

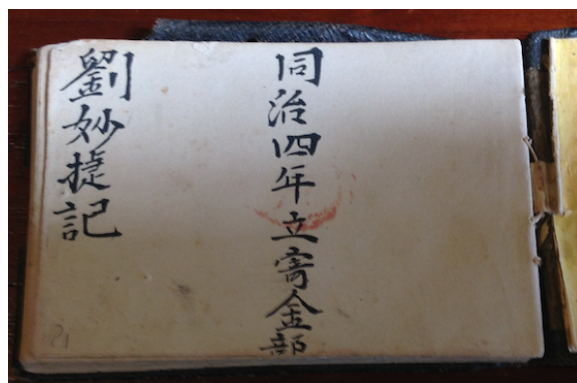
AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF BEW CHIP'S REGISTER.

BY ELY FINCH, MELBOURNE, AUGUST 2017.

劉妙捷寄金簿英文譯本
丁酉歲閏六月美利濱埠林雍坐編

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TRANSLATION:

*Gold Remittance Register,
Established in the fourth year of the T'ung Chih Era.*

Lew Bew Chip.

NOTES:

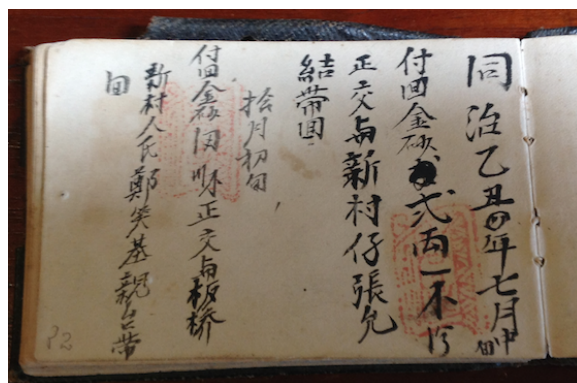
- The 4th year of the T'ung Chih Era began on January 27th 1865 and ended on February 14th 1866. The date of the register's first entry, on page III, confirms that it was established in the portion of that year which accords with 1865 on the Gregorian calendar.
- The name of each Chinese era holds a significance. 同治 T'ung Chih (*Tóngzhì*) is composed of the character 同 *t'ung*, meaning *together*, which can function somewhat like the English prefix *co-*, and of the character 治 *chih*, which means to *rule* or *govern*. The name was reportedly chosen by the empress dowagers Tz'ü Hsi and Tz'ü An (*C'ixi* and *Ci'an*), to mark the period within which the new child emperor, 清穆宗 Tsing Mu Tsung (*Qīng Mùzōng*), was assisted by them and court officials in the governing of the country. The meaning of T'ung Chih 同治 is therefore close to that of the English word *regency*. This "Regency Era" began on January 30th 1862 and ended on February 5th 1875. It should be noted that modern and English-language reference works often give the dates of Chinese eras incorrectly, or use era names as if they were the titles or names of individual emperors, because of confusion with respect to the distinction between eras and imperial reigns, names and titles. While Chinese eras may correspond closely to Chinese imperial reigns (the periods in which emperors ruled), they are nonetheless different. Chinese eras are the names of time periods that began and ended with the start and end of Chinese years. New eras were generally begun on the first day of the new year following the ascension of a new emperor to the throne, and in some Chinese dynasties the era was also changed one or more times during an individual emperor's reign, though this was not done during the Tsing (*Qīng*) dynasty (the last imperial dynasty).
- The names of Chinese eras are given consistently throughout this translation according to Wade-Giles Mandarin romanisation. This was the romanisation by which they were most commonly known in English in the latter part of the nineteenth and first-half of the twentieth century. Modern Pinyin romanisation has been avoided because it might appear anachronistic. However, where a Wade-Giles Mandarin romanisation is introduced in the notes, the equivalent (and generally more intuitive) Pinyin romanisation is shown in parentheses immediately following.
- Historians have not yet reached a consensus with respect to the most appropriate romanisation of the record keeper's given name. It seems that in life he was known variously as (1) "New Chip", (2) "Mew Chip" (also spelled Miw Chip, Meaw Chip), and (3) "Bew Chip". "New Chip" can be discounted because it would appear to have been a somewhat derogatory moniker that was applied to Chinese people in general and was reportedly disliked by the man in question. Local Mr Fred Thompson has stated that his late brother Mr Richard James Thompson knew the man in question very well, and had been informed by the man in question that his real name was "Bew Chip". Furthermore, Mr Fred Thompson stated that he had never heard the name pronounced "Mew Chip". However, official documents filed with the register either give his name to be "New Chip", or "Mew Chip", "Miw Chip" or "Meaw Chip". Zhongshan native, experienced local historian, and 副會長 "Vice President" of the 中山市華僑歷史學會 "Zhongshan Overseas Chinese History Association" Ms Chen Di Qiu (陳迪秋女士) immediately recognised the record keeper's surname and given name as indicative of his being a speaker of Zhongshan's 隆都話 "Lungdu vernacular", which is a dialect of Hokkien spoken in a pocket of Zhongshan located just to the West of its Cantonese-speaking centre of 石岐 Shekki. The aforementioned romanisations, and the names of villages and references to relatives in the register, would appear to support this supposition. An authoritative source on Lungdu pronunciation, *The Lungtu Dialect, a descriptive and historical study of a south Chinese idiom*, which was written by Danish linguist Søren Egerod, published in 1956, and recently translated into Chinese and republished in Zhongshan, gives the pronunciation to be "Miw Cip/Cèp" (*cf.* pages 92 and 111 of the original work), which would appear to support the second set of romanisations. This reference, however, seems to have been prepared on the basis of interviews with younger speakers, and might therefore reflect a more modern form of the language. Over the last century or so, the sound system of the nearby Hokkien-influenced language 四邑話 "the See Yup language" has undergone significant changes, particularly as a result of the influence of Cantonese. Most striking of these changes is the loss of voiced B and G initial sounds, widely attested to in historical records in speaker's personal and business names, and by these speakers' transliterations of English place names. It is quite conceivable that the same initial B sound also existed in the Lungdu vernacular and was similarly reduced to an M initial. The M-initial romanisations on the aforementioned official documents would appear to discount this possibility, but it may be that they reflect interpreters' pronunciations, or a misheard B, in light of the fact that the voiced B in question is preceded by a faint M and thus readily confused for one.

- In the face of these considerations, particularly Mr Fred Thompson's strong assertion with respect to the record keeper's own pronunciation, it was decided that the romanisation "Bew Chip" should be adopted for the purpose of this translation.
- Bew Chip's surname has been romanised as "Lew". This is consistent with the pronunciation given in Søren Egerod's *The Lungtu Dialect*, and that used historically by Lungdu natives who shared the same surname, e.g. the distinguished 劉玉麟 Lew Yuk Lin (1862-1942).
 - In the original text, the word 記 "recorded by" follows *Lew Bew Chip*'s name. This was the conventional Chinese way of recording a name in this context. The English equivalent is simply the name on its own, as is shown in translation. However, the additional expression does have the effect of confirming that the characters on the page were personally inscribed by *Lew Bew Chip*, i.e. it confirms that this is his handwriting.
 - The writing is in an inelegant and relatively poorly practised hand. However, not all entries in the pages that follow are made in the same clumsy characters. It would therefore appear that other people made entries in the register, on Lew Bew Chip's behalf.

PAGE II.



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TRANSLATION:

The T'ung Chih Era

Year 4, Ilii

Month 7

The middle decade : Sent back 2 taels 1 mace 1 candareen of gold dust. Passed to Cheung Wan Kit of San Tsuen Chai to take back.

Month 10

1st decade : Sent back 1 tael 3.0 mace of gold dust. Passed to Cheng Siu Ki, a native of San Tsuen, Pan Kiu, to take back.

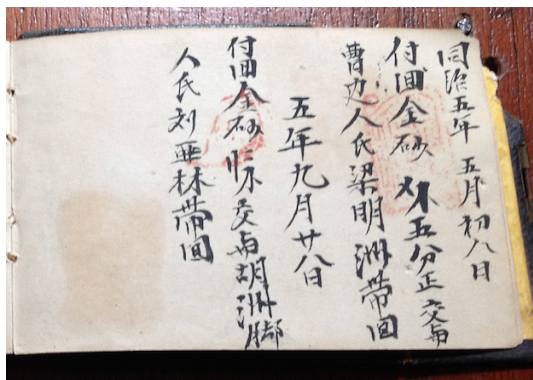
NOTES:

- The title used in the Chinese in connection with the second individual, *Cheng Siu Ki*, indicates that he is a male relative.
- Taels, mace and candareens were Chinese units of weight. The mace was a tenth of a tael; and the candareen a tenth of a mace. The actual weight of the tael differed over time and according to different standards, such as the Treasury standard and the standards used in different fields of commerce and in different places in China. The British *sovereign*, a gold coin which features prominently in this register, had, according to the Canton standard used in gold trading amongst Australian and other overseas Chinese people at the time, a weight of a fraction over two mace and one candareen, i.e. 2.1 mace, for which reason it was known in Chinese by such names as 二一金錢 “the two-point-one gold coin”. The keeper of the register also ascribes a weight of 2.1 mace to the sovereign, and as the sovereign had a fixed mass of 7.988052 grams, this has been taken to determine the weight of a tael in the register to be approximately 38g. On this ratio, the first quantity of gold dust mentioned on this page weighed 80g, and the second 49g.
- Just as an English writer might represent figures in pounds, shillings and pence by means of the symbols £, s. and d., so too does the register's writer, or writers, represent figures in taels, mace and candareens by symbolic means. In the interests of readability, though, it was decided that these units should be given by their full names throughout the translation, rather than by coined abbreviations like *ta*, *ma* and *cd*. In contrast, where pounds, shillings and pence are represented symbolically in the Chinese, the equivalent and familiar English symbols are used in translation.
- In English, dates are generally expressed in a form that works up from day to month to year, i.e. from the specific to the general. This form of expression is natural but inconvenient for the purpose of record keeping. Dates in English-language registers are, therefore, generally expressed in a broken form, in which days are grouped under months, and months under years. Chinese grammar, however, naturally moves from the general to the specific. There is thus no difference between the form used for dates in natural speech and that used in bookkeeping. For the sake of clarity, especially so as to highlight when details such as an era name or year are omitted but implied in light of a previous entry, it has been decided to translate dates throughout in a broken form. It should be noted, though, that expressions such as “The T'ung Chih Era, the fourth year, the seventh month, the middle decade” read as smoothly and naturally in Chinese as “the middle decade of the seventh month of the fourth year of the T'ung Chih Era”.
- Traditionally, the Chinese month was broken into thirds called 旬 *chèuhn* (this is the Cantonese pronunciation given according to Yale romanisation) “decades”. This unit once had a similar role in China to the *week* in Europe. The first decade ended on the 10th of the month, the second on the 20th and the third on the 29th or 30th, depending on whether the month was long or short.
- The 2nd decade of the 7th month of the 4th year of the given era corresponds to the period beginning August 31st and ending September 9th 1865. The 1st decade of the 10th month of the same year corresponds to the period beginning on the 18th and ending on the 27th of November 1865.
- “Ilii” represents the year of the Chinese sexagenary cycle to which the 4th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponded: the second. It is composed of the 2nd of the ten heavenly stems, here represented by the capitalised Roman numeral II, followed by the 2nd of the twelve earthly branches, represented here by the lower-case ii.
- With the exception of the record keeper's name and established romanisations, such as those used for eras and well-known places like Shekki, names are romanised in the translations according to the informal system in common use in Hong Kong, which reflects an older pronunciation of standard Cantonese. The spellings might therefore differ from those actually used by the individuals concerned, who could have spoken any of the many vernaculars that are native to Zhongshan, whence all appear to have hailed. These vernaculars include dialects of Cantonese, a dialect of the See Yup language, Hakka, and several unique forms of Hokkien. Examples of the first and last of these are most likely to have been the vernaculars spoken by the people and in the places named on this page and the pages to follow. Standard Cantonese

was chosen as the language of romanisation primarily for its convenience, but in preference to Mandarin, which would have been equally convenient, because it was thought more likely to approximate the pronunciation of the vernaculars concerned, on which historical romanisations might have been based. The decision was made not to employ any of the former or current formal transliteration schemes for Cantonese, despite their greater phonetic clarity, because their spellings differ too greatly from those actually employed by ordinary speakers.

- The quantities of gold dust on this page have been stamped with a red-inked seal that bore the auspicious inscription 吉星 “Star of Good Fortune”. Stamps of this type were commonly used in Chinese accounting, in which they served to foil fraudulent alteration, and as a form of authentication. Four, each with a distinct motif for its border, appear to have been used in the register, though only for entries of an earlier date.

PAGE IV.



TRANSLATION:

The T'ung Chih Era

Year 5

Month 5

Day 8 : Sent back 4 mace 5 candareens of gold dust. Passed to Leung Ming Chau, a native of Cho Pin, to take back.

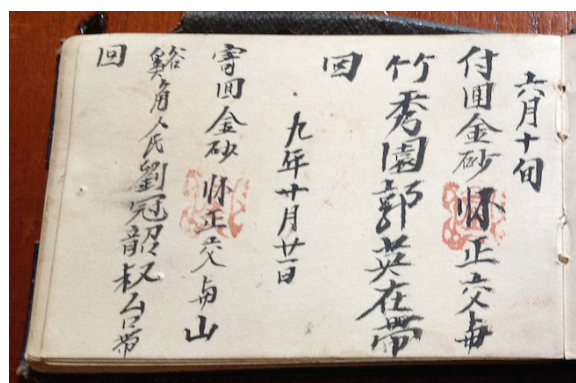
Year 5

Month 9

Day 28 : Sent back 2.2 mace of gold dust. Passed to Lau Ah Lam, a native of Woo Chau Keuk, to take back.

NOTES:

- Taking one tael to be equal to 38g, as is done throughout, the weights of gold given are 17g and 8.4g respectively.
- The 8th day of the 5th month of the 5th year of the given era corresponds to June 20th 1866; and the 28th of the 9th month of the same year corresponds to November 5th 1866.

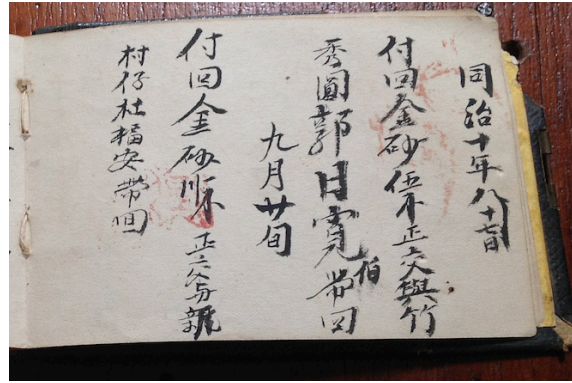


TRANSLATION:

Month 6	
2 nd decade :	Sent back 2.0 mace of gold dust. Passed to Kwok Ying Tsoi of Chuk Sau Yuen to take back.
Year 9	
Month 10	
Day 21 :	Sent back 2.0 mace of gold dust. Passed to Lau Kwun Siu, a native of Shan Kai Kok, to take back.

NOTES:

- 2 mace equates to 7.6 grams.
- The 2nd decade of the 6th month of the aforegiven 5th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to the period beginning July 22nd and ending July 31st 1866.
- The 21st day of the 10th month of the 9th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to November 13th 1870.
- The title used with the second courier's name suggests that the writer considered him to be a member of a somewhat older generation.



TRANSLATION:

The T'ung Chih Era

Year 10

Month 8

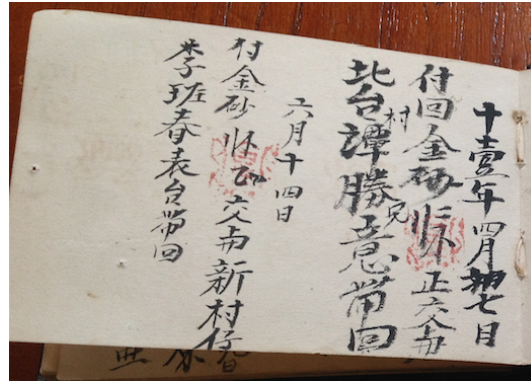
Day 17 : *Sent back 5.0 mace of gold dust. Passed to Kwok Yat Foon of Chuk Sau Yuen to take back.*

Month 9

3rd decade : *Sent back 3.1 mace of gold dust. Passed to To Fook On of San Tsuen Chai to take back.*

NOTES:

- 5 mace equates to 19 grams.
- 3 mace and 1 candareen equates to 12 grams.
- The 17th day of the 8th month of the 10th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to October 1st 1871.
- The 3rd decade of the 9th month of the 10th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to the period beginning November 3rd and ending November 12th 1871.
- The title used with the first courier's name suggests that the writer considered him to belong to a more than somewhat older generation. This and other titles are referred to in the notes but are not translated, because English lacks equivalent expressions.



TRANSLATION:

Year 11

Month 4

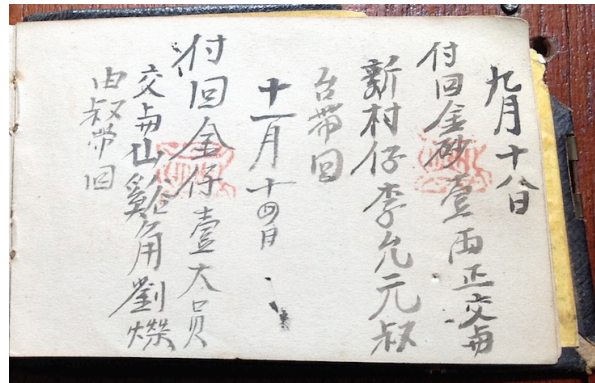
Day 7 : Sent back 2.2 mace of gold dust. Passed to Tam Shing Yee of Pak Toi Tsuen to take back.

Month 6

Day 4 : Sent 2.0 mace of gold dust. Passed to Lee Pan Chun of San Tsuen Chai to take back.

NOTES:

- The “tsuen” in “Pak Toi Tsuen” means *village*. The name could thus also be translated as “Pak Toi village”. Transliteration is, however, the approach taken throughout for place names.
- 2 mace and 2 candareens equates to 8.4 grams.
- 2 mace equates to 7.6 grams.
- The 7th day of the 4th month of the 11th year of the T’ung Chih Era corresponds to May 13th 1872.
- The 4th day of the 6th month of the 11th year of the T’ung Chih Era corresponds to July 9th 1872.
- The title used with the first courier’s name suggests that the writer considered him to be a member of his own generation.
- The title used with the second courier’s name suggests that the writer considered him to be a maternal blood relative.



TRANSLATION:

Month 9

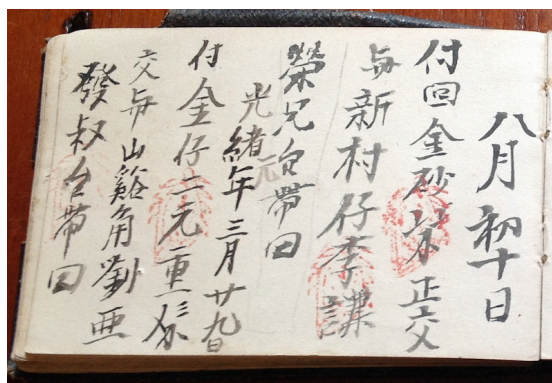
Day 18 : Sent back one tael of gold dust. Passed to Lee Wan Yuen of San Tsuen Chai to take back.

Month 11

Day 14 : Sent back one large gold coin. Passed to Lau Wing Yao of Shan Kai Kok to take back.

NOTES:

- 1 tael equates to 38 grams.
- The “large gold coin” referred to here is almost certainly a sovereign. 1 sovereign weighed approximately 8 grams.
- The 18th day of the 9th month of the 11th year of the T’ung Chih Era corresponds to October 19th 1872.
- The 14th day of the 11th month of the 11th year of the T’ung Chih Era corresponds to December 14th 1872.
- The writer often refers to gold coins in the register, as he does here, by means of the old colloquialism 金仔 “goldy/goldies”. To avoid the potential for confusion, this expression has been translated throughout simply as “gold coin(s)”.
- The first character of the second courier’s given name appears to have been miswritten. It is most likely 燦, a character which has two pronunciations: Wing and Ying. The first, which seems more likely to have been the one used, is given here.
- The titles used with the first and second courier’s names suggest that the writer regarded them as members of a somewhat older generation.



TRANSLATION:

Month 8

Day 10 : Sent back 6.6 mace of gold dust. Passed to Lee Him Wing of San Tsuen Chai to take back.

The Kuang Hsü Era

Year 1

Month 3

Day 19 : Sent back 2 gold coins. 4.3 mace in weight. Passed to Lau Ah Fat of Shan Kai Kok to take back.

NOTES:

- 6 mace and 6 candareens equates to 25 grams.
- 4 mace and 3 candareens equates to 16 grams.
- No year is specified for the first entry on this page, and it is for an earlier month than those on the previous page. The most likely explanation would seem to be that the writer made this entry first, before using the adjacent right-hand page, and that it relates to the same year as is given on the page previous, i.e. the 11th year of the T'ung Chih Era. The 10th day of the 8th month of the 11th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to September 12th 1872.
- The 19th day of the 3rd month of the 1st year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to April 24th 1875.
- The Kuang Hsü Era began on February 6th 1875 and ended on January 21st 1909. 光緒 Kuang Hsü means 光復丕緒 "to restore the great thread", i.e. to renovate the great endeavour of successive former rulers. Curiously, its sense is thus akin to that of the English word *restoration*. This Chinese "Restoration Era" was succeeded by the short-lived Hsüan Tung Era, the last before the collapse of the Ch'ing or Q'ing dynasty, and the establishment of the Republic of China in 1912.
- The titles used with the first and second courier's names suggest that the writer considered them to be members of the same and a somewhat older generation respectively.

MISSING PAGES

帶 回	新 村 仔	付 金 砂	丁 三 年 八 月 十 七	恒 美 李 順 榮 叔 台 帶 回	付 回 金 砂	x 不 正 交 與	光 緒 二 年 八 月 初 四	台 帶 回	交 與 沙 涌 曹 寬 兄	付 金 仔	十 一 月 十 六 日	帶 回	曲 涌 劉 偉 源 兄 台	付 金 砂	1 夕 x 刃 交 與	五 月 十 八 日
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TRANSLATION:

Month 5

Day 18 : Sent 1.94 taels of gold dust. Passed to Lau Wai Yuen of Kuk Chung to take back.

Month 11

Day 16 : Sent 1 large gold coin. 2.15 mace in weight. Passed to Cho Foon of Sha Chung to take back.

The Kuang Hsü Era

Year 2

Month 8

The 4th : Sent back 4.0 mace of gold dust. Passed to Lee Shun Wing of Hang Mei to take back.

Year 3, IV

Month 8

Day 17 : Sent 4.4 mace of gold dust. Passed to Lee Tak Yan of San Tsuen Chai to take back.

NOTES:

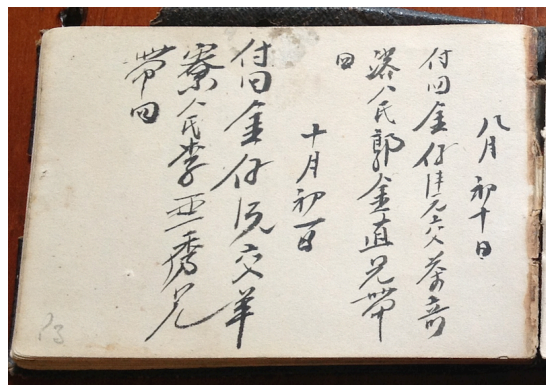
- At this point in the register, there are two pages of entries that appear in the transcription and translation by Kok Hu Jin in his book *Chinese Lodges in Australia* (published by the Golden Dragon Museum in 2005), which are absent from the set of images that were provided for the present translation. These pages may have fallen out of the register, which is in a decrepit state. Attempts to obtain a full set of new images and to determine the whereabouts of the missing pages have, thus far, been unsuccessful. A translation based on Kok Hu Jin's transcription, which is shown above, is therefore given here. It should be noted, however, that that transcription is known to contain some errors. Accordingly, the reliability of the translation cannot be guaranteed.
- 1 tael 9 mace and 4 candareens equates to 74 grams.
- 2 mace and 1 candareen equates to 8.0 grams.
- 4 mace 0 candareens equates to 15 grams.
- 4 mace and 4 candareens equates to 17 grams.
- The 18th day of the 5th month of the aforegiven 1st year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to June 21st 1875.
- The 16th day of the 11th month of the 1st year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to December 13th 1875.
- The 4th day of the 8th month of the 2nd year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to September 21st 1876.
- The 17th day of the 8th month of the 3rd year of the Kuang Hsü Era (which was a year of the IVth heavenly stem) corresponds to September 23rd 1877.
- The titles used with the couriers' names suggest that the writer considered the first, second and fourth to be members of his own generation, and the third to be a member of a somewhat older generation.
- Note that these missing pages are not numbered in the present document.

PAGE X.



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PAGE XI.



TRANSLATION:

Month 8

Day 10 : Sent back 1½ gold coins. Passed to Kwok Kam Chik, a native of Cha Ki Lok, to take back.

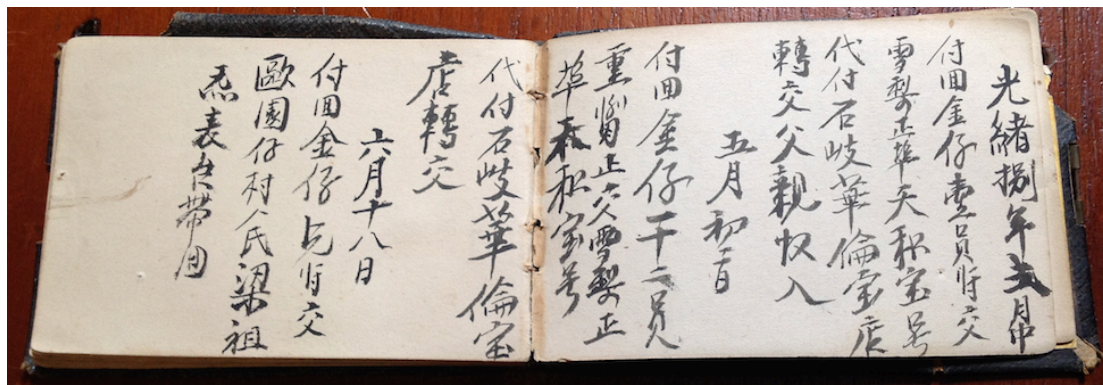
Month 10

Day 1 : Sent back 1 gold coin. Passed to Lee Ah Sau, a native of Yeung Liu, to take back.

NOTES:

- It is unclear which years these entries relate to. The first cannot be assumed to be for the 1877-88 Chinese year given in the last entry of the missing pages translated immediately above, because it is for an earlier date. The next page of the register concerns remittances made in the 1882-83 Chinese year. Therefore, assuming the pages are in the right sequence, these remittances would appear to have been made in the 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81 or 1882-83 Chinese year.
- “1½ gold coins” would mean 1 sovereign and 1 half sovereign, or 3 half sovereigns.
- The single gold coin referred to in the second entry would be a full sovereign. This is the case throughout.
- The titles used with the couriers’ names suggest that the writer considered them to be members of his own generation.

PAGES XII & XIII



TRANSLATION:

The Kuang Hsü Era

Year 8

Mid month 2 : Sent back one gold coin. @21. Passed to Tin Woh of Sydney, to send on to Wah Lun of Shekki, to pass on to my father.

Month 5

Day 2 : Sent back twelve gold coins. 2.52 taels in weight. Passed to Tin Woh of Sydney, to send on to Wah Lun of Shekki, to pass on.

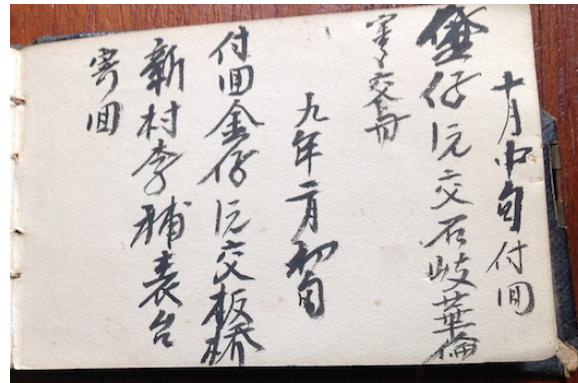
Month 6

Day 18 : Sent back one gold coin. @21. Passed to Leung Cho Hei, of Au Yuen Chai Tsuen, to take back.

NOTES:

- “@21” means *at 2 mace and 1 candareen a coin*.
- 2 taels 5 mace and 2 candareens equates to 96 grams, which is indeed the weight of 12 sovereigns.
- Tin Woh is the name of a firm, of one type or another. Wah Lun is the name of a shop.
- The middle of the 2nd month of the 8th year of the Kuang Hsü Era would mean its second decade, which corresponds to the period beginning March 29th and ending April 7th 1882.
- The 2nd day of the 5th month of the 8th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to June 17th 1882.
- The 18th day of the 6th month of the 8th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to August 1st 1882.
- The title used with the third name suggests that the person it belonged to was a maternal blood relative.

PAGE XIV.



TRANSLATION:

Month 10

2nd decade : Sent back one gold coin, for Wah Lun of Shekki to pass to

Year 9

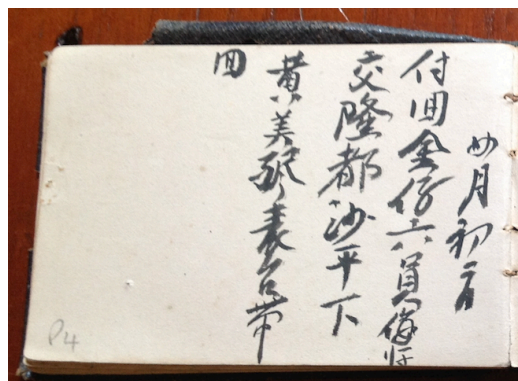
Month 2

1st decade : Sent back one gold coin. Passed to Lee Po of San Tsuen, Pan Kiu, to send back.

NOTES:

- The first entry appears to have been left unfinished.
- Note that the expression used in the second entry is “to send back” not “to take back”.
- The 2nd decade of the 10th month of the 8th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to the period beginning November 21st and ending November 30th 1882.
- The 1st decade of the 2nd month of the 9th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to the period beginning March 9th and ending March 18th 1883.
- The title used with the second name suggests that the person it belonged to was a maternal blood relative.
- “Wah Lun” is the name of a firm.

PAGE XV.



TRANSLATION:

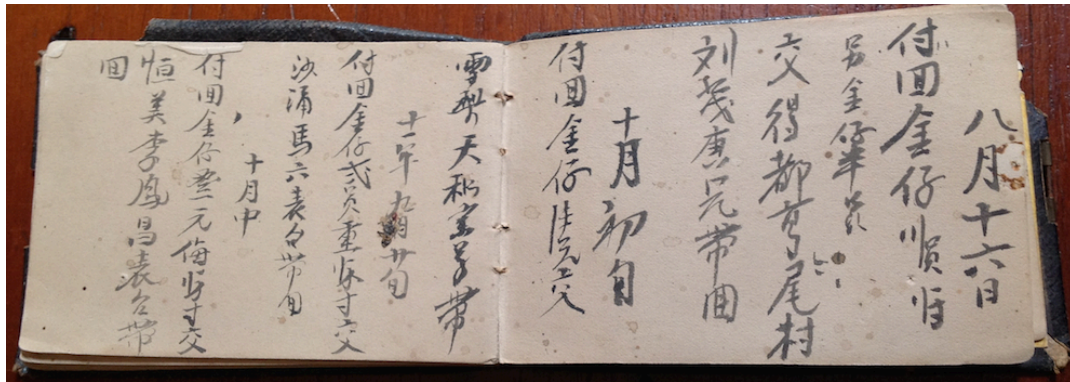
Month 4

Day 2 : Sent back six gold coins. @21 each. Passed to Wong Mei Lai of Sha Ping Ha, Lung To, to take back.

NOTES:

- The 2nd day of the 4th month of the 9th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to May 8th 1883.
- “Lung To” is the Cantonese romanisation used here for the Lungtu/Lungtu referred to in the notes on Page I.
- The title used with the second name suggests that the person it belonged to was a blood relative.

PAGES XVI & XVII.



TRANSLATION:

Month 8

Day 16 : Sent back three gold coins. @21. Also a half gold coin. Passed to Lau Mao Tong of Hang Mei Tsuen, Tak To, to take back.

Month 10

1st decade : Sent back 1½ gold coins. Passed to Tin Woh of Sydney to take

Year 11

Month 9

3rd decade: Sent back two gold coins. @ 2.1 mace in weight. Passed to Ma Luk of Sha Chung to take back.

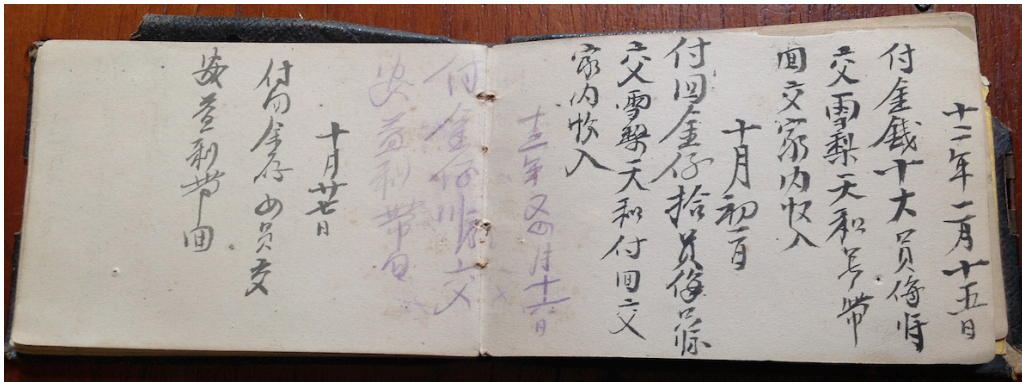
Mid month 10 :

Sent back three gold coins. @ 2.1 mace each. Passed to Lee Fung Cheung of Hang Mei to take back.

NOTES:

- The second entry appears to have been left unfinished.
- The 16th day of the 8th month of the aforegiven 9th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to September 16th 1883.
- The 1st decade of the 10th month of the 9th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to the period beginning October 31st and ending November 9th 1883.
- The 3rd decade of the 9th month of the 11th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to the period beginning October 28th and ending November 6th 1885.
- The 2nd decade of the 10th month of the 11th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to the period beginning November 17th and ending November 26th 1885.
- The title used with the first courier's name suggests that the writer considered him to be a member of his own generation.
- The titles used with the last two couriers' names suggest that the writer considered them to be maternal blood relatives.

PAGES XVIII & XIX.



TRANSLATION:

Year 12

Month 2

Day 15 : Sent 10 large gold coins. @21 each. Passed to Tin Woh of Sydney to take back, and pass on to home.

Month 10

Day 2 : Sent back ten gold coins. Each one 2.1 mace. Passed to Tin Woh of Sydney to send back, and pass on to home.

Year 12 also

Month 4

Day 16 : Sent 3 gold coins. Passed to On Yik Lee to take back.

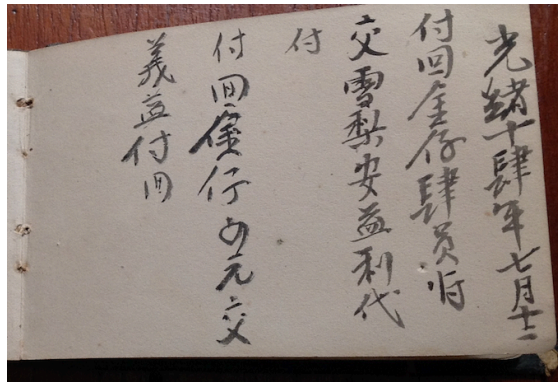
Month 10

Day 27 : Sent back 4 gold coins. Passed to On Yik Lee to take back.

NOTES:

- The 15th day of the 2nd month of the 12th year of the aforegiven Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to March 20th 1886.
- The 2nd day of the 10th month of the 12th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to October 28th 1886.
- The 16th day of the 4th month of the 12th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to May 19th 1886.
- The 27th day of the 10th month of the 12th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to November 22nd 1886.
- On Yik Lee was a prominent Chinese firm in Sydney.

PAGE XX.



TRANSLATION:

The Kuang Hsü Era

Year 14

Month 7

The 12th :

Sent back four gold coins. @21. Passed to On Yik Lee of Sydney to send on my behalf.

Sent back 4 gold coins. Passed to Yee Yik to send back.

NOTES:

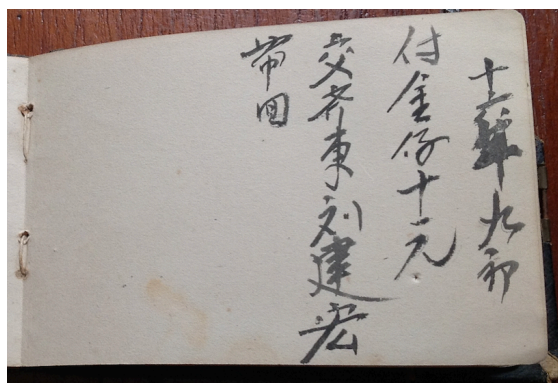
- The 12th day of the 7th month of the 14th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to August 19th 1888.
- Yee Yik is the name of a firm.
- The second entry presumably comes under the same date as the first.

PAGE XXI.



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PAGE XXII.



TRANSLATION:

Year 16

The beginning of the 9th :

Sent 10 gold coins.

Passed to Lau Kin Wang of Chai Tung to take back.

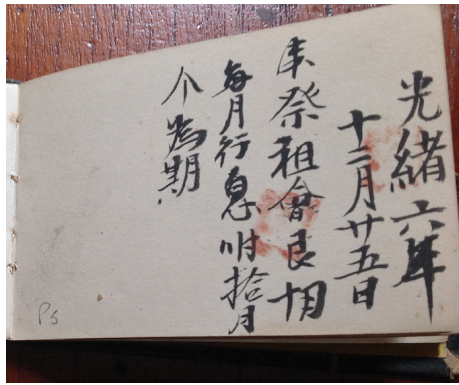
NOTES:

- The “beginning” of the 9th month of the 16th year of the aforegiven Kuang Hsü Era would mean its first decade, which began on the 14th and ended on the 23rd of October 1890.
- With the exception of one entry on page XXXIV, this is the last that concerns gold remittances.

PAGE XXIII.



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TRANSLATION:

The Kuang Hsü Era

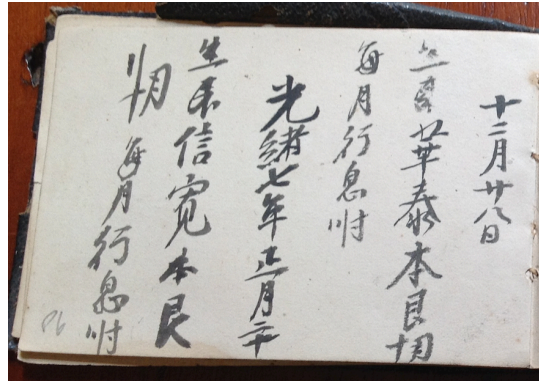
Year 6

Month 12

Day 25 : Received – ancestral worship association – 10 taels. Monthly interest @3, for a term of ten months.

NOTES:

- The 25th day of the 12th month of the 6th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to January 24th 1881. This entry is thus for an earlier date than those that precede it. One might speculate that it was made in the middle of the book so as to separate it from the gold-remittance entries, given that it related to a different type of transaction.
- The exact nature of the transaction is unclear, because the wording is ambiguous as to whether the money was received from an “ancestral worship association” or for one.
- The unit of interest is not specified, but monthly interest was generally expressed in percentage terms (若干分). 3% is probably, therefore, the figure in question.
- The taels referred to here would appear not to be taels of gold but rather taels of silver, which was the standard Chinese currency at the time.
- The character 年 “year” appears to have been written over the top of the character 月 “month”.



TRANSLATION:

Month 12

Day 28 : *** Wah Tai. Principal 10 taels. Monthly interest @3.

The Kuang Hsü Era

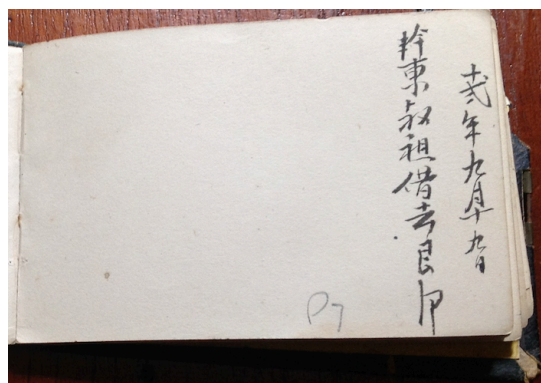
Year 7

Month 1

The 20th : *** Sun Foon. Principal 20 taels. Monthly interest @3.

NOTES:

- The 28th day of the 12th month of the aforegiven 6th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to January 27th 1881.
- The 20th day of the 1st month of the 7th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to February 28th 1881.
- The first two characters of the first entry seem to have been partially and perhaps deliberately erased.
- The first two characters of the second entry are illegible in the images provided, but might become clear if photographed at a higher resolution.
- The first character of the first and second entries appear to be the same.
- Wah Tai looks like the name of a firm.
- Sun Foon could be the name of an individual or a firm, but the latter seems more likely.
- Since the identity of the first two characters of each entry is unknown, it is only possible to speculate as to the nature of these transactions. One colourful but at this stage seemingly plausible explanation is that they record the pledging of precious items at a gambling den (Sun Foon) and an opium den (Wah Tai).



TRANSLATION:

Year 12

Month 9

Day 19 : Great-uncle Kon Tung borrowed £1.

NOTES:

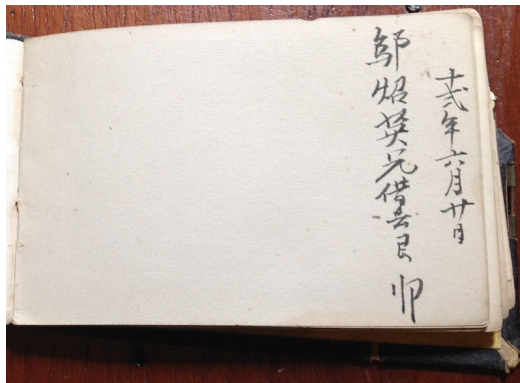
- This entry appears to be the last in a series made in the Kuang Hsü Era that flow in the opposite direction.
- The 19th day of the 9th month of the 12th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to October 16th 1886.
- The title translated here as “great-uncle” applies specifically to a younger brother of one’s paternal grandfather. It can thus be assumed that Kon Tung’s surname was the same as the record keeper’s – 劉 Lew/Lau.
- Page 8 of the Saturday March 16th 1912 edition of the Tung Wah Times contains an advertisement that shows the names of donors to the cause of the Chinese Republican Army. At top left, in the list of donors from Wellington (華令屯埠), New South Wales, amongst the names of people who donated one pound sterling, is a certain 劉幹東 “Lau Kon Tung”. He and the man named on this page are most likely one and the same. For the list of donors, see <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/227971979>

PAGE XXVII.



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PAGE XXVIII.



TRANSLATION:

Year 12

Month 6

Day 20 : Woo Chiu Ying borrowed £2.

NOTES:

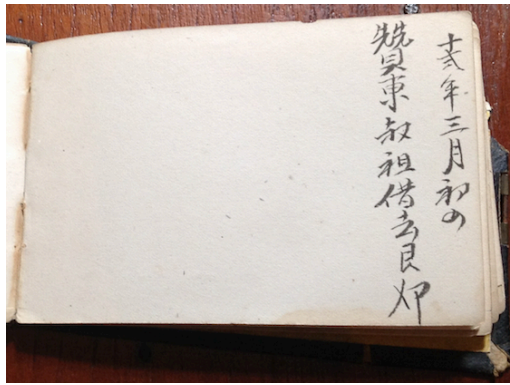
- The 20th day of the 6th month of the 12th year of the aforegiven Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to July 21st 1886.
- The title used with this man's name suggests that the writer considered him to be a member of his own generation.

PAGE XXIX.



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PAGE XXX.



TRANSLATION:

Year 12

Month 3

The 4th: Great-uncle Tsan Tung borrowed £4.

NOTES:

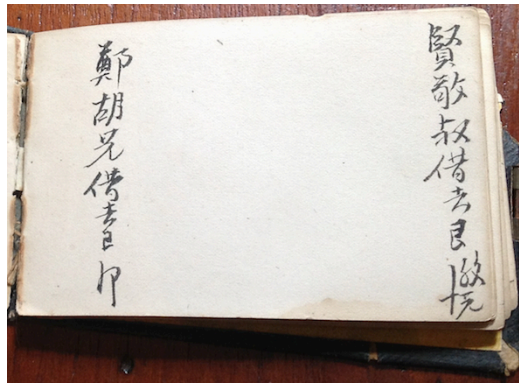
- The 4th day of the 3rd month of the 12th year of the aforegiven Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to April 7th 1886.
- The title translated here as “great-uncle” applies specifically to a younger brother of one’s paternal grandfather. It can thus be assumed that Tsan Tung’s surname was the same as the record keeper’s – 劉 Lew/Lau.
- The second character of Tsan Tung is the same for the other great-uncle, Kon Tung: see page XXVI. 東 “tung” is possibly a generational character, common to the personal names of all members of that generation of the family, which would include the record keeper’s grandfather.

PAGE XXXI.



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PAGE XXXII.



TRANSLATION:

Yin King borrowed 15s. 9d.

Cheng Woo borrowed £1.

NOTES:

- These entries are undated.
- The titles used with the men's names suggest that the writer considered the first to be a member of a somewhat older generation and the second to be a member of his own generation.

PAGE XXXIII.



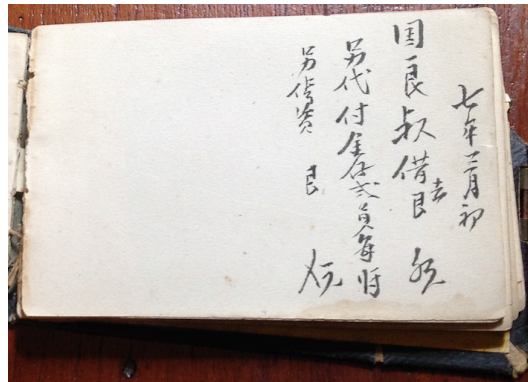
TRANSLATION:

Tsui Mao borrowed 10s.

NOTES:

- This entry is undated.
- The title used with the name suggests that the writer considered him to be a member of his own generation.
- Whilst the first character in the name, 除 *tsui*, is a rare surname in northern China and is also used to form given names, it seems more probable in this case that it is a miswritten form of the homophonous character 徐, which is a relatively common surname. A pair of contemporaneous notices in a Chinese newspaper would appear to confirm this: The first is a notice on page 4 of the November 18th 1898 edition of The Chinese Australian Herald, which states that a Sydney firm is in receipt of a family letter addressed to a 劉九仔 “Lau Kau Chai” of 科北埠 “the township of Fo Pak”, but that the firm in question, and the newspaper, in their ignorance, do not know the identity of this town, and are therefore appealing for the recipient or others to identify it for them. The second notice appears one week later, on page 6 of the same paper, and seems to concern the same letter. It states that a letter addressed to 劉九仔 “Lau Kau Chai” has been received by the aforementioned firm, from a 徐茂 “Tsui Mao” of Hong Kong, and requests that the recipient collect the letter from the offices of the paper. The “Lau Kau Chai” referred to in the notices would appear to be the same great-uncle who is named in association with this page's Tsui Mao on page xxxvi. A survey of the Chinese newspapers on Trove reveals that the “the township of Fo Pak” (pronounced *fore buck* in standard Cantonese) referred to in the first notice was Bourke, New South Wales. The Chinese name is perhaps a transliteration of the early name for Bourke: “Fort Bourke”. For the notices, see <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/168653884> and <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/168657481>

PAGE XXXIV.



TRANSLATION:

Year 7

The beginning of month 3 :

Kwok Leung borrowed 5s.

Also sent on two gold coins for me, @21 each.

Also *** 4s.

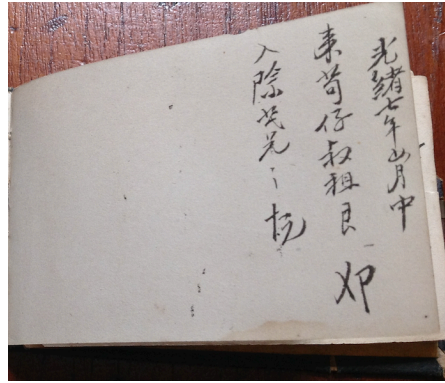
NOTES:

- The start of the 3rd month of the 7th year of the Kuang Hsü Era would be its first decade, corresponding to the period beginning March 30th and ending April 8th 1881.
- The expression “for me” is intended to be read in the sense of *on my behalf*.
- The significance of the expression central to the last sentence is not clear. The second character is 資, meaning “funds/monies”. The second character appears to be a slightly miswritten 傳, which is possibly a homophonous substitution for 船 “boat/ship”, giving the overall sense of 船資 “money for the cost of travel by boat/ship”.
- The title used with the name suggests that the writer considered Kwok Leung to be a member of a somewhat older generation.

PAGE XXXV.



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TRANSLATION:

The Kuang Hsü Era

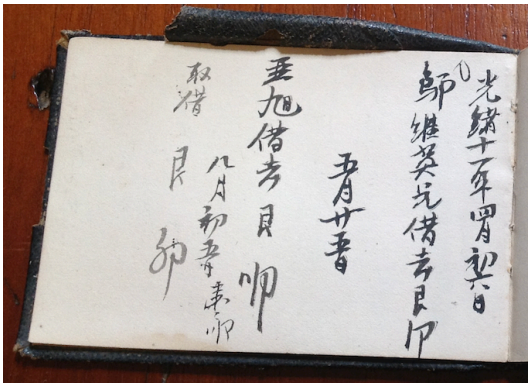
Year 7

*Mid month 4 : Received from great-uncle Kau Chai – £4.
Entered for Tsui Mao – 10s.*

NOTES:

- The 2nd decade of the 4th month of the 7th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to the period beginning May 8th and ending May 17th 1881.
- 入 “entered” means registered on an account. Whether it was a credit or debit to that account is unclear.
- The title translated here as “great-uncle” applies specifically to a younger brother of one’s paternal grandfather. It can thus be assumed that Kau Chai’s surname was the same as the record keeper’s – 劉 Lew/Lau.
- The title used with the second man’s name suggests that the writer considered him to be a member of his own generation.

PAGE XXXVII.



TRANSLATION:

The Kuang Hsü Era

Year 11

Month 4

Day 6 : Woo Kai Ying borrowed £1.

Month 5

*Day 25 : Ah Yuk borrowed £3.
— £3 received.*

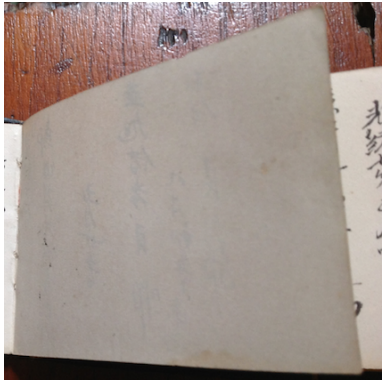
Month 8

Day 5 : Borrowed £5.

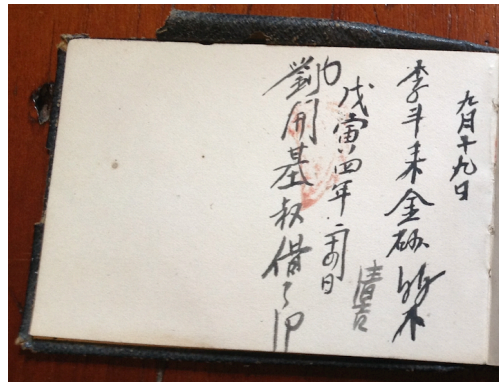
NOTES:

- The 6th day of the 4th month of the 11th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to May 19th 1885.
- The 25th day of the 5th month of the 11th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to July 7th 1885.
- The 5th day of the 8th month of the 11th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to September 13th 1885.
- The third entry would appear to relate to the Ah Yuk named in the second.

PAGE XXXVIII.



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TRANSLATION:

Month 9

Day 19 : Received from Lee Tau – gold dust 5.5 mace.

Year 4, Viii

– cleared.

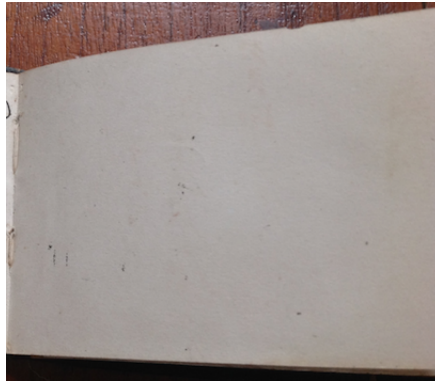
Month 2

Day 14 : Lau Hoi Ki borrowed £1.

NOTES:

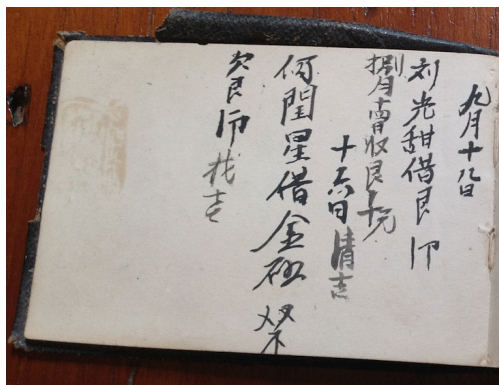
- The 19th day of the 9th month of the what is presumably the 7th year of the T'ung Chih Era (given on page xlii) corresponds to November 3rd 1868.
- The era is not explicitly stated for the second date. However, the year's point on the sexegenary cycle is given – 戊寅 “Viii” – and this makes it clear that the 4th year referred to was of that of the Kuang Hsü Era.
- The 14th day of the 2nd month of the 4th year of the Kuang Hsü Era corresponds to March 17th 1878.
- No title is used in association with the first man's name. The title used with the second man's name suggests that the writer considered him to be a member of a somewhat older generation.
- The expression “cleared” would appear to relate to the second entry, though it should properly come after it.

PAGE XL.



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PAGE XLI.



TRANSLATION:

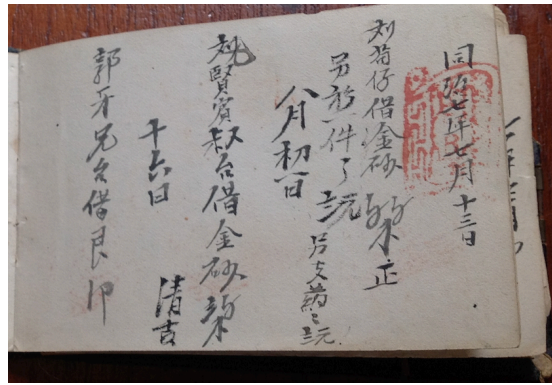
Month 9

Day 18 : Lau Kwong Tim borrowed £1.
Month 9, Day 14 : 10s. received.

Day 16 : Ho Yun Sing borrowed 4.4 mace of gold dust – £1 10s. owed – paid.

NOTES:

- The 18th day of the 9th month of what is presumably the 7th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to November 2nd 1868.
- The second date is spaced on the page so as to suggest that it relates to the same month. It is presumably a retrospective entry. The 16th corresponds to October 31st 1868.
- No titles are given in conjunction with the names.



TRANSLATION:

The T'ung Chih Era

Year 7

Month 7

*Day 13 : Lau Kau Chai borrowed 5.5 mace of gold dust.
Also – one garment of clothing, 8s.
Also – outlay for medicine, 8s.*

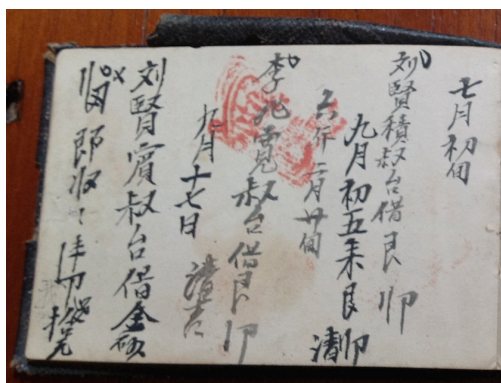
Month 8

*Day 1 : Lau Yin Pan borrowed 8.5 mace of gold dust.
– cleared.*

Day 16 : Kwok Nga borrowed £1.

NOTES:

- The 13th day of the 7th month of the 7th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to August 30th 1868. The 1st day of the 8th month of the same corresponds to September 16th 1868. The 16th day of the same corresponds to October 1st 1868.
- The title used with the second man's name suggests that the writer considered him to be a member of a somewhat older generation.
- The title used with the third man's name suggests that the writer considered him to be a member of his own generation.



TRANSLATION:

Month 7

1st decade : Lau Yin Chik borrowed £2.
 – £2 received on the 5th of the 9th month : cleared.

Year 6

Month 2

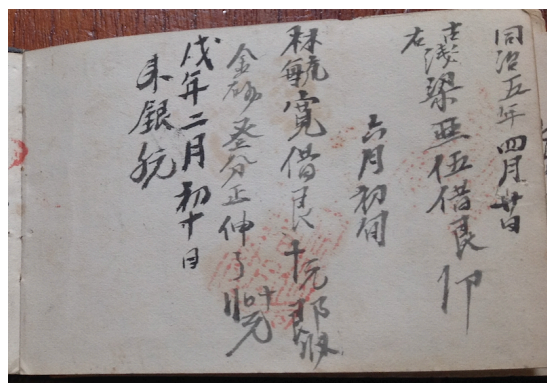
3rd decade : Lee Siu Foon borrowed £1.
 – cleared in full.

Month 9

Day 17 : Lau Yin Pan borrowed 2.04 taels of gold dust. – £1½ received right away. Ten shillings ***

NOTES:

- The 1st decade of the 7th month of what is presumably the 5th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to the period beginning August 10th and ending August 19th 1866.
- The 3rd decade of the 2nd month of the 6th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to the period beginning March 26th and ending April 4th 1867.
- The 17th day of the 9th month of the 6th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to October 14th 1867.
- The title that is used with all three men's names suggests that the writer considered them to be members of a somewhat older generation.
- The 賢 "Yin" within Lau Yin Chik and Lau Yin Pan's names might be a generation character, indicating that they were members of the same clan or family, and of the same generation.
- The characters written to the right and left of the expression 拾元 "ten shillings" in the bottom left corner of the page are illegible. This is due in part to the poor resolution of the images upon which this translation is based. The right-hand character, however, appears to have been scribbled, and may remain illegible despite clarification. The left-hand character may be 找 "to pay", suggesting that 10s. was the sum still owing.



TRANSLATION:

The T'ung Chih Era

Year 5

Month 4

*Day 20 : Leung Ah Ng of Koo Yau *** borrowed £1.*

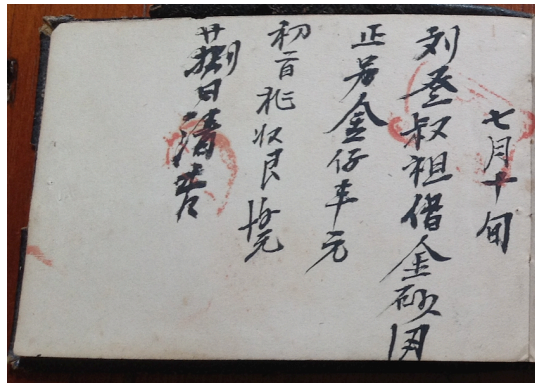
Month 6

1st decade : Lam Yuk Foon borrowed 10s. – Three candareens of gold dust received right away. Exchanged for 2s. 10d.

The year V, Month 2, Day 10 : 5s. received.

NOTES:

- The place name given with that of the first courier is curious: Its first two characters are “古右”, which is a simplified way of writing “古宥” Koo Yau. Koo Yau is the name of a village in Zhongshan. The third character appears to be 淺, meaning “shallow”. But why it appears here in combination with the name of the village is unclear to both the translator and experienced local historians in Zhongshan.
- The 20th day of the 4th month of the 5th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to June 2nd 1866.
- The 1st third of the 6th month of the aforegiven 5th year of the T'ung Chih Era corresponds to the period beginning July 12th and ending July 21st 1866.
- The year V presumably refers to the next one after the year given in the previous entry: the 7th year of the T'ung Chih Era. The 10th day of the 2nd month of the 7th year of the T'ung Chih Era was March 3rd 1868.
- No titles appear in association with the names.



TRANSLATION:

Month 7	
2 nd decade :	Great-uncle Lau Sam borrowed 1.00 tael of gold dust, and half a gold coin.
	15s. received on Tuesday the 2 nd .
	Cleared in full on the 28 th .

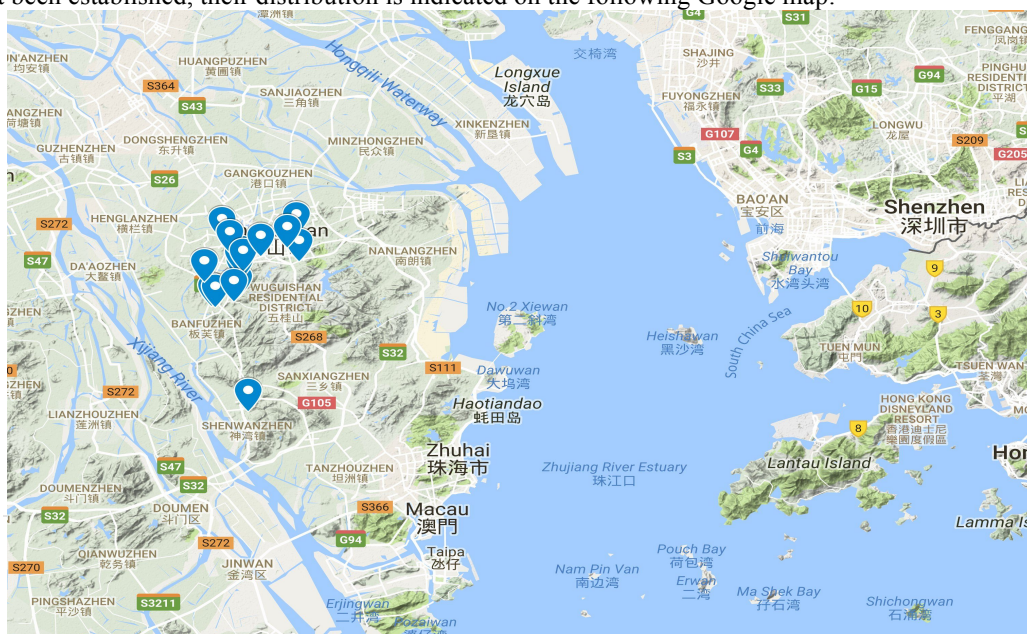
NOTES:

- This is the last entry in the register, but would appear to be one of its earliest, being made, like the first entry, in the 2nd decade of the 7th month of the 4th year of the T'ung Chih Era, which is to say the period beginning August 31st and ending September 9th 1865.
- It is unclear what "Tuesday the 2nd," the writer might be referring to, given that the 2nd of the next month was not a Tuesday.
- The entries on this page, like many in the register, want for clarity and elegance. This contrasts with the work of most traditional Chinese account keepers, which was generally characterised by meticulous clarity and fine penmanship. The record keeper was clearly not a proficient bookkeeper, and most probably not a businessman.

**APPENDIX I:
THE REGISTER'S PLACE NAMES (AND ASSOCIATED SURNAMES)**

NAME		PAGE(S) (OF THE REGISTER)	SURNAME(S) OF COURIER(S)	
CHINESE	ENGLISH TRANSLITERATION		CHINESE	ENGLISH TRANSLITERATION
歐園仔村	Au Yuen Chai Tsuen	13	梁	Leung
茶奇洛	Cha Ki Lok	11	郭	Kwok
齊東	Chai Tung	22	劉	Lau
曹邊	Cho Pin	4	梁	Leung
竹秀園	Chuk Sau Yuen	5, 6	郭, 郭	Kwok, Kwok
恆美	Hang Mei	" , 17	李, 李	Lee, Lee
得都亨尾村	Hang Mei Tsuen, Tak To	16	劉	Lau
古宥	Koo Yau	44	梁	Leung
曲涌	Kuk Chung	MP	劉	Lau
北臺村	Pak Toi Tsuen	7	譚	Tam
新村仔	San Tsuen Chai	3, 6, 7, 8, 9, MP	張, 杜, 李, 李, 李, 李	Cheung, To, Lee, Lee, Lee, Lee
板橋新村	San Tsuen, Pan Kiu	3, 14	鄭, 李	Cheng, Lee
石岐	Shekki	13, 14, 15	N/A	N/A
沙涌	Sha Chung	" , 17	曹, 馬	Cho, Ma
隆都沙平下	Sha Ping Ha, Lung To	15	黃	Wong
山谿角	Shan Kai Kok	5, 8, 9	劉, 劉, 劉	Lau, Lau, Lau
雪梨	Sydney	12, 12-13, 16-17, 18, 18-19, 19, 20		
湖洲脚	Woo Chau Keuk	4	劉	Lau
羊寮	Yeung Liu	11	李	Lee

- “MP” stands for “missing pages”. Cf. page 12 of this document.
- With the exception of Sydney, all the places named were in the mainland Chinese district now known as 中山 Zhongshan (Mandarin pronunciation), but then called 香山, which was variously romanised as Hiang Shan, Hong Shan, Heong Shan and Heung Shan.
- The district of 香山 Heung Shan lies not far to the southwest of Canton (A.K.A. Guangzhou), and neighbours the island of Macau, which once formed part of it. The district took its name from a mountain called Heung Shan “Fragrant Mountain”, which was later renamed 五桂山 *Wūguishān* (Mandarin pronunciation) “Five Osmanthus Mountain”. The district’s name of Heung Shan, which had remained the same from the 1100s, was changed in April 1925 to 中山 Zhongshan, in honour of Sun Yat-sen, who was a native (Sun Yat-sen had become known as “Sun Zhongshan”, the “Zhongshan” actually being the Chinese pronunciation of the surname “Nakayama” in his Japanese name 中山樵 Nakayama Shō). The district of Zhongshan has since been elevated to city status.
- Shekki, or *Shiqi* in Mandarin Pinyin romanisation, was and still is the administrative and business centre of Heung Shan. Unsurprisingly, it appears in the register in association with the name of a business. The other Heung Shan place names, of which there are seventeen, are all villages. With the exception of 湖洲脚 Woo Chau Keuk, the precise location of which has not yet been established, their distribution is indicated on the following Google map:



**APPENDIX II:
THE REGISTER'S FIRMS**

NAME		PAGE(S) (OF THE REGISTER)	LOCATION	
CHINESE	ENGLISH		CHINESE	ENGLISH
華倫	Wah Lun	12, 12-13, 14	香山石岐	Shekki
天和	Tin Woh	12, 12-13, 16-17, 18, 18	雪梨正埠	Sydney
安益利	On Yik Lee	18-19, 19, 20	雪梨正埠	Sydney
義益	Yee Yik	20		
信寬	Sun Foon	25		
華泰	Wah Tai	25		

- The last two are listed separately because they appear in ambiguous entries.

**APPENDIX III:
THE REGISTER'S INDIVIDUALS**

SURNAME	NAME	VILLAGE	PAGE(S)
鄭 Cheng	笑基 Siu Ki	板橋新村 San Tsuen, Pan Kiu	3
鄭 Cheng	胡 Woo		32
張 Cheung	允結 Wan Kit	新村仔 San Tsuen Chai	3
曹 Cho	寬 Foon	沙涌 Sha Chung	MP
何 Ho	閏星 Yun Sing		41
郭 Kwok	金直 Kam Chik	茶奇洛 Cha Ki Lok	11
國 Kwok	良 Leung		34
郭 Kwok	牙 Nga		42
郭 Kwok	日寬 Yat Foon	竹秀園 Chuk Sau Yuen	6
郭 Kwok	英在 Ying Tsoi	竹秀園 Chuk Sau Yuen	5
林 Lam	毓寬 Yuk Foon		44
劉 Lau	亞發 Ah Fat	山谿角 Shan Kai Kok	9
劉 Lau	亞林 Ah Lam	湖洲腳 Woo Chau Keuk	4
劉 Lau	開基 Hoi Ki		39
劉 Lau	苟仔 Kau Chai		36, 42
劉 Lau	建弘 Kin Wang	齊東 Chai Tung	22
劉 Lau	幹東 Kon Tung		26
劉 Lau	光甜 Kwong Tim		41
劉 Lau	冠詔 Kwun Siu	山谿角 Shan Kai Kok	5
劉 Lau	茂唐 Mao Tong	得都亨尾村 Hang Mei Tsuen, Tak To	16
劉 Lau	參 Sam		45
劉 Lau	贊東 Tsan Tung		30
劉 Lau	偉源 Wai Yuen	曲涌 Kuk Chung	MP
劉 Lau	燦由 Wing Yao	山谿角 Shan Kai Kok	8
劉 Lau	賢積 Yin Chik		43
劉 Lau	賢賓 Yin Pan		42, 43
李 Lee	亞秀 Ah Sau	羊寮 Yeung Liu	11
李 Lee	鳳昌 Fung Cheung	恆美 Hang Mei	17
李 Lee	謙榮 Him Wing	新村仔 San Tsuen Chai	9
李 Lee	班春 Pan Chun	新村仔 San Tsuen Chai	7
李 Lee	補 Po	板橋新村 San Tsuen, Pan Kiu	14
李 Lee	順榮 Shun Wing	恆美 Hang Mei	MP
李 Lee	兆寬 Siu Foon		43
李 Lee	德仁 Tak Yan	新村仔 San Tsuen Chai	MP
李 Lee	斗 Tau		39
李 Lee	允元 Wan Yuen	新村仔 San Tsuen Chai	8
梁 Leung	亞伍 Ah Ng	古宥 Koo Yau	44
梁 Leung	祖炁 Cho Hei	歐園仔村 Au Yuen Chai Tsuen	13
梁 Leung	明洲 Ming Chau	曹邊 Cho Pin	4
馬 Ma	六 Luk	沙涌 Sha Chung	17
譚 Tam	勝意 Shing Yee	北臺村 Pak Toi Tsuen	7
杜 To	福安 Fook On	新村仔 San Tsuen Chai	6
徐 Tsui	茂 Mao		33, 36
黃 Wong	美殫 Mei Lai	隆都沙平下 Sha Ping Ha, Lung To	15
鄔 Woo	炤英 Chiu Ying		28
鄔 Woo	繼英 Kai Ying		37
	亞旭 Ah Yuk		37
	賢敬 Yin King		32

- There is a total of 48 individuals represented in the table, which does not include the name of the record keeper (*cf.* page I).
- The names are listed alphabetically, by surname, then given name. Note that the surname 國 Kwok is listed with the unrelated surname 郭 Kwok, the two sharing the same pronunciation and thus the same written form when rendered phonetically.
- The page numbers given are the register's. "MP" stands for "missing pages": *cf.* page 12 of this document.

**APPENDIX IV:
DATES AND DETAILS OF GOLD REMITTANCES**

YEAR	DATE/PERIOD	QUANTITY	FORM	PAGE(S)
1865	August 31 st to September 9 th	80g	Gold-dust	3
"	November 18 th to 27 th	49g	Gold-dust	3
1866	June 20 th	17g	Gold-dust	4
"	November 5 th	8.4g	Gold-dust	4
"	July 22 nd to July 31 st	7.6g	Gold-dust	5
1870	November 13 th	7.6g	Gold-dust	5
1871	October 1 st	19g	Gold-dust	6
"	November 3 rd to 12 th	12g	Gold-dust	6
1872	May 13 th	8.4g	Gold-dust	7
"	July 9 th	7.6g	Gold-dust	7
" (?)	September 12 th	25g	Gold-dust	9
"	October 19 th	38g	Gold-dust	8
"	December 14 th	8g	Coin	8
1875	April 24 th	16g	Coin	9

Missing pages (see page 12 of this document):

1875	June 21 st	74g	Gold-dust
"	December 13 th	8.0g	Coin
1876	September 21 st	15g	Gold-dust
1877	September 23 rd	17g	Gold-dust

1878-82(?)	September 9 th	12g	Coin	11
"	October 29 th	8g	Coin	11
1881	March 30 th to April 8 th	16g	Coin	34
1882	March 29 th to April 7 th	8g	Coin	12
"	June 17 th	96g	Coin	12-13
"	August 1 st	8g	Coin	13
"	November 21 st to 30 th	8g	Coin	14
1883	March 9 th to 18 th	8g	Coin	14
"	May 8 th	48g	Coin	15
"	September 16 th	28g	Coin	16
"	October 31 st to November 9 th	12g	Coin	16-17
1885	October 28 th to November 6 th	16g	Coin	17
"	November 17 th to 26 th	24g	Coin	17
1886	March 20 th	80g	Coin	18
"	May 19 th	24g	Coin	18-19
"	October 28 th	80g	Coin	18
"	November 22 nd	32g	Coin	19
1888	August 19 th	64g	Coin	20
1890	October 14 th to October 23 rd	80g	Coin	22

- The remittances over this period of 25 years 1 month and 24 days total 1069.6 grams.