



非華黃開物僑批：

世界記憶財富

(一九〇七——一九二二年) 黃清海 編著

阮儀之恒春詩集

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海峡出版发行集团
福建人民出版社

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

菲华黄开物侨批：世界记忆财富 / 黄清海编著.
—福州：福建人民出版社, 2016.2
ISBN 978-7-211-07315-3
I. ①菲… II. ①黄… III. ①黄开物—人物研究
IV. ①K833.418.8

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第008686号

菲华黄开物侨批：世界记忆财富
FEIHUA HUANGKAIWU QIAOPI; SHIJIE JIYI CAIFU

编 著：黄清海	
责任编辑：潘静超	
出版发行：海峡出版发行集团	
福建人民出版社	电 话：0591-87604366(发行部)
地 址：福州市东水路76号	邮 编：350001
网 址： http://www.fjpph.com	电子邮箱： fjpph7211@126.com
经 销：福建新华发行（集团）有限责任公司	
印 刷：福建省金盾彩色印刷有限公司	
地 址：福州市晋安区福光路23号	邮 编：350014
开 本：787毫米×1092毫米 1/16	
印 张：14.25	
字 数：266千字	
版 次：2016年2月第1版 2016年2月第1次印刷	
书 号：ISBN 978-7-211-07315-3	
定 价：58.00元	

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谨以此书纪念孙中山先生诞辰150周年
暨辛亥革命105周年

序

庄国土

早在20世纪90年代，本人就已拜读黄清海先生的大作《泉州侨批业史料》（厦门大学出版社1994年出版）和《闽南侨批史纪述》（厦门大学出版社1996年出版）。这两部书史料扎实，叙述脉络清晰，尤其所披露的资料原文为前人所未知，弥补福建侨批研究的实证空白。因此，本人遂生当面结识之念。虽不时得阅黄君此后发表的各种研究成果，然因种种阴差阳错，错失当面细谈请益之机，转眼已近20年。但这两部书一直在本人工作室书架，以备不时参考。此间也间接得知，黄君工科出身，却对文史情有独钟。由侨批爱好者进而成为收藏家，从收藏到研究，纯为兴趣使然，也为侨史研究平添一股清流。

黄君专攻侨批研究，尤擅搜集侨批原件，可谓福建侨批收藏和研究的第一人。侨批通常指华侨寄回国内的一种“银信合封”传递物，也即华侨通过回国同乡、专门或兼职信使（俗称“水客”）及后来金融邮政机构寄回国内的家书和附有简单留言的汇款凭证。侨批是早期华侨与家乡联系的最重要载体之一，也是海外赤子的情感所系。侨批作为反映中国东南沿海人民文化特色的重要民间文献，承载侨乡、移民、华侨华人的文化记忆，融汇数百年来の中外交通、各国信息、商贸往来、邮传、驿递、金融、汇兑等方面的历史记录，具有真实性、唯一性、不可替代性、罕见性和完整性等特点。其价值犹如敦煌文书。因此，黄君所收藏的侨批文献，成为申报联合国教科文组织《世界记忆名录》的重要素材。对我本人关注的中国经济史、中外关系史、中国国际关系等学科而言，侨汇文献研究也具有较大的学理性价值。

据报道，福建省公藏侨批实物数量仅万余件，而来自广东三大侨乡的侨批有16万件，其中潮汕侨批10万余件、五邑侨批4万余件、梅州侨批1万多件。福建的不足不仅反映在数量远远不足，更重要的是官方和民间重视程度远不如广东。10多年以前我到

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江门，地方政府和民间对侨批的重视让我深深触动。因此，黄君个人的侨批收藏不但独具价值，其艰难收藏过程体现的人文和学术精神，更让人肃然起敬。

《菲华黄开物侨批：世界记忆财富》为黄君新作。黄君将其搜集的菲侨黄开物先生之侨批原件分门别类发布，并对该侨批的内容及背景、人事、物件等加以精要的介绍和点评。黄开物之侨批，涉及中菲金融、通汇、贸易、侨乡发展、华侨捐资乃至参与同盟会、辛亥革命等内容，实为研究菲华历史、福建侨乡、中菲关系不可多得的第一手资料。

本人期待黄君今后更多的力作，以飨包括本人在内的读者，也为福建侨批搜集和侨史研究再立新功。同时，本人也呼吁福建官方和民间能更关注侨批所蕴含的人文价值。

是以为序。

2014年9月12日

（作者系华侨大学讲座教授、厦门大学南洋研究院院长）

Preface

by Zhuang Guotu

序

In the 1990s, I personally had the honor to read two masterpieces written by Mr. Huang Qinghai: "Historical Materials of the Business of Overseas Chinese Postal Agencies in Quanzhou" (published in 1994, Xiamen University Press) and "The Record of the History of Overseas Chinese Remittances and Mail Service in South Fujian" (published in 1996, Xiamen University Press). These two books, with their solid historical data and well-organized contents, revealed materials that were never seen before and filled in the gaps of empirical evidence in the research on Fujian Emigrant Mail. Since then, I've wanted to meet him face to face. Though I had the chance to read Mr. Huang's other research findings he published from time to time, I've missed many opportunities to meet him in person to have a discussion or consultation. 20 years has passed, but those two books are still kept on the bookshelf of my studio for occasional references. Meanwhile, I've learned that despite of his engineering background, Mr. Huang is very fond of literature and history. It was out of pure interest that he went from an Emigrant Mail enthusiast to a collector, then to a researcher, adding new life to the research on the history of Overseas Chinese.

Mr. Huang Qinghai specializes in doing research on Emigrant Mail, especially in collecting original copies of them. He may be the first man ever to collect Fujian Emigrant Mail and study them. Emigrant Mail, also known as "yinxin" (translated literally as "letter with Money"), refers to the correspondence and remittance documents between Overseas Chinese and their hometown families. They are basically letters and remittance receipts with simple notes or messages sent back home by Overseas Chinese via returning countrymen, professional or part-time messengers (couriers) or postal financial institutions in the later period. Emigrant Mail, one of the most important carriers for early Overseas Chinese to communicate with their families in China, could be seen as their emotional sustenance. As key documents that reflected the cultural features of China's southeast coastal areas,

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Emigrant Mail was indeed cultural memories of Overseas Chinese, emigrants, and ethnic Chinese as well as collections of historical records of domestic and overseas transportation, information about different countries, trade contacts, postal deliveries, finance and remittance, etc. Being real, unique, irreplaceable, rare and intact, they have as much value as the Dunhuang manuscripts (religious and secular documents discovered in the Mogao Caves of Dunhuang, China). Therefore, the Emigrant Mail documents that Mr. Huang collected were substantial materials in the application for UNESCO "Memory of the World Register" and were of great scientific value to such academic subjects as Chinese economic history, history of sino-foreign relations and international relations, which I follow with interest.

It's reported that the public collection of Emigrant Mail in Fujian Province only totaled a bit more than 10,000 pieces, while the collection in three hometowns of Overseas Chinese in Guangdong Province amounted to 160,000 pieces, including over 100,000 in Chaoshan, 40,000 odd in Wuyi and 10,000 odd in Meizhou. It was not just in quantity that Fujian was falling behind, the government and its people in Fujian were also laying far less stress on Emigrant Mail than that in Guangdong. Ten years ago when I visited Jiangmen, I was deeply touched by the special attention paid to Emigrant Mail by the local government and people. In this context, Mr. Huang's personal collection of Emigrant Mail is extremely valuable, and the humanistic and academic spirit demonstrated in the difficult years of collecting them is even more remarkable.

"Memory of the World Heritage: the Philippines Chinese Huang Kaiwu and His Emigrant Mail" is Mr. Huang's new books. He sorted out into categories the Philippines Chinese Huang Kaiwu's Emigrant Mail he gathered and added brief introductions and comments on the background, people, events and things pertaining to them. Huang Kaiwu's Emigrant Mail, covering details ranging from China-Philippines finance, currency exchange, trade, development of hometowns of Overseas Chinese and donations of Overseas Chinese to their participation in "Tong Meng Hui" and the 1911 Revolution, are rare first-hand materials for studying China-Philippines history, Fujian Overseas Chinese and China-Philippine relationship.

I'm looking forward to reading more of Mr. Huang's masterpieces which will not only entertain readers like me, but also make new contributions to Fujian Emigrant Mail collections and researches in the history of Overseas Chinese. In the meantime, I call upon the Fujian government and its people to pay more attention to the humanistic value embodied in the Emigrant Mail.

September 12, 2014

(Zhuang Guotu, Chair Professor of Huaqiao University, Dean of Faculty of International Relations & Research School for Southeast Asian Studies of Xiamen University)

序

[新加坡] 柯木林

认识黄清海是在2004年11月。当年我去汕头参加“首届侨批文化研讨会”，期间一位与会者递来一张名片，他就是就职于中国银行泉州分行的黄清海。此后数年，在许多侨批研讨会上，都会看到他。2012年9月，黄清海受邀到新加坡参加《家书抵万金——新加坡侨批文化展》，并在新加坡国家图书馆发表演讲。

黄清海原来是一位集邮者，他的邮集《闽南侨批》曾获2005年国际集邮展览大镀金奖。他曾对我说，1989年他撰写《泉州市金融志》时查阅资料，参考了我的荣誉学位毕业论文《新加坡侨汇与民信业研究》（1971年发表），所以才在汕头研讨会上主动结识我。

黄清海对侨批收藏感兴趣，源自集邮。而他本人在银行的工作性质，与侨汇侨批也有一定的关系。他时常利用工余时间，“下乡”收集侨批资料，简直到了“走火入魔”的地步。也就是这种热情，使得黄清海在精品侨批的收藏方面有傲人的成绩。这本《菲华黄开物侨批：世界记忆财富》所展示的就是他个人收藏的一部分。一般而言，侨批收藏者对精品都有独占心理，不大可能公开。黄清海能够把自己的收藏公之于世，是十分难得的。

本书的主题人物黄开物（Uy Cay Bot，1878~？），何许人也？资料显示，黄开物字在毓，福建省泉州府同安县锦宅村人（今属漳州台商投资区角美镇锦宅村），1878年出生，有兄弟八人，他排行第八。至迟在1903年，黄开物已到马尼拉。1907年1月，黄开物又一次南下寻梦，与其兄及侄儿在马尼拉的华人商业区经营布业生意，成为当地一位“好行义务，为社会中所同钦”的乡绅。其后加入菲律宾的同盟会，支援辛亥革命，任中国同盟会小吕宋分会机关报《公理报》撰稿人。1921年4月黄开物一度回乡，主持锦宅华侨公立小学事务。这所学校是现今村里唯一的小学，已有100多年历史。20世纪40年代黄开物在马尼拉辞世，具体时间不详。

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在中国近代史上，像黄开物这类的人物比比皆是。黄开物只不过是芸芸众生中，一个从福建到海外“寻梦”的普通商人。然而，他之与众不同之处，就是他留下许多文字记录。这些文字记录，是“清末民初华侨社会的一个缩影”。更难能可贵的是，这些以侨批形式出现的文字记录，估计约400多封，黄清海收藏其中比较核心的部分。此次清海将其公之于世，这就很有参考价值了！

《菲华黄开物侨批：世界记忆财富》全书共收录123封侨批，写作时间介于1907年至1922年，其间几个年份缺失是因为黄开物全家都在马尼拉。这批文献是2009年在黄开物家乡被发现的。侨批书信是黄开物寄给家人，和他在菲律宾、香港、厦门等地的亲人、友人、革命志士等寄给他的，分为五大部分：

第一部分 家庭亲属侨批（1907～1916年，1921年）

第二部分 辛亥时政侨批（1911～1913年）

第三部分 商业往来侨批（1911～1913年，1921～1922年）

第四部分 捐资公益侨批（1912年，1921～1922年）

第五部分 亲友问候侨批（1911～1915年，1921～1922年）

在这五大部分的侨批中，收录最多的是“家庭亲属侨批”，共35封，占全书的28%，这是黄开物侨批的感人部分。游子在外，惦念家乡的亲人是很自然的。记得2008年12月，我在泉州华侨历史博物馆举办的“首届闽南侨批研讨会”上曾说过：侨批是“海外华侨与祖国乡土的两地书”，就是这个意思。此外，本书有一个附录，提供了黄开物侨批中相关的人物与事件简介，方便读者解读批信原文。

黄开物书信字体潦草，又没有标点符号，解读起来很不容易。黄清海以他对侨批的热忱，把这些内容繁杂的黄开物侨批，自己出资请人把它们打印出来，并加上标点符号。此举对研究者而言，确是一大贡献。这有异于泰国侨批收藏家许茂春编著的《东南亚华人与侨批》（2008年出版）。《东南亚华人与侨批》只是部分解读批封，极少解读批信内容。

黄开物书信中有不少俚语及闽南方言，还有侨批资料中涉及的货币、汇水、放账、欠账、储蓄票、存款、投保、西文簿记案等等名称术语，如果有一简表附于书后，对研究者将会有更大的帮助。

总之，要把内容繁杂零碎的侨批拼凑成一幅完整图景，并不容易。研究者必须参照其他史料，并配合大历史背景才有可为。这本《菲华黄开物侨批：世界记忆财富》所引发的研究课题，如寄信的时间规律、通信者生平事迹，及书信中所反映的大时代背景等等，则有待于学者们今后的继续研究与发掘。

稿于2014年6月18日。新加坡

Preface

by Kua Bak Lim

When I attended the “First Seminar on Emigrant Mail Culture” in Shantou in November 2004, a participant approached me and introduced himself as Huang Qinghai. That was the first time I had met Huang Qinghai, who at that time was working at the Bank of China (Quanzhou Branch). Since then, I have always seen him at seminars pertaining to the Emigrant Mail culture on many occasions. In September 2012, Huang Qinghai was invited to deliver a public talk at the National Library of Singapore (NLB). This talk serves to coincide with the exhibition entitled “Money By Mail – Dreams And Struggles of Early Migrants”.

Huang Qinghai used to be a stamp collector, and his collection, “Emigrant Mail in Southern Fujian” won him an award in the International Philatelic Exhibition, 2005. He told me that in 1989 when he carried out the research on “Quanzhou City Financial Records”, he made reference to my B. A (Honors) thesis, “The Studies of Overseas Chinese Remittances in Singapore, 1945–1949” (published in 1971, Nanyang University, Singapore). This was the reason that initiated him to approach me during the Shantou Seminar.

Huang Qinghai’s interest in Emigrant Mail originated from philatelic, i. e. stamp collecting. Due to the nature of his work, he also needs to keep in touch with the issue of the Overseas Chinese Remittance. He used his pastime to collect Emigrant Mail from remote county areas of China. Such enthusiasm made Huang Qinghai an outstanding collector of Emigrant Mail. This book entitled “Memory of the World Heritage: The Philippines Chinese Huang Kaiwu and his Emigrant Mail” is the result of his efforts. Very often, collectors tend to be possessive and are not willing to share or exhibit their collections. In this context, we respect

Huang Qinghai for his willingness to share and even publish his collections for the benefit of researchers and scholars in this field.

At this juncture, I like to talk a little bit more about the person of Huang Kaiwu. Huang Kaiwu (or Uy Cay Bot 1878-?), alias “Zaiyu”, was born in Jinzhai village, Tong’ an County, Quanzhou, Fujian Province. He had seven brothers and he himself was the eighth in the family. According to historical records, Huang Kaiwu was already in Manila before 1903. Since January 1907, He had been engaged in textile business with his brother and nephew in the Chinese business district of Manila. He subsequently became a trusted “gentry” in the local community. He then joined the “Tong Meng Hui” in Philippines, supported the 1911 Revolution and served as writer of the “Kong Li PO”, a mouthpiece newspaper of the “Tong Meng Hui”. In April 1921, Huang Kaiwu returned home and founded the JinZhai Overseas Chinese Public School, the only primary school that still exists today. He passed away in the 1940s in Manila.

Modern Chinese history abounds with examples of people like Huang Kaiwu, a Fujianese commoner and ordinary businessman going Overseas to pursue his dreams. However, as Huang Kaiwu had left behind many Emigrant Mail that shed light on a microcosm of Chinese society in the late Qing Dynasty, such documentation made him unique from others. Currently, all these Emigrant Mail (more than 400 pieces) are made public by Huang Qinghai and served as valuable historical materials.

This book contains a total of 123 pieces of Emigrant Mail dated from 1907 to 1922. A few years’ of Emigrant Mail were absent. Because during this period, Huang Kaiwu’ s family was in Manila and hence was unnecessary to send mails home. All the 123 Emigrant Mail, discovered in Huang Kaiwu’ s hometown in 2009, were the Mail sent to his family members, his friends in Hong Kong and Xiamen, or letters from revolutionaries to him. They could be divided into five parts:

Part I Emigrant Mail to Family members (190-1916, 1921)

Part II Emigrant Mail on Political Situation during the 1911 Revolution (1911-1913)

Part III Emigrant Mail on Business Information (1911-1913, 1921-1922)

Part IV Emigrant Mail on Charities (1912, 1921-1922)

Part V Emigrant Mail on Family Issues (1911-1915, 1921-1922)

Part I contains 35 pieces of Emigrant Mail, which accounts for 28% of this book. This is the largest portion of the five parts. This part is touching, as it portrays the natural feelings

of those working abroad who missed their loved ones back home. This is what I meant when I delivered a speech in the “First Quanzhou Emigrant Mail Seminar” held by Quanzhou Museum of Overseas Chinese History in December 2008, in which I made reference to the Emigrant Mail as the means to connect Overseas Chinese to their hometowns in China. This book also includes an appendix that provides an introduction to Huang Kaiwu, in order to help the reader interpret the content of his letters.

Huang Kaiwu’s letters are in scribble form. There is no punctuation, and are difficult to read and understand. However, Huang Qinghai has made them readable by using his own fund to verify, punctuate and print out. This is therefore a significant contribution to researchers. This book is also different from another publication, entitled “The Money Remittance Mail and Overseas Chinese In S. E. Asia” (published in 2008) written by Xu Mao Chun (Choon Koshpasharin or Koh Moh Choon), which only partially interpreted the contents of Emigrant Mail Xu had collected.

There are a lot of slangs, or “Minnan” (Southern Fujian) dialects and terminologies in Huang Kaiwu’s letters, e. g. currencies, exchange rate, debit, credit, check, deposit, insurance, book keeping and so on. It would be helpful if there is an index to it.

In conclusion, it is difficult to construct a complex picture for Emigrant Mail in the context of macro history. It requires researchers to make reference to other historical materials in order to obtain more details. Following the publication of “Memory of the World Heritage: The Philippines Chinese Huang Kaiwu and his Emigrant Mail”, there are many related topics, such as the trend pertaining to the delivery time of Emigrant Mail, circumstances under which the Mail sent, and its history etc., need to be studied and explored further.

June 18, 2014

(Kua Bak Lim, Singapore Historian)

菲华黄开物侨批：世界记忆财富

前言

侨批，是华侨华人与国内眷属私人之间以一种“银、信合封”为基本特征的沟通媒介。一封完整的侨批从物件上由批封和批信两部分构成。

黄开物侨批，包括菲律宾华侨（简称“菲华”）黄开物在马尼拉期间（1907~1911年，1913~1921年）寄给家人，以及回国在家乡期间（1911~1913年，1921~1922年）他人寄给他的侨批及相关信函。书写时间1907~1916年和1921~1922年。

这批文献2009年发现于黄开物家乡——现福建漳州台商投资区角美镇锦宅村（锦宅原隶属泉州府同安县，1957年3月起划归龙溪县），可谓恰逢其时，正值福建省启动“侨批档案”申遗工作。黄开物侨批伴随着申遗过程不胫而走，迅速被学界、新闻界等广泛利用，作者与刘伯孳等人先后以这批史料为基本素材撰写并发表了论文，助力侨批档案申遗工作。入选《世界记忆名录》的侨批，将作为人类的共同记忆财富，世代相传，永惠后人。

黄开物侨批虽只是那个时代的一个普通华侨家庭的往来汇款书信，但其批信内容十分丰富，所记载的时间与距离、人与物、活动与事件等社会基本元素完整、真实、可靠，可以说是清末民初华侨社会的一个缩影。批信中记载的史实，反映了黄开物等这样一群普通华侨爱家人、爱家乡、爱母国的情怀，彰显了中华儿女的优良品德，体现了华侨具有强烈的民族认同与文化认同。

尤其可贵的是，在这批史料中有辛亥年与民国初期菲律宾、香港、厦门等地辛亥革命志士与黄开物之间频繁联系沟通的侨批，记录了当时有关同盟会活动的细节。这些具体而翔实的史料，在当时属于秘密组织的活动是不可能在官方有记载存档的，因此，在如今看来，显得新鲜、难得，弥足珍贵，它将成为研究辛亥革命新的重要的史料来源。它的发掘，让一些被淹没的平凡而伟大的辛亥革命志士，如林书晏、黄开物、颜太恨等人物得以显现，让一些辛亥革命史实得到了进一步的印证。

黄开物与其兄、侄持续经营的恒美布庄及其盈利，为维系家庭生活以及家族荣耀、为支援辛亥革命、为创办乡校等提供了经济保障。华侨的经济能力与成就成为华侨眷顾家人、支持乡社公益及革命活动的经济基础。

批封上的印记、记载的货币、物品等信息也颇具学术价值。持续十几年的黄开物侨批大多由郭有品天一信局在马尼拉、厦门、流传社等机构办理；遗留在批封上和批信里的邮政戳记、金融汇兑、经济贸易等信息，是研究天一信局以及邮政史、国际金融史、华人经济史等的重要参考文献。

黄开物侨批更多的史料价值、学术价值、时代价值还有待于进一步挖掘、利用。

为此，较系统地将这批史料收集整理、著书出版，以铭记那些为中国民族革命事业默默奉献的华侨志士，传颂华侨精神，同时也方便让更多的侨批热心人士参与其中，让黄开物侨批发扬光大。

全书根据批信内容，将遴选的实物123封246件（包括批封、信封114枚，批信、信件、侨批信筒等132件）的侨批及相关信函分为五部分进行展示和文字识读。附录提供了相关人物与事件简介，以便帮助读者进一步释读批信原文。

为方便读者阅读，本书对所有批信原件的文字进行识读并录入，添加标点符号。为尊重原文，批信中的错字、别字、异体字不加改动，用〔 〕注示其正确写法；文中作者注释也用〔 〕标示；写批信本人注释用（ ）表示；批信原文中缺字、漏字、模糊不清的字和尚未识读的字用“□”表示。

本书的编写很荣幸得到了厦门大学庄国土教授和新加坡历史学者柯木林先生的支持与指导，两位著名学者的序言，锦上添花，中肯的评述，益助于读者，也给予作者很大的鼓励；著名学者、书法家龚鹏程先生为书名赐墨宝。衷心感谢！同济大学博士生黄家骏、福建师范大学刘燕燕同学做了英文翻译工作，柯木林先生和华侨大学讲师张静博士对英译文进行了审定，沈惠芬博士和刘伯孳、苏通海、林南中、郑晓光、陈如榕、麦国培等人为作者在收集、整理、编写这批史料过程中提供了许多帮助。在此，一并致谢！

2015年10月18日

Introduction

Emigrant Mail is a means of communication between the Overseas Chinese and their domestic family members at home. It is characterized by “the letter with money”. Typically, one item of Emigrant Mail contains an envelope and a letter.

Huang Kaiwu’s Emigrant Mail are letters that Huang Kaiwu (or Uy Cay Bot), an Overseas Chinese living in the Philippines, sent to his family when he was in Manila (1907–1911 and 1913–1921), as well as letters he received from others when he was at home in Fujian (1911–1913 and 1921–1922).

These letters were discovered in Huang Kaiwu’s hometown of Jinzhai Village, Jiaomei Town, Zhangzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone, Fujian Province in 2009. Jinzhai Village once belonged to Tong’an County, Quanzhou, but since March 1957, it has been under Longxi County, with the administrative management of Longxi District. It was in this year that the Fujian provincial government started the application process for its World Heritage status, naming the case as the “Emigrant Mail Filing”. Huang Kaiwu’s Emigrant Mail, which has been used for the application, thus began to be used by the academic research, the media and other interest groups. The author, together with Bozi Liu, has written and published papers based on these historical materials to help the “Emigrant Mail Filing” application. The Emigrant Mail selected for the UN’s “Memory of the World Programme” will add to the collective memory of humanity that will benefit future generations.

Though Huang Kaiwu’s Emigrant Mail contain only a collection of letters from an ordinary overseas family of that era, their contents, when taken together, are rich in regard of the basics of social life, time and distance, people and things, activities and events—all these provide a microcosmic view of the Overseas Chinese community during the Qing Dynasty

and the early Republican era. The information revealed in the letters not only reflects the love for family, home and country from the ordinary Overseas Chinese like Huang Kaiwu, but also conveys the finer qualities of the Chinese people, such as their strong sense of national and cultural identity.

What's more, these letters show Huang Kaiwu's frequent contacts with the revolutionaries who lived in the Philippines, Hong Kong and Xiamen in the period of the 1911 Revolution and the early Republican era. These letters record details of their revolutionary activities with the "Tong Meng Hui" (China Alliance Society). Such detailed historical data are valuable because at that time, it's impossible to record in the official archive the activities of these secret revolutionary organizations. From today's perspective, they provide refreshing insight and become important sources for historical research into the 1911 Revolution. They also reveal some of the ordinary or lesser known revolutionaries like Lin Shuyan (or Lim Su An), Huang Kaiwu, Yan Taihen and so on, thus confirming some historical facts of the Revolution.

Huang Kaiwu ran a clothing business with his brothers and nephews in Manila, the Philippines. He supported his family and the 1911 Revolution, and founded a rural primary school with his fellow villagers. The economic achievements of these Overseas Chinese is the foundation on which the family's everyday life, social welfare and their revolutionary activities rested.

The markings, attached currencies and articles recorded in these letters are also full of academic value. Huang Kaiwu's Emigrant Mail were mostly handled by agencies of Tianyi Xinju (Tianyi Information Bureau), founded by Youpin Guo in Xiamen, Manila and Liuchuan village in Zhangzhou. The postage stamps, financial exchange, information of economics and trades, and other information found in these letters are also important research references for Tianyi Xinju, and the history of postal service, international finance and Overseas Chinese economy of that era.

The historical, academic and timeless value of the information found in Huang Kaiwu's Emigrant Mail deserves further exploration and use.

To this end, these historical materials are systematically collected and published as a book to commemorate those Overseas Chinese patriots who contributed to the national revolutionary movement and promulgation of the Overseas Chinese spirit. In addition, it is