Abstract
After the first Opium War, an economic and political process is initiated leading China to participate in the world-wide market. Besides the circulation of merchandises and capitals, we also watched the important migratory phenomenon. The Macanese participate in this population movement, with a migration from Macao to a new city (Hong Kong) and to the International Settlement at Shanghai. Thus, from 1850 onwards, among these three cities, the different Macanese emigrant communities created lasting bonds with the different destinations (Hong Kong and Shanghai) and with their own place of origin (Macao). These bonds that sustained the first stage of the Macanese Diaspora within the neighbouring region on the Chinese coast, are confirmed by the assessment of three essential vectors: (i) Macao's role in the foundation of a new city on the island of Hong Kong; (ii) the place of the Macanese community in Shanghai's foreign concessions; (iii) the features of Shanghai's Macanese from Hong Kong; (iv) the itineraries of Macanese emigrants in the first stage of the Diaspora. The assessment of these vectors enables us to present this first essay on the role of the Macanese communities in the "refoundation" of Hong Kong and Shanghai, and, also, on the main traits of the emigrants who left Hong Kong for Shanghai in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Keywords
Migrationm, Diaspora, Macanese, Hong Kong, Shanghai.