

Qiaopi and Yinxin:

Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese

侨批档案——海外华侨银信

中华人民共和国国家档案局

The State Archives Administration of the People's Republic of China



Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	1/60

Nomination form International Memory of the World Register

1.0 Checklist核对清单

Nominees may find the following checklist useful before sending the nomination form to the International Memory of the World Secretariat. The information provided in *italics* on the form is there for guidance only and should be deleted once the sections have been completed.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Summary completed (section 1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nomination and contact details completed (section 2)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Declaration of Authority signed and dated (section 2)
<input type="checkbox"/>	If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified, and all Declarations of Authority obtained
<input type="checkbox"/>	Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3)
<input type="checkbox"/>	History/provenance completed (section 3.4)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bibliography completed (section 3.5)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Details of owner completed (section 4.1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Details of custodian – if different from owner – completed (section 4.2)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Details of legal status completed (section 4.3)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Evidence presented to support fulfilment of the criteria? (section 5)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Additional information provided (section 6)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Details of consultation with stakeholders completed (section 7)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assessment of risk completed (section 8)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan attach details about current and/or planned access, storage and custody arrangements (section 9)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other information provided – if applicable (section 10)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suitable reproduction quality photographs identified to illustrate the documentary heritage. (300dpi, jpg format, full-colour preferred).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Copyright permissions forms signed and attached. Agreement to propose item(s) for inclusion on the World Digital Library if inscribed

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	2/60

Nomination form International Memory of the World Register

title of item being proposed

ID Code [Internal use only]标识码

1.0 Summary (max 200 words) 概要 (不多于200字)

Give a brief description of the documentary heritage being nominated and the reasons for proposing it.

This is the “shop window” of your nomination and is best written last! It should contain all the essential points you want to make, so that anyone reading it can understand your case even if they do not read the rest of your nomination.

这是申报文本的“展示窗”，是定稿写得最好的部分。它应该包括你要表达的所有基本论点，以便任何阅读它的人即使没有阅读文本其他部分都能清楚了解你的申报说明。

Qiaopi are basically documents of “letters, reports, account books and remittance receipts” resulting from communication between Chinese emigrants overseas and their families in China. There are over 160,000 pieces of Qiaopi found and preserved in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, recording first hand the contemporary livelihood and activities of Overseas Chinese in Asia, north America and the Oceania, as well as the historical and cultural development of their residing countries. These correspondences are unique and significant records, and in their times, important vehicles in facilitating and promoting the cultural and political exchange between China and the rest of the world in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Stories as told and reflected by Qiaopi cover a wide range of human activities. There were correspondences about family affairs, and there were also talks and reports on topics of economy, politics, culture, transportation and social life of both the emigrated countries (places) and their hometowns in China. Some even carry messages about military and international relationships. With its richness in content, Qiaopi are valuable supplementary source materials to official historical documents. Therefore, Qiaopi are unique and are one of the indispensable historical sources to the study of modern social, political and economic lives in areas “affected” by this massive labour movement.

(See Attachment 1-1)

侨批，是华侨华人通过民间渠道寄给家乡眷属的书信和汇款的合称，又称“银信”。中国广东、福建现藏有16万件之多。书信维系着华侨华人与故乡亲人间的情感，侨汇是侨眷生活和侨乡发展的经济命脉。侨批记录了19世纪中期以来中国国际移民向亚洲、美洲、大洋洲等地区迁移的历程，记录了外来文化在中国华南乡村碰撞与融合的历程。同时，它还是记录侨居国历史文化变化的国际性文献。因而，侨批档案具有原始性、民间性、完整性、不可再生性，在近代国际移民记忆遗产中更具有唯一性和突出的世界意义。

(附件1-1)

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	3/60

2.0 Nominator

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization) 申报者姓名（个人或组织）

Guangdong Provincial Archives, PRC
中国广东省档案局
Fujian Provincial Archives, PRC
中国福建省档案局

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage与申报的档案遗产的关系

China Guangdong Provincial Archives and Fujian Provincial Archives, together with their subsidiary institutions, are the owners as well as keepers of this nominated documentary heritage.
中国广东省档案局和福建省档案局及其所属机构是申报档案遗产的主要所有者和保管者。

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination能提供申报信息的联系人)

Xu Dazhang, Director of Guangdong Provincial Archives, PRC
中国广东省档案局局长 徐大章
Ding Zhilong, Director of Fujian Provincial Archives, PRC
中国福建省档案局局长 丁志隆

2.4 Contact details具体联系方式

Name姓名	Address地址	
Xu Dazhang 徐大章	No.128 Longkouzhong Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, PRC 广东省广州市天河区龙口中路128号	
Ding Zhilong 丁志隆	No.80 Hualin Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, PRC 福建省福州市华林路80号	
Telephone电话	Facsimile传真	Email邮箱
020-38749019 0591-87986642	020-38749017 0591-87883094	xudz@gd.gov.cn ttk300@163.com Jdc315@sina.cn

2.5 Declaration of authority理由申明

I certify that I have the authority to nominate the documentary heritage described in this document to the International Memory of the World Register.
兹申明本人有理由将这份文本中所描述的档案遗产向世界记忆国际登记进行申报

Signature签名 	Full name (Please PRINT)(请用印刷体书写全名) 徐大章 丁志隆
	Institution(s), if appropriate 中国广东省档案局 中国福建省档案局
	Date 2012年3月15日

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	4/60

3.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage所申报的档案遗产的详细情况

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated所申报遗产的名称和鉴定细节，

If inscribed, the exact title and institution(s) to appear on the certificate should be given.
请写出遗产获登记后需在证书上写出的准确名称和机构名称。

In this part of the form you must describe the document or collection in sufficient detail to make clear precisely what you are nominating. Any collection must be finite (with beginning and end dates) and closed.

Title of the Nominated Collection:
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese
《侨批档案——海外华侨银信》

If inscribed on the MoW register, the exact title of the collection to appear on the certificate should be:
“Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese”.

本项目汇集了中国记忆遗产专家、中国和国外的侨批研究专家多年来的研究意见，简洁而全面地描述档案的特征及其历史、价值、影响等，所有表述都有学术研究的支持。比如项目的名称，就是专家们反复思考确定的，不仅选取了官方对这一档案的常规称谓，还考虑到民间的习惯说法，以图展示这一档案的丰富内涵。

The institutions to appear on the certificate should be:
Guangdong Provincial Archives of China and Fujian Provincial Archives of China.

本项目如果获得通过，登记收入《世界记忆名录》，其项目名称确定为《侨批档案——海外华侨银信》，机构名称分别是：中国广东省档案局、中国福建省档案局。

3.2 Catalogue or registration details目录或登记详情

Depending on what is being nominated, appending a catalogue can be a useful way of defining a collection. If this is too bulky or impractical, a comprehensive description accompanied by sample catalogue entries, accession or registration numbers or other ways of defining a collection’ s size and character can be used.

During the past 3 decades, professionals and historians from archives, museums, and cultural heritage authorities in both Guangdong and Fujian provinces took great effort in collecting Qiaopi documents. These institutions are primarily owners and keepers of these records. Meanwhile, there are quite a few Qiaopi are collected and owned by private individuals. (See Attachment 3-1)

近30年来，中国广东省和福建省的政府档案馆、博物馆、文物局等部门重视对侨批档案的征集和收藏，是主要的所有者和保管者。其次，社会个人也有少量收藏（附件3-1）。

“Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittances Documents from Overseas Chinese”
are mainly kept and managed in the following instutions.
《侨批档案——海外华侨银信》主要收藏保管于以下地点：

1.Guangdong Provincial Archives:
Portion of Qiaopi and 150,000 electronic copies.
广东省档案馆：收藏了部分侨批实物和广东省15万件侨批的全部电子文档。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	5/60

2. Chaoshan Research Institute for History and Culture:

About 100,000 pieces of Qiaopi and some 3,000 pieces of related documents.

潮汕历史文化研究中心（潮汕侨批档案馆）：收藏侨批10万件和相关档案3000件。

3. Shantou Municipal Archives:

1819 pieces of Qiaopi and related documents.

汕头市档案馆：收藏侨批、相关档案1819件。

4. Jiangmen Wuyi Overseas Chinese Museum:

About 38,000 pieces of Qiaopi and 2,000 pieces of related documents.

江门五邑华侨华人博物馆（五邑银信档案馆）：收藏保管了五邑银信38000件，相关档案2000件。

5. Meizhou City Qiaopi Archives:

12,886 pieces of Qiaopi and 6766 related documents.

梅州市档案馆：收藏保管了侨批12886件，其他相关档案6766件。

6. Kaiping Cultural Heritage Bureau:

There are 1,216 pieces of Qiaopi and 800 pieces of related documents.

开平市文物局：收藏侨批1216件，相关档案800件。

7. Fujian Province Archives:

There are 10,966 pieces of Qiaopi and related documents.

福建省档案馆：收藏侨批实物及相关档案文献10966件。

8. Quanzhou City Archives:

There are 2,007 pieces of Qiaopi and 659 pieces of related documents.

泉州市档案馆：收藏侨批2007件和相关档案659件。

9. Jinjiang City Archives:

There are 1,256 pieces of Qiaopi and 2,086 pieces of related documents.

晋江市档案馆：收藏侨批1256件和相关档案2086件。

10. Jinjiang Municipal Museum:

147 pieces of Qiaopi.

晋江市博物馆：收藏侨批147件。

11. Quanzhou Museum of Overseas Chinese History:

40 pieces of Qiaopi and 5 pieces of related articles.

泉州华侨历史博物馆：收藏侨批40件及相关文献5件。

3.3 Visual documentation if appropriate 视觉档案 (for example 例如, photographs, or a DVD of the documentary heritage) 档案遗产的照片或录像

It is useful to append photographs (or in the case of audiovisual material a CD, DVD, USB key of all or some of the material), where this adds additional information, to help the assessors visualize or listen to the collection or document.

Photographs (67)

照片（67张）

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	6/60

3.4 History/provenance历史/出处

Describe what you know of the history of the collection or document. Your knowledge may not be complete, but give the best description you can.

Qiaopi are the legacy of Chinese overseas emigrants.

Qiaopi actually comprises two separate Chinese words. Qiao (侨) means Chinese emigrants; Pi (批) means letters and related documents. Qiaopi was also known as “Yinxin” (translated literally as “Letter with Money”) in the Wuyi areas owing to difference in dialectical pronunciation. Qiaopi Yinxin therefore mean the correspondence between Overseas Chinese and their hometown families. But Qiaopi Yinxin are not just regular letters, they comprise also remittance receipts with some simple notes or messages. They are a combination of letters and remittance receipts. (In this nomination, we will refer to the collection as just “Qiaopi”)

Qiaopi were usually sent through post offices and private banking agents. Those documents created from processing Qiaopi by those agents, such as account books, remittance slips and deliver notes actually form parts of Qiaopi (and so do those historical office buildings, for that matter). These documents are regarded as “enclosures” or related documents of Qiaopi. Qiaopi were mainly sent back from Southeast Asia, America, Canada, and some from Australia, Cuba and Mexico. These places were and still are the major residing countries of Overseas Chinese.

There are currently over 160,000 pieces of Qiaopi collected in Chaoshan, Wuyi, and Meizhou regions in Guangdong Province, as well as Xiamen, Fuzhou, Xinghua, and Minxi areas in the province of Fujian. Of all the Qiaopi collected, around 150,000 letters and 9,700 enclosures are in Guangdong Province, about 11,000 letters and 8,900 enclosures are in Fujian Province. Guangdong and Fujian are the two provinces where most, if not all, of the overseas Chinese originated.

As early as the 8th century, people from Guangdong and Fujian Provinces began to migrate to southeast Asia for economic reasons. After 1840, with the opening-up of the Qing China, thousands of Guangdong and Fujian natives, including those already settling in Southeast Asia, relocated themselves to Americas and the Oceania. These overseas Chinese left China in the pursuit of a better livelihood not only for themselves, but more importantly, for their families back home. They therefore sent letters and remitted money back from overseas on a regular basis.

Qiaopi started to appear around 1860, the oldest existing Qiaopi dated back to 1883. The traditional system and institutions handling the correspondence and remittance for the overseas Chinese ended in 1979 when Bank of China took over the handling business. “Qiaopi” as such has subsequently finished its historical mission as a result of this new development.

Qiaopi existed in large number in the overseas Chinese hometowns. They have become increasingly valuable after 150 years of its existence. Stamp collectors and heritage lovers began to collect Qiaopi in the 1970s and the government also followed suit in the 1980s.

According to the survey by the archival and cultural heritage bureaus in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, the total number of Qiaopi currently found and preserved is about 160,000.

侨批是中国国际移民的档案遗产。

在公元8世纪，中国广东、福建就有民众出洋到东南亚谋生。1840年后随着中国国门被打开，海外移民形成潮流，广东、福建成为中国最大的国际移民迁出地，华侨也逐渐由东南亚扩散到美洲和大洋洲。

海外华侨华人肩负着改善家人生活境遇的重任，他们通过源源不断地汇寄血汗金钱和家书与亲人和家乡保持着密切的经济、情感和信息联系，形成“侨批”这种独特的书信与侨汇（银）合一的国际移民文献。

侨批最迟出现于1830年代，现存最早的侨批为清代光绪九年（1883）的遗物。到1979年，侨批业务归口中国银行管理，历时近一个半世纪的侨批成为历史。

侨批数量巨大，最初保存在侨乡千千万万的华侨家庭中，主要分布在广东的潮汕侨乡、五邑侨乡、梅州侨乡和福建的厦门、泉州、福州等侨乡。

经过100多年的变化，这种民间档案遗产日益珍贵。从20世纪70年代开始，民间的集邮和文物爱好者着手收藏。20世纪80年代起，政府逐渐重视对这种民间档案的保护，投资进行征集、保管。

经过中国广东省、福建省档案和文物部门多年的普查、抢救，目前保存的侨批档案共有16万件。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	7/60

3.5 Bibliography参考书目

A bibliography demonstrates what others have independently said and written about the heritage you are nominating. It is best if you can cite scholars from several countries, rather than just your own country, and if they are authoritative voices clearly independent from both your own institution and UNESCO.

1. "Selected Collection of Chaoshan Qiaopi", v.1-3, Gongyun Publishing House, Hong Kong, 2003-2004.
《潮汕侨批萃编》，第一至第三辑，香港公元出版有限公司，2003-2004年版；
2. "Collections of Chaoshan Qiaopi", (first edition, 36 volumes) Guangxi Normal University Publishing House, 2007.
《潮汕侨批集成》第一辑（36册），广西师范大学出版社，2007年版；
3. "Selected Qiaopi of Chaoshan", 1942-1949, Tianma Publishing House, Hong Kong, 2010.
《潮汕侨批业档案选编（1942-1949）》，香港天马出版有限公司，2010年版；
4. "Collections of Chaoshan Qiaopi", (second edition, 36 volumes) Guangxi Normal University Publishing House, 2011.
《潮汕侨批集成》第2辑（36册），广西师范大学出版社，2011年版；
5. "Collection of Fujian Qiaopi", Guangxi Normal University Publishing House, 2011.
《福建侨批集成》，广西师范大学出版社，2011年版；
6. "Selected Remittance Documents in Jiangmen Wuyi", 1940-1950, China Overseas Chinese Publishing House, 2011.
《江门五邑侨汇档案选编（1940-1950）》，中国华侨出版社，2011年版；
7. Xia Chenghua, "Research on the Guangdong Overseas Remittances of Modern Times", Nanyang Society, Singapore, 1992.
夏诚华：《近代广东省侨汇研究（1862-1949）——以广、潮、梅、琼地区为例》，新加坡南洋学会1992年版；
8. Lin Jiajing, "Research on the Guangdong Overseas Remittances of Modern Times", Sun Yat Sen University Publishing House, 2000.
林家劲等：《近代广东侨汇研究》，中山大学出版社，2000年版；
9. Zou Jinsheng, "The Pixin Service Run by Chaozhou Merchants", Yiyuan Publishing House, Hongkong, 2001.
邹金盛：《潮帮批信局》，香港：艺苑出版社，2001年版；
10. [USA] Haiming Liu, "The Transnational History of A Chinese Family: Immigrant Letters, and Reverse Migration", Rutgers University Press, 2005.
[美国]刘海明：《一个中国家庭的过渡史：移民信件与反向移民》，罗格斯大学出版社，2005年版；
11. [Thailand] Hong Lin and Li Daogang, "The Qiaopi Culture of Thailand", Thailand & China Research Institute, 2006.
[泰国]洪林、黎道纲：《泰国侨批文化》，泰中学会丛书，2006年版；
12. Huang Zuocai, "Stories in the Family Letters from an Overseas Chinese in Cuba", Jinan University Press, 2006.
黄卓才：《古巴华侨家书故事》，暨南大学出版社，2006年版；
13. [Thailand] Xu Maochun, "The Chinese in Southeast Asia and Qiaopi", Chinese Thais Commercial Chamber, 2007.
[泰国]许茂春：《东南亚华人与侨批》，泰国泰华进出口商会出版，2007年版；
14. Wang Weizhong, "Chaoshan Qiaopi", Guangdong People's Publishing House, 2007.
王炜中：《潮汕侨批》，广东人民出版社，2007年版；
15. Wang Weizhong, Yang Quxi and Chen Yi, "A Brief History of the Qiaopi in Chaoshan", Gongyuan Publishing House, Hong Kong, 2007.
王炜中、杨群熙、陈骅：《潮汕侨批简史》，香港公元出版有限公司，2007年版；
16. Liu Jin, "Yinxin at Taishan", China Overseas Chinese Publishing House, 2007.
刘进：《台山银信》，中国华侨出版社，2007年版；

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	8/60

- 17.Liu Jin, "Yinxin at Wuyi", Guangdong People's Publishing House, 2009.
刘进:《五邑银信》,广东人民出版社,2009年版;
18. "Qiaopi at South Fujian", Huayi Publishing House, 2009.
泉州市归国华侨联合会、泉州市档案馆、泉州学研究:《回望闽南侨批》,华艺出版社,2009年版;
- 19.Shen Jianhua and Xu Mingwen, "A Record of the Truth: Qiaopi", China Postal History Publishing House, 2010.
沈建华、徐名文:《真实的原始记录:侨批例话》,中国邮史出版社,2010年版;
- 20.Zeng Xubo, "Essays on Qiaopi", Tianma Publishing House, Hong Kong, 2010.
曾旭波:《侨批丛谈》,天马出版有限公司,2010年版;
- 21.Liu Jin, "Yinxin and the Qiaoxiang Societ", Guangdong People's Press, 2011.
刘进:《银信与五邑侨乡社会》,广东人民出版社,2011年版;
22. Zhang Meisheng, "The appreciation of Chaoshan Qiaopi", Tianma Publishing House, Hong Kong, 2011.
张美生:《潮汕侨批赏析》,天马出版有限公司,2011年版。

3.6 Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations with expert knowledge about the values and provenance of the documentary heritage.
填写对档案遗产的价值和出处进行评估的三个专家或专家组的名称,资格和联系方式

Name姓名	Qualifications资格	Contact details联系方式
Wang Weizhong 王炜中	At Chaoshan Research Center for History and Culture. An expert in collecting, sorting out and studying Qiaopi in Chaoshan and Meizhou Qiaoxiang, Guangdong Province. 潮汕历史文化研究中心,广东潮汕侨乡、梅州侨乡侨批的收集、整理、研究专家。	West block, Building 29, Rose Garden, Jinhua Road, Shantou City, Guangdong Province, PRC. Postal code: 515042 Tel: 13902779651 Email: cswhyjzx@21cn.net 中国广东省汕头市金湖路玫瑰园29幢西幢 邮政编码: 515042
Liu Jin 刘进	At Guangdong Qiaoxiang Research Center, An expert in sorting and studying Wuyi Qiaopi, Guangdong Province. 五邑大学广东侨乡文化研究中心,广东五邑侨批整理、研究专家。	Wuyi University, 99 Yingbin Road, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, PRC. Postal code: 529020 Tel: 13536186369 Email: liujin936@163.com 中国广东省江门市迎宾路99号,五邑大学 邮政编码: 529020
Jao Tsung-I 饶宗颐	Honorary professor of Chinese Culture Institute and the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and was the first Chinese to receive an honorary degree in humanities by the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes in France. 香港中国文化研究所、香港中文大学荣誉讲座教授,先后获法国索邦高等研究院授予的荣誉国家博士学位、国学大师。	Hong Kong Tel: 00852-28734010 香港

The referees you cite will be asked for their opinions. UNESCO may also contact other authoritative referees so that a good spectrum of opinion is available for assessment purposes
你申报书中所列鉴定专家(推荐人)将被要求提供专业意见。联合国教科文组织也可能会与其他有关专家联系以获得有关评估的广泛意见。

The referees listed above will be pleased to provide professional opinions if required
上述专家可随时根据联合国教科文组织的要求,提供他们的专业意见。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	9/60

4.0 Legal information法律信息

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

档案遗产的所有者（姓名和联系方式）

Name姓名		Address地址
Guangdong Provincial Archives 广东省档案局		No.128 Longkouzhong Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province PRC 广东省广州市天河区龙口中路128号
Fujian Provincial Archives 福建省档案局		No.80 Hualin Road, Fuzhou City ,Fujian Province, PRC 福建省福州市华林路80号
Telephone电话	Facsimile传真	Email邮箱
020-38749019 0591-87986642	020-38749017 0591-87883094	xudz@gd.gov.cn ttk300@163.com jdc315@sina.cn

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

档案遗产的管理者（若与所有者不同，请填写姓名和联系方式）

Name姓名		Address地址	
Telephone电话	Facsimile传真	Email邮箱	

4.3 Legal status法律现状

Provide details of legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of the documentary heritage.

The 160,000 pieces of Qiaopi included in this nomination program are collected by both the Guangdong Provincial Archives and the Fujian Provincial Archives, as well as by their subsidiary institutions. This documentary heritage belongs to the public, its copyrights are governed by laws and regulations relating to public archives and the intellectual property.

Guangdong Provincial Archives and Fujian Provincial Archives have administrative authorities over, and access rights to, this documentary heritage. From 2003 onwards, successive digitization and publishing work have been carried out so as to facilitate public and academic research.

Up till now, the digitization of all the 160,000 pieces of Qiaopi has been completed, and publication projects introducing the collection to the public have been carried on according to plan.

本项目包含的16万件侨批档案被中国广东省档案馆、福建省档案馆及其所属机构收藏，属于政府公有资产，版权受到国家档案管理、知识产权维护的法律法规保护。

广东省档案局、福建省档案局对这些侨批档案拥有管理权和使用权，从2003年开始，陆续对这16万件档案进行数字化，汇集出版，向社会公众和学术研究提供服务。

目前，16万件档案已经完成了数字化，汇集出版工作按照计划在逐步有序进行。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	10/60

4.4 Accessibility可访问性

Describe how the item(s) / collection may be accessed描述如何访问这一项目或收藏品

All relevant publications on Qiaopi are accessible in libraries. Preservation institutions can also provide the original copies of Qiaopi for research, if physical condition permits. If the condition is not permitted, digitalized documents, microfilms, or photocopies are made available for researchers.

在各大图书馆可以查阅到《侨批档案—海外华侨银信》各种出版物，收藏地保管单位可以有条件提供原件阅览，无条件提供数字化文件、缩微胶卷或者影印复制件等供阅览。

All access restrictions should be explicitly stated below: 明确说明所有访问限制

Accessibility to original copies is conditionally restricted depending on physical condition of the documents. Digitalized documents, microfilms and photocopies are however made available for public use.

原件实行有条件的阅览，19世纪末和20世纪初期的档案原件以及一些珍贵的侨批原件，不向社会公众和一般研究人员提供。数字化文件、缩微胶卷与影印复制件可以面向社会公开。

Encouraging accessibility is a basic objective of MoW. Accordingly, digitization for access purposes is encouraged and you should comment on whether this has been done or is planned. You should also note if there are legal or cultural factors that restrict access.

鼓励对档案进行访问是世界记忆的基本目标。因此，支持将档案进行数码处理以达到访问目的，你必须说明是否已对档案进行数码处理或者是否已计划进行数码处理。

Ever since 2003, a project to digitalise the 160,000 pieces of Qiaopi has been carried out and the project was successfully completed in 2010.

从2003年开始，广东省档案局、福建省档案局组织学术和技术力量，有计划地对16万件档案开始分批进行了数码扫描，制作数字文件。2010年已经完成了所有收藏档案的数码扫描。

4.5 Copyright status版权现状

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection描述该档案项目的版权现状（是否有版权限制）

Where copyright status is known, it should be stated. However, the copyright status of a document or collection has no bearing on its significance and is not taken into account in determining whether it meets the criteria for inscription.

在档案有版权限制的地方应该加以说明。但是，档案或档案汇集的版权现状与其意义无关，在决定其是否符合登记标准时不被考虑。

All copyrights are reserved by the Guangdong and Fujian Provincial Archives.

所有档案原件归中国广东省、福建省档案馆及其所属机构收藏，版权归中国广东省、福建省档案馆及其所属机构所有。

5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria评估入选标准

5.1 Authenticity. 真实性（对此档案遗产的描述是否真实？是否已经确定了可靠的身份和来源）

Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? Have identity and provenance been reliably established?

The 160,000 pieces of the documentary heritage are basically correspondences belonging to individual families. The procedure of collecting and sorting out the documentary heritage has been undertaken by the scholars and experts in the field. The collection has been appraised by archival and heritage experts as authentic.

本项目包含的16万件侨批档案是以家庭为单位、连续数年乃至数十年的家族书信，其中的寄信人、收信人、寄信地、收信地、递送机构的印章和书信内容环环相扣，具有严密的历史逻辑，是真实的历史文献。

收集和整理这16万件侨批文献的过程，是由研究机构和档案管理机构的专家学者按照科学的专业规范进行的，证明了他们来源的真实性。

目前，16万件侨批档案的所有者和保管者的身份也是确定的，无任何法律争议。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	11/60

5.2 World significance世界意义

Is the heritage unique and irreplaceable? Would its disappearance constitute and harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity? Has it created great impact over time and/or within a particular cultural area of the world? Has it had great influence (positive or negative) on the course of history?

唯一性和不可替代性

这两个术语经常被误解，导致提名档案无法被证实并被批准登记。在不同地区这两个术语会有不同的解释，甚至会考虑这个解释是来自北方还是南方，或者东方还是西方。关键问题是：此项档案遗产具有什么影响，或者说它产生了什么影响？这种影响产生的结果在多大地域范围内被感觉到？影响可能是直接和即刻感受到的，也可能是间接和难以即刻感受但可随着时间推移逐步认识到的。有时候其影响程度能用数据衡量（例如通过因特网搜索获得数据）。而有时候，则根据其发生的事件推断其影响程度。

人们有时会说历史是“胜利者”创造的。但在很多时候“失败者”也有发言权，也会产生影响。随着时间推移，世界记忆登记会努力使两者平衡。

但是，要回答关于价值和影响这个更宽的问题，请思考：如果此项档案遗产消失其损失有多大？这个损失会不会使全球遗产产生缺失？此项档案遗产对历史进程有多大影响？或者说，它所包含的信息（比如拍摄的濒危物种电影镜头或者它们的录音材料）如果损失掉是否将使整体记忆产生缺失？

In modern times, international migration played an important role in the development of global economy and cultural exchange. Because of its tremendous scale and its spanning over a couple of centuries, the Chinese migration movement played an even more important part in the cross-cultural exchange between China and the west. Modern Chinese political upheaval (such as the 1911 Revolutionary movement), as well as the social, economic and cultural transformation during the 19th and 20th centuries, are to some extent results of western impact. The part played by overseas Chinese in bringing about these changes cannot be underestimated. Qiaopi are unique evidences of these contacts and subsequent social and political changes.

Qiaopi also represent the collective memory of both the Chinese living overseas and their families at home, documenting at first hand the various aspects of social, cultural and even emotional lives of both overseas Chinese in their respective residing countries, as well their families at home.

Qiaopi, as a class of historical evidence, are unique and unmatched of by other similar contemporary materials because they documented in a rather comprehensive manner the origin and development of this massive population move, as well as the nature, pattern, and behaviour of international migration at the turn of the 20th century.

Compared with other countries' international migration experience, the significance of Qiaopi appears to be somewhat unparalleled - they are huge in quantity and they span a very long period of time. Qiaopi are a unique example of trans-region, trans-nation and trans-culture experience, they are also unique evidence of the Chinese international migration history and the cross-cultural contact and interaction between the East and the West.

Qiaopi's position in the world cultural heritage in terms of international migration history and global cultural exchange should be recognised and honoured.

近代以来的国际移民运动推动了世界经济发展、文化交流的历史进程，今天席卷世界各地、内容更为广泛的全球化运动，就是这一历史进程符合逻辑的发展。侨批所反映的中国的国际移民运动，正是由早期资本主义全球化扩张所推动的，亦是华南乡村社会的广大农民主动适应全球化进程的结果；其规模和持续的时间以及产生的影响，在世界性的移动人口中具有代表性。

侨批，是华侨华人和迁出地侨眷共同的集体记忆文献，它从民间的视角，系统地记录了近代国际移民运动发展的历史，翔实地反映了国际移民的基本规律和行为特征，真实地见证了近代国际移民运动在亚洲、美洲、大洋洲地区产生的深刻影响。因此，侨批档案是极其珍稀和宝贵的。在同类国际移民档案中，保留数量如此之多，涉及侨居国（地）如此之广，包含的历史文化信息如此丰富、系统、完整，跨区域、跨种族、跨文明交流影响之深远，侨批档案的价值都是独一无二的。

侨批档案不仅是中国国际移民的民间记忆遗产，也是有关亚洲、美洲、大洋洲一些国家历史发展的来自东方民族的民间记录，是珍贵的世界近现代历史文献。

侨批档案的消失和损坏，必然对认识近代以来的国际移民史和世界文化交流历史，对世界记忆遗产的保护，都将造成重大的不可逆的有害性缺失，破坏近代以来世界记忆的完整性。

因此，“侨批档案——海外华侨银信”的世界意义是不可替代的，具有唯一性。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	12/60

5.3 Comparative criteria: 特定标准
<p>Does the heritage meet any of the following tests? (It must meet at least one of them.)</p> <p>1 Time时代意义</p> <p>Is the document evocative of its time (which may have been a time of crisis, or significant social or cultural change? Does it represent a new discovery? Or is it the “first of its kind” ?</p> <p>需说明档案遗产如何反映出其创立时代。时代是变化的：有政治、文化和社会方面发生变化的各个时期、观念演变的各个时期、革命与回归的各个时期和文化相异民族相互接触的各个时期。档案遗产并不因为“年代久远”才有意义。古档案的概念是相对的：在某些国家，回溯一百年的档案被看成是“近年的”，而在另一些国家，则被认为是“年代久远的”。离现在不久的过去的一些档案也能够具有意义，因为它们能够展示重要事件或者重大进展所产生的影响。</p> <p>Since the 19th century, the global market has come to take its shape, the depth and width of cultural exchange was greater than any other times in human history. It was against this backdrop that Qiaopi was produced. As we have argued, Qiaopi are basically records of the time (1 to 2 centuries time span) on the cultural exchanges between China, Southeast Asia and Western countries brought by the Chinese emigration movement. Qiaopi are also an important class of records documenting the development of Southeast Asia In the last 100 years, as well as the political, economic and industrialization process of countries in Northern America. They also recorded the tremendous change that took place in the rural area in southeast coastal area of China. Of all the migration documents around the world, Qiaopi are unique because of their large number, wide distribution, their research value and their proper and well-established management system by the various collecting archives and institutions.</p> <p>19世纪以来，是世界形成统一市场，文明交流的广度和深度都超越了以往人类历史上任何一个时期的重要阶段，“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”就是这一历史时段由中国国际移民和他们在家乡的眷属共同形成的珍贵记忆档案。它见证并促进了中华文明与东南亚文明、欧美文明之间一个半世纪持续不断的密切交流，见证并促进了百多年来东南亚的区域开发和北美地区国家统一、工业化进程的发展，见证并促进了中国东南沿海地区乡村社会百多年来的巨大变化。</p> <p>在同类国际移民档案中，侨批档案数量最多，分布地域最广，档案构成最系统完备，所发挥的历史影响最显著。</p> <p>2 Place地域意义</p> <p>Does the document contain crucial information about a locality important in world history and culture? For example, was the location itself an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the document? Does it describe physical environments, cities or institutions that have since vanished?</p> <p>档案遗产可以由于其对特定地方或地区具有文化和历史价值而具备重要性。考虑以下问题：一个场所之所以重要是否因为它与历史事件相联系？这个场所是否对这些事件产生过影响？它是否影响了这些事件的性质？它是否是对其后的历史产生过影响的政治、社会或者宗教运动的诞生地？它自身的环境是否对这些运动的发展方式产生过影响？档案如何对此提供证明？</p> <p>“Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese” are instrumental in linking or connecting the Overseas Chinese in Asia, Americas and Australia with their hometown families. They recorded in detail the pivotal role of Singapore, San Francisco, Vancouver, Melbourne, Hong Kong and even Havana in Cuba during the migration era. Qiaopi not only recorded the international activities in trade, finance and movement of goods, they also recorded the history of urban development of these cities which happened to be the major settlements of overseas Chinese, as well as ports where newly arrived Chinese immigrants were processed. All these cities played an important role in promoting the development and cultural exchange of the Asian and Pacific regions. The influence is with us today and is still going on.</p>

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	13/60

“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”是联结亚洲、美洲、大洋洲的国际移民网络的真实载体，在这个世界性的移民网络中，东南亚的新加坡、美国的旧金山、加拿大的温哥华、澳大利亚的墨尔本、古巴的哈瓦那、中国的香港等城市发挥了关键性的枢纽作用，华侨华人的移民流、金融流、商品流、文化流在这些城市集散；有关华侨华人的一些重大历史事件在这些城市发生，比如美国移民史上至今为止针对单一民族的歧视性法案《排华法案》颁布实施后（1882-1943），相当长一个时期对华侨的甄别就集中在美国旧金山的天使岛，今天那里已经建成了美国的“移民站”遗址。这些重要的城市不仅因而获得发展，它们的发展又影响了华侨华人在这些国家（地区）的经济、文化、政治、宗教生活。

可见，这些城市在近代以来，不仅是华侨华人重要的聚居地，而且是中转站、集散地，在推动亚太地区国际移民运动的发展和不同文化间的交流中，发挥了不可缺少的显著的影响力，而且这种作用至今仍在延续。

侨批档案在这些城市的变化和华侨华人在它们的发展中所发挥的历史作用等方面，保留了大量的历史文化信息，侨批中的华侨生活组成了这些城市多元的文化面貌，是这些城市建设发展难得的见证。

3 People人物

Does the cultural context of the document's creation reflect significant aspects of human behaviour, or of social, industrial, artistic or political development? Or does it capture the essence of great movements, transitions, advances or regression? Does it illustrate the lives of prominent individuals in the above fields?

档案是否与产生较大和主要影响的个人、民族或文化群体的生活工作有内在联系？在哪些领域产生影响，例如：文学、音乐、艺术、科学、政治、宗教、体育运动等等？更宽泛一点说，档案是否广泛描绘了社会与政治进程？

“Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese” are a priceless documentary heritage collectively created by the ordinary folks of overseas Chinese and their family members coming from almost the lowest social strata of the Chinese society. Since the middle of the 19th Century, China began to open up itself to the outside world and learn to modernize after the western model. The Chinese immigrant workers coming from the south-east coastal areas of China, had the unique opportunity to “travel” overseas and see the outside world. They had become the first Chinese people in modern times coming into contact with the west and played an important role in the ensuing cultural interaction. As a result, they brought back new ideas of their residing countries to their hometown and inspired many of the young advocates for changes or even revolution in China. The rest of development is now history. Qiaopi and the people behind it are therefore instrumental in instituting China's modernization process.

“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”是无数普通的华侨华人和侨乡社会底层民众集体创造的有特别价值的记忆遗产。19世纪中期以来，是中国打开国门，逐渐融入世界的重要时期。来自中国华南乡村的华侨走出去认识世界，成为文化的传播者，他们在向亚太其他国家和地区传播中华文化的同时，主动自愿地将侨居国（地）的文化传回家乡，促成了具有数千年文化传统的乡村社会的转型，因而广东、福建侨乡成为中国最早融入世界的乡村社会。华侨华人的文化传播行为不仅具有国际移民的共同特点，对古老的中华帝国乡村社会的变化而言，更是做出了突出的贡献，因此具有特别的意义。侨批档案就是华侨华人和中国侨乡社会底层民众推动传统社会变化并记录这些变化进程的重要工具、渠道和真实权威的见证。

4 Subject and theme主题和主旨

Does the subject matter of the document represent particular historical or intellectual developments in the natural, social and human sciences? Or in politics, ideology, sport or the arts?

档案遗产是否展示重大题材或重大主题，或者显示了历史的进程？例如，从车轮到因特网的重大发明就塑造了历史的进程和推动各个国家与社会的进步。单一民族国家概念的出现（也是联合国教科文组织的结构基础）就是历史演变的结果。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yixin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	14/60

“Qiaopi” basically exist in the form of letters exchanged between Chinese emigrants and their families in China. In Qiaopi, Chinese oversea workers expressed their care and love for their countries and family members, as well as their strong attachment to things in traditional China. Qiaopi also reflected the influence of Western and Southeast Asian cultures and their being assimilated by local cultures in the towns and countries where these Chinese emigrants originated.

For example, the Western concept of justice and fairness was adopted in the village management. The concept of gender equality also took root and was reflected in traditional local education and clan system management. Other examples include the spread of Christianity and Catholicism in the countryside, the emergence of social conscience as expressed in charitable activities, and even the 9-player volleyball game was introduced to China and became very popular.

In conclusion, Qiaopi witnessed the interaction between foreign and local cultures and how overseas Chinese helped their hometowns connect with the outside world. Most important of all, they serve as an irreplaceable spiritual bridge linking the emigrant workers to and their families at home.

“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”以民间书信的形式，真实地记录了华侨对家乡对亲人的眷恋之情和自幼形成的传统“家国”意识，在侨居国文化影响下的坚守与变化；真实地反映了近代欧美文明和东南亚文明在侨乡经济、社会、文化、宗教、体育领域的传播和融合。比如，最初在西方形成的近代民族、国家意识传入侨乡社会，西方公开、公平的理念在侨乡社会管理中的运用，男女平等思想对侨乡传统教育和传统乡村管理的冲击，基督教、天主教在侨乡吸纳教徒和开展公益活动，粤语中的英语外来语运用，9人制排球的传入和广泛的普及等等。

总之，侨批档案向我们展示了外来文化在侨乡的传播、融合进程，展示了中国广东、福建侨乡在一个半世纪中逐渐融入世界潮流的历史进步。

5 Form and style形式和风格

Does the document have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value? Or is it a typical exemplar of a type of presentation, custom or medium? Is it an example of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format?

在历史进程中档案特性发生了变化并且在各方面都大量产生。档案载体是物体同时也是信息或“内容”的容器。有时形式和风格与社会或产业习俗或者特殊历史时期相互联系。因此，你申报的档案在形式和风格上有何特殊之处，审美意义上的还是产业意义上的？是否是已经消失或正在消失的风格样本？

Qiaopi are written in a traditional Chinese correspondence format and style of a thousand-year-old. It is a collection of calligraphic styles with different writing tools, such as Chinese ink brush calligraphy, hard-tipped calligraphy and seal cutting calligraphy.

Chinese traditional moral values, customs and way of thinking could be seen through the words they chose and used and the ways of addressing and greeting.

Qiaopi are especially valuable nowadays in a world where most people communicate employing modern technology and medias. Qiaopi have become more and more valuable and significant when the art of writing traditional Chinese letters is gradually declining.

“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”代表了中国数千年形成的书信形式和风格，集毛笔书法、硬笔书法、篆刻艺术于一体，具有很高的审美价值。从书写形式的起笔称谓、问候，到内容的用语习惯和思维方式，再到结束的方式和礼仪用词；从代表吉祥的红条信封，到40多种山水画图案的信封等等，都浓重地彰显了中国传统的民族的伦理道德观念、习俗文化、语言价值和审美意识。

在以电子信息为主要通讯手段的今天，“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”所代表的中国传统书信方式和介质正在逐渐消失而变得尤为珍贵。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	15/60

6 Social/ spiritual/ community significance社会、精神、团体意义：

Application of this criterion must reflect living significance - does documentary heritage have an emotional hold on people who are alive today? Is it venerated as holy or for its mystical qualities, or revered for its association with significant people and events?

(Once those who have revered the documentary heritage for its social/ spiritual/ community significance no longer do so, or are no longer living, it loses this specific significance and may eventually acquire historical significance.)

这个概念是表达一件档案或一组档案在精神或宗教价值方面所具有的意义的一种方式。它使某个特定团体能够显示其对档案的情感寄托，或者表明档案对该团体当前的内部团结和社会凝聚力所起的贡献方式。

这个标准必须运用于反映档案的现实意义，即档案遗产必须对当下活着的人具有情感控制力。一旦因为其社会、精神或团体意义而崇敬此档案遗产的人不再对它崇敬，或者崇敬者离开人世，档案就失去其特殊意义而最终获得历史意义。

From the nineteenth century to the present day, the migration of Chinese overseas has been a continuous movement. Initially the result of the need for labour in other countries and the opportunity for migrants to send money back to China to support their families, the movement continued in more recent times for reasons such as family reunion, carrying out business, studying abroad and investing overseas. These overseas migrants are now distributed among more than a 100 countries in every region of the world. Within them, being remote from their place of origin, lie the concept of “home” and the idea of a “hometown”. It is a feeling that is common to them all. The more remote they are from their hometown, the stronger and clearer the emotion is felt.

In the past, letters were the basic and vital tool and method for them to keep contact with their relatives back home. The absence of their families and homesickness for their hometown found expression in the short letter, which also sustained their spirit. A Chinese saying goes that “A letter from a relation is as precious as ten thousand pieces of gold”, so, when the overseas Chinese and their families read their letters to each other, everyone felt a great spiritual comfort and enjoyment. The correspondence was, indeed, the tie between them, connecting their feelings and maintaining their relationships. Further, it was a spiritual dynamic that encouraged them to work hard and to live bravely. It was also an important way of intensifying their cultural and personal identity.

Therefore, “Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese” capture and reveal the thoughts and feelings of overseas Chinese, together with their families, throughout more than one hundred years of the Chinese diaspora. It has become a repository for the common spiritual wealth and inheritance of overseas Chinese throughout the world, and is thus highly respected, while its influence and cohesive force have continued to the present day.

近代以来形成的华侨华人移民运动，随着中国的改革开放，一直延续至今，家庭团聚、经商、留学、投资等各种方式产生的国际移民，分布到了世界100多个国家和地区。在这些远隔千山万水、背井离乡的华侨华人心中，“家”的观念，“故乡”的意识，是他们共同的精神价值取向，离开家乡越远，此情越浓越清晰。在历史时期，书信就成为他们与家乡亲人联系的最基本、最主要的工具和形式，对远方亲人的挂念，对家乡的思念，都在这咫尺书信中得到表达和寄托，所以中国有“家书抵万金”的俗语。阅读远方亲人的来信，是海内外华侨华人最大的精神慰藉和享受，是联结他们情感、维系他们关系的纽带，是支持他们顽强生活奋斗的精神动力，也是强化他们文化认同、身份认同的重要方式。因此，“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”是一百多年来，数千万华侨华人和家乡亲人思想情感的集中承载，已经成为全世界华侨华人共同的精神财富而受到尊重，其情感影响力、凝聚力延续到今天。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	16/60

6.0 Contextual information

6.1 Rarity罕见性:

“Qiaopi” recorded activities of overseas Chinese emigrants and evidences of impact of intercultural and international interaction. Extant Qiaopi comprise thousands of correspondences and remittances. In terms of quantity, they are of course not “rare”. They are “rare” in the sense that they are the only primary source for the study of the significance and impact of modern Chinese international migration and at the same time, they constitute the richest and most comprehensive source covering many aspects of human activities.

“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”多记载华侨华人在海外的生活状况和侨乡家庭生活的状况，而且是以家庭或者家族为单位的连续通信，有的甚至长达60多年。同时，还大量连续记录了侨居国（地）的政治、经济、文化、社会的历史信息，它是国际移民个人及其家庭生活史非常稀有的系统保留，更是东南亚、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、古巴、墨西哥等国家历史发展的珍贵记录。因此，在同时期同类国际移民档案中，非常罕见。

6.2 Integrity完整性:

One hundred and sixty thousand pieces of Qiaopi are kept with related documents such as account books, photographs and remittance receipts from the same family. Letters and remittance receipts of many families are basically well preserved except for some which are slightly damaged. As Qiaopi are paper documents and the earliest ones go back to 130 years ago, most of them are nearly 50 - 100 years old, therefore the ink on some early Qiaopi has faded and the papers turned yellow.

But given the massive quantity of the collection, as a whole, these “damages” do not have adverse effect on the integrity of the “emigration story” which Qiaopi are purported to tell.

16万件“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”依然保存了以家庭为单位，书信与账册、侨汇单等其他附件相结合的特点，构件完整；书信和侨汇的连续性有很好的体现，基本保存完整，内容缺失少。

同时，必须指出的是，“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”是纸介质档案，最早的遗存已经有130年的历史，多数也都经历了近百年的风雨，少数也有半个世纪了。由于早期是家庭保管，后期才获得官方或民间机构的专业保管，一些早期侨批的页面和墨迹已经发生变化，略有损毁；有的信封遗失，有的是书信遗失，因此亟待保护。

7.0 Consultation with stakeholders向档案有关各方咨询的情况

7.1 Provide details of consultation about this nomination with the stakeholders in its significance and preservation.请提供就这项申报向档案有关各方咨询关于档案意义和保管的细节。

Apart from the nominating institution itself, have other organizations or groups been consulted in the process of preparing the nomination – and, if so, did they support it or oppose it, or have useful comments to make?

除了申报机构外，是否在申报过程中咨询过其它组织和群体？如果有过，它们是支持还是反对申报，或者是否提出有用的意见？

In preparing for the nomination, the two nominating institutions consulted experts and scholars from Chaoshan Research Center for History and Culture of Shantou City, Guangdong Qiaoxiang Research Center at Wuyi University, Jinan University Research Institute for Overseas Chinese, and Zhongshan University Asia-Pacific Research Institute with regard to the current situation and progress of researches conducted by academics. Advice had also been sought from experts on strategies and techniques in managing, conserving and preserving qiaopia. Joint symposiums including one international on Qiaopi had also been organized in Shantou, Guangzhou, and Jiangmen respectively. Experts and scholars in this discipline were without exception excited about the idea that Qiaopi being nominated for inscription on the World Register.

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	17/60

Meanwhile, the two nominating institutions had contacted Professor JAO Tsung-I, an internationally famed expert in Chinese Literature and Culture. Professor JAO, affirming the global historical significance of Qiaopi, was fully supportive of its being nominated.

Since 2010, the two nominating institutions have contacted a number of overseas societies and newspapers in Southeast Asia and in countries like of Singapore and Thailand, as well as in the American cities of Chicago, San Francisco, and Boston, seeking their advices about Qiaopi and the proposal to have it nominated for inscription on a MoW register. Again, all these bodies were thrilled at the idea and were supportive of the plan. Many even reported and promoted this initiative in the local Chinese newspapers.

Without doubt, having Qiaopi successfully inscribed and protected on the World Register has been the overriding hope of the nominating institutions and all the academics, scholars, as well as Chinese residing overseas.

为了做好申报工作,申报机构广东省档案局、福建省档案局多年来不断提供资金和设备改善下属的侨批档案收藏、管理单位的收集、整理和保管条件,对其数字化工作等给予了检查督导。

在申报的过程中,申报机构先后到汕头市潮汕历史文化研究中心、五邑大学广东侨乡文化研究中心、暨南大学华侨华人研究院、中山大学亚太研究院,就侨批档案的学术研究、保护管理等问题进行了咨询合作,先后在汕头、广州、江门联合召开侨批档案的学术研讨会,并聘请这些学术机构的研究人员为“侨批档案——海外华侨银信”申报“中国档案文献遗产”、申请登记《世界记忆亚太地区名录》以及申报《世界记忆名录》的专家,得到他们学术的支持。

同时,申报机构还与居住在香港的中国国学大师饶宗颐先生联系,听取他对侨批档案价值和申报记忆工程的意见,得到他的大力支持和肯定。

2010年以来,申报机构还与新加坡、泰国等东南亚以及芝加哥、旧金山、波士顿等美国的华侨华人团体、报社取得联系,征询他们对侨批档案申报世界记忆工程的意见,并在当地华文报纸进行了侨批档案的宣传推介。

“侨批档案——海外华侨银信”通过申报世界记忆工程获得全人类的保护,是申报机构、学术单位以及海外华侨华人的一致愿望。

8.0 Assessment of risk对危险性的评估

Detail the nature and scope of threats to this documentary heritage.

详细描述所申报的档案面临的威胁的性质和范围。

Attach a separate statement if space insufficient.

如果表格篇幅不够请另附说明。

Be accurate and honest. If your document(s) is at risk for any reason, say so. UNESCO needs to know its true situation.

请准确和真实说明以上情况。如果你所申报的档案面临任何威胁,请说明,联合国教科文组织需要了解档案的真实处境。

“Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese” are basically paper documents; some are more than one hundred years old and the latest ones are over fifty years. They were first kept by the families of the Overseas Chinese, and were later either collected or transferred to government archives and private collectors. When first collected, physical condition of many documents were not good; some of the ink used in brush handwritings had begun to fade, some letters were damaged and torn and in some cases, envelopes were missing. There was definitely a need for some restoration works.

However, since late 1980s Qiaopi documents have been systematically collected by government archives and institutes as detailed in 3.2 above. The 160,000 pieces of documents have been classified, catalogued, professionally cleaned, disinfected and in some cases mounted before transferring to storages and repositories with temperature and humidity control specifically designed for paper documents. Staff responsible for their management have also been properly trained. Therefore, there is no immediate threat to the documentary heritage.

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	18/60

“侨批档案—海外华侨银信”项目的主件和附件文献，都是纸介质文献，绝大多数已经有100年左右的历史了。在民间私人收藏时，受收藏条件和收藏者的专业水平限制，有的侨批档案出现了页面破损，纸质变脆，受潮后字迹变色发霉，信封或者书信遗失等现象。

20世纪80年代后期开始，侨批陆续被政府专业的档案、文物部门征集收藏。分批征集的16万件侨批档案，从入库开始，就进行了分类编目登记，通过页面清理、破损修裱、专业消毒、恒温恒湿避光的收藏等技术处理，基本消除了湿、霉、虫、尘、光等对文献保存的威胁。

目前，16万件侨批档案的保管条件符合档案保存的专业要求，管理人员受过专业的训练，技术手段也完全能够满足侨批档案永续保存的需要。

9.0 Preservation and Access Management Plan保存和访问管理计划

9.1 Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage?
目前是否已有关于这个档案的管理方案?

Yes	√	No	
-----	---	----	--

If yes, attach a summary of the plan. If no, please attach further details about current storage and custody of the materials. 如果选 YES，请描述或附加一个计划的摘要。如果选NO，请提供详细的关于当前的保存方法和保管的材料。

At present, the 160,000 pieces of Qiaopi in the custody of Guangdong Provincial Archives and Fujian Provincial Archives as well as their subsidiary departments are officially placed under the documentary heritage protection plan of the national government. As they are all under the professional care of experts in government archives which were designed and built according to the national “Design Code for Archives building” (JGJ-2010).

The daily management of the Qiaopi document is undertaken by specialized personnel. Stringent procedures are enforced regarding the retrieval and use of the documents. As described before, all qiaopi documents have been digitalized for public use. Access was also made easy with the aid of an automated finding system. At present, there is a plan to integrate all the retrieval systems currently employed in the different institutions and locations so that users do not need to travel to different locations for researches. At the same time, scholars and experts in the major custodian institutions are collaborating in researches and publication projects aiming at bringing this documentary heritage to a wider audiences.

目前，中国广东省档案馆、福建省档案馆及其所属机构保存的16万封侨批档案，已正式纳入中国政府的档案遗产保护计划，主要收藏于各地专门的国家档案馆，得到更为安全、专业和有效的管理、保护和利用。存放侨批档案的库房，均严格按照中国国家《档案馆建筑设计规范》（JGJ-2010）进行设计建造，配备了樟木柜或密集架、五节柜等专门装具，以及空调、抽湿、消防、杀虫灭菌、空气净化过滤等保护设备，并切实做好防高温、防潮、防光、防尘、防虫、防霉、防火、防盗、防有害气体等各项防护措施。侨批档案的日常管理由专人负责，出入库建立了严格的交接制度，并履行必要的审批、登记手续。保存侨批档案的库房温度保持在14℃—24℃之间，相对湿度保持在45—60%之间，基本实现了恒温恒湿保存，有助于最大限度地延长使用寿命。侨批档案均按规范进行了系统整理，分别编制了纸质及电子目录，并全部进行了全文数字化，方便了平时查阅利用。同时，各收藏机构还计划进一步整合分散各地的侨批档案资源，建立统一的保存和利用平台，充分利用专门的公众网站，实现更大范围的侨批档案信息资源共享。此外，有关部门还在积极合作开发现有侨批档案资源，进一步发挥侨批档案的重要价值。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案——海外华侨银信	19/60

10.0 Any other information其他信息

Detail any other information that supports the inclusion of this documentary heritage on the International Memory of the World Register. If the nomination is successful, how will you use this to promote the MoW Programme?

逐一列出任何支持把这项档案进行世界记忆国际登记的信息。如果申报成功，你将如何借助成功来推进世界记忆项目？

Attach a separate statement if space insufficient.

If this nomination is successful, this documentary heritage will no doubt immediately attract attention of the world and especially attention from overseas Chinese residing currently in many parts of the world. We will definitely make sure that this UNESCO MOW program and its core messages will have to be received, first of all, by all Chinese communities throughout the world and then hopefully through them to the rest of the world. To this end, we will undertake the following tasks:

“侨批档案——海外华侨银信”于2010年经中国国家档案局主持的“中国档案文献遗产”专家评审会的评审，列入《中国档案文献遗产名录》。

2011年由中国国家世界记忆工程委员会推荐申报《世界记忆亚太地区名录》，文本已于2011年11月提交给世界记忆工程亚太地区委员会。

2012年中国国家世界记忆工程委员会决定，推荐“侨批档案——海外华侨银信”作为中国项目，申报2013年世界记忆工程评审。

如果2013年获得世界记忆工程委员会评审通过，“侨批档案——海外华侨银信”被《世界记忆名录》登记收录，受到全人类的重视和保护，这是对本项目价值的世界性肯定，是对我们以往保护工作的鼓励与新的鞭策，也提出了更高的要求。

为此，申报机构的责任更加重大，我们将开展如下工作，使16万件侨批档案的真实性和完整性得到更好的保护。

1. We will work with the press and launch a massive promotion program to bring Qiaopi and MOW Program's messages to the public.

2. We will organize travelling exhibitions and seminars throughout China and in selected overseas Chinese communities.

3. We will work with the education authorities in China and persuade them to include qiaopi and Chinese immigration history in the social and cultural curriculum in primary and secondary schools. At the same time, young students are inspired to cherish and respect their cultural heritage, as well as those of the world's.

4. We will continue to work with research institutes to explore further the historical significance and research values of Qiaopi

5. We will take this opportunity to request funds for further research and study on the most scientific technique and methods in paper conservation and preservation.

6. We will also publicize the digitalized documents through information website world-wide for public access.

1.我们将与媒体合作，开展广泛宣传推介，让大众了解侨批和世界记忆项目。

2.我们将在中国和海外有关华侨社区组织巡回展出并开展侨批专题研讨会。

3.我们将与中国教育行政部门合作并说服它们将侨批和中国移民史纳入中小学社会文化课程。同时，启迪青年学生珍惜与尊重本国和世界文化遗产。

4.我们将继续与研究机构合作，深入探索侨批的历史意义和研究价值。

5.我们将借此机会申请资金以研究和寻求最科学的保存与保护纸质文档的方法技术。

6.我们也将国际互联网上公布侨批数码文献，让大众分享。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	20/60

Appendix 1-1 Page 4 附件1-1、文本第4页

Description of the Document Heritage

《侨批档案——海外华侨银信》文献遗产描述

Qiao(侨) means Chinese emigrants; Pi (批) is the pronunciation of Xin (信letter) in Chaoshan dialect (潮汕话). Qiaopi therefore means the correspondence between Overseas Chinese and their hometown families.

Actually Qiaopi are not only regular letters, but remittance receipts with simple postscripts. It is typical of the combination of letters and remittance receipts, and therefore it was locally called “Yinxin” (letter with money).

Qiaopi were usually sent through non-governmental channels as well as governmental post offices and financial institutions. Therefore, a series of both non-governmental and governmental documents were generated, such as account books, remittance slips, and deliver notes, check stubs, deposit books, and identification proofs, etc. These are all regarded as “enclosures” of the Qiaopi document.

Qiaopi were mainly sent back from Southeast Asia, America and Canada; some of them were from Australia, Cuba and Mexico. These places were the major residing countries for Overseas Chinese.

There are currently over 160,000 pieces of Qiaopi collected in Chaoshan, Wuyi, and Meizhou Qiaoxiangs in Guangdong Province, and also in Xiamen, Quanzhou, and Fuzhou Qiaoxiangs in Fujian Province. Of all the Qiaopi collected, around 150,000 letters and 9,700 enclosures are in Guangdong Province, about 11,000 letters and 8,900 enclosures are in Fujian Province. Guangdong and Fujian are the typical hometowns of Overseas Chinese. Ninety percent of the world’s overseas Chinese were originally from these places, representing the international immigrants from China.

Qiaopi are a kind of folk documents, written successively with the individual family as the basic unit. But its contents broke the range of household affairs, concerning economy, politics, culture, transportation and social life of both the residing countries (places) and hometowns. Some even carry messages about military and international relationships. With its richness in content and the truth of records, it is a valuable supplementary source to official historical documents. Qiaopi have irreplaceable heritage values, for they are the first-hand historical documentary heritage for the researches into the histories of modern overseas Chinese, the clans, economy, social life, culture, financial management, postal service, overseas communications, and international relationships, as well as the history and culture of the residing countries for overseas Chinese.

“侨”即中国国际移民—华侨；“批”为广东潮汕侨乡方言，“书信”之意。简言之，“侨批”就是华侨与家乡亲人间往来的书信。

其文献的内涵又不只是简单的书信，还包括带有简单附言的汇款凭证，银、信合一其基本特征，所以民间又俗称“银信”。

侨批通过民间渠道以及官方的邮政、金融机构实现往来。因此，附带产生了与之相关的民间与官方的一系列文献，比如账本、侨汇通知单、货单、支票副本、银行存折、身份证明文件等等，它们都是侨批档案的附件。目前，中国广东、福建保存的侨批局遗址和遗物都见证了当年侨批流转的细节和真实性。

侨批主要来自东南亚地区和北美洲的美国、加拿大，少量来自澳大利亚、古巴、墨西哥，基本反映了华侨在世界的分布。

目前，中国广东、福建保存的侨批文献有16万件之多，集中分布在广东的潮汕侨乡、五邑侨乡、梅州侨乡和福建的厦门、泉州、福州侨乡，广东侨乡保存有近15万件侨批和9700多件附件，福建侨乡保存有11000多件侨批和8900多件附件。这些地区是中国最著名的侨乡，世界的华侨华人90%是来自这些地区，他们是中国国际移民的典型代表。

侨批是民间文献，以家庭为单位连续书写，系统完整。其内容又突破家庭事务的范围，涉及到侨居国（地）和迁出地的经济、政治、文化、交通、社会生活乃至军事和国际关系等领域，信息非常丰富、记载翔实，可与官方典籍文献互为印证，补充了官方典籍文献记载的不足。是研究近代华侨史、家族史、经济史、社会史、文化史、金融史、邮政史、海外交通史、国际关系史以及侨居国历史文化最原始而珍贵的档案文献，具有不可替代的遗产价值。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	21/60

Appendix 3-1 Page 5 附件3-1, 文本第5页

Introduction concerning the owners and keepers of Qiaopi documents —remittance letters from overseas Chinese

关于《侨批档案—海外华侨银信》所有者与保管者情况的说明

“Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese” mainly consists of correspondence between Overseas Chinese and their hometown families and the remittance receipts. For the recent 30 years, government departments like archives, museums, and bureaus of Cultural Heritage in both Guangdong and Fujian Provinces have paid a great attention to its collection work. Therefore, most collections of the Qiaopi document are owned by theses government departments.

《侨批档案—海外华侨银信》的主体是海外华侨与家乡亲人的书信和侨汇，分散在民间侨眷家庭。30多年来，中国广东省和福建省的政府档案馆、博物馆、文物局等部门重视对其征集收藏，成为《侨批档案—海外华侨银信》主要的所有者和保管者。

1. Guangdong Provincial Archives.
Address: No. 128, Longkouzhong Road,
Tianhe District, Guangzhou City.
Contact: Xu Dazhang
Telephone: (020) 38749019
Postal Code: 510630
Fax: (020) 38749017
E-mail: xudz@gd.gov.cn

1、广东省档案局
地址：广州市天河区龙口中路128号
邮政编码：510630
联系人：徐大章
联系电话：(020) 38749019
传真：(020) 38749017
邮箱：xudz@gd.gov.cn;

2. Chaoshan History and Culture Research Center
Address: West Half, Building 29, Rose Garden,
Jinhu Road, Shantou City.
Contact: Wang Weizhong
Telephone: (0754) 88629150
Postal Code: 515041
Fax: (0754) 88328611
E-mail: cslswhyjzx@21cn.net

2、潮汕历史文化研究中心
地址：汕头市金湖路玫瑰园29幢西座
邮政编码：515041
联系人：王伟中
联系电话：(0754) 88629150
传真：(0754) 88328611
邮箱：cslswhyjzx@21cn.net

3. Shantou Archives
Address: No. 7 Building, Yard of CCP City Committee,
Shantou City.
Contact: Chen Lequn
Telephone: (0754) 88978223
Postal Code: 515036
Fax: (0754) 88430814
E-mail: 13902729457@139.com

3、汕头市档案局
地址：汕头市海滨路市委大院7号楼
邮政编码：515036
联系人：陈乐群
联系电话：(0754) 88978223
传真：(0754) 88430814
邮箱：13902729457@139.com

4. Jiangmen Archives
Address: Shengli Road Jiangmen City, Guangdong
Province PRC
Contact: Li Wenzhao
Telephone: (0750) 3272258
Postal Code: 529031
Fax: (0750) 3272256
E-mail: jmdanj@163.com

4、江门市档案局
地址：江门市西区大道二号市府大院内
邮政编码：529031
联系人：李文照
联系电话：(0750) 3272258
传真：(0750) 3272256
邮箱：jmdanj@163.com

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	22/60

5.Meizhou Qiaopi Archives

Address: Yard of the Municipal Government,
Xinzhong Road, South Bank, Meizhou City.
Contact:Zhong Weiji
Telephone: (0753) 2188193
Postal Code:514023
Fax: (0753) 2188113
E-mail:13318132222@189.cn

6.Fujian Provincial Archives

Address: Pinxi residential district, Fuzhou City.
Contact:Ding Zhilong
Telephone: (0591) 87986642
Postal Code:350003
Fax: (0591) 87883094
E-mail:jdc315@sina.cn

7.Quanzhou Archives

Address: No.10 Building, Yard of CCP City Committee,
Zhuangfu Lane, Licheng District, Quanzhou City.
Contact: Lin Minhong
Telephone: (0595) 22182723
Postal Code:362000
Fax: (0595) 22191500
E-mail:dajqz@163.com

8.Jinjiang Archives

Address: Yard of Former Municipal Government, No. 1,
Nanshan Road, Jinjiang City.
Contact:Hong Chunting
Telephone: (0595) 85612391
Postal Code:362200
Fax: (0595) 85682094
E-mail:hongchunting@163.com

5、梅州市档案馆

地址：梅州市江南新中路市政府大院内
邮政编码：514023
联系人：钟伟基
联系电话：（0753）2188193
传真：（0753）2188113
邮箱：13318132222@189.cn

6、福建省档案局

地址：福州市省直屏西小区
邮政编码：350003
联系人：丁志隆
联系电话：（0591）87986642
传真：（0591）87883094
邮箱：jdc315@sina.cn

7、泉州市档案局

地址：泉州市鲤城区庄府巷市委机委大院10号楼
邮政编码：362000
联系人：林敏红
联系电话：（0595）22182723
传真：（0595）22191500
邮箱：dajqz@163.com

8、晋江市档案局

地址：晋江市青阳街道南山路1号旧市政府机关大院内
邮政编码：362200
联系人：洪春婷
联系电话：（0595）85612391
传真：（0595）85682094
邮箱：hongchunting@163.com

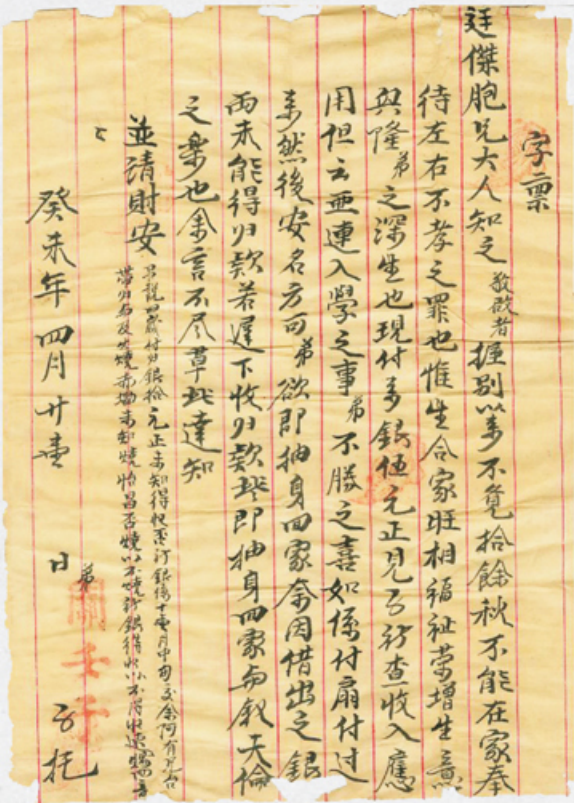
Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	23/60

The earliest Qiaopi

最早的侨批

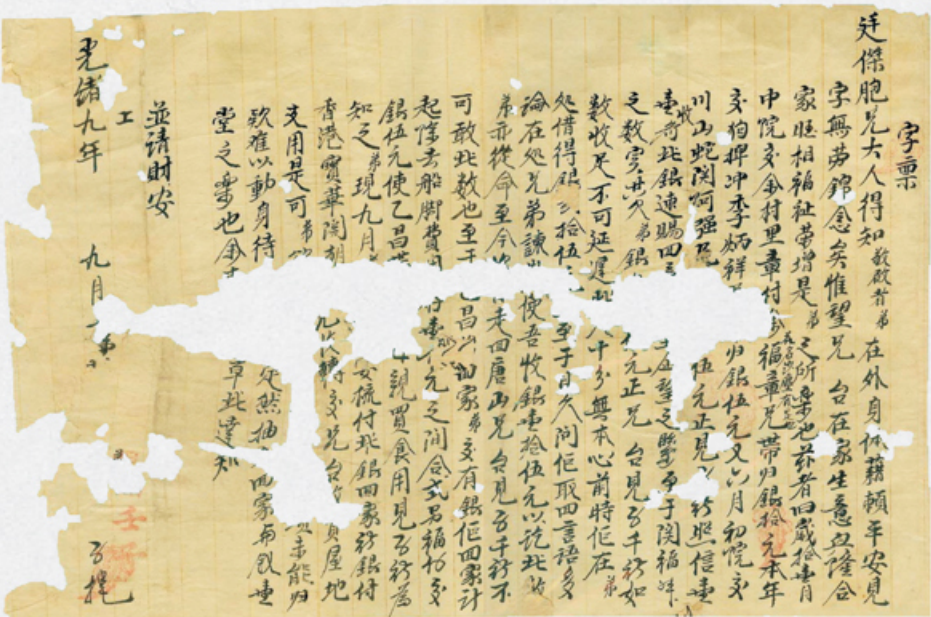
1.The remittance letter in 1883 to Guan Tingjie from his brother Guan Renzi, an overseas Chinese from Kaiping to America. It is one of the earliest remittance letters preserved in archives.

1、美国开平籍华侨关壬子给广东开平县兄长关廷杰的侨批（1883年）是现存最早的侨批之一。

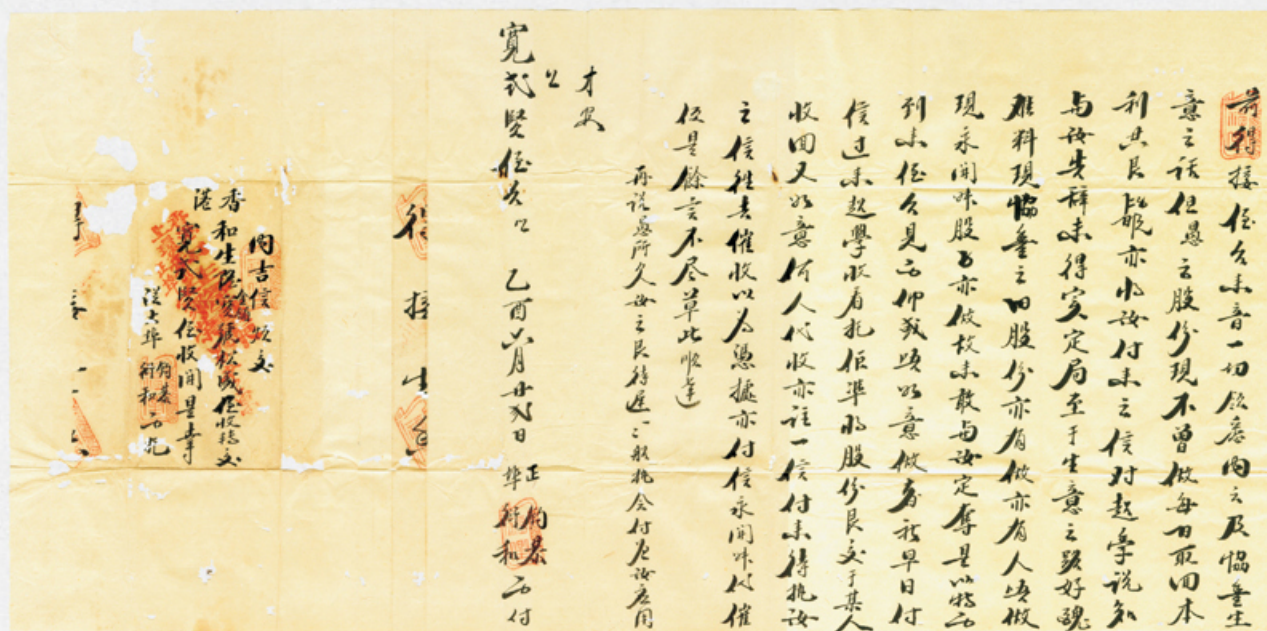


2.In the same year (1883) Guan Renzi mentioned in his letter to Guan Tingjie the circumstance that he had entrusted the townsmen to bring money homeward for several times.

2、同年（1883年）关壬子致关廷杰的侨批中谈及数次托同乡捎带金钱回家的情况。

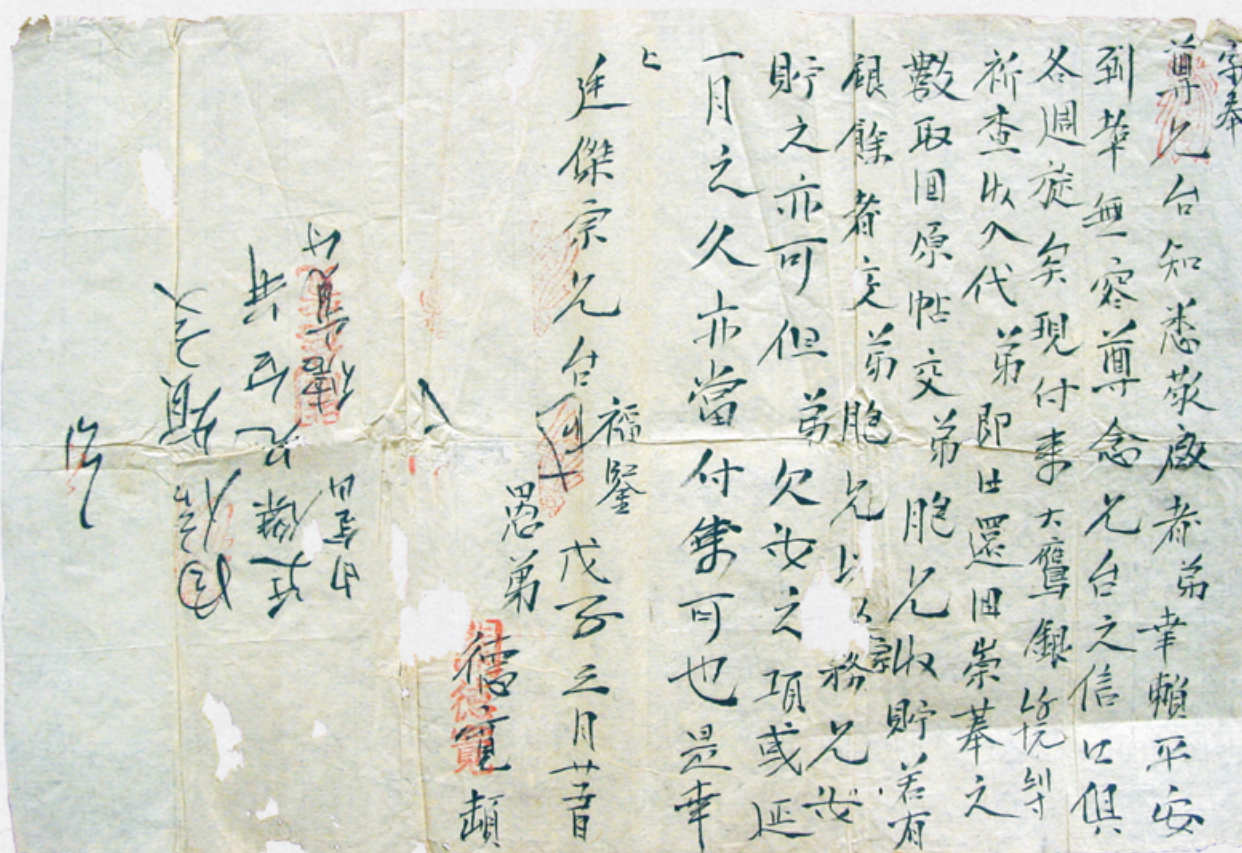


Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	24/60



3. The integrated Qiaopi from Jungong, an overseas Chinese in America, to Kuanshi in 1885.

3、美国华侨钩恭致宽式的封、信一体的侨批（1885年）



4. The remittance letter in 1888 to Guan Tingjie from Guan Kuande, an overseas Chinese from Kaiping to America, enclosing \$65 for paying back the loan.

4、美国开平籍华侨关宽德1888年给关廷杰的侨批，随信寄回大鹰银65元，用于归还借款。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	25/60

啟者
 啟者大人得知敬稟者我等姊妹在外的皆平安安世遠掛
 和燁未可停停惟願有信付為命他此信而行可也
 付去銀貳拾伍元并收知通平城謝進聖伯外未收信已
 到十元尚有五元未和燁已收和燁已收 啟者收已收外
 收和燁四一音子同概伯理清隱數以何清楚否六付回一
 音可也此音後申
 金安
 啟者家父大人 目及 乙未十月廿日 正華家禮堂稟記

5. The Qiaopi in 1895 from Zhou Jiaxuan, an overseas Chinese from Kaiping to America, to his father Zhou Chenglue.

5、美国开平籍华侨周家檢致父亲周成略的侨批（1895年）。

6. The Qiaopi in 1891 from Ye Heren, an overseas Chinese from Meizhou to Singapore, to his mother.

6、新加坡梅州籍华侨叶和仁写给母亲钟氏的侨批（1891年）

母親大人 啟者本月初接得阿坤光帶書一封
 捧讀之、詢事概悉但讀至、親病復發
 兒不釋心勢自念不孝之罪重矣及至調治
 畧愈方得稍寬現兒既遠出在外徒勞
 無益萬望吾親寬心自解勿以兒念、
 在心也家中諸事當用財用切勿吝惜
 兒現年既長自當謹守 慈命斷不放
 肆幸勿掛心懷現今初到地方諸事
 未悉不能多事錢財看明年光景如何
 方能多寄銀錢
 再者梁永光帶書云元說信內寫明外
 又耳環花山虎數件以此在外寄的未及批明、
 見信之後祈向他說明水取可也
 前今寄未洋銀貳元以為 母親買肉之
 費外又寄未銀壹元交妻陳氏收用
 情長紙短寸墨雖喧華言不盡謹此
 前九月廿日馬掛山家其文叔寄銀貳大元
 大人萬福金安 一條寄中收入附知
 祖父大人福安 鄭叔公小會良之事未曾便有
 滿門老幼均安 辛未年四月廿日
 辛未年四月廿日 和仁拜稟
 十月初八日接得家富祥信一少
 將市打椰等七件冬回唐教治帶至
 弟清仁店中索司教聖
 啟者 啟者
 內信顯色第三泰源裡
 母親大人 鍾氏收入開拜
 葉和仁拜

跪稟
母親大人膝下 男 列於家遠不覺又三載矣。無奈天涯
遠隔音信不通。未悉母親大人在家安否。自愧
自慙海外朝久不能在家。供仰之事。十不存一。罪也。
幸前月接家信。悉諸事安妥。又于四月十二在嘉叔當
到來大亞荷。現下不接家信。元金店。現下稍有生理。店中
四五司。着意小弟親仁。安未番中。先幫手。俟與本帶信
張漢兄全來。又者托仁弟。在家或耕或讀。要听大人教訓。又
者陳氏在家。須要勤儉。望各收。母親。至冬或稍有積金
速即回家。一月間。亞港。回。帶。回。洋。良。元。亦。便。送
張漢兄。回。順。寄。未。銀。五。大。元。見。字。之。日。照。字。查。核。銘。事
便。逢。再。寄。又。者。祖。父。大人。玉。體。康。強。亦。康。健。甚。付。托。異。相。隨
必。回。船。寄。返。可。解。言。難。叙。特。此。

母親大人 福安
祖父大人 福多 壽國賀半元
叔父大人 福即
滿門親兄弟僱各呼名請安同候
妻潘氏 謝其半元

甲午六月廿四日 和仁子

跪稟
母親大人膝下 萬福全男 男 謹向家信。并。足。者
目下生理。平。之。只。靠。地。力。如。此。男。冬。成。有。以
自能。多。事。清。仁。里。仁。弟。人。或。冬。成。是。有。天
回家。新。不。王。甘。親。倚。門。望。望。再。好。文。親。之
批。收。倘。有。懷。怨。要。修。修。再。好。買。屋。之。好。要。冬
成。方。能。速。再。甘。親。家。中。不。可。過。後。日。中。多。買。肉
素。食。至。秋。中。全。要。我。先。弟。像。冷。宜。候。無。別。少
再。好。法。氏。聽。母。親。訓。夫。自。知。之。新。無。二。心。相。代。高。此
高。遠。不。達。者。亦。回。唐。伯。子。清。以。其。人。刊。行。查。知

拜 問 再。好。法。氏。聽。母。親。訓。夫。自。知。之。新。無。二。心。相。代。高。此
有。好。法。氏。之。身。侍。年。男

滿門兄弟和均安

辛卯月初五日 和仁子

順風 得利

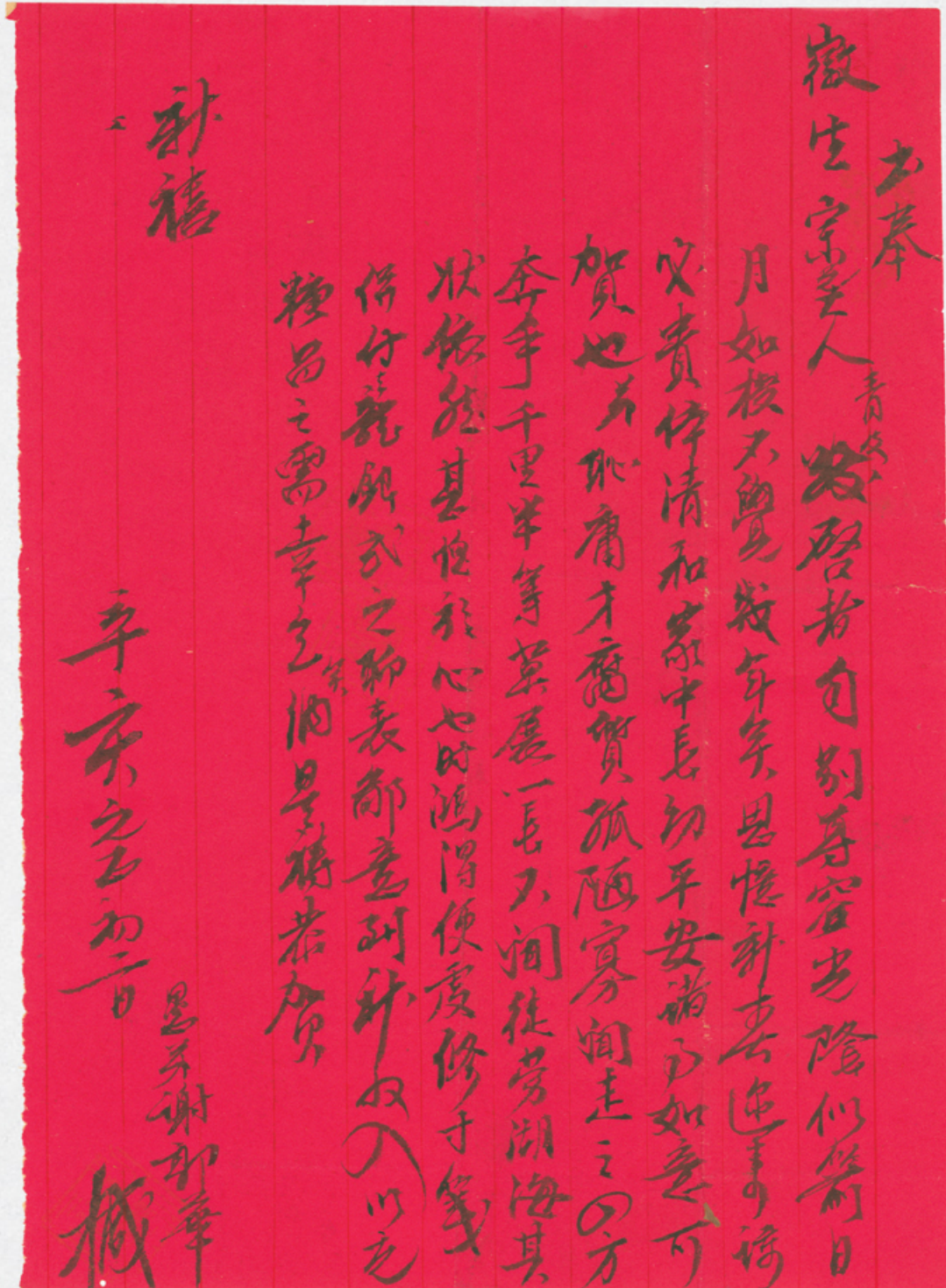
內寄信銀壹佰元 嘉新祥泰上 轉交于 謝其樓 文子 五

家母氏 鍾 長 啟

由新加坡 謝其樓 啟

7. The Qiaopi in 1894 and 1901 from Ye Heren, an overseas Chinese from Meizhou to Singapore, to his mother, recording the continuous correspondance between the overseas Chinese and their kindred back in China.

7、新加坡梅州籍华侨叶和仁写给母亲钟氏的侨批（1894年、1901年）记录了东南亚华侨与家乡亲人连续多年持续通信联系的情形



8. The Qiaopi in 1911 from Xie Guosheng, an overseas Chinese in Thailand, to Xie Huisheng his elder bother. It is one of the early Qiao Pi documents in Fujian Province.

8、福建省早期侨批之一，1911年泰国华侨谢郭生寄给兄长谢徽生的侨批。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	28/60

不孝舍轉冬李初領洞。桃花開十月嶺
 頭梅夢子早。著後
 書種賢臺英風煥發蠻夷大展奇抱駿
 業興隆遐邇具仰芳名京自昆楚報
 弟之後去日不切暮年去樹之思耳
 茲奉寄取之命回弟昨蒙或指認
 江河遠隔未得冒板 玉駕拜茶
 茲頃寒門之芳名何幸厚承嘉
 言厚賜惠助大銀壹拾有伍以供這
 場俗事一揮報顏拜登圖報俟此
 異日漢江一祝慶早晚加餐保
 體以慰最懷品此復候
 報福
 今有大人分信
 寄客自機先此聲明
 甲九月廿三日

中國通商銀行
 福建分行
 九月廿三日
 許志京

廈門至小呂宋帳中交
 許書璉先生批
 許志京

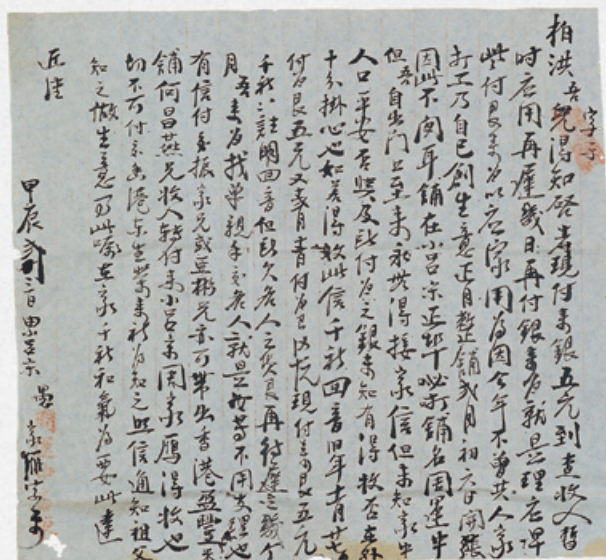
9. The replying letter in 1914 from Xu Zhijing in Fujian to Xu Shulian, an overseas Chinese in Philippines. It is one of the early Qiaopi documents in Fujian Province.

9、福建省早期侨批之一，福建许志京1914年寄给菲律宾华侨许书璉的回批。

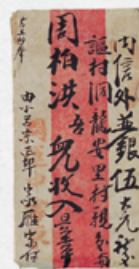
Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	29/60

Examples of Qiaopi contents

侨批内容举例



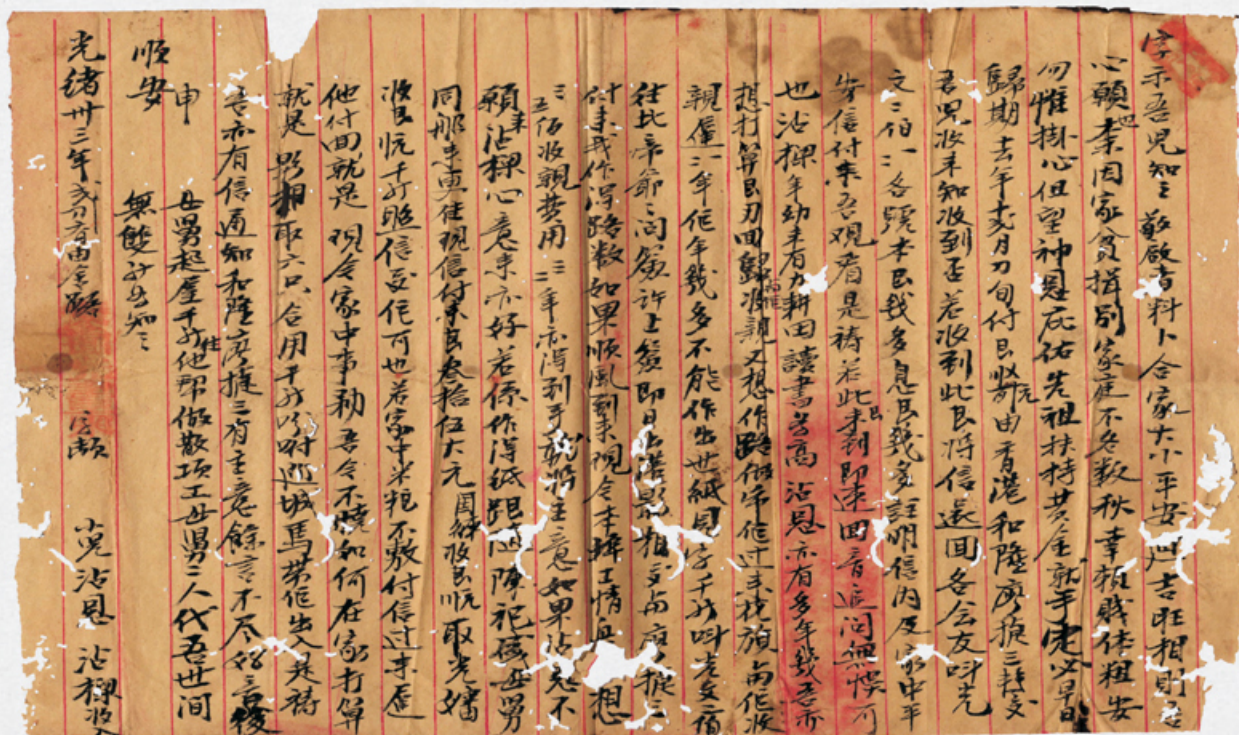
10. The remittance letter in 1904 to his son Zhou Bohong from Zhou Jiayan, an overseas Chinese from Kaiping to Philippines, telling him to send the response through Yingfeng Rice Shop in Hong Kong. This shows the status of Hong Kong in the circulation of the remittance letter.

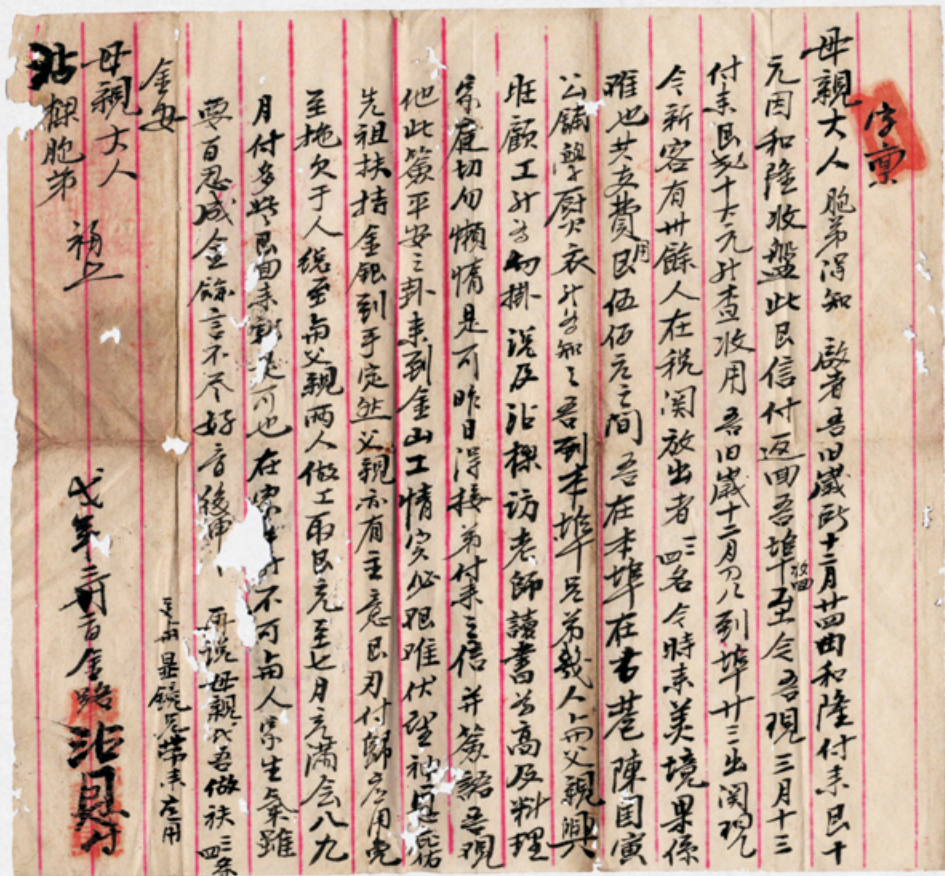


10、菲律宾开平籍华侨周家雁1904年给儿子周柏洪的侨批，嘱咐家人回信由香港盈丰米铺转付，反映了香港在华侨银信周转中的地位。

11. The letter in 1907 from Liao Langguang, an overseas Chinese in America, to Liao Zhan'en and Liao Zhanliang, his sons, exhorting them to take photos in Hong Kong and mail them to America for him to handle the immigration procedures.

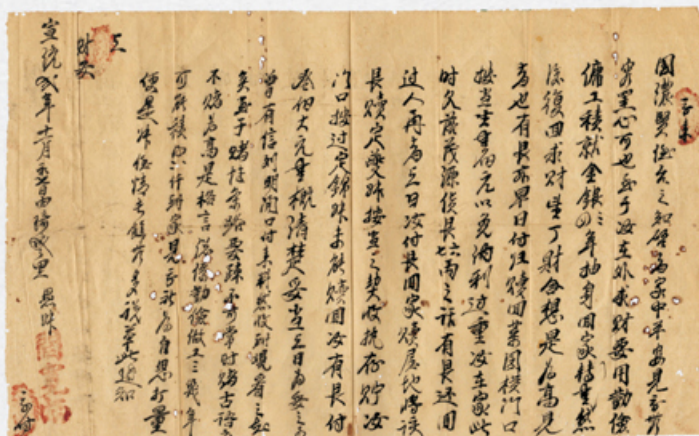
11、美国华侨廖瑯光1907年写给儿子廖沾恩、廖沾樑的侨批，嘱咐儿子赴香港照相，寄往美国，准备办理他们移民。





12. The letter in 1908 from Liao Zhan' en, an overseas in America, to his mother and his brother Liao Zhanliang, introducing his examination by the American immigration officer when landing on the new land.

12、美国华侨廖沾恩1908年写给母亲和胞弟廖沾樑的侨批，介绍了移民美国接受移民官审查的情形。



13. The letter from Guan Kuanbing, a folk in Kaiping County, Guangdong Province, to Guan Guonong, his nephew and an overseas Chinese in America, hoping him to work hard and returning home with money to buy fields.

13、广东省开平县的关宽炳1910年11月7日给美国华侨、侄子关国浓的侨批，希望他努力工作，挣钱就回家买地。

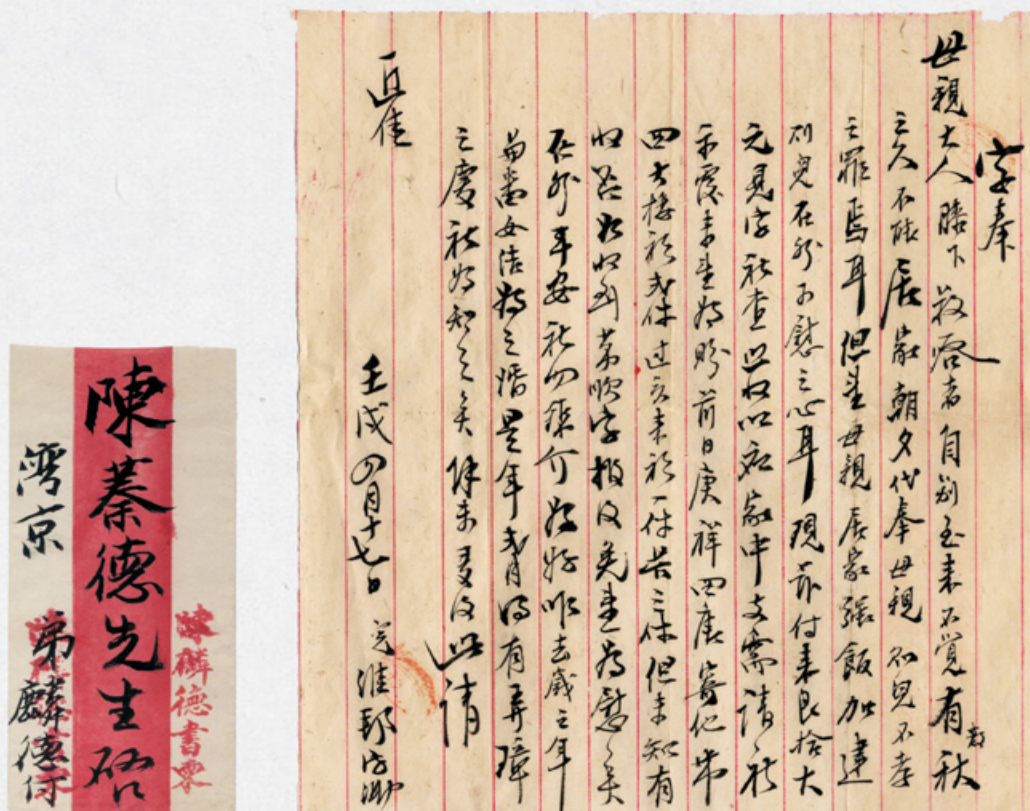
沛和胞兄交^{左右}敬稟者昨日得接來信乙封並
 及壹拾大元見以得收亦得知牛女登岸到美
 在家說及德美兩國宣戰之事額定廿一歲至到
 廿歲要去當兵夫私十八歲至到四十一歲壹俸
 要去當兵如果吊兄汝當兵可能過外省
 走避吾去當兵可矣做得保市頗準讀吊
 桂水村亞耀去當兵在家得知牛女財聞一概
 不信弟昨日寄信有香港正華問及工樓
 身今恩賊匪猖狂各村休更有人在外求財
 被良宣元休更土用使用太多秩社堂開
 卡額伍十人當勇今本兵違云私弟收親
 款及欠落厚豐隆昌榮太其良捌拾大元亦
 在煖和處揭生良二百元賢遲下可能做得
 家中具各平安旺相無容掛念可也得接
 信郎速付回云音

金安
 民國陸年 旧曆十月廿二 弟文美

14. The Qiaopi in 1917 from Yu Wenxian in Kaiping, Guangdong, to Yu Peihe, an overseas Chinese in Boston, America, mentioning the news of the war between America and Germany and the enlisting of overseas Chinese in America, and reporting the chaotic social situation back in the hometown.

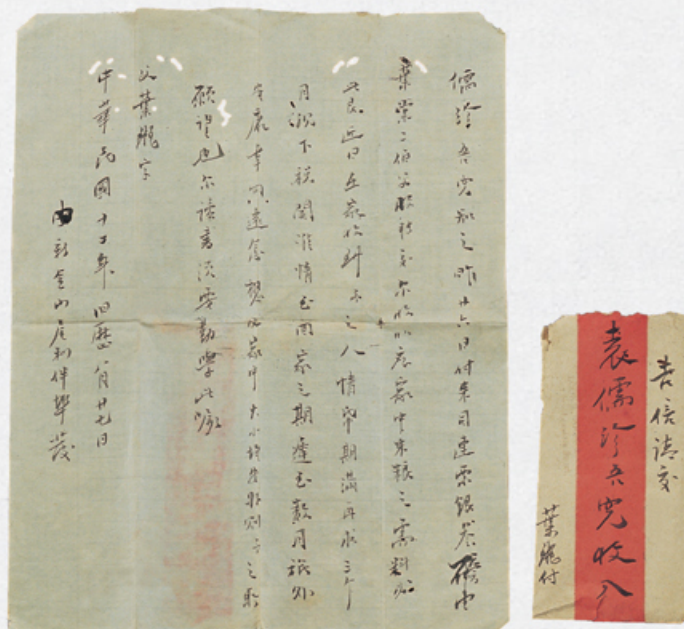
14、广东开平余文美致美国波士顿华侨余沛和的侨批（1917年），提到美德开战，美国华侨应征入伍的事件，并报告家乡匪盗猖獗的情形。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	32/60



15. The remittance letter, on the 17th of April, 1922, to his mother from Wei Bang, an overseas Chinese in Cuba, reporting that he had been married with a foreign lady and had given birth to a baby son.

15、古巴华侨维邦1922年4月17日寄给母亲的侨批，报告母亲他已经与外籍女子结婚并生了个儿子。



16. The letter, on the 27th of July, 1923, to Yuan Ruzhen the son, from Yuan Yeli, an overseas Chinese in Australia, inquiring about the former remittance and exhorting her son to study hard.

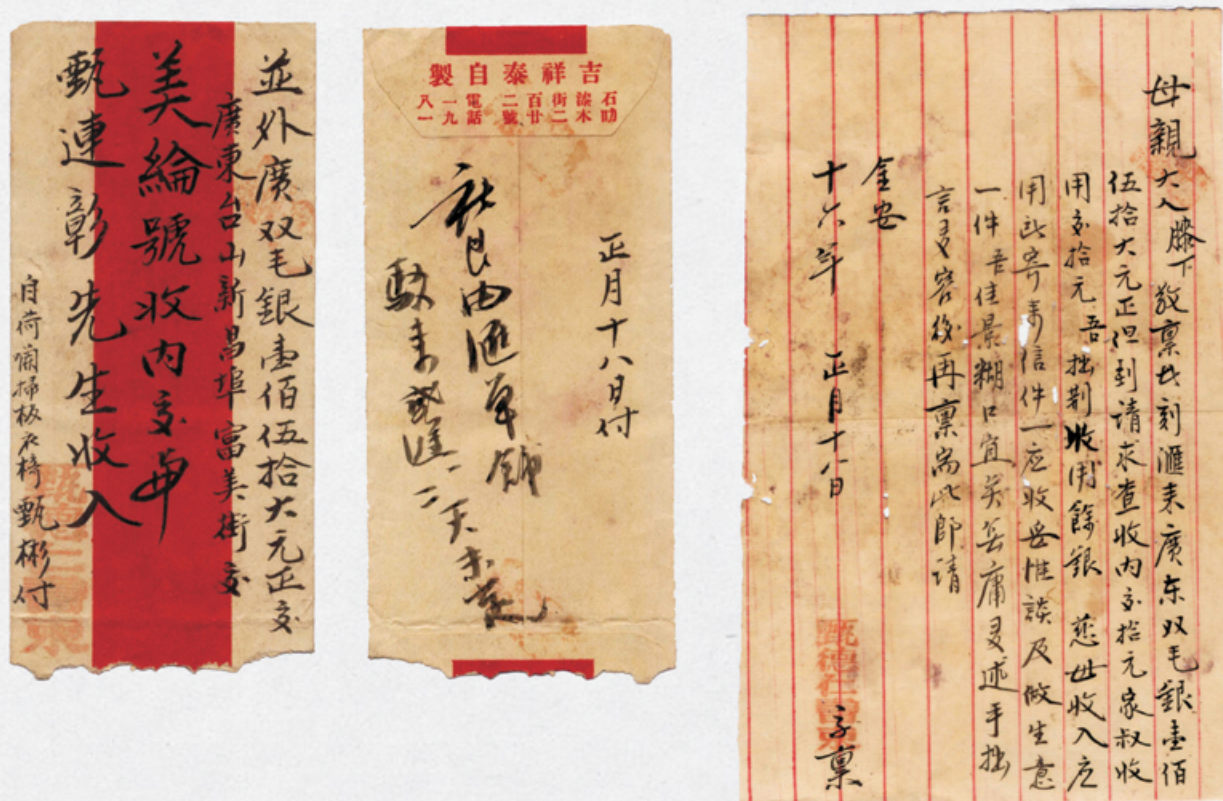
16、澳大利亚华侨袁叶丽1923年8月27日寄给儿子袁儒珍的侨批，询问前次汇款是否收到，并嘱咐儿子要勤奋读书。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	33/60



17. The remittance letter on the 18th of May, from Fang Runwen, an overseas Chinese in America from Kaiping, to Fang Rongyang his son, the sum being as many as \$2120, for the use of buying fields. The letter also introduced the U. S. immigration regulations.

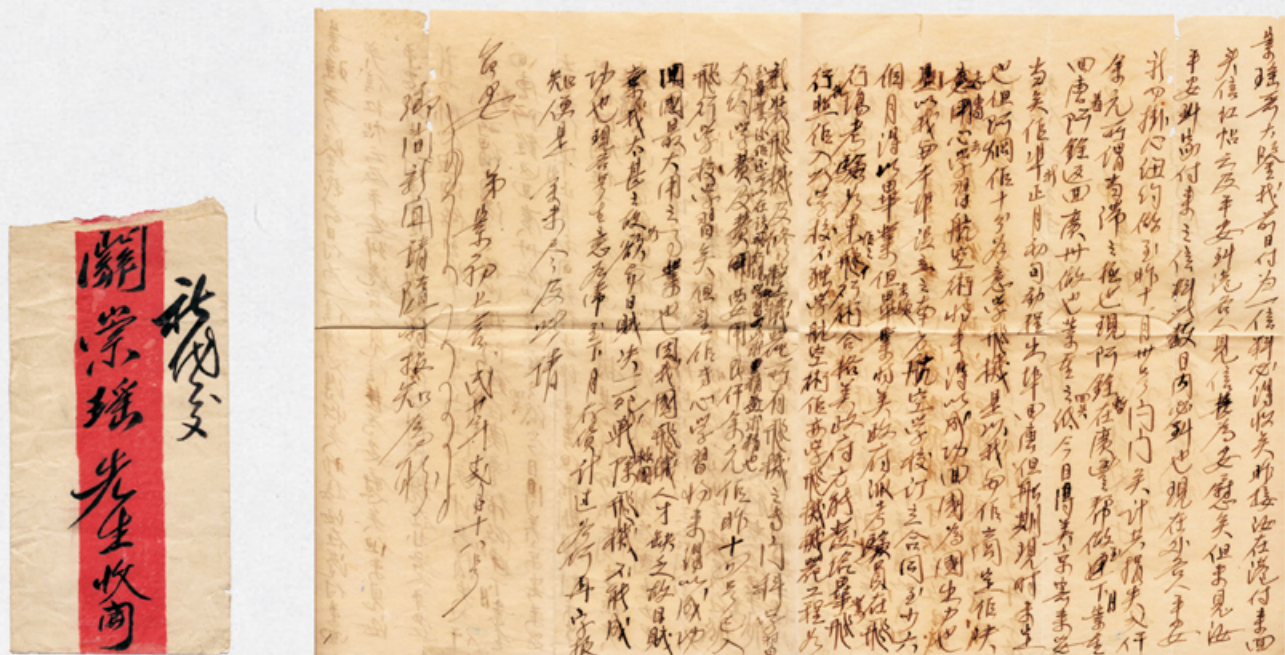
17、美国开平籍华侨方润文1926年5月18日寄给儿子方荣仰的侨批，汇款数额高达2120元，用于家中买地之用。信中还介绍了美国的移民法律。



18. The remittance letter to Zhen Lianzhang from Zhen Bin, an overseas Chinese from Taishan to Indonesia, on the 18th of January, 1927.

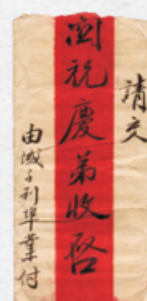
18、印度尼西亚台山籍华侨甄彬1927年1月18日寄给甄连彰的侨批。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	35/60



21. The letter on the 18th of December, 1931, from Guan Chongchu, an overseas Chinese from Kaiping to America, to Guan Chongyao, talking about helping the motherland with aviation to resist the Japanese invader, with the words that “unless we have airplanes, the fight with the Japanese invader will not be successful.”

21、美国开平籍华侨关崇初1931年12月18日给关崇瑶的侨批，信中谈及航空救助祖国抗战的事情，“如欲与日贼决一死战救国，除飞机不能成功也”。

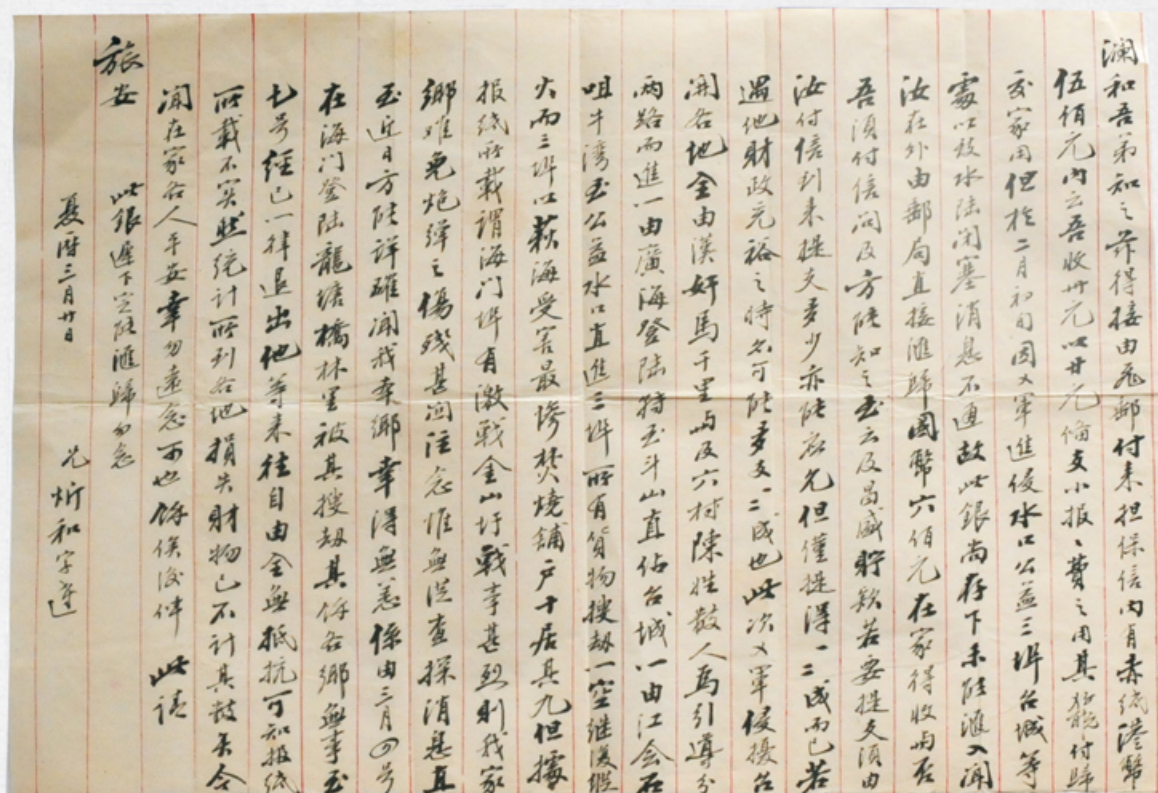


22. The letter on the 15th of July, 1934, from Ye Chong to Zhu Qing, narrating the establishment of Wanyulong Exchange Transfer Service in Hong Kong set up by the firm Wanyutang Medicinal Materials run by overseas Chinese in Victoria City, Canada. The transfer service would be responsible for the business of sending remittance bills, letters and money between people in various places of Guangdong and overseas Chinese in Canada and other countries.

22、业崇1934年7月15日给祝庆的侨批，讲述加拿大域多利华侨的万育堂参茸药材行在香港设立“万裕隆汇兑局”的情况，该局负责转送加拿大等国华侨与中国广东各地汇单、书信和银两的业务。



Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	36/60



23. The letter in the 1940s from Qi He of Taishan County, Guangdong Province, to Lan He, an overseas Chinese, describing the miserable conditions in Taishan and Kaiping generated by the Japanese invader during the Anti-Japanese War.

23、20世纪40年代初广东省台山县忻和致海外华侨澜和的侨批，讲述了抗日战争时期日本侵略军侵害台山、开平等地的惨象。

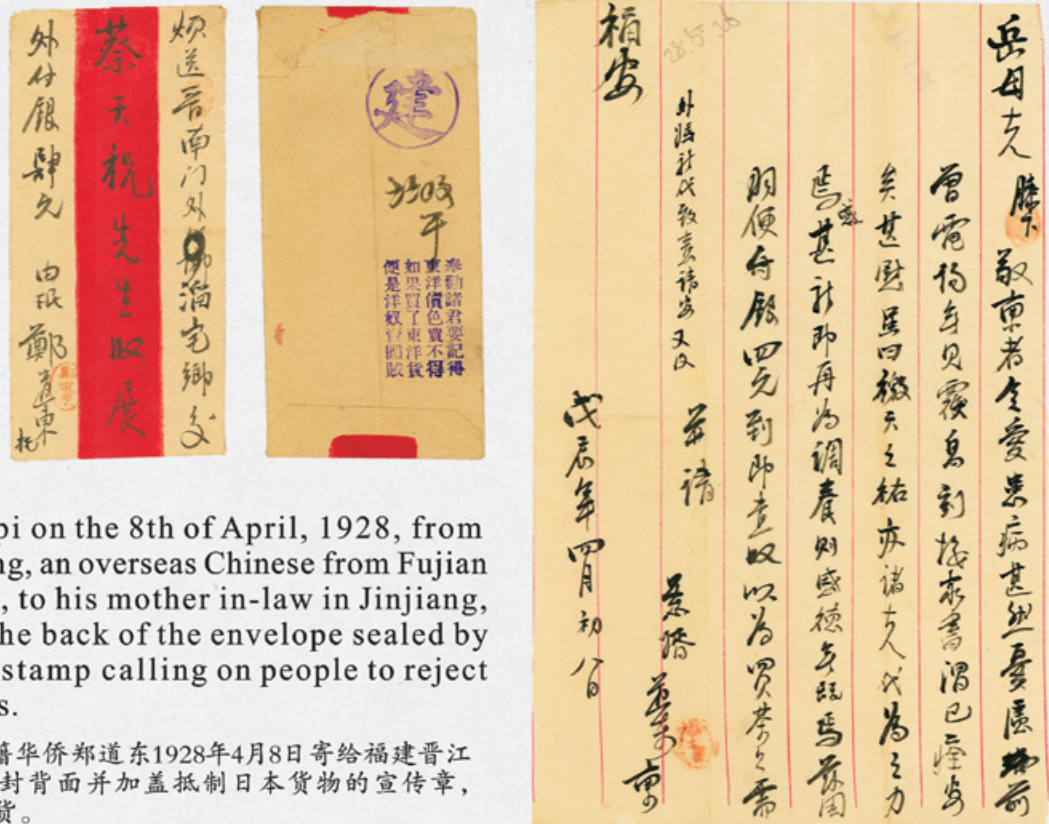


24. The Qiaopi on the 20th of August, 1937, from Huang Jili, an overseas Chinese from Xiamen of Fujian Province to Philippines, to his wife, with the envelop printed with the words "not buying Japanese goods for the fear of becoming the slave of Japan" showing the determination of anti-Japanese invasion.

24、菲律宾厦门籍华侨黄基礼1937年8月20日寄给妻子的侨批。信封背面印有“怕做亡国奴 勿买日本货”字样，以示反对日本侵略中国的决心。



Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	37/60

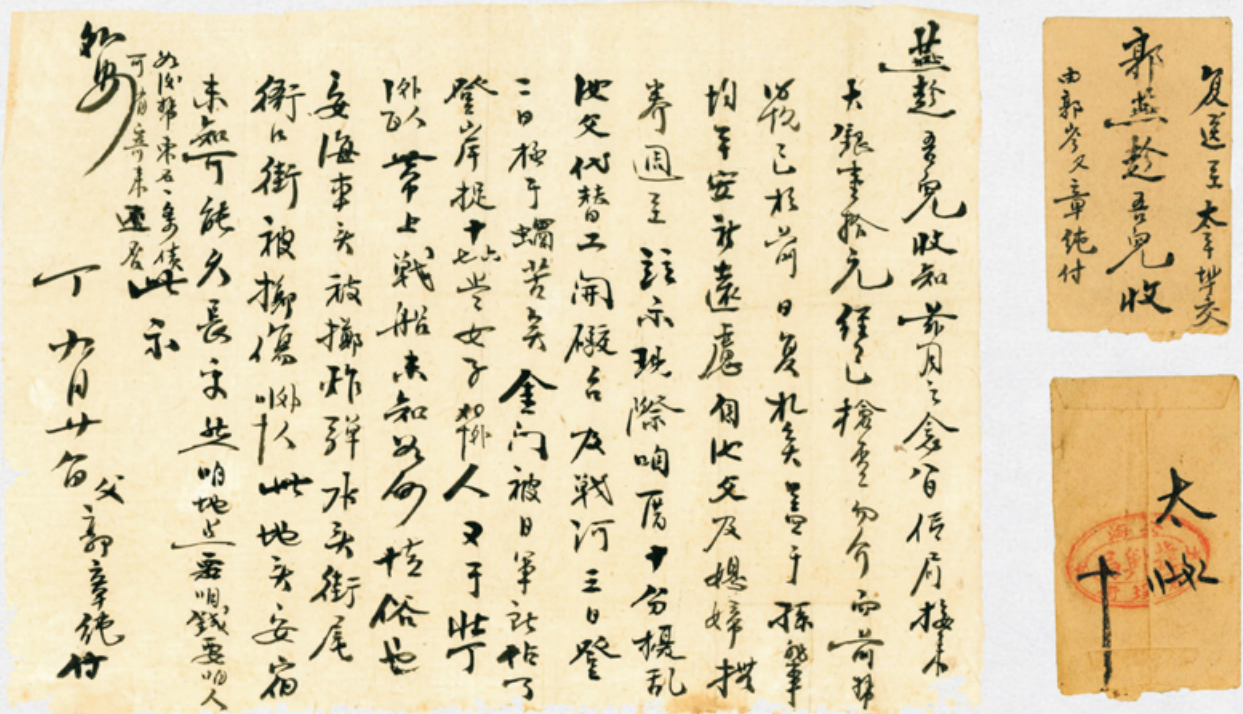


25. The Qiaopi on the 8th of April, 1928, from Zheng Daodong, an overseas Chinese from Fujian to Philippines, to his mother in-law in Jinjiang, Fujian, with the back of the envelope sealed by a publicizing stamp calling on people to reject Japanese goods.

25、菲律宾福建籍华侨郑道东1928年4月8日寄给福建晋江岳母的侨批。信封背面并加盖抵制日本货物的宣传章，号召国人抵制日货。

26. The replying letter from Guo Zhangchun in Fujian to Guo Yanchen his son in Malaysia, describing in detail the atrocities of Japanese invaders in the coastal areas of Fujian.

26、福建省郭章纯写给马来西亚儿子郭燕趁的侨批，详细描述了日本侵略者在福建沿海奸淫烧杀的暴行。

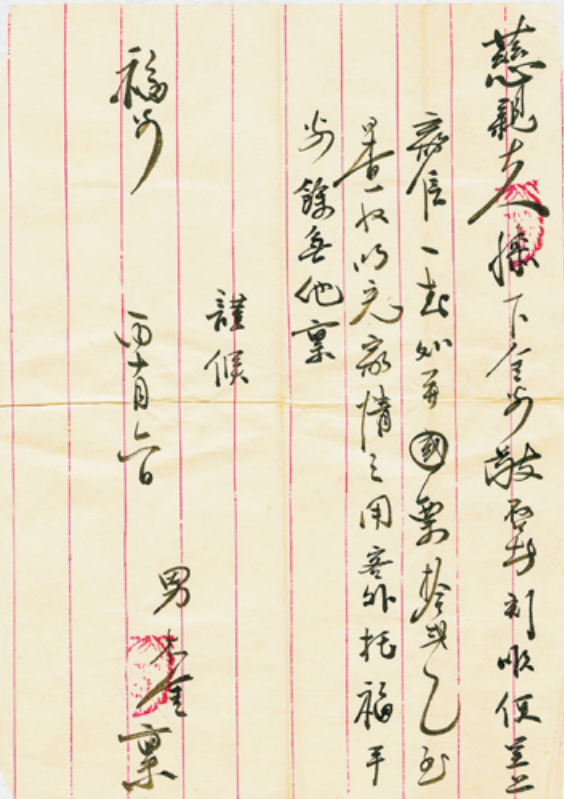


Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	38/60



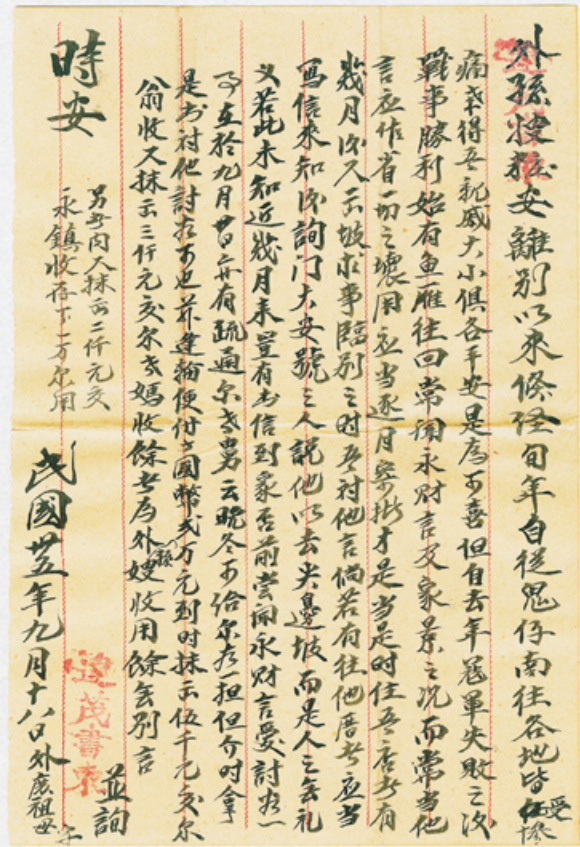
27. The Qiaopi from Yu Mujin, an overseas Chinese in Singapore, to his mother in Chao' an County, Guangdong.

27、新加坡华侨余木金寄给广东潮安县母亲的侨批。



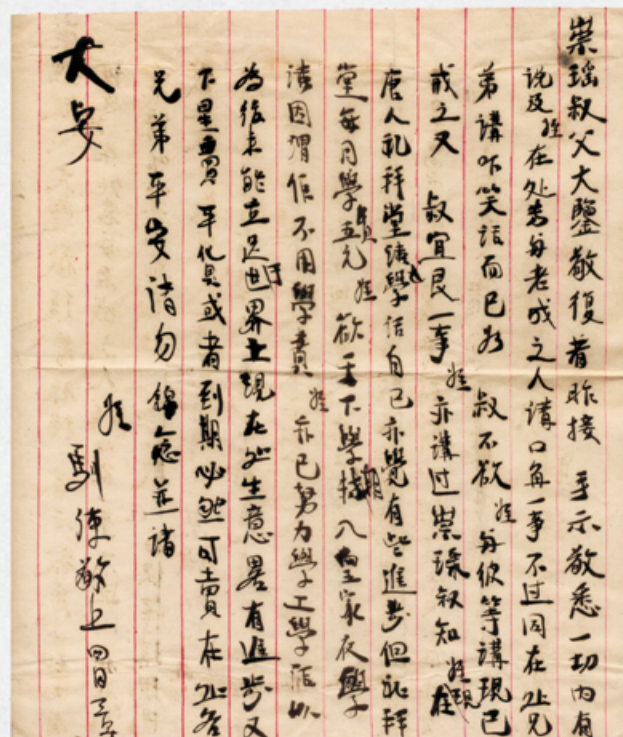
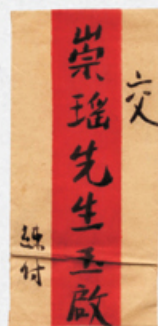
28. The Qiaopi on the 18th of September, 1946, from Lin Yongkun, an overseas Chinese in Singapore, to his grandmother in Chao' an County, Guangdong, mentioning the restoration of communication between South Asia and China Qiaoxiang after the Japanese' surrender.

28、新加坡华侨林永坤1946年9月18日寄给广东潮安县祖母的侨批。信中谈及日本侵略军失败后，东南亚恢复与中国侨乡通信往来的情况。



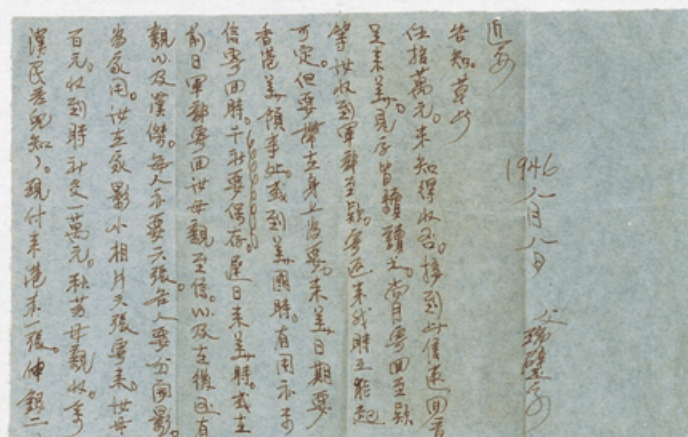
疏言任職前數月間任由東
京回廊一行任由東曾有信由京城昌
壽付京未知收否否今未見回復
或者郵局阻滯至今遲收否未
知及乃所前信囑托轉問及
廣崇母親未美之意為何前數月
美國大理院判准我華人商人妻子
返日例未美不料今工部仍反玩今我
華人商人眷屬未美之路未得自由
而來我署仍未敢來也今作罷論候
玉乘乘美因何改若例然後再作
為也見房安知并告他名不可迷
信云於俗例神權迷惑之口一概洗除
當今世界要從新思想高上而行
身有安樂也任曾旌日率若外智
識日增不待言也倘若任未回東京
亦在原有暇將今時務詳明于他
莫被常在愁城為感任何日返回
東京就學便中來信相及為要
奉此并候
大安
恩顯榮
客在念身也
我若在身身傳身常勞

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	40/60



31. The letter (in the Republic time) from Guan Xunlian, an overseas Chinese from Kaiping to America, to Guan Chongyao, reporting that he was learning English at the church of China town, saying that he was “Learning the language and the workmanship with efforts so as to become independent in the world.”

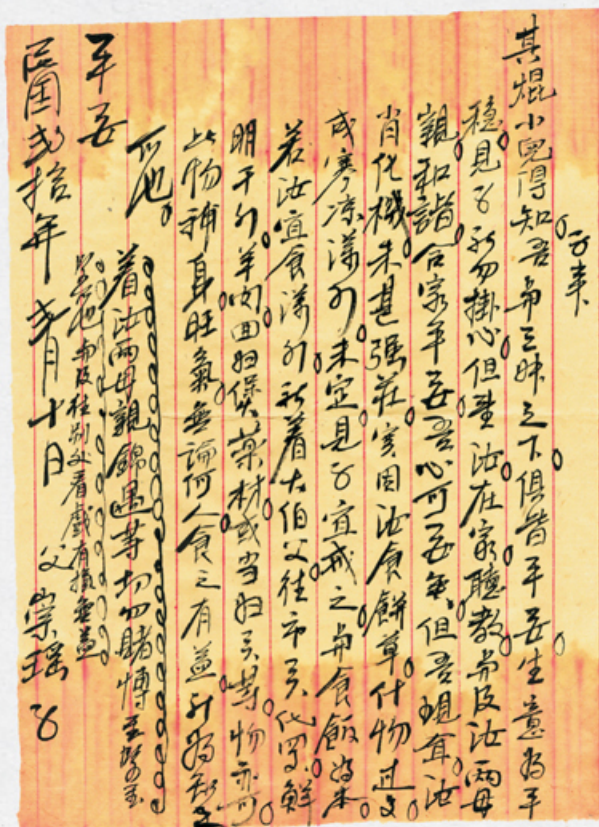
31、美国开平籍华侨关驯练给关崇瑶的侨批（民国时期）。关驯练汇报他在唐人街礼拜堂学习英语，“努力学工学话，以为后来能立足世界上”。



32. The remittance letter on the 8th of August, 1946, from Zhou Birui, an overseas Chinese from Kaiping to America, to Zhou Hamming, his son, exhorting his son to keep safe his letters transferred through American army headquarters for the future need of immigration, and as king the son to post him his photographs so that he could transact the immigration procedures for the son to emigrate to America.

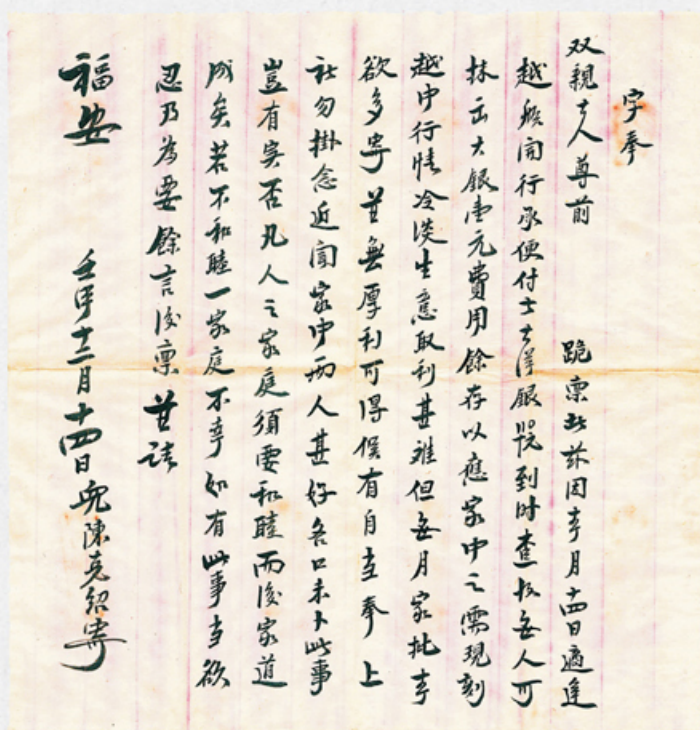
32、美国开平籍华侨周璧瑞1946年8月8日给儿子周汉民的侨批，嘱咐儿子保存周璧瑞通过美军军部寄回的信件，以备将来移民之用。并要求周汉民寄给周璧瑞照片，以便办理周汉民去美国的移民。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	42/60



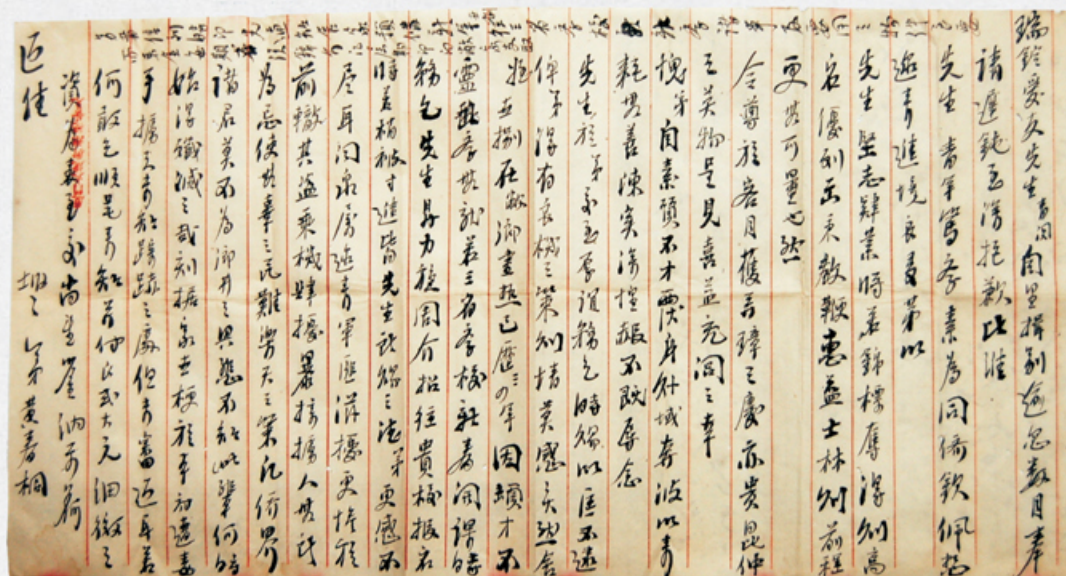
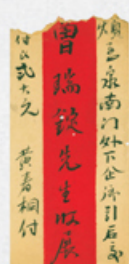
35. The remittance letter on the 10th of February, 1931, from Guan Chongyao, an overseas Chinese from Kaiping to America, to Guan Qikun, his son, exhorting his kindred in the hometown not to go gambling and to watch more modern dramas.

35、美国开平籍华侨关崇瑶1931年2月10日给儿子关其焜侨批，告诫家乡亲人，千万不要赌博，可以多看文明戏。



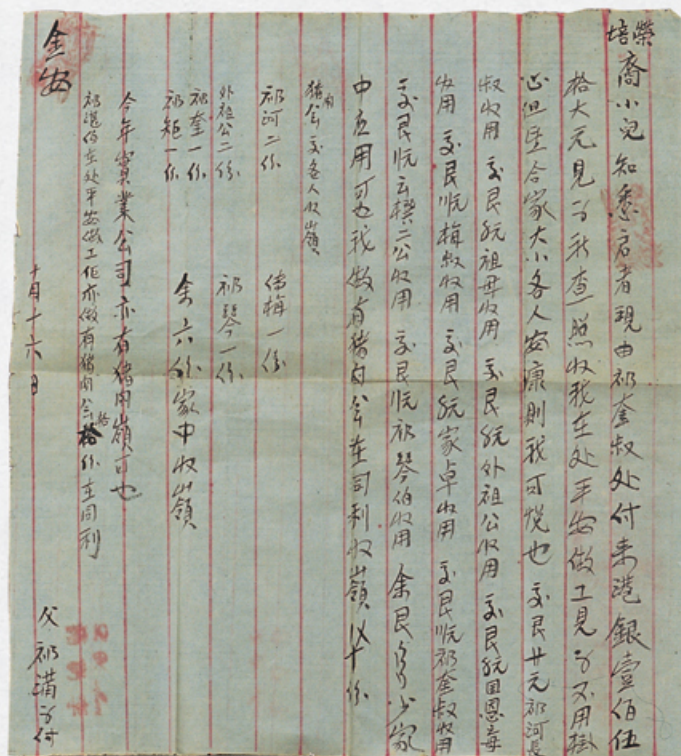
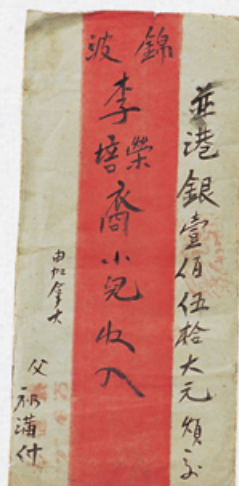
36. The Qiaopi on the 14th of December, 1932, from Chen Keshao, an overseas Chinese in Vietnam, to his parents in Chenghai County, Guangdong, wishing them healthy, harmonious in life and everything going their ways.

36、越南华侨陈克绍1932年12月14日寄给广东澄海县父母亲的侨批。希望父母健康，家庭和睦，万事兴顺。



37. The Qiaopi during the period of 1911 to 1949 from Huang Shoutong, an overseas Chinese from Quanzhou to Philippines, to Zeng Ruidin in Fujian, talking bout the situations concerning the social disorders, the army and local bandits wreaking havoc across the region, the masses living in the dire poverty, and the overseas Chinese leading a hardship.

37、菲律宾泉州籍贯华侨黄寿桐民国时期（1911-1949）寄给福建曾瑞铨的侨批，谈及菲律宾社会动荡，军匪强盗横行，民不聊生，华侨生活艰难的情形。



38. The remittance letter (in the Republic time) from Li Rengman, an overseas Chinese in Canada, to Li Rongyi and Li Peiyi, his sons, distributing money among the family members and relatives for their life expense.

38、加拿大华侨李初满寄给儿子李荣裔、李培裔的侨批（民国时期），给家人和家族亲戚生活经费。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	44/60

金萬抵書家 里千通訊音

訊通他其 報况近 要摘款匯

順元大 前由益昌隆寄回國幣伍佰元又吳龍昌收客手寄伍佰元以清蕭潘榮手壹佰元李鐵文手叁佰元請卜先收收妥但日久至今未見吾兄回信通知甚念弟亦由郵局寄有三信亦未知有收到否該三信皆云望兄代續面弟業已寄出伍拾元請程程買華墨之費步也望兄見字後即由郵局寄覆一信家信素為盼亦由益昌隆寄有式佰元至行查收收代完讓兄之手信之數目但借此款為日者知有字否在現外面家中附白：付款行地址：大小平安勿念即清 安好

中華民國 廿九年十二月廿八日委託中國銀行代為匯款如已收妥請將回文交妥投郵示慰若因交通阻礙款未收到請憑此明信片就近向付款行查詢示復

順元大 前由益昌隆寄回國幣伍佰元又吳龍昌收客手寄伍佰元以清蕭潘榮手壹佰元李鐵文手叁佰元請卜先收收妥但日久至今未見吾兄回信通知甚念弟亦由郵局寄有三信亦未知有收到否該三信皆云望兄代續面弟業已寄出伍拾元請程程買華墨之費步也望兄見字後即由郵局寄覆一信家信素為盼亦由益昌隆寄有式佰元至行查收收代完讓兄之手信之數目但借此款為日者知有字否在現外面家中附白：付款行地址：大小平安勿念即清 安好

種一之獻貢胞僑務服行銀國中

CARTE POSTALE: RÉPONSE 片回信明政郵

址 ADD: ISS 住 文英 in English

In Chinese 文中

中國銀行特製僑匯來回文明信片

煩送交

南洋華僑 馮中律 馮呂隆 馮云元 收

由馮海威

MR Feng

Taiwan received mail Nanyang

上於明書請址住文回 Address your Reply clearly

39. The response postcard in 1940 from Feng Yunyuan in Meixian County, Guangdong, to Feng Shunyun, an overseas Chinese in South Asia, demonstrating the diversity of Qiaopi.

39、广东梅县冯云元致南洋华侨冯顺元的明信片回批（1940年），反映了侨批形式的多样性。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxi: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	45/60



40. The envelope of Qiaopi which keeps important information of international post service.

40、侨批的信封保存了国际邮政的重要信息。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	46/60

MAIL TRANSFER
CM
1257

BANK OF CHINA
NEW YORK AGENCY
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

已登國入匯款
3 DEC 1942

TO BANK OF CHINA
CHUNGKING OFFICE

AMOUNT
CH\$14,000.*

WE HAVE CREDITED CAN\$812.*
RATE 5.80 TO H. O. F. D.
CHUNGKING CAN. REM., MIN
OF FIN. UNIFIED CONT. A/C

NEW YORK
SEPT. 18, 1942

TO
財政部孔部長轉 廣東省李主席救濟四邑難民

THE SUM OF DOLLARS
CHINESE FOURTEEN THOUSAND ONLY ***

FOR ACCOUNT OF
卡拔利華僑拒日救國會

BY ORDER OF
CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSN, 214 CENTRE ST. CALGARY
C/O IMPERIAL

REIMBURSEMENT TO BE OBTAINED FROM H. O. F. D.,
CHUNGKING UNDER THEIR CANADIAN REMITTANCE
ARRANGEMENT.

FORM 219

41. The 14000-Yuan bank draft of the legal tender, remitted from the Overseas-Chinese Backing Community for Resisting against Japanese Invasion, Calgary, America, to the Ministry of Finance of China, in 1942, for the relief of the war refugees in the Siyi area. The hometown of overseas Chinese in America.

41、美国卡拔利（Calgary）华侨拒日后援会给中国财政部的14000元法币汇款单（1942年），用于救济美国华侨之乡四邑地区的战争难民。

赤坎東埠

裕民金舖

找換滙兌

廿六年十月廿日

如找數換兩金銀

扣印

行士胆花

陳瑞

陳瑞

陳瑞

吳瑞

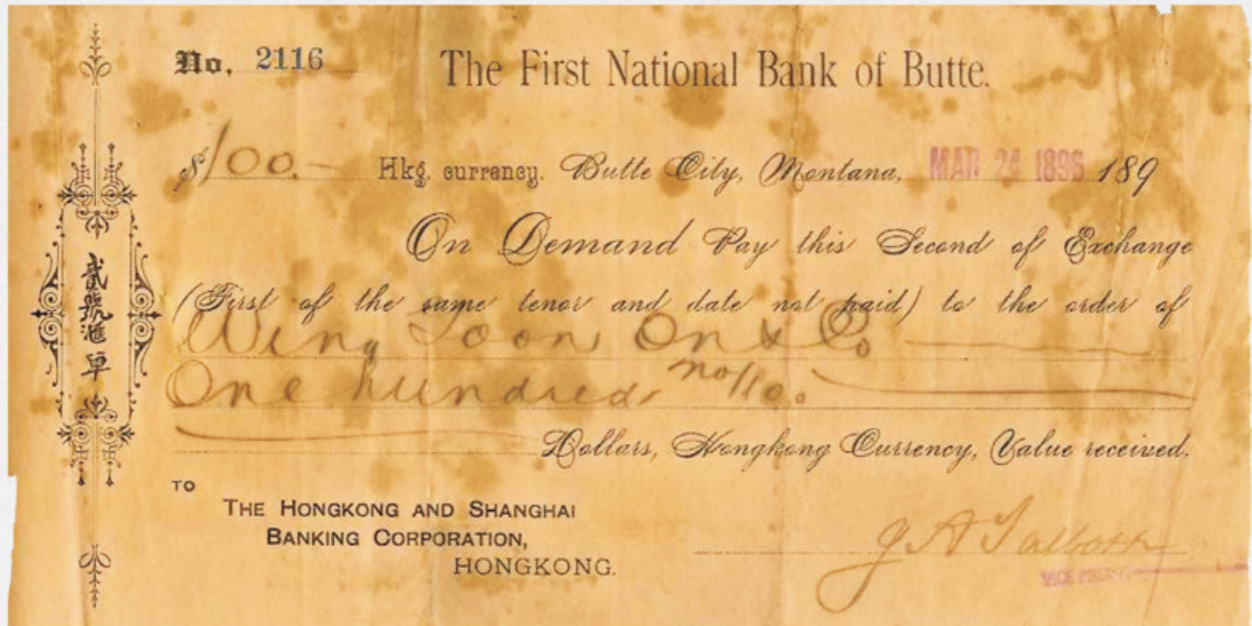
吳瑞

吳瑞

42. The check exchange bill at the banking agent Yumin of Chikan Town, Kaiping County, Guangdong Province.

42、广东省开平县赤坎镇裕民金铺炭纸兑换单（1937年）。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	47/60



43. The 100-Hongkong-dollar bank draft issued by the First National Bank, the State of Montana, America (1896), paid by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.

43、美国蒙大拿州第一国民银行汇单（1896年），100港元，由香港汇丰银行支取。



44. The 750-Hongkong-dollar check issued by the Royal City Bank, San Francisco, America (1917), paid by Banque de France, Hong Kong.

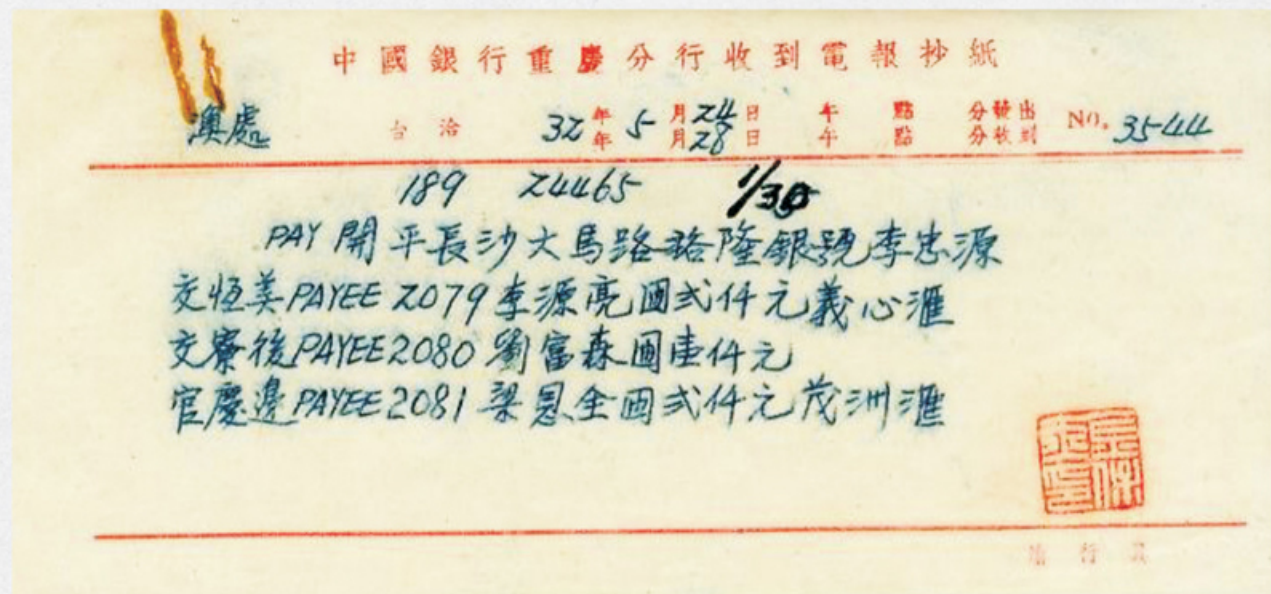
44、美国三藩市花旗皇家银行支票（1917年），750港元，由香港佛囍西银行支付。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yixin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	48/60



45. The 200-Hongkong-dollar check issued by Oakland Reserve Bank (1918), paid by Bank of Canton, Hong Kong.

45、奥克兰储蓄银行支票（1918年），200港元，由香港广东银行支付。



46. The deciphered telegraph of the remittance from overseas Chinese in Australia to their families, received by the Chongqing Branch of Bank of China.

46、中国银行重庆分行收到的澳洲华侨给家人汇款的电报抄纸（1943年）。

47. The receipt to Yu Chunzhong the overseas remitter from the banking agent Zhenghua in Hong Kong in 1905, confirming the safe delivery of the remittance letter.

47、此为香港正华银号1905年为妥交银信一事给海外汇款人余椿中的回单。

久遠雅範渴慕殊深敬維
旅社吉羊履祺安燕爲慰敬覆者
船到港從 日行滙來銀 員業經照收依信妥
交矣請釋 遠注俟有家信付到然後奉函呈 覽爲荷餘容
後具端此覆請
財安諸維
電鑒不宣
椿中子親公主友
乙巳九月
香港正華號樓東

匯款通知書
(此聯交收款人)

匯出地點 匯出日期 1954 年 4 月 23 日 總號 No. 社字第 66 號 No. 5028

收款人姓名 劉崇漢 付託日期

收款人地址 大江樓水水水水樓樓樓樓

原匯款金額 HK\$ 4,270

本日匯價 4,270

折合人民幣 4,270

匯款人姓名 陳漢慶

仁安僑批局啟
請收款人十足收訖

48. The notice of remittance issued by Ren'an Qiaopi Service, Taishan County, Guangdong Province, in 1954. On it was given the information of the currency of remittance, the sum, and the exchange rate of the day.

仁安僑批局通知書

敬啟者查 11 月 23 日由香港滙回 台端收領
僑款一筆請接到通知書後即携圖章或証明文件
駕臨大江樓仁安僑批局簽收以清手續是盼此致
劉崇漢母親 同志
大江樓 啟
1954 年 11 月 26 日

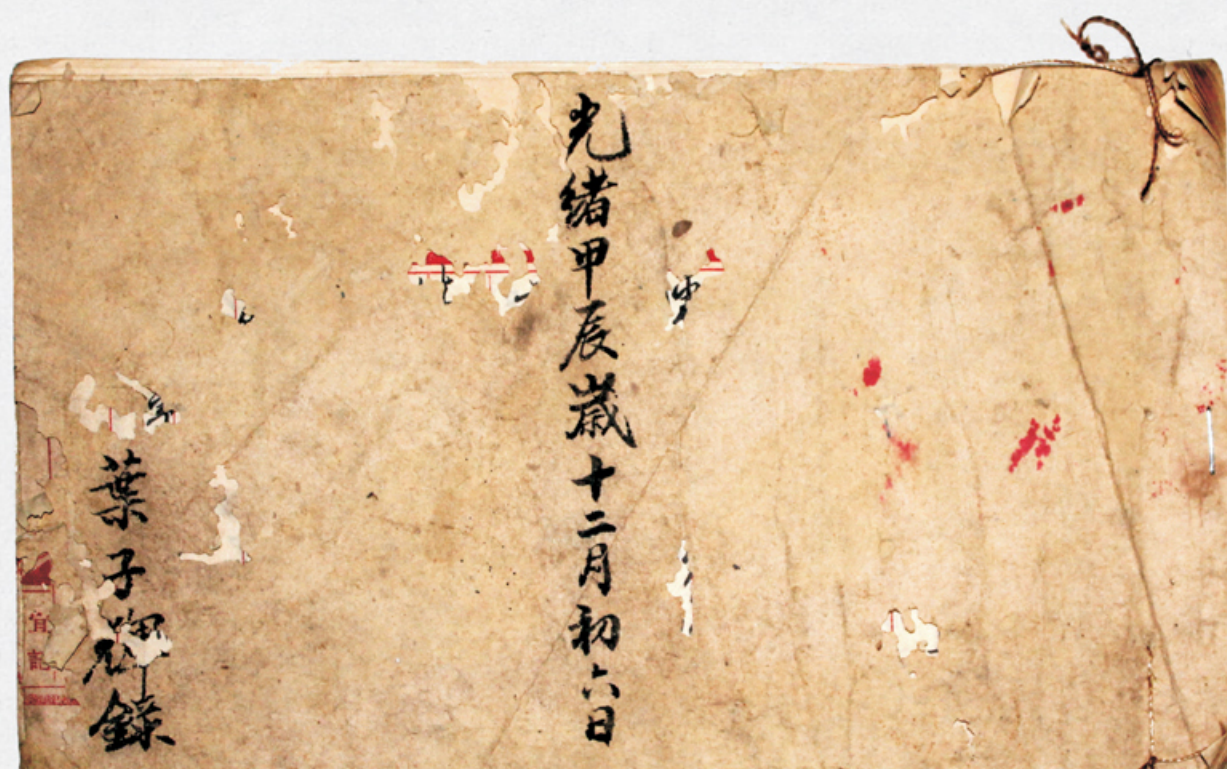
48、1954年广东省台山县仁安僑批局汇款通知书，上面有侨汇币种、金额、当日侨汇牌价等金融信息。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	50/60



49. The detailed list of the remittance from overseas Chinese in America in 1901 and 1904, recorded by the banking agent Zhongxin in Hong Kong.

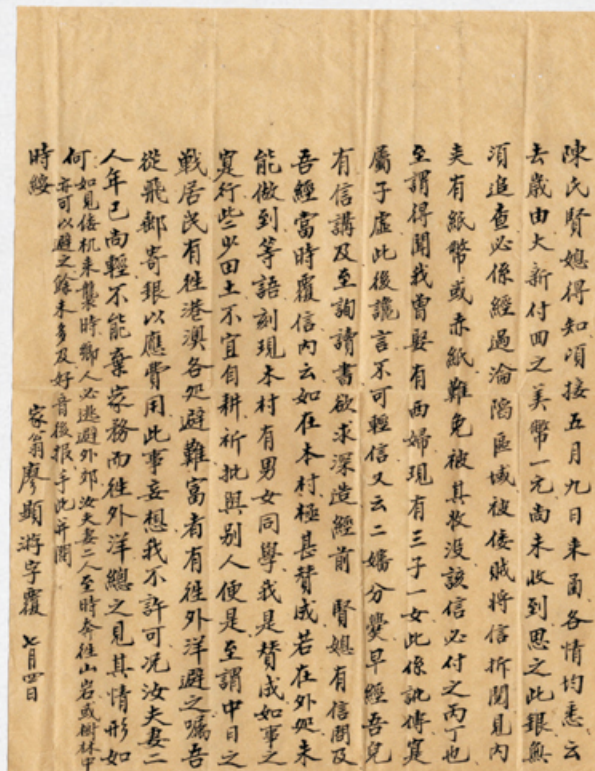
49、此为香港忠信和银号1901年、1904年记载接收美洲华侨汇款的详细账目。



50. One of the early account books (1904) of Chaozhou Qiaopi Service .

50、广东潮州侨批局早期账册（1904年）之一。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	51/60



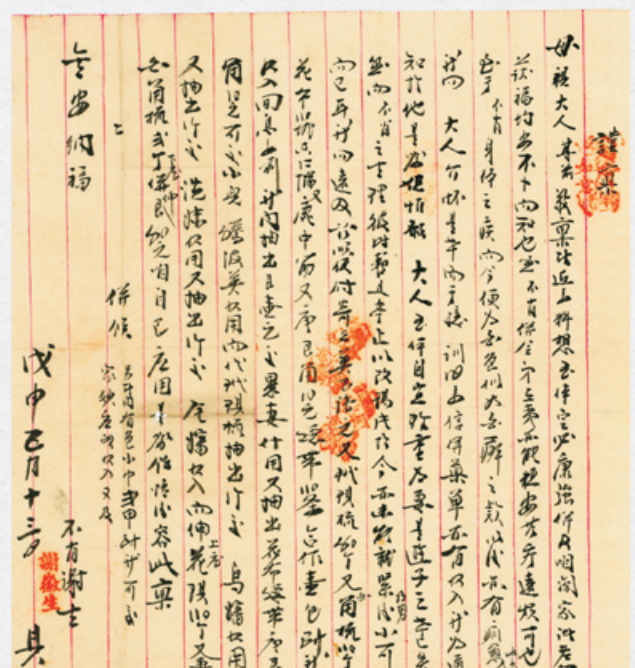
51 The remittance letter on the 4th of July, 1939, from Liao Xianyou, an overseas Chinese in America, to his daughter-in-law, expressing his opinion towards his family members' taking refuge in Hong Kong during the Anti-Japanese War, and refuting the rumor that he had married a white woman and had given birth to a baby.

The characters were written with vigor and power, representing the artistic level of Chinese calligraphy among the overseas Chinese.

- 51、美国华侨廖显游1939年7月4日给儿媳的银信。信中谈了他对抗战时期家人到港澳避难的看法，并辟谣说明他在国外没有和白人女子结婚生子。
此信的书法道劲有力，代表了华侨的中国书法水平。

52. The Qiaopi on the 13th of January, 1908, from Xie Huisheng, an overseas Chinese from Quanzhou of Fujian Province to Thailand, to his mother, demonstrating the art of Chinese calligraphy.

52、泰国泉州籍华侨谢徽生1908年1月13日给母亲的侨批，展示了中国传统书信艺术。



Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	52/60

Sites of Qiaopi Service and Facilities

侨批局旧址与器物

Sites of Qiaopi Service in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, though not belonging to the Qiaopi documents, were the best witnesses of the authenticity of the documentary heritage.

广东、福建侨乡遗存的侨批局遗址和遗物虽然不属于侨批档案的文献范畴，但是它们是侨批档案真实性的最好见证。



53. The site of Qiyuan, former main building of Wang Shunxing Qiao Pi Service in Quanzhou City, Fujian Province.

53、福建省泉州市王顺兴侨批局主楼——奇园旧址。



54. The sack used by Wang Shunxing Qiaopi Service in Quanzhou City, Fujian Province, for the mail between Manila of Philippines and Quanzhou.

54、福建省泉州市王顺兴侨批局往来于菲律宾马尼拉与泉州的互寄邮袋。



55. The seal of Wang Weizhen (also called Jinkun) at Wang Shunxing Qiaopi Service in Quanzhou, Fujian.

55、福建省泉州王顺兴侨批局王为针（字金锬）的印信。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	53/60



56. The German-made door latch used by the Qiaopi Service of Fujian Province.

56、福建省侨批局当年使用的德国产门锁。



57. Facilities of sending remittance letters employed by Zhicheng Qiaopi Service in Chenghai County, Guangdong Province.

57、广东省澄海县致成侨批局送银信的工具。



58. Facilities for sending remittance letters by the Qiaopi Service of Xinhui County, Guangdong Province.

58、广东省新会县侨批局递送银信的工具。



59. Certificates for Xunchengma (Qiaopi deliveryman) to take trains and ships.

59、侨批传递人员（“巡城马”）乘坐火车、轮船的证件。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	55/60



60. The site of the General Office of Tianyi Qiaopi Service in Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province.

60、福建省漳州市天一侨批总局旧址。



61. The site of the Yuhe Qiaopi Service in Shantou City, Guangdong Province.

61、广东省汕头市玉合侨批局旧址。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	56/60

62. Xu Ruoming, Founder of Xu Fucheng Qiaopi service in Chenghai County, Guangdong Province.

62、广东省澄海县许福成侨批局创始人许若明。



63. The site of Xu Fucheng Qiaopi Service in Chenghai County, Guangdong Province.

63、广东省澄海县许福成侨批局旧址。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	57/60



64. Wei Jijian, the fifth descendent of Wei Qifeng, founder of Wei Qifeng Qiaopi Service in Jieyang City, Guangdong Province.

64、广东省揭阳市魏启峰侨批局第五代传人—魏基坚。



65. The site of Wei Qifeng Qiaopi Service in Jieyang City, Guangdong Province.

65、广东省揭阳市魏启峰侨批局旧址。



66. The inscription of Wei Qifeng Qiaopi Service in Jieyang City, Guangdong Province.

66、广东省揭阳市魏启峰侨批局碑文。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	58/60

The sorting and publication of Qiaopi documents are a portion of the work implemented by the government of China to protect this valuable memory heritage. The work recorded how the large number of Qiaopi are protected through years of effort-taking collection and careful sorting by professional government departments.

侨批档案的整理出版是中国政府保护这一珍贵记忆遗产工作的一部分，它记录了大量散失在民间的侨批，经过政府专业部门多年艰苦的收集，认真的整理从而获得保护的历程。



67. The second edition of “Collections of Chaoshan Qiaopi” published in 2011 consists of 36 volumes.
67、2011年出版的《潮汕侨批》第二辑共36册。

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	59/60

Faculty for the Text

文本编制

General planner & examiner 总策划、总审定：

Name 姓名	Government Archival Departments 单位	Postal code 邮政编码：
Xu Dazhang 徐大章	Guangdong Provincial Bureau of Archives 广东省档案局	510630
Address 地址		Tel/Fax/Email 电话/传真/邮箱
No. 128, Longkouzhong Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. 广东省广州市天河区龙口中路128号		Phone: 020-38749019 Fax: 020-38749017 E-mail: xudz@gd.gov.cn

Writers 撰稿：

Name 姓名	Government Archival Departments 单位	Postal code 邮政编码：
Zhang Guoxiong 张国雄	Research Center of Guangdong Qiaoxiang Culture, Wuyi University 五邑大学广东侨乡文化研究中心	529020
Address 地址		Tel/Fax/Email 电话/传真/邮箱
No. 99, Yingbin Road, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province. 广东省江门市迎宾路99号		Phone: 0750-3296240 Fax: 0750-3296241 E-mail: guoxiong_zhang@hotmail.com

Name 姓名	Government Archival Departments 单位	Postal code 邮政编码：
Liu Jin 刘进	Research Center of Guangdong Qiaoxiang Culture, Wuyi University 五邑大学广东侨乡文化研究中心	529020
Address 地址		Tel/Fax/Email 电话/传真/邮箱
No. 99, Yingbin Road, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province. 广东省江门市迎宾路99号		Phone: 0750-3299240 Fax: 0750-3296241 E-mail: liujin936@163.com

Name 姓名	Government Archival Departments 单位	Postal code 邮政编码：
Wu Xiaoqiong 吴晓琼 Hu Kezheng 胡可征	Guangdong Provincial Bureau of Archives 广东省档案局	510630
Address 地址		Tel/Fax/Email 电话/传真/邮箱
No. 128, Longkouzhong Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. 广东省广州市天河区龙口中路128号		Postal code: 510630 Phone: 020-38749122 E-mail: gd-wxq@163.com E-mail: ttk300@163.com

Name of documentary heritage	Page no.
Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese 侨批档案—海外华侨银信	60/60

Name 姓名	Government Archival Departments 单位	Postal code 邮政编码:
Wang Weizhong 王炜中	Research Center of Chaoshan History and Culture, Shantou City 汕头市潮汕历史文化研究中心	515041
Address 地址		Tel/Fax/Email 电话/传真/邮箱
West Block, Building 29, Rose Garden, Jinhua Road, Shantou City, Guangdong Province. 广东省汕头市金湖路玫瑰园29幢西座		Phone: 0754-88629150 Fax: 0754-88328611 E-mail: cswhyjzx@21cn.net

Translator 翻译:

Name 姓名	Government Archival Departments 单位	Postal code 邮政编码:
Tian Zaiyuan 田在原	School of Foreign Languages, Wuyi University 五邑大学外国语学院	529020
Address 地址		Tel/Fax/Email 电话/传真/邮箱
No. 99, Yingbin Road, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province. 广东省江门市迎宾路99号		Phone: 0750-3299321 Fax: 0750-3358395 E-mail: tianzaiyuan@yahoo.com.cn



Qiaopi and Yinxin