

Portuguese

S H A N G H A I

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FUNDAÇÃO MACAU

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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.¹ 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 become 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.² 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 1887.³ 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.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.⁶ 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.⁷ 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.⁸

HISTORICAL SHANGHAI

Shanghai's geographical location, is on the Whangpoo (Huangpu) River⁹, 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 1292.¹⁰ 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.”¹¹ 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.”¹² 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.”¹³ 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.

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Logan, Utah
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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, 265.¹⁴ 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 city¹⁵:

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.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸

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 questionnaires 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.¹⁹

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.²⁰

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.²¹

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.²²

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.³⁰ The census of the French Concession revealed that there were 2,405 foreign residents there, 29 of whom were Portuguese.³¹ 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.³² 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.³³

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.³⁴ 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 1920.³⁵

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 decreased 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.³⁶ 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 1930.³⁷ 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.³⁸ 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 1936.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰ 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 1942.⁴¹ 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.⁴²

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.⁴³

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.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.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 2,757.⁴⁶ 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.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.⁴⁸

NATIONALITY FOR

British
American
Japanese

IV. A. Foreign Census of the International Settlement of Shanghai (1865-1935)

1865	1,372	378		28	175	4		115	15	4	13	27	4	22		27	100	7				6	2,297
1870	894	255	7	16	133	3		104	5	7	9	8	3	7	1	5	46	3				155	1,666
1876	892	181	45	22	129	4		168	3	7	35	11	4	10	3	5	103	2				49	1,673
1880	1,057	230	168	41	159	3	4	285	9	31	32	12	10	13	1	5	76	4				57	2,197
1885	1,453	274	595	66	216	5	58	457	31	44	51	27	9	17	7	21	232	9				101	3,673
1890	1,574	323	386	114	244	7	89	564	22	38	69	28	23	22	6	26	229	5				52	3,821
1895	1,935	328	250	188	314	28	119	731	33	39	86	46	35	16	21	15	154	7				338	4,684
1900	2,691	562	736	176	525	47	293	978	60	83	76	63	45	37	22	40	111	6				220	6,774
1905	3,713	991	2,157	393	785	354	568	1,331	148	158	121	30	93	80	48	58	146	32			12	220	11,497
1910	4,465	940	3,361	330	811	317	804	1,495	124	102	113	72	86	69	31	52	140	36			15	173	13,536
1915	4,822	1,307	7,169	244	1,155	361	1,009	1,323	114	123	145	78	82	79	18	55	181	41			16	202	18,519
1920	5,341	1,264	10,215	310	280	1,266	1,954	1,301	171	8	175	78	98	89	30	78	186	73	82	65	47	197	23,307
1925	5,879	1,912	18,804	282	776	1,766	2,154	1,391	196	41	176	63	99	131	34	92	185	138	198	123	69	458	29,997
1930	6,221	1,608	18,478	198	833	3,487	1,842	1,332	197	88	186	37	104	125	27	82	148	121	187	100	54	966	36,471
1935	6,595	2,017	20,242	212	1,103	3,017	2,341	1,020	212	86	207	108	96	99	29	67	144	99	152	112	28	934	38,015

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

British

American

Japanese

IV. B. Foreign Census of the French Concession of Shanghai (1910-1936)

1910	314	44	105	436	148	7	207	15	12	12	19	4	14	7	12	16	2	2				17	68	15	1,476
1915	681	141	218	361	270	43	259	29	55	32	33	10	27	35	32	23	4	7			2	18	104	20	2,405
1920	1,014	519	306	530	9	210	331	81	55	1	73	32	36	31	43	41	7	20	25	5	13	8	91	21	3,562
1925	2,312	1,151	176	892	270	1,403	666	115	94	20	151	46	32	76	57	96	19	38	47	15	15			120	7,811
1930	2,219	1,541	318	1,208	597	3,870	917	267	123	44	164	31	69	81	61	108	73	64	156	39	32			320	12,311
1932	2,684	1,672	275	1,367	641	6,015	695	452	129	45	148	33	60	108	79	108	93	69	312	53	42			352	15,462
1934	2,630	1,792	280	1,430	725	8,260	980	412	167	83	149	32	25	97	75	120	96	90	261	121	46	47		981	13,899
1936	2,648	1,791	437	2,342	821	11,828	738	500	199	65	144	49	71	119	105	101	142	101	324	132	49	50	3	636	23,398

Source: The Annual Report of the Municipality Council of the French Concession, 1910-1936.

NATIONALITY FOR

British

American

Japanese

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

1942	5,865	1,369	94,768	2,000	2,538	1,622	1,657	1,391	2,177	493	127	468	170	387	218	152	171	305	1,012	301	2,027	♂	28,991	2,660	150,931
1945	670	290	72,654	2,109	2,251	1,518	♂	♂	2,043	1,018	32	466	173	191	275	71	381	241	62	10	1,826	♂	31,811	4,643	122,798
1946	3,103	9,775		3,872	4,496	8,834	7,017	2,350	2,281	873	3,453	422	198	148	407	201	493	627	842	581	1,427	2,381	11,468	3,160	65,400
1949	3,228	1,729	441	1,279	889	6,740	5,066	43	1,402	375	803	221	78	132	152	71	217	195	663	197	467	503	2,303	1,375	23,683

Source: Japan Continent Yearbook, 1943; Shanghai Year Book, 1946, 1947; Shanghai Comprehensive Statistics, 1949.

The Portuguese Consulate-General at Shanghai

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 out paced 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.⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ 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 1872.⁵¹

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.⁵² In 1857, Edward Web assumed in charge of the Portuguese Consulate at Shanghai.⁵³

The Constable of the Portuguese Consulate in 1860 was F. A. Santos,⁵⁴ followed in 1861 by F. L. Monteiro.⁵⁵ The first Chancellor was L. A. Tavares, who assumed the post in 1863.⁵⁶

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.⁵⁷

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.⁵⁸

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.⁵⁹ Thereafter, all the Consuls and Consuls-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 ⁶⁰
1885: Consul-General	J.J. Coelho de Carvalho

	Chancellor	F.M. d' Oliviera
	Interpreter	H.A. Pereira ⁶¹
1886:	Consul-General	J.J. Coelho de Carvalho
	Chancellor	G. Vigna dal Ferro
	Interpreter	H.A. Pereira
	Clerk	C.M. de Silva
	Chinese Secretary	Yu Cha-yung ⁶²
1887:	Consul-General	Joaquim M.T. Valdez ⁶³
1893:	Consul-General	Joaquim M.T. Valdez
	Vice-Consul	A. Bottu (Honorary)
	Chancellor-Interpreter	C.A.R. d' Assumpcao
	Interpreter	H.A. Pereira
	Clerk	J.J. d' Andrade
	Chinese Secretary	Pu Pak-kuei ⁶⁴
1897:	Consul-General	Joaquim M.T. Valdez
	Vice-Consul and	
	Acting Consul-General	A. Bottu
	Interpreter and	
	Assessor at Mixed Court	H.A. Pereira
	Clerk	J.J. d' Andrade
	Clerk	A.P. Senna ⁶⁵
1899:	Consul-General	Joaquim M.T. Valdez
	Vice-Consul	A. Bottu
	Interpreter	
	and Assessor at Mixed Court	H.A. Pereira
	Clerk	J.J. d' Andrade ⁶⁶
1901:	Consul-General	Joaquim M.T. Valdez
	Vice-Consul	A.R. Bottu
	Deputy Interpreter of the Senior Consulship	

	and Assessor	A.O. Marques
	Interpreter and Assessor	H.A. Pereira
	Acting Chancellor	J.J. Andrade
	Chinese Secretary	Woo, Pa-kuei ⁶⁷
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 ⁶⁸
1905:	Consul-General	L.F. de Castro
	Interpreter and Assessor	J.F. Chagas
	Acting Chancellor	A.R.L. Madeira
	Chinese Secretary	Woo Pa-kwei ⁶⁹
1906:	Consul-General	O.G. Portier ⁷⁰
1909:	Acting Vice-Consul-in-Charge, Consulate-General for Portugal ⁷¹	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 ⁷²
	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 ⁷³
1920:	Vice Consul-in-Charge, Consulate-General	A.M. da Silva ⁷⁴

	Chancellor	A.L. Madeira
	Clerk	L.M. Perpetuo
	Chinese Interpreter	Do Chin-seng ⁷⁵
1920:	Consul-General	Alfredo Casanova ⁷⁶
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 ⁷⁷
1925:	Consul-General	Francisco de Paula Brito ⁷⁸
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 ⁷⁹
1931:	Vice Consul-in-Charge, Consulate-General	Joao H. Botelho
1931:	Consul-General	Dr. J.B. Ferreira da Silva ⁸⁰
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 ⁸¹
1933:	Consul-General and	

	Consular Judge	Dr. J.B. Ferreira da Silva
	Chancellor	Augusto S. Braga
	Assistant	M.P. Campus
	Clerk	J.J. Silva
	Chinese Secretary	Doo Chin-seng ⁸²
1934:	Chancellor-in-Charge, Consulate-General	Augusto S. Braga ⁸³
	Consul-General	Dr. Antonio Jose Alves, Jr. ⁸⁴
1936:	Consul-General and Consular Judge	Dr. A. J. Alves
	Assistant Consul	A. de Sacramento Monteiro
	Vice-Consul (Honorary)	Capt. A. Alves Lirco
	Chancellor	Augusto S. Braga
	Clerk	J.J. Silva
	Clerk	A.R. Xavier
	Chinese Secretary	Doo Chin-seng ⁸⁵
1938:	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Legation of Portugal	Dr. Joao de Lebre Zima
	Secretary	Dr. A.C. de Liz Branquinho
	Interpreter	J.F. das Chagas ⁸⁶
1939:	Consul-General	J.A. Ribeiro de Melo ⁸⁷
1941:	Consul-General and Consular Judge	J.A. Ribeiro de Melo
	Consul and Public Prosecutor	J.F. Teixeira
	Vice-Consul (Honorary)	A.A. Lico
	Chancellor	Augusto S. Braga
	Secretary of the Court	C.J. da Silva
	Secretary of the Consulate	A.R. Xavier
	Assistant	J.J. da Silva

Assistant	J.W. dos Remedios
Typist	Miss D. Botelho
Chinese Secretary	Doo Chin-seng ⁸⁸
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 ⁸⁹

LOCATIONS OF THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE-GENERAL

1875	No. 38, Kiangse Road ⁹⁰
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 ⁹¹

The Portuguese Company of The Shanghai Volunteer Corps

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.⁹² 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.⁹³ 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.⁹⁴

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,

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,

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 organisaton (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 Portugal⁹⁵

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.⁹⁶

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.⁹⁷

The Municipal Council was at first sceptical, fearing that there was not sufficient enthusiasm among the prospective 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.⁹⁸

THE PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

The first officers of the Portuguese Company included: Majors A. M. and Diniz, Manuel F. R. Leitao; Captains Joao Nolasco da Silva, and Prospero A. da Costa; Lieutenants Basilio M. Carion, Earnesto dos S. Carneiro, Daniel M. Gutterres, Lino Costa, Johannes M. M. Britto, Augusto S. Braga, Justo F. Sequeira, Mathias P. de Campos, Joaquim R. Collaco, Frederico M. F. Gutierrez, Fernando O. R. Xavier, and Mario A. Ferras.

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 muskertry, he was succeeded by his brother, Major Manuel F. R. Leitao.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.¹⁰⁰

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 1931-32.¹⁰¹

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 than 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 remained 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.¹⁰⁷

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

Year	Establishment		Strength Year End	
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks
1929	6	164	7	118
1930	6	164	4	117
1931	6	164	4	106
1932	5	120	5	100
1933	5	120	4	76
1934	5	120	4	106
1937	6	158	6	99
1938	6	158	6	104
1939	6	158	6	97
1940	6	158	6	77

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.

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 led to the demise of the paper which officially died on June 30, 1871.¹¹¹

Le Nouvelliste de Changhai (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 expand 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.¹¹⁸ 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.¹¹⁹

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.¹²⁰ Two years later the club had moved to No. 1 Chepoo Road and J. Danenbrg remained the Honorary Secretary.¹²¹

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.¹²² 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.¹²³ 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.¹²⁴ 1920: J.R. d' Oliveira, Consul-General for Portugal at Shanghai, Honorary President; L.J. d' Encarnacao, 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. Rodriques; A.M. da Silva, Jr.; and J.C.P. d' Assumpc_o.¹²⁵ 1921: J.M. Tavares, President; B.B. das Remedios, Vice-President; J.C.P. d' Assumpc_o, Secretary; P.M. da Costa, Treasurer; L.J. d' Encarnacao; F.G. Eca. Da Silva; A.M. da Silva; J.M.E. Pereira; and Vasco de Caralho.¹²⁶

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.

H.A. Pereira served as the President, F.S. Oliveira as the Honorary Treasurer, and J.C.P. d' Assumpção as the Honorary Secretary. The committee had included V.B. de Souza and F.X. d' Encarnação.¹²⁷ L.A. Lubeck was the elected President of the club in 1897, A. Yvanovich became the Honorary Secretary and C.J. Rocha joined the committee.¹²⁸ Officers and committee members in subsequent years included: 1901: L.A.Lubeck, President; F.F. da Silva, Honorary Secretary; Marcos de Souza, Honorary Treasurer; B. Maher, Honorary Librarian; R.C.S. Souza; A.Y. Yvanovich; and J.L. Carneiro. ¹²⁹ 1903: H.E.J. d' A.C. Branco, Honorary President; L.A. Lubeck, President; E.C. Ozorio, Honorary Secretary; Marcos de Souza, Honorary Treasurer; and R.C.S. Souza, Librarian.¹³⁰

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. Rodrigues, 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 again took the name *Clube Lusitano de Shanghai*. In 1933 it had moved to the Pearce Apts. 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 1933¹³³ 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.¹³⁵ 1928: M.F. Leitao, President; M.P. Campos, Honorary Treasurer; A.M. Gutierrez, Honorary Secretary.¹³⁶ 1929: P.V. Botelho, President; M.P. Campos, Vice-President; A.J. Roza, Honorary Secretary; Luc. F. Lopes, Honorary Treasurer.¹³⁷ 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.¹³⁸ 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.¹³⁹ 1948: M.P. de Campos, President; C.M. Gonsalves, Honorary Treasurer; V.L. Xavier, Honorary Secretary.¹⁴⁰

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.¹⁴¹

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.¹⁴² 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' Encarnac_ão was on the committee.¹⁴³

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' Encarnac_ão as assistants. The committee was made up of L.F. Lopes, C.M. da Rosa, C.M. Maber, and T.G.J. d' Almeida.¹⁴⁴

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.¹⁴⁵ 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. Geraldine de Senna; Treasurers were Mrs. Hilda G. Ozorio and Mrs. Leticia Silva.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. Gutterres were secretaries and treasurer respectively.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. Caralho and A.S. Braga were secretary and treasurer.¹⁴⁸

11. *The Portuguese Chamber of Commerce*. This commercial organization was located at 17 Canton Road.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.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 1st to September 30th 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.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.¹⁵²

15. *Associação Portuguesa 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.¹⁵³

CHAPTER FIVE

The Social Problems of the Portuguese in Shanghai

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 5.1
Employment Figures for Selected Nationalities in Shanghai, 1946
(Total number in category; percentage of total)

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

Total	65,610	22,678; 34.6%	25,555; 39.0%	8,384; 12.8%	8,981; 13.7%
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Source: Shanghai Foreign Occupational Count, August, 1946, Civil Affairs Department, Shanghai Municipal Government, Shanghai Municipal Archives.

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.

Nationality	Index in 1940	Index in 1941	% Increase 1941 over 1940	Jan., 1941	Dec., 1941	\$ Increase Dec. Over Jan. 1941
American	144.68	251.97	74.16	183.37	349.31	90.49

British	147.18	259.85	76.55	187.08	353.65	89.04
Russian	150.22	275.77	83.58	194.69	375.20	92.72
Portuguese & Others	150.23	269.70	79.52	193.88	370.06	90.87

Source: Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1941.

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

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

Source: Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1941.

Table 5.4
Cost of Living Index of Shanghai Workers, 1926-1940¹⁵⁵
New Base: 1936 = 100

Period	Group Indices					General Index	Purchasing Power of Dollar	Percent of Change Compared with 1936
	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Miscellaneous			
1926	103.46	85.63	108.21	70.21	79.75	95.20	105.04	+5.04
1927	104.20	83.90	106.92	76.57	81.53	96.24	103.91	3.91
1928	90.34	85.72	107.82	77.39	90.92	88.98	112.38	+12.38
1929	100.94	88.88	114.74	82.57	93.93	97.08	103.01	+3.01
1930	118.97	91.58	117.05	98.63	101.16	111.19	89.94	-10.06
1931	107.70	97.99	133.72	155.58	110.36	108.36	92.28	-7.72
1932	100.24	100.33	134.36	112.99	101.97	102.87	97.21	-2.79
1933	86.36	105.77	111.28	100.00	98.57	92.51	108.10	+8.10
1934	88.12	106.08	100.38	93.68	99.00	92.68	107.90	+7.90
1935	91.84	103.22	96.67	91.84	96.16	93.99	106.39	+6.39

1936	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
1937	121.52	96.38	121.41	133.63	109.93	118.15	84.64	-15.36
1938	133.95	247.58	136.92	170.33	130.95	152.90	65.40	-34.60
1939	191.68	276.15	178.08	222.76	166.62	203.25	49.20	-50.80
	469.41	326.53	337.05	469.41	397.91	438.22	22.82	-77.18

Source: Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1940.

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 5.5
Percentage of Family Income Expended on Selected Items¹⁵⁶

Expenditure	American	British	Russian	Portuguese & Others
Food	17.75	27.53	28.97	29.35
Clothing & Materials	11.37	11.51	12.77	11.66
Rent	11.93	13.26	14.29	14.99
Heat, Light, etc.	5.45	8.74	7.92	7.72
Miscellaneous	53.50	38.96	36.95	36.58
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: The Municipal Gazette, June 14, 1940.

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 5.6
Family Income*
(Percentage Distribution)

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

*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

Year	Nationality												Total Foreign Deaths, Population, Death Rate		
	Portuguese			British			American			Russian			Deaths	Estimated Population	Death Rate
	Deaths	Estimated Population	Death Rate	Deaths	Estimated Population	Death Rate	Deaths	Estimated Population	Death Rate	Deaths	Estimated Population	Death Rate			
1923	18	1094	16.45	88	4895	17.98	18	1926	9.35	15	1425	10.53	360	21400	16.82
1924	18	1130	15.93	90	6110	14.73	14	2000	7.00	25	1450	17.24	370	22000	16.82
1925	25	1385	18.05	68	5763	11.80	30	1943	15.44	44	2674	16.45	480	22673	21.17
1926	36	1402	25.68	87	5870	14.82	37	1800	20.56	47	2972	15.81	615	30565	20.12
1927	21	1416	14.83	104	5958	17.46	22	1828	12.04	39	3210	12.15	472	31610	14.93
1928	43	1426	30.15	88	6018	14.62	22	1792	12.28	52	3374	15.41	519	32330	16.05
1929	31	1434	21.62	70	6064	11.54	25	17.65	14.16	76	3500	21.71	624	32885	18.98
1930													662	36471	13.15
1931	27	1278	21.13	79	6480	12.19	17	1682	10.11	69	3637	18.99	643	37834	17.00
1932	24	1327	18.09	80	7379	10.84	42	1769	23.74	64	4377	14.62	567	44240	12.82
1933	17	1392	12.21	66	7887	8.37	24	1856	12.93	59	4639	12.72	524	46392	11.30
1934	16	1450	11.03	69	8215	8.40	25	1933	12.43	61	4832	12.62	548	48325	11.34
1935	25	1020	24.51	52	6595	7.88	27	2017	13.39	57	3017	18.89	488	38915	12.54
1936	26	996	26.10	67	6644	10.08	28	2057	13.61	53	2978	17.80	560	39242	14.27
1937	16	994	16.10	77	6718	11.46	16	2067	7.74	61	3021	20.10	462	39750	11.62
1938	20	994	20.12	67	6718	19.97	26	2067	12.58	63	3021	20.85	517	39750	13.01

* International Settlement

Source: Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1923-1938.

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, 1917-1933

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

Source: Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1917-1933.

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.”¹⁵⁸

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.”¹⁵⁹

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

Year	Nationality of the Committed Person				Total
	Unregistered	British	Italian	Portuguese	
1928	237	45	3	2	290
1929	335	44	1	0	372
1931	446	33	3	1	446

Source: Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1928, 1929, 1931.

Table 5.10
Work Shelter, Soochow Road
The following nationalities were admitted during the year

Year	Portuguese	Polish	Russian	Other	Total
1931	1	10	191	24	226
1933	0	24	156	30	210
1934	0	37	144	25	206
1935	1	21	141	20	183
1936	0	28	102	14	144

Source: Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936.

Table 5.11
Arrestations D'Europ_ens Op_r_s par La Garde Pendant L' Ann_e
(1898 ~ 1937, French Concession)

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

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; 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.

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.¹⁶⁰

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 be 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

the “well to do professional men and merchants.”¹⁶²

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 caused by World War One and the revolutions that followed.¹⁶³

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.”¹⁶⁴

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.¹⁶⁵ 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.¹⁶⁶ 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.”¹⁶⁷ 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.¹⁶⁸

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.¹⁶⁹

Table No. 6.1

Foreign Students, St. Francis Xavier' s College, 1922

Nationality	Pupils	Nationality	Pupils	Nationality	Pupils
Portuguese	194	German	16	Norwegian	2
English	62	Italian	14	Polish	2
Russian	35	Japanese	9	Swedish	2
American	27	Belgian	6	Indian	2
French	25	Esthonian	4	Romanian	1
Spanish	19	Austrian	3	Danish	1
Filipinos	18	Czechs	3	Siamese	1
Irish	17	Korean	3	Greek	1

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

Public School for Boys (Boys 13 years of age and older)			
Year	Enrolled	Entered	Passed/Percent
1918	71	42	27/38%
1919	106		23/21%
1920	102	51	28/27%
1921	1921	54	NA

Thomas Hambury School for Boys			
Year	Enrolled	Entered	Passed/Percent
1918	109	10	10/6.6%
1919	107	2	2/1.8%
1920	108	15	15/14%

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
Foreign Children Attending Primary School, 1895-1908

Year	Children Under 15	Attending Primary School	Percent
	1,300	184	
	1,700	230	13
	1,800	270	
.....	2,500	300	
	2,900	359	
	3,500	367	

Source: The Municipal Gazette, October 23, 1909.

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

Table No. 6.3
Nationality of Pupils, 1909

Nationality	National	Eurasian	Jewish	Total
English	65	51	36	152
Portuguese	6	46	0	52
Scottish	38	7	0	45
American	16	15	1	32
Russian	8	0	17	25
British	17	0	0	17
German	7	5	4	16
French	7	0	0	7
Japanese	7	0	0	7
Danish	5	2	0	7
Swedish	5	0	0	5
Hollander	3	0	0	3
Irish	2	0	0	2
Swiss	0	1	0	1
Total	186	127	58	371

Source: The Municipal Gazette, October 23, 1909.

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.

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.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 20th 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:

1933	H.L. Carson	Service Manager
	J.C. Chay	Head Printer ¹⁷³
1936	Chen Conway	Managing Director
	W.T.L. Chow	Managing Director
	Youngman Tseu	Managing Director
	Yungtse Chow	Managing Director
	W.K. Sung	Secretary
	K.C. Jack	Accountant
	C.P. Champ	Plan Printer
	T.V. Joe	Factory Manager
	Z.C. Wolf	Factory Assistant ¹⁷⁴
1941	Conway Chen	Managing Director
	K.P. Tam	Service Manager ¹⁷⁵
1948	Conway Chen	Managing Director
	Jack Chay	Photographer
	V.Y. Chu	Accountant

1924 64 Peking Road
 B.B. Remedios
 F.M.F. Gutierrez
 A. Reid
 Miss L. Hawes
 H.J. Sing¹⁸⁰

1929 64 Peking Road
 P.V. Botelho Partner
 F.M.F. Gutierrez
 A.L. Madeira
 F.R. de Carvalho
 Miss M.S. Botelho
 Miss C.M. Botelho¹⁸¹

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. Zee¹⁸²

1929 G.M. Gorjevsky Proprietor
 N. Egoroff
 Mrs. Revel-Mouroz¹⁸³

1933 G.M. Torjevsky Proprietor
 V.I. Churlianis Chemist¹⁸⁴

1936 G.M. Torjevsky Proprietor
 V.I. Churilanis Chemist and Manager¹⁸⁵

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 Portugese 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 ¹⁸⁶
1864	A.H. Carvalho	Printer and Stationer
	M.F. Barradas	
	A.A. da Fonseca	
	H. A. Pereira ¹⁸⁷	
1875	A.H. Carvalho	Partner
	H. Pereira	
	P. da Silva	
	J.F. de Aquino	
	T.S. Pereira ¹⁸⁸	
1878	L. Noronha	Absentee Owner
	T.S. Pereira	Printer
	J.f. d' Aquino	
	J.M. Botelho	
	L.F. Carian ¹⁸⁹	
1893	V.P. Fonseca	Owner
	T.S. Pereira	Printer
	J.F. d' Aquino	
	V. Portaria	
	C. Delgado ¹⁹⁰	

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-Asiatic 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 ¹⁹¹
1929	F.A. Maher	Proprietor
	Mrs. M.L. Maher	Proprietor
	F. Trendel	Chefoo Manager
	R.A. Pereira	Peking Manager ¹⁹²

8. *S.P. Castilho, Castilho & Co.* was billed as “storekeeper, general commission 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.*¹⁹³ 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 1924.¹⁹⁴

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	

O.S. Nyi

1941	William Bau	Sales Manager
1948	J.A. Dissmeyer	Manager
	Miss Joyce Dissmeyer	Secretary
	S.F. Mah	Cashier ¹⁹⁵

10. *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.¹⁹⁶

11. *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:

1921	F. de Portaria	
	J.P.G. Roliz	
	J.H. de Carvalho	
1924	J.P.G. Roliz	
	J.H. de Carvalho	
	Miss L. Gomes	
	H.A. Lew ¹⁹⁷	

12. *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:

1936	J. Dawson	General Manager
	J.M. de la Cruz	Assistant Manager
	R. de Sa Rusario	Secretary
	C.L. Zee	Compradore
	T.L. Zee	Clerk
	Shao Si Sung	Clerk

	Wei Ming Tong	Clerk
	K.T. Chen	Clerk
	Sun Fah Mao	Clerk
	Wei Noon Chang	Clerk ¹⁹⁸
1942	J. Dawson	General Manager
	C.L. Zee	Chinese Manager
	T.L. Zee	Business Manager
	T.K. Chow	Chief Accountant ¹⁹⁹

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. Voung 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.²⁰⁰

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.²⁰¹

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.²⁰²

16. *C. Encarnacao* was a gold, yarn, and cotton broker officed at 107 Central Arcade in 1933.²⁰³

17. *Horacio Jose de Garcia* was a medical practitioner with an M.D. from Aurara University in 1928.²⁰⁴

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.²⁰⁵

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

1948	A.M. Souza	Director
	Mrs. Magda Souza	Secretary
	C.Y. Pan	Director
	C.H. Tam	Director
	H.A.S. de Sousa	Manager
	Mrs. B. Pereira	
	O.H. Tsai	Captain ²⁰⁶

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.²⁰⁷

21. *Luso Steamship Lines* was also located at 113 Kiukiang Road. A.A. Alves Lico was the sole proprietor and general manager.²⁰⁸

22. *S. N. Maria Co.* had been managed by L.C. Lo and had an office at 37 Rue du Consulat.²⁰⁹

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.²¹⁰

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 discription and technical supplies.” It was located at No. 1 Ningpo Road.²¹¹ 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.²¹² 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:

1933	Mrs. I. Oliveira	Proprietress
	A.A. dos Remedios	Partner
	H.C. Lubeck	Manager
	E.M. Oliveira	Treasurer
	R.J. Maitland	Assistant Manager
	V.A. d' Aquiar	Clerk
	C.M. Ozorio	Clerk
	A.C. Silva	Clerk
	Miss I.M. Oliveira	Clerk ²¹³
1936	Mrs. I. Oliveira	Proprietress
	A.A. dos Remedios	Partner
	H.C. Lubeck	Manager
	E.M. Oliveira	Treasurer
	R.J. Maitland	Assistant Manager
	V.A. d' Aquiar	Clerk
	C.M. Ozorio	Clerk
	A.C. Silva	Clerk
	Miss I.M. Oliveira	Clerk
	V. Oliveira	Clerk
	T.F. Wood	Clerk ²¹⁴
1941	Mrs. I. Oliveira	Proprietress
	A.A. dos Remedios	Partner
	H.C. Lubeck	Manager
	E.M. Oliveira	Treasurer
	R.J. Maitland	Assistant Manager
	V.A. d' Aquiar	Clerk
	C.M. Ozorio	Clerk
	A.C. Silva	Clerk

	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 ²¹⁵	
1948	Mrs. I. Oliveira	Partner
	V.H. Oliveira	Partner
	J.R. Tody	Import Manager
	Y.I. Bahun	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 ²¹⁶

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.²¹⁹ 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.²²⁰ By 1936, B. de Sam Lazaro had become the sole proprietor, and A. Kuznetsoff had been added to the employed clerks.²²¹ 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.²²² In 1949, the company changed its name to the *Sam Lozaro Music House*.²²³

28. *Tsok An Stocking Factory* was located at 1045/8 East Yuhang Road.²²⁴

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 extant. 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 can be found in the footnotes.

Alarcoun, Emma

Alarcoun, Hilda

Alarcoun, Joao

Albuquerque, Maria Dizon

Aldequer, Celestina Maria-Botelko

Aldequer, Elizabeth Ann

Aldequer, Guilhermina P. Maria

Aldequer, Jenny Clara

Allanson, Ermyla R.

Allanson, Henrique Jose

Aldequer, Joao Jose

Aldequer, Margarida

Aldequer, Maria

Aldequer, Patricia

Aldequer, Raymundo

Aldequer, Thomas Jose

Allanson, Antonia Jose

Allanson, Carlos Jose

Allemao, Alberto Maria

Allemao, Alzira E.

Allemao, Arthur Duarte
Allemao, Emilia Marques
Allemao, Hilda L.
Allemao, Hilda Maria Carneiro
Allemao, Leonardo Giorgia
Allemao, Letcia M.
Allemao, Loreha Margherita
Allemao, Maria T.
Allemao, Oscar Antonio
Allemao, Ricardo Hermeregildo
Allemao, Theresa D.
Almeida, Alfredo Jose d'
Almeida, Alfredo Noel d'
Almeida, Angelina Mary Teres d'
Almeida, Arlina Maria d'
Almeida, Aurea Rargel d'
Almeida, Bertha d'
Almeida, Carlos Antonio d'
Almeida, Carman Maria d'
Almeida, Corina d'
Almeida, Elizabeth d'
Almeida, Elsa Maria d'
Almeida, Emilio Oscar Maria d'
Almeida, Emilio Santos Antonia de
Almeida, F.J. d'
Almeida, Floriza d'
Almeida, Floriza Maria
Almeida, Fran d'
Almeida, Francisca de
Almeida, Francisca Rangel d'
Almeida, G. G. de
Almeida, Gerardo Majella d'
Alonco, Denis Ricardo
Alonco, Eliza N.
Alonco, Haruko Mifuji
Alonco, Laurita Antonia

Almeida, Gerardo Rangel d'
Almeida, Germaine Gladys d'
Almeida, Giles Francis d'
Almeida, Harold d'
Almeida, Ignacio d'
Almeida, J.H.
Almeida, James Westwood d'
Almeida, Joao Jose Rangel d'
Almeida, Lindamira Esmalia d'
Almeida, Lourence Maria d'
Almeida, Lucy W. de'
Almeida, Luidamira Esmalia d'
Almeida, Manuel Francisco d'
Almeida, Maria Augusta d'
Almeida, Maria Floriza d'
Almeida, Maria Jose Rangel d'
Almeida , Marjorie P.
Almeida, Marjorie Rose d'
Almeida, Phyllis Angelina d'
Almeida , Procopio d'
Almeida, Silva Auree Melina Basto da
Almeida, Silva Rangel d'
Almeida, Stella Maria Westwood d'
Almeida, Tarcisco Geraldo J. d'
Almeida, Theodore Olympia Rozario d'
Almeida, Thereza Maria Rangel d'
Almeida, Thomas Walter d'
Almeida, Torcisie Geraldo J. d'
Almeida, Walter Westwood d'
Almeida, Zinaida d'
Alminda, Leon
Alonco, Albuquerque Valdez
Alonco, Milviria Mendes
Alonco, Myriam
Alonco, Noel Regino
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, Bartolomeu
 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 Futalia 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

Barradas, Francisca Caroline
 Barradas, G. F.
 Barradas, L. F.
 Barradas, L.F.
 Barradas, Maria Eduardo
 Barradas, Maria Fatime
 Barradas, Maria Gisella
 Barradas, Maria Norma
 Barradas, O'Leary
 Barradas, Patrick Auguste O'Leary
 Barradas, Prospero Sergio
 Barradas, Prospero Sergio
 Barradas, Prospero Sergio Jr.
 Barradas, Rodrigues Lydia Theodora
 Barradas, Teresa Maria
 Barradas, Vicente
 Barradas, Virginia Maria
 Barradas, Yvonne Maria
 Barretto, A. M.
 Barretto, A.A.
 Barretto, Luiz Alfredo
 Barretto, Maria
 Barros , A. M.
 Barros, Alexandra L.
 Barros, Arnaldo Teixeira de Collaco
 Barros, Cicely
 Bernardio, Beuto
 Bernardo, Alfredo Nicolau
 Bernardo, Alzira Norberta
 Bernardo, Antonio C.
 Bernardo, Dolores Valeria
 Bernardo, Evelyn Maria
 Bernardo, Jose Maria
 Berta, Sedlacek
 Betram, Aequirira Daniel
 Blackmon, Olga Marie
 Barros, Evelyn Larcina
 Barros, Izabela
 Barros, John
 Barros, Leila
 Barros, Manuel
 Barros, Mario Heitor
 Barros, Mary
 Barros, Ronnie
 Barros, Simon Vincent
 Barros, Vasco
 Basta da Silva, Marria August
 Basto , da Silva, Alberto Antonia
 Basto da Silva, Angela Maria C.K.
 Basto da Silva, Jose Maria
 Basto da Silva, Manuel Antonio
 Batelho, J. V.
 Beale, L. Llian
 Benton, Sophia
 Bernal-Silva, Alvaro
 Bernal-Silva, Camilla M.
 Bernal-Silva, Cynthio Augusto
 Bernal-Silva, Ludmila Petrovna
 Bernal-Silva, Muriel
 Bernal-Silva, Romulo
 Bernal-Silva, Sheila
 Bernard, V. de S.
 Borges, Albino
 Borges, Ligia
 Botelho, Anna Joaquina Pereira
 Botelho, Cecilia Alexandrina
 Botelho, Dolores
 Botelho, Eddie
 Botelho, Eileen Theresa
 Botelho, Eliseu Decio
 Botelho, Emilio Maria
 Botelho, Francisca Anna

Botelho, Francisco
 Botelho, Francisco Maria
 Botelho, Guido Ricardo
 Botelho, Horacio Mario
 Botelho, Joao H.
 Botelho, Jose Maria
 Botelho, Julio Victor
 Botelho, Julita Alexia
 Botelho, Leome Daniel Matos
 Botelho, Maria
 Botelho, Myra Wooden
 Botelho, Pedro Paulo
 Botelho, Rosemarie
 Botelho-Low, Veronica Maria
 Botelho-Yule, Francis
 Botelho-Yule, Maria C.
 Bottu, A.
 Braga, (Tang) Mary May
 Braga, Allyrio Antonia
 Braga, Augustine
 Braga, Augusto de Sousa
 Braga, Augusto S.
 Braga, Bruno
 Braga, Carlos Maria
 Britto, Joannes
 Britto, Joao Maria
 Britto, Joao Marie Elvins
 Britto, Johannes M.M.
 Britto, Jose
 Britto, Jose Maria
 Britto, Leticia Homen de Carvalho
 Britto, Lidia
 Britto, Loraine
 Britto, Ludmilla Stephania A. de
 Britto, Maria Conceicao
 Britto, Maria J. R.
 Braga, Carmelita Carion
 Braga, Edmund August
 Braga, Fabia Esperanca Roliz
 Braga, Kyra
 Branquinho, A.C. de Liz
 Bras Honniball, Francisca G. F.
 Bras Honniball, Henry Herbert
 Bras Honniball, John Janus
 Bras Honniball, Maria J.
 Bras Honniball, Matthew
 Braz, Rozalinda Maria
 Bribo, Francisco
 Brito, Carlos Dean
 Brito, Francisco de Paula
 Britto, Alberto V.
 Britto, Alvaro Augusto
 Britto, Antonia Maria
 Britto, Carlos Arthur
 Britto, Elfrida T. A.
 Britto, Evelina Amalia
 Britto, Francisco
 Britto, Helen
 Britto, Homen Carvalho de
 Britto, Jane
 Britto, Marie T.
 Britto, Miguel
 Britto, Sarah Eliza
 Britto, Serene Leticia
 Britto, Vicente Ferreira
 Brockman, Noele F.
 Butler, Cecilia M.
 Butt, Carlos Joseph Rickman
 Butte, G. B.
 Butte, Henrique
 Butte, Herta
 Butte, N.T.

Caido, Frances Das	Campos, Mario
Caido, Tong	Campos, Mathia P. de
Caldas, Aleste M. Das	Campos, Mathias Pereira de
Caldas, Elsa Maria	Campos, Miguel
Caldas, Frances Margaret Das	Campos, Zeferino Antonio
Caldas, Francisco X. Das	Canaarro, Marie
Caldas, Hanrique Maria Das	Canavarro, Alfredo
Caldas, Henry Mary das	Canavarro, Anne Maria
Caldas, Joanna Maria Das	Canavarro, Anne Marie
Caldas, Margaret Das	Canavarro, Artur Patricio Hansen
Caldas, Olga M. Das	Canavarro, Cecile
Caldas de Souza, Branca Maria das	Canavarro, Eduard
Caldas-Schluper, Theodolina Branea das	Canavarro, Eduardo Pedro
Caldos, G.M. Souza	Canavarro, Elizabeth Henrietta
Callago, Georgie Manuel	Canavarro, Fredenco Dionisio Luiz
Callago, Georgina Maria	Canavarro, Frederico
Callago, Oscar Jorge	Canavarro, Joachim
Campos, Anita Edith	Canavarro, Joao Manuel
Campos, Hermilla Maria de Souza	Canavarro, Joaquim Jesus
Campos, Jose Navarro Pereira de	Canavarro, Kennth
Campos, Julie	Canavarro, Lilia E.
Campos, Lilia	Canavarro, Louis Philip
Canavarro, Manuela Augusta	Carion, Amadeo B
Canavarro, Maria Augusta	Carion, Antonia Geraldo
Canavarro, Maria T.	Carion, Basilio M.
Canavarro, Paul Dionisio Da Costa	Carion, Bernedette M
Canavarro, Priscilla Maria Dos Remedios	Carion, Eduardo Jose
Canavarro, Rodic	Carion, Eduardo M.
Canavarro, Toaquim da Costa	Carion, Emilla M.
Canavarro, Victor	Carion, Emily Achaly
Canavarro, Yvonne Maria	Carion, Emily Elizabeth Mogan
Cao, Diann Encarna	Carion , Ercilia
Cao, Harold Encarna	Carion, Esmalia Maria
Cao, Hen. Crutta Angelica Encarna	Carion, Francis
Carepa, Antonio Furtado	Carion, Gabriella
Carion, Alvaro Maria	Carion, Gustavo

Carion, Horacio
 Carion, John C
 Carion, Leonor
 Carion, Leonor Maria
 Carion, Manuella
 Carion, Marcos Aurelio
 Carion, Nelia Maria
 Carion, Olimpico Maria Gonsalves
 Carion, Patrick
 Carion, Rosalina M.R.
 Carion, Rosie
 Carion, Simplicio
 Carion, Stella
 Carlos, David Alberto
 Carlos, David Alberto
 Carlos, Enconiecoa
 Carlos, Lobo
 Carmo, Alberto Dos
 Carmo, Alexic S.
 Carmo, Alice Maria De L.
 Carneiro, Maria Ester Dos Remedios
 Carneiro, Maria P.
 Carneiro, Parmenio Antonia
 Carneiro, Patricia Maria
 Carneiro, Ponline Foncesa
 Carneiro, Susanna Maria
 Carneiro, Suseenna
 Carneiro, Suseenna
 Carneiro, Tamara Pauloune
 Carr, Therese Mary Collaco
 Carvalho, A.H. de
 Carvalho, Afonso Carlos Homen De
 Carvalho, Agostinho Bernardo
 Carvalho, Anna
 Carvalho, Antonio J. H.
 Carvalho, Carlus Homen de
 Carmo, Angelina
 Carmo, Antonia Francisco
 Carmo, Ffrancisco Paulo
 Carmo, Myra Josephina
 Carmo, Teresa Marai
 Carmo, Vera Bordakova
 Carneiro, Amelia Maria Lourdes
 Carneiro, Augusto
 Carneiro, Augusto C.
 Carneiro, Bernardo Estevas
 Carneiro, Chiquita P.
 Carneiro, Earnesto dos S.
 Carneiro, Elvira M.
 Carneiro, Esther
 Carneiro, Fernando Camillo
 Carneiro, Francisco Estevas
 Carneiro, Francisco X.
 Carneiro, Maria
 Carneiro, Maria C. E. R. S. Dos
 Carneiro, Maria Cecilia
 Carvalho, F.R. de
 Carvalho, Frederico T.
 Carvalho, Homen Joseph Mary de
 Carvalho, Homen Minervina Webster de
 Carvalho, Horace Antonio
 Carvalho, Horace Robert
 Carvalho, J.J. Coelho de
 Carvalho, Leticia Homen
 Carvalho, Lilia Maria Remedios de
 Carvalho, M. Fernandes
 Carvalho, Maria Thereza da Roza Homen de
 Carvalho, Palmyre Ancelina
 Carvalho, T.A.
 Carvalho, Tito Antonio de
 Carvalho, Yvonne Maria (Oliveira)
 Casanova, Alfredo

Casdas, Olgen das	Chan, Lenng Yez Ham
Castilho, Margarida Francisen	Chan, Li Chiang
Castro, Hector George	Chan, Li Lion
Castro, L.F. de	Chan, Li Min
Castro, Leonor Maria de Britto	Chan, Ling
Castro, Maria Lourdes Dialhada	Chan, Lion Si
Castro, Oscar Alberto	Chan, Ping Cheong
Cavalho, Tito	Chan, Pinz Ying
Chagas, Berta Heleng das	Chan , Wu
Chagas, J.F.	Chan, Yan
Chagas, Joaquim Fausto Das	Chang, Nancy Monica
Chagas, Maria das	Charles, J. Watchman
Chagas, Mario R. das	Chen, Diana
Chan, Chaiai Yi	Chen, Tonia
Chan, Chenng	Chiang, Soong Sung
Chan, Ching Han	Child, Carolina Arni
Chan, Fai	Child, Edwardo John
Chan, Lai Chun	Child, Muriel Christina
Child-Levchenko, Margaret	Collaco, Alda Mary
Christo, Eddy	Collaco, Alexandrina Maria
Christo, Otto	Collaco, Angela
Christo, Shirley	Collaco, Angelina
Christo, Willie	Collaco, Angelina Remedios
Clark,	Collaco, Anita
Cobarrubias, Lieduira	Collaco, Anna M.B.
Cobarrubias, Lioretta Patricia	Collaco, Augustus John
Coelho, Amelia Gertrudes	Collaco, Aurea Erlinda
Coelho, Arthur Maria	Collaco, Carlos Boromeo
Coelho, Julio Jesus Passos	Collaco, Carmen Maria
Colaco, Joao	Collaco, Catharina Cecilia
Colaco, Liouisa	Collaco, E.V
Colaco, Maria	Collaco, Ernestina Maria
Colaco, Pelageia	Collaco, Ernesto Antonio
Collaco, Adolfo Matheus	Collaco, Evaristo Ramos
Collaco, Adroaldo Sebastiao	Collaco, Evelyn Maria Victal
Collaco, Alberto Carlos	Collaco, Flavia Maria

Collaco, Francisco Antonia
 Collaco, George
 Collaco, Geraldo Barjona
 Collaco, Gilberto Braz
 Collaco, Guilherme August
 Collaco, Helena Hernanda Liang
 Collaco, Hermenegildo Sigimundo
 Collaco, Hilda Maria
 Collaco, Hilda Maria dos Remedios
 Collaco, Humberto Carlos
 Collaco, Ilina Xavier
 Collaco, Irene
 Collaco, Joao
 Collaco, Joao Ferdinando
 Collaco, Joaquim Raul Francisco
 Collaco, John albert M.
 Collaco, Mascinniano Jose
 Collaco, Miguella Antonia
 Collaco, Norbert Hector
 Collaco, Olga Maria dos Remidios
 Collaco, Oscar Jorge
 Collaco, Patricia Evelina
 Collaco, Ramos Evaristo
 Collaco, Reinaldo Antonia
 Collaco, Rolardo
 Collaco, Romualdo Baldrico
 Collaco, Serge Jiluchkin
 Collaco, Sotero Adolfo
 Collaco, Thelma Carlotta
 Collaco, Theobaldo Maximilian
 Collaco, Theodord Jos_
 Collaco, Vera Andraravna
 Collaco, Vincente Victor
 Collaco, Zaertes
 Conceicao, Carlos Antonia da Momager
 Conceicao, Carlos Camillo
 Collaco, Jose Antonio Xavier
 Collaco, Jose Mario
 Collaco, Josephina Senna
 Collaco, Leas Emanuel
 Collaco, Louisa
 Collaco, Lucilla
 Collaco, Luiza Maria do Carmo
 Collaco, Marcella
 Collaco, Marguerita
 Collaco, Maria Gloria
 Collaco, Maria Gloria dos Anjos
 Collaco, Maria Guia
 Collaco, Maria Jesus
 Collaco, Maria Jesus
 Collaco, Maria Ottilia
 Collaco, Mario Antonia
 Conceicao, Hernando Camilo
 Connor, Lila Elizabeth
 Consalves, Ernesto Francisco
 Cordairo, Lily Ling
 Cordeiro, A. J.
 Cordeiro, T. P.
 Corder, Muriel Christina
 Correa, Amalia Maria de Lemos
 Correa, Antonio Manuel
 Correa, Oscar Raul
 Correa, Sophia Maria
 Correa, Stella Irene
 Corte-Real, Adrian
 Corte-Real, Camillo Maria do Carmo Freire
 Corte-Real, Ethelvina
 Corte-Real, Henrique da
 Corte-Real, Maria Ethelvina Mercado
 Corte-Real, Olga
 Corte-Real, Patricia do Carmo Freire
 Corveth, Alberto Horacio

Cost, Migual 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, Arnaldo 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, Franciso 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, Maria Marinka da
Costa, Lilia Maria da	Costa, Maria Monica Luz Da
Costa, Lino	Costa, Maria Vieira
Costa, Lionel	Costa, Marie
Costa, Luiz Maria Jose Da	Costa, Marie Jose Celeste da
Costa, Margarida Maria Guterres Da	Costa, Marie Place Remedios
Costa, Margie	Costa, Marie Teresa
Costa, Maria Angelina da	Costa, Mario Fausto Marcos
Costa, Maria Augusta Da	Costa, Mary da
Costa, Maria D. da	Costa, Miguel
Costa, Maria Francisca Da	Costa, Miguel Felipe Da
Costa, Maria Lily Thomas Da	Costa, Mildred Virginia Da
Costa, Mitsie da	Costa, William Harvey da
Costa, Nadejva A. da	Costa, Zinaida da
Costa, Olivia Loretta Da	Costa-Chung, Emilia Maria
Costa, Oscar George M	Costa-Chung, Jose Maria
Costa, Prospero Antonia Meira da	Costa-Chung, Paulo Maria
Costa, Prospero Augusto da	Costa-Enarnacoio, Elfrida Maria
Costa, Pruspero Antonio Meira	Costa-Harvey, Annie
Costa, Raphaelle	Costa-Holiday, Herminia Margarida
Costa, Reinaldo	Costa-Kauteh, Alberto Gmes da
Costa, Remedios Berta Augusta	Croucher-Xavier, Francisco
Costa, Remedios Maria Anna Jacovina da	Croucher-Xavier, Irene
Costa, Richards Dorstea Bacelar	Croucher-Xavier, Luiza Furutani
Costa, Richards Francisco Da	Croucher-Xavier, Miyuki Yamada
Costa, Rita Chu	Croucher-Xavier, Victoria
Costa, Robertina G. Da	Crougher-Xavier, Roberto
Costa, Roque Maria Da	Cruz, Alberto Da
Costa, Simoes Filomena Luiria Da	Cruz, Amelia Da Conceicao Mendes
Costa, Stella Maria Remedios	Cruz, Celso
Costa, Theodoro da	Cruz, Dina Amelia Da
Costa, thereza da	Cruz, Donaldo Vicente
Costa, Victor Alexandre	Cruz, Dorothea Natalia
Costa, Victor Alexandre Jr. Da	Cruz, Eduardo Joao
Costa, Virginia	Cruz, Elcia Antonia Alonco
Costa, Virginia Dolores da	Cruz, Favacho Thelma Hermina da

Cruz, Filomena Barbara Da
Cruz, Francisco Antonio
Cruz, Frederico Pio
Cruz, H. Jose
Cruz, Jacinta Maria Mendes
Cruz, Jeronimo Luciano
Cruz, L. M. da
Cruz, Myra Maria Conchite
Cruz, O.
Cruz, Renaldo Antonio
D'Aguiar, Eugenia
D'Aluz, Zinaida P.
Danenberg, Alberto Maria
Danenberg, Carlos Oscar (Charles)
Danenberg, Cesar Augusto
Danenberg, Eteloina
Danenberg, Ethel
Danenberg, Evelyn Theresa
Danenberg, Filinto Elysio M.
Danenberg, Francis Joseph
Danenberg, Gertrude
Danenberg, Hraclamira Maria
Danenberg, Lillian Margaret
Danenberg , Ludmila M.
Danenberg, Myra
Danenberg, Zelinda Emilia Gomes
Dauman, Yarmilla May Pentos
Dias-Silberstein, Leoyoldo
Diniz, A. M.
Diniz, Adelino Augusto Maria
Diniz, Adelino Francisco de Paula Maria
Diniz, Alexandra
Diniz, Alfonso A.
Diniz, Antonio
Diniz, Antonio de Padua
Diniz, Carlos Antonio

Cruz, Roberto
Cunha, Carlos Augusto da
Cunha, Catherine Da
Cunha, Filomena Da
Cunha, Joaquim Jose Da
Cunha, Julio Diniz da
Cunha, Luiz D
Cunha, Luiz Gonzaga
Cunha, Roza Maria Da
D'Aguiar, Adalberto Luiz Cruz
Diniz, Charles Anthony
Diniz, Francisca Ursulina
Diniz, Francisco X.
Diniz, Henrique Maria
Diniz, Isabel Maria Francisca
Diniz, Jose Antonio
Diniz, Jose Lewis Mary
Diniz, Jose Luiz Maria
Diniz, Jose Maria
Diniz, Laura Catarina
Diniz, Laura M. D.
Diniz, Lewis Mary
Diniz, Maria Anna (Gutierrez)
Diniz, Maria Bernadette
Diniz, Maria Magdalena
Diniz , Marie Bernadette
Diniz, Marie de Lourdes Francisca
Diniz, Nadeja Timoopheevna
Diniz, Vera Alexandra
Diniz, Vivian J.
Dioliveira, Carlos
Dissmeyer, Daisy Myrtle
Dissmeyer, John Andrew
Dissmeyer, Joyce A.
Dissmeyer, Roy Andrew
Dissmeyer, Walter

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
 Encarnacao, Diana Evelyn
 Encarnacao, Edmundo Francisco
 Encarnacao, Edumndo Oscar
 Encarnacao, Emilo Epigmaeno 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, Domethilia Eulalia
 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
 Felipe , Nery
 Fernandes, Clementina M.M.
 Fernandes, Clementino
 Fernandes, Elvira M.

Fernandes, Elvira Maria
Fernandes, Flaria A.
Fernandes, Hermenegildo R.
Fernandes, Manuel Jose
Fernandes, Maria H.
Fernandes, Teresa
Ferraz, Isabella
Ferraz, Jack A
Ferraz, Juanita
Ferraz, Manuel Antonia
Ferraz, Marcus Aurelio
Ferraz, Marcus Aurelio Jr.
Ferraz, Maria Augusta
Ferraz , Marie Theresa
Ferraz, Mario Augusto
Ferraz, Miguel Angelo
Ferraz, Miguel Reinaldo
Ferraz, Roza Marie
Ferreira, da Fonseca J.B.
Ferreira, Gertrudes da L.
Ferreira, Leoncio
Ferreira, Manuel A.
Ferreira, Mercia Lygia
Ferro, G. Vigna da
Figueiredo, Alda Maria
Figueiredo, Anna Thereza
Figueiredo, Emilia Angelina Garcia De
Figueiredo, Fredico Maria
Figueiredo, Jose Maria De
Figueiredo, Maria Jride
Figueiredo, Tomaz de
Flohar da Costa, Elisabeth Lily
Foegal, Eduardo Henriques
Foegal, Eduardo Henriques
Foegal, Margie Dolores H
Foegal, Maria Camilla Bernardo

Fernando, Vianna
Ferraz, Anne
Ferraz, Antonia M
Ferraz, Elizabeth Eileen
Ferraz, Emily Mary
Ferraz, Felipe Angelo D.
Foegal, Osborne William Henriques
Fonseca, Antonia Mary
Fonseca, Francisco Xavier
Fonseca, J.B. Ferreira da
Fonseca, Joao Pedro
Fonseca, Maria Mercedes
Fonseca, Marie Louise
Foster, Lila Elizabeth
Francisca, D. Ferreira
Francisco, Xavier Fonseco
Franco, Gregoria Maria
Freitas, Gastao Barjona de
Freitas, Luiza
Gaan, Lois Anne Ellis
Gabriele , Gidion
Garcia, Eduardo Alvares De
Gay, Catarina Maria Teresa
Gay, Kathering
Glaser, Carlos De Sola
Goelkin , Charlotte
Gomes, (Lowrence) Lourenco Miguel
Gomes, Antonia
Gomes, Antonia Ferrer
Gomes, Francisco D'Assis
Gomes, George Jr
Gomes, Gertrudes Maria R
Gomes, Jorge
Gomes, Maria Chun
Gomes, Maria Theresa
Gomes, Theonila Maria

Gomes, Virginia
 Gonsales, Ferranda Gabriela
 Gonsaloo, Jose Maria
 Gonsalves, A.V.
 Gonsalves, C. M.
 Gonsalves, Carlos Alberto Maria
 Gonsalves, Carlos Maria
 Gonsalves, Carlos Roberto
 Gonsalves, Carmen Maria
 Gonsalves, Cecilia Maria
 Gonsalves, Consuela Loudes
 Gonsalves, Ernesto Daniel
 Gonsalves, Ernesto Francisco
 Gonsalves, Fernanda Gabriella M. Da Silva
 Gonsalves, Francisco Maria
 Gonsalves, Frederick
 Gonsalves, George
 Gonsalves, Guilhermena Maria
 Gonsalves, Hellen
 Gonsalves, Jorge
 Gonsalves, Jose Maria
 Gonsalves, Juanita Maria
 Gonsalves, Julia
 Gonsalves, Jum Suon Sheim
 Gonsalves, Lionel
 Gonsalves, Maria
 Gonsalves, Marie
 Gonsalves, Marion
 Gonsalves, Mary
 Gonsalves, Minnie (Wong)
 Gonsalves, Mirandalina B.
 Gonsalves, Mirandalina Carman
 Gonsalves, Norma
 Gonsalves, Olive
 Gonsalves, Patrick
 Gonsalves, Robert
 Gonsalves, Angela
 Gonsalves, Angelina Maria Victal
 Gonsalves, Anthony John
 Gonsalves, Augusto Maria
 Gonsalves, Sheila Maria
 Gonsalves, Veronica O.
 Goularte, C. M.
 Goularte, Evelyn
 Goularte, Oscar
 Graham-Bacelar, Dorothy
 Guedes, Luciano Maria
 Guedes, Maria Amelia
 Gustavo, Jorge
 Gustavo, Lubeck
 Gutierres, Albert Valentine
 Gutierres, Alicia Maria
 Gutierres, Anita Maria
 Gutierres, Antonio Maria
 Gutierres, Antonio Maria, Jr.
 Gutierres, da Silva Emilo
 Gutierres, Dolly
 Gutierres, Eduardo Maria
 Gutierres, Elisabeth Henks
 Gutierres, Francisca Xavier Do Rozario
 Gutierres, Frederico M.
 Gutierres, Joao Maria
 Gutierres, Margarida Maria
 Gutierres, Maria Guiseppina Visi
 Gutierres, Maria Louisa
 Gutierres, Olga Nikolaevna Djan
 Gutierres, Ricardo Augusto
 Gutierres, Teresa Dorothea
 Gutierrez, Ancides Eneas
 Gutierrez, Antonio Maria
 Gutierrez, Antonio Maria Barretto
 Gutierrez, Arcelina Angelica M.

Gutierrez, Carlos Alberto	Gutierrez, Celeste Marcia
Gutierrez, Caroline	Gutierrez, Celeste Rosalia
Gutierrez, Francisco Xavier	Gutterres, Etelvino Antonio
Gutierrez, Frederico Marcia Francisco	Gutterres, Francisco de Paula
Gutierrez, Frederico Maria	Gutterres, Francisco Xavier Santos Marcal
Gutierrez, Gladys Martha Barradas	Gutterres, Jose Maria
Gutierrez, Gordon	Gutterres, Josephine Maria
Gutierrez, Jose Maria	Gutterres, Leonel Antonio
Gutierrez, Julio Maria Barrett	Gutterres, Luiz
Gutierrez, Lamberto Francisco	Gutterres, Luiza
Gutierrez, Laura Augusta Perpetuo	Gutterres, M.H.
Gutierrez, Leocricia M.	Gutterres, Margarida Maria
Gutierrez, Leonel Antonio	Gutterres, Maria Conceicao
Gutierrez, Lizzie V.	Gutterres, Maria das Dores
Gutierrez, Lydia Maria	Gutterres, Moyses Honorato
Gutierrez, Marcos A.	Gutterres, Olga Francisca
Gutierrez, Margaret Barnes	Gutterres, Roberta Maria
Gutierrez, Maria Anna Thereza	Gutterres, Soeur Celina
Gutierrez, Maria Cattell	Gutterres -Wong , Theresa Dorothea
Gutierrez, Maria Emilia	Gutterres, Margarida Maria
Gutierrez, Maria Stella	Guttierrez, Fina
Gutierrez, Marie Esther	Han, Yong Fou
Gutierrez, Marie Therese	Harrison, Jose Tomaz
Gutierrez, Miguel F.	Harrison, Sarah Maria
Gutierrez, Stella Maria	Harrs, Henry Albert Jorge
Gutierrez, Sylvia Josephine	Harrs, Magda
Gutierrez, Theresa S.	Hartzberg, S. G.
Gutierrez, Victor Ricardo	Harvey, Costa Annie
Gutierrez, Victoria Lizzie	Harvey, Ruby Rosa
Gutterres, Amca Maria	Harvey-Da-Costa , Hazel
Gutterres, Angelina Maria	Harvey-Da-Costa , Lucia
Gutterres, Antonella M.	Harvey-Da-Costa , William
Gutterres, Avtovis Jose	Hassanova, Xaenna
Gutterres, Camilla Maria	Hassanova (Silva), Tamara Alexandrovna
Gutterres, Daniel Maria	Hasting, Florence Mary
Gutterres, Daniel Maria P.	Hatan, Nakumnra

Heidler, Edwardo Marques	Joanilho, Estanislav
Henrique, Jose Cruz	Joanilho, Frederico Antonio
Hirschel, Corine Evelyn	Joanilho, Lucia
Ho, Hung Kwan	Joanilho, Maria Francisca Fatima
Hoeppner, Francisca Maria Lubeck	Joanilho, Maria Perpetuo Socorro de L.
Honniball, Frances Grace	Johnson, Maria
Honniball, Henry Herbert	Jorge, Eduardo Henrique
Honniball, John James Bras	Jorge, Gustavo C.
Honniball, Marie Joseph	Jorge, Ludovico Augusto P.
Honniball, Matthew	Jorge (Sequeira), Bernadette Maria
Howe, Sam	Jose, Henrique Civilo
Howe, Willie	Jose, Henrique Richardo
Hyndman, Alla Alexandrovna Efrina	Jose, Jacaeline Ceclia
Hyndman, Antonio Maria Jose	Jose, Mercedes Aassumpcao
Hyndman, Carmen Maria	Jose, Roberto Ricardo
Hyndman, Joyce	Kabelitz,
Hyndman, Joyce Ethel Mary	Kabelitz, Thomas
Hyndman, Lourdes	Kachanov, Vladimiv
Hyndman, Luciana Maria	Keiss, Honorina
Hyndman, Luiz Schella	Kim, J.
Hyndman, Ricardo Percival	Kirby, V. B.
Hyndman, Ricardo Percival Jr.	Klinck, Honorina Isabel da Costa
Iffert, Margaret Maria	Klingenberg, Rita
Inwood, Albert	Lacson, Lily Cohen
Jensen, J. C.	Lam, Seng Cheong
Jensen, Joseph	Lang, Ceclia
Jensen, K.C.	Lapro-Barradas, Carlos Maria
Jensen, Kenneth	Larvalho, Jose Maria Homemde
Jesus, Adrina	Lawlor, Bernardo Silva
Jesus, Adroaldo Miranda	Lazaro, Alda Margarida De Pierdade Sao Silva
Jesus, Alfredo Mario	Lazaro, Bernardino Sam
Jesus, Aoroaloo	Lazaro, Jose Maria Francisco B De Sao
Joanilho, Antonio	Leao, Daisy Rodrigues
Joanilho, Antonio Conrado	Lebakova, Julia
Lee, Henrique	Leigh, Henrique Jose
Lee, Robert Andrew	Leilo, Elizabeth

Leitao, Alvaro A.
 Leitao, Artur Antonio
 Leitao, Caridade Maria Dos Remedios
 Leitao, Fernando Augusto
 Leitao, Guilherme A.
 Leitao, Guilhermeina
 Leitao, Guilhermina
 Leitao, Helena
 Leitao, Judith Maria
 Leitao, Julia Michaela
 Leitao, Luiz Gonzaga Read
 Leitao, Lydia Maria
 Leitao, Manuel Augusto
 Leitao, Manuel Emilo
 Leitao, Manuel F. R.
 Leitao, Manuel Francisco
 Leitao, Maria Amelia
 Leitao, Maria Justina
 Leitao, Maria Lourdes
 Leitao, Maria S.
 Leitao, Maria Salome Read
 Leitao, Mary Mabel Dos Remedios
 Leitao, Natercia
 Leitao, Sarah
 Leitao, Stella Maria
 Leitao, Virginia Carmelita
 Lemos, Acacio Correa
 Lemos, Amalia
 Lemos, Correa Amalia
 Lemos, Rosita Palmira
 Leon, Alminda
 Leon, Francisco Michael
 Lopes, Olivia Barbara
 Lopes, Virginia Mackaole
 Lopes-Baptista , Mercedes Maria
 Lopo-Simeao, Armando
 Leon, Jamie
 Leon, Mardy
 Leong, Agostinho
 Levchenko, Lilia Canavarro
 Levchenko, Margaret
 Lico, Antonio Alves
 Ling, Lee Chien
 Litvinenko, Julia Philipovna
 Lobo, Carlos
 Lobo, Cecilia M.
 Lobo, Ghi-Le Theresa
 Lobo, Ignez Maria
 Lobo, Margaret Maria Alice
 Lobo, Pedro Mascimo
 Lockhart, Adeliza Maria
 Lopes, Anna Maria Lubeck
 Lopes, Augusto Lourence
 Lopes, Carlos Cecilio
 Lopes, Carlos Eduardo
 Lopes, Duarte
 Lopes, Elsielucila
 Lopes, Evelina Maria
 Lopes, Felipe Jose
 Lopes, Francisco Antonio
 Lopes, Ignetz Maria Gutierrez
 Lopes, John Michael
 Lopes, Jose Maria Conceicao
 Lopes, Jose Maria de Jesus
 Lopes, Loretta
 Lopes, Lucia Lionel Favacho
 Lopes, Luciano F.
 Lopes, Maria Theresa
 Loreau, Gilbert A.E.
 Loureiro, P. J. da Silva, Jr.
 Loureiro, Victor Harris
 Lubeck, Anna Yang

Lubeck, Berna M.
 Lubeck, Carlos B
 Lubeck, Carlotta M.
 Lubeck, Dymna Clara
 Lubeck, Gustavo
 Lubeck, Henrique Jose
 Lubeck, Hilda
 Lubeck, Inez
 Lubeck, Margarida Maria
 Lubeck, Maria Edith
 Lubeck, Maria Jose
 Lubeck, Mary Josella
 Lubeck, Regina M.
 Lubeck, Stephen
 Ludoric, Carlos Encarnacao
 Luiz, Adelaide Hattie
 Luiz, Afenso Mascal
 Luiz, Afonso Mascal
 Luiz, Beatrice Sylvia
 Luiz, Fernando Augusto
 Lulz, Gonzagada Docunha
 Luz, F. R.
 Luz, Joan S. B. da
 Machado, Antonio
 Machado, Carlos Jacinto
 Machado, Edward
 Machado, Edward Jose
 Machado, Emilio Bernaby
 Machado, Ernesto David
 Machado, Eugenia Natalia
 Madeira, M. M.
 Madeira, Tsong Tse Yen
 Maher, Amelia Thiaga Collaco R.
 Maher, Americo
 Maher, Anatole Maria
 Maher, Angelina
 Machado, Florence Rozario
 Machado, Fredrico Maria
 Machado, James Logan Sexton
 Machado, Jenny N.
 Machado, Julio
 Machado, Laura Maria Amalia
 Machado, Luiz Antonio
 Machado, Maria Annista
 Machado, Maria Emilia Larcina
 Machado, Maria Louisa
 Machado, Maria Theresa
 Machado, Mario Jose
 Machado, Olga
 Machado, Roberto Arthur
 Machado, Rosalina
 Machado, Sylvia
 Machado, Theresa Martha
 Mack, James
 Mack, Pedro Antonio
 Macke, Reinaldo
 MacLean, George-Kelly
 Madeira, A.R.L.
 Madeira, Alberto Lusitano
 Madeira, Antonio de Padua
 Madeira, Bertha Maria
 Madeira, Denarte Lusitano
 Madeira, Ferdinando
 Madeira, Henry Maria
 Madeira, Louiza M.
 Madeira, Luiza Maria D.
 Maher, Arthur Conceicao
 Maher, Blouma Trachtenberg
 Maher, Clementina
 Maher, Corado Maria
 Maher, Emillia Maria De Campos
 Maher, Esmeralda Amelia

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, Lucsa
 Maher, Luiza Maria
 Maher, Marcia Maria
 Maher, Maria Figueiredo Marques
 Maher, Mariana
 Maher, Miguel Maria
 Maher, Miguel Nicolau Maria
 Maher, Paolino
 Maher, Paulina Magdaleva
 Maher, Raul Da Conceicao
 Maher, Tani Yokomiso
 Maher, Thelma Olivia
 Maher, Virginia
 Marques, Frederico Thome
 Marques, Guilherme 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
 Marcal, Aguiliana Amadora
 Marcal, Eloriza
 Marcal, Elsa Gema
 Marcal, Floriza
 Marcal, Hilda
 Marcal, Josephine Amalia
 Marcal, Luiz Afonso
 Marcal, Mamie Philo
 Marcal, Marcos Hilda Evelina
 Marcal, Maria
 Marcal, 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

Martinho-Marques, Edmundo Jose
Martinho-Marques, Eduardo Alberto
Martins, Freddie Oram
Martins, Lydia
Martins, Ulrica Bastien
Mascarenhas, Alarico C. L.
Mascarenhas, Henrique L. R. da R.
Mascarenhas, Luibor M.
Mattos, F.
Mchado, Rosalina Ma
Medina, Natalina Helena
Medina, Ruperto Antonio
Medina, Vera
Melo, J.A. Ribeirode
Mendes, A.
Mendes, E. E.
Mendes, Maria Augusta
Mendes, Maria Josephina
Mendonca, Alexanadre Eduardo R.
Mendonca, Jose Luiz Machando de
Mendonca, Leonor Pinto Dos Reis
Merkanis, Alice
Meyer, Hilda Anonina Doliveira
Minhoto, Eileen Elizabeth
Minhoto, Roberto Thomaz
Mizrahi, Fortuna
Nery, Egas M.
Nery, Maria Margarida
Nery, Philip Benedict
Nery , Raisa Mihailovna
Nixon, D.
Nononha, Celerte M.
Noodt, Alfred
Noodt, Cecile Mary Law
Noodt, Estephania M. L.
Noodt, Francis

Mizrahi, Maria
Montanez, Alvin
Montanez, F.
Monteiro, F. L.
Montiero-Graca, Augusta Maria
Moore, Beatrice Remedios
Morais, Moshevich L.
Morais, Robertson E.
Morasoff-Pereira, Vera
Moreles, Jooa
Morgado, Adolpho Jose
Morgado, Esmalia Amarante
Morgado, Humberto Alves
Morgado, Luiza Maria
Morgado, Maria L.
Morgado, Roberto Maria Souza
Morriss, Magarida
Morriss, Warren Gustavo Clarence
Mota, Maria Henrietta
Motta, Antonio
Motta, Antonio Maria da
Motta, Carmelina Rozario
Motta, Jose Gregorio da Silva
Motta, Julia Maria Rozario
Motta, Lucia da
Natercia, Maria Leitao
Noodt, Francisco Miguel
Noronha, Celeste Maria
Nunes, Pedro Conceicao F.
O'Leary, Barradas
Oliveira , Alda Esmalia d'
Oliveira, Alfredo Ramiro Lusitano D'
Oliveira, Annelio Francisco Martins
Oliveira, Antonio Carlos
Oliveira, Antonio Martins
Oliveira, Apolonoa Carolina D'

Oliveira, Bernardo Antonio
Oliveira, Carlos Fernandes
Oliveira, Daskalos Socrates De
Oliveira, Dina Amelia
Oliveira, Emilio Martins
Oliveira, Felipe Sylvestre
Oliveira, Floria
Oliveira, Hilda Antonina D'
Oliveira, Ida
Oliveira, Ignez Maria
Oliveira, Isabella
Oliveira, Jorge Cesar Roza de
Oliveira, Jose Maria Dos Santos
Oliveira, Julio Oscar George D'
Oliveira, L.
Oliveira, Lizzie
Oliveira, Luiz Jose
Oliveira, Manuel Augusto D'
Oliveira, Margarida De
Oliveira, Maria Cacilda L.
Oliveira, Maria Christina
Oliveira, Maria D'
Oliveira, Maria L. M. D.
Oliveira, Maria Lubeck
Ozorio, Doris Cecilia
Ozorio, Edward Harry
Ozorio, Francis
Ozorio, Francisco Andrew
Ozorio, Francisco Carlos
Ozorio, Frederico Alexandre
Ozorio, George
Ozorio, Gilbert
Ozorio, Gladys
Ozorio, Guilherme (Willim)
Ozorio, Harry
Ozorio, Henry

Oliveira, Martina Maria
Oliveira, O.L.D.
Oliveira, Oscar D'
Oliveira, Reinaldo Theodolina
Oliveira, Taki Francisca
Oliveira, Theodolino Gilberto
Oliveira, Victor Henrique
Oliveira, Yvonne Maria
Oliveria, Sadie Muriel de
Oliviera d', F. M.
Ozorio, Alberto Emilio
Ozorio, Alice G.
Ozorio, Alina Maria Lee
Ozorio, Aline
Ozorio, Alvaro Antonio Spencer
Ozorio, Andrew
Ozorio, Angela Maria
Ozorio, Anna Aline Lee
Ozorio, Anna Marie Griffon
Ozorio, C. E. L.
Ozorio, Cecilia Augusta
Ozorio, Charles
Ozorio, Charles, Jr.
Ozorio, D. G.
Ozorio, Hilda Gladys
Ozorio, Joao
Ozorio, Jorge
Ozorio, Lylia (Spencer) M.
Ozorio, Mae
Ozorio, Maria Augustina
Ozorio, Mary Luise
Ozorio, Peter
Ozorio, Raul Bernardino
Ozorio, Raul Maria A.
Ozorio, Raymond Franklin
Ozorio, Rosa Maria Loh

Ozorio , Roth
 Ozorio, William
 Ozorio da Silva, Maria E.
 Paker, Engine
 Palmeira, Carlos Francisco
 Pariser, Elsa
 Pariser, Eve Carol
 Pariser, Ludmig 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
 Pereir, 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, Thelma Maria
 Pereira, Victor Miguel
 Pereira, Victoria Augusta Victal
 Peres-Campbell, Bela Elizabeth

Peres-Campbell, Eduardo
Perier, Quilhermina M.
Perly, Ingebert A.
Perly, Mathiluk Moes
Perpetuo, Alice
Perpetuo, Anna Maria
Perpetuo, Eduardo Antonio
Perpetuo, Esmalia
Perpetuo, Evelina T.
Perpetuo, Isabel
Perpetuo, Ismalia Amarante Morgado
Perpetuo, Jose Maria
Perpetuo, L. M.
Perpetuo, Louis Antonio Maria
Petersen, Olga Mary
Petru,
Petterson, Margardia Maria
Pierce, Alzira Norberta
Pineau, Luiz Jose
Pintos, Bonifacio Esteveo
Portier, O. G.
Potaria, Stomara
Price, Alice
Probst, Mathilde A.
Probst, Norberto Alves
Rangel, Thucydides
Razario, Peter
Real, D. Corte
Reece, Maria dos Santos
Reece, Maria dos Santos
Reis, Leonor Pinto Dos
Remedios, Agnes Garcias
Remedios, Agostinho Henrique Dos
Remedios, Alberto M. Dos
Remedios, Alice Madalena
Remedios, Angelina Cecilia

Pintos, Camilla
Pintos, Charles Anthony
Pintos, Evelina Lucilla
Pintos, Lily
Pintos, Luiz Joaquim
Pintos, Mary
Pintos, Secundino Antonio
Pintos, Yarmilla (Schierhoest)
Pintos, Yarmilla Mary May
Pintos-Dauman , Y. May
Pogrebetzky-Menezes, Alexander
Pogrebetzky-Menezes, Marguerite T.
Portaria, Adolpho Vicente
Portaria, Alvaro Basilio
Portaria, Eudokia Andreievna
Portaria, Francisco Paula de
Portaria, Hatsu Nakamura
Portaria, Joao R.
Portaria, Jose Maria
Portaria, Tamara Neilennder
Remedios, Angleina Maria dos
Remedios, Anna Rosa dos
Remedios, Antonia
Remedios, Antonio Augusto Dos
Remedios, Antonio Joffre dos
Remedios, Antonio Saturnino Dos
Remedios, Arline Maria
Remedios, Arnaldo Alva dos
Remedios, Augusta Maria
Remedios, Augusto Carlos
Remedios, Barbara Dos
Remedios, Bellarmina Maria Dos
Remedios, Benita
Remedios, Bertah
Remedios, Branova Margaret Dos
Remedios, Caesar Luiz Dos

Remedios, Carlos A
Remedios, Carlos A
Remedios, Carmen
Remedios, Cecilia Maria
Remedios, Da Costa Berton A
Remedios, Edouardo
Remedios, Edouardo Guilherme Dos
Remedios, Elina Clemencia Dos
Remedios, Ernina Maria
Remedios, Evelina Lucilla
Remedios, Felisbina Francisca
Remedios, Feresa Helena
Remedios, Filomena C. Dos
Remedios, Floriza dos
Remedios, Frederico A.
Remedios, Frederico Alberto Dos
Remedios, Frederico Antonio
Remedios, Frederico Maria
Remedios, Joao Damasceno
Remedios, Joao Joaquim Maria
Remedios, Jose A. Dos
Remedios, Jose Francisco
Remedios, Jose Fulalio dos
Remedios, Jose Maria Baptista Dos
Remedios, Jose Maria Dos
Remedios, Julia Jesu
Remedios, Kame Tachi
Remedios, Leonardo Henrique Dos
Remedios, Leonardo Savard
Remedios, Lily Candida Dos
Remedios, Louis Augusto Dos
Remedios, Lydia Maria Oliveira Dos
Remedios, M. Fernando
Remedios, Margaret Maria dos
Remedios, Margarita Das
Remedios, Margarte Branova dos
Remedios, G.C.D.
Remedios, Gertrudes Maria dos
Remedios, Guilherme Angelo Dos
Remedios, Guilhermina Maria Figueiredo
Remedios, Guilhermince Margarida
Remedios, Henrique A. Dos
Remedios, Henrique Ferdinanado Savard
Remedios, Henrique Jose
Remedios, Humberto A.
Remedios, Ignacio Maria dos
Remedios, Ione Claudia Dos
Remedios, Irene Lor Dos
Remedios, Irene M. Dos
Remedios, Isidro Jeronimo
Remedios, J. M. P.
Remedios, J. W. dos
Remedios, Jeronymo Maria
Remedios, Joannes Bosco
Remedios, Marguerite Mary dos
Remedios, Maria
Remedios, Maria A. Dos
Remedios, Maria Ana Huang
Remedios, Maria Angelina Britto
Remedios, Maria Anna Hoang Dos
Remedios, Maria B
Remedios, Maria Costa
Remedios, Maria Pearl
Remedios, Maria Stella
Remedios, Maria Theresa Britto dos
Remedios, Maria Wong
Remedios, Marie
Remedios, Marie Christina
Remedios, Marie Theresa Lespinasse Dos
Remedios, Mario Augusto
Remedios, Miranda
Remedios, Mousinho Ferdinando dos

Remedios, Myra
Remedios , Nadia Lucilla Dos
Remedios, Noemie Lydia
Remedios, Olga Andrievna Dos
Remedios, Peter
Remedios, Phyllis Maria Dos
Remedios, Raphael F.
Remedios, Raul Felipe Dos
Remedios, Regina
Remedios, Richard Augusto Dos
Remedios, Richardo Antonio
Remedios, Sarah Maria Dos
Remedios, Secar
Remedios, Sergio Augusto
Remedios, Teresa Helena
Remedios, Thelma Maria Dos
Ribeiro, Olivia Balbina
Ribeiro, Pauline Henriette
Ribeiro, Renaldo Francisco Vierira
Ribeiro , Roberto Renaldo
Ribeiro, Rodrigo Alvano Vieira
Ribeiro, Sara Maria Veira
Ribeiro, Vieera Panlina Henriett
Richardo, Carlos Maria
Ritchie, Maria
Ritchie, Rayundo John
Ritter , L.
Rivero, Joseph Anthony
Rivero, Lenny (Leonardo) Carlos
Rivero, Lily Maria da (Costa)
Rivero, Maria Alicia Ferras
Rivero, Renaldo Alberto
Robarts, Emilia Maria
Rodrigues, Alberta
Rodrigues, Anna Kong
Rodrigues, Annie
Remedios, Theresa Marie
Remedios, U. Dos
Remedios, Virginia Maria
Remedios-Chung, Mary Wong
Rene,
Ribeiro, Alda Maria
Ribeiro, Beatriz Maria Xavier de Souza Vieira
Ribeiro, Charles
Ribeiro, Constantino Filomeno Vieira
Ribeiro, Consuelo Maria
Ribeiro, de Melo Jose Augusto
Ribeiro, Esther Magdalena
Ribeiro, Joaquim Jose
Ribeiro, Lourenco J. V.
Ribeiro, Lucas Vieira
Ribeiro, Miguel Fernando
Rodrigues, Arthur Augusto d'Assumpcao
Rodrigues, Augusta
Rodrigues, Eleoteria
Rodrigues, Francisco Xavier Maria
Rodrigues, Joanna
Rodrigues, Jose C.
Rodrigues, Joseph Augusto
Rodrigues, Joseph Augusto
Rodrigues, Lydia Theodora Barradas
Rodrigues, Maria
Rodrigues, Maria Jose Remedios
Rodrigues, May victoria
Rodrigues, Mirie A. E.
Rodrigues, Rose C.
Roliz, Adalbert P. C.
Roliz, Alberto-Coliaco
Roliz, Carmen Crnz
Roliz, Genoveva Victoria Maria Collaco
Roliz, Geralberto Eleutherio
Roliz, Gualbert Corsinus Collaco

Roliz, Joaquim P. G.
 Roliz, Maria Emilia Collaro
 Roliz, Rigoberto
 Roliz, Roberto Jose
 Roque, Maria da Costa
 Roques, Benedetto Pardo
 Rosario, Angelo Alberto Maria
 Rosario, Dimas Maria
 Rosario, Elisa Victoria
 Rosario, Guiomar Francisca
 Rosario, Thomas
 Roza, Cecilia da
 Roza, Egas Augusto Da
 Roza, G. Da
 Rozario, Cora Maria
 Rozario, Cypriano E. do
 Rozario, Eduardo Carlos Juenio Do
 Rozario, Ernest Michael Do
 Rozario, Ethelreda Mary do
 Rozario, Eufrazia Maria
 Rozario, F. P.
 Rozario, Fermiano Mancio do
 Rozario, Filiza
 Rozario, Flavia I
 Rozario, Flora
 Rozario, Francisca
 Rozario, George Mary Pereira
 Rozario, George Victor do
 Rozario, Geraldo
 Rozario, Gertrudes Maria
 Rozario, Grace Cynthia do
 Rozario, Ignez Maria do
 Rozario, Ilena Maria
 Rozario, Inez do Sa
 Rozario, Irene Maria
 Rozario, Irene Maria
 Roza, Lionel Francis Da
 Roza , Marcus da
 Roza, Mary Frances Guetterres
 Roza-Pereira, Ernesto Manuel
 Roza-Pereira, Gabriel
 Roza-Pereira, Mario Achilles
 Roza-Pereira, Patricia
 Roza-Pereira, Sermelina Maria
 Rozario, A. E.
 Rozario, Alice Young
 Rozario, Araujo Maurice
 Rozario, C. do
 Rozario, Carlota M. de Sa
 Rozario, Constance Maria Do
 Rozario, Irene May
 Rozario , Isabella Mary Diana
 Rozario, Ivor Jose
 Rozario, Iza Maria Lourdes Do
 Rozario, Joao Maria Spencer Do
 Rozario, Jorge Maria Perlina do
 Rozario, Jose Antonio
 Rozario, Joseph Michael Do
 Rozario, Kay
 Rozario, Kume Feliza
 Rozario, Lucy
 Rozario, Mariaa Thereza
 Rozario, Mary Artamonova
 Rozario, Miranda Maria do
 Rozario, Prudence Barbra Do
 Rozario, Rene Antonio Do
 Rozario, Robert Vincent
 Rozario, Theodoro Joao Evangelista
 Rozario, Thomas Charles
 Rozario, Tito Livio
 Rozario, Vera Ana
 Rozario, Zena Alexandrovana Kay

Rozario-Machado, Florence Agnes
Rozario-Vieira, Martha Emilia
Ruddan-Machado, Thereza Martha
Sa, Lino Francisco De
Sam Lassro, Maria Fauscisca
Sam Lazar, Maria Fauscisea
Sam Lazaro, Bernardino
Sam Lazaro, Elizabeth
Sam Lazaro, Maria Ana
Sam Lazaro, Maria Jose
Sam Lazaro, Maria Mercedes Florence
Sanches des Aguila, Vicente Ludovino
Santos, Maria dos
Santos, Olivine Pin
Santos, Pedro Maria
Santos, Reginaldo Maria
Santos, Roberto M.
Savaro-Remedios, Francisca
Savaro-Remidios, Leonardo Maria
Scharff, Aurea
Schierhorst, Yarmilla
Schluper, Theodolina Branca das Caldas
Segueira, Giovanni Jose
Selesta, Elsa
Senna, A. P.
Senna, Angelina de
Senna, Beatrice Maria de
Senna, Benedicta
Senna, Bernardino Victor de
Senna, Bertha Maria de
Senna, Branda Maria de
Senna, Carlos Maria de
Senna, Catherine Isabella de
Senna, Dolores Anita de
Senna, G. V. de
Senna, Geraldine Maria de

Santos, Alfieds Maria
Santos, Antonio dos
Santos, B.
Santos, Bernardo Jose
Santos, Bertolomea Antonio
Santos, Daisy Maria
Santos, Daniel Maria
Santos, F. A.
Santos, Herberts M.
Santos, Herculano Marin
Santos , Hermancia Gosano Dos
Santos, Joanita Maria
Senna, Guilhermina Maria
Senna, Jeronimo Maria de
Senna, Katherine
Senna, Katherine Izabel de
Senna, Luiz Gonzaga Maria de
Senna, Maria Estephania de
Senna, Mario Jayme de
Senna, Orbina Otlilia
Senna, Paul de
Senna, Paula Yuet de
Senna, Ricardo Pedro de
Senna, Roberta de
Senna, Willion Victor de
Sentianina (Carneiro), Susanna Maria
Sequeina da Silva, Justo Feliciano
Sequeira, Alberto Carlos
Sequeira, Anna Maria
Sequeira, Armando Martino
Sequeira, Bernadette M.
Sequeira, Bernarding Antonio
Sequeira, Cynthia Maria
Sequeira, Daniel Beatram
Sequeira, Ernesto Luiz
Sequeira, Francisco Xavier

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 Biguel (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 Eyigmenio 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, Francisco Paul da
Silva, Gabriella
Silva, Germano Manuel da
Silva, Ghislaine
Silva, Gil Vasco da
Silva, Gustavo Augusto da
Silva, H. A.
Silva, Joana da
Silva, Joao Henrique da
Silva, Joao Nolasco da
Silva, Jose Franasco da
Silva, Jose Joao da
Silva, Jose M. J. da
Silva, Jose Maria
Silva, Jose Ricardo da
Silva, Julia Vienta da
Silva, Julio Alberto da
Silva, Ksenia Basto
Silva, Laura Valentina
Silva, Leopoldo dos Passos da
Silva, Lidia
Silva, Lily Mary Tsang
Silva, Lonise Marie da
Silva, Lucia da
Silva, Lucie Jeanne da
Silva, Luiz Augusto da
Silva, Luiz Gonzaga de
Silva, Luiz Maria da
Silva, Luiza M. Se Tsaoze
Silva, Madelaine da
Silva, Magarida Barbara Machado da
Silva, Manuel da
Silva, Manuela Guiomar Marques da
Silva, Marcus Antonio da
Silva, Margarida Barbara Basto da
Silva, Henrietta A. W. da
Silva, Ignez Maria da (Lobo)
Silva, Inez Mary de
Silva, Irene da
Silva, J. B. Ferreira da
Silva, J. M.
Silva, J. O.
Silva, Jeronino
Silva, Maria Angelica da
Silva, Maria Augusta Basto da
Silva, Maria Belma
Silva, Maria Carmen
Silva, Maria Estelka da
Silva, Maria H. G.
Silva, Maria Marques Das N. da
Silva, Maria Ozorio da
Silva, Maria Pia
Silva, Marie Augusta Basto da
Silva, Marie Augusta da
Silva, Marie Therese
Silva, Minguel
Silva, Paraskeva Leshokoff
Silva, Regina Augusta da
Silva, Romulo Bernal
Silva, Roza Lily Danenberg
Silva, S.M.B.
Silva, Tamara Alexandrovna Haszanova da
Silva, Tony Miguel da
Silva, Urbina Maria
Silva, Ursula Marques da
Silva, Vera Melita Danenberg
Silva, Victor Bernardino
Silva, Virginia Carmen da
Silva, Xenia Basto da
Silva, Xenia Mituikova
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
 Sousa, Alberto Jose
 Sousa, Alexandre Herculano de
 Sousa, Alvaro Alberto Simoes de
 Sousa, Alvaro Manoel
 Sousa, Eduardo Alberto s. De
 Sousa, Hilda Marria Da Costa De
 Sousa, Jose Alberto Simoes de
 Sousa, Jose Maria Xavier de
 Sousa, Leon de
 Sousa, 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 Francise
 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, Henngue A.
 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
Victal, A. M.
Victal, Armando Augusto
Victal, Braulta Maria
Victal, Carlos Augusto
Victal, Carmen Victoria
Victal, Edovardo Celis
Victal, Egas
Victal, Eilina Maria Terese
Victal, Fernando Antonio
Victal, Guilherme Francisco Jose
Victal, Maria Angelina
Victal, Maria Bernadette
Victal, Mary Victoria
Victal (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 Gaabriel (Carmen)
Webster, Camilla
Webster, Estefania Petrorigila
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 Foyon
Xavier, E. S.
Xavier, Edith Nina
Xavier, Ellaline (Baptista)
Xavier, Erlinda Maria
Xavier, Erlinda Maria Allemao
Xavier, Euclidio 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, Scbartiao 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

OLD NAME

Adina, Rueoff West Rue d' Arco J7
 Alabaster Road.....M4
 Albert, Ave. Du Roi..... K5
 Albany Lane off Chapoo Road, South of Boone Road N4
 Alcock Road.....P4
 Allegre, Route.....M6
 Amherst Avenue G6
 Amoy RoadM5
 Annam Road K5
 Arsenal Road.....not shown on map
 Astor Road N5
 Avenue Road..... K5
 Baikal Road..... Q4
 Balfour Road.....off Museum Road N5
 Barchet Road..... off Szechuen Road, near Paoshing Road N3
 Bard. Rte. Eugene.....L6 and M6
 Bayle, Rte. Amiral.....L6
 Beau, Rue Paul.....L6
 Bluntschli, RueM6
 Boissezon, Rte. deJ6
 Boone Road..... N4
 Boppe, Rue Augusto.....L6
 Boundary RoadM4
 Boundary Terrace..... near Elgin Road N4
 Bourgeat, RueL6
 Brenan Road.....E3
 Bridou, Route H7
 Broadway Road O4
 Bubbling Well Road.....J5
 Bund, The..... N5
 Burkill Road.....L5
 Canton Road.....M5

NEW NAME

An Ting Road
 Qu Fu Road
 Shan Xi Nan Road
 Pan Long Jie
 An Guo Road
 Tao Yuan Road
 Xin Hua Road
 Xia Men Road
 An Yi Road
 Gao Xiong Road
 Jin Shan Road
 Bei Jing Xi Road
 Hui Min Road
 Hu Qui Road
 Xin Xiang Road
 Shun Chan Road and Xi Men Road
 Huang Pi Nan Road
 Chong Qing Zhong Road
 Ji Nan Road
 Fu Xing Xi Road
 Tang Gu Road
 Tai Cang Road
 Tian Mu Dong Road
 He Nan Zhong Road
 Chang Le Road

Carter Road.....L5
 Cassini Rue K7
 Central Road off Nanking Road, West of Szechuen Road N5
 Chang Sha RoadM5
 Changping Road K4
 Chaotung Rd, Honan & S' tung Rds., S. of F' chow Road N5
 Chaoufoong Road..... O4
 Chaoyang Road.....R5
 Chapoo Road..... N4
 Chapsal, Rue.....L5
 Chefoo Roadoff Thibet Road N5
 Chek Ziang Road..... O3
 Chekiang Road.....M4
 Chemulpo Road..... Q4 and R5
 Chengtu RoadL5
 Chevalier, Rte.L7
 Chiao To Road.....off Scott Road O2
 Chihli Road off Klukiang Road M5
 Chin Chow Road.....R4
 Chin Ling Road.....L3
 Chingwangtao Road.....P5
 Chinhai RoadL5
 Chining Road Q4
 Chu Pao San. Rueoff Rue de Consulat
 Chungking Road I5
 Chung Wha Sing Road.....L3, and N3
 Chung Kung Road T3
 Chung San Road G3
 Chung Shing Road.....I3
 Chung Wha Road.....M7
 Chusan Road.....P4
 Cohen, Route Andre.....J6
 Clarke, Rue Brodie.....M6
 Colbert, Rue N6
 Columbia Road G6
 Connaught RoadJ4
 Consulat, Rue du.....N6
 Conty, RueL7
 Cordier, Route.....H6
 Corneille, Rue.....L6
 Courbet, Rte. Amiral..... K5
 Crescent Avenue.....off Yu Yuen Road, next to Court 1207 H5
 Culty, Rte. Charles H6
 Cunningham Road off Boundary Road M4
 Dahtung Road.....L3
 Dalny Road P4
 D' Arco, RueJ7
 Darroch Road.....N3
 Delastre, Route Rene.....J6
 Delaunay, Rue.....off Route Winling H7
 Dent Lane..... off Dent Road P4
 Dent RoadP4
 Destelan, Rte. Picard..... H7
 Dixwell Road O3
 Dollfus Route off Avenue Dubail L6
 Doumer, Route..... K6
 Dubail AvenueL6
 Dufour, Rte. LouisJ6
 Duplex Route.....J5
 Edan Route.....H6
 Edinburgh Road.....H5
 Edward VII Avenue.....N6

Chang Ning Road
 Wu Xin Road
 Da Min Road
 Nan Jing Xi Road
 Wai Tan; Zhong Shan Dong 1 Road
 Feng Yang Road
 Guang Dong Road
 Shi Men 2 Road
 Tai Kang Road
 Sha Shi 1 Road
 Chang Sha Road
 Chang Ping Road
 Zhao Tong Road
 Gao Yang Road
 Chao Yang Road
 Zha Pu Road
 Dan Shui Road
 Zhi Fu Road
 Ji Xiang Road
 Zhe Jiang Road
 Jiang Pu Road
 Cheng Du Road
 Jian Guo Zhong Road
 Xie Tu Road
 Shi Tang Road
 Qing Zhou Road
 Qin Ling Road
 Qin Huang Dao Road
 Qing Hai Road
 Ji Ning Road
 Xi Kou Road
 Chong Qing Road
 Zhong Hua Road
 Jun Gong Road
 Zhong Shan Road
 Zhong Hua Road
 Zhong Hua Road
 Long Tang Road
 Gao An Road
 Liu Lin Road
 Xin Yong An Road
 Pan Yu Road
 Kang Ding Road
 Jing Ling Dong Road
 Jian Guo Dong Road
 Gao You Road
 Gao Lan Road
 Fu Min Road
 Yu Yuan Road (Lane 1203)
 Hu Nan Road
 Kang Le Road
 Da Tong Road
 Da Lian Road
 An Ting Road (Lane 41)
 Duo Lun Road
 Tai Yua Road
 De Chang Road
 Tong Tai Road
 Dan Tu Road

Elgin Road.....M4
 Emmanuel, Rte. Victor.....K7
 Ewo Road.....P5
 Ezra Road.....off Kiangse Road south of Nanking Road N5
 Fearon Road.....O4
 Ferguson Route.....H6
 Ferry Road.....J3
 Foch Avenue.....K5
 Fokien Road.....M4
 Fong Pang Road.....M6
 Fong Zia Road.....M7
 Foochow Road.....M5
 Ford Lane.....Q5
 France, Quai de.....N6
 Fraser Road.....F5
 Frelupt Route.....K7
 Froc Route Pere.....L7
 Funing Road.....R5
 Galle Route.....M6
 Garnier, Rte. Francis.....J6
 Gee Mei Road.....O3
 Ghisi, Route.....J6
 Glen Road.....S4
 Gordon Road.....K4
 Great Western Road.....H5
 Gros, Rue Baron.....L6
 Grouchy, Route de.....J6
 Haichow Road.....T4
 Haig Avenue.....J5
 Hailar Road.....O4
 Haining Road.....M4
 Haiphong Road.....K4
 Hanbury Road.....O4
 Hankow Road.....M5
 Hennen Road.....off Range Road, near Chapoo Road N4
 Haroon Road.....K5
 Hart Road.....K5
 Haskell Road.....N4
 Hennequin Rue.....M6
 Henry, Rte. Paul.....K6
 Hochlen Road.....R4
 Hoihow Road.....south end of Hoopch Road M5
 Honan Road.....N5
 HongKong Road...off Szechuen Road, s. of Soochow Road N5
 Hoopch Road.....M5
 Hsiang San Road.....M3
 Huc, Route Pere.....J6
 Hue, Route.....M6
 Hungjao Road.....F6

Sha Shi 2 Road
 Jiu Long Road
 Wu Kang Road
 Xi Kang Road
 Yan An Zhong Road
 Fu Jian Zhong Road
 Fang Bang Dong/Zhong Road
 Fang Xie Road
 Fu Zhou Road
 Fu Lu Jie
 Zhong Shan Dong 2 Road
 Yi Li Road
 Jian Guo Xi Road
 Guang Yuan Road
 Li Yang Road
 Nan Chang Road
 Dong Hu Road
 Chong Qing Nan Road
 U Lu Mu Qi Nan Road
 An Fu Road
 Yu Qing Road
 Jiang Su Road
 Yan An Dong Road
 An Qing Road
 Shao Xing Road
 Wang Jiang Road
 He Fei Road
 Fu Ning Road
 Ji An Road
 Dong Ping Road
 Si Ping Road
 Yue Yang Road
 Long Chang Road
 Jiang Ning Road
 Yan An Xi Road
 Song Shan Road
 Yan Qing Road
 Hai Zhou Road
 Hai Shan Road
 Hai La Er Road
 Hai Ning Road
 Hai Fang Road
 Han Yang Road
 Han Kou Road
 Hai Nan road
 Tong Ren Road
 Chang De Road
 Zhong Zhou Road
 Dong Tai Road
 Xin Le Road
 He Jian Road
 Hai Kou Road
 He Nan Zhong Road
 Xiang Gang Road
 Hu Bei Road
 Xiang Shan Road
 Yong Fu Road
 Zhe Jiang Nan Road
 Hong Qiao Road

Hwa Kee Road..... off Broadway O4
 Ichang Road..... K3
 Jansen Road..... Q5
 Jernigan Road..... F5
 Jessfield Road..... G4
 Jinkee Road..... off the Bund, north of Nanking Road N5
 Joffre Avenue..... J6
 Jordan Avenue..... G6
 Juikim Road..... O4
 Jukong Road..... M3
 Jupin, Rte. Albert..... K6
 Kahn, Route Gaston..... KG
 Kaifeng Road..... M4
 Kansuh Road..... off Chekiang Road M4
 Kashing Road..... O4
 Kaufmann, Route..... J7
 Keechong Road..... off Broadway O4
 Keswick Road..... G6
 Kiangse Road..... N5
 Kiangwan Road..... extension of Darroch Road O2
 Kiaochow Road..... J4
 Kin Wo Ka Road .off Nanking Road, w. of Chekiang Road M5
 Kinchow Road..... Q4
 Kinnear Road..... H4
 Kirin Road..... Q4
 Kiukiang Road..... M5
 Kulun Road..... M4
 Kon Kiang Road..... R3
 Kraetzer, Rue..... M6
 Kueiyang Rue..... T4
 Kuling Road..... M5
 Kungping Road..... P4
 Kwang Hsin Road..... S5
 Kwangse Road..... M5
 Kweichow Road..... M5
 Kwenming Road..... P4
 Lafayette, Rue..... K6
 Lagrene, Rue..... M6
 Laguerre, Route de la off Rue Brodie Clarke M6
 Laipo Road..... K4
 Lay Road..... R4
 Lee Maloo Road..... N7
 Legendre, Route..... H6
 Lamaire, Route..... M6
 Liaoyang Road..... Q4
 Linching Road..... S4
 Lincoln Avenue..... E4
 Linping Road..... O3
 Lloyd Road..... M5
 Lohka Pang Road..... M7
 Lorioz, Rte. Camille..... H6
 Lorton, Route..... K5
 Love Lano..... off Yates Road I5
 Lucerne Road..... off Edinburgh Road H5
 Lungchang Road..... T5
 Luzon Road..... L6
 Macao Road..... K3
 Macgregor Road..... P4
 MacLeod Road..... D4

Yong Ding Road
 Yi Chong Road
 Jing Xing Road
 Xian Xia Road
 Wang Hang Du Road
 Dian Chi Road
 Huai Hai Zhong Road
 Huai Hai Xi Road
 Jing Tian Road
 Qiu Jiang Road
 Jian De Road
 Jia Shan Road
 Kai Feng Road
 Gan Su Road
 Jia Xing Road
 An Ting Road
 Jian Ping Road
 Kai Xuan Road
 Jiang Xi Zhong Road
 Dong Jiang War Road
 Jiao Zhou Road
 Jin Hua Road
 Jing Zhou Road
 Wu Ding Road
 Ji Lin Road
 Jiu Jiang Road
 Qu Fu Xi Road
 Kong Jiang Road
 Jin Ling Zhong Road
 Gui Yang Road
 Gu Ling Road
 Gong Ping Road
 Guang De Road
 Guang Xi Road
 Gui Zhou Road
 Kun Min Road
 Fu Xing Zhong Road
 Chong De Road
 Yong An Road
 Xin Feng Road
 Lan Zhou Road
 Zhong Shan Nan Road
 Xing Gluo Road
 Wang Ting Road
 Liao Yang Road
 Lin Qing Road
 Tian Shan Road
 Lin Ping Road
 Liu He Road
 Lu Jia Bang Road
 Tai An Road
 Xiang Yang Bei Road
 Wu Jiang Road
 Li Xi Road
 Long Chang Road
 Lian Yun Road
 Ao Men Road
 Lin Tong Road
 Huai Yin Road
 Magniny, Rue Marcel..... H6
 Magy, Rte. Alfred..... J5
 Majestic Road...off Bubb. Weil Road East of Gordon Road K5

Mandalay Road.....I5
 Mapai Road.....K3
 Marche, Rue du.....L6
 Maresca, Route.....J6
 Market Street.....O4
 Markham Road.....K5
 Massenet, Rue.....L6
 Mathieu, Rue.....M6
 Mayen, Route.....J6
 McBain Road.....K5
 Medhurst Road.....L4
 Meichow Road.....R4
 Mercier, Rte, Cardinal.....K5
 Miller Road.....N4
 Minghong Road.....N4
 Mohawk Road.....L5
 Moji Road.....K3
 Mokanshan Road.....K3
 Moliere, Rue.....L6
 Montauban, Rue.....N6
 Montigny, Blvd. De.....M6
 Montmorand, Rue.....L6
 Monument Road.....A4
 Morrison Road.....off Woosung Road N4
 Moulmein Road.....K5
 Muirhead Road.....P4
 Mukden Road.....O4
 Museum Road.....N5
 Myburgh Road.....L5
 Nanking Road.....M5
 Nanyang Road.....K5
 Nanzing Road.....O4
 Neikiang Road.....T4
 Newchwang Road.....off Chekiang Road M4
 Ningkuo Road.....R4
 Ningpo Road.....M5
 Ningpo, Rue de.....M6
 Ningwu Road.....S4
 Oue Maloo Road.....N7
 Pakhoi Road.....off Thibet Road M5
 Palikao, Rue.....M6
 Pao An Road.....off Dixwell Road O3
 Paoshan Road.....N3
 Paoshing Road.....N3
 Paoting Road.....P4
 Paris, Rte. Prosper.....H6
 Park Lane.....off Haining Road N4
 Park Road.....L5
 Park Terrace.....Passage 68 Route Vallon L6
 Pearce Road.....C2
 Peking Road.....M5
 Penang Road.....J3
 Peres, Rue des.....M6
 Pershing, Route.....H6
 Petain, Avenue.....J6
 Petiot, Rue Lieut.....off Avenue Foch L6
 Kang Ping Road
 Wu Lu Mu Qi Zhong Road
 Nan Hui Road
 Jiang Yin Road
 Xin Hui Road
 Shun Chang Road

Wu Yuan Road
 Ma Chang Road
 Shan Dong Zhong Road
 Si Nan Road
 Shan Dong Nan Road
 Hua Ting Road
 Feng Xian Road
 Tai Xing Road
 Mei Zhou Road
 Mao Min Nan Road
 E Mei Road
 Min Hong Road
 Huang Pi Bei Road
 Ju Rong Road
 Mo Gang Sham Road
 Xiang Shan Road
 Si Chuan Nan Road
 Xi Zang Nan Road
 Ma Dang Road
 Sui Ning Road
 Mao Lin Road
 Mao Min Bei Road
 Hai Men Road
 Liao Ning Road
 Hu Qiu Road
 Xin Chang Road
 Nan Jing Dong Road
 Nan Yang Road
 Nan Zing Road
 Nei Jiang Road
 Niu Zhuang Road
 Ning Guo Road
 Ning Bo Road
 Huai Hai Dong Road
 Ning Wu Road
 Wai Ma Road
 Bei Hai Road
 Yun Nan Nan Road
 Bao An Road
 Bao Shan Road
 Dong Bao Xing Road
 Bao Ding Road
 Tian Ping Road
 Bei Guan Jie
 Huang He Road
 Bei Guan Jie
 Bei Zhai Road
 Bei Jing Doug Road
 An Yuan Road
 Young Shou Road
 Wu Xing Road
 Heng Shan Road
 Cheng Du Nan Road
 Pichon, Route.....K6
 Pingliang Road.....Q5
 Pingting Road.....S5
 Point Road.....O4
 Polo, Rue Marco.....M6
 Pootoo Road.....K3
 Porte de I' Quest, Rue.....L6
 Pottier, Route.....J6
 Prentice, Route.....off Cardinal Mercier K5

Quinsan Road..... N4
 Rabler, Rue de Capt..... M6
 Racecourse Road L5
 Range Road..... N4
 Rangoon Road..... Q5
 Ratard, Rue L5
 Remi, Rue..... K6
 Republiques, Blvd. Des Deut..... (see Ming Koo Road) M6
 Riviere, Rte. Henri..... J5
 Robert, Route Pere..... K6
 Robison Road..... J3
 Rubicon Road..... C4
 Saigon, Route de..... M6
 Santal Road off N. Soochow Road west of Shanse Road M5
 Sawgin Road..... O4
 Say Zoong, Rte. De J5
 Scott Road..... O3
 Seoul Road off Lay Road R5
 Seward Road..... P4
 Seymour Road..... K5
 Shanhaikwan Road L4
 Shanse Road..... M5
 Shantung Road..... M5
 Sleyes, Rte. Herve de K6
 Siking Road..... off Kiangse Road N5
 Singapore Road..... J4
 Singkeepang Road O4
 Sinza Road K4
 Si Tee Yok Wei Road..... O1
 Soeurs, Route des L5
 Soochow Road M4
 Stone Bridge Road..... off Markham Road L4
 Sung King Yuen Road..... M3
 Sungpang Road..... S5
 Szechuen Road..... N4
 Taku Road..... L5
 Tamsui Road..... off Avenue Foch L6
 Tangku Road..... L4
 Tanyang Road..... R5
 Tatung Road..... L4
 Temple Lane off Hart Road, north of Bubbling Well Road J5
 Tengyuch Road..... T4
 Thibet Road..... M4
 Thorburn Road..... Q4
 Thorne Road..... O4
 Tien Doong Road..... O3
 Tien Tung An Road..... M3
 Tiendong Road..... N4
 Tientsin Road..... M5
 Tifeng Road J5
 Fen Yang Road
 Ping Liang Road
 Ping Ding Road
 Zhou Jia Zui Road
 Long Men Road
 Pu Tuo Road
 Xi Men Road; Zi Zhong Road
 Bao Qing Road
 Jin Xian Road
 Kun Shan Road
 Xi Zang Nan Road
 Wu Sheng Road

Wu Sheng Road
 Tai Cang Road
 Ju Lu Road
 Yong Kang Road
 Ren Ming Road
 Tao Jiang Road
 Rui Jin 2 Road
 Chang Zhi Road
 Ha Mi Road
 Guang Xi Nan Road
 Xin Tai Road
 Sha Jing Road
 Chang Shu Road
 Shan Yin Road
 Xi Hu Road
 Chang Zhi Road
 Shan Xi Bei Road
 Shan Hai Quan Road
 Shan Xi Nan Road
 Shan Dong Zhong Road
 Yong Jia Road
 Si Jing Road
 Yu Yao Road
 Xin Jiam Road
 Xin Zha Road
 Xi Ti Yu Hui Road
 Rui Jin 1 Road
 Hu Bei Road; Zhe Jiang Zhong
 Xin Qiao Road
 He Tian Road
 Sung Pan Road
 Si Chuan Zhong Road
 Da Ku Road
 Dan Shui Road
 Tang Gu Road
 Dan Yang Road
 Da Tian Road
 Nan Jing Xi Road (Lane 1643)
 Teng Yue Road
 Xi Zang Zhong Road
 Tong Bei Road
 Ha Ei Bing Road
 Tian Tong Road
 Tian Tong An Road
 Tian Tong Road
 Tian Jin Road
 U Lu Mu Qi Bei Road
 Tillot, Rue Marcel..... L6
 Tinghai Road..... T4
 Tong Tee Yok Wei Road P1
 Tongshan Road O4
 Tongting Road T5
 Tonquin Road K3
 Tour, Rte. Tenan de la..... K6
 Tourane, Rue..... M6
 Tsepoo Road M4
 Tsitsihar Road..... R1
 Tsongchow Road off Bubbling Well Road K5
 Tsze Pang Road L4
 Tungchow Road..... O4
 Tungliang Road..... S5
 Tunsin Road..... G5

Urga Road.....O3
 Vallon, Route.....L6
 Van Wha Road.....O3
 Vouillemont, Rue.....M6
 Voyron, Route.....L6
 Wagner, Rue.....M6
 Wantze, Rue.....L6
 Ward Road.....P4
 Warren Road.....E5
 Wayside Road.....P4
 Weihaiwei Road.....L5
 Weikwei, Rue.....M6
 Welnan Road.....R4
 Wenchow Road.....M4
 West End Lane..... off Haining Road N4
 Wetmore Road.....Q4
 Whangpoo Road..... off Broadway N5
 Wheshing Road.....Q1
 Winchester Road..... off Soochow Road M1
 Winling, Route.....H6
 Wonglo Road.....N2
 Woochang Road.....N4
 Woosung Road.....N4
 Wuchow Road.....O4
 Wuting Road.....K4
 Yalu Road.....N4
 Yangchow Road.....Q5
 Yangtsepoo Road.....Q5
 Yates Road.....L5
 Yen Ka Koh Road.....N3
 Yenping Road.....J4
 Yenshan Road.....Q5
 Ying Ka Jao Road.....N3
 Yochow Road.....O4
 Yeun Ming Yuen Road.....N?
 Yuhang Road.....O1
 Yulin Road.....Q5
 Yunnan Road.....M5
 Yu Yuen Road.....J5
 Yuen Fong Road.....G4
 Zao Char Road.....M6
 Zia Tu Road.....K7
 Zia Zi Road.....K7
 Zikawei, Route de.....J7

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

PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

R.R. Guillen, S.J.²²⁵
Em. Ferrand, S.J.
J. Savary, S.J.
Fr. Croulliere, S.J.
V. Mouley, S.J.²²⁶
J.B. Simon
Em. Ferrand, S.J.
J. Savary, S.J.
M. Kennelly, S.J.
L. Mariot, S.J.
V. Mouly, S.J.²²⁷
L. Le Cornec, S.J.
A. La Revi_re, S.J.
C. Frin, S.J.
J. Savary, S.J.
L. Mariot, S.J.
V. Mouly, S.J.²²⁸
L. Le Cornec, S.J.
C. Frin, S.J.
J. Savary, S.J.

L. Mariot, S.J.²²⁹
A. Datin, S.J.
V. Mouly, S.J.²³⁰
H. Moison, S.J.
J. Van Dussclare, S.J.
J. Savary, S.J.
X. Coupe, S.J.
V. Mouly, S.J.²³¹
Ch. Baumert
R. Jacqu_not de Besange
J. Le Chevallier
J. Savary
J. Van Dosselaere
Brother A. Datin
Brother V. Mouly²³²
Ch. Baumet
R. Jacqu_not de Besange
J. Savary
J. Van Dosselaere
B. Ooms

Brother A. Datin
Brother T. Tsang²³³
P. Le Bioul
R. Jacqu_not de Besange
Ch. Baumet
J. Van Dosselaere
B. Ooms
Brother A. Datin
Brother T. Tsang²³⁴
P. Le Bioul
R. Jacqu_not de Besange
Ch. Baumet
I. Lorando
E. Berton
F.X. Farmer
A. Datin²³⁵
J.J. Piet, Superior
R. Jacqu_not de Besange
I. Lorando
E. Berton²³⁶
J. Lennon
F.X. Farmer
A. Datin²³⁷
J.A. Lennon, Superior
F. X. Farmer
F.B. Tsang
J. Finnegan
H. Frenken²³⁸
F. X. Farmer, Superior
H. Frenken
J. Kia
Brother Datin²³⁹

Religious Holidays of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

January 1	Circumcision
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	Assamption
September 8	Nativite de Notre Dame
November 1	Toussaint
November 2	Comm. de Def.
December 8	Immaculate Conception
December 25	No_1

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

PLACES OF INTEREST IN SHANGHAI

BANKS:

American Express Co., 158 Kinkiang Road - N5
Banque Belge pour l'Étranger, 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 l'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
Yokohana Specie Bank, Ltd. 24 The Bund - N5

CHURCHES

All Saints Church (Episcopal), Rue Lafayette, er. Rue Capsal - L6
Church of Our 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
Sicawei 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

Esthonia, 874 Hart Road - K4
Finland, 301 Rue Card, Mercier - K5
France, 2 Rue du Consulat - N6
Germany, 40-60 Whangpoo Road - N5
Great Britain, 33 The Bund - N5
Greece, 97 Jinkee Road - N5
Italy, 555 Bubbling Well Road - L5
Japan, 25A Whangpoo Road - N5
Mexico, 170 Kiangse Road - N5
Netherlands, 25 Rue du Consulat - N6
Norway, 2 Peking Road - M5
Poland, 83 Route Pichon - K6
Portugal, 1060 Rue Lafayette - K6
Spain, 1449 Avenue Joffre - J6
Sweden, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road - N5
Switzerland, 1469 Avenue Joffre - J6
U.S.S.R. 1 Whangpoo Road - N5

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 Ningkuo 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), Hungjao Road - G7

PLACES OF INTEREST:

Aerodrome, Hungjao 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 Hungjao Road & Avenue Haig - H6
 Compagnie Francaise de Tramways & Waterworks, 249 Avenue Dubail - L6
 S.M.C. Abbatoir, North East corner of Sawgin & Dixwell Roads - O1
 Sookingjao Golf Links (not shown) - R1 ?
 Semaphore Tower, The Bund & Avenue Edward VII - N5 ?
 French Municipal Council Abbator, 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, Hungjao 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, Hungjao Road - D5
 Shanghai Gas Company, 2524 Yangtsepoo Road - T5
 Shanghai Power Company, Riverside plant, 2800 Yangtsepoo Road T5
 Shanghai Recreation Grounds - M5
 Shanghai Waterworks, 820 Yungtsepoo 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 - O7
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

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 2. Betty Peh-T' i Wei. Shanghai. Crucible of Modern China (Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1987), 28-31.
 3. All About Shanghai and Environs. A Standard Guide Book (Shanghai: The University Press, 1934-35), 26.
 4. Tang Zhenchang, ed. History of Shanghai (Shanghai: People' s Publishing House, 1990), 139-41.
 5. P.D. Coates, The China Consuls. British Consular Officers, 1843-1943 (Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1988), 5-27, and Wei, Shanghai, 32-45.
 6. Shanghai' s uniqueness is discussed in Nicholas R. Clifford, Spoilt Children of Empire. Westerners in Shanghai and the Chinese Revolution of the 1920s (Hanover: Middlebury College Press and University Press of New England, 1991), 6-11.
 7. The Municipal Council was created in 1854. Wei, Shanghai, 39.
 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.
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 11. Johnson, From Market Town to Treaty Port, 43.
 12. Ibid., 96.
 13. Ibid., 154.
 14. H. Lang. Shanghai, Considered Socially, 24.
 15. A comprehensive list of the identifiable Portuguese residents of Shanghai is available in Chapter 8 of the present work.
 16. North China Herald, August 3, 1850; The Chinese Repository, 1851, 141-49.
 17. Shanghai Municipal Council, Annual Report for 1871, 10.
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 22. Shanghai Municipal Council, Annual Report for 1890, 17-9.
 23. Shanghai Municipal Council, Annual Report for 1895, 20, 24, 25.
 24. Shanghai Municipal Council, Annual Report for 1900, 358.
 25. Conseil Municipal, French Report for 1900, 59.
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 27. Conseil Municipal, French Report for 1905.
 28. Shanghai Municipal Council, Annual Report for 1910.
 29. Conseil Municipal, French Report for 1910, 82.
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 31. Conseil Municipal, French Report for 1915, 38.
 32. Shanghai Municipal Council, Annual Report for 1920, 271A-272A.
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 34. Shanghai Municipal Council, Annual Report for 1925, 173.
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 40. Map: Secateurs de Police and Conseil Municipal, French Report for 1937, 7-14.
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 42. Shankhaiskaia Zaria, August 15, 1942, 5.
 43. Shanghai Municipal Government, Public Bureau, The Tabulation of the Foreign Population according to Nationalities, December 1945.
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47. Shanghai Municipal Government, Statistics Office, Public Bureau, Table of the Foreign Population, June 1948.
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51. Central Daily News, July 16, 1947.
52. John King Fairbank, Trade and Diplomacy on the China Coast (1953, 2 vols. Reprint. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1964), 419.
53. Qingji Zhongwai Shiling Nianbiao (Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju, 1985), 161.
54. Shanghai Almanac for the Year 1860.
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56. Shanghai Almanac for the Year 1863 and The China Directory for 1864, 52.
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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.
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67. The North-China Desk Hong List for 1901, 14.
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82. The Shanghai Directory, 1933, 88.
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