Peaceful Situations Between the Regency of Algiers and Portugal - Ransomed Portuguese Captives and Concluding Treaties (1618-1813)

حالات السلم بين أيالة الجزائر والبرتغال

–افتداء الأسرى البرتغاليين وعقد المعاهدات 1618–1813–

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Abstract:

This study examines the nature of the states of peace between the Regency of Algiers and Portugal between 1618 and 1813. The state of tension between them began in 1415, the date of the occupation of Mers-el-Kébir by Portugal, and continued for more than three centuries. Two instances of peace occurred between the two countries: Portugal's ransom for its captives and the conclusion of treaties. The Portuguese strive to free their captives, thanks to the activities of Christian religious organizations, with the support of the royal authorities and certain consuls of European countries in Algiers. While most European countries resorted to concluding peace treaties with Algiers in the late 18th century, particularly Spain, Portugal was also forced to abandon its policy of hostility against the Regency and to seek to conclude treaties with it. After negotiations were carried out through British mediation, a number of treaties were concluded, including the Armistice Treaties (1793 and 1810) and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1813), which brought the two countries into a state of peace.

Keywords: Regency of Algiers; Portugal; captives; Negotiation; treaty; Peace.

الملخص:

تبحث هذه الدراسة في طبيعة حالات السلم التي وقعت بين إيالة الجزائر والبرتغال خلال الفترة ما بين 1618 و1813. فعلى الرغم من علاقات الحرب والتوتر بين البلدين التي بدأت منذ سنة 1415 تاريخ احتلال البرتغال لمدينة المرسى الكبير، استمرت لأكثر من ثلاثة قرون؛ وقعت بين البلدين حالتين من السلم وهما عمليات افتداء البرتغال لأسراها، فكانت أول عملية في سنة 1618، وإجراء المفاوضات وعقد المعاهدات بين البلدين. لقد نتج عن المواجهات الحربية بين السفن الجزائرية والبرتغالية خلال أكثر من قرنين (17، 18) إلى وقوع الكثير من الأسرى البرتغاليين في الجزائر، وقد قام البرتغاليون بجهود من أجل تحرير أسراهم، وذلك من خلال ما قامت به منظمات دينية مسيحية، وبدعم من السلطات الملكية، وبعض ناصل الدول الأوربية في الجزائر. ومع لجوء أغلب الدول الأوربية إلى عقد معاهدات سلم مع الجزائر في أواخر القرن الثامن عشر، وعلى الخصوص إسبانيا، اضطرت البرتغال هي الأخرى إلى التخلي عن سياسة العداء مع الجزائر، والبحث عن عقد المعاهدات معها. وبعد إجراء المفاوضات بوساطة بريطانية تم عقد عدد من المعاهدات، معاهدتي الهدنة (1793 و1810) ومعاهدة السلم والصداقة (1813)، التي أدخلت البلدين في حالة السلم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: إيالة الجزائر؛ البرتغال؛ أسرى؛ مفاوضات؛ معاهدة؛ السلم.

Introduction:

Research into the history of Algerian-Portuguese relations in the modern era is considered one of the topics that needs more effort, because it suffers from a lack of studies in our country. This is what prompted me to dare to delve into it, by reviewing some historical writings in the Portuguese language, whether ancient or modern. I chose to research some aspects of peaceful relations between the two countries in the modern era, namely the cases of the Portuguese ransoming their prisoners, and conducting negotiations and concluding treaties between the two countries. Note that these two

cases came after a long period of hostility, tension, and a state of war, which I exposed to in another research topic. As for the main topics that I will address in this research, in the beginning I chose to provide an overview of the emergence of the Portuguese state and its development during the modern period. Then I touched on the issue of the Portuguese ransoming their prisoners in the Regency of Algiers, where the Portuguese authorities sent many missions to the Regency, undertaken by Christian religious organizations, which took place between the years 1618 and 1778. Other numbers of prisoners were liberated following the signing of the treaties. Then I was exposed to the state of negotiation and concluding treaties between the two countries. The negotiations were delayed until the year 1785, which continued for a few years. Thanks to British mediation, these efforts culminated in the conclusion of some agreements between 1793 and 1813.

1- Historical overview of the emergence and development of Portugal in the modern era:

The first roots of the Portuguese state go back to 1095 AD, when Count Henry of Burgundy - grandson of Robert I), Duke of Burgundy (1032-1076) in east-central France - became ruler of a province that he received from his father-in-law, Alfonso VI) King of Castile and Leon (1065-1109 AD), called the province of Portucalense (Condado Portucalense), which includes two provinces located in the north of present-day Portugal, and in which the identity of the Portuguese people was formed [(1)].They were previously under Muslim rule, and when King Alfonso VI took them from them, he gave them to his son-in-law. So King Henry of Bugundy developed the name of his kingdom to “Portugal”, which was derived from the name of the city of Portuscala, after which its name changed to Oporto, and then it was called Portucalis, meaning the gateway to Galicia. This king made

the city of Guimarães as his capital, located to the north of the Douro River [2].

Count Henry of Burgundy died in 1112 AD, and was succeeded by his son, Afonso Henriques, who in 1131 transferred the capital of the province of ''Portucalense'' from Guimarães to Coimbra. Then he expanded south at the expense of the Muslims, and the Battle of Ourique took place on July 25, 1139 AD, in which the latter was victorious. The date and location of this battle became a commemoration of the founding of the Kingdom of Portugal. Afonso declared himself king of Portugal and declared his independence from the Castilian government. Thus, a new kingdom was formed on the Iberian Peninsula[3]. In order to secure the papacy's support for him and its recognition of his kingship, Afonso negotiated with Rome and committed himself to paying an annual tribute to the papacy [4].

There were disputes between the emerging Kingdom and the Kingdom of León due to the actions of Afonso Henriques, who called himself "the King" and his military incursions into Galicia, which belonged to the Kingdom of León, which almost led to the outbreak of war between them, had it not been for the intervention of Cardinal Guido de Vico, who was Representing the Pope at the time, he helped hold a meeting on October 4 and 5, 1143 in Zamora, bringing together Alphonse VII with Afonso Henriques, King of Portugal, with the aim of resolving disputes between the two parties peacefully.That meeting resulted in an agreement that was signed in Zamora on October 5. Under the terms of the agreement, Alfonso VII recognized Afonso Henriques as king of Portugal, and Portuguese sovereignty was confirmed by Pope Alexander III (Alejandro III) in 1179 [5]. Afonso continued his expansion. In the year 1147, he attacked the city of Santarem, located on the road leading to Lisbon, and captured it on March 15, 1147 with the help of the Daoist knights[6].

In the following year, he was able to occupy the city of Lisbon, as well as the "Alcacer Dosal" (قصر أبي دانس), with the help of an army of Crusaders who were on their way to Palestine during the Second Crusade (1145-1149)[7]. The Crusader fleet - which launched from the English port of Dartmouth - consisted of 164 ships carrying about 13 thousand English, German and Fleming men. When the fleet arrived at the port of Porto to supply supplies, Afonso negotiated with the leaders of the Crusaders to help it, and it was agreed that the Crusaders would obtain all the spoils of the city. He also offered those who wished to settle in the lands that would be seized. After a siege that began on July 1 and continued until October 24, 1147, the Crusaders were able to enter the city, looting it and killing many of its people [8].

Some Crusaders settled in the newly controlled city. Most of the fleet completed its way to the east in February of 1148. With the progress of the reconquest against the Muslims in the southern regions, thanks to Lisbon's location in the center and its presence at the mouth of the Tejo River, it served as a gateway for trade and an important gateway for all types of goods, which led to the development of the region. It later played a decisive role in the Age of Discoveries at the end of the fifteenth century. The court ended up spending more time in Lisbon, and so it became the main seat of the king and administration in 1255 instead of Coimbra during the reign of King Afonso III (1248-1279)[9]. The Burgundy family continued to rule Portugal until 1385. Where power passed to the Aviz family.

The Aviz family is the second family to rule Portugal, which lasted until 1580. This family, also known as "Joanina family" (Dinastia Joanina), was founded by King Joao I of Portugal, the illegitimate son of King Pedro I. The last king of the Burgundian family, who ascended to the throne after the end of the crisis with

Castile, which occurred between (1383-1385). He defeated King Juan I of Castile (Juan I) in 1385 and became the official king of the country after the Cortes elected him in several Deliberations. This country was able to secure its independence after its victory over the Castilian forces and concluding an alliance with England [(10)].

In the year 1580, Portugal was annexed to the Spanish Crown on June 13, 1580, as a result of the Portuguese dynastic crisis, as Don Sebastião I (1557-1578) had no heir through sons or brothers. Following his death in the Battle of the Three Kings near the city of Ksar El-Kebir in northern Morocco on August 4, 1578[(11)], with the exception of his uncle, Cardinal Henrique I, who assumed the throne of Portugal, ruling between August 28, 1578 and January 31, 1580. He was given the title of Cardinal. King (Cardeal-Rei). The Cardinal King died two years later, leaving the throne of Portugal without an heir, causing a dynastic crisis in Aviz[(12)].

King Philip II of Spain (1527-1598) took advantage of the situation, He ordered the Duke of the Alps, to occupy the country on his behalf. This annexation was known as the Reformed "Iberian Union" (Unión Ibérica). Portugal continued to exist legally as a kingdom when the crowns of Portugal and Spain came under one crown of the king, Philip II of Spain. However, Portugal maintained its independence, privileges, justice, currency, colonies, and sometimes its own ambassadors, without being annexed to Spain. During his move to Portugal, starting on March 4, 1589, Philip II decided to preserve the royal house in Portugal, without compromising its size and qualities, which would serve him well. During his stay in the aforementioned kingdom, he then continued to play his role in integrating the political, religious elites and ideological aspects of the Portuguese nation[(13)]. This union lasted for sixty years

until 1640, when the Portuguese nobility regained their independence(14).

The Portuguese took advantage of the weakness of the Habsburgs, who were busy fighting over the Rhine and the Pyrenees during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). On December 1, 1640, they were able to restore their country's independence and appointed one of their men named Joao of the Bragança family to the throne. This was crowned on December 15 under the name Joao IV. This uprising received the support of the French Cardinal Richelieu. When the Spaniards sought to restore their influence in Portugal, the latter received support from the Dutch and the English. Spain recognized the end of the Iberian Union and the independence of Portugal was recognized in 1668. In return, Portugal ceded Ceuta to the Spanish crown (15).According to Article 2 of the Treaty of Lisbon on February 13, 1668 between Spain and Portugal, which was concluded with the mediation of the English, which stated: "This recovery does not include the city of Ceuta, which must remain under the rule of the Catholic King." (16) This family continued to rule Portugal until In 1853, the Second Dynasty of Braganza also ruled Brazil between 1815 and 1889.

2- The question of Portuguese captives in Algeria and their ransom:

This state of peace came after several military confrontations between the two countries. The beginning was the Portuguese campaigns on Mers-el-Kébir and Oran in the 15th century (17), and during the year 1501 (18). With the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Algerian navy renewed its techniques and its activity expanded to the Atlantic Ocean.

Some European sailors had a role in Algerian sailors using advanced ships after they settled in the Regency of Algiers. We

mention among them Simon Dansa, the Dutchman who taught his fellow Algerian sailors how to manage and navigate round ships equipped with advanced means, sails and cannons [19].This helped to gradually shift the field of work from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, and they became accustomed to carrying out their maritime activity in the cities of the Atlantic Ocean, whether located on the western coast of Europe or on the islands, and among these cities and islands are Cadiz, Cape São Vicente (Cabo). de São Vicente, Cape Finisterra, Madeira Islands, Lagos, Roca Cape, Canary Islands and Azores Islands[20], and sometimes They frequented some other Portuguese coastal cities, especially Lisbon and Porto.

We recall that in the year 1784, the Portuguese participated with Spain during Antonio Barcelo's second campaign against the city of Algiers with a fleet consisting of four warships[21]. These wars continued until the year 1810. President Hamid was the commander of most of these operations. Historical sources, including Western sources, almost unanimously agree that he is among the greatest figures known in the history of the world's naval history [22].

War confrontations between Algerian and Portuguese ships over more than two centuries resulted in the capture of many Portuguese prisoners in the Regency. These confrontations also resulted in many Algerian prisoners falling into the hands of the Portuguese, but their number remains unknown due to the lack of sources. The Portuguese made many efforts to liberate their captives, through Christian religious organizations and with the support of the royal authorities. The most important work aimed at liberating the Portuguese prisoners took place in the following years: 1618, 1621, 1671; 1674; 1696; 1720; 1726; 1731; 1739; 1754; 1778. Below is a brief overview of these operations.

In the year 1618, the Portuguese captives were ransomed by the saviors, Father André de Albuquerque and Father Antonio da Cruz. They were able to ransom 152 captives to freedom. In addition to this number, the Spaniards helped to ransom another 156 captives. Thus, the total became 308 ransomed captives(23).

As for the liberation that took place in the year 1621, we begin talking about the liberation of one of the rulers of one of the provinces that the Portuguese occupied on the Moroccan coast in the year 1513, which is the colony of "Mazighen" (24) according to the local name, while the Portuguese called it ''Mazagão'', and it is known in French writing in ''Mazagan'': This ruler is D. Jorge de Mascarenhas, who ruled this colony between (1615-1619(25).

In 1613, Mascarenhas was sent to Mazagan with his wife, children, and a retinue of servants. After a few years, in 1619, the king ordered him to return to Portugal. In implementation of the king's orders, Mascarenhas sailed, accompanied by his wife, children, and some soldiers. On his way to Lisbon, he was arrested and taken to Algiers by Algerian sailors who entered the Atlantic Ocean with their ships(26).

Mascarenhas wrote a letter and sent it via a passing merchant ship to the King of Spain and to some of his relatives who were at court to inform them of his condition. They immediately begged the Catholic King to ransom their relative, considering that he had been captured while returning from service to the King (27).

The authorities of King Philip II were delegated to Algiers in the same year in order to liberate the captives, Father António da Cruz and Father André de Albuquerque, who carried with them 38,000 ducats. The first objective of the expedition was achieved, and de Jorge de Mascarenhas and his family returned. The mission was also able to liberate clerics such as Father Manuel de Santa Catarina,

preacher of the province of the Canary Islands, Father Mateus de Armas, guardian of the island of Porto Santo, and Father Manuel Pereira da Silva, António de Gouveia, titular bishop of Cirene, and Augustin, who was one of the clergy of the Diocese of Goa in India, and who was captured by an Algerian sailor while traveling from Sicily to Rome. On August 15, 1621, Father António da Cruz left Algeria with the bulk of the rescued captives, heading to Valencia. The redemption process of 1619 resulted in the release of 149 captives(28).

Half a century after the last liberation of Portuguese captives in the Regency, in 1671, a general ransom for the prisoners was authorized. This ransom was the first process to take place in light of Portugal's restoration of its sovereignty from the Spanish. King Pedro II, wrote through the Mesa da Consciência e Ordens, to various institutions in the Kingdom. Due to the large number of captives who remained in Algeria, the king expressed his interest in ransoming them. The new redemption was approved in 1674. This process was supervised by Father Antonio Rolim and Father Balthazar Teixeira. Once the book of redemption was published and travel requirements were prepared, the delegation left the port of Lisbon on August 2, 1674. After a few days of the journey, they arrived in th Regency, were able to ransom 302 captives, and returned to Lisbon on October 31 (29).

In order to carry out the redemption mission of 1696, the Order of the Holy Trinity appointed Father Rodrigo de Lencastre and Father Manuel da Conceição as his companions. The Court of the Mesa da Consciência e Ordens appointed Father Pedro Vieira Machado, for the first time, as clerk of the ransom. A ship named Jerusalem (Jerusalém e Nossa Senhora do Monte Negro) was chartered. Its captain was Jacome Soriano, of Greek nationality. The voyage began, and with the

weather being very unstable, the ship was forced to dock in Malaga and Oran. After 37 days of travel due to bad weather, the delegation arrived to Algiers. The delegation spoke to the Dey, and delivered to him the gifts they had received from the Portuguese king. The next day, 300 captives were rescued, and the ship returned to Lisbon. The return journey was no less troublesome, as they were forced to dock at Gibraltar and Cadiz(30).

In 1720, Friar Simão de Brito, together with the Patriarch and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, sought to effect a ransom in Regencia. After the king's approval, a ship was chartered from Genoa, and its captain was Paulo Francisco Podesta, who sailed under the French flag, due to the Dey of Algiers not agreeing to the conditions requested by the Portuguese(31). The King granted a special donation for the rescue of Lieutenant Domingos de Vasconcelos, who had been captive for 13 years in Algiers. The delegation left Lisbon on August 7, and arrived in Algiers on the 14th of the same month(32).The delegation began to rescue the first prisoners, only three of whom were Portuguese, and the other three were foreigners(33). After 24 days, they bid farewell to the Dey, who delivered a letter to the Portuguese king. They arrived at the port of Lisbon on September 20. The loyal priests tried to rescue all the Portuguese captives, but they learned that at least forty of them remained in Algiers. These were not released because they had participated in piratical activities under the leadership of the Algerians(34). 365 captives were released in this operation, included in a list entitled ‘’Relaçam do Resgate’’ that was created by order of the King of Portugal, Lord Dom Joam V, in Algiers(35). Among them were 11 foreigners from the cities of Hamburg, Genoa , Denia , Amsterdam, Malaga, Mantua, and Murcia(36).

In 1726, the same two monks, Simão de Brito and José de Paiva, were appointed. Along with other members with specific tasks(37). On June 8, 1726, the delegation sailed on a ship from Genoa, called Nossa Senhora do Loreto and São Francisco Xavier. Carrying the French flag, under the command of its captain, João Baptista Chieza, and carrying a redemption box, the mission entered the port of Algiers on July 3. As they had done in previous redemption operations, they met with the Dey and handed him a message from the Portuguese king (38), and they also delivered gifts to the people concerned among the Dey's men. During the 18 days they spent in Algeria, they were able to ransom 214 prisoners. The delegation left Algiers on July 24, and arrived at the port of Lisbon on August 20, 1720, after a voyage in which they were exposed to sea storms (39).

Based on letters sent by Portuguese captives from Algiers to the Redeemer Fathers requesting their ransom, the ransom was approved in May 1731, and the same two priests were appointed for the previous ransom, and the treasurer and superintendent were named, respectively, Lourenço de Anvers Pacheco and Francisco Xavier Murato. They were accompanied by the friar Diogo de São João. An English ship called the 'Mediterranean' was chartered, captained by Roberto Espensier. The delegation left Lisbon on August 16, and arrived in Algiers on the 27th of the same month. As usual, they brought the coffre-fort down to the Dey's house, greeted him, and delivered the letter from the Portuguese king to him, as well as gifts. As for the ransom prices for captives, it was agreed upon at a thousand patacas for each captive. A total of 193 captives were rescued, with 24 remaining awaiting release due to all funds being exhausted. The ship departed Algiers for Lisbon on October 19, 1731 (40).

In the year 1739, Father Miguel da Nóbrega asked the Portuguese king about the need to rescue the prisoners in Algeria,

whose number had become 170 this year. After the approval of King João V, the general preacher, Friar José de Paiva and Friar Martinho de Santa Ana, were appointed as saviors. When Friar José de Paiva died on March 19, 1739, Friar Simão de Brito was appointed in his place. A few months later, the latter died on May 5, and was replaced by Father Francisco Coutinho. To accompany the Redeemers, other members were also appointed. A Dutch ship named "Josina" was chartered to transport the delegation, led by Giraldo Hides. The delegation left Lisbon on October 17, 1739, and after a ten-day voyage, they arrived at the port of Algiers, where they were received by the Dey and a number of his government staff. They rescued all the Portuguese prisoners and a number of foreign prisoners. This time, eleven Portuguese prisoners were freed in exchange for the Algerians. The total number of who captives were ransomed reached 178 captives. The mission left Algiers on November 15. and arrived in Lisbon on December 27, after 43 days of travel(41).

During the year 1754, the ‘’Ordre de la Très Sainte Trinité’’ appointed the monks José de Quadros and Francisco de Santa Ana as saviors, which was later confirmed by a royal order. He appointed José Ferreira de Faria as treasurer and Agostinho da Costa as clerk. A Swedish ship called ‘’Fortuna da Sweden’’ was chartered, and Jorge Rusch was its captain(42). They were accompanied by the monk Diogo de S. João. After a trip that lasted several days, the mission arrived in Algiers. They presented the box to the Dey and some gifts for him and some of his men. After negotiations, the mission achieved the ransom of a total of 228 captives. On April 20, they left the port of Algiers towards Lisbon, where they arrived on May 18, 1754 (43). Among the number of captives rescued were four women, and there were captives from residents of Portuguese coastal areas, including sailors and fishermen (44).

As for the ransom of 1778, the friar Caetano de São José presented himself as a savior along with the friar Francisco de Santa Anna. Accompanied by Friar José de Jesus Maria. A Dutch ship was chartered, and its captain was Luís Pedro(45).The mission left Lisbon on August 1, 1778 and arrived in Algiers twenty days later. The delegation had letters of recommendation from the Dutch Consul in Lisbon, Daniel Gildemeester, and an express order from the Marquês de Angeja, which were sent to the Dutch Consul in Algiers, Simon Rijs, who was given the safe. During this trip, precious gifts were presented to the Dey and his entourage. The great writer Gerardo José de Sousa, who ransomed himself at 1,677,318 reis(46), did not want to return to the kingdom, believing that in Algeria he was doing more business. In all, 223 captives were rescued, including many foreigners. The mission left Algiers on September 22. The journey took 37 days, and they entered Lisbon on November 28. The total cost for this year was: 152,573,756 Reis (47).

3 – Concluding truce and peace treaties between the two countries:

The end of the eighteenth century marked the beginning of real peaceful relations between Regency of Algiers and Portugal, where signs of negotiations began. These efforts resulted in the conclusion of the first armistice treaty in 1793, after which an armistice treaty and a peace and friendship treaty were concluded between the two countries at the beginning of the nineteenth century (1810 and 1813).

Mouloud Kacem mentioned in his book, “The Personality of Algeria and Its International Prestige Before 1830” (Shakhsiat Aljazayir wa haybatuha al-dawliat qabla 1830), that Algeria concluded two truce treaties: « A truce was concluded in 1785 between Dey Muhammad Othman and Queen Maria I, with British mediation, with the intention of harming the United States of America, as this truce

made Algeria devote itself to it. Barnbay described it as a disaster, and his compatriot Irwin described it as terrifying to America and France (...) Peace treaty between Dey Hassan and Queen Maria I on September 28, 1795 » [48]. I sought to obtain the texts of the two agreements or other information about them, but I did not obtain anything, and therefore research in this field will continue in the future. Perhaps, by mentioning the truce of the year 1785, Mouloud Qasim meant Portugal's efforts to conclude a treaty in the aforementioned year in parallel with the efforts of the Spanish, when it sent a negotiating delegation to Algiers with the Spanish delegation. An analysis of the negotiations and treaty-making between the two countries between 1785 and 1813.

3-1- Portugal's efforts to negotiate with Regency of Algiers 1786:

Portugal sought to conclude a treaty with the Regency of Algiers, when Spain was in the process of conducting negotiations with the Regency with the aim of concluding a treaty during the year 1786, which conducted an intensive round of contacts under French mediation. For the same purpose, Portugal sent a delegation that accompanied the Spanish envoy Manuel de las Heras on his trip to Algeria. Regarding this embassy sent to Algiers, the information provided by Friar João de Sousa indicated the failure of this mission, which aimed to bring about peace with the Regency [49].

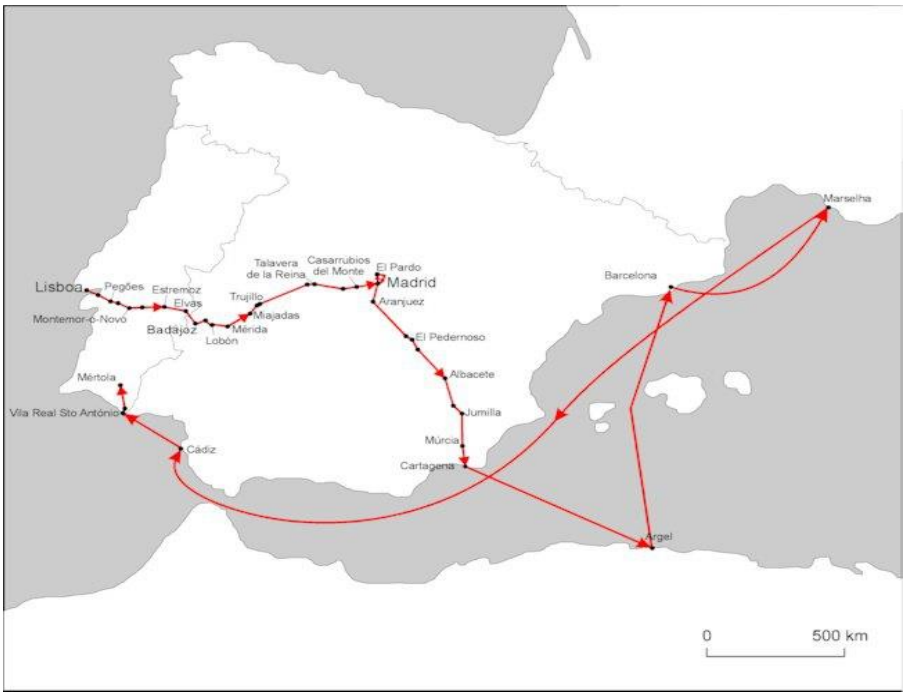
Jacques Philippe de Landerset and his entourage left Lisbon in 1786 for Madrid, where they made contact with the Portuguese ambassador to this court, Don. Henrique de Meneses, 3rd Marquis of Louriçal, as well as with the Spanish authorities, then continued their way south, where they passed through Murcia and finally reached Carthagène, where they remained for ten and a half months. On January 17, 1787, they set off for Algiers, which they arrived on the 29th of the same month. Contrary to what happened with the rulers of

Morocco when they concluded a treaty with them in the year 1774. Contacts with the Algerian Dey were neither easy nor friendly. Despite the intervention of Spain, which also wanted to obtain peace, the reception of the Portuguese delegation was not without difficulties, and they faced many dangers, and in the end they did not reach an agreement (50).

One of the Spanish researchers, when he addressed the Algerian-Spanish Treaty of 1786, referred to the difficulties faced by the Portuguese envoy, as he pointed out that the negotiations of Jacques Felipe de Landreset had become difficult, due to the lack of peace between Turkey and Portugal. Landreset was received by the forest agent only informally, and when the Dey learned of the Portuguese citizen's residence, he expelled him. It was also stated that the Naples envoy, Juan Tomás, had met a similar fate, and therefore did not ultimately reach any agreement with the Regency (51).

There is no doubt that the failure of these negotiations was spontaneous or improvised, and this is what caused their failure, because most of the treaties that Algeria concluded with European countries were concluded after serious negotiations and sometimes took several rounds over many years. We can add to this failure another reason related to Britain not being involved in these negotiations, because all the agreements concluded between the two countries later were through British mediation.

As shown on the following map, which shows the route that the Portuguese mission took towards Algiers, it also shows the return of the delegation that left Algiers on June 16, 1787, via southern France (Marseille), and the fleet was unable to disembark in Barcelona. The delegation arrived in Portugal in November 1787, one year and nine months after leaving Lisbon(52).



The route taken by the Portuguese mission to Algiers from 1786 to 1787 and back to Lisbon ; Source: Isabel Drumond Braga, (2018), p.109.

After a few years had passed, Britain was able to mediate between the Regency and Portugal, and some agreements were concluded between a truce and a peace treaty between the years 1793-1813. Below we mention the agreements that were concluded between the two countries:

3-2- Armistice Agreement between Dey Hassan and Queen Maria I (September 1793):

This is the first agreement concluded by Algeria with Portugal. This truce was concluded through the mediation of the British Consul in Algiers, Mr. Logie, taking advantage of his country's great

influence over Portugal, for a period of twelve months [53]. This truce came after negotiations between the Algerian and Portuguese parties.

In a letter dated November 12, 1793 between two American figures, sent by Richard O'Brien[54] from Algiers to David Humphreys, who resides in Gibraltar, it contained some news about the Algerian-Portuguese truce, including in particular the terms of the Dey. He said: « The Bey [the Dey] does not look at anything except for his own personal interests. A Portuguese ship arrived on the 2nd of this month (November 2, 1793) and sailed on the 7th carrying the Bey's conditions for making peace. The conditions are as follows: 1,200,000 Mexican dollars in exchange for the agreement. 800,000 Mexican dollars to the Bey and the ministers in exchange for their approval »[55].

It was mentioned in another letter from Algiers, dated December 6, 1793, which O'Brien also sent to Humphreys, the American resident in Gibraltar, in which he talked about his country's efforts to conclude a treaty with Regency of Algiers. As for the truce of Agency with Portugal, he mentioned other conditions to the Dey that were not mentioned in the previous correspondence from He postponed concluding an armistice with Portugal, and said: «The ship left Portugal and I did not hear anything about the matter. As for the demands of the Bey, they are 1,200,000 Mexican dollars for the Algerian treasury, 600,000 for him and his family, 600,000 for his ministers, and 600,000 gifts, and in all of these amounts the release of Portuguese prisoners was not counted» [56].

Letters were exchanged between the leaders of the two countries that dealt with the subject of treaties, including the letter sent by Dey Hassan Pasha, Dey of Regency of Algiers, to Maria I, Queen of Portugal, dated 01/01/1794, in which he confirmed his receipt of the letter, which contained materials added to the peace proposal.

between Portugal and Regency of Algiers, then he touched on the issue of the truce [57].

3 -3- Armistice Treaty and Redemption of captives 1810

In light of the continuing tension in relations between Regency of Algiers and Portugal, which was characterized by many war battles between the sailors of the two countries during the first decade of the ninth century. Algerian sailors often influenced its trade, captured many units of the Portuguese fleet, and captured many men. This is what prompted Portugal to seek to make several attempts to liberate its prisoners and negotiate peace with the Regeny. According to the directives of the Prince Regent, two attempts were made, the first in 1803 and the second in 1806, but they did not yield any results, due to the demands of the Algerians, which the royal treasury could not bear it [58].

In 1808, Portugal was subjected to a French invasion, forcing its king to flee to Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil. This invasion resulted in the occupation of an important part of its territory. Its king was forced to request intervention from Britain. In the meantime, Britain was seeking to strengthen its relations with the Regency of Algiers, as it did everything in its power to obtain the treatment with which France was treated by Algeria in times of peace and war. It was also working in an undeclared policy to spoil the French-Algerian rapprochement and disrupt the French economy. During the year 1806, it was able to acquire commercial institutions, and under the influence of the English, the Maltese and Spaniards were allowed to fish coral in the coastal areas of eastern Algeria, which had been a monopoly of the French[59].

Finally, on 6 July 1810, it was possible to negotiate a 'truce and rescue' treaty, and begin the redemption of Portuguese slaves, which was carried out in three stages rather than all at once as had been

desired. This is due to the large financial resources and difficulties that Portugal was experiencing at that time [60].

In view of this situation, Britain was determined to use its influence and was quick to respond to the call to protect its interests in Gibraltar and work to rescue its ally, Portugal. In May 1810, the Secretary of the British Legation in Lisbon traveled to Algiers, and conducted negotiations with the rulers of the Regency in order to conclude a truce with Portugal and agree on the articles of a peace treaty between the two countries, especially with regard to the sums of money paid by Portugal to Algiers, as well as the sums for the ransom of Portuguese prisoners in 615 prisoners in the Regency. Britain also took it upon itself to use its influence in the Regency in order to conclude a peace treaty[61].On July 6 of the aforementioned year, the two parties concluded a two-year armistice agreement that included eight articles, which included two basic issues:

The first: the issue of ransoming prisoners, including Algerian prisoners in Portugal and Portuguese captives in Algeria. The American Consul in Algiers, William Schaller, reported that the texts of this truce required Portugal to pay Algeria an amount of $690,000. In addition to the amount of 337,000 dollars as a ransom for the Portuguese prisoners detained in the Regency, who numbered 615 prisoners [62]. As we previously indicated, the aforementioned number of military and civilian prisoners was released in three batches. The first batch took place on October 2, 1810, and 247 prisoners were liberated. The second batch took place on October 30, 1811, and led to the liberation of 183 prisoners. The third batch was on June 24. 1812, and led to the liberation of 185 prisoners [63].

The second: It relates to the activity of Portuguese merchants in the Regency, as it states that Portuguese merchants and their ships should be well received throughout Algeria, and that they should be

treated as Algeria treated merchants of other nations, and in return, Algerians would receive the same treatment in Portuguese possessions.(64)

In implementation of the text of the treaty, the wife of the British Consul in Algiers, Henry Stanyford Blanckley, named Elizabeth Broughton, narrated the events resulting from the conclusion of the treaty, saying that on: «30th [September]The Comus frigate, as also a Portuguese frigate, and seven other ships having Algerine slaves from Lisbon on board, are arrived here». She added that on October 2,the British ship «The Comus brought a letter from our beloved King for the Dey»(65).The Portuguese Government also sent a letter from Lisbon confirming the appointment of Mr. Blankley as Consul-General of Portugal, receiving an annual salary of £1,200 (66). She then stated that the Portuguese flag had been raised for the first time in Algeria when her husband was appointed Consul-General of that country (67). Within the year Next the Portuguese authorities paid the ransom, and the Portuguese captives held in the Regency were released. It was stated in one of the Portuguese sources that this treaty was renewed for another year on June 15, 1812 (68).

4-4- Treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries in 1813:

With British mediation once again, Portugal concluded peace and friendship treaties with Regency of Algiers. On June 1, 1813, a delegation of Portuguese negotiators left Lisbon on board the frigate ‘’Pérola’’, consisting of the naval and war captain José Joaquim da Rosa Coelho, commander of the aforementioned frigate, and Father José de Santo Antonio Mora, official of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Arabic translator, accompanied by the English frigate Perseus, on which was William A'Court, as mediator and guarantor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. To Her

British Majesty. The delegation arrived in Algiers on June 10, and after relatively short negotiations, which took place between June 8 and July 3, the Regency demanded conditions in exchange for peace with Portugal, which had already been determined by the Dey during the negotiations, In which James Scarnichia, Louis Duncan Casamajor and Father José de Santo António Moura participated. The two parties signed a treaty of peace and friendship on June 14, 1813(69).

This treaty contained sixteen articles(70), according to which Portugal paid Algeria an additional amount of half a million dollars. She also pledged to pay an annual tax of $24,000. In addition to traditional consular gifts and biennial gifts. Following the conclusion of this treaty, Hugh MacDonell was appointed Consul of England, who was his country's consul in Algeria between 1811-1828. Then he also assumed the mission of Consul of Portugal, and for this mission he received a salary and grants.

The following was stated at the beginning of the treaty:

«Treaty of peace and friendship between His Royal Highness the very high and very powerful Prince Regent of Portugal and the Algarves, from there and beyond the sea, in Africa Lord of Guinea, and the conquest, navigation, trade of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India, etc., and the very noble and honored Sid-IIag-ge Aly, Basha of Algiers, and other provinces subject to his dominion, adjusted between the said Basha with his Divan, and principals of his State, and José Joaquim da Rosa Coelho, Captain of Sea and War of the Royal Navy, and Frei José de Santo António Moura, Interpreter of the Arabic language and Official of the Secretariat of State for the Affairs of the Navy and Overseas Domains, competently authorized to carry out the said Treaty , in which he intervened as mediator and guarantor of His Britannic Majesty, and for this purpose presented himself with the

necessary full powers Mr. William Acourt, Extraordinary Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of London »[71].

In addition to the sixteen articles, the treaty contained a secret clause called a " Secret article " (Artigo secreto), which contained the financial amounts that Portugal was obligated to pay to Algeria, as follows: «Portugal undertakes to pay, after the signing of this Treaty, for one time only, five hundred thousand Algerian dollars of forty muzunas; at the end of each year, in exchange for the war munitions that most nations pay to Algiers, twenty-four thousand euros from Spain; and at the end of every two years, instead of the present consular, sixteen thousand euros also from Spain, and nothing more. This is what was agreed » [72].

Conclusion:

The most important things that can be concluded from this research are as follows:

The first roots of the establishment of the Portuguese state go back to the middle of the twelfth century, when Afonso Hanrique declared himself king of a province in the north of the current state of Portugal, following his victory in the Battle of Ourique against the Almoravids on July 25, 1139 AD, marking his separation from the Castilian crown.

Relations between the two countries during the period between the 16th century and the end of the 18th century were characterized by hostility, and this was reflected in the occurrence of many military confrontations in the Atlantic Ocean and the coast of Portugal between sailors. Portugal also participated in Antonio Barceló's campaign against the city of Algiers in 1784, and then Portugal headed To the method of negotiating to conclude treaties with Algeria, as Spain did in 1786.

War confrontations between Algerian and Portuguese ships over more than two centuries resulted in many Portuguese prisoners being captured in the Regency of Algiers. Portugal made great efforts to liberate them, through what Christian religious organizations did, and with the support of the royal authorities by sending many delegations to ransom the prisoners, which occurred in particular between (1618 and 1778), and a special agreement was concluded to liberate the prisoners in 1810.

The state of peace between Regency of Algiers and Portugal was delayed until the end of the eighteenth century, when signs of negotiations began in parallel with the efforts of the Spanish, when they sent a negotiating delegation to Algiers with the Spanish delegation, but they failed to conclude a treaty with the Regency. Through British mediation, it was able to conclude a truce agreement in 1793, which was the first agreement between the two countries. Then, armistice treaties were concluded in 1810 and a peace and friendship treaty was concluded in 1813.

Within these results, I present some recommendations, including that there are other aspects that need further research, which are the manifestations of hostility and tension that remained prevalent between the two countries from the fifteenth century until the late eighteenth century, when negotiations and treaties began. I would like to add another aspect that requires research, which is the issue of the gifts that the Portuguese kings or the delegations charged with liberating prisoners were offering to the rulers of the Regency.

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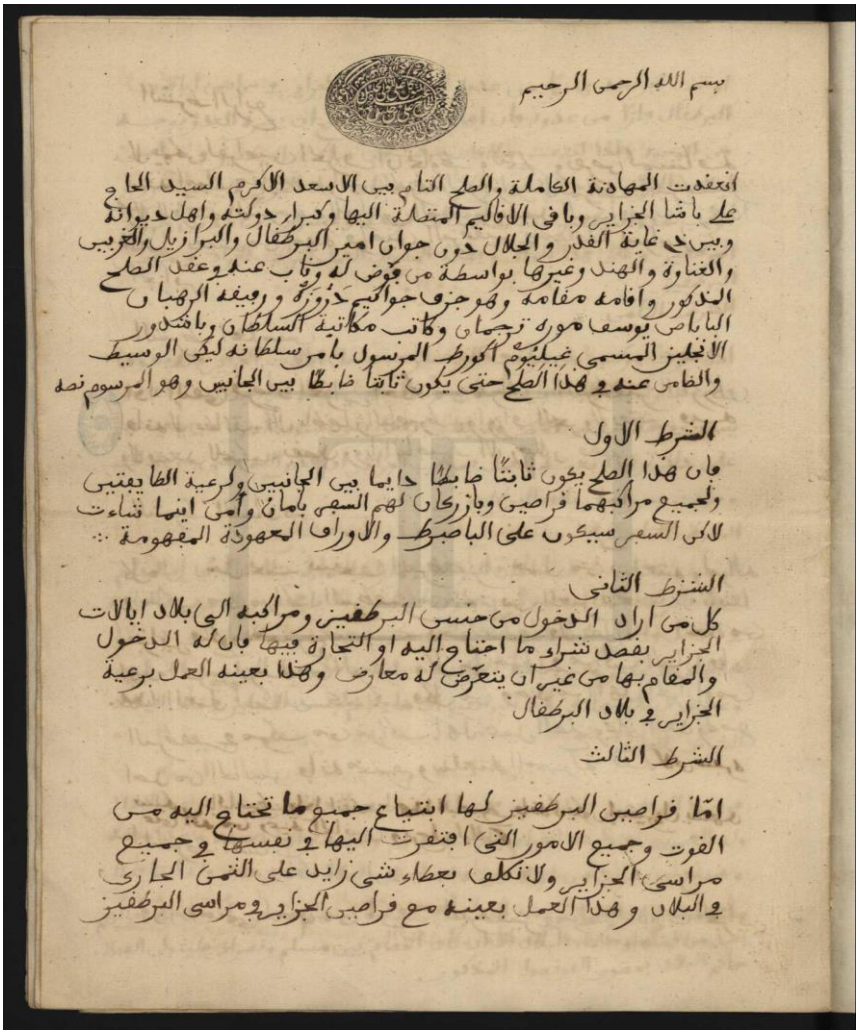
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Appendix

The first page of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Regency of Algiers and Portugal, 1813.



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

انعقدت المهادنة الكاملة والصلح التام بين الاسعد الاكرم السيد الحاج
علي باشا الجزاير وباقي الاقاليم المتصلة اليها وكبراء دولته واهل ديوانه
وبين ذي غاية القدر والجلال دون جوان امير البرتقال والبرازيل والغربي
والغناوة والهند وغيرها بواسطة من فوض له وناب عنه وعقد الصلح
المذكور واقامه مقامه وهو جزف جواكيم دزوزة وريفه الرهبان
الباباص يوسف مورة ترجمان وكاتب مكاتبة السلطان وباشدور
الانجليز المسمى غيليوم اكورط المرسول بامر سلطانه ليكن الوسيط
والضامن عنده في هذا الصلح حتى يكون ثابتا ضابطا بين الجانبين وهو المرسوم نصه

الشرط الاول

ان هذا الصلح يكون ثابتا ضابطا دايما بين الجانبين ولرعية الطايفتين
ولجميع مراكبهما فراصين وبازركان لهم السفر بامان وامن اينما شاءت
لاكن السفر سيكون على الباصبورط والاوراق المعهودة المفهومة ..

الشرط الثاني

كل من اراد الدخول من جنس البرتقيز ومراكبه الى بلاد ايالات
الجزاير يفصل شراء ما احتاج اليه او التجارة فيها فان له الدخول
والمقام بها من غير ان يتعرض له معارض وهذا بعينه العمل برعية
الجزاير في بلاد البرتقال

الشرط الثالث

اما فراصين البرتقيز لها ابتياع جميع ما تحتاج اليه من
الفوت وجميع الامور التي افتقرت اليها في نفسها وجميع
مراسي الجزاير ولا تكلف باعطاء شي زايد على الثمن الجاري
في البلاد وهذا العمل بعينه مع فراصين الجزاير ومراسي البرتقيز

Source: Arquivo Nacional Torre do Tombo (Portugal) : https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4611501

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