MONTE DO CASARÃO

cottages in Portugal

Newsletter 21



December 2nd 2010, sunny 17°C

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Painting on the hill 2011

From April 21 to 28 and from October 6 to 13, we'll once again organise painting weeks at Monte do Casarão. You can find more information on our website.



http://www.montedocasarao.com/ En/e painting.html

Rates 2011

The 2011 rates are now on our website. As from June 1st 2010, the IVA (VAT) was increased by 1%. This increase has not been passed on to our guests. As from January 1st 2011, the IVA will be increased again, this time by 2%. The total tax increase has been incorporated in the 2011 rates.

You can still profit from the old rates. Until December 31st, you can book a stay in 2011 at the 2010 rates. Obviously, this applies to the painting weeks as well.

1. LISBON RETURN

From April next, Dutch airline Transavia will fly to Lisbon. As it is a new destination, they will sell tickets at really low prices. If you use your AirMiles as well, you might grab a ticket for less than 100 euros. Which is good news. many of our guests enjoy a few days in Lisbon before or after their stay here.

It is/continues to be a wonderful experience to roam that city, especially if you take Susie Boulton's *DK Eye Witness Lisbon* guide with you. One reviewer on Amazon felt better for leaving the guide in the hotel room, but the other sixteen reviewers were really enthusiastic



about it. Currently, the paperback edition is only for sale second-hand, but a new hard-back edition will be available from April 1st (not a joke).

2. SEA SALT

Portugal used to be one of the most successful salt producers in the world, but now only 10 percent of the saltpans is used commercially. Some of them lie in the scenic area Reserva Natural Ria Formosa, a beautiful nature reserve between Faro and the Spanish border, full of storks and flamingos. There you can also find salt producer Necton.

Necton is the brainchild of two biotechnology students who in 1994 received a grant to examine how to bring the natural resources of Portugal to the attention in Europe. The old, neglected saltpans in the Algarve caught their eye. The Algarve was synonymous with tourists, tourists stood for souvenirs and salt was a beautiful and easy product. By now, Necton exploits 17 acres of saltpans, has buildings (such as a laboratory and storage) take care up almost 13 thousand square feet and offers a large number of products. The salt is still pro-



duced in the traditional way dating back 2000 years; its ingredients being sea, sun, wind and a lot of manual labour. All this won't do them any harm. The project has already won many prizes, including the Slow Food Award.

3. GUERRA LUSO-NEERLANDESA

Setúbal, you can find saltpans too, but they no longer amount to much. However, until late in

the 18th century, Setúbal was the main centre for the production and transit of salt, which at

the time was of vital importance as a preservative.

From the 16th until the 18th century, there was even a regular salt route from Setúbal to the Netherlands. During that period, the Netherlands and Portugal were regularly at war over the Portuguese overseas territories. Macau, Mozambique, Ceylon, Angola, São Tomé,



the Maluku Islands: the Dutch saw opportunities (read spices, gold slaves) in the riches of the Portuguese colonies. The Brazilian territories were conquered by the Dutch as well. The Portuguese had to pay an unprecedented steep price for the restitution in 1661: a tenth of the sugar yield was for the Netherlands as well as a monopoly in the wood trade. Also the Netherlands kept its influence on the slave trade. To top it all, Portugal was obliged to supply salt from Setúbal for no less than seventy years. All in all it was a mega-deal worth 4 million cruzados, which equals about 500 million euros.

4. SQUARE POTATOES

Our third attempt to lay out a vegetable garden may be called reasonably successful.

To do Wynand justice, 'our' is not entirely appropriate. like a third-world farmer he hacks open the hard ground, takes out stones, spuds up weeds and the all-pervasive blackberries and tries to create something resembling soil.

Thanks to his efforts, the tomatoes, courgettes, gherkins and peppers do well. The melons are small but tasty. Otherwise the produce is poor: all told, we have one meal of haricot beans, 4

(tiny) heads of endive and 12 mange-touts. You can only feel sorry for what has to grow in the soil: the potato harvest, which we optimistically estimated at fifty kilos, is not even one kilo and consists of square marbles and indented ping pong balls. The onions, slightly larger in number, have the shape of small Jugendstil vases and the radishes are inedible.

Never mind: better

luck next year. With a little luck from heaven we'll eat Brussels sprouts this winter. And curly kale. We have already tipped off our Dutch guests to bring smoked sausage.

