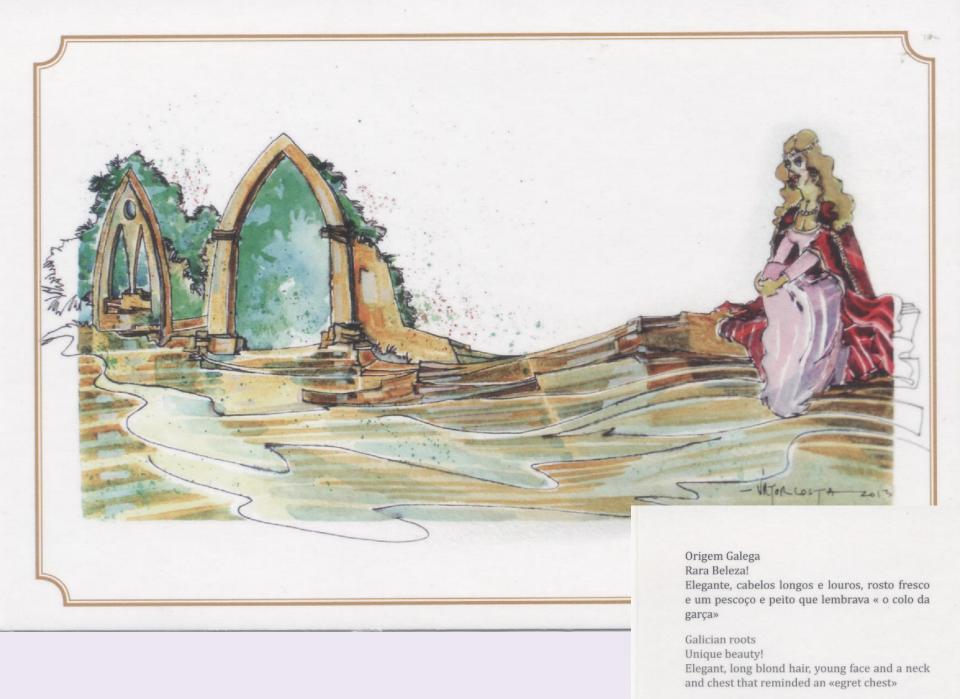


João Pinho e Vitor Costa







Esquizofrénico, gago, boémio, dado a folguedos e orgias.

Fortes suspeitas de comportamentos homossexuais, convívio com povo miúdo, caçador, muito descuidado com os assuntos de estado.

Controversial person

Schizophrenic, stutterer, bohemian, like parties and orgies.

Strong suspicious of homosexual behavior, partying with ordinary people,

hunter and very reckless about state subjects.



A paz consegue-se com as invasões árabes. A Curia Romana intervém.

O inimigo comum são os mouros! Portugal e Castela acordam a paz perpétua (Sevilha, 10/6/1339).

Family war between father-in-law and son-in-law (four years);

Peace is achived with Arab invasions.
The Roman administration steps in.
The Arabs are an enemy in common!
Portugal and Castela sign a perpetual peace treat (Sevilha, 10/06/1339)



Catedral de Lisboa em 1340 sob a presidência do prelado D. João Afonso de Brito Do casamento nasceram 3 filhos; Luís -1341; Maria - 1342 e D. Fernando -1345.

Santarém courts decided D. Pedro e D. Constança marriage.

Public wedding by law

Lisbon Cathedral in 1340 under the presidency of bishop D. João Afonso de Brito

Three sons were bom from this matrimony; Luís - 1341; Maria - 1342 and Fernando - 1345.



Encontros assíduos como marido e mulher, des-

D. Constança, a mulher traída, ainda tenta salvar o casamento convidando Inês para madrinha do seu primeiro filho, o Infante D. Luís.

O escândalo rebentou na corte entre 1343 e 1344. A relação torna-se impossível para D. Afonso IV.

Because D. Pedro doesn't like his spouse, he slowly stands apart from her.

He occupies his time hunting, parting and seeing Inês, a A.K.A. « Colo da Garça»

The passion becomes intense, wilde, public and without borders.

Casual meetings as husband and wife, despising good old fashion customs and moral.

D. Constança, the cheated wife, steal tries to save her marriage inviting Inês to be her first son's godmather, infant D. Luís.

The scandal broke out in court between 1343 and 1344.

The relationship becomes impossible to D. Afonso IV.



Vive como marido e mulher com Inês de Castro entre o Paço de Canidelo e a Quinta Moledo

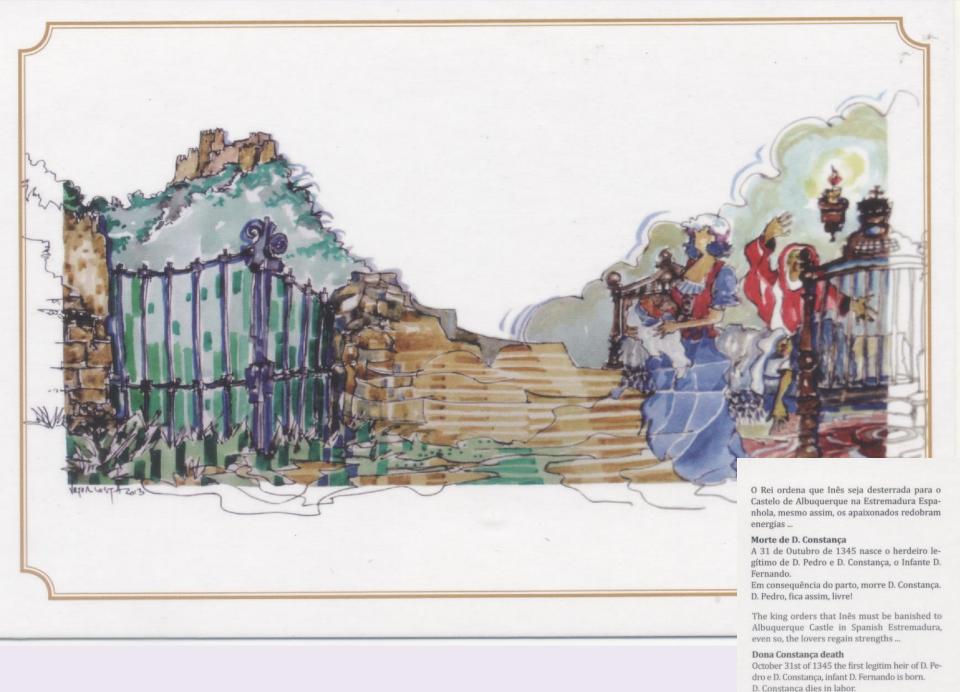
Afonso (1347), Infante D. João (1349), D. Dinis (1351), todos em Moledo D. Beatriz (1353) no Canidelo.

Estas crianças tornam-se para o Infante D. Fernando uma ameaça real na sucessão ao trono. com vários prelados presentes, o de Lisboa, Porto, Guarda, Viseu e o Prior do Mosteiro de Santa Cruz.

Lives as husband and wife with Inês de Castro between the Paço de Canidelo and Quinta Moledo from 1348 until 1354.

Infants are born

Afonso (1347), Infante D. João (1349), D. Dinis (1351), all in Moledo D. Beatriz (1353) in Canidelo. These children become to Infante D. Fernando a royal threat at the succession of the throne.



D. Pedro, is now free!



Casamento clandestino, sem autorização paterna, sem público e na presença de duas testemunhas, D. Gil, deão da Guarda e Estevão Lobato,

Lavrado em Coimbra, no Paço das Escolas a 18/6/1360, com vários prelados presentes, o de Lisboa, Porto, Guarda, Viseu e o Prior do Mosteiro de Santa Cruz.

Married in Bragança, at 1351.

Clandestine weeding, without his father consent, no public and in the presence of two witnesses, D. Gil, the guard's dean and Estevão Lobato, infant's officer. Official recognition in a public statement letter, drawn up in Cantanhede 12/06/1360.

Wedding confirmation in letter

Writed in Coimbra at Paço das Escolas 18/06/1360, in the presence of several bishops, from Lisbon, Oporto, Guarda, Viseu and the Santa Cruz Monastery Priest.



mandar assassinar Inês de Castro.

Political tension increases in court, D. Afonso IV advisers rise up against the influence of the Castros in court.

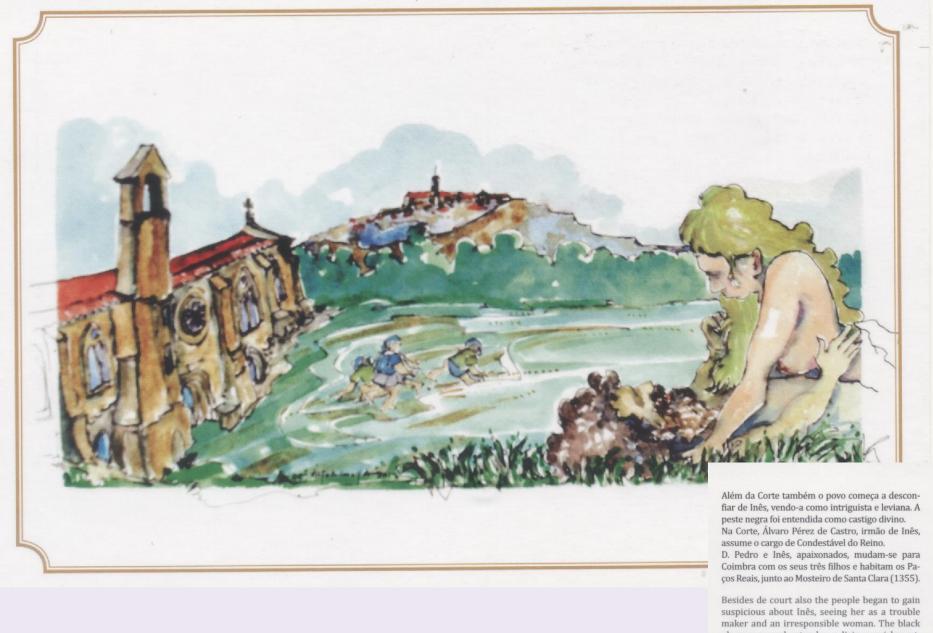
Assembling the kingdom advisers at Montemor-o-Velho Castle, D. Afonso IV decides Inês de Castro assassination.



When D. Pedro left for another hunting morning, a black dog stands out of the pack and furious invests toward D. Inês.

D. Pedro immediately reacts and with his sword shop its head off.

Inês' s dress is stained with blood



Besides de court also the people began to gain suspicious about Inês, seeing her as a trouble maker and an irresponsible woman. The black plague was understood as a divine punishment. At the court, Álvaro Pérez de Castro, Inês's brother, takes on as the kingdom's Constable. D. Pedro and Inês, in love, moved to Coimbra

with their three sons and inhabit the Paços Reais, next to Santa Clara's Monastery (1355).



IV a quem Inês pediu clemência, ordenou que Diogo Lopes Pacheco, Pero Coelho e Álvaro Gonçalves assassinassem Inês de Castro na Quinta das Lágrimas. Inês é decapitada!

Insensible to the presence of grandchildren D. Afonso IV to whom Inês asked for clemency, ordered Diogo Lopes Pacheco, Pêro Coelho e Álvaro Gonçalves assassinate Inês de Castro at Quinta das Lágrimas. Inês is beheaded!