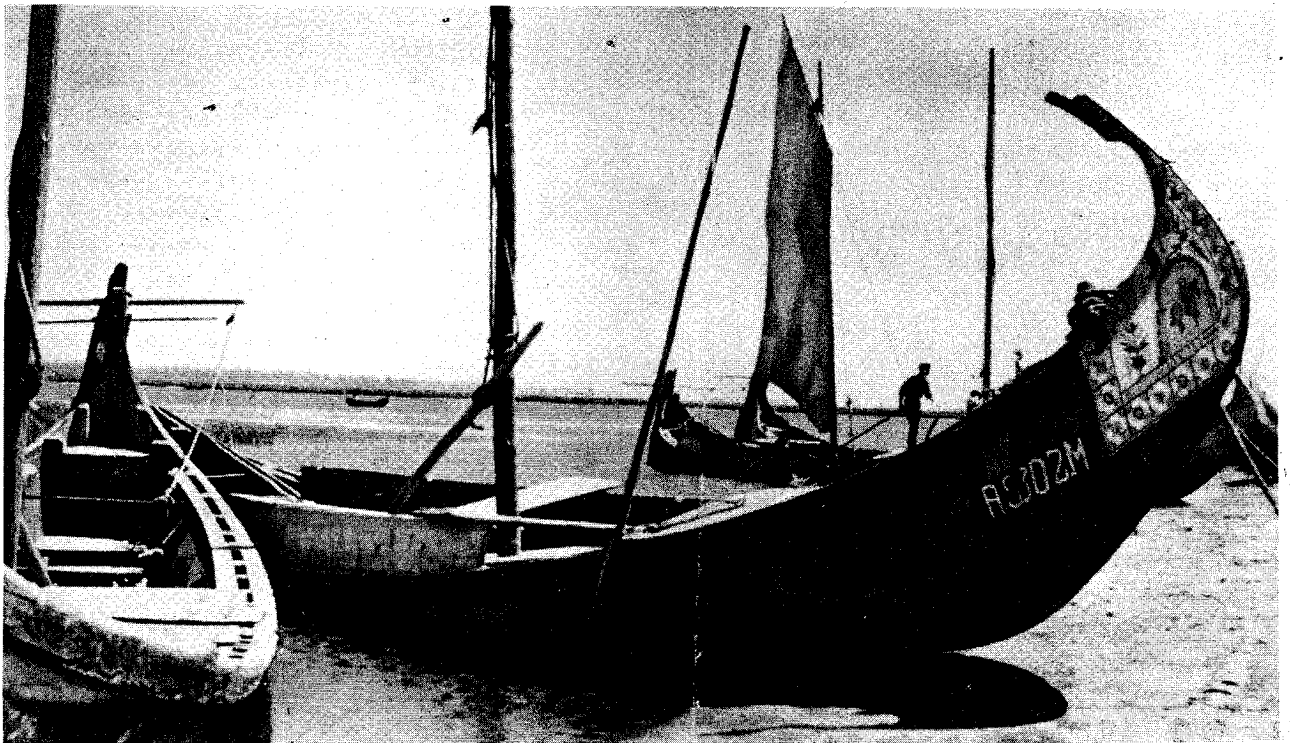
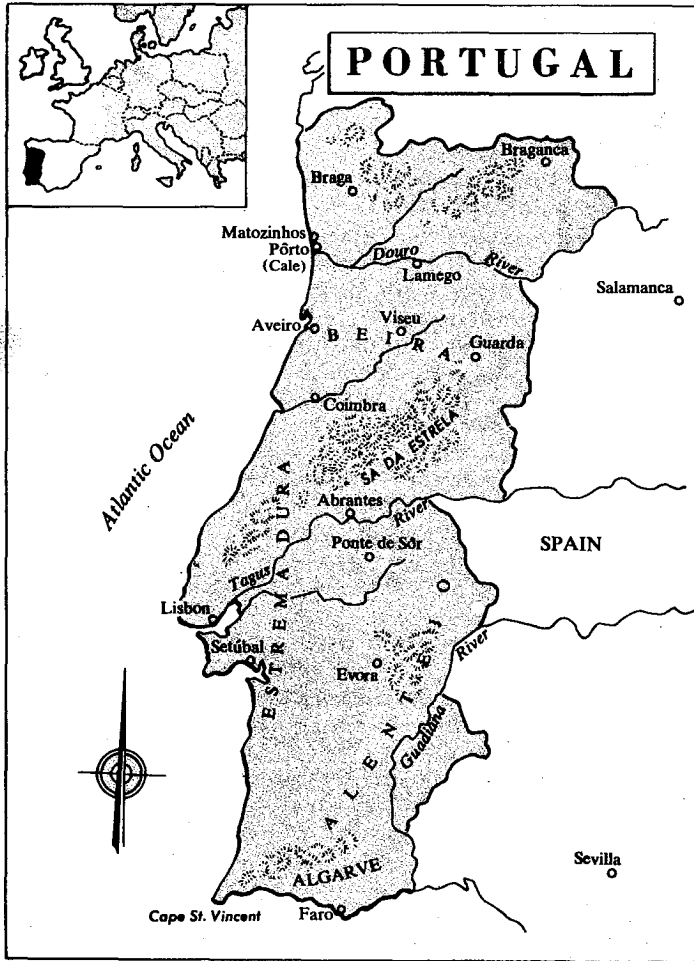


L
I
S
B
O
N





CONTENTS

- Background Note.....Page 3
- History.....Pages 3 & 4
- Points of Interest....Pages 4, 5 & 6
- Excursions.....Page 6
- Religion.....Page 6
- Currency.....Page 7
- Hotels.....Page 7
- Restaurants.....Pages 7 & 8
- Shopping.....Page 8
- Clubs and Bars.....Page 8
- Sports.....Page 9
- Map of Lisbon.....Page 10

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

U. S. S. SPRINGFIELD

{CLG-7}

18-22 January 1963

Background Note

Portugal is a small country, roughly rectangular in shape, about 380 miles long, 140 miles wide. In area it is about 35,000 square miles--roughly the size of the state of Indiana. It is a rugged land, with a deeply indented coast that has fine harbors, chiefly where rivers rising in Spain to the east, come down to the sea. Portugal's most valuable products are cork, olive oil, and port wine, famous all over the world.

But though the Portuguese love their land and produce from it many products, they are also users of the sea. From the seafaring adventures of Portuguese sailors came the Golden age of Portugal, a period that made the little country the richest and most powerful in the world, and today gives it a great fishing industry--with sardines a particular Portuguese product.

Portugal, thanks to its position on the western flank of the Iberian Peninsula, catches the down sweep of the Gulf Stream and has a dry, warm climate much like southern California. Its latitude is the same as Washington, D.C.'s.

Portuguese, though closely related linguistically to Spanish, is an officially recognized language and not a Spanish dialect. Differences between the two languages are often striking. The population of Portugal is 8,510,240. Of this, 783,226 live in Lisbon.

History

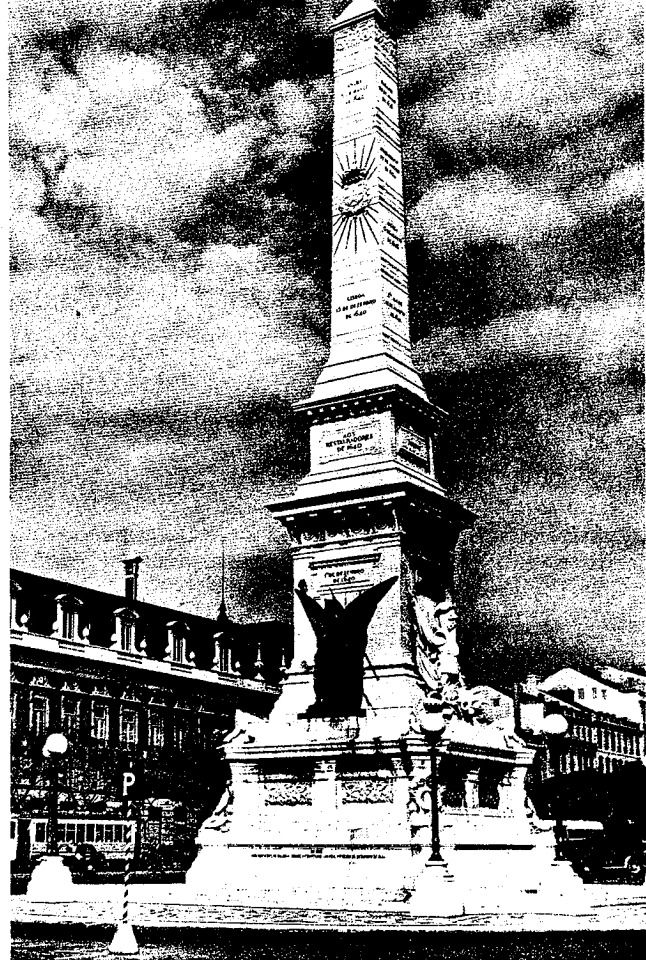
Historically Portugal is an old country whose people have always been fiercely independent. Historians say that in prehistoric days the land was held by a mountain people called Lusitanians. Some of the folklore of Portugal goes back to these sturdy, hard-fighting mountain dwellers who did their best to keep the Romans out but did not succeed. For more than 500 years, beginning about the time of Julius Caesar, the present land of Portugal was a part of the Roman Empire. Lisbon was a Roman settlement (Olisipo). Cale, further north, was another Roman town. The name Portugal today comes from Portu Cale. In Portugal today you can see the ruins of a Roman temple, a Roman fortified camp, and a Roman copper mine.

After the Romans, beginning about 500 A.D., Portugal fell under the influence of two conquering people--first the Visigoths, barbaric Germanic tribes from central Europe--and later

the Arabs or Moors. The Moors brought a settled order, built towns and houses, castles and palaces, many of which are still to be seen. They had distinctive style and account for much of the colorful character of Portugal today.

The year 1140 is generally regarded as the beginning of the modern Portuguese nation. The first king was Alfonso Henriques, who became Alfonso I. With the help of English, Fle-

LISBON: Monument of the ...



mish and German crusaders, he drove out both the Moors and the Castilians. Portugal has been an independent nation ever since except for two brief periods. At one time Spain possessed the country, holding it for about 60 years. But in 1640 the Portuguese revolted and regained their independence. Portugal was invaded in 1807-1808 and 1810 by Napoleon's armies. But the Portuguese, with the help of their traditional ally, England, drove out the imperial French forces.

Portugal's Golden age, its period of greatest power and wealth, began toward the end of the 13th century, during the long reign of Manuel I. The mariners of the little country

standing between the mountains and the sea, began to roam the seas of the world. It was a plan of exploration and conquest that was brilliantly guided by one of the greatest of Portuguese heroes, the scholarly Prince Henry the Navigator, one of the sons of King John I. The ships he sent out followed the coast of Africa around the Cape of Good Hope. They discovered the Madeira Islands in 1419 and the Azores in 1432. They found the sea route to India in 1498. (Columbus' epochal voyage to the new world was a direct result of Portuguese discoveries.) They discovered and claimed Brazil in 1500. The little ships of Portugal, manned by daring seamen, brought back the wealth of the world to Lisbon. The Portuguese Empire was spread across the world--in Asia, India, Africa, South America.

During this era of expansion and growing wealth Portugal developed a style of architecture called Manueline, an exotic blending of Moorish and Gothic, accented with motifs of the sea as a fitting expression of the country's epic conquest of the oceans of the world and the lands about them. Great buildings you can see today were erected in flamboyant Manueline style like the Tower of Belem in Lisbon, the most notable example of it.

During the 20th century the Portuguese government has passed through three distinct phases. Until 1910 King Manuel II ruled supreme. At that time he was overthrown, and a republic set up. For the next sixteen years instability was the main feature of the Portuguese government. In this period no less than forty-eight governments and eight Presidents were in power, and fourteen revolutions took place.

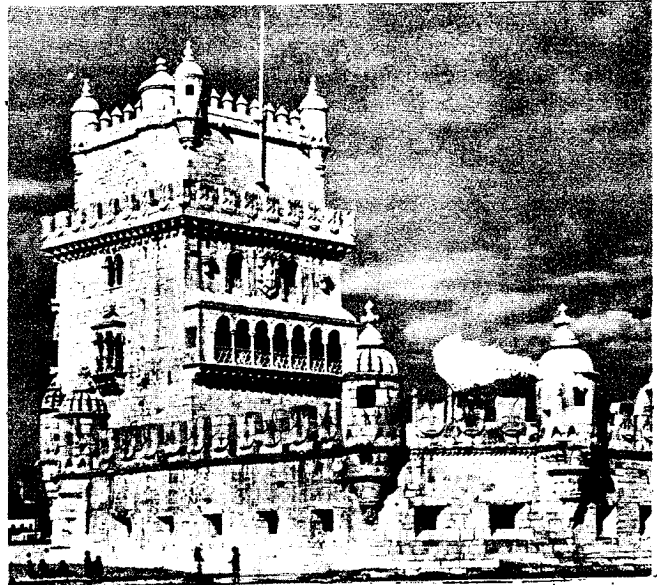
In 1926 the present form of government, featuring a concentration of power in the position of the Prime Minister, came into being. Six years later Dr. Antonio Salazar, took over this post which he still holds today. Under his guidance Portugal has prospered, and there is now order and stability--both political and economic--in the country. At seventy-three Dr. Salazar can look back on his thirty year career with considerable pride in his accomplishments as an administrator and economist.

In foreign affairs Portugal is strongly allied with the West and is very anti-Communist. During the First World War Portugal lined up with the Allied Powers against the Central Powers. During the Second World War, though technically neutral, the country was strongly sympathetic to the Allies. In 1939, she signed a non-aggression and mutual assistance pact with Spain which is still in effect. In 1949 she became a founding member of NATO. She joined the United Nations in 1955.

Lisbon, the beautiful capital of Portugal on the Tagus River, was founded by the Phoenicians and came under the influence of the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Moors before it was taken from the Moors by King Alfonso I, in 1147. In the course of time, wars and occupations, disastrous epidemics and earthquakes have in turn wrought changes on the face of the city. Indeed, the earthquake of November 1, 1755 left Lisbon a smoking ruin, and all the powers of the Marquis of Pombal were taxed in planning and rebuilding the city. The characteristically wide symmetrical streets originate from this period which marked the beginning of a time of growth. Lisbon spread over the seven hills which surrounded it and along the banks of the Tagus.

The last twenty-five years in particular have seen Lisbon develop. Important public buildings, schools, hospitals, stadiums and other modern structures have been built, and beautiful parks and gardens laid out. At the same time, the public transport system has been modernized and today you can get from one part of the city to the other both comfortably and quickly.

Points of Interest



Tower of Belem

Nature has provided few more attractive sights for a capital city than those of Lisbon--and, on the whole, man has not misused his opportunities. The city certainly presents a noble and gracious appearance as it rises up, tier upon tier, above the ship-studded waters of the Tagus.

There are, perhaps fortunately, less "starred" sights for tourists than in most

European capitals; in consequence the visitor has a sense of leisure in which to stroll around--and many believe this to be the secret of true enjoyment while traveling in strange lands. Thus, you can walk miles through Lisbon's narrow streets, over her seven hills, along the waterfront, visit the fish market where many of the women wear typical tartan plaid costumes, and you will find it all growing on you in a composite delight while clear in retrospect long after you have come away.

While Lisbon is a city for strolling, there are certain "musts" for interested tourists.

Mosteiro dos Jeronimos, the Jeronymite Monastery, a church built by King Manuel I. It is an architectural jewel, and a fine example of Gothic-Manueline style at its very best. In the church are the tombs of notable Portuguese personalities, among them, the famous Vasco da Gama.

LISBON: Monastery of San Jeronimos



Terreiro do Paco. This square (also known as Black Horse Square) is perhaps the most beautiful in Europe. In the center stands the statue of King Joseph I by the Portuguese sculptor Machado de Castro. Behind this is a beautiful triumphal arch leading to Rua Augusta.

The Cathedral. The Metropolitan Church of Lisbon, built by order of the first king of Portugal, Alfonso I, and a striking example of Portuguese Roman-Gothic architecture. The treasure of the cathedral is well worth seeing, but you will need a special permit from S.N.T. (Secretariado Nacional da Informacao).

Castelo de S. Jorge. The castle of St. George, is situated above the oldest part of Lisbon, the so-called Alfama. From here enjoy the most beautiful of all Lisbon's famous views over the old walls and the city, across the river to the high mountains on the opposite side, to the Monsanto hills on the near side of the Tagus River where it joins the Atlantic Ocean.

Bairro Alto. A part of the old city where you find restaurants offering the Fado folk songs.

Parque Eduardo VII. This park, at the top of the famous boulevard Avenida da Liberdade, has one of the most interesting hothouses in Europe, the Estufa Fria.

Praca de Toiros do Campo Pequeno, Lisbon's leading bullfight arena.

Museu Nacional dos Coches. A unique collection of Royal and State coaches, old uniforms and harnesses etc. Open 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. except Mondays and holidays.

Torre de Belem, the Belem Tower, built in Manueline style with Moorish influence. From the ramparts you have a magnificent view.

Avenida da Liberdade, Lisbon's main avenue and its show street, corresponds to the Champs Elysees of Paris or Fifth Avenue in New York. It is handsomely landscaped, lined with trees, set with statues, flower beds, ponds where swans swim. Flanking it are fine shops, hotels, important business establishments, sidewalk cafes, theaters. It is about a mile long, runs roughly north and south.

Alfama is a maze of narrow, winding streets and lanes, steps, arches, overhanging houses with balconies, some that still show arms of medieval noble families. It is a section near the river that preserves the aspect of the oldest part of Lisbon. A taxi driver can take you near to it, but seeing it must be done on foot.

Market of Riberia Nova is one of the best places to see local color. It is on the river bank near the station to Estoril. There are gay fishing boats, fishermen in costume, and a fish, vegetable and fruit market.

Museum of Ancient Art has Portugal's best collection of native old masters, some Flemish and German primitives, and assorted art objects, including ceramics and jewelry.

Excursions

Estoril, Lisbon's leading seaside resort at Costa do Sol, boasts of its wonderful climate. Here you can swim or sun-bathe all year. A half hour by electric train from Lisbon, it has several excellent hotels and boarding houses, with the Estoril Palacio and Cibra at the top of the list. Good restaurants and bars invite you to take a meal or to have a drink, and the beach is wonderful. More than one former European king lives in Estoril, and no wonder! Here they can spend the remainder of their days in beauty.

Cascais is another nice spot on the Costa do Sol, about 15 miles from the capital. Amateur photographers will be delighted at the picturesque and colorful scenery of this busy fishing center. In the morning there is the interesting "lota" (fish auction) and from time to time international regattas take place on the blue gulf.

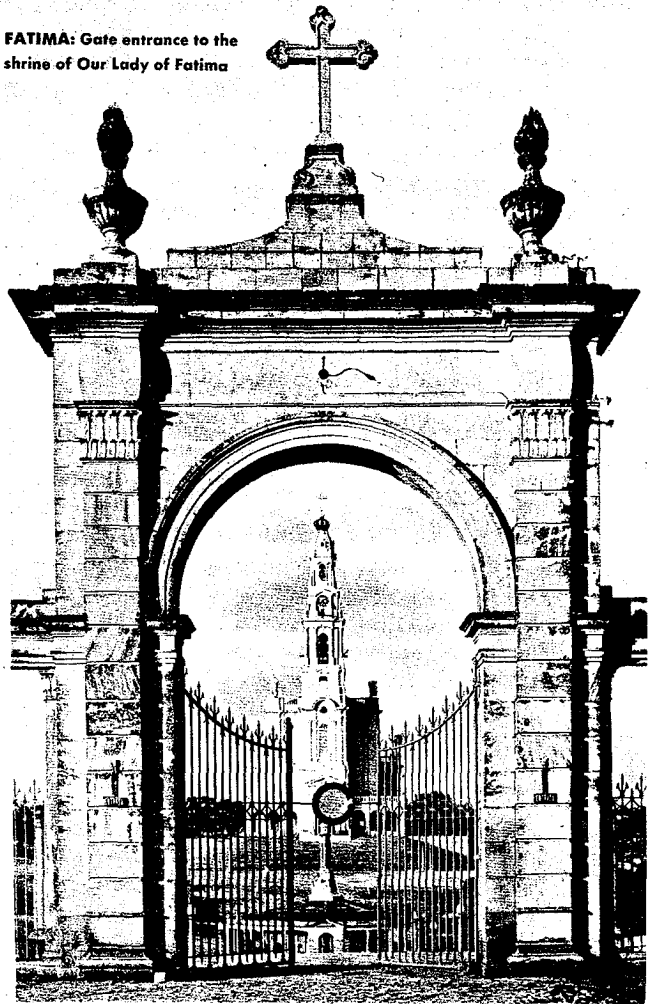
Sintra is a wonderful holiday center. Situated about 15 miles from Lisbon this ancient town was once the summer residence of the kings of Portugal, whose palaces are now national museums.

Religion

Portugal is traditionally Roman Catholic with thousands of churches and cathedrals scattered over the country. Many are of historic interest and architectural note.

Near the town of Fatima, not too far from Lisbon, is one of the most celebrated shrines

FATIMA: Gate entrance to the shrine of Our Lady of Fatima



in Europe today. The shrine attracts thousands of pilgrims, most of them on May 13th and October 13th. However, the devout from all over the world visit the shrine regularly throughout the year. The shrine, at Cova da Iria, was erected in the name of Our Lady of the Rosary of Fatima, at the place where in 1917 three shepherd children witnessed six different apparitions of the Virgin Mary. In 1944 an impressive Basilica was built in the cemetery where two of the children are buried. Nearby are caves which attract great interest. In the last two years the area surrounding the shrine has been completely transformed from open fields into an impressive group of seminaries and other religious buildings.

For those interested in attending religious services while in Lisbon, for Catholics, there are many churches throughout the city. For Protestants, there are two:

Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), Rua Arriaga, 11.

Church of England (Episcopalian), Rua Saraiva de Carvalho, 49.

For Jews, there is the Synagogue Sharra Tikva, Rua Alexandre Herculane, 59.

Currency

The Portuguese monetary unit is the Escudo. A dollar can buy approximately 28 Escudos. (In other words, the Escudo is worth slightly less than four cents).

Hotels



Portugal has some notably fine hotels, a number of them new and modern--some of them the most luxurious hotels in the world.

Portuguese hotels have three plans, Pensao Completa (Room and board.) This means a stay of 24 hours, from mid-morning, day of arrival through lunch and dinner and a Continental breakfast the following morning. Unless one specifies another plan, he is charged on this one. Alojamento (Bed and Breakfast) means a 24-hour stay, from noon, including Continental breakfast the following morning) and Dormida (Room only) counted from 2000 to noon of the following day. (No meals).

All hotels in the country are classified by the Government as De Luxe, First Class and Second Class. The classifications of the Lisbon hotels below follow the government ratings.

- Aviz, Avenida Fontes de Melo (De Luxe)
- Avenida Palace, Rua Primeiro de Dezembro, 123 (First Class)
- Atenas, Rua Luciano Cordeiro, 98 (Second Cl.)
- Embaixador, Avenida Duque de Loule, 73 (First Class)
- Flamingo, Rua Castilho, 41 (Second Class)
- Florida, Rua Duque de Palmela, 32 (First Cl.)
- Imperio, Rua Rodrigues Sampaio, 17 (First Cl.)
- Miraparque, Avenida Sidonio Pais (Second Cl.)
- Mundial, Rua Duarte 4 (First Cl.)
- Ritz, Rua Rodrigo da Fonesca (De Luxe)--Very expensive but new and in the center of town with a lovely view.
- Tivoli, Avenida da Liberdade, 179 (First Cl.)

Restaurants

Eating out in Lisbon is a great pleasure. Choose from refined French cuisine, the abundant Spanish kitchen or from a wealth of special Portuguese dishes. Bacalhau (dried cod) plays an important part in the menu and it's served in numerous ingenious ways. In fact, seafood is the "thing" to order in Portugal. Dried cod is served with rice and pepper, or with eggs, potatoes, onions and garlic--ask for Bacalhau a Braz. If you happen to be in Lisbon on a Wednesday, visit Porto de Abrigo. On that day they serve their speciality Bacalhau a Porto de Abrigo. Lobster is served plain or boiled and dipped in butter. A very nice version is Lagosta suada a moda de Peniche (lobster cooked with olives and served in a wine sauce). You will also like Portuguese shrimp soup, or you may start your meal with the fabulous Caldeirada a pescador, the Portuguese version of the French Bouillabaisse, a thick, spicy fish soup, and a meal in itself. Naturally, Portuguese sardines, exported all over the world, are popular in their homeland. While they are prepared in numerous ways, you will most often see them as an hors d'oeuvre.

There are not many places where you'll get finer beef than in Portugal. Try the Bife na



frigideira, a delicious steak served on an earthenware plate. Iscas com elas is liver, cut in thin slices, served with French-fried potatoes. If you like cheese, the Lisbon restaurants will offer you numerous kinds, and fruit, such as watermelon and pineapple from the Azores, is especially good in Portugal.

Although Port wine and Madeira are among Portugal's most renowned exports, there are many other fine table wines here. The best come from Estremadura, Ribatejo, and Bairrada--fine red and white wines still as well as sparkling.



Breakfast is served around 0830 or 0900. Lunch is served from 1200 and dinner from 1930.

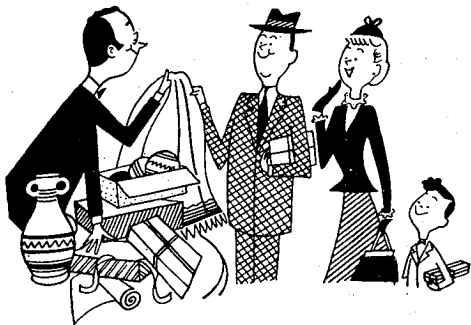
The leading hotels have excellent restaurants of international standard, and beside these there are outstanding French, Italian, and Chinese restaurants. Here are a few hints which should give the visitor a representative picture of Portuguese food and Lisbon restaurants.

The most elegant, and most expensive, are the Alvalade, Tavares and Negresco. Expect to pay about 80-100 Escudos for a full meal. At the Gondola (Italian), Galeota (French), or Macau (Chinese) a meal will cost about the same. A first class fish restaurant is the Aquario, while the Cafe Restauracao boasts of its fine steaks. The Paraiso de Guitarras (The Guitar's Paradise), 1 Travessa do Salitre, and the Machado, 91 Rua do Norte, are typical Portuguese restaurants where you may listen to the Fado songs. You will find plenty of this type of restaurant in the old part of the city, Bairro Alto. (You can go either for dinner, 2030 to 2300 or after dinner, 2200 to 2300 for a drink) A Toca, Rua Diario de Noticias, 49; A Tipoiã, Rua do Norte, 100-102; Nau Catrineta, Trav. de S. Miguel; O Faia, Rua de Barroca, 54056; Parreirinha do Alfama, Beco do Espirito Santo, 1; Lobos do Mar, Calçada de Carriche; A Severa, Rua das Gaveas, 55-57; and Solar da Hermina, Largo Trindade Corlho, 10 are recommended.

Finally, a "must" for any Lisbon visitor: the Cortador Oh Lacerda, 36 a Avenida de Berne. The beefsteaks are unsurpassed and the fare includes a multitude of delicious Portuguese dishes.

Shopping

Some products typical of Portugal include hand-embroidered linens; lovely and intricate laces; silver and gold filigree jewelry and ornaments; china and pottery of unusual de-



sign and coloring; hand-painted glass and silver flatware. There are charming and colorful dolls in native costumes; native figurines. Some leather goods are worthwhile and objects of cork, of which Portugal produces more than any country, are excellent buys.

Shops open at 0900, close two hours for

lunch, some from 1200 to 1400, others from 1300 to 1500, so that the time from 1200 to 1500 is a poor shopping time. All shops close at 1900, but are open on Saturday.

Lisbon is the best place in Portugal for general shopping. Categories listed are those which offer special shopping opportunities.

Madeira Work-Embroidery

Madeira Superbia, Avenida Duque de Loule, 75-A
The Madeira House Co. Ltd. Rua Augusta, 131, st. Fl.

Casa dos Acores, Rua Castilho, 5
Pavilhao da Madeira, Avenida da Liberdade, 15
Antiques

Galeria de Arte, Rua Nova da Trindade, 3-A
Portico, Rua da Misericordia, 31

Bags

Galeao, Rua Augusta, 192
Casa das Malas, Rua da Prata, 110-A

Ceramics-China

Artes Decorativas, Rua do Ouro, 280
Casa Leonel, Rua do Carmo, 71
Fabrica Vista Alegre, Largo do Chiado, 18
Louca de Sacavem, Avenida da Liberdade, 48
Viuva Lamego, Largo do Intendente, 25

Gift Shops

Caniche, Rua Borges Carneior, 11-B
Fantasia, Rua Almirante Pessanha, 16-s/1
Rampa, Largo Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro, 15

Jewelry & Silverwear

David, Rua da Prata, 281
Leitao & Irmao, Largo do Chiado, 20
Sarmento, Rua Aurea, 251

Madeira Wine

Blandy Brothers & Co., Ltd., Rua Vitor Gordon,

Toys and Carved Dolls

Tom, Rua Ivens, 34, 2nd floor
Kermesse de Paris, Rua I o de Dezembro, 127
Casa Bernard, Rua Garrett, 84
Pinoquio, Praca dos Resauradores, 79-80

Clubs and Bars

The British Embassy operates an organization for enlisted men called the British Seaman's Institute. Games such as billiards, ping pong, cards, chess and others may be played. Food and drink may be obtained at low prices.

There are no typical American dance halls in Lisbon. The popular night clubs are Nina, Negresco, Tagide, Tokay and Wonder Bar (in Estoril). Night clubs open about 2300 and close from 0300 to 0400. There is either a cover charge of 25 escudos (\$1.00) or a minimum charge of 50 escudos (\$2.00). Like night clubs the world over, many are clip joints and prices should be ascertained before ordering.

Sports

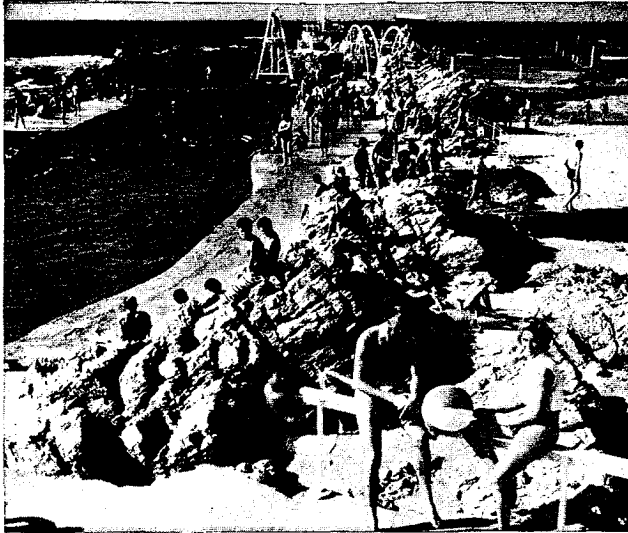
Sporting opportunities for both spectator and participant are interesting.

Ski enthusiasts are finding that in winter the high mountains of the central ranges offer fine opportunities. The rugged coast offers fishing, boating, bathing in full range. Golf and tennis are available.

Bullfighting--In Portugal, bullfighting can be a family affair, since the bull is not killed. The season is May through October and the fights are usually held on Sundays. Occasionally there is a Thursday evening performance. There are bull rings near Lisbon, Alges (five miles out of Lisbon) and Vila Franca (19 miles out of Lisbon).

Soccer--The season is September through June, with contests held on Sunday in various stadia around Lisbon. International games are held in the striking Estadio Nacional on the road to Estoril, in the hills just west of Lisbon. The club holds regular games every Sunday in its private stadium.

Beaches and Pools--There are beaches all along the coast near the Lisbon road. The most



popular are at Estoril and Cascais. Cabanas and other accessories are for hire at all beaches. In addition to beaches there are some fine swimming pools. Some of the best are:

Hotel do Parque, Estoril--heated indoor pool. Massage and gymnastics are available.

Tamariz, Estoril--adjoining the beach, new salt-water pool with good bar and restaurant.

Bowling--Lisbon has the only bowling alley in Portugal on the Avenue de Roma. It is modern and well-equipped with barber and tobacco shops, billiard table, and snack bar. It is a popular rendezvous for American visitors and residents.

Basketball--Ateneu Comercial de Lisboa, office and courts: Rua Eugenio dos Santos, 11. Club Nacional de Natacao, office and courts: Rua do Sao Bento, Sporting Club de Portugal, office and courts: Rua do Passadico, 89.



A Local Spectator,

Golf--There is a fine, 18 hole golf course at Estoril.

Fishing--Big-game fishing fans will find good sport in offshore waters, with all sorts of fish to be caught. The biggest are tuna. Boats and equipment are for hire at reasonable rates all along the coast.

Boating--Craft ranging from small boats up to full-scale cabin cruisers and yachts complete with crew can be hired by the hour, day, or week. A good place is the Club Naval de Cascais.

Tennis--There are excellent courts throughout Lisbon, Estoril and Cascais. The rates are low. Any hotel can make arrangements for a court. The new Clube de Tenis on the parkway (Auto Estrada) at Monte Claros, between Lisbon and Estoril, is close to all Lisbon hotels, and has a fine view. In Estoril, the courts are just a few yards north of the Palacio Hotel.

HIGHLIGHT MAP OF LISBON PORTUGAL

To Portela Airport

To Hipódromo & Stadium

To Zoological Gardens & Sintra

To Monsanto Park

To Estrela Garden & Basilica

- 1 Praça do Comércio (D. José I Mon.)
 - 2 Ministérios
 - 3 Arsenal da Marinha
 - 4 Bank of Portugal
 - 5 Mus. of Contemporary Art
 - 6 Teat. Nac. D. Maria II
 - 7 S. Roque Ch. & Mus.
 - 8 Teat. Nac. S. Carlos
 - 9 Inst. Superior Técnico
 - 10 Conceição Velha Ch.
 - 11 P. dos Restauradores
 - 12 S. Domingos Ch.
- P.=Praça R.=Rua H.=Hotel

To Madre de Deus Ch. & City Mus.

To Jeronimos Monastery, Mus. of Anc. Art, Belém Tower, Coach Mus., Algés Bull Ring, Ajuda Pal. & Libr.

MAP SHOWS MAJOR STREETS

