

A Timeline of Anglo-Portuguese relations (from the 12th Century to date)

With grateful thanks to Dr. Paulo Lowndes Marques O.B.E. (1941-2010), who produced this research in the last year of his life. He was a longstanding Chairman of The British Historical Society of Portugal for 25 years.



1147

English Crusaders who had embarked at Dartmouth on their way to what was later known as the 2nd Crusade, were persuaded by the Bishop of Oporto to help the young Portuguese King D. Afonso Henriques in the conquest of Lisbon from the Moors. The only extensive account of the siege and conquest is a letter by an English priest, Fr. Osbern.

1147

The first bishop of Lisbon was Gilbert of Hastings. The Basilica of Mártires in the Chiado area of Lisbon is dedicated to the English Crusaders who fell during the siege. The English Sarum rite for the liturgy of the Mass was introduced, which continued until 1536. Gilbert of Hastings died in 1166. He was buried in the Cathedral, but his tomb is now lost.

1189

English Crusaders joined in the siege of Silves and fought "with the utmost ferocity".

1217

English Crusaders helped with the conquest of Alcácer do Sal.

1372

The Treaty of Tagilde, signed near Braga, between D. Fernando of Portugal and Edward III, regarding the latter's son, John of Gaunt, ambitions to become King of Castille.

1373

A Treaty between Portugal and England was signed in St. Paul's Cathedral by D. Fernando, last of the Burgundy dynasty, King of Portugal, and Edward III, King of England. It covered strategic, economic and commercial matters and referred to "perpetual friendship". It was the start of the existing "Oldest Alliance" in Europe.

1378

Philippa of Lancaster (1359-1415), daughter of John of Gaunt (1340-1399) was nominated as Lady of the Garter by Edward III. She attended her father's funeral in 1399.

1381

The Earl of Cambridge, brother of John of Gaunt and son of Edward IV visited Lisbon.

1385

The Battle of Aljubarrota, fought between Portugal and Castille near the monastery of Batalha, so-called because of the battle won by Portugal with the help of English archers fresh from fighting in the 100 Years' War against France.

1386

The Treaty of Windsor, signed between D. João I and Richard II of England. In effect it formalised the contents of the 1373 Treaty strengthening the legitimacy of D. João as King.

1386

John of Gaunt arrived in Galicia with his family and army to claim the throne of Castille. He met the King of Portugal D. João I on the river Minho, negotiated the invasion of Castile and arranged the marriage of his daughter Philippa to the Portuguese king. They were married in the cathedral of Oporto.

1394

Henry the Navigator was born in the Rua dos Ingleses in Oporto, the third son of D. João I of Portugal and Philippa of Lancaster, named after his English uncle King Henry IV.

1400

D. João I (1356-1433), King of Portugal, married to Philippa of Lancaster (1359-1415), daughter of John of Gaunt (1340-1399). He was nominated Knight of the Garter in 1400 by his brother-in-law Henry IV, succeeding Sir William Arundel.

1410

Beatriz, the illegitimate daughter of king D. João I, was married to Thomas FitzAlan, Seventh Earl of Arundel. Her tomb with her recumbent statue is found next to her husband's in the chapel of Arundel Castle. Her illegitimate brother, Afonso, was the 1st Duke of Bragança.

1415

The year of Agincourt and of the Portuguese conquest of Ceuta in north Africa. Philippa of Lancaster died of the plague in Odivelas, near Lisbon.

1427

The Infante D. Pedro (1392-1449), brother of D. João I (1356-1433) was appointed Knight of the Garter in 1427 and was invested by proxy in 1428. He was killed at the battle of Alfarrobeira.

1435

D. Duarte, King of Portugal, obtained confirmation of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance from Henry VI.

1439

Alliances with England again confirmed between D. Afonso V of Portugal and Henry VI, last of the House of Lancaster.

1442

Infante D. Henrique (1394-1460), known as Henry the Navigator, Duke of Vizeu, a son of Queen Philippa of Lancaster (1359-1415) was appointed Knight of the Garter in 1442, succeeding Sir Simon Feldbridge.

1445

D. Alvaro Vaz de Almada, Count d'Avranches, was appointed Knight of the Garter in 1445. He is the only Portuguese non-royal to receive the Garter. The title of Count d'Avranches was given to him by King Henry IV (1445) for serving with distinction in the wars between England and France at the siege of Avranches in Normandy. The Almada family is reputed to descend from an English Crusader who settled in Portugal after the conquest of Lisbon in 1147.

1455

D. Afonso V (1432-1481) was nominated Knight of the Garter on this date to the vacancy of Humphrey of Lancaster.

1482

D. João II (1455-1495) was appointed Knight of the Garter in 1482, succeeding to the vacancy of William Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. He was the king who sent Vasco da Gama to India. His stall plate is to be found at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

1530

King D. Manuel (1469-1521) was nominated a Knight of the Garter to succeed the vacancy of Henry Tudor, Duke of York but was never invested, perhaps because Catherine of Aragon (divorced by Henry VIII) was his sister-in-law.

1552

The humanist George Buchanan was held and tried by the Holy Inquisition and finally released. He had been arrested in Coimbra in 1550.

1567

Thomas Wilson was sent to Lisbon as an English diplomatic envoy by Queen Elizabeth I. He remained until 1568.

1576

Signing of a treaty between King D. Sebastião of Portugal and Elizabeth I of England, named the “Treaty for the Cessation of Arrests and Embargoes between England and Portugal”.

1578

Sir Thomas Stukely joined King D. Sebastião in the ill-fated campaign to north Africa, which ended in the battle of Alcácer-Quibir. The King and Stukely disappeared and Portugal quickly lost its independence to Spain.

1580

Portugal lost its independence. Phillip II of Spain became Phillip I, King of Portugal.

1581

The Pretender, D. António, Prior do Crato, illegitimate grandson of King D. João III, sought refuge in England.

1583

Diplomatic and commercial relations between Portugal and England were broken.

1587

Sir Francis Drake raided the Algarve coast and briefly occupied Sagres.

1588

The Great Armada to invade England sailed from the Tagus, commanded by the Marquis of Medina Sidonia.

1589

Sir Francis Drake commanded a fleet for an invasion against King Phillip II of Spain, now also King of Portugal, in support of a small army led by the Pretender to the Portuguese throne, the illegitimate D. António, Prior do Crato. The army disembarked at Peniche but found the gates of Lisbon closed to “these heretics”. After skirmishes, they eventually retired to Cascais, where Drake awaited them, having looted the town.

1595

The English launched an important invasion of the Azores; as Portugal was under Spanish domination since 1580. Robert Devreux, 2nd Earl of Essex, commanded a fleet of 100 ships. Among his captains was Sir Walter Raleigh. The poet John Donne was among the army. The invasion did not succeed.

1596

The Earl of Essex, together with Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Howard of Effingham sacked Faro and took away the Bishop's (D. Fernando Martins Mascarenhas) library of about 200 books, which he subsequently (1598) gave to the Bodleian library in Oxford, where they still remain.

1598

The English fleet blocked the Tagus harbour.

1602

Sir Richard Leveson and Sir William Manson attacked Spanish Galleons off Sesimbra, south of Lisbon. Portugal was occupied by the Spaniards between 1580 and 1640.

1603

A group of English merchants engaged in trade with Spain and Portugal which was given a charter and was allowed a Consul.

1608

Sir Francis Tregian, a Cornish recusant, was banished from England by James I for his Catholic beliefs and ended up in Lisbon. He was buried in the Jesuit church of S. Roque in Lisbon where on the left of the chancel he is buried standing up with a long description of his sufferings. After his death a cult was established around his name and tomb.

1617

Creation in Lisbon of the "Free Factory" by British merchants.

1622

The 'Inglesinhos' English College was founded to train priests for England in the Bairro Alto. It was closed in 1972 and had the privilege of flying the White Ensign when a Royal Navy ship was in the Tagus.

1634

Father Daniel O'Daly (1595-1663), an Irish Dominican priest who was confessor to D. Luisa, Queen of Portugal (wife of D. João IV) founded (1634) Corpo Santo, which remained in Irish Dominican hands until 1982. In 1639 the convent for Irish Dominican nuns of Bom Sucesso in Belém was opened with his intervention and remained occupied by this Order until 2016. Known as Frei Domingos Rosário, O'Daly carried out considerable diplomatic activity, visiting various courts of continental Europe on behalf of the King. He also went to London and was received by Cromwell. He accompanied Catherine of Braganza on her journey to England to marry King Charles II. In 1662 he became Bishop of Coimbra. He died in 1663 and was buried in Corpo Santo (the old church, which fell with the great earthquake of 1755).

1640

Independence restored to Portugal under the Duke of Braganza, D. João IV.

1642

Signing of an Anglo-Portuguese peace and commercial treaty. English able to trade on the coast of Africa & S. Tomé (slaves).

1649

After the execution of King Charles I, as an admiral of a fleet of ships, his nephew Prince Rupert participated in a long stand-off with Blake and his fleet in the Tagus.

1650

Richard Russel (1630-1693), a priest ordained in Paris, came to Lisbon to be the Head of the 'Inglesinhos' English College in the Bairro Alto. He soon became an influential diplomat.

1650

Richard Russel, otherwise known as “D. Ricardo”, negotiated the marriage of Catherine of Braganza with King Charles II in 1662. He took her portrait to be seen by the King, which is now in the National Portrait Gallery. He was made Bishop of Cape Verde, but lived in Lisbon at the English College and then Bishop of Portalegre (1671), and later Bishop of Viseu (1682), where he met Queen Catherine of Braganza, a widow, on her way back to Lisbon after the death of King Charles II.

1652

Thomas Maynard came out to Lisbon as Consul and remained for 36 years until 1692. Apparently he was quarrelsome, but survived the fall of the English Commonwealth, the Restoration and the “Glorious Revolution”. He had considerable problems with the Inquisition and at one point was even arrested by them. After his replacement, he went on living in Lisbon, where he died.

1654

A treaty between Portugal and England (Cromwell) gave British merchants a very favourable status both commercially, legally and financially and also allowed religious toleration.

1654

The British Company: Hunt, Roope and Co. with premises in Oporto and Viana do Castelo was engaged in importing salt cod (bacalhau) from Newfoundland and exporting wool, cork and wine to England. The wine was called “Red Portugal”.

1657

Mr. Craddock arrived as the first Anglican chaplain to the British Community in Portugal after the signing of the treaty of 1654. He had many problems with the Inquisition.

1660

The approximate date when a British Factory House was established by British Merchants in Lisbon. It lasted until 1810, but informally lingered on until 1826.

1661

Sir Richard Fanshaw was sent to Lisbon to negotiate the marriage of King Charles II to Catherine of Braganza. He was present at the wedding in Portsmouth in 1602. He made the first English translation of “the Lusíadas” of Camões in 1655.

1662

Marriage in Portsmouth of Catherine of Braganza, daughter of the first Braganza King D. João IV to Charles II. Tangier and Bombay were part of Catherine’s dowry. Bombay only given in 1665. A bilateral treaty of marriage was signed in 1661.

1662

2,700 British troops arrived in Portugal (2,000 infantry and 700 cavalry) and were sent to the Algarve to protect Portugal from the Spaniards.

1678

The Factory House opened in Oporto, bringing together British shippers exporting wine.

1696

D. Luís Cunha sent as the Portuguese envoy to London. He remained until 1713 and returned in 1715. A great critic of his own country he considered the reason for its backwardness to be the excessive number of priests, the Inquisition’s activity, and the expulsion of the Jews. He believed the King should reside in Brazil and govern Portugal through a viceroy.

1697

On pressure by the British Parliament, English merchants in Portugal obtained a reduction in custom duties.

1703

Signing of the military Treaty of Methuen, between Portugal, Great Britain and the Netherlands, named after John Methuen, the English envoy in Lisbon. King D. Pedro II and Queen Ann reigned. Favourable custom duties granted to exports of textiles to Portugal by Britain and Portuguese wines to Britain.

1703

A military treaty was signed between Portugal, Great Britain, Holland and Austria regarding the War of the Spanish Succession supporting the Archduke Charles of Austria.

1717

Founding of the British Cemetery in Lisbon (Estrela) with the Dutch. The first grave was of Francis La Roche in 1724. Subsequent acquisitions of land were made in 1723, 1729 and 1810, with purchases of smaller parcels up until 1854.

1728

James O'Hara (1690-1773) Baron Kilmaine and Baron Tyrawley, Colonel of the British Army, was sent to Portugal as a diplomatic envoy from 1728 to 1741. Considered an expert on Portugal by Britain, he returned in 1751 and 1762.

1739

Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, the future Marquis of Pombal (1759) was the Portuguese Minister in London from 1739 - 1743. He became a member of the Royal Society, but disliked the arrogant attitude of British merchants.

1746

Gerard de Visme (1725-1795) arrived in Lisbon from England. Of Huguenot descent, he becomes a powerful English merchant and good friend of the Marquis of Pombal. He built the Hospital for British Seamen, at Estrela in 1793, which later became the Parsonage, then the British Hospital (1793). He also built a neo-gothic castle at Monserrate, in Sintra and later had a beautiful estate in Benfica, where he received and entertained with princely hospitality.

1748

Jacob de Castro Sarmento, a "new Christian" (a converted Jew) went to England to be able to practice his religion freely. He studied at Coimbra University and became a doctor of medicine at Marischal College in Aberdeen. Elected a member of the Royal Society in 1725, he invented and sold a medicine called "Agoa de Portugal" to combat malaria.

1754

The author of 'Tom Jones', Henry Fielding came out to Portugal hoping to cure his tuberculosis. He is buried in the British Cemetery in Lisbon. His account of "The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon" was published in 1755.

1755

The Great Earthquake of Lisbon. The House of Commons voted £100,000 as disaster relief. The Bridgitine nun, Catherine Witham, wrote an account in a letter to her mother. The British Consul in Lisbon, Abraham Castres, survived.

1756

D. Martinho de Melo e Castro was the Portuguese envoy to London from 1756 - 1762, and again from 1764 - 1769. He commissioned the Cheere lead statues, which are now placed in the gardens of Queluz and the Presidential Palace of Belém.

1762

Portugal seemed about to be invaded by Franco-Spanish troops in the context of the Seven Year War. The Alliance was invoked and an expedition of 8,000 British troops came to Portugal, commanded by General Lord Tyrawley, who was soon succeeded by his son Charles, due to his advanced age.

1769

Invited by the Marquis de Pombal, William and John Stephens opened a glass factory in Marinha Grande, known as "Fábrica de Vidros da Marinha Grande" or "dos Irmãos Stephens".

1770

John Carr, known later as Carr of York, designed the Palladian hospital of Santo António in Oporto.

1776

William Julius Mickle published an English translation of Camões' Lusíadas (which he called 'The Lusiads'). He also published "Almada Hill - An Epistle from Lisbon", in 1781.

1783

A group of English merchants rented a property in Rua do Alecrim as premises for a British Club (“A Assembleia dos Ingleses”). Among the signatories of the rental agreement were the Stephens brothers of the Marinha Grande glass factory. In 1789 a large party in honour of King George III was held here with 600 guests. The Club lasted until 1810.

1787

The aesthete writer William Beckford first came out to Portugal in 1787. Subsequently he lived in Portugal from 1793-1796, and from 1798-1799. He wrote “Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha” in 1835, and “Sketches of Spain and Portugal” in 1834.

1790

Gerard de Visme, a British merchant in Lisbon of Huguenot descent, rented the estate of Monserrate in Sintra and built a castle in the neo-gothic taste, which was new to Portugal. Beckford lived here and the estate was visited by Byron in 1809. Sir Francis Cook (a textile magnate) acquired the property in 1856 and built a new palace which was completed in 1869. Sir Francis was later given the title of Visconde de Monserrate. The family later sold the estate in 1946.

1793

The current Factory House opened in Oporto, designed by John Whitehead, the British Consul in Oporto for fifty years.

1793

Signing of a Treaty between D. Maria I of Portugal and George III, to mutually protect trade against the French.

1796

The romantic author Robert Southey first came out to Portugal. Later he lived here between 1800 and 1801. He published “Letters from Spain and Portugal” in 1797 and tried to write a History of Portugal, but never completed it.

1797

A naval battle off Cape St. Vincent in the Algarve against the Spanish and French fleets. The British fleet was commanded by Admiral Jervis, who became the 1st Viscount St. Vincent in 1810. Nelson greatly distinguished himself in this battle.

1803

The Duke of Sussex (1773-1843), 6th son of George III lived in Lisbon for several years (1800-1804) at the Palácio das Necessidades. He introduced Freemasonry into Portugal. His brother, the Duke of Kent, father of the future Queen Victoria, visited him in Lisbon in 1802, when Governor of Gibraltar.

1803

Lord Strangford, an Irish peer, was the Minister in Lisbon and was known for his literary efforts, having translated “Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camões”. He was also involved in the diplomatic aspects of the Peninsular War.

1807

Napoleon instructed Portugal to close its ports to Britain’s shipping, to confiscate British merchandise, arrest British subjects in Portugal and declare war on England. The Government played a double game, leading to an Invasion by French troops led by Junot (1771-1813). This was known as the 1st Invasion, and it took place along the Tagus Valley. Junot was awarded the title of Duke of Abrantes by Napoleon.

1807

Signing of a treaty between the Prince Regent, future D. João VI and George III, providing for the transfer of Portugal’s capital to Brazil and the British occupation of Madeira.

1807

The Portuguese Royal Family and 13,800 followers departed for Brazil after the invasion of Portugal by the French. The fleet was escorted by four Royal Naval ships, commanded by Sir Sidney Smith. Junot arrived the following day and rushed to Carcavelos, but all the French could see were sails on the horizon, hence the Portuguese expression “A ver navios”.

1807

William Carr Beresford (1768-1854) was a dominant figure in the Peninsular War and commanded and trained the Portuguese army from 1809-1814. He arrived in Madeira in 1807 as Governor, where he learned Portuguese. He returned in 1815 to command the Portuguese Army, which in peace time caused him great unpopularity (“Este Britânico Odioso”). He was made Marquis of Campo Mayor (1812) and Count of Trancoso (1811). He was still involved in Portuguese politics during the Liberal Wars of 1828-1834.

1808

Sir Arthur Wellesley (1769-1852) disembarked with 9,500 troops at Figueira da Foz (Mondego Bay) and marched south to Óbidos, site of the first skirmish of the Peninsular War.

1808

The Battle of Roliça was fought near Óbidos. After a hard fight, the French general Delaborde (1764-1833) had to retire.

1808

On the 21st of August an important battle took place at Vimeiro, where the French under Junot were beaten. Wellesley handed over command to Generals Dalrymple (1750-1830) and Burrard (1755-1813) who were superior in seniority.

1808

The controversial Convention of Cintra was signed, safe passage for the return of the French troops to France and allowing them to take their booty. There was a Court of Inquiry, but Wellesley successfully argued that he had been superseded at the time by Dalrymple and Burrard.

1808

The Loyal Lusitanian Legion was raised by the adventurer, Sir Robert Wilson, who served in Portugal, but returned in 1809.

1809

Lord Byron visited Portugal. He especially loved Sintra, but not alas the Portuguese. Parts of his Childe Harold's Pilgrimage reflect this feeling.

1809

After the evacuation of the army of Sir John Moore (1761-1809) from Corunna in Galicia (where he was killed), Marshall Soult (1769-1851) invaded the North of Portugal, during the so-called 2nd Invasion. Soult occupied Oporto, but the future Duke of Wellington crossed the Douro and outflanked the French. Soult then hurriedly abandoned Oporto and Portugal.

1809

A commercial treaty was signed in Rio de Janeiro between Portugal and Britain, represented by Lord Strangford.

1810

The 3rd French Invasion of Portugal. Marshall Massena's "Army of Portugal" clashed with Allied forces at the Côa river and Almeida was taken, after the magazine blew up accidentally.

1810

The largest land battle on Portuguese soil was fought at Bussaco in September and the French assaults were beaten back. Allied losses were evenly split between the Portuguese and the British. The Allies were outflanked and Wellington retreated towards Coimbra and the Lines of Torres Vedras.

1810

A treaty was signed in Rio de Janeiro, promising mutual support against hostile acts, indemnifying British subjects for losses occurred during the French occupation of Portugal in 1807, and referred to the gradual abolition of slavery.

1811

The magnificent Portuguese dinner service (Serviço da Victória) was designed by Domingos de Sequeira and later given to the Duke of Wellington in 1816 as a sign of gratitude of the Portuguese nation. It can be seen in Apsley House.

1811

After Bussaco, Wellington took refuge behind the Lines of Torres Vedras, which were in fact three lines north of Lisbon (the third one being around the temporary port at Oeiras), which had been built at speed and in secrecy, overseen by Col. Richard Fletcher (1768-1813), a Royal Engineer. The 152 forts were manned by Portuguese militia and *ordenanças*, leaving the regular troops to intervene when needed. Massena has no idea of the existence of these Lines. After spending the winter before them with increasing problems of supplies he retired first to Santarém, and then left Portugal in March, 1811. The Tagus was defended by the Royal Navy gunboats.

1812

Marshall Beresford Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese Army won the hard-fought Battle of Albuera, east of Badajoz, in Spain.

1812

The Anglo-Portuguese army advanced into Spain, after storming and looting Badajoz. The Battle of Salamanca.

1812

The future Duke of Wellington was made Duque da Victória in Portugal and Marquis of Torres Vedras. In 1809 he had also been awarded the title of Visconde do Vimeiro.

1812

D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), 1st Duke of Palmela was the Portuguese envoy to the Court of St. James from 1812-1817, 1825-1828 and 1838-1841. An able and important diplomat he represented Portugal at the Congress of Vienna. He was active in politics for the Constitutional cause during the Liberal Wars (1828-1834) and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister. He was a friend of Beckford and the Prince Regent and was invited to Brighton Pavilion. He was present at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838.

1813

Battle of Victoria in Spain, when the Anglo-Portuguese troops defeated King Joseph Bonaparte (1768-1844). The baggage train was captured, including Joseph's silver chamber pot.

1813

The invasion of France by the Anglo-Portuguese Army. Several important battles were won on the Pyrenees, including the Battle of Soraven and the Siege of San Sebastian.

1814

The last battle of the Peninsular War fought by Anglo-Portuguese troops against the French was at Toulouse, two days after Napoleon's first abdication at Fontainbleu.

1814

George Canning, the future British Prime Minister was appointed British Minister in Lisbon. He returned in 1816, as D. João VI, King of Portugal, remained in Brazil until 1821.

1815

After defeat at the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon was shipped to St. Helena aboard H.M.S. Northumberland, which anchored at Funchal, Madeira. He was not allowed to land. However, the British Consul, Henry Veitch, controversially went on board and presented him with fruit and Madeira Wine.

1820

The first Anglican Church of St. George was built at Estrela, where it is today. Completed in 1822, it burned down in 1886.

1822

The Anglican Church was built in Funchal, Madeira. Both Wellington and Nelson "as family" contributed to funds. A Napoleon Gold coin was placed with the founding stone which had been paid by the Emperor for victuals when he anchored at Funchal in 1815, on his way to St. Helena.

1822

King D. João VI (1767-1826), who had been the Prince Regent during the Napoleonic wars, was appointed Knight of the Garter in 1822 and invested at Ajuda Palace by a special delegation that came out from England. His stall plate is in St. George's Chapel, Windsor and his garter is at Ajuda Palace.

1824

D. João VI was practically made a prisoner in his palace of Bemposta (built by Catherine of Braganza) by his younger son D. Miguel. The diplomatic corps rescued him and took him to safety aboard the Royal Navy "Windsor Castle". He made Sir Edward Thorton, the British Minister, Count of Cacilhas.

1826

D. João VI died. Sir Charles Stuart, the British Minister to the Portuguese Court, brought the Constitutional Charter (Carta Constitucional) to Portugal from Brazil, which was "given" by the new King and the Emperor of Brazil, D. Pedro IV. With interruption, this constitution lasted until the fall of the Monarchy in 1910. He became Lord Stuart of Rothsay, and received the titles of Count of Machico and Marquis of Angra.

1827

As agreed between the two brothers, D. Miguel swore the new "Carta", and married his niece (D. Pedro's daughter), D. Maria da Glória. He swore the Carta in Vienna before Metternich, and visited England, being received by George IV at Windsor.

1827

Sir William Clinton was sent to Portugal with a small army by the Duke of Wellington, the then Prime Minister, ostensibly to protect Portugal from a Spanish invasion, but in practice to protect the Regency from the Absolutists. Nothing happened of note and he was recalled in 1828. Clinton was kicked badly by a mule to the delight of D. Miguel's followers.

1827

The setting up of the “1827 Charitable Fund” to support British subjects in need. The first Treasurer was Francis Roughton. This later incorporated the 1897 Jubilee Pension Fund and is now known as the British Charitable Funds.

1828

The Civil War between the two royal brothers D. Pedro (the Constitutionalist) and D. Miguel (the Absolutist). Many British fought on both sides, such as Thomas Stubbs, Sartorius, Charles Napier, MacDonald, and the war involved British politicians, including Wellington (as Prime Minister) and Palmerston. In the name of his daughter, D. Maria II, D. Pedro won in 1834, and D. Miguel was exiled to Genoa.

1828

D. Maria (1819-1853), daughter of D. Pedro and future Queen D. Maria II (1834) during the Liberal Wars between her uncle D. Miguel and her father D. Pedro went to England, where she stayed until 1829. She was of similar age to the future Queen Victoria and they became friends and wrote to each other constantly. Lawrence painted her portrait in 1829 for George IV when she was nine. It now hangs in Windsor Castle.

1831

Joseph James Forrester (1809-1861), later Barão Forrester (1855), was one of the most notable port wine shippers in the 19th Century. Born in Yorkshire, he moved to Oporto in 1831. He initiated a number of studies on the vines and produced a geological and topographical map of the Douro valley. He drowned in the Douro river in 1861, allegedly weighed down by all the coins he was carrying to pay wages.

1832

Liberal troops entered Oporto during the Civil War, commanded by Thomas Stubbs, who in 1833 became Baron Vila Nova de Gaia. His descendants still live in Portugal.

1833

The Constitutionalist fleet commanded by Sir Charles Napier ("Black Charlie") defeated the Absolutist fleet off Cape St. Vincent in the Algarve. Described as "indomitable, dynamic and eccentric", he was made Viscount St. Vincent by D. Maria II (1834), later changed to Viscount Napier of St. Vincent.

1834

The quadruple alliance between Portugal, Great Britain, France and Spain agreed to militarily put an end to the respective civil wars with D. Miguel and D. Carlos in Portugal and Spain. The Convention of Évora Monte ended the Civil War. The British Consul, Grant, was present at the signature. D. Miguel was exiled and left Portugal from Sines to Genoa, Kingdom of Sardinia, on board the Royal Navy frigate "Stag".

1835

George Borrow, a Protestant missionary, came to Portugal and Spain. In 1842 he published his "Bible in Spain" travel journal.

1836

Sir George Rose Sartorius, a Trafalgar veteran, commanded the Liberal fleet during the Civil War, to be replaced by Sir Charles Napier. He received the titles of Viscount of Piedade (1836), Viscount of Mindelo (1845), and Count of Penha Firme (1853). He later became an Admiral in the Royal Navy.

1845

Five London bankers were given Portuguese titles in the 19th Century, for organising international loans: Isaac Goldsmid (Baron de Goldsmid in 1845); Dennis Samuel (Baron Diniz de Samuel in 1855); Herman Stern (Baron Stern in 1864); his brother David Stern (Viscount Stern in 1870); and finally Henry Bishoffsheim (Viscount Bishoffsheim in 1873).

1846

After his first exile, D. Miguel (the Absolutist King from 1828 to 1834 and brother of D. Pedro) lived in England for five years, in London and Bexhill, Sussex. He visited the Great Exhibition in 1851 and then went to Bavaria and married.

1854

King D. Pedro V and his brother, later King D. Luis, visited London and stayed at Buckingham Palace, where Winterhalter painted their portraits, now in the Royal collection.

1855

The opening of the Oporto Cricket Club at Vila Nova de Gaia. This is the oldest cricket club in Continental Europe.

1858

James Mason received a 50 year copper mining concession in São Domingos, near Mértola (Mason & Barry). He was created Baron of Pomarão in 1866 and elevated to Viscount Mason de São Domingos in 1868. The mine closed in 1965.

1858

D. Pedro V (1837-1861) was appointed Knight of the Garter on this date and invested at Belém Palace by a special delegation. His stall plate is in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Queen Victoria was very fond of him (his father was a first cousin of Prince Albert).

1859

Alfred, Lord Tennyson visited Portugal. Of Sintra, he said "It is said to be Lisbon's Richmond, and is rather cockney".

1861

King D. Luis (1838-1889) was made a Knight of the Garter by Queen Victoria. His stall place is in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. He was very fond of English things and he translated several Shakespeare plays into Portuguese.

1861

John Stott Howorth (1829-1893) bought the Fábrica de Loíça de Sacavém which prospered. King D. Luis created him Baron Howorth de Sacavém (1885) and allowed the factory to be called the Real Fábrica de Loíça de Sacavém. On his death a partnership was formed with James Gilman and in 1921 Herbert Gilbert became a partner. His descendants owned and managed the factory until it was forced to close in 1994.

1866

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church founded. The present church in Rua da Arriaga was completed in 1899.

1866

King D. Luis visited Queen Victoria at Osborne, Isle of Wight. She describes the King as “most affectionate and friendly...”.

1870

The famous commander of the Liberal Wars, later the Duke of Saldanha (1790-1876), was the Portuguese ambassador in London (1870-1876) and indeed died (1876) there. He was married to two English women (Mary Theresa Margaret Horeau and Charlotte Isabel Mary Smith). His brother-in-law, John Smith Athelstare, was created Count of Carnota in 1870.

1870

George Croft from Manchester who founded a glass factory in Lisbon and was created Viscount da Graça.

1870

The American President Ulysses Grant arbitrated the dispute between Britain and Portugal regarding the sovereignty of the island of Bolama near what was then Portuguese Guinea (now Guinea-Bissau). The historical arguments of Portugal prevailed. Soon the great powers would give priority to the doctrine of effective occupation.

1874

Portugal's greatest novelist Eça de Queiróz went to England, where he was Portuguese Consul in Newcastle (1874-1878) and Bristol (1878-1888). His “Cartas de Inglaterra” (1905) and “Cartas de Londres” (1940) were published posthumously.

1875

A dispute between Portugal and Britain over the sovereignty of the bay of Lourenço Marques in Mozambique (“Delagoa Bay”) was arbitrated in Portugal's favour by the French President MacMahon based on Portugal's historical arguments.

1875

The British Ambassador's Residence was purchased by the Earl of Lytton (1872-1876) in Rua Francisco de Borja in Lapa. The embassy had however occupied these premises on a rental basis since 1833. Until the World War II, this building also included the Chancellery, which then moved to Rua de São Domingos à Lapa in 1940. This Residence was sold in 2008.

1876

Edward, Prince of Wales, visited Lisbon on his return from India.

1883

William Glas Sandman, a port wine shipper, was created Baron Sandman.

1886

St. George's Anglican church at Estrela burned down. A new St. George's was completed in 1889.

1888

Founding of the "The Lisbon Athenaeum", the forerunner of the Royal British Club at 6, Rua das Gaivotas near Conde Barão. The first chairman was Canon Pope. It then moved to Palácio da Rocha do Conde de Óbidos in 1903 (now the Cruz Vermelha) where it was formally visited by king Edward VII in 1903, when he conferred the title "The Royal British Club".

1890

The British "Ultimatum" to Portugal under Prime Minister, the Marquis of Salisbury was caused by a clash regarding Portugal's ambition to unite Angola with Mozambique (The Pink Map) and the British ambition (advocated by Cecil Rhodes) to unite Cairo with the Cape. The incident which provoked the ultimatum took place in the Shire Valley, in what is today Malawi. The Ultimatum forced Portugal to back down, which had an enormous impact on public opinion, and probably contributed to the fall of the Monarchy in 1910.

1895

King D. Carlos (1863-1908) was invested as a Knight of the Garter by Queen Victoria at Balmoral, in 1895. His stall plate is at Windsor. He was assassinated in Lisbon in 1908.

1896

Fernando Pessoa (1888-1935), one of Portugal's greatest poets, accompanied his family to Durban in South Africa, where he learned good English. He published several books of poetry in this language and kept a diary in English, and often did the Times' crossword puzzle. His last written words were in English: "I know not what tomorrow will bring".

1899

The book "Oporto Old and New", a record of the port wine trade, was published by Charles Sellers. It remains a classic.

1902

The Infante D. Luis Filipe (1887-1908), Crown Prince of Portugal, was invested as a Knight of the Garter at York House by the future King George V, then the Prince of Wales. He had travelled to London for King Edward VII's coronation. His marriage to a daughter of the Duke of Connaught (brother of King Edward VII) had been discussed before he was assassinated along with his father, King D. Carlos, in 1908. His stall plate is at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

1903

State visit by King Edward VII to Lisbon.

1904

State visit by D. Carlos (1863-1908) and Queen D. Amelia to England.

1905

Queen Alexandra visited Lisbon.

1908

Assassination of D. Carlos (1863-1908) and Crown Prince D. Luis Filipe (1887-1908) in the Black Horse Square, Lisbon, by Republican extremists. Queen D. Amelia of Orléans (1865-1951) and D. Manuel II (1889-1932) survived.

1909

D. Manuel II (1889-1932), the last King of Portugal, was invested as a Knight of the Garter at Windsor during a State Visit in 1909. In 1910 he attended King Edward's VII's funeral in London. After the proclamation of the Republic in 1910 he lived in exile in Twickenham until his death in 1932. He was in the Red Cross in WWI. His stall plate is in Windsor.

1910

The Republic in Portugal was proclaimed.

1910

The Wolfram Mining & Smelting Co mines wolfram (tungsten) at the Minas da Panasqueira, and later, in 1928, the Beralt Tin & Wolfram Limited exploited the mines until 1973.

1910

The British Hospital was opened at the premises of the British Protestant School at Rua Silva Carvalho, Estrela, where it remained in operation until 2009.

1916

Great-Britain invokes the Alliance, requesting Portugal to enter the World War I on the Allies' side. Portugal sent two divisions to France. In East Africa (Mozambique), Portugal was also involved in the war against the Germans.

1918

The Second Division of the Portuguese Army was virtually annihilated during the Battle of La Lys during the "Spring Offensive" by the hugely superior German Sixth Army. Out of 20,000 Portuguese defenders, 327 officers and 7,098 soldiers were either killed or seriously injured. Their commander was General Gomes da Costa, a future President.

1931

Edward, Prince of Wales (future Duke of Windsor) visited Lisbon. A seat in the patio of the then British Embassy at Rua São Domingos à Lapa commemorates the visit.

1935

Consecration of St. Paul's Anglican church, Estoril. The building was replaced by a new church in 1967.

1940

The Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Simpson stopped off at Lisbon on their way to the Bahamas, where the Duke would become Governor during most of the War. The Germans tried to stop the Duke from embarking with intrigue, offering the ex-King to return as a ruler to England after Germany's victory. Churchill had some difficulty in getting the Duke to embark.

1940

The British Community Council was formed to coordinate War help and possible evacuation. A British Emergency Committee had been created in Oporto, in 1939, and several other sub-committees were formed during this war period, including the Information Sub-Committee, the Entertainment Sub-Committee, the Women's Relief Work Sub-Committee, and the Prisoner-of-War Sub Committee.

1942

Cecil Beaton (1904-1980), the photographer, was a war artist in World War II. He visited Lisbon in 1942, when he took a number of photographs of important people. Salazar refused.

1943

The 600 year old Alliance was invoked by Churchill to request military bases in the Azores, including an airfield and for Portugal to stop the export of wolfram to Germany.

1952

The painter Edward Seago (1910-1974) visited Portugal every year between 1952 and 1955 and painted a number of landscape pictures.

1957

Recently-crowned Queen Elisabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh made a State Visit to Portugal.

1959

Princess Margaret visited Lisbon to coincide with a British Trade Fair.

1961

Portugal invoked the Alliance to request that Portugal use the Aden facilities (then a British possession) to send troops to Goa, which was being invaded by India. This was refused.

1973

The Portuguese Prime Minister, Marcelo Caetano visited London for the commemoration of the Alliance. This proved controversial, with demonstrations against Portugal's colonies.

1974

The Portuguese Revolution overthrew the long authoritarian governments of Salazar and Caetano. During 1975, several British agricultural properties in the Alentejo were occupied, which caused considerable diplomatic difficulties in Portugal.

1976

The painter Paula Rego, (born 1935), who had attended St. Julian's School, moved to London in 1976 to study art at the Slade School. She became an internationally-acclaimed artist.

1978

Princess Anne visited Lisbon and stayed at the Forte de São Julião, at Carcavelos.

1978

Gen. Ramalho Eanes, President of Portugal, made a State Visit to London.

- 1982**

During the Falklands War, the Alliance was invoked by the Greta Britain to request authorisation from Portugal to use the air base in the Azores to supply the Atlantic Task Force.
- 1985**

Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh made a State Visit to Portugal.
- 1987**

The Prince and Princess of Wales (Prince Charles and Princess Diana) visited Portugal.
- 1995**

After 55 years, the British Embassy moved its premises from the Palácio de Porto Covo, Rua São Domingos à Lapa, to Rua São Bernardo. In its heyday, during World War II, the British Embassy had employed up to 400, including domestic staff.
- 2009**

The British Hospital closed its doors after 100 years of existence at Rua Silva Carvalho, Estrela.
- 2011**

Prince Charles and the Duchess of Cornwall visited Portugal and were entertained at the Palácio de Queluz.
- 2017**

The “Estrela Site” was sold. It had been transferred to the British Government in 1944 to avoid possible expropriation and was comprised of the former British Hospital, the Lisbon Players, the Royal British Club clubhouse, the office of the British Portuguese Chamber of Commerce, and the Parsonage.

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The Timeline is posted on the Society's website: <http://www.bhsportugal.org/>