

THE BRITISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PORTUGAL

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PORTUGUESE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

by Paulo Lowndes Marques

The Royal Society is the oldest scientific society in Great Britain and one of the oldest in Europe. Formally, founded in 1660 in the reign of Charles II it emerged from a group, which had been meeting for several years of "divers worthy persons, inquisitive into natural philosophy and other parts of human learning, and particularly of what hath been called the New Philosophy or Experimental Philosophy".

In the late XVII century, its "correspondence" with continental philosophers formed an important part of its activities. Its regular publication is called *Philosophy Transactions* and also developed into *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. Its scientific library contains over 140.000 volumes.

Isaac Newton was elected in 1671 and was later (1703) its President until his death. Many other world famous scientists have been elected. Foreign members now not exceeding 50 from among men of the greatest scientific eminence abroad may be elected.

We find Portuguese members practically only in the XVIII century and some of them, like the Marquis of Pombal, of not any known scientific repute. As you will see there are a number of Portuguese diplomatic envoys posted in London. Others, however, are certainly scientists.

After the XVIII century Portuguese members seem to entirely disappear. There are some with Portuguese names elected, even last century, but we wonder if they have, in effect, Portuguese links or are only of Portuguese descent. Some we must presume come from Portuguese Jewish families which originally left this country for religious persecution reasons. Others may be names originally from Goa.

Those members with Portuguese names but of whom I have been unable to find links with Portugal are:

Emanuel Mendes da Costa. Elected 1747.
Edward Neville da Costa Andrade. Elected 1935.
Herbert Charles Pereira. Elected 1969.
Hélio Gelli Pereira. Elected 1973.
Salvador Moncada. Elected 1988.

Perhaps a reader may help us.

Regarding the following members I have included their reference number, the year of their election, the citation justifying their election and, finally, the names of the proposing members where available.



Dr. Jacob de Castro Sarmiento
XVIII century

Sarmiento, Jacob de Castro

Born in Bragança (1692) and died in London (1762).

Election date: 05.02.1730

Code: NA7618

Jacob de Castro Sarmiento. He was a son of a poor Jewish family recently converted to Catholicism. He studied firstly in Mértola where he saw first hand the ravages of malaria, then went to the Jesuit University of Évora where he read Aristotelian Philosophy. He became a Master of Arts in 1710. Castro Sarmiento then went to Coimbra University where he completed his studies in medicine in 1717.

After a short stay in Beja he went to London in 1720 or 1721. Here he studied what was described as experimental philosophy such as chemistry, anatomy, mechanics, etc. There are arguments on why he left Portugal and perhaps the main reason was that he wished to practice his Jewish religion freely.

In London, Castro Sarmiento became an assistant doctor of the Beth Holim Hospital and to the Portuguese Embassy. In 1738 the Portuguese diplomatic envoy was Sebastião Carvalho e Melo who later became the all powerful Marquis of Pombal. He became a member of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1736 he became part of the faculty of the University of Aberdeen and in 1739 obtained a Doctorate in Medicine. He was the first Jew to obtain a doctorate in medicine in a United Kingdom university. One of his sponsors was Sir Hans Sloane, President of the Royal Society.

His research work was notable and, fifty years before Jenner, he introduced in England a vaccine against smallpox. Castro Sarmiento was also a great defender of Bacon and did much to publicise Newton's theories. Pombal was in touch with him on reforms he wished to introduce in the University of Coimbra and King D. José himself consulted him on his royal ailments.

He studied the causes and effects of malaria and became famous for the preparation and distribution of his quinine based *Agoa*

de Inglaterra, which was much copied and the object of considerable bibliography.

Curiously, in 1756, he became involved in a scandal in his synagogue being accused of having denounced some "new Christians" (the official designation of converted Jews) to the Inquisition in Beja. He was tried by his synagogue peers and acquitted.

His first wife Sara died in 1756 and is buried in the Portuguese Jewish cemetery at Mile End. Strangely, two years later, he married a Christian and parted from the Jewish community stating his position in a letter published in the Annual Register.

He wrote many books and pamphlets in Portuguese, Latin, Spanish and English on religious, scientific and medical subjects.

You will notice the number of times he proposed other members' election.

Mendoca, Diego de (1658-1736)

Election date: 1735

Ref No: EC/1735/15

Citation: Diego de Mendoca Côrte Real, Member of the Royal Academy of Portugal, one of his Portuguese Majesty's Privy Council and Some time his Envoy Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces; a Gentleman very well versed in Natural History, and who now is about Writing the Natural History of Brazil; being desirous to be admitted a fellow of the Royal Society is Recommended by us.

Proposers: Richmond &c; Martin Folkes; James Hodgson; Hans Sloane; James Jurin; Jacob de Castro Sarmiento.

Diogo de Mendonça Côrte-Real, Secretary *das mercês* to King D. Pedro II and Secretary of State to D. João V. Graduated in Canon Law and Civil Law in Coimbra University. In 1691 was sent as Envoy to the United Provinces (Netherlands). He was shipwrecked on the coast of England! He negotiated a treaty with Holand (1693) linked to the production of salt in Alcácer do Sal. The dispute originated in the wars with Holand regarding the Dutch occupation of the north of Brazil. He was then sent to Madrid in 1694. He returned to Lisbon in 1703 when the war of the Spanish Succession began. He negotiated Portugal's interests in this dispute up to the Treaty of Utrecht in 1715. King John V appointed D. Diogo Secretary of State in 1707 where he remained until his death. He was one of the founders of the Portuguese *Academia Real de História*. He was therefore responsible for Foreign Affairs when elected (1735) to the R.S. and doesn't actually seem to have lived in England.

Coutinho, Marco António de Azevedo (1688-1750)

Election date: 1736

Ref No: EC/1736/02

Citation: His Excellency Marco António de Azevedo one of his Portuguese Majesties Privy Council and his Envoy Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary to his Britanick Majesty is a Gentleman very well versed in Natural knowledge & being desirous to be a member of this Honourable Society is recommended by us.

Proposers: Jacob de Castro Sarmiento; Hans Sloane; John Senex; Richd Graham; John Machin; Thomas Birch.

Marco António de Azevedo Coutinho, Diplomat and Secretary of State to King D. João V. He represented Portugal in London and Paris and became the first Minister of Foreign Affairs when this Ministry was created in 1736. He was a great friend of D. Luis da Cunha who wrote for him a list of reforms he felt were needed (*Instrução Política*).

Menezes, Francisco Xavier de (1673-1743)

Election date: 1738

Ref No: EC/1738/10

Citation: Dom Francisco Xavier de Menezes, Count of Ericeyra, Grande Portugal and Censor of the Royal Academy of that kingdom, residing at Lisbon. Is well versed in all parts of Mathmatics, and polite Literature, a great promoter of Natural knowledge, is desirous to be a Member of the Royal Society; and We the under written do recommend him, as a person every way qualified, and who may prove a very usefull member & Correspondent to this Society.

Proposers: Marc An de Azevedo Coutin; David Hartley; Eph Chambers; Hans Sloane; John Machin; Jacob de Castro Sarmento; Cromll Mortimer.

Dom Francisco Xavier de Menezes, 4th Count of Ericeira. Considered to be very cultured and was very knowledgeable in Mathematics. Belonged to several learned foreign Academies and Societies. The Arcadia of Rome made him a member. So did the Russian Academy. Louis XV sent him an inventory of his library. During the War of the Spanish Succession he was appointed in 1705 Governor of Évora and participated in the war in 1708 and 1709. He married in 1688 D. Joana Madalena de Noronha, daughter of the 2nd Count of Sarzedas. He wrote a large number of books. He never visited England however. He was reputed to have a library of 15000 volumes in his palace at Anunciada (where the present cinema Condes is) in Lisbon, which, alas, burnt down in the great earthquake of 1755.

Portugal, Benito de Moura (1702-1776)

Election date: 1740

Ref No: EC/1740/23

Citation: Bento de Moura Portugal, of Lisbon. A Gentleman very well versed in all Polite Literature, Skilful in Natural Philosophy, and an Extraordinary Genious for Mechanicks, is desirous to be admitted a Member of this Honourable Society, and as Qualified for it, and one that may prove a very usefull Correspondent to the Society, is recommended by us.

Proposers: Jacob de Castro Sarmento; Martin Folkes; Richd Graham; H W Guerdes; Cromll Mortyimer; J T Desaguliers

Bento de Moura Portugal, a learned man in Physics contemporaries knew him as "The Portuguese Newton". The Marquis of Pombal suspected him of conspiring against him and had him incarcerated in 1760 in the *Forte de Junqueira* where he eventually went mad. Before his arrest he was in charge of the chair of Natural Philosophy at Coimbra University. He wrote several books many of which in prison and was known for his "Theory of Tides".

Mello, Sebastian Joseph de Carvalho e, Marquis of Pombal (1699-1782)

Election date: 1740

Ref No: EC/1740/02

Citation: Sebastian Joseph de Carvalho e Mello, Councillor to his Majesty the King of Portugal, his Envoy Extraordinary to his Britanick Majesty, a Member of the Royal Academy of Portugal; well versed in Natural knowledge, and all Polite Literature, is desirous to be admitted a Fellow of this Learned Society, and we under Written, do recommended him as a person well qualified and one who may prove a worthy Correspondent to the Society to promote the

usefull Subjects of our Institution.

Proposers: Hans Sloane; Cadogan; Wm Stukeley; J. de Castro Sarmiento.

The famous and controversial Marquis of Pombal, **Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello**. When he was elected to the Royal Society he was the then equivalent to Portugal's Ambassador in London where he was appointed in 1738. In England, he curiously became very anti what he felt to be the persecution of Portuguese merchants in England compared to what he considered the excessive privileges of English merchants in Portugal. He wrote the *Relação dos gravames de comércio e vassalos de Portugal na Inglaterra*. He was sent to Vienna in 1743. He entered the Government of the new King D. José in 1750 and quickly became the all-powerful Chief Minister. His great moment was in organising the aftermath and rebuilding of Lisbon after the great earthquake in 1755. He was made Count of Oeiras in 1759 and Marquis of Pombal in 1769. When the King died in 1777 Queen D. Maria dismissed him (*A Viradeira* – The Change Over) and he went into exile in Pombal where he died.

Andrade, Antonio Freyre de (1699-1783)

Election date: 1749

Ref No: EC/1749/08

Citation: His Excellency Antonio Freyre de Andrade, of His Portuguese Majestys privy Council, and his Envoy extraordinary to the king of great Brittain, being a person of Learning and curiosity, who will prove an usefull correspondent to the Royal Society, is desirous of becoming a fellow thereof, & is accordingly recommended for that purpose by us.

Proposers: Wm Stukeley; Jacob de Castro Sarmiento; Jams Parsons; Thos White; Jams Theobald; Peter Collinson; M Folkes; Cromll Mortimer.

António Freire de Andrade Encerrabodes. Diplomat. Between 1748 and 1750 he was Envoy to the Court of St. James. He

then was sent to Rome and after to the United Provinces (Netherlands). In 1756 he is accused of writing in a private letter unpleasant words regarding the all-powerful Marquis of Pombal. He was arrested and, according to some, sent to Africa. However in 1777 (Pombal falls from power in 1776) he is appointed Great-Chancellor of the Kingdom.

Barboza, Johannes Mendez Saquet (1714-c.1780)

Election date: 1750

Ref No: EC/1750/02

Citation: Doctor João Mendes Saquet Barboza, Physician to the king of Portugals Hospital in the City of Elvas, and Member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, a person very well Versed in Experimental Phylosophy and several other branches of Natural knowledge, being desirous of being admitted a Fellow of this Society, and much in particular recommended by our worthy Brother Robt More Esqr who was acquainted with him personally, as a Gentn for his skill and great Curiosity, very well deserving that Honour. We, under written do here propose him, not only upon the Account of his real merit and Mr Mores Strong recommendation, but also by the ready assistance he has given to Some of our Members in Natural Enquiries, being hereby persuaded, that he will prove to the Royal Society one of the best correspondents in the two kingdoms of Portugal and Spain.

Proposers: P Collinson; Jacob de Castro Sarmiento; Willoughby; M Folkes; Wm Watson.

João Mendes Saquet (or Sachetti) Barbosa. He finished Philosophy at Évora and then went to Coimbra to study Medicine. His fame in medicine spread internationally and he was elected a member of the Royal Academy in Madrid. He wrote several books and considered himself the inventor of *Ágoa de Inglaterra* which was a cure for malaria based on quinine. He was first put up for election to the Royal Society in 1746 but was rejected. He was finally elected in 1750.

Silveyra, Joachim José Fidalgo da

Election date: 1751

Ref No: EC/1751/05

Citation: Ds Joaquim José Fidalgo da Silveyra, of his Majesty the king of Portugals privy Council, & Envoy Extraordinary to the king of Great Britain.

Being very desirous of becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society We under-writen do recommend him as a person versed in Natural knowledge, & all Polite Literature, as well as a worthy and proper Person to promote our Correspondence abroad, & to be a Serviceable Member of our Society.

Proposers: Wm Stukeley; M Folkes; P Davall; J de Castro Sarmento

Joaquim José Fidalgo da Silveira. The dates of his birth and death are unknown. His father is said to have been an Ambassador of King D. João V to Ethiopia and also Persia. His son had a legal career but between 1750 and December 1752 he was Envoy Extraordinary to the Count of St. James. In 1755 he was a member of the Council for the Exchequer (*Conselho da Fazenda*).



2nd Duke of Lafões
XVIII century

Silva, João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares
Mascarenhas da (1719-1802)

Election date: Before 1757

D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva, 2nd Duke of Lafões, 4th Marquis of Arrouches, 8th Count of Miranda. Founder of the *Academia das Ciências* (1779) together with Abade Correia da Serra (q.v.) and others. He studied humanities and Philosophy and Canon Law at Coimbra University. His father was the illegitimate son of King D. Pedro II who drowned in the Tagus. He succeeded, in his ducal title, his brother, D. Pedro. King D. João V gave him all rights of prince of the blood and was furious with the University of Coimbra for hesitating whether to submit him to exams (royal princes were not examined). During the reign of King D. José and the effective dictatorship of the Marquis of Pombal, the Duke of Lafões lived in England where he quickly established a reputation for brilliance, which earned him election to the Royal Society. He much appreciated this distinction. He took part in the Seven Year War

fighting with the Austrians against the Prussians. After the war (his side lost) he travelled in Switzerland, Italy, France, Greece and then Egypt. He also went to northern Europe visiting Prussia, Poland and Scandinavian countries. He even visited Lapland. He returned to Portugal (on the death of King D. João and the fall of Pombal. It is a period known in Portuguese history as *a viradeira* (the change over). The new Queen D. Maria I only confirmed his title of Duke of Lafões in 1777. He entered Government Councils especially regarding military matters. Already 82 years of age he commanded (unsuccessfully) the Portuguese army when Portugal was invaded by Spain, though the Alentejo, in 1801 in what is known as the "War of the Oranges". He then retired to his palace of Grilo in the East of Lisbon, which still belongs to the family. He was a keen musician and Gluck dedicated his *Paris and Helena* to the Duke. He met Mozart aged twelve. He married a daughter of the Marquis of Marialva.

Castro, Martinho de Mello e (1716-1795)

Election date: 1757
Ref No: EC/1757/01

Citation: Monsieur Martinho de Mello e Castro, of the Council to the King of Portugal, & Envoy Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain, being desirous of Election into this Society, is recommended by us, on our personal Knowledge, as deserving of that Honour, on account of his Love of & skill in useful Learning, & his abilities & inclinations to promote the Design of this Society.

Proposers: Willoughby; John Ellicott; Jacob de Castro Sarmiento; Wm Stukeley

Martinho de Mello e Castro, Statesman and diplomat. He went to the universities of Évora and Coimbra and first thought of an ecclesiastical career but he became a diplomat. First he was appointed Envoy in the United Provinces (Netherlands) and then (1754) in London. He was in London when the great earthquake of

1755 occurred and mobilised considerable English help to the stricken city. When war broke out between Portugal and Spain he prevailed on the British Government to send troops to Portugal under Lord Tyrawley. In 1763 he was sent to Paris but returned to London where he remained until 1770. He entered the Government that year as Minister for Overseas Affairs. He disliked Pombal. Indeed after the King's death in 1775 it was Mello e Castro himself who told Pombal he was dismissed. Queen D. Maria kept him in her Government. He wrote several books especially on Brazil.

Almeйда, Theodore de (1722-1804)

Election date: 1757
Ref No: EC/1757/22

Citation: The Reverend Father Theodoro de Almeйда of the Congregation of the Oratorio in the city of Lisbon & there Publick Professor of Natural, and Experimental Phylosophy; of which he has lately published in the Portuguese Language a complete System in four volumes in 8° a Gentleman skilfull in Mathematicks especially [sic] in Astronomy, being desirous of becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. We, Whose names are underwriten [sic] do certify, that he is Known to us personally [sic] or by his Works, and in consequence thereof & of the testimony of two other foreign Members do recomend [sic] him as a person highly deserving that honour & liekly [sic] to prove a valuable and useful Member to this Society.

Proposers: I Duque D João de Bragança; Mart de Mello e Castro; Gilbert Kennedy; Jacob de Castro Sarmiento.

Teodoro de Almeida. Priest in the Oratorian Order. Writer and introducer into Portugal of experimental science known as *a estrangeirado*, that is, admirer of foreign ways and means. He entered the Order aged 13 and became a Professor of Physics. He became a fashionable confessor. He was persecuted by the Marquis of Pombal who intensely disliked him and retired to Oporto where he concluded his *Recreação Filosófica*. Orders for his arrest were sent to Oporto but he escaped in time to the north of Spain where he experienced much personal hardship. He, then, went to San Sebastian. Pombal continued his intrigues and Pe. Teodoro was expelled to France where he started a course of Philosophy. Here he remained until Pombal fell from power (1777). He returned to Lisbon in 1778 after 17 years of exile and together with the Duke of Lafões he founded the *Academia de Ciências*. He wrote several books, both scientific and religious including the poem *Lisboa Destruída* in 1803.

Magalhaens, John Hyacinth de (1732-1790)

Election date: 1774

Ref No: EC/1774/01

Citation: John Hyacinth de Magalhaens of Fetter Lane London, a Portuguese Gentleman, descended from the eldest brother of the old Navigator who discover'd the Straits of that name, and a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, being a person well acquainted with several branches of Philosophical Knowledge, and having resided many years in England, is very desirous of the honour of becoming a Member of the Royal Society: We therefore the under signed members do recommend him, on our personal Knowledge, as well qualified, and likely to prove an usefull member thereof.

Proposers: Joseph Priestley; W Jones; B. Franklin; William Hunter; W Watson; Peter Woulfe; Jos Banks; M Maty; John Letch.

João Jacinto de Magalhães, Physicist and Astronomer. He started ecclesiastical training in 1743 (aged 11), became a priest, but could not accept the discipline. He left for England in 1764 and made a living by accompanying young nobles on their Grand Tour. In this manner he met many eminent scientists of his age. He was great person for bringing together and divulging scientific knowledge. For example he fostered relations between Joseph Priestly (who proposed him for the Royal Society) and Lavoisier in Paris, who were both, at the time, making important researches on what would become known as oxygen. He was also a great inventor on mechanical devices and, for the Duke of Aremberg, who had gone blind, he invented a special clock! He wrote many scientific books and was also a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, Madrid and St. Petersburg. He was of the same family as Fernão de Magalhães who first circumnavigated the Earth. You can see that among his proposers we find Benjamin Franklin.

Coutinho, Luís Pinto de Sousa (1735-1804)

Election date: 1787

Ref No: EC/1787/01

Citation: Louis Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, knight of the orders of Malta and Christ, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from her most faithful majesty, the queen of Portugal, to the court of Great Britain, being desirous of becoming a fellow of the Royal Society, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do, from our personal knowledge of his merit, recommend him as highly deserving of the honour he requests, and likely to prove a very valuable member.

Proposers: Jos Banks; Count de Bruhl; C Blagden; L Dutens; Rd Kirwan; Richard Paul Jodrell; George Staunton; J G King; John Paradise; A Dalrymple.

Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, 1st Viscount Balsemão. Began life as a military figure. In 1769 he was Governor and

military general of a province in Brazil. He returned to Lisbon in 1772 and in 1774 was appointed diplomatic Envoy to London where he remained until 1788. He was then appointed Minister for War and Foreign Affairs. He much admired English public life and in Portugal he led what was called "The English Party". He began by admiring the French Revolution but the excesses and death of Louis XVI turned him into a stern conservative minister. He reorganised the Army's voluntary branch. Balsemão was caught up in the growing European storm, which preceded Napoleon's rise to power. He vacillated and when Spain invaded Portugal in what became known as the *Guerra das Laranjas* he signed the disastrous Peace of Badajoz (which lost Olivença to Portugal). After this, he retired from public life. He was made Viscount Balsemão in 1801.

Freire, Cypriano Ribeiro (1749-1824)

Election date: 1791

Ref No: EC/1791/01

Citation: Cypriano Ribeiro Freira, Knight of the Royal Order of St. Lago, Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal at the Court of London, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, being desirous of becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do from our personal knowledge of his merit, strongly recommend him as highly deserving of the honour he requests, and likely to prove a very useful and valuable member.

Proposers: Leeds; C Blagden; John Paradise; John Ingen Housz; Charles Peter Layard; Maxwell Garthshore; Saml Foart Simmons; Richd Warbn Lytton; W Seward; Richd Price; E Gray; George Staunton; R Wilbraham; Wm Brown; Count de Bruhl; Richard Paul Jodrell.

Cipriano Ribeiro Freire, Diplomat and a protégé of the Marquis of Pombal. Appointed (1774) secretary to the London legation where he was in charge of commercial matters corresponding directly with Pombal. Chargé d'Affairs in London

from 1788 to 1791 when he was appointed Envoy to the new United States of America. He actually only went to America in 1776 and in 1799 he was elevated to full Minister. He returned to Portugal and was then sent to Spain where he was very successful in adjusting the treaty of 1801. In 1808 he entered the Government dealing, among others, with financial matters. In 1814 he returned to London to pay off official loans. After the Constitutional Revolution of 1820 he was dismissed from his posts by the new constituent assembly but was soon recalled. He was also a member of the *Academia das Ciências*, the London Society of Antiquaries and the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

Serra, Joseph Correa de (1750-1823)

Election date: 1795

Ref No: EC/1795/20

Citation: Mr Joseph Correa de Serra, LLD, Secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, of Pentonville, being desirous of becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society, we the underwritten, believing him to be highly worthy of the honour he solicits, do, on our personal knowledge, recommend him as likely to prove a valuable member.

Proposers: Jas Edwd Smith; A M Lambert; E W Gray; Maxwell Garthshore; Saml Solly; J Rennell; Wm Marsden.

José Francisco Correia da Serra. Known as the *Abade Correia*. He started his studies in Rome where he was sent aged 14. He became a keen botanist and a linguist. The Duke of Lafões was then travelling in Italy and took the young man under his wing. Correia da Serra became a priest in Rome saying his first mass in St. Peter's in 1775. He returned to Lisbon where with the Duke of Lafões he founded the *Academia das Ciências*. A freemason he got into trouble with the authorities by organising refuge to scientific figures fleeing the excesses of the French Revolution but who had been, at the start, revolutionaries themselves. Correia da Serra left Portugal and went to London where he arrived with no passport. In London he was well received by the President of the Royal Society

Sir John Banks. He continued his botanical studies. In 1801 he was appointed secretary to the Portuguese legation in London. He left London and went to Paris where he remained until 1813. In this year he left for the United States where he founded the Chair of Botany in Philadelphia. In 1816 the court of Rio de Janeiro appointed him Envoy to the young Republic. In America he became great friend of Thomas Jefferson and indeed at Monticello there is still "The Abbé's room". In 1820 he returned to London and then Lisbon. He was elected as a deputy for Beja in 1822 but was ill and went to Caldas da Rainha to take the waters where he died.

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Paulo Lowndes Marques is the Chairman of the British Historical Society of Portugal and has written many articles for the Society as well as lecturing at Society meetings

