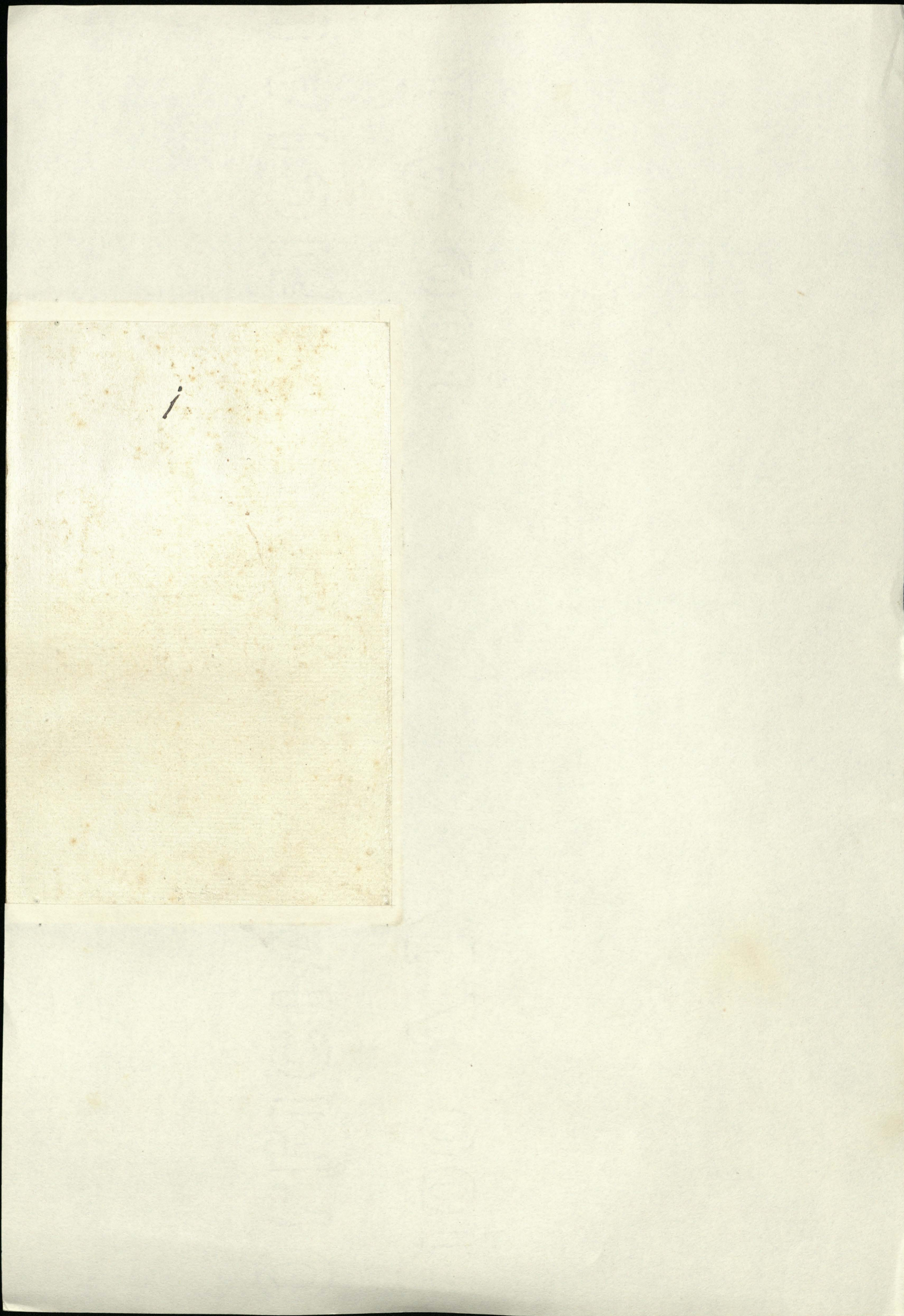


Portugal, the ancient Lusitania, is situated to the west of Spain. At the decline of the Roman Empire it shared the fate of the other Spanish provinces, being subdued successively by the Suevians, the Alains, the Visigoths & the Moors. When Spain shook off the yoke of these barbarians Portugal also recovered its liberty, & became one of the Kingdoms of that country.







His Lands in Leon  
 Charlotte's own Handwriting

Henry, grandson of Robert. 1<sup>st</sup> Duke  
 of Burgundy, having come to the  
 assistance of Alphonso 4<sup>th</sup> King of  
 Castile & Leon, against the Moors,  
 received, as the reward of his services,  
 the hand of Theresa natural daughter  
 of Alphonso, who made him at the  
 same time Count of Lusitania.

Henry was a brave & pious prince:  
 he reestablished the Episcopal sees in  
 the cities he took from the Moors—  
 He died in. 1112. & was succeeded  
 by his Son—

Alphonso Henriquez

1112.



2.

Henry of Burgundy  
Count of Portugal



1112.

Alphonso Henriquez did not begin to govern till in 1128, his mother continuing sovereign to that time. He obliged the King of Castile to relinquish the homage he required of him for his dominions. Having in 1139. gained a victory over five Moorish Kings, he, to commemorate it, placed five small shields on his escutcheon, & was proclaimed King by his troops, which title was confirmed to him by the States, who at the same time made laws for the succession to the crown, which are still in force in Portugal. — By these if the King survives his eldest Son, his younger Sons inherit the crown in preference to his grandson — & in default of Male issue, his daughters succeed him in preference to his brother, provided she does not marry a foreigner — Alphonso continued to gain victories over the Moors until his death in 1185. at the age of 60. He married the daughter of Amadeus Duke of Savoy, & was succeeded by his Son Sancho.

1185



3.

Alphonso Henriquez 1<sup>st</sup>  
King of Portugal.



1185.

Sancho 1<sup>st</sup> inherited all the bravery of his father, & exerted it like him against the Moors — With the assistance of the fleets of English, German & Dutch Crusaders he made himself Master of the Capital of the Algarvians, & recovered Lisbon, which had formerly been taken by Alphonso, but afterwards retaken by the King of Morocco. He assumed the title of King of the Algarvians, & died in 1211. Leaving three Sons, the eldest of whom Alphonso succeeded him, & five Daughters — Berengera the youngest married Waldemar King of Denmark;

1211



4.

Sancho 1<sup>st</sup>.  
King of Portugal.



1211.

The only memorable action recorded of Alphonso 2<sup>d</sup>, surnamed the fat, is a victory he gained over the Moors in 1217. He died in 1223, having married Urragua daughter of Alphonso 4<sup>th</sup> King of Castile, by whom he had five sons, the two eldest of whom, Sancho & Alphonso, were successively Kings of Portugal, & one daughter Leonora married to Waldemar Prince of Denmark.

1223.



3

Alphonso 2<sup>d</sup> the fat.  
king of Portugal.



1223.

Sancho 2<sup>d</sup> surnamed *Sapfel*, because his Mother had made him wear the Monastic habit, reigned for some years with glory, having gained considerable advantage over the Moors; but afterwards abandoning himself to pleasure, & leaving his favorites to govern, the Portuguese became discontented, & applied to the Pope Innocent 4<sup>th</sup> for redress, who having admonished him in vain, excommunicated him, & gave the regency to his brother Alphonso. — Sancho 1227 obtained assistance from the King of Castile, & was at first successful, but the publication of the Bull of excommunication amongst his troops produced so much consternation, that they disbanded, & he was obliged to retire to Toledo where he died in 1248. — He was an amiable Prince, but did not possess the dexterity, which is requisite to govern in factious times.

1248



C.

Sancho 2<sup>d</sup> Surnamed Capel  
King of Portugal.



1248.

Alphonso 3<sup>d</sup> who had married Matilda Countess of Boulogne & widow of Philip son of Philip Augustus King of France, was recalled into Portugal on the excommunication of his brother, & governed as Regent until his death, when he was crowned King. He carried his conquests over the Moors beyond the river Guadiana. In 1252, he divorced his wife Matilda, to marry Beatriz Guzman natural daughter of the King of Castile; on his refusal to obey the injunction of the Pope to return to his former wife, he was excommunicated & his Kingdom put under interdict, which continued until the death of Matilda, when he obtained the Popes approbation to his marriage with Beatriz. He died in 1279, having several children by his second marriage, of whom Denis the eldest succeeded him.

1279.



9.

Alythonso- 32/



1279.

Denis was an accomplished Prince. He founded  
 a University at Lisbon which he afterwards  
 removed to Coimbra, & by granting it great  
 privileges, attracted to it many learned  
 men from all parts of Europe: the Portuguese  
 language, from having been a mixture of  
 Latin & Vandal, now acquired more regu-  
 larity. — He encouraged Agriculture & did not  
 disdain to employ himself personally in it.  
 Far from profiting by the divisions of his  
 neighbours, he became a mediator between  
 them. — His latter days were embittered by  
 the revolt of his Son Alphonso, but by the  
 intermission of his Wife (Elizabeth, Infanta  
 of Arragon) an accommodation was effected,  
 & Alphonso succeeded to the crown on the  
 death of his father, in

1325.



8.

Venice. The Liberal and the  
Father of his people.

King of Portugal.



1325.

Alphonso 4<sup>th</sup> did not degenerate from the valor of his ancestors, like them he gained brilliant victories over the Moors. He however in 1355. tarnished the glory of his reign by his cruelty to Donna Ines de Castro, the Mistress of his eldest son Pedro, who he caused to be assassinated; at the instigation of two of his most confidential advisers — who suggested to him that Pedro would declare her children heirs to the crown —

He did not long survive this act of barbarity but died in 1357. His wife was Beatrix of Castile.

1357 . .



7

Alphonso 4th, The Brave &  
The Proud.

King of Portugal.



1367.

Pedro was no sooner on the Throne than he revenged the death of his beloved Inez on her murderers; he declared she was his wife, & caused her remains to be taken from the grave, & re-interred with royal honors. — The exactness with which this Prince caused justice to be administered procured him the surname of the Justiceary & the Severe — He died in 1367, & was succeeded by Ferdinand his Son by Constantia of Castile. He left several children by Inez & one natural son John, by Theresa Lorenço, who was King of Portugal after the death of Ferdinand.

1367



Pedro 1<sup>st</sup>, The Severe  
& The Justiciary.  
King of Portugal.



1367.  
Ferdinand claiming the inheritance of the  
kingdom of Castile as grandson of Beatrix  
attained Henry who had succeeded to it on the death  
of Peter the cruel, but was obliged to agree to an  
accommodation in 1371: he soon renewed  
hostilities, but tho assisted by English troops  
under the command of the Duke of Lancaster,  
who also had pretensions on the inheritance  
of Peter, his arms were unsuccessful & he was  
obliged to sue for peace, 1371. — In 1381. the war  
was renewed, the Castilians took many cities of  
Portugal, when Edmund Earl of Cambridge  
brought succours to Ferdinand & peace was  
restored. Ferdinand married Leonora Telles whose  
first Husband was still living, by whom he  
had one daughter Beatrix, married to John King  
of Castile, who on the death of Ferdinand, 1383  
claimed the crown, but the Portuguese declared  
themselves in favor of John, son of Pedro 1<sup>st</sup>  
by Thereza Lorenzo.

1383.



Ferdinand  
King of Portugal.



1383

Juan or John was at first only declared Prince & leader of the war against the King of Castile, but in 1385. the states elected him King, it being urged that Beatrice from her Mother's first husband being alive when she married Ferdinand was not legitimate, & there being no other lawful heir to the crown, they had a right to chuse their own sovereign. The same year he gained a victory over the King of Castile & rewarded Nuno Alvarez Pereira who had been second in command with the dutchy of Braganza, the heiress to which afterwards married Alphonso natural son to John, & from this union springs the family which now reigns in Portugal. John by Policy regained the royal domains which had been alienated by his predecessors. He formed a respectable Navy which he employed with equal success in annoying his enemies, & in protecting his subjects. He took Ceuta from the Moors, & overawed the states of Barbary. He had several sons who all signalized themselves by their valour & abilities, but especially Don Henry Duke of Visco whose bold and enlightened mind led him to improve & protect navigation, under his auspices the Island of Madeira, the Azores & Cape Verd were discovered, as also the different Capes to within eight degrees of the line. John married Philippa of Lancaster & died in

1433



12

Juan or John 1<sup>st</sup>  
The Great & Father of His  
Country  
King of Portugal



1433.

The only remarkable event in the reign of Edward was an unfortunate expedition against Tangiers in which his troops were beat, & his brother Ferdinand left as hostage till the restoration of Ceuta to the Moors, which being too valuable a possession to be relinquished by the Portuguese, he remained in captivity to the time of his death -

Edward died of the plague in 1458, & was succeeded by his eldest Son Alphonso,

1458



13

Edward

King of Portugal



1458

Alphonso being only six years old when he ascended the throne, the regency was intrusted to his Uncle Don Pedro, whose daughter Isabella he married in 1468, & who he afterwards (deceived by false reports) disgraced. Pedro retired from court, headed some troops, for his own defence, & was killed in an engagement, but it was not long before his Nephew, convinced of the injustice he had done him, reestablished his memory. Alphonso made several descents on the coast of Africa, in the last of which he took Tangiers — On the death of Henry King of Castile, he being now a widower projected to marry the supposed daughter of that Prince with a view to succeed him, he entered Castile with an army but being defeated, he repaired to the court of Louis. 11<sup>th</sup> King of France to solicit assistance, not succeeding in his request, he determined to resign his Crown & go to the Holy Land, but from this he was dissuaded, & returned to his Dominions, where he died of the Plague 1481. leaving one son John, his successor & a daughter Joanna, who refused to marry Charles 8<sup>th</sup> King of France, the Emperor Maximilian, & Richard the 3<sup>d</sup> King of England & became a Nun.

1481



14

Alphonso 5th.  
The African  
King of Portugal.



1481.

John had already signalized himself by military exploits when he ascended the throne. He was a Prince of the profoundest sagacity, & most extensive views; under his patronage the Portuguese prosecuted their discoveries with ardour and success. The River Zaire on the other side of the line conducted them to the Kingdom of Congo, where they made easy conquests, & established an advantageous trade. Bartholomew Diaz passed the extreme point of Africa, to which he gave the name of the Stormy Cape, but the King, who saw the importance of this discovery, stiled it the Cape of Good Hope. John whose superior abilities & many virtues had procured him the surname of the perfect died in. 1495. at the age of 40. & having no issue was succeeded by his cousin Emanuel Duke of Visca.

1495



15

John 2<sup>d</sup> The Perfect  
Wing of Portugal.



1495.

Emmanuel banished the Jews, suffering those only to remain under certain restrictions, who would embrace Christianity, but these restrictions causing a sedition, he was obliged to revoke them 1497. The Prince pursued the great project of his predecessors. He sent out a fleet under Vasco de Gama, who doubling the Cape of Good Hope arrived at Calicut on the Coast of Malabar at that time the emporium of India, & thus opened to his countrymen the richest Commerce in the world, which they soon monopolized. In 1500. Alvarez Cabral in his passage to India sailing to the West discovered Brazil, which he took possession of in the name of his master. Arrived at Calicut a disagreement took place with the Samorin or Emperor, some Portuguese were massacred & in revenge the City was set on fire. After this rupture, the pacific system of the Portuguese was abandoned, & commerce was henceforth established by the sword. Albuquerque to secure to Portugal the trade of the East, ruined the settlements of the Arabs (its greatest enemies) on the Red Sea. He made himself Master of Goa, & of Ormus in the Persian Gulf. Voyages were made to China & Pegu. On the Coast of Bengal was discovered.

Emmanuel died in 1521

1521.

(1)



16.

Emmanuel the Fortunate  
King of Portugal.



1495.

Emmanuel married first Isabella of Arragon, who dying the year after, he married 2<sup>dly</sup> (having obtained a dispensation from the Pope) her Sister Mary; by whom he had issue

John, his successor.

Alphonso, Cardinal.

Lewis

Ferdinand

Henry, Cardinal afterwards King of Portugal.

Edward.

Anthony.

Mary

Elizabeth wife of the Emperor Charles 5<sup>th</sup>.

Mary Beatrix wife of Charles 3<sup>d</sup> Duke of Savoy.

His third wife was Eleonora sister of Charles 5<sup>th</sup>.

1521



17.



1521.

Under the reign of John 3<sup>d</sup> the Portuguese continued to prosper in Africa & India, tho the Indians vigorously opposed their establishing themselves in the Island of Ormus & at Calicut. — John established the Inquisition in his dominions, and granted his protection to the Jesuits, even taking himself the vows of that order, having obtained the Popes permission to retain at the same time his Crown.

He died in 1557, & having survived his six sons was succeeded by his Grandson Sebastian then only three years old. His daughter Mary married Philip 2<sup>d</sup> King of Spain.

1557.



18

John 3<sup>d</sup>:

King of Portugal



1557.

During the minority of Don Sebastian he was placed under the Guardianship of his Grand Mother Catherine of Austria; who resigned that office in 1562 to his Great Uncle Cardinal Henry. Animated by the spirit of Chivalry, Don Sebastian determined to signalize himself against the Moors, He espoused the cause of Muley Mahomet who had been dispossessed of the Kingdoms of Fez & Morocco by his Uncle Muley Moluch, & contrary to the advice of his wisest counsellors he embarked with an Army of 20,000 Men for Africa; the Army of the enemy was superior, they met at Alcazarquivir, & after a desperate engagement, the Portuguese were totally routed or rather destroyed, being all either killed or taken prisoners, Among the slain was Don Sebastian. - The two Moorish Princes were also left on the field of Battle. Don Sebastian leaving no issue, was succeeded by his great Uncle Cardinal Henry.

1578.



19

Don Sebastian  
King of Portugal



1578.

Henry being advanced in years, & very infirm, a great number of competitors arose for the crown. Among those were Philip 2<sup>d</sup> King of Spain, Nephew to Henry by the Mothers side. The Duke of Braganza married to a Granddaughter of the great Emmanuel Don Antonio Prior of Coato, natural son of the Infant Don Lewis 2<sup>d</sup> Son of Emmanuel - The Duke of Savoy, the Duke of Parma, Catherine of Medecis, & even the Pope who attempted to revive the obsolete claim of the Holy see to the Sovereignty of Portugal - Henry assembled the States, & proposed Philip for his successor, but he was rejected. Henry died in

1580



20

Henry

King of Portugal



1580,  
 Philip's claim was not the best, but he had most power to enforce it. He sent the Duke of Alva with an Army into Portugal, who gained two victories over Don Antonio, who of all the competitors, alone pretended to assert his Title by arms - These victories decided the Contest - Philip was crowned at Lisbon, and proclaimed in India - He convoked the States in which it was decreed that Portugal should remain a separate Kingdom, with Lisbon for its Capital, where the Councils & Tribunals should reside. He published an amnesty, but so full of restrictions, that it hardly deserved that name. many of the nobility & Clergy were imprisoned & executed. Philip became so odious that conspiracies were formed against him, & he found it necessary to return to Spain for his own safety. Three different Impostors attempted to pass for Don Sebastian, but without success - Philip died in 1598. Though his government was cruel, yet the Portuguese agree, he reigned with less inhumanity than the other Kings of Spain.

1598



21.

Philip 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>d</sup> in Spain  
King of Portugal



1598.

Philip 2<sup>d</sup> (3<sup>d</sup> of Spain) was proclaimed King on the death of his Father. The despotism with which his Ministers governed, treating Portugal as a Province of Spain, incensed the Portuguese, and disposed them to support an adventurer, who assumed the Name of Don Sebastian. He resembled in Person that Unfortunate Prince; & related his misfortunes with such an appearance of truth, that he persuaded many, & the Portuguese were ready to acknowledge him, when he was arrested by the Grand Duke of Tuscany & delivered up to Philip, who put him to death. — The Dutch availing themselves of the troubles in Portugal, seized on the Moluccas, & under this & the following reign deprived that country of the greatest part of its possessions in the East Indies, & in America.

Philip died in

1621.



22

Philip 2<sup>d</sup> / 3<sup>d</sup> in Spain

King of Portugal



1621.

Philip 3<sup>d</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> of Spain by his cruelty & inflexibility, or rather that of his Minister Olivarez, increased the hatred, of the Portuguese: A law to compel the Nobility, under forfeiture of their states, to take up arms for the subjection of the Catalonians, & other circumstances conspired to hasten a revolution. An impenetrable Plot had been forming for upwards of three years in favour of John Duke of Braganza, (whose Grand Father had been deprived of his right to the Crown, by Philips 2<sup>d</sup>/3<sup>d</sup>, & carried into execution with incredible facility, & with little bloodshed; Vasconcelles, the Spanish Secretary & one of his clerks were the only Victims to Public vengeance. The Duke of Braganza was unanimously proclaimed King of Portugal under the Name of John 4<sup>th</sup>. - All the Portuguese settlements in Asia, & in Africa, & those in the Islands in the Eastern & Western Ocean, expelled their Spanish governors. Portugal became again an independent State

1646.



23.

Philip 3<sup>d</sup> / 4<sup>th</sup> in Spain  
King of Portugal.



1640.

John the 4<sup>th</sup> was descended from John 1<sup>st</sup> by his natural son Alphonso. He found enemies in the younger branches of his own family, who in concert with Spain conspired his ruin, but fortunately were discovered & punished. All the Sovereigns of Europe acknowledged his title, except the Emperor, & the King of Spain, the latter attempted to recover Portugal, but without success — In 1654. the Dutch were driven from Brasil by the Portuguese but they took from them the Island of Ceylon — John had no brilliant qualities, but he maintained himself on the throne with dignity, by his prudence, his piety, & the goodness of his heart, & still more by following the wise counsels of his Queen.

He died in

1656



24

Token of the (Braganza)  
King of Portugal.



1640.

John 4<sup>th</sup> married Louisa de Guzman  
sister of the Duke of Medina de Soria,  
by whom he had.

Alphonso - his successor.

Pedro, afterwards King of Portugal  
Mary.

Catherine, married to Charles 2<sup>d</sup>  
King of England.

Under the reign of John 4<sup>th</sup> the heir  
to the crown of Portugal began to  
be styled Prince of Brasil.

1656



25



1636.

Alphonso 6<sup>th</sup>. succeeded his Father under the guardianship of his Mother, who governed with wisdom: She resigned the regency in 1662. — The misconduct of Alphonso, his excesses & ill treatment of his Wife, Mary of Savoy Dutches of Nemours, revolted the Portuguese who obliged him to resign the government in 1664. his Brother Don Pedro was appointed Regent, he married the Queen / Wife of Alphonso / after her former marriage had been declared void, & a dispensation from the Pope had been obtained — In 1668 a period was put to the war with Spain by a treaty in which the independance of the Crown of Portugal was acknowledged.

Alphonso died in

1683.



26

Alphonso 6<sup>th</sup>. (Braganza)  
King of Portugal.



1683.

Pedro 2<sup>d</sup> was crowned King on the death of his brother Alphonso. He at first declared himself in favour of Philip 5<sup>th</sup> right to the crown of Spain, & entered into a league offensive and defensive with that Prince, but in 1703: he broke that treaty, & employed his forces to support the claim of the Archduke Charles. — Pedro is celebrated for his Sobriety. — He was so able a Politician that foreign Ministers preferred transacting business with his Ministers than with himself.

He died of an apoplexy in

1706.



27

Pedro 2<sup>o</sup> (Braganza)

King of Portugal



1683.

By his first Wife, Mary of Savoy.  
 Pedro 2<sup>d</sup> had one daughter who died  
 young. — He married secondly Mary  
 Elizabeth, daughter of William Elector  
 Palatine, by whom he had.

John Francis Anthony Joseph  
 his successor.

Francis Xavier

Emmanuel.

Theresa Frances.

Francis Xavier Joseph.

1706.



28.



1706

John's<sup>th</sup> was faithful to the engagement his Father had made with the Archduke Charles & his Allies, but his arms were not successful. In 1713. he made Peace with France, & in 1715. he made Peace with Spain, from which time his Kingdom enjoyed tranquility during the remainder of his reign. John projected many reforms in the government, but the ill state of his health for the last eight years of his life, & the inability or unwillingness of his ministers to second his views, prevented his good intentions being put in execution. He loved Justice & encouraged arts & sciences, The Royal Academy of History owes its foundation to him. He supported his Station with dignity, & made himself more feared than beloved by the nobility. He died in

1760.



29

John 5<sup>th</sup> (Braganza)  
King of Portugal



1706.

John 5th married Maria Ann  
Josepha Antoinette, daughter of  
the Emperor Leopold 1st by whom  
he had issue.

Joseph his successor

Pedro. Grand Prior of Casto who in  
1760, married his Niece Maria  
Frances Isabella.

Mary Magdalen, married to  
Ferdinand. 6th, King of Spain

1750



30.



Joseph concluded <sup>1750</sup> treaties with the King of Spain to settle the limits of their respective territories in America. In 1755, a violent earthquake laid the City of Lisbon in ruins, & about 10,000 persons perished, & many of the survivors were rendered destitute of the means of subsistence. The British Parliament voted £100,000 to the sufferers. This event was followed by a conspiracy against the life of Joseph. 1758. Less superstitious than his predecessors, he had banished the Jesuits from his Court, he had also repressed the encroachments of the nobles. The plot failed when it was so near having effect that the King was dangerously wounded. The principal conspirators, in which number were the Duke of Aveiro, the Marquis of Tavora, Malagrida, Alexander & Mathos (three Jesuits) were executed, & Jesuits of all descriptions were banished the Kingdom; but the discontents of the nobility & clergy continued. Such was the state of Portugal when on Joseph's refusal to co-operate in the scheme of the Kings of France & Spain for the humiliation of Great Britain, it was invaded by the Spaniards, but with the assistance of the English, they were expelled, 1762. & the year after, peace was restored. Joseph having no male issue, his eldest daughter, according to the fundamental laws, was heiress to his Crown, & in compliance with the wishes of his subjects, he gave her in marriage to his brother Don Pedro. He made many wise regulations both civil & military, & encouraged arts & sciences, in all which he was ably seconded by the Marquis de Pombal his Minister. He died in 1777.



31.

Joseph (Braganza)

King of Portugal.



1750.

Joseph married the Infanta Maria Ann Victoria daughter of Philip. 5<sup>th</sup> King of Spain, by whom he had issue.

Maria Frances Isabella, who succeeded him.

Maria Anne.

Maria Frances Benediceta married her Nephew Joseph Francis Xavier who died in - 1788.

1779.



32



1779.

Maria Frances Isabella, reigning  
Queen of Portugal, & of Algarve,  
married her Uncle, who on her  
accession to the Throne, was proclaimed  
King, by the title of Pedro 3<sup>d</sup> He  
died in 1786.

Her Majesty having been rendered  
incapable of governing by an unfor-  
tunate mental derangement, her Son  
the Prince of Brazil was declared  
Regent in 1799.



33.

*Maria Frances Isabella*

*(Braganza)*

*Reigning Queen of Portugal.*



1789.

Maria Frances Isabella the reigning Queen, married Her Uncle Don Pedro, by whom she has had Issue.

Joseph Francis Xavier, who married his aunt Maria Frances Benedicta, & died without Issue in 1788.

John Maria Lewis Joseph Prince of Brazil & Regent, married Charlotte Joaquina Infanta of Spain, and has Issue.

Maria Theresa  
Isabella Maria Frances  
Anthony Joseph Prince of Beira.

The Sovereigns of Portugal are styled  
His (or Her) Most Faithful Majesty.



34

