





Mucho - Rio Mucero (pau<sup>do</sup> sobre o) Estrada de Monção a Velgaço. no. 79





A ARTE E A NATUREZA EM PORTUGAL  
(REGISTADO)

EMILIO BIEL & C.<sup>ª</sup> - EDITORES

Vista geral da Cidadella  
BRAGANÇA

2.

Bragança



PORTUGAL.



*Vue Générale de l'Eglise du Couvent de Batalha.*

10.

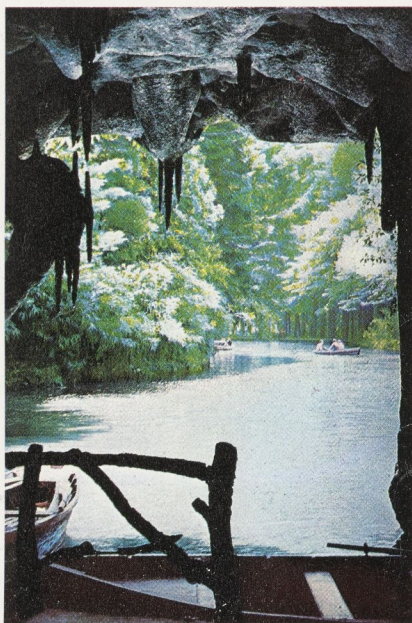
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da Mata and Prof. Celestino Maia, in independent works). These pharmacodynamics and the use that has been made of them for centuries now, make it quite understandable that Gerês Spa has specialized in treating liver and bile duct ailments, and that its waters should be recognised as useful in dealing with such affections as those in which these organs contribute, or may contribute owing to their dysfunction.

Hence the following **therapeutical indications** — **hepato-biliary diseases**, particularly **calculous and simple cholecystitis**, biliary dyskinesias, post-cholecystotomy syndromes and prevention of the formation of new calculi; **icterogenic hepatitis** and other forms of hepatitis, **hepatic insufficiencies** and **neurasthenia**, certain pre-cirrhotic conditions; so-called **arthritic ailments**, such as **chronic rheumatism, obesity**, etc.; endogenic hypovitaminosis, allergic complaints, especially of the skin; **migraines**; neuro-vegetative dystonias. Gerês has also been found useful in treating arterial hypertension (Prof. Celestino Maia).

Particular attention is called to two of the above mentioned indications: the **calculous cholecystitis and migraine conditions**. Calculous cholecystitis, with single large stones or numerous small ones, can be treated equally well at Gerês without any risk of accident, by attempting to soothe the gall-bladder through suitable treatment, with proper supervision from one of the Spa doctors. Migraines, in particular those accompanied by bile-vomiting, improve in a high percentage of cases, and sometimes completely as soon as the first treatments have been given.



Honório de Lima Colonnade

## GENERAL INFORMATION

**SITUATION:** This Spa is situated 43 km from Braga, in the parish of Vilar da Veiga, borough of Terras de Bouro, on the left bank of the River Gerês. 350 metres above sea level.

**TREATMENT:** From 1st May to 15th October. The Spa has two bathing establishments and a laboratory for making analyses.

**ACCOMODATION:** Hotels Parque, das Termas, Ribeiro and Universal (belonging to the Gerês Hotel Company), Maia; Pousada de São Bento at Caniçada. *Boarding-houses* — Geresiana, Baltazar, da Ponte, and its "Residencial", Casa da Ponte, Jardim, São Bento da Porta Aberta at Rio Caldo. *Guest houses:* — Lino Pires, Maria Capela, Hermínio Fernandes, João de Oliveira, Alice Moura, José Araújo, Casa Atlântico, Albina Rodrigues, Lourdes Capela and Restaurante Santa Comba.

**TRANSPORTATION:** — Four bus services daily in both directions, between Braga and Gerês and A taxis at Braga and Gerês.

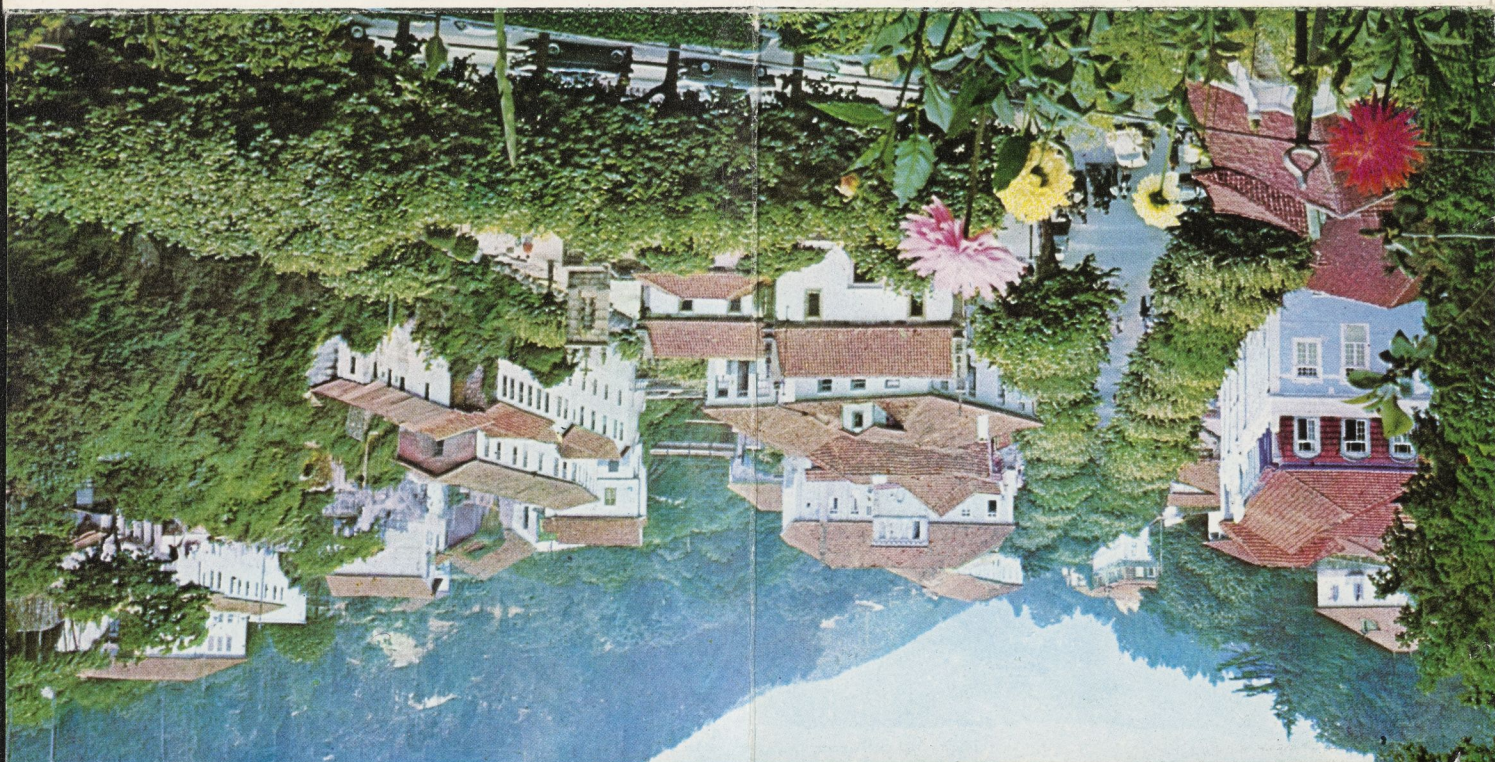
**TELEGRAPH-POST OFFICE:** — (Telephone — National Network list, north zone).

**TOURIST INFORMATION POST:** headquarters at Colunata do Gerês, providing all information requested, personally, in writing or by telephone 023-65133.

**SPANISH FRONTIER POST:** — It is hoped that a frontier post will shortly be opened at Portela do Homem, so that the Spa will thus be connected to the Spanish Province of Orense, whose capital is 100 km away.

UNO OF ARTISTAS REUNIDOS PORTO

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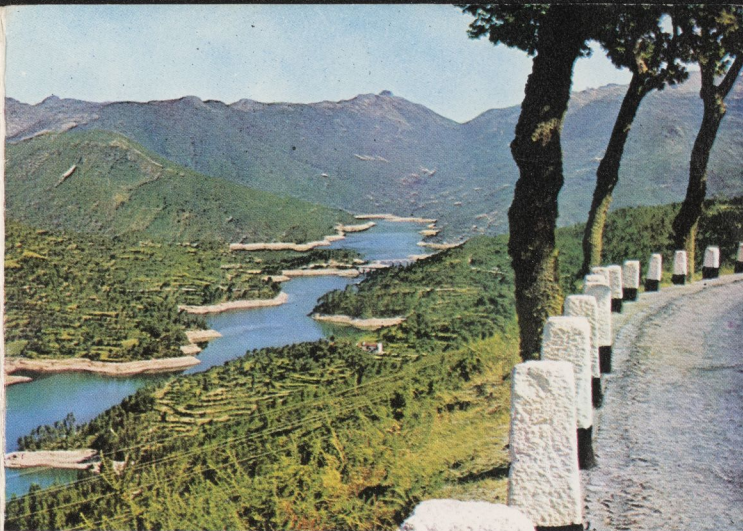


# Gerês

CURE — RECREATION — REST

MINHO

## PORTUGAL



Reservoir seen from the Junceda road

The medicinal waters of Gerês, which were in all probability used by the Romans, and have been prescribed by doctors since at least the last quarter of the 17th Century, are well described by Professor Alberto de Aguiar as "Portugal's most precious heritage in the realm of mineral water resources".

The water from the Bica spring (the only one that has been used for drinking) is hyperthermal, hyposaline, and contains bicarbonate of soda (sodium bicarbonate), lithium bicarbonate, silicon, sodium fluoride and traces of arsenic.

The most important of these characteristics has been considered that of fluoridation, which is so high, in fact, that as long ago as 1931 it was affirmed that this water had the highest fluoride content of any in Portugal, and even in Europe (Le Portugal Hidrologique et Climatique, 2nd Vol., Page 239).

As far as its pharmacological action is concerned, it is considered to be a liver tonic and nutritional accelerator (Prof. Ricardo Jorge); a motor stimulant of the main bile ducts and modifier of their mucous membranes, and also a tonic and calmant to the cutaneous and nervous systems (Dr. Augusto dos Santos Júnior); choleric and cholagogue (Profs. Pulido Valente and Fernando Fonseca); a normalizer of cholepoiesis (Prof. Celestino Maia) and urea eliminator (Dr. Marques



Arado Waterfall



### CLIMATE AND AMUSEMENTS

The climate is really exceptional: maritime, attenuated by the medium altitude, temperate and moderately humid (Engineer Oscar Saturnino). The range of climatic conditions as regards the months from May to September lies well within the comfort limits (Prof. Celestino Maia). At Gerês there is opportunity for several kinds of sport: mini-golf with 18 holes, swimming (two swimming-pools — one of them with heated water, and also the river), boating, speedboating, water-skiing, fishing, shooting, tennis, roller-skating, camping and mountaineering. There is a delightful park — Jude de Sousa Park — through which the River Gerês flows in a picturesque setting, and it also has a lake with rowing boats. Gerês is included in Portugal's 1st National Park which, apart from covering the whole of the Gerês region, has within it territories belonging to the administrative Districts of Viana do Castelo and Vila Real over a surface area of more than 50,000 hectares. At night, in the hotels and boarding-houses, there is music and dancing and a number of amusements are also available for passing an agreeable time. A new cinema is being built. During the spa season three "romarias", or folk pilgrimages, occur: in June to Saint Anthony, in August to Saint Euphemia, patron of the Spa, and in September to Our Lady of Fátima.

Reservoir and bridges

General view



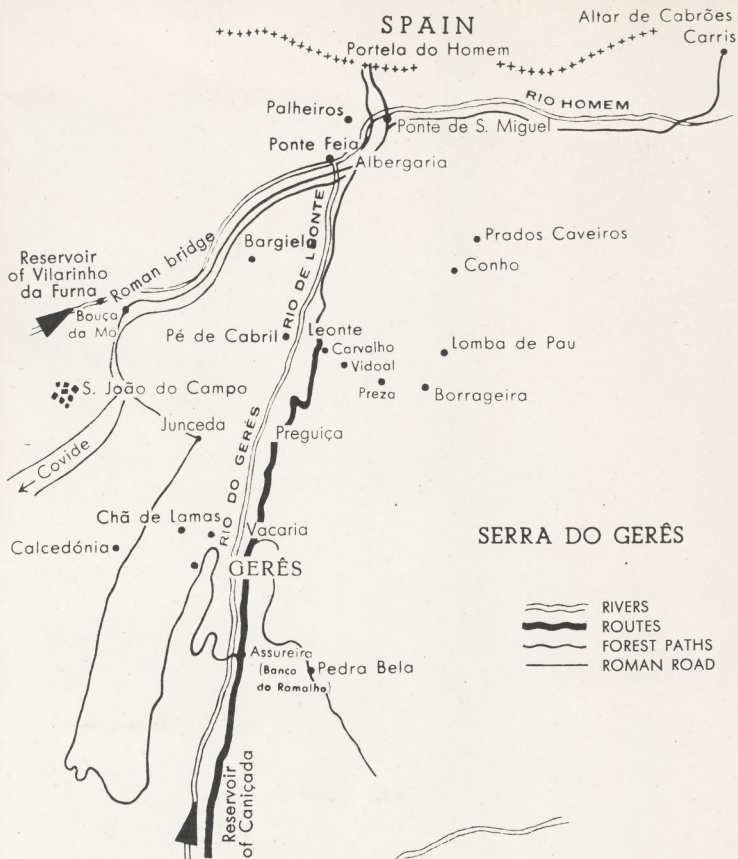


Heated swimming-pool and solarium

## EXCURSIONS

If Gerês Spa is a magnificent cure and rest resort, the mountain range (Serra do Gerês) in which the spa nestles is, by unanimous consensus of opinion, an incomparable tourist region. "The most valuable medicinal waters of Europe in the loveliest mountain range in Portugal", as was concisely and accurately put by one of our most brilliant writers (A. de Campos Monteiro). Nature, archaeology, folk customs, all of this is available to the interested tourist in Gerês, on little trips that start from the Spa.

A pleasant walk, which does not involve too much strain, takes one to Assureira, Bela Vista, Zanganho, Fraga Negra, Vidoeiro.



Pousada de São Bento — Caniçada



At **Assureira**, a wooded spot with a garden, are to be found the so-called "Bancos do Ramalho" (Ramalho's Benches), to commemorate the walks taken by Ramalho Ortigão over Gerês, and built at the place where it is said that he used to pause and sit alone, to read and write.

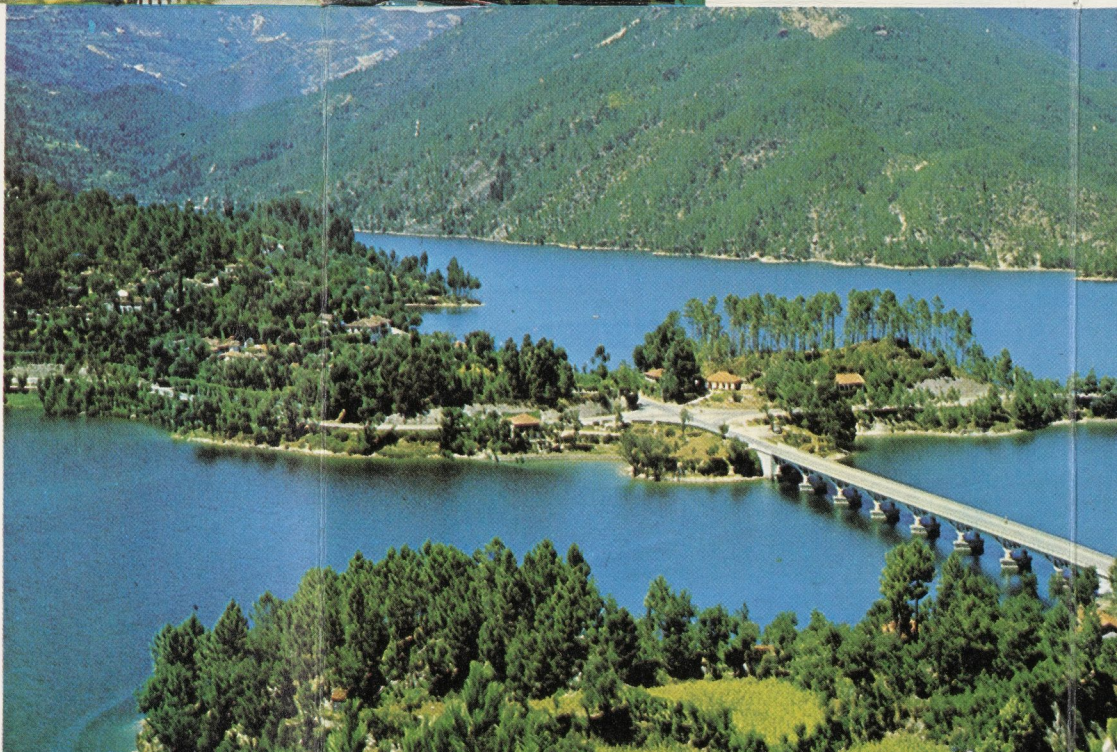
At **Bela-Vista**, near the forest guard's house, one may see one of the loveliest and most extensive views of Caniçada Reservoir. At **Zanganho**, besides the countryside, there is to be seen nearby, engraved on a stone, the nun's sonnet — a sonnet which refers to the unhappy amours of a nun who used to come to this lonely spot secretly to meet her lover.

### ROUTES AND DISTANCES

Braga-Gerês . . . . .	43 Km
Gerês-Pedra Bela . . . . .	6.5 Km
Gerês-Ermida . . . . .	11.5 Km
Gerês-Albergaria . . . . .	9.5 km
Gerês-Portela do Homem . . . . .	11.5 Km
Gerês-Bouça da Mó (to Lamas) . . . . .	20 Km
Gerês-Junceda . . . . .	16.5 Km
Gerês-Cruzeiro São João . . . . .	16 Km

### ALTITUDES

Caldas do Gerês . . . . .	350 m
Pé de Cabril . . . . .	1,234 m
Barrageia . . . . .	1,433 m
Altar de Cabrões . . . . .	1,538 m
Nevosa . . . . .	1,545 m





At **Fraga Negra** there is a belvedere over the Spa with a magnificent view, while at **Vidoeiro** are the wonderful nurseries of the Peneda-Gerês National Park and also, by the road, are three enclosures with wild animals: on one side deer and on the other, wild boar and wolves. The good roads along the Perimeter of the Peneda-Gerês Forest Park nowadays enable the tourist to drive or ride on horseback over most of the Serra do Gerês, passing by the places that are most worth seeing. Anyone who, owing to lack of time, wishes to do a one-day trip, is recommended to go first to Pedra Bela and Ponte do Arado and then on, successively, to Leonte, Carris — 1,507 metres — Portela do Homem, Albergaria, Ponte Feia, Bouça da Mó, Cruzeiro de São João do Campo, Junceda and Calcedónia.

At **Pedra Bela** one gets what is perhaps the loveliest view of the range of mountains, while at **Ponte do Arado**, there is one of its most beautiful waterfalls.

At **Leonte**, quite apart from the views, is to be seen the medallion with the image of Artur Loureiro: the well known painter died here suddenly in a forest guard's house where he had come on holiday to paint Gerês landscapes.

At **Carris**, which is the highest point on the Serra do Gerês range, the world stretches away into the distance, and here are also to be seen the remains of recent wolfram mine workings.

**Portela do Homem** is very near the Spanish frontier. Here passed the Jeira (1).

At **Albergaria**, a delightfully fresh green spot, the visitor will have the opportunity of seeing the trout nurseries. From here it is really a pity not to carry on a further hundred yards or so to reach **Ponte Feia**, a locality of rugged beauty much used by campers and climbers, who have a shelter there at their disposal.

From Albergaria to **Bouça da Mó** one goes along the Jeira by the gentle Bargiela valley; on the way we meet with two groups of milestones, and here is also a mountain shelter. Then comes the fine new Vilarinho da Furna Reservoir, which has swallowed up the picturesque village that gave it its name. Further on is the **Cruzeiro de São João do Campo**, classified as a national monument. From this cross, cutting off to the left, we meet the forest road from Assureira to Junceda, near the end of which is the superb **Junceda Belvedere** and, in front of it, in all its splendour, the steep valley of the River Gerês.

Returning from Junceda to Assureira, to the 9.7 kilometre stone, one passes within sight of **Calcedónia**, marked on the right by an



Toca do Javali Café-Bar

enormous hill. There is a magnificent view from the top, which is reached by a fissure in the rock; nearby are very interesting remains of a fortified Roman settlement. A guide is required.

Further on, at the 5.3 kilometre stone, by going a little down the slope, the landscape of **Mirante Novo** can be admired: it is not unlike that of Bela-Vista, which has already been mentioned. There are lot of climbing trips, with guide, which can be arranged: Pé do Cabril, Borra-geira, Cantarêlo, Vale da Teixeira, Lagoas, etc..

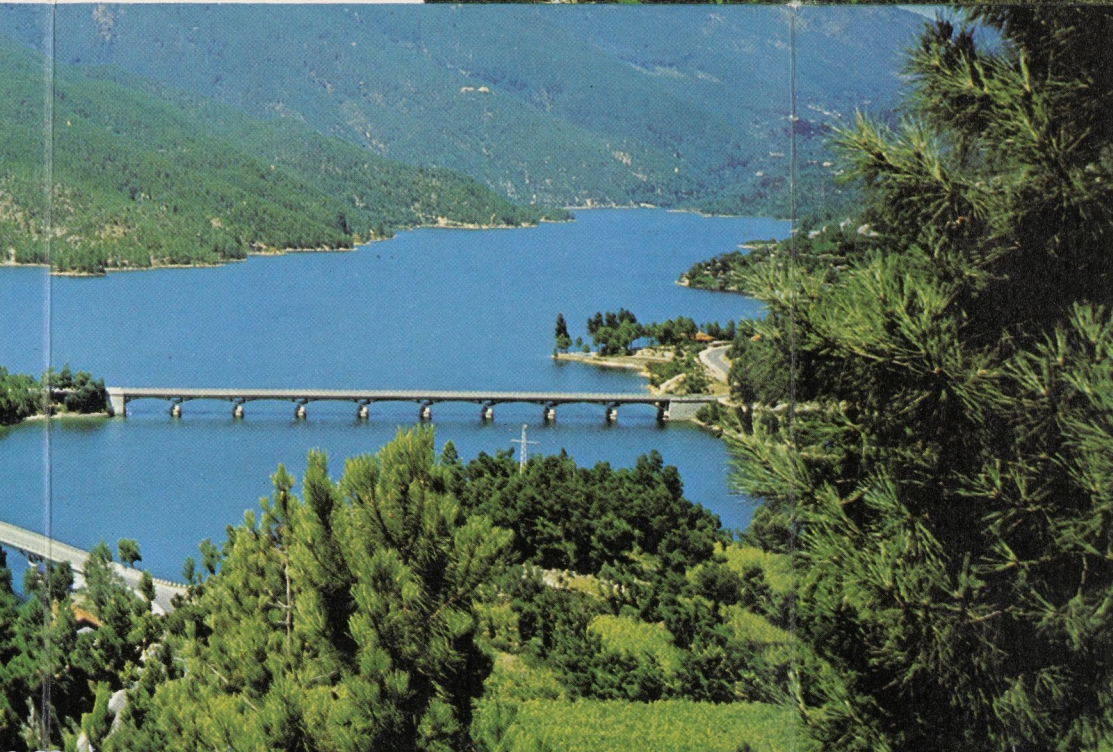
Trips in the neighbourhood: Chapels of São Bento da Porta Aberta and Senhora da Abadia, Caniçada, Ermal, Salamonde, Venda Nova, Paradelo do Rio and Pisões Dams, Serra da Cabreira with the Serradela nurseries and the Vieira do Minho forestry services park.

(1) — Jeira is the name given to the stretch of Roman military road between Braga and Astorga.

Gerês — view from the forest road



Caniçada Reservoir ▼



## VIEWS

Owing to its vegetation, extensive views, and large number of waterfalls and artificial lakes, the countryside round Pedra Bela, Calcedónia, Junceda and Altar de Cabrões is practically unique in Europe.

## JUNCEDA BELVEDERE

Megalithic remains at Calcedónia.

## PENEDA-GERÊS NATIONAL PARK

From the Castro-Laboreiro plateau, from the Mourela plateau, across the Peneda, Suajo, Amarela and Gerês ranges of mountains. Boroughs of Melgaço, Arcos de Valdevez, Ponte de Barca, Terras de Bouro and Montalegre.





...enjoy it







# Introduction.

While Lisbon may be the Gateway to Europe, with air and ship connections to the capital cities of the Old Continent as well as Africa, South America and the Orient, those who linger a while before dashing through her portals, will find Portugal as romantic as springtime and experiences to last a lifetime.

We can't take credit for what Mother Nature has given us, but do forgive us if we boast just a bit about our moderate climate, our beautiful land that gives everything from miles and miles of coastline with its splendid beaches, the excitement of rugged mountain ranges and the beauty of the fertile valleys and rolling plains — all of this variety in a small country, just about the size of the State of Maine.

We have been blessed with a good beginning. Add to that all the other elements that make travel worthwhile, and you have Portugal in a nutshell.

The history of the ages can be traced in our medieval cities, ancient castles and palaces, inspiring cathedrals and monasteries. Courageous Portuguese navigators opened the searoutes of the world in the 15th and 16th centuries and brought back with them the richness of the culture of far-off places, influences of which can be found in Portugal today. Our museums contain some of the finest collections in the world.

We can relax over a glass of wine in a little cafe overlooking a 16th century piazza; unwind on long sandy beaches; swing a golf club on our courses, said to be the finest on the old Continent, or swing at night, in glamorous casinos or discos; join the fun in a country folk festival; cast for trout in crystal mountain streams; go after big game fish or hike on mountain trails.

When people come to Portugal they find Europe as they expect it to be — old

world culture, old world tradition, old world charm. You find it wherever you go in Portugal — old walled cities with cobblestone lanes leading to castles rising up above the plains; fishing villages where life revolves around the tempo of the sea and fishermen still mend their nets in timeless ways; strangers are invited to join village festivals where young people dressed in local folk costumes handed down from generation to generation whirl to the tune of a "vira".

When it comes to accommodation, here we find a blending of the old and the new, from luxurious 5-star deluxe establishments, to comfortable 4-star first-class hotels, to our network of pousadas (government inns) where the room over your head can be a former palace, a castle or an old monastery. You can spend the night in a 15th century nobleman's home which is part of our recently introduced Manor House Program.

The following pages cover the highlights of what Portugal has to offer. With many travel programs to Portugal available, some covering the standard sightseeing route, fly-drives, and others catering to special interests, there is something for everyone, even the rugged individualists who want to explore things on their own.

Additional information is available through your travel agent or from the

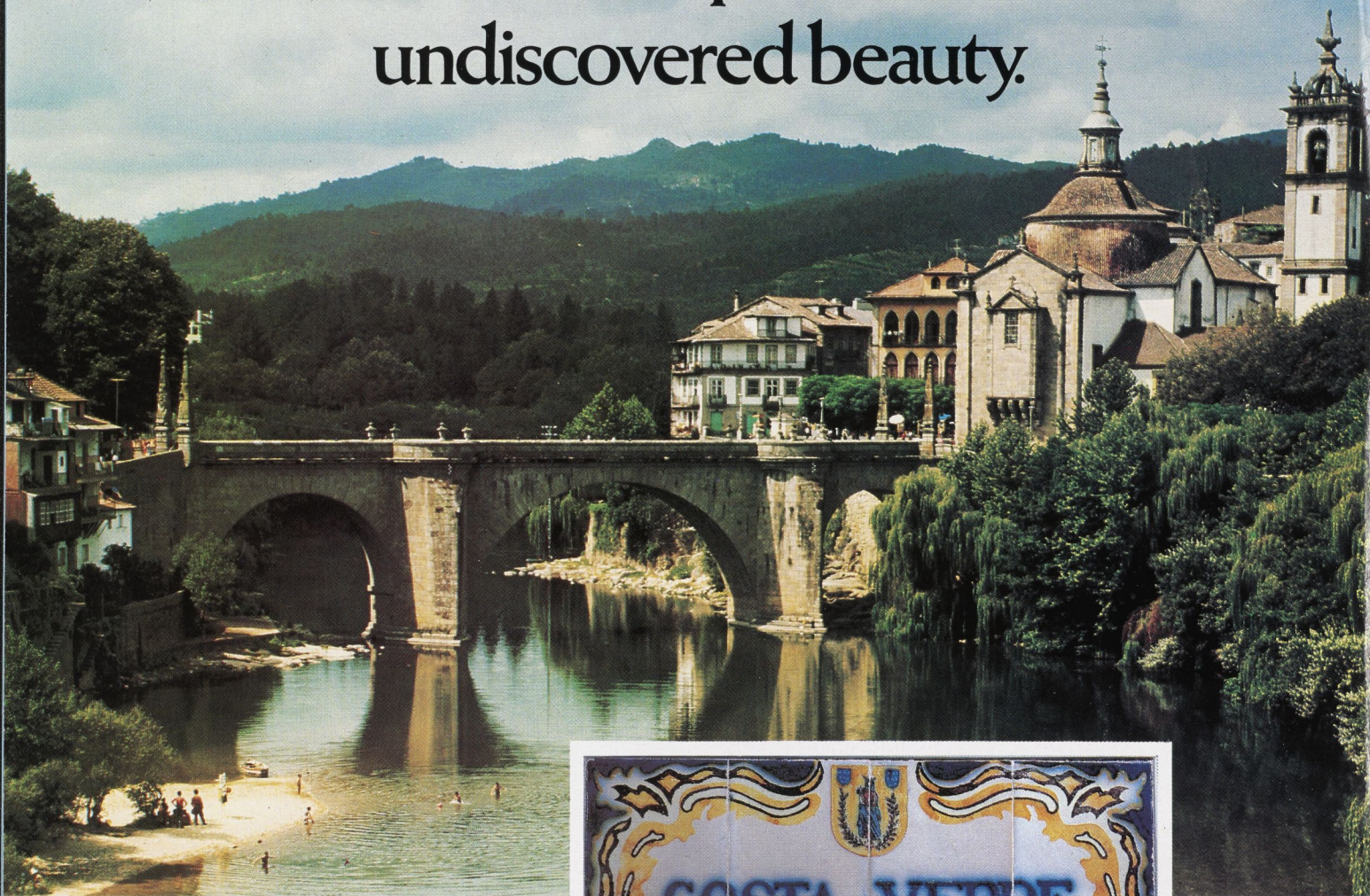
**Portuguese National Tourist Office,**  
590 Fifth Avenue, New York,  
N.Y. 10036-4704, U.S.A.  
Telephone: (212) 354-4403.  
Telefax: (212) 764-6137.  
Telex: 234140 CTPA

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# Over 3000 square miles of undiscovered beauty.



Set in the north western corner of Portugal, the Costa Verde is a region of remote enchantment, emerald green pine forests, brilliant blue waters and long stretches of golden sands.

This is ideal touring country for the discerning traveller, offering over 3,000 square miles of undiscovered beauty, purple vineyards and green valleys dotted with picturesque whitewashed villages and fascinating baroque architecture.

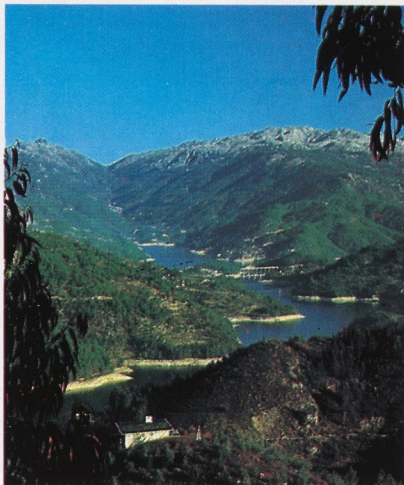
The Costa Verde is a land steeped in history and is known as the cradle of the Portuguese nation. It was originally inhabited by Celtic tribes, followed by Romans, Visigoths and Moors. In the 12th century the Muslims were finally driven out by the King of Castile and Leon with the aid of French Crusaders. In return for his services in this crusade, the King gave Count Henry of Burgundy his daughter's hand in marriage and, as a dowry, the county

of Portucale (today the Costa Verde). It was their son, Afonso Henriques, who proclaimed himself King of the Portuguese and, in 1143, obtained independence for Portucale.

The Costa Verde has long been renowned for its wines. It is the







home of Port and Vinho Verde. No holiday is complete without a vineyard tour, particularly through the spectacular Douro valley, or a visit to one of the famous wine lodges. The local food is both delicious and nutritious and restaurants serve huge portions. Try Caldo Verde — finely shredded kale broth followed by Cabrito (roast kid), and for dessert one of the quaintly named egg, almond and sugared cakes such as Barrigas de Freira — nun's tummies!

Everyone should visit or stay in a Pousada, one of the excellent state run inns which are dotted around the countryside. Pousadas are often set in tastefully converted monasteries, castles all built in the architectural style of the region and always in locations of great scenic beauty, offering the best possible standards of Portuguese hospitality and excellent regional cuisine.

Another interesting alternative is to stay at a 'Casa Antiga', one of the many beautiful manor houses of Portugal. Here you can enjoy the charm of local hospitality in privately owned historical houses at very reasonable rates.

## Places to visit

**Porto** Second largest city in Portugal, home of the Port wine trade and birth place of Henry the Navigator. Famous wine lodges, picturesque riverside area, impressive bridges. Visit the Sé Cathedral, the Torre dos Clérigos — a baroque church with granite tower, the Palácio da Bolsa — stock exchange and the Churches of São Francisco, Santa Clara and Carmo.

**Barcelos** The market town which gave Portugal its national symbol — the cockerel. Famous handicrafts and ceramic centre.

**Viana do Castelo** Capital of Portuguese folklore, famous for its colourful costumes, embroidery, filigree jewellery and ceramics.

**Valença** Lovely 13th century fortress town guarding the border with Spain.

**Monção** Charming fortified town, overlooking the River Minho, famous for its Vinho Verde.

**Braga** One of the earliest Christian towns. 12th century cathedral, baroque churches and shrines, spectacular baroque stairway at Bom Jesus do Monte.

**Guimarães** Beautiful medieval town, first capital of Portugal and birth place of its first king.

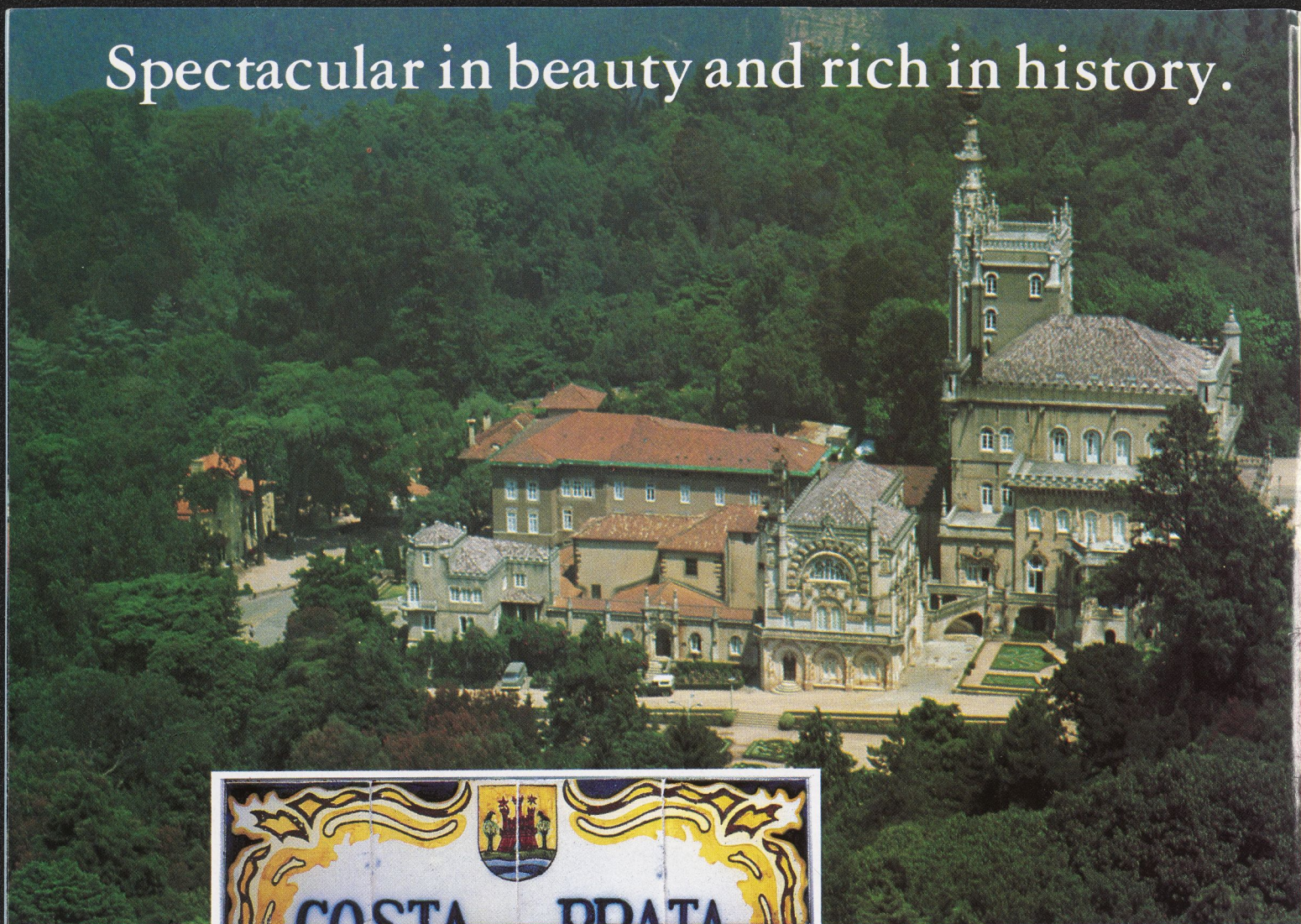
Every Nature Lover should visit the **Peneda Gerês National Park**, with its 170,000 acres of beautiful mountainous countryside and abundant wild life, and tour the rich, terraced vineyards of the Douro Valley.

For sun, sea and sand try the fine sandy beaches at Espinho, Vila do Conde, Esposende, Ofir and Póvoa do Varzim, which offer all the attractions of modern resorts and good sporting facilities.





# Spectacular in beauty and rich in history.



Portugal's silver coast covers the area between the Costa Verde and the Lisbon and Estoril coasts and embraces some of the most spectacularly beautiful scenery in the country.

It is a land of tranquil forests, murmuring rivers, calm lagoons and splashing mountain streams.



A region of sleepy villages, rich vineyards, age old castles, fortresses and fascinating Manueline architecture.

When the Romans first reached Costa de Prata they found a land so paradisaical that they thought they had discovered the Elysian fields. The region is full of memories, being successively occupied by Celts, Romans, Visigoths, and finally Moors, who were driven out by Portugal's first king, Afonso Henriques, in the 12th century.

Many of Wellington's battles against the French were fought and won here and the Costa de Prata is full of shrine, castles, monasteries and museums commemorating the sites of these and other great deed performed there.

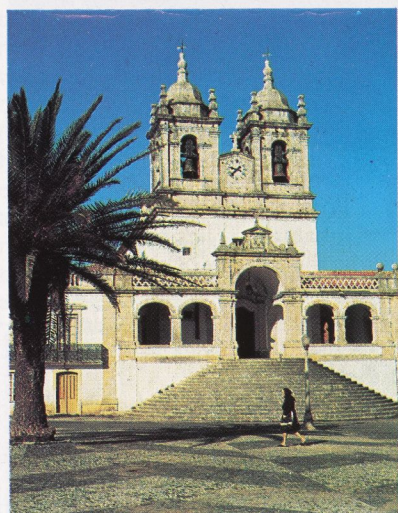
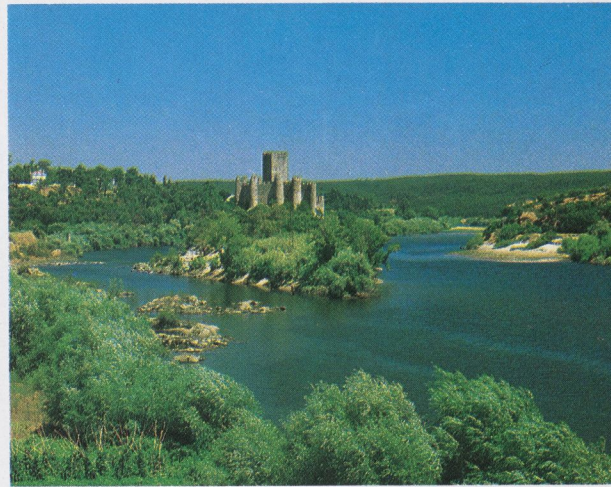
It is a land rich in mineral springs and spas, the home of Portugal's excellent sparkling Bairrada wines, and boasts a rich culinary tradition ranging from the eel and mussel specialities of the

coast, to the crispy roast sucking pig of Mealhada.

Portugal's finest hand painted porcelain, ceramics, glass and crystalware also come from this region, and no souvenir hunter's collection would be complete without some Vista Alegre china or a Marinha Grande crystal goblet.







## Places to visit

**Aveiro** The Venice of Portugal, surrounded by salt flats, beaches and lagoons and dominated by the Central Canal. Moliceiros – traditional boats with gaily painted prows. 15th century Convent and municipal museum.

**Figueira da Foz** Modern resort with a casino and superb beach.

**Coimbra** Ancient university town, famous for its twisting streets, terraced houses and particular style of Fado music. 12th century Sé Cathedral, art museum, 13th century University with a magnificent library, Manueline doors and chapel. Children will love 'Portugal dos Pequeninos' – Portugal in miniature, set in a garden with models of the principal monuments and types of houses to be found in Portugal. Nearby is the excavation site of the ancient Roman ruins of Conimbriga.

**Bussaco** Famous for its national park founded by Carmelite monks in the 6th century. Often called an 'enchanted forest' with 700 different species of plants including many exotic varieties.

The royal hunting lodge is now a luxury hotel, and there is a military museum to commemorate Wellington's victory over the French in 1810.

**Fátima** World famous centre for pilgrimages, celebrating the 1917 apparitions of the Virgin Mary.

Special ceremonies: 13th day of each month, between May and October.

**Batalha** Spectacular 14th century monastery of the same name, one of the greatest masterpieces of Manueline architecture, built to commemorate the Portuguese victory over the Spanish in 1385.

**Nazaré** Fishing village with good beaches, interesting folklore and good seafood restaurants.

**São Martinho do Porto** Pretty seaside resort with good sheltered beach and seafood restaurants.

**Leiria** Quiet country town situated between Lisbon and Porto. Both the houses and surroundings are dominated by a 12th century castle built on a plateau high above the town. Famous for its handicrafts and its folklore, which can be seen at its best during the annual fair at the end of March.

**Alcobaca** Quiet provincial town with narrow streets, open air market, local pottery, abbey and magnificent 12th century monastery built in thanksgiving for King Afonso Henriques' victory over the Moors in 1147.

**Óbidos** Enchanting medieval walled town, with tiny whitewashed houses and balconies brimming with flowers. Traditionally the property of the Portuguese Queens and Home of Josefa D'Ayala, the famous woman painter of the 17th century, whose work can be seen in the churches and museum.





Boasts a wealth of  
architectural intrigue.



Lisbon, the capital city of Portugal, with 1.5 million inhabitants, lies on seven low hills at the estuary of the River Tagus, whilst the region known as the Lisbon Coast stretches along the Setúbal Peninsula to the south of the river.

Those that choose to holiday in this region have the best of both worlds — all the attractions of a lively international city, offering a fascinating combination of the old and the new, coupled with magnificent beaches and unspoiled countryside just a short drive away across the Tagus bridge.

The attractions of the city lie in the magnificent vistas from Lisbon's many belvederes, its shady tree lined avenues and squares with decorated pavements, the freshness of its public gardens, flower-filled balconies, patterned tile walls and its wealth of monuments, churches and museums.





Together with its superb shopping and sporting facilities, excellent restaurants, busy pavement cafes, colourful markets and spectacular bullfights, the Lisbon Coast offers a unique holiday experience.

The architectural intrigue of the city bears witness to a brilliant historical past. The origins of Lisbon are shrouded in legend, amongst its mythical founders are Elisha and Ulysses, it was occupied successively by Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Visigoths and Moors and finally conquered in 1147 by Portugal's first king, Afonso Henriques, with the aid of English Crusaders. But, it was at the time of the Great Discoveries that Lisbon really came into its own, as capital of the Portuguese Empire and the world centre for trade in spices, silks, jewels and gold. Examples of this fabulous wealth are to be seen everywhere in the Manueline architecture of Lisbon's churches, monasteries and palaces with their intricate stone work, maritime motifs and gilded woodwork.



## Places to visit

### Lisboa

**Alfama** Charming ancient moorish quarter with narrow winding streets and picturesque white washed houses, crowned by St. George's Castle. Together with Bairro Alto, Alfama is the centre of Fado, the traditional haunting folk song of Portugal.

**Praça do Comércio** The magnificent 'Black Horse' Square with its Triumphal Arch.

The Sé Cathedral, Madre de Deus Church, National Coach Museum, Ancient Art and Calouste Gulbenkian Museums are just a few of the Lisbon churches and museums which should not be missed.

**Belém** From where the ships of Vasco da Gama and other famous explorers set sail, with its graceful Tower (1515) and Hieronimite Monastery, two of the finest examples of the Manueline style. Home of the Presidential Palace and spectacular monument of the Discoveries.

### Lisbon coast

**Setúbal** Busy fishing port. 16th century and 17th century churches. Castle of S. Filipe, now a Pousada (state run hotel of high standard). Only 9 kms from Setúbal

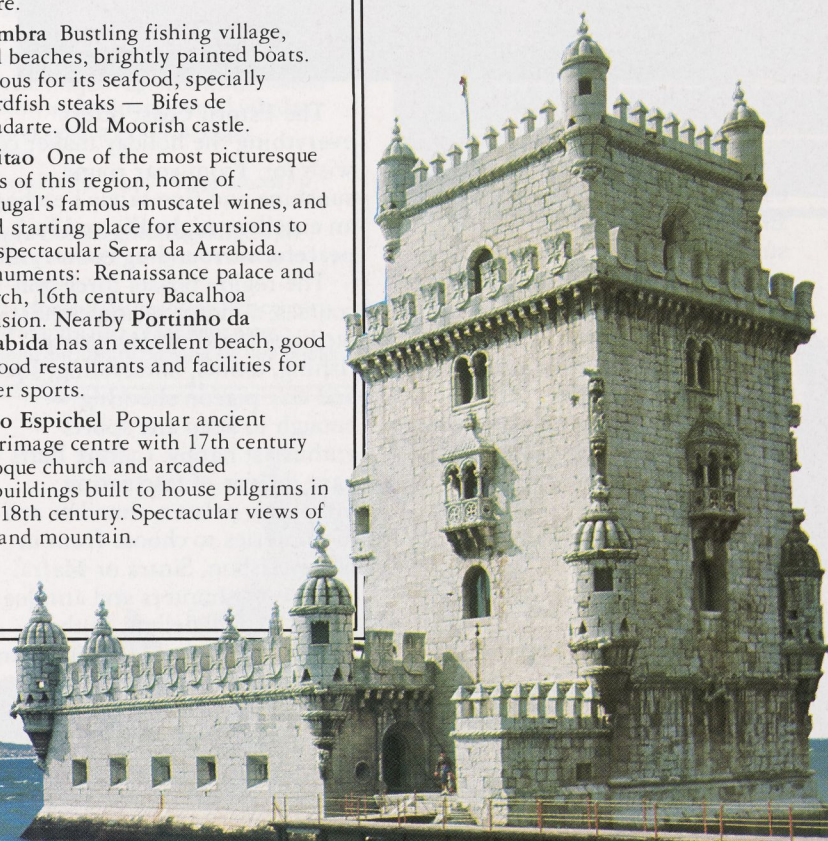
is Palmela with its 12th century castle, now also a Pousada.

**Tróia** Modern tourist development on a peninsula parallel to Setúbal. Magnificent beaches, hotels, restaurants, swimming pools, night clubs, golf course and nautical sports centre.

**Sesimbra** Bustling fishing village, good beaches, brightly painted boats. Famous for its seafood, specially swordfish steaks — Bifes de Espadarte. Old Moorish castle.

**Azeitao** One of the most picturesque spots of this region, home of Portugal's famous muscatel wines, and good starting place for excursions to the spectacular Serra da Arrabida. Monuments: Renaissance palace and church, 16th century Bacalhoa mansion. Nearby **Portinho da Arrabida** has an excellent beach, good seafood restaurants and facilities for water sports.

**Cabo Espichel** Popular ancient pilgrimage centre with 17th century baroque church and arcaded outbuildings built to house pilgrims in the 18th century. Spectacular views of sea and mountain.





# The thrill of the nightlife perfectly complements the quiet days.



The Costa do Estoril begins just west of Lisbon and runs from the mouth of the Tagus estuary along the Atlantic as far as Ericeira. Known as Portugal's sunshine Riviera, it has also been called the Coast of Kings, and was once the favored summer resort of the Portuguese Royal Family, as well as a haven for the exiled monarchs of Europe.

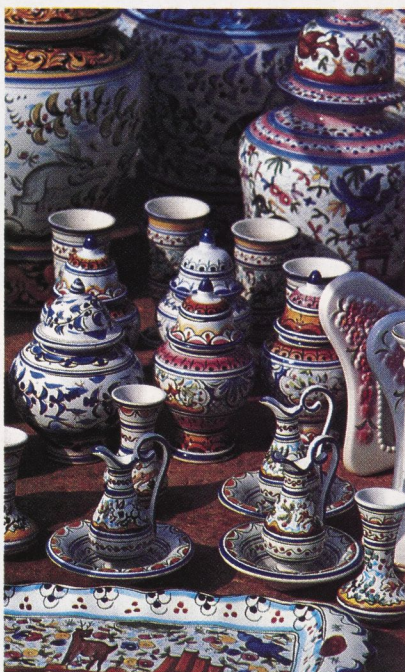
The Estoril Coast offers everything the holiday maker could wish for. From year round sunshine and fine sandy beaches, to an excellent night life and lush, peaceful surrounding countryside.

The region boasts three golf courses, a motor racing circuit, facilities for all water sports, fishing, tennis, horseriding, squash and clay pigeon shooting — enough to keep any sports enthusiast happy. Culture buffs have dozens of fascinating museums, palaces, churches and monasteries to choose from in nearly Lisbon, Sintra or Mafra.

Souvenir hunters and antique collectors will delight in the markets of Cascais and Sintra and no holiday is complete without a visit to the daily fish auction held in Cascais.







## Places to visit

**Estoril** Cosmopolitan resort with good beaches, palm lined avenues, the sumptuous villas of millionaires and kings, luxurious hotels, good restaurants, two golf courses and the largest casino in Europe.

**Cascais** 'The town of fishermen and Kings'. Beautiful sheltered bay, gaily painted fishing boats, yacht club, nearby golf course at Quinta da Marinha, 17th century citadel, museum and municipal park.

Originally just a fishing village with good beaches, now full of excellent restaurants, bars, boutiques and night clubs. Daily fish auction and a regional open market every Wednesday.

**Guincho** A long wild sandy beach, famous for fishing and surfing, with several excellent seafood and fish restaurants.

**Cabo da Roca** The westernmost point of Europe. Spectacular views.

**Sintra** One of the oldest and most beautiful towns in all Portugal, perched high in the hills and surrounded by luxuriant vegetation. Sintra, with its fairy tale palaces, baroque follies and unique micro climate has inspired many great writers and poets; Lord Byron called it a

'glorious Eden' and Robert Southey longed to spend his last days there.

Visit the 14th century Palácio Real, with its magnificent chimneys, for six centuries the summer residence of the Kings of Portugal. The moorish castle, the Palace of Pena—a Disneyesque pastiche of architectural styles, the fascinating Gardens of Monserrate with 3,000 different species of plants, and the Seteais (Seven Sighs) Palace, now a luxury hotel.

**Queluz** Charming 18th century pink Rococo palace, described as Portugal's Versailles. Portuguese Empire antiques and lovely ornamental gardens. The Palace Kitchen, Cozinha Velha, is now a famous restaurant.

**Praia das Maças** Magnificent beaches and excellent sea food restaurants. Linked to Sintra in summer by a picturesque tramway.

**Colares** Pretty, sleepy village famous for its wines.

**Ericeira** Charming fishing village with excellent beaches, sandy coves and good fish restaurants.

**Mafra** Home of the imposing 18th century convent and palace of the same name. Magnificent library housing 30,000 books.





# Over 150 miles of fine sandy beaches.



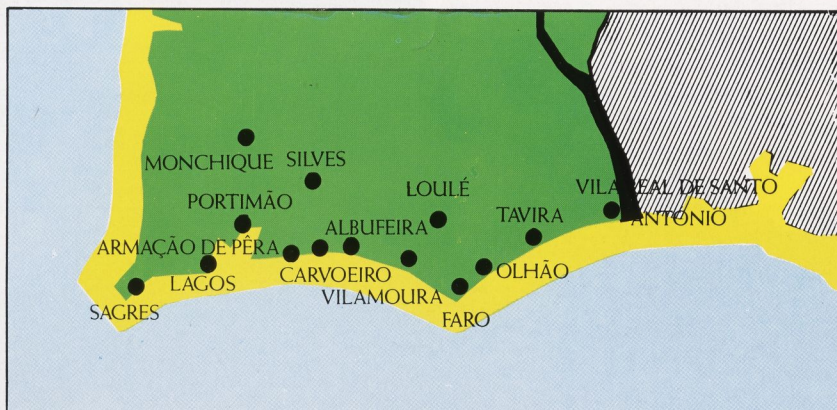
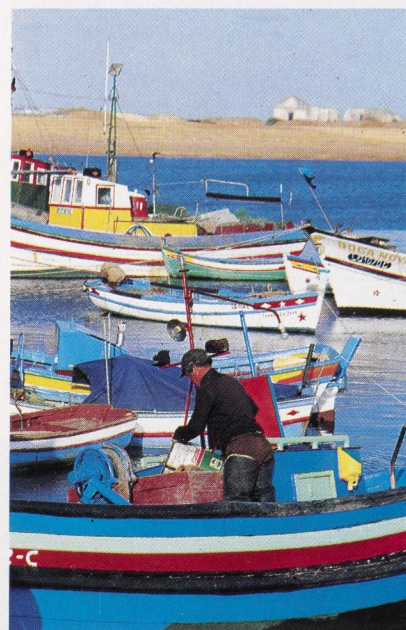
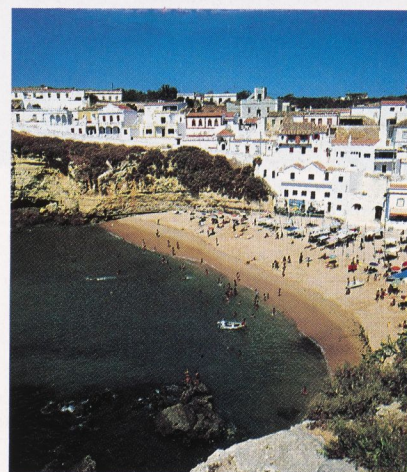
The Algarve, Portugal's southernmost province, is a true sunseeker's paradise, offering all year round sunshine and over 150 miles of superb sandy beaches.

Indeed, the Algarve averages over 3,300 hours of sunshine per year, more than most Mediterranean resorts, and has beaches which cannot be bettered anywhere in Europe. Its privileged south facing position, means that the Algarve coast is totally unpolluted and its summers never become unbearably hot.

The temptation to build a solid wall of hotels along the coast has

thankfully been resisted. Instead, you will find mile after mile of golden beaches and small sandy coves with interesting rock formations, interspersed with busy fishing ports, whitewashed villages, luxury hotels and tasteful villa developments.

First time visitors to the Algarve are often astounded by its greenness, and the profusion of wild flowers, especially in January when the landscape is covered in delicate white almond blossom. Traces of 500 years of Moorish occupation are to be found in the squat whitewashed houses, intricately decorated chimney pots, brightly coloured fishing boats and azulejos – the blue







and white tiles which cover the walls of churches.

Algarve markets are a revelation, colorful and noisy — you can buy almost anything there and no trip is complete without bargaining with



the locals. Handicraft include attractive and good value ceramics, tiles, leather goods, copperware, cork, straw and cane products.

In the larger resorts there are many discotheques and nightclubs and three casinos, at Vilamoura, Monte Gordo and Praia da Rocha (Hotel Tarik). Everywhere you will find good value restaurants, offering both local and international specialities. The Algarve is particularly famous for its fresh fish and seafood, washed down with the local Lagoa wine or cool sparkling Vinho Verde.

The Algarve is also an all year round Sportsman's paradise. Long famed for its championship golf courses, it also offers excellent facilities for tennis, riding, fishing, wind surfing, sailing, water skiing, scuba diving, squash and shooting.

## Places to visit

**Faro** Provincial capital. Monuments, churches, museums and Gothic Cathedral. Good shopping centre. Nearby ruins of Milréu and 18th century palace of Estói.

**Loulé** Market town, copper and leather craft centre. 16th and 17th century churches.

**Albufeira** Cosmopolitan tourist centre retaining its Moorish character, with a bustling fishing industry, daily market and good night life.

**Vilamoura** Superb marina, golf courses, hotels, villas, tennis centre, shooting range, and other excellent sporting facilities.

**Armação de Pêra** Fishing village and interesting caves.

**Silves** Old moorish capital. Walled town with 13th century cathedral and fortress.

**Carvoeiro** Old fishing village with picturesque harbour.

**Portimão** Important fishing port. Good shopping centre. Nearby ruined castle of Ferragudo.

**Monchique** Ancient spa resort set high in the mountains. Market. Picturesque 17th century architecture.

**Lagos** Rich historical legacy. 'Golden Chapel' of Santo António. Busy fishing port.

**Sagres** Home of the Algarve's lobster fishing industry and the town where Prince Henry established his famous School of Navigation. Visit the 17th century fortress.

**Cape São Vicente** South westernmost point of Europe, with famous light house and spectacular views of sea and cliffs. Nelson defeated the French off this cape in 1797.

**Olhão** Fishing port and market town, charming Casbah-style architecture.

**Tavira** Perhaps the most picturesque town of the Algarve, overlooking the river Gilão, 17th century and 18th century architecture.

**Vila Real de Santo António** Pleasant provincial town on the Spanish border, a show case of 18th century Portuguese town planning.





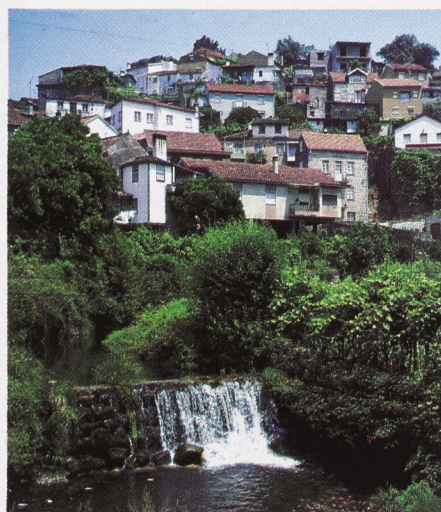


The mountains cover the N.E. strip of Portugal and embrace the lush green terraced vineyards of the Upper Douro, the densely wooded slopes and pleasant valleys of the Beiras, and the remote province of Trás-os-Montes.

It is a land steeped in ancient traditions, and great peace and tranquility. A region of simple, even primitive agricultural life, fine architecture, pleasant spas, colourful markets, lively processions and

'Festas' and delicious food and wine.

If you are looking for a real alternative from sun, sea and sand, then this fascinating mountainous region provides a real escape from modern day living. There is plenty to do and see, and the countryside is dotted with comfortable Pousadas, inns (Estalagens), charming Pensões and stately manors, 'Casas Antigas', all offering the highest standards of Portuguese hospitality and excellent food and wines.



## Places to visit

**Vila Real** Lively provincial capital. Noted for its fine black pottery, rosé wines and 'morcela' sausages. Nearby is the famous baroque manor of Mateus.

**Chaves** Ancient spa town with hot springs, Roman bridge and fortified keep. Famous for its excellent smoked ham.

**Bragança** Charming old walled town dominated by mediaeval castle tower, with a 12th century town hall and comfortable Pousada.

**Murça** Celebrated for its worship of the pig in ancient times, the iron age granite statue of a sow is still in evidence.

**Miranda do Douro** Picturesque frontier town with breathtaking views of the Douro. Famous for the 'Pauliteiros' the traditional rhythmic sword-stick dance. The only place in Portugal to have retained its own dialect.

**Régua** Busy river port, centre for the Port wine industry. Lovely surrounding countryside.

**Lamego** Small attractive town, rich in Baroque architecture, noted for its sparkling wines.

**Guarda** Highest town in all Portugal and pleasant mountain resort.

**Serra da Estrela** Embracing the attractive villages of Gouveia, Manteigas and Seia, and the textile town of Covilhã, the 'Range of the Stars' is the highest mountain range in all Portugal, offering superb panoramic views, comfortable Pousadas and skiing resorts. Famous for its cheeses, particularly its ewe's milk cheese 'Queijo da Serra'.

**Castelo Branco** Pleasant frontier city, noted for its fine embroidery and gardens.



Some 200 miles separate Lisbon from the Algarve, and the country in between — the granary province of the Alentejo, with its vast undulating green plains, golden wheatfields and cork forests, offers little known tourist attractions of great beauty.

Further North, on the bank of the Tagus, lies the Ribatejo — a country characterized by its rice fields, market gardens and above all by vast meadows on which horses and fighting bulls are raised.

The plains are dotted with numerous castles, interesting churches and charming whitewashed medieval villages, all bearing traces of the many centuries of Moorish occupation. Sports include shooting, fishing and horse riding, as well as various watersports which can be practiced along the coast and on the reservoirs.

The rich folklore, handicrafts, regional cuisine and excellent Pousadas of the Plains are just a few of the inviting characteristics which make this region such an attractive tourist destination.



## The mountains and the plains - totally unspoiled natural beauty and culture.



### Places to visit

**Santarém** Capital of the rich agricultural province of Ribatejo, was once the strongest fortress in Portugal. Site of the Ribatejo fair in June and centre of Portuguese bullfighting.

**Tomar** One of the oldest and most charming towns in Portugal, founded by the Knights Templar and crowned by their 12th century convent-castle, the Convento de Cristo, with its magnificent Chapter House Manueline window.

Other sights include the 15th century Gothic Church of St. John the Baptist, with its Manueline belfry and finely carved Flamboyant door, and its ancient 15th century synagogue, now a museum.

Home of one of Portugal's most spectacular festivals — Festival dos Tabuleiros, held every even year in June

**Évora** Ancient walled provincial capital of great architectural interest, housing remains from every age. Superb Roman temple of Diana (2nd century AD). 12th century Sé Cathedral, 15th century former convent of Lóios, now a lovely Pousada, 14th century Ducal Palace, museum of Ancient Art and the famous, if somewhat macabre, Capela dos Ossos, a 17th century Charnelhouse lined with human bones in the S. Francisco Church.

**Borba** Pretty whitewashed town noted for its marble and wine.

**Arraiolos** Ancient town dominated by a 17th century castle, famous for its carpets and spicy sausages (paiois).

**Estremoz** Pleasant market town with mediaeval castle and Pousada, well known for its pottery and figurines.

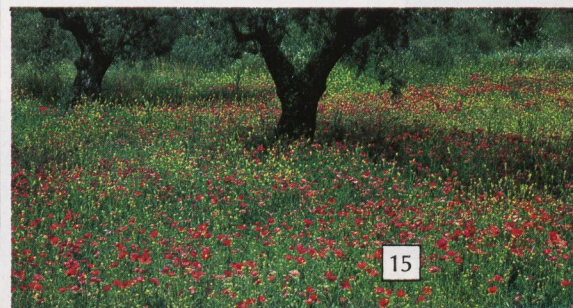
**Vila Viçosa** Attractive hillside town with the 16th century Chagas Convent and Ducal Palace, seat of the Dukes of Bragança, the last Portuguese Kings.

**Reguengos de Monsaraz** One of the most charming and unspoilt whitewashed villages in all Portugal.

**Beja** Important provincial town, originally founded by Julius Caesar and dominated by a 13th century castle, The 15th century convent is now a museum.

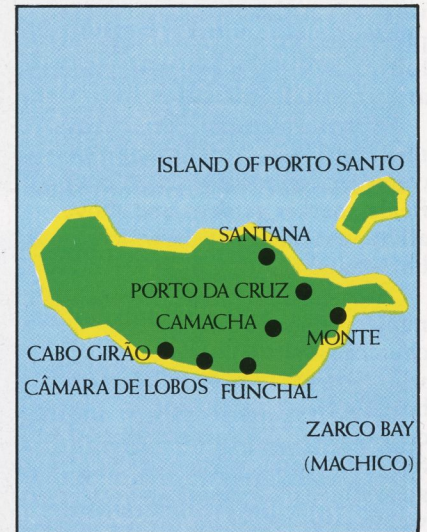
**Vila Nova de Milfontes** Seaside resort with excellent beaches.

**Elvas** Ancient fortress town guarding the border of Spain, with Manueline Cathedral, 15th century aqueduct and comfortable Pousada.





# Help yourself to a slice of Madeira magic.

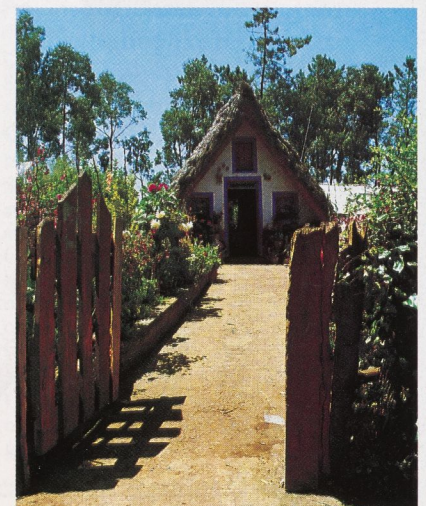


The lush semi-tropical island of Madeira, situated in the Atlantic ocean off the west coast of Africa, has long been one of Portugal's most sought after holiday destinations. Its lack of sandy beaches is more than made up for by the many excellent swimming pools and easily accessible neighbouring beach resort isle of Porto Santo.

Madeira offers a unique combination of extraordinarily beautiful scenery, excellent all year round climate and high standards of accommodation to satisfy every holidaymaker's dream.

Discovered by Zarco in 1419, on behalf of Prince Henry the Navigator, Madeira became a regular port of call for seafarers. Ships coming from the new world, Asia and the Far East stopped there often and left specimens of exotic plants. The result was astounding. The combination of rich volcanic soil and warm climate soon turned Madeira into a floating garden, abounding in all manner of tropical fruits, vegetables and flowers. The

# Madeira







profusion of orchids, bouganvillea, fuschia and hibiscus together with the Easter, Flamingo and Bird of Paradise flowers caused Captain Cook to exclaim that Madeira was indeed 'the recipient of nature's most liberal gifts'.

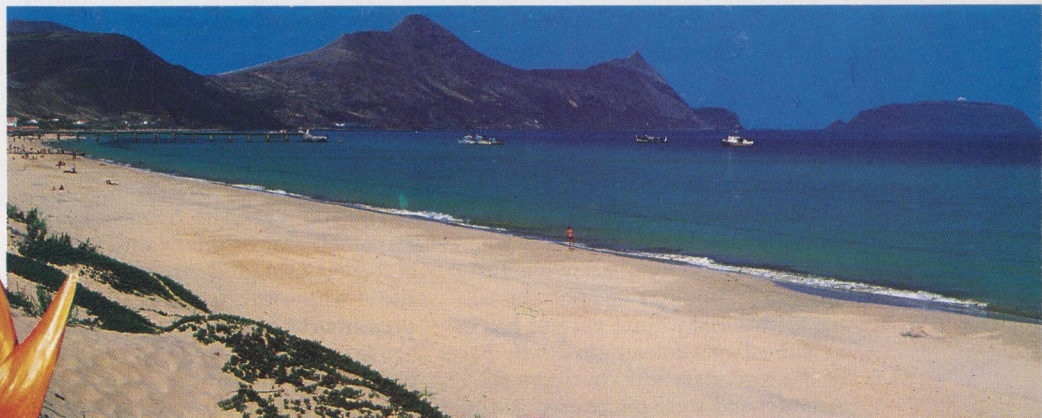
The best way to see the interior of the island is to go on one of the famous 'levada walks' along the footpaths which follow the unique and complex Madeiran irrigation system of 'levadas', the intricate channels which carry water from high up in the mountains down through the terraced farms, to the fields and villages below.

For the more energetic there is an abundance of watersports, magnificent big game fishing, a nine hole golf course and good facilities for riding and tennis.

You don't have to be a botanist to appreciate the beauty of the flowers or enjoy the taste of the locally grown passion fruit, mango, paw-paw, avocado, bananas and melons. Other local delicacies are black



scabbard fished at a depth of 2,000 metres and served in a variety of ways, tuna fish steak with fried maize, 'espitada' – meat on a laurel spit, Madeira honey cake and, of course, the wines which have made the island famous. There are four types of Madeira wine: Malmsey, Bual, Verdelho and Sercial, and no holiday to the island is complete without a visit to one of the wine lodges for a free tasting.



## Places to visit

**Funchal** The capital and location of most hotels. Visit the daily flower, fish and vegetable markets, the botanical gardens especially the Quinta da Boavista (Orchid House), the 15th century Sé Cathedral, the Museum of Sacred Art, the Casino designed by Oscar Niemeyer and the many shops selling beautiful pieces of embroidered work and other local handicrafts such as wickerwork, tapestries, colourful local costumes and musical folklore instruments.

**Câmara de Lobos** Typical fishing village, once painted by Winston Churchill.

**Camacha** Centre of the wickerwork crafts.

**Cabo Girão** The world's second highest sea cliff.

**Santana** Tiny village of fairytale thatched cottages with pointed roofs.

**Monte** The start of the famous toboggan ride to Funchal.

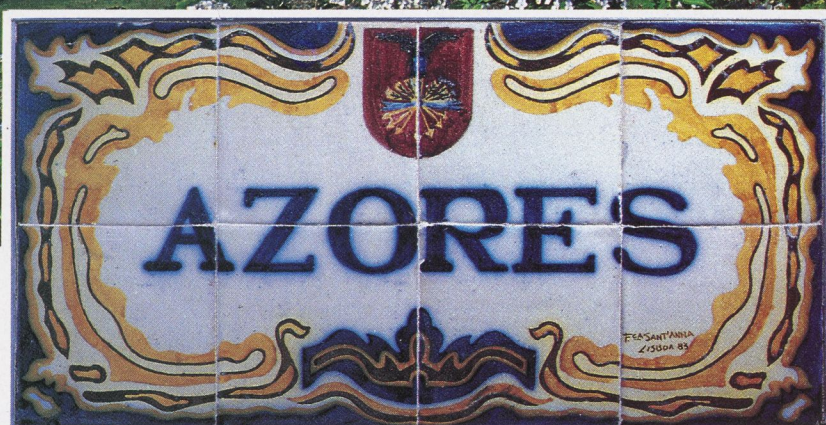
**Porto da Cruz** Swim in the warm sea amid natural rock pools.

**Zarco Bay (Machico)** The landing place of Zarco, the discoverer of Madeira.

**Porto Santo** Island 25 miles from Madeira, with six miles of golden sandy beach. Its capital is Vila Baleira, where Christopher Columbus lived. Travel between the islands can be made by air (10 minutes flight) or boat (1 ½ hours).



# Cuisine as rich and varied as the scenery.



Set in the Atlantic Ocean, midway between North America and Europe, are the nine fascinating islands that make up the Azores archipelago.

The Azores are a haven of tranquility and great natural beauty where pollution is totally unknown and modern technology has not altered the traditionally quiet pace of life.

The islands are reputed to be part of the legendary lost continent of Atlantis and were discovered in the 15th century by Portuguese

Navigators on their way to the New World. The sailors named the islands 'Azores' after the hawks that constantly circle the islands and which they mistook for vultures.

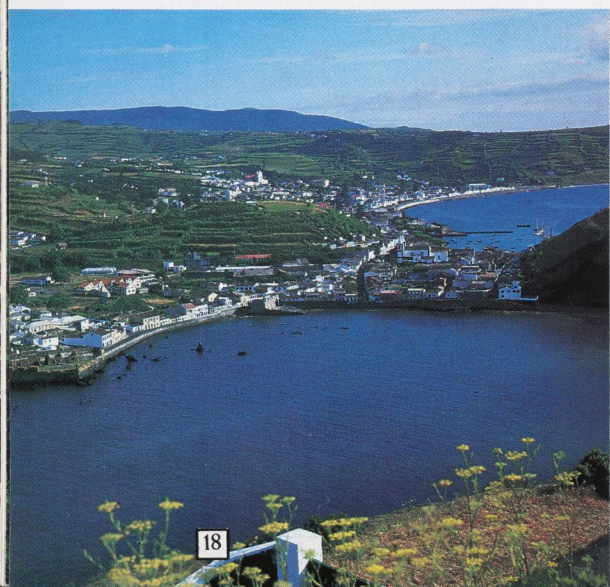
For 500 years, the Azores have remained almost totally unspoiled and their tranquility is ideal for those who want to escape from the pressures of modern day life. There are no towering hotel blocks, blatant commercialism or traffic jams. Mass tourism has by-passed the islands and they remain a holiday retreat for the fortunate few.

You will find nine beautiful islands with spectacular scenery and mild climate. Volcanic craters with sapphire blue and emerald green lakes, soaring cliffs, gently sloping valleys, lush verdant fields bordered by purple hydrangea hedges, and hot mineral water springs and geysers are just some of the natural attractions of the archipelago.

The cuisine of the Azores is rich and varied. The fish dishes, seafood, meat, cheese, pineapple and the famous Verdelho wines of the islands of Pico and Graciosa (once the table wines of the Tzars of Russia) form an enviable basis for regional cooking. Not to be missed are the excellent meals at Furnas, on São Miguel,

where the cooking pots are buried in the ground and the food is slowly cooked by steam from the sulphurous springs.

Traditional handicrafts reflect the folklore and activities of the Azores and include Skrimshaw (objects made from whale bone) miniatures of whaling boats, flowers made from fish scales, wicker work, glazed earthenware, and decliate carvings made from fig pith.





## Island by island

São Miguel and Faial provide the most amenities for the tourist. The former is perhaps the most beautiful of the islands, famed for its crater lakes, particularly the Lagoa do Fogo and the Lagoa das Sete Cidades, a spectacular crater with two adjoining lakes of deep blue and emerald green. Visit the therapeutic springs and parks of Furnas and Ribeira Grande and the fine 15th century and 16th century churches of Ponta Delgada, the capital of the island, with their richly decorated baroque interiors. Faial, with its capital and principal port of Horta is a famous meeting point for transatlantic yachtsmen. Magnificent blue hydrangea hedges line the fields. Don't miss the breath-taking sight of Caldeira - an immense crater carpeted in green, the eerie volcanic site of Ponta dos Capelinhos, the Horta Museum, with its fine collection of religious art, and the

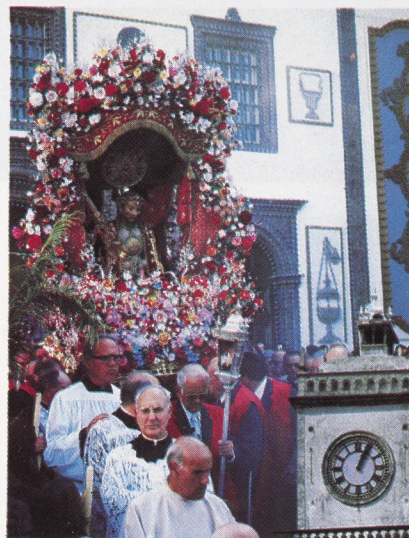
16th century fortress of Santa Cruz.

Both São Miguel and Faial provide good facilities for all watersports, particularly big game fishing and each island boasts a 18 hole golf course.

Terceira is famous for its folklore, architecture, gastronomy and unique 'rope' bull fights.

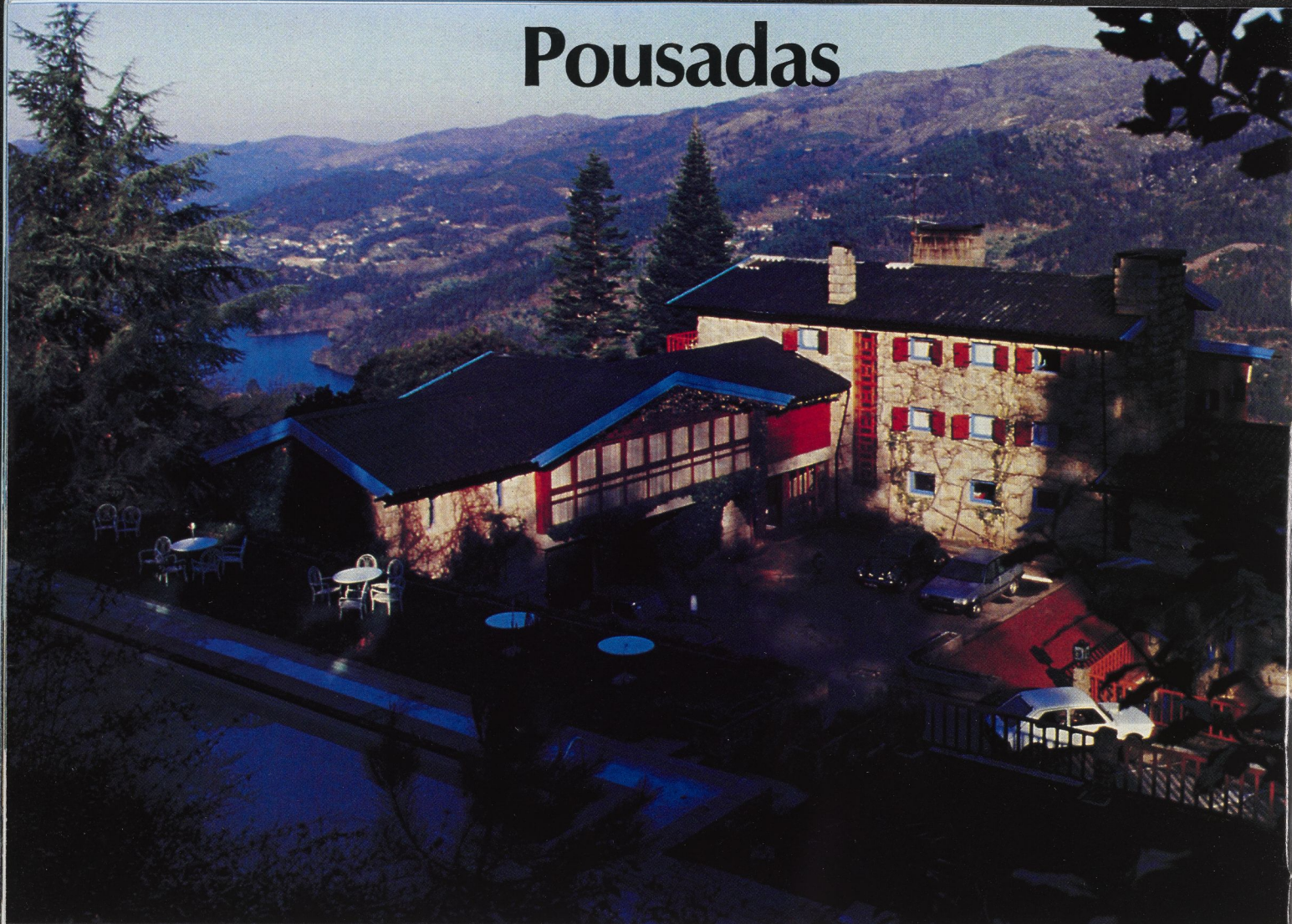
Pico is the center for Verdelho wines and the practically extinct whaling industry. Its name derives from the majestic mountain at its center, Portugal's highest peak.

The islands of Santa Maria, Graciosa, São Jorge, Flores and Corvo offer exuberant vegetation, a profusion of flowers, windmills, vineyards, deep canyons, waterfalls, lakes with trout, perch and carp and the chance to mingle amongst remote pastoral and fishing communities which still practice age old traditions and crafts.





# Pousadas



The word "Pousada" means place of rest and welcome. And that is exactly what this network of enchanting state-owned and run hotels has been designed to be. They are splendidly restored castles, exquisite palaces, converted monasteries and convents or important historical buildings. Some have been specially built. Sensitive designed to blend with their surroundings by using local materials and traditional craftsmanship.

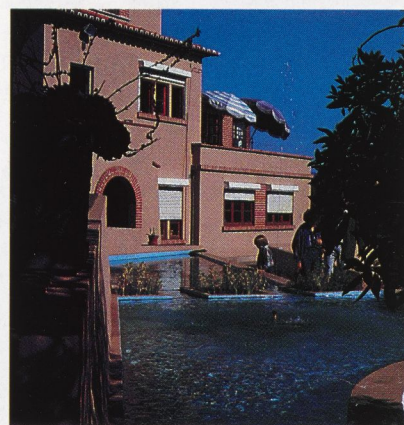
Each one is set in an extraordinary beautiful, tranquil and interesting part of Portugal.



They are to be found on the slopes of the highest mountain, in wild pine forests, by peaceful lagoons and quiet bays or within the walls of a magnificent castle perched majestically on the crown of a hill.

A great deal of care has been taken to make sure the Pousadas reflect the culture and traditions of their region, which gives each its own unique character. You may find yourself surrounded by rich and rare antiques and pictures on loan from a museum, or by hand crafted furniture and locally produced pottery and fabrics.

Comfort can be taken for granted and the food is superb. Each restaurant takes pride in serving regional dishes and specialties as well as offering international cuisine. Not surprisingly Pousada restaurants are renowned locally and internationally as being the best places to eat. One could hardly expect a better recommendation than that. You'll always find a warm welcome whether you simply stop for lunch or dinner or choose to stay. In fact a touring holiday, staying at Pousadas around the country, must be the perfect way to luxuriate in the richness and beauty of unspoiled Portugal.



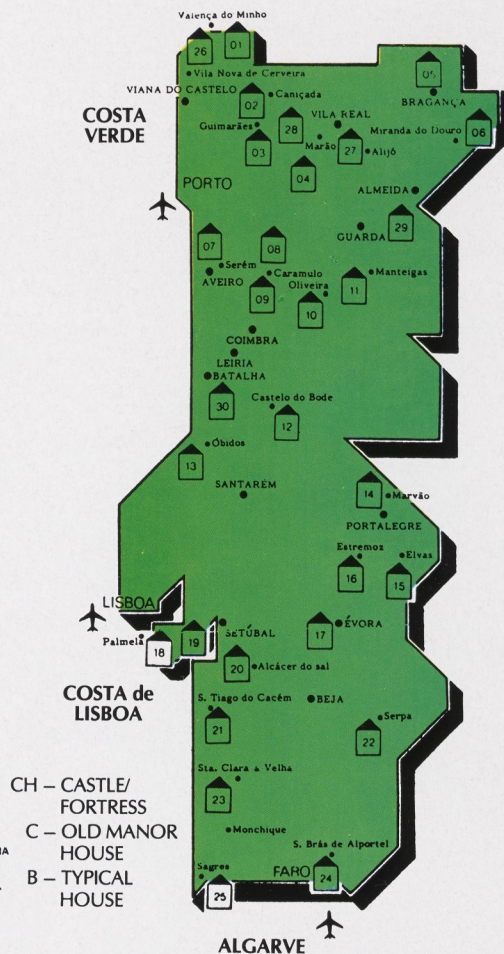


## POUSADAS

01	S. Teotónio	C	Valença do Minho	Costa Verde
02	S. Bento	C	Canicada	Costa Verde
03	S. Maria da Oliveira	C	Guimarães	Costa Verde
04	S. Gonçalo	B	Amarante	Costa Verde
05	S. Bartolomeu	B	Bragança	Montanhas
06	S. Catarina	B	Miranda do Douro	Montanhas
07	da Ria	B	Murtosa	Costa de Prata
08	S. António	B	Serém	Costa de Prata
09	S. Jerónimo	B	Caramulo	Montanhas
10	S. Bárbara	C	Oliveira	Montanhas
11	S. Lourenço	B	Manteigas	Montanhas
12	S. Pedro	B	Castelo do Bode	Planícies
13	do Castelo	CH	Óbidos	Costa de Prata
14	S. Maria	C	Marvão	Planícies
15	S. Luzia	B	Elvas	Planícies
16	S. Isabel	CH	Estremoz	Planícies
17	dos Lóios	CH	Évora	Planícies
18	Palmela	CH	Palmela	Costa de Lisboa
19	S. Filipe	CH	Setúbal	Costa de Lisboa
20	do Vale Do Gaio	B	Alcácer do Sal	Planícies
21	S. Tiago	B	S. Tiago do Cacém	Planícies
22	S. Gens	B	Serpa	Planícies
23	S. Clara	B	S. Clara-a-Velha	Planícies
24	S. Brás	B	S. Brás de Alportel	Algarve
25	do Infante	CH	Sagres	Algarve
26	D. Dinis	CH	Vila Nova da Cerveira	Costa Verde
27	Barão de Forrester	B	Alijó	Costa Verde
28	S. Marinha da Costa	CH	Guimarães	Montanhas
29	de Almeida	CH	Almeida	Montanhas
30	Mestre Afonso Domingues	C	Batalha	Costa de Prata
31	Vinháticos	B	Encumeada	Madeira
32	Arieiro	C	Funchal	Madeira



CENTRAL RESERVATIONS DEPARTMENT  
Telephone 881221/889078  
Telex 13609/63475 ENATUR P  
Fax: 805846



CH – CASTLE/  
FORTRESS  
C – OLD MANOR  
HOUSE  
B – TYPICAL  
HOUSE

## SUGGESTED ITINERARY

<b>TOUR A</b>		<b>POUSADAS</b>
1-Lisboa/Setúbal	48km	S. FILIPE
2-Setúbal/Santiago do Cacém	99km	S. TIAGO
3-Sant. do Cacém/Alcácer do Sal	72km	VALE DO GAIO
4-Alcácer do Sal/Lisboa	122km	—
<b>TOUR B</b>		<b>POUSADAS</b>
1-Lisboa/Palmela	41km	PALMELA
2-Palmela/Serpa	178km	S. GENS
3-Serpa/Évora	102km	LÓIOS
4-Évora/Alcácer do Sal	52km	VALE DO GAIO
5-Alcácer do Sal/Lisboa	122km	—
<b>TOUR C</b>		<b>POUSADAS</b>
1-Lisboa/Palmela	41km	PALMELA
2-Palmela/Santiago do Cacém	108km	S. TIAGO
3-St Cacém/Sta. Clara-a-Velha	91km	STA. CLARA
4-Sta. Clara-a-Velha	—	STA. CLARA
5-Sta. Clara-a-Velha/Sagres	112km	INFANTE
6-Sagres/Serpa	258km	S. GENS
7-Serpa/Alcácer do Sal	118km	VALE DO GAIO
8-Alcácer do Sal/Lisboa	122km	—
<b>TOUR D</b>		<b>POUSADAS</b>
1-Lisboa/Palmela	41km	PALMELA
2-Palmela/Alcácer do Sal	81km	VALE DO GAIO
3-Alcácer do Sal/Estremoz	96km	STA. ISABEL
4-Estremoz/Marvão	72km	STA. MARIA
5-Marvão/Castelo do Bode	106km	S. PEDRO
6-C. Bode/Póvoa das Quartas	173km	STA. BÁRBARA
7-P. Quartas/Manteigas	41km	S. LOURENÇO
8-Manteigas	—	S. LOURENÇO
9-Manteigas/Caramulo	124km	S. JERÓNIMO

10-Caramulo/Serém	55km	S. ANTÓNIO
11-Serém/Aveiro	43km	RIA
12-Aveiro/Setúbal	340km	S. FILIPE
13-Setúbal	—	S. FILIPE
14-Setúbal/Lisboa	48km	—
<b>TOUR E</b>		<b>POUSADAS</b>
1-Lisboa/Palmela	41km	PALMELA
2-Palmela/Alcácer do Sal	81km	VALE DO GAIO
3-Alcácer do Sal/Estremoz	94km	STA. ISABEL
4-Estremoz/Marvão	72km	STA. MARIA
5-Marvão/Castelo do Bode	106km	S. PEDRO
6-C. Bode/Póvoa das Quartas	173km	STA. BÁRBARA
7-P. das Quartas/Manteigas	41km	S. LOURENÇO
8-Manteigas	—	S. LOURENÇO
9-Manteigas/Caramulo	124km	S. JERÓNIMO
10-Caramulo/Serém	55km	S. ANTÓNIO
11-Serém/Aveiro	43km	RIA
12-Aveiro/Guimarães	145km	S. MARINHA DA COSTA
13-Guimarães	—	—
14-Guimarães/Porto	60km	—
<b>TOUR F</b>		<b>POUSADAS</b>
1-Porto/Guimarães	60km	S. MARINHA DA COSTA
2-Guimarães/V. Nova da Cerveira	70km	D. DINIS
3-V.N. Cerveira/Amarante	170km	S. GONÇALO
4-Amarante/Porto	92km	—
<b>TOUR G</b>		<b>POUSADAS</b>
1-Porto/Amarante	92km	S. GONÇALO
2-Amarante/Miranda do Douro	223km	S. CATARINA
3-Miranda do Douro/Alfajó	181km	BARÃO DE FORRESTER
4-Alfajó/Guimarães	125km	S. MARINHA DA COSTA
5-Guimarães/Porto	60km	—
<b>TOUR H</b>		<b>POUSADAS</b>
1-Porto/Amarante	92km	S. GONÇALO
2-Amarante/Alfajó	66km	BARÃO DE FORRESTER
3-Alfajó/Miranda do Douro	181km	S. CATARINA

4-M. Douro/Bragança	98km	S. BARTOLOMEU
5-Bragança/Canicada	204km	S. BENTO
6-Canicada/Vila Nova de Cerveira	123km	D. DINIS
7-V. N. Cerveira/Guimarães	70km	S. MARINHA DA COSTA
8-Guimarães/Porto	60km	—





# Manor Houses

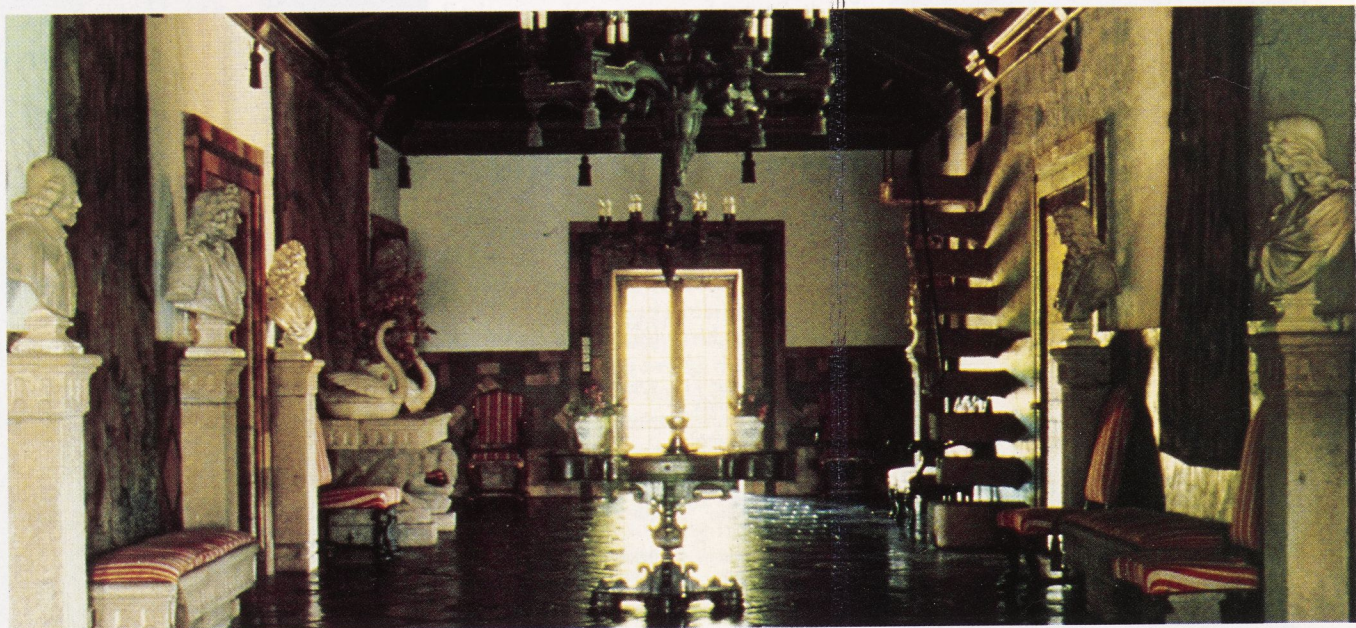


**T**he owners of many of Portugal's beautiful old houses are now opening them to holiday guests. It's a unique opportunity for visitors to get a true feeling of what Portugal is really like away from the well trodden routes.

The houses are many and varied. Splendid manor houses, elegant country homes, farm houses, houses of great charm and character, even cottages tucked away in picturesque old villages. Some are set in the midst of breathtaking scenery, some near quiet resorts or old market towns where time has stood still for centuries.

Each house has its own distinctive character. The furnishings are lovely and reflect the style of the house or the particular region it is in.

Guests are welcomed and looked after by an attentive hostess, who makes sure no effort is spared to make the food and comfort second to none. And of course, rural Portugal is on your doorstep. You'll see how the people live in one of the oldest countries in







Europe and be able to take part in their daily lives, make friends and enjoy local hospitality.

More adventurous still would be to combine a motoring holiday with stays in several houses. The ideal way to sample even more of the unexpected delights undiscovered Portugal has to offer.

For bookings contact your travel agent or:

**Ponte de Lima Tourist Board**  
Praça da República  
4990 Ponte de Lima

Telephone: (58) 942335/942729  
Telex: 32618 PTPL

or  
**Associação das Casas do Turismo de Habitação,**  
Alto do Pampilheira Torre D 2 8º A 2750 Cascais  
Telephone: (1) 2844464  
Telex: 43304



For further information please contact:  
**The Portuguese National Tourist Office,**  
590 Fifth Avenue, New York N.Y. 10036-4704  
Telephone: (212) 354-4403 Telex: 234140 CTPA.  
Fax: (212) 764-6137







For every sport  
under the sun.

# Sports

Portugal is Sportugal, the sportman's paradise, where the weather seldom, if ever stops play and where you can practice your favourite summer sport all year round. Here you can find some of the finest sports and recreational facilities in Europe, constant sunshine and

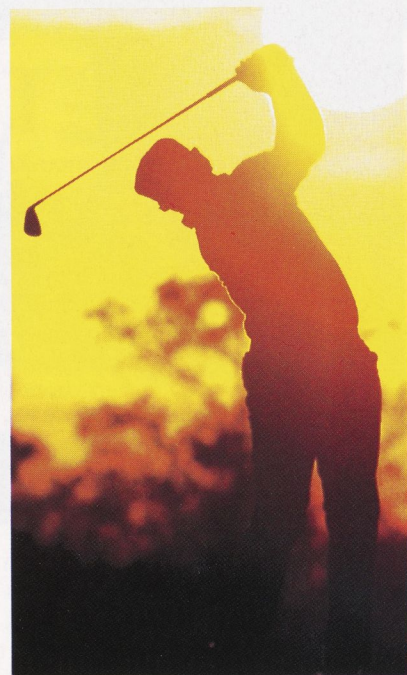
plenty of exciting après-sport activities to keep you and your family amused from daybreak to the early hours of the morning.

Try your off season vacation and discover a whole new meaning to winter sport.

## Golf

Portugal has long been renowned for its sunny golf courses, some of which are world championship standard and designed by international experts such as Henry Cotton, Frank Pennink, and Robert Trent Jones.

Whether you are a seasoned golfer or an occasional player, you will be delighted by the Portugal golf courses with their lush, fastidiously kept greens, attractive settings offering spectacular views of sea, beach and forest, luxurious clubs with full back-up facilities and surprisingly modest green fees.



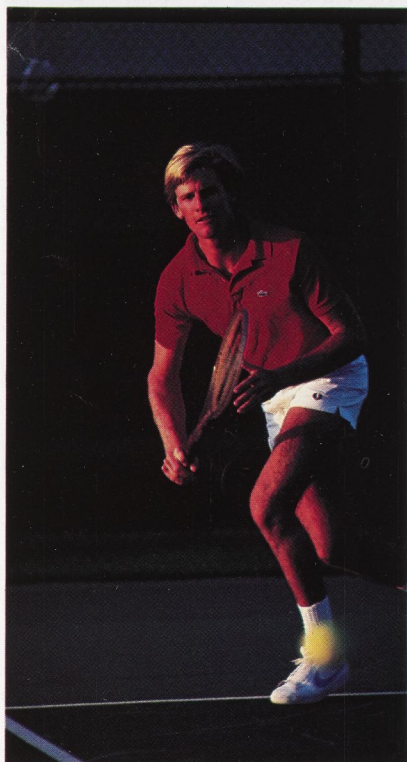
## Sailing

Portugal offers the sailor a veritable paradise in which to practice his skills. Remote coves to drop anchor and relax, full service marinas such as that at Vilamoura in the Algarve, picturesque fishing ports and a wide choice of on-shore facilities.

Hire a dinghy or charter a yacht and experience the excitement of sailing the Atlantic in Mediterranean-like weather.







## Tennis

Anyone who enjoys a game of tennis, no matter how inexperienced or accomplished they may be, should pack a tennis racquet when they come to Portugal. There are excellent courts throughout the country and several specialized centres such as the Vilamoura and Roger Taylor Tennis Centres in the Algarve with everything even a Wimbledon seed could desire, plus good weather.

## Fishing

In Portugal anglers will find unpolluted rivers meandering through breathtaking scenery and most are well stocked in salmon, shad, bass, trout and many other varieties.

Big game experts can wrestle with swordfish, ray, tunny, shark or snapper. If the idea of 625 miles of sun soaked Atlantic coastline with over 200 varieties of fish appeals to you, come to Portugal.

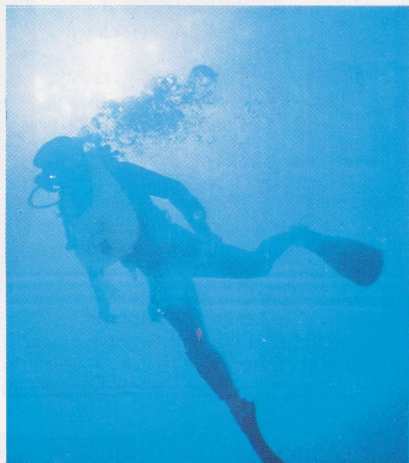


## Horse riding

Riding is one of the most exhilarating ways to explore the countryside, from the luxuriant pinewoods of the Costa Verde to the almond groves and soft sands of the Algarve. There are dozens of good stables stocked with Anglo-Arab and Lusitano horses and tuition is available for children and beginners.

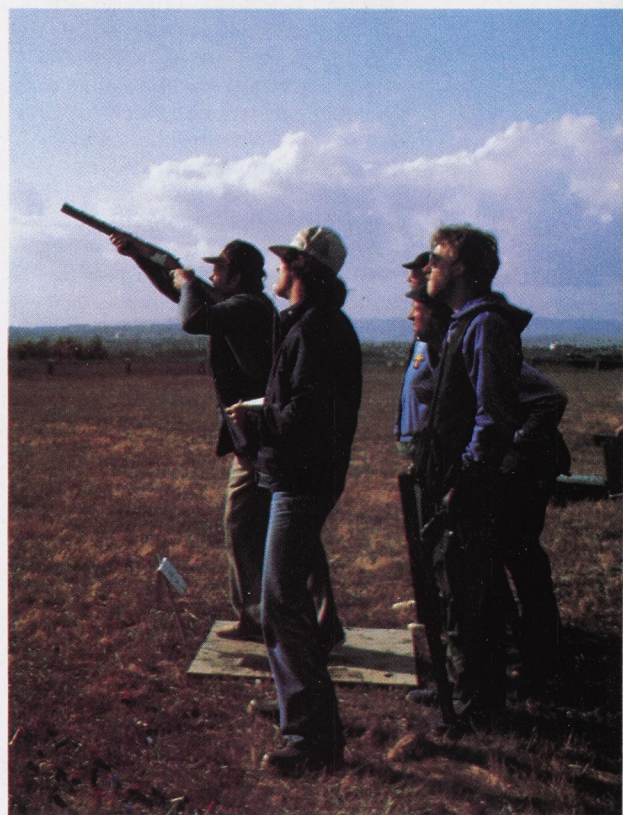


## Waterskiing, wind surfing and scuba diving



Here water sports mean water Sportugal. Blue seas, clear skies, spectacular sunbathed lagoons, rivers and reservoirs with good hiring and back-up facilities and expert tuition close at hand.

Whether you prefer to fly along the surface on skis or surf board or explore the underwater world, you will find the waters of Portugal ideal.



## Shooting

You can bag a brace of partridge, quail, rabbit or woodcock under sunny skies and verdant forest land from September through to December.

Throughout the year practice clay pigeon or target shooting at one of our well-equipped clubs. If in the Algarve, don't miss the opportunity of trying out the Vilamoura shooting centre — the largest in Europe.



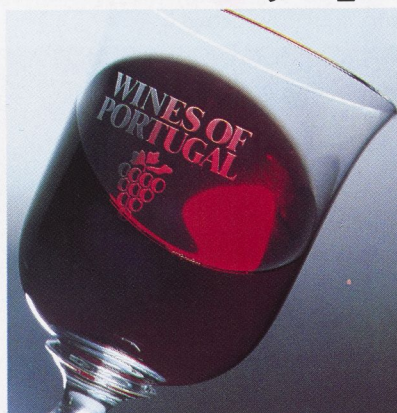


## Regional specialities and wines to suit every palate.

For those who enjoy good food and fine wine, Portugal offers some very special experiences. The Portuguese are past-masters when it comes to the pleasures of the table, and are delighted to be able to show visitors the variety and originality of their cuisine.

Naturally, specialities tend to vary from region to region. Along the Atlantic coastline, for example, fresh fish and shellfish are to be found on virtually every menu. Choose from mullet, hake, halibut, sardines, sole, squid, swordfish and tuna, all cooked to perfection. Try lobster, prawns, crab or clams — or, if you can't make up your mind, sample a little of everything with Caldeirada, a piquant mixed fish stew.

In the South you'll often find Gaspacho, a delicious soup served cold, while Lisbon specializes in liver dishes and Oporto in tripe. In the Northern region cheese is often served with 'marmelada', a tangy preserve made from quince.



But there are some dishes which you'll find wherever you go — bacalhau, for example, which has become practically Portugal's

national dish. Basically salted dried cod, it can be served in a multitude of different ways. Soups of all kinds are popular everywhere, especially Caldo Verde, a tasty blend of shredded cabbage and potatoes. The sweet-toothed will find most menus offer a variety of elaborate confections, while 'Pudim Flan' — caramel custard — is ubiquitous.

Portuguese cuisine is naturally best accompanied by fine Portuguese wines, and here again there is no shortage of choice. Although perhaps best-known for Port and Madeira, Portugal is now recognized as one of the world's leading wine producers. A few of the most popular styles are listed here.

### WINES

**VINHO VERDE** — A light, refreshing, crisp white wine with a hint of petillance from Portugal's Northernmost vineyard area. Ideal as an aperitif or with food.

**DÃO** — Named after a river flowing through this mountainous enclave. Mostly dry velvety reds matured in cask before bottling.

**BAIRRADA** — Just South of Oporto, vines grow in gently undulating countryside bordering the Atlantic. Delicious mouth filling, fruity reds with a full lasting taste.

**DOURO** — Perhaps better known for its Port production but also makes light fruity red table wines.

**ALENTEJO** — The inland stretch between Lisbon and the Algarve. The best reds are made nearest the Spanish border in Borba, Redondo, Reguengos and Vidigueira.

**ROSÉS** — Rosé wines are made throughout Portugal, their delicate colour is produced by leaving the red

grape skins with the fermenting juice for a few hours. Versatile wines, they may be enjoyed at any time of day, as an aperitif or with any type of food.

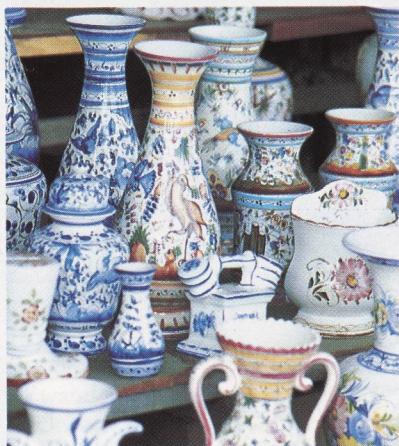
**RESERVAS & GARRAFEIRAS** — Special old red wines, set aside by the producer in years of exceptional quality.

**PORT** — A fortified wine, from the terraced vineyards of the beautiful Douro Valley and matured in vast barn-like shippers lodges in Oporto. A variety of styles are made — ruby, tawny, late-bottled vintage, vintage and all make excellent after dinner drinks. Don't forget to try white port, which is delicious served chilled as an aperitif.

**MADEIRA** — Fortified wines from the sunny island off the coast of North West Africa. Madeira wines gain their unique "cooked" flavour from a heating process in Estufas during their maturation. Sercial and Verdelho are dry aperitif wines, whilst Bual and Malmsey are sweet dessert wines.





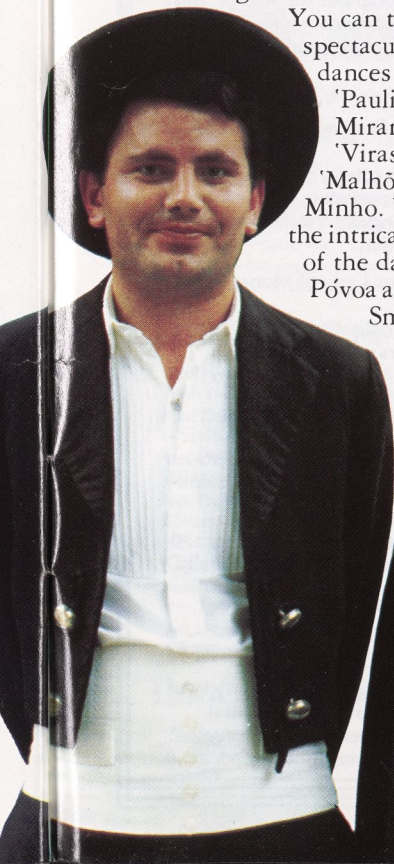


Although Portugal is very much part of the twentieth century, it has not allowed the march of progress to erode its strong tradition of folklore and handicrafts. Wherever you go in Portugal you will find customs and crafts which have remained virtually unchanged by the passage of time, thriving by virtue of the skills handed on from generation to generation.

Portuguese ceramic tiles (azulejos) have been famous since the 17th century and copies of old works are in great demand. The tiles are now mainly used in building and interior fittings but are colorful and most attractive.

What's more, every region has its own ways of expressing its cultural heritage, subtly differing from those of its neighbors. This is particularly true of Portuguese folk songs and dance, performed by young men and women wearing intricate region costume.

You can thrill to the spectacular warrior dances of the 'Pauliteiros' of Miranda and the 'Viras' and 'Malhões' of Minho. Wonder at the intricate rhythms of the dances of Póvoa and Nazaré. Smile at



# Folklore and Handicrafts



the gaiety of the 'Corridinho' of the Algarve. By way of contrast, listen to the more sombre strains of the Alentejo choirs, or the deeply evocative 'Fado' of Lisbon.

When it comes to handicrafts, Portugal offers a cornucopia of beautiful artifacts, from colorful pottery to intricate silver filigree.

Pottery is a particular speciality of Costa Verde, with colorful examples in evidence in every shopping street and market. A particular favorite is the brightly marked 'Cockerel' of Barcelos. Other local crafts include painted furniture, basketwork, and clogs worn daily by many local people.

The Costa da Prata also offers a wealth of pottery and earthenware,

as well as the glassware of Marinha Grande. Many items of traditional clothing are also made here, and the famous porcelain of Vista Alegre should not be forgotten.

Moving away from the coastline, the Montanhas region offers a striking variety of handicrafts including clothing of all kinds — particularly colorful peasant costumes, intricate wrought ironwork and black pottery.

Lisbon and the Lisbon Coast offer local specialties like the glazed earthenware of Mafra and the marble artifacts of Pero Pinheiro, but their street markets also display items from all over the rest of the country. In Lisbon, be sure to visit the Feira da Ladra (Flea Market) and the picturesque Ribeira Market by the River Tagus.

In the Planícies region, woodwork and copperware are much in evidence, while the Algarve offers interesting basket and wickerwork, furniture and, of course, earthenware.

Madeiran embroideries have been famous for decades and play a large part in the island's economy. Women and girls embroider special designs which are exported all over the world.

Wickerwork is another Madeiran handicraft. Produces an endless selection of useful items and is mostly manufactured at the small town of Camacha.

In fact, wherever you go in Portugal, you'll find beautiful things you'll want to take home with you, all fascinating examples of Portugal's strong and vital folk tradition.





# Land of festival and celebration.

The Portuguese enjoy a great tradition of fairs, festivals and every kind of open-air celebration, occasions when the everyday world is forgotten and merrymaking, music and dance are the order of the day. Many of these events have a religious significance and are held in honor of particular Saints, but celebrations are generally carefree and lively, with the accent on eating, drinking and socializing.

Fairs and festivals are occasions when you are particularly likely to see folk songs and dances and all kinds of traditional lore and crafts, and are well worth seeking out. You will get a taste of the real Portugal, and will bring back some unique memories of fun and spectacle. A few of the most important are listed here.

## FAIRS & FESTIVALS

### Costa Verde

#### Festival of Our Lady of Suffering – August

A three day colourful festival that attracts pilgrims from the most varied parts of the country. Apart from the great procession, there is plenty to do including fairs, music, dance and firework displays.

#### Porto Festival of St. John – June

The festival coincides with the Summer Solstice, and brings virtually all the townsfolk out into the streets. The traditional fare is roast kid washed down with Vinho Verde, and merrymaking continues through the night.

#### Guimarães Festival – August

Combines religious and secular celebration. The procession of the Saints of Guimarães is followed the next day by the 'Marcha Gualteriana', with bands, folk singing and dance groups.

### Costa De Prata

#### Ovar Carnival Festival – Weekend before Lent

A very lively occasion with masked processions, carnival floats and battles of flowers.

**Cova da Iria (Fátima) 1st Annual Pilgrimage to Fátima – 12th-13th May**  
Thousands of pilgrims commemorate the appearance of Our Lady of Fátima in Ceremonies, processions and masses from May – October.

### Montanhas

#### Viseu Cavalcades of Vil De Moinhos – June

Cavalcade of horsemen, folk song and dance groups, and various popular entertainments.

### Lisboa and Costa De Lisboa

#### Lisboa Festivals of the popular Saints – June

Dedicated to Saints Anthony, John and Peter, with decorations, feasting and popular entertainments.

#### S. Pedro de Sintra Great Fair of St. Peter – June

Popular fair featuring regional products and handicrafts, and the famous Sintra cheesecakes.

**Estoril Handicraft Fair – July/August**  
Craftsmen from all over Portugal exhibit at this fair, which also features fine food, folk music and dancing.

#### Vila Franca de Xira Red Waistcoat Festival – July

Bull running, bullfighting, folk music and dances and all kinds of amusements.

### Planicies

#### Golegã Fair of St. Martin and National Horse Show – November

Parades, showjumping and all kinds of equestrian events. St. Martin is honoured by eating roast chestnuts washed down with wine.

#### Tomar Festival of Tabuleiros – June/July

Every two years the people of Tomar celebrate the harvest in one of the most extraordinary festivals to be seen. The procession of young couples dressed with traditional costumes and beautiful displays of flowers offer a unique spectacle for the visitor.

### Algarve

#### Loulé Carnival Celebrations – Weekend before Lent

Battles of flowers, carnival parades, folk music and dancing.

### Azores

#### Ponta Delgada Festival of Christ of The Miracles – May

Celebrates Christ of the Miracles, most important devotional cult in the Azores. Also includes sporting and entertainment events.

#### Azores Festival of the Holy Spirit

Celebrated throughout the Azores, this festival includes much impressive ritual as well as song, dance and merrymaking.

### Madeira

#### Ribeira Brava Festival of St. Peter – June

Celebrates the patron Saint of fishermen with solemn procession, followed by dancing – especially the "Sword Dance" – a local tradition.

#### Festival of Our Lady of Monte – August

A delightful traditional festival held in one of Madeira's most picturesque places.

#### Funchal Festival of St. Sylvester – December

Celebrates the end of the old year with singing, dancing and a firework display.

### Music Festival

This festival is held in the summer and attracts thousands of visitors annually. Famous artists are invited to perform in the setting of the beautiful Funchal Cathedral.

### Flower Festival – May

Madeira is justly proud of its variety of exotic flowers growing in a natural habitat. The festival is held every year exhibiting many magnificent species.



# Go as you please... the carefree way to see Portugal.

Portugal is a country of infinite variety, and many people find that the best way to explore it is by car. You can hire self-drive cars very reasonably, and enjoy your freedom to wander down any byway or backwater that takes your fancy.

Without the constraint of pre-booked hotels or scheduled stops, you can organise an itinerary to suit yourself – and wherever you choose to stop you'll find accommodation very reasonable.

Here we show some examples of interesting 3, 7 and 15 day tours. As you can see, even in a relatively short space of time, you can make a trip that includes the most fascinating sights, glorious scenery and historic towns. Of course, these itineraries are just examples – you could adapt an itinerary to suit your taste, or ignore them entirely and go your own way. But, however you choose to tour Portugal, you'll be sure of a memorable and enjoyable experience.

## ITINERARIES

### LISBOA – 7 Days-Tour A

- 1st Day – Lisboa – Cascais – Guincho (Cabo da Roca) – Sintra – Colares – Mafra – Ericeira
- 2nd Day – Ericeira – Torres Vedras – Peniche – Óbidos – Caldas da Rainha – Leiria – Tomar
- 3rd Day – Nazaré – Alcobaça – Batalha – Leiria – Tomar
- 4th Day – Tomar – Penela – Condeixa – Coimbra – Bussaco
- 5th Day – Bussaco – Coimbra – Lousã – Sertã – Vila do Rei – Abrantes
- 6th Day – Abrantes – Gavião – Portalegre – Estremoz
- 7th Day – Estremoz – Évora – Montemor – Setúbal – Palmela – Lisboa

### LISBOA – 7 Days-Tour B

- 1st Day – Lisboa – Queluz – Sintra – Mafra – Cabo da Roca – Cascais – Lisboa
- 2nd Day – Lisboa – Sesimbra – Arrábida – Setúbal – Palmela – Tróia
- 3rd Day – Tróia – Alcácer do Sal – Viana do Alentejo – Évora – Estremoz
- 4th Day – Estremoz – Borba – Vila Viçosa – Alandroal – Elvas – Portalegre
- 5th Day – Portalegre – Marvão – Castelo de Vide – Niza – Abrantes
- 6th Day – Abrantes – Tomar – Fátima – Batalha – Alcobaça – Nazaré
- 7th Day – Nazaré – Caldas da Rainha – Óbidos – Peniche – Lisboa

### LISBOA – 3 Days-Tour A

- 1st Day – Lisboa – Cascais – Guincho (Cabo da Roca) – Sintra – Mafra – Ericeira

- 1st Day – Lisboa – Queluz – Sintra – Cabo da Roca – Mafra – Ericeira – Guincho – Cascais – Lisboa
- 2nd Day – Lisboa – Torres Vedras – Peniche – Óbidos – Caldas da Rainha – Alcobaça – Nazaré
- 3rd Day – Nazaré – Batalha – Leiria – Figueira da Foz – Condeixa – Coimbra – Buçaco
- 4th Day – Buçaco – Aveiro – Espinho – Vila Nova de Gaia – Porto
- 5th Day – Porto – Azurara – Vila do Conde – Póvoa do Varzim – Ofir – Viana do Castelo – Caminha – Vila Nova da Cerveira – Valença
- 6th Day – Valença – Monção – Arcos de Valdevez – Vila Verde – Caniçada – Braga – Guimarães
- 7th Day – Guimarães – Penafiel – Vila Real – Lamego – Viseu
- 8th Day – Viseu – Celorico – Beira – Guarda – Manteigas – Covilhã
- 9th Day – Covilhã – Castelo Branco – Portalegre – Marvão – Castelo de Vide
- 10th Day – Castelo de Vide – Portalegre – Estremoz – Borba – Vila Viçosa – Estremoz – Évora
- 11th Day – Évora – Alvito – Beja – Mértola – Castro Marim – Monte Gordo
- 12th Day – Monte Gordo – Tavira – Faro – Vale do Lobo – Vilamoura – Albufeira
- 13th Day – Albufeira – Silves – Portimão – Praia da Rocha – Alvor – Lagos
- 14th Day – Lagos – Sagres – Aljezur – Santiago do Cacém – Tróia
- 15th Day – Tróia – Setúbal – Palmela – Arrábida – Sesimbra – Lisboa

- 2nd Day – Ericeira – Peniche – Óbidos – Caldas da Rainha – Nazaré

- 3rd Day – Nazaré – Batalha – Alcobaça – Rio Maior – Santarém – Lisboa

### LISBOA – 3 Days-Tour B

- 1st Day – Lisboa – Sintra – Guincho (Cabo da Roca) – Cascais – Lisboa – Palmela
- 2nd day – Palmela – Setúbal – Tróia – Alcácer do Sal – Évora
- 3rd Day – Évora – Estremoz – Borba – Vila Viçosa – Estremoz – Lisboa

### PORTO – 7 Days-Tour A

- 1st Day – Porto – Azurara – Vila do Conde – Póvoa do Varzim – Ofir
- 2nd Day – Ofir – Viana do Castelo – Caminha – Vila Nova da Cerveira – Valença
- 3rd Day – Valença – Monção – Arcos de Valdevez – Ponte da Barca – Ponte de Lima – Braga
- 4th Day – Braga – Caniçada – Peneda do Gerês – Braga
- 5th Day – Braga – Guimarães – Amarante – Penafiel – Vila Real – Lamego
- 6th Day – Lamego – Castro Daire – Arouca – Vale de Cambra – Aveiro
- 7th Day – Aveiro – Ovar – Espinho – Vila Nova de Gaia – Porto

### PORTO – 7 Days-Tour B

- 1st Day – Porto – Espinho – Aveiro – Figueira da Foz
- 2nd Day – Figueira da Foz – Coimbra – Condeixa – Coimbra – Bussaco
- 3rd Day – Bussaco – Tondela – Viseu – Lamego
- 4th Day – Lamego – Régua – Vila Real – Penafiel
- 5th Day – Penafiel – Amarante – Guimarães – Braga – Caniçada
- 6th Day – Caniçada – Braga – Ponte de Lima – Ponte da Barca – Valença
- 7th Day – Valença – Caminha – Viana do Castelo – Póvoa do Varzim – Porto

### PORTO – 3 Days-Tour A

- 1st Day – Porto – Vila Conde – Póvoa do Varzim – Barcelos – Viana do Castelo
- 2nd Day – Viana do Castelo – Caminha – Valença – Ponte da Barca – Ponte de Lima – Braga
- 3rd Day – Braga – Guimarães – Santo Tirso – Porto

### PORTO – 3 Days-Tour B

- 1st Day – Porto – Penafiel – Vila Real – Régua – Lamego
- 2nd Day – Lamego – Castro Daire – S. Pedro do Sul – Viseu – Vouzela – Aveiro
- 3rd Day – Aveiro – Ovar – Espinho – Miramar – Vila Nova de Gaia – Porto





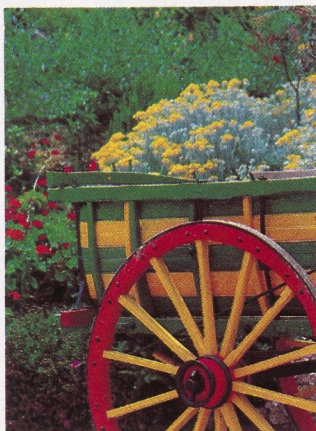
# General Information

## Passports and Visas

No visa is required for holders of American and Canadian passports for visits of up to 60 days. This may be extended before the expiration of the initial period on application to the Foreigner's Registration Service, Av. António Augusto de Aguiar, 20, Lisbon (Tel. 523324 or 523467) or regional branches.

## How to get to Portugal By Air

Besides TWA — TRANS WORLD AIRLINES — who fly from New York to Lisbon, TAP AIR PORTUGAL offers a wide-body service with economy and Navigator class to Lisbon from New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Newark, Montreal and Toronto; to Oporto from New York; to Terceira Island in the Azores from Los Angeles and Toronto; to São Miguel Island in the Azores from Boston; and to Faro in the Algarve from Montreal and Toronto. AIR CANADA has regular services from Toronto and Montreal. The capital's Portela airport is a hub for



international flights to Europe, South America and Africa.

## By Sea

Lisbon is one of the world's busiest harbors. Ships from all nations call at its door — passenger ships, cruise ships and freighters.

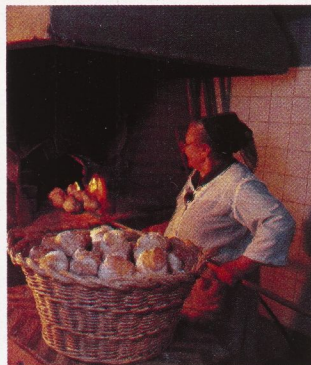
## By Rail

Portugal's trains serve key points within Portugal connecting with the rail system of adjoining Spain and continuing on to the other countries of Europe. Portugal is part of the Eurorailpass System. Daily service from London (Victoria) via Paris and Irun/Hendaye. Passengers for Oporto should change at Pampilhosa. Approximate length of journeys Paris/London 25 hours, Paris/Oporto 24 hours. The "Sud Express" between Paris and Lisbon has 1st and 2nd class carriages with restaurant car and sleepers in both classes. Paris/Oporto is 2nd class only (sleepers and minibus available) unless passengers use the "Sud Express" between Paris and Pampilhosa.

## By Car

Foreign registered cars may enter Portugal for any period up to six months on production of the registration document and "Green Card" insurance. A current U.S. or Canadian driver's license is valid in Portugal.

Portuguese frontier posts usually open from 7:00 - 24:00 but close earlier in winter. Some are open 24 hours during the summer period.



## Travel in Portugal

PORTUGUESE RAILROADS provide an excellent network of services throughout the country. Fares are inexpensive and various discounts are available in the form of tourist tickets, family tickets etc. Senior citizens (over 65) pay 50% of the fare. Proof of age should be submitted and/or a Eurorail Senior Card produced.

The Inter-Rail ticket is valid in Portugal for those under 26 years of age. Children under four travel free and from 4 to 12 pay half fares. Full particulars available at mainline stations in Portugal. There is a motorail service Oporto/Lisbon/Faro in summer months.

## By Air

TAP AIR PORTUGAL has service between major tourist areas: LISBON, OPORTO and FARO in the Algarve; FUNCHAL in Madeira Island; and the nearby ISLAND OF PORTO SANTO. Also from Lisbon to the ISLANDS OF SÃO MIGUEL, TERCEIRA and FAIAL in the Azores.

SATA the airline of the Azores flies between eight of the nine Islands of the Azores (all except the Island of Corvo where service is provided by an helicopter).

Air taxi and helicopter service is available to major airports and smaller private landing fields throughout the country.

## By Car

Self-drive and chauffeur-driven cars are widely available and operated by local and international firms. The minimum age for self-drive car rental is 23. Current U.S. and Canadian licenses are valid. The rules of the road are the same as in other continental countries; drive on the RIGHT and overtake on the LEFT. Traffic



approaching from the Right must be given priority and in towns pedestrians have priority at Zebra Crossings.

Speed limits. Cars in built-up areas — 60 kph (37 mph), with trailers 50 kph (30 mph). Cars outside towns — 90 kph (55 mph), with trailers 70 kph (40 mph). On highways, the minimum speed is 50 kph (26 mph) and the maximum 120 kph (75 mph).

Gasoline and oil are sold in litres (approx. 4 litres to a gallon). Gasoline is available in two grades — super (4 star), normal (2 star) or can be mixed to obtain 3 star grade. Carrying gasoline in cans is forbidden.



Taxis (black livery with green roofs) are inexpensive and can be hired in cities, towns and larger villages.

## Bus

There is a network of buses connecting the cities, villages and hamlets of Portugal with special express service operated by the RN (Rodoviária Nacional). Timetables are available in Portugal from local Tourist Offices and travel agencies. Mundial Tours has daily scheduled services between Oporto-Lisbon-Algarve in comfortable air-conditioned tour buses.

## Customs Regulations

Clothing and articles for personal use can temporarily be imported. Visitors (over 17 years of age) may take the following duty free goods into Portugal: two bottles of table wine, one bottle of spirits, 200 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco, 1/4 litre of toilet water, 50g of perfume. Small quantities of tea, coffee, etc., for personal use only may be taken in. It is not permitted to take fresh meat into Portugal.

## Health regulations and medical care

No vaccinations are required for visitors coming from the U.S. unless there is any epidemic in the U.S.

An international Certificate of Vaccination against cholera and smallpox is required by

those travelling from countries where there are epidemics.

There are many English and French speaking practitioners in Portugal and a British Hospital at 49, Rua Saraiva de Carvalho, Lisbon (Tel 602020).

## Emergencies

The Portuguese equivalent of 911 is 115.

## Drugstores

"Farmácias" are open during normal business hours. At other times, one drugstore in each neighborhood is always on duty round the clock. Addresses are listed in newspapers and on the door of every other drugstore.

## Currency and Banks

The Portuguese currency unit is the escudo, divided into 100 centavos, and its symbol — the dollar sign \$ — is written between the escudo and centavo units (20\$50=20 escudos and 50 centavos).

### COSTA VERDE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MAX	56	57	60	63	67	71	73	75	73	69	62	58
MIN	41	42	44	46	50	54	57	56	55	51	45	42

### COSTA DE PRATA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MAX	56	57	62	65	65	70	72	73	71	67	62	57
MIN	43	44	49	52	55	58	60	60	59	54	50	45

### LISBOA AND ESTORIL COAST

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MAX	59	61	63	68	69	74	78	79	77	72	65	60
MIN	47	48	51	54	56	60	63	63	62	58	53	48

### ALGARVE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MAX	60	61	63	67	71	77	83	83	78	72	66	61
MIN	46	47	50	53	54	61	64	65	63	58	52	47

### MADEIRA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MAX	65	65	65	66	69	72	76	76	77	74	70	66
MIN	57	56	56	57	59	63	66	68	68	65	62	59

### AZORES

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
MAX	63	61	63	64	68	71	75	78	76	72	68	64
MIN	53	52	53	53	56	60	63	65	64	61	58	55

Notes are issued for 5,000\$00, 1,000\$00, 500\$00, and 100\$00. Coins are issued for 50\$00, 25\$00, 20\$00, 10\$00, 5\$00, 2\$50 and 1\$00. One thousand escudos is known as a "CONTO."

There is no limit as to the amount of currency in cash or travellers checks that visitors may bring into Portugal.

On leaving the

country it is not permitted to take out more than 100,000\$00 in Portuguese currency and the equivalent to 500,000\$00 in foreign currency.

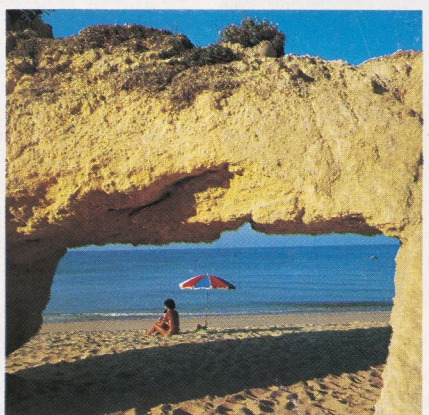
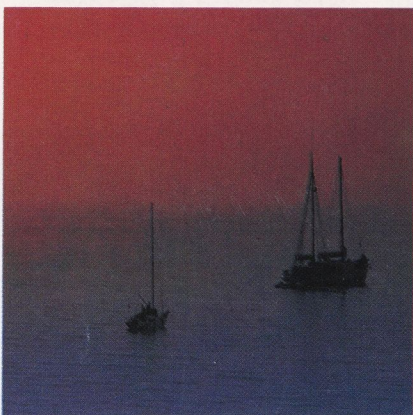
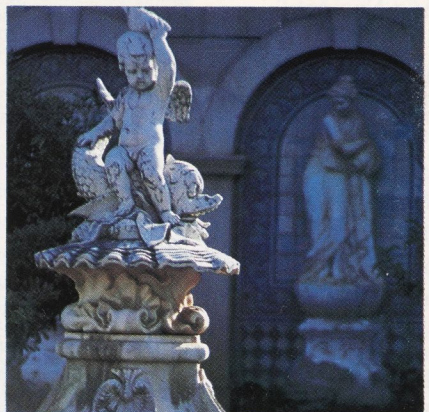
If required each person entering Portugal must be able to show that they have sufficient funds to cover their stay. There is a minimum requirement of 500\$00 (or equivalent) per day and no less than 5,000\$00 per person. International credit cards are widely accepted.

## Banking Hours

08:30 a.m. — 3:00 p.m.  
Monday — Friday. In Lisbon, certain branches are also open 6:00 p.m. — 11:00 p.m. Monday — Friday. In the Algarve, the bank at the Vilamoura Marina is open daily from 9:00 a.m. — 9:00 p.m. The bank at Lisbon's Portela Airport is open 24 hours daily.







**12p AIR PORTUGAL**



Portuguese National Tourist Office, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036-4704  
Telephone (212) 354-4403 Telex: 234140 CTPA Fax: (212) 764-6137



Cidade Bananal-rio Paca-Grande, estrada para a Madereira  
rio Bracuí

Serra da Bocaina-(estrada infame) região montanhosa

~~importante~~ rio tributa no mar-na divisa São Paulo Rio de Janeiro.

Procurar a cavoraria de Leopoldo Carneiro. Sai de Bananal, toma a estrada da usina e  
sobe todo o curso do Rio Bananal ate a a outra vertente onde começam as aguas do Paca-Grande  
O dono dessa carvoaria é muito conhecido na região .  
Vicente de

Procurar na cidade de Bananal o Snr. Almeida, ex-prefeito local. Esse sabe tudo sobre o assunto  
" também o senhor Lilico, famoso caçador e sertanista. Conhece toda a região a palmo.



STATIONER & PRINTER, 1000-1001 11th Avenue, New York

Phone BR 1-1000

51.30

PROFESSIONAL FEE (1000-1001 11th Avenue, New York)

Original and other bills received, 1000-1001 11th Avenue, New York

24

Original and other bills received, 1000-1001 11th Avenue, New York

Original and other bills received, 1000-1001 11th Avenue, New York



**DESTINOS DAS TRUTAS CRIADAS EM CAMPOS DO JORDÃO - DISTRIBUIÇÃO  
REALIZADA NO PERÍODO DE 16-7 a 25-8-62.-**

Rio das Aguas (2 pontos) Município de Cunha	260
Rio Juquiá (2 vezes ) (a 80 km. desta Capital a montante da ponte da BR2 que atravessa esse curso d'agua)	240
Rio Taquarí (afluente do Ribeira) Município de Eldorado	380
Rio Ribeira (no Município de Eldorado, proximo á foz do R. Taquarí	14
Ribeirão Galambora (afluente do Sapucaí-Guaçu)	60
Ribeirão existente na Fazenda do Sr. João Bratke, afluente do Sapucaí-Guaçu	40
Represa do Fojo (Município de Campos do Jordão)	150
Rio Ferradura, afluente do Sapucaí- Guaçu -Fazenda do Dr. Plinio Castro Prado)	100
X Rio Buquira (afluente do Paraíba do Sul; no km 157 da Estrada São José dos Campos e Campos do Jordão)	250
Represa Itapeva (Campos do Jordão)	260
Rio dos Marmelos ( 2 pontos ) idem	300
Santo Antonio do Pinhal (Afluente do Sapucaí-Mirim)	200
Represa Vila Maria (Bacia do Serrano, em Campos do Jordão)	200
Cabeceiras do Paraitinga Município de Paraíbauna	130
José da Rosa (afluente do Sapucaí Mirim, em Campos do Jordão)	200



Rio Baú (idem anterior)	100
Rio Paiol Grande (idem)	150
Rio Sapucaí-Mirim (2 pontos)	200
Ribeirão Três Barras (afluente do Sapucaí-Guaçu)	35
Rio Capivari Eng. Marsilac) (ALTO DA SERRA)	250
Tanquinhos construídos na Fazenda da Guarda (3 vezes) 50+100+350	500
Rio das Almas Município de Cap-ão Bonito)	220
Rio São José do Guapiara (Município de Guapiara)	240
Rio Betari (Município de Iporanga)	265
Joanópolis	240
Jarimú	200
Rio Atibaia (Anibal Nascimento)	40
Pedreira (Alto da Serra)	160
Rio Sacatrapo (Usina Sta. Izabel, da Light) do Município de Campos do Jordão)	80
* Rio Sodrê (Usina Sodrê, da Light, em em Guaratinguetá)	70
* Rio Turvo (Usina do Turvo, da Light, em São José dos Campos)	70
Rio Potí (Usina da Light, em Guararema)	70
Rio Retiro, na Fazenda da Guarda	30
Represa do Dr. Einar Kok (Município de Campos do Jordão)	30
Açude da Fazenda do Sr. Francisco Matarazzo em Campos do Jordão	65
Ribeirão Golabeira (afluente do Sapucaí-Guaçu)	30
Rio Gaiarada (cabeceiras)	30

CAMINHO  
BRAGANÇA



Rio dos Feixos  
(afluente do Camandocaia)

60

Além dessa distribuição, foram colocadas cerca de 1.000 larvas (bastante fracas e com pouca possibilidade de sobrevivência nos cochos), nos diversos tanques existentes na Fazenda da Guarda; o resultado desse povoamento só futuramente poderá ser obtido.

Dois peixes criados, cerca de 100 alevinos foram encontrados mortos nas vizinhanças dos cochos, tirados maldosamente ou não, por turistas e crianças, que, em grande número, visitaram o Horto Florestal em Julho (férias escolares). Também de mencionar a ruptura da tela de retenção de 1 dos cochos, ruptura proposital e também realizada por turistas, e de resultou a saída, para o Rio Gaíara, de cerca de 1.000 trutinhas de 7 cents. de comprimento.

Nos aquários desta Divisão morreram cerca de 460 e, na viagem de Campos do Jordão à São Paulo dia 22 de Agosto, 395 alevinos, em virtude de se ter quebrado a caminhonete no km. 25 da via Dutra, acidente que ocasionou a parada do veículo por 3 horas aproximadamente.

Nos dados acima não estão computadas as larvas que morreram nos cochos, quer por serem fracas ou defeituosas, quer por não se terem acostumado à alimentação artificial (aliás, nessa fase é normalmente elevada a percentagem de mortalidade das larvas, consoante se pode verificar na literatura especializada); o número de indivíduos que pereceram por essas três causas pode ser avaliado em 5.250, pois a mortalidade nos 2 1/2 primeiros meses foi de cerca de 70 larvas, diariamente.

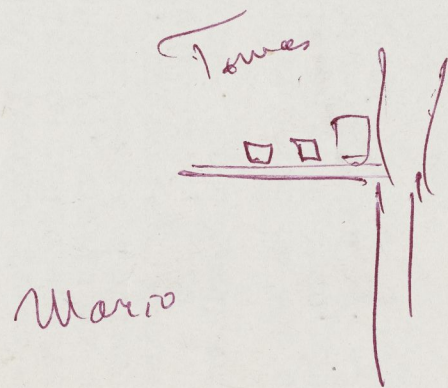
### R E S U M O

		Dados Aproximados
Nº de ovos incubados nos cochos	30.000	
Nº de ovos gerados	<u>15.876</u>	idem
Nº de larvas que morreram nos cochos	5.250	idem
Nº de larvas colocadas em açudes do Horto	1.000	idem
Nº de alevinos que fugiram de 1 dos cochos por acidente, tendo caído no Rio Gaíara	1.000	idem
Nº de alevinos que morreram em virtude de acidentes (nos cochos, em viagem ou nos aquários da Divisão)	955	
Nº de alevinos distribuídos	<u>5.919</u>	
	14.124	

P.D.A., D-2, S-24, em 31 de agosto de 1962.



entra na av. São Paulo  
posto Palwa  
entra a esq.

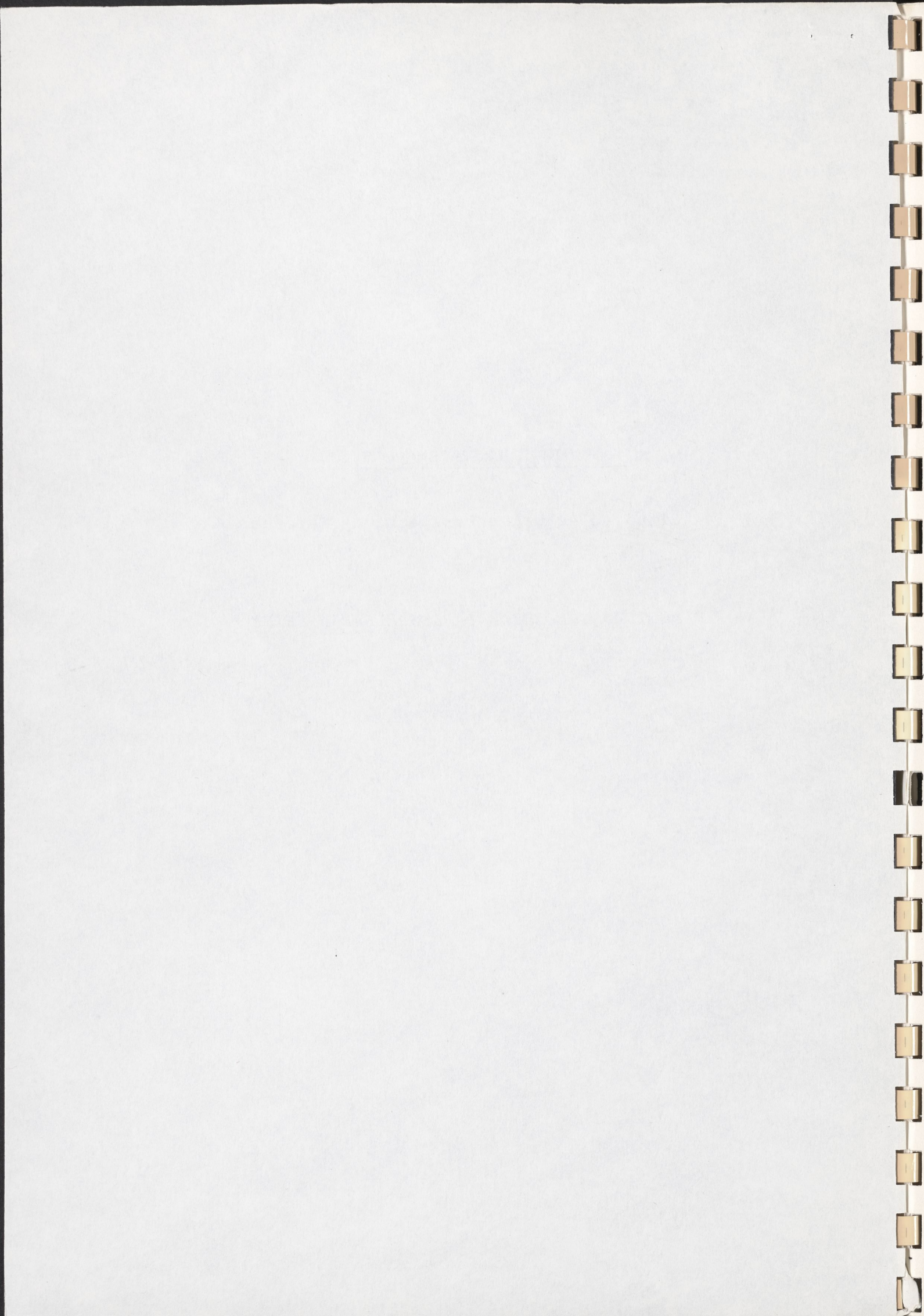




**A PESCA À TRUTA EM PORTUGAL**

**MARÇO 1981**







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- 1.2 - PESCA PROFISSIONAL
- 1.3 - PESCA À MINHOCA
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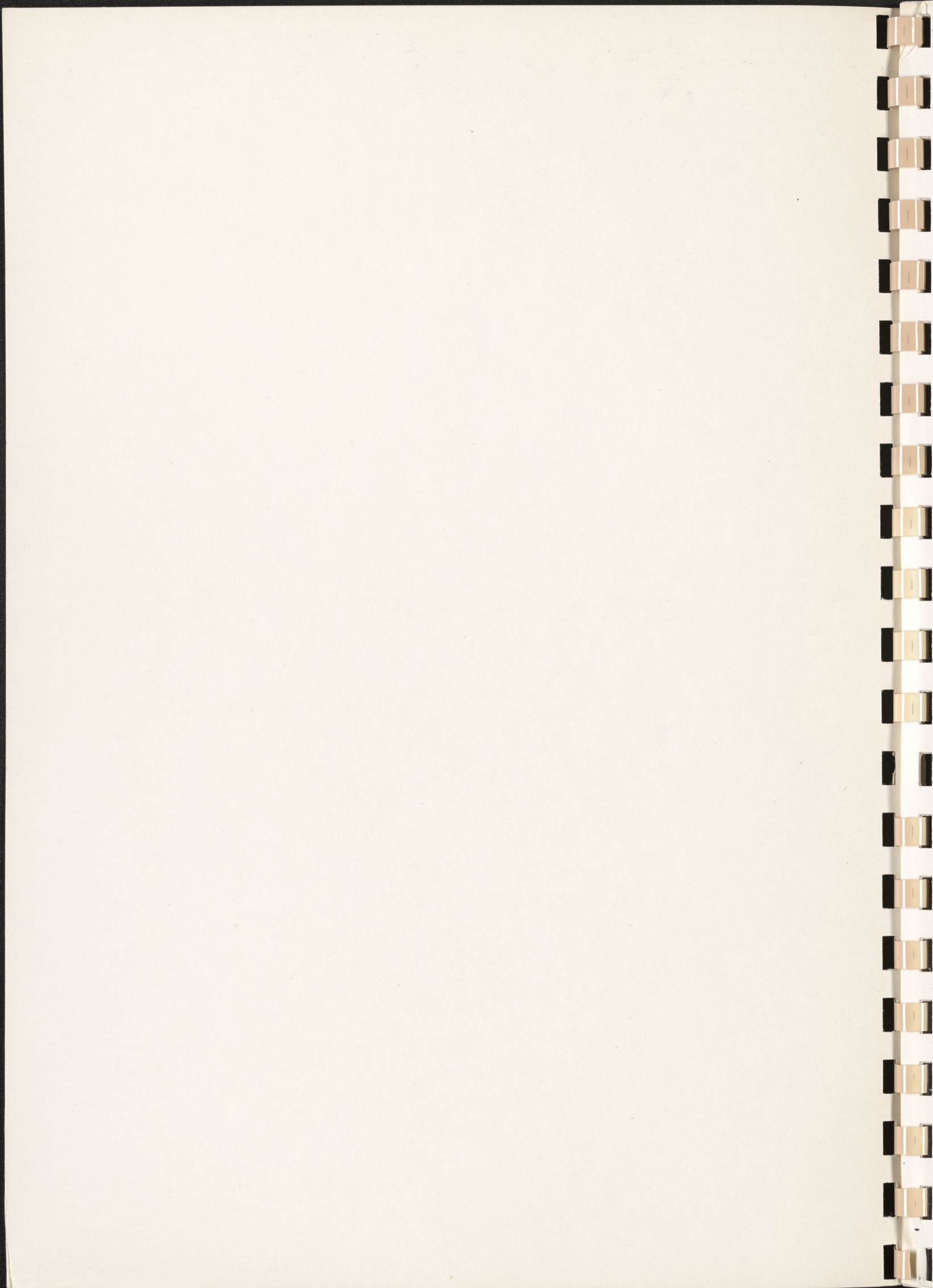
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### 7. - GESTÃO DOS RECURSOS PISCÍCOLAS

### 8. - CONCLUSÃO







Carlos Alberto Mouro Pereira

Advogado

Rua de Santa Justa, 95 - 2.º

Telefs. 367192-367705

1100 Lisboa

## INTRODUÇÃO

### 1. - MALES QUE AFECTAM OS RIOS TRUTEIROS

#### 1.1 - FISCALIZAÇÃO

#### 1.2 - PESCA PROVISORIAL

#### 1.3 - PESCA À MIBOCA

#### 1.4 - CONTRAPONTO EUROPEU

### A PESCA À TRUTA EM PORTUGAL

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Situação Actual e Perspectivas Futuras

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#### 2.3 - LICENÇAS - DIFICULDADE DE OBTENÇÃO

#### 2.4 - FUTURE

\* MEDIDAS CONCRETAS PARA SUPERAR A CRISE \*

### 3. - RIBEIROS

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## INTRODUÇÃO

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### 6. - RIOS DE QUALIDADE

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1. - MALES QUE AFECTAM OS RIOS TRUTEÍROS

INTRODUÇÃO

A destruição sistemática, voluntária ou involuntária, da natureza, a ruptura dos equilíbrios naturais, caracteriza a última parte do nos século XX.

A situação mundial é inquietante. Portugal não foge à regra.

O depredador principal, o HOMEM, tudo faz para acelerar a deteorização do ainda possível equilíbrio piscícola: envenena, captura em demasia, pesca por todos os meios ilegais, constrói barragens e açu-des que alteram as migrações (as mariscas e os salmões do Minho, por falta de escada de subida ficam retidas em S. Gregório; as mariscas do Vouga estancam em Pessegueiro do Vouga), extrai abusivamente areia que altera a fauna e a flora em grandes extensões.

As águas residuais das empresas de transformação de produtos lácteos, das fábricas de papel, das fábricas de madeira, das fábricas de curtumes, etc. não conhecem, infelizmente, processos de pré-tratamen-to satisfatórios, e estão na origem da poluição de inúmeros cursos de água.

Portugal é um país com excelente vocação turística, - mas não só de sol e mar vivem os turistas - .

A pesca de rio, sobretudo a das trutas pode ser um chamariz e um veículo de penetração por todo o centro e norte nacional. Para o conseguir há que tomar medidas imediatas, corrigindo abusos e males graves que nos afectam.







## 1. - MALES QUE AFECTAM OS RIOS TRUTEIROS

### 1.1 - FISCALIZAÇÃO

As depredações a que têm estado sujeitos os rios, os truteiros em especial, são enormes.

A ausência de fiscalização, mesmo em locais em que há, por vezes, mais do que um guarda florestal residente, foi e é um facto. Uma ou outra excepção recente mais não faz do que confirmar a regra. Tal situação aliada a uma evidente e real perda de autoridade, possibilitou que, ao longo destes anos, tudo fosse permitido na maior das impunidades.

Há toda uma série de práticas, desde a colocação de caneiros e cordas às bombas; do escouçar de levadas aos mais terríveis e mortíferos envenenamentos.

Ciclicamente, no Verão, coincidido quase sempre com uma festa de aldeia, levada a levada, rio a rio, vão sendo criminosamente explorados das suas populações aquáticas.

Nestes períodos, em que há premente necessidade de fiscalização, infelizmente constata-se, que ela é absolutamente inexistente.

#### Alguns exemplos recentes:

- 1 - Na Ribeira de Alge, no Paiva (Reriz), no Côa (dentro da vila do Sabugal), no Mondego, na Ribeira de Oleiros, no Minho, no Lima a prática de caça submarina foi uma constante. Belos exemplares, alguns acima do Quilo, foram fígados.

A abertura de levadas com pesca de rede por profissionais foi constante. Citamos o caso passado no preterito mês de Setembro no Vouga a jusante do Gumiei.

- 2 - As lagoas da Serra da Estrela depois de várias vezes invadidas e saqueadas acabaram por ser fechadas não se sabendo qual o futuro.

A lagoa de Figueira de Castelo Rodrigo, reserva natural de aves, foi cenário das maiores barbaridades, havendo quem pescasse simultaneamente com 12 (pasmese!) canas.

### 1.2 - PESCA PROFISSIONAL

Frequentam as margens dos rios truteiros, profissionais de cana que vendem o produto das suas pescarias à razão de 400\$00 o quilo a restaurantes.

São conhecidos localmente e das suas práticas têm sido pontualmente informados os Serviços Aquícolas competentes. Que medidas tomaram estes? A Fiscalização continua sem se ver!







Há dois anos em Vale de Espinho, no Côa, quatro pescadores, usando métodos proibidos, tiraram, (*pescar é termo impróprio*), num dia, mais de 500 trutas a maioria sem medida legal.

Dias depois, dois desses pescadores, no Mondego, tiraram 170 trutas. Mesmo dentro da zona da reserva do Mondego, os ribeirinhos, (*leia-se profissionais*) actuaram a seu bel prazer.

São pescadores que usam como isca a minhoca e o "asticot".

### 1.3 - PESCA À MINHOCA

Em todos os países do mundo, mormente na Europa, o pescador de minhoca tem sido sistematicamente banido, por anti-desportivo.

No início da época, com águas altas e frias, a truta, debilitada após a desova mais ou menos recente, permanece junto ao fundo. É fácil fazê-la morder uma minhoca que lhe é levada junto ao focinho. Não é o instinto natural que a faz lançar-se ao isco; é-lhe oferecido sem o menor dispêndio de energia por parte do animal.

A absorção é de tal modo violenta e profunda que, ao ser retirado o anzol, todo o interior do animal fica rasgado e inutilizado. As trutas sem medida ficam irremediavelmente mutiladas.

Há entre nós excelentes "minhoqueiros" e em grande número (é o método mais barato e simples). São centenas de trutas por época que cada um destes pescadores tira e em cada aldeia ribeirinha vivem dezenas.

A prática constante desta modalidade é um dos piores males a que os nossos cursos de água truteiros estão sujeitos.

Banidos da generalidade dos percursos livres, são-no obrigatoriamente nas zonas reservadas, quer em países da CEE quer do Comecon.

Parece que há, pelo menos de momento, total impossibilidade de proibição da pesca à minhoca entre nós. Assim, permitindo que se pratique, é forçoso restringir-lhe o âmbito e efeitos nefastos.

#### Proposta de medidas necessárias e urgentes:

- 1 - Limite diário do número de capturas, para todo o território;
- 2 - aberturas de épocas retardadas de 15 dias a um mês, alternando anualmente os rios de cada zona;
- 3 - proibição absoluta a cada pescador de venda de trutas "fario" durante todo o ano, incidindo a fiscalização nos estabelecimentos comerciais;



Não é de hoje que em Vale de Lousinho, no Coto, quatro pescadores, usando métodos proibidos, capturam (segundo o mesmo relatório), num dia, mais de 200 trutas a partir de uma única rede.

Além disso, dois desses pescadores, no mesmo dia, tiraram 170 trutas. Mesmo dentro da zona de reserva de Montego, os ribeirinhos (isto é, os pescadores) continuam a usar este método.

São pescadores que usam como isca a minhoca e o "estorço".

### 1.3 - PESCA À TRUTA

Em todos os países do mundo, nomeadamente na Europa, o pescador de truta tem sido tradicionalmente perseguido, por anti-desportivo.

No início da época, com águas altas e frias, a truta, debilitada após a desova mata ou morre exausta, permanecendo junto ao fundo. É fácil fazê-la morrer nas minhocas que lhe é lançada junto ao local. Não é o tratamento natural que a faz lançar-se ao isco; é-lhe oferecido um o menor estímulo de energia por parte do animal.

A situação é de tal modo violenta e profunda que, ao ser tratado o animal, todo o interior do animal fica rasgado e inutilizado. As trutas são mortas logo imediatamente mortas.

Em outras palavras, "antropocénico" e em grande número (é o caso de toda a Europa e Ásia). São centenas de trutas por época que cada um desses pescadores tira e em cada aldeia ribeirinha vivem dezenas.

A prática constante desta modalidade é um dos pilares sobre os quais os nossos cursos de água trutícolas estão sujeitos.

Além da generalização dos pequenos rios, são os charcos, nomeadamente nas zonas reservadas, que em países da CEE, quer do Oeste,

foram que há, pelo menos de momento, total impossibilidade de proibição da pesca à truta entre nós. Assim, permitindo que as práticas, é impossível restringir-lhe o âmbito e efeitos nefastos.

#### Proposta de medidas necessárias e urgentes:

- 1 - Limitar drasticamente o número de capturas, para todo o território;
- 2 - Definir as épocas de captura de 15 dias a um mês, alternando os meses de cada zona;
- 3 - Proibir absolutamente a cada pescador a venda de trutas "vivas" durante todo o ano, proibindo a libertação nas mesmas condições anteriores.



#### 4 - fiscalização aturada com recurso à GNR rural.

#### 1.4 - CONTRAPONTO EUROPEU

Para preservar os recursos salmonídeos, várias medidas têm sido tomadas pelos diversos países responsáveis, para além de avultados investimentos, criteriosos repovoamentos, fiscalização aturada, depuração de águas, criação de laboratórios de análise ambulantes, etc.

A dureza das medidas adoptadas varia com a natureza e quantidade dos bens disponíveis em relação ao número de praticantes.

O Departamento do Comércio dos U.S.A. anuncia que 64 milhões de americanos praticam a pesca desportiva. Em França há 4 milhões.

Quantos haverá pescando com licença entre nós?

Comparativamente a rede hidrográfica é proporcional ao número de praticantes, mas as condições naturais são bem diferentes.

Há, na generalidade dos países, um limite diário de capturas de trutas em zonas livres que varia de país para país e, por vezes, dentro de cada país, de região para região.

É em média de 15 trutas em Espanha; 9 na Checoslováquia; uma média de 10 na Alemanha; 15 em França.

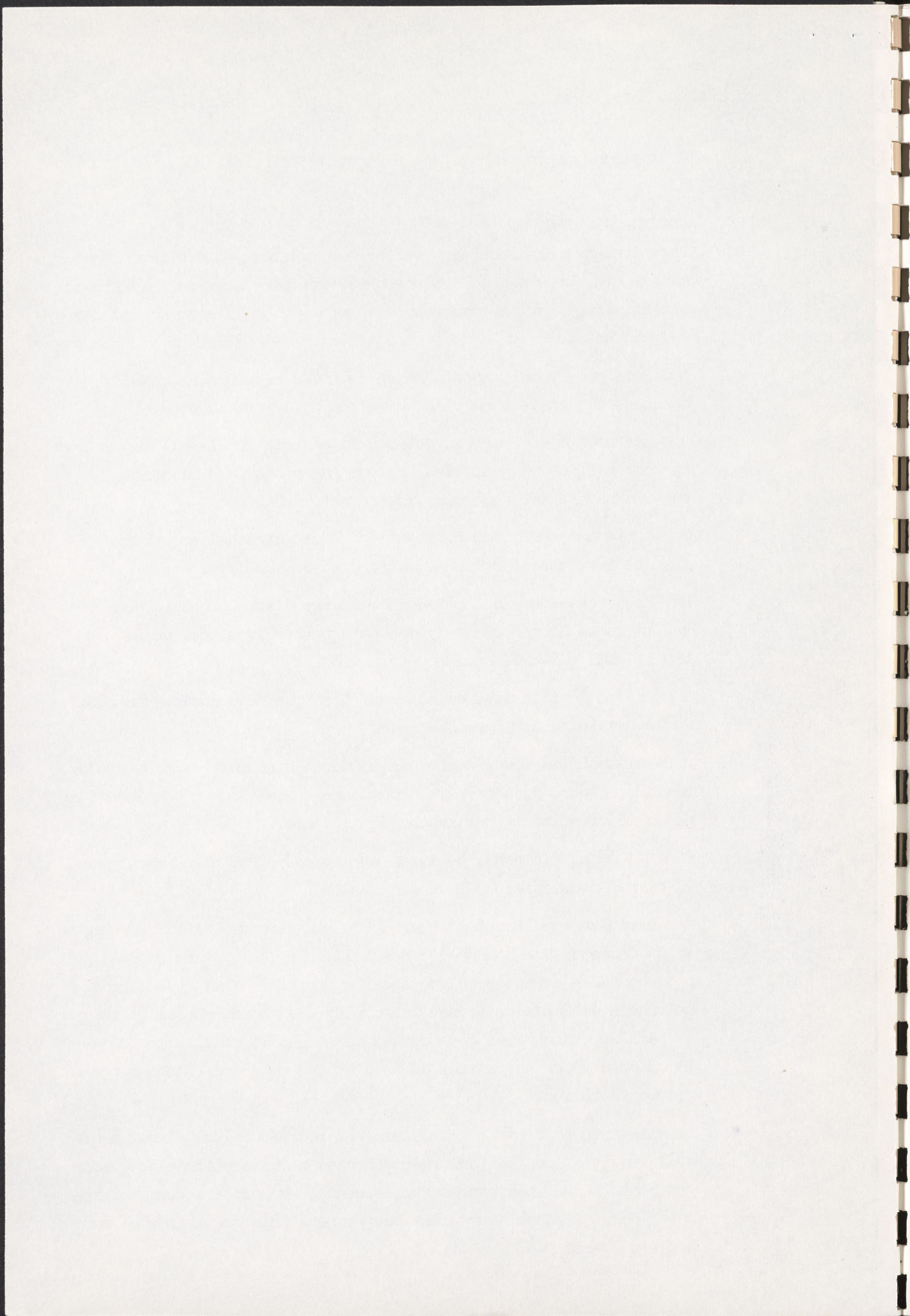
Paralelamente, o comprimento mínimo de cada captura tem aumentado, variando dentro de cada país, consoante a qualidade e comprovada rapidez de crescimento das trutas de cada rio.

É de 24 cm na Alemanha; de 19 cm em Espanha; 20,5 cm na Escócia; 21 cm na Jugoslávia.

Recentemente em França, o decreto do Ministro de L'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie (nº 79-993 de 23.11.1979) no sentido de melhor protecção das trutas e salvaguardar a reprodução natural de peixes selvagens e adaptados ao seu meio, elevou a medida mínima de captura para 20 cm nos rios onde estava fixada em 18 cm e aumentou de 23 cm para 25 cm nos cursos de água em que o crescimento é reconhecidamente rápido.

Infelizmente para nós portugueses, não nos é possível elevar a medida legal. A rapidez de crescimento é, na generalidade dos nossos rios, baixa. Não são estranhas condições naturais como a irregularidade de caudal e as elevadas temperaturas que atingem as águas no Verão.







Temos efectuado medições de temperatura de 22º em Junho às primeiras horas da manhã, o que representa, só por si, um forte handicap natural.

Mas teremos que limitar o número diário de capturas para todo o território nacional.

Não bastará legislar para que se obtenham, a médio prazo, resultados palpáveis. Há que consciencializar os pescadores.

A pesca desportiva é um exercício democrático e salutar.

Na Alemanha, para se obter licença de pesca, é necessário passar um exame.

Será preciso adoptar-se idêntico procedimento entre nós?

## 2. - RESERVAS

Não somos defensores de criar reservas por sistema.

Nas reservas existentes há erros bebidos, ao que pensamos, na experiência espanhola (ultrapassada) dos "cotos" do Icona (Instituto para la Conservación de la Naturaleza) e os "lotes" do Turismo que acabaram por matar a galinha dos ovos de ouro no dizer de autoridades espanholas na matéria.

Analisemos detalhadamente a reserva do Rio Mondego:

### 2.1 - INÍCIO DA ÉPOCA

É de todo acertada a abertura em 1 de Abril, trinta dias depois da abertura geral da pesca.

Só pelo retardar da abertura são centenas, mesmo milhares, as trutas que permanecem no seu habitat natural, permitindo, à partida, um maior número de posturas na desova.

A zona reservada é, no seu conjunto, unicamente apta para a pesca à amostra, ao buldo e à minhoca, estando a autêntica pesca à mesca proibida na alínea f) do nº 4 do Edital desta reserva.

Como referimos em 1.3, a manter-se a permissão da pesca à minhoca, deveria vedar-se a prática em alguns lotes.

### 2.2 - DIMENSÃO

A zona actual da reserva, envolta em densa vegetação, não se presta minimamente à prática da pesca à mosca. Os lotes são incrivelmente curtos, mesmo para qualquer das modalidades.







Dada a dimensão dos actuais lotes, porque a pesca à truta é um exercício de movimento, faz com que uma pequena fracção do dia baste para pescar e repescar cada um.

Como, por vezes, só se "bate" a cabeça de uma levada (*há-as com 1 Km de extensão*), acabou-se a pesca!

Qual deveria ser o comprimento mínimo de cada lote?

- Nunca menos de 3 Km.

Poderão pescar, por meio de convite titular, dois pescadores por lote, bem como o adquirente de um lote utilizar, devidamente autorizado, o lote ou lotes contíguos.

### 2.3 - LICENÇAS - DIFICULDADE DE OBTENÇÃO

É extremamente difícil, para não dizer impossível, dado o actual sistema de marcações, conseguir-se uma reserva com a antecedência de dois a três dias.

Os pescadores da Guarda e concelhos limítrofes são os únicos beneficiados com o sistema, reservando os bons pesqueiros.

#### Duas soluções são possíveis:

1º - *Toda a zona reservada constitui um todo, podendo simultaneamente pescá-la dez pescadores*

*ou;*

2º - *adoptar-se o seguinte procedimento:*

a) *não serem concedidas mais do que 10 licenças por pescador, distrito e época;*

b) *se não houver reserva marcada para estrangeiros, deverá ser concedida a respectiva licença a nacional, mantendo o preço estabelecido como se de pescador estrangeiro não residente se tratasse;*

c) *ao pescador que tenha excedido o limite previsto na alínea a) poderá ser-lhe concedida nova licença sempre que, passada determinada hora de cada dia, não haja reserva marcada ou adquirida.*



Basta a diferença das actuais lotes, porque a pesca à tiria é um acto de movimento, faz com que um pequeno frasco de dia passe para noite e vice-versa.

Como, por vezes, só se "bate" a cabeça de um lote (há os que o batem), acabou-se a pesca!

Qual deveria ser o critério mínimo de cada lote?

- Menos de 3 Nr.

Roberto pescar, por meio de actividade tirial, dois pescadores por dia, por isso o adjectivo de um lote tirial, devidamente autorizado, do, o lote ou lotes existentes.

### 2.3 - LICENÇAS - DIFERENÇAS DE TIPO

É extremamente difícil, para não dizer impossível, dar o estatuto legal de licenças, quando se tem em vista a natureza da actividade, de dois a três dias.

Os pescadores da Guarda e concelhos limitados são os lotes de pesca, com o alvará, reservando os dois pescadores.

#### Quais condições são possíveis:

1) - Toda a zona reservada constitui um lote, podendo subdividir-se em lotes de dois pescadores.

ou,

2) - adquirir-se o seguinte procedimento:

a) não serem concedidas mais do que 10 licenças por pescador, dentro do prazo;

b) se não houver reserva nenhuma para estrangeiros, deverá ser concedida a respectiva licença a um só, enquanto o prazo estabelecido como se trata de pescador estrangeiro não residente no território;

c) os pescadores que tenham recebido o limite previsto no nº 1) podem ser-lhe concedida nova licença sempre que, durante o período de validade da primeira, não haja reserva nenhuma ou qualquer outra;



2.4 - *TURISMO*

O turista estrangeiro não vem pescar à minhoca ou ao buldo! Nenhum turista pescador usa tais métodos. São na generalidade plumadores, e alguns "colhereiros", que frequentam percursos exclusivamente destinados a essas modalidades, cuidadosamente tratados, desde a vegetação às pontes pênseis, aos refúgios para mau tempo, excepcionalmente bem povoados de grandes trutas e ombres (*Thymallus Thymallus*) um salmonídeo de boca pequena, infelizmente inexistente nas nossas águas, mas que se deve iniciar a aclimação.

No mundo são milhares os que pescam anualmente fora dos seus países. Estamos certos que "barafustarão" asperamente quando tomarem consciência, o que será quase imediato, do logro em que caíram ao adquirir a licença desta nossa reserva.

2.5 - *EXEMPLOS DE COUTOS EUROPEUS*

Em Espanha, o rio Narces (Asturias) - um dos melhores salmoneiros da Europa - tem um único couto com 6 Km de extensão entre Cangas e Ponte del Infierno. O mesmo nos afamados Eo, Orbigo, Porma na Província de Leon.

O Gacka (Jugoslávia) tem um percurso de 10 Km reservado exclusivamente para a pesca à mosca, e outro menor só para iscos artificiais.

Em Inglaterra, varia consoante o domínio do dono da terra em que corre o rio.

Na Alemanha o Iller tem um percurso reservado de 8 Km; o Isar de 14 Km. Ambos privados.

3. RIBEIROS

Deverá proceder-se a trabalhos de valorização ictiológica de alguns ribeiros e repovoamento dos restantes.

Os ribeiros são locais ideais para a prática da pesca à minhoca e a sua correcta utilização faria com que diminuísse a pressão exercida sobre outros cursos de água.

Em ribeiros, outrora repletos de excelentes trutas, vê-se agora, de onde em onde uma ou outra. Doutras ficou a recordação. É o caso dos ribeiros das vertentes do Caramulo e da Lousã, outrora famosos.







Um exemplo de repovoamento em ribeiro é o Convento, afluente do Vouga. A excelência das condições naturais de defesa permitiram que se criassem trutas de tamanho razoável. Passou a ser procurado por minhoqueiros (à total impossibilidade de aí se poder praticar qualquer tipo de Pesca) que deixaram de pressionar outros cursos de água.

Propõe-se:

- 1 - *Encerramento pelo período de três anos, rotativamente, dois ribeiros afluentes de rios principais;*
- 2 - *Repovoamentos criteriosos nos restantes ribeiros.*

4. RENDIMENTO DE RIOS TRUTEIROS

A total desprezo têm sido votados os rios salmoneiros portugueses. Condições naturais invulgares têm permitido que alguns sobrevivam e se autorepovoem.

Pelo que conhecemos, o rendimento dos nossos rios é inferior a outros rios europeus, com excelentes capacidades, mas, mesmo assim, sujeitos a criteriosos repovoamentos e fiscalização aturada, por vezes extremamente severa como até há bem pouco tempo em Espanha, e actualmente na Alemanha e Jugoslávia.

Na década de sessenta em França o rendimento era nas melhores zonas truteiras, inferior a 50 Kgs. por hectare de superfície, ou seja, 1 Km de rio por 10 metros de largura. As estatísticas de rios de diversos países da Europa davam na mesma época taxas francamente mais elevadas.

O Instituto de Pescas da Baviera (Alemanha), sinalizava em 1960 rendimentos médios por hectare de superfície indo de 100 a 200 Kgs. Precisemos que se entende por rendimento unicamente a quantidade de peixe que pode ser pescado deixando uma quantidade suficiente necessária à compensação.

Na mesma altura era normal igualarem-se em Inglaterra os valores alemães, ultrapassando-os até nos famosos "chalk-streams" do sul.

Desconhecemos a existência de quaisquer dados estatísticos sobre estudos de rendimento em Portugal, mas pensamos por constatação directa que, nos melhores rios, não se atingem os valores franceses de 1960.







## 5. REPOVOAMENTOS

A rede de estações de criação de salmonídeos ficaria razoavelmente completa com a imediata construção da até agora projectada truticultura do Rio Paiva, no lugar do Covelo. Como, ao que consta teriam surgido dificuldades na aquisição de terrenos, e porque a zona começa a ser assolada diariamente por forte poluição proveniente dos esgotos de Vila Nova de Paiva, bom seria que fosse escolhido outro local mais a jusante, nos Codeçais ou no Canado, locais aliás de muito mais fácil acesso.

A espécie a criar seria indubitavelmente a "salmo Trutta" (fario) nos diversos matizes e variedades indígenas existentes entre nós.

"Salmo irideus" (arco-iris), poucas, contrariamente ao que acontece.

Não é com o número de ovos que nos devemos impressionar, mas sim com a qualidade e adaptação às nossas águas, de truta indígena.

### 5.1 - REPOVOAMENTO DE MANUTENÇÃO

A problemática dos repovoamentos tem evoluído sobremaneira nos últimos anos. Cada vez mais se desiste do lançamento de alevins de vesícula vitelina reabsorvida proveniente de pisciculturas.

A taxa de sobrevivência é baixa.

Como repovoamento de manutenção deverão ser lançados alevins fario aclimatados à vida selvagem entre os 10 e os 15 cm, com elevada percentagem de sangue selvagem proveniente de reprodutores indígenas para o efeito capturados.

### 5.2 - CAIXAS VIBERT

O processo mais usado, sobretudo em rios graníticos é o das caixas Vibert que colocadas no fundo dos rios com 1 000 ovos fecundados cada, só permitem a saída dos alevins quando tiverem força para ultrapassar as membranas das paredes da caixa, refugiando-se no cascalho.

São construídas em material plástico, podendo usar-se variadas vezes. Concebidas pelo engº Richard Vibert, antigo engº Chefe das águas e Florestas, director de pesquisa de "L'Institut National de Recherche Agronomique e da Station Hydrologique de Biarritz", especialista de renome em repovoamento de salmonídeos, são fabricadas pela firma francesa Pezon & Michel.



## REPOVOAMENTO

2.

A rede de estações de criação de salmões é bastante desenvolvida, especialmente na zona da fronteira com a Noruega, onde se encontram as maiores pisciculturas. No entanto, no interior do país, a criação de salmões é muito menos desenvolvida. A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente. A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente. A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente.

A espécie de salmão que é mais produzida é o salmão atlântico. Este é criado em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente. A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente.

"Salmo trutta" (truta), produzida em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente. A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente.

Não é um o número de ovos que nos dá uma ideia da produção, mas sim a qualidade e a adaptação às condições locais, de truta indiana.

## 2.1 - REPOVOAMENTO DE MANEIRA

A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente. A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente. A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente.

Os reprodutores de salmão devem ser criados em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente. A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente. A produção de salmão é feita em pisciculturas, onde os peixes são criados em tanques de água corrente.

## 2.2 - CRIAR VIBERT

O processo mais usado, conhecido em termos científicos é o das crias. Vibert que colocadas no fundo das rios com 1 000 ovos fertilizados os, se permitem a saída das alevins quando tiverem forças para natação. Assim, as alevins das primeiras das crias, refugiando-se no cascalho.

São conhecidas as técnicas de criação de salmão, preferido usar-se variedades vendidas. Conhecidas pelo sr. Richard Vibert, antigo sr. Chefes das águas e florestas, diretor de pesquisas da "Institut National de Recherche Agricole e da Station Hydrologique de Blarney", esse crias de salmão em repositório de salmões, são fertilizadas pelo sr. Francis Ferns e Michel.



O baixo custo, a fácil utilização e manutenção deste tipo de repovoamento tem constituído um enorme sucesso quer na Europa quer nos E.U.A. e Canadá.

A pressão exercida sobre os vários cursos de água por parte dos pescadores, tem sido compensada com repovoamentos de qualidade e intensidade.

### 5.3. - ESFORÇO DE REPOVOAMENTO A NÍVEL MUNDIAL

#### França:

As A.P.P. francesas, (Association de Pêche et Pisciculture) instituídas por lei de 1941, e de que existem 3 800, têm feito importantes esforços de repovoamento.

Algumas gerem um ou alguns quilómetros; outras uma centena ou mais. A A.P.P. da região de Cominges, anualmente, faz lançar pelas pisciculturas de Montréjau, St<sup>e</sup> Gaudens e de Luchon, respectivamente, 1 200 000, 1 200 000 e 1 000 000, de trutas nos cinco rios da sua região.

Calcula-se uma percentagem de sobreviventes de 30% a 40%, o que dá cerca de 700 000. As trutas são lançadas à água com um comprimento que varia entre os 6 e os 16 cm.

A A.P.P. da região do Tarn, em 1978, lançou na sua zona 2 427 000 alevins de "farios", 627 000 caixas Vibert, além de 3 toneladas de trutas com 18 cm.

#### Grã Bretanha:

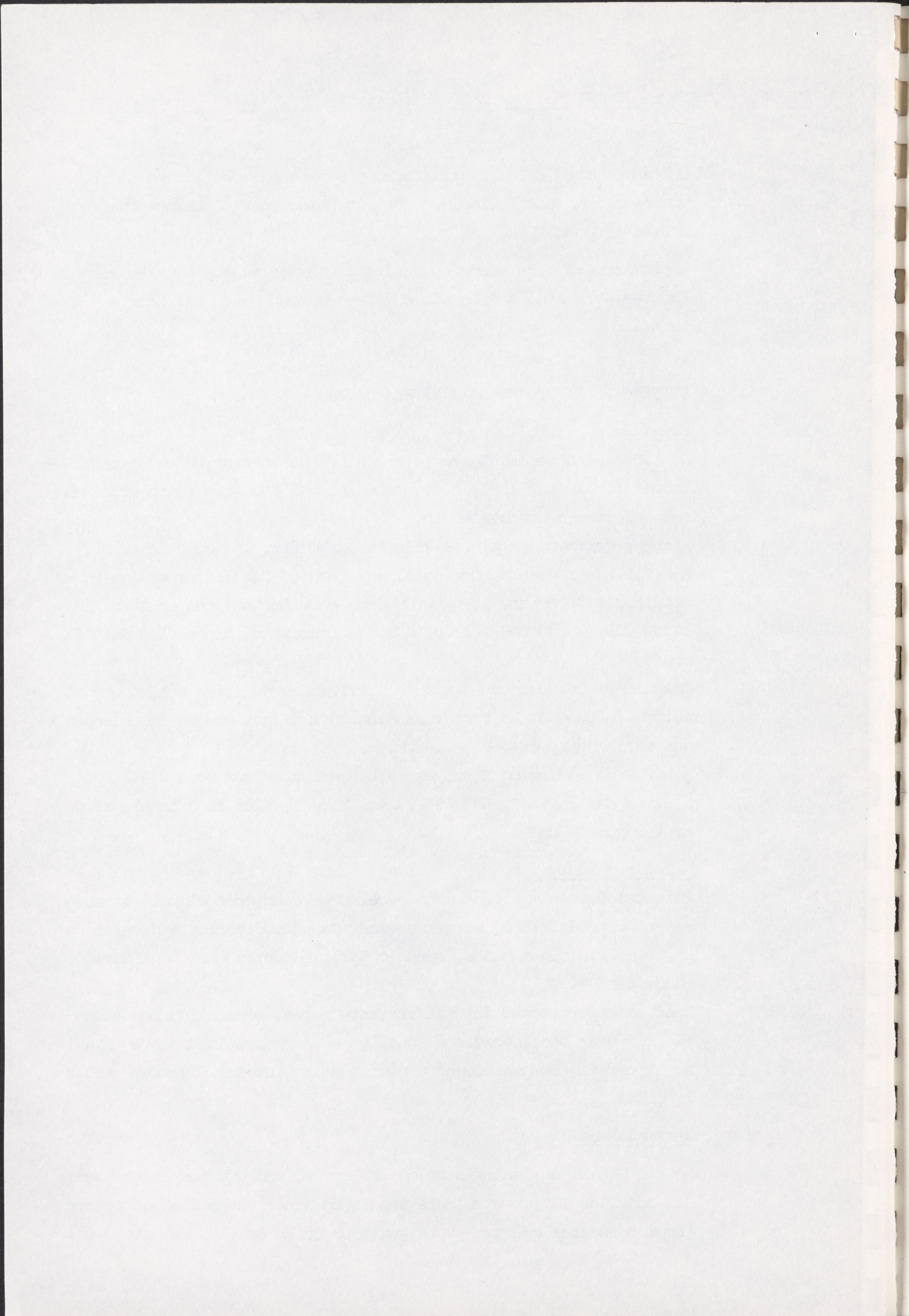
País rei dos salmonídeos, com excelentes condições climatéricas, cabe ao proprietário da margem exercer os seus direitos e deveres na parte do rio que a banha, sendo o domínio público muito reduzido, menos de 10%.

Após um repovoamento inicial bastante forte, semanal ou mensalmente as trutas são lançadas à água, em número aproximadamente igual ao capturado. Desconhece-se o número de trutas das diversas raças lançadas.

#### Jugoslávia:

No rio Gacka, um dos mais belos da Europa, com uma temperatura média anual de 12<sup>o</sup>, e excelente vegetação aquática (marcações permitiram constatar que uma truta ganha um Quilo de peso num ano) foi







feito um repovoamento maciço com 190 000 farios selvagens e 30 000 arco-iris, ambas de medida legal. É um dos muitos rios da Europa que têm arco-iris nativas.

#### Alemanha:

No Loisach, no Lísar, no Iller, no Schönnunz, no Murg, todos localizados na Baviera, os repovoamentos são constantes, sendo normal pescar-se diariamente trutas com peso superior a 1,5 Kg.

Nos U.S.A. onde há alguns dos melhores rios do mundo, limitar-nos-emos a citar dois exemplos de rios do Estado de Nova York: o Connetquot River, pequeno e estreito, exclusivamente reservado para a pesca à mosca, recebe 25 000 a 30 000 farios e arco-iris de 11 a 16 polegadas (28 a 40,5 cm) por ano; na estação alta o peixe é estocado semanalmente.

Em 1979 foi pescado por 8 500 pescadores de mosca, pagando a cinco dollars cada um. Ambas as margens são completamente arranjadas e preparadas.

O Carmans River, mais pequeno ainda, numa extensão de cerca de seis milhas (11 000 metros) foi repovoado com 6 500 arco-iris com tamanhos entre 12 e 16 polegadas (30 a 40,5 cm), pagando-se um dollar por dia de pesca.

Segundo a "New York State Department of Environmental Conservation", estava previsto para 1980 um repovoamento com igual número de exemplares lançados em 1979 pelos seus biólogos.

#### 5. RIOS DE QUALIDADE

Como afirmamos no ponto 4 temos em Portugal alguns rios de qualidade. Não bastam as condições naturais; é necessário criar pesca de qualidade para atrair turistas, nacionais ou estrangeiros.

Em muitos casos será a única possibilidade de fortalecer a débil economia das regiões e aldeias serranas.

Há necessidade de garantir a reprodução e a preservação da truta indígena, perfeitamente adaptada e com enorme rusticidade.

Os cursos de água escolhidos deverão ser impiedosamente defendidos de agentes poluentes.



fazido os repovoamentos feitos com 150 000 larvas selvagens e 30 000  
 ovos-larva, sendo de notada a falta de um dos métodos de controle  
 que têm sido utilizados.

#### Algarve:

No Alentejo, no Alentejo, no Alentejo, no Alentejo, no Alentejo, no Alentejo,  
 fazido os repovoamentos feitos com 150 000 larvas selvagens e 30 000  
 ovos-larva, sendo de notada a falta de um dos métodos de controle  
 que têm sido utilizados.

No Alentejo, no Alentejo, no Alentejo, no Alentejo, no Alentejo, no Alentejo,  
 fazido os repovoamentos feitos com 150 000 larvas selvagens e 30 000  
 ovos-larva, sendo de notada a falta de um dos métodos de controle  
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 que têm sido utilizados.

#### TIPO DE QUALIDADE

Como sabemos no ponto de vista da qualidade, alguns tipos de qualidade.  
 Não bastam as condições naturais; é necessário criar pesca de qualidade.  
 Para atingir estes resultados, necessitam os seguintes:

Em muitos casos será a única possibilidade de fortalecer a debilidade  
 das regiões e alguns outros.

Há necessidade de garantir a reprodução e a preservação de todas as espécies.  
 Os cursos de água deverão ser cuidadosamente defendidos de  
 qualquer poluição.



Da bacia hidrográfica portuguesa, deveriam ser considerados de qualidade entre outros, os seguintes rios:

Ribeira de Alge	- todo o percurso;
Ribeira da Sertã	- " " " ;
Mondego	- a actual reserva até à nascente;
Zêzere	- desde Valhelhas até à nascente;
Paiva	- todo o percurso;
Águeda	- " " " ;
Vez	- de Ponte da Barca para montante;
Lima	- " " " " " "
Castro Laboreiro	- todo o percurso;
Peneda	- " " " ;
Rabagão	- " " " ;
Bessa	- " " " "

Para estes rios propomos as seguintes medidas:

- 1- *limite de capturas diárias, entre 10 e 15 trutas;*
- 2- *pesca só com iscos artificiais;*
- 3- *abertura retardada de 15 a 30 dias;*
- 4- *fiscalização especial;*
- 5- *repovoamento imediato;*
- 6- *não sujeição a zona reservada.*

## 7. GESTÃO DOS RECURSOS PISCÍCOLAS

A correcta gestão dos recursos piscícolas passa necessariamente pela activação dos clubes de pesca existentes, criação de outros e agrupamento destes em federações regionais.

Tanto os clubes como as respectivas federações far-se-iam representar num amplo Conselho Superior de Pesca.

Todo o pescador para praticar o seu desporto deveria ser sócio de um clube, pagando além da quotização anual, uma taxa cujo produto será destinado à fiscalização e manutenção das águas do domínio desse clube. Além destas, uma percentagem das receitas das licenças nacionais reverteria a favor dos clubes e respectivas federações para idênticos fins.



De facto, hipoteticamente, deveriam ser consideradas de qualidade entre outras, as seguintes rios:

Ribeira de Aíde	- todo o percurso;
Ribeira da Seriz	- " " " "
Mondago	- a actual reserva até à nascente;
Sêzere	- desde Vimeira até à nascente;
Paiva	- todo o percurso;
Águeda	- " " " "
Vez	- de Ponte da Barca para montante;
Lima	- " " " "
Castro Laboreiro	- todo o percurso;
Feneda	- " " " "
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Tudo o pescador para praticar o seu desporto deverá ser sócio de um clube, pagando além da quotação anual, uma taxa cujo destino será destinado à fiscalização e manutenção das águas do domínio classe clube. Além destas, uma percentagem das receitas das licenças nacionais reverterá a favor dos clubes e respectivas federações para trabalhos de



Repartida a fiscalização e a manutenção da bacia hidrológica nacional pelas várias associações, aumenta a capacidade de vigilância e controle dos nossos rios. O corpo de guardas dos serviços de pesca, acessoriamente, continuaria o seu trabalho de vigilância suprimindo possíveis falhas da fiscalização a cargo das associações.

## 8. CONCLUSÃO

As medidas que preconizamos, tomadas de imediato e no seu conjunto, permitem que, a curto prazo, a situação seja bem diversa da actual deixando para trás o espectro da exaustão dos recursos piscícolas.

- 1- Limite diário do número de capturas para todo o território;
- 2- aberturas de época retardadas de quinze dias a um mês, alternando anualmente os rios de cada circunscrição;
- 3- proibição de venda de trutas "fario" durante todo o ano, incidindo a fiscalização nos estabelecimentos comerciais;
- 4- fiscalização urgente e reforço da actuação da GNR;
- 5- troços mínimos de 3 Km em qualquer reserva com proibição de todos os iscos não artificiais;
- 6- repovoamentos nas zonas de maior pressão e introdução de novos esquemas como as caixas Vibert;
- 7- sujeição de alguns rios de qualidade superior a apertada vigilância, não os submetendo a zona reservada;
- 8- fomento da gestão dos recursos piscícolas pelos clubes de pesca, associações e federações de pescadores, coadjuvados tecnicamente pelos serviços aquícolas.



regulada a fiscalização e a manutenção da pesca hidrográfica nacional pelas várias associações, mantendo a capacidade de vigilância e controle dos nos-  
sos rios. O corpo de guarda dos serviços de pesca, especialmente, conti-  
nua o seu trabalho de vigilância segundo possíveis falhas de fiscalização  
com o corpo das associações.

## 8. CONCLUSÃO

As medidas que preconizamos, tomadas de imediato e de um conjunto, permiti-  
rão que, a curto prazo, a situação seja bem diversa da actual, deixando por-  
ta aberta o espectro da evolução das técnicas piscícolas.

- 1- Limite máximo do número de capturas para todo o captador;
- 2- Abertura de época regulamentada de quinze dias a um mês, si-  
tuação anualmente os rios de cada circunscrição;
- 3- Proibição de venda de trutas "falsas" durante todo o ano,  
incluindo a fiscalização nos estabelecimentos comerciais;
- 4- Fiscalização urgente e reforço da actuação da GNR;
- 5- Trocos mínimos de 2 km em qualquer presença com proibição  
de todos os actos não autorizados;
- 6- Repovoamentos nas zonas de maior pressão e introdução de  
novos espécimes como as trutas Válgas;
- 7- Actualização de alguns rios de qualidade superior a operação  
vigilância, não se limitando a zona reservada;
- 8- Fomento da gestão dos recursos piscícolas pelos clubes de  
pesca, associações e federações de pescadores, coordina-  
dos tecnicamente pelos serviços piscícolas.



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La Pêche et les Poissons (F.)  
Plaisirs de la Pêche (F.)  
Trout and Salmon (U.K.)  
Fly Fisherman (U.S.A.)  
Pescatore (I.)



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## Reviews:

- La pêche et les poissons* (P.)
- Plaisance de la pêche* (P.)
- Trout and Salmon* (U.K.)
- Fly Fishing* (U.S.A.)
- Pisciculture* (I.)











# Portugal–Brazil: The Age of Atlantic Discoveries

The New York Public Library  
Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street  
June 2 to September 1, 1990

Organized by  
The Brazilian Cultural Foundation







Portrait of O Infante Dom Henrique (late 15th century) Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, Lisbon

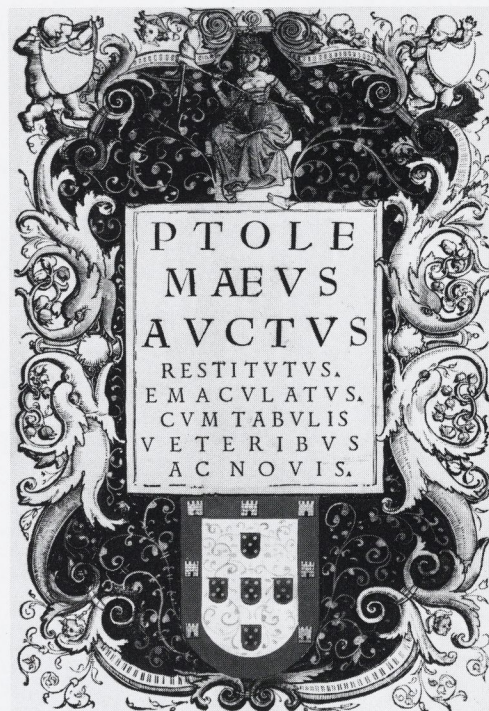
Prince Henry "the Navigator" (1394–1460) helped make sea exploration an instrument of Portuguese national policy. In the words of the 15th-century chronicler, Gomes Eanes de Azurara: "The noble spirit of this Prince was ever urging him both to begin and to carry out great deeds. . . . He had also a wish to know the land that lay beyond the Isles of Canary and that Cape called Bojador, for that up to his time, neither by writings, nor by the memory of man, was known with any certainty the nature of the land that lay beyond that Cape. . . . It seemed to him that if he or some other lord did not endeavor to gain that knowledge, no mariners or merchants would ever dare to attempt it, for it is clear that none of them ever trouble themselves to sail to a place where there is not a sure and certain hope of profit."



The "Age of Discoveries" was a pivotal time in history, when the world broke away from millennia of regional isolation and embarked on a new course, one that would make the entire globe known to itself for the first time. The catalyst of this globalization was European overseas expansion. Thanks to advances in the art of sailing, Europeans explored all the world's oceans and set foot on every continent. Along the way, they set in motion a series of cultural interchanges that gave birth to the world as we know it today. On the five hundredth anniversary of that epoch, it is appropriate to reflect on some of the events that took place then.

The tiny kingdom of Portugal was at the forefront of European seaborne exploration for more than a century. In this exhibition, using original documents and artifacts, we present the Portuguese exploration of the circum-Atlantic world as an example of the process of European expansion. We point out Portugal's role as originator of a complex way of dealing with the world that has marked relations between an ascendant Europe and the rest of the globe ever since.

This exhibition looks first at the material foundation for voyages of exploration, Portuguese patronage of the art of navigation, and then at the achievements of Portuguese-sponsored mariners in the open waters of the Atlantic. One climax of these Atlantic voyages was the discovery of Brazil, where we examine how the Portuguese reacted to contact with previously unknown lands and peoples. Finally, the exhibition looks at some reflections of Portuguese exploration in European literature, to find echoes of the discoveries that persist to the present day.



Claudius Ptolemy, *Ptolemaeus auctus* (1520)—The New York Public Library

*After the invention of printing in the mid-15th century, the Geography of the 2nd-century scholar Ptolemy rapidly went through many editions. Commencing with the 1507 edition, the Ptolemaic charts were complemented by "tabulae novae" or "modernae," which showed the world as the voyages of discovery had proved it actually to be. This example from 1520 features the Portuguese coat of arms hand-painted on its title page, and an indication that it contains "the old and the new maps."*



## I The Art of Astronomical Navigation



Seguese ho regimento da declinaçam do sol  
... (ca. 1516) —Biblioteca Pública e  
Arquivo Distrital de Évora, Portugal

*This is the world's first printed nautical guide. Although undated, it is considered to have been published in 1516 in Lisbon. It contains the Portuguese translation of an early Treatise on the Sphere, and navigational miscellany. It is an elementary book, but the information it contains was adequate for a pilot's usual needs.*

The science of navigation in the 15th century was developed to its highest level by the Portuguese. Yet individuals from many nations played important roles in its development. Arabs, Jews, Italians, Spaniards, Germans, the French, the English, as well as the Portuguese, all contributed to the evolution of the art of conquering the oceanic barrier surrounding the European peninsula. Portugal was fortunate in being able to call upon learned men from throughout the Mediterranean world to support its interest in exploring the islands in the Atlantic and moving its flag down the coast of Africa.

Prince Henry, "the Navigator" (1394-1460), third son of King John I, sent out many of these expeditions. He was not himself a navigator, and the "School of Sagres" that he is said to have founded to spur Portuguese discovery was at best an informal phenomenon. Nevertheless, his household and activities on Portugal's rocky outpost at Cape St. Vincent form an appropriate symbol of Portugal's determination to transform the sea from a barrier into a pathway. Combined with technical advances in ship design, nautical instruments, and cartography, the development of the science of astronomical navigation provided Portugal with a reputation that attracted both book-bound theorists and blue-water sailors – like Columbus – to this small Iberian country on the eve of the great discoveries that made Europe a dominant force in world affairs.





Manuel Fernandes, *Livro de traças de carpintaria* (1616)—Biblioteca Nacional da Ajuda, Lisbon

*This work is the largest and most beautifully illustrated Portuguese naval construction document from the Age of Discoveries, which saw the appearance of the first formal writings on naval architecture. Shown is the first technical drawing of a Portuguese galleon.*



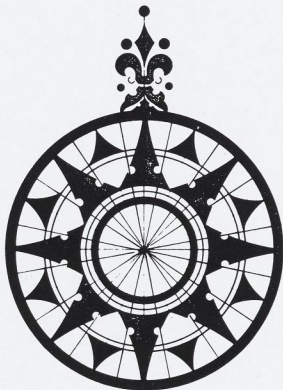


## II Exploring the Atlantic

Europe's view of the world changed rapidly as a result of the Portuguese explorations. Indeed, the advance of geographical knowledge was explosive, as every ship captain brought back new information from the hitherto-unknown borders of the Atlantic. That Western Sea was found to be a broad highway leading to the discovery both of Brazil and of a route to India around the southern tip of Africa.

Castile was Portugal's fiercest competitor at that time. To keep their explorers out of each other's way, the two Iberian kingdoms obtained in 1493 a papal division of the earth from pole to pole in the Atlantic, on either side of which line each agreed to limit its activities. Amended by the two kingdoms in 1494 when the initial line proved unsatisfactory, this agreement kept relative peace between the two powers as they pursued their goals of trade, settlement, and conquest, as opportunities allowed, in the newly discovered lands.

When Portuguese explorers reached the Asian lands (the true "Indies") which were their original goal, debate arose as to whether the line of demarcation extended around the other side of the world to the Pacific. To satisfy questions about the location of the rich spice islands in that area, Castile commissioned the Portuguese Fernão de Magalhães (Ferdinand Magellan) to seek those islands by sailing west, beyond the New World. Although Magellan himself was killed by Pacific Islanders during the voyage, one of his five ships, aptly named the *Victoria*, returned triumphantly to Seville on September 6, 1522, thus completing the first circumnavigation of the globe.







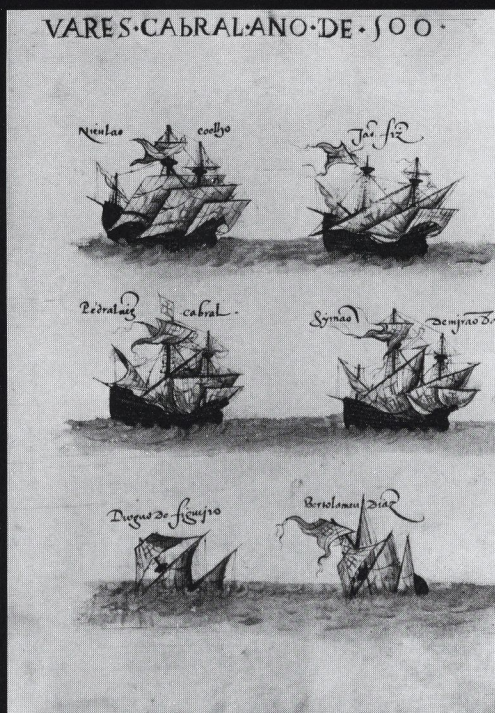
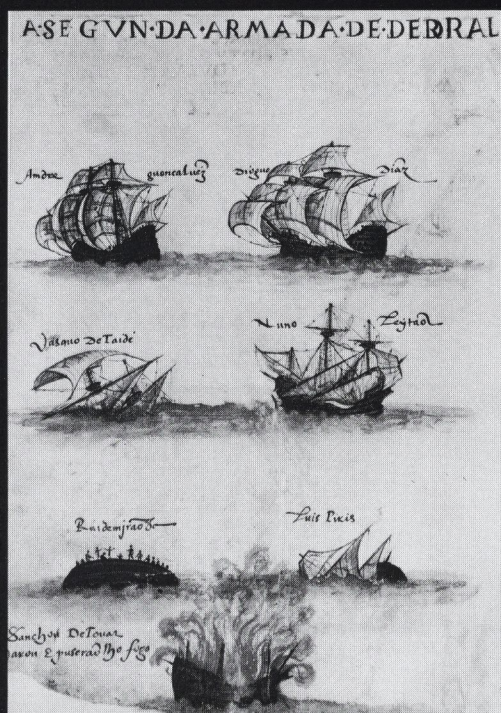
Map of America (ca. 1532), attributed to Diogo Ribeiro—Herzog August Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel

*This map displays the line established by the Treaty of Tordesillas. In what is now north-eastern Canada, the cartographer has indicated the tierra nueva delos bacallaos and tierra del labrador ("new-found-land of codfish" and "land of Labrador"). In South America, the continent's eastward bulge is called "el brasil." The map's presumed maker, Diogo Ribeiro, was a Portuguese cartographer who worked exclusively in Seville.*

From the Treaty of Tordesillas, June 7, 1494:

*. . . whereas a certain controversy exists between the said lords, . . . for the sake of peace and concord they agreed that a boundary or straight line be determined and drawn north and south, from pole to pole, on the ocean sea, from the Arctic to the Antarctic pole. This line shall be drawn straight . . . at a distance of 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. . . . And all lands . . . on the eastern side of the said bound . . . shall belong to . . . the said King of Portugal and his successors. And all other lands . . . shall belong to . . . the said King and Queen of Castile.*





"Fleet of Pedro Álvares Cabral." In Lizuarte de Abreu, *O sucesso dos visoreis* (mid-16th century)—The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, MS. 525, vol. II, fols. 16v-17

The fleet of Pedro Álvares Cabral left Lisbon with thirteen vessels on March 9, 1500, discovered Brazil on April 22, and, in crossing toward the Cape of Good Hope, encountered a sudden storm which sank four ships, one of them with Bartolomeu Dias, the Cape's discoverer, aboard. This illustration notes the name of the captain of each vessel, and its fate.



### III Portugal-Brazil: The Encounter Between Two Worlds

Portuguese expansion into the Atlantic and its surrounding lands was not a one-sided entry into vacant territory, but a complex process involving African and American natives interacting in various ways with Portuguese explorers, traders, and settlers. The Age of Discoveries was truly an Age of Encounter. For Brazil, the inauguration of both ages was announced by the letter of Pêro Vaz de Caminha, written on the shores of that land on May 1, 1500, describing the voyage on which Brazil was discovered.

Sometimes the relationship between the Portuguese and the Indians was one of war; sometimes of trade; sometimes of missionary activity. European perceptions of the American natives sometimes focused on what appeared to the Europeans to be barbaric, exotic, and uncivilized. Cannibalism particularly horrified the Portuguese, but at the same time, the notion that the Indians enjoyed complete freedom from the repressive mores of European society was powerfully attractive.

The Portuguese rapidly established control over the coastal portions of the new land, seeking to maintain the priority of their claim against intruders from other lands. Thus they began to build a vast continental power that would become the independent country of Brazil that we know today.



Portrait of Martim Afonso de Sousa. In Lizuarte de Abreu, *O sucesso dos visoreis* (mid-16th century)—The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, MS 525, vol. II, fol. 10

*Born in 1500, Martim Afonso was the first child of Lopo de Sousa, lord of Vila do Prado. In his youth, as a page to Prince Dom João (later Dom João III), he won the latter's confidence and friendship. In 1529 he was appointed captain-major of the armada sent to reconnoiter Brazil prior to its colonization.*





"Adoration of the Magi," panel ascribed to Vasco Fernandes de Viscu, from the old retablo of the cathedral of Viscu (ca. 1501–1505)—Museu Grão Vasco, Viscu

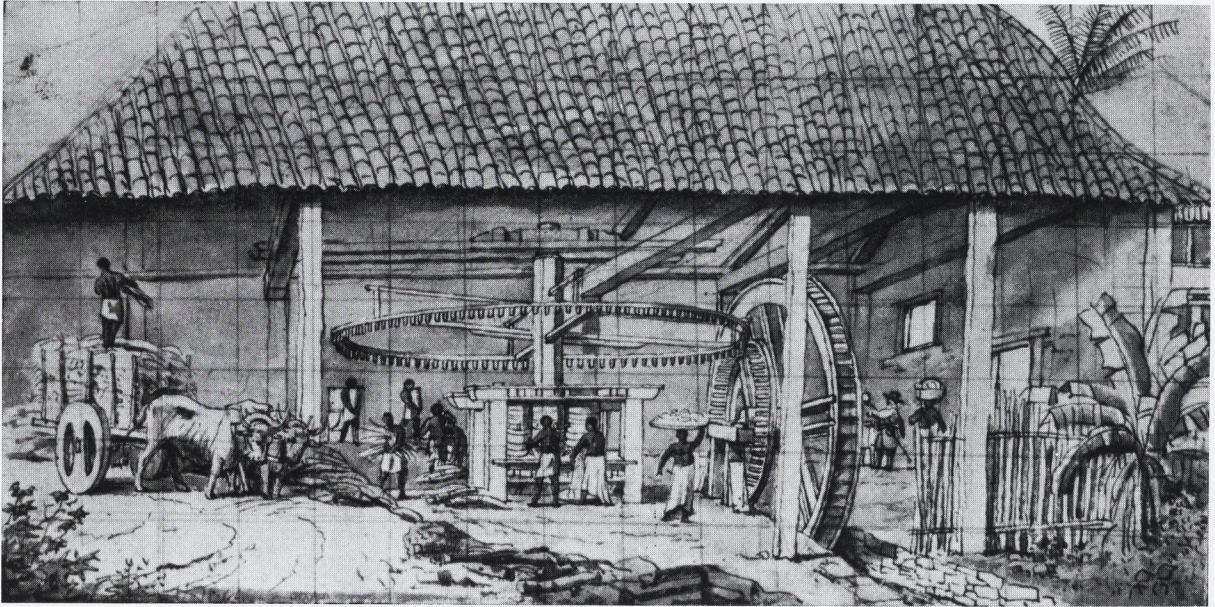
*This new interpretation of a venerable Christian theme features a Tupi Indian in place of the African King, making this perhaps the earliest European depiction of a native Brazilian. The artist has attired the gift-bearer in shirt and breeches, to make him more presentable in church; however, the feather headdress, necklace, and weapons are accurately copied from authentic Brazilian objects.*

Jean de Léry, *Histoire d'un voyage fait en la terre du Brésil, autrement dit Amerique* (1561)—The New York Public Library

*When he returned from his stay in the French colony at Rio de Janeiro, Léry was motivated to write the History of a Voyage by friends eager to know of his adventures. Shown here are a European man and an Indian woman engaging in the "greeting of tears," an Indian custom by which people who have been separated for some time recount the events of their lives in stylized form, accompanied by ritualized weeping.*

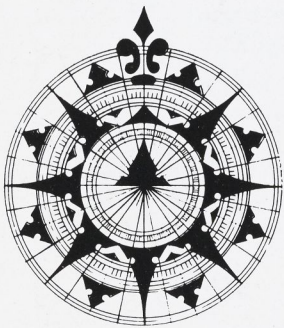






Frans Post, "Sugar Mill in Brazil" (1640)—  
Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de  
Belgique, Brussels

*Only eight drawings by the Dutch painter Frans Post (1612–1680) are known today. Three portray sugar mills; the one shown here has an enormous waterwheel that turns the mill rollers via a large gear system. The sugar cane is transported in oxcarts like the one shown at the left in the drawing; African slaves then feed it into the mill, where it is crushed to extract the juice from which sugar is produced.*





#### IV The Literary and Cultural Impact of Portuguese Discovery



19th-century portrait of Luís de Camões, after a 16th-century original by Fernão Gomes—National Commission for the Commemoration of the Portuguese Discoveries, Lisbon

*Luís de Camões, a Portuguese poet and adventurer, composed the most enduring literary monument to the Portuguese discoveries: Os Lusíadas (The Lusiads), a lengthy epic of the voyages of Vasco da Gama. The original of this portrait was probably intended as a model for a frontispiece engraving in an edition of Camões' works. It is the only existing picture of the poet known to have been drawn from life.*

The cultural impact of Portuguese exploration and discovery is little understood by most Americans, but it was strongly felt by both the discoverers and the “discovered.” The official language of six countries bordering on the Atlantic is Portuguese, and the language has more than 170 million native speakers, far more than the number who speak Italian, German, or French.

As for the Portuguese and other Europeans, the very existence of the New World raised doubts about their own political and social systems. Were the harsh penal codes and rigid hierarchies of the Old World ordained from on high? To writers like Sir Thomas More, Michel de Montaigne, and Daniel Defoe, the apparent freedom, ease, and innocence of life among the “natural men” of the New World suggested that they were not.

Thus, while the natives of the New World were required to accommodate themselves to European political, linguistic, and religious values, the Old World experienced a cultural and intellectual shock that immediately challenged traditional social assumptions and, eventually, European political authority.





Fracanzano da Montalboddo, *Paesi novamente ritrovati et Novo Mondo de Alberico Vesputio Florentino intitulato* (1508)—The New York Public Library

This book deals almost entirely with the Portuguese discoveries, including the discovery of Guinea and Cape Verde, the anonymous account of a pilot on the voyage of Pedro Álvares Cabral, and the voyage of Corte-Real to North America. Most important in it is the letter of Amerigo Vespucci, a merchant who accompanied two voyages to Brazil. By the popularity of his accounts (and a good deal of exaggeration) he became credited with discovering part of the New World, which came to be named after him, "America."

From Richard Fanshawe's translation of *The Lusiads* (London, 1655):

. . . To tell thee all the dangers of the Deep  
(Which humane Judgment cannot comprehend)  
Suddain and fearfull storms, the Ayre  
that sweep;  
Lightnings, that with the Ayre the Fire  
doe blend;  
Black Hurracans; thick Nights; Thunders,  
that keep  
The World alarm'd, and threaten the last End:  
Would be too tedious; indeed vain and mad,  
Though a brasse Tongue, and Iron lungs I had.  
(Canto V, Stanza 16)

If old Philosophers (who travayld through  
So many lands, her secrets out to spye)  
Had viewed the Miracles which I did view,  
Had sailed with so many winds as I;  
What writings had they left behind! what new,  
Both Starres, and Signs, bequeath'd to Us!  
What high  
And strong Influxes! What hid Qualities!  
And all pure Truths, without allay of Lyes!  
(Canto V, Stanza 23)





From João de Barros, *Grammatica* (1539–40):

*The Portuguese arms and commemorative pillars placed in Africa and Asia, and in so many thousand islands beyond the three continents of the world, are material things, and Time may destroy them. But Time will not destroy the religion, the customs, and the language which the Portuguese have implanted in these lands.*



## Selections for Further Reading

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An illustrated catalogue of the exhibition is co-published by Franco Maria Ricci Editore of Milan and Bertrand Editora of Lisbon. It contains essays on the background of the Portuguese discoveries and on each of the four themes explored in the exhibition; a checklist of the exhibition; and nearly one hundred color and approximately eighty black-and-white illustrations.



## Hours and Tours

"Portugal-Brazil: The Age of Atlantic Discoveries" will be on view in the D. Samuel and Jeane H. Gottesman Exhibition Hall, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., from June 2 through September 1, 1990 (note that the Library will be closed on July 4). Hour-long tours will be conducted every day at 12:30 and 2:30 p.m. Group tours may be arranged by calling (212) 930-0501.

## Public Programs

### Slide Lectures

Mid-Manhattan Library  
Fifth Avenue and 40th Street

In conjunction with the exhibition, two slide lectures will be presented; admission is free on a first-come, first-served basis. On Monday, June 4, at 6 p.m., Professor Luís de Albuquerque, Professor of Mathematics Emeritus, University of Coimbra, will present a lecture on nautical techniques and cartography of maritime discovery. On Monday, June 11, at 6 p.m., Navy Captain Max Justo Guedes, Director of the Naval Museum, Rio de Janeiro, and Chief Curator of the Brazilian Curatorial Commission of the exhibition, will present a lecture on the early period of Portuguese settlement in Brazil.

### Films at Donnell Library Center

Bankers Trust Company Auditorium  
20 West 53rd Street

"Masterpieces of Brazilian Filmmaking"  
Tuesdays at noon

July 10 *Black Orpheus* (1959)  
directed by Marcel Camus  
103 minutes

July 17 *Barravento* (1962)  
directed by Glauber Rocha  
76 minutes

July 24 *Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands*  
(1977)  
directed by Bruno Barreto  
106 minutes

July 31 *Quilombo* (1984)  
directed by Carlos Diegues  
114 minutes



## Acknowledgments

The Brazilian Cultural Foundation wishes to acknowledge the role played by The New York Public Library. The exhibition and related programs would not have been possible without the unstinting help and wise counsel of the Exhibitions, Public Relations, and Graphics Offices of the Library.

## Organization

"Portugal-Brazil: The Age of Atlantic Discoveries" was organized by the Brazilian Cultural Foundation, and was curated by Max Justo Guedes, Antônio Estácio dos Reis, Wilcomb Washburn, and the following members of the National Curatorial Commissions:

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**Cover photograph:**

Portuguese astrolabe (1555)—Dundee Art  
Galleries and Museums

*The nautical astrolabe served to measure the altitude of celestial bodies, mainly the North Star and the sun. After taking a sighting, navigators would apply a correction factor (for the North Star) or consult a table (for a sun-sight), to calculate their latitude. During the Age of Discoveries, the other necessary measurement—longitude—was calculated by dead-reckoning. Many astrolabes have been found in wrecks of vessels that sank in the 16th and 17th centuries. There are now over five dozen astrolabes known, about half of them of Portuguese origin.*