

HANDBOOKS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—No. 115

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THE FORMATION OF THE
PORTUGUESE COLONIAL
EMPIRE

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE.



1920

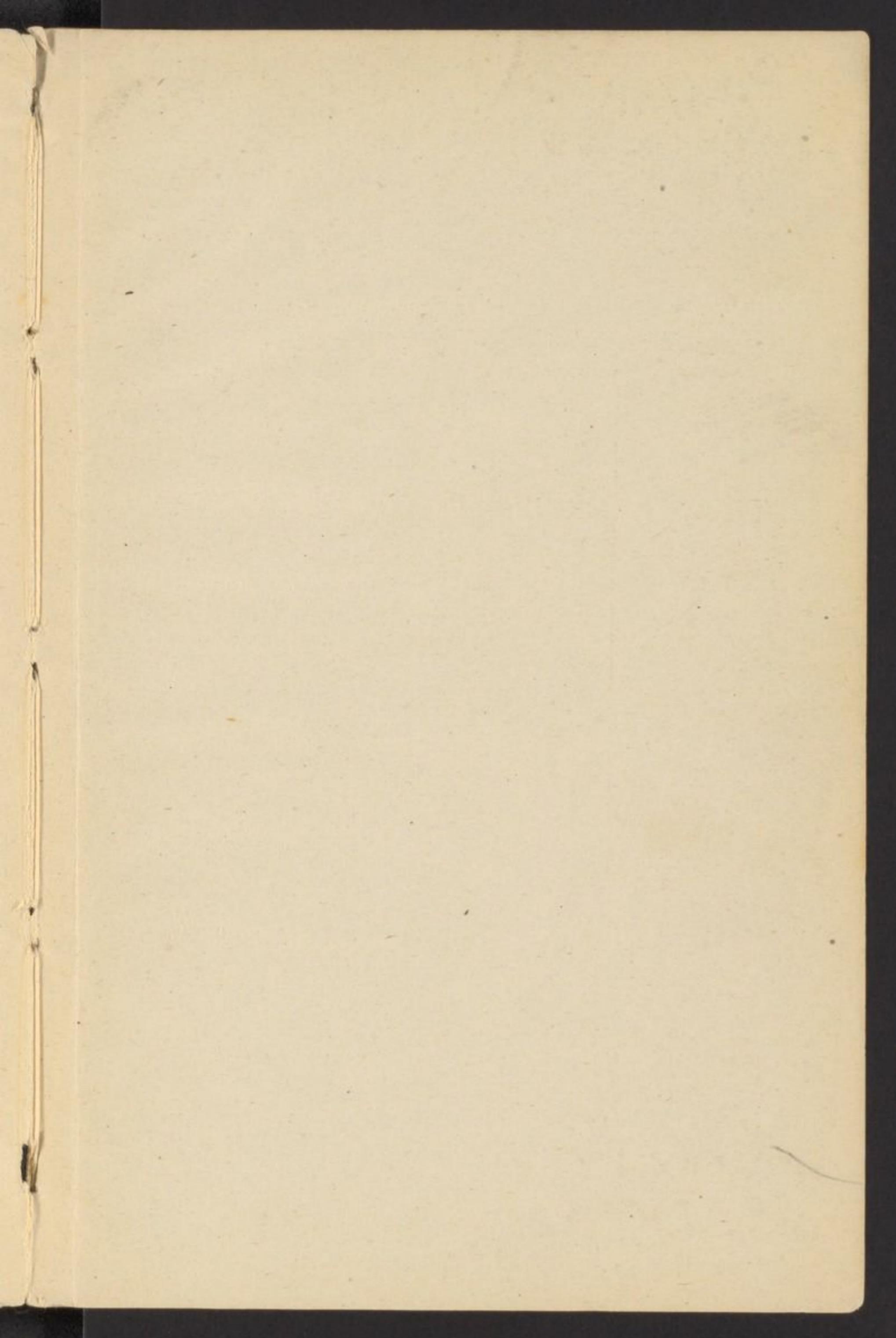


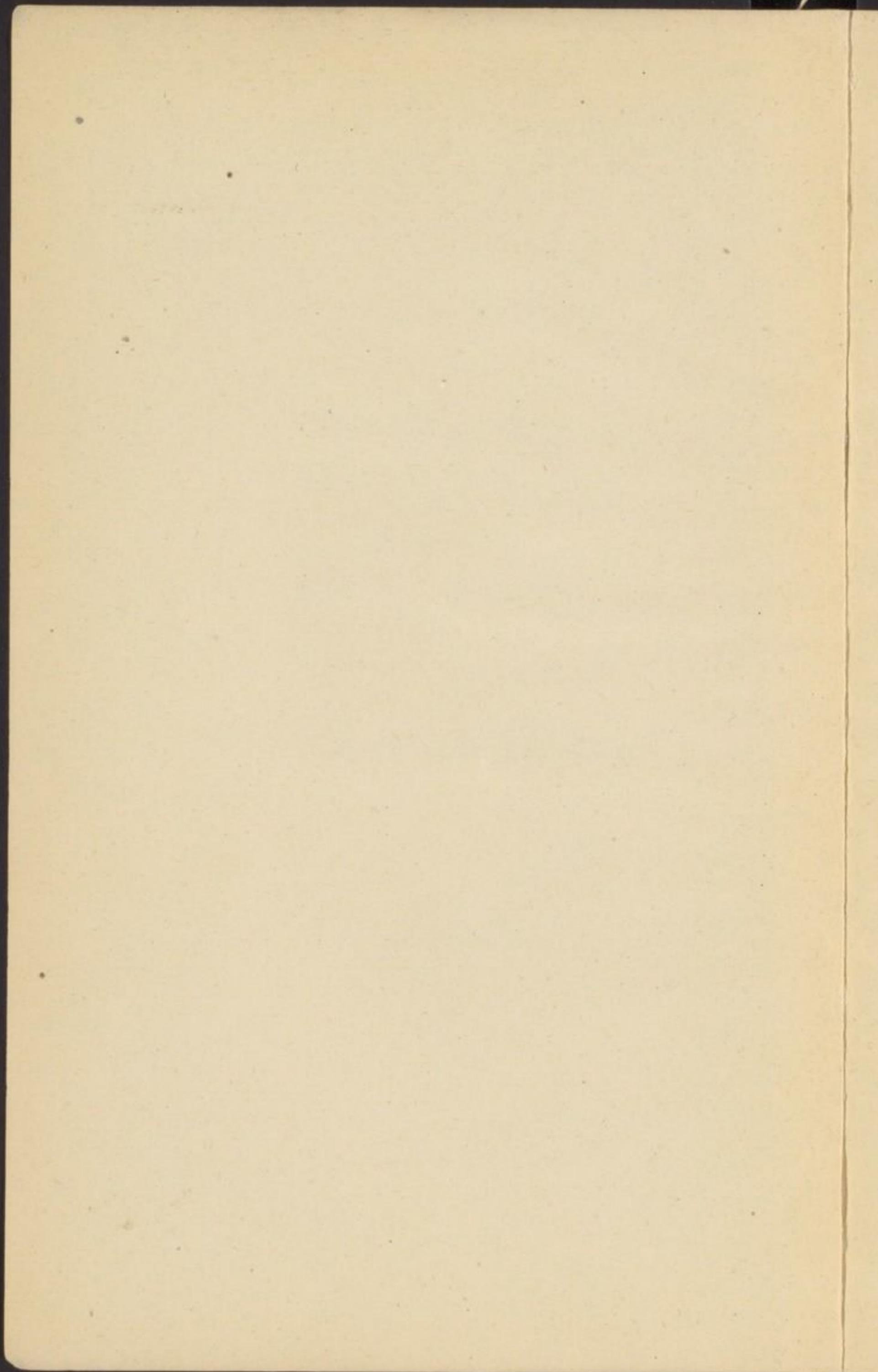
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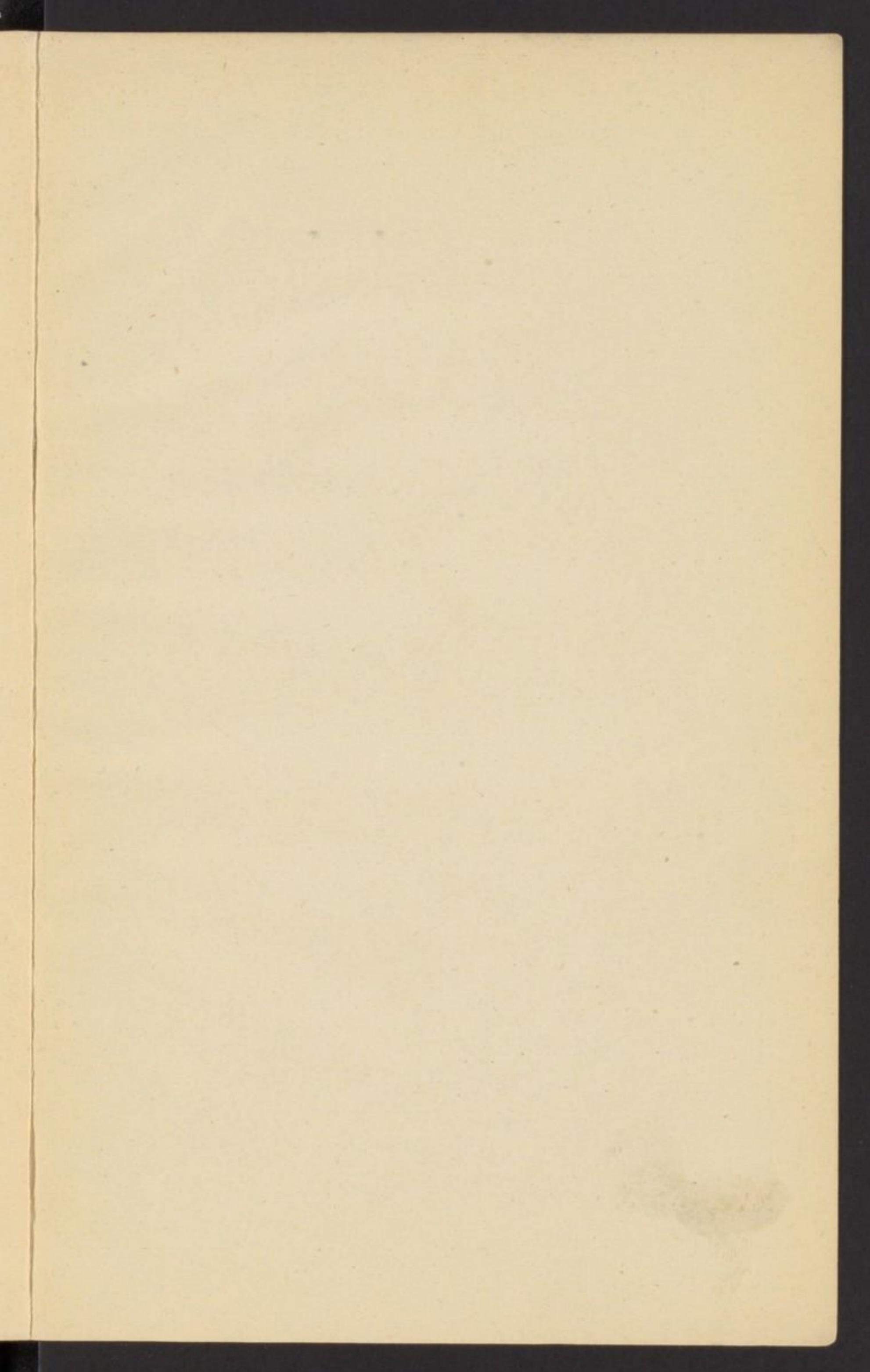
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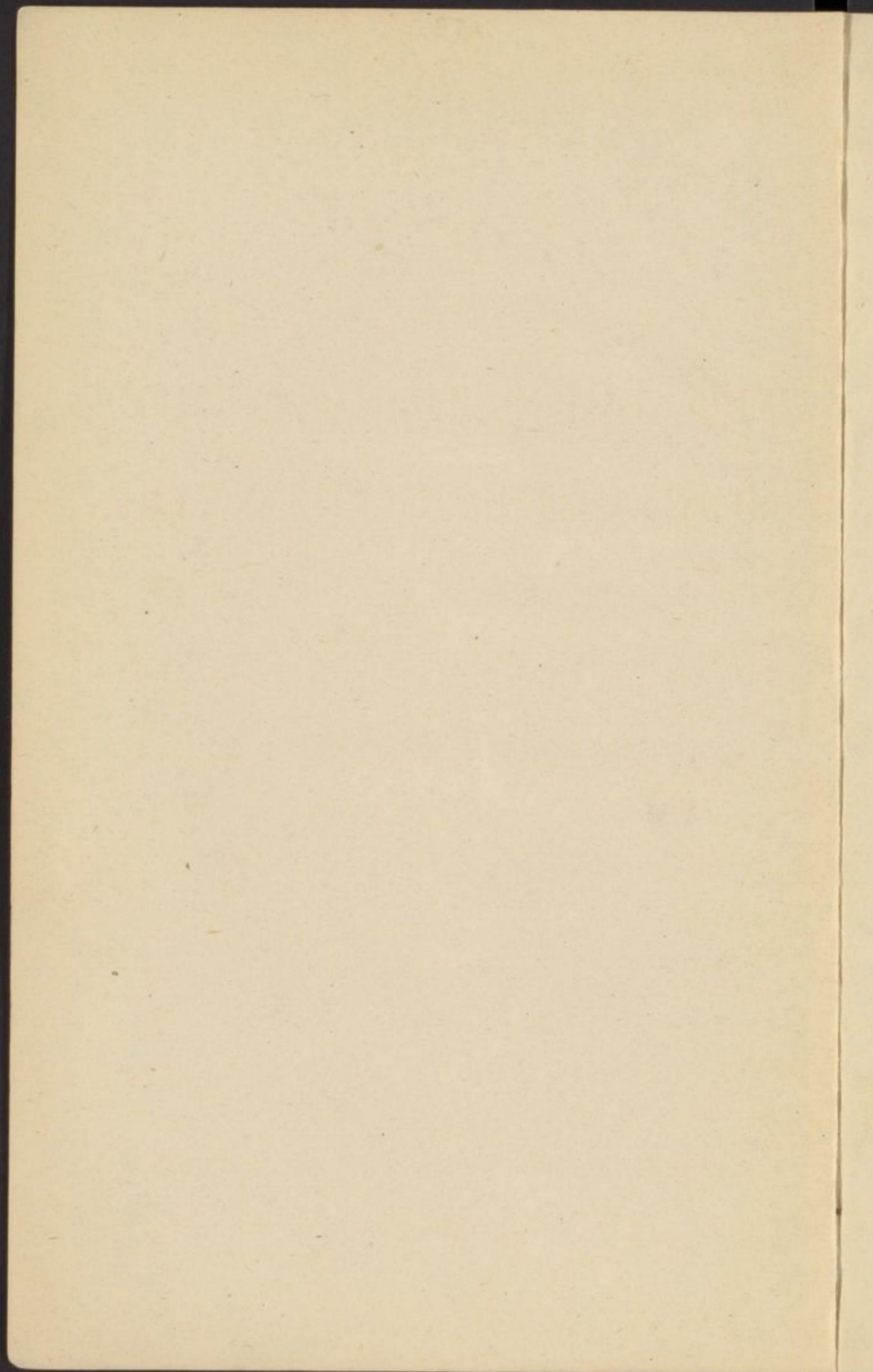
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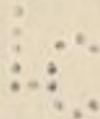
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EDITORIAL NOTE

IN the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connexion with the preparation which they were making for the work of the Peace Conference, established a special section whose duty it should be to provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form—geographical, economic, historical, social, religious, and political—respecting the different countries, districts, islands, &c., with which they might have to deal. In addition, volumes were prepared on certain general subjects, mostly of an historical nature, concerning which it appeared that a special study would be useful.

The historical information was compiled by trained writers on historical subjects, who (in most cases) gave their services without any remuneration. For the geographical sections valuable assistance was given by the Intelligence Division (Naval Staff) of the Admiralty; and for the economic sections, by the War Trade Intelligence Department, which had been established by the Foreign Office. Of the maps accompanying the series, some were prepared by the above-mentioned department of the Admiralty, but the bulk of them were the work of the Geographical Section of the General Staff (Military Intelligence Division) of the War Office.

Now that the Conference has nearly completed its task, the Foreign Office, in response to numerous inquiries and requests, has decided to issue the books for public use, believing that they will be useful to students of history, politics, economics, and foreign affairs, to publicists generally and to business men and travellers. It is hardly necessary to say that some of the subjects dealt with in the series have not in fact come under discussion at the Peace Conference; but, as the books treating of them contain valuable information, it has been thought advisable to include them.

It must be understood that, although the series of volumes was prepared under the authority, and is now issued with the sanction, of the Foreign Office, that Office is not to be regarded as guaranteeing the accuracy of every statement which they contain or as identifying itself with all the opinions expressed in the several volumes ; the books were not prepared in the Foreign Office itself, but are in the nature of information provided for the Foreign Office and the British Delegation.

The books are now published, with a few exceptions, substantially as they were issued for the use of the Delegates. No attempt has been made to bring them up to date, for, in the first place, such a process would have entailed a great loss of time and a prohibitive expense ; and, in the second, the political and other conditions of a great part of Europe and of the Nearer and Middle East are still unsettled and in such a state of flux that any attempt to describe them would have been incorrect or misleading. The books are therefore to be taken as describing, in general, *ante-bellum* conditions, though in a few cases, where it seemed specially desirable, the account has been brought down to a later date.

G. W. PROTHERO,

*General Editor and formerly
Director of the Historical Section.*

January 1920.

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THE FORMATION OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIAL EMPIRE

POLITICAL HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

1418. Discovery of Porto Santo by Perestrello.
1418-20. Discovery of Madeira by Gonçalves (Zarco) and Vaz.
1432. Discovery of Santa Maria in the Azores by G. V. Cabral.
1434. Cape Bojador doubled by Gil Eannes.
1440. Dinis Fernandes reaches Senegal River.
1441. Cape Blanco reached by Nuno Tristão.
1444. Colonization of Azores begun.
1445. Discovery of Rio de Ouro (Oro) and (?) Cape Verde.
1445-62. Discovery of Southern Cape Verde Islands.
1446. Sierra Leone discovered by Alvaro Fernandes.
1447. Nuno Tristão killed.
1460. Death of Prince Henry the Navigator.
1460-1. Pedro de Cintra explores Guinea coast, discovering
Cape Verga, Cape Sagres, and Cape Mesurado.
1469. Lease of rights of exploration on Guinea coast for five
years to Fernão Gomes.
1469-71. J. de Santarem and Pero Escovar, sent out by
Fernão Gomes, discover A Mina (Elmina), as far as
Cape Sta. Catherina.
1469-71. Cape Sta. Catherina discovered by L. de Sequeira,
2° S. of the Equator.
1471. The Equator first crossed.
1471-81. Discovery of the islands of São Thomé, Anno Bom,
and Principe.
1478. Formosa or Fernando Po discovered and named after
Fernão do Po.
1479. Rights over Canary Islands surrendered to Castille.
1482. Fort completed at São Jorge da Mina.
1482 (?). Mouth of the Congo discovered by Diogo Cão.
1482 (?). *Padrão* erected at Cape Padron.
1484-6. Voyage of Diogo Cão to Cape Cross.
1486. Bartolomeu Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope and
reaches Great Fish River.
1487. Covilhão's journey to Hormuz, Aden, and Abyssinia.
1490. Fort built at Ambassa (São Salvador, capital of Congo
Kingdom).

1494. Treaty of Tordesillas.
- 1497 (November 22). Vasco da Gama rounds Cape of Good Hope.
- 1498 (March 2). Vasco da Gama reaches Mozambique.
- 1498 (May 20). Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut.
1500. Cabral discovers coast of Brazil, April 22.
- 1500 (April 24). Cabral anchors at Porto Seguro.
1500. Cabral arrives at Calicut, September 13.
1501. Ascension Island discovered by João da Nova on his voyage to India.
1502. St. Helena discovered by João da Nova on his return voyage.
1505. Francisco d'Almeida first Viceroy of India. Takes Mombasa. Builds forts at Kilwa, Anchediva, and Cananor. Lourenço d'Almeida reaches Ceylon. King of Kandy becomes tributary.
1505. Pero d'Anhaya founds fort at Sofāla.
1506. Fernão Soares discovers east coast of Madagascar.
1506. Tristão da Cunha and Afonso d'Albuquerque sail for India. Island of Tristan d'Acunha discovered on voyage. Barāwa taken.
1507. Island of Sokotra occupied.
1507. Mozambique fort built.
1507. Lourenço d'Almeida killed and Portuguese fleet defeated by Egyptian fleet under Mīr Husain at Chāul.
1508. D'Albuquerque's first expedition to Hormuz.
1508. Francisco d'Almeida sacks Dābhol.
1509. D'Almeida defeats Egyptian fleet at Diu.
1509. Death of d'Almeida at Saldanha Bay.
1510. Goa taken by d'Albuquerque.
1511. Malacca taken by d'Albuquerque.
1513. D'Albuquerque's expedition to Aden and the Red Sea fails.
1515. Hormuz occupied and fort built by d'Albuquerque.
1515. Death of d'Albuquerque.
1517. Portuguese expedition to China.
- 1520-1. Sequeira's Red Sea expedition.
1521. Fort built in Ceylon.
1521. Fort built at Pacem in Sumatra.
1522. Ternate in Moluccas occupied by Portugal.
1522. Tidor in Moluccas occupied by Spain.
1524. Junta of Bādajoz.
1530. Colonization of Brazil.
1534. Bassein and Dāmān occupied.
1535. Fort built at Diu.
1538. Siege of Diu and defeat of Turkish fleet.
1541. Estevão da Gama's Red Sea expedition.

- 1541-3. Christovão da Gama's Abyssinian adventure.
1548. Sugar cultivation introduced in Brazil.
1549. Bahia becomes capital of Brazil.
1550. Figueira's expedition to the Red Sea.
1550. Katif in the Persian Gulf taken.
1551. Piri Bey's fleet attacks and takes Muscat.
1552. Piri Bey's fleet driven back to Red Sea.
1552. Macao founded.
1554. Sīdī Alī's fleet defeated and wrecked.
1555-57. Attempted French settlement in Brazil.
1559. First expedition of Paulo Dias to Angola.
1575. Barreto's expedition on the Zambezi.
1575. Second expedition on the Zambezi. Foundation of
Loanda.
1580. Portugal subject to Philip II of Spain.
1584-89. Turkish raids on East Africa.
1594. Dutch ships excluded from Lisbon.
1601. Dutch attacks on Portuguese colonies begin.
1605. Dutch take Amboina.
1607. Dutch siege of Mozambique fails.
1607. Dutch take Ternate and Tidore in the Moluccas.
1617. Foundation of Benguella.
1622. The English and Persians take Hormuz.
1628. Dutch take Olinda in Brazil.
1632. Portuguese expelled from Hugli by Shāh Jahān.
1633-38. Dutch occupy northern provinces of Brazil.
1636. Dutch attacks on Ceylon begin.
1637. Dutch take Elmina on Gold Coast.
1637-38. Pedro Teixeira ascends the Amazon from Para to
Quito and returns.
1637-44. Prince John Maurice of Nassau rules Dutch Brazil.
1640. Revolt of Portugal from Spanish rule.
1641. Dutch occupation of Loanda and San Thomé.
1641. Success of Portuguese against Dutch in Brazil.
1648. Expedition from Brazil against the Dutch in Loanda.
1651. Final expulsion of Dutch from Loanda.
1652. Muscat taken by the 'Omān Seyyids.
1654. Final expulsion of Dutch from Brazil.
1658. The last Portuguese fort in Ceylon, Jafnapatam, taken by
Dutch.
1658. Negapatam taken by Dutch.
1661. Peace between Holland and Portugal. Bombay and
Tangier ceded to England.
1661. Quilon taken by Dutch.
1662. Cranganore and Cochin taken by Dutch.
1663. Cananor taken by Dutch.

1698. All East African stations north of Mozambique taken by Seyyids of 'Omān.
1725. Mombasa finally lost after reoccupation by Portuguese.
1737. Mahrattas take Thāna.
1739. Mahrattas take Bassein.
1740. Mahrattas take Chāul.
1752. East African Government separated from Goa.
1763. Rio de Janeiro becomes capital of Brazil.
1764. Country south of Benguella organized by S. Coutinho.
1798. Expedition of Lacerda to Lake Mweru.
1808. Portuguese Court takes refuge in Brazil.
1822. Separation of Brazil from Portugal.
- 1877-8. Serpa Pinto's journey from Loanda to East Africa.
- 1884-5. Journey from Benguella to East Africa of Ivens and Capello.
1886. African Treaty with Germany.
1891. African Treaty with England.

i. BEGINNINGS OF COLONIZATION

THE Portuguese Colonial Empire owes its inception and early development to the enterprise of Dom Henrique, Infante of Portugal, known to fame as Prince Henry the Navigator, second son of King João I (who reigned from 1385 to 1433) and Queen Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt.

The Atlantic Islands.—The first-fruits of the explorations organized by him in the early part of the fifteenth century were the Azores and Madeira, which are at the present day considered to be not colonies but integral parts of Portugal. The group of the Azores (Açores or 'Hawk' Islands) was rediscovered in 1431 and explored by G. V. Cabral in 1431-2. The settlement of the islands began in 1444. Madeira (which some consider to have been already known in the preceding century) was discovered in 1418-20. Both these groups were uninhabited at the time of their discovery, and the population is of Portuguese origin. The Canary Islands were inhabited by a race known as the Guanches, who had affinities with the Berbers of North-west Africa. Part of the group was conquered and annexed about 1402-6, by Jean de Bethencourt,

a gentleman from northern France, who seems to have worked at times under Dom Henrique and at times under the King of Castille. All Portuguese rights were transferred to Spain in 1479, and the Canary Islands are now an integral part of Spain.

The true colonial Empire of Portugal, proceeding southwards along the west coast of Africa and following the line of discovery of the fifteenth century, may be considered as beginning with the Atlantic archipelago known as the *Cape Verde Islands*, and with it the district on the mainland known as Portuguese Guinea, including the Bissagos (or Bijagos) Islands.

Portuguese Guinea.—The territory now included in Portuguese Guinea was probably part of the coast discovered by Dinis Dias in 1445 or 1446. In 1462 all rights on this coast were given to the colonists of the island of San Thiago, one of the Cape Verde group. Succeeding travellers rapidly extended Portuguese knowledge of the coasts of Guinea from this point onwards; but this tract around the Rio Grande—small in comparison with the possessions on the continent of Africa of the European Powers—is the only part of the mainland of Guinea held by Portugal at the present day. The Cabo dos Mastos in that territory was reached by João Gonçalves (Zarco) in 1446. The death of Nuno Tristão took place on this coast in 1447.¹

The chronicle of Azurara was finished in 1453, but records no event later than 1448. The farthest southward extension recorded by Azurara is the journey of Alvaro Fernandes to a point 110 leagues south of Cape Verde (i.e. slightly to the south of Sierra Leone). This point was reached in 1446. No extension southwards seems to have been made for several years after the death of Prince Henry in 1460; but in 1461 King Afonso had built a fort at Arguin just south of Cape

¹ It was formerly said to have taken place in the Rio Grande, but later inquiries ascribe it to Gambia. There is, however, an island which bears the name of Nuno Tristão, just south of the Rio Grande.

Blanco¹ to protect Portuguese trade on the coast already explored.

Gold Coast.—After the discovery of Sierra Leone by Alvaro Fernandes in 1446, explorers pushed on; and Soeiro da Costa established a factory for the trade in gold on the river near Axem (Assine), west of Cape Three Points. But the greatest extension was due to Fernão Gomes, to whom in 1469 the King gave a contract at 200 milreis a year to explore 100 leagues of coast every year for five years, starting from Sierra Leone. This led to the occupation of the Gold Coast and the establishment of the celebrated fort of São Jorge da Mina (St. George of the Mine).² The first discovery of gold was made in 1471, and the fort was completed in 1482.

Islands in the Gulf of Guinea.—It was during this period that the islands in the Gulf of Guinea were discovered, all of them before the death of King Afonso in 1481. The island first known as Formosa was discovered by Fernão do Po, and the name was changed in his honour to that which it still bears, now written Fernando Po or Fernando Poo. The islands of Anno Bom (Annobon), São Thomé, and Príncipe followed.

The Gulf of Guinea north of the Congo.—The explorers employed by Fernão Gomes in accordance with his contract also continued the exploration of the coast of Guinea round the great southern bend of the Gulf as far as the Cape of Santa Catherina, two degrees south of the Equator, and so pointed out the way to the expedition under Diogo Cão in 1482.³

After the fort of São Jorge da Mina was finished the new King, João II, one of the greatest kings of

¹ There is some doubt as to the date of the completion of Fort Arguin, but it was probably not completed till after the death of Prince Henry.

² Known briefly as *A Mina* or the Mine. This name was afterwards corrupted during the Dutch occupation (from 1637 onwards) into Elmina.

³ Authorities fail to agree on the dates of Diogo Cão's voyages. Some give 1485 as the date of the discovery of the Zaire (Congo). See *Belgian Congo and Angola*, Nos. 99 and 120 of this series.

Portugal, assumed the title of Lord of Guinea in virtue of various papal decrees recognizing the conquests of Prince Henry and King Afonso. He determined that in future all explorers should carry with them stone columns (*padrões*) with the arms of Portugal on one side and the name and titles of the King and his captains on the other. These were to be erected in newly occupied territories.

The Congo Kingdom.—The first to carry such monuments was Diogo Cão, who was sent out in 1482, and after passing the Cape of Santa Catherina arrived at the mouth of a great river, where he erected the first *padrão* on a cape to the south of this river, still known as Cape Padron. This was the great river which, as de Barros says,

‘is now called Congo as it passes through the kingdom of that name, discovered by Diogo Cam on this voyage, but which by the natives is called Zaire: better known by its waters than by its name; for in that season, which is the winter in those regions, it comes forth so proudly into the sea that its sweet waters are found twenty leagues from the shore’.

This is the first mention in history of the great River Congo. Diogo Cão went up the river for some distance, and an interesting light is thrown on his voyage by an inscription of his, discovered on a rock below the first great cataract of the Congo. This is described by the Rev. I. Lewis in *The Old Kingdom of Kongo* (Geographical Journal, 1908), where a photographic plate of the inscription is given. It is also alluded to by Sir H. H. Johnston in a review of Frobenius's *Im Schatten des Kongostaates* in the same volume. The discovery is said to have been made by a Swedish missionary in 1906; but the inscription was already known to the Portuguese, and is mentioned by Carvatho e Vasconcellos in the first edition of his *Colonias Portuguezas*, 1896. To announce his great discovery Diogo Cão returned at once to Portugal, taking certain natives with him and leaving some Portuguese as hostages for their safe return.

On his second voyage he continued his exploration

southwards along the coast for 200 leagues, revisited the Congo, induced the King of the Congo to accept the lordship of King João, and to become a Christian. This may be considered the beginning of the Colony of Angola. Although, as will be seen, little progress was made for many years, it began with some promise of success. A leading man was sent as ambassador to King João, and was baptized. The King hoped that similar conversions would follow in the Benin Kingdom near São Jorge da Mina; but it seems that the king and people of that land were too firmly attached to their *ju-jus*, and could not be brought to accept a new creed. Shortly afterwards a mission was sent out to the Congo Kingdom, and great numbers of the people were converted. A church was built at the capital, Ambassa, which was called São Salvador, and a fort erected in 1490. Christianity, however, gradually died out, and the power of the Portuguese decayed, only to be revived by Paulo Dias de Novaes in 1559.

ii. STRUGGLE WITH TURKEY FOR TRADE ROUTES

(The delay in developing the colonies on the west coast of Africa may be ascribed mainly to the pre-occupation of the Portuguese King with his vast project of opening up a sea-route to India, and, after this route was opened, to the overwhelming nature of the task which Portugal had undertaken, both in the East and in America.) This task was not merely to open the way for trade to western Europe but to fight the Moslem powers in the Indian Ocean.

At the head of these powers was Turkey, the ruthless enemy of European civilization, who depended on her grip on the old trade routes to the East for the revenues she needed to maintain her powerful armies and navies. At the time of the first Portuguese entry into the Indian Ocean Turkey had not yet obtained possession of the ports in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf; but these fell into her hands in the first half of the sixteenth century, and

the Portuguese had thenceforward to struggle against the most powerful military monarchy then existing in the world. With the ignominious failure of the Turkish siege of Diu in 1538, the struggle was practically over.

Little trade went through the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and the nations of western Europe were able to profit by the efforts of Portugal. Portugal herself fell under the paralysing rule of Philip II of Spain in 1580, and when she recovered her independence in 1640 the mastery of the trade of the East had passed to England and Holland.

After the discovery of the sea-route to India in 1498 armadas were fitted out and dispatched almost every year to the East, and the drain on Portuguese resources in men and material was great and constant. The accidental discovery of Brazil by Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500 led to a further demand on these resources, and little was left for West African development. What was available was devoted mainly to the slave-trade, which grew rapidly. The West African settlements soon depended mainly on this trade and on that in gold, and the country round the Gulf of Guinea was quite unsuited to European colonization. When Bartolomeu Dias rounded the Cape in 1486, and when Vasco da Gama pushed on into the Indian Ocean in 1498, no one seems to have guessed that they were throwing away opportunities of occupying a land with a climate suitable for Europeans.

iii. EAST AFRICA

(More attention was paid to East than to West Africa for two reasons ; firstly, that it was necessary for the Portuguese to hold some strong points on this coast to secure their route to India and to provision and refit their ships ; secondly, that the way into the interior had already been made clear for them by the Arab traders whose fortified trading towns were dotted along the coast from Mogadishu (Makdishu) to Sofāla. The Arabs, so far as they were able to do so, wisely occupied islands near

the shore. These the Portuguese seized, and farther on they followed the same plan at Hormuz, Diu, Goa, and Malacca; the British possessions at Singapore and Hongkong are modern examples of the practice. For a power commanding the sea, but disposing of slender land forces, it was obviously the best plan, as it secured them against perpetual attacks from savage tribes, and at the same time admitted of unrestricted trade.

Sofāla.—On this coast the rumour of boundless stores of gold in the interior of the continent was the *ignis fatuus* which led to the undoing of the Portuguese. The first fort built by the Portuguese was at Sofāla, south of the Zambezi, on a fever-stricken island at the mouth of the river, a little distance south of the modern port of Beira. Here gold dust brought from the interior was received by the Arabs in exchange for goods, and the Portuguese hoped for great things from opening up the great kingdom of Benametapa, afterwards better known as Monomotapa. Pero d'Anhaya was sent from Portugal by the King in 1505, to build a fortress at Sofāla, and this was done. He himself died of fever before it was finished; and, although the fort existed as a trading centre up to the middle of the seventeenth century and the Portuguese authority extended some little way inland, the settlement never had great prosperity, and the search for gold never produced results worth the expenditure of life and money which it entailed.

Mozambique.—The next point where a fort was established was Mozambique. The site was an island near the shore, which has many advantages of position, but no water-supply. Its occupation by the Arabs was not of very old standing. It was visited by Vasco da Gama on March 2, 1498, on his first voyage,¹ and by several others before the fort was founded in 1507 by Duarte de Mello. It long remained the principal settlement on this part of the coast; and a new fort was built under

¹ See Correa, *Lendas da India*, I, pp. 785–6. Fuller details are given in *Mozambique*, No. 121 of this series.

the orders of King Sebastião in 1568. Its principal value to the Portuguese was its harbour, where ships could conveniently be repaired. Its trade was never of great value. It is still a port of the Portuguese colony to which it gives its name; but the seat of government is now at Lourenço Marques, whither it was transferred after the award¹ of Marshal MacMahon in 1875. Mozambique, however, has to some extent revived owing to the improved administration of later days.

Kilwa.—Kilwa, called by the Portuguese Quiloa, was the next place to the north of Mozambique where the Portuguese established a fort. Here they found a strong Arab community, perhaps of Persian origin, the ruler of which had exercised a kind of suzerainty over the ports to the south, including both Mozambique and Sofāla. Vasco da Gama, on his second voyage, directed, but failed to enforce, payment of tribute by the Sultan. To levy this tribute, d'Almeida, under the orders of Dom Manuel I, erected a fort in 1505; but this occupation resulted in the ruin of the trade of the port, and the fort was dismantled two years later. (The Portuguese took part in a dispute about the succession; and the sheikh who finally succeeded admitted the suzerainty of the King of Portugal. Kilwa, however, never became a centre of Portuguese power. In 1587 it fell into the hands of a tribe from the Zambezi region. The Portuguese held it for a short time from 1728; but the power of the Imāms of Muscat extended to this part of the coast in the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1850 Kilwa became subject to the Sultan of Zanzibar, who ceded it with other territory to Germany in 1890.

Mombasa.—Leaving the group of islands which lies near this part of the coast, the earlier voyagers followed the mainland; and the next place of importance they visited was Mombasa, which, owing to its secure position on an island and the excellence of its port, was a thriving centre with a large trade. The rulers of this place were jealous of Malindi, which was favoured by

¹ See *Mozambique*, No. 121 of this series, p. 29.

the Portuguese, as it had been friendly and had supplied Vasco da Gama with a pilot to Calicut. In 1505 the Viceroy, d'Almeida, demanded acceptance of Portuguese supremacy with payment of tribute. As this was refused Mombasa was stormed and sacked. After some years it recovered some of its former importance owing to its natural advantages; but it was again destroyed by the Portuguese in 1528. Later on, the raids of a tribe from the interior caused the Portuguese great trouble. In 1584 a strong Turkish fleet was fitted out in the Red Sea, and, taking advantage of the apparent disorganization of Portugal since it had come under the rule of a Spanish king, attacked the East African ports. It reached Mombasa, but was finally defeated by a Portuguese fleet under Coutinho. Linschoten¹ says that in 1583 he saw two forts which guarded the harbour; these probably belonged to Arab sheikhs. In 1594, however, the Portuguese built a strong fort, which still exists, and their hold on this part of the coast was for the time being secured. A Governor of Portuguese East Africa was first appointed in 1609, the province having up till then been under the Viceroy or Governor of Goa.

Malindi, Lamu Island, Barāwa, and Mogadishu.—Malindi, Lamu Island, Barāwa (Brava), and Mogadishu are the other places of importance on the east coast to which Portuguese influence extended. Malindi was on friendly terms with the Portuguese from the first, and obtained privileges over its old enemy Mombasa. It also shared in the attack of the Turks in 1584. Lamu, the principal island of the Lamu archipelago, is close to the coast of the Witu Sultanate. It shows traces of Persian influence and possesses a Portuguese fort. Barāwa as well as the neighbouring town of Oja (or Ozi) were sacked by Tristão da Cunha in 1506, as they refused to pay the tribute they were supposed to have promised to Saldanha three years before. Afonso d'Albuquerque took part in this affair. The

¹ *Voyage of Linschoten to the East Indies* (Hakluyt Society, 1885), vol. i, p. 36.

Portuguese never seem to have been strong at the northern port of Mogadishu, and it never seems to have suffered at their hands, but was taken by the Turkish raider Ali Bey in 1586 and held by the Turks for a short time. The rule of Seyyid Said of Muscat was extended to it in 1828.

iv. THE EAST COAST ISLANDS

Before resuming the account of the history of the settlements of the Portuguese in West and East Africa their dealings with the islands on the east coast remain to be considered.

Madagascar.—Madagascar, the largest and most important of these, was discovered or rather re-discovered (for it was known to the Arabs) by Fernão Soares in 1506. He had been driven to the east of the islands by stress of weather. The western coast was first visited later on in the same year by Pereira and d'Abreu on August 10 (St. Lawrence's Day), whence the name of São Lourenço was given to the island by the Portuguese. They made little use of their discovery, as they were disappointed in not finding the valuable spices they hoped for, and Madagascar was never occupied by them.

Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mafia.—The group of islands close to the East African coast, comprising Zanzibar with Pemba to the north and Mafia (or Mamfia) to the south, was, from its position, more important to them. These islands fell under Portuguese control at an early period, as they were easily accessible from Mombasa, and were subject to the payment of tribute. They remained so as long as the Portuguese power continued on the east coast. When it disappeared they fell into the hands of the Imāms of 'Omān, who, after taking possession of Muscat, extended their power in 1698 to the east coast of Africa.

Sokotra.—Sokotra, which occupies a commanding position at the entrance to the Gulf of Aden, was early recognized by the Portuguese as a valuable strategical

point. Two fleets under Tristão d'Acunha and Afonso d'Albuquerque reached the island in 1506, and, after hard fighting, took a fort held by the Arabs of Fartak on the mainland of Arabia. These Arabs had previously ruled the island and oppressed the inhabitants, who still preserved traces of Christianity. The Arab fort was adapted and used by the Portuguese, who found the island of great use as a supply depot for their fleets in operating against the Egyptians and Turks, more especially as d'Albuquerque and his successors did not succeed in taking Aden.

V. PORTUGUESE CONTROL OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

By the middle of the sixteenth century the Portuguese were the paramount power along the east coast of Africa. They were firmly established in possession of the key-points in India, Persia, and Arabia, which gave them control over the trade towards Europe. In India they had a strong centre at Goa and the island fort of Diu, which the Turks had in vain attempted to take. In the Persian Gulf the whole trade was concentrated in the fortified island of Hormuz, which they held; and Muscat gave them control over the adjoining coast of Arabia.

Portuguese Settlements in India.—The Portuguese settlements in India were the most important part of the original scheme for obtaining control of the eastern trade. After Vasco da Gama's first successful journey to Calicut a series of expeditions followed under Pedro Alvares Cabral (1500), João da Nova (1501-2), and Francisco and Afonso d'Albuquerque (1503). These voyages were entirely concerned with the most southerly part of the coast of western India, generally known as Malabar, then comprising the Hindu kingdom of Calicut, which maintained close relations with the Mohammedan traders from East Africa, and the subordinate kingdoms of Cochin and Cananor.

Behind these coast principalities lay the great Hindu Empire of Vijayanagar, which itself extended

to the coast farther north, and held the ports of Honor and Bhatkal. North of this again came two out of the five Mussulman States which had been formed from the decaying Bahmani kingdom of the Deccan. The most southerly of these, the Ādilshāhī kingdom of Bijapur, held Goa and the coast north of it (including Dābhol), while the more northerly, the Nizamshāhī kingdom of Ahmadnagar, possessed only a short extent of coast; but this included Chāul, then one of the most famous ports in western India. Bombay, a short distance north of Chāul, was as yet but an obscure fishing village; but Thāna and Bassein were important ports, and were included in the powerful Mohammedan kingdom of Gujarāt. The great trading centre of Cambaya or Cambay, the name of which was famous throughout Arabia and East Africa, also belonged to Gujarāt, as did the peninsula of Kathiāwār, including the island port of Diu.

It soon became clear to King Manuel I and his advisers that, if the Portuguese, relying entirely upon sea-power, were to maintain themselves in the Indian Ocean, which was surrounded by powerful military monarchies, the possession of certain strong points where their fleets could refit and obtain supplies was an absolute necessity. In Malabar they were opposed by the Raja of Calicut, who feared to lose the profits derived from the Arab traders; but the lesser chiefs of Cochin and Cananor received them gladly, hoping to get their support against their powerful rival. Hence Cochin and Cananor, followed shortly after by Quilon, became the first Portuguese factories on this coast, and a fort was founded at Cochin.

D'Almeida.—In 1505, however, Francisco d'Almeida was appointed to the important post of Viceroy. He was accompanied by his son Lourenço, who had already distinguished himself in East Africa at Kilwa and Mombasa, and who soon added to his fame by the first Portuguese landing in Ceylon in 1505. D'Almeida showed great energy in prosecuting exploration along the west coast of India as far north as the

Gujarāt ports ; but he did not permanently occupy any port, so that the Portuguese fleets could only use the ports by arrangement with the land powers.

All the Mussulman powers were hostile to them, and the ruler of Calicut bitterly resented the encroachments on his land-power and sea-trade. All looked for assistance to the powerful Mamlūk Sultans of Egypt, who were in possession of the Red Sea and its harbours, and who alone were able to muster a sea force capable of grappling with that of Portugal. Behind Egypt stood the vast power of the Ottoman Turks, under the great conqueror Selim 'the Grim'. But Turkey had not as yet obtained a footing on the Indian Ocean. The newly organized power of Persia under the Shī'a sovereign, Shāh Ismāil, barred her way to the Persian Gulf, as Egypt did that to the Red Sea. The entrance to the Red Sea was held by the trading State of Hormuz, which controlled the straits and the adjoining coasts and islands of Persia and Arabia, while the Arabian coast between 'Omān and the Straits of Bāb-el-Mandeb, including Aden, was under its local chiefs.

Egypt alone was free to act ; and its ruler, Kānsū Ghorī, entered into an alliance with the Sultan of Gujarāt, and fitted out a fleet in the Red Sea under a noted Kurdish leader, Mīr Husain. This fleet appeared in Indian waters in 1507, supported by numerous small coasting craft belonging to Gujarāt and Calicut, and probably by some forces of the Ādilshāhīs also. A considerable part of the Portuguese fleet under Lourenço d'Almeida was surprised in the harbour of Chāul and nearly annihilated, the young commander losing his life. His father, the Viceroy, amply revenged the loss in the beginning of 1509 by severely defeating the combined Egyptian and Gujarāt fleet at Diu, and driving the remnant back into the Red Sea.

D'Albuquerque.—Meanwhile d'Almeida's tenure of office was drawing to an end. His successor as Governor (though without the title of Viceroy), Afonso d'Albuquerque, had accompanied Tristão da Cunha in the expedition to Sokotra above alluded to, and now

proceeded to carry out the instructions of the King, which were to secure Portuguese power by taking possession of strong central positions, especially Aden and Hormuz. It was hoped in this way to control the two great trade routes through the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

Hormuz was dealt with first, and in 1507–8 d'Albuquerque, starting from Sokotra, attacked the Arabian ports which were under the power of the island State. Of these the principal were Kalhāt, Sohār, and Muscat, the last of which was now rising into fame and soon after became a centre of Portuguese power. D'Albuquerque was also at first successful in obtaining the submission of the Chief of Hormuz, together with a promise to pay tribute and permission to erect a fort. This was actually begun; but d'Albuquerque's hopes were frustrated by the mutiny and desertion of a large part of his fleet, headed by the Galician, João da Nova, who sailed to India and traduced him to d'Almeida. The latter consequently refused to make over charge to him; and it was not till the arrival of Coutinho, Marshal of Portugal, with imperative orders from the King, that d'Albuquerque was installed as Governor, and d'Almeida sailed for Europe. D'Almeida lost his life on the way in an obscure struggle with Hottentots at Saldanha Bay, a miserable end to a great career. He had always been opposed to the policy of occupying strong land posts, to which d'Albuquerque was committed. This policy the latter was now able to carry out.

Goa.—Before renewing his operations in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, d'Albuquerque determined to secure a foothold on the Indian mainland; and in 1510, by a sudden assault, seized the important harbour and trade centre of Goa from the Ādilshāhī Sultans. After two months, however, the Ādilshāhī forces recovered the fort, and the Portuguese had to take to their ships, and, unable to cross the bar owing to the monsoon winds, lay in the roadstead suffering great tribulation. In August the fleet got out, and in November, after refitting at Cananor, d'Albuquerque again attacked

and obtained possession of Goa. Peace was soon made with the Sultan; and Portugal, after some initial troubles, retained possession not only of the town and island but of an area on the mainland sufficient to ensure supplies for her fleets. The indefatigable d'Albuquerque immediately fitted out an expedition against Malacca—a very daring exploit. This place was the rendezvous of all the valuable trade of the Spice Islands and of China, the control of which was especially coveted. Malacca was taken and henceforth held as a Portuguese possession.

Last Enterprises of d'Albuquerque.—In 1513 d'Albuquerque determined to gain possession of Aden and the control of the Red Sea trade. A bold attempt to take Aden by escalade was made with insufficient force and failed; an expedition against Jedda, undertaken without knowledge of the climatic conditions, never reached its object, and the crews were reduced by fever in the pestilential island of Kamarān before a change of wind allowed them to escape through the Straits of Bāb-el-Mandeb into the Gulf of Aden. Hormuz, however, now fell finally into d'Albuquerque's hands. His health was failing; but he hurried on the construction of the fort, which was nearly finished by the end of 1515, and still stands—almost perfect—on a deserted island, a noteworthy monument of the days of Portuguese greatness. D'Albuquerque sailed from Goa at the end of the year and died before reaching the port, thus escaping the humiliation of supersession by a worthless successor. His enemies had at last gained the King's ears, and had induced him to send out Lopo Soares d'Albergaria to replace him.

In spite of the failure to take Aden, the Portuguese position in the Indian Ocean was now so strong that the Turkish Sultan Selim, although he struck a severe blow at Persia at the battle of Chaldirān in 1514 and conquered Egypt in 1517, found himself unable to carry out his plans of further conquest in the East. It was not till twenty years later that his successor, Suleiman, was able to renew the attempt.

vi. EXTENSION OF PORTUGUESE POWER IN THE EAST

Under the impulse given by d'Albuquerque, the Portuguese now rapidly extended their explorations and annexations in the eastern seas. The eastern as well as the western coast of Continental India was brought into their sphere, and their settlements soon extended to the coast of China, to Bantang in the Malacca Straits, to Timor, and to Ternate in the much-valued Moluccas.

The Moluccas.—Here they soon met with rivals, as the Spaniards claimed that the meridian of partition 360 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands, as laid down in the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494, would, if extended to the Eastern Hemisphere, bring these coveted islands within the Spanish sphere. The circumnavigation of the globe by the Spanish expedition commanded by the Portuguese Magalhães led to a Spanish settlement in 1522 on the island of Tidor near Ternate, and a long struggle began. The Treaty of Tordesillas was revised by the Junta of Badajoz in 1524, by which the Moluccas were (on defective geographical information) awarded to Spain. Portugal accepted the decision, and bought out the Spanish claims. In spite of this it was many years before the fighting came to an end and Portugal was left in possession.

The Persian Gulf.—Although all expeditions into the Red Sea ended in failure, as in 1520 and 1541, the erection of a fort at Muscat and attacks on Shehir ensured the mastery of the Arabian coast outside that sea, and the Bahrein expedition in 1521 added to the strength of the Portuguese in the Persian Gulf. This was of the greatest importance in view of the growing strength of Turkey. The capture of Basra and Baghdad brought Suleiman's frontier down to the head of the Persian Gulf in 1535, and rendered it possible for the Turks to launch an armada in those waters. But the Portuguese hold of the Straits of Hormuz was too strong, and Suleiman was obliged to persist, under great difficulties,

in the endeavours initiated by Selim, to build a fleet at Suez.

West Coast of India.—Before these endeavours had borne fruit, the Portuguese, now under Nano da Cunha, an energetic Governor, had strengthened their position on the west coast of India. Chāul had already been fortified in 1521, and in 1534–35 the pressure put upon the kingdom of Gujarāt by Humāyun, the Moghul invader, induced the king to cede Thāna (at the head of the creek on which Bombay afterwards grew up), Bassein, and Dāmān to Portugal, and finally to grant the much-desired right to build a fort on the isle of Diu, which was rapidly carried out.

vii. CONFLICT WITH OTTOMAN TURKS

Turkish Naval Expeditions.—Owing to circumstances which cannot be detailed here the quarrel between Portugal and Gujarāt again broke out, and the latter appealed to Sultan Suleiman at Constantinople. This was the opportunity the latter desired, for he had long formed plans of aggrandizement in India. He sent a strong fleet to co-operate with Gujarāt. It conveyed an army of no less than 20,000 men, including 7,000 Janissaries (an enormous force of trained soldiers for that period), the whole under the command of Suleiman Pasha, a renegade of Greek extraction. Diu underwent a long siege, but was successfully held, and the expedition ended in failure. Differences sprang up between the Turks and Gujarātis, who began to be suspicious of the intentions of their allies. Finally, in 1538, the Turkish fleet retreated, without fighting a pitched battle.

Suleiman, however, did not give up his idea of an Eastern Empire, an indispensable preliminary to which was the expulsion of the Portuguese fleets from the Indian Ocean. The lack of any strong central government in India until Akbar was established on his throne no doubt gave a reasonable prospect of success to a well-organized army, provided, as the Turkish

army was, with the best artillery of the period. In 1550 rumours of preparations at Suez reached the ears of the Portuguese, and an expedition under Luiz Figueira was sent to the Red Sea, but met with no success. At the same time the Turks obtained a footing at El-Katīf, the most important point on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea. An expedition under Antonio de Noronha attacked and took this place, driving out the Turkish garrison, and also visited the Shatt el-Arab, hoping to co-operate in a rising at Basra against the Turks. At this time also Aden submitted to the Portuguese and expelled the Turks.

A naval expedition under Piri Bey was then organized at Suez. Issuing from the straits, Piri took Aden by storm, but had to return to the Red Sea. He came out again in 1551-2 and succeeded in taking the town and, after a short siege, the fort of Muscat. He then plundered the island of Kishm; but, not venturing to attack Hormuz, made his way safely to Basra. On his return he encountered a Portuguese fleet in the straits, and escaped to the Red Sea with two galleys only. Piri was beheaded by the Sultan for his failure. The rest of the fleet had been abandoned at Basra, where (after refitting) another attempt was made under Murād Bey, who was defeated in the Straits of Hormuz, many ships being destroyed, and the remainder returning to Basra.

A third attempt was made under a celebrated sea-captain, Sīdī Alī, 'Kapudān' of Egypt, well known by his work *Mohit*, or 'The Ocean', a survey of the coasts of the Indian Ocean. He went overland to Basra with the object of getting the fleet out of the Persian Gulf and bringing it round to the Red Sea. He put to sea during the monsoon (August, 1554) and got through the Straits of Hormuz, but returned to the Gulf after a severe and, as he claimed, victorious fight with the Portuguese fleet. Coming out again, he met the fleet under Fernando de Noronha, and after a severe battle off Muscat, in which he had great losses, being evidently unable to force a passage to the Red Sea.

tried to make his way eastwards. Sīdī Alī himself compares this battle to the celebrated naval combat of Prevesa (1538), in which he had himself taken part.

Sīdī Alī coasted along Makran, but was driven backwards and forwards by the monsoon gales, and finally found himself off the Indian coast, where he narrowly escaped shipwreck. He was allowed to land at Sūrāt in Gujarāt after losing two ships, but was there blockaded by the Portuguese fleet, and finally had to abandon his ships and make his way back to Turkey overland. Ultimately, after long journeys through Kābul and Central Asia, he reached Turkey towards the end of 1556.

No further attempts were made during the life of Sultan Suleiman to contest the Portuguese maritime supremacy. The raid on the eastern African ports made by Ali Bey (1584-9), though temporarily successful, was on a small scale.

viii. BRAZIL

Thus, when Portugal passed under the rule of Philip II of Spain in 1580, her control of the eastern seas was practically unchallenged. It was by her subjection to Spanish rule that she was involved in the struggle which led to the destruction of her power. From the beginning of the sixteenth century the attention of the Portuguese Government had been divided between east and west. Brazil, accidentally discovered by Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500 on his way to India, was admitted to belong to Portugal from the mouths of the Amazon to the Rio de la Plata. It fell on the Portuguese side of the meridian laid down by the Treaty of Tordesillas, and Spain did not contest the claim. Little attempt was made to colonize or explore the country, as it seemed to offer no gold or other valuable products. At first only bands of convicts and bad characters were sent out; but colonization in earnest began in 1530; and a Governor (Martin Afonso de Sousa) was appointed for the first time in 1531. Settlers in large numbers went out throughout the

sixteenth century. Sugar cultivation was introduced in 1548, and negro slaves began to be imported from Guinea. The settlement of Angola seems from the first to have had an intimate connexion with the demand for slaves in Brazil. Many towns grew up along the coast of Brazil, and the capital was fixed in 1549 at São Salvador on the Bahia de Todas os Santos, generally known as Bahia. Jesuit missions did valuable work in civilizing and protecting the native tribes. Although a futile attempt at French colonization was made in 1555-7, Brazil was not otherwise interfered with in the sixteenth century; and in the seventeenth century, when the Dutch wars broke out, it was a prosperous country with a large Portuguese population.

ix. REVIVAL OF WEST AFRICAN COLONIZATION

In the middle of the sixteenth century, being fairly established in East Africa, India, and Brazil, the Portuguese began to revive projects which had been laid aside owing to the lack of power to deal with them. The principal of these was the settlement of West Africa which centred in Angola.

The Congo Kingdom.—The Kingdom of the Congo, which included territory both north and south of the river, had been colonized and to some extent Christianized by the expedition under Diogo Cão. Paganism, however, had reasserted itself. The invasion of the Jaggas, a savage tribe, threw matters back still further; but the kingdom continued to be nominally Christian, and its capital, São Salvador, was still a place of importance.

Angola.—Angola also appears to have to some extent accepted Christianity. Its king was not always on good terms with the King of the Congo and a dispute between the two arose as to the trade in cowries which were brought from the Indian Ocean and formed a medium of exchange in West Africa. Congo claimed to stop this trade, from which Angola derived a large revenue, and the King of Angola sent a deputation to Lisbon to protest. This led to the dispatch of Paulo

Dias in 1559. He went to the capital of Angola, near the Kwanza River, then to Pungo Ndongo, and after his return was again sent out by the King (Dom Sebastião) as *conquistador* in 1574. He landed on the island of Loanda, which belonged to the Congo chief, and made a treaty with the latter which was observed for some years. The town of São Paulo de Loanda was then founded on the mainland and became the capital of the new colony. A few years later disturbances were provoked by intrigues from the Congo, and for a time the Portuguese were hard pressed; but Paulo Dias ultimately triumphed over all difficulties, and the colony was fairly established. Dias died in 1588.

X. PERIOD OF DECLINE

After the commencement of the seventeenth century the Portuguese settlements began to feel the effects of the Spanish connexion. They were involved in the Spanish wars with England and Holland, especially the latter. The Dutch, after asserting their independence from Spain, rapidly developed their sea-power, and soon began to aim at settlements of their own on the African and Asiatic coasts, especially after their exclusion from the port of Lisbon by Philip II in 1594. The Portuguese fleets also suffered severely from their participation in Philip's Armada (1588), from Drake's sack of Faro, and from the operations of the English fleets round the Azores, when England took up the cause of Dom Antonio. In Africa the English contented themselves with destroying the fort of Arguin, and concentrated their main efforts on the Indian trade.

The Dutch wars took an aggressive form towards Portugal at the close of the sixteenth century; and the first infringement of the eastern trade monopoly was the establishment of the Dutch factory in Java in 1597, which led to the founding of Batavia in 1619. Amboina was taken by them in 1605, and the Moluccas (Ternate and Tidor) in 1607. The Spanish-Portuguese fleet was destroyed off the Philippines in 1615; Macao was attacked unsuccessfully in 1622 and 1627; and in

1637-42 the Portuguese were expelled from Japan, the Dutch, through their willingness to agree to certain degrading conditions, taking their place as the only favoured European nation. The Portuguese settlements in Formosa fell in 1642. Attacks on Ceylon commenced in 1636 with the conclusion of a treaty between the Dutch and the tributary King of Kandy.

The war was continued by the Dutch after the liberation of Portugal from Spain; for they had determined to utilize their superior sea-power to obtain complete control over the trade of the eastern seas, and aimed at the establishment of a monopoly. The war in Ceylon continued till the last Portuguese fort, Jafnapatam, fell in 1658. On the mainland of India, Negapatam was taken in 1658, Quilon in 1661, Cranganore and Cochin in 1662, and Cananor in 1663. Peace between Holland and Portugal had been signed in 1661; but Portugal did not succeed in obtaining the restoration of places surrendered after that date.

Brazil.—Brazil had also felt the storm. Dutch attacks began in 1624; but the first important success was the taking of Olinda in 1628. The *Capitanias* of Itamarca and Rio Grande do Norte were occupied in 1633, Parahiba in 1634, Pernambuco in 1635, Siara and Sergipe d'El-rey in 1638. These seven provinces were formed into a dominion under Prince John Maurice of Nassau, who ruled it as Governor from 1637 to 1644, with his capital on the island of Recife. The attack on Bahia in 1638 was, however, a failure; the southern provinces of Brazil remained under Portuguese rule, and the Portuguese settlers gradually began to win back the conquered territory. In 1640, the year of the Portuguese revolt from Spain, the Governor felt strong enough to send an expedition across the Atlantic to help to expel the Dutch from Angola. In 1648 the Dutch fleet failed to relieve Recife, and with its fall in 1654 the whole of Brazil had been recovered.

Bengal.—The weakening of Portugal by sea and

land during the period of Spanish rule stirred up other enemies eager to profit by her misfortunes. The Moghul Emperor, Shāh Jahān, seized on their trading station at Hugli in Bengal in 1632, and massacred or took captives the Portuguese settled there, thus destroying their Bengal trade at a blow.

East Africa.—The Arabs of 'Omān took Muscat in 1652, and in 1698 were able to seize all the East African stations north of Mozambique.

Mainland of India.—The Mahrattas completed the ruin of Portuguese rule on the mainland of India by taking possession of Chāul in 1740, Bassein in 1739, and Thana in 1737; Goa itself was saved with difficulty. The Portuguese were left by the middle of the eighteenth century with the places they still possess—Goa, Dāmān, and Diu in India; Macao in China, and part of Timor in the Sunda Islands. The remainder of their Eastern dominion had been entirely lost. The English, though at war with Portugal, took no part in despoiling her of her Oriental possessions, save in so far as they assisted the Shah of Persia in the taking of Hormuz in 1622. The transfer to England of Bombay, a city whose importance was only just beginning, was a friendly arrangement made on the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza. In the Mahratta wars the English often helped the Portuguese to defend their settlements.

Africa.—Dutch ravages in Africa commenced with attacks on the Portuguese settlements in the Gulf of Guinea, especially the Gold Coast, where they established many forts. São Jorge da Mina fell into their hands in 1637, and has since then been known as Elmina.

In 1641, just after the restoration of Portuguese independence and while its permanence was still doubtful, a strong Dutch fleet attacked and took São Paulo de Loanda, and for some years the Dutch were in possession of a great part of Angola. The Portuguese Government at home was unable to send help, but this came in 1648 from an unexpected quarter. In Brazil,

a successful rising in 1645 expelled the Dutch and re-established Portuguese authority. The new Governor, Sotomayor, heard of the plight of Angola and that very year landed a force at the Bay of Quicombo. He was followed in 1648 by S. C. de Sá Benevedes, who recovered São Paulo de Loanda. In three years the Dutch were expelled from the country. But they held on to the island of St. Helena, until it was taken from them by the English in 1673, and, in the same year in which they lost Loanda, made their first settlement at Table Bay, the beginning of European settlement in temperate South Africa.

The extension of the Angola Colony to the south had begun before the Dutch invasion. The Governor, Manoel Silveira Pereira, who had been successful in repelling native raids from the interior, founded the town of São Felippe de Benguella in 1617, and established Portuguese rule as far as Kakonda, in the interior highlands. This was the first move towards the more healthy high country north of the River Kunene, in which the Mossamedes Colony has been formed in modern times. In the eighteenth century an extension was made northwards from Loanda to Ambriz, a port at the mouth of the Loje River, which, up to that time, seems to have been a debatable land between Congo and Angola; and further extensions took place to the south of Benguella. The colony was well organized by Sousa Coutinho, who became governor in 1764; and between 1807 and 1810 many improvements were made by Antonio Saldanha da Gama. Yet, on the whole, a hundred years ago Angola was not progressing; it depended mainly on the slave-trade, and the healthy table-land away from the coast was almost untouched.

Loss of Control over Indian Ocean.—On the east coast of Africa the Dutch made few attacks on the Portuguese, as their colony at the Cape and the island of Mauritius gave them the necessary ports *en route* to India. Their only important enterprise in this quarter was the unsuccessful siege of Mozambique in 1607. They concentrated their efforts on the eastern seas,

on India, and on Brazil. Control over trade disappeared with the loss of the seaports; but it did not revert to the Mohammedan powers from whom the Portuguese had taken it. The English and Dutch were now too strong to be ousted, and the future of the eastern seas rested with them.

Present Distribution of the East Coast of Africa.—The Portuguese possessions on the east coast of Africa at present are bounded on the north by Cape Delgado and the Rovuma River. Of the places which have been mentioned north of that point, Kilwa, now known as Kilwa Kisiwani (as distinguished from Kilwa Kwinji which lies north of it), is in Kenya (formerly German East Africa); Mombasa, Malindi, and Lamu Island are in British East Africa, and Barāwa and Mogadishu in the Italian Protectorate.

The colonies of Angola and Mozambique remain under Portuguese rule.

xi. CONCLUSION

By the middle of the eighteenth century, then, the Eastern dominions of Portugal had been reduced to these few fragments. Guinea also was lost, while in Africa the Angola and Mozambique coasts were the only valuable territories left, and their value was as yet undeveloped. Brazil, on the other hand, had come successfully through its troubles, and became the principal support of the home Government. Its prosperity increased; and in 1763 Rio de Janeiro, with its magnificent harbour, became the capital instead of the more tropical port of Bahia. The effect of Pombal's measures of reform it is impossible to discuss here; but it may be noted that his intention to enforce the laws raising the Indians to an equality with the Portuguese ended in failure, as the abolition of the Jesuits and the destruction of the Mission *aldeas* (village settlements) generally removed their principal protectors. The removal of the Braganza Court to Brazil in 1808 and the final separation from the mother country in 1822 need only be mentioned here. Although under separate

Governments, the two countries, Portugal and Brazil, are animated by a strong feeling of racial unity, and both are now republican.

Portugal now possesses certain very valuable regions in Africa and three groups of islands in the Atlantic which, under present conditions, have enormous value. The part played by the Azores in recent naval arrangements is an example of this. In the vast schemes of annexation formed by the dominant party in Germany these islands were marked down as necessary for the realization of German projects, and Angola and northern Mozambique were included in the 'Mittel-Afrika' scheme for two reasons: first, because they form part of the tropical belt of Africa which it was necessary to secure to give Germany a monopoly of the most valuable tropical products, and secondly, because on the plateau-land of Angola there is a region suitable for settlement of white colonists. The completion of the Benguella railway to Katanga, where it will connect with the systems of Rhodesia and the Congo State, should lead to great developments on the Portuguese side of the frontier.

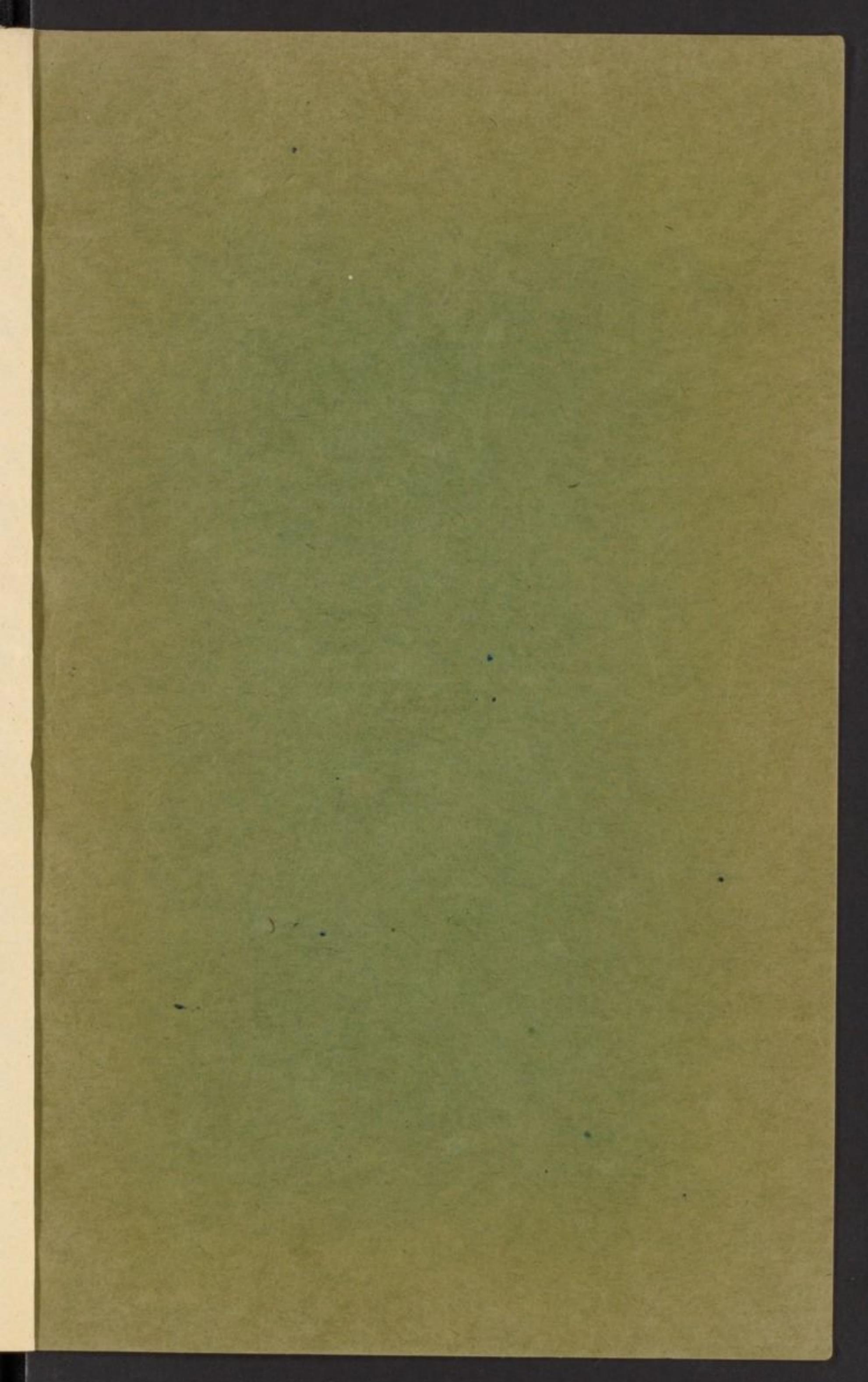
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 life of the first man, Adam.
 This part of the history is
 contained in the first five
 chapters of the Bible.
 The second part of the history
 of the world is the history of
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