

EARTHQUAKE and FIRE

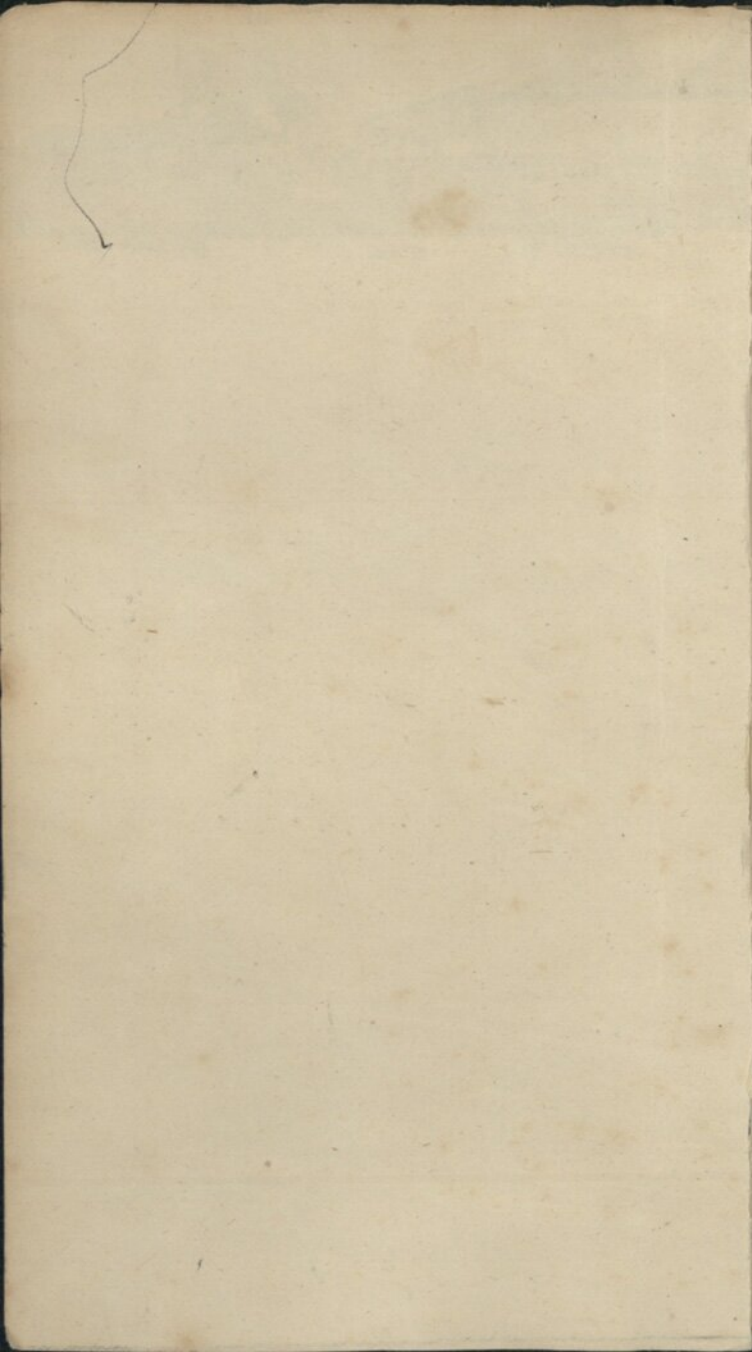
OF

L I S B O N

RESERVADO

6683

B. N. L.



ANTONII PERERII

Congregationis Oratorum

DE TERRÆ MOTU ET INCENDIO

GLISIPONENSIS

Cujus ipse oculatus testis fuit

COMMENTARIUS

Ab Actis ab eodem Motu Illustratus



LONDINI

Typis G. Hawkins. 1736

RES. 6603 P

ANTONII PERERIAE

Congregationis Oratorii

DE TERRÆ MOTU ET INCENDIO

OLISIPONENSI,

Cujus ipse oculatus testis fuit,

COMMENTARIUS.

Adjectis ab eodem Notis illustratus.



LONDINI,

Typis G. HAWKINS. 1756

msb 1674259

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No. 4.

NARRATIVE.

OF THE

EARTHQUAKE and FIRE

OF

L I S B O N,

By ANTONY PERERIA,

Of the Congregation of the Oratory,

An EYE-WITNESS thereof.

Illustrated with NOTES.

Translated from the LATIN.



LONDON,

Printed for G. HAWKINS. 1756.

PRINCIPI CELSISSIMO
PETRO BRIGANTINO
SOSÆ TAVARIO SYLVIO
MASCARENIÆ:
FIDELISSIMI REGIS
PATRUELI,
LAFONIENSI DUCI,
ARUNCENSI MARCHIONI,
COMITI MIRANDENSI,
PRÆTORI MAXIMO:
OB SINGULAREM COMITATEM
MORUMQUE ELEGANTIAM
REGIÆ LUSITANÆ
DELICIIIS:
COMMENTARIOLUM HOC
DE TERRÆ MOTU ET INCENDIO
OLISIPONENSI

DICAT ET CONSECRAT
ANTONIUS PERERIA
E CONGREGATIONE ORATORII
EJUSDEM URBIS.

EF6000.3055908

H1674258

TO HIS HIGHNESS
PETER OF BRAGANÇA

SOUSA TAVARES DA SYLVA
MASCARENHAS:

COUSIN GERMAN

TO HIS MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY,
DUKE OF LAFOENS,
MARQUIS OF ARRONCHES,
COUNT OF MIRANDA,
CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF JUSTICE:
FOR HIS SINGULAR AFFABILITY
AND POLITENESS OF MANNERS

THE DARLING
OF THE COURT OF PORTUGAL,
THIS SHORT NARRATIVE
OF THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE OF
LISBON,

IS DEDICATED BY

ANTONY PEREIRA

OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE ORATORY
OF THE SAME CITY,

D E

T E R R Æ M O T U

E T

I N C E N D I O O L I S P O N E N S I

C O M M E N T A R I U S.

TErræmotum scripturus sum amplissimæ urbis ruinâ & incendio adeo nobilem, ut digna meritò visa ea res fuerit, quæ memoriæ proderetur; ne oblivione aliquâ, aut vetustate, è mentibus excideret posterorum. Nihil enim dictu fædius, nihil visu atrocius nostri homines non solum non meminere, sed ne legerunt quidem: ut credi par sit, uno die in multorum seculorum perditos mores animadvertere voluisse Deum.

Anno igitur à Virginis partu millesimo septingentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, Kalendis Novembribus, die Saturni, horâ circiter decimâ, sereno cœlo, marique sopîto, præcedente comitanteque terribili sono, ceu subterraneo quodam fragore: intremere ita cœpit Olisiponensis tractus, ut intra brevissimum tempus multiplici motu concuti sentiretur terra. Nam & sursum deorsumque velut subsultans movebatur, & navigii more nutans nunc ab Ortum ad Occasum, nunc à Septentrione ad Austrum alterno pulsû agitabatur. Initio quidem levior motus fuit. Sed paulò post magis magisque augete tremore, primùm crepitare laquæaria

A
NARRATIVE
OF THE
EARTHQUAKE *and* FIRE
OF
L I S B O N, &c.

I Intend to write some account of an earthquake famous for the ruin and conflagration of a most populous city; an event worthy of being committed to memory, and handed down to latest posterity. For never was there a more dreadful catastrophe either seen or heard of in this country; inasmuch, that one would think the Deity was resolved to punish the iniquities of many ages in a single day.

In the year therefore of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on Saturday the first of November, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the weather being then very serene, and the sea calm, a dreadful noise was heard, like a rumbling under ground; when the whole country about Lisbon felt a sudden shock, which in a very short space was several times repeated. For the ground was seen to move up and down, and like a ship to toss alternately from east to west, and from north to south. At first the concussion was not so violent; but as it increased by degrees, the floors and cielings began to crack,

laquæaria contignationefque, deinde decidere tectoria, deinde subsidere maximo cum fragore fornices, postremò ex ipsis turribus & parietibus alii rimas agere, alii corruere. Ex qua ruina immensa vis pulveris undique excitata afflictae urbi quasi noctem alteram repente offudit; donec paulatim sedato pulvere, trepidis ac stupentibus sol rursus affulfit. Alicubi immisso ab nutantibus ædificiis in ea tremore, minora majoraque tintinabula fonuere. Alicubi excussæ tegulæ discurrere in culminibus visæ sunt, ceu agitatae vento plumæ. Quo minùs mirandum est, decidisse è pluteis libros, dejectaque esse quælibet intra domos posita; utputa fellas, abacos, vasa omnia.

Interea Olisiponenses insolito ac repentino malo percussi, & exangues; alii ex ædibus in templa profugere, alii relictis templis domos petere; quidam extinctas uxores lugere, quidam liberos dissipatos quærere: plerique manus supplices ad cœlum tendere, Beatissimam Virginem invocare: omnes anteaetæ vitæ scelera detestari, reos se coram Sacerdotibus profiteri, supplicium ab irato Numine deprecari, concurrere, trepidare, omnia clamoribus luctuque miscere. Fuerunt, qui extremi iudicii diem adventare; fuerunt, qui adesse crederent: multis fanè timentibus, ne hians terra totam Olisiponem cum incolis devoraret. Parietibus enim alterno pulsu mirè nutantibus, soloque horrendum in modum trepidante ac mugiente, non jam concuti urbs, sed convelli ab imis sedibus videbatur.

Tum verò plurimos passim exanimatos cerneret, cum intra domos, tum in mediis plateis & angiportibus:

crack, the roofs to fall, the arches to give way with a horrid noise, at length some of the steeples and walls to chink, and others to tumble down. From the ruins immediately a prodigious cloud of dust arose, which spread a sudden darkness over the distressed city; but after it had gradually subsided, the sun shone forth again to the trembling and amazed inhabitants. In some places the shock was communicated by the tottering edifices to the greater and lesser bells, which fell a ringing. In other places the tiles were seen to fly off the tops of houses, like feathers blown about by the wind. No wonder then, that in libraries the books tumbled out of their cases, and that the furniture of houses, as chairs, tables, and all utensils, were turned topsy turvy.

In the mean time the inhabitants of Lisbon, frightened at the extraordinary and sudden disaster, began some of them to fly from their houses to the churches, others from the abandoned churches to their houses; some lamented their deceased wives, others were looking for their strayed children: most of them lifted up their suppliant hands to heaven, invoking the blessed virgin: they all expressed a detestation of the sins of their past life, made a confession of them to the priests, begged pardon of the incensed Deity, and ran from place to place, trembling with fear, and making the air resound with their mournful cries. Some thought the day of judgment was at hand; others that it was come; while many were afraid that the earth would open its wide mouth and swallow up the city of Lisbon, together with its inhabitants. For as the walls nodded with the alternate pulsation, and the trembling earth emitted a most hideous sound, the city did not seem to be shaken only, but torn from its foundations.

Immediately after this shock, the houses, the streets and alleys were strewed with dead bodies: some had
their

bus: alios fornicum ictu illifos, alios parietum ruinâ oppreffos, plerofque ruderum mole, tignorumque & lapidum acervis obrutos interclufosque. Inde vivi extracti quidam poft diem quartum, quidam poft sextum, nonnulli poft nonum: quibus tandiu vitam durâffe permirum. Ex his vivit etiamnum falva & incolumis Dionyfia Rofa Maria, quindecim annorum adolefcentula; quæ fub ipfo ædificiorum tremore Beati Antonii Olifiponenfis imaginem mordicûs amplexa, ac paullo pòft ruinis involuta, poft dierum octo in ediam inter cadavera reperta, indemnis erepta eſt; præfente Joanne Mello Sampaio, Basilicæ Patriarchalis Præfule, Regis à Confiliis, virtutibus æquè ac natalibus claro: cui viro tot civicas coronas debet Olifipo, quot ille cives è ruinis extrahens ab interitu vindicavit: in defunctos etiam adeo miſericors & humanus, ut ampliùs ducentos quadraginta fuis & paucorum fociorum manibus idem terræ mandârit. In quo virtutis genere Luſitanos Proceres omnes facilè antecellit Joannes Brigantinus, Regis Patruelis, Ducifque Lafoniensis frater: qui, ut aliis vitam daret, fuæ prodigus, totam urbem sæpè obivit pedes; ac humanis mortuis vivifque eruendis, immortalale ſibi nomen comparavit. Multi præterea intra ciſia ipſa, quibus vehebantur, cum jumentis & ſervis periêre. Quibusdam fatales fuerunt ipſæ domorum ſcalæ; exciſis nimirum, ac deſuper corruentibus lapideis gradibus.

Nuſquam tamen major, nuſquam ſædior ſtrages fuit, quàm in templis; utpote quò ob diei celebritatem

their brains dashed out with the falling of the arches, others were crushed by the tumbling of the walls, most of them were overpowered and suffocated with the weight of the rubbish, in such a heap of rafters and stones. Some were pulled out alive after four days, some after six, and some after nine: surprizing they should live so long! Of this number, Dionysia Rosa Maria, a girl of fifteen years of age, is still living and safe. This young lady, when first the buildings began to shake, took fast hold of the image of saint Anthony of Lisbon, and her house tumbling down soon after, she lay nine days buried in the ruins without any food, till she was found among the dead bodies, and taken out without the least hurt, in the presence of his lordship John Mello Sampayo, prelate of the holy patriarchal church, and of his majesty's privy-council; a man not less illustrious for his virtues than for his birth, and to whom Lisbon owes as many civic crowns, as he saved citizens from immediate death, by drawing them from under the ruins; a man so humane and merciful, that he interred above two hundred and forty, with the assistance of a few of his attendants. But he who excelled all the rest of the Portuguese nobility in this kind of christian duty, was Don John of Bragança, cousin-german to the king, and brother to the duke of Lafoens; who, to save the lives of others, generously ventured his own, frequently making the circuit of the whole town on foot, and employing himself either in burying the dead, or in saving the living, to the immortal glory of his name. Besides, a great many were killed in their litters, as they were carried along the streets, together with their cattle and servants. Some had the misfortune of being killed by the stone stair-cases of their houses, which fell upon their heads.

But the greatest havock was in the churches, which ^{were} ~~were~~ particularly crowded on account of the solemnity

maxima virorum fœminarumque multitudo convenerat. Alibi igitur quinquaginta, alibi centum, alibi plures, alibi pauciores interiêre ; pro qualitate scilicet ædificiorum, locorum, & ruinarum. (1) In qua calamitate pios ac religiosos animos maximè percellebat sacrarum imaginum acerbus casus : quarum aliæ penitus conscissæ & laceratæ sunt, aliæ ruinis obrutæ, aliæ flammis absumptæ. Ex his memorandum inprimis est nobile simulacrum Christi Domini crucem ferentis, apud Beatam Virginem Mariam à Gratia Eremitarum Sancti Augustini, eximiâ Lusitanorum Regum, Procerum, totiusque populi veneratione percelebrè, ob idque quotannis per urbem circumferri solitum sacro tempore. Hoc diu multùmque conquistum, ac die octavo tandem repertum, extrahendum è ruinis curârunt Joannes Brigantinus, quem suprâ commemoravi ; Josephus Antonius Franciscus Lupus, Comes Oriolensis, idemque Alvitensis Baro ; Joannes Ansbertus Noronia, Comes Sancti Laurentii ; Vasquius à Camara, Riberianorum Comitum filius. Illud verò animus vel meminisse horret : ex sacris pyxidibus, in quibus Sacramentum Corporis & Sanguinis Christi asservabatur, quasdam flammis corruptas esse, quasdam ita ruinis obrutas, ut diligentissimè conquistæ reperiri minimè poterint.

Nec religiosis viris sacrisque virginibus fortuna melior. Nam Franciscanorum, quos Observantes vocant, cæsi XXI. in his Josephus ab Apocalypsi Lin-

(1) Hic planè nugatur Josephus Oliverius, dum in Lusitana epistola Conimbricæ edita superiori anno typis Ludovici Secci Ferreriz, amplius ducentos occisos commemorat in templo Spiritus Sancti congregationis oratorii : cùm ejus multitudinis vix quartam partem ibi interisse testentur è nostris, qui inde ultimi omnium discessere.

nity of the day. In some therefore perished fifty, in some a hundred; in some more, in others less, according to the nature of the buildings, their situation and ruins (1). The greatest shock on this occasion to pious and religious souls was the melancholy case of the sacred images, some of which were torn all to pieces, others were buried in the ruins, and others consumed by the flames. Of these the most remarkable was the picture of our Saviour carrying the cross, in the church of our Lady of Grace, belonging to the Austin friars, famous for the particular devotion paid to it by the kings of Portugal, by the nobility, and by the whole body of the people, and for that reason carried about the city in procession every year in time of Lent. This picture, after a diligent search, was found at length the eighth day, and taken out of the ruins, by the care of the abovementioned don John of Bragança; of don Joseph Antony Francis Lupus, count of Oriola, and baron of Alvito; of don John Ansbertus of Noronha, count of S. Lawrence; of Vasques of Camara, son of the count of Ribeira. But what makes me shudder even to think of it, is that of the sacred vessels, in which the Blessed Sacrament is kept, some were destroyed by the fire, and others were buried under the ruins, so that they never could be found even after the most diligent search.

Neither did the religious men and the sacred virgins meet with a better fate. For of the Franciscan friars, called Observants, twenty-one were killed, among whom were father Joseph of the Apocalypse

(1) Here we are not to mind what Joseph of Oliveira says in a letter of his in the Portuguese language, printed last year at Coimbra, by Lewis Secco Ferreira; that above 200 were killed in the church of the Holy Ghost belonging to the congregation of the oratory: since several of our people, who were the last that quitted it, affirm that hardly a fourth part of that number perished there.

hariensis, & Josephus à Sancto Gualtero Lamatildius, insignes Theologi. Tertii Ordinis II. Carmelitarum Calceatorum XV. in his Lucianus à Sancto Alberto, & Antonius Acunia; alter totius provinciæ, alter cœnobii Olisiponensis præfecturâ nuper defunctus. Trinitariorum XVI. Canonorum Secularium Sancti Joannis Evangelistæ VII. Eremitarum Sancti Augustini V. Dominicanorum Lusitanorum III. Hybernorum IV. Societatis Jesu III. cum perpaucis aliis Ordinum aliorum. Congregationis Oratorii IV. in his Philippus Nerius, canitiæ æquè ac morum probitate venerabilis, divinis humanisque literis apprimè eruditus, singulari eloquentiâ, summâ in omnes humanitate, idemque Beatæ Mariæ Virginis cultor eximius. E. Virginibus Dominicanis monasterii Beatæ Mariæ ab Angelo salutatæ occubere X. monasterii Christi Servatoris XIV. Franciscanarum major numerus. Nam in monasterio Sanctæ Annæ V. in monasterio Calvariensi XXII. in monasterio Sanctæ Claræ LXIII. ruina oppressit. His paucae ex Ordine Augustiniano & Conceptionis addendæ (2).

Octavam circiter horæ partem duravit tremor post nostrorum hominum memoriam validissimus. Hunc quatuor alii secuti sunt, breviores illi quidem, sed paræ vehementiæ. Primus die ipsa Kalendarum Novembrium, horâ undecimâ; alter die octava ejusdem mensis, antelucano tempore; tertius die undecima Decembris, antelucano item tempore; quartus die vigesima prima mensis ejusdem, horâ circiter nonâ. Præter hos autem leviores alii sextum jam mensem terram concutiunt ita

(2) Numerum defunctorum utriusque sexûs, quem supra posui, à superstitionibus singulorum ordinum sodalibus ipse accepit; nullaque proinde fides habenda iis, qui alium tradidere.

Linhares, and father Joseph of S. Gualter Lama-tilde, both eminent divines. Of the third order of S. Francis II. of the Carmelites XV. among whom were father Lucian of S. Albert, and father Antony da Cunha, the former late provincial, and the latter late prior of the convent of Lisbon. Of the Trinitarian friars XVI. Of the secular canons of S. John the evangelist VII. Of the Austin friars V. Of the Portuguese Dominicans III. Of the Irish Dominicans IV. Of the Jesuits III. with a few more of the other orders. Of the congregation of the Oratory IV. and among these Philip Neri, a person equally venerable for his grey hairs and for the purity of his morals, extremely well versed in profane and sacred literature, celebrated for his eloquence, for his general humanity, and particularly for his devotion to the Virgin Mary. Of the Dominican nuns of the monastery of the Annunciation X. were killed. Of the monastery of S. Saviour XIV. Of the Franciscan nuns a greater number. For in the monastery of S. Anne V. were crushed to death; in the monastery of mount Calvary XXII. in the monastery of S. Clare LXIII. To these we must add a few of the order of S. Austin, and of the Conception (2).

This earthquake, the most terrible that was ever known or remembered in Portugal, lasted about seven minutes. It was followed by four more shocks of a shorter duration, but of greater violence. The first was on the said first of November, at eleven o'clock; the second was on the eighth day of the same month, before break of day; the third the eleventh of December, also before break of day; the fourth happened the twenty-first of the same month, about nine o'clock.

(2) The abovementioned number of the religious people of both sexes, that were destroyed by the earthquake, I had myself from the surviving members of each order; so that no credit is to be given to those, whose accounts differ from this.

But

crebri, ut ad hanc usque diem ampliùs ducenties quinquagies illa vibrârit : prostratis interea ædificiis plerisque nobilioribus, domorum maximâ atque illustriori parte æquatâ solo. Alicubi terra hiatus fecit, exiliores tamen, quàm ut nocere cuiquam possent : (3) alicubi in puteis visa aqua turbidior, nec sine odoris tædio.

Quot in urbe ceciderint, admodum difficile est, exacto affirmare numero. Siquis tamen quindecim millia oppressa credat, is meo iudicio haud multùm aberrabit à vero. Nam qui cæsa septuaginta millia memoriæ prodiderunt, hi non videntur satis animadvertisse, civium cladem non fuisse pro ædificiorum ruina. Primariæ nobilitatis octo admodum extincti ; Bernardus Rocabertius, Comes Pereladensis, Catholici Regis apud Lusitanos Legatus ; Franciscus Noronia, Angegienfium Marchionum filius, Basilicæ Patriarchalis Purpuratus, quos Principales vocant ; Antonius Mellus Castrius, Rochus Sofa ; Anna Vincentia Noronia, Lumariensis Comitis uxor cum majore è duabus filiabus ; Anna Moscosia, uxor primùm Joannis Emmanuelis Costæ, deinde Gundisalvi Xaverii Alcaffovani Carnerii, cum aliis viginti quinque ; Isabella Vincentia Henriquesia, nupta primùm Ludoviço Carolo Machadio Mendociæ, deinde Laurentio Almeidæ. (4) Ex quibus Pereladensem Comitem vix limine egressum collabentis domûs ruina interemit cum famulis novem, par-

(3) Poetam magis quàm historicum hic agit Conimbricensis, dum & vastis voraginibus terram hiasse, & maris ima apparuisse describit.

(4) Cùm primariæ nobilitatis octo admodum Olisipone extinctos dixi, nullam earum sceminarum rationem habui, quæ Deo dicatæ in diversis monasteriis obière, quasque suo jam loco cum aliis numeravi.

But beside these, there have been several other lesser concussions now these six months, and so frequently repeated, that from first to last they may be said in all to have been 250 ; in consequence of which most of the public buildings, and the greatest part of the private houses have been leveled to the ground. In some places the earth opened, but the apertures were so small as could do no hurt (3). In some places the water of the wells became of a turbid colour, and of an offensive smell.

What number of inhabitants were destroyed upon the whole, is very difficult to tell with any exactness. Were we to reckon them at about 15,000, I think it would not be wide from the mark. For those who pretended that there were 70,000 killed, do not seem to have considered that the number of the persons who perished, was not in proportion to the number of houses demolished. Among the chief nobility eight were killed ; don Bernard of Roccaberti, count of Perelada, his catholic majesty's ambassador to the court of Portugal ; don Francis of Noronha, son of the marquis of Angeja, principal of the patriarchal church ; Antony de Mello de Castro, and Roch of Sousa ; Anne Vincentia of Noronha, countess of Lumiãres, with the eldest of her two daughters ; Anne of Moscoso, married first to don John Emanuel of Costa, and the second time to Gonsalvus Xaverius of Alcaçovas Carneiro, with five and twenty more in her family ; Isabella Catharine Henriques married first to don Lewis Charles Machado of Mendonça, and afterwards to don Lorenzo of Almeida (4). The count of Perelada endeavouring to escape,

(3) The writer from Coimbra acts rather like a poet than the historian, when he says that the earth opened with prodigious wide gapings, and that the bottom of the sea appeared.

(4) When I said that eight of the principal nobility were killed by the earthquake at Lisbon, I did not intend to include in this number, the religious women in different monasteries, whom I mentioned already in their proper place along with the rest.

vulo filio herede superſtite. Corpus honorificè elatum in templo Monachorum Benedictinorum conditum eſt.

Majorum Magiſtratum unus interiit Franciſcus Ludovicus Acunia Ataidius, Senator Curiaè Palatinaè, regnique totius maximus Cancellarius, nonagenario major. His adde Petrum Mellum Pacium Ataidium, à Secretis rei bellicæ; Emmanuelem Varegonium Tavoranum, Elvenſis Eccleſiæ Decanum, eundemque apud Oliſiponenſes Fidei Quæſitorem; Gaſparem Galvamum Caſtelbrancum, & Emmanuelem Vaſconcellium Gagium, Patrichalis Baſilicæ Præſules, utrumque à conſiliis Regis. Maria à Gratia Caſtrenſis, Louriffalienſis Marchionis uxor, dum priori defuncta periculo ſubmiſſis genibus Deo gratias agit pro incolumitate heredis filiolaè, parietibus utrimque corruentibus graviter colliſa & vulnerata, Caſcalii poſt dies paucos in ipſo ætatis flore extinguitur.

Jam inſigniora ædificia prioribus terræ motibus proſtrata hæc ſunt ferè. In ſuperiore urbis regione Cœnobium & templum Sancti Petri de Alcantara; pars Domûs Societatis Jeſu, quam Profeſſam vocant, cum turri & fronte templi beato Rocho dicati; Cœnobium Franciſcanorum cum magnifico templo; Cœnobium Sanctiſſimæ Trinitatis cum turri & magnifico templo; Cœnobium Carmelitarum Calceatorum cum turri & magnifico templo; Tempſa Sanctiſſimi Sacramenti, Beatæ Mariæ à Martyribus, Beatæ Mariæ à Plagis, & Sanctæ Catharinæ. Palatia Ducum Brigantini, & Lafoniſis; Marchionum Niſenſis, Valentini, Tavorani, Fronterienſis; Comitum Valladarienſis, Atoquiſis, Vimieriſis, Sancti Jacobi, Sancti Laurentii; Joſephi Felicis Acuniaè, Joſephi Menefſii, Ferdinandi

had scarce got to the threshold, when the house tumbled down upon him, and involved him and nine servants in the ruins ; but his son and heir, an infant, was saved : his body was dug up and honourably interred in the church belonging to the Benedictin monks.

Among the principal magistrates died Francis Lewis da Cunha and Ataide, senator of the court Palatine, high chancellor of the whole kingdom, and upwards of ninety years of age. To these we must add Peter de Mello Paz de Ataide, secretary at war ; Emmanuel Varejaon de Tavora, dean of the cathedral church of Elva, and inquisitor at Lisbon : Gaspar Galvaon Castellobranco, and Emmanuel of Pasconcellos Gajo, both of them prelates of the holy patriarchal church, and of the king's council. Maria da Graça de Castro, marchioness of Lourical, having escaped the first danger, was giving thanks to God upon her knees for preserving the life of her daughter and heiress, as yet an infant, when the walls suddenly fell down and bruised her most terribly, so that she died a few days after at the village of Cascaes in the flower of her age.

The principal edifices destroyed by the first shocks are these. In the upper quarter of the town, the convent and church of S. Peter of Alcantara ; part of the Jesuits college of St. Roch, with the steeple and front of the church ; the convent and sumptuous church of the Franciscans ; the convent of the most Blessed Trinity with the steeple and magnificent church ; the convent of the Carmelite friars with the steeple and magnificent church ; the churches of the Blessed Sacrament, of our Lady of the martyrs, of our Lady of the wounds, and of S. Catharine. The palaces of the dukes of Bragança and Lafoens ; of the marquesses of Niza, Valentia, Tavora and Fronteira ; of the counts of Valladares, of Arougua, of Vimieiro, of Santiago, and S. Lourenzo ; of Joseph

dinandi Mirandensis, Antonii Alvari Acunizæ, Vicentii Sofæ, Alcastovenfe, & alia.

In regione Alfamensi Basilica Sanctæ Mariæ Majoris cum duplici turri vetustissima; templa Sancti Andreae, Sancti Thomæ, Sancti Jacobi, Sancti Stephani, Sancti Michaelis, Sancti Petri, Sancti Bartholomæi, Sancti Joannis, Sancti Georgii, Sancti Antonii, Sanctæ Crucis. Cœnobium & templum Canonorum Secularium Sancti Joannis Evangelistæ; magna pars cœnobii & nobilissimi templi Sancti Vicentii Canonorum Regularium Sancti Augustini: magna pars cœnobii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis à Gratia Eremitarum Augustinianorum cum magnifico templo, eique annexum alterum Beatæ Mariæ de Monte; monasterium Christi Servatoris Virginum Dominicanarum; monasterium Sanctæ Monicæ Virginum Augustinianarum; amplissima Curia rerum capitalium & civilium; Castellum vetustissimum ibique celeberrima arx, regium Lusitanizæ tabularium; cujus tamen monumenta pleraque strenuè ab interitu vindicavit Emmanuel Majanus, ejusdem tabularii Præfectus maximus. Palatia Comitum Vallis Regiæ, & Arcensis, Laurentii Alencastrii, Emmanuelis Antonii Melli Sofæ, & aliorum alia.

In ipso urbis sinu Domus & templum Congregationis Oratorii; pars cœnobii Corporis Christi Carmelitarum excalceatorum; Cœnobium Sancti Dominici cum pulcherrimo templo; Collegium Sancti Antonii magni Societatis Jesu cum magna eaque sublimiori parte nobilissimi templi; monasterium Sanctæ Annæ Virginum Franciscanarum; duplex monasterium Virginum Dominicanarum; templum B. Mariæ à Bona Hora Eremitarum Sancti Augustini excalceatorum; Basilica Patriarchalis cum turri nobilissima; templa Sancti Juliani, & Sancti Nicolai, cum tribus aliis Beatæ Mariæ dicatis; Publicum Valetudinarium, Senatus, Curia rerum ad Fidem spectantium; palatia Marchionum

Felix da Cunha, of D. Joseph of Menezes, of Ferdinand of Miranda, of D. Antonio Alvares da Cunha, of Vincent of Soufa, of the lord of Alcaffovas, and others.

In the quarter of Alfama, the church of S. Mary the Greater with two very ancient steeples; the churches of S. Andrews, S. Thomas, S. James, S. Stephen, S. Michael, S. Peter, S. Bartholomew, S. John, S. George, St. Antony, the Holy Cross. The convent and church of the secular canons of S. John the Evangelist; a great part of the monastery and most sumptuous church of S. Vincent belonging to the canon regulars of S. Austin; a great part of the convent of our Lady of Grace, belonging to the Austin friars with the fine church, and the adjoining church of our Lady of the Mountain; the monastery of our Saviour belonging to the Dominican nuns; the monastery of S. Monica belonging to the Austin nuns; the great court of justice; the very ancient castle, and within it the tower *Do Tombo* where the royal archives are kept; but the greatest part of the papers were preserved by the extraordinary diligence of Emmanuel da Maya, governour of the said tower: the palaces of the counts of Val dos Reys, and dos Arcos, of Laurence of Alencafre, of Emmanuel Antony of Mello and Soufa, and some others.

In the center of the city, the house and church of the congregation of the oratory; part of the convent of Corpus Christi, belonging to the barefooted Carmelites; the church and beautiful convent of S. Dominic; the college of S. Antony belonging to the Jesuits with the upper part of their noble church; the monastery of S. Anne belonging to the Franciscan nuns; the two monasteries belonging to the Dominican nuns; the church of our Lady of the good Hour belonging to the barefooted Augustinians; the patriarchial church with its noble steeple; the churches of S. Julian, S. Nicholas, with three more churches dedicated to our Lady; the hospital, the senate-house, with the palace

Marchionum Cascalienfis, & Alegretenfis: Comitum Castellii melioris, Pontani, & Sancti Vincentii.

In litorali regione cœnobium Dominicanorum Hybernorum: templa Misericordiæ, & Sancti Pauli: Domus publica Virginum parentibus orbarum: Domus publica exigendis portoriis destinata, eique proxima crepido nobilissima: Regia ipsa cum magnifico Theatro: palatia Comitum Resendiani & Unhamienfis, nec non Marchionis Gouvéani, nomine Averienfis Ducis nuperrimè aucti: monasterium Sanctæ Claræ Virginum Franciscanarum.

In superbiis Cœnobium Beatæ Mariæ à rupe Francica Eremitarum Sancti Augustini: Cœnobium Franciscanorum Telleriense: Cœnobium Beatæ Mariæ à Luce Ordinis Christi, eique vicinum monasterium sacrarum Virginum Ordinis Conceptionis: monasterium Marvillense Virginum Birgittarum: Chellense Canonicarum Augustinianarum: Calvariense Virginum Franciscanarum: Odivellense Virginum Cysterensium.

His addenda alia diversis in locis & regionibus urbis sita: ut Cœnobium Franciscanorum Tertii Ordinis cum magnifico templo: Cœnobium & templum Patrum Antoninorum: monasterium Beatæ Mariæ Nazarenæ Virginum Cisterciensium: Domus tironum Societatis Jesu Cotoviensis: Collegium Beatæ Mariæ ab Stella Benedictinorum Monachorum, aliaque bene multa, quæ sciens prudensque prætereo. Me enim tot jam ruinarum pertædet.

Quæ terræ motibus leviùs tentata atque afflicta mansere, hæc fere sunt. Monasterium & templum Benedictinorum: Cœnobium & templum Sancti Benedicti Canonorum secularium Sancti Joannis Evangelistæ: Cœnobium & templum Sancti Joannis de Deo: Domus & templum Beatæ Mariæ de Necessitatibus Congregationis

of the inquisition; the palaces of the marquesses of Cascaes and Alegrete; of the counts of Cassello-Melhor, of Ponte, and of St. Vincent.

In the quarter of the sea shore, the convent belonging to the Irish Dominicans; the churches of Mercy and S. Paul, the public house for young virgins that are orphans: the custom-house, and the noble quay adjoining to it; the king's palace with the magnificent opera-house; the palaces of the counts of Resende and of Unhaon, as also of the marquis of Gouvea, who had been lately created duke of Aveiro; the monastery of S. Clare belonging to the Franciscan nuns.

In the suburbs, the convent of our Lady of the French rock belonging to the Austin friars; the Franciscan convent in Tileiras; the convent of our Lady of the Light, of the order of Christ, and adjoining to it the monastery of nuns of the order of the Conception; the monastery of Marvilla of the nuns of S. Bridget; the monastery of Chellas belonging to the regular Canoneesses of S. Austin; the monastery of mount Calvary belonging to the Franciscan nuns; of Odivellas belonging to the Cistercian nuns.

To these we are to add several others, in different parts and quarters of the town; as the convent and magnificent church of the third order of S. Francis; the convent and church of the Antonine fathers; the monastery of our Lady of Nazareth belonging to the Cistercian nuns; the Jesuits Noviciate in Cotovia; the college of our Lady of the Star belonging to the Benedictine monks, and a great many others, which I designedly omit, being tired already of mentioning such a number of ruins.

The structures only slightly damaged are principally these: The monastery and church of the Benedictine monks; the monastery and church of S. Benedict, belonging to the secular canons of S. John the Evangelist; the convent and church of S. John of God; the house and

Congregationis Oratorii ad Alcantaram, eique annexum palatium Regii Principis Emmanuelis : Domus & templum Domini Jesu à Bona morte : templa Sancti Christophori, & Sebastiani : monasterium Sanctæ Apolloniæ Virginum Franciscanarum, cum altero Augustinianarum excalceatarum, quod nullam cladem vel minimam accepisse dicitur : palatia Comitum Redondensis, Povolidiani, Oriolensis, Vallanovani, Laurentii, Almadæ, Ferdinandi Sylvii Tellefii, regionum venatorum Præfecti, cum paucissimis aliis. (5)

Priorem terræmotum è vestigio secutus est marinus æstus supra quàm credi potest immodicus. Sive enim in Oceanum nimis resoluta eruperit materia subterranea, sive rarefactæ occultis ignibus aquæ tumuerint, sive terræ contiguus unâ atque eâdem vi tentatus agitatufque fuerit aquarum pater : illud satis constat, Cascalii, Cetobricæ, Peninsulæ, & in Algarbiis plurimos aquarum mole obrutos periisse ; Olisipone, autem ampliùs quina stadia solito longiùs projectis fluctibus ruptos pontes, muros everfos, & in litus stipites immensi ponderis esse protrufos.

Sic everfa urbe, marique inhospito, nihil reliquum salutis erat afflictis civibus, nisi suburbana petere. Ergo catervatim egrediuntur omnes, alii parvos liberos, alii Sanctorum imagines amplexi ; plerique incerti,

(5) Fallit & fallitur Conimbricensis, dum funditùs collapsis templis annumerat novum Beatæ Mariæ finè labe Conceptæ, Lauretanum, Incarnationis, & Sanctæ Justæ. Falluntur etiam, qui in eundem numerum referunt Monasteria Sanctissimi Sacramenti Virginum Dominicanarum, Sanctæ Apolloniæ, & Crucifixi Jesu Virginum Franciscanarum : item palatia Ducis Cadavalensis, Marchionis Tanquensis, & Comitis Sabugofani.

church of our Lady of distress, belonging to the congregation of the oratory at Alcantara, with the adjoining palace of the infant don Emmanuel; the house and church of our Lord Jesus of a good death; the churches of S. Christopher and S. Sebastian; the monastery of S. Apollonia belonging to the Franciscan nuns, with another of the barefooted Austin nuns, which suffered little or no damage; the palaces of the counts of Redondo, of Pavolide, of Oriola, of Villanova, of Laurence of Almada, of Ferdinand da Sylva Telles, great huntsman to the king, with a few others (5).

The first earthquake was immediately followed by an extraordinary and almost incredible rising of the waters: whether it be that some subterraneous matter broke in upon the ocean; or that the waters were rarified by some secret fire which was the cause of their swelling; or that the same motion which shook the earth, was communicated to the neighbouring sea: this is certain, that at Cascais, Setuval, Peniche, and in Algarves, a great many were drowned by the inundation; and that at Lisbon the waters of the ocean overflowed the land above five furlongs further than usual, whereby bridges were broke down, walls were overturned, and trunks of trees of an immense weight were thrown upon the shore.

Thus the city being destroyed, and the sea affording no shelter, the only hopes the distressed citizens had left, was to fly into the neighbouring fields. Accordingly they all flocked in crowds, some with their little

(5) The Conimbrian writer is mistaken, when he enumerates among the churches that were utterly destroyed, the new church of the immaculate conception, the churches of our Lady of Loretto, of the incarnation, and of Saint Justa. They are likewise mistaken, who rank in the same number, the monastery of the blessed sacrament belonging to the dominican nuns, the monasteries of St. Apollonia, and of crucified Jesus, belonging to the Franciscan nuns: as also the palaces of the duke of Cadaval, of the marquis of Tancos, and of the count of Sabugoza.

certi, ubi tandem consistant. Verum hic nova occurrebat molestia, maximè sæminis. Nam frequentes ruinarum acervi sic intercluserant iter, ut progredi nemo, nisi maximo cum labore posset. Alicubi enim ascendendum, alicubi reptandum, alicubi affultandum erat imbelli & fatigato sexui. Hæc igitur Sacræ Virgines palantes & inconditæ, illæc principes Matronæ acervos lapidum & cadaverum passim calcantes, speciem intuentibus admodum miserandam præbebant: cùm earum quædam nudis pedibus, quædam solâ subuculâ indutæ, pleræque exangues, squalidæ, passis crinibus graderentur. Tria milliaria eo die nonnullæ ex his pedibus confecere, difficili ac salebrosâ viâ.

Josephus Emmanuel, Romanæ Ecclesiæ Purpuratus, idemque Patriarcha Olisiponensis, è cubiculo jam collabente humeris famulorum ereptus, dein lecticulæ impositus, in suburbanum Congregationis Oratorii recepit sese, amissis familiarium sex. Rex Fidelissimus cum Conjuge, fratre & filiabus, in regia Villa tunc temporis rusticabatur, tertio ab urbe milliario, loco edito & peramæno ad occidentem. Inde sub ipsò ædificiorum tremore incolumes egressi omnes, vicinum suburbanum aliud itidem regium petiére; ubi collocatis peramplis & magnificis tabernaculis, qualibus uti in castris Reges solent, sextum jam mensem commorantur. Vicum marinam arce munitissimâ & pulcherrimâ crepidine nobilem, incolæ Bethlehemum vocant, de nomine magnifici ac pervetusti monasterii Monachorum Sancti Hyeronimi Emmanuelis Regis Optimi impensis extracti.

little children in their arms, others with the images of the saints, and most of them dubious where to stop. But here a new inconveniency arose, especially to the women: for the numerous heaps of ruins had incumbered the streets to such a degree, that it was extremely difficult for any body to get forward. In some places they were obliged to climb, in others to creep, in others to force away the rubbish with their hands. Here you might see the sacred virgins wandering in wild distress; there the principal ladies of the kingdom treading upon heaps of ruins and on dead carcases; a dreadful and melancholy spectacle; for some of them were bare-footed, others had only their shifts on, most of them were covered with dust, their countenances ghastly, and their hair dishevelled. In this manner some of them walked three miles on foot, through a very perilous and rugged road.

Don Joseph Emmanuel, cardinal patriarch of Lisbon, was carried out of his room upon his servants shoulders, just as it threatened to tumble down, and afterwards put into a litter, with which he retired to a country house belonging to the congregation of the Oratory, after losing six of his servants. Their most faithful majesties, with the princess of Brasil, the infantas her sisters, and the infant Don Pedro, were at that time at their country palace, pleasantly situated, three miles out of town, on an eminence, towards the west. They all got out safe, just as the palace began to shake, and retired to another royal seat not far from thence, where they erected magnificent tents, such as princes use in their camps, and in which they have now lived these six months. This village famous for its strong castle, and for its handsome quay, is by the inhabitants called Bethlehem or Belem, from a magnificent and ancient monastery of the monks of St. Jerome, founded by the great king Emmanuel.

But

Sed nondum expleta erat ira Numinis. Itaque novâ calamitate, eaque omnium acerbissimâ infelix Olisipo affligitur, incendio variis in locis eodem die repente excitato. Scilicet tot everfis domibus fanisque, facile fuit, in tot fornaces & cereos incidere collapsas trabes, afferes, lignaque. Hominibus verò stupentibus, & Lymphatico quodam pavore dissipatis, longissimè ignes quoquoversus evagari potuerunt, urbemque divitiis plenam ac Europæ totius Emporium quatuor dierum spatio devorare. Nam cum dimidia fere parte domorum privatarum absumpta flammis sunt ædificia nobiliora pleraque. In his Cœnobia & templa Patrum Trinitariorum, Carmelitarum Calceatorum, Dominicanorum cùm Lusitanorum tum Hybernorum, Franciscanorum, Eremitarum Sancti Augustini Excalceatorum, Canonorum Secularium Sancti Joannis Evangelistæ: Domus & templum Congregationis Oratorii Spiritui Sancto dicatum: Domus publicè exigendis portoriis destinata: Basilica Patriarchalis, cum ipsa Regia & magnifico Theatro: Basilica Sanctæ Mariæ Majoris, cum palatio antiquorum Antistitum Olisiponensium: Templa Beatæ Mariæ à plagis, à Martyribus, ab Incarnatione, Lauretanum, Sancti Pauli, Sancti Nicolai, Sancti Juliani, Sanctæ Justæ, Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenes, Virginis sine labe Conceptæ Novum & Vetus, Misericordiæ, Sancti Antonii, Sanctæ Crucis, Sanctissimi Sacramenti, aliaque. Palatia Ducum Brigantini, Lafoniensis, Averiensis, cum parte Cadavalensis: Marchionum Louriffaliensis, Marialvensis, Valentini, Frontariani, Tavorani, Angegiensis: Comitum Sancti Jacobi, Valladariensis, Vimieriensis, Averiani, Sancti Vincentii, Atouguiensis, Cuculimensis, & alia aliorum procerum.

But the divine wrath not being yet asswaged, unhappy Lisbon was afflicted with a new calamity, the heaviest of all: a fire suddenly broke out the same day in various parts of the city. This is easily accounted for, because as such a number of houses and churches had been overturned, it was natural that the timber and furniture falling into the fire places within the houses, and upon the tapers in the churches, should be set on fire. And the people being quite stupified, and dispersed about the fields in the height of their fright, the fire might easily spread on every side, and in four days time lay waste a wealthy city, that had been the staple of all Europe. For besides more than one half of the private houses, most of the principal buildings were consumed by the flames. Among these were the convents and churches of the fathers of the Trinity, of the Carmelite friars, of the Portuguese and Irish Dominicans, of the Franciscans, of the bare-footed Augustinians, of the secular canons of St. John the Evangelist: The house and church of the congregation of the Oratory, dedicated to the Holy Ghost; the custom-house; the patriarchal church, with the palace and magnificent opera house: the church of St. Mary the greater, with the ancient palace of the archbishops of Lisbon: the churches of our lady of the wounds, of the martyrs, of the incarnation, of Loretto, of St. Paul, of St. Nicholas, of St. Julian, of St. Justa, of St. Mary Magdalen, of the immaculate Conception old and new, of Mercy, of St. Antony, of the holy Cross, of the blessed Sacrament, and others. The palaces of the dukes of Bragança, of Lafoens, of Aveiro, and part of that of Cadaval: of the marquesses of Lourical, Marialva, Valentia, Fronteira, Tavera, Angeia: of the Counts of Santiago, Valladares, Vimieiro, Aveiras, St. Vincent, Atouguia, Cuculim, and others of the nobility.

His adde insignes bibliothecas quamplurimas: in his regiam, (6) codicibus manu exaratis, rarisque & vetustis editionibus instructissimam: ducis Lafoniensis, Marchionis Lourissaliensis, comitis Vimieriensis: Dominicanam, Carmelitanam, Franciscanam, & congregationis Oratorii; in qua quidquid fere de beata Virgine Maria scriptum inveniebatur, id multorum annorum labore ac diligentia undique conquistum & collectum reposuerat dominicus Pereira ex eadem congregatione, usus ad id maxime liberalitate & magnificentia Joannis V. regis fidelissimi, cui ille in paucis carus & acceptus fuit. Adde tot tablina, tot publicas literas, tot syngraphas, tot codices accepti et expensi, tot libros baptismorum, funerum, & genealogorum; sine quibus nec rationes constare, nec jura successorum comprobare facile poterunt. Adde argenti aurique cum facti tum signati pondus immensum: adde inestimabilium tabularum, aulæorum, stragulorum, margaritarum, adamantium, aliarumque gemmarum multitudinem propemodum infinitam. (7) Uno verbo quidquid in urbe magnificum, quidquid illustre, quidquid pretiosum erat; id maxima ex parte vorax flamma corrumpit, absumpsit, labefactavit.

(6) Ex his sæpenumero ipse evolvi et cum vulgatis contuli Venetiis editos Plinium majorem a M.CCCC.LXIX, et M.CCCC.LXXII. Cornelium Tacitum M.CCCCLXIX. Titum Livium M.CCCC.LXX. Scriptores *de re rustica* tum Venetiis an. M.CCCC.LXXII. tum Bononiæ M.DIV. Aulum Gellium Venetiis M.CCCC.LXXVII. Bononiæ M.DX. Argentinae M.DXXI. Ciceronem ab Adamo Ambergao an. M.CCCC.LXXII. Mediolani, per Alexandrum Minucianum M.CCCC.XCIX. Venetiis M.DXXXVII. per Petrum Victorium, Justinum Romæ M.CCCC.LXXII. Silium Italicum, Martialem, Horatium, eodem seculo variis prælis subjectos. Catholicon Joannis de Genua Moguntia an. M.CCCC.LX. Novi et Veteris Testamenti vulgatam versionem, Moguntia an. M.CCCC.LXII.

(7) Harum rerum maximam jacturam fecere duces Lafoniensis, et Averiensis; Marchiones Marialvensis, Valentini, Lourissaliensis, et Tavorani: comites Cuculimensis, Atouguiensis, Averiani, et sancti Jacobi.

To these we must add a great many famous libraries: among the rest the King's library (6), rich in manuscripts and in old scarce editions: the libraries of the duke of Lafoens, of the marquiss of Lourical, of the count of Vimieiro, of the Dominicans, of the Carmelites, of the Franciscans, of the Congregation of the Oratory, where father Dominic Pereira of the same congregation, had deposited almost every thing that had been written concerning the Blessed Virgin Mary, having spent several years labour in making this collection, and been assisted moreover by the munificence and generosity of his most faithful majesty K. John V. whose great favourite he was. To these we may add such a multitude of records, public deeds, bonds, books of merchants accompts, books of baptisms, funerals and genealogies, without which no property can be settled, nor rights of inheritance sufficiently proved. Add also the immense quantity of gold and silver plate and coin: add likewise the almost infinite multitude of valuable pictures, hangings, pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones (7). In a word every thing most magnificent and valuable in the whole city, was for the most part spoiled, consumed and destroyed by the devouring flames.

(6) Among these I often perused and collated with the common editions the following books printed at Venice, viz. Pliny the elder in the year 1469 and 1472. Cornelius Tacitus in 1469. Livy in 1470. The writers, *de re rustica*, at Venice in 1472, at Bologna in 1504. Aulus Gellius at Venice in 1477; at Bologna in 1510; at Strasburg in 1521. Cicero in 1472, by Adam Ambergau; at Milan in 1499, by Alexander Minucianus; at Venice in 1537, by Peter Victorius. Justin at Rome in 1472. Silius Italicus, Martial, Horace, printed at different places the same century. The Catholicon of John of Genua at Mentz in the year 1460; the Vulgate Version of the bible, at Mentz in 1462.

(7) Those who were the greatest sufferers in this sort of valuable goods, were the dukes of Lafoens and Aveiro; the marquisses of Marialva, Valentia, Lourical, and Tavora; the counts of Cuculim, Atouguia, Aveiras, and Santiago.

Priorem noctem eam sub dio plerique transegerunt infomnes. Terrâ enim subinde vibrante, urbeque totâ fumante, dormire nemo audebat. Siquem verò complecteretur somnus, eum clamores populi circumfusi, Dei misericordiam, Sanctorumque auxilium implorantis, continuò excitabant. Quis crederet, vastissimæ multitudinis populum, florentem opibus, ædificiis magnificentum, luxu immodicum, eò infelicitatis & inopiæ adductum iri, ut ad frigus pluviasque arcendas primùm tentoriola è stragulis vel toralibus, deinde ligneas domunculas habitare cogeretur? tanta autem cibariorum penuria per hos dies erat, ut quibus ficcus panis non deerat, satis illi quidem & beati & divites putarentur.

Multos certè necasset fames, plures absumpsissent morbi, nisi clementissimi regis providentia & liberalitas subvenisset. Nam curandis ægrotis medicamenta dedit: sanis alendis cibaria distribuit: virgines Deo dicatas percommotis receptaculis inclusit: collapsa monasteria refecit: plurimos materiâ, tibicinibus, pecuniâ juvit. In quo optimum ac munificentissimum regem egregiè æmulati sunt tum piissimi principes, tum cardinalis patriarcha, tum comites Redondensis & Riberianus, tum proceres & privati alii: ex religiosis verò familiis canonici regulares sancti Augustini, monachi Benedictini, eremitæ sancti Pauli, patres sancti Francisci de Paula, quos minimos vocant; patres Societatis Jesu, patres Congregationis Oratorii, alique: digni propterea, quibus rex ipse per literas gratias egerit ob

The first night most of the inhabitants spent without sleep in the open air; for as the shocks were every now and then repeated, and as the whole city lay involved in flames and smoke, it was impossible to take any rest. And if perchance a person happened to be overpowered by sleep, he was soon awaked by the cries of the multitude all around him, imploring the divine mercy, and the intercession of the saints. Who would have imagined that the inhabitants of so populous, so wealthy, so magnificent and luxurious a city, should be reduced to such a degree of misery and want, as to be obliged at first to have recourse to little tents made of blankets and sheets, and afterwards to wooden huts, to defend themselves against the inclemency of the weather? At that time there was such a scarcity of provisions of every sort, that those who had nothing but dry bread, thought themselves very rich and happy.

This indeed is certain, that had it not been for the particular care and generosity of our most humane sovereign, multitudes must have starved with hunger, and more have perished of diseases. His Majesty distributed medicines for the sick, and provisions for those that were in health: he ordered proper places of reception for the sacred virgins; he repaired the monasteries that were damaged: he assisted several with materials for propping the ruinous buildings, and with money. In this respect the example of this good and generous monarch, was followed by the princes and princesses of the royal family, by the cardinal patriarch, by the counts of Ribeira and Redondo, and several other lords and private persons. Among the religious orders, those that distinguished themselves on this occasion, were the canon regulars of S. Austin, the Benedictine monks, the Hermits of S. Paul, the Minims, the Jesuits, the Fathers of the Congregation of the Oratory, and others: whom his majesty thought deserving

præclarè navatam operam afflictae urbi in sepeliendis præsertim cadaveribus, ex quibus CCCC.LXXX. humata à suis fuisse, mihi significavit unus ex sacro ordine Minimorum.

Multa præterea ad communem salutem pertinentia prudenter cavit rex sapientissimus. In his nequi ex proceribus & magistratibus urbe excederent: neve pluris, quam antea, quidquam venderetur aut locaretur. Missi etiam per omnes regni provincias, qui urbe profugos accuratè tentarent: mercenarios opificesque redire cogerent. Ab diversis Extremaduræ & Transtaganae regionis oppidis milites evocati, urbanisque adjuncti. Hi magistratuum & præfectorum apparitores erant: hi humabant cadavera: hi plateas viasque complanabant: hi ruinosos parietes funibus tractos prosternebant: hi variis locis quæ sacris quæ profanis custodes dabantur. Namque tot furibus, tot hominibus perditissimis per urbem grassantibus, nulla domus à latrociniiis tuta, nullum templum à sacrilegio vacuum erat. Tantaque nonnullorum cupido atque inhumanitas fuit, ut ne à cadaveribus quidem abstinerent manus; viris gladiolos, horologia, fibulas, fæminis verò margaritas, anulos, flabella eripientes.

In ejus generis latrocinia severissimè & sine compe-
rendinationibus animadversum regio jussu. Itaque pau-
cis diebus de furca suspensi XXXIV. nempe Lusitani
undecim, Hispani decem, Hyberni quinque, Allobro-
ges tres, Galli duo, Polonus, Belga unus, Maurus u-
nus. (8) Præerat autem rebus his omnibus summo
imperio Petrus Brigantinus Sofia Tavarus Sylvius Mas-

(8) Collecta ex his latrociniiis pecunia, gemmæ, et argentum
factum, summam excedebat nummorum aureorum, quos Lusitani
cruzados vocant, ducenties mille; hoc est, librarum Gallicarum
quingenties.

of his thanks in writing for the particular services they had done to the afflicted city, especially in burying the dead, of whom 480 were interred by the Minims, as I have been informed by one of that order.

The king in his great wisdom made several other regulations for the public safety. Among the rest, that none of the magistrates or the nobility should leave Lisbon; and that the prices of things should be the same as before. Persons were likewise sent to all the provinces of the kingdom, to invite those who had fled from the city to come back again, and to use compulsion if requisite with the labourers and artificers. A number of soldiars were ordered from the different towns of Extremadura and Alemtejo, to reinforce the king's troops at Lisbon, where they were employed in attending the ministers and royal officers in burying the dead bodies, in levelling the streets and highways, and in guarding several places as well sacred as profane. For there was such a number of thieves and villains dispersed about the town, that no house was safe from being robbed, no church from being sacrilegiously plundered. And such was the cruelty and avarice of some, that they did not even spare the dead bodies, but stripped the men of their swords, watches, and buckles, and the women of their fans, rings, and jewels.

His majesty gave orders for proceeding with the utmost severity and without delay against offenders of that sort. In consequence whereof in a few days thirty four were hanged, viz. eleven Portuguese, ten Spaniards, five Irishmen, three Savoyards, two Frenchmen, one Polander, one Flandrican, and one Moor (8). The direction of these affairs was committed to D. Pedro

carencias Dux Lafoniensis, regis patruelis, & inter Lusitanos proceres principem locum obtinens: vir sane in paucis navus & strenuus, ingenti animo, summâ prudentiâ, singulari comitate, idemque pro communi salute laboris, inedia, ac vigiliâ, suprâ quàm credi potest, tolerantissimus.

Interea optimi pastoris officia strenuè exequabatur cardinalis patriarcha. Nam ad sacrum faciendum tabernacula variis in locis collocari iussit: sacerdotibus quibuscunque facultatem concessit reorum absolvendorum: beatæ Mariæ virgini jejunium plurium dierum instituit: Deum precibus quâ publicis quâ privatis placandum curavit. Igitur decimo quarto calendas Decembres, die Solis, apud beatam Virginem de necessitatibus solemni supplicatione Deo optimo maximo gratias egit periculo defuncta civitas; præsentè augustissimo rege, cum conjuge, filiabus, fratribus, & patruis. Decretumque ex communi voto, ut idem quotannis fieret festo die patrocini beatæ Virginis, anniversario etiam jejunio instituto.

Rursus nonis Decembribus, die Veneris, in ædem sancti Joachimi frequentes conveniunt clerici, cum religiosis ordinibus fere omnibus, & proceribus multis. Inde digressi omnes nudis pedibus, lento gradu, vultu demisso, supplici clamore Dei misericordiam sanctorumque auxilium implorantes; piissimum sane & valde miserandum spectaculum præbebant singuli. Agmen ducebat Josephus Dantas Barbosa, archiepiscopus Lacedæmonius, patriarchæ Olisiponensis vicarius generalis, & ipse nudis pedibus. Hunc sequebantur pullati proceres, viri religiosi, & patriarchalis basilicæ triplex ordo principalium, præsulum, & canonicorum, pa-
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de Bragança Soufa Tavares Sylva Mascarenhas duke of Lafoens, the king's cousin german, and the first peer in Portugal; a person extremely active and industrious, of great courage and prudence, remarkably affable, and patient, in a high degree, of labour, hunger, and want of rest, whenever the public safety was in danger.

In the mean time the cardinal patriarch was discharging the duty of a good pastor. With this view he ordered tents to be erected in different places for the celebrating of divine service: he granted licence to all priests whatsoever of hearing confessions: he ordered a public fast of several days in honour of the blessed Virgin; and took care that public as well as private prayers should be offered up for appeasing the divine wrath. For this purpose the whole city in solemn procession repaired to the church of our Lady of distress, on Sunday the sixteenth of November, to offer up thanks to God for the preservation of those who were living; at which ceremony were present their majesties with the whole royal family. And it was decreed by a public vow, that the same should be repeated every year, on the festival of the Virgin Mary's protection, with an annual public fast.

Again on Friday the thirteenth of December, the clergy in a body, with almost all the religious orders, and a numerous appearance of the nobility, went to the church of S. Joachim. From thence they moved in slow procession to the foresaid church of our Lady of distress, bare-footed, with their eyes fixed on the ground, and with loud voices imploring the divine mercy and the intercession of his saints: a very moving and religious spectacle. At the head of the procession, Joseph Dantas Barbosa, archbishop of Lacedæmon, vicar general to the patriarch of Lisbon, walked bare-foot. Next to him followed with the same humility and devotion, the nobility clad in black, the religious orders, and the three classes of principals, prelates, and canons, of
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rem modestiam & pietatem præ se ferentes. In templo beatæ Mariæ de necessitatibus finita prece, hospitem pedes calidâ suffusâ lavêrunt linteisque absterferunt patres Congregationis Oratorii, quibus socium se adjunxit Philippus Acciaolius, Romani Pontificis apud Lusitanos legatus, raro Christianæ modestiæ & pietatis exemplo. Quod dum strenuè edunt singuli, ipsâ rei novitate tot laborum & calamitatum memoriam refrigante, cadere utrisque cœperunt ubertim lacrymæ; nullusque tam ferreus adfuit, qui siccis oculis tam pi-um ac religiosum officium intueretur.

Atque hæc fere sunt, quæ de terræmotu & incendio Olisiponensi literis consignanda duxi, quorum pleraque ipse vel vidi, vel ab oculatis testibus accepi, perlustratâ etiam ad id sæpiùs urbe.



the patriarchal church. When prayers were over in the church of our Lady of distress, the fathers of the Congregation of the Oratory washed the feet of their guests with warm water, and wiped them with towels, in which act of Christian humility and devotion they were assisted by the example of the pope's nuncio, monsignor Filippo Acciaioli. The novelty of the ceremony renewed the memory of the late calamity, which made the tears trickle down their cheeks; and it was impossible even for the most inhuman to behold so tender and religious a spectacle without being deeply affected.

Such are the particulars I had to relate concerning the late earthquake and fire of Lisbon, the greatest part of which I either saw myself, having been in all parts of the town for that purpose, or had from those who were eye witnesses of the melancholy scene.



the patriarchal church. When prayers were over in the church of our Lady of Lillies, the ladies of the Congregation of the Oratory washed the feet of their guests with warm water, and wiped them with towels, in which act of Christian humanity and devotion they were assisted by the example of the pope's nuncio, most good Filippo Acciajoli. The novelty of the ceremony renewed the memory of the late calamity, which made the tears trickle down their cheeks; and it was impossible even for the most insensate to behold so tender and religious a spectacle without being deeply affected.

Such are the particulars I had to relate concerning the late earthquake and fire of Lisbon, the greatest part of which I either saw myself, having been in all parts of the town for that purpose, or had from those who were eye-witnesses of the melancholy scene.



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