CONTENTS

Introduction by R. Edward Glatfelter 1

Chapter One: The Portuguese Population of Shanghai ................................. 6

Chapter Two: The Portuguese Consulate - General of Shanghai .................. 17
--- The Personnel of the Portuguese Consulate-General at Shanghai ............. 18
--- Locations of the Portuguese Consulate - General at Shanghai ............... 23

Chapter Three: The Portuguese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps .... 24
--- Founding of the Company .................................................................... 24
--- The Personnel of the Company .......................................................... 31
--- Activities of the Company .................................................................. 32

Chapter Four: The Portuguese Cultural Institutions and Public Organizations ... 36
--- The Portuguese Press in Shanghai ...................................................... 37
--- The Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus ............................................ 39
--- The Apollo Theatre ............................................................................. 39
--- Portuguese Public Organizations ......................................................... 40

Chapter Five: The Social Problems of the Portuguese in Shanghai ............... 45
--- Employment Problems of the Portuguese in Shanghai ......................... 45
--- The Living Standard of the Portuguese in Shanghai .............................. 47
--- The Portuguese Death-Rates in Shanghai .......................................... 52
--- The Charity Organizations and the Portuguese in Shanghai ............... 54
--- The Criminal Statistics of the Portuguese Residents of Shanghai ........ 58

Chapter Six: The Education of Portuguese Children .................................... 61
--- Shanghai's First School for Foreign Children ....................................... 61
--- The Establishment of Municipal Schools ............................................. 62
--- Requirements of the Municipal Council and the Question of National Schools .................................................. 64

Chapter Seven: The Portuguese Enterprises in Shanghai ............................ 72
--- The Registration of Foreign Enterprises .............................................. 72
--- The Shanghai Portuguese Hong List .................................................. 73

Chapter Eight: The Portuguese Who's who in Shanghai ............................. 84

Appendix

No. One: Directory of Shanghai Streets --- Old and New Names ............... 119
No. Two: Priests of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus ..................... 126
No. Three: Religious Holidays of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus ................. 128
No. Four: Places of Interest in Shanghai ................................................ 129

End Notes ........................................................................................................ 134

Index
INTRODUCTION

When the Portuguese arrived in 1514, they were the first seafaring Europeans to make a Chinese landfall in the modern era. The first landing was on Lintin Island in the bay of the West River on which Canton is located. By the 1540s they had established a base at Macao, and in 1557 the Chinese formally granted permission to the Portuguese to establish a trading station there. That Portuguese base would play a very large role in the development of Western commerce with China, even though other Europeans involved in the China trade would soon outnumber the Portuguese. Macao became the off-season home for the Western traders in the 17th and 18th centuries, as the Chinese Empire increasingly allowed trade only at Canton and only during a specific period each year.

Portuguese Macao was not only a base for the European trade with China, it also became a base for Christian missionary activity. One of the basic motivations for Portuguese expansion into Asia had always been the spreading of the Christian religion. Soon after the establishment of
Macao, representatives of the Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) arrived in Macao hoping to penetrate the Chinese Empire. The first attempts had failed and there was not much success until Alesandro Valignano moved to Macao in October 1577. As a Jesuit Visitor, Valignano called for Jesuits to use missionary methods that were “utterly different from those” had used earlier. Thereafter the Jesuits adopted a policy of “accommodation” by which they became proficient in the Chinese language and culture. Matteo Ricci, an Italian Jesuit, would actually be able to establish a residence in Peking with this policy. But Catholic rivalry between the Portuguese and the Spanish from Manila, internal rebellion in China, and the resultant change of dynasty in the Chinese capital eventually allowed the new Manchu Dynasty to confine both the Western missionaries and the traders to the Canton area based in Macao.

By the beginning of the Ch’ing Dynasty in 1644, Portuguese traders were not alone on the China coast. In 1600 the British Empire had formed the British East India Company and soon thereafter other nations followed with their own trading companies. The increased trading activities had caused the Chinese to establish the Canton Trading System which limited the foreign traders to Macao in the off season and allowed a regulated commercial activity in Canton on a restricted schedule. By the early 19th century the British had outdistanced all other Westerners in terms of the number of traders in the Canton system, but they were still all required to return to the Portuguese base of Macao during the off season. This system had soon became too restrictive for the increasingly restive Western merchants. They had found a valuable new product to sell to the Chinese: opium.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOREIGN CONCESSIONS

The Portuguese opened the European sea trade with Asia, but they had not remained the dominant Western power in that trade long. Soon the Spanish moved into the Philippines and the Dutch established trading posts in India and Southeast Asia. It was the British Empire, however, that would forever change the Western relationship to China. As the British East India Company had established itself in India, its spread came to include the trade at Canton. By the opening of the 19th century the British dominated the trade. By the 1830s China’s attempt to end the plague of opium would bring the country into direct conflict with the British Empire. The Opium War (1839-1842) between Britain and the Chinese Empire left no doubt about the superiority of
Western arms, and the Chinese were forced to admit defeat and negotiate a peace treaty. That came in 1842 with the Treaty of Nanking between England and China, and was followed by treaties with other European powers. The treaty settlement, which became known as the Unequal Treaty System, had forced China to open five ports to Western residence and commerce and to grant extraterritoriality to the foreigners, which allowed them to live in China under their own country’s laws. The Portuguese residents in China became full participants in the extraterritoriality system by an agreement signed between Portugal and the Chinese in 1887. These and additional rights granted to foreigners would grow over the period of the Unequal Treaty System. Those ports, designated as “treaty ports,” would also grow in number after the first clash between China and the West. Foreign trade in Shanghai under the Unequal Treaty System officially commenced on November 17, 1843, although there was as yet no land assigned to the foreigners. Treaty port status meant that the foreigners, primarily the British, the French and the Americans, and then later the Japanese, could establish concessions within the ports. The English had formed the first concession in the city, the French and the Americans followed soon afterwards. And within a very short time the American and British Concessions were combined into what came to be known as the International Settlement. The concessions in Shanghai were unique in that they became areas over which foreigners exercised almost full sovereign rights. By the 1850s the International Settlement developed a governing municipal council and during a period of rebellion, the British and other foreigners set up a customs service. The French insisted on going their own way and established a separate French Concession, it was also governed by a municipal council over which the French Consul-General exercised almost total control.

HISTORICAL SHANGHAI

Shanghai’s geographical location, is on the Whangpoo (Huangpu) River, it is a tributary of the Yangtze River, played a significant role in the city becoming one of China’s principal ports. The Yangtze delta area around Shanghai had come under cultivation during the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and by the time of the late Sung Dynasty (907-1279) the city had developed into an important trading center. A town or chen (zhen), administrative township, was founded in 1267. Shanghai county was established in 1292. Shanghai’s location helped it becoming the center of a reciprocal trade between the area of rice production and the cash-crop area of cotton.
production to the east of the city, making the port “the heartland of China’s premodern cotton industry.” Well before the coming of the foreigners to Shanghai, the city was a busy commercial port that was rapidly evolving both inside and outside its city walls.

One historian described Ch’ ing (Qing) Dynasty (1644-1911) Shanghai as “A City Built by Guilds.” Over two dozen native place associations, common trade associations, and mixed guilds were active in the city in the 18th and 19th centuries. These merchant organizations helped expanding the city outside the wall that encircled the original Chinese city by constructing guild halls, rental housing, and temples, as well as buildings of manufacture and commerce. Besides commercial activities, the guilds became involved in providing civic services through their benevolent projects. As a historian of the city has observed, “They thus contributed to an evolving sense of a common civic identity quite distinct from paternalistic government supervision.” Thus Shanghai, as a commercial city, was unique in the Chinese Empire. Major cities of the empire tended to be administrative, political cities; Shanghai was a commercial city, which engaged in both domestic and international commerce.

Shanghai of the Treaty Port era consisted of the old Chinese subprefectural city, the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Chinese suburbs of Nantao, Chapei and Pootung; the last named territory was located across the Whangpoo River from the city proper. The Chinese administrative areas remained distinct from the International Settlement and the French Concession, which were administered by foreigners.

ABOUT THIS STUDY

The following study is an examination of the life and influence of the Portuguese natives who were residents of the city of Shanghai during the period when the International Settlement and the French Concession stood as protectors of the treaty rights for foreigners which the Unequal Treaty System forced on China. Researched in sources only available in Shanghai, the eight chapters of the work examine the size of the Portuguese population, the officials of the Portuguese Consulate-General of the city, the history of the Portuguese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the cultural and public institutions of the Portuguese community, the social problems faced by the Portuguese population and the business concerns owned or operated by the Portuguese of Shanghai. Chapter 8, “The Portuguese Who’s Who in Shanghai,” is a comprehensive list of
the Portuguese residents of the city for the time period covered. The list is considered to be as complete as the scattered sources of the time will allow. Several appendices are added. They include a list of street names for Shanghai, which are given in both the old names (those used during the era of the International Settlement and the French Concession) and the new names which are in use in Shanghai today under the sovereignty of the People’s Republic of China. Additional appendices are a list of the priests who served at the major Portuguese church in the city and a list of the religious holidays observed by the Portuguese Catholics. The last appendix is a list of places of interest in the city.

R. Edward Glatfelter
Logan, Utah
June, 1998
CHAPTER ONE

The Portuguese Population of Shanghai

After the establishment of the Treaty Port, the foreign population of Shanghai grew very slowly. The number of Portuguese in that population followed the general pattern of all foreigners and grew slowly at first, stabilized at the turn of the century and then tended to decrease as the disturbances of the war between China and Japan increasingly made life in the city uncomfortable.

There were only about 200 foreign residents in the ten years after the establishment of the foreign concessions in Shanghai. According to contemporary statistics the foreign population of the city grew constantly from 1843 to 1851: in 1843 it was 25; in 1844, 50; in 1845, 90; in 1846, 120; in 1847, 134; in 1848, 159; in 1849, 175; in 1850, 210 and in 1851, 265. Among the foreigners there were merchants who came to Shanghai frequently to handle business affairs and stopped over in the city for a time.

By the time of the fall of the Ch’ing Dynasty in 1911, Shanghai’s foreign population had started to increase significantly. The numbers of both Chinese and foreigners in the city grew rapidly, and by the turn of the third decade of the 20th century, the city had reached a population of
more than three million. The foreign population was estimated at sixty thousand. In no other part of the world was there such a conglomeration of different nationals as in Shanghai. Indeed, it would have been hard to find a nation which was not represented among its residents.

THE PORTUGUESE POPULATION OF SHANGHAI

The Portuguese nationals living in Shanghai generally followed the population curve of foreigners in the city. Within five years of the opening of trade there were a number of Portuguese residents in Shanghai. The North-China Herald in 1850 listed six Portuguese nationals among the foreign population of the city:

J.S. Baptista, Mercantile Assistant at Dent, Beale & Co.;
António J.H. de Carvalho, Overseer of the North-China Herald office;
T.P. Cordeiro, Mercantile Assistant at Wolcott, Bates & Co.
P.J. da Silva Loureiro, Jr., Mercantile Assistant at Russell & Co.
Cypriano E. do Rozario, Compositor of the North-China Herald office and
António dos Santos, Mercantile Assistant at Gilman, Bowman & Co.

Before the year 1865, the number of foreigners residing in, or visiting Shanghai, varied within rather wide limits. In discussing the number of Portuguese residents in Shanghai in the early years, it should be mentioned that the first official census by the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement was taken in 1865 and was repeated by every five years.

The census return for 1865 placed the total number of foreign residents at 2,757 (2,297 in the English and Hongkew Settlements and 460 in the French Concession), including 115 Portuguese in the English and Hongkew Settlements.

The census return of 1870 gave the total number of foreign residents as 1,982 (1,666 in the English and Hongkew Settlements and 316 in the French Concession) and 104 Portuguese in the English and Hongkew Settlements.

A census of the foreign population was taken on June 21, 1875. It reported that there were 1,108 foreigners in the English Settlement, 563 in Hongkew, 24 in Pootung, 24 in the Hulks, foreign ships permanently anchored in the Whangpoo River or off of Woosung which were distribution points for the illegal Opium trade, and 44 persons who did not return their census questionaries but were known of. Among the 1,673 foreigners there were 878 British and 181
Americans. Portuguese nationals took third place with 168 persons, almost 10 percent of the total foreign residents of the city.  

A subsequent census was taken on June 30, 1880, of the foreign population residing within the limits of the Settlements and on the Outside Roads, the area outside of the International Settlement, showed increases in all categories. There were a total of 2,197 foreigners reported: 1,171 men, 502 women, and 524 children. Thus, the foreign population had increased by 524 persons since 1876. The Portuguese had increased from 168 to 285, which meant that they were actually second in total number of nationals in the city, behind the British with 1,044 and ahead of the Americans with 230. There were 189 Portuguese who resided in the Settlement north of Soochow Creek, 92 in the Settlement south of Soochow Creek, and 4 in the Opium Ships, & C.

From the census of 1885 it is clear that from June, 1880, there had been an increase of 1,476 in the number of foreign residents: from 2,197 to 3,673. From the figures displayed in the following table it is clear that the increases were among the British with an increase of 396, the Japanese with an increase of 427, and the Portuguese with an increase of 172. All other nationalities increased 481 persons. In 1885 the total number of Portuguese was 457 or almost twelve and a one-half percent of the foreign population of Shanghai. That figure is exclusive of those living in the French Concession. The Portuguese in 1885 were in third place in the total number of nationals. The British topped the list with 1,453, and the Japanese were second with 595. The Portuguese totaled 457, and the Americans trailed with 274. 399 Portuguese resided in the Settlement north of Soochow Creek and 55 in the Settlement south of Soochow Creek. 1 Portuguese national resided in the Outside Roads and 2 lived in the Opium Hulks.

According to the census of 1890, there were 3,821 foreign residents in the Settlement and the Outside Roads. That was an increase of only 148, significantly less than the increase from 1880 to 1885 which was 1,476. The difference consisted almost exclusively of Japanese. The Portuguese population increased to 564. This placed the Portuguese second in total number of nationals behind the British with 1,574 and ahead of the Japanese with 386 and the Americans with 322. The majority of the Portuguese, 506, still lived in the Settlement north of Soochow Creek. There were 49 in the Settlement south of the creek, 6 in the Outside Roads, and 3 in the Opium Hulks.

The census of foreigners residing in Shanghai on June 24, 1895, showed an increase of 863
during the preceding five years. There were 362 more British, 167 more Portuguese and 70 more Germans than in 1890. The Japanese decreased 136 and the Spaniards 75. The total number of Portuguese in the Settlement reached 731. The Portuguese were still second behind the British with 1,936 nationals in the city and ahead of the Americans with 328, and the Germans with 314. 706 Portuguese resided in the Hongkew Settlement with 22 in the English Settlement and 3 in the Opium Hulks. A census of the French Concession was taken on June 24, 1895. It showed 430 foreign residents, 10 of whom were Portuguese. There were thus 741 Portuguese in the Settlements and French Concession. 23

A census of the foreign population of Shanghai’s International Settlement was taken on May 26, 1900, which gave the following results: 2,691 British, 978 Portuguese, 736 Japanese, 562 Americans, 525 Germans etc., for a total number of 6,774. As before, there were 887 Portuguese residents in the northern district (formerly the Hongkew Settlement), 82 in the eastern district (formerly the Hongkew Settlement), only 4 in the central district (formerly the English Settlement), 2 in the western district, and 3 in the Opium Hulks. 24 There was a total of 35 Portuguese residents in the French Concession in 1900. 25

The census of 1905 showed that the foreign population in the International Settlement rapidly increased to 11,497 (an increase of 4,723): of which 3,713 were British, 2,157 Japanese, 1,331 Portuguese, 991 Americans, and 785 Germans etc. 1,047 Portuguese resided in the northern district, 254 in the eastern district, 4 in the central district, 2 in the western district, 23 in the Outside Roads and 1 in the Opium Hulks. 26 The census also revealed that the total number of foreign residents in the French Concession was 831 persons, among them 51 were Portuguese. Thus, there were 1,382 Portuguese in Shanghai in 1905. 27

From the census of 1910 it appeared that there had been an increase of 164 in the number of Portuguese residents in the Settlement: from 1,331 to 1,495. 28 However, the number of Portuguese in the French Concession had fallen from 51 to 15. 29 With a total of 1,510 Portuguese in Shanghai in 1910 there had been an increase of 118 persons in five years.

The census of the foreign population of Shanghai’s International Settlement on October 16, 1915, showed another rapid increase. In five years the total had gone up by 4,983 persons from 13,536 to 18,519. However, the total number of Portuguese in the Settlement had fallen from 1,495 to 1,323 while the Japanese increased from 3,361 to 7,169 and the British from 4,465 to 4,822. 801
Portuguese resided in the northern district, 188 in the eastern district, 12 in the western district, 258 in the Outsides Roads, 46 in the central district and 17 in Pootung. In that community there were 417 adult males, 432 adult females, 247 boys, and 227 girls. The census of the French Concession revealed that there were 2,405 foreign residents there, 29 of whom were Portuguese. There were, therefore, a total of 1,352 Portuguese in the Settlement and Concession in 1915. The usual quinquennial census of the foreign population of the foreign settlements, both the International Settlement and the French Concession, the Outside Roads and Pootung was taken on October 16, 1920. There were 23,307 foreigners in those areas, 10,527 adult males, 7,825 adult females, and 4,955 children. Those figures were an increase of 4,788 or 25.85 percent during the five-year period. From the table of nationalities, it will be seen that the nationalities that showed an increase including the Japanese, 3,046; the British, 519; the Americans, 957; and the Russians, 905. The German population fell to a total of 875. The number of Portuguese also fell by 22 persons to a total of 1,301. 738 of them lived in the northern district, 263 in the eastern District, 246 in the Outside Roads, 33 in the western district and 21 in the central district. There were 435 adult males, 422 adult females, 233 boys, and 211 girls. The French census showed that there were 3,562 foreigners in the French Concession: 81 of them were Portuguese. There were, therefore, a total of 1,382 Portuguese in 1920, less than the Japanese, the British, the Americans, and the Russians.

By 1925, the foreign residents of Shanghai had continued to increase in number. By that year, there were 29,947 foreigners: 13,804 Japanese, 5,879 British, 2,766 Russians and 1,942 Americans, etc. The Portuguese numbered 1,391. That number was 90 more than in 1920, and most of them, 641, still lived in the northern district. 267 lived in the eastern district, 299 in the Outside Roads (153 more than in 1920), 68 in the western district, 15 in the central district, and 1 in Pootung. There were 450 adult males, 531 adult females, 192 boys and 218 girls. The foreign population of the French Concession also increased from 3,562 to 7,811, an increase of more than 100 percent. 115 were Portuguese. Thus, there were a total of 1,506 Portuguese residents of Shanghai in 1925, 128 more than in 1920.

The census of the foreign population of Shanghai’s International Settlement on October 22, 1930, indicated that during the previous five years there had been another rapid increase. The total was 26,471, an increased of 6,524: 4,674 were Japanese, 351 British, 721 Russian, and 688 Indian, etc. The number of American residents decreased from 1,942 to 1,608. The number of
Portuguese slightly deceased from 1,391 to 1,332. 501 lived in the northern district, 485 in the outside roads, 291 in the eastern district, 50 in the western district, and 5 in the central district. There were 430 adult males, 504 adult females, 189 boys, and 209 girls. Censuses in the French Concession in both 1928 and 1930 showed a steady increase in the number of Portuguese in the Concession. The totals were 248 in 1928 and 267 in 1930. Thus, the total number of Portuguese residents of Shanghai in 1930 was 1,599. That was 93 more than in 1925.

The most important and the last quinquennial census before the Second World War of the Shanghai International Settlement began on October 23, 1935, and was finished on January 16, 1936. Four different languages had been used in Declaration forms: Chinese, English, Japanese, and Russian. The previously used forms were revised in order to give a wider scope to the census. The International Municipal Council decided that the cooperation of the French Municipal Administration and the Shanghai City Government authorities might be invited, with a view toward providing coordinated census data on the three municipal areas, particularly in regard to age groups and density of population per unit of area. An accord in principle was arrived at with the French Municipal Administration on all points except the taking of the French Concession census in 1935, instead of 1936. The French authorities agreed, however, to take their 1936 census at the latter-end of October of that year. The City Government agreed to collaborate on the desired lines when taking their census in 1935.

The tabulation of the foreign population of the Settlement and Outside Roads according to nationality was prepared. It showed 51 nationalities by gender, adults and children and the various districts of residence. Present-day national nomenclatures were used and the practice of indicating small nationalities as “sundries” was discontinued and replaced by a fully detailed nationality count.

The data revealed a foreign population increase in the Settlement of 1,618 individuals. In the Outside Roads the increase was 826 for a total jump of 3,891 persons. The nationality breakdown was Japanese, 20,242; British, 6,595; Russian, 3,017; Indian, 2,341; American, 2,017; German, 1,113; and Portuguese, 1,020. There were 400 Portuguese residents in the Northern District: 145 adult males, 188 adult females, 37 boys, and 30 girls; 58 in the Western District: 19 adult males, 23 adult females, 7 boys, and 9 girls; 13 in the Central District: 6 adult males and 7 adult females; and 263 in the Outside Roads: 87 adult males, 110 adult females, 36 boys, and 30
girls. The totals for the Portuguese in the Settlement were 330 adult males, 399 adult females, 161 boys, and 130 girls. The figures reveal a decrease of Portuguese in the Settlement, but apparently more and more of that nationality were moving into the French Concession. According to the French census there were 303 Portuguese residents in the concession in 1931, 452 in 1932, 400 in 1933, 412 in 1934, and 500 in 1936. Age cohorts broke down in the following way: Males: 16, less than 5 years of age; 38, 5 to 15 years; 50, 15 to 25 years; 97, 25 to 45 years; 34, 45 and more years. Females: 15 less than 5 years of age; 64, 5 to 15 years; 48, 15 to 25 years; 88, 25 to 45 years; and 50, 45 and more years. Those 500 Portuguese resided in various districts of the French Concessions: 49 in Poste Mallet, 13 males and 36 females; 70 in Poste Joffre, 29 males and 41 females; 196 in Poste Central, 93 males and 103 females; 153 in Poste Foch, 88 males and 65 females; and 32 in Poste P_tain, 12 males and 20 females. Thus the total number of Portuguese residents in Shanghai in 1935 was about 1,500 persons.

Because of the complicated situation after the beginning of the Second World War, the last official census of the International Settlement and the French Concession was taken in 1942 and the final report only gave nationality numbers. There were 33,345 Japanese in the Settlement and 1,162 in the Concession; 10,788 Germans in the Settlement and 2,272 in the Concession; 4,202 Russians in the Settlement and 13,897 in the Concession; 2,779 British in the Settlement and 2,090 in the Concession, 1,478 Indians in the Settlement and 118 in the Concession; 879 Portuguese in the Settlement and 1,100 in the Concession: thus 55.6 percent of the Portuguese resided in the French Concession in 1942. According to the registration of foreigners in August 1942, there were 1,217 Portuguese residents in the French Concessions, of whom 425 were adult males, 485 were adult females, and 307 were children. After the Second World War, all foreign residents in Shanghai were registered in the Public Bureau of Shanghai’s Municipal Government. According to that Bureau’s statistics, 2,043 Portuguese lived in Shanghai at the end of December 1945. There were 787 families consisting of 939 males and 1,104 females. The Portuguese amounted to 1.7 percent of the foreign population of the city and ranked fifth; the Japanese numbered 72,654 or 59.2 percent, those classified as “stateless” (who were without passports or held passports from a country which no longer existed) numbered 31,811 or 25.9 percent, Germans, 2,251 or 1.8 percent and French, 2,109 or 1.7 percent.
From the statistics of 1946, it is evident that there had been a rapid increase of 237 in the number of Portuguese residents in Shanghai, that is from 2,043 to 2,281. That number constituted 3.4 percent of the foreign population of the city and it was number ten in relation to other nationalities of foreigners. The “stateless” were the largest number with 11,468 or 17.5 percent; Americans were 9,775 or 14.9 percent; Soviet citizens were 8,834 or 13.5 percent; White Russians numbered 7,017 or 10.7 percent; French were 3,872 or 5.9 percent; Austrians were 3,453 or 5.3 percent; British were 3,103, or 4.8 percent; Koreans were 2,381 or 3.6 percent, and Annamites numbered 2,350 or 3.6 percent.\textsuperscript{44}

The table of foreign occupational count showed that there were 2,255 Portuguese residents in 1946, of whom 1,171 were males and 1,084 were females.\textsuperscript{45}

Probably reflecting the growing instability in the country, the foreign population of Shanghai fell rapidly. By 1947 there were 41,219 foreigners in the city which compared to 65,409 the year before. The Portuguese numbered 2,099: 1,013 males and 1,086 females. That number of residents meant that the Portuguese were number six in the nationality ranks behind the Austrians with 5,829, the Soviet citizens at 5,440, the White Russians at 5,091, the “stateless” at 4,841, the British at 4,424 and the Americans at 2,757.\textsuperscript{46} By the middle of the next year, the total foreign residents of Shanghai had dropped to 40,546 with a Portuguese population of 863 males and 1,015 females.\textsuperscript{47} In 1949 the foreign population of the city fell to 28,683. Among that number, 1,402 were Portuguese, making them the sixth largest nationality group in the city at the time. The number of foreign residents in Shanghai at the time certainly reflected the politics of the moment. There were 6,740 Soviet citizens, 5,066 “stateless” Russians (generally subjects of the late Russian Tsar who did not agree to accept a Soviet passport), 3,226 British subjects, 2,393 “stateless” people, and 1,720 Americans.\textsuperscript{48}
### IV. A. Foreign Census of the International Settlement of Shanghai (1865-1935)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1,453</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>2,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>4,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2,691</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>4,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>4,465</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>3,361</td>
<td>8,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>4,609</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>3,361</td>
<td>8,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>4,822</td>
<td>1,387</td>
<td>7,189</td>
<td>13,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>5,341</td>
<td>1,264</td>
<td>10,215</td>
<td>16,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>5,879</td>
<td>1,912</td>
<td>18,804</td>
<td>25,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>6,221</td>
<td>1,608</td>
<td>18,478</td>
<td>26,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>6,595</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>20,242</td>
<td>30,777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Municipal Gazette, Dec. 20, 1935; Annual Report of the S.M.C., 1876, 1904; Shanghai Shi Nianjian (Shanghai Year Book), 1935.
### NATIONALITY FOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>British</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>314</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>2,312</td>
<td>1,151</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>2,219</td>
<td>1,541</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>2,684</td>
<td>1,672</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>2,648</td>
<td>1,791</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. C. Foreign Census of the City of Shanghai (1942-1949)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>5,865</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>1,657</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>1,622</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,657</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94,768</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>8,834</td>
<td>5,066</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>2,281</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>2,281</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>2,281</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72,654</td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>2,251</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>2,251</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>2,251</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>72,654</td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>2,251</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3,228</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>441</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>441</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>441</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Japan Continent Yearbook, 1943; Shanghai Year Book, 1946, 1947; Shanghai Comprehensive Statistics, 1949.
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE-GENERAL

Following the Opium War, Shanghai became, according to the Unequal Treaties, a trading port opened to foreigners. It quickly outpaced Canton, Foochow, Amoy and Ningpo as the most important one of the open cities. On December 1, 1842, George Balfour had been appointed as the first British Consul at Shanghai. The governor of Shanghai, Gong Mujin, issued a formal decree on September 24, 1846, which formally marked off the British Settlement, which later became known as the British Concession. The British Consulate was upgraded to a General-Consulate level in 1887.

The American Consulate in the city was established in July, 1846, and the American merchant Henry G. Wolcott had been appointed Acting Consul. By 1852 the American Settlement was being formed, and in 1859 the American Consul forwarded to Ch’ing authorities the plan for the size of the American Settlement, which the Chinese accepted. On December 6, 1863, George F. Seward had been appointed as the first American Consul-General at Shanghai.

In January 1847 the French Government had appointed L.C.N.M. Montigny as its first Consul in
Shanghai. Two years later the French Concession had been established. In 1852 four additional countries, Germany, Austria, Spain, and the Netherlands, opened Consulates-General in the city, followed by Denmark in 1855, Belgium and Sweden in 1863, Italy in 1867, and Japan in 1872.

In the first years after the opening of Shanghai, many foreign merchants held a concurrent post of foreign consul. Often countries such as Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway, which had not established diplomatic relations with the Ch’ing Government, appointed British or American merchants as their Consul in Shanghai. And some of those so-called “Consulates” were located in the buildings of the foreign trade companies on the Bund, the name given to the street along the waterfront of the city. For example, in September 1853, the famous British merchant, T. C. Beale, had been appointed as the first Portuguese Consul at Shanghai. At the same time, he was the Dutch Vice-Consul and the Prussian Acting Consul. The Portuguese Consulate was located in his own trading company, Dent, Beale & Co. In 1857, Edward Web assumed in charge of the Portuguese Consulate at Shanghai.

The Constable of the Portuguese Consulate in 1860 was F. A. Santos, followed in 1861 by F. L. Monteiro. The first Chancellor was L. A. Tavares, who assumed the post in 1863.

In 1862, Henry W. Dent had been appointed as Portuguese Consul at Shanghai then raised to Portuguese Consul-General for China and Japan in 1866. H. P. Hanssen was Vice-Consul, L. A. Tavares was the Chancellor and F.L. Monteiro was Constable.

The British merchant H. P. Hansen had been appointed in 1868 as Acting Consul-General for Portugal at Shanghai, while L. A. Tavares was still Chancellor and F.L. Monteiro Constable.

In June, 1874, A. H. de Carvalho had been appointed as Consul-in-Charge and was soon raised to Consul-General-in-Charge. H.A. Pereira was Interpreter. Thereafter, all the Consuls and Consul-General were Portuguese citizens and not foreign merchants.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE-GENERAL

From the 1880s, the members of the Portuguese Consulate-General at Shanghai were as follows:

1880: Consul-General A.F. Pinto Bastos
1884: Consul-General J.J. Coelho de Carvalho
       Acting Consul-General Leoncio Ferreira
       Chancellor F.M. d’Oliviera
1885: Consul-General J.J. Coelho de Carvalho
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Consul-General</td>
<td>J.J. Coelho de Carvalho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chancellor</td>
<td>G. Vigna dal Ferro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpreter</td>
<td>H.A. Pereira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>C.M. de Silva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chinese Secretary</td>
<td>Yu Cha-yung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Consul-General</td>
<td>Joaquim M.T. Valdez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-Consul</td>
<td>A. Bottu (Honorary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chancellor-Interpreter</td>
<td>C.A.R. d’ Assumpcao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpreter</td>
<td>H.A. Pereira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>J.J. d’ Andrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chinese Secretary</td>
<td>Pu Pak-kuei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Consul-General</td>
<td>Joaquim M.T. Valdez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-Consul and Acting Consul-General</td>
<td>A. Bottu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpreter and Assessor at Mixed Court</td>
<td>H.A. Pereira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>J.J. d’ Andrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>A.P. Senna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Consul-General</td>
<td>Joaquim M.T. Valdez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-Consul</td>
<td>A. Bottu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpreter and Assessor at Mixed Court</td>
<td>H.A. Pereira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>J.J. d’ Andrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Consul-General</td>
<td>Joaquim M.T. Valdez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-Consul</td>
<td>A.R. Bottu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deputy Interpreter of the Senior Consulship</td>
<td>A.R. Bottu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and Assessor A.O. Marques
Interpreter and Assessor H.A. Pereira
Acting Chancellor J.J. Andrade
Chinese Secretary Woo, Pa-kuei

1902: Consul-General O.G. Portier

1903: Consul-General O.G. Portier
Vice-Consul A.R. Bottu
Interpreter and Assessor H.A. Pereira
Acting Chancellor J.J. Andrade
Clerk C.M. Goularte
Chinese Secretary Woo Pa-kwei

1905: Consul-General L.F. de Castro
Interpreter and Assessor J.F. Chagas
Acting Chancellor A.R.L. Madeira
Chinese Secretary Woo Pa-kwei

1906: Consul-General O.G. Portier

1909: Acting Vice-Consul-in-Charge, Consulate-General for Portugal O.G. Portier

1911: Consul-General O.G. Portier
Acting Consul-General J.F. das Chargas
Interpreter H.A. Pereira
Acting Chancellor A.L. Madeira
Consul-General Freitas, Gast_o Barjona de

1916: Consul-General Jorge Cesar Roza de Oliveira
Vice Consul-Assessor A.M. da Silva
Chancellor A.L. Madeira
Clerk F.F. Maher
Chinese Interpreter S.P. Hs_ch

1920: Vice Consul-in-Charge, Consulate-General A.M. da Silva
Chancellor: A.L. Madeira
Clerk: L.M. Perpetuo
Chinese Interpreter: Do Chin-seng

1920: Consul-General: Alfredo Casanova
1924: Consul-General and Consular Judge: Alfredo Casanova
Vice-Consul: Joao H. Botelho
Chancellor: A.L. Madeira
Assessor and Interpreter: F.R. de Carvalho
Clerk: A.H. de Carvalho
Interpreter: F.A. Alvares
Advocate: J.M. Tavares
Advocate: D. Corte Real

1925: Consul-General: Francisco de Paula Brito
1928: Consul-General and
Consular Judge: Francisco de Paula Brito
Vice-Consul and Assessor: J.H. Botelho
Chancellor: Augusto S. Braga
Secretary: Chagas Foles Silva
Clerk: Jose Joao da Silva
Chinese Secretary: Doo Chin-seng

1931: Vice Consul-in-Charge, Consulate-General: Joao H. Botelho
1931: Consul-General: Dr. J.B. Ferreira da Silva
1932: Consul-General and
Consular Judge: Dr. J.B. Ferreira da Silva
Vice-Consul: Joao H. Botelho
Chancellor: Augusto S. Braga
Secretary: Chagas Foles Silva

1933: Consul-General and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position and Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Chancellor-in-Charge, Consulate-General Augusto S. Braga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Consul-General and Consular Judge Dr. A. J. Alves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistant Consul A. de Sacramento Monteiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-Consul (Honorary) Capt. A. Alves Lirco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chancellor Augusto S. Braga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerk J.J. Silva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerk A.R. Xavier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chinese Secretary Doo Chin-seng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Legation of Portugal Dr. Joao de Lebre Zima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary Dr. A.C. de Liz Branquinho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpreter J.F. das Chagas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Consul-General J.A. Ribeiro de Melo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Consul-General and Consular Judge J.A. Ribeiro de Melo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consul and Public Prosecutor J.F. Teixeira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-Consul (Honorary) A.A. Lico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chancellor Augusto S. Braga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary of the Court C.J. da Silva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary of the Consulate A.R. Xavier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistant J.J. da Silva</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assistant: J.W. dos Remedios
Typist: Miss D. Botelho
Chinese Secretary: Doo Chin-seng

1947: Acting Consul-General: Antonio Alves Lico
Chancellor: Augusto de Sousa Braga
Clerk: Carlos Jacinto Machado
Clerk: Carlos Antonio Diniz
Clerk: Jose Joao de Silva
Chinese Interpreter: Doo Chin-seng

LOCATIONS OF THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE-GENERAL

1875: No. 38, Kiangse Road
1893: No. 60, Quinsan Road
1897: No. 6, North Szechuan Road
1903: No. 38, Haskell Road
1907: No. 18, Love Lane, Bubbling Well Road
1911: No. 12, Ferry Road
1918: No. 108, Bubbling Well Road
1922: No. 6, Weihaiwei Road
1929: Nos. 301-305, Sassoon House, Nanking Road
1931: No. 2, Canton Road (Temporary)
1931: No. 1050, Rue Lafayette
1938: No. 15, Route Francis Garnier
1941: Nos. 242-245, Sasson House, Nanking Road
1942: No. 788, Rue Bourgeat

23
FOUNDING OF THE COMPANY

Within a few years after the foreigners had established the International Settlement in Shanghai, a gigantic rebellion, the Taiping Rebellion, shook all of China. Sweeping out from the south, the Taipings, named for their declared goal of establishing the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (*Taiping Tianguo*), spread north. At the same time another rebellion led by the “Small Sword,” a branch of the Triad Society, actually took possession of the Chinese City in Shanghai. The foreign residents of Shanghai, fearful of a Taiping invasion and possible disturbances from the Chinese City, had decided in a public meeting, attended by the general foreign populace as well as the Consuls and naval officers from the three treaty powers of England, France and the United States, to move toward armed neutrality. Consequently, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps (SVC) was formed. Captain Tronson of the Second Fusiliers of the Bengal Regiment commanded the Corps. He was succeeded by T. F. Wade, a British Vice-Consul, after taking a leading role in the Corps’ first skirmish known as the Battle of Muddy Flats on April 4, 1854. That American and British combined action cleared the immediate danger and the volunteers disbanded. Three
years later, however, as the Taipings again caused disturbances near Shanghai, the Corps was reactivated with two companies of 80 men each. Two years later a unit of mounted rangers, the forerunners of the light horse unit, was added.

When peace came, arms were called in, but the Corps had not for disbanded this time. A public meeting decided that it was necessary “to let it [the Corps] remain in abeyance until the necessity arises for action.” This necessity arrived with the troubles of 1870, which were a series of attacks against foreigners caused by rising anti-foreignism in the Chinese population, culminating in Shanghai with a riot in the French Concession when the French Municipal Council proposed to build a road through a Chinese cemetery. The parade of the volunteers at this time consisted of three infantry companies, known as the Rifle Brigade and the Mounted Rangers, 200 in all. Even the Fire Brigade joined the parade. A further addition came from the French Settlement where a Volunteer Corps had also been formed. Later the French brought two howitzers up from Hong Kong and established a Field Battery within the Volunteer Corps. Captain Hart was in command of the French Volunteer Corps and led his unit during the disturbances in the French Settlement in 1874. For that action, he had been promoted to Major; the first officer of the Corps to hold that rank.

The Volunteer Corps reorganized in 1878. The Mounted Rangers dropped out and two infantry companies were formed, the Mih-ho-loongs, as the firemen were known, were incorporated into No. 1 Company. Captain J.F. Holliday was the elected Commandant of the Corps. He had held that post until he left for home in 1882, at which time his brother C. J. Holliday took up the commission as the commander. At the first annual inspection on April 14, 1883, the Volunteer Corps had grown to a strength of 176 officers and men. Three years later, the British Government presented the artillery men of the Corps a battery of four Armstrong nine-pound field guns.

The Portuguese of the International Settlement joined the Shanghai Volunteer Corps from the earliest days of its organization. Official records indicated that there were several companies organized by Portuguese residents. Unfortunately, the details are not revealed in the few existing sources. At this point, it can be concluded that the Portuguese community of the earliest days were known to have given loyal support to the cosmopolitan Volunteer Corps of the International Settlement. Later, when the Corps had been established on a more permanent basis, the Portuguese had their place in it, and, so far as can be ascertained, there was a No. 4 Company and afterwards a No. 5 Company of the Portuguese Volunteers. These units seem to have come to an end sometime in the early 1880s after a large gap in the records.
For a long time after the disbandment of these pioneer companies, the Portuguese residents in
Shanghai served with various other companies. As in several other instances, it was the trouble of 1900 in
connection with the Yihetuan, or Boxer Movement, an anti-imperialist armed struggle waged by north
Chinese peasants and handicraftsmen, which began to make the Portuguese seriously conscious of a need
to form a unit specially for themselves.

Negotiations were undertaken in July of 1900 for the formation of a company of Portuguese
subjects. The reasons which led to failure of the negotiations are fully set forth in the letters that passed
between the Municipal Council and the Consul-General for Portugal:

LETTERS

H.M.F.M.’s Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 2nd July 1900.

Sir,--I have the honour to forward you inclosed a list signed by more than
150 of my nationals who have testified their desire to give their services to the
Municipal Council for the defence of the Settlements of Shanghai as Volunteers.

It is their wish that the organization of their Company should be on the same
basis as the Shanghai German Volunteers, which, I think, is the best way to ensure
the body of a firmer cohesion and longer vitality. I may here mention that many of
them have served as Volunteers here and in Macao.

It is needless for me to add that the Council may depend upon my most
careful attention as regards the maintenance of instructions in the drillings and
discipline, and I leave in their hands to keep on or disband the Company when the
present crisis is over.

I shall be thankful if you will let me have as soon as possible a reply from
the Council as to the best way they can help the organization of the Portuguese
Company, and to return me the enclosed list at your early convenience.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal.

E. A. Hewett, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council, Shanghai

Council Room,

26
Shanghai, 7th July 1900.

Sir,—I have the honour to reply to your letter of the 2nd instant upon the subject of the formation of a Portuguese Company for service with the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and in reference thereto I desire to convey to you, and through you to your nationals, an expression of the Council’s appreciation of the motives which have called forth this public spirited proposal on their part.

It will be within your recollection that on more occasions than one in previous years the formation of a Portuguese Company has been undertaken, but that, in each instance, disbandment has followed for reasons which I forbear to recapitulate, but which were considered sufficient by the authorities of the day; and I feel bound to state that serious pecuniary loss accrued to the Municipality in consequence.

Under the circumstances therefore, and after consultation with the Officer Commanding the Corps, the Council, before sanctioning a repetition of the experiment, will require certain conditions to be complied with, namely:--

1. The Company will be required to comply with all the regulations of the Corps and to adopt the standard drill with words of command in English;
2. The Officers and Sergeants of the Company must be men fully qualified and passed by a Board of Senior Officers as competent for their positions;
3. The Rank and File must be passed by the same Board as men capable of fulfilling the duties required of them;
4. A substantial Guarantee must be given that no loss to the public shall accrue by reason of any failure to carry out the Rules and Regulations of the Corps.

I have the honour to request that you will lay these points before the organizers of the proposed Company, and in the event of their being agreed to as reasonable I venture to express the hope that the unit so formed may not only be a source of satisfaction to the Portuguese residents but a material addition to the defence forces of Shanghai. The enclosure to your despatch, is, as requested, returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDBERT A. HEWETT
Chairman

J.M.T. Valdez, Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal

---------

H.M.F.M.’s Consulate-General,

27
Shanghai, 19 July 1900.

Sir,-I had the honour of addressing you a letter on the 2nd inst., inclosing (sic) a list signed by 160 of my nationals, who, within the space of a day, after a meeting, came forward, in a very noble way and with great promptitude, to offer their services to the Municipal Council to form themselves into a Volunteer Company with their own organization. To-day I have again the honour to write you on the same subject in reply to your letter of 7th inst.

I consider it highly commendable that my nationals should persevere in offering to shed their blood in the defence of these international settlements where they live, as well on their wish to follow the example of the German Volunteer Company. Although each nation has its own claim to glory; the example offered by Germany one of the heroic and glorious nations, is worthy of being imitated.

The letter which my nationals request me to send to the Council (a translation of which I enclose) removes, I think, all difficulties, seeing they are willing to be under the word of command of the officer commanding the Volunteer Corps; only the order being transmitted by the Portuguese Officers in their own language in the same manner as the German Company.

The small inconvenience of the Portuguese Company using temporarily rifles of different patterns from those generally adopted by the old Companies, is not a reason to hinder their movement from being useful, as the other new Volunteer Companies have also, I understand, different pattern of rifles. This apparent inconvenience will disappear as soon as they may be able to acquire an uniform pattern of rifles.

Mr. Marques, the Chairman of the Committee, is willing to give any further explanation that may be required, I have, therefore, nothing more to add than that it has adorned me an occasion to render myself as a mediator of an offer which may be useful for the common defence of these international Settlements whose autonomy is being threatened.

Your obedient servant,
JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS
VALDEZ, Consul-General for Portugal.

E. A. Hewett, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai

Shanghai, 18th July, 1900.
Sir,—The Committee entrusted with the organization (sic) of a Company of Portuguese Volunteers in Shanghai have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 9th inst., covering copy of the Council’s letter to your goodself, under date of the 7th, in reply to a request made to you by a large number of Portuguese residents in Shanghai, for the organisation (sic) of a Company of Portuguese Volunteers.

In the letter of the Chairman of the Municipal Council under discussion four conditions are submitted on the compliance of which depends the sanctioning of the formation of the Company.

As regards the first condition, we would like to say that it is our wish that the proposed Company should have a purely Portuguese organisation (sic) on the same basis as the German Company have been permitted to be formed. We are strongly of opinion that this would contribute to the efficiency and permanency of the Company, always providing that the regulations be submitted to the approval on the Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

As regards the second and third conditions, we are ready to comply with as long as the examining jury shall be composed of officers of the Portuguese Army, or such a people who have served in any of the Corps at Macao.

As regards the fourth condition, we would say that a number of those who have signed the list are willing to provide, at their own expense, with arms, accoutrements, and uniforms, and we feel sure that the Macao Government will no doubt supply the rest; the Municipality to defray only the cost of the necessary ammunitions.

As under these circumstances we think that the Council cannot show any reasons for withdrawing its sanction for the organisation (sic) of the proposed Company, we beg that you would obtain the said sanction from the Council with as little delay as the question calls forth.

In conclusion we avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender you our thanks for your valuable aid, hoping that you would continue to extend the same to use until this handful of your nationals residing in Shanghai realise (sic) their ardent desire in conformity with their high notion of their duties in sharing with the subjects of all the other nations in the defence (sic) of these Settlements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. O. MARQUES

Chairman

J. M. T. Valdez, Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal at Shanghai.

Council Room
Shanghai, 21st July 1900
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday’s date in reference to the question of the establishment of a Company of your nationals as a unit of the Volunteer Corps.

In reply thereto I am to say that the Council, upon receipt of your first communication on this subject, gave it the fullest consideration, and, while now appreciating the very laudable sentiments expressed in your letter and its enclosure, is of opinion that the conditions enumerated in my letter of the 2nd instant are those only upon which the services of the proposed Company can be received.

So far as the German Company is concerned, I would remind you that its organisation dates from a period in the history of the Settlement when, by reason of the size of Shanghai and otherwise, the conditions obtaining were wholly different from those of to-day (sic). So excellent has the work of that Company been and so laudatory also the report of successive Annual Inspecting Officers that the Council has never thought it desirable to make any change in its special organisation (sic), but I would point out that the recently formed national companies have unanimously accepted the recognised (sic) drill of the Corps, and otherwise conformed to its general rules and regulations.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDBERT A. HEWETT
Chairman

J.M.T. Valdez, Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal

Consequently the question of the formation of a Portuguese Company had been allowed to drift until the Mixed Court riots of 1905 and then, together with the Americans, the Portuguese determined to take definite action. The consequence of the 1905 rioting was that a general meeting of the Portuguese community had been called at the old “Club Union” on January 13, 1906. The meeting unanimously decided, with the full approval and consent of the Consul-General for Portugal, to form a Portuguese Volunteer Infantry Corps in order to aid in the protection and defense of the International Settlement. A committee consisting of F.J. d’Almeida (Chairman), F. Mattos, J.M.P. Remedios, J.F. Chagas, Joao Nolasco da Silva, and some others had been appointed to submit a proposal to the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the formation of a Portuguese Company of the S.V.C. The committee had also been empowered to open negotiations with the Municipal Council.

A general desire had been manifested at the meeting that the Company should adopt the
Portuguese internal administration, uniform and drill, in order to retain its national identity on similar lines as the German and American Companies.\textsuperscript{97}

The Municipal Council was at first sceptical, fearing that there was not sufficient enthusiasm among the perspective recruits to warrant the formation of a separate Portuguese unit. But finally, the Council had agreed and given a conditional consent. As a condition, it required that 20 preliminary drills on the British system of infantry drill be completed before the establishment of the Company could definitely be sanctioned, its authorized strength settled upon, and other rules drawn up. As proof of the keenness of the Portuguese residents, when the Company had been actually formed it was the second strongest in its first parade, having 76 officers and men, while the Customs Company consisted of 78 officers and men.

With this encouraging start, the Company was formally admitted to the SVC on February 28, 1906; Joao Nolasco da Silva had been commissioned a lieutenant and placed in command. Captain J. M. Davidson had been attached as instructor, with the assistance of Sergeants Studd, Mathews and Thompson and another from the Marines. In accordance with the conditions laid down by the Council and accepted by the organizing committee, the Company had been trained in the British Infantry Drill and armed with Martini carbines. In 1908 the Company had been firmly established and adopted the drill of the Portuguese army manuals. From that time on, the language of command, company orders, and lectures was all in Portuguese.\textsuperscript{98}

**THE PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY**


Captain Joao Nolasco da Silva was succeeded in the command of the Company by Major Antonio M. Diniz in 1914. Latter, in 1925, passed the command on to Major Fernando A. R. Leitao, and when four years later this commander had been transferred to headquarters as superintendent of musketry, he was succeeded by his brother, Major Manuel F. R. Leitao.\textsuperscript{99}
ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

The Portuguese Company had one considerable advantage over most of the other units in the SVC. It had its own headquarters, No. 73 Range Road had been rented for that purpose and formally opened on July 17, 1909. Proud of their national associations and anxious to strengthen the ties by keeping the men together, the Company laid the foundations of a club in the rented house. Later on, they transferred to the Portuguese Club, which was the rallying place for all Shanghai’s Portuguese sportsmen.

From its inception, the Portuguese Company was an active participant in Company, and Corps rifle meets as well as efficiency and football competitions. The first company rifle meet had been held in September 1905. This event was subsequently held annually. The Portuguese Company’s first big success came in 1910, when a team from the unit won the coveted American Company Cup. There followed a number of lean years, but in 1917-18 the Company placed first when the musketry returns had been published. The Company again placed first in the years 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22. Many members of the Company scored individual successes with the rifle. The Company had also won the International Company Challenge Shield in 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1925; the Barnes Cup in 1921 and the British Cup in 1920, 1921, 1926, and 1928. The Company suffered in the competition in the following years except for a few individual victories in the SVC Annual Rifle Meeting. During its first years the Portuguese Company usually finished near the bottom of the annual efficiency returns for the SVC. However, the year 1914 seems to have been a turning point. The company slowly, but surely, forged ahead, until in 1917-18 it placed first. This victory was repeated in the years 1919-20, 1920-21, 1929-30, 1930-31, and 1931-32. The efficiency shield had been won by the Company in the years 1921-22, 1930-31, and 1931-32. The Japanese Cup for all around efficiency and musketry had also been held by the Company for three years. Other trophies won in Corps—wide competitions by the unit included the Bray Cup, four times in all; and the Fraser Shield for inter-units football competition, which it captured in 1931-32.

It was in October, 1909, that the Company held its first camp, which thereafter became a yearly affair. Over the years it gained in popularity not only with the Portuguese community but with other foreigners as well. There were reports that the hospitality at the Portuguese entertainments held during the camps were lavish, even in a society where most entertainments
were of a high standard of excellence. Indeed, the Portuguese Company would be ranked as the leader of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps entertainments.

Towards the close of the year 1911, several of the more influential Portuguese residents expressed a wish to enroll themselves as an auxiliary to the Portuguese Company in order to form a Reserve Section, somewhat upon the lines of the then existing 12 Bore (Gun Club) Company. 22 names were enrolled, and a membership of 40 was expected when the matter of the formation of a “Sportsmen’s Section” (“Secção de Caçadores”), to be affiliated to the Portuguese Company, had been laid before the Municipal Council. The project received the Council’s sanction upon the grounds that all adult male residents in the International Settlement should be prepared to take part in its defense, if required, and some form of organization was necessary in order that their service may be of actual use. Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, a commission of Second Lieutenant to command the new section had been issued on December 28, 1911, for L. Encarnação. At the close of the year, the strength of this section was 30.¹⁰²

In the life of the foreign concessions in Shanghai, the question of these more or less irregular reserve units occasionally came up for discussion. It was realized at the time that, in the event of any serious troubles in Shanghai, there would be an enormous rush of non-volunteer residents anxious to be of service all of whom would expect to be attached to the S.V.C. It was evident that the great majority of such men would be barred from joining any of the active units of the Volunteer Corps. But the task of organizing them into some sort of workable shape would fall upon the staff of the Volunteer Corps. That task could be considerably lightened by the organization beforehand of these reserve units, which would be capable of faster and greater expansion then could be the case with the units organized on a regular basis. At the same time, the authorities of the Municipal Council reasoned, in the time of trouble these units would probably receive an accession of strength out of all proportion to the active units.¹⁰³ The Portuguese not only contributed to the military preparedness of the Treaty Port but they also exercised an influence on the cultural life of the city.

The Portuguese Company organized a splendid string band from its experts on the national guitar of Portugal whose performances were always eagerly looked forward to at the Volunteer Corps concerts. Encouraged by the success of this organization, the Company went a step further and formed a brass band. After two months of practice, the band played the Portuguese Company
into camp, much to the envy of other units, none of whom could boast traveling music save the Shanghai Scottish with their pipes and the Chinese with their traditional music. The Portuguese owed their band to Consul-General Casanova who took great interest in the Volunteers and helped the Company tremendously by providing funds for the military band. Unfortunately, the band dispersed as its members resigned from the Company. Finally all that remainders of the band were the buglers who still played at company parades.¹⁰⁴

The Portuguese Company was intensely nationalistic and never missed an opportunity of showing it. All Portuguese national festivals had been enthusiastically observed. That nationalism had even been extended to involve in the affairs of the Portuguese colony of Macao. In August, 1910, at the invitation of the Macao Government, a contingent from the company was present at the transfer of the remains of Colonel Mesquita to Portugal. Colonel Mesquita had been honored by the adoption of his name as part of the local company’s name, with the permission of the S.M.C. The unit was thereafter known as the Portuguese Company “Colonel Mesquita” (Companhia Portugueza do Coronel Mesquita) Shanghai Volunteer Corps.¹⁰⁵

Some years later there was another display of loyalty by the Company to the home country. During the dispute over Macao boundary, relations between the Chinese and Portuguese authorities grew tense and for a while it appeared as if hostilities might break out. There was a spontaneous suggestion that the members of the Portuguese Company should offer their services to Macao, not, as members of the S.V.C., but as citizens of the Republic of Portugal. At a full muster of the company, Captain Diniz took the opportunity to test the views of his men. When he asked if any wanted to offer their services, if their government should require volunteers, the entire company stepped forward. Fortunately, the dispute was settled amicably and the service of volunteers was not required.¹⁰⁶

The Company’s colors were presented by the Portuguese ladies of Shanghai in 1925 on the occasion of the unit’s 20th anniversary. The Portuguese Company had the distinction of being the only unit in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps to be officially decorated by any recognized government. In a ceremony on October 5, 1932, Portugal’s national day, the Minister for Portugal presented the Company with the Military Order of Christ. The Portuguese government conferred such a high distinction on the Company for valuable service to the community. This award reflected great honor not only on the Company but also on the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.
The Municipal Council, in acknowledging its gratitude to the Portuguese Company, also expressed its deep appreciation of the high honor conferred on the Company by the country of its members’ origin.  

Many of the officers of the Company were also decorated by the Portuguese Government for their services to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the local Portuguese community. A number of ex-members of the Company later served with the Portuguese Army in Macao. The training received while members of the Portuguese Company, S.V.C., had been placed in good stead during their recruit days.

The strength of the Portuguese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps varied over the years ranging from a high of 118 and 7 officers in 1929 to a low of 76 and 4 officers in 1933. Details can be followed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Strength of the Portuguese Company, 1929-1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Strength Year End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>Other Ranks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Annual Report of the S.M.C., 1931, 23; 1933, 60; 1934, 50; 1935, 55; 1937, 58; 1938, 79; 1939, 76; 1940, 98.
CHAPTER FOUR
The Portuguese Cultural Institutions and Public Organizations

THE PORTUGUESE PRESS IN SHANGHAI

The old Portuguese traders in the Far East concentrated primarily in Macao. After the Opium War, however, a growing number of Portuguese started to settle in Shanghai. There, as in other treaty ports, the foreign press that existed relied on its own emigre community for support and readership. The Portuguese residents of Shanghai had always held an influential position in the city’s foreign community, but their political, economic and cultural influences were rather small. Therefore, Portuguese newspapers were always rather short-lived.

The earliest of the ephemeral Portuguese papers was *O Aguil_o* (Chinese name: *Bei Fang*), which existed from 1867 into 1868. Antonio Diniz edited the paper, and he was aided financially by Albina Silveira and others. At first, F. P. Rozario was in charge of publishing, printing and
distributing the paper. The main content of *O Aquilço* was literature and social news, although, occasionally the paper did carry longer reviews, which at times had an influence outside of the Portuguese community. The Portuguese Consulate-General apparently exercised some influence over the paper for it was able to forbid, in 1868, the publication of an article about Macao.\(^{108}\)

The *Shanghai Evening Express* (Chinese name: *Wan Cha Bao* or *Wan Kuai Bao*) was the first evening paper in Shanghai. D. Wares Smith and F. P. Rozario cooperated to found the paper on October 1, 1867. Smith, however, soon became the sole-proprietor and the only editor. Between April and May of 1869, the paper stopped publication because of financial problems. Then Smith’s creditors forced him to put the paper under the control of the trading company, “Tang Ni.” Smith went bankrupt later, and the paper died with his financial solvency. He left China in 1871.\(^{109}\)

After withdrawing from the *Shanghai Evening Express*, F.P. Rozario started a new English language evening daily, the *Shanghai Evening Courier* (Chinese name: *Shanghai Cha Bao* or *Tong Wen Xi Bao* or *Tong Wen Wan Bao*) on October 1, 1868. In the next year, Hugh Lang took up the post of editor and soon became the owner of the paper. In order to compete with the *North-China Herald* and *North-China Daily News*, the *Shanghai Evening Courier* devoted a great deal of space to investigative reporting and reports of China’s home news. Rozario engaged a batch of talented journalists, sending resident correspondents to China’s larger cities. Hugh Lang was a heavily involved editor, and he wrote a large portion of the news articles. He died, perhaps from overwork, on January 19, 1875. The paper had been merged with the *Evening Gazette*, and the new paper became the *Shanghai Courier and China Gazette*.\(^{110}\)

On May 7, 1870, the Rozario family again entered the Shanghai newspaper world with the English weekly *The Cycle* (Chinese name *Zun Huan*). The brothers Rozario hired R. A. Jamieson as the editor. After that, *The Cycle* clearly expressed the viewpoint of the Shanghai Customs organization, which had been controlled and operated by foreigners. The content of the weekly was weighted heavily toward literature and contemporary political events. A divergence of political views between the publisher and the editor lead to the demise of the paper which officially died on June 30, 1871.\(^{111}\)

*Le Nouvelliste de Shanghai* (Chinese name *Shanghai Baojie* or *Shanghai Xinwen*) was the first French language newspaper had been published by foreign residents of China. It appeared in
Shanghai on December 5, 1870, and was issued weekly. The brothers Rozario founded the paper, and they retained H.A. Beer as the editor. The paper was highly regarded in the French community. French merchants and the Catholic Church in China supported it financially. *Le Nouvelliste de Changhai* always reflected the views of the French government. It was reported to have ceased publication on December 31, 1872, but other sources reported a total of 182 issues had been published which would have carried it beyond the reported date. The question of the length of the paper’s publication history remains an unresolved research question.\(^{112}\)

On June 2, 1873, Pedro Loureiro founded the English language *Evening Gazette* (Chinese name *Wan Bao*). F. H. Balfour edited the paper.\(^{113}\) In September of the same year of its founding, the office of the newspaper was destroyed by fire. The fire caused a temporary halt in the publication, but by the beginning of the next year it was up and running. F. H. Balfour replaced the former publisher and was concurrently editor. “Ke Tai,” a foreign trading company, distributed the paper. In January, 1875, after the death of Hugh Lang, the publisher and editor of the *Shanghai Evening Courier*, the *Evening Gazette* merged with the *Shanghai Evening Courier* and the *Shanghai Budget and Weekly News Letter* (Chinese name *Shanghai Jinnang yu Meizhou Tongxun*). The resultant paper was the *Shanghai Courier and China Gazette* (Chinese name *Shanghai Cha Bao yu Zhongguo Chao Bao*). The Rozario family remained involved in Shanghai’s publishing business as C. do Rozario worked for the *Shanghai Courier and China Gazette*.\(^{114}\)

Florindo Duarte Guedes, who had earlier published a Portuguese language paper, *O Echo da China* (Chinese name *Zhongguo Huisheng Bao*) in Hong Kong, founded a Portuguese language paper in Shanghai in 1888, the *O Progresso* (Chinese name *Jin Bu*). Edited by M. Fernandes Carvalho, *O Progresso* was a political periodical and often expressed critical opinions of the Portuguese colonial administration in China. The circulation of the paper remained very small. It was never given a formal Chinese name, and it ceased publication in 1889.\(^{115}\) Another Portuguese language periodical was edited by Francisco Bribo in Shanghai in 1911. Named the *Rotundo*, the details of the publication of this periodical remain unclear.\(^{116}\)

Briefly Portuguese publishing did expanded beyond newspapers. In the 1940s a Portuguese language magazine, *Pela Patria*, did appear. C.E.L. Ozorço was the editor, T.A. Carvalho was the business manager, M. H. Gutterres, was the art editor and E.L. Barradas was the honorary secretary.\(^{117}\)
THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

The majority of the Portuguese residents of Shanghai were Roman Catholic. They maintained an active religious life throughout the history of the treaty port. The Catholic Church of “The Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus” (Chinese Name: Hongkou Tianzhu Tang) had been built in Honkew (No. 16 Zanzing Road, then No. 21 and No. 260) in the North District of the Shanghai International Settlement on land donated by a Portuguese merchant: Albina da Silveira, an agent of the Union Insurance Society of Canton. The construction of the church started with a foundation stone ceremony on November 29, 1874, and it was completed on June 1, 1876. The Jesuit Father Auguste Foucault oversaw the construction. To the north of the church stood the clergy residence, and to the south was the school for boys and the lodgings for missionaries. In the seven decades of its existence, the church was served by over fifty Catholic priests, and by the 1920s some of the priests were Chinese. A full list of the priests served in the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus can be found in Appendix No. 1.

For more than seventy years, “The Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus” was the center of religious activities for the Portuguese community in the north and east districts of Shanghai’s International Settlement. As has been pointed out, the majority of Portuguese in the city were devoted Catholics and the church was always crowded on Sundays and holidays. The church during the year celebrated 23 different holidays. Names and dates of those holidays are listed in Appendix No. 2.

THE APOLLO THEATRE

One of the earliest foreign cinemas in modern China was the Apollo Theatre (Ai Pu Lu Yingxi Yuan). It had been founded by a Portuguese-Russian business man of the treaty port, S. G. Hartzberg, who was the proprietor of St. George’s Hotel. Hartzberg’s business interests were rather wide spread. He had been listed as the sole agent for Messrs. Gilmour, Thomsen & Co., Ltd., Fine Old Highland Whisky, and the Glasgow and the Mineral Water Manufactory, the sole manufacturers of “Vitalis.” The theater was located at 52-56 North Szechuen Road and it showed mostly French films as well as other foreign films. Two of its managers were A. Popovich and I.S. Coushnir. The theatre closed down in the late 1920s.
PORTUGUESE PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

Like all of the foreign residents of the treaty port of Shanghai, the Portuguese kept up a very active social life. Those activities were carried out on a number of levels, but much of it was through the formation of public organizations or clubs. Detailed below are the Portuguese clubs and organizations that could be identified from the sources.

1. The Club Portuguez (Club União). One of the oldest public establishments of the Portuguese in Shanghai was the Portuguese Club, located on No. 32 Kiangse Road. It had been founded in 1882. The first committee was composed of R. Markwick; J. Danenberg, Honorary Secretary; H. Pereira, Honorary Treasurer; F. S. Oliveira; and A. Yvanovich. Two years later the club had moved to No. 1 Chepoo Road and J. Danenbrg remained the Honorary Secretary.

In 1901 the club had changed its location to No. 10 Quinsan Gardens and a new committee had been formed: A. J. d’ Ameida, President; H. A. Pereira, Honorary Secretary; J.M.P. Remedios, Honorary Treasurer; William Allanson; L. d’ Encarnação; F.V. da Fonseca; and A.M. Silva. It had been renamed the Club União in 1907 and moved to No. 32 North Szechuen. F.F. Silva became Honorary Secretary and V.F. de Senna, Honorary Treasurer. H.A. Pereira remained a member of the committee, and F.M.R. Mattos, J.M.P. Remedios, and E.A. Jorge were added to the committee. Subsequently, the club had been located in the Central Building, No. 18, Nanking Road in 1900, and then in 1921 at No. 111 North Szechuen Road.

The officers and committee members of the club in the following years included: 1911: E. Marques de Souza, President; J. Martinho Marques, Honorary Secretary; H.J.N. Lopez, Honorary Treasurer; C.E. deLopes e Ozorio, G.A. Martinho Marques, J.F.M. Gutterres, B.F. Savard-Remedios, E.J. Pereira, and Sarazolla Fernando, Clerk. 1920: J.R. d’ Oliveira, Consul-General for Portugal at Shanghai, Honorary President; L.J. d’ Encarnacaco, President; J.H. Botelho, Vice-President; A.F. das Caldas, Secretary; V.F. de Senna, Treasurer; F.G. E. da Silva; P.M. da Costa; A.A. Rodrigues; A.M. da Silva, Jr.; and J.C.P. d’ Assumpc_o. 1921: J.M. Tavares, President; B.B. das Remedios, Vice-President; J.C.P. d’ Assumpe_o, Secretary; P.M. da Costa, Treasurer; L.J. d’ Encarnacaco; F.G. Eca. Da Silva; A.M. da Silva; J.M.E. Pereira; and Vasco de Caralho.

2. Club de Recreio. The Club de Recreio had been established in the early 1890s and located at No. 36 Whangpoo Road in 1893. By 1903 it had moved to No. 31 North Szechen Road.
3. Club - Sport “Passa-Leão.” The Club Sport “Passa-Leão” was founded around 1910, and I.B. de Senna served as its first President. H.H. Selavisa Alves was the Honorary Secretary and L.A.M. Ozorio was the Honorary Treasurer. The first committee members were J.M.O. Sequeira, A.A.A. Rodriques, A.M. Ferras, N.H. de Selavisa, P.J. Rivero, and P.A.M. da Costa.131

4. Clube Lusitano de Shanghai (Portuguese Sporting Association). The Shanghai Lusitano Club took the former location of the Club União, No. 32 North Szechuen Road, at its founding in about 1910. By 1918, E. T. Rivero was the Chairman; J.J. de Souza was the Honorary Secretary; M.F. R. Leitao, Treasurer; and I.M. Rangel, Secretary. C.P. Simoes, A.M. da Silva, J.C.P. d’Assumpção, J.L. Stuart, P.J. Marques, and L.F. Lopes made up the committee.132

In 1921, the Club had been reorganized and adopted the name The Portuguese Sporting Association. In 1929 it had moved to the Pearce Aprts. on the corner of Boone and Chapoo Roads. At the same time it had opened a sporting section referred to as the Portuguese Sporting Association. Thoe Baptista was the Chairman in 1933 and M.F. Leitao was the President by 1936. The Association had been located at 813 Dixwell Road. In the same year M.P. Campos had served as the Honorary Treasurer. The club had moved to 1273 Avenue Joffre in 1941 and then to 1273 10A Ling-sen Road in 1948.

Subsequent officers and committee members were: 1921: D.M. Gutterrs, Chairman; R.R. Roberts, Honorary Secretary; C.M. Carrea, Honorary Treasurer; E.I. Leitao, Captain; E.S. Carneiro, M. Campos; A.M. Gutierrez; M. Leitao; and S. Xavier.134 1924: J.J. Souza, Chairman; C.E.L. Ozorio, Vice-Chairman; A.E. Collins, Honorary Secretary; A.F. Diniz, Honorary Treasurer;
F. Baptista, J.P. Campos; F.A. Leitao; L.B. de Senna; J.A.C. Britto; and W. Goulbourn. 1928: M.F. Leitao, President; M.P. Campos, Honorary Treasurer; A.M. Gutierrez, Honorary Secretary. 1929: P.V. Botelho, President; M.P. Campos, Vice-President; A.J. Roza, Honorary Secretary; Luc. F. Lopes, Honorary Treasurer. 1936: M.P. Campos, President; M.F.R. Leitao, Vice-President; F.X. Diniz, Honorary Secretary; A.R. Portaria, Honorary Treasurer; A.M. Collaco, Secretary. 1941: D.M.G. Gutterres, Chairman; A.M. Souza, Vice-Chairman; P.A. Costa, Honorary Secretary; L.F. Lopes, Honorary Treasurer; A.M. Collaco, Secretary. 1948: M.P. de Campos, President; C.M. Gonsalves, Honorary Treasurer; V.L. Xavier, Honorary Secretary.

5. The Portuguese Red Cross Fund. Sometime before 1918 the Portuguese Red Cross Fund had been established at No. 108 Bubbling Well Road. It had been led by Mrs. H. de Oliveira.

6. Associação Macaense de Socorro Mutuo de S’hai. The Association had been formed sometime during the decade after 1910 and located at 32 North Szechuen Road. In 1918, L.A. Lubeck was the President while E. dos Santos Carneiro and J.C.P. d’ Assumpção had served as Secretary and Treasurer respectively. Marcos de Souza and J.J. de Souza were on the committee. By 1924, E.A. de Garcia was the President and J.M.C. de Souza had become secretary. The Treasurer was J.M. Diniz, assisted by E.J. Leitao, and L.J. d’ Encarnação was on the committee.

7. Associação Macaense de Socorros a Casados de Shanghai. This association had been established sometime before 1924, and in that year its President was A.S. Braga. J.C.P. d’ Assumpção was the Vice-President; M.P. de Campos was the Treasurer with A.P. Zuzarte and E.E. d’ Encarnação as assistants. The committee was made up of L.F. Lopes, C.M. da Rosa, C.M. Maber, and T.G.J. d’ Almeida.

8. Associação des Senhoras Portuguesas (Portuguese Women’s Association). The Portuguese Women’s Association had become active in late 1920 with an office at 32 North Szechuen Road. Mrs. Mary de Souza was the President; Mrs. Marla Botelho, Vice-President; Mrs. Hilda G. Ozario, Honorary Secretary; and Mrs. Marguerite de Silva, Honorary Treasurer. Subsequently the Association had officed on the sixth floor of the Peace Apartments from 1933 to 1937, then at 46 Rue Massenet during 1938-39, and finally at 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road in 1941. Mrs. Marguerite da Silva remained President during those years. Vice-Presidents included Mrs. Marie Meichado, Miss Ernie Remedios, and Mrs. Angelina Lopes; Secretaries were Miss Marie T.
Britto and Mrs. Geraldyne de Senna; Treasurers were Mrs. Hilda G. Ozorio and Mrs. Leticia Silva.\textsuperscript{146}

9. Organisacao Nacional da Colonia Portuguesa de Shanghai (The Portuguese National Organization). The Portuguese National Organization had been established about 1941 with an office at 650 Szechuen Road. J.A. Ribeiro de Melo was the Honorary President and J. Roliz was the President. A.S. dos Remedios served as the Vice-President, and T.A. Carvalho, J.M. Gutterres, and F.P. Gutteres were secretaries and treasurer respectively.\textsuperscript{147}

10. Cooperativa Portugues de Shanghai. The Cooperative had started its activities at the beginning of the 1940s and located at 376 Route Cardinal Mercier. In 1941 M.P. de Campos was the President and A.S. dos Remedios was the Vice-President. T.A. Carvalho and A.S. Braga were secretary and treasurer.\textsuperscript{148}

11. The Portuguese Chamber of Commerce. This commercial organization was located at 17 Canton Road.\textsuperscript{149}

12. The Portuguese Benevolent Association (Pu Qiao Ci You Hui). The Portuguese Benevolent Association was located at 1920 Lingsen Road following World War II.\textsuperscript{150}

13. Club for the Summer Season in Shanghai. In the spring of 1930, A. M. da Silva and a couple of friends had established a club especially for the summer, which had operated from May 1\textsuperscript{st} to September 30\textsuperscript{th} of that year. Located at 99 Avenue Road, it had been formed to provide a place of amusement and recreation. There were a library, a restaurant, a bar, a dance hall, and billiard and card rooms. The facilities were for members only.\textsuperscript{151}

14. Associação Macaness de Socorro Mutuo de Shanghai. In the beginning of the 1930s this soccer association had begun its activities. Its president was A. S. Braga.\textsuperscript{152}

15. Associação Portuguese de Beneficencia de Shanghai. This benefit association had started its activities no later than 1931. It was located at 161 Range Road and, in 1932 the association secretary was Mrs. Albertina Pereira.\textsuperscript{153}
EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF THE PORTUGUESE IN SHANGHAI

According to the investigation of the Civil Affairs Department of the Shanghai Municipal Government in August 1946, there were 2,255 Portuguese residents of Shanghai (1,171 male and 1,084 females). At that time there were 65,610 foreign
residents (33,938 males and 31,672 females), so the Portuguese constituted 3.4 percent of the foreign population. When the report was compiled some 891 Portuguese (610 males and 281 females) were employed, which amounted to 39.5 percent of that nationality’s population. The unemployment rate for the Portuguese was 34.2 percent, which amounted to 770 persons unemployed. Women had the largest percentage of unemployment at 51.2 percent, 555 individuals, while the male unemployment rate was only 18.4 percent. During the year of the report 223 Portuguese lost their jobs. Compared with the other nationalities of the International Settlement, Portuguese unemployment figures were very similar to the Americans but larger than the White Russians as can be seen in Table 5.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Lost Job</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>2,255</td>
<td>891; 39.5%</td>
<td>770; 34.2%</td>
<td>223; 9.9%</td>
<td>371; 16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>9,130</td>
<td>3,923; 42.5%</td>
<td>3,180; 34.8%</td>
<td>389; 4.3%</td>
<td>1,638; 17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>8,757</td>
<td>2,903; 33.2%</td>
<td>3,956; 45.2%</td>
<td>519; 5.9%</td>
<td>1,379; 15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Russian</td>
<td>7,017</td>
<td>1,684; 24.0%</td>
<td>3,299; 47.1%</td>
<td>1,709; 24.4%</td>
<td>318; 4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>3,793</td>
<td>1,820; 48.0%</td>
<td>1,447; 38.2%</td>
<td>79; 2.1%</td>
<td>445; 11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian</td>
<td>3,439</td>
<td>1,049; 30.5%</td>
<td>1,443; 42.0%</td>
<td>801; 23.3%</td>
<td>146; 4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>2,859</td>
<td>1,446; 50.7%</td>
<td>855; 30.0%</td>
<td>183; 6.4%</td>
<td>366; 12.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46
The main occupations of the Portuguese residents of Shanghai by category of business were the following:

**Industry:** Engineers, mechanics, tailors, dressmakers, embroiderers, and factory staff;

**Trade:** Butchers, cooks, confectioners, dairykeepers, hairdressers, manicurists, perfumers, unclassified managers, mercantile assistants, merchants, restaurant keepers, salesmen, ship agents, storekeepers, and assistants;

**Financial:** Staff, brokers;

**Professional:** Accountants, doctors, dentists, journalists, ministers, priests, missionaries, professors, and teachers;

**Government:** Consular officials, unclassified officials, jailers, wardens, municipal employees, and police;

**Military:** Soldiers and sailors;

**Clerical:** Clerks, stenographers, typists, and secretaries;

**Professional Services:** Nurses, midwives, servants, and watchmen;

**Entertainment:** Artists, entertainers, athletes, and musicians;

**Miscellaneous:** Persons in hospitals, persons of independent means, students, travelers, family dependents, minors, etc.\(^{154}\)

THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE PORTUGUESE IN SHANGHAI

The rapid development and flourishing of modern Shanghai in the 1920s and 1930s suffered repeated setbacks after the outbreak of what was to become the Second World War in 1937. Index numbers from October, 1939, to the close of 1941
indicated that the cost of living of the Portuguese, as well as all other Western foreign salaried employees, rose uninterruptedly throughout a period of over two years. On a 1939 base, the provisional consolidated index for cost of living rose from 149.15 in 1940 to 269.19 in 1941, recording an increase of 79.5 percent. It rose from 191.98 in January to 367.27 in December of 1941, an increase of 80.5 percent. The purchasing power of the Chinese dollar, reduced by 49.9 percent in January, had been further reduced by 72.7 percent in December of that year in comparison with its value at the base period.

Of the general indices by nationality, the Russian index recorded the largest rise of 83.6 percent in 1941 over 1940, and of 92.7 percent in December over January, 1941. Figures for various national groups are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2
Cost of living indices for various nationalities, 1940-1941.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Index in 1940</th>
<th>Index in 1941</th>
<th>% Increase 1941 over 1940</th>
<th>Jan., 1941</th>
<th>Dec., 1941</th>
<th>$ Increase Dec. Over Jan. 1941</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>144.68</td>
<td>251.97</td>
<td>74.16</td>
<td>183.37</td>
<td>349.31</td>
<td>90.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48
Among the group indices for all nationalities, the percentage increase in December over January 1941, was the largest in the clothing group, followed by the food and fuel groups, see Tables 5.3 and 5.4.

### Table 5.3
**Groups Indices, 1940-1941**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups Indices</th>
<th>Index in 1940</th>
<th>Index in 1941</th>
<th>% Increase 1941 over 1940</th>
<th>Jan. 1941</th>
<th>Dec. 1941</th>
<th>% Increase Dec. over Jan. 1941</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>167.68</td>
<td>330.17</td>
<td>90.90</td>
<td>219.39</td>
<td>473.44</td>
<td>115.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>168.24</td>
<td>289.02</td>
<td>71.79</td>
<td>198.33</td>
<td>440.16</td>
<td>121.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>123.03</td>
<td>190.79</td>
<td>55.08</td>
<td>162.85</td>
<td>221.88</td>
<td>36.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, etc.</td>
<td>159.64</td>
<td>307.52</td>
<td>92.63</td>
<td>193.74</td>
<td>407.64</td>
<td>110.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>129.94</td>
<td>223.13</td>
<td>71.72</td>
<td>170.17</td>
<td>293.87</td>
<td>72.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.4
Cost of Living Index of Shanghai Workers, 1926-1940

New Base: 1936 = 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Rent</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Fuel and Light</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>General Index</th>
<th>Purchasing Power of Dollar</th>
<th>Percent of Change Compared with 1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>103.46</td>
<td>85.63</td>
<td>108.21</td>
<td>70.21</td>
<td>79.75</td>
<td>95.20</td>
<td>105.04</td>
<td>+5.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>104.20</td>
<td>83.90</td>
<td>106.92</td>
<td>76.57</td>
<td>81.53</td>
<td>96.24</td>
<td>103.91</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>90.34</td>
<td>85.72</td>
<td>107.82</td>
<td>77.39</td>
<td>90.92</td>
<td>88.98</td>
<td>112.38</td>
<td>+12.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>100.94</td>
<td>88.88</td>
<td>114.74</td>
<td>82.57</td>
<td>93.93</td>
<td>97.08</td>
<td>103.01</td>
<td>3.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>118.97</td>
<td>91.58</td>
<td>117.05</td>
<td>98.63</td>
<td>101.16</td>
<td>111.19</td>
<td>89.94</td>
<td>-10.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>107.70</td>
<td>97.99</td>
<td>133.72</td>
<td>155.58</td>
<td>110.36</td>
<td>108.36</td>
<td>92.28</td>
<td>-7.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>100.24</td>
<td>100.33</td>
<td>134.36</td>
<td>112.99</td>
<td>101.97</td>
<td>102.87</td>
<td>97.21</td>
<td>-2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>86.36</td>
<td>105.77</td>
<td>111.28</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>98.57</td>
<td>92.51</td>
<td>108.10</td>
<td>+8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>88.12</td>
<td>106.08</td>
<td>100.38</td>
<td>93.68</td>
<td>99.00</td>
<td>92.68</td>
<td>107.90</td>
<td>+7.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>91.84</td>
<td>103.22</td>
<td>96.67</td>
<td>91.84</td>
<td>96.16</td>
<td>93.99</td>
<td>106.39</td>
<td>+6.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The income range of the families of Western foreign salaried employees in Shanghai varied from $200 to $1,800, in Chinese national currency. Over 87 percent of the families, however, were found to be clustered between $200 and $1,800 and the mode was found in the range of $600 to $800. Families with incomes over $1,800 were those whose salary had been paid in foreign currencies. The items of income for a family included salary and allowances of the principal wage earner, earnings of other members of the family, monies from paying guests and miscellaneous receipts, and other income, including bank drafts, loans, etc.

The percentage of a family’s total income that came from the salary and allowances of the principal wage earner of the family varied considerably by the nationality of the family. In American families the income of the primary wage earner, generally the husband, on the average was about 82.9 percent of the total family income. For British families it was 87.8 percent and for Portuguese families it was 85.2 percent. For White Russian families, hurt by their refugee status in Shanghai, the percentage fell to 58.8 percent. On the expenditure side, the purchased items were grouped under five headings: food; clothing and materials; rent; heat, light, water and refrigeration; and miscellaneous. The percentage of the distribution of expenditures in those five categories by selected national groups are shown in Table 5.5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1939</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>121.52</td>
<td>133.95</td>
<td>191.68</td>
<td>469.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>96.38</td>
<td>247.58</td>
<td>276.15</td>
<td>326.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>121.41</td>
<td>136.92</td>
<td>178.08</td>
<td>337.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>133.63</td>
<td>170.33</td>
<td>222.76</td>
<td>469.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>109.93</td>
<td>130.95</td>
<td>166.62</td>
<td>397.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>118.15</td>
<td>152.90</td>
<td>203.25</td>
<td>438.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>84.64</td>
<td>65.40</td>
<td>49.20</td>
<td>22.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-15.36</td>
<td>-34.60</td>
<td>-50.80</td>
<td>-77.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage distribution of the family income of the different national groups was as detailed in Table 5.6. Detail in Table 5.6.

Table 5.5
Percentage of Family Income Expended on Selected Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Portuguese &amp; Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>17.75</td>
<td>27.53</td>
<td>28.97</td>
<td>29.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing &amp; Materials</td>
<td>11.37</td>
<td>11.51</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>11.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat, Light, etc.</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>8.74</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>7.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>53.50</td>
<td>38.96</td>
<td>36.95</td>
<td>36.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Municipal Gazette, June 14, 1940.
Table 5.6  
*Family Income* (Percentage Distribution)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Income</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Portuguese, Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Salary</td>
<td>73.82</td>
<td>62.48</td>
<td>47.52</td>
<td>67.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s Allowances</td>
<td>5.29</td>
<td>16.57</td>
<td>10.81</td>
<td>17.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Income in kind</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>8.69</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82.91</td>
<td>87.75</td>
<td>58.81</td>
<td>85.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings of other family members</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>9.19</td>
<td>17.12</td>
<td>6.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments from paying guests</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>9.83</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>8.02</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal income</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>13.51</td>
<td>3.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average: Oct. - Nov. - Dec., 1939*

The Portuguese and other foreign residents lived peacefully in Shanghai for many years, but they had been particularly hard hit by inflation after the start of the War of Resistance Against Japan in 1937. As prices rose higher and higher from the middle of 1940 on, salaried employees were as affected as the workers. They, salaried employees, had a certain amount of elasticity in purchasing, as for example, buying substitutes or postponing the purchase of certain commodities like clothing and
household articles. However, because of price increases in substitutes, and the fact that after years of delay, it was no longer possible to refrain from making durable good purchases, by 1941 economic pressure on salaried employees was causing great difficulties. In spite of increased allowances, the earnings of this group lagged further and further behind the climbing prices. The livelihood of all concerned would have been better if prices had fallen rather than the employee having received increases in allowances. In many homes, conditions were even worse, since there would be no earnings because of the closure of industrial and commercial enterprises, following the outbreak of the Pacific War in late 1941.

THE PORTUGUESE DEATH-RATES IN SHANGHAI

The deaths of Portuguese and other foreign residents in Shanghai had been reported in the Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council. It was a regrettable fact that a large number of deaths caused by acute communicable diseases, which, in other circumstances, would have been preventable; namely, smallpox, cholera and typhoid fever.

According to the statistics of the Municipal Council, the death-rate among Shanghai’s foreign residents by nationality from 1923 to 1938 are detailed in Table 5.7.
Table 5.7
Death Rates by Nationality*, 1823 ~ 1838

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Estimated Population</td>
<td>Death Rate</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1094</td>
<td>16.45</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>15.93</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1385</td>
<td>18.05</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1402</td>
<td>25.68</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td>14.83</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>30.15</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1434</td>
<td>21.62</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>18.09</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1392</td>
<td>12.21</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>11.03</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>24.51</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>16.10</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>20.12</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* International Settlement

It is interesting to note that in the 15 years for which figures are available, the Portuguese death rate exceeds that of the general foreign population. In fact, the average death rate for Portuguese Shanghai residents in the period under discussion exceeded that of other individual nationalities. The average Portuguese rate stood at 19.5 percent, while the British rate was 12.1 percent, the American 13.2 percent, and the Russian 16 percent. The average rate for the total foreign population of the city was 16.5 percent. The high Portuguese rate remains unexplained. It is particularly puzzling when compared to that of the Russians, a group which included a large number of utterly destitute refugees.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PORTUGUESE OF SHANGHAI

The Charity Organization, was an umbrella organization that worked with all foreign nationalities in Shanghai, was one of the most important benevolent societies in the city. Its principal work was investigation and disbursement on behalf of the different benevolent societies in Shanghai. It also assisted private individuals and often aided in the finding of employment for foreign residents. The Committee of the Charity Organization even became involved in the distribution of some commodities including milk, butter and eggs.

The yearly work load of the organization amounted to more than 300 cases. The secretary brought, either by personal interview or by correspondence, each case to the attention of the relief agency likely to be interested. As a rule, assistance was given only after investigation, unless the applicant presented a recommendation from a reliable source. In case of emergency, the secretary was able to give assistance from the Down and Out Fund of the King’s Daughters’ Society.

Previous to the end of World War One, out of the more than 300 cases annually, the British and the Portuguese were the largest number of nationals involved. For example, during the year of 1917, the total number of cases handled by the Committee amounted to 213. The breakdown by nationality were as follows: British, 84; Portuguese, 51; Filipino, 27; American, 11; Russian, 16; Roumanian, 7; Norwegian, 5; French, 3; Italian, Swedish and Spanish, 2; and Czech, Swiss and Dutch, 1. The nature of the cases of assistance can be summarized as follows: found work, 62; helped in other ways, 71; assisted to leave Shanghai, 29; still wanting work, 27; and impossible cases, 24.157

After the October Revolution in Russia, applicants to the relief organization were more
frequent because of the great influx of refugees from Siberia. From 1918, Russians were by far the largest number, compared to all other foreign residents. The increasing number of Russian applicants as compared to the Portuguese and the total foreign residents is illustrated in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8
Applicants for Relief, 1917-1833

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>23.94</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7.51</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11.47</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>21.18</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>35.29</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>24.32</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.61</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>37.05</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>47.38</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>47.29</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>51.61</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>51.93</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>44.14</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>51.99</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>65.49</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>66.60</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>70.95</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>72.59</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Thus the average percentage of Portuguese applicants in the sixteen years from 1917 to 1933 stood at 5.2 percent, while the average percentage of Russian applicants reached 48.5 percent. Obviously, the economic situation of the Portuguese community in Shanghai was improving relative to that of the Russian refugees.
THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF THE PORTUGUESE RESIDENTS OF SHANGHAI

By the 1920s, there were apparently rumors in the foreign community of Shanghai about the “criminality” of the Portuguese population. Those rumors had caused the Consul-General for Portugal at Shanghai, Alfredo Casanova, to address the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, on May 13, 1923, with a request for statistics covering the years from 1913 to 1923. Casanova had specifically asked for statistics on the criminal actions and/or breaches of municipal regulations on the part of the members of the Portuguese community. He had also asked for names and dates.

The Chairman of the Municipal Council, H.G. Simms, replied that although information about all foreigners charged during the period mentioned was available in the annual report of the council, there was no information available that classified the foreigners by their nationality. In a second letter, Casanova revealed his reasons for the request. He said that he needed the information in order to be able to compare it with the statistics of the Portuguese Consulate-General to enable the Consul-General to show that “amongst the orderly well deserving and honourable communities of Shanghai’s International Settlement--the Portuguese community is beyond any doubt one of the foremost.”

Two weeks later, Sims replied. He assured the Portuguese Consul-General that the Municipal Council entirely agreed with his “laudable endeavour.” He also told the Consul-General that he and his colleagues of the council would be glad to assist in that endeavour. However, Simms pointed out, since all of the foreign residents of the International Settlement were treated equally, no differentiation had been made as to nationality of the person charged and, therefore, the information Casanova had wanted was not available from the council’s archives. The Chairman assured the Consul-General that the council agreed that the Portuguese residents of the International Settlement “constituted an orderly, well deserving and honorable section of the community.”

From statistics available in the annual report of the International Settlement and of the French Concession, it is possible to conclude that Portuguese Consul-General was near the mark in his description of Shanghai’s Portuguese community. The Portuguese residents of both foreign settlements were second to none in their respect for the maintenance of law and order. Two of the
following tables, Tables 5.9 and 5.10, clearly indicate that the Portuguese were a very small percentage of the prisoners in the Amoy Road Gao and also of those admitted to the work shelter on Soochow 237 Road. The third table, Table 5.11, shows that the Portuguese were a minor percent of the total arrests in the French Concession from 1898 to 1937.

Table 5.9
Amoy Road Gao

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unregistered</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 5.10
Work Shelter, Soochow Road

The following nationalities were admitted during the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
<th>Polish</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.11

Arrestations D’Europens Opérés par La Garde Pendant L’Année
(1898 – 1937, French Concession)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Portugais</th>
<th>Totaux</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Portugais</th>
<th>Totaux</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>173, (183)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: French Report & Budget, 1898, 126; 1899, 119; 1900, 167; 1901, 183; 1902, 164; 1903, 233; 1904, 206; 1905, 349; 1906, 231; 1907, 348; 1908; 1909, 12; 1910, 122; 1911, 173; 1912, 200; 1913, 161; 1914; 1915, 106; 1916, 139; 1917, 166; 1918, 154; 1919, 167; 1920, 223; 1921, 223; 1922, 317; 1923, 328; 1924, 301; 1925, 264; 1926, 326; 1927, 220; 1928, 249; 1929, 306; 1930, 333; 1931, 304; 1932, 347; 1933, 385; 1934, 343; 1935, 203; 1936, 220; 1937, 192.
CHAPTER SIX

The Education of Portuguese Children

SHANGHAI’S FIRST SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN

It may be said that the true history of the education of foreign children in Shanghai began with the movement inaugurated by the Masons in 1885, whereby the Shanghai Masonic School Fund had been founded. The object of the fund was to provide for the free tuition and maintenance of the children of deceased or indigent Freemasons. The Council of the Fund had in its constitution a school council, comprised of a president, a vice-president and eight other members, including an honorary secretary. The contributors to the fund were classified as vice-patrons, vice-presidents, and life-governors. A general court of Masonic contributors was to be held once in each year to receive the school council’s report and to elect a president and brethren to serve on the council for the ensuing year.

The school had been established in 1886, in accordance with the scheme agreed to by all
the Masonic bodies. A prospectus of the school had been issued to 1889, under the title of “The Shanghai Public School under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity.” The subjects of instruction were the ordinary English subjects such as mathematics, science, drawing, languages, music, calisthenics drill, with the addition of Chinese language, a clear recognition of the school’s environment. In the succeeding years the number of pupils grew steadily, though there had to be frequent appeals to the community for funds.  

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

Prior to 1892 there were no municipal schools in the International Settlement, though the Municipal Council exercised a measure of control over a number of private schools, which were assisted by grants-in-aid. Over the years that followed, the Municipal Council tended to take over the private schools which it had aided.

In 1892, the Council took over control of the Shanghai Public School. The Municipal Council had first aided the Masonic school by a grant in 1890. By that time it was not restricted to the children of Masons.

From 1883 to 1890, the Municipal Council contributed to a school designed originally for Eurasian children, for which Mr. Thomas Hanbury had given the building and grounds. In 1890, a trust deed had been executed handing over the control of the property to the Municipal Council, and in 1912 the Council took complete control of the school.

In 1914 the Public School, previously a coed school, had been divided into two sections, the girls remaining in the Boone Road premises, while the boys had been moved to the newly completed building on North Szechuen Road. In 1916 a branch of the Public School for Girls had been opened at 24 Kungping Road, which in 1927 had been transferred to Yu Lin Road and was known as the Public School for Junior Girls. The Thomas Hanbury School had been similarly divided in 1916, when the boys had been transferred to a new building on Haskell Road.

In 1917, the Public School for Girls had been established on Yu Yuan Road, though its building was not erected until 1923. The Junior School for Boys in the Western District of the International Settlement had been established in 1924, but did not occupy its whole premises until 1934. Between 1924 and 1930, therefore, there were in existence six main schools for foreign children together with the small branch schools for foreign girls in the Eastern District of the
Settlement.

The Public School for Boys and the Thomas Hanbury School had been amalgamated in 1930, and the Public School became known as the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Similarly, in 1935, the Public School for Girls, Boone Road, and the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls were joined. The combined school had been housed in a new building at the corner of Range and Hannen Road and known as the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.

In June, 1930, the Municipal Council established the Board of Education to take place of the Foreign Education Committee and the Chinese Education Committee. The board had been set up to advise the Council in administering its schools, in determining its educational program and in putting into operation an approved educational policy. In the next year the Board of Education presented the Municipal Council a report on educational policy. The report made two broad recommendations: First that there should an increase in the number of schools maintained by the Municipal Council and, second, that the Municipal Council should start extending grants to existing non-municipal schools that had reached a satisfactory standard of efficiency and be able to demonstrate their need of financial assistance. In regard to foreign schools, the Board further recommended that there should be some changes in distribution but not an increase in number.161

In discussions on the educational system of foreign children in Shanghai, it seems to be frequently forgotten that Shanghai was, at that time, an extraterritorial treaty port and not a colony. The Municipal Council had extraterritorial jurisdiction only and nothing beyond that limited power. The Council did all it could within its power to equip the members of the future generation for their careers as citizens of Shanghai. The Council had been justified in spending money for educational purposes because uneducated or partly educated children were detrimental to the community.

According to the report of the Foreign Education Committee of 1911, “there were no foreign children who were debarred by poverty alone from attending some one or other of the schools in Shanghai.” That appeared to be the case for many years, although it may be that the committee’s generalization did not apply to the children of White Russian refugees during the 1920s and 1930s.

The 1911 report had divided Portuguese and other foreign children needing education in Shanghai into three classes: children of poor means; children of moderate means; and children of
well to do professional men and merchants.”  

The conditions of the third class may have altered considerably after 1911. This particular class merely wanted an elementary education for their children during their early childhood in Shanghai. When they became of sufficient age to go to school in their home country, they were then sent to public or other schools in that country to complete their education. Considering the cost of living in Shanghai at the time, the increased price of conveyance to and from distant countries, the increase of school fees in the home countries and the depression in trade caused by the war, there is cause to think that the conditions of the third class altered considerably. The other two classes remained practically as they were in 1911, except for the children of refugees who flooded into Shanghai as a result of the disruption cause by World War One and the revolutions that followed.  

By the second decade of the 20th century, the system of education of foreign children by the Municipal Council appeared to be working in a satisfactory way. The standard of education and quality of the schools received recognition by the Registrar of the Hong Kong University. He stated with regard to the Public Schools for Boys: “The whole tone of the school and standard of education which it presents, is equal to that of my secondary school at home, the famous public schools excepted.” With regard to the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, he added: “The scholastic side of the school is of a very high order, while the discipline, organization and general tone is in every way excellent.”  

REQUIREMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS

The purpose of the Municipal Council was to aid education by means of grants of money voted annually for schools within the International Settlement. To qualify for a grant, a school had to comply with the conditions and requirements to the satisfaction of the Council. The requirements of the Council were specific and detailed. The Council required that the schools should have a governing board responsible for the conduct and the finances of the school. It was the duty of the governing board to see that the admission and attendance of the pupils, were carefully regulated by or were under the supervision of the head teacher or principal, who was also responsible for accurate records of accounts, which were to be audited. The governing board had to
furnish with an “Annual Return” form which be completed at the end of the school year and returned to the Municipal Council no later than September 1, of each year. Any other information requested by the Council had to be supplied by the governing board. Notice to the Council was required for every date the school was not in session or any other time the ordinary work of the school was suspended.

The Council required that schools making application, should have sufficient and healthy premises that which was reasonably safe from fire and had sufficient sanitary accommodations for both students and teachers, sufficient meant adequate lighting, ventilation, furnishings and equipment for instruction. Proper maintenance had also been required.

The duties of the head teacher or principal were spelled out. They included that the principal was responsible for the general control of the school as well as the supervision of instruction. In requiring that the staff be adequate, the Council specified that the premises be of the proper arrangement for teaching, that the number of children be appropriate and that the work assigned to each of the staff members be appropriate to their qualifications. It also required that the organization, proficiency and nature of the approved course of instruction be appropriate to each class.

The instruction had to be in accordance with a suitable curriculum and syllabus framed with the circumstances and organization of the school. Most importantly it had to conform to the educational standards of the country whose nationals formed the majority of its pupils. “Patriotism and good citizenship should be encouraged in all schools, and no instruction likely to offend national susceptibilities or to create interracial animosity should be permitted,” the Council said. A time table had to be posted in a conspicuous place in the school. “Kindergartens” would be recognized only if they were suitably equipped.

The awarding of the grants was based on three criteria: the quality of the work done, the financial needs of the school and the number of pupils in regular attendance. The grants were for one year only and no school was eligible until it had been in existence for one year. The grants were paid quarterly and could be discontinued for any sufficient reason. Unquestionably, the Council’s rules effected the largest number of foreign children being educated in Shanghai; the total number of foreign children being educated in the municipal and other foreign schools exceeded 5,000.
The long discussion on the future of the educational policy of the Municipal Council eventually gave rise to the questions of national schools, that were, if nationally exclusive schools should be instituted and if Council grants should be given to those schools. The report of the Educational Commission argued that there was no duty on the part of the Council to institute or maintain national schools, but the Council “should regard them sympathetically.” Apart from the question of whether it was right to use public money for the support of national schools, the Council envisioned many impediments to a national school policy in Shanghai. Not the least of which was the fact that Shanghai was not a colony, nor an independent republic, nor a protectorate. Given Shanghai’s unusual situation, the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council was extremely limited. Language presented another drawback to a national school system. English was undoubtedly the prevalent foreign language in Shanghai before the end of the 1940s, since it served as the major language of instruction in all the municipal schools and most of the mission schools. Further the Council reasoned that there would be no power by which the Municipal Council could compel a nationality to continue to maintain its school. Furthermore, some nations, including Portugal, had refused or were unable to even consider starting its own school. If either a school was not started or if it ceased to operate, for whatever reason, the Council would be faced with having to maintain a system of municipal schools anyway, if the Council desired to continue the educational policy as set forth in the 1911 Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, which was that there would be “no children who are debarred by poverty alone from attending some one or other of the schools in Shanghai.” Finally, the potential for differences of opinion between the Municipal Council and the nationals in regard to the conduct, policy, inspection and maintenance of their schools were just too great. The only power that the Municipal Council was to withdraw the grant-in-aid.

It is also worthy of consideration that before World War II, only three nations had carried on schools in Shanghai without grants from the Municipal Council: the American, the Japanese and the British Cathedral Schools. One of the arguments in favor of a national school which was placed before the Education Commission, was that the foreign educational system in the Shanghai International Settlement was an extravagant one, but on comparing the cost per pupil per annum in Shanghai with the cost per pupil in England it was found, taking into consideration the extra amounts which had to be paid for teachers, rents and cost of living in Shanghai, that the cost to the
Council per pupil compared very favorably with that in England.

But it still appeared that the raising of school fees did in some cases produce the unfortunate result of pupils being compelled to leave school before completing the course and did reduce the number of those taking the work of the two highest forms. The school fees fell heavily on the large majority of parents and in many cases were a great hardship. Very few parents were able to pay higher fees than those had already been charged and in many cases parents found that it was a hard struggle to give their children a good education. There were doubtless many cases where parents of small means found it difficult to spare sufficient funds to meet the school fees of their children, especially in the larger families. However, no one could shut his eyes to the fact that there were also a large number of parents who were obtaining a most excellent education for their children at a far lower rate than they would have to pay for the same class of education in the home countries.

This made it rather a difficult problem to deal with. It was certain that there were many parents who found it difficult, in varying degrees, to provide education to their children. The Education Commission always expressed its opinion that there should be no further increase in school fees, and suggested that some arrangements might be made, by which deserving pupils whose parents could not afford to keep them in school long enough to complete the course, might have the opportunity to obtain financial aid. Such scholarships might be funded by the municipality or by national and philanthropic societies. The scholarships assisted in solving one of the difficulties with which the Education Commission met in dealing with the question of school fees, by enabling pupils who otherwise would not be able to do so, to finish their education without paying full fees, or perhaps in some cases without paying fees at all.  

Throughout the period under study the Roman Catholic Schools actively participated in the education of foreign children in Shanghai. Given the religion of the home country, they played a very important role in the educating of Portuguese children. In 1922, for example, there were 471 foreign children in attendance at St. Francis Xavier’s College. Table 6.1 below gives the details of the nationalities represented in that student body. The school filled a great need among the exceedingly poor Portuguese children, of whom many received a free education.
Foreign Students, St. Francis Xavier’s College, 1922

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Belgian</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Estonian</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Romanian</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Austrian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipinos</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Czechs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Siamese</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the foreign schools, like the Public School for Boys, candidates of eligible age were entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations as a matter of course. No exceptions would be permitted unless parents made a special request because of medical or other acceptance reasons. The Cambridge local syllabus was drawn up on the basis of two years work for each of the three stages, preliminary, junior and senior. The term “University Locals” connoted both the Cambridge Locals and the Hong Kong Locals. The Cambridge Locals were intended for English boys. The colonial candidates lacked the same papers as those set in England. The Hong Kong Locals were intended principally for Chinese students and the scope of work and standard of the examination were correspondingly different.

To determine how a school functioned in respect of the standard of work represented by the Cambridge Locals, it was important to consider the classification of the scholars, having regard to their age. In the case of the Cambridge Locals, a boy should work for the preliminary for two years, and sit for it when nearly 14 years of age, for the Junior when nearly 16 and for the Senior before turning 18. Boys whose standard in English or other attainments was too low to permit their entering for the examination with any possibility of success, had to be reckoned as a part of the whole. Their influence was to lower the general standard, but in considering the school as a whole, they as a section must not be omitted, for to omit them would mean that the school was not being considered but only certain selected parts of it.
The age range of 13 to 18 years was taken as that covering the ages of all boys eligible for one or another of the three stages. To gauge accurately the standard of a school in respect to the Cambridge Local Examination requirements, it was necessary to measure the number of boys who were working for the Cambridge Locals. Then only about one half of that number would be entering in a given year, the other half would be in the intermediate forms, preparing for the following year. The difference between the number of boys in a form and the number actually entering from a Cambridge Form was made up of the few boys who were either too old or too young, those who had not meet the form’s standard, those who had been exempted for medical or other reasons, and those who had joined the form too late, or who would be leaving school before the examination. Those differences and the number of boys passing the Cambridge Locals for the years 1918 to 1921 are illustrated in Table 6.2 below.

Table No 6.2
Summary of difference between number enrolled and number standing for Cambridge Local, 1918-1921

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Entered</th>
<th>Passed/Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>27/38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23/21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>28/27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Entered</th>
<th>Passed/Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10/6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2/1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15/14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the foreign population of Shanghai grew impressively from the latter part of the
19th century into the first of the 20th century, the number of foreign children attending foreign schools did not keep pace and the figure by the eve of the First World War was surprisingly small. As Table 6.2 below indicates, between 1895 and the start of the war, the figure never went above 15 percent.

Table No. 6.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Children Under 15</th>
<th>Attending Primary School</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>184</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>........</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>359</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>367</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 6.3, which gives the break down of the nationality of the pupils, clearly indicates the wide spread of foreign countries represented in schools supported by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement.

But starting just before the war broke out, the number of foreign children being educated in Shanghai increased rapidly. In 1921 there were 1,141 pupils in the municipal schools and 2,909 in other schools. The number of foreign pupils in the above-mentioned schools totaled 4,050. If the Japanese are deducted, in order to compare with the numbers given in the 1911 annual report of the Municipal Council, a total of 2,811 foreign children were attending the Settlement schools. That compares to 1,897 in 1911.170
As Table 6.3 indicates the Portuguese in 1909 constituted the second largest group of foreign students in the schools supported by the Municipal Council. But of that group, the Portuguese of Eurasian descent was the largest part. This situation which undoubtedly held true for much of the time of the treaty port existence, except during the war, years certainly highlighted the fact that the Portuguese had been in Asia longer than any other European group and that many Portuguese nationals had come to Asia to stay.
CHAPTER SEVEN

The Portuguese Enterprises in Shanghai

THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN ENTERPRISES

According to the Registration of Shanghai’s Foreign Enterprises (December 1945 to December 1949), there were 13 Portuguese enterprises in the city. They were made up of a single dressmaker, a single oil company, a stationary store, one pharmaceutical company, eight importers and exporters, and a single agent. The total number of foreign enterprises was 1,307, thus Portuguese enterprises were slightly less than one percent of the total foreign enterprises in Shanghai.171

Another investigation of the foreign enterprises in Shanghai had been taken from August 31, 1949, to the end of the year. It showed that there were 684 foreign enterprises: 324 companies and 360 others. In those enterprises, there were 11,758 Chinese staff members, 36,336 Chinese workers, 2,035 foreign staff members and 343 foreign workers employed. The statistics also showed that there were six Portuguese enterprises in Shanghai during that period. They included one established before 1911, two during the period 1911-1920, and then one each in each of the
periods 1921-1930, 1931-1941, and 1945-1949. According to a breakdown by profession, those enterprises included a single exporter, 2 importers, a single industrialist, and two dealers. The six Portuguese enterprises employed 26 Chinese staff members, 4 Chinese workers, and 8 foreign staff members.\textsuperscript{172} In order to present a comprehensive picture of Portuguese commercial activity in Shanghai, the following list has been gleaned from the Shanghai commercial directories (Hong Lists) dating from the early part of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century until the post World War II period.

**THE SHANGHAI PORTUGUESE HONG LIST**

1. *The Ajax Blue Print Company* had been established before 1933, registered at the Portuguese Consulate-General in Shanghai, and located at 106 Central Arcorde. The operations of the company had been listed as documentary photographer, architectural and engineering plan printers, blue-print paper manufacturers, and technical tracing paper and cloth retailer. Its Ajax Blue-Printing Paper Manufacturers had been located at 1296 East Rue Lafayette. The staff of the company included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>H.L. Carson</td>
<td>Service Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.C. Chay</td>
<td>Head Printer\textsuperscript{173}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Chen Conway</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.T.L. Chow</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youngman Tseu</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yungtse Chow</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.K. Sung</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K.C. Jack</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.P. Champ</td>
<td>Plan Printer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T.V. Joe</td>
<td>Factory Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Z.C. Wolf</td>
<td>Factory Assistant\textsuperscript{174}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Conway Chen</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K.P. Tam</td>
<td>Service Manager\textsuperscript{175}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Conway Chen</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jack Chay</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V.Y. Chu</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. *Anderson Brothers* had been established in 1937. The company was located at 271 Kiangse Road, Central, and listed itself as printers, publishers, stationers, sellers of office equipment, and booksellers. The staff included:

1941 J.H. Anderson Managing Director
   Mrs. M. M. Anderson
   V.H. Anderson
   D.J. Anderson

1948 J.H. Anderson Managing Director
   G.A. Anderson Assistant Manager
   Jonesie C.C. Yao Secretary

3. *Asiatic Products Co.* was the successor of James E. Nixon & Co., which had been founded in 1937 in Shanghai. In the early years, James E. Nixon had founded and acted as sole proprietor of the company. Osborne William Foegal became his first associate, and John A. Chadmers had worked there for many years. At the end of the 1940s the company had been renamed as the *Asiatic Products Co.* It still listed itself as cotton and cotton waste merchants, as well as importers and exporters. After the renaming, it moved from 149 Szechuen Road, Central to 40 Ningpo Road. Osborne W. Foegal became a partner in the renamed company.

4. *Botelho Bros. (Merchants, Founders and Partners: B.J. Botelho, P.V. Botelho and J.H. Botelho)* had been first established in Hong Kong in 1914. The head office had remained in Hong Kong with branches in Shanghai, Tsintao, Tsinan, Amoy, Foochow, Wuchow, San Francisco, and New York. It acted as agent for numerous companies: San Miguel Brewery, Manila; Transportes Maritimes do Estado, Lisboa; L. Mundet & Son, Inc., Brooklin, NY; Mundelt & Co. Lda. Seixal, Portugal; Cork Products; Crown Corks; and China Underwriters, Ltd. The company faded from view in the 1930s. Its chief staff members and locations of the branch office in Shanghai were as follows:

1919 82 Szechuen Road
   B.B. dos Remedios
   Miss A.C. Remedios
   R.F. Xavier
5. The California Pharmacy, was located at 155 Avenue Joffre, 247 Avenue Joffre after 1933, listed itself as wholesale and retail druggists. The firm had been founded before 1924 and disappeared from business listings at the end of the 1930s. The staff of the pharmacy included:

1924  J.M. de Figueiredo  Proprietor
      George Wilhelmi  Manager
      Mrs. Anderson
      S. Zee

1929  G.M. Gorjevsky  Proprietor
      N. Egoroff
      Mrs. Revel-Mouroz

1933  G.M. Torjevsky  Proprietor
      V.I. Churlianis  Chemist

1936  G.M. Torjevsky  Proprietor
      V.I. Churlianis  Chemist and Manager

6. Carvalho, A.D. de; Carvalho & Co.; Naronha & Sons, a company listed as printers, stationers, and bookbinders had been established in 1857. It apparently went out of business in the late 1890s. The firm, whose first printer was J. H. Carvalho, who would later be Consul and Acting
Consul-General for Portugal in Shanghai, was reorganized around 1875 and assumed a new name: Carvalho & Co. (or Partners, Ltd.). It was located at 38 Keangse Road. Three years later it was taken over by the Portuguese printing company of Hong Kong, Noronha & Sons, and became the Shanghai branch of that company. Then just before 1893 V.P. Fonseca purchased the Shanghai branch and operated a separate business. The principle staff of the firm in its various forms included:

1857 J.H. Carvalho Printer
A.H. Carvalho Printer
A.L. Vidigal Assistant

1864 A.H. Carvalho Printer and Stationer
M.F. Barradas
A.A. da Fonseca
H. A. Pereira

1875 A.H. Carvalho Partner
H. Pereira
P. da Silva
J.F. de Aquino
T.S. Pereira

1878 L. Noronha Absentee Owner
T.S. Pereira Printer
J.f. d’ Aquino
J.M. Botelho
L.F. Carian

1893 V.P. Fonseca Owner
T.S. Pereira Printer
J.F. d’ Aquino
V. Portaria
C. Delgado

7. Casa Do Povo: Provision & Wine Merchants, Importers of Oporto Wines and Exporters was located at 66 North Szechuen Road after it had been founded in 1914. F.A. Maher, a clerk of
the Russo-Asiastic Bank founded the company. He established branches and agents in Chefoo, Peking, Macao, and Japan. The company went out of business in the late 1920s. Some of the staff are listed below:

1918  F.A. Maher  Proprietor
1924  Mrs. M.L. Maher  Proprietor of the 1920s
1929  F.A. Maher  Proprietor
       Mrs. M.L. Maher  Proprietor
       F. Trendel  Chefoo Manager
       R.A. Pereira  Peking Manager

8. S.P. Castilho, Castilho & Co. was billed as “storekeeper, general commision agents, importers, exporters and shipbrokers.” S.P. Castilho founded the company in the beginning of the 1890s, located it at 1669 and 1670 Seward Road. It had been renamed before 1893 as Castilho & Co. Before 1910, the company had moved to 927 Miller Road and then in 1918 moved again to 18 Kiangse Road and assumed a new name, Castilho, C.M. & Co. C.M. Castilho had been listed as the proprietor. By the beginning of the 1920s, Miss M.F. Castilho had assumed ownership for the company. It disappeared from the Shanghai business community after 1924.

9. China Sales & Service Co. had a long and varied life as a Portuguese business concern in Shanghai. It had been founded in 1924 and listed itself as “importers, exporters and commission agents.” J.A. Dissmeyer was the manager and sole proprietor. By 1929 it had moved to 4 Hongkong Road and the business had been described as “general merchants, commission agents, and real estate brokers.” By 1933 it was the agent for Victor Tin Lithographing Co., Ltd., and in 1936 became the sole agent for the China Can Co., Ltd. That relationship continued throughout the war years. The staff of the company was fairly consistent over the years as is indicated by the following list:

1929  J.A. Dissmeyer  Manager
       TehYung-ching  Accountant
       S.F. Ma  Cashier
       Edgard Lee  Salesman
       James Liang  Factory Supervisor
       Z.H. Yih
Companhia Extremo Oriente had been established before 1938. The firm did business in shipping, import and export. It was located at 8 Quai de France, it disappeared from the Shanghai business circles in the 1940s. F.P. de Portaria was a long-time employ along with Miss C. de Portaria and Miss M.T. Shroff.

Companhia Oriental Portugueza had been established before 1921 but disappeared from the business world of Shanghai by the late 1920s. In 1921 it was located at 15 Fearon Road and doing business as wine, provision, and perfumery merchants. Within three year it had moved to 6 Quinsan Road and had added that it was the agent for A.G. da Silva Barossa, Lida, Port, Port Wines. The staff included:

Dawson & Co., Ltd. was an import-export company had been established before 1936 and located at 749 Bubbling Well Road. Apparently it went out of business during the mid 1940s. The firm’s employees included:
13. De Sousa & Co. was established by J.M.C. de Sousa in 1926. The firm was listed as the Shanghai branch of the De Sousa & Co. of Hong Kong and disappeared from Shanghai in the late 1930s. The company had been first located at 2B Kiangse Road and later moved to 60 Kiangse Road. It had been advertised as “Merchants, Importers and Exporter of Hats, etc.,” the firm also acted as the principal agents for Reid, Pinheiro & Cia, Ltd. and imported corkwood and sardines from Lisbon. By the 1930s, it listed M.K. Sze and P.C. Young as employees in addition to De Sousa and acted as agents for fire and marine insurance through the Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania and the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. By 1926, the company had moved to 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road and V.A.M. de Sousa had joined the firm as an assistant.

14. Empresa Portuguesa de Navagacao e Comercio (Portuguese Navigation and Trading Co.) was located on the French Bund and advertises itself as “shipowners and merchants.” E.C.J. Pereira was the proprietor. In 1938, C.K. Ho was an accountant; by 1941, P.H. Chow had joined the firm as office manager, H.Y. Sung was the assistant manager and H.M. Zee was the accountant.

15 A.C.D. Encarnacao, an import and export firm, was located at 150 Kiukiang Road in 1942. A.C.D. Encarnacao was the proprietor/manager, Tsin Wan Chang was the accountant, and K.T. Chen was the clerk.

16. C. Encarnacao was a gold, yarn, and cotton broker officed at 107 Central Arcade in 1933.

17. Horacio Jose de Garcia was a medical practitioner with an M.D. from Aurara University in 1928.

18. Daniel Maria Pereira Gutterres was a medical practitioner who listed himself with a
practice in pediatrics, gynecology, and surgery. His office was at 2 Peking Road. He had received his M.D. from Aurora University in 1927 and advertised his practice in English, French and German.  

19. *Loja Portuguese* existed in the late 1940s at 476 Lingsen Road Central (Avenue Joffre). The firm listed the following employees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>A.M. Souza</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Magda Souza</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.Y. Pan</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.H. Tam</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.A.S. de Sousa</td>
<td>Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. B. Pereira</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.H. Tsai</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. *Luso Enterprises, Ltd.*, importers, exporters, and commission agents, had been established in 1941 and was located at 113 Kiukiang Road. A.A. Alves Lico was general manager throughout the 1940s.  

21. *Luso Steamship Lines* was also located at 113 Kiukiang Road. A.A. Alves Lico was the sole proprietor and general manager.  

22. *S. N. Maria Co.* had been managed by L.C. Lo and had an office at 37 Rue du Consulat.  

23. *New World and New World Hotel, Ltd.* The New World was located at 26 Bubbling Well Road in 1924. In 1933, the New World Hotel was located at 1-3 Bubbling Well Road.  

24. *Shanghai Machine Co.; T.E.M.A.; H. Oliveira; and H. Oliveira & Son.* The machine company was founded in 1911 by W. Kuepper, H. Oliveira, and E. Bechler. The firm advertised that it “imported machinery of every description and technical supplies.” It was located at No. 1 Ningpo Road. In the early 1920s, H. Oliveira left the *Shanghai Machine Co.* and took over the estate of the Dutch company, T.E.M.A., which had been moved to 5 North Soochow Road. Around 1927, T.E.M.A. had been reorganized and the new company took the name of *H. Oliveira & Son.* That company dealt in machinery, tools, and engineering supplies and acted as agents for eleven American and European manufacturing firms. After the Second World War, hardware and building and mill supplies had been added to the inventory. In 1936, it was located at No. 1 Seward...
Road. By 1941, it had moved to 24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road and after the war to 57 Broadway. The comparatively large work force remained fairly stable in the 1930s and 1940s:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proprietress</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Manager</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Assistant Manager</th>
<th>Clerk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.A. dos Remedios</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.C. Lubeck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.M. Oliveira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R.J. Maitland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V.A. d’ Aquiar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.M. Ozorio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.C. Silva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss I.M. Oliveira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V. Oliveira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.A. dos Remedios</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.C. Lubeck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.M. Oliveira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R.J. Maitland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V.A. d’ Aquiar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.M. Ozorio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.C. Silva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss I.M. Oliveira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V. Oliveira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T.F. Wood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Mrs. I. Oliveira</td>
<td>A.A. dos Remedios</td>
<td>H.C. Lubeck</td>
<td>E.M. Oliveira</td>
<td>R.J. Maitland</td>
<td>V.A. d’ Aquiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.A. dos Remedios</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.C. Lubeck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.M. Oliveira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R.J. Maitland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V.A. d’ Aquiar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.M. Ozorio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.C. Silva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Miss I.M. Oliveira Clerk
V. Oliveira Clerk
T.F. Wood Clerk
A.C. Silva Clerk
C.M. Ozorio Clerk
F. Figueireido Clerk
C.A. Lobo Clerk
Hong Kong Office
Mrs. I. Oliveira
V.H. Oliveira
Mrs. V.H. Oliveira
1948 Mrs. I. Oliveira Partner
V.H. Oliveira Partner
J.R. Tody Import Manager
Y.I. Bahon Salesman
T.J. Smith Salesman
Louis Tseu Salesman
Thomas Ching Salesman
Chales Chen Salesman
C.V. Zee Salesman
D.L. Tong Salesman
Y.L. Tong Salesman
Wha Zee Salesman

25. Pacific Gem Company was an exporter of artificial precious stones, and was located at 6/781 Changde Road. The firm had been established in 1947 and its proprietor was L.P. Chow (Libian Zhou).²¹⁷

26. Rozario & Co., J.M., an import/export firm, was the Shanghai branch of the Foochow Printing Press. J.M. Rozario, who was also a clerk in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, was the proprietor.²¹⁸

27. Sam Lazaro Bros. was a music and musical instruments store, which dealt with both the
retail and wholesale trade. Three brothers, D. de Sam Lazaro, M. de Sam Lazaro, and J. de Sam Lazaro, who remained partners in the firm, established it in 1915. J.A. Soares and Miss O.P. Silva were clerks in the firm. By 1933, a branch had been established at 640-642 Avenue Joffre and several clerks had been added: H.W. Lowry, N. Goumensky, G. Czaco, Miss A. Kachanovsky, and A. Pushkoff. By 1936, B. de Sam Lazaro had become the sole proprietor, and A. Kuznetsoff had been added to the employed clerks. The firm had been started on Szechuen Road, moved to 130 Nanking Road, and by 1941 was located at 232 East Nanking Road. Miss M. Palmer and Miss H. Oliveira were working as clerks. In 1949, the company changed its name to the *Sam Lozaro Music House*.  

28. *Tsok An Stocking Factory* was located at 1045/8 East Yuhang Road.
CHAPTER EIGHT

The Portuguese Who’s Who in Shanghai

Most of the names in the following list came from the original “Foreign Emigrants’ Registration Cards” of the 1940s and the beginning of the 1950s in the archives of the Public Security Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Government. These may be the only authoritative and accurate sources extent. The clerical errors remain unchanged as they are in the registration cards. Part of the names in the list came from other chapters of this book. The sources for those names came be found in the footnotes.

Alarcoun, Emma                      Aldequer, Joao Jose
Alarcoun, Hilda                      Aldequer, Margarida
Alarcoun, Joao                       Aldequer, Maria
Albuquerque, Maria Dizon             Aldequer, Patricia
Aldequer, Celestina Maria-Botelko    Aldequer, Raymundo
Aldequer, Elizabeth Ann              Aldequer, Thomas Jose
Aldequer, Guilhermina P. Maria       Allanson, Antonia Jose
Aldequer, Jenny Clara                Allanson, Carlos Jose
Allanson, Ermyla R.                  Allemao, Alberto Maria
Allanson, Henrique Jose              Allemao, Alzira E.
| Allemao, Arthur Duarte                      | Almeida, Gerardo Rangel d'          |
| Allemao, Emilia Marques                    | Almeida, Germaine Gladys d'         |
| Allemao, Hilda L.                          | Almeida, Giles Francis d'           |
| Allemao, Hilda Maria Carneiro              | Almeida, Harold d'                  |
| Allemao, Leonardo Giorgia                  | Almeida, Ignacio d'                 |
| Allemao, Leticia M.                        | Almeida, J.H.                       |
| Allemao, Loreha Margherita                 | Almeida, James Westwood d'          |
| Allemao, Maria T.                          | Almeida, Joao Jose Rangel d'        |
| Allemao, Oscar Antonio                     | Almeida, Lindamira Esmalia d'       |
| Allemao, Ricardo Hermeregildo             | Almeida, Lourence Maria d'          |
| Allemao, Theresa D.                        | Almeida, Lucy W. de'                |
| Almeida, Alfredo Jose d'                   | Almeida, Luidamira Esmalia d'       |
| Almeida, Alfredo Noel d'                   | Almeida, Manuel Francisco d'        |
| Almeida, Angelina Mary Teres d'            | Almeida, Maria Augusta d'           |
| Almeida, Arlina Maria d'                   | Almeida, Maria Floriza d'           |
| Almeida, Aurea Rangel d'                   | Almeida, Maria Jose Rangel d'       |
| Almeida, Bertha d'                        | Almeida, Marjorie P.                |
| Almeida, Carlos Antonio d'                 | Almeida, Marjorie Rose d'           |
| Almeida, Carman Maria d'                   | Almeida, Phyllis Angelina d'        |
| Almeida, Corina d'                         | Almeida , Procopio d'               |
| Almeida, Elizabeth d'                      | Almeida, Silva Auree Melina Basto da|
| Almeida, Elsa Maria d'                     | Almeida, Silva Rangel d'            |
| Almeida, Emilio Oscar Maria d'             | Almeida, Stella Maria Westwood d'   |
| Almeida, Emilio Santos Antonia de          | Almeida, Tarcisco Geraldo J. d'     |
| Almeida, F.J. d'                           | Almeida, Theodore Olympia Rozario d'|
| Almeida, Floriza d'                        | Almeida, Thereza Maria Rangel d'    |
| Almeida, Floriza Maria                     | Almeida, Thomas Walter d'           |
| Almeida, Fran d'                           | Almeida, Torcisie Geraldo J. d'     |
| Almeida, Francisca de                      | Almeida, Walter Westwood d'         |
| Almeida, Francisca Rangel d'               | Almeida, Zinaida d'                 |
| Almeida, G. G. de                          | Alminda, Leon                       |
| Almeida, Gerardo Majella d'                | Alonco, Albuquerque Valdez          |
| Alonco, Denis Ricardo                      | Alonco, Milviria Mendes             |
| Alonco, Eliza N.                           | Alonco, Myriam                      |
| Alonco, Haruko Mifuji                      | Alonco, Noel Regino                 |
| Alonco, Laurita Antonia                    | Alonco, Plinio Antonio               |
Alonco, Wilhelmine
Alvares, F.
Alvares, F.A.
Alvares, Francisco d'Assis
Alves, Antonio Jose, Jr.
Alves, Helen Marion
Alves, J. N.
Alves, Josephina Maria
Alves, Julio Justino
Alves, Lucy Selavisa
Alves, Maria Jose
Alves, Probst N.
Amelivada, Conccicao Mendes Cruz
Anderson, George Alexander
Anderson, Irene P.
Anderson, John Harry
Anderson, Margaret M.
Andrade, J.J. d'
Andrefouet, Chantal
Andrefouet, Christiane
Andrefouet, Jaques Jean Liovis
Andrefouet, Tanneguy
Anfang, Ercilia
Angelo, Fenes Mizuel
Anninkova, Lidia
Antonia, Bartolumeu
Aquino, A. M.
Aquino, Acacia Maria d'
Aquino, Alda Maria
Aquino, Angela Margarida
Assis, Arthur Ambrosio d'
Assis, Emely Edith Hoyes
Assis, Joao Raimundo
Assis, L. Lzaura Maria
Assis, Marcia J.
Assis, Maria J.

Aquino, Angela Maria
Aquino, Anna Joaquina da Silva
Aquino, Antonia S. d'
Aquino, Armando Heitor da Silva
Aquino, Augusto Manuel da Silva
Aquino, C. S.
Aquino, Carlos Maria
Aquino, Carlos Souza
Aquino, Edward Mary d'
Aquino, Elfrida Maria d'
Aquino, Ernesto Artur d'
Aquino, Esther Henriette d'
Aquino, Eugenie Maria de Campos
Aquino, Henrique Oscar
Aquino, Joao Claudio d'
Aquino, Joao Tomas Dolago d'
Aquino, John d'
Aquino, Jose Lucius Tyrus d'
Aquino, Jose Maria da Silva e Sousa d'
Aquino, Leonel Henrique d'
Aquino, Lily Maria Remedios d'
Aquino, Lola Maria d'
Aquino, Luiz Olympio d'
Aquino, Maria d'
Aquino, Mercia Florinda Collaco
Aquino, Nuno Alvares d'
Aquino, Orlando Philips d'
Aquino, Tadeo Amos d'
Aquino, C. P. d'
Assis, Alke J. d'
Assumpcao, C.A.R. d'
Assumpcao, Luis Alfredo Barretto
Assumpcao, Maria Baptista d'
Assumpcao, Maria Baptista d'
Assumpcao, Rosita Theresa D'
Assumpcao, Sara L.
Asvncion, Grace Cynthia
Azadian, Esmeralda Esmalia
Azario,
Azevedo, Albert Joseph
Azevedo, Elisa
Azevedo, Joe
Azevedo, Lucio Victor D’
Azevedo, Mary Percu
Azinheira, Amalia Maria Conceico Madeira
Azinheira, Armando Alberto
Azinheira, F. A.
Azinheira, Henrique Fernandes
Azinheira, Joao Esbelto Mendonca
Azinheira, Regina Maria
Ba, Harry Pun
Ba, Maria Palenova
Ba, Nona Theresa
Bacelar, Dorothy (Graham)
Bandeira, Alberto George
Bandeira, Josephine Mae
Baptista, Agostinho Maria
Baptista, Alda Maria Maher
Baptista, Alice B
Baptista, Angelina
Baptista, Anna Palmire Da Costa
Baptista, Augusto M
Baptista, B.M.
Baptista, Berthalina Maria Gutterres
Barbosa, Jaime Monginho Filipe
Barclay, Da Luz, Joan Sheila
Barradas, Augusto Cezar
Barradas, Camille O’Leary
Barradas, Carlos Maria de Lapro
Barradas, Celeste Maria
Barradas, Cesar Augusto
Barradas, Clemencia Faustine Remedios
Baptista, Elizabeth
Baptista, Ellalina Fualia Xavier
Baptista, Elsie Locille
Baptista, Eugenia Gonsage Barretto
Baptista, Felicia Carneiro
Baptista, Francisco
Baptista, Francisco Xavier
Baptista, George M.
Baptista, Germain
Baptista, J.
Baptista, J.
Baptista, J.S.
Baptista, Josephine Amelia
Baptista, Lopes, Mercedes Maria
Baptista, Louis John
Baptista, Luiz Gonzaga
Baptista, M.
Baptista, Maria
Baptista, Maurice Theodorico
Baptista, P. M.
Baptista, Teresa
Baptista, Theodorico Procopio
Baptista, William
Baptiste, C. M.
Baptiste, H. F.
Baptiste, H. F.
Baptiste, M.
Baptiste, P. W.
Barradas, Clemenica Thereza
Barradas, Costa F. A.
Barradas, Elfrida da Lapro
Barradas, Ernesto Augusto
Barradas, Eveline Dolores
Barradas, F. A.
Barradas, Francis Armand
Barradas, Francisca Carolina
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name 1</th>
<th>Name 2</th>
<th>Name 3</th>
<th>Name 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caido, Frances Das</td>
<td>Campos, Mario</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caido, Tong</td>
<td>Campos, Mathia P. de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás, Aleste M. Das</td>
<td>Campos, Mathias Pereira de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás, Elsa Maria</td>
<td>Campos, Miguel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás, Frances Margaret Das</td>
<td>Campos, Zeferino Antonio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás, Francisco X. Das</td>
<td>Canavarro, Marie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás, Hanrique Maria Das</td>
<td>Canavarro, Alfredo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás, Henry Mary das</td>
<td>Canavarro, Anne Maria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás, Joanna Maria Das</td>
<td>Canavarro, Anne Marie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás, Margaret Das</td>
<td>Canavarro, Artur Patricio Hansen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás, Olga M. Das</td>
<td>Canavarro, Cecile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás de Souza, Branca Maria das</td>
<td>Canavarro, Eduard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldás-Schluper, Theodolina Branea das</td>
<td>Canavarro, Eduardo Pedro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldos, G.M. Souza</td>
<td>Canavarro, Elizabeth Henrietta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callago, Georgie Manuel</td>
<td>Canavarro, Fredenio Dionisio Luiz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callago, Georgina Maria</td>
<td>Canavarro, Frederico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callago, Oscar Jorge</td>
<td>Canavarro, Joachim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campos, Anita Edith</td>
<td>Canavarro, Joao Manuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campos, Hermilla Maria de Souza</td>
<td>Canavarro, Joaquim Jesus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campos, Jose Navarro Pereira de</td>
<td>Canavarro, Kenneth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campos, Julie</td>
<td>Canavarro, Lilia E.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campos, Lilia</td>
<td>Canavarro, Louis Philip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavarro, Manuela Augusta</td>
<td>Carion, Amadeo B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavarro, Maria Augusta</td>
<td>Carion, Antonia Geraldo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavarro, Maria T.</td>
<td>Carion, Basilio M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavarro, Paul Dionisio Da Costa</td>
<td>Carion, Bernedette M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavarro, Priscilla Maria Dos Remedios</td>
<td>Carion, Eduardo Jose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavarro, Rodic</td>
<td>Carion, Eduardo M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavarro, Toaquim da Costa</td>
<td>Carion, Emilla M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavarro, Victor</td>
<td>Carion, Emily Achaly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavarro, Yvonne Maria</td>
<td>Carion, Emily Elizabeth Mogan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cao, Diann Encarna</td>
<td>Carion, Ercilia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cao, Harold Encarna</td>
<td>Carion, Esmalia Maria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cao, Hen. Crutta Angelica Encarna</td>
<td>Carion, Francis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carepa, Antonio Furtado</td>
<td>Carion, Gabriella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Alvoromaria</td>
<td>Carion, Gustavo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Horacio</td>
<td>Carion, Rosalina M.R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, John C</td>
<td>Carion, Stella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Leonor</td>
<td>Carlos, David Alberto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Leonor Maria</td>
<td>Carlos, Enconiecoa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Manuella</td>
<td>Carlos, Lobo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Marcos Aurelio</td>
<td>Carmo, Alberto Dos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Nelia Maria</td>
<td>Carmo, Alexic S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Olimpio Maria Gonsalves</td>
<td>Carmo, Alice Maria De L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Patrick</td>
<td>Carneiro, Maria Ester Dos Remidios</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Simplicio</td>
<td>Carneiro, Maria P.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carion, Stella</td>
<td>Carneiro, Parmenio Antonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos, David Alberto</td>
<td>Carneiro, Patricia Maria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos, David Alberto</td>
<td>Carneiro, Ponline Fonesca</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos, Enconiecoa</td>
<td>Carneiro, Susanna Maria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos, Lobo</td>
<td>Carneiro, Suseenna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmo, Alberto Dos</td>
<td>Carneiro, Tamar Pauloune</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmo, Alexic S.</td>
<td>Carr, Therese Mary Collaco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmo, Alice Maria De L.</td>
<td>Carvalho, A.H. de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneiro, Maria Ester Dos Remidios</td>
<td>Carvalho, Afonso Carlos Homem De</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneiro, Maria P.</td>
<td>Carvalho, Agostinho Bernardo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneiro, Parmenio Antonia</td>
<td>Carvalho, Anna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneiro, Patricia Maria</td>
<td>Carvalho, Antonio J. H.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneiro, Ponline Fonesca</td>
<td>Carvalho, Carlus Homem de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneiro, Susanna Maria</td>
<td>Carvalho, M. Fernandes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneiro, Suseenna</td>
<td>Carvalho, Maria Thereza da Roza Homem de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneiro, Tamar Pauloune</td>
<td>Carvalho, Palmyre Ancelina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr, Therese Mary Collaco</td>
<td>Carvalho, T.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carvalho, A.H. de</td>
<td>Carvalho, Tito Antonio de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carvalho, Afonso Carlos Homem De</td>
<td>Carvalho, Yvonne Maria (Oliveira)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carvalho, Agostinho Bernardo</td>
<td>Casanova, Alfredo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Casdas, Olgen das
Castilho, Margarida Francisen
Castro, Hector George
Castro, L.F. de
Castro, Leonor Maria de Britto
Castro, Maria Lourdes Dialhada
Castro, Oscar Alberto
Cavalho, Tito
Chagas, Berta Heleng das
Chagas, J.F.
Chagas, Joaquim Fausto Das
Chagas, Maria das
Chagas, Mario R. das
Chan, Chaiai Yi
Chan, Chennng
Chan, Ching Han
Chan, Fai
Chan, Lai Chun
Child-Levchenko, Margaret
Christo, Eddy
Christo, Otto
Christo, Shirley
Christo, Willie
Clark,
Cobarrubias, Lieduira
Cobarrubias, Lioretta Patricia
Coelho, Amelia Gertrudes
Coelho, Arthur Maria
Coelho, Julio Jesus Passos
Colaco, Joao
Colaco, Liousa
Colaco, Maria
Colaco, Pelageia
Collaco, Adolfo Matheus
Collaco, Adroaldo Sebastiao
Collaco, Alberto Carlos

Chan, Lennng Yez Ham
Chan, Li Chiang
Chan, Li Lion
Chan, Li Min
Chan, Ling
Chan, Lion Si
Chan, Ping Cheong
Chan, Pinz Ying
Chan, Yan
Chan, Yen
Chang, Nancy Monica
Charles, J. Watchman
Chen, Diana
Chen, Tonia
Chiang, Soong Sung
Child, Carolina Arni
Child, Edwardo John
Child, Muriel Christina
Collaco, Alda Mary
Collaco, Alexandrina Maria
Collaco, Angela
Collaco, Angelina
Collaco, Angelina Remedios
Collaco, Anita
Collaco, Anna M.B.
Collaco, Augustus John
Collaco, Aurea Erlinda
Collaco, Carlos Boromeo
Collaco, Carmen Maria
Collaco, Catharina Cecilia
Collaco, E.V
Collaco, Ernestina Maria
Collaco, Ernesto Antonio
Collaco, Evaristo Ramos
Collaco, Evelyn Maria Victal
Collaco, Flavia Maria
Cost, Miguel Jose da
Costa, A.A. da
Costa, Aduard
Costa, Albert
Costa, Alberto F.F. da
Costa, Alfredo Henrique da
Costa, Alfredo Jorge
Costa, Alfredo Jose
Costa, Alfredo Luiz
Costa, Alice
Costa, Amelia Francisca da
Costa, Amelia Maria da
Costa, Angelica Maria Sequeira da
Costa, Angelina Maria da
Costa, Carlota Francesca da
Costa, Carvalho Angelo da
Costa, Catarina Beatriz da
Costa, Cecelia Maria da
Costa, Cecilia Josephine
Costa, Celeste Maria da
Costa, Domingas Maria da
Costa, Edmund Albert da
Costa, Edmundo Oscar
Costa, Eduardina Edith Aurea da
Costa, Eleanor Maria da
Costa, Eleanor Maria da
Costa, Elfride Maria da
Costa, Elisabet Lily da
Costa, Elisabeth Lily da
Costa, Emily Maria da
Costa, Eric Thomas Da
Costa, Estella Vianna
Costa, Ethelvira Esmalda
Costa, Eugenio Antonia Da
Costa, Eugenio Jose Da
Costa, Eulalia Maria Da
Costa, Antonia Gomes da
Costa, Antonio da Padua da
Costa, Antonio Maria da
Costa, Archibaldo Augusto da
Costa, Armando Sergio da
Costa, Arnoldo Augusto Meira da
Costa, Augusta da
Costa, Bernardo
Costa, Bernardo Napoleolo da
Costa, Branda Maria da
Costa, Carlos Alberto da
Costa, Carlos Antonio da
Costa, Carlos Augusto
Costa, Carlos de Lucas
Costa, Francisca G. da
Costa, Francisco da
Costa, Francisco Xavier Da
Costa, Frederico Alberto Da
Costa, Geraldine Augusta Da
Costa, Gloria Estellada Da
Costa, Guilherme Philips da
Costa, Harvey Alexandre
Costa, Henrique Eduardo da
Costa, Henrique Maria Carmo
Costa, Honorine Pierrine
Costa, Jean da
Costa, Jean de
Costa, Jeanne Da
Costa, Jose Gomes
Costa, Jose Maria da
Costa, Jovio Caesar da
Costa, Joyce Harvey da
Costa, Juliana Isabel da
Costa, Julio Cacan da
Costa, Julio Cezour Da
Costa, Leanor Maria da
Costa, Leonor Maria da
Costa, Lilia Maria da
Costa, Lino
Costa, Lionel
Costa, Luiz Maria Jose Da
Costa, Margarida Maria Guterres Da
Costa, Margie
Costa, Maria Angelina da
Costa, Maria Augusta Da
Costa, Maria D. da
Costa, Maria Francisca Da
Costa, Maria Lily Thomas Da
Costa, Mitsie da
Costa, Nadejva A. da
Costa, Olivia Loretta Da
Costa, Oscar George M
Costa, Prospero Antonia Meira da
Costa, Prospero Augusto da
Costa, Pruspero Antonio Meira
Costa, Raphaelle
Costa, Reinaldo
Costa, Remedios Berta Augusta
Costa, Remedios Maria Anna Jacovina da
Costa, Richards Dorstea Bacelar
Costa, Richards Francisco Da
Costa, Rita Chu
Costa, Robertina G. Da
Costa, Roque George Da
Costa, Simoes Filomena Luira da
Costa, Stella Maria Remedios
Costa, Theodoro da
Costa, thereza da
Costa, Victor Alexandre
Costa, Victor Alexandre Jr. Da
Costa, Virginia
Costa, Virginia Dolores da
Costa, Maria Marinka da
Costa, Maria Monica Luz Da
Costa, Maria Vieira
Costa, Marie
Costa, Marie Jose Celeste da
Costa, Marie Place Remedios
Costa, Marie Teresa
Costa, Mario Fausto Marcos
Costa, Mary da
Costa, Miguel
Costa, Miguel Felipe Da
Costa, Mildred Virginia Da
Costa, William Harvey da
Costa, Zinaida da
Costa-Chung, Emilia Maria
Costa-Chung, Jose Maria
Costa-Chung, Paulo Maria
Costa-Enarmacoio, Elfrida Maria
Costa-Harvey, Annie
Costa-Holiday, Herminia Margarida
Costa-Kauteh, Alberto Gmes da
Croucher-Xavier, Francisco
Croucher-Xavier, Irene
Croucher-Xavier, Luiza Furutani
Croucher-Xavier, Miyuki Yamada
Croucher-Xavier, Victoria
Croucher-Xavier, Roberto
Cruz, Alberto Da
Cruz, Amelia Da Conceicao Mendes
Cruz, Celso
Cruz, Dina Amelia Da
Cruz, Donaldo Vicente
Cruz, Dorothea Natalia
Cruz, Eduaro Joao
Cruz, Elcia Antonia Alonco
Cruz, Favacho Thelma Hermina da
Dissmeyer, William Louis
Dixon, Frances Patricia
Dixon, L. Souza
Doyle, Jean Frances
Doyle, Olga Maria
Eca, Amalia d'
Eca, Gastao Frederico d'
Edwards, Annie rozario
Emamooden, Samuel Richardo Remedios
Emamooden, Thomas Richard Remedios
Emamooden, Victor Martinho Remedios
Emamooden, Vivian
Enarnacao, Angelina Maria
Enarnacao, Antonia Valentino
Encarnacao, Aida
Encarnacao, Antonina Alexeevna
Encarnacao, Antonio Augusto
Encarnacao, Augusto Cezar
Encarnacao, Charles
Encarnaco, Diana Evelyn
Encarnacao, Edmundo Francisco
Encarnacao, Edumndo Oscar
Encarnacao, Emilo Epigamaeno D'
Encarnacao, Frederic
Encarnacao, Harold H
Encarnacao, Heitor Julio
Encarnacao, Henerietta angelina
Encarnacao, Irene Simoes
Encarnacao, Jose Gabriel
Encarnacao, Jose Maria
Encarnacao, Ludivino Joao
Encarnacao, Ludovic Carlos
Encarnacao, Marie Simoes
Encarnacao, Merchelina L
Encarnacao, Paul Simoes
Encarnacao, Virginia Maria
Elfreda, Costa
Elters, Gertrude Mendonga
Elters, Guilherme Mendonca
Elvins, Celsa
Emamooden, Edmund
Emamooden, Edward Charles
Emamooden, Henry
Emamooden, Lucie Mary
Encarnacao-Simoes, Maria Loudres D'
Endava, Elfrida
Evsukoff, (Colaco) Pelagein
Falnes, Cecilia Augusta
Fatima, Francisca Igenz
Favacho, Alvaro Alberto
Favacho, Carlos Alberto
Favacho, Donald Gardiner
Favacho, Edward Francis
Favacho, Ethel Chase K.
Favacho, Francisco
Favacho, Guilherme Romano
Favacho, Helen Mary
Favacho, Henry Leo
Favacho, Libania Maria
Favacho, Maria Ernestina
Favacho, Phyllis Mary
Favacho, Robert Francis
Favacho, Robert John
Favacho, Sarah Maria
Favacho, Thelme H.
Favacho, V.A.
Favacho, Virgina Maria
Fernandes, Clementina M.M.
Fernandes, Clementino
Fernandes, Elvira M.
Maher, F. F.
Maher, Faustino Victor
Maher, Fausto Feliciano Garcez
Maher, Fernando Augusto
Maher, Francisca Maria
Maher, Francisco Mousinho
Maher, Gerge Duarte
Maher, Gloria
Maher, Irene Maria
Maher, Izabel Correa de Lemos
Maher, Joanna Maria
Maher, Jorge Duarte
Maher, Jose Egas Moniz
Maher, Leo Augusto
Maher, Leo Maria
Maher, Lucas
Maher, Luiza Maria
Maher, Marcia Maria
Maher, Maria Figueiredo Marques
Maher, Mariana
Maher, Miguel Maria
Maher, Miguel Nicolau Maria
Maher, Paolino
Maher, Paulina Madaleva
Maher, Raul Da Conceicao
Maher, Tani Yokomiso
Maher, Thelma Olivia
Maher, Virginia
Marques, Frederico Thome
Marques, Gilherme Estievao
Marques, Helen Varypaeva
Marques, Helena Conceicao
Marques, Joao P. B.
Marques, L. A.
Marques, L. B.
Marques, Leona Marie
Mahomed, Arthur
Mahomed, Margarida
Mak, Eddie
Maral, Aguiliana Amadora
Maral, Eloriza
Maral, Elsa Gema
Maral, Floriza
Maral, Hilda
Maral, Josephine Amalia
Maral, Luiz Afonso
Maral, Mamie Philo
Maral, Marcos Hilda Evelina
Maral, Maria
Maral, Reinaldo Cesar
Marcel, Marie
Marguerite, Barbara
Marques, A. O.
Marques, Alda O.
Marques, Alvaro Maria
Marques, Annie Maria
Marques, Augusto Jose Botelho
Marques, Celeste Maria
Marques, Chielherme
Marques, E. A. M.
Marques, Eudardo Maria
Marques, Fernando Cezar Jr.
Marques, Fernando Cezar Sr.
Marques, Filica Filothea
Marques, M. das Neves
Marques, Maria Antonia
Marques-Britto, Sarah Eliza
Marques-da-Silva , Mary Therese
Marques-Volabueva , Antonina
Marshall, Lucilia
Martinho-Marques, Angelina Maria F. R.
Martinho-Marques, Carlos
Ozorio, Roth
Ozorio, William
Ozorio da Silva, Maria E.
Paker, Engine
Palmeira, Carlos Francisco
Pariser, Elsa
Pariser, Eve Carol
Pariser, Ludvig Jakob
Pariser, Siegmund O.
Passos, Carlos Eugenio Dos
Passos, Leonor Maria Dos
Paula, A. A.
Paula, Nicolau M.
Paula, V. N. F.
Pedro, Elizabeth Caterina
Pedrosa, Ludmila Miguel Xavier
Pedrosa, Pedro Miguel Xavier
Pedrosa, Vladimir
Peebles, Anna Maria
Peebles, Margaret
Pereira, Quilhermine M.
Pereira, (Ostrovsky)
Pereira, Gabriel Angelo Roza
Pereira, Giovanni Miguel
Pereira, Guilhermina
Pereira, H. A.
Pereira, Henrique Francisco
Pereira, Hermenegildo Melchiades
Pereira, I. A.
Pereira, Joao Maria Roza
Pereira, Jose Emilio Xavier
Pereira, Jose Maria Dos Passos
Pereira, Julio M.
Pereira, L. Roza
Pereira, Loretta
Pereira, Luiz Gonzaga
Pereira, Alfredo
Pereira, Alfredo Maria Rosa
Pereira, Amalia Felicia
Pereira, Anthony
Pereira, Augusto Maria
Pereira, Beliza Maria
Pereira, Bertha C.
Pereira, Carlos A. Da Silva
Pereira, Carlos Augusto
Pereira, Dorothy
Pereira, E. Roza
Pereira, E.M.E.
Pereira, Eduardo Correa Jose
Pereira, Eduardo Francisco
Pereira, Eduardo Jose
Pereira, Estevao Maria Egino
Pereira, Euzebio Francisco
Pereira, F. S.
Pereira, Fillomena Theresa Sequeira
Pereira, Francisco J.
Pereira, Fredrico
Pereira, G. Roza
Pereira, Manuel Roza
Pereira, Maria
Pereira, Maria Bernadette
Pereira, Maria Senderova
Pereira, Olga
Pereira, Olga Maria
Pereira, Patricio Pedro
Pereira, Quelch, D. M.
Pereira, Ricardo Francisco Gregorio
Pereira, Richardo Albert
Pereira, Thehma Maria
Pereira, Victor Miguel
Pereira, Victoria Augusta Victal
Peres-Campbell, Bela Elizabeth
Sequeira, Giovanni Jose
Sequeira, Gladys Augusta F.
Sequeira, Gustavo Maria
Sequeira, Helena Maria
Sequeira, Henrique Carlos
Sequeira, Joao Pedro
Sequeira, Justo F.
Sequeira, Luiz Augusto
Sequeira, Luiz Francisco
Sequeira, Manuel Alexandre
Short, Laura Guiomar Gomes
Short, Reginald Alexis
Sides, Norma M.
Silberstein, Ursula Marques Silva da
Silva, (Maclean) Jorge Joao (George-K)
Silva, A. A. G. da
Silva, A. B.
Silva, Adriano Eduardo Cupertino
Silva, Albert Francisco
Silva, Alberto
Silva, Alda Carlotta
Silva, Alfredo
Silva, Alfredo Maria
Silva, Amanda
Silva, Anna Maria Figueiredo da
Silva, Antero A. G.
Silva, Antonio Augusto
Silva, Antonio Jose Cupertino
Silva, Antonio Manuel da
Silva, Antonio Miguel da
Silva, Antony
Silva, Arnaldo Augusto da
Silva, Augusto Cesar
Silva, Augusto Thiagoda
Silva, Aurea Maria Noronha da
Silva, Beleita Ferreira

Sequeira, Olga Maria
Sequeira, Vicente de Paula
Sequeira-Rangel, Maria Alina
Shaw, Esther
Shaw, Kenneth
Shaw, Margery
Sheila, Bernal-Silva
Short, Barbara Matilda
Short, Charles John
Short, Francis Gerald
Silva, C. M. de
Silva, C.A. da
Silva, C.R.B.
Silva, Cancio Julio da
Silva, Carlos Augusto
Silva, Carlos B. C. da
Silva, Carlos Bigel (Basto) da
Silva, Carlos Jose da
Silva, Carmen Nina da
Silva, Chagas Foles
Silva, Chislaine da
Silva, Clementina Maria da
Silva, Cynthio Augusto Bernal
Silva, David Cupertino
Silva, Doris da
Silva, Eduardo Jose Figueiredo da
Silva, Eduardo Jose Machado
Silva, Emilia Celeste da
Silva, Emilio Eyiemenio Guterres
Silva, Ernesto Francisco Guterres
Silva, Ernie Maria da
Silva, Esmalia da
Silva, Evelina Maria da
Silva, Evelyn M. de
Silva, Fernando Augusto Basto da
Silva, Fernando da
Silva, Francisco Maria da Silva, Henrietta A. W. da
Silva, Francisco Paul da Silva, Ignez Maria da (Lobo)
Silva, Gabriella Silva, Inez Mary de
Silva, Germano Manuel da Silva, Irene da
Silva, Ghislaine Silva, J. B. Ferreira da
Silva, Gil Vasco da Silva, J. M.
Silva, Gustavo Augusto da Silva, J. O.
Silva, H. A. Silva, Jeronino
Silva, Joana da Silva, Maria Angelica da
Silva, Joao Henrique da Silva, Maria Augusta Basto da
Silva, Joao Nolasco da Silva, Maria Belma
Silva, Jose Franasco da Silva, Maria Carmen
Silva, Jose Joao da Silva, Maria Estelka da
Silva, Jose M. J. da Silva, Maria H. G.
Silva, Jose Maria Silva, Maria Marques Das N. da
Silva, Jose Ricardo da Silva, Maria Ozorio da
Silva, Julia Vienta da Silva, Maria Pia
Silva, Julio Alberto da Silva, Marie Augusta Basto da
Silva, Ksena Basto Silva, Marie Augusta da
Silva, Laura Valentina Silva, Marie Therese
Silva, Leopoldo dos Passos da Silva, Minguel
Silva, Lidia Silva, Paraskeva Leshokoff
Silva, Lily Mary Tsang Silva, Regina Augusta da
Silva, Lonise Marie da Silva, Romulo Bernal
Silva, Lucia da Silva, Roza Lily Danenberg
Silva, Lucie Jeanne da Silva, S.M.B.
Silva, Luiz Augusto da Silva, Tamara Alexandrovna Haszanova da
Silva, Luiz Gonzaga de Silva, Tony Miguel da
Silva, Luiz Maria da Silva, Urbina Maria
Silva, Luiza M. Se Tsaoze Silva, Ursula Marques da
Silva, Madeleine da Silva, Vera Melita Danenberg
Silva, Magarida Barbara Machado da Silva, Victor Bernardino
Silva, Manuel da Silva, Virginia Carmen da
Silva, Manuela Guiomar Marques da Silva, Xenia Basto da
Silva, Marcus Antonio da Silva, Xenia Mituiikova
Silva, , Margarida Barbara Basto da Silva, Yolanda
Silva, Yolanda Maria  
Silva, Zelinda Pereira da  
Silva-Seater, Eddie James  
Silveira, Albina da  
Simeo, Armando Lopo  
Simoes, Filomena  
Soares, (Young) Edith  
Soares, Augustus Daniel  
Soares, Bernadette Maria  
Soares, Edward Young  
Soares, Francisco  
Soares, Guilhermina Maria  
Soares, julia  
Soares, Margaride Maria  
Soares, Marie Teresa  
Soares, Richardo  
Soares, Sou Pao Geoh  
Soares, Sybil Young  
Soares, Young E.  
Sola Glaser, Alice C. de  
Solntseva, Alexandra Ilinishna  
Sou, Dao Yuen  
Souza, Alberto Jose  
Souza, Alexandre Herculano de  
Souza, Alvaro Alberto Simoes de  
Souza, Alvaro Manoel  
Souza, Eduardo Alberto s. De  
Souza, Hilda Marria Da Custa De  
Souza, Jose Alberto Simoes de  
Souza, Jose Maria Xavier de  
Souza, Leon de  
Souza, Luiza Maria de  
Souza, A. A. de  
Souza, A.Q.F. de  
Souza, Adelaide Silva de  
Souza, Alexander Herculano  
Siqueira, Giovanni Jose  
Siqueira, Jose Richardo  
Siqueira, Maria Luisa di Lorenzo  
Skinner, Lawrence  
Skinner, Theodoro Francisco  
Smith, Winifred Mary  
Souza, Alice Maria  
Souza, Amalia Mihailovna Shahnazariantz  
Souza, Amanda D'Aquino  
Souza, Amelia Maria  
Souza, Amonio F. de  
Souza, Anastasia Ivanovna A. de  
Souza, Andre Augusto  
Souza, Angela Olivia Talbot  
Souza, Angelica (Angelina)  
Souza, Armando Francisce  
Souza, Augusto Cesar de  
Souza, Augusto Miguel de  
Souza, Augustus Joseph  
Souza, Augustus Maria  
Souza, Beatriz Maria Xavier de  
Souza, Branca Maria (Caldas)  
Souza, Carlos Mederie Augusto  
Souza, Casimira (Myra)  
Souza, Desond Augusto  
Souza, Dolores Maria de  
Souza, Eduardo Augusto de  
Souza, Eduardo Maria  
Souza, Eleonor  
Souza, Elsa Lucardia  
Souza, Ernesto de  
Souza, Estephania Maria  
Souza, Evelina Amalia Britto  
Souza, Facio Maria de  
Souza, Fekla Vasilieva de  
Souza, George Allister
Souza, Guilherme Eduardo T.  
Souza, Henrique Alberto de  
Souza, Henrique Julio Teyssier de  
Souza, Henrique Pedro de  
Souza, Julia Maria  
Souza, Julia P. de  
Souza, Juliette Maria de  
Souza, Juliette Maria de  
Souza, Julio Manuel  
Souza, Laura Marie de  
Souza, Lawrence Joseph  
Souza, Leonor M. de  
Souza, Lily Maria de  
Souza, Locardia  
Souza, Louisa Maria de  
Souza, Luiz Vicente Remedios de  
Souza, Marcus Augusto  
Souza, Margaret de  
Souza, Maria  
Souza, Maria Augusto da  
Souza, Maria Gloria da  
Souza, Maria Perpetuo Socorro Victoal de  
Souza, Marie Therese  
Souza, Mary Gumley de  
Souza, Mathias Eduardo de  
Souza, Mathias Eduardo de, Jr.  
Souza, Maurice Edward de  
Souza, Miguel Francisco C.  
Souza, Myra (Casimira) de  
Souza, Patricia Talbot  
Souza, Patrick Augusto  
Souza, Pompilio Carlos de  
Souza, Raul Carmo  
Souza, Rebecca de  
Souza, Reinaldo Alberto de  
Souza, Reinaldo de  

Souza, Jeanette Shirey  
Souza, Joanna F. de  
Souza, Joanna F. de  
Souza, Jose Alexander Talbot  
Souza, Rodolfo de  
Souza, Rosita Theresa A.  
Souza, Rudy Bouza  
Souza, Rug Augusto de  
Souza, S. M.  
Souza, Stella Maria  
Souza, Thelma Emigdia  
Souza, Virginia Maria de  
Souza, Vivion Maria  
Souza, Yvonne Thereza  
Souza-Caldas, Elsa Maria  
Souza-Machado, Luis  
Souza-Machordo, Florence Rozario  
Souza-Morgan, Roberto Maria  
Stephan, Elizabeth Mary Rodrigues  
Stephan, Rodrigues  
Suza, Marcus Augusto  
Tarakanesa, Tamara P. (Carneiro T.P.)  
Tavares, Cecilia Theresa  
Tavares, Elsie Maria  
Tavares, Engracia Maria  
Tavares, Freddy Alberto  
Tavares, Henrique Alberto  
Tavares, Jose Maria  
Tavares, L. A.  
Tavarez, Victor  
Tayler, Amelia L. E.  
Teixeira, J. F.  
Theodorico, Procopio Baptista  
Thomas, Lily  
Tonnochy, Antonia Reinaldo Riveiro
Tonnochy, Frederick Antony R.
Tonnochy, Gladys A. R.
Tonnochy, Reginald John R.
Ursula, Billeing Silva
Usanoff (Chen), Tania
Valdez, Joaquim M. T.
Vianna, Fernando
Vianna, Henrique
Vianna, Irene Maria Britto
Vianna, Manuel Egas
Vianna, Manuel Rodrigues
Vianna, Vicente
Vianna, Victor Valentino
Vicatal, A. M.
Vicatal, Armando Augusto
Vicatal, Braulita Maria
Vicatal, Carlos Augusto
Vicatal, Carmen Victoria
Vicatal, Edovardo Celis
Vicatal, Egas
Vicatal, Eilina Maria Terese
Vicatal, Fernando Antonio
Vicatal, Guilherme Francisco Jose
Vicatal, Maria Angelina
Vicatal, Maria Bernadette
Vicatal, Mary Victoria
Vicatal (Pereira), Victoria Augusta
Vieira, Lindamira Amalia
Vieira, Martha Emilia
Vieira, Ulivio Agostinho
Vincente, Vianna
Visi, Guiseppina (Guterres)
Vutal, Egas M.
Waltmann, Irene
Waltmann, Yvonne Joyce
Wang, You fong
Tonnochy, John
Tonnochy, John Gaабriel (Carmen)
Webster, Camilla
Webster, Estefania Petrorila
Webster, Oswaldo Henrique
Westwood, James
Wibster, Oswaldo Henry
Wilkening, M. C. Child
Winkler, Lillian da Graca
Wong, David Charles
Xavier, A. W.
Xavier, Alberto Augusto
Xavier, Alla
Xavier, Alzira Maria
Xavier, Ana Nabaldian f.
Xavier, Augusto da Rocha
Xavier, Aurelio Jose
Xavier, Carlos Augusto
Xavier, Cecil
Xavier, Cecile Agnes Foyn
Xavier, E. S.
Xavier, Edith Nina
Xavier, Ellaline (Baptista)
Xavier, Erlinda Maria
Xavier, Erlinda Maria Allemao
Xavier, Euclydio Porsidonio
Xavier, Fernando O. R.
Xavier, Francisco Rufino
Xavier, Geraldina Stuart
Xavier, J. A.
Xavier, Johanna
Xavier, John
Xavier, John X.
Xavier, Joseph Emilio
Xavier, Julio
Xavier, Lauro
Xavier, Luiz
Xavier, Luiz Gonzaga
Xavier, Magdalaine
Xavier, Marcus
Xavier, Maria Carmen da Silva
Xavier, Maria Conceicao Cruz
Xavier, Maria Yano
Xavier, Masvota
Xavier, Melina Armanda Stuart
Xavier, Nina
Xavier, Olivia
Xavier, Patricia Emilia Margarida
Xavier, Raul Feliciano (Carvalno)
Xavier, Rober Croucher
Xavier, Rodolfo
Xavier, Sebartiao f.
Xavier, Vicente
Xavier, Vicente H.
Xavier, Vicente Luiz
Xavier, Vicente Luiz Jr.
Xavier, Vicente M.
Xavier, Victor Emmanuel
Xavier de Souza, Beatriz Maria
Xavier-Goularte, Evelina Hyndman
Xavier-Matsuura, Yaeko Marguerit
Zima, Jodo de Lebra
Zoobrilina, Irene L. (Collaco)
Zuzarte, Antonio Dos Passos
Zuzarte, Maria Magdlena Pintos
### Directory of Shanghai Streets - Old and New Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OLD NAME</th>
<th>NEW NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adina, Rue ..................................</td>
<td>An Ting Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabaster Road................................</td>
<td>Qu Fu Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert, Ave. Du Roi..........................</td>
<td>Shan Xi Nan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albury Lane ........ off Chapoo Road, South of Boone Road</td>
<td>Pan Long Jie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcock Road....................................</td>
<td>An Guo Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegre, Route..................................</td>
<td>Tao Yuan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amherst Avenue..................................</td>
<td>Xin Hua Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoy Road.......................................</td>
<td>Xia Men Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annam Road......................................</td>
<td>An Yi Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenal Road....................................</td>
<td>Gao Xiong Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astor Road.......................................</td>
<td>Jin Shan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avenue Road......................................</td>
<td>Bei Jing Xi Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baikal Road.....................................</td>
<td>Hui Min Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balfour Road....................................</td>
<td>Hu Qui Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barchet Road....................................</td>
<td>Xin Xiang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bard. Rte. Eugene..............................</td>
<td>Shun Chan Road and Xi Men Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayle, Rte. Amiral.............................</td>
<td>Huang Pi Nan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beau, Rue Paul...................................</td>
<td>Chong Qing Zhong Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluntschi, Rue...................................</td>
<td>Ji Nan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiszezon, Rte. de..............................</td>
<td>Fu Xing Xi Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone Road.......................................</td>
<td>Tang Gu Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boppe, Rue Augusto............................</td>
<td>Tai Cang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Road.....................................</td>
<td>Tian Mu Dong Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Terrace...........near Elgin Road</td>
<td>He Nan Zhong Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourgeat, Rue.....................................</td>
<td>Chang Le Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenan Road.....................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridou, Route.....................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadway Road....................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubbling Well Road.............................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bund, The........................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkill Road.....................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton Road......................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-119-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carter Road</td>
<td>L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassini Rue</td>
<td>K7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Road</td>
<td>M5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang Sha Road</td>
<td>M5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang Ping Road</td>
<td>N5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaostung Rd., Honan &amp; S’ tung Rds., S. of F’ chow Road</td>
<td>N5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaufoung Road</td>
<td>O4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaoyang Road</td>
<td>O2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapoo Road</td>
<td>N4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapal, Rue</td>
<td>L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chefoo Road</td>
<td>N5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chek Ziang Road</td>
<td>O3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chekiang Road</td>
<td>L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemulpo Road</td>
<td>Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengtung Road</td>
<td>L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevalier, Rte.</td>
<td>L7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiao To Road</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chihli Road</td>
<td>M5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin Chow Road</td>
<td>R4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin Ling Road</td>
<td>L3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chingwangtao Road</td>
<td>P5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinhai Road</td>
<td>L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiming Road</td>
<td>Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Pao San. Rue</td>
<td>N3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chungking Road</td>
<td>L3, and N3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung Wha Sing Road</td>
<td>L3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung Kung Road</td>
<td>T3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung San Road</td>
<td>G3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung Shing Road</td>
<td>L3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung Wha Road</td>
<td>M7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chusan Road</td>
<td>P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohen, Route Andre</td>
<td>J6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, Rue Brodie</td>
<td>M6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colbert, Rue</td>
<td>N6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Road</td>
<td>G6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connaught Road</td>
<td>J4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulat, Rue du</td>
<td>N6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conty, Rue</td>
<td>L7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordier, Route</td>
<td>H6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corneille, Rue</td>
<td>L6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courbet, Rte. Amiral</td>
<td>K5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescent Avenue.. off Yu Yuen Road, next to Court 1207</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culty, Rte. Charles</td>
<td>H6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham Road</td>
<td>M4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahtung Road</td>
<td>L3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalny Road</td>
<td>P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D’ Arco, Rue</td>
<td>J7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darroch Road</td>
<td>N3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delastre, Route Rene</td>
<td>J6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaunay, Rue.. off Route Winling</td>
<td>H7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dent Lane</td>
<td>P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dent Road</td>
<td>P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destelan, Rte. Picard</td>
<td>H7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixwell Road</td>
<td>O3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollfus Route</td>
<td>L6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doumer, Route</td>
<td>K6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubail Avenue</td>
<td>L6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dufour, Rte. Louis</td>
<td>J6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplex Route</td>
<td>J5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden Route</td>
<td>H6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh Road</td>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward VII Avenue</td>
<td>N6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-120-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elgin Road</td>
<td>Sha Shi 2 Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmanuel, Rte. Victor</td>
<td>Jiu Long Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewo Road</td>
<td>Wu Kang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezra Road</td>
<td>Xi Kang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fearon Road</td>
<td>Yan An Zhong Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson Route</td>
<td>Fu Jian Zhong Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferry Road</td>
<td>Fang Bang Dong/Zhong Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foch Avenue</td>
<td>Fang Xie Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fokien Road</td>
<td>Fu Zhou Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fong Pang Road</td>
<td>Fu Lu Jie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fong Zia Road</td>
<td>Zhong Shan Dong 2 Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foochow Road</td>
<td>Yi Li Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser Road</td>
<td>Jian Guo Xi Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France, Quai do</td>
<td>Guang Yuan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser Road</td>
<td>Li Yang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freulpt Route</td>
<td>Nan Chang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froc Route Pere</td>
<td>Dong Hu Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funing Road</td>
<td>Chong Qing Nan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galle Route</td>
<td>U Lu Mu Qi Nan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnier, Rte. Francis</td>
<td>An Fu Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gee Mei Road</td>
<td>Yu Qing Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghisi, Route</td>
<td>Jiang Su Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glen Road</td>
<td>Yan An Dong Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Road</td>
<td>An Qing Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Western Road</td>
<td>Shao Xing Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gros, Rue Baron</td>
<td>Wang Jiang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouchy, Rue de</td>
<td>He Fei Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haichow Road</td>
<td>Fu Ning Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haig Avenue</td>
<td>Ji An Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailar Road</td>
<td>Dong Ping Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haining Road</td>
<td>Si Ping Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiphong Road</td>
<td>Yue Yang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanbury Road</td>
<td>Long Chang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hankow Road</td>
<td>Jiang Ning Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennen Road</td>
<td>Yan An Xi Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardoon Road</td>
<td>Song Shan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart Road</td>
<td>Yan Qing Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haskell Road</td>
<td>Hai Zhou Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennepin Rue</td>
<td>Hai Shan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, Rte. Paul</td>
<td>Hai La Er Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hochlen Road</td>
<td>Hai Ning Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holhout Road</td>
<td>Hai Fang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honan Road</td>
<td>Han Yang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong Road</td>
<td>Han Kou Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoopoe Road</td>
<td>Hai Nan road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsiang San Road</td>
<td>Tong Ren Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hu, Route Pere</td>
<td>Chang De Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hue, Route Pere</td>
<td>Zhong Zhou Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungjiao Road</td>
<td>Dong Tai Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xin Le Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He Jian Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hai Kou Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He Nan Zhong Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xiang Gang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hu Bei Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xiang Shan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yong Fu Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhe Jiang Nan Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hong Qiao Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urga Road</td>
<td>O3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallon, Route</td>
<td>L6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Wha Road</td>
<td>O3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vouillement, Rue</td>
<td>M6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voyron, Route</td>
<td>L6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner, Rue</td>
<td>M6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wantze, Rue</td>
<td>L6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward Road</td>
<td>P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Road</td>
<td>E5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside Road</td>
<td>P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weihaiwei Road</td>
<td>L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weikwei, Rue</td>
<td>M6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welman Road</td>
<td>R4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenchow Road</td>
<td>M4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West End Lane</td>
<td>N4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetmore Road</td>
<td>Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whangpoo Road</td>
<td>N5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whealing Road</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester Road</td>
<td>M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winling, Route</td>
<td>H6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wonglo Road</td>
<td>N2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woochang Road</td>
<td>N4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woosung Road</td>
<td>N4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuchow Road</td>
<td>O4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuting Road</td>
<td>K4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalu Road</td>
<td>N4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangchow Road</td>
<td>Q5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangtszepoo Road</td>
<td>Q5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yates Road</td>
<td>L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yen Ka Koh Road</td>
<td>N3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yenping Road</td>
<td>J4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yenshan Road</td>
<td>Q5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ying Ka Jao Road</td>
<td>N3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yochow Road</td>
<td>O4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeun Ming Yuen Road</td>
<td>N?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuhang Road</td>
<td>O1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yulin Road</td>
<td>Q5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunnan Road</td>
<td>M5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu Yuen Road</td>
<td>J5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuen Fong Road</td>
<td>G4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zao Char Road</td>
<td>M6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zia Tu Road</td>
<td>K7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zia Zi Road</td>
<td>K7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zikawei, Route de</td>
<td>J7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Xin An Road                  |            |
Ding Hai Road                |            |
Dong Ti Yu Hui Road          |            |
Tang Shan Road               |            |
Tang Shan Road               |            |
Chang Hua Road               |            |
Xiang Yang Nan Road          |            |
Fu Jian Nan Road             |            |
Qi Pu Road                   |            |
Qi Qi Ha Er Road             |            |
Chang Zhou Road              |            |
Ci Xi Road                   |            |
Tong Zhou Road               |            |
Tong Liang Road              |            |
Wu Yi Road                   |            |
Hai Lun Road                 |            |
Nan Chang Road               |            |
Wu Hwa Road                  |            |
Pu An Road                   |            |
Yan Dang Road                |            |
Ning Hai Xi Road             |            |
Xing Ye Road                 |            |
Chang Yang Road              |            |
Gu Bei Road                  |            |
Muo Shan Road                |            |
Wei Hai Road                 |            |
Ning Hai Dong Road           |            |
Cao Xi Bei Road              |            |
Wen Zhou Road                |            |
Xi Jie                       |            |
Huai De Road                 |            |
Huang Pu Road                |            |
Xu Chang Road                |            |
Wen An Road                  |            |
Wan Ping Road                |            |
Huang Du Road                |            |
Wu Chang Road                |            |
Wu Song Road                 |            |
Wu Zhou Road                 |            |
Wu DING Xi Road              |            |
Ya Lu Jiang Road             |            |
Yang Zhou Road               |            |
Yang Shu Pu Road             |            |
Shi Men 1 Road               |            |
Yan Ping Road                |            |
Yan Sham Road                |            |
Xin Jia Qiao Nan Road        |            |
Yue Zhou Road                |            |
Yuan Ming Yuan Road          |            |
Yu Hang Road                 |            |
Yu ZIN Road                  |            |
Yuan Nan Zhong Road          |            |
Yu Yuan Road                 |            |
Shang Qiu Road               |            |
Fu Xing Dong Road            |            |
Xie Tu Road                  |            |
Xie Xu Road                  |            |
Xu Jia Hui Road              |            |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R.R. Guillen, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Em. Ferrand, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Savary, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr. Croulliere, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Mouley, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.B. Simon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Em. Ferrand, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Savary, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Kennelly, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Mariot, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Mouly, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Le Cornec, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. La Revi_re, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Frin, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Savary, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Mariot, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Mouly, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Le Cornec, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Frin, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Savary, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Mariot, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Datin, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Mouly, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Moison, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Van Dussclaire, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Savary, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Coupe, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Mouly, S.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. Baumert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Jacqu_not de Besange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Le Chevallier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Savary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Van Dosselaere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother A. Datin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother V. Mouly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. Baumet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Jacqu_not de Besange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Savary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Van Dosselaere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Ooms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brother A. Datin
Brother T. Tsang
P. Le Bioul
R. Jacquinet de Besange
Ch. Baumet
J. Van Dosselaere
B. Ooms
Brother A. Datin
Brother T. Tsang
P. Le Bioul
R. Jacquinet de Besange
Ch. Baumet
I. Lorando
E. Berton
F.X. Farmer
A. Datin
J.J. Piet, Superior
R. Jacquinet de Besange
I. Lorando
E. Berton
J. Lennon
F.X. Farmer
A. Datin
J.A. Lennon, Superior
F. X. Farmer
F.B. Tsang
J. Finnegan
H. Frenken
F. X. Farmer, Superior
H. Frenken
J. Kia
Brother Datin
APPENDIX No. THREE

Religious Holidays of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

January 1 Circoncision
January 4 S. Name de Jesus
January 6 Epiphanie
February 2 Purificaton
March 25 Annonciation
April 2 Jendi Saint
April 3 Vendredi Saint
April 5-7 Paques
May 14 Ascension
May 24 Pentec_te
May 25-26 L. et M. de la Pentec_te
May 31 T.S. Trinite
June 4 F_te-Dieu
June 12 Sacre Coeur
June 24 S. Jean Baytiste
July 2 Visitation
August 6 Transfiguration
August 15 Assumption
September 8 Nativite de Notre Dame
November 1 Toussaint
November 2 Comm. de Def.
December 8 Immaculate Conception
December 25 No_l

Source: The Little Blue Book of Shanghai, Shanghai, 1932, 5-15.
BANKS:

American Express Co., 158 Kinkiang Road - N5
Banque Belge pour l’Etranger, Saosoon Hense, er. Bund & Nanking Road - N5
Bank of China, 50 Hankow Road - M5
Bank of Chosen, 50 Kiukiang Road - N5
Bank of Communications, 14 The Bund - N5
Banque de I’Indo-Chine, 29 The Bund - N5
Central Bank of China, 15 The Bund-N5
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, 18 The Bund - N5
Chase National Bank, 80 Kiukiang Road - N5
Checkiang Industrial Bank, 159 Hankow Road - N5
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, 85 Kiukiang Road - N5
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund - N5
Italian Bank for China 186 Kiukiang Road - N5
Mercantile Bank of India, 4 The Bund - N5
Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd. 170 Kiangse Road - N5
National City Bank of New York, 41 Kiukiang Road - N5
National Commercial Bank, 230 Peking Road - N5
Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, 186 Kiukiang Road - N5
P. & O. Banking Corporation, 6 The Bund - N5
Postal Remittances & Savings Banks, 53 Foochow Road - M5  
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Banks, 50 Ningpo Road - N5  
Underwriters Savings Bank, 17 The Bund - N5  
Yokohanai Specie Bank, Ltd. 24 The Band - N5

CHURCHES

All Saints Church (Episcopal), Rue Lafayette, er. Rue Capsal - L6  
Church of Dar Saviour, 501 Dixwell Road - O3  
Community Church (Union), 53 Avenue Petain - J6  
Deutsche Evangelische Kirche, 1 Great Western Road - J5  
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 178 Route Dufour - J6  
Holy Trinity Cathedral (Church of England) er. Kiukiang & Kiangse Roads - N5  
Mohammedan Mosque, 70 Chekiang Road - M5  
Moore Memorial Church, 316 Thibet Road - M4  
Ohel Rachel Synagogue, 486 Seymour Road - K4  
Russian Orthodox Mission Church, 55 Rue Paul Henry - K6  
St. Joseph’s Church (Roman Catholic) 36 Rue Montauban - N6  
Shanghai Free Christian Church, 681 Hart Road - K4  
Sieieawei Cathedral - H7  
Union Church, 107 Soochow Road - N5  
U.S. Marine’s Church (Cathay Theatre) 868 Avenue Joffre - K6

CLUBS:

American Club, 209 Foochow Road - N5  
American Women’s Club, 577 Bubbling Well Road - L5  
Automobile Club of China, 17 The Bund - N5  
British Women’s Association, 12 The Bund - N5  
Cercle Francais, 55 Route Vallon - L6  
Cercle Sportif Francais, 290 Rue Cardinal Mercier - K6  
Chinese Jockey Club of Shanghai, 770 Bubbling Well Road - J5  
Columbia Country Club, 301 Great Western Road - G5  
Country Club (British), 651 Bubbling Well Road - L5  
Customs Club, 264 Kiangse Road - N5  
Deutscher Garten Klub, 454 Avenue Haig - J5  
Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road - M5  
Hungiao Golf Club, 501 Hengiao Road - B5  
International Recreation Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road - L5  
International Y.W.C.A., 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road - N5  
Italian Club, 285 Rue Maresca - J6  
Navy Y.M.C.A., 630 Szechuen Road - N5  
Rotary Club, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road - N5  
Shanghai Club, 3 The Bund - N5  
Shanghai Art Club, 453 Avenue Joffre - L6  
Shanghai Golf Club, Race Course - L5  
Shanghai Race Club, 306 Bubbling Well Road - L6  
Shanghai Rowing Club, 76 Soochow Road - N5  
Union Jack Club, 39 Myburgh Road - L5  
Y.M.C.A. of Shanghai (Chinese) 123 Blvd. De Montigny - M6

CONSULATES:

America, 248-250 Kiangse Road - N5  
Austria, 330 Szechuen Road - N5  
Belgium, 1300 Rue Lafayette - J6  
Brazil, 181 Avenue Dubail - L6  
Chile, 119-122 Cathay Mansions, 265 Rue Bourgeat - K6  
Czechoslovakia, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road - N5  
Denmark, 26 The Bund - N5

-130-
FOREIGN HOSPITALS:

Country Hospital, 17 Great Western Road - J5
Foo Ming Hospital, 1019 North Szechuen Road - N4
Hospice of Russian Confraternity, 260 Rue Maresca - J6
Lester Chinese Hospital, 331 Shantung Road - M5
Municipal Isolation Hospital, 41 Range Road - N4
Paulun Hospital, 415 Burkill Road - L5
Sacred Heart Hospital, 41 Ningkouo Road - R4
St. Marie Hospital, 197 Rue Pere Robert - K6
Shanghai General Hospital, 190 North Soochow Road - N4
Shanghai Sanitorium, 150 Rubicon Road - C4

FOREIGN HOTELS:

Astor House, 17 Whangpoo Road - N5
Blackstone Apartments, 1331 Rue Lafayette - J6
Broadway Mansions Cor. N. Soochow Road & Broadway - O4
Burlington Hotel, 1225 Bubbling Well Road - K5
Cathay Mansions, S.E. er., Rue Cardinal Mercier & Rue Bourgeat - K6
Cathay Hotel, N.W. corner Nanking Road & The Bund - N5
China United Apartments, 104 Bubbling Well Road - M5
Clements Apartments, 1363 Rue Lafayette - J6
Embassy Hotel, 7 Carter Road - L5
Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road - M5
Hamilton House, S.E. corner Kiangse & Foochow Roads - N5
Medhurst Apartments, N.W. er. Bubbling Well & Medhurst Road - L5
Metropole Hotel, N.E. corner Kiangse & Foochow Roads - N5
Navy Y.M.C.A., 630 Szechuen Road - N5
Palace Hotel, 19 The Bund - N5
Paramount Ball Room & Hotel, corner Yu Yuen & Jessfield Roads - J5
Park Hotel, corner Bubbling Well & Park Roads - J5
Plaza Hotel, 27 Rue Montauban - N6
Royal Hotel, 409 Range Road - N1

FOREIGN SCHOOLS:

American School, 10 Avenue Petain - J6
Cathedral School (for boys), 219 Kiujiang Road - N5
Cathedral School (for girls), 423 Avenue Haig - J5
College Municipal Francais, 11 Route Vallon - L6
Japanese Girls High School, 20 Scott Road - O3
Japanese Public School, 141A North Szechuen Road - N3
Kaiser Wilhelm School, 1 Great Western Road - J5
Public and Hanbury School (for boys), 191A N. Szechuen Road - O3
Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, 10 Hannen Road - N4
Public School for Junior Boys, 10 Tifeng Road - J5
Shanghai Jewish School, 544 Seymour Road - K4
Shanghai Public School (for boys) 404 Yu Yuen Road - J5
Shanghai Public School (for girls) 404 Yu Yuen Road - J5
St. John’s University, 190 Jessfield Road - G4
St. Xavier’s School, 281 Nanzing Road - O4
Tung Wen University (Japanese), Hungjiao Road - G7

PLACES OF INTEREST:

Aerodrome, Hungjiao Road - A4 & 5
British Defence Force, 63 Great Western Road - H5
Bubbling Well - J5
Bubbling Well Temple - J5
The Bund - N5
Cenotaph, The Bund & Avenue Edward VII - N5
Central Mint, north end of Gordon Road and Soochow Creek - K3
Chiao Tung University, corner Hungjiao Road & Avenue Haig - H6
Compagnie Francaise de Tramways & Waterworks, 249 Avenue Dubail - L6
S.M.C. Abattoir, North East corner of Sawin & Dixwell Roads - O1
Sookingjiao Golf Links (not shown) - R1
Semaphore Tower, The Bund & Avenue Edward VII - N5
French Municipal Council Abbotar, 296 Boulevard de Montigny - M6
French Park (Koukaza Park), Rue Lafayette & Avenue Dubail - L6
Fuh Tan University, Avenue Haig - H6
Fu Tan University, Hsiang Ying Road - Q1
Garden Bridge (view), Soochow Creek - N5
Hongkew park - O2
Institute for Chinese Blind, Hungjiao Road - D5
International Race Course and Golf Links (not shown) - P1
Jade Buddha Temple, Penang Road, west of Gordon Road - K3
Japanese Defence Force (Barracks), Kiangwan Road - O3
Jessfield Park and Zoo - G4
Kwang Wha University, Great Western Road - F5
Public Garden, The Bund at Garden Bridge - N5
S.M.C. Sewage Disposal Plant, Brenan Road, near Rubicon Road - D3
S.M.C. Nursery, Hungjiao Road - D5
Shanghai Gas Company, 2524 Yangtszepoo Road - T5
Shanghai Power Company, Riverside plant, 2800 Yangtszepoo Road T5
Shanghai Recreation Grounds - M5
Shanghai Waterworks, 820 Yungszepoo Road - Q5
Siccawei Observatory - H7
St. John’s University, 190 Jessfield - G4
University of Shanghai, Chun Kung Road - U3
War Memorial (Paper Hunt Club) west of Monument Road - A3
Willow Pattern Tea House, Temple & Bird Market, North Gate Chinese City - N6
Yih’s Garden (not shown) Kiangwan Road - P1

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:

Customs House, 13 The Bund - N5
Municipal Administration Building Drill Hall, 29 Kiangse Road - N6
Municipality of Greater Shanghai Civic Center - R1
Post Office, N.W. corner Soochow & Szechuen Roads - N4
Public Library, 66 Nanking Road - N5
Bureau of Public Safety - Motor Licenses - J7
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MARKETS:

- E. Hongkew Market. N.W. er. E. Yuhang & Tongshan Roads - O4
- Elgin Road Market, Elgin Road, east of Cunningham Road - N4
- Foochow Road Market, S.E. er. Foochow & Chekiang Roads - M5
- Hongkew Market, Hanbury, Miller and Boone Roads - N4
- Liaoyang Road Market, Liaoyang Road between Ward & Wayside Roads - Q4
- New Sinza Road Market, Shanhaikwan Road & Sinza Road - M5
- North Fokien Road Market, east of N. Fokien and Tsepoo Roads - N4
- Peking Road Market, N.W. er. Peking Road, near Fokien Road - M5
- Pingliang Road Market, S.W. corner Pingliang & Fenchow Roads - Q5
- Purdon Road Market, Purdon Road, North Honan & Boone Roads - N4
- Race Course Market, Burkill Road
- Seymour Road Market, Seymour Road, north of Bubbling Well Road - K5
- Sungpan Road Market, N.E. er. Sungpan Road & Yangtszepoo Road - S5
- Tsitsihar Road Market, Tsitsihar Road, north of Ward Road - R1
- Wayside Road Market, N.W. corner of Ward and Chusan Roads - P4
- Wuchow Road Market, Wuchow Road and Hailar Road - O4
- Yangtszepoo Road Market, Yangtszepoo Road, between Dalny & Jansen Roads - Q5

THEATRES AND SPORT CENTRES:

- Auditorium Express Company, 158 Kiukiang Road - N5
- China Travel Service, 420 Szechuen Road - N5
- Cook & Son, Thomas, 49 Nanking Road - N5
- Japan Tourist Bureau, 86 Canton Road - N5
- Travel Advisers, 51 Canton Road - M5

WHARVES:

- China Merchant’s Central Wharf, 1 Dixwell Road, off Broadway - O5
- China Merchant’s Lower Wharf, 302 Broadway, opposite Dent Road - O5
- Customs Jetty, The Bund, opposite Hankow Road - N5
- Dollar Wharf, Robert Pootung - 07
- Hunt’s Wharf, 158 East Broadway - O5
- N.Y.K. Central Wharf, off Woochang Road - N5
- N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road, opposite Bankai Road - P5
- Old Ningpo Wharf, 1A Kungping Road - P5
- O.S.K. Wharf, 184 Yangtszepoo Road - P5
- Southern Manchurian Railway Wharf, 340 Yangtszepoo Road near MacGregor Road - Pt
End Notes


8. The French Concession was created by an agreement signed by the French Consul to Shanghai, M. Montigny, and Chinese authorities on April 6, 1849.

9. In most cases, the Wade-Giles system of transliteration will be used in this volume since it was the system in use by the English speaking foreigners in Shanghai at the time being studied. Occasionally, for reasons of clarity, the more contemporary pinyin system of transliteration will be indicated.


12. Ibid., 96.

13. Ibid., 154.


15. A comprehensive list of the identifiable Portuguese residents of Shanghai is available in Chapter 8 of the present work.


18. Ibid., pp. 10-11.


-134-
30. Shanghai Municipal Council, Annual Report for 1915, 162B.
36. The Municipal Gazette, December 5, 1930, 520-1.
42. Shankhhaiskaja Zaria, August 15, 1942, 5.
43. Shanghai Municipal Government, Public Bureau, The Tabulation of the Foreign Population according to Nationalities, December 1945.
44. Shanghai Municipal Government, Public Bureau, The Tabulation of the Foreign Population according to Nationalities, December 1946.
45. Shanghai Municipal Government, Public Bureau, Table of Foreign Occupational Count, 1946.


48.36. The Comprehensive Statistics for 1949, Shanghai.


54. Shanghai Almanac for the Year 1860.

55. Shanghai Almanac for the Year 1861.

56. Shanghai Almanac for the Year 1863 and The China Directory for 1864, 52.

57. The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines, 1866, 195.

58. The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines, 1868, 203.

59. The North-China and Japan Desk Hong List for 1875, 9.

60. The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines, 1884.

61. The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines, 1885, 386.


63. Qingji Zhongwai Shiling Nianbiao, 161.

64. The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines, 1893, 121.

65. The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines, 1897, 139.

66. The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines, 1899, 162.

67. The North-China Desk Hong List for 1901, 14.

68. The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines, 1903, 224.

69. The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines, 1907, 760.

70. Qingji Zhongwai Shiling Nianbiao, 161.

72. The North China Desk Hong List, 1911, 31.

73. Shanghai Hong List, 1918, 69.


75. North-China Almanac, 1920, 82.

76. Letter of A. Casanova to Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

77. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1924, 111 and Personnel des Consulats, Shanghai, 1922.

78. Letter to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai, October 1, 1925.

79. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1928, 83.

80. Letter to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai, October 30, 1931.


82. The Shanghai Directory, 1933, 88.

83. The Municipal Gazette, 1934, 189.


85. Shanghai Dollar Directory, July 1936, 137; Personnel des Consulats, 1936, 24; China Hong List, 1938, 97.

86. Secretariat S.M.C., October 1938.


88. China Hong List, 1941, 106.

89. The Dollar Directory, 1947, 128.

90. A complete list of Shanghai streets with both their old and new names is available in Appendix 1.

91. North-China and Japan Desk Hong List, 1875, 9; The Chronicle and Directory, 1893, 121; The Chronicle and Directory, 1897, 162; The Chronicle and Directory, 1903, 224; The Chronicle and Directory, 1907, 760; The North-China Hong List, 1911, 31; Shanghai’s Hong List, 1918, 69; Personnel des Consulats, 1922; Letter of J. de Paula Brito to Chair, Municipal Council, Shanghai, December 23, 1929; Letter of J.B. Ferreira de Silva to Chair, Municipal Council, Shanghai, November 23, 1931; Letter of A. Alvez to Chair, Municipal Council, Shanghai, December 14, 1938; Personnel des Consulats, 1941; Notice of Portuguese Consulate to Municipal Council, Shanghai, May 29, 1942.


93. An old photograph from the archives shows evidence of Portuguese involvement. Perhaps other sources will be found in the future.
94. History of the S.V.C., (Shanghai, 1922), 65.
96. History of the S.V.C., 66.
98. Eighty Five Years of S.V.C., (Shanghai, 1938), 231.
99. Ibid., 234.
102. The Municipal Gazette, December 28, 1911.
104. History of the S.V.C., 67.
105. Eighty Five Years of S.V.C., 233-4.
108. Guo Weidong, ed. The Foreign Cultural Institutions in Modern China, (Shanghai, 1993), 123.
109. Ibid., 352.
110. Ibid., 19.
111. Ibid., 374.
112. Ibid., 187.
113. The North-China and Japan Desk Hong List, (Shanghai, 1875), 21, 44.
114. Foreign Cultural Institutions in Modern China, 352.
115. Ibid., 212.
116. Ibid., 304.
117. China Hong List, 1941, 87.
118. The North-China & Japan Desk Hong List, 29.
119. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1911, 130; 1924, 34; The Shanghai Hong List, 1918, 31.
120. The Chronicle & Directory for China, Japan & Philippino, 1882, 346.

121. The Desk Hong List, 1884, 6.

122. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1901, 12.

123. The Chronicle & Directory for China, Japan & Philippino, 1907, 757.

124. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1911, 27.

125. The North-China Almanac, 1920, 74.

126. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1921, 54.

127. Chronicle & Directory for China, Japan & Philippino, 1893, 120; 1895, 120.


129. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1901, 12.

130. The Chronicle & Directory for China, Japan & Philippino, 1903, 222.

131. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1911, 27.

132. Shanghai Hong List, 1918, 65.

133. The Shanghai Directory, 1933, 72.

134. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1921, 54.

135. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1924, 100.

136. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1928, 70.

137. The Shanghai Directory, 1928, 78.


139. The China Hong List, 1941, 84.

140. The Dollar Directory, 1948, 130.

141. The Shanghai Hong List, p. 1918, 158.

142. The Shanghai Hong List, p. 1918, 33.

143. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1924, 40.

144. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1924, 40.

145. North-China Desk Hong List, 1928, 70.

146. The Shanghai Directory, 1933, 74; The China Hong List, 1936, 84; 1937, 87; The Shanghai
147. The China Hong List, 1941, 87.

148. The China Hong List, 1941, 87.

149. Shanghai Nianjian [Shanghai Yearbook], 1947, E.7.


151. Letter from A.M. da Silva to S.M. Edward, Secretary, SMC. Shanghai, April 26, 1930. Shanghai Municipal Archives, U1-3-2859, No. 311.

152. The Little Blue Book of Shanghai (Shanghai, 1932), 203.

153. Ibid.


155.  

156.  


158. The Municipal Gazette, April 18, 1923.

159. The Municipal Gazette, April 18, 1923.


161. The Municipal Gazette, April 8, 1937.


163. Ibid.


165. The Municipal Gazette, December 4, 1931.

166. The Municipal Gazette, December 4, 1931.


169. The Municipal Gazette, March 9, 1922.


172. Ibid.
177. *The China Hong List*, 1941, 22.
179. *Shanghai Hong List*, 1919, 40.
182. *North-China Desk Hong List*, 1924, 62.
186. *Shanghai’s Almanac for the year 1857*.
189. *The Desk Hong List*, 1884, 23.
191. *Shanghai Hong List*, 1918, 48, 166; *North-China Desk Hong List*, 1924, 66.
194. *The North-China Desk Hong List*, 1911, 17; *Shanghai’s Hong List*, 1918, 48; and *The North-China Desk Hong List*, 1914 and 1929.
196. *Shanghai Directory*, 1938, 85; *China Hong List*, 1941, 103; and *Shanghai’s Hong List*, 1942, 24.
197. North-China Almanac, 1921, 837; North-China Desk Hong List, 1929, 109.
199. Shanghai Hong List, 1942, 27.
201. China Hong List, 1938, p. 110, 1941, 129.
203. The Shanghai Directory, 1933, 106.
204. The Municipal Gazette, April 28, 1935.
205. The Municipal Gazette, April 24, 1935; The Little Blue Book of Shanghai, 1932, 109, 123, 131.
208. Ibid.
209. Shanghai Hong List, 1942, 252.
210. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1924, 26; The Shanghai Directory, 1933, 399; Shanghai Municipal Archives, U1-3-828.
211. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1911, 118; Shanghai Hong List, 1918, 176.
212. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1924, 482.
217. Foreign Hong List of Shanghai, 1950, Shanghai Municipal Archives.
218. China Hong List, 1941, 429.
220. The Shanghai Directory, 1933, 158.
221. Shanghai Dollar Directory, 1936, 264.
222. China Hong List, 1941, 198.
223. Foreign Hong List of Shanghai, 1950, Shanghai Municipal Archives.

224. Municipal Gazette, July 18, 1924.

225.1. The Desk Hong List, 1884, 19.


228. The Chronicle & Directory for China, Japan & Phillipino, 1901, 195.

229. The Chronicle & Directory for China, Japan & Phillipino, 1903, 222.


231. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1911, 26.

232. The Shanghai Hong List, 1918, 62.


234. The North-China Desk Hong List, 1924, 98.


236. The Shanghai Directory, 1928, 75.

237. The Shanghai Directory, 1933, 68.

238. Shanghai Dollar Directory, 1936, 120.

239. The China Hong List, 1941, 78.