and he in that of Bemfica, in 1614. He afterwards became chronicler of the Order of S. Dominic, and composed many works. His great history, that of the Seraphic Order in Portugal, was, out of humility, scarcely claimed by him. It goes by the name of the 'Historia de S. Domingos particular do Reino e Conquistas do Portugal, por Fr. Luiz Caecgas, reformada por Fr. Luiz de Sousa.' Consult also Beckford's 'Visit to Alcobaça and Batalha,' London; 'Memorias Historicas sobre as obras do real Mosteiro de Batalha, por D. Franeisco de S. Luiz' (afterwards Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon), in the 'Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences,' tom. x. part i. p. 160,

which have been partly translated by Count Raczynski, in his work, 'Les Arts en Portugal.' See also a paper in the 'Ecclesiologist' for Aug. 1854, from which the above account is principally taken.

Leaving Batalha, and again mounting the hill from which we descended, we gradually wind down into the valley of the Lis. The castle of Leiria now forms a very conspicuous object in front. In 2 hrs. we descend to the river, and reach

(No. 4.) LEIRIA. This episcopal city, one of the 17 administrações, now contains about 3000 inhab. There is a tolerable estalagem at the head of the bridge. The situation is very striking. The castle crowns an exceedingly steep hill, and the valley of the Lis both ways is very rich and beautiful. The cathedral is quite modern, but handsome in its way, and in much better taste than the generality of Portuguese churches. The other churches are not worth a visit, though the city at first sight appears to abound with towers, most of them belonging to suppressed monasteries. Notice in the street leading from the cathedral to the castle a very beautiful Romanesque door. The castle itself is well worth a visit. It was founded by Affonso Henriques, and remains in tolerably perfect condition. It commands an extensive view of the Serra do 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—

"O rei subido

A tomar vai Leiria, que tomado
Ja mui pouco havia do vencido."

It is related that in the second siege a crow elapped 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 Laudes 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 traffic in this wood, there is a large manufacture of naphtha and of glass. 3,000,000 R. are paid monthly at Leiria to the labourers in these two employments. The town was raised to be an episcopal see by D. João III., in 1545; there is at present some talk of removing the bishopric to Thomar.

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. According to the lying romances which the French call history, not a person was injured nor a house burnt; whereas the truth is, that the victorious army began an indiscriminate butchery of old and young, women and infants, in the houses, in the churches, and in the gardens. The most atrocious acts were not committed by the common soldiers only. One of the superior officers related of himself that a feeling of pity came over him when, on entering the town, he met a woman with an infant at her breast, but, calling to mind that he was a soldier, he pierced both through with one thrust.

Leiria is honourably distinguished as being the first city in the Spains, and the fourth in Europe, which possessed a printing-press. In the year 1466 the *Coplas* of the Infante D. Pedro, of which only 4 or 5 copies now exist, was published here. In this city the Jews formerly lived in great numbers, and printed in it many works in their own tongue; but from the time

of their being persecuted, how has the glory of this once renowned place and its prosperity vanished!

In the Rocio, at the side of the river, there is a warm spring, which possesses medical virtues; and at the foot of Monte São Miguel is another fountain called the Olhos de Pedro, which sends forth from the same rock one hot and one cold stream. Here, in 1590, was born the poet Francisco Rodrigues Lobo, who ranks next to Camoens and Sá de Miranda. His chief work is the 'Condestabre de Portugal,' a long historical poem on the Life of Nuno Alvares Pereira; it is not without great beauties in particular portions, but, from the writer's having tied himself down to the task of an annalist, is on the whole very tedious. Lobo enjoyed the greatest popularity during his life, and, when he was drowned in the Tagus near Santarem, his death was regarded as a public calamity. He was one of those who had the moral courage to write entirely in Portuguese during the Castilian usurpation.

The river Lis, which flows through the city, and gives it its name, is a favourite of the Portuguese poets, and especially of Francisco Rodrigues Lobo:—

"Formoso rio Lis, que entre arvoredos
Ides detendo as aguas vagarosas
Atè que humas sobre outras invejosas
Fiquem cobrindo o vão destes penedos."

Over a hot sandy road ascending a ranch of the Serra do Junto to

1 *Venda dos Machados*. By the side of cliffy hills, and through rough gullies to

1 *Venda dos Gallegos*.

1 *Casal de Bouça*. Hereabouts the Serra Louzã comes into sight on the rt.

1 *Venda Nova*.

(No. 5.) **Pombal*. 3644 inhab. The estalagem is not very bad. This town was founded by D. Gualdim Paes, Master of the Templars in Portugal, in 1181. The arms are—on a tower, between two doves (*Pomba*), the angel Gabriel, a scroll issuing from his mouth, with "Ave Maria." Here it was that, by the mediation of S. Isabel,

peace was made between D. Diniz and his rebellious son D. Affonso. A peculiarity in the ecclesiastical arrangements in this place was, that in one of its three parishes baptisms only were celebrated, in another marriages, and in the third funerals. This town is principally known from having given the title of Marquis to Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, who was born at Lisbon, May 13, 1699. He first distinguished himself as ambassador in London; thence he was sent to Vienna, where he mediated between the Austrian Government and Benedict XIV. Returning to Portugal, he obtained the greatest influence over Dom José, and occupied himself in all kinds of reforms, both good and bad. It was owing to his firmness that, after the great earthquake, the seat of government was not transferred to Rio de Janeiro, and he passed 14 days and nights in his carriage amidst the smoking ruins of the city to preserve order and to guard the inhabitants against banditti. He has the credit, however, of the famous speech, which he never made, when D. José helplessly inquired what was to be done? "Bury the dead and feed the living," was the reply. An opponent of his states, but on what authority we know not, that this reply was in reality made by another nobleman who was present. To Pombal is due the expulsion of the Jesuits. It has been affirmed that his whole administration was a continued struggle against the nobility and their rights; but the truth is, that the nobility were extremely jealous of any other influence than their own with the King, who was determined, he being a very obstinate man, to retain at every risk Pombal as his chief minister, of whom it has often been said that "never had so small a kingdom so great a minister." Pombal was raised to the rank of Conde de Oeiras in 1770, and in 1777 to that of Marquez de Pombal.

On the death of the King, and on the accession of his weak, and finally imbecile, daughter, D. Maria I., Pombal, through the intrigues of the remaining friends of the Jesuits, and through the influence of the opposite

party, was disgraced and banished to the town of Pombal; yet it is affirmed that he retained all his honours. The sentence against the Duke d'Aveiro and the other conspirators was revised at D. José's death, but it was never repealed; a great number, however, of persons who had long been in prison (on suspicion that they had been parties to the plot to kill the king) were now set at liberty. The fate, however, of the Duke d'Aveiro, of the Marquis and Marchioness of Tavora, of their two sons, of the Conde de Atouguia, and of four servants, excites feelings of deepest anguish in all thinking persons, even in those who do not imagine that the crimes of a high person polluting the honour of a noble family ought to be expiated by the death of the criminal. The last heir of the Ducal House of Aveiro, related to the Royal family, was years ago pointed out to the writer of these lines, and was then living as a common labourer. Much do we hear about the guilt of the conspirators, but how little is said about the crime of the King which led to that guilt! There are injuries which are sometimes inflicted on families, which unhappily they think can only be avenged by blood; hence the cause of the plot of these noble families to kill D. José I. It is stated by the descendants of Pombal, that he, the Marquis, did all in his power to obtain from the King a mitigation of the sentence; but that D. José was inexorable. That he had a will of his own is proved by his keeping Pombal in office for 27 years, notwithstanding all the intrigues of his enemies. Directly after the death of D. José, there arrived from Goa a vessel with an enormous sum of money, plate, jewels, and valuables of all kinds, from the suppressed convents of the Jesuits; they were sent back to India by Dona Maria I. There was a general cry of the Jesuitical party, of all the remaining friends of the houses of the Duke d'Aveiro and of the Marquis of Tavora, and of many of the nobility, for the trial and execution of the fallen minister; but the queen contented herself with banishing him to a dis-

tance of 20 leagues from the court. He retired to the place whence he derived his title, and died there in 1782. His talents as a politician are to this day held in the highest estimation by the Portuguese, and especially by historians, senators, and statesmen, who are the best able to judge of his merits and demerits; that he was as absolute as the most absolute minister of an absolute king could be, is certain, but the nation applauds the very despotism which enabled him to banish the Jesuits, curb the great and increasing insolence of the nobility, and to execute the murderers and others who day and night prowled about Lisbon during the terrors occasioned by the earthquake. Pombal is known by the most learned men of this day, as *the great Marquis, the wise statesman, the undaunted minister*, and is ever spoken of with the greatest respect and veneration; and now that he has been 80 years in the grave, the verdict has been given by the nation in his favour. That he had as many faults as all absolute ministers have, none can deny, yet no intelligent Portuguese ever names him but with a hope, or rather wish, that such a statesman as he was were now in Portugal, directing its growing prosperity; let any one read p. 60 and 563 of vol. i. of Perestrello's 'History of Portugal,' so justly commended in p. xxvii. of this work, and there he will learn the estimate of Pombal's character as given by an able judge.

In the grandson of Pombal, the Duke of Saldanha, the country has possessed one of its best and ablest friends; from a youth he became a diligent student, and went to the University of Coimbra, but very early entered the army, his maternal grandfather having been Marshal Daun of Austria. At the battle of Bussaeo, being then only 19 years of age, he commanded a battalion, and received a medal in consequence of having distinguished himself in that action. Of his subsequent deeds in arms in the Peninsula and elsewhere it is needless here to speak, but his many exploits in rescuing the country from the cruel tyranny

into which it was plunged in 1828, would require the pen of Herculano to describe; suffice it to refer to one only, viz. the repulse of the numerous army under Marshal Bourmont's immediate command, which in vain tried to take the city of Oporto in 1833.

As President of the Council, and Minister of War, he was obliged to be in office in troublous times, with politicians of many different views of progress in civil affairs, yet he has never been anything but an unwavering friend of the "carta" and of its freedom; fulfilling the words he uttered, in 1826, to the writer of these lines, viz., "that if ever the sovereign should give a constitution to Portugal, no one would defend it with greater firmness than he would." This kind-hearted, intelligent, and accomplished man yet (1864) lives, and lives to be personally appreciated, even by those who politically differ from him; much of Pombal he has inherited, but none of his sternness, and none of his severity.

After the battle of Almoester in 1834, in which Saldanha gained a complete victory over the Miguelite army, D. Pedro IV., to commemorate this victory, commanded the effigy of Pombal, Saldanha's grandfather, to be replaced on the base of Dom José's statue in the Black Horse-square. On a subsequent occasion, in 1856, the remains of this celebrated Marquis were brought from Pombal to Lisbon by the present Marquis, and at the expense of nearly 2000*l.*, to rest in the burial-place of the family of Carvalhos, in the Capella das Mercês; and on their removal from Pombal, and on their arrival at Leiria, Alcobaça, and the Caldas, they were received with the greatest honours by persons of every rank, civil, military, and ecclesiastic, who thus testified their sense of the character and merits of the Marquis; not to mention that the King, D. Pedro V., his officers of state, his ministers, and the nobles and persons of every rank, volunteered to be present at the temporary reception of the remains of the Marquis in the cathedral of St. Antonio, and that the army lined the

streets which led from the cathedral to the final resting-place of these remains; he it also remembered that this was done 74 years after his death; what, then, the final opinion of the character of this remarkable man was, may be gathered by this honour done to his remains by the sovereign, and by persons of every grade and station in Lisbon, who thus spontaneously were assisting at his second interment.

Of his celebrated grandson, the Duke of Saldanha, it deserves notice that he enjoyed the friendship of General Lafayette, and of Prince Metternich, who, extreme to each other in politics, expressed themselves as follows to the Duke: "Your grandfather," said Lafayette to the Marshal, "your grandfather was a great man, but a very great despot." The words Prince Metternich used, in speaking to the Duke of Saldanha, were these: "Votre grand-père a été un grand homme, mais il a trop donné dans les idées du dix-huitième siècle."

The strongest proof of the estimation in which the character of Pombal is held by the best instructed part of the nation, is that on the 14th of Jan. 1862, a Bill was read a second time in the Camara dos Deputados for this sole purpose, "that the remains of Pombal should finally rest in a mausoleum built at the public expense."

The Igreja Matriz is a modern building; on the opposite side of the square in which it stands is an inscription setting forth that in that house Charles King of Spain (*i. e.* the Pretender to that monarchy, whose support by the English gave rise to the War of Succession) slept on Aug. 31, 1704. The castle stands well on an eminence, and is an interesting ruin. The traveller should make a point of seeing the remains of the church of the Templars, a very good specimen of Romanesque. Of the horrid atrocities committed by the French in this place, Colonel Landmann, an eye-witness, has left a faithful account:—

"The author had passed a week at Pombal, about 2 years before its destruction, in the house of a gentleman

at that place, and was treated with great kindness: the family consisted of a gentleman, his wife, one son, two daughters, and three young ladies his nieces, all well educated and very amiable. Every evening during the said week, little parties assembled either at this house or at that of some of the friends, and to these he, the author, went as one of the family. The harmony of these meetings and the pleasantness of society were such as to baffle ordinary descriptions. The common people, too, appeared in much better circumstances than in other parts of the kingdom. In 1811, on revisiting Pombal, after the torch and sword had done their worst, the author went to the house where he had experienced so much civility, anxious to learn the fate of the family. On reaching the door, it appeared that the fire had been less active there than in other quarters: after knocking several times, a feeble voice from an upper window inquired the business of the stranger; on looking up he saw the well-known countenance of the mistress of the house, but she was deeply worn by grief. The lady instantly descended, and, hursting into a flood of tears, remained speechless several minutes: at length, with a loud scream, she exclaimed, 'Oh! the French have destroyed them all;' and related the following heart-rending account: 'On the retreat of the French army from near Lisbon, my family, excepting my three nieces, thought it most prudent not to quit the house, as the enemy had always held out to us that every house which the inhabitants abandoned should be plundered. Under this delusion; we ventured to remain here, in hopes of saving our little property: we saw them enter the town, and all went on tolerably well, until the last of them were about to depart. Oh! then, what scenes of bloodshed and murders of every kind! They came in and asked for my unfortunate husband; he no sooner appeared than several soldiers demanded money, plate, jewels, &c., with their guns pointed at his breast, and threatening to shoot him on the

spot if he did not satisfy them: my unhappy son was at this time in the upper part of the house, and came down to defend his sisters, thinking that insult had been offered them; as he entered the room the ruffians stabbed him through the heart: in an instant afterwards my poor husband was shot, and this noise brought my daughters from a concealed place. Oh God, how can I declare their fate? Yet why should I cover the truth? They no sooner appeared than the soldiers rushed upon them; one, thank God! escaped into the yard, and, by seeking her death in the well, was saved from meeting the same treatment with her unhappy sister, who was detained in this room with myself, and there, before my face, suffered on this very spot,' pointing to the floor, 'every infamy which delicacy forbids me to mention; and then received the death-blow from the very men who, had they been human beings, ought to have looked upon her at least with compassion; but no, they seemed to rejoice in their guilt, and stripped both of us of every article of our clothes; the house was then plundered, the furniture destroyed and set on fire.'

"The wretched lady, at this period of her narration, seemed to be almost deprived of her senses; but, after recovering, told the author that one of her nieces at the approach of the enemy quitted the house, and she had only just been informed that a body answering the description of her person had been found dead and floating in an adjacent lake; of the two others, one had died on board a vessel in Mondego Bay, either through want or from some other cause; and the third, after suffering during several days under a dreadful state of mental derangement, had expired without once recovering her reason.

"From this house the author went in quest of some place where his horses could be put under cover during the ensuing night; and amongst other buildings he entered a church which the enemy had evidently used as a stable: the floor had been taken up

to serve as fuel, or to search for gold in the graves of the dead, and was strewed with skulls and other human bones; the decorations of the interior were totally destroyed; and, on observing some pieces of rope fastened to a high beam over the principal altar, he was informed that three of the friars belonging to the adjoining convent had been hung in their sacerdotal vestments, by the enemy, to that beam. In short, every church, house, or other building, was reduced to a state of ruin; and the author, in rambling through the adjacent grounds, particularly near the ancient castle on the hill, in search of an advantageous spot whence he could employ his pencil, was forced by the stench of the half-buried bodies to hurry away.”

—*Landmann*, pp. 241-243.

(No. 6.) Shortly after leaving Pombal we enter the province of Beira; we then pass through a tongue of Alemtejo, and presently afterwards enter Beira for the second time. The road is at first pretty, but soon becomes very bleak and tiresome.

12 kils. from Pombal, *Redinha*.

15 kils. from Redinha, *Condeixa*, the Conimbrica of the Romans, a pretty little town of 1200 inhab. The women of this place have no very good reputation, owing to the vicinity of the university. The road continues dull till we pass the little village of Sarnache. “*Não vejo*,” as a Coimbra-man very truly writes, “no decurso de jornada senão charnecas ineultas, pobres casaes dispersos, grandes edificios, uns arruinados, outros inteiramente por terra, que servem de guarida aos salteadores, o nos appresentão o quadro mais triste e medonho.” At length, approaching the extremity of the table-land we have been traversing, we hear the muleteer’s shout, *Olha a torre da Universidade!* and, as we descend the valley of the Mondego, winding through a lovely forest, a magnificent view is obtained of the city of Coimbra, as it rises steeply on the northern bank of the river, and crowns the conical hill on which it is crowded together. We rapidly pass the con-

vent of Sta. Clara on the l.; come down to the bridge, and, crossing it, take up our quarters at the Hospedaria de Lopez. The windows of the sitting-rooms open into a kind of verandah which commands a view of the river (here about as broad as the Thames at Fulham), the bridge, the Quinta das Lagrimas on the further side, and the convent of Sta. Clara crowning the opposite hill. There are few more beautiful views than this, especially by moonlight. The Hotel de Mondego, near that of Lopez, and the hotel in the Paço do Conde, in the upper part of the town, are much recommended.

15 kils. from Condeixa, *Coimbra*, the see of a bishop, and one of the 17 administrações, contains about 15,000 inhab., exclusive of the university. It thus reckons as the fourth city in the kingdom in population, but claims the third place in importance. Succeeding to the Conimbrica of the Romans, which, as was just said, was situated at Condeixa, 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 Blood,” where the most desperate struggle took place. At the erection of Portugal into a kingdom, Coimbra became the capital of the monarchy, and continued so till the reign of D. João I. After the election of that prince by the celebrated Cortes held in this city, the nobility and deputies requested him to transfer the seat of government to Lisbon, for the sake of the advantages derivable from the Tagus.

Three or four days may be passed here very agreeably; and the artist will find abundant employment. Begin by visiting the church of *S. João de Almedina*, a curious Romanesque building, founded by D. Fernando in gratitude for his victory. Next go to the cathedral. The *Sé Velha*—for a modern building is the actual cathedral—stands at the summit of a street of

steps, in a bold, abrupt position, soaring right up above the network of lanes and alleys that surround it. Restored and barbarised as it has been, enough remains to show its original structure. It is a cross church of tolerable size, with central tower and apsidal chapels at the E. of each transept, low, heavy, and gloomy—

“Half church of God, half castle 'gainst the Moor.”

The great characteristic of the aisles is their clerestory windows: the transepts project very little; and the whole is embattled. Portuguese writers assert that in this church D. Fernando armed the Cid with the sword with which he sent him forth to conquer the kingdom of Valença. But the greatest antiquity that can really be assigned to it is the reign of Affonso Henriques. The entrance is from the N. Notice on the rt. hand a kind of sarcophagus projecting from the wall; it is the tomb of D. Sisnando, the first governor of the city after its final capture from the Moors. The inscription is in Portuguese, which shows that the actual tomb cannot be earlier than about 1260. In the interior notice the good flamboyant retablo of the high altar, the curious Romanesque windows in the transept-apses, and the triforium of the nave. The chapel on the Epistle side of the altar was rebuilt by D. João Soares, bishop of the see, who assisted at the council of Trent, and was buried here. That on the opposite side contains a good early high tomb to a prelate whose name is unknown; and another with a recumbent effigy of a veiled lady. The latter represents Dona Bataça, daughter of the Grecian princess Irene and of William Count de Vintemiglio; she was governess to S. Isabel. The sacristy, the work of the Bishop Affonso do Castello Branco, contains little of interest; nor is the coro-alto remarkable. The piers are cased, in the usual Portuguese fashion, with azulejos. On the outside, observe the noble Romanesque western door and window: they are among the best specimens in Portugal. It was in this church that the Master of

Aviz received the crown of Portugal under the title of D. João I. He entered Coimbra in solemn procession on the 3rd of March, 1385; a crowd of men and boys met him a league from the city, crying out in anticipation of his election, “*Portugal, Portugal por el Rei D. João I. ! Em boa hora venha o nosso Rei!*” At the gate of the city he was met by the nobility and the deputies of the Cortes, who escorted him to the cathedral. Here the bishop, D. Lourenço, the dean, and the chapter were in waiting. The Master was conducted under a canopy into the choir, where, after *Te Deum* had been sung, he offered his private devotions; and then, returning with the same pomp, took up his abode in the palace, then called the *Paços de Alcaçova*. The Cortes met in the church of S. Francisco; João das Regras, the Portuguese Justinian, demonstrated that the King of Spain had no right to the crown; and endeavoured, with much less success, to show that D. João and D. Diniz, sons of D. Pedro and Ignez de Castro, were illegitimate. The act of acclamation took place in a hall of the palace on the 6th of April.

Next visit the convent of Sta. Cruz, which is closely connected with much of 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. Sancho I., erected

for D. Manoel by Tomé Velho, are respectively in the N. and S. of the choir. The ancient sepulchres of these monarchs were opened in the presence of D. Manoel, Oct. 25, 1515, and the bodies of both were found uncorrupted:—

“Cidade rica do santo
Corpo do seu Rei Primeiro,
Que ainda vimos com espanto
Ha tão pouco tempo intelro
Dos annos que podem tanto.”

So says the poet Sá de Miranda, who was present at the opening.

The body of the first monarch was raised from the coffin, and seated in 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. Sancho, and both bodies were again committed to the tomb.

The coro-alto deserves particular examination. Its 72 stalls are admirably carved, partly in scriptural subjects, partly in castles and beasts represented with great spirit. Particularly notice the pulpit in this ch., which, it is said, was cut out of one immense stone; its exquisite workmanship will amaze the artist as well as the connoisseur.

It was in this church, according to Portuguese tradition, that the apparition of Affonso Henriques occurred, at the moment that D. João I. was attacking Ceuta.

“In Santa Cruz, at Coimbra,
The monks were saying tierce;
And scantily through the windows
The storied sunbeams pierce;
When clang'd the gates and clash'd the floor
Of God's serene abode;
And right, right up to the chancel door
A kingly spectre rode.

“Then canon 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 muk;
Yet evermore, where their steeds pass'd o'er,
Th' accursed Crescent sank.”

The cloisters and chapter-house are of the finest flamboyant; the former are perhaps the only great work of this style executed under D. João III. They have a fountain in the middle, and are usually called the *Claustro da Manga*, from a tradition that the king traced their design on his sleeve (*Manga*, as in French *Manche*). In all probability, however, they are the mere carrying out the design of D. Manoel. In the chapter chapel is the tomb of S. Theotónio, one of the first canons:—

“Hum sacerdote vem brandindo a espada
Contra Arronches, que toma, por vingança
De Lelria que dantes sol tomada
Por quem por Masamede enresta a lança;
He Theotónio, prior.”—*Lusiad*, viii. 19.

A flat stone in another chapel is said to mark the resting-place of the knights who fell at Campo d'Ourique. Hence the visitor is taken to the Santuario, a dodecagonal modern building. In its upper story are preserved an immense quantity of relics: the most remarkable, and about the genuineness of which there can be no reasonable doubt, are the skulls of the five Franciscan martyrs of Morocco.

Here was preserved the sword worn by Affonso Henriques at the battle of Ourique, and by Affonso IV. in that of the Salado. A letter of D. Sebastião's is extant, and a facsimile of it has been engraved in the *Antiquario Conimbricense*, in which, before his fatal expedition to Africa, he requests from the prior the loan of that and of the shield:—“Me parece eserevemos, assi pera encomendardes a nosso Senhor o bom successo desta empreza, que por seu serviço faço, como pera vos dizer

que desejo levar nella a espada e escudo daquelle grande e valleroso primeiro Rei deste Reino Dom Afonso Anriquez coja sepulturoa está nesse most^o; porque espero ã nosso Senhor que cõ estas armas me de as vitorias que El Rei Dom Afonso com ellas teve." The letter is dated March 14, 1578. On the 4th of the following Aug. the unfortunate king perished at Alcaer Quibir.

It was in this convent that D. Antonio, afterwards grand prior of Crato, and the unsuccessful competitor of Philip of Spain for the crown of Portugal, was educated. He was the illegitimate son of the Infante D. Luiz (son of D. João III.), by Violante Gomez, who, for her excessive beauty, was by a somewhat extraordinary compliment surnamed *the Pelican*. There are extant several letters written by D. Luiz with respect to the education of this son; and the chroniclers tell us how, in 1550, when D. João III. and his queen visited Santa Cruz, they peeped in through a window to see how their grandson was spending his time in his cell. D. Antonio (who of course could not have been previously informed of the visit he was likely to receive) was found diligently employed in his studies, and never once raised his eyes to the window, whereat the whole court was exceedingly edified.

Next visit the church of S. Salvador, which stands nearly at the top of the hill on which the city is built. It is a small but very curious Romanesque building. Over the W. door is this contemporary inscription:—

"Stephanus
Martini sua
Sponte fecit hunc
Portalem laeta
Fronte E. M. C. C.
V. I. I. E. M."

Thus we learn that the date of the church is era 1207, that is, A.D. 1169; and that the founder was Estevão Martinz. On the exterior of the chaacel, in the N. wall, is another curious inscription:—

"Ego vermodus vermudi accepi
Istum monumentum
XII Dies transactis de Aprilis
Era MCCXXIV."—

which therefore marks the burial-place of Bermudo Bermudez, A.D. 1186. Notice on the S. side the pretty little chapel of N. S. do Salvador, founded, as an inscription tells us, by Guimar de Sã, as a burial-place for her husband, Affonso de Barros, in 1515; and where she herself was buried in 1532.

Hence the traveller may visit the present cathedral, originally the ch. of the Jesuits: it contains nothing, however, to recompense him for the trouble. The see was transferred hither in 1772.

The aqueduct is more deserving notice. 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 buildings of the University occupy the very summit of the hill. The traveller who would enjoy a fine view of the city and of the adjacent country, ought to ascend the tower of the University. As early as 1290 the schools, as they were then called, were erected in the Alfama at Lisbon. D. Diniz, in 1308, transferred them to Coimbra; by D. Affonso IV. they were again removed to Lisbon; and in 1537 definitively transferred here by D. João III. The old part of the building is of very great interest, but the new part is of a very ordinary character. The observatory has a tolerable collection of astronomical instruments. The quadrangle opposite to it contains the Sala dos Actos (which is well deserving of notice, and is of striking interest when any doctor's degree is given, for then are present all persons of distinction, in full dress, to witness the ceremony in Coimbra, which has far more of éclat than the cold manner in which similar degrees are conferred in Cambridge or Oxford), the various lecture-rooms, the anatomical museum, and the general museum. The former is poor; the latter has a fair collection of natural history, especially two very fine crocodiles. The University library,

which is 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 lying in disorder in adjoining rooms, and partly incorporated with the original library. Those who have attained the Doctorate in any Faculty have the privilege of a room to themselves for reading; but no books are allowed to be taken from the library.

The students of Coimbra, as in almost all European universities, reside in licensed houses in the city, colleges being all but unknown. Their number, in 1862, amounted to 960. The Coimbra-man wears a gown not unlike the Johnian gown at Cambridge; he has no cap; but the *gorro*, which was originally the begging-pouch, and which he carries in his hand, serves to cover his head when the sun is very powerful. It would be difficult to find a finer set of men than are the students at Coimbra; and the civility and courtesy which the stranger will meet from them cannot fail to impress him very favourably. They are generally much older when they go to Coimbra than the students who resort to the English universities. The University course lasts five years. There are five faculties—*theology, law, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy*; besides a school of design. Coimbra still claims to be the first school of law in Europe; and, as all judges and similar officials, as well as the peers of parliament, are required to have taken a degree here, that faculty is both the most numerously attended and the best supplied. The numbers in the various faculties, in 1861: law, 467; *curso administrativo*, 40; *theology*, 105; *mathematics*, 71; *philosophy*, 228; *medicine*, 54. The school of medicine, which was at one time worthless, is now 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, not of a rank which enables them to support the expense of a university education.

Moreover, the Portuguese bishops, like the Bishop of Oxford, have *seminarios* in their respective dioceses, in which they perhaps imagine that better divinity can be taught than in the University itself. None, however, think it needful to ask or to wish a student, *after* taking his degree, to go into a seminary, there to learn divinity.

The course of studies is as follows: *In the faculty of theology*—1st year, ecclesiastical history, theological commonplaces; 2nd year, *symbolic theology, natural right*; 3rd year, *mystic theology, moral theology*; 4th year, *liturgical theology, ecclesiastical law, public and private*; 5th year, *exegetic theology, ecclesiastical law, as before*. *In the faculty of law*—1st year, *general history of jurisprudence, natural law, and the law of nations*; 2nd year, *public universal law and public Portuguese law, Roman law, political economy*; 3rd year, *civil Portuguese law, and legal medicine, liberties of the Portuguese Church, Roman law*; 4th year, *continuation of the two former subjects, commercial and maritime law*; 5th year, *criminal law, practice of civil, criminal, commercial, and military law, legal hermeneutics, and diplomacy*. *Faculty of medicine*—1st year, *human and comparative anatomy*; 2nd year, *physiology, surgical operations*; 3rd year, *medical natural history, general pathology*; 4th year, *medical pathology, diseases of women and children*; 5th year, *legal medicine and general history of medicine*. *Faculty of mathematics*—1st year, *arithmetic and algebra as far as plane trigonometry*; 2nd year, *the differential and integral calculus*; 3rd year, *analytic geometry of three dimensions, spherical trigonometry, and the differential and integral calculus, continued*; 4th year, *mechanics, optics*; 5th year, *hydraulics, celestial mechanics*. *Faculty of philosophy*—1st year, *physics and inorganic chemistry*;

2nd year, physics continued; 3rd year, organic chemistry, comparative physiology; 4th year, vegetable physiology and botany, mineralogy and the art of mining; 5th year, agriculture and its various branches. During the greater part of these years there are two lectures (*aulas*) daily. Pombal abolished the practice of giving *Latin* lectures in canon law and theology, and in consequence the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries are not able to hold a conversation in that language. Besides the University, properly so called, there is the Lyceu for younger students, which contains the following chairs: Portuguese and Latin grammar, Latinity, Greek, Hebrew, German, English and French, rational and moral philosophy, oratory and poetry, history and chronology, music. The Coimbra University Calendar (*Relação dos Estudantes Matriculados*) is a folio of about 80 pages, and contains the names, birthplaces, and residences of all the students, thus—"José Augusto de Sousa e Costa Pacheco, filho d' Antonio Carlos de Sousa e Costa, natural de Moura, districto de Beja, Rua da Irmandade, numero 24." A large proportion of the students are Brazilians, as the stranger will not fail to gather from the dark, sallow complexion of so many that he meets.

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, and is nominated for 3 years, but at the expiration of that term 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, and 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 cathe-*

draticos) 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 Lyceu. 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 chose to apply for them. Now the term begins in autumn, and lasts till the end of May; then follow the public examinations, which continue till the end of July; and the students have then a vacation of 3 months. The whole annual expense of an education at Coimbra, including board, lodging, and matriculation, as nothing is paid for tuition, need not, even on a liberal allowance, exceed 60*l*.

Returning to the inn of Lopez, or to the Hotel de Mondego, we will next cross the river. The bridge was the work of D. Manoel, as an inscrip-

tion remains to prove, in 1513. For the original erection the city was indebted to Affonso Henriques. D. Manoel's work consisted in "fazer de novo esta ponte até as *Esperas*, e re-edificar até à Cruz de São Francisco." Where the *esperas*, that is, *the spheres* (see under *Batalha*), were, is not now known. This bridge was the scene of the extraordinary procession called the *Procissão dos Nus*, or *dos Santos Martyres de Maroccos*. It had its origin in 1423, when the plague was raging in the city. One Vicente Martinz 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 linnen 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. Its smoothness and gentleness in spring and summer are set forth by Camoens:—

"Vão as serenas aguas
Do Mondego deslisando
E mansamente até o mar não parão;"—

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 *chêas*, occasion great loss of property in the lower parts of the city.

On the opposite side, on the l. hand, and close to the water's edge, are the remains of the old monastery of Santa Clara. The ruins of the church still exist; the other buildings have been destroyed by the inundations of the river. It was founded by Dona Mor Dias in 1286, and refounded by Sta. Isabel in 1330. The names of the 2 principal entrances are still preserved—the *Porta da Rosa*, where, as the *Portuguese* legend (adopted by or adopted from the German) says, the money which Sta. Isabel was about to bestow on the poor was miraculously changed into roses, on her replying to the question of D. Diniz, "What are you carrying?" "Only roses;" and the *Porto do 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 it was here 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.

Next we can visit the *Quinta das Lagrimas*, the scene of the lamentable

fate of Ignez de Castro, whose sad history, stripped of its poetical embellishments, was 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 Paeheco, and Alvaro Gonsalves, upbraided him with his vacillation, and, having wrung a reluctant permission from him, murdered their victim almost in the king's presence, Jan. 7, 1355. The fury of D. Pedro on his return was such as more or less to affect his reason to the end of his life. He took up arms against his father, and laid waste the whole of Minho, till a hollow reconciliation was effected by the Archbishop of Braga. After his accession to the crown he obtained possession of 2 of the knights, Paeheco escaping, and they were tortured to death. An assembly of the states was convoked at Cantanhede, where D. Pedro swore upon the Gospels to the reality of his private marriage with Ignez; and then followed that coronation of the corpse, which is one of the most romantic passages in modern history. The whole story forms, as every one knows, the subject of the most beautiful episode in the *Lusiad*:—

"Estavas, linda Ignez, posta em socego,
 Dos teus annos colhendo o doce fruto;
 Naquelle engano d'alma ledo e cego
 Que a fortuna não deixa durar muito:
 Nos saudosos campos do Mondego
 De teus formosos olhos nunca euzato

Aos montes ensinando, e as ervinhas,
 O nome, que no pelto escrito tinhas.

"Do teu príncipe allí te respondião
 As lembranças, que na alma lhe moravão,
 Que sempre ante seus olhos te trazião,
 Quando dos teus formosos se apartavão:
 De noite em doces sonhos, que mentião;
 De dia em pensamentos, que voavão:
 E quanto em fim cuidava, o quanto via,
 Erão tudo memorias de alegria."

In this garden is the celebrated Fonte dos Amores, shaded by venerable cedars, on one of which is cut the verse—

"Eu del sombra a Ignez formosa."

The view of the river, of the city beyond, and the bridge, is very lovely. This fountain was so called at least as early as 1360, for in that year the authorities of Coimbra published an edict condemning to 30 days' imprisonment any one who should injure the conduit from the Fonte dos Amores to the convent.

"As filhas do Mondego a morte escura
 Longo tempo chorando memorarão,
 E por memoria eterna em fonte pura
 As lagrimas choradas transformarão,
 O nome lhe puzerão, que inda dura,
 Dos amores do Ignez, que allí passarão;
 Vede, que fresca fonte rega as flores,
 Que lagrimas são agoa, em nome amores."

Hence, ascending the steep hill to the S. of the river, we reach the new monastery of Sta. Clara, which crowns its summit. D. João IV., perceiving that the Mondego had almost ruined the whole convent, resolved to translate it to this hill, the Monte da Esperança. The Count de Cantanhede, afterwards Marquez de Marialva, who commanded the Portuguese at the victories of Montes Claros and the Lines of Elvas, was charged with the execution of the work. Fr. João Turriano was the architect. The first stone was laid July 3rd, 1649. The convent presents nothing but a white exterior, with long rows of square windows. At the entrance is preserved the chain which gave its name to the Porta da Cadêa, mentioned above. The church has nothing remarkable except the silver sbrine of Sta. Isabel, the work of the Bishop Affonso de Castello Branco, which cost 15,000 crusados. The daughter of Pedro III., King of Arragon, Sta.

Isabel, was born at Saragossa in 1271, married to D. Diniz at the age of 14, and, after a life spent in good works, died, while engaged in the mission of a peacemaker, at Estremoz, July 4, 1336. Though venerated by the Portuguese as a saint from the moment of her decease, she was not formally canonized till 1625.

Coimbra was the birthplace of Sã 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 Sã was an excellent poet for all people who were getting deaf. He was born in 1495, studied in the university, and, after travelling through Spain and Italy, settled himself in his Quinta da Tapada, where he lived on intimate terms with all the celebrated writers of his time, and high in the favour of D. João III. He fell violently in love, after returning from his travels, with D. Briolanja de Azevedo, who was so much older than himself, and so excessively plain, that her father for some time refused to consent to the marriage, fearing that Sã de Miranda would soon become disgusted with such a bride. However, it took place, and the poet and his wife lived most happily together to the end of their days. He survived her 3 years, dying in 1558. His works were not published in his lifetime, though they circulated widely in MS. They consist of eclogues, sonnets, canções, elegies, and odes, in the last of which kinds of poetry lies the chief excellence of Sã de Miranda.

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. Geronimo Romano; the 'Antiquario Couimbricense,' which was published as a monthly magazine from July, 1841, to March, 1842, and then, we believe, stopped; at least, we could

procure no further numbers. It contains a great number of curious documents, woodcuts of local antiquities, and fac-similes of letters. The 'Bellezas de Coimbra,' by Antonio Moniz Barreto Corte Real, part i., Coimbra, 1831, is not much to be depended upon.

From Coimbra there are 2 ways of reaching Porto. That which presents the greatest attractions is as follows:—

The Estrada Real, from Coimbra to Porto, is now repaired in earnest. The country immediately to the N. of Coimbra is very lovely; you ride, after ascending the hill to the N. of the Mondego, under limes and oaks, and through orange-groves, to

1 *Fornos*. The oranges of this village are excellent. The Serra de Alcobã, to the rt., very much resembles the South Downs.

1 *Carqueijo*.

1 *Mealhada*. From hence an excursion may be made to

"Grim Bussaco's iron ridge,"

as Sir Walter Scott, not very happily, calls it. The convent itself is a most uninteresting building; but the trees, and especially the cedars, are particularly fine. The Portugal cypresses, however, which are so like cedars as to be often mistaken for them, deserve especial notice. They were transplanted from the mountains near Goa about the year 1600, and all the Portugal cypresses in Europe are derived from these. Some years since they were nearly destroyed by a fire which burst out on the skirts of the mountain, and consumed hundreds of trees. The peasants of the surrounding country assembled by thousands, and by great exertions succeeded in isolating the part which they could not save, and the fire then burnt itself out. The grounds of Bussaco were celebrated among the monasteries of Europe: a brief of Urban VIII., in 1643, excommunicates *ipso facto* all those who should injure any trees in it. The shade of the cedars, gigantic planes, walnuts, chestnuts, and cork-trees, used to be compared by the monks, and perhaps not unjustly, to

Lebanon when it was in all its glory. The convent commands a noble view of the Estrella, curving like a crescent from S.W. to N.E., and of the whole valley of the Mondego. It is well described by Southey: "The convent, surrounded by an extensive and almost impervious wood, stands in what may be called the crater of the loftiest part of the ridge: its precincts, which included a circumference of about 4 m., were walled in. Within that circuit were various chapels and religious stations; and on the summit of the mountain, which is within the enclosure, a stone cross was erected, of enormous size, upon so huge a foundation that 3000 cartloads of stone were employed in constructing its base. The cells of the brethren were round the church, not in a regular building, but accommodated to the irregularities of the ground, and lined with cork, which was everywhere used instead of wood, because of the dampness of the situation. Every cell had its garden and its watercourse, the cultivation of these little spots being the only recreation which the inhabitants allowed themselves as lawful." It is truly melancholy to see the desolate and dilapidated condition to which these chapels are now reduced.

At the base of this mountain are the *Luso Caldas*, which, in the season, are resorted to by many invalids, and which now afford the convenience of two inns, so that they who would visit the convent and the mountain itself at leisure can easily do so.

Bussaco is celebrated in history for the bloody battle fought here Sept. 27, 1810. This convent was the key of the English position in the struggle, which has given an European celebrity to the place.

The battle of *Bussaco* was forced upon the Duke, contrary to his plans and wishes, by the timidity of the English Government, and the constant and vexatious evasion of his orders by the Portuguese [authorities nominally under his command. His object was, after clearing the country of its harvests and its inhabitants, to concentrate the whole population behind

the Lines at *Torres Vedras*. The obvious course was to keep the army in the rear of the retreating mass, and to avoid battle if possible till they should have arrived at the position where the first stand was to be made. The Portuguese authorities, however, would not or could not enforce their commands; and the English Government was seriously meditating the withdrawal of the whole army and the surrender of the Peninsula. The battle was therefore fought, partly to satisfy the English that the French were not invincible, and partly to give time for the clearing of the country. *Masséna*, though at the head of an immensely superior force, numbering 65,000 to the Duke's 40,000 (and the greater part of the latter Portuguese recruits), hesitated in advancing. When *Almeida* (see under that place) fell by treachery, the Duke's retreat began, the peasantry retiring before him within the Lines of *Torres Vedras*. For some time it was doubtful by which of the three roads he might take *Masséna* would advance. The heads of his columns were at *Vizeu* and at *Celorigo*; he might therefore have marched by the left bank of the *Mondego*, through *Cea*, *Gallezes*, and *Foz d'Arouce*; or by the valley of the *Vouga*, which seemed the more likely, as it turned the flank of the *Serra de Alcoba*, and gave him the flat country about *Sardão* and *Mealhada* for his cavalry operations; or he might take the straight road, which he did eventually choose, through *Mortagua* and *Villacova*, which passes through *Bussaco*. The Duke, therefore, to be prepared for these three contingencies, was obliged to keep *Leith* on the left of the *Mondego*, while he stationed his whole cavalry in the plain near *Mealhada*, and he himself watched the centre at *Mortagua*. Behind the *Serra de Bussaco* there is a practicable ford on the *Mondego*, over which passes the road from *Villacova* to *Foz d'Arouce*. By this the Duke was enabled to concentrate his forces after he had ascertained that the enemy, by passing the *Criz*, had finally committed himself to the direct line by

Bussaco. This line of advance lies, as the traveller from Vizeu to the Estrella will see for himself, through high table-land, crossed by successive ridges, forming as it were steps up to, and parallel with, the Serra de Bussaco. On all the positions between Mortagua and the latter place resistance was made, especially by Gen. Crawford's division, which, excellent in advancing, could never be brought to see the propriety of retreating, and which more than once endangered the whole army by their inconsiderate gallantry. But on the night of Sept. 26th the position was finally taken up on the ridge of the Serra; it occupied about 8 m. in length, and was necessitated by three very steep roads, the whole front being crossed by a deep, narrow valley, like the ditch to a fortress, while in front of the left centre projected a spur like a bastion, which commanded a great portion of it. This, which was a little lower than the main ridge, was occupied by Crawford and his light division, who lay down and were concealed by a slight natural rise in the ground, while behind and above them, on the main ridge, the Guards were posted full in view of the enemy. Upon this disposition, the credit of which was due to Crawford himself, hinged the defeat of the main attack. On the right centre of the English position was a ravine running a good way into the hill, through which one of the roads passed. This was the weak point, and had very nearly occasioned the loss of the battle. Ney, who was with the advanced troops, had vehemently urged an attack on the preceding evening, which in all probability would have insured success, inasmuch as Hill had not yet crossed from the left bank of the Mondego, nor had the officers had time to become acquainted with the ground. Masséna, however, was still at Mortagua, 10 m. from the scene of action, and peremptorily forbade any attack till he should arrive. Hence the quarrel between these two officers, and the result of the next day's engagement. On the morning of the

27th the attack commenced, both by Crawford's position and by the gorge. It took the French half an hour to ascend the mountain by the latter way; but so resolutely did they rush on that they succeeded in forcing back the right of the 3rd division, and in utterly scattering one Portuguese regiment which lay in the direct path of their advance. They were thus enabled to form directly across the crest of the Serra, with their flank resting on the precipice, and thus cutting off Leith and Hill from the rest of the army. Leith, who alone could perceive this, as the mountain was at that time partially obscured by a fog, immediately changed his front, and advanced upon the enemy with the 38th, supported by the Royals; but in the mean time the face of affairs had been changed by the gallantry of Col. Cameron, who, informed of the danger by a staff-officer, had profited by the mist, charged unexpectedly, and, hand to hand, drove the French down the gorge by which they had ascended. The most remarkable thing in that day's conflict was his judgment and the admirable discipline of the 9th, who in the full tide of victory permitted themselves to be halted at the very edge of the ravine, in order to support any other weak point. In the mean while Ney, who led the right of the French attack, had, after a severe struggle against the natural difficulties of the ascent and the vigorous defence opposed by numerous skirmishers, almost gained the summit, where the Guards were drawn up nearly in front of the convent, which formed the key of the position. Alone, on one of the rocks of the natural bastion mentioned above, sat Gen. Crawford, watching the advance of the enemy and the retreat of the numerous little parties of his own rifles, English and Portuguese, which had been dispersed among the brushwood to annoy and to impede: behind him, and about half a mile in front of the Guards, the 52nd and 43rd were crouching on the ground, and the rifles were already forming their ranks behind them. The enemy, who were yet in column,

thinking that they should have time to deploy long before they reached the point on which they saw the Guards, the only troops whom they could see, had arrived within a few yards of the ambushade when Crawford waved his sword, the light infantry bugles sounded, and a line of 1800 bayonets arose as from the earth. The French, though panting with exertion and taken at unawares, stood steady; the leading section, all that could bring their muskets to bear without injuring their friends, fired; 2 officers and 10 soldiers of the English dropped; but at that moment Crawford's regiments threw in their volley and charged, and the whole mass, in inextricable confusion, was rolled back to the bottom of the ascent, the soldiers running, tumbling, or jumping as they best could. At the foot of the Serra, between Moira and Omologiosa, Ney, who had strong reserves in hand, contrived to rally the fugitives. But it was evident that no impression had been made on the English position; the French had lost between 4000 and 5000 men, while the extent of the English casualties did not exceed 1300. Masséna therefore recalled his troops, and, having discovered a difficult defile across the Serra de Caramula, succeeded in drawing his soldiers through it, under cover of feigned attacks on the British position. He was thus enabled to turn the Serra de Bussaco, and reach the road from Porto to Coimbra, which traverses its rear. The Duke therefore continued his retreat, and, being some 30 miles nearer, secured a passage over the bridge of Coimbra, and fell back on Torres Vedras.

The effect produced on the mind of Count Hoffmanssegg on visiting this convent and its quinta was very striking—a quinta in which the friars themselves were permitted to walk only once in fifteen days; but they have been dispersed far and wide, and for twenty years the touching words of the Count have ceased to be applicable either to them or to their gloomy habitation; yet the words themselves will never lose their charm, and they

are therefore here quoted:—"Ce couvent consacré au silence, ce séjour solitaire, l'habillement bizarre des moines, remplissent l'âme d'une terreur involontaire. Oubliant le monde, oubliés par lui, les habitans de ces lieux se promènent à l'ombre des cyprès en gardant un silence religieux. On dirait que la religion n'établi ici son trône majestueux et formidable."

1½ **Agueda*, situated on a river of the same name, which rises in the Serra de Besteiros.

43 kil. from Coimbra, *Sardão*, 2400 inhab. Here was once a tolerable *estalagem*. Hereabouts is grown the wine which, from being shipped at Figueira, at the mouth of the Mondego, is known in England as Figueira or Bairrada wine; sometimes in bad seasons it has been sent to the depôts in Villa Nova de Gaia, and exported there as inferior port.

The views on the north and south, and along the banks of this river (the *Vouga*), are truly picturesque; and no traveller should miss them by going at night in the *Mala Posta*.

1 **Vouga*, 3000 inhab., on the river of the same name.

1 *Albergaria Nova*.

1 **Albergaria Velha*. Here the traveller can be tolerably accommodated at the *Dois Amigos*.

The new road does not go through Bemposta, but if any one wants to see in perfection the far-stretching valley to the west, and the sea in the distance, he will not fail to leave the high road, and go thence a few paces into the town to obtain this beautiful view. The scenery from Bemposta to S. João da Madeira is also of a charming character.

1 *Bemposta*.

36 k. from Sardão, **Oliveira d'Azemeis*, 2000 inhab. This is a strong military position, and served as headquarters to D. Miguel in 1832, and to the Duke of Saldanha in 1847. Here we cross the river *Antua*.

S. João da Madeira.

15 kil. *Souto Redondo*.

13 kil. *Grijò*, where is the magnificent convent in which Lord Wellington lodged ere crossing the Douro

in 1809, which, though deserving of immense praise, scarcely would be so excessively extolled if the nature of the country were considered, and the myriads of trees which then existed, through the cover of which Wellington approached the river, and if the resolute manner in which the country people cut off all Soult's scouts were duly borne in mind. By reason of the hatred of the Portuguese to the French, Wellington was always informed of every movement of Soult, and of every error he committed, and that without any loss of time; hence Wellington knew that Soult had no body of men in or near the Seminario, and was enabled to order his men to cross the river, confident that they would meet with little or no opposition in landing on the opposite side of it. In time, of course, Soult sent troops to the Seminario, but it was too late, for most of the English troops were already landed, and others were fast landing; hence the opposition of the French troops was ineffectual, and Soult had to make a swifter retreat from Oporto than he would have had to make in a day or two, as it was impossible to prevent the English crossing the river six miles from Oporto. This was Wellington's grand advantage, that he had all the country, high and low, in his favour, and thus he easily learnt all that was going on in the enemy's camp, to say nothing of the treachery of one of Soult's officers, who had gone to Lord Wellington's headquarters to betray his own General. The just fame of Lord Wellington can well afford this affair to be put in a less marvellous light than Englishmen mostly like to place it in. Had Soult fortified the Serra Convent, on the south side of the river, Lord Wellington could not have passed the Douro nearer than Avintes or Arnellas. In later days (1832) D. Pedro IV. fortified this convent, and hence D. Miguel, with all his grand army, could never cross the Douro nearer than Avintes. When Solignac was going to take the command of D. Pedro's army, Soult told him not to commit the great mistake which he himself had made in 1809,

in not having fortified the Serra Convent. The preservation of Oporto in 1832 and 1833 was in a great measure the result of the noble defence which General Torres made in that convent, in which the old and brave man exhibited all the qualities which can adorn an officer in times of peril, pest, and all but famine.

Carvalhos.

13 kil. * *Villa Nova de Gaia.* Long, straggling rows of houses tell the traveller that he is approaching the 2nd city of the kingdom; and he soon catches his first sight of the Douro, the suspension bridge, and the city of Porto, climbing the opposite hill, with its innumerable towers, conspicuous among which is that of the Clerigos. Gaia itself, a dirty, uninteresting suburb of 6000 inhab., has the honour of having given its name to the whole kingdom. *Portus Cales*, or, as others will have it, *Portus Gallorum*, easily became corrupted into Portugal; and the country took the name of its principal port. The *Mala Posta*, however, leaves Villa Nova to the left, and descends by the new road to the suspension bridge.

ROUTE 17.

LISBON TO LEIRIA, BY TORRES VEDRAS,
VIMEIRO, AND ROLIÇA.

To 7 *Torres Vedras*, as in Rte. 13.

1 *Ramalhal*. To the rt. is the Serra da Baragueda.

About a league to the l. is the village of Vimeiro, distinguished for the second battle fought during the Peninsular war. Sir Arthur Wellesley, after the victory of Roliça (see further on), proceeded to Vimeiro to cover the disembarkation of the forces just arrived from England. His position was on the crest of the hill to the S. of the town: it was about 2 m. in length, and was partially protected on the rt. by the little river Maceira, on the l. by the sea. On the night of the 20th of August he received information of a contemplated attack, and naturally imagined that the French, who then held Torres Vedras, would assail his rt. wing, which was of course to the S. of his main body. The first appearance of skirmishers in this direction served to strengthen that idea, but he presently observed a cloud of dust along the main range of the hills which crossed his front obliquely; and gathering that the l. of his position would be the true point of attack, he quietly withdrew the brigades of Ferguson, How, and Nightingale from the ridge on which they were posted, and, unnoticed by the enemy, crossed them over the valley: thus causing them to occupy the ridge to the N. of the town, which he had hitherto very imperfectly defended. All the cavalry he had, 2 squadrons of the 20th Dragoons under 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 Aeland, a kind of triangle. The 3 divisions which had crossed first, being on the reverse slope of the hill, were not visible to the enemy, who, imagining that they had nothing but the triangular position to carry, launched their main body, under Laborde and

Brennier, against that, while Solignac continued his march northward, in order to turn that part of the position which appeared to be unprotected. Brennier was to have made his attack on the l. at the same moment that Laborde attacked the front; but the hills there, as the traveller may see for himself, slope down almost perpendicularly, and he found the design impossible. He then endeavoured to effect a junction with Solignac, who was at that moment occupied in turning the l. flank of the English. In the mean time Laborde's attack had been beaten off; and Colonel Taylor, taking advantage of the enemy's confusion, utterly dispersed the retreating troops; but coming in contact with the reserve under Kellermann, his 2 squadrons suffered severely. In the mean time Solignac had achieved his circuitous march, and had come upon the l. flank, which, to his astonishment, he found to consist of 3 strong brigades, instead of the line of skirmishers whom he expected. At the same time the artillery, opening upon his columns as they advanced along the ridge, swept everything before it. He retreated in good order, leaving 6 of his guns, and himself severely wounded. Brennier, who by this time had cleared the ravine, now joined Solignac, and effected a momentary check; but his columns were also thrown into confusion, and he was taken prisoner. Ferguson interposed his brigade between these 2 divisions and the main army, which, repulsed at Vimeiro, had now effected its retreat to a position on the road between Torres Vedras and Lourinhã. Hill, who had not been in action at all, and Aeland, who had been but partially engaged, were quite fresh, and were actually nearer to Torres Vedras than their discomfited enemy, whom they might have driven far to the northward, and cut him off from Lisbon; but Sir Harry Burrard, who had by this time landed, was unfortunately Sir Arthur's senior, and, having no confidence in English troops as matched against French, arrested all further offensive operations. Sir Arthur ex-

postulated as earnestly as military discipline would permit; but Sir Harry's views were supported by the majority of officers, and he was forced to give way. The French, who had rallied as soon as the pursuit had ceased, conducted their retreat in good order, and regained the command of Torres Vedras, so that when the day closed the relative positions of the 2 armies were the same as they had been before the action. The battle had been fought in vain; and instead of the utter destruction of the invaders which must have been the consequence of pursuit, the result of the whole was the Convention of Cintra.

1 *Serra de São Gião.*

2 *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 Obidos, which the traveller will soon pass; it is situated on a small rising ground in the middle of a valley formed by two spurs of the Serra do 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. Here was committed one of the very few military errors with which the Duke can be charged. Sufficient time was not allowed for the advance of the flanking columns, and the main body, excited by its previous victory, charged up the steep pass which led to the enemy's position without any other support than its own desperate courage. The consequence was, that, though it won and maintained its ground, and by sheer strength drove the enemy back, this was not effected without great and unnecessary loss of life. The 29th, which was leading, lost its colonel and many men; and though it ultimately succeeded in deploying, its major, who had assumed the command, and 60 or 70 privates, were made prisoners by the very troops they were vanquishing. Laborde, conscious, as soon as Ferguson and Trant had closed upon him, that his position was untenable, fell back on Azambugeiro, where he made one more stand, and, when driven thence, retreated towards Lisbon. The English were unable to pursue, being somewhat shaken by their own victory; they had lost 2 colonels and 500 men; besides which, news arrived that Loison with a fresh division had reached Bombarral, and Sir Arthur was anxious to cover the dis-

embarkation of fresh troops which had been seen off the coast: he therefore contented himself with preventing the enemy from getting possession of Lourinhãa.

1* *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 half a league from the town, was the work of Dona Caterina, queen of D. João. Notice the church called *Senhor da Pedra*, a hexagon, never completed; the part already finished cost 220,000 crusados, principally given by D. João V. *Obidos* is an unhealthy place, and particularly subject to agues. Its apples are the best that are sent to the Lisbon market.

From hence an excursion may be made to *Cape Peniche* and the *Berlengas*. The peninsula of **Peniche*, whence by corruption the name, is a league and a half in circumference, and united to the mainland by a long narrow isthmus. It contains 3000 inhab., and is one of the strongest fortifications in the kingdom. The 55 oil-paintings in the church of the *Misericordia*, 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 a league 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.

1 ALCOBAÇA.

2* BATALHA: thence to Leiria, as by Rte. 16.

ROUTE 18.

LISBON TO SANTAREM, THOMAR, AND ABRANTES.

The easiest way of going to Santarem (46½ miles) from Lisbon is by the railroad, which railway is to be continued as follows:—

Santarem to Ponte de Pedra	
(about)	24½ miles
Ribeira de Caxarias	19½ "
Pombal	18½ "
Coimbra	29 "
River Vouga	39 "
Oporto	36 "

Many parts of the railroad are already finished, and ere long travellers will be able to go from Coimbra to Oporto by it. When finished it will be an admirable work, and contribute greatly to the credit of all the engineers, whose skill and energy were not seldom taxed in making it.

The banks of the river from Lisbon to Villa Nova are not very interesting. To the rt. the shore is low and sandy, and, about a league above Lisbon, where the Tagus spreads out into an inland lake, called by English sailors *Jachass's Bay*, presents scarcely any discernible object. The steamer calls at Alhandra, a town of 2300 inhab., celebrated as the birthplace of the great viceroy of India, Affonso de Albuquerque, and as the place where the Lines of Torres Vedras terminated on the Tagus. About here the best bulls are bred for the bull-fights. Near this place is the village of Alfarrobeira, celebrated for the defeat and death of D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, regent of the kingdom, and guardian of D. Af-

fonso V. during his minority. His character strikingly resembles that of Humphrey, the Good Duke of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry VI. The weak king, on attaining his majority, was persuaded by his courtiers, and especially by the first Duke of Bragança, that D. Pedro was intriguing to obtain the crown; in vain the queen, daughter of the Duke of Coimbra, protested her father's innocence, and the duke himself offered to give any proof of his good intentions that could be required. The king raised an army, and prepared to take the field against his uncle. The latter, after arranging his affairs, marched from Coimbra at the head of 5000 foot and 1000 horse. Going to Batalha, he visited the tomb in the Capella do Fundador which he had caused to be erected for himself, and where he now lies, and then marched towards Santarem. He was encamped on the hill above Alfarrobeira, when the forces of the king and of the Duke of Bragança appeared in the plain. On the next day, with greatly superior numbers, they attacked the duke in his trenches; the issue of the battle appeared doubtful till he was pierced in the throat with a lance, and died in a few seconds; with him fell his staunch friend, the most celebrated Portuguese knight of the age, D. Alvaro Vas d' Almada, Count of Abranches. Affonso issued strict orders that their bodies should not be buried, but some peasants interred them at Alverea (the place where the interior of the two lines of Torres Vedras joins the Tagus), whence, at a later period, the duke's remains were translated to Batalha. The low, marshy islands to the rt., very fertile, but unhealthy, are called the *Lezirias*. They belonged partly to the house of Infantado, which subsequently was merged in the crown, and were partly a portion of the patriarchal domain; they were sold in 1838 for 450,000*l.*, and have been a very profitable speculation to the company that bought them, as wheat is here reaped 50 days after it is sown, and milho then takes its place. Soon afterwards the steamer

calls at *Villa Franca de Xira*, 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. 2 leagues to the N. is *Alemquer, a corruption of Alan-kirk, that is, the temple of the Alans, by whom it was founded 400 years n.c. Its position, as seen from the high road to the Caldas, is extremely picturesque, but cannot be seen by those who travel in the Mala Posta from Lisbon. It is now celebrated for its paper, the best that is made in Portugal. Here Damião de Goes, the amusing chronicler of D. João II., was born.

On a fine spring-day the traveller will enter into the beauty of the verses in which the poet Macedo in his 'Ulyssipo' describes these banks:—

"Os bosques se mostravam tão formosos
Pretendendo c'os prados competencia,
Que com silvestres arvores frondosos
Procuravam das flores precedencia:
Freixos, Louros, e Myrthos amorosos,
Faias, que ao Sol faziam resistencia;
Acyprestes direitos, Choupos frios,
Alamos altos, Platanos sombrios.

"O Metro canta da Intrincada rama,
Entre cuja verdura o ninho esconde,
A Tutinegra está dizendo que ama
A quem ingratamente corresponde:
A Chamariz incauta a prisão chama,
O Pintasirgo vario lhe responde:
De huma parte a Calandria forma hum coro,
O Pintarroxo de outra mais sonoro."

At Villa Nova there formerly was a large station-house, where tolerable refreshments could be procured. Near this is *Azambuja*, a town of 1600 inhab., celebrated for its pine-woods, which supply Lisbon with deal. In the church is the tomb of D. Francisco Child Rolim de Moura, a poet of the 17th cent., whose four cantos, '*Os Novissimos do Homem*,' contain some of the most beautiful stanzas which the Portuguese language can boast. For example:—

"Não ha noite que a luz vai perturbando,
Nem luz que extensão tenha limitada;
Nenhuma cousa o tempo vai mudando,
Nem ha vontade d'outra separado;
É posto que de Deos está manando
Huma perenne gloria incomparada,
Sempre a vão de novo apeteendo,
Sem que o desejo fique padecendo.

"Seguridade eterna e delectosa,
Perpetua paz, perpetua liberdade,
Inteira caridade piedosa,
Certa sciencia da maior verdade;
Cidade em fim que fazem populosa
Anjos de tão subida qualidade,
Que não só d'este bem são sustentados
Mas inda de perdêlo preservados."

The canal on which we here embark was opened on March 28th, 1848, and has been of the greatest benefit in affording an easy passage for the productions of the Riba Tejo to Lisbon. The Marquez do Fayal was the projector. The passage is very uninteresting, as the high banks on each side completely shut out the view, but the railroad has rendered this mode of going to Santarem quite needless, although it is useful for such persons as inhabit the country in the immediate neighbourhood of the canal.

*SANTAREM, 7680 inhab. Inns: Hotel da Felicia; Hospedaria de Joaquim Gomes Ribeiro, commonly called Joaquim de Botequim, in the Rua do Postigo.

Santarem, one of the 17 civil administrações, situated on the high ground to the N. of the Tagus, was the *Scalabis* or *Præsidium Julium* of the Romans. Its present name is derived from S. Iria or S. Irene, of whom this is the legend: Having taken the veil at Nabancia, now Thomar, she was falsely accused by Remigio, a monk who had fallen violently in love with her, of incontinency: and was, in consequence, Oct. 20; 653, put to death at a place now called the Pego de Santa Iria, near Thomar, and her body was thrown into the Nabão. Hence it floated down to the Zezere, by the 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 called from her in this town. On the legend of S. Iria consult the very eloquent sermon preached by Vieyra in her church in this place. (*Sermões*, vol. viii. p. 355.) Santarem was taken from the Moors by D. Affonso VI. of Castile in 1093, but it soon fell again into their power. Its final liberation

[Portugal.]

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 on a Monday night from Coimbra, the king encamped on the Serra d'Albardos; and having heard much of the sanctity of S. Bernard, and of the reputation of Clairvaux, he made a vow that if he should succeed in his enterprise he would endow the Cistercians with the whole tract of country between the Serra and the sea: hence the origin of Aleobaça; they show the place where the king stood while making the vow. He imparted his design to his officers, when they reached Pernes by the river Alviella, at day-break on the Friday morning. The preparations for the attack were made against that night, the truce being to recommence on the following morning. 10 scaling ladders, each attended by 12 soldiers, were quietly planted against the walls at a place where on ordinary occasions there were no sentinels; but on the night in question 2 were unfortunately posted here. A knight, by name Mem Ramires, ascended by means of an olive-tree, and was swinging himself up by one of the battlements when it gave way, and by its fall aroused the attention of the watch. Mem, however, desired his comrade to mount on his shoulders; and the city was thus taken on the night of the 15th March, 1147. For the details of the siege, see Vasconcellos, vol. i. p. 53; and Herculano, vol. i. p. 365, and note 21. In 1184, the Infante D. Sancho being then governor, the Moors, under the Miramolim, accompanied by 13 tributary kings, made a desperate attempt to recover the place. Affonso Henriques, though worn out with years, marched to the relief of his

son. D. Saneho, 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 Assieccira.

To the ecclesiologist Santarem is a most interesting town. Visit first the church of S. João do Alporão, said to be a corruption of Aleorão (from a notion that it was originally a mosque, but it seems to be only an early Romanesque ch.). It is now used as a theatre, and miserably defaced. The tower is detached: there is a good deal of Romanesque work remaining, and the W. window is worth notice. Close to this is the modern ch. of S. Martinho. Next visit the church of the suppressed convent of Graça, founded by the Count of Ourem: the high tomb beneath which his remains rest is one of the finest in Portugal. Here also was buried Pedro Alvares Cabral, the famous discoverer of Brazil. Notice also the chapel of Sta. Rita, who is invoked against impossibilities: her picture, by Ignacio Xavier, a native of Santarem (1724), is much admired. The church of the Jesuits, now parochialised, was exceedingly rich, and has some good mosaics. That of Sta. Maria de Marvilla (said to be a corruption of Maravilha, from a miraculous image sent hither by S. Bernard after the capture of the city) is asserted to date from 1244: the W. end and chancel arch, with other additions, were the work of D. Manoel. The conventual church of S. Francis dates from the 13th century. Notice the remarkable crucifix on the l. of the principal entrance, which was executed by the order of D. João I., and the image of which is said to be the exact height of that monarch.

There are some remains of the an-

cient walls, which had formerly 5 gates: by that of Atamarma, Mem Ramires obtained possession of the city. On the opposite side of the river is the town of Almeirim, once the famous residence of the Portuguese monarchs during summer, when its precincts abounded with game. The town was built by D. João I. in 1411, the royal castle by D. Manoel: here several of the Infantes were born, of whom the most celebrated was the cardinal king D. Henrique. Here also that monarch, when worn out with years and sorrow, held the Cortes in which he made his final decision of leaving the crown to whoever had most *right*—that is, in plain terms, most power. He was buried in the church of this place, though his body was afterwards translated to Belem.

It was on the banks of the Tagus, near Santarem, that on July 13th, 1491, D. Affonso, eldest son of D. João II., having been requested by his father to join him in bathing, and having delayed till the evening grew too dark, was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot.

Railway — Santarem to Badajoz. See Rtes. 1, 1A.

1 *Casil da Cruz da Entrada.*

1 *Ponte do Rio Alviella.*

1 *Azinhaga.* Cross the little river of the same name, called also the Almonda, the Romans having found so much similarity between this stream and the Mondego as to name it *Alius Mundus*.

"The country," says Raczyński, "between Santarem and Thomar affords every facility for examining the present state of cultivation in Portugal. From what I have seen in this and many other of its provinces, I am decidedly of opinion that the statements regarding the misery of Portugal are either exaggerated or entirely false. The banks of the Tagus are cultivated on a great scale, and with the greatest possible care. I have seen lands farmed with a skill, and improved with an industry, unrivalled in the richest countries of Germany."

1 **Golegã*: 2200 inhab. This is one of the richest parts of Portugal. Pombal caused all the vines to be pulled up between here and Sacavem, to make way for the more extensive cultivation of wheat. After his disgrace they were of course replanted.

1 *Beijinho*.

1 *Valle de Tancos*. Near Beijinho is one of the largest olive-mills in the kingdom: it is readily shown on application.

1 *Ponte do Nabão*.

1 ***THOMAR**: 3766 inhab.: the best inn is the Hospedaria de Cotrim, in the Rua da Levada. Created a city in 1846, but not an episcopal see. This place, situated near the ruins of the ancient Nabautia, is undoubtedly one of the most interesting towns which Portugal can show to the ecclesiologist. Its position on either side of the Nabão, the steep hill that rises to the W. and is crowned with the enormous convent of the Order of Christ, the pilgrimage chapel of *Nossa Senhora da Piedade*, the very curious bridge, and the spire and tower of the two ancient parish churches, surpass even Coimbra. We will first conduct the tourist to the convent, which in its way was unrivalled in Europe. The Templars entered Portugal in the time of Count Henrique, and were settled at Thomar in the regency of D. Teresa, under their Master, Gualdim Paes. In 1169 the defence of Alentejo was intrusted to them; and a third of all the lands won from the Moors was to be their reward. In 1190 Thomar was besieged by a vast army of the infidels under the caliph Jacob. The Templars in commemoration of their successful resistance caused an inscription to be engraved on the walls of their castle which still exists, and where they draw largely on the faith of their readers so far as numbers are concerned. "In 1190, the 3rd of July, came the Miramolim of Morocco with 400,000 horsemen and 500,000 footmen to besiege this castle; the siege lasted six days, and they destroyed all that could be found with-

out the walls. God. was pleased to deliver the Master D. Gualdim and his brethren, and the Caliph and his barbarians returned to their own country." In 1311, when the Order of the Templars was suppressed, D. Diniz resolved on instituting another, which should occupy its place and succeed to its property. The result was the creation of the Order of Christ in 1319. Its principal seat was at first fixed at Castromarim (see under Algarve), but removed hither in 1449, when the great D. Henrique was Grand Master.

No sufficient account of this wonderful convent has as yet been published, and even Count Raczynski dismisses the subject in a very few pages. Passing the church of S. João Baptista (of which presently), and the little Praça beyond it, we begin to ascend the steep hill, the convent walls towering above our heads. Turning sharply to the l. we enter the postern, and then the gate, of Santiago, coming out into what is now a wheat-field, but which was formerly a court. Close to the walls are the remains of the chapel of Sta. Caterina, built, as the guide will not fail to assure you, by D. Caterina, queen of D. Diniz; but as the only queen Catherine of Portugal was the wife of D. João III., local tradition does not preserve much accuracy here. In the middle of the wheat is a high tomb with the recumbent effigy of a knight, very finely sculptured. Below this chapel, and therefore to the S.E., is the castle of Gualdim Paes, now the property of the Count of Thomar. We next ascend a long flight of steps, leaving to our rt. the palace of D. Caterina, the castle, and then the church. The whole convent consists of 9 cloisters, besides the above-named buildings and the aqueduct. The latter was the work of Philip II. and Philip III. The church received numerous additions from D. Manoel, who before his accession to the throne was Grand Master, from D. João III., and from D. Sebastião "the Regretted." We first enter the church by the great S. door; observe on the exterior of this door the panelling which extends to

the roof. At the top of the whole S. Mary with the Divine Child, and lower down S. Jerome with other saints. Over the door is the Sphere of D. Manoel. The whole work is of the richest and most extravagant flamboyant, degenerating in parts into cinquecento. The arrangement is perhaps unique. The earliest part, the choir, which would seem to date from before the time of D. Diniz, is 16-sided; the altar is in the centre under an octagonal canopy, which rises to, and supports, the vaulting, thus leaving an aisle all round. The 3 divisions of the octagonal canopy behind the high altar are exceedingly rich; they apparently represented the Crucifixion, and have superb canopies. On the sides of the choir are figures of kings and ecclesiastics, with legends: in the vaulting, the sphere, the arms of Portugal, and the cross of the Order of Christ. The E. end is an exceedingly rich recess, with the images—by an odd juxtaposition—of Silence and S. Mary. Notice the immensely massive chancel arch, with the pulpit on the S. side, and the sham painting of a pulpit on the N. to answer it. The nave—for there are no aisles—consists of 3 bays, but two are taken up by the coro alto, not properly speaking in a gallery, but raised to a great height above the third or easternmost bay, inaccessible from the church, and provided with a separate entrance. It is very plainly fitted up: the stalls are now not divided except by passages: its E. screen is of wood and marble, and the walls are painted in the worst style of English churchwardenry to imitate squared ashlar. Under the coro alto is the chapter-house, low and well vaulted in two bays, with lattice-work at the W. end, and one of the most extravagant doors of D. Manoel's architecture on the S. This was copied by the present king-regent at Cintra. This magnificent church is now desecrated, as the guide will not fail to remind you (and the admonition, after toiling up the long steep hill and entering a building that strikes like an ice-house, is worth attending to), *Que*

o senhor se cobra: a Igreja está profanada. To the S. of the church is the Claustro dos Felippes, a handsome cinquecento erection of two stories. From the uppermost of these the coro alto is entered, and, treading cautiously amidst the wax which is lying to bleach on the roof, you get a good view of the principal door. From this place you see the aqueduct stretching away towards the S.W. We may also ascend to the roof, though no one bird's-eye view can be obtained of the whole building. The small thin tower is at the E. end of the chancel, and by its side hangs the largest bell in Portugal, with the legend, "Benedictus Deus et Pater Domini Jesu Christi qui confortat nos in omnibus tribulationibus nostris." From hence the visitor will be led through the other cloisters, which do not call for particular description. The principal one contains a corridor in the shape of a T, on either side of which were the rooms of the brethren. Each had a sitting-room, a bed-room, and a fire-room: in the latter the fireplace was in the middle, and the chimney supported on four shafts. In the corridor at the junction of the horizontal and vertical lines is the altar of N. S. da Paciencia. To the N. of the church is the earliest cloister of First Pointed work, five bays on each side, and very elegant: the azulejos round its base and round the raised beds which contain orange-trees in the central court have a good effect. Notice the recessed tomb of Diego da Gama, chaplain to D. Manoel, Jan. 23rd, 1523, *que santa gloria aia.* To the W. of these cloisters is the sacristy, a Grecian building. From hence the visitor is conducted to the castle and the palace of D. Caterina: they are now planted with wheat. A good view is commanded of the Postigo de Santiago immediately below, beyond that the spire of S. João Baptista, the city, and in the distance the tower of N. S. dos Olivaeas, with the high ground about Cortiçada in the far horizon. To the left hand N. S. da Piedade on the top of its steep hill, the Serra de Alboaga, and the road to Coimbra: to the rt.

the castle of Gualdim Paes and the valley of the Nabão.

Descending the hill, we next visit the church of S. João Baptista. At the W. end of this is the Praça, with the Casa da Camara opposite; above that the convent. In the middle, surrounded with young acacias, is the Pelourinho with the Sphere of D. Manoel. The tower, which is engaged at the W. end of the N. aisle, has—a most unusual thing in Portugal—an octagonal stone spire of good proportions and effect: the Sphere at its summit shows it to be the work of D. Manoel. The W. door is of very fine flamboyant. Notice in the interior the octagonal pulpit with the cross of the Order of Christ, the font, and the westernmost pier on the N. side. The lower part of the sides of the choir is lined with azulejos; above these are eight paintings on each side, which, as well as that of the Baptism of our Lord over the high altar, are attributed to Gran Vasco. However, though they are not without their merit, the drawing in parts is too execrable to be his. Raczynski tells that, on inquiring of the sacristan by whom they were, the answer was, "*Vasco, Vasco da Gama, Italiano!*" Leaving the church and retracing our steps to the bridge, which is of good pointed work with openings at the side, we get to the S.E. end of the town, passing the cemetery. Here is the church of N. S. dos Olivaeas, or N. S. da Assumpção: the descent to it is by 19 steps. The tower is detached, and stands some distance from the W. end; it is Romanesque, low, and massive, and may possibly be referred to the times of Gualdim Paes. The choir is apsidal; the windows of the apse are filled with stone-work like that in many Somersetshire towers. Notice the azulejos which cover the vaulting of the S. chancel aisle with very good effect. In the S. aisle of the nave is a monument to Isabel, wife of Affonso de Vieira, treasurer to D. Affonso V., era 1492 = A.D. 1454. The W. window, a great 12-leaved marigold, and the very fine First-Pointed W. door, deserve attention.

Hence we may visit the cotton-manufactory, shown with the greatest courtesy by Senhor Loureiro, the proprietor of 20 out of 32 shares, of which it consists. Although, of course, it cannot compete with the great English mills, it is nevertheless interesting to see how these things are done in Portugal. The largest in the kingdom is at Lisbon, and is worked by steam. This, which is turned by water-power, is the second, and there is one nearly as large at Vizella, near Porto. It employs 300 hands—160 women, 140 men—besides 100 hands outside the mill, in bleaching, &c. The highest pay is 2s. a day, the lowest, half a testão, 2½d. The rooms are very well ventilated, and the people seem healthy and contented. Senhor Loureiro's gardens are prettily laid out in approximation to the English fashion. Hence it is worth while to walk along the Levada, which works the mill, to the weir at its head, both for the sake of the view and for the picturesque effect of the washing and bleaching carried on in grottoes at the side of the Nabão.

Retracing our steps, and again crossing the bridge, we may visit the chapel of S. Gregorio, an octagonal building with a fine flamboyant door. Immediately above this, on the summit of a steep hill, is the pilgrimage chapel of N. S. da Piedade; the ascent to it is by 255 steps in 24 tiers, the landing-place on each tier having on each side a semicircular stone seat: the effect of the whole is very fine, but under a Portuguese sun the ascent is rather trying. Halfway up on the right-hand side is the now ruined chapel of N. S. Jesus do Monte. The pilgrimage chapel itself was rebuilt in 1613 by Bernardo Ortiz Ochoa, but has some remains of flamboyant work. In visiting the curiosities of Thomar 2 days may very well be spent.

Hence we proceed S. through a pretty country to

3* *Punhete*. N.B.—The traveller must be careful not to inquire for the place by this name, as the slightest mispronunciation will convert it into one of the most vulgar words in the

Portuguese language. It is therefore generally called *Constância*, or sometimes *Villa Nova da Restauração*. The town stands pleasantly at the confluence of the Tagus and the Zezere: there is a tolerable *estalagem*, but nothing that need particularly detain the traveller.

2 **ABRANTES*: 4700 inhab. This strongly fortified town occupies the site of the ancient Tibucci, and here it was that the retreat of the French under Junot in 1808 terminated. In acknowledgment of the masterly manner in which the operation was conducted, that general received from Napoleon the title of *Duc d'Abrantes*. The traveller must by all means visit the church of S. Francisco, which is by some persons considered the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifice in Portugal. Before the battle of Aljubarrota, D. João I. went in pilgrimage to the church of S. João Baptista; and it is recorded that, on remounting his horse at the door, the stirrup-leathers broke, which was regarded by his followers as an evil omen. With great presence of mind he exclaimed, *Calai vos: que quando me não aguardão os loros, menos me aguardarão os Castelhanos*. After the victory he revisited this church to return thanks.

Not far from this town an admirable bridge, for the rail-trains, is erected over the Tagus.

The rail to Spain from Santarem to Badajoz is given in Route 1A. Hence from Lisbon to Badajoz by this rail is about 175 miles; by way of Barreiro, Vendas Novas, Estremoz, &c., it is only about 33 leagues.

ROUTE 19.

THOMAR TO BATALHA.

Through a pretty, undulating country, very well peopled, and dotted here and there with pine-groves. We pass the little church of S. Miguel, with a flamboyant west door.

1 *Valle dos Ovos*. Hereabouts the town of Ourem comes into sight on the brow of a very steep hill, immediately before us.

1 *Chãos de Maçãs*.

1 *Aldea da Cruz*. Here the traveller had better rest, there being a very decent *estalagem*; hence the road goes straight to Leiria, and the muleteer will probably endeavour to persuade him that this is the best way to Batalha. Turning to the l., and ascending so steep a hill that the mules can scarcely keep their footing, to

½ *Ourem*. 3000 inhab. This most desolate of all desolate places crowns a sharp peak of the Serra do Junto; there is no kind of *estalagem*; the place seems utterly deserted, and, with its ruinous walls and commanding situation, gives the very idea of a mediæval town. If the traveller should not have stopped at Aldea, a man who lives at the W. end of the church can supply him with bread and wine. The church itself is modern; but in the crypt there is a recumbent effigy on a high tomb to D. Affonso, Marquis of Valera and Count of Ourem, founder of the church. He

was grandson, says his epitaph, to D. João of glorious memory; and died August 29, 1460. The crypt itself is modernised. The castle, at the S. E. end of the town, is a magnificent ruin; the access to it is up a steep path through two barbicans, one seeming to hang over the other on account of the precipitousness of the hill; the entrance-tower of the castle itself is also perfect. The date of the ruin seems Middle-Pointed, and the view from the second barbican is superb, commanding the whole Serra do Junto, and the country as far as C. Peniche and Torres Vedras. There is also a very lovely prospect from a goat-path immediately to the N. of the church; the country is exquisitely

wooded and sprinkled with many villages: the valley of the Nabão is especially beautiful. Ourem is scarcely ever visited; the grass grows in the streets; many of the houses are untenanted; and you may walk from one end to the other without seeing an inhabitant.

N.B. Be sure to take a guide well acquainted with the way, as the country between here and Batalha is excessively intricate.

Over a desolate barren heath, and following the valley of the Lis, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Redondo. Hence through a hilly country, covered with pine-woods, to

$1\frac{1}{2}$ * BATALHA, as in Rte. 16.



SECTION V.

B E I R A.

THIS province, the largest in Portugal, with the exception of Alemtejo, if indeed it be not absolutely the largest, is also the most populous, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It occupies the very heart of the kingdom, and is about 36 leagues in its extreme length, and as much in its extreme breadth. In the year 1296 it was enlarged by the accession of the tract of country called Ribacoa, then conquered by D. Diniz from the Castilian monarchs, a tongue of land 17 leagues in length, varying from 2 to 5 in breadth, embracing the territories of Almeida, Castello Rodrigo, Sabugal, &c. The province is popularly divided into Beira Alta, between the Estrella and the Douro; Beira Baixa, between the same mountains and the Tagus; and Beira Mar, between the Serra de Alcoba and the sea. Its name, according to the chronicler Fr. Bernardo de Brito, is derived from its ancient inhabitants the Berones; but this people is shrewdly suspected to have been called into existence for the purpose of solving a difficult derivation. Others will have the appellation of *Beira*, the border, to have its origin from the fact that the province borders on the sea and so many rivers, which is as true of any other part of Portugal. Since 1734 it has given the title of prince or princess to the eldest son or daughter of the Royal Family.

Its great natural division is formed by the Estrella; its largest rivers N. of that chain are the Mondego and the Vouga; to the S. is the Zezere. Beira Mar is flat, and for the most part uninteresting, excepting the banks of the Mondego; Beira Alta is chiefly one huge tract of high table-land (except in the Estrella), and without any particular beauty; but Beira Baixa has some of the finest scenery in Portugal, in the valley of the Zezere and the southern offshoots and ramifications of the Estrella. The fertility of the country surrounding Lamego, Viseu, and Castello Branco was very much thrown away from the wretched character of the roads, which were worse here than in any other province except Traz-os-Montes; many of them, however, are now in good condition, and all of them, in every direction, will soon be improved, if the spirit of the proprietors be equal to that of the inhabitants of the other provinces, whose eyes are open to the great advantage of having good roads, by which to transport the produce of their estates to great towns and to the seaports for exportation. The sides of the mountains are covered with innumerable flocks of sheep; their wool is reckoned among the best in the Peninsula; the abundance of chestnuts makes pig-keeping a profitable employment. The manufacture of the brown cloth called *Saragoça*, at Covilhã and the adjacent villages, employs a great many hands; the employers look forward with confidence to the exclusion, by the superior cheapness of their own cloths, of English produce from the country. Portalegre is also noted for the same manufacture. The salt marshes of Aveiro supply a large portion of the kingdom with salt.

The inhabitants of Beira have the character of being the strongest men in Portugal. It was here that the most desperate resistance was made to the Roman conquerors by Viriatus and his guerilla warriors. The best troops in the Portuguese service are reported to be those of Beira Baixa. It may be doubted if any part of Portugal is more difficult to be travelled through than the triangle formed by the Tagus and the Zezere, if the latter were produced to the Spanish frontier near Ciudad Rodrigo.

ROUTE 20.

COIMBRA TO PORTO, BY AVEIRO.

The other route from Coimbra will soon (1864) be by rail to Aveiro.

1 ^{*}Aveiro, or *Nova Bragança*. This episcopal city, one of the 17 administrações, contains nearly 5000 inhab. It is situated on the Ría of the same name, a kind of salt lake, extending 5 leagues to the N., and separated from the sea by a narrow bar of sand. Into this lake the Vouga, the Antua, and 1 or 2 smaller rivers flow. During a year of great drought the bar closed itself against the waters of the Vouga (*Vacua*, that is, nearly empty in summer); a vast accumulation of sand presently formed, and in the succeeding winter the Vouga was unable to force its way through its old channel. Hence the whole of the low grounds between Aveiro and the sea were inundated, though the inundation did not increase so rapidly as was expected, as much of the water filtered through the sand. In summer the Vouga is insufficient to replace the evaporation: hence marshes (*alagadiças*) were formed all along the harbour; and a kind of typhus, little less virulent than the plague, broke out in the city. This and intermittent fevers are said to have reduced the population from 14,000 to its present number. In 1808 government opened a new passage for the river; the works were under the direction of Col. Gomes de Carvalho, and cost 250,000 crusados. A dyke, of very great length, and with an average height of 48 feet, has been erected; the inundated grounds were

immediately left several feet above water, and the harbour was reduced to its former bounds; but as a port it never will and never can regain its ancient importance, since it is liable, as is every port on the west, saving that of Lisbon, to such outbreaks and encroachments of the ocean as no hydraulic works can resist. The health of the place has since ameliorated, though it is still subject to intermittent fevers. Its great article of trade is salt, which is obtained by evaporation from pits in the inundated ground.

It was from Aveiro that Vareiro sailed when he discovered Newfoundland. In 1497 the Portuguese established their cod-fishery in that country; in 1578 they had 50 vessels engaged in the trade, while the English had only 30. As late as the time of D. 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 landed 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 under the patronage of D. João V., in 1713. The cathedral is a squalid and tawdry room, up 1 pair of stairs, in the Travessa da Sé. The church of S. Antonio stands well in a kind of park-like enclosure, where a former right of sanctuary is marked off with crosses. Hence, through the limes, is a pretty view of the Ría, and the Atlantic beyond. This place gave the title of Duke to the unfortunate nobleman who suffered for the plot of 1758.

The easiest way of proceeding from Aveiro will very soon (1864) be by the railroad: plenty of boats ply in the harbour, and for half a crusado each any number of persons and horses will be taken to Ovar. The passage, with a fair wind, will occupy about 2 hrs. The sand-banks rising high on each side shut out all view.

5 *Ovar*. This town has of late years rapidly increased, and has now nearly 12,000 inhab., but it is very unhealthy. It forms one long street, and abounds in *ermidas*. Hence, by railway or through a pine-forest, over loose sands. The heat in these *pinhaes* is stifling, there is a perpetual malaria from the filthy pools of salt water that skirt the road. "This wilderness," as Col. Landmann truly says, "is so perfect and so completely destitute of any trace of civilization, that no part of Siberia or Africa could exhibit greater solitude."

6 *PORTO.

ROUTE 21.

LAMEGO TO VISEU, AND CEA IN THE ESTRELLA.

[For the route from Porto to Lamego, see Rte. 32.]

LAMEGO, an episcopal city, with about 10,000 inhab., is situated 55 leagues from Lisbon, about 22 of the new leagues from Porto, and about 2 new leagues from Regoa to the S. of the Douro.

The ancient name of the city was 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. But that which has given it its greatest name in Portuguese history is the famous Cortes of Lamego, said to have been summoned in 1143 or 1144 by Affonso Henriques, for the recognition of his title as king, and the adoption of the fundamental laws of the monarchy. But it is now nearly certain that these far-famed Cortes are altogether fictitious. The subject has been treated with great learning by Professor Rocha of Coimbra, in his 'Ensaio sobre a Historia do Governo e da Legislação de Portugal' (Coimbra, 1843). Fr. Bernardo de Brito is usually considered the author of the imposition, 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 on. 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 have 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, and should no heir presumptive be of the proper age to be regent. The queen's husband shall not be called king till she have borne him a son. 4. If the daughter of a king marries into another royal family, she shall lose the right of succession. It was this 4th law which excluded D. Juan I. of Castile from the Portuguese crown in 1383, and which vitiated the claim of Philip II. of Spain in 1580. The rest of the laws attributed to this Cortes concern the definition of nobility, and apportion various punishments to different crimes.

The cathedral of Lamego was rebuilt in the last century, with the exception of the W. front. This is excessively elegant, and appears to be of the middle of the 14th century; the W. doors, both of the nave and aisles, are excellent. They are confidently asserted to be the work of Affonso Henriques; another proof how lamentably ignorant of ecclesiology are the Portuguese. The tower, however, which is at the S. side of the S. aisle, of massy Romanesque, may probably be the erection of that monarch. The cloisters are to the N.; the bishop's palace, a very large Italian building, to the N.E.; in the latter there is a tolerable library, of perhaps 6000 or 7000 volumes. The castle, which is at the very summit of the hill on

which the city stands, has nothing whatever of interest. The church, called Almacave, which was originally a mosque, and in which the Cortes were (or rather were not) held, though spoken of by former travellers as a remarkable monument of antiquity, is entirely modernised. This church is said to have been the cathedral of Idacius, who, together with Ithacius, distinguished himself by the persecution of the Priscillianists, and by giving the first example of the punishment of heresy by death. Opposite this church is a shop where excellent *queijitos* can be purchased; they will help to mend the scanty fare of the estalagem. The very ancient bath, at the back of one of the houses in the Rua do Castello, should be inquired after and carefully examined by the antiquarian.

On the whole, Lamego is a very dirty, not particularly picturesque, and somewhat uninteresting city, though the ride to it from Pezo is very beautiful. Count Raczynski, indeed, says,—"Je n'ai pas emporté de Lamego nne seule impression qui ne fût agréable;" but most of those who visit it will probably be inclined to imagine that the *ne* must have been inserted by an error of the press.

By a very dull road, over low, barren, stony ridges, to

2 *Tarouca*. Here the horses must be baited, as no other decent venda will occur during the day's journey. Tarouca was the earliest house of the Cistercian order in Portugal. As the kingdom itself may be said to have had a Cistercian origin, this fact is of some importance even in its secular history. It was in the year 1120 that, furnished with a grant from Affonso Henriques, and under the guidance of João Cerita, a Portuguese hermit, 8 of the disciples of S. Bernard, with the true Cistercian love of natural beauty, tracked the course of the Barosa till, some distance to the E. of Lamego, they discovered a wild plain well suited to their purpose, where the village of Pinheiro now stands. Hence they shifted their quarters to Tarouca, of which they

obtained an especial grant from the crown. A circumstance which shortly afterwards occurred considerably raised the credit of the new order. Affonso Henriques was on his way to recover Trancoso, then lately seized by the King of Badajoz, and, passing by the convent of S. João de Tarouca, requested the company of the Prior Aldebert on his expedition. The King of Badajoz was completely routed; and the Count attributed his success to the prayers of the holy man who accompanied him. Following up his victory, he attacked the remains of the Moorish host; the Prior Aldebert had left the army, and the Christians received a severe check. In a third engagement, the ecclesiastic having now been recalled, Affonso was again victorious, and he showed his gratitude by building a church at Tarouca. This church stands just opposite the estalagem; and, with many insertions, is an excellent specimen of Transitional work. Observe on the N. side the rich flamboyant recessed tomb; and also the font, which exactly resembles an English one of First Pointed date. On a stone in the church is this inscription:—

FUNDATA FUIT ISTA
ERAMCLXIIKALJUL
II

that is June 30, 1122. But it was not consecrated till nearly 50 years later, as another inscription remains to prove: "Era mee vii., xv. cal. Junii: dedicata fuit ecclesia ista per manus Joannis Braeharensis Archiepiseopi, et Petri Tertii Portugalensis, et Memendi Lamacensis, et Gundisalvi Viseensis episcoporum." "This church was consecrated May 18, 1169, by the hands of John Archbishop of Braga, Peter III. Bishop of Porto, Mem of Lamego, and Gonsalvo of Viseu."

At a subsequent period S. Bernard induced Innocent II. to sanction the erection of Portugal into a kingdom; and, full of gratitude for this timely interference, Affonso Henriques made the whole country feudatory to S. Mary of Clairvaux, with an annual payment of 50 maravedis to that monastery; and by the same deed, dated

April 28, 1142, took all Cistercians, resident or travelling in the kingdom, under his especial protection. Thus, had it not been for the prompt interference of S. Bernard, Portugal would probably have been swallowed up, like Leon or Catalonia, by one of the more powerful Spanish states. This digression on the Cistercians will serve to occupy the time while the horses are baiting.

Hence, by an equally uninteresting road, over barren hills, but continually rising. 3 hrs. from Tarouca you catch the first sight of the Estrella; from this point a low, distant range of mountains, the highest peak lying to the extreme rt.

2½ Villacova. A most wretched and filthy village. After this the Paiva is forded; by the Portuguese poets it is generally called Pavia. Just above this is Covello de Paiva, a collection of miserable huts. After this the road ascends a very steep mountain, at the summit of which, 12 hrs. from Lamego, the first sight is obtained of Viseu, the two cathedral towers crowning the highest summit of the hill on which it stands. From this mountain, called the Serra Arada, the Estrella to the l., and the Serra de Besteiros to the rt., present a magnificent appearance.

The road from Lamego to Viseu will, when finished, remove much of the very great inconvenience which the traveller formerly experienced in making that long and tedious journey, which, with good horses, will not hereafter require more than 12 hours for its accomplishment.

Likewise the road from Viseu to Coimbra is projected, and will probably be made before the end of this year, 1862.

*VISEU. A tolerably comfortable estalagem, kept by José Pinto. This episcopal city, one of the 17 administrações, and the head-quarters of the second military division, is situated at a height of 1300 ft. above the level of the sea. In spring, the S. wind, from sweeping over the Estrella, where, in the hollows, the snow lies 20 ft. deep, is bitterly cold.

The population is about 7000; the streets are tolerably clean, and the houses superior to those of most Portuguese cities. Viseu gave the title of Duke to the illustrious D. Henrique, the father of Portuguese discovery; to the unfortunate Infante, D. Diogo, stabbed by D. João II. in 1484; and to D. Manoel.

The Cathedral is, for Portugal, an interesting building. Though much modernised, particularly in the W. front, it is, nevertheless, a striking flamboyant church. Notice especially the piers of the nave, and the stalls in the coro alto; the latter, a curious mixture of flamboyant and renaissance. The stalls of the dignitaries are outrageously ornamented with Chinese paper. The cloisters lie to the S. Communicating with their upper story, and at right angles with the W. façade, is a covered passage, open on both sides, and affording a cool walk and a magnificent view of the Estrella. The ancient episcopal palace is at the N. W. end of the cathedral. It is now employed as barracks.

The chief interest, however, which attaches to the building, arises from its containing the best collection of the works of Gran Vasco, the Portuguese Fra Angelico. The greatest obscurity hangs over the epoch at which this painter flourished; almost every mediæval painting in Portugal is ascribed to him, and, by a natural reaction, some writers have affirmed that he never existed at all. Count Raczynsky, who visited Portugal in 1843 and 1844, devotes a large portion of his octavo on the arts in that country to the elucidation of questions connected with this painter. Unfortunately, his arrangement is so confused that, at the end of the volume, he recalls much that he had said towards its beginning; the chief value of what he brings forward lies in his extracts from Portuguese writers. According to him, Gran Vasco, whose real name was Vasco Fernandez, was born at Viseu in 1552. They show, near the city, a mill still named the Moinho do Pintor, which tradition asserts to

have been his birthplace. That a Vasco Fernandez was baptised at Viseu in the year above mentioned is certain; but no one who has studied the paintings attributed to Gran Vasco here, and those preserved in the Academy of Design at Lisbon, can for a moment imagine them to have been produced at the end of the 16th cent. The tradition of his native place is much more likely—that he was born about 1470, and sent by D. Manoel to study in Italy. They relate that, when a child, he painted some sacks of flour on the door of his father's mill so naturally, that the old man gave directions to a servant to put them under shelter; and that, on his journey to Italy, asking hospitality at the house of a painter, and being refused, he took advantage of the absence of the artist from his studio to paint a fly on the cheek of one of his principal figures, and then amused himself by watching the vain efforts of the inhospitable painter to drive it away. Whatever may be the exact date at which Gran Vasco flourished, it seems certain that he had a real existence; that he was an artist of rare merit, but that the larger portion of the paintings attributed to him are not his, nor, strictly speaking, of his school. Those in the cathedral of Viseu, called by his name, 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, a S. Peter, very fine; he is seated; he wears a triple crown, holds the keys in his l. hand, and with the rt. gives the benediction. In the background, to the spectator's rt., is the *Domine quo vadis?* to the l., S. Peter casting himself into the sea, as related in S. John xxi. Count Raczynsky'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. Some critics prefer this to the S. Peter. 4. The Martyrdom of S. Sebastian; this is very much injured. These four paintings are about 8 ft. by 7 ft. There are 10 smaller ones; they represent— 1. S. Jerome in the desert, striking his breast with a stone; very admirable. 2. S. Andrew and S. John; for this picture the chapter had lately the good taste to refuse a million of reis. 3. S. Peter ad Vincula. 4. S. Blase; a Bishop reading a book. 5. S. Peter and S. Paul. 6. A martyr, unknown. 7. S. Benediet. 8. S. Hilarion; this is perhaps the best of the set. 9. S. Anthony. 10. Saint, unknown. There are four others of the same size (about 2½ ft. square), but the best judges attribute them to another pencil. They are, however, worth attention, and represent N. S. da Conceição, S. Lucy, S. Catherine, and an unknown saint.

On the E. side of the cloisters is the Jesus chapel, a pretty little flamboyant erection, said to date from 1527. Over the altar, and evidently contemporary with the chapel, is a large painting of the Crucifixion. This is probably a true work of Gran Vasco's; at all events, it is not by the same artist as the pictures in the sacristy, which must be 40 or 50 years later. Our Lord has just expired; the two holy women are supporting S. Mary to the l.; S. John is standing at the rt. with S. Longinus, who has just recovered his sight. The thieves are tied to their crosses; the expression of rage and despair in the countenance of the impenitent thief (who is turning his head to his l. hand, and away from our Lord's cross) is admirable: the knees of both are deeply gashed both above and below, which gives a harrowing effect to the whole. In the background, on one side, Judas is hanging himself; on the other, S. Joseph and S. Nicodemus are coming with their spices from the city. This is no doubt the finest native painting in Portugal; it is

shamefully kept, and will probably perish before many years. Below it are three small paintings representing the *Ecce Homo*, the Taking down from the Cross, and the Descent into Hell. In this same chapel are two recessed tombs which deserve attention; one of the Bishop Fr. João Chaves, who died in 1527; the other of D. Vieira Gomez de Abreu, who had been groom of the chambers to the great D. Henrique.

In the Sala do Cabido (the keys of which must be obtained from the Presidente do Cabido, who resides in the seminary, and is not very willing to incommode himself for the purpose of opening it) are 14 other pictures attributed to Gran Vasco. They are— 1. The Annunciation. 2. The Visitation. 3. The Nativity; in this the painter has excelled himself in the representation of the Blessed Virgin. 4. The Circumcision; the five figures which it contains are admirable, especially that of the High Priest. 5. The Adoration of the Wise Men. 6. The Presentation; the most remarkable figure is that of a priest who is reading from a paper. 7. The Flight into Egypt. 8. The Last Supper. 9. The Agony. 10. The Apprehension of our Lord. 11. The Descent from the Cross. 12. The Resurrection. 13. The Ascension. 14. The Day of Pentecost. In the same Sala do Cabido is an ivory crucifix of admirable design.

In the chapel of the Misericordia are three other paintings by the same artist. They represent the Death of the Blessed Virgin; the Murder of the Innocents; and the Martyrdom of a number of persons who are being thrown from the top of a mountain; the subject is unknown.

The other pictures attributed to the same artist in the various churches in and near Visen are, to say the least, of very doubtful authenticity; such are those at S. Francisco d'Orgens, and at Fontello. Having visited the Cathedral, the traveller should next see the ancient encampment and vallum, and the place called the Cava de Viriato, which is said to have been

the scene of a victory of that guerilla chief, his hiding-place, and the spot where he was betrayed and put to death.

The seminary, refounded in 1808, is a handsome building; its staircase, which is worth seeing, is a lion of the place. It is a pleasant afternoon's walk to the Moinho do Pintor; but, except the view, there is nothing to be seen. Inquire also for the tower of D. Duarte, where that monarch is said to have been born; and for the gate at which, while sallying out on the Moors, Affonso Henriques was wounded in the thigh, and never perfectly recovered the use of the limb.

To the traveller who cares in his journeys for something more than old and decayed churches, with or without any architectural beauty, Viséu should be a city of unusual interest, for here it was that Viriato so long and so successfully resisted all the strength of the Roman armies: and to those who remember *how* Marshal Bourmont, in these days of gunpowder, was repulsed when attacking the army defended by mounds at Oporto in 1833, it will give tenfold interest, when they shall examine the extensive and immense mound which Viriato threw up to the north of the river at Viséu, which mound remains, and ever will remain, so long as there is any virtue in the land, to the honour of that valiant soldier, who detested the Romans with a hatred not inferior to that which the Portuguese of this day entertain towards their immediate neighbours the Spaniards, the casting off of whose yoke in 1640 is often celebrated with all but frantic zeal. How long Viriato kept the Romans at bay in this enclosure, so well defended by his brave Lusitanian army, cannot exactly be ascertained, but the Portuguese historians believe that he was finally betrayed and killed by two of his own officers, who were suborned by the general of the Roman army.

Viséu was the birthplace of the Portuguese Livy, João de Barros, whose Decades of Portuguese Asia form one of the most interesting his-

torics ever written. Here, also, D. Duarte was born in 1391. Hence the lines:—

“Es gloria a Lusos, de Arabes castigo,
Setta de Affonso, triumpho a Viriato,
Berço a Duarte, inarmore a Rodrigo.”

The last line refers to the Portuguese tradition that Roderic, after having buried S. Romano at N. S. de Nazareth, retired to Viséu 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 Viséu's walls
A humble tomb was found, which bore in-
scribed
In ancient characters King Roderic's name.”

This hermitage is now the church of S. Miguel, which was plundered by the French, and has since been desecrated. On one side of the high altar is a recessed tomb with the following inscription, the writer of which seems to have been laudably afraid of committing himself to a doubtful statement:—

“Hic jacet, aut jacuit, postremus in ordine
regum
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.

Through a hilly country, with occasional pine groves, the Estrella from every summit becoming more and more magnificent, to the ford of the river Dão. To the rt. the Serra de Alcoba forms a conspicuous object; its highest peak attains an altitude of about 1800 ft.

2½ the Mondego is crossed; hereabouts the scenery is very wild, and, from the summit of the hill which follows, the base of the Estrella is, for the first time, clearly seen. On the horizon to the l. N. S. do Castello, a tower on a hill near Mangualde, forms a landmark. Two hours afterwards we begin the ascent of the Estrella, and at

4 reach Cea, picturesquely situated on one of the spurs of the mountain. The village, though containing more

than 2000 inhab., has no pretence to an estalagem. The ascent of the Estrella will be given in the next route.

Cea belonged to Count Julian, the traitor who invited the Saracens into Spain. It was the birthplace of one of the most popular Portuguese saints, S. Antonina, concerning whom this rhyme is known to every peasant in the Estrella:—

“Antonina pequena
Dos olhos grandes,
Matá-ra-na idolatras
E feros gigantes.”

N.B.—If the traveller intends to ascend the Estrella from Manteigas, the route to that place from Viseu is as follows: it is almost impossible to reckon the distances.

1 *Vat de Mudeiro.*

1 *Tagilde.*

1 **Manqualde*, called also *Azurara da Beira*; 3184 inhab. It is celebrated for the palace of the family of the Paes, and for the church of N. S. do Castello, founded by the same family, on the top of a steep hill, a quarter of a league from the town; the tower is more than 100 ft. high, and commands a magnificent view.

2 *Penhaços.*

2 *Manteigas*, which lies in the deep hollow of the mountains, as it were in the bottom of a basin, and through which the Zezere rushes with animating rapidity, after its awe-inspiring descent from the Estrella Mountain. The inn here is not promising, yet the place should be visited, on account of its own singular locality, the Caldas near it, and because the ascent to the Estrella should be made from it; the traveller, however, can descend after his ascent from Manteigas, in another direction, viz., by way of Nossa Senhora do Desterro, near Cea.

ROUTE 22.

ASCENT OF THE ESTRELLA, AND THE LAKES.

The *Serra da Estrella*, the *Herminius Major* of the Romans, is a granitic chain of mountains, which extends itself through Beira Baixa from Almeida in the N.E., nearly to Thomar in the S.W.; and thence finds its extension in the Serra Louzã, the Serra do Junto, and the mountains of Cintra, to the Cabo da Roca. Although it may not contain any one view equal to that from the Serra de Soajo, nor perhaps from the Foya, it embraces a great variety of scenery, and presents a number of 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, which difficulties are not after all very formidable, since the traveller can go to the top of the mountain on horseback from N. S. do Desterro. Forming the backbone of Portugal, it may be said in general terms to separate the valley of the Tagus from that of the Douro, and attains an altitude of 7500 feet.

The principal objects of attraction are the 3 peaks and the 4 lakes. The highest peak, but at the same time the easiest of access, is the Canariz: this can be ascended on horseback. The 2nd is the Lean Pitcher (*Cantaro Magro*); this is at present considered inaccessible, but may probably be proved otherwise by the energy of English travellers; as the *Maladetta* in the Pyrenees has been, after enjoying a similar reputation for centuries. The 3rd is the Fat Pitcher (*Cantaro Gordo*); this is with great difficulty and some risk to be ascended from the N.W. side. It is difficult to account for the extraordinary names of these mountains. The Lean Pitcher

may, by an exertion of fancy, be thought to bear a resemblance to one as balanced on a woman's head; the Cantaro Gordo 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. The latter will of course be the points to which the traveller must make if coming from Lisbon; the former, if from Porto. On the S. the estalagem of Paiol, or that at Covilhã; on the N. Manteigas, or the Pilgrimage House of N. S. do Desterro. On the whole, the N. ascent is the preferable; in the first place because the views are the finer; and in the second because both man and horse will come to the task from tolerably good accommodation and good food, instead of from 3 days' endurance of starvation and vermin in the valley of the Zezere. Whether the ascent be made from Manteigas or from N. S. do Desterro, matters little; the former is the shortest, the latter the easiest. Only the traveller must bear in mind the utter worthlessness of all maps of this district, the Serra having never been properly surveyed.

In Rte. 21 we have conducted the tourist from Lamego to Cea. We will now suppose him in that village, and intending to ascend. As there is here no accommodation of any kind, it is better to proceed on the same evening to N. S. do Desterro, and to begin the ascent about 2 o'clock on the following morning. Senhor Auselmo, the sacristan of the Desterro chapel, is a very safe though a slow guide, and not blessed with the sweetest of tempers. João da Costa, who lives at S. Romão, is more active, and perhaps as trustworthy; João Coelho, who lives at Lamego, can also be recommended, and to the tourist who does not speak the language will be the more valuable as being able to talk in something that is intended for French. We may also mention José Nunes,

who is to be heard of at Val de Madeira, 1 league from Viseu on the road to Mangualde. At Manteigas there is no difficulty in procuring a guide. But the traveller must be warned on no account to trust himself to the guidance of his muleteer, though the latter should first invoke all the saints in the calendar to bear testimony to his perfect knowledge of the road, and then call on "six hundred devils" in his anger at being disbelieved.

At Cea the track begins to ascend the lower part of the shoulder of the Estrella. The view gradually widens over the plain of Beira; and as the traveller will necessarily perform this part of his journey in the evening, he will probably see the sun set behind the Serra de Alcoba. In half a league he will reach the village of S. Romão, the last civilized place on this side the mountains. Here, therefore, he must procure whatever he will need in the way of food; remembering that, excepting goat's milk, queijitos, and eggs, there is absolutely nothing to be obtained at Desterro, not even broa or vinho verde. At S. Romão fowls can be procured; but if the party consists of three or four, and intends spending some days in the mountains, the best way is to buy lambs, which can be killed up at the Sacristan's. It is well also to remember, that the arrieiro, having no taste for scenery, and a prudent consideration of his own labour and of the knees of his mules, will probably be considerably put out when he finds that you really propose to undertake the ascent. At S. Romão he can be propitiated by being desired to supply himself with the best wine and the best cigars that he can procure. From hence the road mounts steeply to the left: there is a curious succession of 8 or 9 water-mills, one under the other. Several detached pilgrimage chapels will then be passed; till at about an hour's ride from S. Romão the edge of the shoulder of the mountain is turned, and the traveller comes out on to a comparatively level valley. The river Alva dashes down it; to the right before crossing the bridge is the chapel and miraculous image of N. S.

do Desterro; to the left the house of the sacristan, Senhor Anselmo; beyond the bridge is the Pilgrimage house where the traveller will sleep, or at Anselmo's own house. Anselmo's wife will furnish mattresses, hot water, eggs, and goat's milk; everything else will either have been brought up, or will be gone without. The whole scene is like an Idyll from Theocritus; goatherds piping to their goats from the edges of rocks, shepherds watching their sheep by the side of the fountain, girls going out at evening with their 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 explore all that is interesting in this magnificent chain of mountains. To attempt to go to Covilhã, and to see all the lakes in one day's journey, is worse than folly.

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 a sheepskin jacket, 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 Fat Pitcher, 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. From 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 Fat and Lean Pitchers rise close at your feet; the Lean Pitcher especially seems like a needle. Here is the source of the Zezere, which dashes down the southern side of the mountain to join the Tagus at a distance of 26 leagues. From hence our course lies to the lakes. The Lagoa Escureira is certainly one of the most remarkable pieces of scenery in Europe. In circumference it may be about a mile; from the height of the rocks that surround it, it is as black as ink, and the depth has never yet been fathomed. The wildest legends are related of it—as that it has communication with the sea; that it is inhabited by a vast monster; that on its banks the *bruxas* hold their sabbath, &c. The ascent to it is difficult; in fact, the best idea that can be given of it is a wooden basin nailed against a perpendicular wall. In the

same valley, but rather lower down, is the Lagoa Cumprida, which, as its name implies, is very long in proportion to its breadth; it no doubt receives the waters of the Lagoa Escura, but invisibly, as also the sources which replenish the Lagoa Escura are invisible, and that which 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 Lean Pitcher will repay any traveller for all the hardships of a journey to Portugal taken together.

Hence commences the descent to Desterro or to Manteigas; but if the traveller intends to go down to Covilhã, he must return to the foot of the Pitchers and make his way down the ravine. This is the worst part of the whole journey; because in other precipitous places the horses can be left behind, or can make a détour, but here they must be got down somehow or other. The descent will take at least as long as the ascent; which, allowing 6 hrs. for viewing the lakes, will make the whole expedition about 18 hrs.: it is utterly impossible to descend on the southern side except in full daylight. It is far better not to attempt this fearful descent, but to go to Covilhã by way of Manteigas, especially as there is really nothing to repay the traveller for the risk of breaking his own neck and that of his horse. The flocks are not so numerous here as to the N. The queijitos made from their milk are celebrated; the Court of Lisbon annually sends a present of them to that of Madrid. At Covilhã there is a tolerable inn. The houses are perched up among the mountains, and have been compared to a collection of swallows' nests. The Pop. is 7000, chiefly employed in the manufacture of the brown cloth called Saragoça, which is worn all over Portugal. 150

looms were employed in its production in 1853, and they are now greatly on the increase. Near the town at Unhães are sulphureous baths, much recommended in diseases of the nerves. Both here and in the other villages of the Estrella there are said to exist many families of concealed Jews, who took refuge here when the edict of their expulsion was issued by D. Manoel.

If the traveller should not be desirous of visiting Covilhã, or should be deterred by the frightful descent from the Pitchers, while he still wishes to trace the course of the Zezere, he will find the following an easier route.

Return to Desterro; where Anselmo's wife, if she have been requested to do so, will be ready with her hot water for the traveller's feet, sufficiently bruised and cut with the sharp rocks in the descent, of those who have not had the hardihood to descend on horseback, which, however, is no very wonderful feat, even for an ordinary traveller. On the following day cross the mountains to Paiol. Starting from the northern ridge and bearing eastward, in 1 hour you reach Lapa, a village hanging on the extreme edge of the mountain. The place immediately below you 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 this place Bussaco is well seen; and the whole western range of the Estrella and the Junto seems bent round before you 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 Louzãa. This is, of course, a very rude idea of these Ser- ras, but it is sufficiently accurate for general purposes. In three-quarters of an hour more you reach Valazim; here the ascent becomes steeper: Picota is to the left, Sebola to the right, and Abaça nearly in front. [N.B. As many of these names are not to be found in any topographical book, and are only spelt by ear, it is possible that the orthography may not always be correct.] 3 hours more, and you reach Villa do Morio, a large village, and filthy in the extreme. The venda is tolerable. Beyond this there is a grand view up a ravine to the left towards the Pitehers. 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 Canariz; to the S. it extends over the valley of the Zezere and of the Tagus. The inn at Paiol is wretched even for Portugal. Hence as by the next route.

ROUTE 23.

COVILHÃA TO ABRANTES OR THOMAR,
BY WAY OF THE MOUNTAINS; AND
THE VALLEY OF THE ZEZERE.

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

2 *Paiol* as in the last route. Hence by the side of the Zezere, over barren

hills; Picota and Abaça to the right, hiding Canariz, to

1 *Airondo*. Thence over a flat marshy country to

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Silvares*.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *S. Martinho*. The mountains grow wilder and wilder; large plantations of firs continually occur, and the sides of the hills are clothed with all kinds of cistuses. Serpents abound here, some being 3 feet in length.

2 *Bogas de Bairo*. Just before this place the Zezere makes a remarkable bend, returning, after about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m.'s circuit, to the distance of 100 yards from the valley through which it flowed. Hereabouts the chesnuts are magnificent. Thence to Pedrogão-grande, as presently. Both routes are so fine that it is difficult to advise which to take; but to him who has plenty of leisure it is worth while to take each of them in turn, and go over every road or lane which leads to the banks of the Zezere. That to Pedrogão is the more circumscribed, but presents the finest gorges.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Orvalho*. It will be necessary, this track being utterly unfrequented, to take a guide from one village to another.

A few leagues from Tortozendo the Estrella is seen in majestic boldness, without verdure, affording the more striking contrast to the great fertility of the country through which the traveller roams, there being in every direction groves of chesnut-trees of great size, most of them being 20 to 24 feet in girth; there are also many olive-yards in this district, in the beauty of which district even the cattle participate, for they are sleek and symmetrical in a high degree.

2 *Estreito*. The grandeur of these 2 leagues can scarcely be surpassed; especially the view about halfway, whence there seems a descent into a bottomless ravine. [If the traveller has come from Covilhã, he can sleep at S. Martinho, where there is a sort of estalagem; if from Paiol, he may lie on the floor in the house of one Joaquim Freitas, for a consideration; the people are very civil.] Hence to

2 *Izua*. This is the finest part of

the whole ride: the Estrella and the Junto form a crescent to the right; the Pitchers 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.

From San Martinho to Iznah is a long and arduous day's journey; but the views are splendid, especially the one which is seen from the highest part of the road before it declines towards Iznah. There the Estrella and other mountains are seen in a form apparently approaching that of three-fourths of a circle; and, in another direction, Castello Branco, and all the intervening country towards Spain, is discovered, as well as a vast extent of the Alemtejo towards the S.E. Seldom can scenery surpass in splendour that of the last two leagues of this journey, especially towards evening, when the sky has the soft and touching hue which precedes the close of day, or when its light blue is tinged with clouds of dingy gold; then, indeed, is fully felt the soothing influence of all around, perfected when the tinkling of the bells of cattle is heard, and the humming of insects, and the cawing of the crows as they cut the air in their homeward flight.

From Bogas de Baixo the road to Pedrogão could be taken, but in that case the splendid view near Iznah would be lost. The best thing is, to traverse every road leading to the Zezere, and thus to become acquainted with the near and distant beauties of the country through which it flows.

3 *Cortiçada*. Hereabouts great veneration is paid to Maria de Cortiçada, buried in this church; who, having defended her chastity with her life, is reckoned as a martyr.

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

1 *Amendoa*.

2 *S. Domingos*.

1½ *Alboreira*.

1½ *Abrantes*, as in Rte. 18.

From Bogas de Baixo to Pedrogão-grande is called 9 leagues; and the distance is probably not much over-rated. The track follows the course of the Zezere, and the effect 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 places forms a continuous cataract for 100 yards together, it is wonderfully grand. The gem of the whole is Ponte de Cabril, near Pedrogão. A guide who *well knows* the road from Coimbra to Pedrogão-grande must be procured. The best way to go to Pedrogão is direct from Coimbra, which is a day's journey on horseback, the scenery being of the most varied nature; the first league is to Vendas de Sierra, thence to Espinho, 2 long leagues, or by a shorter way, known by the guide, to Bolo, 2 other long leagues, and 2 more leagues to Pedrogão-grande. Not less than 12 hours are required to make the different ascents and descents of this very striking journey, the view from the top of the first very high mountain, after leaving the Vendas, being very grand, Coimbra being visible in the distance. The hut of Francisco the Ferrador at Pedrogão-grande affords accommodation of a primitive nature, he and his mother being very civil and obliging. From Pedrogão to the Ponte de Cabril is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league. This bridge is between two mountains, 264 ft. apart, and an excellent road is now nearly finished on either side towards the river, so that 100 men can no longer prevent the passing over the bridge of an army, which heretofore could have been done. No lover of very wonderful scenery should fail to go from Coimbra to this bridge and the adjacent rocks, especially after there have been torrents of hail and rain. Here in autumn the river has been reckoned by a good observer at 72 feet below the bridge; but the gorge is so narrow that in spring it very nearly reaches the lower part of the arch. Here the Serra Louzã towers up to the W.

2 *Figueirò dos Vinhos*. Here the little

river Aizo is crossed. The vineyards, as the name of the place proves, are very productive.

2 *Cabaços*.

4* THOMAR, as in Rte. 18.

There is yet another route, intermediate between the 2 above mentioned, which has great beauties of its own. It branches off at Estreito.

2½ *Oleiros*; 1690 inhab., and the head of a Conselho.

4* *Certã*. A pretty little town on the Pera or Certã. The castle is extremely picturesque; so are the banks of the river, and the convent by its side. Near this place is Bonjardim, where the Great Constable D. Nuno Alvares Pereira was born in 1360. There are here 2 estalagemes, both wretched. The church of N. S. do Olival in this place was the only one in Portugal, except the Carmo at Lisbon, which had an altar to the great Constable. The image was the size of life; and the Constable was invoked against fevers. Hence through a mountainous country to

3 The *Ferry over the Zezere*, here a broad shallow stream. Hereabouts is the finest trout-fishing in Portugal.

1 (but it is 6 or 7 m.) *Venda da Serra*, a very decent estalagem, though in the middle of a lonely heath. After this, cultivation improves; the track becomes a paved road; and in about 1½ h. the first view is caught of the Convent of Christ on the hill above Thomar.

2* THOMAR; *Estalagem de Cotrim*, *Rua da Levada*.

ROUTE 24.

ABRANTES TO CASTELLO BRANCO.

There are 2 routes between these 2 places; the 1st by the N., the 2nd principally by the S., of the Tagus. Both are so beautiful that it is difficult to decide upon their respective merits. The first is the shorter, but much the worse; it can only be travelled in full daylight: the latter makes a considerable détour, but is tolerably good: it runs, however, through some tedious country.

We will first follow the route to the N. of the Tagus.

3 *Pena Cova*.

1 *Mação*. Shortly after leaving this place we enter Beira. The road becomes magnificent and begins to ascend a southern spur of the Estrella. We next pass, at Aguas Quentes, a small hot stream; the gorge here is wonderfully grand, and the path sufficiently dangerous. This little river, which flows on the right into the Oeresa, is generally called Aguas Quentes; some name it the Laca; but its proper name is the Almaceda, the Laca being in reality only another name of the Oeresa. All this scenery is equal, if not superior, to that of the valley of the Zezere, of which indeed it may be considered a continuation.

4 The *Passage of the Oeresa*, here 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.

1 *Perdigão*, a wretched little village.

3 *Amarellos*.

2* CASTELLO BRANCO.

We will now follow the other route. Crossing the river at Abrantes, we keep on its southern side to

3 *Casas Brancas*. Just after passing this place we cross a small stream which separates Alemtejo from Estremadura. Hence the road becomes dreary, crossing high table-land: the village of Gavião is left to the right. Crossing the river Niza, which flows on the left into the Tagus, we reach

6 *Niza*, 2300 inhab. Here the traveller must sleep. Hence over hilly ground, commanding a good view of the Serra de Montesimaro, till we reach the bridge over the Niza, which here affords a grand view. Ascending the opposite hill, we gain a fine view 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. On the northern side the hill continues to ascend to the height of about 1000 feet, and is crowned with an old castle; the breadth of the river is here not more than 120 yards. Immediately after passing the Tagus we enter

2 *Villa Velha*, a most wretched place, but a position of great military importance.

2 *Sernadas* Hence over easy hills, which divide the valleys of the Veresa and the Ponsul, to

2*CASTELLO BRANCO.

But by far the most interesting route, to those to whom time is no object, is the détour by Alcantara, which is performed thus:—From Niza, by a very perplexed path crossing the Figueira,

3 *Montalvão*: 1253 inhab.; with ancient but worthless fortifications. Proceeding E., we descend a steep mountain path to

½ *The Ford of the Sever*. After rain this river cannot be crossed, and therefore it is always necessary to inquire at Niza as to the height of the water. This is one of the grandest passes in Portugal; there is a small cascade a little below it. Crossing the river, we enter Spanish Estremadura. Over a bleak country to

2 *Ferreira*, where passports will be inquired for. A gloomy, dirty village: but there is a tolerable posada. Along the S. side of the Tagus and crossing the river Santiago, to

2 *Santiago del Carbujo*, a neat pleasant village, but badly supplied with water. Skirting the Serra de Santiago, to

3 *Membrio*. Hence we turn to the N.E., crossing at the distance of a league the river Solar, to

5*ALCANTARA. This interesting but wretched town was the head-quarters of the knights who took their title from it, and obtained so much influence that in 1495 the grand-mastership was incorporated with the Spanish crown. Observe the church, founded in 1506, with cinquecento additions. They show here the chest in which Pelayo floated down from Toledo. The great object to be visited, however, is the Puente de Alcantara, i.e. the Bridge of the Bridge. The dark, gloomy river seems here 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 six arches; no cement is used in the joints of the granite. The centre arch has sunk; one arch was destroyed before 1200, and was repaired in wood, in which state it remained till 1543, when it was restored by Charles V. The second arch on the rt. bank was blown up by Col. Mayne on the 10th of June, 1809, 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.

Sleep at Alcantara. Hence over a wild, uninhabited country, strewn with blocks of granite, to the N.W.; at a distance of 3 leagues we cross the little river *Elgas*, called also *Eljar* or *Erja*, which is here little more than a succession of cascades, and re-enter Portugal. The castle of Segura is the frontier fortification.

3 *Segura*. The road leaves this place to the rt.; but the traveller will probably be taken there to have his

passport visé. Through a pleasant but not well-cultivated country to

2 *Zibreira*. At some little distance we cross the river Azavil.

3**Idanha Nova*, on a confluent of the Ponsul. This is a tolerable little town with 2000 inhab. An interesting excursion may hence be made to *Idanha Velha*, a league to the N.E., the ancient *Egitana*, where Wamba was born, and where he lived as a simple shepherd till, in 672, raised to the monarchy of the Goths. (See under Guimarães.) The church is well worth a visit. At *Idanha Nova* the traveller can sleep. At a distance of 2½ leagues we cross the Ponsul. This river affords a good example of the absurd derivations in which Portuguese antiquaries indulge. Maris, in his Dialogues, will have the name to be derived from a certain Roman *pro-consul* who drowned himself here.

3 *Escallos*. Hence the road rises to

2**CASTELLO BRANCO*, an episcopal city, founded by the Templars on the ruins of *Castralencus*; 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 excellent garden. There are some manufactures of cotton and linen. The inhabitants of this town were the first to experience the horrors and 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."

[*Portugal.*]

ROUTE 25.

LISBON TO GUARDA AND CASTELLO RODRIGO.

The best way to go from Lisbon to Guarda is by way of Coimbra, and thence by the new road, which soon will be entirely made, from Coimbra to Celorico, and from Celorico to Guarda.

20**THOMAR*, as in Rte. 18.

1 *Pintado*.

1 *Ceras*.

2 *Cabaços*. Hereabouts we begin to ascend the *Serra Louzã*.

1 *Aldea das Vendas da Marca*.

1 *Aldea dos Moinhos*.

1**Espinhãl*; 520 inhab. The *Estrella* here forms a conspicuous object to the rt., and the road is wildness itself. Here the traveller must sleep, but the *estalagem* is wretched.

1 *Corvo*.

1**Foz d' Arouce*; 1000 inhab. Immediately in front rises the *Serra d'Açor*, so called, as the *Açores* are, from the multitude of hawks found here.

1 *Ponte da Murella*. To the l. there is a road to *Viseu*.

1 *Cortiça*. We now begin to ascend the valley between the *Estrella* and the *Açor*.

1 *Moita*.

1 *Venda do Valle*.

1 *Venda do Porco*.

1 *Gallizés*.

1 *Chamusca*.

1 *Torrozello*.

1 *Maceira*.

1 *Pinhanços*.

1 *Vinhó*.

1 *S. Paio*.

1 *Villa Cortez da Serra*.

1 *Cortiça da Serra*.

1**Celorico*. The church of *S. Pedro* was founded by the Templars in 1230. This is the only civilized town on the route; it contains 2000 inhab. and 3 parishes.

1 *Lugeosa*.

1 *Faia*.

1**GUARDA*; 4000 inhab. This is on the whole the most expeditious route

from Lisbon to Guarda, but no one will employ it who has any other object except time in consideration. In a short time, however, the road from Coimbra to Guarda will be in perfect order, and then the traveller had better take this in preference to every other method of reaching Guarda, if he be going to it from the S. The villages are of the most miserable description, and the scenery, though fine, not comparable to that which is afforded by a *détour* to the N. or S. It is much better, therefore, either to go to Thomar, thence to Covilhã, as in Rte. 23, and thence straight to Guarda, a distance of about 7 leagues; or else from Coimbra to Pedrogão, thence, as in Rte. 23, to Bogas de Baixo, and so as before by Covilhã; or else, if the traveller be coming from Porto, by Viseu, thus:—

3* *Mangualde*.

1 *Matados*.

1 *Villa Cova do Corello*.

1 *Fornos*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Ponte de Juncas* over the Mondego.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Vinhares*.

1 *Juncas*.

1 *Celorico*: hence to Guarda as before.

Guarda is 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. 3 leagues to the S. is *Belmonte*, a town of 1200 inhab., situated in the valley, Cova da Beira, in the Serra da Atalaya. It was celebrated for a miraculous image of S. Cornelius, which was frequented by those who suffered from headache, as was also the church

of Corneli-Münster in Rhenish Prussia. It was the custom to carry as an offering the horn of an ox—evidently with a punning allusion to the saint's name—and to deposit it at the church-door; on which the offerer immediately recovered his health. D. Nuno de Noronha, Bishop of Guarda, observing the immense piles of horns which surrounded the entrance, ordered them, in 1600, to be removed; on which, says the tradition of the country, he was seized with an intolerable headache, which never left him until he had returned the horns. (See Cardoso, vol. i. p. 338.)

2 *Freixo*.

2 *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 castle the view extends into no less than 11 different bishoprics; that is to say, Salamanca, Ciudad Rodrigo, Coria, and Zamora, in Spain; in Portugal, Bragança, Lamego, Viseu, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Guarda, and the now suppressed see of Pinhel. This castle was commenced by D. Diniz, and finished by D. Manoel. Its siege, in 1810, forms one of the most interesting episodes in the Peninsular war. It is thus that Southey relates it:—“Masséna opened his trenches on the night of Aug. 15. While a false attack was made against the N. of the town, 2000 men dug the first parallel to a depth of 3 ft.; and on Sunday the 26th, at five in the morning, 11 batteries, mounted with 65 pieces of cannon, opened their fire. The garrison consisted of 5000 men, of whose spirit no doubt was entertained; the fortress was well provided, and its works had been placed in so respectable a state that Lord Wellington had reason to think it might delay the enemy till late in the season, even if he should be unable to find an opportunity of relieving it. These well-founded expectations were frustrated by one of those chances which sometimes disconcert the wisest plans, and disappoint the surest hopes of man.

On the night after the batteries opened, the large powder-magazine in the citadel, with two smaller ones contiguous to it, blew up. More than half the artillerymen, a great number of the garrison, and many of the inhabitants perished in this dreadful explosion; many of the guns were dismounted, and the works were rendered no longer defensible, even if means of defence had been left; but, except a few cartridges for immediate use, and 39 barrels of powder in the laboratory, the whole of the ammunition was destroyed. Great as the calamity was, the evil would have been far more alarming, had it proceeded, as was at first supposed, from treason; but, according to the best information which could be collected, it was altogether accidental: the magazine was bomb-proof; and they were taking ammunition from it, when a shell fell upon one of the carts. The lieutenant-governor had behaved well till the batteries opened; he was then so terrified, that he shut himself up in the bomb-proofs. Having thus proved himself a coward, mere shame made him a traitor: and after the explosion he took advantage of the confusion to counteract the governor's attempt at holding out longer. Another traitor was found in the major of artillery. He had behaved well during the siege; but when he was sent out to propose terms of capitulation, for the purpose of gaining favour with the enemy he communicated to him the whole extent of the disaster; so that Masséna, knowing the place was at his mercy, was enabled to dictate what terms he pleased. The garrison were made prisoners of war, with this exception, that the militia, having deposited their arms, should return to their homes, and not serve during the war. It was ten at night when the capitulation was concluded; in the course of half an hour the French recommenced their fire upon the town, and kept it up till morning, when the Portuguese were assured, in reply to their remonstrances, that it had been owing to a mistake on the part of the artillery officers: undoubtedly it had

been so; but the commander is chargeable with something worse than error for having suffered it to continue through the night without thinking it worth while to send an order which would instantly have stopped it. The terms were broken by the French with their wonted perfidy."

Here the tourist, if he desires to proceed into Spain, must procure a pass for each of his horses, which will cost 3 testoons; a certificate is given that they are not intended for sale (it being forbidden by the custom-house to export horses from Portugal), and they are thus protected against being seized for the Spanish military service. Proceeding half a league to the E., we cross the little river Turones, and enter Spain, the fort of *La Concepcion* being to our rt. hand. Here the traveller may ride over the battlefield of *Fuentes d' Onoro*, and so proceed to Ciudad Rodrigo.

Almeida was the birthplace of the celebrated historian, Fr. Bernardo de Brito. His whole life was devoted to the compilation of the annals of the kingdom, and it is greatly to his honour that at a time when, in consequence of the Castilian usurpation, it was the fashion to write in Spanish, and to characterise Portuguese as a barbarous patois, Bernardo de Brito, though appointed in 1616 historiographer to Philip III., had the moral courage to employ his native language. In answer to those who urged him to adopt that of the usurpers, he replied, "Que seria indigno do nome Portuguez em ter tão pouco conhecimento da lingua patria que a julgala por inferior á Castellhana; si a engrandecerão seus naturaes com impressões e compostos nella, fora hoje tanto e mais fermosa, que a Castellhana, e Italiana; mas carecendo deste bem, e tendo dentro de si filhos tão ingratos, que á maneira de venenosas viboras lhe rasgão a reputação, e credito devido, non he muito estar em tal opinião até ao tempo d' agora." His principal works are the '*Monarquia Lusitana*,' and the '*Chronica de Cister*;' the latter universally reckoned the best history of a religious

order that was ever composed. He also attained some reputation as a poet; but his 'Sylvia de Lysardo,' consisting of sonnets, eclogues, and other short poems, is one of the rarest of Portuguese books. He entered the Cistercian order at the age of 15, for the purpose, as he himself tells us, of having his time more completely at his disposal for historical studies. He died at Almeida, having visited his birthplace in the hope of recruiting his declining health, Feb. 27, 1617, in the 48th year of his age. 32 years afterwards his remains were translated to Alcobaça, where they now repose in the chapter-house.

The road to Castel Rodrigo branches off from Celorico.

1 *Baracal*. [A little before reaching Baracal, a road turns on the left to Trancoso. This very ancient town, now containing 1300 inhab., still retains its ruinous walls and fifteen towers. It is celebrated for the victory gained by *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 birthplace of the famous cobbler *Gonsalo Eanes Bandarra*, whose innumerable prophecies and ballads contributed so much to the spread of Sebastianism.]

3 *Seropires*.

1 *PINHEL*. This once episcopal city is pleasantly situated on a hill 4 leagues from the Spanish frontier. It was refounded by *Affonso Henriques*, and in the wars with Spain was an important military position. It now contains nothing of interest; and is subject to agues arising from the badness of its water.

2 *Villar Torpim*.

1 *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 inde-

pendence, 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. This victory was to the N. of Portugal what *Ameixial* was to its centre, and the Lines of Elvas to its E.

ROUTE 26.

PORTO TO VISEU AND THE ESTRELLA DIRECT.

In case the traveller does not wish to visit *Amarante* or *Lamego*, he can proceed to *Viseu* by the following route. But the distance is such as cannot be gone over in less than two days, and in each day the ride is very long and very fatiguing; but the traveller can sleep at *Cabeças*, and at *Farrapos*, *Manhouce*, or *S. Pedro do Sul*, and hence can go at his leisure; in going from *Farrapos* to *Manhouce* he can, taking a guide with him, easily ascend the summit of the *Arouca* mountain, which he is recommended to do.

2 *Carvalhos*.

3 *Cabeças*.

1 *Farrapos*.

4 *Manhouce*.

2 *Trapa*.

1* *São Pedro do Sul*; 1700 inhab. This town stands on the river *Vouga*,

nearly empty in summer, whence its original name, *Vacuus*; its inundations in spring make the surrounding country fertile but unhealthy. Here are sulphureous baths, which have great repute in nervous diseases. The inn at S. Pedro do Sul is good.

3*VISEU. This is an interesting road, especially where it crosses the Arouca mountains, 7 leagues S.E. of Porto; and from S. Pedro do Sul to Viseu the Serra Alcoba forms a conspicuous object to the rt. The road from S. Pedro do Sul to Viseu is now very good.

ROUTE 27.

LAMEGO TO S. JOÃO DA PESQUEIRA AND BARCA D'ALVA.

(Which is a very interesting journey.)

¼ *Sande*. Here we cross the little river Baroza, or Varoza, where the scenery is wild and picturesque.

¼ *Valdigem*. To the rt. a steep hill, S. Domingos de Queimada, forms a conspicuous object.

¼ *Parada do Bispo*.

¼ *Santa Eufemia*. 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

1 *Folgoza*. A little further on we cross the Tedo; the hills to the l. are the Cidermas and the Veiga de Donello.

1 *Adorigo*. ½ a league further on the Tavora is crossed.

1 *Valença*. A little further on we cross the Rio Torto.

¼ *Cazaes*. Here we leave the river, which now begins to flow through very precipitous rocks.

1 *Ervedoza*.

1 *S. João da Pesqueira*; 1750 inhab. Here there is an execrable estalagem, where a guide may be procured. It is about a league to the pilgrimage chapel of S. Salvador do Mundo, crowning the summit of a steep hill; the view from this point is very wild and beautiful. Descending the other side, we reach the Ponto do Cachão. Here the Douro, hemmed in between gigantic rocks, bursts through the mountain that bounds the eastern side of the valley of the Tua; and if there has been much rain, the rapids are very grand.

From S. João da Pesqueira there is an interesting ride to *Barca d'Alva* on the Spanish frontier. On the way thither the Quinta do Vesuvio (perhaps the finest Quinta in the Douro) can be visited. From Barca d'Alva boats are continually descending to Porto; the passage takes from 1 to 2 days, according to the state of the river. For the descent of the Douro, see Rte. 43.



SECTION VI.

ENTRE DOURO E MINHO.

(MINHO.)



THE province of Entre Douro e Minho, or, as it is generally called, Minho, is in all respects the Paradise of Portugal; and it may well be doubted whether any other 240 square leagues in Europe can exhibit so much beauty. It contains 800,000 inhabitants, or, on an average, 3333 to every square league: were the whole kingdom peopled in the like proportion, its population would amount to 9,000,000. All travellers have agreed in characterising Minho as exquisitely beautiful beyond anything they could have imagined. The scenery is as varied as it is lovely; the romantic mountains of the Gerez, the savage sea-coast between Caminha and Vianna, the pass between Amarante and Mező Frio, and, what is the chief feature of a Minhoto landscape, the wooded hills, glens, rocks, and water, between Braga and Valença, and more especially about Ponte do Lima, render this "the most beautiful scenery in the world." It is not wonderful that the Romans should here have placed the Elysian fields, nor that in the Lima they should have seen a second Lethæ, 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." Something must be detracted from this beautiful description since the suppression of the convents; for though there be some slight portion of truth in what Pedro Diniz observes, yet his words can only be credited by persons little acquainted with the present state of the Church in Portugal, which, though poor in money, is as well provided with priests and confessors as it was in the palmy days of the convents:—"Hoje estão muitas igrejas desertas, e o povo não tem o pão da divina palavra nem o pão das esmolas; somente teem papeis, que anuncião a idade de ouro, e proclamão principios que ninguem vê applicar."

"One thing," says one who has himself seen perhaps more of Minho than

any other Englishman, "must be mentioned as perfecting the loveliness of the land; the wonderful variety of tints with which the trees and plants and flowers everywhere embellish the path of the traveller. In addition to the oak, chestnut, pine, elm, and ash of our own country, there is the cork-tree, the olive, the *azuleiro*, the walnut, and the mulberry, growing most luxuriantly, and giving an inconceivable charm when seen (as in the descent to the Cavado 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 Minhoes 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. Link might well say, "D'après la description que nous ont donné des auteurs anciens et modernes de la belle vallée de Tempe, elle doit ressembler à une des délicieuses vallées de Minho."

To the antiquary too, Minho, as having been the earliest Christian kingdom in Portugal, presents objects of great interest. Braga, the primatial see of All the Spains; Guimaraës, the cradle of the Portuguese monarchy; the Cedofeita, S. Pedro de Rates, and Barcellos, and St. Tiago d' Antas, near Villa Nova de Famalicão.

Although the first Portuguese wines that were sent to Great Britain were shipped from this province, and though a company existed at Monção for regulating their exportation, the vintage of Minho has been utterly neglected. Much of the wine, indeed, produced between the Lima and the Douro is *vinho verde*, green, harsh, and bad; the wines produced in the Val do Geraz de Lima, and in other parts, are of excellent flavour, and might easily be introduced into England (were the vine disease to be extirpated), and be sold at 1s. per bottle, since they would only pay the low duty of 1s. per gallon. Even now some good judges of wine prefer this flavour-full and light wine, for daily use, to the more powerful Douro wine, but it will not keep above 2 or 3 years, as it has no additional spirit put into it, as the Douro wine has, and must have, if it be intended to retain in it what constitutes the properties which make it the very best red wine in the world, at least for people who live in a climate like that of England. Sweetness or dryness (as it is curiously called) of port wine depends upon the length of time which it is allowed to ferment, and hence from grapes of exactly the same quality, and from the same quinta, wines of every degree of sweetness or of dryness may be obtained, which is an answer to much of the nonsense which has been talked about the genuineness of wines in the Douro. The lover of sweet wine, of the vintage of 1858, can have what he likes, as well as the admirer of dry wine of the same vintage, and from the same parties, who make their wines to suit the taste of their customers, the dry wine and the sweet being (both of them) of the best quality, when the consumer will pay the price thereof. But the wines of Monção and the valley of the Lima are not only unknown among us, but scarcely ever reach Porto. The rivers of Minho, as always in Portugal, present some of its most beautiful features: the romantic Cavado, the pretty, quiet little Leça, the wild Ave, the Lima, the Coura, and the 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 with their fondness for diminutives generally call it, the Outeiro Maior, the great little hill, a part of the Soajo, claims to be the highest mountain in the country, and is not less than 7881 feet high.

The traveller in Minho will sometimes be puzzled, and perhaps annoyed, with the employment of words which do not occur elsewhere, and for which he will look to no purpose in his *Vieira*. Thus the shavings and chips of a felled tree are called *Quisso*; the *arrieiro*, on reaching the *estalagem*, will call

loudly for *Chamiça* (or perhaps rather *Chammaça*, from *Chamma*, a flame), *i. e.* kindling for the kettle. The writer was told, when his muleteer was obliged, in spite of lobishomes, to continue his journey by night, that he was *chorando ás bagadas*, crying by pailsful; the phrase is unknown elsewhere. So, on a very hot or very cold day, we may be told that *Estamos as ZINAS do inverno*, or *do verão*. A boy is frequently called a *Machaco*; meat parboiled to preserve it is said to be *Enealida*; two persons that walk along the road, keeping up a dispute, are characterised as *reteziando* (and there will be a very frequent *retezia* between the original arrieiro and the superadded guide in the traveller's party). The vulgar imprecation, *Vai-te com barzabo*, or *brazabo*, or *Que te tete barzabo*, is far more general in Minho than elsewhere; *barzabo* is probably a corruption of Beelzebub. These expressions are now very rarely to be heard, and only in the most out-of-the-way places.

ROUTE 28.

PORTO AND ITS ENVIRONS.

*PORTO.—Inns: *Hotel do Comercio*, Praça de Carlos Alberto, where the charge is from 800 to 1600 Reis, 3s. 7¼d. to 7s. 2½d. per day, according to the size of the rooms occupied by the traveller.

English Hotel, kept by *Mary Castro*, Rua da Reboleira, No. 60 (neat and comfortable), who has also an hotel at the Foz.

Near the Opera House are several hotels: *The Estrella do Norte*; *Hotel d' Italia*; *Estanislau's Hospedaria*; *Aguia d' Ouro*.

Hospedaria Inglesa, Rua do Calvário, No. 83: pretty good.

Hotel Frankfort, Rua do D. Pedro.

English Chaplain, the Rev. E. Whiteley, M.A., Entrequintas. English Consul's Office, No. 104, Rua de Bellomonte. English Physician, Dr. May, 1, Rua da Liberdade.

Of booksellers (there are 25, including bookbinders) we may recommend—For modern works: *Silva Guimaraens*, 9, Caldereiros. For French books: *More*, 60 Clerigos.

The *Almanak, Commercial, Judicial, e administrativo, do Porto e seu distrito* (pp. 716), is a most useful work.

The loyal and unconquered city of Porto—such is its official title—the second in the kingdom, one of the 17

administrações and an episcopal see, is situated on the N. side of the Douro, and about a league from its mouth, and with its suburbs contains more than 90,000 inhab. Its extreme length along the river, from the Padrão de Campanhã in the E., to the Praya do Bicalho in the W., is about a league; its extreme breadth, from the Lapa church in the N. to the Praça da Ribeira in the S., is about half a league.

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. Nicolao, and Victoria; and 8 in the suburbs—the Cedofeita, Massarellos, Miragaia, Campanhã, S. João da Foz, Lordello do Ouro, Paranhos, and Bomfim. Porto, as we have seen, with its opposite suburb of Cale, gave its name to the kingdom. After being a city of great importance during the domination of the Moors, it was utterly destroyed by Almansor of Cordova in 820, and remained a desert till 999, when it was refounded and re-peopled 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, 5000 paces in circumference and 30 feet in height, which are still to be seen 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.

Porto 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 do 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 were put to death, besides many sentences of confiscation and lesser punishments. In June 1807 Porto 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 breaking up 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 he left his dinner to be eaten by the Duke and his staff. Since 1820, Porto has seldom been quiet long together. In that year the inhabitants proclaimed the Constitution, which in 1835 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 Porto, 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 Porto, where he was unsuccessfully besieged by D. Miguel, whose armies were everywhere in a short time defeated, and Lisbon taken by

the rapid march and wondrous daring of the little army which sailed from Oporto, landed in Algarve, marched to Almada, defeated Telles Jordão, and crossed the Tagus; an exploit quite equal in skill and daring to that of the Duke of Wellington in his march to Oporto, and which deed, had it been performed by an Englishman, would have found a suitable historian to blazen it forth to the ends of the earth; this was the grand triumph of the Duke of Terceira; then came the battle near Oporto, in which Saldanha defeated Bourmont, and the battles of Asseiceira and Almoester; and thus D. Pedro was enabled to place the crown of Portugal on his daughter's head.

If the tourist should have arrived by the steamer direct from England, he will be landed at S. João da Foz (of which more presently), and will easily find a conveyance to the city, as the road is hourly traversed by calèches. We will now conduct him to the principal curiosities of Porto.

The two Portonian clubs, called the *Assemblea Portuense*, and the *Club Portuense*, have their rooms in the Praça de Trindade, which are of a great size and well furnished, the ball-room of the *Assemblea* being greatly to be admired; each has a library and a room for newspapers, another for conversation, a billiard-room, &c. &c. Many of the members meet at tea every evening in the spacious apartments. There is also at Oporto a Philharmonic Club on an extensive scale in the Rua da Fabrica, No. 28.

First Walk.—The Rua Nova dos Ingleses, a large handsome modern street. Straight before us, perched up on a high steep rock, is the Bishop's palace. On the left hand we may first visit the English factory-house. This building, erected about 1790, is one of the largest in Porto. The ball-room, the library, the refreshment-room, and all the other appurtenances of a clubhouse, are on a good scale; it only requires an introduction from any member of the club to give a stranger access to the papers and to the books. The building is about 70

feet by 90, facing on the one side the Rua Nova dos Ingleses, on the other the Rua Nova de S. João, into which we next enter. This is the most regularly built in the city; the houses are high, with gaily painted and gilt balconies; the rise is very steep. A police regulation obliged the opposite houses to resemble each other; so that, in whatever taste a man chose to build on the one side, the architect who was commissioned to erect a house on the other was tied hand and foot to the adoption of the same design. Hence, in several places, a magnificent palace to the right and a wretched hovel to the left had the same lower story, with carved doors and window-frames. As the trades keep much together, the Rua Nova de S. João may be looked upon as the Grocers' street. At its upper end we enter the little Largo de S. Domingo, and, keeping to the right, find ourselves in the Rua das Flores. This is the Goldsmiths' and Cloth-merchants' street; it is very well paved, and perhaps the richest in Porto. The filigree work is celebrated, coarse but very effective; and the bracelets, chains, and crosses hung up in glass cases at every other door give a very gay appearance. The gold is far purer than that employed by our own jewellers, which indeed the Portuguese reckon as little better than base metal. Keeping to the left and passing the Convent of São Bento das Freiras, we come on to the Calçada dos Clerigos, and the Rua de S. Antonio, which here run up 2 steep hills facing each other. In the Rua de S. Antonio is the new theatre, built by Baquet, the French tailor. At the top of the Calçada dos Clerigos is the Torre dos Clerigos, the highest tower in Portugal except Mafra, and attaining an elevation of 210 feet. It was built at the expense of the clergy in 1779. An image of the Blessed Virgin, which occupies a prominent place, has the legend, taken in a somewhat different sense from its original meaning—*Salutate Mariam, quæ multum laboravit in nobis.*—It is worth while to ascend to the top, up the massy granite stair-

cases, for the sake of the view, and of obtaining a correct idea of the topography of the city. The Douro can be traced, as on a map, down to Foz; there is an immense sea-view, the tower being visible at a distance of ten leagues; to the N.E. the hill of Sta. Catarina shuts in the prospect, to the S.E. that of Arouca. Not far from the Clerigos is the Academia, maintained at the expense of the state, and in which every one who is duly qualified by his previous industry can obtain an admirable education. The professors are numerous, to wit—for French, English, German, Latin, Greek, geometry, drawing, sculpture, navigation, commerce, &c. Both in Lisbon and in Oporto there is a school of medicine and of surgery, in which every branch of each profession is taught by the many medical and surgical professors respectively. The school at Oporto is within the great hospital of St. Antonio, in which there are ordinarily between 400 and 500 patients; and at the head of its many able professors is the venerable Dr. Assis. The number of students in this school is about ninety, who are made acquainted with every new discovery in medicine and surgery, since the medical works printed in London, Paris, and Berlin, are regularly received by the professional schools, and all that is most interesting is translated and printed in the various medical journals of the country. In Portugal there are numerous irmandades (brotherhoods), most of which have their own private hospitals, into which every sick brother or sister, who is of the order, is admitted, and treated with the greatest kindness and attention; some of them, as the Carmo and St. Francisco of Oporto, are of an immense size. Men and women are admitted as brothers and sisters of these orders, on the payment, in one sum, of from four to six sovereigns.

The late Queen D. Maria II. became an Irmã, or Sister of one of these orders, which are known by the names of the Carmo, the Trindade, St. Francisco, &c. Nearly all the people of consequence become members of one

order or another, and often befriend them by handsome gifts or legacies. By paying a proportional sum, men may spend the remainder of their days in these admirable establishments. The large sums which men bequeath to the great hospital for the poor (St. Antonio's) would astonish our countrymen.

As yet no *adequate* means are used to maintain the poor; the asylo for them is far, very far too small, and on too contracted a scale; hence the number of beggars and horrible objects who infest the streets at all hours of the day. The old almshouses are destroyed, and their inmates removed to a large building near to St. Lazaro, but they are most miserably neglected, having an incredibly small pittance per day on which to exist. Returning down the Calçada, and at the top of the Rua de S. Antonio, we come to the Largo de S. Ildefonso and the church of that name, a modern building. Hereabouts live the saddle-makers and the hatters. Keeping to the S. we get into the Largo da Batalha, where is the Italian Opera, a large building. It was built about 1780, and is somewhat smaller than Covent Garden Theatre. The whole establishment is said to be well managed. Passing down the Rua d'Entreparedes and the Rua de São Lazaro, we come out on the Praça de São Lazaro, planted as a garden. Two sides were formed by convents: the nunnery of S. Lazaro is still in existence, and contains an establishment for young ladies who are left orphans; the Capuehin convent is now the public library and museum. The former contains about 70,000 volumes, and was founded by D. Pedro; it is particularly rich in Portuguese historians. In this library is a copy of the *Vita Christi*, a rare book, believed to have been the first work printed in Portugal. The room in which the books are contained is handsome and well lighted, and very well ventilated. The courtesy of the librarians deserves the greatest praise. In the same convent is a gallery of paintings which scarcely merits a visit. From hence we can, if we please,

explore the N.E. portion of the city, going down the Rua Direita to the Corticeira and the Campo do Poço das Patas. But, as there is nothing here to see, we may as well turn down to the Fountainhas, from which the view is most delightful; the Douro in a deep ravine below, the suspension bridge to the right, the remains of the Cruzios convent immediately in front; to the right of that the closely built streets of Villa Nova; to the left high cliffs, dotted here and there with trees. At the eastern end of this walk is the site of the Seminario, the first post gained by the British troops at the passage of the Douro. Making our way through the Rua do Sol, and by the Postigo of the same name, we come to the Largo de Sta. Clara, and thence through a labyrinth of little alleys we may reach the Cathedral. "It stands on the top of a hill. The original edifice was built by Count Henrique; but the present church is First Pointed, and, for Portugal, is of considerable size. It is cruciform, with eastern chapels to the transepts,—no doubt, relics of the transverse triapsidal original building,—2 western towers, a central tower, and a S. cloister. The whole has been infamously modernized.

"The ritual and constructional chancels coincide. There are 6 steps to the sanctuary, a low screen both to that and to the choir, and modern stalls not returned. This portion has been so entirely rebuilt as to obliterate distinction of bays. The same thing may be said of the transepts. The nave has 5 bays; the piers were originally good clustered First Pointed, but are shockingly mutilated. The cloisters, which communicate with the S. aisle both at the E. and W. ends, are all of First-Pointed character, and good. They are longer from E. to W. than from N. to S., and the bays are extremely unequal. Some of the arches have 2, others 3 lights. The shafts are circular, with great square caps and circular or square base. The sides are lined with coarse *azulejos*, containing mystical subjects from the Song of Solomon.

“The W. end must have been fine. It has 2 low, stunted, and now Grecianized towers; the western marigold of S lights has an immense and most effective splay. Four of the original buttresses remain; on one a ship is carved. At the base is a stringcourse, with pellet mouldings. The central tower is modernized.”—*O. A. E.* In the cloisters is the tomb of Pedro Durão, who died in 1291. For at least 4 centuries a singular custom was kept up, for the establishment and maintenance of which he left a “*pinque leyatum*” to the church. On Sundays, after Compline, the canons and the rest of the choir went in procession round the nave, while 2 boys of the choir made the following proclamation: “*Boa gente, boa gente, fazei penitencia se vos quereis salvar; confessade e comungade, que este mundo é vaidade.*”

To the S.W. of the Cathedral is the episcopal palace, which commands a noble view, and has a tolerable library. The staircase is the finest in the kingdom. The building was the work of the Bishop D. João Rafael de Mendonça. Hence we descend by intricate alleys, or rather staircases, into the Rua de S. João; thence into that dos Ingleses. This walk will well occupy 8 hours.

Second Walk.—To the church of S. Francisco, a somewhat imposing building, and of considerable size. The plan is cruciform, with aisles to the nave only, and eastern chapels, as so often here, to the transepts. It seems to have been the aim of the fraternity in the last century to incrust the whole with gilt wood, and they have succeeded to a great extent. The trigonal apse and the whole chancel are thus treated, and have been completely modernised. The choir is in the western gallery. Notice in the S. chapel a late recessed tomb, 1528, built over an earlier sepulchre. The nave has 3 bays, besides the 2 which are occupied by the coro alto. The W. window is a very singular marigold. “I should have fixed the erection of this church to about 1280. With this would agree Wadding’s account that it was begun

in 1258. But then I read in Cardoso that the original Franciscan church was built outside the walls, and transferred here by D. João I. in 1404. If he actually erected the present edifice, it is a most remarkable example of piecemeal imitation of an earlier building. But it is so unlike the other works of that king that I apprehend, granting Cardoso’s account to be true, that the Franciscans must have been transferred and the monastery added on to a then existing church.”—*O. A. E.* This church is now given to the Third Order of S. Francis, and is very well kept. It was here that, in the siege of 1832, the fire broke out which was made one pretence of the general suppression of religious orders. According to Col. Hodges’ account, all the convents in which the Pedroite soldiers were quartered were to have been simultaneously set on fire at 2 o’clock in the morning, in the hope both of destroying the troops and of assassinating the Duke of Bragança himself, who it was imagined would instantly be on the spot when the alarm had been given. In the convent of S. Francisco the 5th regiment of Caçadores was then quartered. The fire broke out at 1 o’clock in the morning, in two separate and far off parts of the convent, a mistake of an hour, according to the colonel’s account, having been made. The building was destroyed, and 3 soldiers, together with the colours of the regiment, perished. Three friars were seized on suspicion; one of them was instantly shot, the other two were imprisoned; “but most unaccountably,” continues Hodges, “in spite of the strongest evidence of their guilt, they were never brought to trial.” No one living at Oporto at the time doubted that the object of setting fire to this convent was to injure the troops, who were asleep at the time it burst out.

On the site of this convent is now erected the *Praça do Commercio*, the finest building in Oporto, and having in it rooms of a vast size, so that the Great Exhibition of 1861 was made in it, the opening of which was the occasion of D. Pedro’s last visit to

Oporto, in the month of Aug. of that year, just before the marriage of his very beautiful, accomplished, and much beloved sister, D. Antonia, with the brother of the ever to be lamented Queen Estaphanie.

Turning to the rt., up the narrow Rua da Ferreira de Baixo, we come out into the Rua de Belmonte, which will lead us into the Largo das Virtudes. This is a very pretty terrace, built up steeply from the deep valley below it; it is planted with various trees, has stone seats, and commands a delightful view of the river, of Foz, of the sea beyond, of the suburb of Massarelos to the W., and of the hills on the opposite side. Turning to the rt., by the Travessa do Calvario, we come out into the Campo dos Martires da Patria, formerly called the Praça da Cordoaria. It had formerly many fine trees, almost all of which were cut down in the siege, for the purpose of firewood: it has been since partially planted again. On the western side is the magnificent hospital, incomplete, like most modern Portuguese buildings, and verifying their proverb, "The better is the enemy of the good." Only a 3rd part has at present been erected, though the work was commenced 1769: the edifice was to have been quadrangular, with an external circumference of 700 yards; in the centre was to have been a church with a magnificent cupola. It is under the direction of the Santa Casa de Misericordia, one of the directors taking its superintendence for a month. The arrangements are good, the wards well ventilated, the food good, and the staff of physicians and surgeons very effective. In the Campo dos Martires da Liberdade is the Relação, or court of justice, having in it the immense prison in which culprits are immured without the power of taking any exercise in the open air; air enough, however, they have in the windows without any glass. In this same Praça is the Foundling Hospital, which every year receives from 1100 infants to double that number. Here the visitor may notice the wheel in which the infants are deposited, which gives to such in-

stitutions the title of Casas de Roda. It is merely necessary to place the infant in this wheel and to ring a bell, on which it is immediately received; and, unless a certificate of baptism is left with it, forthwith baptised. It was not very unusual to see 4 or 5 infants brought in from the country at a time and carried to the wheel. The revenues of this establishment have been much mismanaged, and the mortality has been very high; but a reform has lately taken place. At the S.E. corner of the Praça a street leads to the Torre dos Clerigos; between which and the square itself the new market-place is niched in on an awkward triangular piece of ground. Each of the 3 sides forms a row of shops for the dealers in meat and fish; vegetables and poultry are sold in the centre. The visitor ought by all means to see this place on a Saturday morning, when it is full to overflowing, and when he will be able to form a good idea of the peasantry in the neighbourhood. The beef sold here is as good as any in England; and there is generally a large and fine collection of fish. A turbot may occasionally be bought for 2s. 6d.; soles, skate, and pescada, a large fish, not much unlike hake. Through this market we may pass to the Praça dos Voluntarios da Rainha, where is the corn-market; the church is the most numerously attended of any in Porto. Bearing to the rt. we enter the Rua dos Martires da Liberdade, bringing us out into the largo of the same name, now called the Campo da Regeneração, on account of the revolutions of Aug. 24, 1820, and May 16, 1828. This is one of the highest parts of the city, and commands a grand view. On the N. side are the great barracks, which are capable of containing 3000 men. Behind them is the church of N. S. da Lapa, which occupies a commanding position, and forms a noted sea-mark. It is a handsome Corinthian building, but now sadly spoilt by the erection of two unseemly towers, approached by a long flight of steps, and contains in a stone sarcophagus the heart of D. Pedro,

ex-emperor of Brazil and father of the late queen. It is, of course, the fashion to dignify the Duke of Bragança with every title expressive of heroism. And if it be remembered that he not only was the destroyer of every monastery in the kingdom, but also the abolisher of tithes, thus reducing the Portuguese Church to its present abject state of necessity, it should also be borne in mind that the friars and priests did all in their power to ruin the cause of his daughter D. Maria II. He survived his nomination as regent but a very short time, dying Sept. 24, 1834, in the 36th year of his age. There is a fine view from the tower of the Lapa, and also from the telegraph near it. There is also a large cemetery near the Lapa church, in which are many curious tombs, some of them built in a very extraordinary manner, in as it were cells, one above another.

We may now return by the Rua d' Almada, which has its continuation in the Rua das Hortas, a very long and narrow street with richly gilt and painted balconies. At the end of the latter we may turn into the Praça Nova, now called the Praça de D. Pedro. Here is the Casa da Camara, a very ugly building; on the S. side was the convent of the *Congregados*, now forming private houses and shops. In this square the 10 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, when known, make the blood run cold. These judicial murders, more than everything else, caused the ruin of D. Miguel's cause. Hence we may return as we started in our first walk, by the Rua das Flores, or we may keep straight on through narrow streets and alleys to the cathedral, and so once more enjoy the view from the Bishop's palace before descending into the Rua Nova dos Ingleses. This walk will take about 8 hrs.

Third Walk.—To the Praça dos Voluntarios da Rainha. Hence we enter the Praça de Carlos Alberto, which

contains nothing remarkable, but which leads into the Rua da Cedofeita. Keeping up this long street nearly to its end, and turning to the l., we visit the very curious *Igreja de Cedofeita*. This is said to have been built by King Theodemir after his conversion from Arianism in 559, for the reception of some relics of S. Martin, sent for by him from Tours. That a church was built by him here, and for that purpose, there can, notwithstanding Herculano's scepticism, be no doubt; but that the present building contains no remains of that is absolutely certain. Whoever will visit the church of S. Pedro de Rates (see Rte. 33), and will compare it with this, will see that both are by the same architect, the mannerism of his details being excessively striking. We may therefore fix the date of this building to the beginning of the 12th century; and, without the aid of the additional 6 centuries which Portuguese antiquaries bestow on it, it well deserves a careful examination by enthusiastic ecclesiologists. The present building, which is small, has chancel, nave, N. transept, S. sacristy and cloister, and a small turret at the S.W. end. The chancel, which now at all events has a square E. end, has been entirely modernised, though part of the vaulting, with singular romanesque shafts, remains. The nave has, to a great degree, shared the same fate; it consisted of 4 bays, and the cross arches of the vaulting are still to be seen. The N. and W. doors, especially the latter, are remarkably fine specimens of Romanesque work. Over the western entrance is an inscription which purports to have been copied from an older one in 1556, and which was erected here in 1767.

From the Cedofeita Church, and by Carvalhosa, we proceed to the *English Chapel and Cemetery*, which chapel was built in 1817, and was the first which was permitted to be erected within the Portuguese dominions, but under the usual restrictions that it should have no ecclesiastical appearance; but its interior is of great elegance, as well as simplicity, its

proportions being in excellent taste. The cemetery is pretty. The present chaplain is the Rev. Edw. Whiteley, M.A., author of *Macaridos*, 'Hints to Travellers in Portugal,' &c.; a gentleman who is well acquainted with the scenery of Portugal, and who is ever willing to communicate his information to tourists. Hence we may go to the Entre Quintas, where are 5 beautiful quintas, which command a noble view to the S. and S.W. The *Magnolia grandiflora*, in the Quinta do Meio, is one of the lions of Porto: its trunk at 3 feet from the ground is nearly 13 feet in circumference, and its branches cover an area of 60 feet in diameter. In the same quinta is a magnificent tulip-tree, whose trunk is already 14 feet in circumference. In another of these quintas Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, ended his unhappy life. We now proceed to the Largo da Torre da Marca, now called the Campo do Duque de Bragança, a large bluff piece of table-land beyond the western barriers of the city, on the summit of the cliffs that overhang the river. It has its name from the Torre da Marca, destroyed in the siege, which, however, was not a tower, but a gabled building, with an arch in the centre. It served as a mark to vessels entering the river, being so contrived as, when seen in a line with the Clerigos, to point out the proper passage. The view from this ground is one of the best in the city, embracing the whole river down to Foz, and the opposite side with Villa Nova and the Serra convent, and the fine mountains to the E. Here the crystal palace is being built, and gardens formed, the first sod of which was dug by D. Pedro V., with great ceremony, on his last visit to Oporto, in the autumn of 1861. Not far from this spot, in the Rua do Triunfo, the king was lodged during his sojourn at Oporto; but he afterwards bought the palace itself, in which heretofore any of the royal family had a right to occupy rooms on the singular condition that its owner and builder should enjoy the privilege, for a given number of years, of making

gold and silver lace; but as this privilege had long ceased, the king, with his usual liberality and benevolence, would no longer gratuitously occupy the edifice, and therefore became by purchase the sole owner thereof. By such things as these, D. Pedro V. truly endeared himself to the nation. From this place we may descend by a steep path to the Rua da Restauração, and thence to Miragaia, the road that runs along the Douro, and may visit the Church of S. Pedro. This stands on the site of the earliest cathedral, as the following inscription remains to testify:

"Prima Cathedralis fuit hæc; Basilæus ab ægris
Quam pedibus sanus condidit Inde Petro."

Fourth Walk.—Down the Rua Nova de S. João, to the suspension bridge, opened for public traffic Oct. 15, 1842. Previously the Douro was crossed by a bridge of boats: it is a great pity that the present bridge was not erected exactly at the termination of the Rua de S. João, to which it is a great ornament. No river can be more furious in its inundations than the Douro; in the course of a few hours it will sometimes rise from 20 to 30 feet, bringing down trees and boats from the country above, deluging the lower houses on both sides, and dyeing the sea with its own yellow muddy colour for miles from land. One great accident that occurred from one of these freshes was when the *Fair Hibernian* was torn from its moorings near the quay, and whirled round and round down the stream. It was carried some distance before it went over on a sand-bank, the keel uppermost, the masts imbedded in the sand, and a perfect cataract of water foaming round it. Several of the sailors contrived to get on the keel and clung there, waving their hats and shouting for assistance. Both banks were lined with crowds of people utterly unable to render the least help, and expecting every moment that the masts would give way, and the vessel be swept out to sea. The British consul and the rest of the English merchants offered almost fabulous rewards to any one

who should rescue the unfortunate men; and, in compliance with their suggestions, boats with strong hawsers were carried across the river higher up, and an attempt made to reach the vessel from them. But it was found impossible: the masts at length gave way, and every soul perished.

In 1860 there was a great inundation of the Douro, which caused many vessels to break from their moorings, some of which were stranded on the rocks, and others were carried over the bar; their crews, however, were all saved. Above Pezo de Regoa the river rose more than 100 ft., and did an incalculable amount of damage. A curious circumstance occurred a few years ago in this river. A boy fell asleep in one of the boats, and when he awoke found himself far out at sea; the current had carried the boat over the bar, terrific as it is, and had not awakened the boy by its roar; happily, however, when there appeared but little hope of his safety, some fishermen espied the boat at an immense distance, humanely rowed to it, and took the little fellow in safety to Vigo, whence he returned to Oporto, where he is now, and where probably, even half-witted as he is, he will not again go to sleep in a boat, at least when it is dark.

We now enter Villa Nova, where the principal wine-merchants have their stores. It is necessary, of course, to come provided with an introduction to one of these gentlemen in order to be taken over their *armazens*. We shall have occasion to speak of the trade in port wine when we visit the Paiz Vinhateiro. A little to the W. of Villa Nova are the ruins of the convent of the Cruzios, commonly called the Serra Convent. It belonged to the canons of S. Augustine; its revenues were about 4000*l.* a year, and none but men of noble rank could enter the brotherhood. The church was round, with a domed roof; there were delightful gardens, with statues, fountains, and fish-ponds; and water was supplied by a fine aqueduct. Some time after D. Pedro had taken possession of the city, the Serra Convent was occupied

as a military post, and became the Hougoumont of the subsequent struggle. The Miguelites, in their first attack, obtained possession of the threshing-floor at the E.; they were driven out by a desperate effort, and never penetrated so far again. 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 southern bank of the Douro was utterly ruined. The convent walls are completely cut to pieces with shot; and the only remains of the gardens are a few roses which still climb about the place.

It is much to be lamented that in a city so old as Oporto there should be scarcely any remains of antiquity, so few indeed, that a person unacquainted with its history might fairly imagine it to have been built in comparatively modern times. Who, walking in and around it, would suppose that no less a king than D. João I. had his palace in it? And yet there he dwelt with Philippa his wife, the daughter of the Duke of Lancaster. Happily a photograph was taken of its last beautiful window, ere a barbarian removed it to make way for ugly money-yielding warehouses.

Excursion Fifth.—This may most conveniently be ridden. Leaving the city at its N.W. angle, we ascend the hill of São Gens, which commands a beautiful view. It has its name from S. Gens, said to have been a disciple of S. Pedro de Rates, and first bishop of Lisbon, who suffered martyrdom about A.D. 100. Hence to Matozinhos, near the Leça, celebrated for the most famous of the miraculous images of Portugal. 30,000 pilgrims annually visit the church in which it is kept.

Keeping to the S. along the coast, we soon reach S. João da Foz. Here passengers are landed from the steamer at the jetty called the Cantareira. There are a great many new and comfortable houses, assembly-rooms, a club-house, and billiard-tables. The bathing here is pretty good. There are patches of fine sand between the rocks, on which are pitched a number

of tents, intended for dressing-rooms for the bathers. Ladies issue forth in a kind of Turkish trousers and very short dress; gentlemen wear the same trousers, with scanty coats, and caps long and hanging down. The ladies are attended by bathing-men, and the gentlemen by bathing-women; and, with the crowds of spectators, seated on chairs for their accommodation, the bright dresses of the bathers, the laughing and talking, it is a very pretty, though to an Englishman rather an extraordinary, scene. The English ladies generally bathe at some distance from the rest.

Close to Foz is the frightful Bar of the Douro, on which so many lives have been lost. The latest and one of the most terrible accidents happened on March 29, 1852. The Porto 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, of which the late Queen and King Ferdinand were patrons. It is at Foz that the various kinds of Portuguese boats may be seen to the greatest advantage. The *catraia* is the boat employed to land the mails and passengers; about 30 feet long, sharp at both ends, with a Dutch-hung rudder, and with only one sail, carried by a very long slender yard. In fine weather these vessels will carry from 25 to 30 passengers, with their luggage, over the Bar. The *barco de tolde* is a kind of clumsy gondola. The *caique* is a flat-bottomed punt. Then there are the Aveiro boats, which have already been described; the *rasca*, the prettiest vessel to be seen anywhere, employed in the coasting trade, with 3 little stumpy masts, and a long taper lateen sail; and the *hiate*, a very ugly kind of schooner. From Foz we return along a fine broad road cut in the rock, through

an avenue of limes and poplars. Keeping under the cliff, we reach the suburb of *Massarellos*. Before us and to the l. is the chapel, built by his sister, to the memory of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, who died in the quinta near to this spot. Across the river is a bluff cliff, under which, and among the rocks, used to be the cemetery of the English; above that is the convent of S. Antonio, now a private dwelling, with its pretty gardens. Passing the Brazilian custom-house, and entering the Miragaia, we proceed as by the last route.

Another pleasant excursion may be made to the hill, or rather rock, of S. Cosme, and to the village of Valongo, where a great quantity of bread used in Porto is made. It is worth while for every one to visit the antimony mines, on account of their picturesque beauty; but the cascade, which the guide will describe as a wonder of the world, is not worth seeing.

A trip to Villa de Feira, the *Lancobriga* of the Romans, about 5 short leagues from Oporto, is sometimes made; the old castle, with its time-honoured remains, being an object of great interest, since they are the best that exist in Portugal. Some barbarian caused the ivy of perhaps hundreds of years' growth to be ruthlessly torn off when D. Maria II. visited the castle in 1851, on the notion that it would appear to greater advantage in its stony majesty; in a few years, however, it will again be covered with that venerable plant. It was long a Moorish, as it formerly had been a Roman station, its castle having been inhabited by each people in turn; all the country between Feira and Oporto is yet termed the *Terra sancta*, as having been the first which to the south was rescued by the Christians from the Moors. The very large church, near the fountain in Feira, should be seen.

ROUTE 29.

PORTO TO VALENÇA, BY BRAGA.

The road to Braga is now as much frequented as any road in England, and is generally in excellent condition. From Oporto to Braga, and vice versa, there is a Mala Posta every evening, leaving Oporto between 5 and 6 o'clock. There is also a daily diligence, and the carriages, carts, and waggons are too many to be enumerated.

From Oporto to Villa Nova de Famalição, 32 kilomètres.

Oporto to Braga, 50 kilomètres.

(5 kilo. = 1 Portuguese modern league.)

From Braga to Barcellos there is now an excellent carriage-road, so that the traveller can first go to Braga, thence to Barcellos, and afterwards from Barcellos to Vianna, 30½ kilomètres; and at Vianna he can hire a carriage to take him to Caminha and Braga. The road is very lovely, and the country presents the completest possible picture of what the French term a *pays riant*.

1 *Ponte de Leça do Balio*. Close to this bridge, over the Leça, is a decent *estalagem* on the rt. hand side, where the traveller can order dinner before making an excursion to the church. The monastery of Leça, which lies about ¼ a mile to the l., is mentioned in a document of 1003; it was then Benedictine, and contained, as was not unusual, a nunnery also. It was united in 1094 to the see of

Coimbra by D. Raymundo, Count of Galicia, and came into the possession of the Hospitallers before 1118. The present church was erected by D. Fr. Estevão Vasques Pimental in 1336. The greater part of the cloisters were demolished in 1844. The building has quite a military appearance: the tower, which is at the S.W., is exceedingly picturesque from the little galleries boldly corbelled out at its angles. Notice especially the W. front and its bold marigold of 12 lights. Within these are several curious tombs. In a N. chapel is the kneeling figure of Fr. Christovão Cernache: + 1569: he distinguished himself in the gallant, though unsuccessful, defence of Rhodes against Soliman II., 1522. In the Capella de Ferro is the resting-place of Fr. Estevão, the founder of the church: + May 14, 1336. The tomb was "restored" in 1814; but the brass legend, with its engravings of the Annunciation, &c., is very curious; it narrates the good actions of the deceased, among which it reckons his possession of five commendams besides this priory, and ends thus:—

"Ut rosa flos florum, sic S. Prior iste priorum;
Carmen in tumulo sit sibi pro titulo.
Mil tercentenis et septuaginta quaternis
Hic oblit medio mense quasy medio."

Era 1374 = A.D. 1336. In the same chapel is the tomb of D. Fr. João Coelho, Balio of Negropont: + 1515. Observe on the N. side of the nave the tomb of B. Garcia Martins + 1306, with its lamp and ex-votos. He is still spoken of in the neighbourhood as the *Homem Santo* or *Homem Bom*. The font, which is very handsome, was the gift of Fr. João Coelho. On the S. of the priory are the remains of an old tower, called by the singular name of *Tulha do Inferno*—Hell's Wicker Basket. About 100 yds. to the E. of the church is a remarkably handsome cross of the 16th cent. In this priory the infamous marriage of D. Fernando I. and Dona Leonor Tellez de Menezes took place in 1372. It was on this occasion, according to the Portuguese, that the adage—

"La vão leis
Onde querem reis"—

that is,

“Laws must
Where kings lust,”

had its origin. The keys are kept at a little house close to the church-door. N.B. If the traveller makes an excursion to this place from Porto, he must take care to be directed to *Leça do Balio*, or he will be sent to *Leça da Palmeira*, at least 3 leagues out of his way: the best way is to inquire for the Convent Church near *Ponte de Pedra*.

The *Leça*, which we here cross, is one of the prettiest little streams in Portugal, and disputes with the *Lima* the honour of being the *Lethe* of the Latin soldiers. It forms the subject of one of the most charming lyrics of *Sã de Miranda*:

“O’ rio de *Leça*,
Fructos em Janeiro
Nascenõ primeiro
Que eu de te me esqueça!
Primeiro em Agosto
Nevará com calma,
Que o tempo d’esta alma
Aparte o teu rosto!”

For the history of the monastery consult the ‘*Memoria Historica da Antiquidade do Mosteiro de Leça, por Antonio do Carmo Velho de Barboza; Porto, 1852.*

2 *Castellejo*.

1 *Carriça*.

1 *Ponte de Trofa*. Here the Ave is crossed by a suspension bridge.

1 *Villa Nova de Famalição*. Two decent inns. Here begins one of the richest valleys of the *Minho*: the view to the rt., over chestnut forests, with the *Serra de Sta. Catarina* beyond, is superb.

From *Oporto* to *Villa Nova de Famalição*, 32 kilomètres.

From *Villa Nova de Famalição* to

	Kilomètres.
<i>Braga</i>	18
<i>Guimaraens</i>	22
<i>Barcellos</i>	18
<i>Vianna</i>	48½

Near *Villa Nova*, on the road to *St. Thyrso*, is the very ancient church of *S. Tiago d’Antas*, which should be visited by every ecclesiologist.

Through woody, cultivated valleys, and over gentle hills, to

1 *Santiago da Cruz*. Here is a solitary chapel, *Nosso Senhor dos Afflictos*, which was once a celebrated place of pilgrimage, evidence of which is seen in the row of ovens close to the spring by the trees near the church.

1 *Tebosa*.

1 **BRAGA*. Inns: the *Dois Amigos*, in the *Campo S. Anna*, the *Cordeiro d’Ouro*, the *Estrella do Norte*, and the *Hotel Real* opposite to it, are good inns for Portugal, and at all times, saving on the great festas, and in the great heat of summer, afford very fair accommodation to the traveller, but in the very warm weather it will be difficult to find, in any part of the country, freedom from annoyance in the bed-rooms,—affording another reason why travelling in the spring is greatly to be recommended. The city of *Braga*, which disputes the primacy of the *Spains* with *Toledo*, and is the head of one of the 17 administrações, is situated near the *Cávado*, 30 leagues from *Bragança*, 8 from *Porto*, and 60 from *Lisbon*. 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 *Lisbon* into a patriarchate in 1716: it still, however, contains 16,000 inhab., being thus the largest place in the kingdom, with the exception of the two capitals and *Setubal*.

Begin by visiting the *Campo Sta. Anna*, a large open space, surrounded with very good houses, towards the N. of the city. On one side of this is the public library formed from the spoils of 20 convents. Next, the cathedral. It was rebuilt by *D. Henrique*, and therefore dates before 1112: but it has been almost entirely rebuilt in flamboyant times. “The principal entrance is on the N. side; and owing to the peculiar ground-plan of the church, it is not easy on entering to know where you are. The building has choir, nave, with 2 aisles, and transepts; each with an eastern

chapel, a western porch, a large S. sacristy, cloisters to the N.W. of the nave, and a second N. aisle not communicating with the other, and extending from the cloisters to the E. end. It is of course in this second aisle that the visitor first finds himself. There are two western towers, and a modernized central lantern. The cathedral is small, and the whole interior much concealed either by hangings or by modern work." (*Eccelesiologist*, vol. xv. p. 39.) Notice especially the high tombs of Count Henrique and D. Tareja on each side of the altar; the legs of the count have been cut shorter to squeeze the effigy into its present place! In the sacristy is a fine golden chalice of the 16th cent. hung with bells, and another of the 11th or 12th, of which the tradition is, that it was used at the christening of D. Affonso Henriques. The stalls in the coro alto, of lignum vitæ, are good specimens of cinquecento work. This coro alto, with its admirable organ, is still, even in its decay, very magnificent, and though not in keeping with the architecture of the cathedral is most worthy of minute examination. Of the chapels, notice that of S. Pedro de Rates, first bishop of the see, and according to tradition a disciple of S. Peter; and that of S. Ovidio, the third prelate. This saint had the somewhat singular distinction of an epigram addressed to him, before his conversion to Christianity, by the poet Martial:—

"Si credis mihi, Quinte, quod mereris,
Natales, Ovidi, tuos Apriles
Ut nostras amo Martias Calendas:
Hic vitam tribuit, sed hic amicum;
Plus dant, Quinte, mihi tuæ calendæ."

The chapel of Nossa Senhora do Livramento, which forms the E. end of the external N. aisle, was erected for his burial-place by D. Lourenço de Lourinhã, 86th archbishop, who distinguished himself in the glorious battle of Aljubarrota. His true name was Lancerote Vieente; that by which he is usually known being taken from a little town near Torres Vedras, of which his father was lord. Having studied at Montpellier and Paris, he

was raised by D. Fernando to the see of Porto, 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 Nazareth (see under that place), but slowly recovered. He after this enjoyed his see in peace; and it was a saying of D. João I. that one of his eyes was the Great Constable, and the other the archbishop. In the latter years of his life he founded this chapel, and caused his effigy to be placed there. It is said that, when he came to see it, he found that the scar, on which he set so much value, had not been represented, on which he called for a chisel and engraved it himself, saying when he had finished, "Agora sim; que está ao natural." He died June 4, 1397, making, as Cardoso observes, "a better end than beginning." On the anniversary of his death in 1663 his tomb was opened, and the body discovered in that state of incorruption in which it will be shown to the visitor (the episcopal vestments have, within the last few years, been renewed). The news of this discovery reached the Portuguese army just before the victory of the Lines of Elvas, and inspired them with fresh courage for their assault.

On the exterior of the cathedral, notice the western porch with its three entrance arches of delicate flamboyant work. "The scarlet ge-

raniums which are kept over this porch, and which grow from the buttresses, give a great effect of colour to the grey old building. The internal western door is of good plain transitional work, and no doubt a part of the original church. A door in the S. aisle, of pure Romanesque, is still more curious." *Ecclesiologist*.

Next visit the archbishop's palace, which contains a tolerable library, and a room in which are asserted likenesses of the archbishops from the foundation of the see, many of which may have been fancy portraits, but those of the last few centuries are unquestionably real likenesses of the successive prelates of Braga. Then go to the *Praça do Carvalhos*, a public garden formed by the *Camara Municipal* to contain the Roman remains discovered in the Gerez and elsewhere. Here are arranged a large number of Roman *milliaria*, which have been taken from their original positions, and brought together without any sense in this place; instead of having been allowed to remain in their original positions, to mark the Roman road which led from Braga to Spain, through St. João de Campo and the magnificent scenery on the banks of the Rio Homem, to the north of the Gerez, in which road there are yet some most interesting remains of Roman stations, indicating the positions the legions took and defended, as they stealthily descended from the mountain districts into the fertile and very beautiful plain of the Cavado.

The next thing to be seen is the *Campo dos Remedios*, a large and handsome square at the S. of the city. The church of Santa Cruz, built in 1642, and having two western towers, has a façade which is handsome enough in its way: the cross, the tree of knowledge and the tree of life, occupy conspicuous places in the W. front. Near to this is the Hospital, said to be one of the best in Portugal, a quadrangular building, admirably arranged and well ventilated. About two-thirds of its expenses are defrayed by voluntary contributions; the remainder arises from land be-

queathed by the founders. The church of S. John Mark, in the same Campo, is also deserving of notice. That of S. Benedict, rebuilt in 1616, is lined in the interior with excellent azulejos: the carved roof represents in 40 compartments scenes from the life of S. John the Baptist and of our Lord. All the churches in Braga have the double-barred cross, in allusion to the claim of the archbishop to the primacy of All the Spains.

The pilgrimage chapel 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. It stands on the summit of a steep hill, whence there is a magnificent view of the city, of the Gerez, and, to the W., of the sea. The road up to the highest point is lined with different chapels, having iron gates, and fitted up in the interior with wooden figures the size of life, like a waxwork show. The principal church is remarkably plain and free from tinsel: the altarpiece, which was carved in pine at Rome, represents the Crucifixion, and contains about 20 figures as large as life. In the sacristy are pictures of the principal benefactors to the foundation; among these are D. João VI. and the Duke de Lafões. A crucifix of ebony inlaid with ivory, and called the *Bom Jesus dos Navegantes*, is much venerated by sailors. The traveller will see in turn the chapel of the Ascension, the chapel of the Last Supper, the chapel of the Sepulchre (from the platform of which is a magnificent view towards the N.E.), the chapel of the Resurrection, and others. The fountains which succeed each other from the top to the bottom are very curious. The first, for example, is the Fountain of Hope; the water gushes forth from a representation of the Ark. The second is the Fountain of the Nails, with the motto, "*Inde fluent aqua viva*;" the third, that of the Passion, with its instruments represented on the rock, &c. On the whole, from the bottom to the summit of the hill, are 12 chapels, each containing from 10

to 20 figures. If the traveller visits this spot at the time when it is best seen, namely, about an hour before sunset, so as to catch all the effect of light and shade on the Gerez, he will probably think it one of the most beautiful as well as most curious scenes that he ever beheld. The time for the pilgrimage to the *Bom Jesus* is Whitsuntide.

For the history and antiquities of Braga, the reader is referred to D. Rodrigo da Cunha, 'Historia de Braga;' to the 'Tratado da Primazia' of the same author; to the 'Antiguidades de Entre Douro e Minho' of Dr. João de Barros; and to the 'Hierarquia Ecclesiastica' of Hieronimo Romano. The new road from Braga to Ponte de Lima is being made, and in time will be continued to Valença.

1 *Ponte de Prado*: over the Cavado, which flows on the l. towards Barcellos. Pop. 1500. An unhealthy but pleasantly situated place. Close to the bridge, in 1826, the Miguelites under the Marquis de Chaves were defeated by the Constitutionals under the Condé de Villafior and the Marquez d'Angeja, leaving many dead on the field, and many prisoners. Here was born the celebrated lawyer João das Regras, surnamed the Portuguese Justinian, who had so large a share in the accession of D. João I.

1 *Mourc*. Hereabouts the road begins to ascend; the scenery is very grand; a large pine-wood forest is passed. The summit of the Serra is reached at

1 *Portella da Cubra*, "the goat's gap," a miserable but magnificently situated village. In the descent towards the Lima the view to the N. can hardly be equalled.

1 *Ponte Nova* or *Albergaria*.

1***PONTE DO LIMA**, where the river Lima is crossed by a bridge of 24 arches. This is reputed to be the most beautiful part of Portugal; the country to the rt. received from the Romans the name of the Elysian Fields; the Lima itself was called the Lethe, the river of Oblivion, because its beauties were supposed to possess the effect of the lotus, and to make

the traveller forget his country and his home. It was here that Lucius Junius Brutus had so much difficulty in persuading his soldiers to cross. "Having traversed the greater part of Spain," says the historian, "and having subdued the Celts and the Lusitani, he advanced as far as the ocean on the western coast, an action the more remarkable because he had crossed the River of Oblivion, a feat before unheard of: for the soldiers feared to cross it, as they would fear to go to certain destruction. Brutus, seizing the standard from the hand of the standard-bearer, 'Now,' says he, 'the ensign and your imperator will be beyond the river; it is your business to do what ye choose to do.' And plunging in as he spoke, shame would not permit them to remain on the other side, and the whole passed over." Travellers have found words fail them to express the beauty of the spot. "I thought," says Lord Carnarvon, "when wandering along the banks of the Lima, that I had never gazed upon a lovelier scene, as I saw the sun set gloriously behind a range of bold mountains then robed in the deepest purple." "It would be in vain," writes Landmann, "to make any effort to describe the beauties of the majestic scenery surrounding this place; words have a meaning too limited for the purpose." It was the *Forum Limicorum* of the Romans, refounded by Dona Tareja in 1125, and again by D. Pedro I. in 1360. The *estalagem* is very decent; the town itself has shady, narrow streets, and great remains of ancient fortifications; its pop. is about 2000. The river Lima rises in the Sierra de S. Mamede in Galicia, and, receiving the pretty little *Cabrão*, flows across Minho, and enters the sea at *Viana*, after a course of 21 leagues. It is, not unnaturally, a great favourite with the Portuguese poets. Diogo Bernardes gave its name to the collection of his poems; he speaks affectionately of the

"Claras aguas de nosso doce Lima."

And in another place he says:

"Junto do Lima, elaro e fresco rio,
Que Lethe se chamou antigamente."

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 2 leagues above this place. Hence through a charming country, at first over a tolerably level road, to

1 *Labruge na Serra*, so called from the badness of the roads; Labruge 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. Wolves abound here. The road is very bad, formed in a slaty rock, and covered with loose fragments of stone. To the rt. you see the village of Sampio, and a little further on that of Ramarigaes,

2 *Rubiaes*. Here the river Coura is crossed on a high stone bridge; its course on the l. is to the Minho. Half a league further, at the top of a mountain, where is the church of S. Berto 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 in the horizon.

1 *Cerdal*. From hence the soil is gravelly, and the country rather uncultivated.

1*VALENÇA, commonly called Valença do Minho, to distinguish it from the town of the same name in Spain. Pop. 1900, without including the garrison. This frontier town and strong fortress is built on a hill, exactly opposite to Tuy in Galicia: from many points of view the two places seem to form one town. It was probably founded at the time when Portugal became an independent kingdom; and was rebuilt in 1262 by D. Alfonso III., who changed its former name of Contrastista to its present title. In 1837 the Baron de Leiria defended the place against the Septembrists; and 10 years later it sustained a vigorous siege from the same faction till relieved by the Spanish general Coneha. The guns of Valença could, without much difficulty, lay Tuy in ruins,—a fact which will not fail to be pointed out

by the officers, who will further remark that the strong are always merciful.

Near Valença is the village of Ganfei, once celebrated for its monastery, re-erected, after it had been destroyed by Almansor king of Cordova, by S. Ganfei, a Frenchman, in 970. The church, though much modernized, deserves a visit. It was a famous place of pilgrimage for the whole of Galicia. A history of the place is given by Fr. Leon de S. Thomas in his 'Lusitania Benedictina.'

It was from Tuy that the French general Thomières endeavoured to force his way across the Minho in boats, but was beaten back by the Portuguese Ordenanzas; 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.

Hence, if the traveller be returning to England, he will cross by the ferry to Tuy, whence it is only 4 leagues to Vigo. (See *Handbook of Spain*.)

From Braga the traveller can go to Bom Jesus, and thence to Guimarães, without returning to Braga; at Bom Jesus are two inns, but the one opposite to the church is recommended as being large, and affording fair accommodation at all seasons of the year (excepting at the festas). A day or two might well be spent at Bom Jesus and on the Falperra chain of mountains, the highest part of which should be ascended.

The distance from Bom Jesus (over the mountain) to Guimarães is about three leagues; and the inn should be left at such a time in the morning as that, within half an hour of his departure, the traveller may expect the clouds hanging upon the mountains to be raised, and his view will then be enchanting indeed, as many can testify who, from the Falperra, have witnessed the loveliest tints impressed upon the valleys, on either side, by the rays of the sun gradually falling upon them through the retiring clouds. The Falperra is soon gained from Bom Jesus, and commands a fine view

to the east, west, and north. The village of Taipas (in the road to Guimarãens) has baths, which are most beneficial in cutaneous diseases and the gout.

ROUTE 30.

VALENÇA TO VIANNA.

The easiest way of performing this journey is by going in the steamer, or by taking a boat to Caminha; the distance is about 4½ leagues. The new road from Valença to Caminha will soon be completed. The Minho, which here is about the breadth of the Thames at Chelsea, rises in the N.E. of Galicia, and, for the last 10 leagues of the 60 of which its course consists, separates Spain from Portugal. It is navigable to Monção, about 2 leagues higher up. The scenery on both sides of the river, especially on the S., is rich and beautiful; the mountains gradually grow bolder, and during the greater part of the distance Mount S. Thecla, easily to be distinguished by its very remarkable shape, forms a conspicuous object in front. Several ancient and ruinous forts are passed on the Portuguese side, each one answered by a corresponding fortification on the Spanish.

1 *S. Pedro da Torre.*

1 *Villa Nova da Cerveira.* This is a small ruinous frontier town, commanded by the fort Goyan on the Spanish side: here is the lazaretto for those performing quarantine in entering Portugal from Galicia.

[Portugal.]

Hereabouts the Serra da Estriea forms a grand object to the l.

1½ *Seixas.* A pretty little village in the middle of vineyards. Just beyond this the river Coura joins the Minho, and is crossed by a long wooden bridge. It, as well as the Minho, abounds in lampreys, salmon, and shad.

½ **Caminha.* Here we land: the estalagem is decent. The church is the best in this part of the country; its erection was begun in 1448, and not completed till 1516: the tower, 110 ft. in height, is battlemented, and externally resembles a fortification; the choir and nave are very good specimens of Flamboyant: the extreme length is about 150 ft. A crucifix is venerated here, which is said to have been discovered with two chalices and the vestments of a priest in a box at sea, in 1539; it is supposed to have been thrown in for the sake of preserving it in some outbreak at the Reformation. Half a league further down the river is the little island Insua, a corruption of the Latin *Insula*; it commands the navigation of the Minho, and the fort is in good repair. Crossing another long bridge and turning to the S., we arrive at

1 *Ancora*, a little fishing village; the rock scenery is magnificent, and Mount S. Thecla in particular is singularly grand. The new road keeps close to the coast, skirting the beach of the sea, to

3 VIANNA, as in Rte. 33.

ROUTE 31.

BRAGA TO THE CALDAS DO GEREZ.

	Leagues.
Carvalho d'Este	1½
Pinheiro	¾
Chapel of St. Mamede, and thence to Pardieiros	2
Villar de Veiga	1
Caldas do Gerez	1
	—
	6½
	—

From Braga to Pinheiro the country is "beautiful exceedingly," the traveller ascending first to Carvalho, and descending to Pinheiro, with the Val do Gerez on his left. At Pinheiro there are the remains of an old castle, in a picturesque position, to which castle D. Affonso Henrique consigned his mother, D. Thereza, after defeating her at the battle of St. Mamede, in 1128, and in which she expired about two years afterwards. At the Pinheiro Inn a guide should be procured to conduct the traveller to St. Mamede, where is a chapel only; the view from the summit is magnificent indeed, embracing, towards the west, the valley of the Cavado and the ocean; to the north, the Gerez; and to the east, the Cabreira Mountain, like a huge whale in shape. The rocks beyond the chapel are of stupendous size, and unitedly give at a distance the idea of an enormous fortification, seen from every quarter of the country. From St. Mamede the guide should accompany the traveller to the Caldas do Gerez, as St. Mamede is not in the high road to those caldas, close to which caldas is a village of many houses, inhabited only in the summer, by persons from all parts resorting thither for the restoration of their health. In the winter, or in spring, it is needful to engage a person at Villar de Veiga, to go up to the caldas to open one of the houses, and to carry provender for the cattle and food for the travellers who at that season may visit the Gerez, though at Villar de Veiga accommodation is af-

forded, in the most obliging manner, by some of the farmers, to foreigners who wish to remain a few days in that delightful vicinity, and from which some excursions can be made with greater ease than from the caldas; viz., the excursion to Salamonde, to Nossa Senhora d'Abbadia, and to the Outeiro-Maior by way of Freitas and Covide, instead of going up the fearfully steep mountain directly west of the caldas to S. João de Campo. The waters of these Caldas do Gerez are chiefly beneficial in cases of diseased liver, or in strengthening the digestive organs; they are of considerable heat, and tasteless. From this village many delightful excursions could be made.

1. To Portella de Homem, a distance of two leagues, but no less than four hours being required to arrive at it; the ascent to the highest part of the *path* leading into Spain is wild and singularly beautiful, especially to him who ever and anon turns his head to the south, to witness the increasing loveliness of the apparent amphitheatre which he previously traversed on his way down to the Cavado, before arriving at Villar de Veiga; and when the path downwards to the Spanish frontier is followed, between trees and shrubs of every variety, the view becomes more and more majestic, the rivulet cheering the wanderer with its music, till it enters the Rio Homem, or filling him with astonishment when, in rainy weather, it swells into an overwhelming torrent. At its union with the Rio Homem the traveller can turn to the left into the valley through which that river runs, and ramble over the Roman road to Braga, in which there are yet many milliaris and remains of Roman stations; or he can examine the two portions of arches which yet exist of bridges which that conquering people built over the confluent streams, which in their courses directed them how to enter into Lusitania. It is, however, always worth the trouble to go to the boundary of Spain and Portugal, and there will be seen the columns of the Romans yet remaining, one of which

is dedicated to the "Rivis." Near the miserable wooden bridges, which must be crossed in returning from Portella de Homem, the view of the mountain scenery is unique. At St. João de Campo is a venda kept by a roughly-speaking, but withal an honest, mountaineer. From St. João the remains of the place called Chalcedonia may be visited by any antiquarian, who will find his wits sadly puzzled to discover by whom, and when, it was built; if by the Moors, the only race which ever peopled such airy places, its name is remarkable. Thence the rugged track can be followed which leads to the Caldas. This journey, even if Chalcedonia be omitted from it, will occupy a long day. The ride from Villar de Veiga to Covide and S. João de Campo is over mountains of extraordinary magnificence and beauty, and should on no account be omitted, even if the traveller have to remain all night at St. João de Campo, or if he have to return to Villar de Veiga.

2. Another trip from the Gerez is to Nossa Senhora d'Abbadia, situated in a remarkably retired spot on the mountain at the back of the celebrated convent of Bouro; to this place thousands of persons annually resort on the day of Our Lady of Abbadia, for whose accommodation, as at Braga, immense buildings have been erected, in the rooms of which all comers may find the accommodation of four walls during the time of their sojourn, which will vary from two to fifteen days, according to the means and leisure of the different devotees. These buildings and the road leading to them, with its numerous chapels, are kept in good preservation out of the funds dedicated to the saint of this far-famed place.

3. A third trip from the Caldas can be made to Salamonde, and to the two bridges beyond it, one of which, on the road to Montalegre, is very striking; this trip can easily be taken in a day, the distance from the Caldas to Salamonde being not more than four leagues. A fearful interest attaches to this bridge, from the slaughter of

the French when pursued by Wellington after the taking of Oporto. Every step of the ascent from the Cavado to the road leading to Salamonde, and of the subsequent distance, is overflowing with beauty and magnificence, the Gerez and the valley of the Cavado below being in such striking contrast; the one bold and grand, the other teeming with abundance, and that abundance adorned by trees of every description, from the golden orange to the wide-spreading oak.

4. A fourth day might be occupied in ascending the mountain and reaching the Burrageiro, but it is an arduous undertaking; nor is the view, whatever Link may say to the contrary, equal to that of the Estrella Mountain, and it is far inferior in extent to that of the Outeiro-Maior: he, however, who has leisure and good lungs, and a sure-footed beast, may in a day easily go to it and return to the village. Fine specimens of the loadstone (*Pedraíman*) are sometimes found near Montalegre. In this mountain game is plentiful; the wild boar, the wild cat, the roebuck, and the wild goat of a peculiarly large size, are occasionally met with and killed by the mountaineers; and the wolves would soon destroy the cattle, were they not hunted down so soon as notice (after their arrival) is given for each adult, under a given penalty, to assemble to pursue and exterminate them. Every one with leisure should spend ten days in exploring the many valleys of this enchanting district, which in every respect is superior to Cintra.

5. From the Caldas to the Outeiro-Maior, by way of St. João de Campo, Broof, Germilde, Britello, Soazo, and Adrão, staying the first night at Britello or Soazo, and ascending the Outeiro early on the following morning. The wildness, difficulty, and beauty of this ride can scarcely be exaggerated; there is not, however, anything but a hovel to rest in by the way; nevertheless the adventurous traveller will be repaid for his labour in taking it.

ROUTE 32.

PORTO TO GUIMARAENS, AMARANTE,
LAMEGO, AND PEZO DA REGOA.

From Porto to Guimaraens the Mala Posta and diligence go daily, through Villa Nova de Famalicão, but the traveller can also go to Guimaraens by way of S. Thyrsó, which will afford him a beautiful ride as he ascends the hill from S. Miguel, and all along till he reaches the town. A diligence goes from Oporto to S. Thyrsó, and will soon go on to Guimaraens, as the road to that town from S. Thyrsó will ere long be finished. At S. Thyrsó go to the inn of Sr. Gonsalvez, who is an upright and civil man.

5 *Santo Thyrsó*. During the siege of Porto in 1832 this village was for some time the head-quarters of the Miguelites. A large Benedictine monastery is passed, the original foundation of which dates from 713. This monastery (now a private dwelling) is of vast extent, and was built very near the river Ave, which is crossed in going to Guimaraens; the grounds of the convent were beautiful, they are now nearly a wilderness, but still worth seeing, especially where they skirt the river Ave. The Santa Catarina, to the rt., affords some grand views, and the valley of the Ave itself is highly picturesque.

Ponte Santa Anna. Again cross the Ave. There is here a tolerable venda. Shortly after, the mountain-path leads into the admirable road which has been constructed from

Porto to Guimarães, and which may be followed throughout. Half a league before reaching the town the first view of it is caught: it perfectly nestles in a bed of thick foliage, and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. It is in itself one of the most picturesque places in Portugal, with its narrow streets, its broad, thick, red balconies and verandahs, its huge trumpet-like water-spouts, the bits of ancient work here and there to be caught sight of, and its springs.

[Another route to Guimarães, which, though longer, is even more beautiful, is that by Sobrão and the Caldas de Vizella. The valleys are rich and fertile, the lanes are shaded with enormous cherry-trees, apple-trees, and uveiras for miles together. The Caldas themselves are far more numerous, and some of them very many degrees hotter, than those Da Rainha, were well known to the Romans, and several tessellated pavements are in the finest preservation. The pity however is, that the accommodation to invalids is of the most inferior character, though efforts are being made to bring them into a state suitable to their frequent visitors, and worthy of their own excellence. The temperature of the water varies from 91° to 120°; the last-named spring is used for drinking, and in its taste resembles Harrogate water. Hence the road to Guimarães is most lovely.]

[From Braga to Guimarães the route is as follows:

‡ *Bom Jesus*, as in Rte. 29.

1 *Caldas das Taipas*. The road to this place crosses the Falperra, and commands a lovely view. At Taipas 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. Near a country-house of the Conde de Villa Pouca is an inscription to the effect that D. João I., when dangerously ill, was restored to health by the waters of the neighbouring fountain. In the immediate neighbourhood is a large block of granite, 36 feet square, smoothed on two sides, and having aa

inscription on one of them in Latin, of the time of Trajan—"IMP. CAES. SEAV. F. TRAJAN," and a translation in Portuguese of the above inscription on the other side. The Minho was formerly very rich in Roman remains.

1½ *Guimarães*, as before.]

3½ *GUIMARAENS. Pop. 7200. There are two *estalagem*s; one is that of Senhora Joanna, opposite the collegiate church, formerly called *Araduca* or *Vuimaranes*; also *Leobriga*; *Lactita*, because one of the relics here preserved was a small phial of the Blessed Virgin's milk; and *Columbina*, because of the great number of pigeons. 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 Moniz, 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; 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.

"E com seus filhos e mulher se parte,
A levantar com elles a fiança
Descalços, e despidos, de tal arte,
Que mais move a piedade, que a vingança;
Se pretendes, Rei Alto, de vingar-te
De minha temeraria confiança,
Dizia, eis-aqui venho offerecido,
A te pagar co' a vida o promettido."
Lusiad, canto iii. 38.

The enraged king, struck by so singular an instance of fidelity, allowed him to

depart uninjured. This story is credited even by Herculano ('*Historia de Portugal*,' i. 288, and note p. 468), and may therefore be considered as well authenticated. 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, of which presently. This church stands exactly opposite to the *estalagem* above mentioned. To the rt. of the western entrance is a curious triangular erection for a market-cross, and close by that the young olive which is a shoot from that from whence the church has its name. The legend related of it is as follows:—The inhabitants of the country having once upon a time met together to choose a king, the 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. As he was a holy man, the people desisted, and were retiring to get over their disappointment as they might, when, behold, branches shot out in all directions from the olive-staff, and it became a green tree. Wamba, imagining this to be witchcraft, tried to tear up his pole, but it was too firmly rooted; so he fell on his knees and contented himself by praying for wisdom and valour to govern the Portuguese nation. Next he erected himself a palace on the spot; and that, as the narrator will always conclude, was the first house built in *Guimarães*. The reign of Wamba, according to the Portuguese chronologists, lasted from 672 to 680; and it is a common proverb here, as well as in Spain, to express anything that happened an indefinite time ago, that "it was in the days of King Wamba." From the

mysterious connection between this olive-tree and the Portuguese monarchy, it was considered a fortunate omen by the partisans of the Master of Aviz that he should have marched from this place to meet the Spaniards. Suckers from the tree have been carried out to Brazil and planted there.

Begin by visiting the collegiate church, or, as they call it, the cathedral. Hence the proverb that "Guimarães has a cathedral without a bishop, a palace without a king, and a bridge without a river." The W. front is a very good specimen of Flamboyant. Notice especially the door, and the deeply-recessed western window. The tower is at the W. end of the N. aisle, but disengaged; its battlements and pinnacles are rich, and it has a stunted white spire. On the outside of the S. aisle is an original inscription, somewhat difficult to decipher; a copy of it, with several omissions, exists below. The former seems to run thus:—

"Era de mil e cccc e xxv annos seis dias do
mez de maio fui começada esta obra,
Por mandado del rei Dom Johan dado pela
graça de Deos a este reino de Portugal,
Filho do muy nobre rei Dom Pedro de Por-
tugal. Este rei Dom Johan ove batal
Ha royal [em] co el rei Dom Johao de
Castella nos Campos de Aljubarrota e fo
I della vencedor e a honra da victoria que lhe
deu Santa Maria mandou fazer esta
Obra [da qual foi mestre por seu mandado
Johan Oare mestre em pedreira e fo-
I acabado a dias do mes de era de
mil cccc anos]."

The parts enclosed in brackets are not copied in the 2nd inscription. Era 1425=A.D. 1387. The interior of the church has been altogether Italianised, though the work is expensive, and in its way handsome. Notice the monument to D. Maria Pinheira, the Portuguese Joan of Arc, who, though never canonised, is venerated as a saint. In the battle of Aljubarrota she threw herself on the Castilians with a sword in one hand and a palm-branch in the other. The sacristy is well worth seeing. It contains the silver triptych taken from the King of Castile's tent after Aljubarrota; the central portion is occupied by the Nativity;—one or two very late chalices, and a

monstrance with bells;—a reliquary, in the shape of a coped silver box, with the date Era 1436 (A.D. 1398); and the pelote which D. João I. wore at Aljubarrota; it resembles the jupon of English monuments, and is immensely thick and heavy. To the E. of the church is a cloister, so that you enter from one transept and come out into the other. It is of Romanesque work, one or two of the arches being horseshoe, and was probably erected by Affonso Henriques.

Next visit the Casa da Camara, which stands on a triple row of pillars on the rt. hand as you leave the cathedral. On the outside is an inscription to the effect that in 1646 D. João IV. dedicated his kingdom to S. Mary with an annual tribute. Next to the castle, through a pathway winding amidst rocks overhung with the most luxuriant vegetation. The outer walls are perfect, with square towers at the angles and the middle of each side. The keep is in the centre, and is entered by a wooden bridge. Not far from the castle are the very striking remains of the palace of the ancient kings of Portugal, now converted into barracks. The view from the battlements of the castle is superb. The town is surrounded on all sides by hills covered with the most luxuriant foliage: the convent of S. Gerónimo and the church of N. S. da Penha, which has a curious subterranean capellita, and crowns a steep mountain, are the most conspicuous objects. Visit the chapel, S.W. of the castle, formerly called S. Miguel do Castello, but now S. Margarita. It is a curious Romanesque building, though a paper put into the traveller's hands assigns its erection to 1236: it may possibly have had some additions at that period. In the font (but others say in that of the cathedral) Affonso Henriques was baptised. Observe the great variety of slab crosses in the pavement.

Descending again to the town, we next visit the Dominican convent, now belonging to the Third Order, which still exists. The cloisters, apparently of the 14th century, and very beautiful,

are the property of the Camara, and are being restored for municipal purposes. The church to the rt. hand (to which these belong) has a fine Flamboyant west end, but is much Italianised inside. The church to the l. hand is not worth visiting; but the hospital, to which it is attached, is: it belongs to the Third Order, and contains some curious portraits, especially one of the great and good Archbishop-Primate D. Bartolomeu dos Martyres (see under VIANNA). The drawings of modern benefactors are so execrably bad as to be ludicrous. Hence the traveller may visit the hospital of the Third Order of S. Francis, the church of which contains some good Flamboyant work. Observe also the view from the Praça da Feira, and from the terrace of the palace of the Conde de Villa Pouca. The walls of the city, part of which now stand nearly in its centre, were erected by D. Diniz: like many of those in Portugal they have pointed parapets.

The manufactures of Guimarães were cutlery and linen, but these have much fallen off since the disastrous treaty of 1810, and more since the independence of Brazil. It is now principally celebrated for its carrieries and paper manufacture; it also exports to England a large quantity of plums and figs.

Guimarães was the birthplace of Pope S. Damasus, one of the two Portuguese who have attained that dignity: also of Gil Vicente, commonly called the Portuguese Plautus, the first, and it may still be said the best, dramatic author his country has produced. The date of his birth is unknown, and but few particulars of his life are recorded. A piece written by him in 1504 to celebrate the birthday of the Infante D. João, afterwards D. João III., is still extant. He was much patronised at court, and acquired so European a fame that Erasmus learnt Portuguese on purpose to read his plays. He is supposed to have died at Évora about 1540. See the 'Ensaio Biographico Critico' of José Maria da Costa e Silva, tom. i. p. 241-295. The Testamento de Maria Parda, given in

that essay, is an excellent specimen of the style of Gil Vicente. His works, which were extremely difficult to procure, have been reprinted in the 'Bibliotheca Portuguesa,' in which they form 3 vols., and only cost a trifle.

A league 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.

1 *Pombeiro*. The road ascends a lofty spur of the S. Catarina, and then crosses high table-land, which affords a fine view of the Marão to the left. From the chapel at the summit of S. Catarina is a magnificent view.

3 *AMARANTE. There are now two estalagens, one in the town and the other at the extreme end of it, over the bridge, on the other side of the river. Amarante, with a population of 1500, derives its name from its situation in front of the Marão, whence by the Romans it was called Ante Moranam. Destroyed either by the Goths or the Moors, it was in the middle of the 13th century a heap of ruins. About 1250 S. Gonçalo took up his abode here, collected a population round him, and persuaded them to build the bridge over the Tamega, which stood till the French invasion. "In the course," says Cardoso, "of his labours he was journeying by the side of the Tamega, when, observing the impetuosity of its current, and informed of the innumerable mischiefs thence accruing to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, he raised that miraculous bridge, in the erection of which he displayed such portentous power; since, when fish was wanting for the support of the labourers, he made the sign of the cross, and caused prodigious quantities to enter the river from the sea: taking what was necessary, he bestowed his blessing on the rest and dismissed them to their native element" ('Agiologio,' i. 97). S. Gonçalo is therefore represented as standing on a bridge, and beckoning to fish which are rising from the water. It was here, in 1809, that the French

under Loison committed the most horrid barbarities; the Portuguese General Silveira defended the bridge for several days. Many blackened houses and chapels bear witness to the barbarity of the French. The capture of the bridge is thus related by Southey:—

“Capt. Bouchard of the Engineers, who was present at this attempt, had been sent by Marshal Soult to form an opinion upon the spot concerning difficulties which both Laborde and Loison represented as of the most formidable kind. In reconnoitring the Portuguese works of defence from the church-tower, which was close to the bridge, he discovered a string so placed as to leave no doubt in his mind that it was fastened to a trigger, which was to fire a mine and blow up the farther arch in case the entrenchments should be forced; at the same time he was convinced that there was no other possible means of effecting the passage than by forcing them. Ten days had been occupied in vain attempts, which had discouraged not only the men, but their commanders; more ammunition and artillery had been sent them from Porto, and another division was placed at Laborde's disposal, and positive orders given that the passage must be attempted and won, and the opposite bank cleared of the enemy. A plan of Bouchard's was then tried, against the opinion of the Generals, and the troops were held in readiness to act in case of its success: this plan was to demolish the entrenchments on the bridge by 4 barrels of powder placed against them under cover of the night. To call off the attention of the Portuguese guard, some 20 men were stationed to keep up a fire upon the entrenchments, so directed as not to endanger the sappers who had volunteered for the real service of the hour. It was a service so hopeful and hazardous as to excite the liveliest solicitude for its success. The barrel was covered with a gray cloak, that it might neither be heard nor seen, and the man who undertook to deposit it in its place wore a cloak of the same colour. The clear moon-

light was favourable to the adventure, by the blackness of the shadow which the parapet on one side produced. In that line of darkness the sapper crept along at full length, pushing the barrel before him with his head, and guiding it with his hands. His instructions were to stop if he heard the slightest movement on the Portuguese side; and a string was fastened to one of his feet, by which the French were enabled to know how far he had advanced, and to communicate with him. Having placed the barrel, and uncovered that part where it was to be kindled, he returned with the same caution. Four barrels, one after the other, were thus arranged without alarming the Portuguese. The fourth adventurer had not the same command of himself as his predecessors had evinced. Possessed either with fear or with premature exultation, as soon as he had deposited the barrel in its place, instead of making his way back slowly and silently along the line of shadow, he rose and ran along the middle of the bridge in the moonlight. He was seen, fired at, and shot in the thigh. But the Portuguese did not take the alarm as they ought to have done; . . . they kept up a fire upon the entrance of the bridge, and made no attempt to discover for what purpose their entrenchments had been approached so closely. Four hours had elapsed before the 4 barrels were placed: by that time it was midnight, and in another hour, when the Portuguese had ceased their fire, a fifth volunteer proceeded in the same manner, with a saucisson fastened to his body; this he fixed in its place, and returned safely. By 2 o'clock this part of the business was completed, and Laborde was informed that all was ready. Between 3 and 4 a fog rose from the river, and filled the valley, so that the houses on the opposite shore could scarcely be discerned through it. This was favourable for the assailants. The saucisson was fired, and the explosion, as Bouchard had expected, threw down the entrenchments, and destroyed also the apparatus for communicating with the

mine. The French rushed forward; some threw water into the mine, others cleared the way: the fog increased the confusion into which the Portuguese were thrown by being thus surprised; they made so little resistance that the French lost only 9 men; and Silveira, saving only 4 pieces of artillery, but preserving order enough to restore the spirits of his countrymen, retired upon Entreambos-ros-rios."

Although Saint Gonçalo had been venerated as a saint in Portugal from time immemorial, the decree of his beatification in Rome was only procured in 1561. D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, had, when regent of the kingdom, bestowed many privileges on Guimarães, in honour of S. Gonçalo; so had D. Affonso V. D. João III. erected the sumptuous Dominican convent and church in 1540, which is still to be seen on the N. side of the river. It is a very curious example of Flamboyant running into Cinquecento work, and exceedingly unlike most of the other erections of the same king. The entrance to the S. side is magnificent; the altar is raised on 11 steps, and covers the spot where was the Ermida of the saint. His effigy is on a high tomb to the N. of this crypt; it is one of the best examples of sculpture in Portugal; and the colour employed gives the exact appearance of death. The choir, which is very short, is richly but heavily ornamented with gilding and enamel. By the chancel arch is the following inscription:—

"Este convento fundou
 Et rei do João 3 deste
 Nome a ōra do glorio
 So s g^o da ordem de s dōs na
 Era de 1540 e depois el rei d. Sebastião."

The use of the term Era to signify A.D. is remarkable. In the S. transept, by the altar do Santo Coraçāo de S. Maria, notice the immense quantity of votive hair suspended from the wall, this image being much venerated by the women of the district. In the sacristy are some few treasures of no great value; there are here two wooden devils, about 3 ft. in height, which are sometimes, says the

sacristan, exhibited for the instruction of the people, that they may see what the devil is like. The cloisters are very fine; the continuation of them is now turned into pigsties; the whole convent is a disgrace to the authorities. There is a view of it and of its garden, as they were, in Landmann, vol. ii. p. 261. The church has a low central dome and a tower at the W. end, apparently of the time of D. Sebastião. There is nothing else of any interest whatever in the town: a very pretty walk may be taken by leaving the main street at the first turning to the l. as you go from the river, and then strolling along the banks of the Tamega. The road from Amarante to Pezo da Regoa has been finished some years, and may compare in construction with any English road whatever. Such travelling in such scenery is quite a luxury; a four-wheeled carriage runs over the whole distance. On leaving the Tamega we ascend continuously up the pass of Quintella, on the rt. side of the ravine; woods of chestnut and oak hang on the sides of the mountain, and every turn opens some new beauty. These are succeeded by pine-woods; and these again by bare rocks. At the summit of the pass is

3 *Quintella*, a desolate-looking village. Hence the road descends through a gorge, less fine than that on the opposite side, to

1 **Mezãofrio*. Here is an excellent little estalagem, newly done up, and very comfortable: there is a fine view of the village and of the valley of the Douro from the window. Still descending, we enter the wine country; the sides of the mountain from the Douro upwards are covered with low standard vines; elder-trees are particularly abundant. The vineyards here, as throughout the whole of the Paiz Vinhateiro, consist of a succession of terraces, the walls forming their sides being about 5 ft. or 6 ft. high, and composed of huge stones; the whole vineyard being thus, as it were, built up from the river to the summit of the mountains, at an expense and with labour which shows what Portuguese

energy can do when it has a sufficient stimulus. Keeping along the N. side of the river, we reach.

1 *As Caldas*. The inn here is on a large scale, suited to invalids who resort to this place for the benefit of the warm baths. Here a corner may be cut off by crossing the river in a ferry, and going up straight through a terrible mountain-path, or rather gully, to

1 **LAMEGO*. (See Rte. 21.) Some little way before entering the city we fall into the main road, which has made the *détour* by Pezo da Regoa.

If the traveller is desirous of exploring the wine country, instead of crossing at Caldas he will keep on by the same excellent road as before to

1 **PEZO DA REGOA*, at the confluence of the Corgo with the Douro.

The *readiest* way of going to Amarante and Pezo da Regoa is by the diligence from Oporto, but the *best* way is to go in a hired carriage, which will take the traveller to Regoa in two days, and allow him time to admire, at leisure, the magnificent scenery between Amarante and Mező-frio. At Casaes he can sleep the first night, and obtain good food there; he can also sleep first at Penafiel, and then at Amarante, if he prefer going to Regoa in 3, instead of 2 days. From Amarante to Regoa is 43 kilometres. Another road is projected from Guimaraens to Pezo da Regoa by way of Fafe, Mondin, and Villa Real, which if the traveller take, he must quit the road beyond Mondin to go to Ermello, to see the singular rent in the mountain, and the waterfall on the spot called *Cabriz*, near to Ermello; this should be visited by the curious in mountain scenery, especially after a fierce storm, for then the rivulet becomes an immense torrent, rushing down the crevice in a fearful volume.

ROUTE 33.

PORTO TO BARCELLOS AND VIANNA DO CASTELLO.

(By the old road.)

The diligence now (1864) runs to Barcellos by way of Villa Nova de Famalicão, increasing considerably the distance between Oporto and Vianna, but the road is excellent; travellers on horseback can go by the old road to Barcellos, and they are recommended to quit it about a league's distance from Barcellos, to ascend the hill on which is built the church called N. S. da Franqueira, the view from which will well repay them for their trouble; nor is the ascent to it at all difficult, nor the time long which is requisite to go from and return to the road to Barcellos.

From Oporto to Famalicão, 32 lea.

„ Barcellos, 50 kilo.

„ Vianna, 80½ leagues, by the new road, the present charge in the diligence being 2800 reis for first-class places by the new road, and 2250 reis for second-class places by the old road.

1 *Padrão da Leçoa*. The suburbs of Porto on this side are peculiarly uninteresting; nor is any grand view obtained for several leagues, a dull piece of high table-land intervening between the road and the mountains to the E.

1 *Moreira*. The conventual church, which lies a little to the l., is large and handsome in its way, and deserves a visit.

1 *Lameira*.

1 *Novo Irmãos*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Magdalena.*

1 *Casal de Pedro.* Here is a poor little inn, which may, however, afford a night's lodging. The people are very civil. Hence, the straight way to Barcellos is by Cacabaia; but the traveller is recommended to make a détour to the l., for the sake of seeing one of the most curious churches in Portugal, S. Pedro de Rates. Crossing the river Ave, the road runs between vines trailing over oaks.

2 *S. Pedro de Rates,* on the little river Este or Deste. This was the birthplace of S. Pedro, first bishop of Braga, and protomartyr of Portugal. The Portuguese tradition concerning this saint is marvellous enough. It asserts that he was originally a Jew of the ten tribes, and was banished by Nebuchadnezzar from Babylon to Spain. Portuguese writers dispute whether the name by which he was usually known was Malachi the old or Samuel the young; but what they affirm without any doubt is, that, after having been buried at Elipula, near Granada, for upwards of 600 years, he was raised to life. Santiago, who baptised him, gave him the name of Pedro, and sent him to Braga. "Some authors of our time," says Cardoso, "men of unquiet minds, have taken it into their heads to contradict those writers who affirm the resurrection of S. Pedro, persuading themselves that they could overthrow by their own reasonings the force of this truth." With respect to the life of S. Pedro consult Morales, 'Chronica de España,' 9, 8; Bernardo de Brito, 'Monarquia Lusitana,' part ii. 5, 4; Da Cunha, 'Historia de Braga,' i. 14; and Cardoso, under April 26th. Count Henrique built the present church on the spot which tradition pointed out as the scene of his martyrdom. It was therefore erected before the year 1112; and it is one of the best specimens of Transitional architecture in the Peninsula. Notice especially the pier arches of the nave, the dedication crosses, and the very curious vaulting at the E. end of the S. aisle, where the corbel head at the W. side of the now inserted altar is evi-

dently a representation of the founder. There is a very noble W. door, and a pyramidal-headed central tower. The church is in a disgraceful state; and in May, 1854, was about to be restored, that is, probably, to be spoiled. It is now (1864) in much the same condition that it then was, saving that it is fast losing all that made it attractive to ecclesiologists.

The famous annalist Luitprand mentions that he visited the monastery then existing on this spot, in 942. The wall of the churchyard is most remarkable, much of it consisting of stone sarcophagi of an immense size, and in perfect condition, no one knowing whence they came, as no stone of the like nature is found in the neighbourhood.

2 BARCELLOS. The best inn was that of Barcellinhos, on the S. side of the bridge over the Cavado.

From the windows of the inn there is a view of the bridge and the town. On the southern side of the former is a singular chapel, square, with a pyramidal head, and a lean-to colonnade all round; a very picturesque object. The bridge is Early. On the opposite side are the remains of the ducal palace. D. Affonso, illegitimate son of D. João I., created Duke of Bragança, married, in 1401, D. Brites de Pereira, daughter of the Great Constable, from whom this domain descended to the present reigning family. Above the palace is the collegiate church, a respectable but not very remarkable Flamboyant building. In the Rua de S. Francisco is a pretty little chapel, with a good Flamboyant door. The Campo da Feira is a large open space in the upper part of the town; at the further end is the church of S. Cruz, a domed modern erection, with short transepts. The Convento das Beatas, and the convent of the Third Order of S. Francis, are merely modern buildings. It was at Barcellos, during her last journey to the North, that the house in which the late Queen of Portugal was sleeping took fire, and she barely preserved her life by escaping in her night-dress. Hence, the road ascends a finely

wooded mountain, from the summit of which a noble view is obtained of the Lima almost to its junction with the sea, and the Serra de Estrica. A very fine descent brings us to the Lima, which we cross on a long bridge, and so enter

4 *VIANNA, generally called *Vianna do Castello*, by reason of the stout defence which it made in favour of the queen, when attacked by the insurgents 15 years ago. British Vice-Consul, José Mendes Ribeiro. Pop. about 7000. This town, one of the most important in the N. of Portugal, was raised to the rank of a city in 1847, in recompense for the bravery with which it resisted the last revolt of the Septembristas. It was known to the Romans as *Nemetanobriga*, and afterwards as *Velobriga*: at a still later period it was called *Diana*, from containing a celebrated temple to that goddess, and thence, by an easy corruption, *Viana*, or *Vianna*. It has a tolerable harbour, which admits vessels of 150 tons burthen: the quay is respectable; and it carries on a considerable trade in salt fish with Newfoundland. Here was shipped the first port wine ever exported to England. It is a large city, fortified, with 5 gates: the *Castello de Santiago*, which defends it, was the work of Philip II. The *Igreja Matriz* is an interesting Flamboyant building. Notice especially the arcading, of the time of D. Manoel, in the N. aisle; the late Flamboyant canopy to the altar in the S. aisle; and the effigy, in low relief, of a priest at its W. end. There are 2 western towers, and a very fine Flamboyant door between them. The church and convent of S. Domingos were the work of the celebrated Archbishop of Braga, D. Bartolomeo dos Martyres; it is a handsome Grecian structure, with fine cloisters. The convent is now the residence of the military governor. The archbishop is buried in a sarcophagus of red and white marble on the N. side of the choir; some ex-votos will be observed suspended from it, though he has never been formally canonised. He was born at Lisbon in 1514, entered

the Dominican order at the age of 14, and was nominated to the archbishopric in 1558. He attended the Council of Trent, where he distinguished himself by his learning and ability, and by the resistance which he opposed to the assumption, by the see of Toledo, of the Primacy of All the Spains. Having convoked a provincial council in 1556, and submitting its statutes to the approval of the Pope, he learnt that it had been intrusted by the latter to the revision of the Archbishop of Cambray, on which breach of discipline he distinguished himself by one of the boldest letters which the see of Rome ever received. He was indefatigable in visiting his diocese, and in penetrating the furthest recesses of its mountains, where no bishop had been seen before. As a proof of the neglect which it had experienced, it is recorded that, on occasion of visiting for the first time one of the wildest glens in the North, he was met by the inhabitants processionally with this anthem, "Blessed be the most holy Trinity, and her sister the most pure Virgin." 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*. His life, written by Fr. Luiz de Sousa, is one of the most interesting works in the Portuguese language; and, with the exception, perhaps, of that of D. João de Castro, by Andrade, has passed through the greatest number of editions of any Portuguese biography. The first edition was printed at Vianna in 1619, and is now very scarce. The French memoirs published by the monks of S. Germain des Prés, appeared in 1664; and there is another good Life by J. B. Bean, under the title of '*Historia de Vita Bartholomei de Martyribus*.' The works of the archbishop were published at Rome in 1734, in 2 vols. folio. The medallion over his tomb agrees completely with his authentic picture in the convent of the Third Order of S. Dominic at Guimarães. The hill, called S. Luzia, not far from this city, to the north, should

be visited for an admirable view, and it is not difficult of ascent.

There are 4 inns in this town; the one called the Luso-Brazileiro (Rua de S. Pedro, No. 11) has been much recommended for cleanliness and for the civility of its proprietor, though the evil of most Portuguese inns is, that they do not very long keep up their reputation for good accommodation.

A beautiful road to Vianna, by way of Villa de Conde and Povoia, is being made, several leagues of which are already finished.

ROUTE 34.

BRAGA TO ARCOS, MONÇAO, AND MELGAÇO, AND THE ASCENT OF THE GAVIARRA, OR OUTEIRO MAIOR.

1 *Ponte do Prado*, as before.

1 **Pico de Regalados*. The road is exceedingly mountainous, affording grand views towards Ponte do Lima on the l.

1 *Portella*.

1 *Ponte da Barea*. 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 which is very difficult of access. In the church they show the tomb of a certain Maria Lopez da Costa, who lived to see 120 of her own descendants, and died at the age of 110. Ponte da Barea was the birth-place of the poet Diego 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 *Sã de Miranda* is of the *Leça*. Three lines of this writer's were in every one's mouth during the last years of the 16th century, with refer-

ence to those who fell at Alcaçar-quivir,—

"Morrestes cavalleiros esforçados
Daquella multidão de bruta gente
Vencidos não, mas de vencer cançados."

Just after leaving Barea, we cross the Lima on a handsome stone bridge.

1 *Arcos de Valdevez*. Here we cross the little river Vez or Cabrão. This place is memorable in Portuguese history as giving name to the battle fought in 1128 between Affonso Henriques and Affonso VII. of Leon. The scene of the engagement was the country between Arcos and Santo André de Guilhadeges: the King of Leon was defeated with great slaughter, and the place in consequence received the name of *Veiga da Matança*. The *estalagem* is close to the church, and kept by the sacristan. From hence the ascent of the Gaviarra, more commonly called the *Outeiro Maior* (the great little hill), is most easily made. This is the highest mountain in Portugal. Its height is reckoned at 7881 ft. The ascent should be made from the E. by way of Adrão; it will take 5 hrs.; the road in some parts is extremely bad. The descent, however, to Arcos on the western side is not of much difficulty. The view from the top embraces a great portion of Galicia and *Traz os Montes*, with nearly the whole of Minho: on a very clear day *Canariz* and the *Pitchers* can be seen at the distance of 120 m. to the S.E.: to the N.E. the furthest visible object is the *Sierra de Penamarca*, between *Lugo* in Galicia and *Astorga* in Leon. If the traveller does not wish to return to Arcos, he can descend the mountain on the other side to the pilgrimage house of *N. S. de Penede*, taking care of course to carry provisions with him, as nothing but wine can be procured there. Hence next day he can go by *Valladares* either to *Monção* or to *Melgaço*. From Arcos, by a very fine mountain road, for some distance by the side of the Vez, the *Soajo* and *Gaviarra* being to the rt., the *Estrica* to the l. Very great care should be taken by the traveller to procure a guide who really

knows the various tracks to the top of this fine mountain; otherwise it may happen to him, as it has already happened to others, that he may arrive at Arcos at midnight, instead of at 6 o'clock, on his return to that town.

4 **Monção*. Half a league before reaching this place we pass the palace of Berjoeira, 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 is shown with great courtesy by its present owner, D. Simão Pereira Velho de Moscoso, son of the erector. *Monção* is a strong frontier town on the S. of the Minho, opposite Salvatierra in Galicia. It is principally celebrated for its heroic resistance, in 1658, to the Spaniards under the Marquis of Vianna. The fortifications were in a bad condition: it was ill supplied with provisions, and the garrison consisted of only 2000 men. The women, however, assisted the soldiers in repelling the assaults of the enemy; and the name of Helena Pires is particularly recorded as having thus distinguished herself. After having eaten horses, rats, and mice, and being reduced to leather, the inhabitants, at the end of 4 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 Minho, and better wine than is produced in any other part of the province of Minho. Between *Valladares* and *Monção* is the bridge called the *Ponte de Mouro*, over the river *Mouro*, running into the Minho, on which bridge the Duke of Lancaster first met the king D. John I., who at a second interview demanded in marriage *Philippa*, the duke's daughter, who, after having been married by

proxy, was again married, with great ceremony, at Oporto, in the palace of which they resided, but of which ancient dwelling the last remnant was swept away not ten years ago. Hence along the southern bank of the river to

1 *Valladares*.

2 **MELGAÇO*: 1200 inhab. This is the most northern town in the kingdom, and is 72 leagues from Lisbon. From hence it is 8 leagues to the interesting city of Orense in Galicia. (See *Handbook for Spain*, p. 377.) *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 now only famous for its hams, which are held in the highest estimation by epicures of every country.

ROUTE 35.

PORTO TO AMARANTE, BY PENAFIEL.

(By the old road.)

2 *Vallongo*, near the serra of the same name, the silver-mines of which were worked by the Romans. Descending this serra to

1 *Ponte Ferreira*, we, by the old road, cross the river of that name by a stone bridge. Through a country

abounding with oaks and chestnuts, by a road which somewhat resembles a Devonshire lane, and runs for miles together under festoons of vines, we ascend a second range, parallel with the first, to

1 *Balthar*, pleasantly situated in a hollow between two peaks of the ridge. Here Penafiel becomes visible on the summit of a third ridge. The valley between the two is one of the loveliest in Minho.

1 *Paredes*. Here we cross the river Sousa, a rapid stream, full of cascades. A league of almost continual ascent brings us to

1* *Penafiel*: 2500 inhab. This place, once an episcopal city, was called Arrifana de Sousa till the last century. It has a lovely situation on the side of the serra Santa Catarina, and there is a tolerable estalagem. The church, for a modern building, is handsome. Martinmas fair here is one of the largest in Portugal. For the history of this place, see the 'Descrição Historico-Topografica da Cidade de Penafiel,' by Antonio d'Almeida, in the 10th volume of the 'Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.' The place suffered severely from the French in 1809.

1 *Ucanha*.

½ *Salgueira*.

½ *Villa Meã*. From the bridge here the view of the whole valley of the Tamega is in the highest degree rich and charming.

1 *Pidre*. The ravines hereabouts are admirably cultivated: orange groves abound, and the whole face of the country is dotted over with villages. After leaving Pidre the road descends rapidly; and on emerging from a small wood of pine-trees we catch our first view of Amarante, still at a considerable distance below us. By a winding descent, presenting every possible variety of wood, rocks, and ravines, to

1 *AMARANTE, as in Rte. 32.

Oporto to AMARANTE AND PEZO DE REGOA, BY PENAFIEL.

(The new road.)

Oporto to Penafiel	.. ..	37 kils.
Penafiel to Amarante	.. ..	30 „
Amarante to Pezo de Regoa		35.7 „
		<hr/>
		102.7

At Penafiel is a large inn; a second at Casaes, a little more than a league beyond Penafiel; a third inn at Amarante.

A diligence runs between Oporto and Pezo de Regoa; but the fearful manner in which the horses are driven from Quintella to Amarante in one direction, and from Quintella towards Mezãofrio in another direction, often makes it a dangerous method of travelling.



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—that is, is about the size of the counties of Northumberland and Durham. This was 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 may scarcely justify the proverb of the Minhotos—*Nove mezes do inverno e tres do inferno* (nine months of winter and three of hell). Nevertheless it has an interest of its own. The 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 *Bruxas*, 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 Moors). 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*. Yet it may be affirmed that the Portuguese of the present day are being emancipated from many of the prejudices and follies of past generations.

The mountains and forests of this province abound in game, and wolves and wild boars are not uncommon. It was related to the writer by a gentleman now residing in Bragança, that two winters ago he was one evening pursued right into the town by a large wolf, which, as often as he faced round, retreated a little, and when he again pursued his way, advanced, clearly with the intention to take him at an advantage. Within 20 years the *Valentines* (the banditti of Traz os Montes) were very formidable; now the country may be considered as tolerably safe.

The province embraces two administrações—that of Bragança and that of Villa Real. The number of inhabitants was, in 1845, 305,314; that of parishes, 435. The density of the population in Minho, as compared with Traz os Montes, is remarkable: the former contains 3333 to the square league, the latter only 898.

With the exception of the wines of the Paiz Vinhateiro (for which see Route 39), the productions of this province are not numerous. A considerable quantity, however, of silk is produced in Traz os Montes, and almonds are grown in abundance, which are sent to Oporto annually, and thence exported to England and Hamburgh. The oil of this province is also not small in quantity, and the wool is greatly increased in amount, which is sent to Liverpool to be used by the manufacturers in Yorkshire and Lancashire. The country about Chaves is extremely productive of corn, milho, &c. It is rather celebrated for its honey; its potatoes are among the best in Portugal; and the melons of Villariça have a reputation all over the Peninsula. The cheeses of Freixo d'Espada-á-einta enjoy great reputation. The horses of Traz os Montes are the best in the kingdom, and supply the greater part of the cavalry in the Portuguese army. The wines, excluding those of the Paiz Vinhateiro, though little known out of the province, are very various. Those in the neighbour-

hood 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, Moucorvo, 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 almost all, which greatly detracts from their effect; and they are far inferior to the Gerez in Minho, to the Estrella in Central Portugal, and to Monchique in Algarve. The Montezinho, to the N. of Bragança, has an altitude of nearly 8000 feet, and contests with Gaviarra the honour of being the highest mountain in Portugal. The other principal ranges are the Marão, the loftiest peak of which, Ermelho, is 4400 feet high; Reboredo, 3500; and Villarelho, 3000. Next to the Donro, the Tua (receiving in its course the Tuela, the Baceiro, the Rabaçal, the Ragua, the Mercê, and other streams) is the principal; the Sabor, the Ferrença, the Maças, and the Tamega, are also of some note.

The traveller in Traz os Montes, who can put up with poor accommodation, and who cares more for the gratification of the eye than of the palate, will find much to delight him in visiting that wild province. We suppose him in the following routes to enter it by the way of Spain. The banks of the Sabor will testify to the beauty and fertility of the eastern part of Traz os Montes. Should he wish to combine with a Portuguese tour an expedition into the Asturias, or a visit to Burgos and Valladolid, he will then find this entrance into the kingdom the most convenient. The first route therefore that we give shall take up the tourist at Zamora, to which place he will have availed himself of the *Handbook of Spain*, and will conduct him thence to Miranda, the north-eastern entrance to the kingdom of Portugal.

ROUTE 36.

ZAMORA IN LEON TO MIRANDA IN TRAZ OS MONTES.

For a description of Zamora see the *Handbook of Spain*.

Puente de Ricovalle. The road on first leaving Zamora ascends a high table-land, which in spring is covered with gum cistus, lavender, and wild peonies. The great size and beauty of the lizards, and the number of hoopoes, render the way very

lively. The scenery round the bridge, especially to the left, is very grand, with peeps of the Serra de Reboredo, in Traz os Montes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Posada de Ricovalle.* A decent little inn. Here it is necessary to halt, as no kind of accommodation can afterwards be procured. The dialect alters very much, and hereabouts is as much Portuguese as Spanish. The road rises again, and passes over downs spotted here and there with plantations of oak; the peonies and daffodils are very beautiful.

Gradually it becomes duller, and goes over a series of ploughed fields to

2 *Castro*, the last village in Spain. Beyond this you descend a steep woody glen, sprinkled over with great rocks and boulders, not unlike, though on a much grander scale than, some of the scenery in the north of Sussex. Crossing the little stream which flows through this dell, and runs on the left into the Douro, you enter the kingdom of Portugal (over a wild down, at the top of which one of the Altars for the Souls—see Introduction—will remind the traveller that he has left Spain) to

1½ *Paradella*, the first village in Portugal: the scenery shortly after is of the grandest description; the gorge of the Douro opens to the left. Down a steep stony pass, by a dangerous road, to

2 MIRANDA (generally called *Miranda do Douro*, to distinguish it from *Miranda* in Old Castile). Here the traveller will have his first experience of a Portuguese inn, and he may comfort himself with the reflection that it is also about the worst. *Miranda*, the *Septontia* of the Romans, formerly an episcopal city, and a frontier town of great importance, is now in the last stage of decay, and scarcely contains 500 inhabitants. It was raised to the rank of a bishopric in 1545; in 1782 the see was transferred to *Bragança*, the bishop retaining both titles. It was originally fortified by *Afonso Henriques*; and suffered much when taken by the Spaniards in 1763. The house in which the Duke of Wellington lodged is shown at the corner of the little square which faces the *estalagem*. "The cathedral has the finest position of any church that I ever saw. It stands at the edge of the precipice that looks down on the Douro: there is just room for a terrace between the building and the gorge below. The cloudless sullen mountains beyond, and the perpetual roar of the boiling rapids of the river, and the abyss over which the cathedral almost hangs, made a very grand scene."—*O. A. E.* The building itself is of the date of the erection of the see; 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 north of the cathedral commands the view of the valley of the Douro in perfection. An hour will suffice to show 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. The wax is famous all over Portugal. There is a small manufacture of printed calicoes (*chitas*).

Hence the traveller will proceed either by *Bragança* and *Chaves*, which is the more interesting way, or by *Mirandela*, or by *Torre de Moncorvo* and the Douro, which is the least laborious, to *Porto*.

ROUTE 37.

MIRANDA TO BRAGA, BY BRAGANÇA AND CHAVES.

This road is one of the worst in Portugal; but besides the beauty of the scenery, and the interesting nature of the botany and geology, the traveller can scarcely fail to be struck by the unchanged character of the people and villages, and will find himself carried back to the 14th or 15th century, without a single modern innovation to break the charm.

Everything said in the introductory remarks about food and clothing applies with double force here. Be prepared for extremes of heat and cold; take care to replenish the provision basket at Bragança and Chaves; and be sure to keep the spirit flask well filled. The journey may be accomplished in four days; but six are required for it if the tourist wishes for either pleasure or profit.

In four days.

Sleep the first night at Bragança.
 „ second „ Monforte.
 „ third „ Alturas.
 „ fourth „ Braga.

It must be understood, however, that nothing but extreme urgency and the height of summer could justify such a journey as the above.

In six days.—Sleep the first night at Outeiro or Rio Frio.

Over high rocky table-ground, road tolerable, to

1 *Malhados.*

3½ *S. Joannico*, a pretty little village, nestling in a woody glen between high hills; but however beautiful to look at, disgusting to enter. The estalagem execrable. Notice the pointed bridge over the Angeira, which, rising on the right in the Sierra della Culebra, in Galieia, flows on the left into the Sabor, and so into the Douro. Country dull, till after the descent of a long steep mountain, clothed with woods of gum cistus. 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. The view of the opposite mountains is superb.

2 The river *Maças* is crossed by a ford, and a magnificent gorge, running up to the right, is ascended by a steep, winding path. The river here and for some distance separates Spain from Traz os Montes. Notice the fort-like rock which crowns the mountain to the right. The ascent is clothed with numerous flowering shrubs, among which the *Erica arborea*, with its abundant white blossoms, is very conspicuous.

1 *Outeiro*, or *Villa do Outeiro*. This place, though calling itself a *villa*, has only 628 inhabitants; standing on a height, it answers to its name, *Hill*. Notice the church—an imitation of the cathedral at Miranda; very large, and (in its way) good.

[From the ford of the *Maças* the traveller, by keeping more to the right, may pass the night at Rio Frio; but he will gain nothing by the exchange. A remarkable instance of the necessity for the caution given in the Introduction respecting maps of Portugal, occurs in this place. Wyld makes Rio and Frio into two distinct villages, some miles apart from each other.]

Second day. Sleep at Bragança.

Through a mountainous country, over very high table-land. The botanist will here find plants which, though common enough in England, are said to occur in no other part of Portugal, and characterise a northern country: for example, *Rhinanthus crista galli*, *Spiræa ulmaria*, and *Alopecurus pratensis*.

Bragança becomes visible, as a white spot on the mountains to the left, a league from Outeiro; it is approached by an isthmus-like hill, the castle forming a very grand object.

2½ *BRAGANÇA. (*Estalagem*, kept by Alexandre Montanha, decent.) 3648 inhab. Bragança, 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; is still the see of a bishop, one of the seventeen civil *Administrações*, and a *Praça d'Armas*. The national vanity of the Portuguese attributes its foundation to one King Brigo 1906 years before the Christian era: the present city was founded, and the castle built, in 1187, by D. Sancho I. The Castle is one of the finest 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) that their marriage took place.

The exterior walls, though much ruined by the Spaniards in 1762, contain barracks for 200 men: the keep, which resembles that of Rochester Castle, though far superior to it, is entered at mid-height by a somewhat perilous wooden bridge. It is worth while to ascend to the top, for the sake of the magnificent view: it embraces the mountains of Leon, Galicia, Traz os Montes, and the Gerez in Minho. Notice the two horrible dungeons, and ask the soldiers to throw down lighted paper into that to which there is no staircase. The present *Cathedral*, formerly the Jesuits' church, which took the place of the original building, of which the ruins still exist, is a wretched and filthy edifice, and deserves attention as an example of the miserable condition to which such tawdry erections are reduced by partial ruin. There are several other churches in the town, but they will not repay a visit even to the ecclesiologist. In that of S. Vicente is a *Lottery for the Souls*, a thing scarcely to be seen out of Portugal. 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 Introduction) in the market-place deserves attention. There is a considerable manufacture of velveteens, printed calicoes, and woollens. The *Alfandega* is the most important of all the inland customhouses (*Alfandegas Seccas*) in the kingdom.

Bragança is known over Europe as having given its title to the present reigning family. It was erected into a duchy in 1442, by D. 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 Alemtejo.

The present cathedral, according to Cardoso, had a miraculous origin. The inhabitants had just completed a convent which they designed for the

education of their daughters, when a Jesuit priest—at least, one in outward appearance—requested to be lodged in the yet vacant apartments. He thence for some time carried on a mission in the city, so much to the edification of the town council that they despatched one of their own members, together with the aforesaid priest, to S. Francis Borgia, then commissary-general for Spain, who was residing at Valladolid. When the two had reached Alcañizes, a place within the Spanish border, the father assumed the likeness of an angel and disappeared, which, of course, occasioned the conversion of the intended convent into a Jesuit college.

This being a frontier town, the passports are rigorously examined.

Third day. Sleep at *Vinhaes*.

Through a pleasant country, abounding in chestnut-trees, to

1 *Nogueira*. Thence, through a very fine forest, which abounds in wolves, into a gorge, bounded to the l. by the Serra de Chaeim.

2 *Sequeira*, or *Socira*.

1 *Ponte de Tuela*. The traveller will have time, while the mules are resting, to explore the magnificent ravine rt. and l., and to dine, if he pleases, on one of the rocks by the rapids of the Tuela. A long, steep hill, leads to

1 * *Vinhaes*: 600 inhab. A frontier town. The estalagem much infested by custom-house officers. Notice the remains of the castle and of the fortifications: they were erected by

"El Rey Dom Diniz,
Que fez quanto quiz."

i. e. "King Denis the Good,
Who did what he would."

A good deal of silk is manufactured here, and sent to Porto.

[Instead of sleeping at *Vinhaes*, the traveller may proceed 1 league further to Val' Passos, but the *renda* there is wretched, whereas there is tolerable accommodation at *Vinhaes*.]

Fourth day. Sleep at *Chaves*.

From *Chaves* to *Braga* a good road is projected, and perhaps ere long will be made; as in every province

the people are now alive to the great advantage of having good roads. Not long ago potatoes were sold at Chaves for 60 reis the alquiere, which at the same time fetched 300 reis at Oporto.

1 *Sobreiro*.

1 *Val' Passos*. N.B.—Inquire here for traditions of Lobis Homem. (See Introduction.) Wine, if it may be so called, but nothing else, can be procured at this venda.

“Heisst Wein, ist aber kein;
Man kann damit nicht fröhlich seyn.”

Hence, over very high, but not effective, mountains; and, crossing in a magnificent ravine the Rabaçal (which rises to the rt. in the Sierra de San Mamed, in Galicia, and, running on the l. into the Tuela, forms, with it, the Tna), to

2 *Villartão*.

1 *Labuão*. Tolerable estalagem. The church deserves a visit. Passports may be probably inquired for here, as being so near the frontier. After leaving this town, a grand view is obtained of the Galician mountains, as far as Monterey; and shortly afterwards the frontier castle of Monforte, on the summit of a scarped hill, comes into sight on the rt. hand.

1 *Monforte du Rio Livre*. Here is 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; otherwise the town is left to the rt., and is not even seen. A little past this the eastern plateau of Traz os Montes terminates. We descend a lonely bridge-path, with rock scenery, which, though on a very far grander scale, recalls Tunbridge Wells, vast masses of rock arising from the thickest foliage, to

1 *Fayões*; a very picturesque and equally filthy village. The approach to Chaves, by the suburb of Santa Maria Magdalena, standing as it does in the middle of a spacious valley, is striking. The Tamega is crossed by a bridge of 16 arches, of Roman foundation, and with two inscriptions of that date on the north side.

1 *CHAVES. Of 2 bad inns, that

furthest from the river is rather the better. This frontier town, the *Aqua Flavia* of the Romans, is the head of a Concelho, and a Praça d'Armas of some importance: one regiment is generally quartered here. The ancient castle, which belonged to the Dukes of Bragança, now forms part of the barracks. The town was taken by the Spaniards, under O'Reilly, in 1762: the hill where the batteries were erected is still pointed out, as well as the remains of a bastion then ruined. Pombal caused the fortifications to be repaired; but they are not in a very effective state. In 1811, after a sanguinary conflict, Soult obtained possession of the place; and here, in 1837, after the overthrow of the Cartistas, the celebrated convention of Chaves was signed. The importance of the position is expressed by the name Chaves, the keys; and the arms bear the canting device, two keys in saltire. The church, of Romanesque date, is one of the most interesting in Traz os Montes: notice especially its pier-arches. Here lies buried D. Affonso I., Duke of Bragança, to whose intrigues was owing the death of D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, in the unfortunate battle of Alfarrobeira. The hot springs are at the south-western end of the town. The water bubbles up at a temperature of 153° of Fahrenheit, in a square basin: it is not now much valued, and is perfectly free. Women will be met all over the town, carrying it in wooden pails for washing. There are some filthy bath-rooms: the baths themselves resemble wooden coffins, and can only be filled by hand.

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 da San Mamed shuts it in to the N.; the Serras of Santa Caterina and Gerez to the W.; and the Serra do Marão to the S. Two-fifths are forest, principally chestnut; one-fifth waste; the

rest, rye, wheat, potatoes, and maize. It is perhaps, for its extent, the most productive plain in Portugal; and when the road to Villa Real is finished, its inhabitants will probably receive twice the amount at which they now sell their corn, &c. The little drying-houses for the latter, like long watch-boxes set on legs, will be noticed in the sunniest spots of every village.

Considerable alteration must have taken place in the position of this town since the time of D. João I., as, in the accounts of the 3 months' siege which it sustained in 1386, by the Great Constable, when defended for the King of Castile by D. Martin Gonsalves Ataide, the former is said to have turned aside the course of a river which then ran through the centre of the town, and thus to have deprived the inhabitants of water, that of the springs being unfit to drink.

In the church of Nogueira, half a league from Chaves, is a Roman inscription, much prized by Portuguese antiquaries, as helping to fix the site of the ancient Julio-briga:—

"Emiliano Flacco
Ælius Flaccus signifer
Leg. T. T. Aug.
Paravit instruendum
Vivo volente et
Presente sacratissimo
Suo patre.
De hoc Julio-briga."

[From Chaves an excursion may be made to Montalegre: the distance is 6 leagues; and the traveller is introduced to the lovely scenery of the eastern Gerez.

1 *Soutello de Baixo.*

2 *Pedraira.*

2 *Ardãos.*

1 *Montalegre*, on the Montalegre. Though a walled city, this place has only 150 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, which is very poor, was built by the first bishop, D. Julião d'Alva, on the site of an older church, N. S. do Castello, and consecrated

May 14, 1554. The place was erected into a bishopric in 1550 by D. João III., the diocese being taken out of that of Braga. Hence there is a road by

1 *Pondros*, to

1 *Ruivães*, as presently.]

Fifth day. Sleep at Ruivães.

Through a pleasant and well-cultivated country, by Casas Novas and Chapellos, to

3 (but it takes 5 hrs.) *Boticas*, a thriving place; the *estalagem* fair. A good deal of linen is made here. The mountains become very fine; the heath, in the spring, is seen to peculiar advantage. The road winds higher and higher, the vegetation becoming semi-Alpine, and the trees not leafing till the beginning of June, to

4 *Las Alturas* (the Spanish article is used). *Estalagem* wretched; the people very civil: their rabbit broth most acceptable in the bitter cold. A glorious view to the E.: the peaks of the Serra do Morão 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. Hence, a fearfully cold, desolate Alpine road leads to

2 *Venda Nova*. If the traveller is overtaken by night, he can sleep here; and should on no account proceed without full daylight, or he will miss the first burst of the valley of the Gerez. The road winds down the side of the Santa Caterina; the country becomes better cultivated; vines and olives reappear; and, in a short time, the Gerez, the finest Serra, except the Soajo, in North Portugal, towers up to the rt.

2 *Ruivães*. (Here the road from Montalegre falls in.) A pretty little vine-covered village at the foot of the Gerez. *Estalagem* tolerable: good trout to be had. Here it was that, in Oct. 1837, the Cartistas, under Baron Leiria, were defeated by the Septembristas, under the Conde das Antas, which led to the Convention of Chaves.

A short distance after passing Ruivães we enter the Minho.

1 *Salamonde*. We are here not far

from some of the finest scenery of the Gerez; but the place is more celebrated as the scene of Soult's escape from utter annihilation after his expulsion from Porto. He had retired to Penafiel, and thence to Carvalho d'Este, having been joined by Loison's division. Here he re-organized his army, giving the command of the advanced guard to Loison, and taking that of the rear-guard himself. As soon as he had entered the narrow and dangerous pass which leads to Montalegre, the British troops were close at his heels. Orders had been given that the bridge should be destroyed; but the order had been only imperfectly obeyed, and the French drove away the Portuguese who were completing its demolition. There are several persons now living in Salamonde who can remember that stormy evening in May when, 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 thoroughly 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 Cavado; it is, in comparison with that, a mere brook, and falls into it some distance below the bridge. It is worth while from here to make a détour to the rt., for the sake of seeing the Ponte de Miserella, over which the larger part of the army passed. Through magnificent scenery, towards Pardiceiros, but immediately before arriving at the village the traveller should quit the high road, and go a few hundred yards to the rt., if he be going from Ruivaens, and 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.

[Portugal.]

1 *Pinheiro*. The views all along this road are very fine, especially that of the valley to the right, called the valley of Geraz, as you ascend to Carvalho d'Este. To the l. the tower of Lanhoso, standing at the summit of a high hill, forms a conspicuous object.

1 *Carvalho d'Este*.

1 *BRAGA. As in Rte. 29.

ROUTE 38.

BRAGANÇA TO TORRE DE MONCORVO,
BY VIMIOSO. (Two days.)

2½ *Outeiro*, as in Rte. 37. The road traverses a barren country, without much to interest, to

2½ *Vimioso*, 920 inhab.: near the *Maças*. The traveller may either sleep here or at *Fornos*, as he wishes to prolong the first or second day's journey. It is difficult to say which of the two *estalagem*s is the worst. The country improves: poplars and elms become plentiful.

1 *Algozo*. Shortly afterwards we cross the river *Ingueira*; the scenery fine and savage. After this, thick forests, where wild boars and wolves are to be found, and which produce the wild vine in great perfection. The road descends to the *Monte do Azinhel*, whence a grand view is obtained of the mountains of Galicia.

3½ *Brunhoso*. A fine fertile pasture country, to

½ *Mogadouro*. A place in the late 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 to Estavai: the Navalheira is about 1 league to the rt. Its gorges and defiles, especially along the side of the Sabor, are very lovely: the wild vine here attains a size unknown in the rest of Portugal, being sometimes nearly 40 ft. in height. About here lead has been discovered.

2 *Chapa Cunha*. Here are iron-works. A little farther on, to the l. of the road, is Fornos; usually made the sleeping place.

1½ *Carviçães*. The road gradually descends to

2 *TORRE DE MONCORVO: 1900 inhab. A pleasantly situated town, the Serra de Reboredo sheltering it to the north, but very ill-built and filthy; 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 in the route. The church is large, and deserves attention, as do the ruins of the castle, but it is much to be feared that the tower, from which its name is partly derived, will soon totally disappear, if the barbarian plan be continued of taking away the stones thereof, with which to build walls and houses. The etymology of the name, also written Meneorvo, is much disputed by Portuguese antiquaries; its arms are canting—a tower between two crows. There is a tradition that it was founded by the inhabitants of the town of Santa Cruz, which once stood on the narrow strip of land between the Sabor and the Villariça, who were driven thence by the swarms of ants which abounded there. [There is another road from Bragança, which is shorter, but cannot be much recommended, by Grijo, where the traveller sleeps.]

From Moncorvo, the tourist, if interested in wine matters, might make

an excursion to the Quinta de Vesuvio or das Figueiras, by the Douro, belonging to Senhor Antonio Bernardo Ferreira, which produces 800 pipes annually, and though 15 m. beyond the demarcation line of the wine company, is considered one of the most remarkable properties in the north of Portugal.

Another excursion through a country of very great beauty may be made to a curious old town, *Freixo d'Espada-i-Cinta* (Ash of the Girded Sword). This was once a frontier fortification of importance, and was much favoured by D. Diniz. It is 4 leagues from Moncorvo, and near the Douro and the Spanish frontier. It still retains its walls, with three towers; the castle, the eistern, and the church seem to be of the 14th century. The origin of its singular name is quite uncertain. The chronicler of D. Diniz says: "When the King did first pass this way, he was wonderfully impressed by the sight of a huge ash-tree, standing on a hill, whence the country on both sides the river might be beheld far and nigh. Then did the King make a halt, and, un-girding his sword from his waist, he buckled it round the tree, crying with a loud voice, 'Here will we build to ourselves a town, plant vineyards and olive-yards, sow good fields of corn, and have flocks and herds; and the town shall be called Ash of the Girded Sword.'" This ash, or at least an ash, is shown close to the church. Freixo is now a wretched little place, serving as a depôt for Spanish corn introduced by contrabandistas. Between this and Barca d'Alva may be seen some remains of the curious road constructed by the Templars from hence to Pinhel.

On the eistern of the castle, on the tower, and on the church, are some of those curious hieroglyphics to which we have referred in the Introduction, and which are supposed to be connected with the guilds of Freemasons, in whose hands all architecture then was.

The traveller can cross the Douro near this town, and go over to Sou-

çelle, and thence to Salamanea through Vertigodino, which is by no means an unpleasant trip.

ROUTE 39.

BRAGANÇA TO MIRANDELLA, VILLA REAL, AND THE WINE COUNTRY.

20 leagues, 2 long days' journey.

2 *Sortes*.

3 *Arcas*.

3 *Mascarenhas*. An unhealthy village of 860 inhab.

2 **Mirandella*: 1320 inhab. Here the traveller must sleep: the estalagem is horrible. This town, with its suburb Golfeira, lies pleasantly on the Tua, in a fertile valley, an agreeable change after the high table-land to the N. The general appearance of the town resembles that of Coimbra. The country round is unhealthy.

1 *Lamas d'Ollo*. 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.

1 *Franco*. The Serra do Marão hereabouts forms a striking object to the rt.

1 *Palheiros*. Cross the Tinhella, which runs on the l. into the Tua.

1 **Murça de Panoyas*: 867 inhab. A little town agreeably situated on the slope of a hill, and producing great quantities of charcoal. Here the traveller, unless pressed for time, will do well to spend a second night.

1 <i>Cadaval</i> .	} A barren, uninteresting road, and miserable villages. Cross the Pinhão, which falls on the l. of the Douro.
1 <i>Perafita</i> .	
1 <i>Justes</i> .	
1 <i>Alvites</i> .	

1 **VILLA REAL*: 5000 inhab. This town, the largest in Traz os Montes, and one of the 17 administrações, is situated on the Corgo, 57 leagues from Lisbon, and 15 from Porto. This is quite an active town: the shops, next to those of Porto, are considered the best in the N. of Portugal. It was founded by D. Diniz, in 1283.

1 *Comieira*.

1 **S. Martha de Penaguião*.

Those who are desirous of the fullest information on the subject of the wine country should consult Mr. Forrester's Prize Essay on Portugal: London, Weale, 1854.

1 **PEZO DA REGOA*. This modern town of 2200 inhab., at the confluence of the Corgo with the Douro, and 20 leagues from Porto, may be considered the capital of the Alto Douro (Paiz Vinhateiro do Alto Douro), whence come all those wines to England which are here called Port. It is irregularly shaped, extending about 8 leagues in its extreme length, and 4 leagues in its extreme breadth. The most northerly point is the town of Villa Real; the most southerly the city of Lamego; 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 manners: 1. By being trained round oaks or poplars, *de enforcado*, as it is called; or in the Minho, *ureiras*. This was the ancient method employed by the Romans: *ulmisque adjungere vites*. It is the most picturesque method, the fes-

toons hanging from the trees being exceedingly beautiful, and 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 are being 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 ground between 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 *Cuva*: 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 about 8000 in the Alto Douro; the resident farmers do nothing but the pruning.

These labourers earned from 6*d.* to

8*d.* a-day, the women half as much; but the price of labour is now much enhanced. Besides this, they have lard broth, with one salt sardine for breakfast; lard broth with beans, potatoes, and *bacalhao* for dinner; broth for supper, and *agua do pé* (literally foot-water, that is, the liquor made by treading the grape-skins, &c., after the wine is drawn off, with an infusion of water, a beverage not unlike the very weakest cider), at discretion. On holidays the pay is stopped, but the food is given as usual.

The vintage begins about the end of September, and is generally concluded by the 20th of October. The gathering of the grapes is performed by women and children, of whom vast numbers flock in during the vintage, as Irishmen with us in harvest. As soon as the fruit is gathered, the trees should be pruned; so says the Alto Douro proverb:—

“O cesto n'uma mão,
E noutra o podão.”

The Gallegos are divided into gangs, usually consisting of about 10 men each, under the command of a *feitor*. At the order of this overseer, the men fall into line, shoulder the large open baskets which contain the grapes, and carry them to the *adega*, the warehouse, when they are thrown into the wine-press, the *lagar*. These lines of men, advancing over the rugged mountain paths with their grape-baskets, form the only picturesque point in which the vintage has any advantage over our hop picking. Twenty-one baskets generally yield a pipe of wine; and a *lagar* will contain from 10 to 30 pipes. The only separation made is that of the white grapes from the black. When the *lagar* is full, the first liquor that is drawn off, from the weight of the grapes crushing each other, is made into the delicious wine called *Lacryma Christi*, which is not submitted to sale, but presented by the wine-growers, as a rare luxury, to their friends. Then a gang of men jump in, and, placing their hands on each others' shoulders, dance back-

wards and forwards, to the sound of the bagpipe or the fife, till they are tired out, and another gang takes their place. This is excessively hard work, even in company. Compare Isaiah lxiii. 3: "I have trodden the wine-press *alone*, and of the people there was none with me." The treading occupies about 36 hrs., when the *must* is left to ferment, but the time requisite for fermentation has varied greatly during the last eight years. When the wine is ready to be drawn off, the husks, stalks, &c., will have formed a crust on the surface of the *lagar*, which, if permitted to remain too long, again mixes with the liquor and spoils it. Hence the fixing the proper time for drawing off the wine is a delicate operation, and requires great skill and knowledge.

Hitherto the vintage has followed the course of nature: at this point the foolish policy of the Portuguese Government steps in. To understand this we must go back to the history of port wine. It was first imported into this country in any quantity about 1670; and tradition says that the kind of wine then known as port was that which is now called Mourisco Preto. The Paiz Vinhateiro was naturally very productive of elders; the way in which they were employed was this: the berries were dried in the sun or in kilns; the wine was thrown upon them, and trodden by the same men who trod the grapes, and thus extracted the colouring matter of the berry. Adulteration had proceeded to such an extent that in 1756 the monopoly of the wine district was conceded by Pombal to the company of the Alto Douro (*Companhia dos Vinhos do Alto Douro*), which led to the riots of Porto described under that city. This company had the absolute control of the whole trade: they fixed the quantity of wine to be exported, the places to which it might be exported, and the regulations under which it was to be made. They obtained a law enacting that if a single elder-tree were found on a wine estate, or within 5 leagues of the boundary-line, the parties should

be guilty of felony, and liable to confiscation of all their goods, and transportation for life. They divided the whole wine district, consisting of about 18 square leagues, into 3 portions, the *feitoria*, the *subsidiario*, and the *ramo*. The *feitoria*, or factory wine, was set apart for England; and the *ramo* for home consumption. But the *feitoria* was again subdivided into the *aprovado*, or that approved for England, and the *separado*, or that which might not be exported to England, but might be sent to any other European country. This company was abolished by D. Pedro IV., in 1833, and on its ruins was established the *Companhia da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro*, with almost similar powers. That also was abolished in 1853, so far as its special privileges were concerned; but unfortunately a committee was appointed, empowered to decide on the quality of the wine, as the company had previously done.

All this, however, is of very little consequence, as the merchant buys what he likes, and exports to England what he likes, in spite of all the annoyances to which he is subjected by the yet remaining restrictions on commerce; in this as in every other case, the wit of men setting at nought the folly of unwise legislators.

Of the white wines of the Alto Douro (white ports) these are the best: the 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 wines the most noted are,—Touriga, the finest; Bastardo, the sweetest; Bocca de mina, which is generally preferred to any other; Sonzão, the darkest natural wine; Aragonez; Donzellino; 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; but for the 4 years, 1858 to 1861 inclusive, the average produce in the district over which the Companhia dos Vinhos do Alto Douro had jurisdiction in times past was 35,085 pipes. In 1862 this district produced 71,592 pipes, and in 1863 no less than 83,866 pipes of wine. It must, however, be remembered that great quantities of wine are produced in the quintas that are outside the line of demarcation, and that some of these wines are equal in body and flavour to any which are made within the favoured district itself, *e.g.* the wines of the magnificent Quinta do Vesuvio.

2 **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 in evil days, viz. those of Maria de Fonte, returned to Portugal to take part in its civil dissensions, and who was slain, near Sabrosa, in a personal rencontre, when, strange to state, he was performing the duty of a subaltern, viz., that of ascertaining what were the positions of the pickets of the army of the queen.

The ride from Chaves to Villa Real is as beautiful and grand as it is interesting, and can easily be performed in one day.

1* *Villa Pouca d'Aguiar*: 1400 inhab. The estalagem very bad. This place, situated not far from the Corgo, formed the head-quarters of Silveira in March 1813, while Soult was ravaging the surrounding country.

1 *Amezio*.

1 *Escaiz*.

1* *VILLA REAL*, as in the preceding route.

4 To *Pezo de Regou*, along a fine road.

ROUTE 40.

CHAVES TO VILLA REAL.

9 leagues. This route cannot with certainty be followed in winter, on account of the probable overflow of the Tamega.

2 *Villa Verde da Oura*. A wild, mountainous country. The road is parallel to the Marão on the right, one of the most considerable chains in the north of Portugal, and almost rivalling the Gerez in height, the highest peak being reckoned at 4500 ft. This serra prolongs itself, under the names of the Teixeira, Entrilha, and others, as far as the Estrella.

ROUTE 41.

CHAVES TO MIRANDELLA AND MONCORVO.

2 *S. Lourenço*. The road crosses the *Marão*.

1 *Ervas*.

1 *Val' Passos*.

1 *Rio Torto*, on the river of that name, which runs on the l. into the *Tua*.

1 *Erxes*.

1 **Mirandella*, as in Rte. 39.

2 *Frechas*.

1 *Meirelles*.

1 * *Villa Flor*: 3400 inhab. One of the most wretched of towns, notwithstanding its pretty name: it was formerly called *Povoa do Alem-Sabor*. Thence we descend, through fine pasture lands, to the *Campo de Villariça*, 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*, 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 *courellas*, 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.

2 *Portella*. The *Sabor* is crossed on a long and handsome bridge.

1 * *Torre de Moncorvo*, as in Rte. 38.

ROUTE 42.

MONCORVO TO AMARANTE.

20 leagues. Sleep at *Murça* and *Villa Real*.

3 * *Villa Flor*, as in Rte. 41.

2 *Abreiro*. Here is a steep bridge over the *Tua*.

2½ *Monte Febres*.

1½ * *Murça*. Thence to

1 *Arabaes*.

1 *Campeã*: 1200 inhab. Near this silver and copper mines were long worked. From *Campeã* the ascent to the summit of the *Marão* can easily be made, but a guide must be taken from *Campeã*; from the chapel at the top of the mountain the descent to *Quintella* is not one of difficulty, and had better be made by the traveller, rather than that he should return to *Campeã*, and thence to *Amarante*, through the mountain road; the view towards the east from the summit of the *Marão* shows this mountain chain to great advantage, especially in that part which appears to be a succession of semi-conical hills of immense magnitude. The *Marão* is seldom seen to advantage from the west; near *Mondin*, however, its real altitude and grandeur can be better felt than elsewhere.

2 *Ovelha*. Just before reaching this village, the province of *Minho* is entered.

1 * *Amarante*, as in Rte. 32.

ROUTE 43.

THE DESCENT OF THE DOURO.

The river Douro rises in a lake in the Serra de Orbion in Castile, near the city of Soria (see *Handbook of Spain*). The Douro in Spain (the Douro in Portugal) has a total course of about 500 miles, and is navigable almost as far as the Portuguese frontier at Barca d'Alva; but a boat has ascended so high as the Salto de Sardinha, near Vilvestre. From that place to its mouth at S. João da Foz it is for the most part a very noble stream, but excessively difficult of navigation, and that from all kinds of obstacles; rocks, sandbanks, ledges of rock, steep inclines, which cause dangerous rapids of from 80 to 200 yards in length; and, lastly, from the liability of the river to freshes from the number of its confluent, the melting of the snow on the mountains, and other causes. In the following description of the descent we are greatly indebted to Mr. Forrester's noble map of the Douro. To the labours of the author for the benefit of the country we have already alluded in describing the Paiz Vinhateiro; and they have been most usefully brought to bear on the present condition and possible improvement of this great river.

The traveller who enters Portugal from Spain by way of Salamanca can hardly do better than at once direct his course to Barca d'Alva, where he may make arrangements for the descent of the river in one of the wine-boats which are constantly leaving that place for Porto. 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. We will commence above Barca d'Alva, at the spot where the Douro first touches Portuguese territory. This is at the village of Quintela, a league and a half to the north of Miranda; and from this point to the Salto de Sardinha it flows between a succession of some of the most sublime rock scenery in the world. At Barca de Vilvestre, a league further on, is the spot to which it is proposed to render navigation possible, this being three leagues above Barca d'Alva.

3 *Barca d'Alva*. Just before this place the river Agueda divides the province of Salamanca from that of Beira, and the Douro becomes wholly a Portuguese river. Hereabouts the mountains lose much of their savage grandeur and retire from the stream.

AVERAGE TIME OF THE DESCENT.

In winter, 35 min.; in summer, 42 min., to—1 *Ponto da Olga*.

W., 35; S., 51.—1 *Poço das 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 13 leagues from Sortelha. The waters of this river are strongly impregnated with copper, and very prejudicial to the health. The Douro makes a sweep to the east, curving round in the *Poço da Açoreira*.

W., 30; S., 61.—1 *Ribeiro da Açoreira*.

W., 30; S., 54.—1 *Ponto das Azenhas dos Frades* (of the Friars' water-mill). A little beyond this the mouth of the river Sabor is passed to the right; and we next skirt the unhealthy *Ribeira da Villariça*, of which we have spoken at p. 194. The stream here turns sharp to the left, and then goes in a south-west direction.

W., 25; S., 41.—1 *Ribeiro da Louza*. Turning north-west, we reach,

W., 35; S., 50.—1 *Ponto do Torrão da Murça*.

W., 33; S., 50.—1 *Ponto do Cadão-zinho*. During this league several small islands are passed.

W., 30; S., 44.—1 *Cachão da Baleira*. This is one of the sublimest gorges of the whole river. It is fully worth while to come from Porto 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, described at p. 149. 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. Here it was that Baron de Forrester lost his life in May 1861, and here his remains are still engulfed, though every imaginable effort has been made, by his sorrowing family, for their recovery.

W., 30; S., 67.—1 *Quinta do Zimbro*. A little beyond this, on the right, is the mouth of the Tua. We now have the wine country on both sides.

W., 30; S., 65.—1 *Ponto do Frete*. Shortly after passing the Tua, the Douro attains its most northerly point, at the Quinta dos Malvedos.

W., 35; S., 50.—1 *Barcadas Batteiras*. Just before reaching this, the Pinhão comes in on the right, and shortly afterwards the Torto on the left.

W., 25; S., 50.—1 *Ponto do Secco do Ferrão*. Here we are in the very heart of the wine country; and the terrace rises from the water's edge as far as the eye can reach.

W., 30; S., 55.—1 *Foz de Temilobos*. Before this 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 he-to off

W., 32; S., 62.—1 PEZO DA REGOA. See Route 39.

W., 25; S., 46.—1 *Ponto dos Nasceiros da Rede*. The road seen to the right hand is that which has lately

been finished between Porto and Regoa; and a little further on, on the same side, some of the houses of Mezão Frio may be caught sight of. Beyond this, still to the right, is Villa Juzã; and beyond that the little village of Barqueiros, the place where its streamlet flows down into the river being appropriately called Ponto de N. S. de Boa Viajem. We now enter, on the right, the province of Minho.

W., 30; S., 31.—1 *Ponto da Ripança*. Some way beyond this are the Pedras das Ancoras, rocks that project in a strange picturesque manner into the bed of the river.

W., 20; S., 35.—1 *Barca do Mirão*.

W., 29; S., 25.—*Pedra Forcada*. Beyond this there is a very pleasing piece of wooded scenery at the mouth of the little river Bertança.

W., 23; S., 39.—1 *Porto Manço*.

The scenery near this Porto is almost the loveliest in any part of the Douro, especially in the direction of the river Sonto, which runs down the splendid mountain-gorges into the Douro before it takes a sharp turn at Porto Manço, to the east.

At this place the traveller should land, and walk about the delightful hills in its neighbourhood; the town itself is very wretched in its appearance, as are nearly all the small places in the interior of Portugal, but the song of the nightingale, by day and by night, will, with the delicious scenery, repay him for spending a day in this not very inviting town.

W., 20; S., 32.—1 *Lavadouro*.

W., 22; S., 44.—1 *Vimieiro*.

W., 25; S., 53.—1 *Fonteus*.

W., 20; S., 47.—1 *Entre Ambos os Rios*, that is, between the Tamega, which here joins the Douro, and the Douro itself.

W., 30; S., 51.—1 *Fontainhas*.

W., 30; S., 50.—1 *Ribeiro de Santiago*.

W., 30; S., 57.—1 *Carvoeiro*.

W., 25; S., 59.—1 *Fundição*.

W., 25; S., 37.—1 *Avintes*. Beyond this the Serra Convent of Villa Nova comes in sight to the left, and Porto itself to the right.

W., 25; S., 56.— PORTO.

W., 20; S., 50.— *S. João da Foz*.

The following terms may be found useful to the voyager on the Douro:

Arcio, sandbank.

Azenha, watermill.

Barca, ferry.

Cachão, whirlpool.

Cues, wharf.

Calhão, a bank of stones.

Jangada, a float or raft.

Poço, deep water.

Ponto, a rapid, occasioned by the rocks in the bed of the river in certain places, of which there are reckoned 210 in the course of the Douro, and which make the navigation of the Douro very dangerous, especially when there is 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. It deserves notice that on the 9th day of Jan. 1862, a meeting of influential persons was held at Regoa, to consider the propriety of making a railroad from that town to Oporto, and that it was decided to call upon the government to order the requisite survey to be made. The distance would be about 95 kils. of which only 15 would be difficult to make. Such a plan as this was laughed to scorn a few years ago, but now it possibly may be realised by the efforts of the landed proprietors on either bank of the river Douro.

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Annual Circulation, 15,000.

Advertisements must be paid in advance and received by 10th April.

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LONDON, May 1, 1865.

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JOHANN MARIA FARINA, GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ

(Opposite the Jülich's Place),

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TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;

TO H. M. THE KING OF PRUSSIA; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA;

THE KING OF HANOVER, ETC. ETC.,

OF THE

ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induces me to request the attention of English travellers to the following statement:—

The favourable reputation which my Eau de Cologne has acquired, since its invention by my ancestor in the year 1709, has induced many people to imitate it; and in order to be able to sell their spurious article more easily, and under pretext that it was genuine, they procured themselves a firm of *Farina*, by entering into partnership with persons of my name, which is a very common one in Italy.

Persons who wish to purchase the *genuine and original Eau de Cologne* ought to be particular to see that the labels and the bottles have not only my name, *Johann Maria Farina*, but also the additional words, *gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz* (that is, opposite the Jülich's Place), without addition of any number.

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite* the Jülich's Place, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

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The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally at my house, *opposite the Jülich's Place*, forming the corner of the two streets, *Unter Goldschmidt* and *Oben Marsporten*, No. 23, and having in the front six balconies, of which the three higher ones bear my name, *Johann Maria Farina*.

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COLOGNE, January, 1863.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ.

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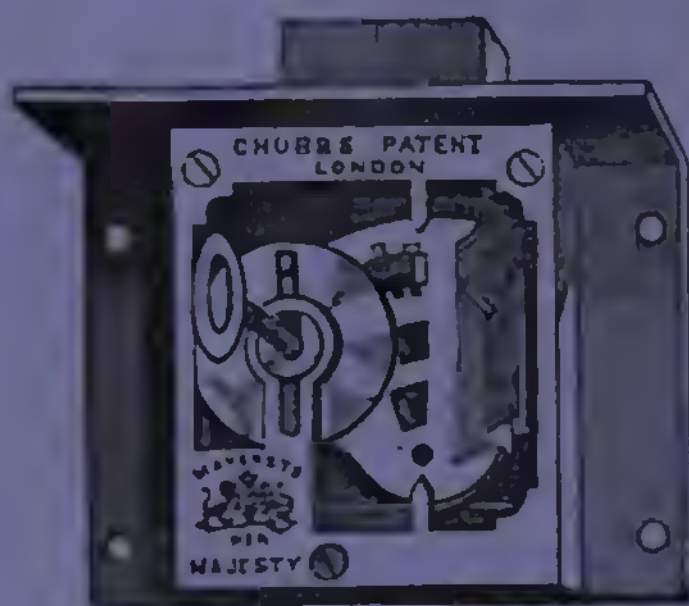
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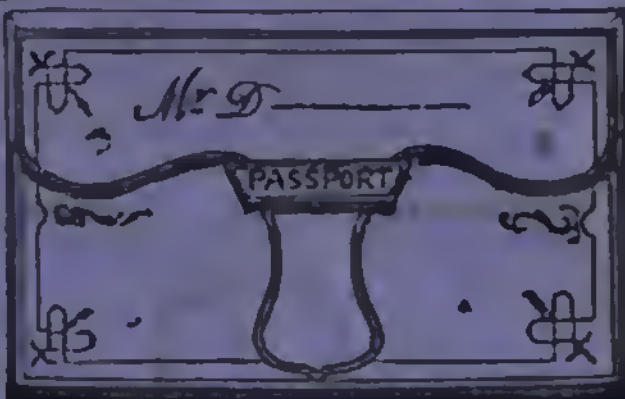
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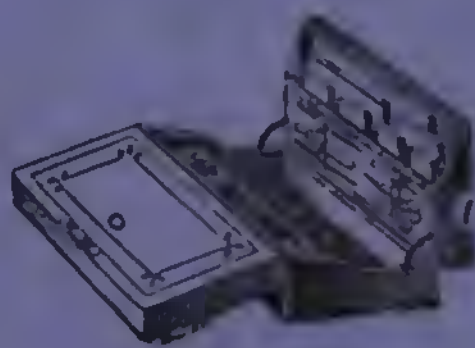
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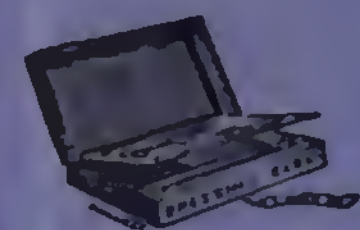
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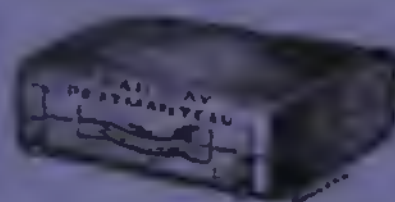
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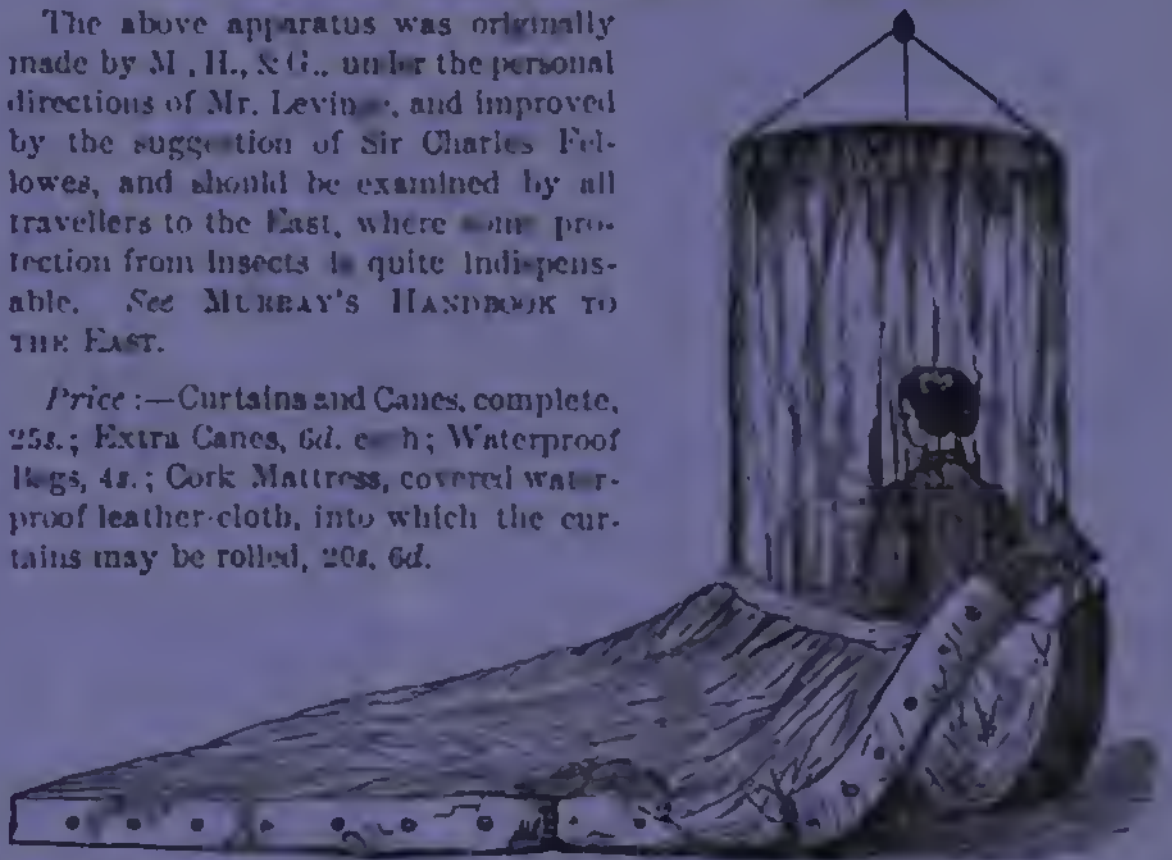
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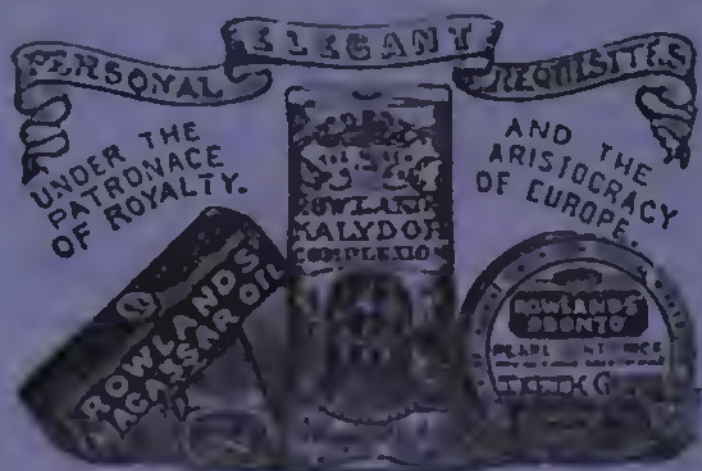
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I. My Lords take into consideration what additional examples of Architectural Decoration, as well of British as of Foreign origin, it is desirable should be obtained to complete the collections in the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, and with this view they desire to have the advantage of the advice and suggestions of the Institute of British Architects, the Architectural Museum, and the architectural profession generally.

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IV. The finest typical works in Stained Glass and Mosaics might possibly be reproduced in materials like the original, and the same observation applies to Hammered Iron-work. Other reproductions may be obtained by means of Casting, Electrotyping, and large copies by Painting and otherwise.

V. In respect to objects of Northern Mediæval and Renaissance Art, in which the varieties of style are very numerous, it would be desirable to form in the first instance a list of a few of the finest examples which illustrate each epoch of the Art and each class of Art. And in the formation of such a list, the experience of the different Architectural Societies and Architects would be of the highest utility.

VI. Besides making a collection of such reproductions as proposed, to be exhibited in the Museum, My Lords will cause to be compiled general Art Inventories, briefly naming the most remarkable objects which are known to exist, and showing the locality and site where they may be seen and studied. Photographs may be added occasionally to illustrate these inventories.

VII. These inventories will be kept in type to admit of revisions and additions, and only a few copies will be printed from time to time. Copies will be sent to the Architectural Societies, and to any Architects who may apply, and be willing to contribute notices in aid of their completion.

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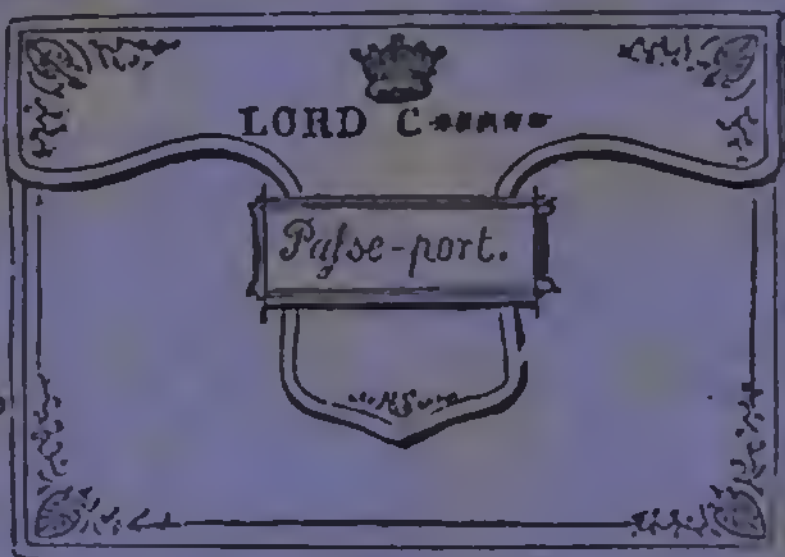
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