

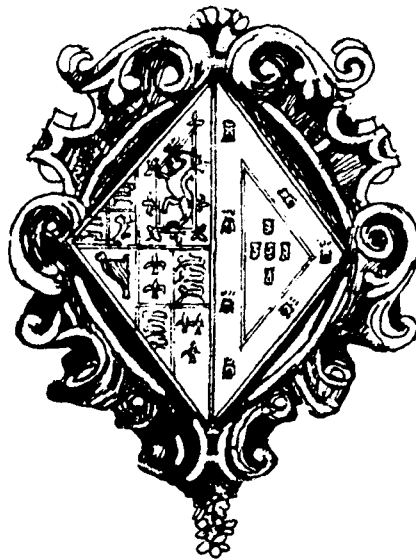
**THE BRITISH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF PORTUGAL**

TWENTY FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
AND REVIEW 1998

Quinta Nova
Carcavelos
2777 PAREDE

CANON, COMMUNICATIONS AND CORK AN ACCOUNT OF THE POPE FAMILY IN PORTUGAL

by Carol Rankin



THOMAS GODFREY PEMBROKE POPE was born in Dublin in 1838, the fourth child of the Reverend Thomas Pembroke Pope and his wife Mary. He finished his education at Trinity College Dublin and whilst an undergraduate worked in the Dublin slums and was a well known orator at temperance meetings where his presence "drew crowded and enthusiastic audiences." Unsurprisingly after graduating with a BA in 1862 he followed his father into the Church and was ordained at St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Dublin that same year. Marriage beckoned the following year and on 27th November 1863 he married Louisa Ann one of 14 children of the Reverend Professor Baden Powell M A. Among her half brothers was Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden Powell best known both for his conduct in the siege and defence of Mafeking and for founding the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements.

Thomas Godfrey had a recurring problem with a throat infection, so the young married couple decided it might be better for him to work in sunnier climes, and accordingly in 1864 he came to Lisbon as *locum tenens*; St. George's Church records and family papers confirm this date. From spring to late autumn that year the young clergyman worked as Acting Chaplain in Lisbon and among the many services at which he officiated was the Baptism of his first child, a daughter Mary Estrella Eleanor, during this temporary position he and his family lived at *11 Rua Sacramento á Lapa, Lisbon*.

Chaplain at Seville was his next posting, a city that at that time was afflicted by an outbreak of cholera. Bishop Sandford, the

incumbent at Gibraltar who was to become a lifelong friend and admirer of Thomas Godfrey, said of his time in Seville: "with disregard of personal safety which was a marked feature of his character, he devoted much time to the dangerous work of visiting and nursing the sufferers".

Lisbon though with its less extreme climate had obviously made a great impression on the Popes and, when he was offered the Chaplaincy, Thomas Godfrey leapt at the chance and returned there in 1867 to work in what proved to be "the longest but also the most important chaplaincy in the whole history of St. George's".

Within twelve months of his arrival, Lisbon was included in the Diocese of Gibraltar but he was to become involved in much more complicated "Church politics". Firstly, the British Parliament repealed the 'Consular Advances Act 1825' which subsidised English Protestant communities abroad against any sum provided locally - at this stage the Government provided a stipend of £500 and covered all the Lisbon Chaplain's running expenses. The Foreign Office announced that no further payments would be made after January 1875 and eventually agreed that all church property vested in the Government should be handed over to three local trustees to administer, these to be elected by local British residents who should be drawn from "qualified subscribers". Subscribers to the Church had to meet certain criteria but ultimately were entirely responsible for meeting all expenses. One can imagine the consternation this caused in 1864, a newly arrived Chaplain and the fact that within 11 years the local community would have to be entirely responsible for the finances of its church and chaplaincy. Church records show that there were enormous debt problems for the latter part of the 19th century and that the Chaplain and subscribers did not always necessarily see eye to eye, but nevertheless Thomas Godfrey's long term of office meant that by the time his successor was appointed in 1902 the system was already well tried and tested. It is worth mentioning that because of the repeal of the Consular Act he was the last chaplain to be appointed by the Crown, thereafter the Trustees have been free to choose and appoint their own man.

The second "political" problem that the Chaplain had to face was that for some time there had been groups of liberally minded people in Portugal who had left the Roman Catholic Church and had congregated around priests who had done the same. Foreign missions such as the Anglican Church did not quite provide what they were looking for and they wanted freedom to pursue their own particular kind of worship publicly. They applied to the Portuguese Government for permission to hold public services and this was granted, but they were not allowed to call themselves the "Lusitanian Church" as they had wanted but the "Spanish Reformed Church". This church lacked direction but fortuitously one of their members, the Reverend Anglo Mora met Thomas Godfrey within a year of his arrival in Lisbon and was so impressed with him that the reformers turned to him for advice. From Gibraltar Bishop Sandford had declared that he thought there should be a policy of non-interference with any such reformation movement and opposed any connection of the Diocese with it, and whilst he urged its Chaplains and congregations to comply with his wishes, he did leave them free to follow their own consciences. Such a dissenter from his viewpoint was, of course, Thomas Godfrey who went on to co-operate actively with the Portuguese reformers in "developing their organisation and compiling their Prayer Book and was practically their head though he declined more than once to be their Bishop", he was also elected President of their Synod. It says a lot for Bishop Sandford that despite this he never lost the high regard he had for his Lisbon Chaplain.

In 1873 having gained permission from the Trustees, the Chaplain started to produce annual Church reports. These were designed to keep the British community in touch with what was going on and not just in its Church. Reports on the British Seamen's Hospital, the Protestant school, clubs, committees, social activities and so on were all included together with handy guides for such things as postage and transport and a list of the British and American residents in Lisbon and in Carcavellos. Annual Church reports continue to be produced to this day but the early ones now provide us with a rich source of historical information.

From the reports one can see that Thomas Godfrey had much to keep him occupied apart from his normal pastoral duties, he was always anxious to visit any British ship when it came into port if he could, to hold a service if time allowed, to distribute reading material to the sailors or just to spend some time talking to them and making them feel welcome when they were far from home - hardly any report does not include an appeal for unwanted reading matter from the community that he could then pass on to the sailors. Early issues also include detailed lists of trees and shrubs that were in the cemetery, he made sure these were properly maintained and added to the collection yearly, he clearly loved the cemetery and came to regard it almost as his own garden.

From his letters to the congregation one can also gain some idea of the Chaplain's character, he was obviously deeply religious, kindly and compassionate and particularly fond of children, for many years he personally conducted examinations of the pupils at the British Protestant School. He was though made of stern stuff, unafraid to give his flock a good ticking off if he did not think they were attending church regularly enough and when some of them suggested that "early celebrations" which were held on saint's days at 7.30 might be changed to 8.00 his riposte was "I take it that no self-respecting person unless very old and feeble would wish to breakfast after 8.00."

Louisa Ann was a great support to her husband in all his duties and seemingly they had a very happy marriage. 16 years after the birth of their daughter a son William George Baden Thomas was born in 1880 closely followed by another Richard Godfrey Pembroke in 1882. The 2 boys had a happy childhood growing up in the parsonage at No 4. Rua da Estrella (currently rented out to the European University) and for some years their parents rented Quinta de São Bento in Sintra where they could escape from the worst of the Lisbon heat and the persistent smell of the parsonage drains. In Sintra too their father could find time for his studies of botany, literature and the classics, he was something of a scholar and went on to gain his doctorate in 1892 and thereafter added D.D. to his name.

In the meantime in 1882 he was made Canon of Gibraltar and it is as Canon Pope that he is usually referred to by people to this day.

Disaster struck on the night of April 8th 1886 when during the night a fire broke out in St. George's and it was virtually burnt to the ground, to this day no-one knows how it started. A nice story is related by Adelina the present caretaker at the cemetery and whose "tios" worked for the church and cemetery at that time. One of them saw the fire and rushed up to the parsonage to announce "*Senhor padre, estou muito aflito por causa a igreja está arder*" to be met with the reply: "*Deixe arder, porque é muito pequena e há muita gente que não cabe la dentro!*" Other reports tell of the subsequent desperate but unsuccessful efforts made by the Chaplain and others to contain the fire. By 9.00 o'clock the next morning with the remains of the building still smouldering the determined Canon had called a meeting which raised £1,000 towards the cost of rebuilding a new and larger church and within a fortnight a further £1,000 had been pledged which says a lot for his powers of persuasion! With £2,000 of insurance money also paid out, plans for a new and much larger church could begin almost at once and it was the Canon who supervised everything every step of the way from requesting plans from England to paying the stonemasons. After two years the new church had risen like a phoenix from the ashes, a remarkable achievement, it was opened on June 10th 1888 and was consecrated the following year. The reredos of the church which was completed somewhat later bears the following inscription beneath the carving of the Last Supper:

"The central panel of this reredos was erected by the congregation of this Church to the glory of God and in memory of Thomas Godfrey Pope D.D. - Canon of Gibraltar, British Chaplain at Lisbon from 1867 to 1902 whose untiring efforts helped to restore this church after its destruction by fire on April 8th 1886. The rest of the central portion was erected by him and the same friends in memory of his wife Louisa Ann ... to her were due the first steps towards the placing of a reredos in this house of God."

Bishop Sandford happened to be in Lisbon in 1892 when on the night of 28th/29th October news came in that the S. S. Roumania

had sunk off Peniche, he recounted: "After Morning Service Canon Pope said to me. From news which I have just had I am afraid that a British ship has been wrecked on the coast with great loss of life and I must start to see if I can be of any use. I replied that I would take the evening service, he took the first train and spent on the scene many tiring and anxious days, searching for bodies washed ashore, identifying them as far as possible, rescuing personal property, jewels etc in the wreckage, burying the dead or making arrangements for their removal to Lisbon and answering telegrams". A memorial commemorating 61 of those who perished in this tragedy can be seen half way down the left hand wall of the church as you enter.

A tragedy of a much more personal kind struck the Canon and his wife on 25th August 1894 when their youngest son Richard Godfrey was killed as a result of a fall when riding. Their eldest son too was seriously ill that same year but recovered. The distraught family received much comfort and kindness from many different people and his letter of March 23rd 1895 in the Church Report is very touching in its gratitude and thanks for all the community's support and for the fact that the congregation and other friends had contributed money in order that a stained glass window and plaque should be erected in Richard Godfrey's memory - you can see them today near the pulpit.

The loss of this youngest son meant that the name Godfrey would not continue into the next generation and one can only surmise that it was because of this that the following entry appears in the Baptismal records:

"William George Baden Thomas - born 15th April 1880, baptised 16th May 1880 - The name of this boy was after consultation with a lawyer altered, the name Godfrey being substituted for George and Baden. His names thus became William Godfrey Thomas in which names he was confirmed on November 22, 1896." He retained his nickname of Sonnie within the family but became known as Godfrey by everyone else, perhaps his parents felt too that in this way their youngest son would not be forgotten.

Sadly the Canon was faced with further loss, when Louisa Ann died in 1896 aged 53, they had been married for 33 years. His daughter was by this time married but he still had young Godfrey at home and there was great approval from the family when in June 1899 the Canon married Mary Hickie a 38 year old spinster whom he had known for years. The Hickie family were very well known members of the community having come out to Lisbon from Ireland at the beginning of the century. There were no further children from the Canon's second marriage but like her predecessor, Mary played an active part in Church affairs and community life.

The British speaking community whether Anglican or Roman Catholic or indeed of any other faith were very dear to Thomas Godfrey's heart, he knew virtually all of them and was constantly trying to find ways in which their lives could be improved.

In 1888 a group of local British businessmen led by the Canon founded The Lisbon Athenaeum, a gentlemen's club whose purpose was intended to be purely social, it was to be managed by a Committee elected each year by its members. By 1892 there was a premises at *Rua das Gaivotas* No 6 where over 87 members could read various papers and periodicals, and play chess or billiards. Ladies were admitted to the Library twice weekly and "All commissioned Officers on the Active List of Her Majesty's Navy and Army" were considered Honorary members. The Canon was the club's first elected Chairman and continued to be re-elected until the year of his death after which the Committee passed a resolution that included the words: "The Committee desires particularly to express its admiration of a dignity, courtesy and tact that rendered notable his conduct of its affairs as chairman" and refers to him as "Father" of the club. Sadly he did not live to see the day when Edward VII came to Portugal on his official visit of 1903 and granted the club the right to call itself the Royal British Club

In 1890 he spearheaded the formation of an "Association for the Temporary Relief of British subjects in distress in or near Lisbon" which came to be known as The British Charitable Fund,

later incorporating the Jubilee Pension Fund. Many church reports include exhortations from the Canon urging every member of the community to contribute something, however small. The fund still exists today and is used for the exact purpose for which it was formed.

In 1893 the Canon wrote: "I have for very many years been anxious that we should have a large room with accessories, which might be used for meetings, lectures and entertainments of various kinds among ourselves". He had some 2/3 years previously drawn up plans for a large hall complete with gas, seats, cloakrooms for Ladies and Gentlemen and a room that could be used as a kitchen. A suitable site seemed to be a problem but he continued. "I have for some years considered that the yard and out-houses, the latter no longer needed, attached to the Chaplain's house, afford just what is required". He then went on to suggest ways of raising money for the project and whilst it did take some time to accomplish, the Estrela Hall (originally called St. George's Hall) was completed in 1905/3 years after his death and to this day is used for the purposes he envisaged.

Towards the end of his life his health was failing rapidly, entries in the church records show his handwriting becoming very weak and wobbly. In 1901 he was described as being unable to carry out examinations at the British Protestant School due to severe illness. Contemporary accounts attest to the fact that after so many years as Chaplain the Canon had come to be regarded very much as the "Father" of his flock and of them he said: "Those I have not buried, I either baptised, prepared for Confirmation or married". It also gave him great satisfaction that the reformers to whom he had given so much help and advice had become widely accepted and grown six times in number and after his death the secular press paid tribute to "his disinterested labours for the Portuguese Protestant Church."

He died on April 20th 1902 aged 64, his funeral took place 2 days later and despite a torrential downpour St. George's Church was filled to overflowing. The service was conducted by the Bishop of St.

Asaph, the Reverend Diogo Cassels (A Portuguese Reformer), and the Reverends S. E. Suffron and Thomas Pulvertaft. The congregation included English Anglicans and Roman Catholics, English and Portuguese Nonconformists and a large section of leading Portuguese Roman Catholics as well as many members of the Reformed Church. In his tribute Bishop Sandford said . "He was universally respected and beloved. Canon Pope's unflagging, many-sided and self-sacrificing activity, his enthusiasm and manliness, his deep sympathy and consideration, his tact and tenderness, his numberless acts of kindly benevolence, won for him vast influence and affection not only amongst his own people but also amongst natives of Portugal. He united strong convictions with a large tolerance."

WILLIAM GODFREY THOMAS POPE did not follow his father into the Church, after Public School at Lancing College he completed his education by attending Trinity College, Oxford and then went on to become an electrical engineer. In 1902 he returned to Portugal to work for the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Company and two years later on 26th July 1904 married Eileen Hickie, his stepmother's niece and someone he had known for most of his life. He went back to England in 1905 to work in the equipment department of the National Telephone Company in London and during that year he and his wife had a son, Godfrey William Baden, always known as "Boy" to distinguish him from his father. In 1907 the young family went out to the Argentine where Godfrey worked as Assistant Chief and Chief Engineer for the United River Plate Telephone Company.

Word War I broke out and the family returned to England where naturally Godfrey signed up with the Royal Engineers, he was posted to its Signals Division. He had a distinguished war record serving on the Western Front and was awarded a Military Cross for gallantry and was Mentioned in Despatches. At times he fought alongside Portuguese units and was awarded the Portuguese Cruz de Guerra. After being demobbed he remained as a member of the Army's Reserve of Officers for some 16 further years attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

During the war Godfrey and Eileen had had a daughter, Monica Mary Eileen Leta born in 1916 and, after the war and a brief spell whilst Godfrey worked in the Communications branch of the Air Ministry, the family returned to Portugal where they were to live for the rest of their lives. In Lisbon Godfrey was appointed General Manager of the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Company, a post he held from 1920-1939.

Godfrey was universally popular at the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Company, he was a first rate engineer and administrator who treated everyone with kindness and consideration from the lowliest to the highest ranking employee, the majority of whom were, of course, Portuguese. After a bad car crash when he had to take some time off work "the affectionate welcome which his staff gave him on his return will live in the annals of the company." During his time in this post he was awarded the *Ordem de Merito Industrial* and was instrumental in setting up pension, medical and welfare schemes for company employees. After his death when a large new telephone exchange was opened in the Damaia district of Lisbon the road in which it was situated was named "Rua Godfrey Pope", it is called this to this day.

Being in the communications business, Godfrey had a powerful radio set at his home in *Rua do Sacramento à Lapa* enabling him to receive radio programmes from London, something few other British residents could do. His great friend William Stilwell also lived in the Lapa district, so a private line was rigged up between their two homes connecting Godfrey's radio to a loudspeaker at William's end which he could switch on and thus the two friends could share the news and cricket commentaries.

Very much like his father throughout his life he participated actively in community affairs, serving on committees and so on. British Hospital records show that he was on their committee for many years and provided them with an annual supply of firewood. He served on the committee of the Royal British Club and was its

Chairman from 1921-22. He also rendered great assistance to the Portuguese Boy Scout Movement.

Naturally Godfrey regarded St. George's Church with great affection, he and his wife Eileen were regular worshippers and he served as Churchwarden from 1921-1936 and again from 1941-1942 as well as serving on the Church Council. He was also one of the organists at the church, all his life he was passionately fond of music and became a proficient piano player and organist. Eileen too was actively involved with the church, she also served on its Council, supervised the cleaning staff, did the flowers but more importantly she devised the system whereby the cemetery is divided into sections and plots, something which took a great deal of time and effort to accomplish.

Surprisingly, Godfrey is also remembered with particular gratitude at St. Paul's Church in Estoril. From the turn of the century Anglican services had been held from time to time in Estoril, particularly during winter months when many people came out from Britain to escape from the weather. The proprietor of the Hotel Paris agreed to provide free board and lodging for a Winter chaplain as well as a room where services could be held and the Booth Line provided each chaplain with free passage from England. When the Bishop agreed that such a Winter chaplaincy could become permanent the wardens of St. George's agreed to guarantee the visiting chaplain a stipend of £7 a month should the Estoril residents and visitors not be able to come up with this sum. They not only came up with this sum but church collections "regularly far exceeded expenses" so a fund was set up for building a mission church at Estoril and the man put in charge of it was Godfrey Pope.

In 1931 St. George's was once again in debt and some of its subscribers thought that as guarantors of £7 for the Winter chaplaincy at Estoril, St. George's was entitled to use their funds to wipe out their debt. Godfrey was having none of this, in his mind the funds were intended for building another church alone, so he promptly acquired land adjacent to the Hotel Paris from its owner for the very advantageous sum of £100 and immediately began

construction. "With astonishing alacrity he had produced a plan and obtained permission to build from both the Bishop and civil authorities. Even resident Anglicans at Estoril on whose behalf he laboured were gazing unbelievably as they saw their church rise up before they had seriously considered having one." After the small church dedicated to St. Paul was completed it was consecrated on 10th February 1935 and was used until 1967 when it was demolished and reconstructed on the same site in its present form. The altar in the present Memorial Chapel commemorates "our thanks to God for the lively contribution of Godfrey Pope through whose initiative work was begun" among others.

In the 1930s Godfrey and Eileen had bought *Casa Penalva* in *São Pedro*, Sintra. The charming house was built beneath steeply rising rocks and possessed quite a large amount of land but no real garden. Out of the rocky hillside with his engineering expertise Godfrey built ponds, reservoirs, water channels, stone bridges and paths, all of which remain to this day. At the bottom Eileen created a lovely area filled with old-fashioned flowers, larkspur, sweetpeas and so on, and here they entertained their friends and family in the garden described by Lord Baden Powell as being "one acre horizontal, 10 acres vertical". At the end of it was a huge garage where Godfrey spent many hours tinkering with his cars and carrying out repairs for friends.

At the outbreak of World War II Godfrey was too old to enlist, so he offered his services to the British Embassy, took up his old rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was awarded an OBE in 1942. Sadly he died on May 16th a year later, St. George's was completely packed for his funeral and "hundreds of mourners had to stand outside". So many Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Company staff insisted on attending it was rumoured that communications in Lisbon were in danger of breaking down that day and most national Portuguese newspapers carried lengthy obituaries. His widow Eileen continued living in *Casa Penalva* and tended her beloved garden for another 20 years until she became too old, she finally died in July 1968.

GODFREY WILLIAM BADEN POPE ("Boy"), like his father went to Public School at Lancing College and at his parents insistence went on to university at Trinity College, Oxford. Here he proceeded to do no work whatsoever and was sent down, he continued his studies at college and qualified as an engineer thereby following in his father's footsteps. In the late 1920s he was working in England when he married a widow, Dorothy Parrett and had two children, Richard Godfrey Pembroke (born in 1930) and Ann Monica born three years later. He returned to Portugal before World War II broke out bringing his family with him but his wife and children went back to the UK in 1942 and never returned to live with him. By this time Boy was working for the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Company in Lisbon and from there he wrote to Dorothy telling her he did not want her or their children back again and though they remained permanently separated, neither of them went on to obtain a divorce.

In the late 1940s Boy moved to Valadares near Oporto and there he lived for the rest of his years leading a fairly quiet, almost reclusive life, he took little interest in community affairs and had few friends. His main hobby was cinematography, he turned a room in his house into a cinema where he could show his home-made films some of which he had spent many hours creating. He was also something of an inventor, he tinkered with gadgets for hours on end and among the inventions he came up with was an electric violin though it seemed to have no marketable value. He continued working for the Telephone Company and eventually became its Manager in Oporto before retiring.

He caused great consternation in the family when on 26th May 1966 he married his Portuguese cook/housekeeper Catarina Maria dos Anjos whilst his first wife was still alive and undivorced. Boy got away with a second marriage by professing to have become a Roman Catholic, therefore as his first marriage was to an Anglican it could be regarded as illegal according to Portuguese law. Be that as it may, Catarina looked after him extremely well until his death in 1979 and he was then buried in the cemetery of St. James's Church in Oporto; Catarina regularly attended services there and tended his

grave until her death in autumn 1998. Both his two children remain alive and married but sadly, without issue.

MONICA MARY EILEEN LETA POPE was initially educated in Portugal then sent to boarding school in England when she was under 8 years old. After completing her education at St. John's School in Bexhill she returned to Portugal where her father Godfrey presented her with a brand new Austin 7 car which she was not allowed to drive until she had dismantled it entirely and reassembled it herself, and she had to do the same with a radio. Such practical training was to stand her in good stead for the rest of her life when she could always be called upon to carry out minor electrical repairs and diagnose what was wrong with a car. She had also inherited her father's musical talents and became an excellent pianist. During this time she almost died from diphtheria and for a time lost her sight because of it but eventually made a full recovery.

She went back to England to do a course at Queen's Secretarial College, London and after her return to Portugal became engaged to George Ian Rankin, a member of a family with a long established cork business. Marriage followed in May 1939 and her first daughter Barbara Jane was born 11 months later. Monica and her daughter went to live in England during most of World War II and at the end of it returned to Portugal where she had a second daughter Carol Audrey in 1946 and finally a son Ewan Naismith in 1950. After starting married life in a Lisbon flat, in 1949 Monica and Ian moved to *Vila Santa Maria*, Oeiras where they lived for almost 20 years.

Like many of her generation who lived in an era when maids were plentiful, Monica had time to pursue her own interests. She played tennis and golf (the latter extremely well) and inherited her parent's love of gardening. She loved arranging flowers and gave demonstrations and judged competitions for the Flower and Garden Club of Portugal whose President she was for several years. In the early 1960s she and her husband moved to a large house in Caxias that was built to her own design, here she spent much time creating a terraced garden out of the hillside site.

For many years St. George's Church featured prominently in family life, Ian was a Churchwarden from 1947-1962 and Monica could be counted on to do the flowers, decorate the church at Christmas and Easter and to organise the occasional bazaar. She was always extremely proud of her Pope family connections with St. George's and was a regular subscriber.

Perhaps though, it is for her work for the British Hospital that Monica is best remembered. Again, the family were regular subscribers and whilst Ian served for some time on its committee, Monica was always to the forefront of any appeal for money. During the 1970/80s she worked in the "Trash and Treasure" shop at Carcavelos (which used to raise money for the hospital and now donates the money raised via the British Charitable Fund) and for several years took on the time-consuming job of Treasurer. Here she is remembered for the efficient and forthright manner with which she carried out her work. Additionally, she had also worked with the WRVS on many occasions and was presented with their Long Service Medal and in 1985 she was awarded an MBE for services to the British community.

With all their children married by 1980, Monica and Ian then sold *Samarinda*, their Caxias house and moved to a flat in Cascais where she lived for the rest of her days. Even after her husband's death she loved visiting the family cork properties near Coruche where she had spent many happy times and had even been known to strip a cork tree herself when young.

She died on Christmas Eve 1992 in an Algarve nursing home some months after suffering a severe stroke, and with her strong personality is still fondly remembered by many as one of the "characters" of the British community in Lisbon. Monica lies buried alongside her husband in a quiet corner of St. George's cemetery where her parents, grandparents and other Pope relations are also interred.

Sources:

The Lisbon Chaplaincy Vol II 1811-1943 by Rev. H. Fulford Williams
History of the Lisbon Chaplaincy by John. D. Hampton
Except the Lord build the house by John Humphreys
The British Hospital in Lisbon by A. H. Norris
The Royal British Club Lisbon - The First Seventy Five Years by L. A. Griffith
St. George's Church Annual reports
St. George's Church Registers for Baptisms, Deaths & Marriages
Cash book for rebuilding of St. George's
Family papers, books, press cuttings and artifacts

--ooOoo--

Carol Mason was born and brought up in Portugal. Having gained her BA (Hons) as a mature student, for the last decade she has lectured extensively on Portuguese History and History of Art to specialist cultural groups. She has recently written various sections for inclusion in two recently published guide books on Portugal.