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*J. Chamberlain del.*

*F. A. Kneller sculp.*

WATERFALL OF TIJUCA.



VIEWS AND COSTUMES  
OF THE  
CITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD  
OF  
RIO DE JANEIRO,  
BRAZIL,

*From Drawings*

TAKEN BY  
LIEUTENANT CHAMBERLAIN, ROYAL ARTILLERY,

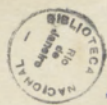
*During the Years 1819 and 1820,*

WITH DESCRIPTIVE EXPLANATIONS.

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
1822.



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## ADDRESS.



THE beautiful Scenery of Rio de Janeiro, and the peculiarity of many of the Customs of that remarkably interesting Country, having excited the attention of the Public in general, and there being no Work of this description, the Publisher presents this Volume as illustrative of the most striking objects, taken on the spot, during a long residence there, by LIEUTENANT CHAMBERLAIN, whose opportunities and abilities for this undertaking renders the Work of peculiar value from the reliance which may be placed on the fidelity of the representations of his tasteful pencil, which has been correctly followed in the Engravings. The descriptive explanations will be found particularly interesting to all who are desirous of knowing the manners and customs of the inhabitants of this singular Country. The Publisher trusts the whole has been so executed as to warrant him in the confident hope of obtaining that liberal patronage which it is his constant endeavour to deserve.

26, HAYMARKET,  
1822.

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APPROACH to RIO DE JANEIRO, from the WESTWARD SUGAR LOAF, about FOUR LEAGUES DISTANT.



ENTRANCE to the HARBOUR of RIO DE JANEIRO. SUGAR LOAF about TWO MILES DISTANT.


*J. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*John Clark sculp.*

*Published by Thomas D. Mason, 10, Hay Market, July 1. 1822*

## TWO EXTERIOR VIEWS OF THE LAND

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF RIO DE JANEIRO.




THIS Plate contains two Views of the extraordinary configuration of the mountains about the Entrance, and in the Neighbourhood, of the magnificent Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

In the upper one is represented the land as it appears when approached from the south west. The mouth of the harbour being distant between four and five leagues, and bearing about north-north-east.

The Mountain with a *flat* or *table top* is called the *Gavia*, the Portuguese word for topsail, to which it is presumed therefore it must originally have been conceived to bear some resemblance. It is one of the highest in the neighbourhood; the sides near the top are exceedingly steep. The whole mountain is said to be the favourite resort of runaway negroes. Further eastward is seen the Corcovado, whose summit, rising to a point, is between 1500 and 1600 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain is remarkable for its great variety of appearance according as it is seen from different points of view.

In clear weather, when not capped with clouds, which however is most usually the case, it serves as a beacon for ships destined for the harbour, until the Pão d'Assucar, or Sugar Loaf, a single block of granite about 900 feet in height and inclining considerably towards the west, rises from the ocean and points out the Entrance, of which it forms the western side.

Ilha Redonda, or Round Island, situate about two leagues south of the Sugar Loaf intercepts the view of the east point of the harbour's mouth.





The lower View shows the entrance as it appears when about two miles distant. The Gavia is still seen on the extreme left, somewhat detached from the general group; and the lofty summits of the Tijuca mountains are seen apparently midway between it and the Corcovado, which is now become considerably altered in appearance.

Nearly in front and somewhat within the Entrance is Fort Lagé, whose name is derived from the reef of rocks whereon it is built. It is furnished with very heavy cannon, and capable from its situation of doing great execution in moderate weather.

The French attempted to establish themselves on this spot before they took possession of the island of Vilgalhon (farther up the harbour) in the year 1555, but were actually driven from it by the sea, which, during and after gales of wind, breaks over it with great violence.

At such times whilst the waves are making a fair breach over the whole of the fort, the garrison is reduced to great distress; it being then too dangerous for boats to approach, and impossible to render any assistance. The signal of distress is frequently seen flying, and sometimes even during a whole day.

On the right or eastern side of the Entrance is the strong fort of Santa Cruz, built upon the point close to the sea, immediately behind which rises a high hill, composed, like all the others in the neighbourhood, almost entirely of granite. The distance across from Fort Santa Cruz to the batteries of San Jozé and San Theodoso immediately opposite, is estimated at 850 Portuguese braças, or nearly an English mile and a quarter.

In the opening west of the Sugar Loaf close to the sea is another low fort called Praia Vermelha, or Red Beach, extending entirely across the flat ground between the mountains.

Over Fort Lagé are seen some of the buildings on the hill which commands the town, and to the right the shipping at anchor.

The mountains in the distance are a part of the chain called Serra dos Orgãos, or Organ Mountains, with some intermediate ranges between them and the bay.





VIEW OF THE CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO TAKEN FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

London: Published by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, Abchurch Lane, July 1, 1861.

John Clark sculp.



## THE CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

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ON the western side of the Bay, about four miles within the entrance of the harbour, stands the City of St. Sebastian : more generally known, however, by the name of Rio de Janeiro.

The old part is chiefly built on the low flat ground terminated by the hills of Conceição, and San Bento on the north, and those of the Castle and San Antonio to the south, and running back from the shore towards the west about three quarters of a mile. But since the arrival of the Royal Family from Portugal, in 1808, new buildings have started up along the water's edge, and indeed in all directions where the ground is favourable, so that the City now extends on every side much beyond the limits before mentioned.

The Population is not accurately known, but may perhaps be taken at about 120,000, including blacks.

The long low white buildings seen on the left, close to the water, resembling warehouses, are the Gun wharf and Repository ; more to the right, where a number of boats are ranged, is the Praia, or beach, of Don Manoel, a vegetable and fruit market, in whose neighbourhood a numerous flock of large sea birds are constantly hovering, watching for the offal or dirt on which they feed. This Praia is the station for the passage boats plying between the City and the opposite shore of Praia Grande. Other boats are always waiting here to be hired.

The low square white building at the north extremity of the market is the repository for the State Carriages ; and the long dark sheds adjoining them are the Royal Stables. Further to the right is a long building without a roof, having two rows of seven windows each ; this was the Opera house when the Royal Family arrived, and for some time afterwards, but a new

theatre having been built in the Praça da Lampadosa, or Roçio, it has been neglected, and was to have been demolished. However, since this sketch was taken, repairs have been begun upon it with a view of fitting it up as a residence for the Queen, for whose convenience it is to be joined to the Palace, which is seen standing close beside it.

To the right of this is the Palace Square, an open space of about 450 feet from east to west, and 280 from north to south. The Palace occupies the south side. Of the west side the only buildings seen in the plate are the Chapel Royal, and the Church of the Terceiros do Carmo, with a front of brown stone. The north side consists of private houses, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the service of the royal family.

The small dark isolated building with a conical top, close to the water, is the Chafariz, or fountain, for the supply of water to this part of the city, and the shipping.

The square is much frequented by the citizens in the cool of the evening after business is ended, to learn the news, and talk politics; and is at such hours, if any breeze be stirring, a very agreeable place of promenade.

Adjoining is seen a range of three low buildings where the Fish Market is held, and beyond, at a little distance, are the large dingy warehouses and quays of the Custom House.

Extending thence to the Arsenal is another market for fruit, poultry, vegetables, and generally all sorts of produce, it being the chief resort of the market boats from the upper and more distant parts of the Bay; and also the station of the passage boats to the Porto d'Estrella, the port where the principal part of the traffic between the City and Province of Minas Geraes is carried on.

At the extreme end, north of the City, stands the Convent of San Bento, built upon an eminence and commanding most extensive and noble views; the ascent to it from the principal street, called Rua Direita, is steep, but broad and well paved, with a wall about four feet high to prevent passengers from falling down the precipice near the sea. The Chapel was built about a hundred years ago, and is supposed to be one of the handsomest in Brazil. It has two turrets with clock and bells.



The Arsenal occupies the low flat ground on the northern and eastern sides of the hill directly under the convent ; it is of small extent, and the whole establishment inconsiderable.

Opposite the Arsenal, about pistol shot distant, is the Ilha das Cobras, (Island of Snakes) of which the only part seen in the plate is the extreme end, close the town, on which stand warehouses, and a covered quay, occupied during the last war by the British agent victualler as a store house ; it is now used for the reception of hides and sugar.

The channel between the island and main land is of considerable depth.

Portuguese men of war repairing or in ordinary, and merchant vessels of all descriptions, generally lie on the north side of the Island of Cobras and the convent of San Bento, unless when ready for sea, and then they move out into the fair way opposite the town.

The White Church on the hill over the gun wharf, with two black conical turrets, is the Cathedral, or Sé Velha, in front of which is placed the original stone bearing the arms of Portugal, set up as the mark of possession of the Country.

As the Sea breeze is felt in all its freshness at this part of the hill, which commands, besides, an extensive view of the Entrance of the harbour, and the Ocean beyond, it is much frequented as a look-out. The large long white building, with a brown arch seen beyond and over its roof, was originally a college belonging to the Jesuits, but is now a Military Hospital. On the higher point of the hill is a signal staff with a red flag hoisted, denoting a ship in sight, and near it a telegraph communicating with Cape Frio, the mountain near the Sugar Loaf, and the Palace ; both these stand in the Castle or Fort originally constructed to defend or awe the town, but now in ruins and entirely useless.

It is impossible to describe the Variety, the Beauty, or the Magnificence of the Prospects from almost every part of this Hill, which commands uninterrupted Views over the City and Shipping, the Bay and its numerous islands as far the Organ Mountains, the romantic Scenery of the opposite Eastern Shore, the Sea to the southward, and the Mountains and Forests to the westward. Nothing surely can exceed them ! The eye is never

satiated with beholding. And seen for the hundredth time they charm and delight as much as they did the first.

Nevertheless as this hill intercepts the sea breeze, and prevents its reviving influence from being felt by the Inhabitants of great part of the City, many a wish has been formed, and many an idle tale told of offers made, for its destruction; very few persons are to be found who do not believe that it contains vast quantities of Gold, and that a company of Miners from the Interior once proposed to remove it entirely, provided they were allowed to keep what they might find during the removal for their pains. It is gravely said that their plan was to wash it down.

In the early part of 1811, considerable portions of the earth which had been fully saturated with moisture during a fortnight's constant wet weather, were turned into very soft mud by a day of unceasing and excessive heavy rain resembling a deluge. Towards the afternoon the mass began to move, and oozing or sliding downwards caused great mischief and destroyed much property. On the side next the town it overthrew several houses, passed over and filled up others, and many lives were lost.

The Church with the two towers over the south end of the old Opera House is that of San Francisco da Paula.

Over the north end of the fish market, at a distance, is the Church of the Cross, (da Cruz) near it the small one of the good Jesus, (Bom Jesus) next, but nearer, is seen the steeple of that of the Mother of Men, (Má dos Homens) and lastly that of Saint Peter, (San Pedro); the lofty towers seen over the Custom House Quays belong to the Church of the Candelaria, forming a striking object in the view, but disproportionally large when compared with the body of the church.

To the southward in the distance is the Corcovado Mountain, abruptly terminating towards the Sea.

In the middle of the plate, the Tijucas are seen at a distance of about eight miles from the City.





*J. Chamberlain R.A. sculp.*

*John Clark del.*

TEJUCA MOUNTAINS.

## TIJUCA MOUNTAINS.

ABOUT six miles west of the City is situated the Village of Indrahy, where you begin to ascend the Mountains of Tijuca by a road which was once rocky and rugged, and in the rainy season almost impracticable, but which has been lately rendered excellent and passable even for carriages. In this village, where several of the opulent Brazilian merchants have country seats, a paper mill and a cotton printing mill have been established, but with little success.

This view was taken from a hill at Matta Porcos, commanding an extensive prospect over the beautiful valley of Ingenho Velho, where is seen the Parish Church of St. Francisco Xavier ; of the village of Indrahy, the road before mentioned, and the loftiest peaks of the Tijucas themselves.

A great part of this mountainous district is the patrimony of the Viscount d'Assoca, who, however, derived little advantage from his extensive possessions until lately, when various portions have been brought into cultivation by emigrants from Europe, particularly by the French, who have set on foot considerable plantations of coffee, for which the soil and climate are considered to be peculiarly adapted. Whilst the Inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro and the surrounding plains are suffering under the oppressive heat of a tropical sun, the planters in these Mountains (which have sometimes, not unaptly, been called the Cintra of Brazil), are in the full enjoyment of a delightful climate, tempered by moderate and refreshing breezes. The nights are always cool, and the fruitful soil is capable of producing very many of the fruits and most of the vegetables of the temperate Zone.

Descending these Mountains on the western side, the road, as yet not improved, and therefore exceedingly steep and difficult, passable only for horses and mules, leads to the Waterfall of Tijuca, a view of which will be given in a future plate.

The two Negroes seen in the foreground are cutting capim, a sort of guinea grass, brought from Angola, of which horses and cattle are exceedingly fond ; it grows several feet high, and may be cut five or six times a year.

The Plants with large leaves are young Banana trees.





*Th. Chamberlain, R.A. del. 1819.*

*John Clark sculp.*

A MARKET STALL.

*Published by Thomas M'Lean, 24, New Market, July 1. 1819.*

## A MARKET STALL.

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THE Praça da Lapa, whose Church and neighbouring buildings are seen in the back ground, is on the road leading towards the Gloria after passing the Public Gardens. In this Praça is held the feast of Whitsuntide.

The Market Stall here represented, is such as is generally found in open parts of the city. Its construction is exceedingly simple, the whole being set up in the morning and taken away at night, and consisting merely of four upright posts, with a covering of the leaves of the banana tree and sugar cane to keep off the scorching rays of the sun.

These Stalls are usually the property of free Negresses who deal in poultry, vegetables, fruit, pulse, and Indian corn, sometimes also selling bread and fried fish. They are the resort of idle, gossiping blacks, of which several are seen indulging their natural inclination of listening to other folks business. Here a boy with a basket sent out by his master to seek employment, has got into a dispute with the stall woman, which attracts the attention of a negress carrying a tray with wine and caçapa (a kind of bad rum, the common spirit of the country) for sale; of another vending milho or Indian corn; of a barber's boy who forgets that his master's customers are anxiously waiting for him; and of the owner of another stall which she has abandoned for the moment from an irresistible desire to become a party in the war of words.

The Negro with a loaded basket on his head, though arrested in his progress by what is going on, does not however cease playing upon his favourite *madimba lungungo*, an African musical instrument in the shape of a bow, with a wire instead of a string. At the end where the bow is held is fixed an empty calabash or wooden bowl, which being placed against the naked stomach enables the performer to feel as well as to hear the music he



is making. The manner of playing is very simple. The wire being well stretched, is gently struck, producing a note, which is modulated by the fingers of the other hand pinching the wire in various places according to the fancy ; its compass is very small, and the airs played upon it are few ; they are generally accompanied by the performer with the voice, and and consist of ditties of his native country sung in his native language.

The older owner of this stall entirely enveloped in the fumes and delights of her pipe, heeds not what is going on around her.



W. Sanderson. Del. & Col.

John Clarke. Sculp.

THE CHEGE AND CADEIRA.



## THE SEJE, OR CHEGE, AND CADEIRA.

PREVIOUS to the Emigration in 1808, the Cadeira, or Chair, was the usual mode of conveyance for men as well as women, but they have been superceded by the Portuguese Chégé or Chaise and few are now to be seen in the Streets.

The Cadeira consists of an arm chair, with a high back, firmly fixed upon a foot board, having an oblong wooden top from which hang curtains, generally of blue cloth with coloured border and lining, closely fastened before and behind; but opening at the sides and capable of being drawn back, or closed, at the pleasure of the person carried. Formerly, those used by the ladies were splendidly decorated according to the taste, the wealth, or rank of the owner. The tops were usually painted red or black, and adorned with carved flowers and other ornaments richly gilt. The bearers were chosen from the stoutest and best looking negroes in the family, and were dressed in gay liveries; sometimes wearing coloured feathers in their hats.

The Cadeira is still in great use at Bahia; carriages being rare upon account of the exceeding steepness of the hills on which the City is built.

The Chaise, or Chégé, resembles in every respect those of Lisbon, except in being more clumsily made, and frequently more richly ornamented. The curtains in front are of leather and draw close to exclude the sun or rain; they are furnished with two small round glasses, enabling those inside to see, when they do not choose to be seen. This sort of Vehicle is very well suited to the badly paved and uneven streets and roads of Rio de Janiero, and in it, as in all other carriages, ladies invariably take the right hand seat.

The House, with the King's Arms over the door, was for some years the residence of the British Mission.



*J. Chamberlain del.*

A BRAZILIAN FAMILY.

*John Clark sculp.*



## A BRAZILIAN FAMILY.

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IN the observance of all the outward forms of Religion, the Brazilians are as exact as their Portuguese progenitors, and on Sundays and Holidays are to be seen, particularly the Females, proceeding to Mass decked out in all their finery. Here a small Family of the middling Class is supposed to be on its return from Church.

The Father takes the lead, closely followed by the two eldest Children, to whom succeed the Wife and Woman servant. The dress of the old gentleman is pretty much the same as it was many years ago. Stockings with shoes and buckles, a powdered wig, a cocked hat with black cockade, and a gold headed cane, are the indispensables for his Sunday dress; the other parts of his apparel need not be very new or very clean—nor is it absolutely necessary that the operation of shaving should have been performed.

The Children and their Mother have been modernized by the arrival of the Court from Lisbon and the fashions then introduced; and their dress is very nearly the same as in the old World. The principal difference to be observed, is, the greater fondness of Brazilian ladies for a variety of colours, without much taste, and in their giving the preference to those of the gaudiest hues. The hair is uniformly done up in the manner here represented, with great care and neatness—a bunch of flowers usually completes the head dress—the ear-rings are large and long, generally of gold, or precious stones. A gold chain encircles the neck—a French or English shawl is thrown loosely over the shoulders—and a fan, but no gloves, concludes this part of the catalogue which need be no farther extended.

The old Aia, or confidential Mulatta servant, still adheres to her loose cotton gown and woollen capote, or cloak with long useless sleeves, which notwithstanding its weight and oppressive warmth, she infinitely prefers to any other covering; her hair is carelessly combed back under a gauze or muslin kerchief, lightly thrown over the head, and so disposed that the two front corners bear the appearance here shown: round the neck is suspended a small square bag, not often renewed and consequently seldom very sightly, containing a Bemtinho, or charm of some sort or other, generally a bone of some favourite saint or a (*real*) bit of the Holy Cross; in whose powerful influence, as a preservative against evil great confidence is placed.

At a little distance behind follow their Negroe Domesticks, to whom the charge of the youngest child, the favourite dog, and the umbrella is intrusted.

From local circumstances or the influence of the climate, several unseemly complaints are prevalent at Rio, from some of which the old Gentleman appears not to be exempt.

The house here given is situated at Matta Cavallos and belongs to one of the Senior Judges, who formerly held the office of British Judge Conservator.





*L'Oratoire, N. d. del.*

*John Clarke sculp.*

PRETOS DE GANHO.

## PRETOS DE GANHO,

OR BLACK PORTERS.

THE two modes by which wine and other heavy articles are conveyed, are here represented.

The Negroes who are employed as hired porters to carry burthens, are always to be found in considerable numbers, in the wide part of the Rua Direita, near the Custom House, with ponderous poles and strong ropes for carrying, or with low, badly contrived trucks for dragging merchandize from place to place.

These men are generally, perhaps it may be said invariably, Slaves working for their masters, to whom they pay a fixed sum every evening upon their return home, keeping for themselves the overplus, if any, of what they may have earned ; and at other times, after a bad day, making up the deficiency.

Many families are entirely supported by Slaves of this description.

When the burthen is too great for one man, it is slung to one of these poles, and thus carried by two to its place of destination ; with still heavier loads, four, six, or even more, are called in, as the case may require ; one of them generally bargains for the whole, and acts as their leader, or as he is called, Capataz. When all is ready they gently raise the burthen, and, each putting his hand on his neighbour's shoulder for support, begin to move ; to maintain the regularity of step, so necessary to produce uniformity of effort, the Capataz chants a few African words, at the close of which the whole body join in chorus, and thus singing, and stepping together, they perform the service undertaken.

The Negroe Porters of Rio are however, either not so powerful, or not so willing to exert their power, as their fellow labourers the Gallegos at



Lisbon, where four make no difficulty in carrying a pipe of wine, whilst at the former, less than eight will not attempt to lift one.

The truck is a most inconvenient unmanageable machine, with low solid wheels fixed to the axle-trees, which therefore turn round with them; and the bed, being merely laid upon the axles, (which are received in a semicircular concavity, rudely formed, having nothing to secure them in their position,) is constantly slipping from its place, causing delay, besides great additional labour.

The load to be carried is first firmly fixed, and then the truck is dragged along in the manner represented. The Capataz generally contrives to get behind, and push the load forward, saving himself, at the expense of his people, to whom he sings, and by whom he is answered in chorus, as before described.

The houses seen are in the Rua Dircita, the great street of commercial traffic; the street branching off is Rua das Violas.



*L. Chamberlain, R.A. del.*

*John Clarke sculp.*

S.W. VIEW OF FORT SANTA CRUZ.



## FORT SANTA CRUZ.

THIS is the most important and the most formidable of all the Forts forming the defence of the Harbour of Rio de Janeiro, of which it entirely commands the entrance. It is built of stone, and stands on the low projecting point of rock nearly level with the Sea, on the Eastern side, presenting three faces, whereon are mounted about 120 pieces of Cannon. Those on the South or Sea Face are 32-pounders ; on the West 24-pounders ; on the North 18-pounders.

It is separated from the main land by a wide and deep ditch, cut from side to side, quite through the solid granite of which the Mountain is formed, over which a small Bridge communicates with a narrow winding path leading along the side of the rock up to the Fortaleza do Pico, another Fort situated on the summit, and extending thence directly across to the nearest Hill ; a small part of which, and the Flag Staff, are seen in the Plate.

The Fort of Pico, from its very great height, could not be of much use in opposing the approach of Enemy's Ships, but, in the event of Santa Cruz being stormed or evacuated, would afford the Garrison a secure place of retreat from whence they might terribly annoy the enemy below ; its position being directly above and looking into it. There is a path on the other side of the Hill from Pico down to the water side in the Bay branching to the Eastward, called the Sacco.

All ships passing Fort Santa Cruz are hailed, and in the night directed where to anchor till the morning. Signals, consisting of guns and false fires, are made after dark to announce to the Officers at the Palace in the City whether the vessel entering is foreign or national, a ship of war or merchantman : in the day time, flags distinguish the nation to which she belongs.

Neither this Fort, nor any of those defending the Harbour, were in an efficient state until the arrival of intelligence in 1819, that a Spanish Expedition was about to sail from Cadiz against Montevideo, when they were put into a complete state of defence.

The approach to the Harbour is defended on the outside by the Batteries of Praia Vermelha on the West; the immediate entrance by Fort Santa Cruz on the East, opposite by the Batteries of San Jao and San Joze, and San Theodosio adjoining the Sugar Loaf; by the Lagé in the Mid Channel; and by the Battery of Boa Viagem a little within Santa Cruz. The inside of the Harbour by the Fort of Vilgalhon and that of Gravatá opposite; by a Battery on the Castle Hill and the Fortifications on the Ilha das Cobras.





*J. Chamberlain, N.A. del.*

*H. Alison, sculp.*

THE REDE, OR NET.

*London, Published for Thomas M'Clen, Stationer, No. 15, 1822.*

## THE REDE OR NET.

A SORT of Hammock, usually made of cotton net, dyed of various colours and fringed, in which Females, a little above the lower classes, are carried about by their Slaves ; it is furnished with a pillow to lean upon, and across the bamboo, from which it is suspended, is thrown a covering or curtain fantastically striped. When the Lady wishes to stop, the Carriers plant their sticks in the ground, and support the ends of the bamboo, on the iron fork fixed at the end of each for that purpose, until their Mistress chooses to proceed. They are carried at the rate of four or five miles an hour.

The Rêde is now rarely seen in the City, but it is common in its Neighbourhood, and in the Country, being much in use amongst the Females of the Gipsej Tribe which is found in many parts of Brazil. This extraordinary race, called here Ciganos, form, as in Europe, a class distinct from the other Inhabitants, have the same character as to habits, and preserve their peculiar customs and language ; but they are much more respectable in point of property, dealing, many of them largely, in Slaves, Cattle, and Horses.

Their Females are generally very handsome, but inclined rather too much to *en bon point*, probably from want of exercise.

The negro is supposed to be returning to Town with a load of Capim or Guinea Grass, which for the greater convenience of carriage is fastened round a stout pole. These Grassmen go along in general at a very smart pace, a sort of trot, beguiling the road and their labour with a discordant noise, something between singing and grunting.

The Negress with a Child at her back is selling Pine Apples. The House in the back ground is situate on the road between the City and Botafogo ; it was once occupied as a country habitation by His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Viscount Strangford, and latterly by the American Minister.





*L. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*John Clark sculp.*

BOA VIAGEM.

## BOA VIAGEM.

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ABOUT a mile, or thereabout, within the entrance of the Harbour, on the Eastern side, stands the small Chapel of N<sup>a</sup>. S<sup>a</sup>. da Boa Viagem, or, Our Lady of Good Voyage, on the top of a small Island about a hundred feet high, where the crews of Portuguese Ships bound to India and China, or Europe, used, on the eve of their departure, to offer up their prayers to the Virgin for a prosperous voyage and safe return ; whence its name.

This small island or rock is connected with the main land by a low sandy beach, and is accessible only by means of a range of wooden steps on the North side. It is clothed in most parts with trees and vegetation, but that fronting the Ocean is a heap of nearly perpendicular and broken masses of granite, against whose base the sea breaks with violence as soon as the breeze sets in ; and advantage has been taken of the situation to form a Battery of heavy guns, admirably placed to rake any vessel attempting to enter, and capable of beginning to take effect even before she reaches Santa Cruz.

The views from the Terrace round the Chapel are enchantingly beautiful, and the sea breeze is felt in all its luxury ; wherefore it is frequently visited by parties on days of recreation.

The low Buildings detached from the Chapel are inhabited by the Sacristan, and the Soldiers belonging to the Battery ; to which there is a pathway winding round the rock amongst the trees.





*L. Chamberlain del. sculp.*

*H. Alton sculp.*

# THE SLAVE MARKET

*London. Published by Thomas M'Lean, 26. Treg. Market, 1791.*

## THE SLAVE MARKET.

IN the North-West part of the City is the Street called Vallongo, or Long Valley, where Slaves are sold; for, properly speaking, there is no Slave Market. The lower parts of the houses are allotted for these unhappy Beings, who sit huddled together in rows, one behind the other, waiting to be purchased. A Keeper constantly walks about to keep order amongst them, which is not difficult, as their demeanour is very peaceable, and frequently gay. They are encouraged to sing and be merry, and whether from their enjoying greater liberty, and having better food and kinder treatment than on board ship, their countenances bear few signs of sadness.

In the evenings they are allowed to sit at the door, and in front of the house, for the benefit of the air. Those that are indisposed are taken out to walk, and truth requires it to be added that they are neither cruelly nor harshly treated.

When a person is desirous of making a purchase, he visits the different Depôts, going from one house to another, until he sees such as please him, who, upon being called out, undergo the operations of being felt and handled in various parts of the body and limbs, precisely after the manner of Cattle in a Market. They are made to walk, to run, to stretch their arms and legs violently, to speak, and to show their tongue and teeth; which latter are considered as the surest marks whereby to discover their age and judge of their health.

The Plate represents an elderly Brazilian examining the Teeth of a Negress previous to purchase, whilst the Dealer, a Cigano, is vehemently exercising his oratory in praise of her perfections. The Woman looking on is the Purchaser's Servant Maid, who is most frequently consulted on such occasions.

The number of wretched Africans imported into Rio de Janeiro every year from Congo, Angola, Benguella, or Moçambique may be computed to average about 20,000; rarely falling short of 18,000, and as rarely exceeding 22,000. The revenue the State derives from this inhuman traffick may be estimated at about £80,000 sterling, per Annum. The sufferings of the miserable Captives during the voyage from Africa are not to be described.



## THE WATERFALL OF TIJUCA.

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THIS Fall and the surrounding picturesque Scenery are worthy the attention of all strangers visiting the Country, and though insignificant when compared with the mighty Cataracts of the Northern Continent, will amply repay the fatigue of a day's excursion across the Mountain. After heavy Rains, when the Torrents are swollen, the Fall is very considerable.

Close beside, at the foot of the Stream, is an excavation in the Rock, having in front two stones bearing the appearance of Altars, and for which purpose they are said to have been used during one of the French invasions, but now they serve the less holy purpose of Tables for the Refreshments which all Visitors thither are strongly recommended to take with them, as nothing eatable or drinkable is to be procured in the Neighbourhood, except water from the Stream.

The Road from the City lies through, and begins to ascend as soon as it has passed, the Valley of Indrahya, after which on either side are stupendous Mountains covered with Forests, and close on the right runs a Rivulet, whose murmurs and rippings are grateful to the parched Traveller suffering under the rays of a Tropical Sun. Whilst the Road ascends, it is excellent even for carriages; but when it descends, on the Western side, it becomes very rugged and bad, and is only passable for Horses and Mules. But it is exceedingly romantic and beautiful, affording occasionally glimpses of the neighbouring Mountains, whose Forests extend close down to the road-side, and by whose numerous streams it is crossed and accompanied all the way down.

There is another smaller Cataract on the right of the highest part of the road over the Mountain, about a mile distant, but the fall is much greater than that in the Plate. It is well worth seeing.



*L<sup>d</sup>. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*T. Hunt sculp.*

# THE LAZARETTO.

*London, Published by Thomas M<sup>d</sup> Lean, Hay Market, 1822.*



## THE LAZARETTO.

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THE Lazaretto stands on the brow of a small Hill, close to the Water, forming one extremity of the Bay of St. Christoval, about four miles N. W. from Rio. It was formerly a House of Recreation belonging to the Jesuits, and subsequently used as an Hospital for those afflicted with Leprosy. But these having been removed to one of the small Islands in the Bay, it has for some years back been used as a Barrack by the Regiment of Portuguese Caçadores, who have borne so prominent a part in the late political changes.

The intermediate Land is low and swampy, and at spring tides is partly covered with Water.

The View is taken from a small Hill near Rio Comprido, on the Road towards Tijuca.



*J. Chamberlain Sc. A. del.*


*G. Hunt sculp.*

LAGOA DE FREITAS.

*London, Published by Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Lean, Hay Market, 1822.*



## LAGOA DE FREITAS.



THIS View of the Lake called "Lagoa de Freitas," is taken on the Road to the Botanical Gardens, and Powder Mill, about five or six miles from Rio.

The Gavia Mountain, with the flat top, is here seen to great advantage. This Lake, which is about two miles across, is formed by numerous small streams from the neighbouring Mountains, which, collected in this Bason, are prevented from falling into the Sea by the Sand Bank forced up by the Ocean, and forming a Dam of about 300 yards long, close at the foot of the Conical Hill called the Dous Irmãos, or Two Brothers.

After heavy Rains, the Waters overflow the Road, and render it impassable. A cut is then made in the Sand Bank to let them off, and great quantities of Fish are caught. The operation is worth seeing.

The Road from Botafogo, particularly the latter part of it, is exceedingly pretty; and the Views from every side of the Lake are beautiful.



*M. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*H. Allen sculp.*

BRAGANÇA.

*London, Published by Thomas McLean, 26. Reg. Market, 1831.*



## BRAGANÇA.

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ACROSS the Harbour, in a N.E. direction from the Palace Square, and about four miles therefrom, (a little beyond the Point of the Armação) lies the Estate granted to Sir Sidney Smith by the King of Portugal, shortly after his arrival from Europe in 1808, and named by that Officer "Bragança," out of compliment to the Royal Donor.

The House is small but convenient, and the View from the spacious Verandah in front is peculiarly interesting and romantick. As one part of the Inlet is frequented by the Market Boats belonging to the Eastern parts of the Bay, the Scene is greatly enlivened by their continual passage. In early morning they are seen sluggishly proceeding towards the City, propelled by the light land wind and ponderous oar—in the afternoon, flying homewards before the fresh Sea breeze. When the S.W. winds set in violently, as is sometimes the case in Winter, they take shelter close to the small white House on the Beach, where, protected by the high land, they await the return of fine Weather. It is kept by an industrious Genoese Seaman, many years the favourite Coxswain of Sir Sidney, with whom he came to Brazil. It is a place of considerable resort for Boatmen. The Mountain is a mass of Granite, covered with a stratum of Earth, in some places of considerable depth. The greater part of the Soil is bad, but Coffee and many of the Tropical Fruits are produced in abundance.

The Inlet abounds with Shrimps of very large size; and during the season, that is to say from March to June, vast quantities of excellent Mullet (Tainha,) are caught in their passage towards the Sea.



*J. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*H. Allen sculp.*

N<sup>ª</sup> S<sup>ª</sup> DA GLORIA.

*London, Published by Thomas M<sup>o</sup> Loe, in Hay Market, 1801.*



## N<sup>A</sup>. S<sup>A</sup>. DA GLORIA.

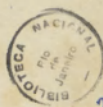
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THIS Church, dedicated to the Virgin, as Our Lady of Glory, "*N<sup>a</sup>. S<sup>a</sup>. da Gloria*," stands on an eminence at the Southern extremity of the Praia da Lapa, and forms a very picturesque object from the Shipping in the Bay. At Night it serves as a Beacon for Boats going to the shore South of the Town, the Beach close beside it being at all times a safe place of landing. In bad Weather, when a tremendous Surf breaks all along the other parts of the Coast, and even renders a landing in the City difficult, here there is no danger, and the Water is comparatively smooth.

The Houses on the point of Land Eastward of the Church are the property of an English Merchant, who having first built one of these for himself, found the situation so desirable, that he soon surrounded it by others, and the Point of Gloria is become, as it were, an English Village.

The eve of the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin is celebrated in this Neighbourhood by great rejoicings, ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and Fireworks: and the Feast itself, which is numerously attended by the Citizens, decked out in their gayest attire, is kept in the Church. Cannon are fired, and quantities of Sky Rockets let off during the Ceremony. The Royal Family used to be present at the celebration of Mass on this day, in all the pomp of State; and the Prince and Princess Royal, previous to the birth of their eldest Daughter, came here every week to perform their devotions, and invoke the protection of the Virgin.

The numerous baptismal names of the Infant Princess. da Beira, commence with that of "*Maria da Gloria*."



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J. Chamberlain del. & sculp.

H. Allen sculp.

POINT OF THE CALHABOUCO FROM THE GLORIA.

London, Published by Thomas F. Agnew & Sons, 1851.



## POINT OF THE CALHABOUÇO,

FROM THE GLORIA.

THE present View was taken from the Rocks near the Sea on Point Gloria, and shows the Road from Botafogo leading towards the City ; supported on the Shore by a Wall, over which the Sea breaks violently in bad Weather. The Scite is called the Beira da Lapa.

Upon an eminence is seen the Convent of Santa Theresa, the ascent to which is steep, but well paved.

The Aqueduct, conveying Water from the Corcovado for the supply of the City, passes close by this Building, and crosses the Valley beneath, over a double row of Arches ; and delivering part of the Water at the Fountain in the Rua dos Barbonos, thence continues round the side of the Hill to the open space under the Convent of Santo Antonio, where it finally supplies the great Fountain called the Chafariz da Carioca.

The Aqueduct is about three miles in length, first receiving the Waters where they descend from the Mountains, near the Corcovado, at the head of the Laranjeiras Valley ; and conveying them thence along the sides of the Hills, in a trough of Granite about 10 inches wide, the whole arched over, with openings left at convenient distances for the admission of light and of Workmen.

Amidst the Houses to the right of the Aqueduct are seen the Towers of the Lapa Church ; the Publick Gardens, with their two white triangular Pillars ; and, beyond, the Convent of Santo Antonio. The large dark Building more to the right is the Convent of the Ajuda.

The Castle Hill adjoins ; where are the Telegraph, the Signal Staffs, the Cathedral, or Sé Velha, and the Military Hospital, (once a Jesuit's College,) the whole terminated by the Point of the Calhabouço.



The Calhabouço, or common Whipping Post, is amongst the Buildings close to the Point.

The Slaughter-House for Cattle (there is but one in Rio de Janeiro), is situate close to the Sea, a little to the right of the Ajuda Convent. The Stench that constantly exhales from it is exceedingly offensive, and renders the immediate Vicinity very disagreeable. Nothing can be more disgusting than the filthy mode in which the Carcases are conveyed to the retail Cutting Houses in the City.





J. Chamberlain R.A. del.

G. Hunt sculp.

VIEW OF THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE HARBOUR OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

London, Published by T. Agnew & Sons, 14, Abchurch Lane, 1855.



## WESTERN SIDE OF THE HARBOUR OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE Plate exhibits a View of the Western Side of the Harbour of Rio de Janeiro, as it appears when seen from the Anchorage a little above Fort Santa Cruz.

From this point of View the eye commands at once the whole range of Mountains on the Western Side of the Bay, and the Spectator is enabled to form a much more correct notion of their appearance, than from any other spot.

On the left in the distance, at Sea, is seen the Ilha Redonda, or Round Island. On this side the Sugar Loaf is Fort Lagé; and beside it, on the Main Land, are the Forts of San Theodosio and San João.

It may not be amiss to state, in this place, that the People of Rio had conceived it to be impossible to ascend the Sugar Loaf Mountain, although there was a sort of tradition current, that the Master of a Merchant Vessel had at some former period performed this feat.

Some of the young Noblemen belonging to the Suite of the Austrian Ambassador, Count Eltz, in the year 1818, determined to make the attempt, and, accompanied by two Officers and some Seamen from two Frigates (Austrian and English,) at Anchor in the Bay, succeeded.

The Eastern side was chosen as the easiest of ascent, but it cost them two hours of dangerous and difficult exertion to reach the summit. Having deposited under some Stones a Bottle containing a Paper with the Names of the Parties, and set up a Staff bearing a large White Flag with a Red Cross, they descended; but, upon reaching the foot of the hill, were, to their great astonishment, arrested, and carried prisoners to the Guard-House.

In the meantime the Flag, having been observed from the City, created great consternation and alarm. Some supposed it to be the signal for an insurrection—others that an Enemy had landed—and a few supposed it not quite impossible but that it might be the work of the Devil. Couriers were sent off to the King at Santa Cruz, with the wonderful news. Orders were given that the Flag should be taken down, and an adventurous and loyal Captain, having volunteered his services for the purpose, was, it is said, immediately promoted to the rank of Major; so that the freak was of use to somebody.

A Telegraph may be seen on the Mountain, a little to the right of the Sugar Loaf; further on the Dous Irmãos, and then the Gavia in the distance. Casting the eye still further towards the right, the Corcovado distinctly shows itself, followed by the peak of the lofty Tijuca; after which the Mountains trend away Westward, and are no longer visible.

In the fore-ground at the Water's edge, between the foot of the Telegraph Hill and a small green Mound, are seen the Buildings in the beautiful Bay of Botafogo. From the Mound (called Morro de Flamingo), the Praia de Flamingo extends to the Stone Quarry. The Beach itself is covered with Houses, and behind these stands the Village of Catete. On the left of the Aqueduct which supplies the City with Water, on the brow of a Hill, is the Convent of Santa Theresa, a long white building with a turret. Close to the end of the Aqueduct is the Lapa Church, and still further to the right the dingy-looking Convent of the Ajuda, where the late Queen's Corpse was deposited from the time of Her Majesty's death in 1817, until the King's return to Lisbon in the early part of the present year.

Adjoining is the Castle Hill, on whose top are seen the Telegraph, the Signal Flag Staff with a red Flag flying, and the Cathedral or Sé Velha.

The Fort of Vilgalhon is here seen directly in front of the Castle Hill; it is built on a small narrow Island almost level with the Sea, with a reef of Rocks extending to the S.W., and may be reckoned one of the strongest in the Bay. It is now apparently in a good state of repair, and mounts nearly fifty Guns of heavy calibre, besides carronades en barbette, upon an oblong superior Platform, on which is a Flag Staff. The Western



side of the Fort presents a regular front, with Ravelin, Ditch, and Out-works ; it is about one mile from the nearest Shore, and nearly two from the Palace Stairs in the City.

This Island is famous in the history of the place. It still retains the name of the French Officer, Vilgalhon, or Villegagnon, (for it is written both ways) who so gallantly maintained himself on it during two whole years, after his Countrymen had been driven from every other part of the Bay.

By the Regulations of the Port, all *Merchant Ships* entering the Harbour are to come to anchor, or lay too, off this Fort, until visited by the proper Government Boats, when they are permitted to proceed up to the common Anchorage ; if they attempt to pass without attending to this Regulation, they are fired at, and compelled to pay for each shot.



*L. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*H. Allan sculp.*

# THE STORE CART.

*London. Published by Thomas M. Low, 26 Hay Market, 1821.*



## THE CARRO, OR STONE CART.

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THE Carro of Portugal has been transferred with all its defects to Brazil, and, notwithstanding its destruction of the Roads and Pavements, bids fair to continue as permanently in use there, as it is in the Mother Country.

The noise produced by the friction of the loaded Cart on the axle, which being firmly joined to the wheels, turns with them, is deafening; and as the Drivers are convinced (most unaccountably!) that without it the Oxen would not draw, there is no chance of its cessation.

All heavy loads are conveyed on vehicles of this description, and the annoyance is consequently incessant.

They are generally drawn by four Oxen, (the number being increased when necessary), conducted by two Men, one of whom generally walks before them.

The Men in uniform are Postillions, (Bolieiros) belonging to the Royal Family.

The house represented was occupied by the Marquis of Lavradio, and is situate on the Beira da Lapa, near the Gloria.



*L. Chamberlain R.A. del<sup>o</sup>*

*H. Alken sculp<sup>t</sup>*

## CONVICTS.

*London, Published by Thomas M<sup>o</sup> Lean, Hay Market, 1821.*



## GALLEY SLAVES.

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AMONGST the various Characters and Costumes to be met with in the Streets of Rio, are the Galley Slaves or, more properly speaking, the gangs of Condemned Felons, employed under the superintendence of a Guard to fetch Provisions and Water for their fellow Prisoners, besides furnishing the Palace, Hospital, and some of the Publick Departments with the latter useful article.

These Men, who are invariably Culprits of the worst description, few of them free from the horrid crime of Murder, are securely chained together by the neck, before they leave the Prison, and appear to feel neither their degraded state, nor the broiling heat of the Sun to which they are exposed.

They generally walk at a smart pace, and carry in their hands various trifling Utensils of Bone of their own manufacture, which they are permitted to sell.

A White Negress, of which there are several in Rio, is seen carrying Sugar Cane and Caju Apples. These poor people are disgusting objects, and like the Albinas of Europe, see best at twilight.

The Buildings seen in the distance at the foot of the highest Hill on the opposite Shore are the Armacão ; a set of Offices and Warehouses occupied by the Contractors for the Whale Fishery near St. Sebastian's.



*L. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*T. Hunt sculp.*

S.W. VIEW of the CITY of RIO DE JANEIRO.

*London. Published by Thomas M'Lean, Hay Market, 1722.*



## S.W. VIEW OF THE CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

THIS View of the City was taken from the Residence of the late Condé da Barca, (M. de Araujo) near the Rio Comprido.

The Hills on the left are those of San Diogo, where the French landed in their Invasion of the City, under Duguay Trouin, in 1711. An Inlet from the Bay runs round them quite up to the City, being at high-water navigable for Barges, and at Spring Tides overflowing the low grounds giving the appearance here represented.

An excellent Road has been made across this Marsh, from the Campo de St. Anna, terminated by a substantial Wooden Bridge over the Inlet, for the convenience of persons visiting the Palace of San Christovão, and of the Troperos to and from the Interior.

*L. Palmer*



*L. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*H. Alken sculp.*

A PLEASURE CART.

*London, Published by Thomas M'Lean, 115, Mark Lane, 1821.*



## PLEASURING CARTS.

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CARTS of this description are not so common as formerly, but they are nevertheless still now and then seen, conveying parties, usually of Females, from place to place in the Neighbourhood of the City: they generally belong to the Inhabitants of the Country, and those who cannot afford to keep a Chaise have recourse to this more homely mode of transport. They are furnished with a stout Covering over head as a protection against the Weather, and Curtains to keep off the Sun and conceal the Ladies from the impertinent gaze of Strangers; but who are somehow or other, notwithstanding, usually fortunate enough to obtain at least one sight of the fair Travellers.

This Plate represents one on its return from the City, at that part of the Road leading to the Botanical Gardens, near the Lagoa de Freitas, where the Sugar Loaf bears the appearance here given.





*J. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*G. Hunt sculp.*

EASTERN SIDE OF THE HARBOUR OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

*London, Published by Thomas W. Loe, Map Market, 1822.*



## EASTERN SIDE OF THE HARBOUR OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

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A VIEW of the Eastern side of the Harbour is here represented as it appears from Fort Vilgalhon.

Fort Santa Cruz is seen on the right; from thence rises the Hill, between whose top and the one adjoining of a conical shape, stands the Fortalleza do Pico, (see Description of Fort Santa Cruz); on whose left is a small round-topped Hill, known by its aboriginal name, Jurujuba, and opposite the Island of Boa Viagem. These two points form the entrance to a small beautiful Bay called the Sacco, but more commonly known by the English as Three-fathom Bay, from the depth of Water found nearly all over it.

The first low long white Building close to the Water is the small square Fort of Gravatá, built of Stone, and mounting nine Guns. The Rock is cut away behind, to isolate it from the Main Land. At a short distance North-Eastward is the small pleasant Village of St. Domingos, and to its left the larger one of Praia Grande, elevated about two years ago to the rank of a Town, under the name of Villa Real da Praia Grande, or, Royal Town of Great Beach.

As the Roads from the Captainships of Espirito Santo and Porto Seguro, *via* Cape Frio, and all the Towns on the Eastern side of the Bay, meet at this place, it is necessarily one of great, and constantly increasing, thoroughfare. All sorts of produce are brought here from many parts of the Interior to be embarked for the City, and Passage Boats are constantly passing to and fro for the conveyance of Passengers at very moderate rates. The distance across is rather more than three miles, and the fare for each person is only two Ventems, about two-pence halfpenny.

Ships ready for Sea are seen at the usual place of Anchorage when cleared out, immediately preparatory to their sailing.



*L. Chamberlain, R.A. Del.*

*Hunt sc.*

FUNERAL OF A NEGRO.

*London. Published by Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Lean, 26, Haymarket, 1822.*



## FUNERAL OF A NEGRO.

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THIS Plate represents the mode in which dead Negroes are carried to the Burial Ground allotted for their Interment—the Cemetery of the Misericordia.

The Corpse is sewn up in a coarse Bag, put into a Hammock slung to a Pole, and an old Blanket flung over all. It is thus carried to the Grave by two Negroes, without ceremony or Mourners; a short Prayer is then muttered over the Body, and the Earth is thrown in by one of the Pole-bearers, whilst the other with his Feet and a heavy wooden Stake, beats it down compactly over the Body. This being concluded, they depart.—Such is the simple Funeral of a Negro!

The Man, with the Woman and Child selling Mats, are Caboucos, or Aborigines of the Country; a harmless inoffensive set of People, of serious deportment. They are low in stature, muscular, and of copper colour; have long straight black hair, high cheek bones, and in short, all the well-known features of the Indians of America.

The View represents part of the opposite Shore, from the Road between the Lapa and Gloria.



*L. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*H. Allen sculp.*

# TROPEROS OR MULETEERS.

*London. Published by Thomas M<sup>r</sup> Low, 26 Hay Market. 1821.*



## TROPEROS OR MULETEERS.

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OWING to the badness of the Roads beyond the immediate Vicinity of the City, and to the mountainous face of the Country, Merchandize of every description is conveyed to and from the Interior on the backs of Mules. The Troops vary from twelve to twenty, or more, each carrying two hundred weight. The Goods being made up in small packages for the greater convenience of carriage, and the load being generally covered with pieces of untanned Hide to protect them against the Weather.

The Muleteers or Troperos are a very fine race of Men, and generally considered exceedingly trust-worthy.

Those represented in the Plate are Paulistas, or Inhabitants of the Province of St. Paul, who have been at all times celebrated in Brazilian History for their industry and courage. The outward Covering or Cloak of these People is called Ponxa ; it is merely a large piece of Cloth of an oval shape, having a hole or slit in the middle. Being thrown over the Head it rests upon the Shoulders, leaving the Arms at liberty. It serves as a Garment by Day, as a Bed at Night, and is more or less expensive according to the means of the Owner, whose riches or rank are easily discoverable by the materials of which it is made, and the ornaments it bears. The mounted Paulista is of a rank superior to those on foot, as may be further known by the Trappings of his Horse, whose Bit and Stirrups are of solid Silver. One of those to whom he is speaking, holds in his hand the Laço, or Noose, made of platted Hide, in the use of which these People are extremely dexterous, scarcely ever failing to catch either the man or animal at whom it is thrown.



J. Chamberlain R.A. del.

H. Athon sculp.

# THE PALACE.

London, Published by Thomas McLean, 26, Hay Market, 1821.



## THE PALACE.

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THIS Building is situate in the Great Square, close to the principal Landing Place.

Considerable alterations and additions were made to fit it for the accommodation of the Royal Family, after their arrival in 1808. A Convent and the common Gaol were emptied of their Inhabitants; Corridors thrown over two Streets to connect them with the Palace; and Nobles, Courtiers, and Maids of Honour, took the places of Monks and Criminals.

The centre door-way is the grand Entrance; withinside is an open Court Yard; and the ground story consists of Offices, Kitchens, and Guard Rooms.

On the first floor are the Apartments of State, and the room above with three windows was used by the King as his Bed Chamber.

To the right are seen the Chapel Royal, and the Capella dos Terceiros, with a front of brown Stone. The Publick Library is behind the latter Building, and open every day for those who choose to visit it, with every accommodation for reading, &c. gratis.

The heat experienced in the Square in Summer is excessive, and it is said that People have actually dropped down dead whilst attempting to cross it. Yet the Soldiers have sometimes been kept there on Court days for many hours, without any shelter from the ardent rays of the Sun.

In the foreground is part of the Wall of the Landing Place, where Boats belonging to the Government and Men of War are alone allowed to come.



*L. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*G. Hunt sculp.*

# ESPERITO SANTO.

*London, Published by Thomas M. Lean, Hay Market, 1820.*



## ESPIRITO SANTO.

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THE Feast of Espirito Santo,—Whitsuntide,—is celebrated in a particularly splendid manner at the Largo da Lapa.

Some time previous to these Holidays, a Youth, from 14 to 18 Years of Age, is chosen Imperador, in commemoration of the Emperor Constantine, and being decked out in full Court Dress, with a Chapeau bras, and a Star on his Breast, perambulates the Streets, preceded by a party of Young Musicians, gaily habited, with Feathers in their Hats, and attended by two Men, one on each side, bearing red Flags, in whose centres are richly embroidered the Emblem of the Holy Ghost.

The Emperor takes no part in the Pageant beyond that of displaying his finery and mock dignity. He merely walks in the Procession ; but his two Attendants industriously exert themselves to persuade those who pass to contribute something towards the celebration of the Espirito Santo ; and the Salver and Bag they carry are for the reception of the trifles thus daily collected.

The charitable contributors are rewarded by being allowed to kiss the Holy Emblem on the Flag.

A large sum is thus obtained, and laid out in richly ornamenting the Interior of a Wooden Building, nearly opposite the Lapa Church, built for the purpose of this Feast, wherein the Emperor sits enthroned in great State, during the three Holidays ; and on the Night of Whit-Monday, a great display of Fireworks takes place on the Green immediately opposite.

The View represents the Party on its way from the Lapa towards the Gloria, at the opening where the Entrance of the Harbour presents itself in an advantageous point of view.



*L. Chamberlain F.A. del.*

*J. Hunt sculp.*

VIEW NEAR BOTAFOGO BAY.

*London, Published by Thomas M'Lean, Hay Market, 1800.*



## VIEW NEAR BOTAFOGO BAY.

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THIS View, taken on the Road leading from the Bay of Botafogo to the Lake of Rodrigo Freitas, offers a fair specimen of the general Scenery in the Vicinity of the City of Rio de Janeiro, where the Woods have not yet disappeared from the Mountains.

Close to the very edges of stupendous blocks of naked Granite, browned by the Seasons, Trees of immense size grow in the greatest luxuriance, and in general are seen to crown the loftiest summits.

The Brazilians, like their Progenitors from Portugal, are much disposed to build their Country Houses close to the Road-side, for the purpose of enjoying what is called the "Passagem;" that is, of seeing People pass. But, occasionally, a better taste displays itself, and, as in the present case, a Building is seen in a more retired spot, where the Owner, surrounded by the beauties of this charming Country, can enjoy at his ease retirement, and the refreshing Breezes from the Sea.



*L. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*G. Hunt sculp.*

# SICK SLAVES.

*London. Published by Thomas M'Lean, Hay Market. 1822*



## SICK NEGROES.

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IN early Morning, but more usually about Sun-set, Parties of newly-imported invalid Negroes are seen taking the Air, in the Suburbs, under the care of a Capataz, or Keeper, who generally bears the Badge of his Office—a Whip—more for show than use.

These miserable Creatures, actually reduced to Skin and Bone, have the appearance of Scarecrows, and it is sometimes extraordinary how such emaciated Beings can muster sufficient strength to walk about.

The other two Negroes, totally unconcerned at the passing scene, and inattentive to every thing but their Musick, to which, as well as to Dancing and Finery, they are all passionately given, are pursuing their way. One a Native of Moçambique, playing upon the rude Instrument of his Country, called the Madimba, a sort of Violin with a single Wire; whilst the other, a Congo Negro, is performing a different tune upon the Sambee, an Instrument of his Country. Native Airs are generally preferred by them to all others, and when these Instruments are in the hands of Proficients, the Musick they are made to produce is by no means displeasing.



*L. Chamberlain del.*

*T. Hunt sculp.*

VIEW from the LANDING PLACE at the GLORIA.

*London, Published by Thomas W. Lane, Hay Market, 1822.*



## VIEW FROM THE LANDING-PLACE AT THE GLORIA.

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IN this View, which is taken from the Landing-Place near the Gloria, are seen the Buildings at the S.E. extremity of the City, called Punta de Calhabouço; the opposite Shore of the Armação; the grand Anchorage for Ships of War: and, in the distance, the lofty range of the Organ Mountains, so called from the fancied resemblance of two or three naked Peaks to the Pipes of that Instrument.

The Man with the Tin Can on his Head, is a Milkman: the Woman with the Pail, a Retailer of Water; the Iron round her Neck showing that she is given to absenting herself in the Woods.—And the other a Seller of Fruit.

The usual manner of Sawing Timber is here represented. When a Log is to be cut, which is generally done in the open Street, it is securely fastened at about two-thirds of its Length by a Chain, beneath the vertex of a Triangular Frame: upon the projecting third, one of the Negroes places himself, the other leisurely taking his seat below. Thus disposed, they commence their Work with a short, narrow, powerless Saw, generally stopping for a few seconds after every third stroke; and thus they continue alternately sawing and stopping, perfectly indifferent to the progress they make, until the job is concluded. This may be taken as a sample of the rude way in which labour of every sort is generally performed in this Country; where it would almost seem that, provided the Slave be kept constantly employed, the quantity of Work done signifies little, on which point the Slave is perfectly agreed with his Master; and the example is not lost on the Free Workman, who is rarely better or more industrious than his sable Companions.



*J. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*G. Hunt sculp.*

# HUMA HISTÓRIA.

*London, Published by Thomas M<sup>o</sup>Lean, Hay Market, 1792.*



## HUMA HISTORIA—GOSSIPING.

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THE generality of Houses, more particularly those in the Outskirts of the City, are of one Story, with Doors and Windows of Lattice Work, called *Rotolas*, very convenient for the admission of *Air* and *Dust*, and for intercepting a great proportion of the Rays of Light, which tends unquestionably to keep the Apartments cool, whilst the Inhabitants can see all that is passing in the Street—no small gratification to Brazilians.

The Visits of Male Friends within-doors, whilst the Master of the House is absent, is considered indecorous by the Ladies of Rio; wherefore it is not uncommon for them to receive Visits, as it were, in the Street, in the manner represented in this Plate. Interviews of a tender nature are frequently carried on in this manner. Upon the near approach of a Passenger the *Rotola* drops, and the Female disappears until the risk of being seen by a Stranger no longer exists.

Of the Negroes here depicted the Woman is a Seller of *Milho*—Maize; the Man of *Camellas*—Wooden Bowls; some of which are of large size. They are made out of a single piece of wood, are low priced, but easily broken, and therefore dear. The other two Figures are a Lady and her Maid.

It appears strange that in a Climate so constantly hot, the heavy Cloak (*Capote*,) of Portugal should be worn and preferred as an outward Garment; yet it is so by Females of the middling and lower ranks. Such is the force of habit!



*L<sup>d</sup> Chamberlain R.A. del<sup>t</sup>*

*T. Hunt sculp<sup>t</sup>*

BOTAFOGO BAY. Plate 1.

*London. Published by Thomas M<sup>r</sup>Lean, Holy Market, 1822.*



### BOTAFOGO BAY. (*Plate 1.*)

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THIS beautiful Bay, whose surrounding Scenery surpasses that of all other in the Neighbourhood, is situated South of the City, and close to the Entrance of the Harbour on its Western Side.

The Corcovado Mountain, towering to the height of about 1,500 feet above the level of the Sea, one side covered with primeval Forests, the other a naked abrupt Precipice, nearly 1000 feet in depth, is seen here to great advantage, and impresses the mind with the conviction that at some period this particular spot must have been the scene of a wonderful Convulsion of Nature.

The Table Mountain of the Gavia, still more lofty than Corcovado, is seen in the distance.



*J. Chamberlain R.A. del.*


*T. Hunt Sculp.*

BOTAFOGO BAY. Plate 2.

*London, Published by Thomas M'Lean, Hay Market, 1822.*



## BOTAFOGO BAY. (*Plate 2.*)



THIS Plate is a Continuation of the preceding one, and shews that all the parts of the Bay are interesting and romantick.

The coolness of the Air, and the convenience of its situation as a retreat from the bustle of the City, have rendered this a favourite place of residence, and of fashionable resort after the heat of the day is over.

It was much frequented by the Royal Family whilst they were in Brazil, and numerous Parties are to be seen here taking the Air on Horseback and in Carriages every Evening.



*J. Chamberlain R. A. del.*

*W. H. W. sculp.*

A PEDLAR AND HIS SLAVE.

*London, Published by Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Lean, Hay Market, 1822.*



## A PEDLAR AND HIS SLAVE.

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PEDLARS are very common at Rio de Janeiro; going about from house to house, and visiting the Neighbourhood to the distance of several leagues, with Wares of various descriptions for sale.

They are rarely the Carriers of their Goods, but, furnished with an Umbrella to protect themselves from the rays of the Sun, walk their accustomed rounds, followed by a Slave bearing a Tray, and sometimes a Glass case, containing the various articles they have for sale.

Formerly the Tradesmen of this description were Brazilians, or Natives of the Northern Provinces of Portugal; but latterly French and Italians have taken up the calling, and being more industrious, have nearly engrossed the whole of the Trade.

The Figure in the back-ground, with a Pot on his Head, having an Iron round his neck, is known by this appendage to be in the habit of running away from his Owner and living in the Woods. This Instrument is not one of punishment, but of prevention, and is intended to render it difficult for him to make his way amongst the Bushes. The other Figure is afflicted with the Leprosy, a common disease of the country, and the leaf of the Banana being considered a good remedy for reducing the swelling, he has fastened one round the part affected.



L. Chamberlain R.A. del.

T. Hunt sculp.

CRIMINALS CARRYING PROVISIONS TO THE PRISON.

London, Published by Thomas M'Lean, Hay Market, 1822.



## FOOD FOR CRIMINALS.

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In a former Plate some Criminals were represented chained together, carrying Water. In the present one they appear employed in carrying the daily pittance given by the Hospital of San Jozé for the subsistence of their miserable brethren in the Gaol. The Box on the Head of the foremost contains Bread or Biscuit—the suspended Iron Pot, the Soup, Meat, and Vegetables.

These Wretches have, in general, committed such atrocious crimes, that little commiseration is felt for their situation : the worst and most hardened are distinguished by Irons round the Leg, in addition to those on the Neck.

The Aljube, or common Gaol, where they are confined, is a most noisome place, and the sink of every kind of wretchedness and vice.

Persons occasionally confined by order of the Magistrates, are put down into the lowest Cells, amongst the worst and most desperate Outcasts, unless they comply with all the exorbitant demands of the Gaoler, and thus forced to consent to whatever sums he chooses to extort as the price of breathing a less fetid air, and of release from Wretches so abandoned that their bare touch is a contamination, the thought of which makes one shudder. Unfortunately no redress is to be obtained for such practices.

The View is in the City.



*L. Chamberlain R.A. del.*

*H. Alken sculp.*

# LARGO DA GLORIA.

*London, Published by Thomas M. Lean, Hay Market, 1821.*



## LARGO DA GLORIA.

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THE various Personages here depicted are supposed to be in a part of the Suburbs called the Largo da Gloria, one of the great Thoroughfares.

The Negro on the left, bearing a load of Wood, is amusing himself along the Road with his favourite Madimba de Btsché, a Congo Musical Instrument ; formed of a number of narrow thin flat pieces of Iron, a little bent at the end where struck, securely fastened to a square piece of Board, on the under side of which is a Calabash, or Gourd, ornamented with a string of coloured Beads, or gaudy coloured Worsted. The pieces of Iron are of various lengths, and are played upon by both thumbs. The notes produced are agreeable and harmonious, and in the hands of some of the Performers the Musick is by no means despicable.

The Negress, next in the fore-ground, is a Quitandeira, or Female Pedlar, vending a variety of Wares, such as Hats, Books, Trays, Cottons, Muslins, &c. &c. and her with the Pyramid of Baskets is selling Milho, or Indian Corn, with Feijão or Beans.

The Man in the fore-ground to the right, carries in a glass case, suspended round his neck, either a small figure of our Saviour, called a Bom Jezus, or of the Virgin, Nossa Seuhora,—for the truly pious to kiss : and for which act of devotion he expects them to pay five or ten Reas, *por Amor de Deos* and his own advantage ; though he generally pretends that he collects these Alms for more holy purposes.

The Negress near him whom he is persuading to bestow her charity and save her soul, is a seller of Sugar Cane, and of a Liquor made of Rice, called Alhoà. The Figure behind is a Seller of Old Mats, Brooms, &c.

THE END.

