

## ABSTRACTS

**Portugal, China, Macao and the Beginning of Republican Regimes (1905-1928)**

This essay examines the political and social processes that led to the development of the Republican regimes in China and in Portugal. Despite historical and geographical differences, many similarities can be found when a comparative study of the two countries from 1908 to 1928 is undertaken. The parallel paths followed by Portugal and China were guided by two main factors: firstly, World War I and secondly, the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. In Macao, these two processes had a clear influence on the social and political life of the city, and in particular on the Chinese nationalist and Republican movement. The article also emphasises the importance of Chinese and Portuguese historians working together in order to contribute to a better understanding of the modern history of Macao, China and Portugal.

[Authors: Alfredo Dias and Vincent Ho, pp. 6-17]

**Republican Revolutionaries: Sun Yat Sen, Carlos da Maia and the Macao Harbour Project**

The eleven years between the Chinese Republican Revolution in 1911 and the advent of the KMT–Comintern alliance in the fall of 1922 established the basis upon which the Macao Harbour Project could move forward. From 1910 to 1917 while under the control of the Partido Republicano Português (PRP) Portugal was arguably the most radical state in Europe. This regime sent to Macao as Governor Carlos da Maia, one of the key organisers of Portugal's October 1910 republican revolt. He arrived on 10 June 1914, not two weeks before Sun Yat Sen's Revolutionary Party had its first organisational meeting on 22 June in Tokyo. At Sun Yat Sen's behest representatives of eight Chinese Provinces had gathered to form a new secret Revolutionary Party that was committed to a 'Third Revolution' directed against Yuan Shikai, the Beiyang Army general

who sought to return China to an imperial monarchy. Sun's anti-Yuan organisation would become the core of the future KMT while maintaining intense personal loyalty to critically important offshore bases. This article explores the return of Carlos da Maia to Lisbon through Shanghai and the United States, his potential links to key Chinese republican revolutionaries, and the implications of this association for the successful development of Macao's vital Outer Harbour Project of 1922 to 1927.

[Author: Paul B. Spooner, pp. 18-37]

**José Carlos da Maia: A Brief Note**

José Carlos da Maia was one of the Republican heroes of 5 October 1910, in Portugal. When he was still a teenager, he developed sympathies for the Republican cause. Following family tradition, he joined the Portuguese navy where he continued to fight for his ideals as a distinguished officer. With the establishment of the Republican regime, he first took up a position as member of the Constitutional Assembly and later, in 1914, was appointed to the high position of Governor of Macao. There, he implemented administrative measures which had a far-reaching impact on the urban and social fabric of the city and as such he is recalled as one of the best governors of the entire Portuguese administration of Macao. Returning to Portugal in 1916, he got involved with the Decembrist revolutionary movement and became Minister of the Navy while Sidónio Pais was in office. Later, in 1919, he fought against the Monsanto monarchical uprising. As Minister for the Colonies during the Relvas government, he resigned because he disagreed with the political dynamics of the time. The life of José Carlos da Maia and his violent death in 1921, during the so-called 'Bloody Night', contributed to an aura of romance, earning him the epithet 'the Romantic Sailor'.

[Author: Fernando Mendonça Fava, pp. 38-54]

**The First Republic, Macao and the Freemasons**

The rise of Macao's republican elite in the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is linked to two seemingly separate phenomena. Nevertheless, they are closely linked, if not overlapping. On the one hand, the appearance of local political groupings aligned with the main Republican parties in Portugal, while on the other hand, the social significance of the Freemasons, with their structured loyalties and solidarity within the Portuguese community. The Freemasons in Macao consisted of both local-born and expatriates. These factors contrasted with the ingrained influence of the Catholic Church and its missionary work in an inherently conservative, parochial society. Opportunism reigned over political ties thanks to the erstwhile colony's distance from Lisbon, and in practice politics followed the local agenda, regular elections for the Leal Senado, and the interests of influential lobby groups rather than following orders from Lisbon. The web of personal connections provided by secret membership of the Freemasons allowed intellectuals, members of the Macanese elite and expatriates to consolidate their loyalties and think up strategies. This article also looks at the role contemporary Portuguese newspapers played in discussing the main local political issues, and the rifts between supporters of the Republican and monarchical movements, particularly concerning the implementation of the First Republic's decrees relating to the expulsion of the Jesuits and all religious orders from Portugal, the separation of State and Church, and the nationalisation of the latter's property.

[Author: Arnaldo Gonçalves, pp. 55-64]

**Portugal and China: The Years of the Republic (1908-1928)**

Portugal and China saw their Republican regimes born and consolidated over the same period, between 1910 and 1928. Despite the historical and geographic differences separating the two countries, there are clear 'coincidences' and

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'similarities' between the two political processes, heavily influenced at an international level by World War I (1914-1918), the 1919 Peace Conference and the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. This article is intended to show the parallels between these two processes, which led to the establishment of the Portuguese and Chinese Republics, to analyse the comparative chronology of the history of Portugal and of China between 1908 and 1928 and to understand how international changes influenced the domestic political, economic and social lives of these two countries.

[Author: Alfredo Gomes Dias, pp. 65-87]

### Revisiting the *Estado da Índia* in the Years 1571 to 1577

This article studies the reigns of Viceroy D. António de Noronha (1571-1573) and Governor António Moniz Barreto (1573-1577) from a critical perspective. As both governments took place during part of the political and military crisis of 1565-1575, there is an attempt to understand the evolution of the crisis in these final years and afterwards. To achieve this goal, a political analysis of both governments is carried out, identifying differences from the years prior to 1571, and studying the role the Crown played in the *Estado da Índia* during the 1570s.

[Author: Nuno Luís Vila-Santa, pp. 88-112]

### Portuguese Daman under Pressure: The Mughal Threat (1572-1605)

Ceded by the sovereign of Gujarat, in 1559 Portuguese troops conquered the fortress of Daman, from Abyssinian forces which had settled there. The fortress, along with the surrounding land, was integrated into the *Estado da Índia* and formed part of the territory later known as the 'Northern Province' (*Província do Norte*). After the fortress of Daman was conquered, due to the great instability caused by the constant attacks launched by the Abyssinian forces, the Portuguese fortified Daman with a significant contingent of troops

consisting of 500 infantry soldiers (many of them musketeers) and 150 cavalry soldiers. The fortress of Daman and the territories under its jurisdiction suffered constant pressure during the period of the Mughal threat (1572-1605), resulting, in some cases, in direct military attacks on the fortress and its *tanadarias* and in other cases in indirect actions linked to Akbar's imperial expansion, which culminated with the conquest of Ahmadnagar. Since Daman was located in a border region under constant threat, it seems clear that the efficiency of the Portuguese response was based on multiple factors: the successive transformation and adaptation of their military structures; combining their actions with those of successive waves of assistance; and, no less important, skilful diplomacy amongst the stakeholders.

[Author: Vitor Luís Gaspar Rodrigues, pp. 113-123]

### The First Dutch Blockades to Goa. VOC Expeditions Against the *Carreira da Índia* in the Western Indian Ocean, 1604-1623

Between 1604 and 1623 there were four Dutch privateering expeditions to the Western Indian Ocean, whose objectives included attacking vessels on the shipping route between Portugal and Asia. As a result, the Portuguese in Goa were for the first time faced with hostile European ships. On four occasions the Dutch blocked Goa's harbour—briefly during the first three attempts, in 1604, 1607 and 1608, but for several months in 1622-1623. This article attempts to describe and analyse in detail this series of expeditions, paying special attention to their impact on Portuguese shipping between Europe and Asia.

[Author: André Murteira, pp. 124-144]