United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Memory of the World

MOWCAP

UNESCO Memory of the World
Regional Committee for Asia/Pacific

Nomination form

Asia/Pacific *Memory of the World* Register

Office Use Only	
ID code:	Item or collection short title:
Institution / Owner:	Country or countries

Year	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

Assessed by:	Decision: (circle as appropriate)
(xxxxxx) (date) / / (xxxxxx) (date) / / (xxxxxx) (date) / /	1. Recommended 2. Not recommended 3. Recommended subject to the following (attach additional comments if required):

Introduction

This form should be used to nominate items to the Asia/Pacific *Memory of the World* Register. It sets out, in logical order, the range of information needed. Nominations should be expressed in clear concise language and lengthy submissions are not required.

Supplementary data may be attached. Please clearly label and number every page in the boxes provided.

It is highly recommended that prospective nominees should carefully read the *Guidelines* for nominating items and collections to the Asia/Pacific *Memory of the World* Register for further information before and during preparing a nomination. Nominees should also look at the current International *Memory of the World* Register
http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=1678&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
and the Australian *Memory of the World* Register to see examples of completed nomination forms.

Please submit two complete document sets on paper (one original and one photocopied versions) and one electronically.

Completed nominations should be posted by mail and submitted electronically to reach the following address:

Ms Helen Swinnerton
Secretary General of MOWCAP,

Year	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

1/F Tower 2 & 3, HSBC Centre, 1 Sham Mong Road, Kowloon
Hong Kong
helen.swinnerton@gmail.com

The nomination form and any accompanying material will not be returned and will become the property of MOWCAP.

MOWCAP maintains a website at http://www.unesco.mowcap.org. Questions may be addressed to the MOWCAP Register Subcommittee (rujaya2000@yahoo.com). Please keep a copy of this form for your records and in case we need to contact you.

Please also keep an electronic version of the completed form as we will need this for successful nominations to speed up entries onto the MOWCAP website.

LI Minghua
Chair, MOWCAP

Nomination Form

Asia/Pacific *Memory of the World* Register nomination form

Part A: Essential information

1 Summary (max 100 words)

Give a brief description of the documentary heritage being nominated, and the reasons for proposing it. Highlight the nature, uniqueness and significance of the nominated documentary heritage.

The Collection, predominantly records written in Chinese (with a large portion in Portuguese) comprises over 3,600 documents created and received by the Procuratura of the Leal Senado (Office of the Procurator of the Loyal Senate of Macao) in the course of its official business transaction with the Chinese Authorities from Guangdong from 1693 to1886.

This Collection testifies to the importance of the port of Macao in serving as a center for the West to meet with the East and for facilitating international interaction and cross-cultural intercourse. It also documents the intensified colonial expansion of the West and the rapid transformation of the Asian societies in its wake, especially in China.

The Collection is a major and perhaps the only original source for the understanding of Qing's peculiar "foreign policy" on dealing with the "barbaric" West from its heyday to its decline in the late 19th Century and the unique role of Macao played in this historical process.

2 Nominator

2.1 Names of Nominators (person or organisation)

Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo **(National Archives of Portugal)** and Historical Archives of Macao

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

The originals of the nominated heritage are owned and managed by the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo with copies (mainly microfilms) held in the Historical Archives of Macao

2.3 Contact person(s)

Dr. Silvestre de Almeida Lacerda

Dr.ª Lau Fong

2.4 Contact details

Name:	Address:	
Silvestre Lacerda	Direção-Geral do Livro, dos Arquivos e das Bibliotecas, Edf. Torre do Tombo; Alameda da Universidade, 1649-010	
Telephone:	Facsimile	Email
+351 210037100	+351 210037101	secretariado@dglab.gov.pt

Name:	Address:	
Lau Fong	Arquivo Histórico de Macau, Av. Cons. Ferreira de Almeida, n.º 91-93, Macau	
Telephone	Facsimile	Email
+853 8598 6516	+853 2856 1495	laufong.ah@icm.gov.mo

3 Details of the Nominated Documentary Heritage

3.1 Title of documentary heritage item or collection

The Collection is originally given the name «Chapas Sinica» meaning “Chinese Documents” by the Custodian. For the purpose of this nomination and in order to have the subject matters of the Collection reflected more appropriately, it is renamed as :

“Official Records of Macao During the Qing Dynasty (1693-1886)”

清代澳門地方衙門檔案(1693-1886)

3.2 Catalogue or registration details

The documents are described in the DIGITARQ database [http://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4167297] employing ISAD(G) – International Standard on Archival Description (General).

The Catalogue is available online at the WEB Site of National Archives Torre do Tombo and at the Reference Room of Torre do Tombo.

The Collection is divided into two parts, one in Chinese language and a portion of it in Portuguese, comprising documents (basically correspondence, circulars, directives, reports, etc.) resulted from business interaction between Portuguese officials/traders in Macao and the Chinese Authorities in Mainland China, primarily officials from Guangdong.

In the later cataloging attempt by the Macao Historical Archives (which holds primarily the microfilm copies), records in each part of the collection are further classified under the following subject groups and arranged in chronological order within each group:

1) Domestic Affairs
2) Housing Policy and Problems
3) Contracts and Licences
4) Farm lands Rents and Taxes
5) International Trade
6) Harbor and Shipping Management and Control
7) Disputes Between Chinese and Portuguese Residents
8) Correspondence about Relationship with Portuguese Officials in Macao.
9) Correspondence about Chinese Officials Dealing with Macao Affairs
10) Official Policy and Directives
11) Piracy: Elimination and Appeasement Policy
12) Religion and Missionaries Activities
13) Ibid
14) Relationship and Interaction Between Macao and Mainland China
15) Relationship and Interaction Between Macao and Foreign Countries
15) Relation and Interaction Between Macao and Britain
16) Miscellaneous Matters

The Collection is also described by the following GUIDES:

Instituto dos Arquivos Nacionais / Torre do Tombo. *Guia de fontes portuguesas para a história da Ásia* (Guide to Portuguese sources for the history of Asia). Lisboa: CNCDP: Fundação Oriente; INCM, 1998.

JIN, Guo Ping; WU, Zhiliang. *Correspondência oficial trocada entre as autoridades de Cantão e os procuradores do Senado: fundo das chapas sínicas em português* (Official correspondence exchanged between the Guangdong authorities and Senate Procurators: Collection of Chapas Sínicas in Portuguese). Macau: Fundação Macau, 2000. (8 vols.).

LAU, Fong; SANTOS, Isaú. *Chapas sínicas: Macau e o Oriente nos Arquivos Nacionais Torre do Tombo: documentos em chinês* (Chapas Sínicas: Macao and the East in the National Archive of Torre do Tombo: documents in Chinese). Macau: Instituto Cultural de Macau, 1997. 348 p.

LAU, Fong; ZHANG Wenqin.《葡萄牙東波塔檔案館藏清代澳門中文檔案彙編》*Colecção de documentos sínicos do IAN/TT referentes a Macau durante a Dinastia Qing* (Collection of Chinese documents about Macao during the Qing Dynasty in the National Archives of Torre do Tombo) Macau: Fundação Macau, 1999. (2 vols.).

3.3 Photographs or a video of the documentary heritage

The documents are all microfilmed and some digitized.
http://digitarq.arquivos.pt/results?r=True&p0=CompleteUnitId&o0=11&v0=PT%2fTT%2fDCHN%25

See also Appendix for photographs of the Collection

3.4 History/Origin/Background/Provenance

The collection comprises over 3600 documents from the Procuratura of the Leal Senado (*Office of the Procurator of the Loyal Senate*) of Macao. It recorded the Portuguese - Chinese interaction between the Procurator on one side and the Chinese authorities, basically in Guangdong Province, on the other. The Collection covers the period between 1693 and 1886.

The Office of the Procurator

The position of the Procurator was established in 1583 (11th year of the reign of Wangli of the Ming Dynasty) when the Portuguese had obtained a lease of Macao from the Chinese Authorities and set up an autonomous institution (the Senate) for the administration of all sorts of affairs in the Portuguese community resided therein.

The Senate when set up was composed of three councilors, two regular judges and the Procurator (Head of the Senate). As Head, the Procurator was initially in charge of taxation, finance, customs, general administrative duties, as well as dealing and negotiating with the Chinese Authorities in Guangdong.

With the growth of Macao as an important hub for international trade and missionary activities, especially during the early days of the Qing Dynasty, the position of the Procurator had become increasingly important and he began to undertake a wide range of diplomatic, political, fiscal, judicial, and commercial duties and responsibilities on behalf of the Portuguese Governor (sent by and representing the Portuguese King in Macao), as well as the Portuguese community in Macao.

By the Decree of 20 August 1847, the position of Procurator was made official, responsible to the King's Representative, i.e. the Governor of Macao.

The Procurator (Office of the Procurator) was further designated as The Procurator of the Chinese Affairs by the Decree of 5 July 1865.

The Composition of the Collection

The Collection is composed of two parts. The first part comprises documents in Chinese characters, the so-called "Chapas Sínicas", and consists of official correspondence that the Chinese authorities sent to the Portuguese authorities in Macao.

The second part of the collection is basically the translated copies of the Chapas Sínicas in Portuguese prepared for the Portuguese authorities, as well as copies of correspondence sent by the Leal Senado (Loyal Senate) of Macao through its attorney to the Chinese authorities. This part consists of 5 books and 4 packets, dated 1749-1836.

Custodian History of the Collection

It remains unknown on how and when the collection, originally created in Macao, made its way from Macao to Portugal (Lisbon). However, there are records showing that the collection was transferred to the custody of National Archive of Torre do Tombo with other documentations from the Nossa Senhora da Graça Convent in the late 19th century. Therefore, it is believed that the Collection had been assembled by concerned missionaries, who recognised the values and treasured these records, and had them brought back to Lisbon and put in the safe custody of the Convent.

Year	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

3.5 Bibliography

FANG, Hao. "流落於西葡的中國文獻" (Documentation Sínica existing in Spain and Portugal) in 《方豪六十自訂稿》 (Anthology of Fang Hao), Taipei Student Bookstore, 1967, p. 1743-1792.

Instituto dos Arquivos Nacionais / Torre do Tombo. *Guia de fontes portuguesas para a história da Ásia* (Guide to Portuguese sources for the history of Asia). Lisboa: CNCDP: Fundação Oriente; INCM, 1998. p. 133.

JIN, Guo Ping; WU, Zhiliang. *Correspondência oficial trocada entre as autoridades de Cantão e os procuradores do Senado: fundo das chapas sínicas em português* (Official correspondence exchanged between the Guangdong authorities and Senate Procurators: Collection of Chapas Sínicas in Portuguese). Macau: Fundação Macau, 2000. (8 vols.).

LAU, Fong; SANTOS, Isaú. *Chapas sínicas: Macau e o Oriente nos Arquivos Nacionais Torre do Tombo: documentos em chinês* (Chapas Sínicas: Macao and the East in the National Archive of Torre do Tombo: documents in Chinese). Macau: Instituto Cultural de Macau, 1997. 348 p.

LAU, Fong; ZHANG Wenqin.《葡萄牙東波塔檔案館藏清代澳門中文檔案彙編》 *Colecção de documentos sínicos do IAN/TT referentes a Macau durante a Dinastia Qing* (Collection of Chinese documents about Macao during the Qing Dynasty in the National Archive of Torre do Tombo). Macau: Fundação Macau, 1999. (2 vols.).

PU, Hsin-Hsien. *Resumen del comércio internacional de Macau en el sigio XVIII según los documentos en chino del Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo* (Summary of International Trade in Macao in the XVIII century according to the Chinese documents in National Archive of Torre do Tombo), Lisboa, Papelaria Fernandes, 1961 - Separata do vol. V das Actas do Congresso Internacional de História dos Descobrimentos.

Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organisations with expert knowledge about the values and provenance of the documentary heritage

Name	Qualifications	Address
Isaú Santos	Former Vice President of the Cultural Affairs Bureau of Macao / Former Director of the Historical Archives of Macao	Rua 5 de Outubro, 118-118A Madorna 2785-544 São Domingos da Rana Portugal

Name	Qualifications	Address
António Vasconcelos de Saldanha	Professor	University of Macau, Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macau, China

Year	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

Name	Qualifications	Address
Zhang Wenqin	Professor	Sun Yat-sen University, No. 135, Xingang Road West, Guangzhou 510275 P. R. China

I assert that the above named referees have given their written permission for their names and contact details to be used in connection with this nomination for the Asia/Pacific *Memory of the World* Register, and their names to appear on the website. (Contact details will not appear on the website or be disclosed by the MOWCAP to any third party).

Signature

Full name (Please PRINT)
Lau Fong

Date 20 / **10 / 2015**

4 Legal information

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

Name	Address
National Archive of Torre do Tombo (ANTT)	Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, Alameda da Universidade, 1649-010, Lisboa, Portugal

Telephone	Facsimile	Email
Tel: +351210037100	Fax: +351210037101	secretariado@dglab.gov.pt

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

Name	Address
National Archive of Torre do Tombo (ANTT)	Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, Alameda da Universidade, 1649-010, Lisboa, Portugal

Telephone	Facsimile	Email
Tel: +351210037100	Fax: +351210037101	secretariado@dglab.gov.pt

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4.3 Legal status

Details of legal and administrative powers for the preservation of the documentary heritage

The nominated heritage is owned and managed by the National Archive of Torre do Tombo (National Archives of Portugal).

4.4 Accessibility

Describe how the item(s) / collection may be accessed

Presently the entire collection is microfilmed and available for public access and use at the National Archive of Torre do Tombo and Historical Archive of Macao. A digitalization project is under consideration in order to further expand the worldwide accessibility of the documentation.

The documents are published in the books referred in 3.5 Bibliography.

All access restrictions should be explicitly stated below:

For preservation purpose, access to the original collection of documents is restricted but microfilms are available for the public. Presently only 4 documents from the collection are digitized and available online, retrievable at the following address: http://digitarq.arquivos.pt

4.5 Copyright status

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection

According to Portuguese law, Article 17.°, Decree Law n. ° 16/93, 23 January, the documentation is in the public domain and public access and use are guaranteed and regulated by law.

5 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 First criterion: authenticity. Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? Has its identity and origin been reliably established?

Experts who had examined the records in Lisbon had no doubt as to its authenticity. Despite the fact that it was not clear as to when and how the records made their way to Lisbon from Macao, but according to research undertaken by Dr. Isau Santos, former Director of the Macao Archives, the Collection was sent to and guarded by the Convento de Nossa Senhora da Graça (Nossa Senhora da Graça Convent) in Lisbon in late 19th Century.

5.2 Second criterion: world significance. Is the documentary heritage unique and irreplaceable, something whose disappearance or deterioration would constitute a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity? Has it created a great impact over a span of time and/or within a particular supra-national cultural area of the region? Is it representative of a type, but it has no direct equal? Has it had great influence – whether positive or negative – on the course of history?

The records in this Collection are official correspondence exchanged between the Chinese Authorities in the Guangdong region of China during the period in question and the Portuguese Authorities based in Macao. There are also a number of non-governmental records.

These official records cover a wide spectrum of topics including district administration, finance and taxation, justice and jurisdiction, law and order, land and population, customs and excise, debt disputes, sino-foreign negotiations, shipwreck rescue, piracy combat efforts, overseeing of Christian missionaries, prohibition of opium commerce, etc..

The records also touch upon people's lives in Macao, its urban development, industrial and agricultural growth, trade and commercial activities with China and the Western world. The Collection also testifies to the development of multiculturalism in Macao over the centuries. For example, interracial romance and marriage between Portuguese in Macao and people from other countries, mainly those from around South China Sea and also from China, gave rise to the so-called ethnic group called the “Macanese” who later in history played an important role in bridging the gap between the East and the West.

Records about marine traffic between Macao and China and other foreign countries such as the United Kingdom, France, Russia, the United States of America, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Japan, North Korea, Vietnam, Brunei, Philippines, etc. are also included, demonstrating the significance of Macao to the world in serving as a center for cross-cultural intercourse and international interaction.

Of particular importance was the infiltration of western idea of science and democracy, as well as Christian ideal of equality (introduced by increasing missionary activities) to China through this contact which later transformed the whole Chinese society and was inspiration behind the later demand for social and political reforms from the Qing Authority.

The contact also revealed the political impotence and the social and economic backwardness of the

Qing, especially when later she could no longer resist the forcible entry of the West via Macao and coastal port like Canton (Guangzhou), as well as her inability to stop the opium trade which had brought huge profits to Western traders while drained the Qing national treasury. Ironically, as records show, the interaction with the Portuguese and later reluctantly with other western powers had brought about the demise of the Qing.

The West were also affected and benefited by this contact. European life-style had been seasoned with a touch of oriental flavor and Chinese tea cultivation was making its way to some territories of Portugal and later to Brazil. In the area of thought, Confucianism, with its teaching in altruism, social justice, governance with virtue and talent, etc, was brought to Europe and had influence especially on the Enlightenment philosophers.

What makes this Collection of records and the Portuguese activities it documents unique and significant in this part of the world is because of the special status Portugal enjoyed in dealing with China. One of the main concessions granted to the Portuguese in Macao by the Chinese Authorities in Guangdong was the control over other foreign merchants who came to China for trade. Macao was then the major and only gateway to China, where foreign merchants had to obtain a passport and approval for their goods, and hire an interpreter, a pilot and a buyer (comprador) before they were allowed to enter and trade in the Guangdong market.

Another restrictive measure taken by the Chinese Authorities in Guangdong to control the number of vessels entering Macao was the implementation of the so-called "quota ship" system. The records in this Collection offer a picture of international trading under the "quota ship" system that was unique to Macao. Quota ships were Portuguese-flag-flying ships which were permitted by the Chinese government to conduct trading in Macao. The records document the quota ships' area of activities (including Portugal, Goa and Bengal of India, Portuguese colonies along the West Coast of Africa, Spain, Manila, Timor, Annam and others) as well as the import and export of goods carried by them.

Thus, this Collection is a major and perhaps the only original source for the understanding of Qing's policy on treating the "barbaric" West from its heyday to its decline during the most important period of western colonial expansion in the East. The Collection is a testimony to the historical process of the Qing Dynasty from prosperity to decline and the unique role played by Macao in the process.

5.3 Third, <u>world significance</u> must be demonstrated in meeting <u>one or more</u> of the following criteria. Because significance is <u>comparative</u>, these criteria are best illustrated by checking them against items of documentary heritage already inscribed (for example) on the International *Memory of the World* Register:

***<u>Time:</u>* Is it especially evocative of its time (which may have been one of crisis, or significant social or cultural change; it may represent a new discovery or be the "first of its kind")**

The heritage was created mainly from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. It was the time when the Western Powers accelerated its pace in colonizing the "East" which also coincided with the deterioration of the Qing Dynasty. The Correspondence (which is the bulk of this Collection) exchanged here on one hand demonstrates this historical process of the Qing Dynasty going from prosperity to decline, and on the other provides vivid records of international interacourse (be they economic, cultural, ideological, religious, etc.) radiating from the port of Macao.

***<u>Place:</u>* Does it contain crucial information about a locality important in the history of the region and its cultures? Or did the location have an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the documentary heritage? Or is it descriptive of physical environments, cities or institutions since vanished?**

Macao, a lucrative port of strategic importance in the development of international trade, was first settled by Portuguese traders in the sixteenth century. As a crucial meeting point of East and West, Macao has been playing a major role in international trade and cultural exchange. In 2005, The Historic Centre of Macao was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List on the merit of its outstanding cultural value. The nominated heritage is a collection of authentic records that document the administration of local Chinese authorities over a port city in the Qing Dynasty. This heritage, on one hand, reflects the peaceful and inclusive coexistence of eastern and western cultures on a Chinese land in the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century, and on the other, depicts the connection between Macao and the United Kingdom, France, Russia, United States of America, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Japan, North Korea, Vietnam, Brunei, Philippines and many other countries when it became a port where foreign ships docked and a place where the East and West interacted.

People: **Is it related to people in a social and cultural context that reflects significant aspects of human behaviour, or social, industrial, artistic or political development..It may reflect the important roles and impact of key or certain individuals or groups.**

The most important and influential “players” in modern colonial history are, among others, traders, missionaries, compradors (middle men in trade and other business) and of course those officials who wielded power. This Collection, taken together, is the story of these characters.

Subject and theme: **The subject matter may represent particular historical or intellectual developments in natural, social and human sciences, politics, ideology, sports and the arts.**

The thematic of the documentation are related to various aspects of the relations between the Portuguese authorities and the Chinese authorities, and the most frequent issues are: justice and jurisdiction (application of the Chinese justice in Macao, jurisdiction over Macao foreigners , legal cases and public order), economic and trade issues (taxation, namely the jurisdiction of the floor, prohibition of opium commerce, smuggling and merchants), religious problems (illegal mission in China, the crackdown on Chinese Catholics, selection of missionaries and evangelization), diplomatic relations (between Macao and the Asian and European countries, including England and its presence in Macao, foreign circulation, sending embassies), navigation of the seas and use of harbors (piracy combat, ships, shipwrecks and castaways, tributes to navigation). Also frequent are cases relating to works in buildings, both civil and military, and illegal construction.

There are references to Guangzhou, Manila, Goa, Beijing, Mumbai, Brunei, Korea, among many others.

Mentioned among others the following commodities: sugar, cotton, rice, tea, sulfur, opium, tobacco, salt and saltpeter.

Form and style: **The item(s) may have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value, be a typical or key exemplar of a type or presentation, custom or medium, or of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format.**

The nominated heritage consist of communications written in genres specific to Chinese official correspondences, namely *yu* (edict), *shi* (instruction), *pai* (document of proof) and *zha* (note) under the category of “xiaxing” (writing from superior to subordinate) and *bing* (report) and *cheng* (petition) belonging to the genre of “shangxing” (writing from subordinate to superior).

Specifically speaking, official correspondences sent by the Chinese authorities in Guangdong belong to the genre of "xiaxing" and those sent by the Portuguese authorities based in Macao belong to the genre of "shangxing". These official correspondences between the two sides together reflect the special relations between the Chinese and Portuguese authorities and the particular status of Portuguese as a "leaseholder" from mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century. The heritage is also an evidence of Chinese being the official language in the communication between the Chinese and Portuguese authorities at that time.

6 Other matters taken into account: rarity, integrity and threat

Rarity **Does the content or physical nature of the documentary heritage make it a rare surviving example of its type or time?**

The nominated heritage is a collection of official records of Macao in its original Chinese manuscript and Portuguese versions. Spanning the last years of the Qing Dynasty (1693-1886), the heritage comprise official records that illustrate the interaction between Chinese government and Portuguese autonomous institution in Macao (the Loyal Senate). The heritage is a unique collection of historical records and the only of its kind that has been preserved.

Integrity **Within the natural physical limitations of carrier survival, is the documentary heritage complete or partial? Has it been altered or damaged?**

The documentation is complete and suffered no alterations since its transfer to the national archives. However natural degradation is observed. A strategy for its conservation and restoration is planned in order to ensure its sustainability.

Threat **Is its survival in danger? If it is secure, must vigilance be applied to maintain that security? Detail the nature and scope of threats.**

A significant part of the documents are in poor condition, requiring different levels of restoration treatments.

This deterioration is due to the fragility of paper and the existence of galleries, caused by the action of insects and incorrect packaging.

7 Preservation and Access Management Plan

Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage? Are there strategies to preserve and provide access to it?

YES NO

If yes, describe or attach a summary of the plan. If no, please provide details about current

method of storage and custody of the materials.

Yes.

Most of the originals cannot be handled without risk of loss. The tendency is to get worst over the time although the documentation is properly packed and stored in a vault with stable conditions of temperature, humidity and light.

Thus, it is essential for better preservation as well as the implementation of a project of digitalization, once the existence of black and white microfilm, of poor quality, does not support the standards for a web communication and worldwide access.

There is a project being contemplated to have the description done on the individual document level and digitized in color in order to promote its accessibility online, and simultaneously take care of their digital preservation.

8 Any other information

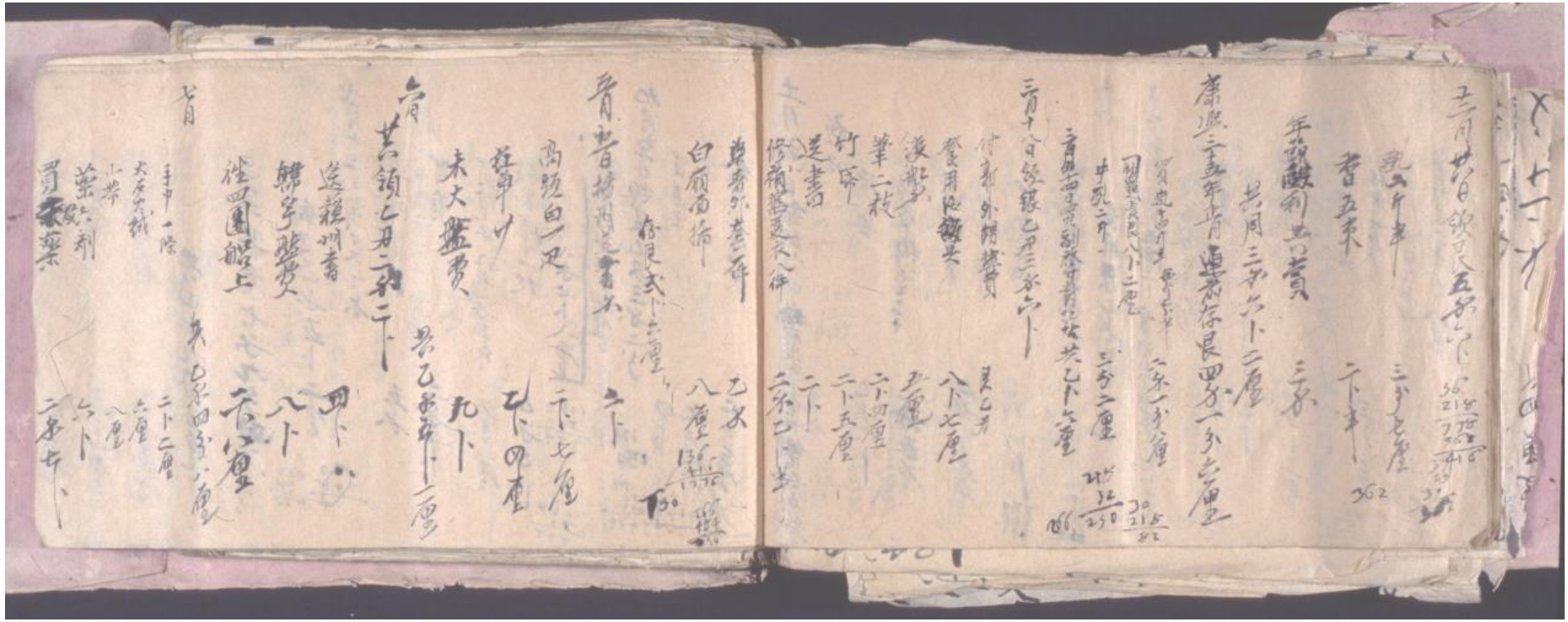
Please provide any other information that supports the inclusion of this item(s) / collection on the Asia/Pacific *Memory of the World* Register.

Year	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

9 Checklist

Nominees may find completing the following checklist useful before sending the nomination form to MOWCAP.

☐	MOWCAP website reviewed
☐	Introduction read
☐	summary completed (maximum100 word) (section 1)
☐	Nomination and contact details completed (section 2)
☐	If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified
☐	Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3)
☐	History/Origin/Background/Provenance completed (section 3.4)
☐	Bibliography completed (section 3.5)
☐	Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6)
☐	Declaration signed and dated that all referees have given their written permission for their names to appear on the MOWCAP website (section 3.6)
☐	Details of owner completed (section 4.1)
☐	Details of custodian – if different from owner - completed (section 4.2)
☐	Details of legal status completed (section 4.3)
☐	Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4)
☐	Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5)
☐	Evidence presented of authenticity (section 5.1)
☐	Evidence presented of world significance (section 5.2)
☐	Evidence presented against one or more additional criteria (section 5.3)
☐	Information presented on rarity, integrity and threat (section 6)
☐	Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan provide details about current and/or planned access, storage and custody arrangements (section 7)
☐	Any other information provided - if applicable (section 8)
☐	Sample photographs or VDO prepared for MOWCAP use (if required)
☐	Printed copy of Nomination Form made for organisation's records
☐	Electronic copy of Nomination Form made for MOWCAP use (if required)

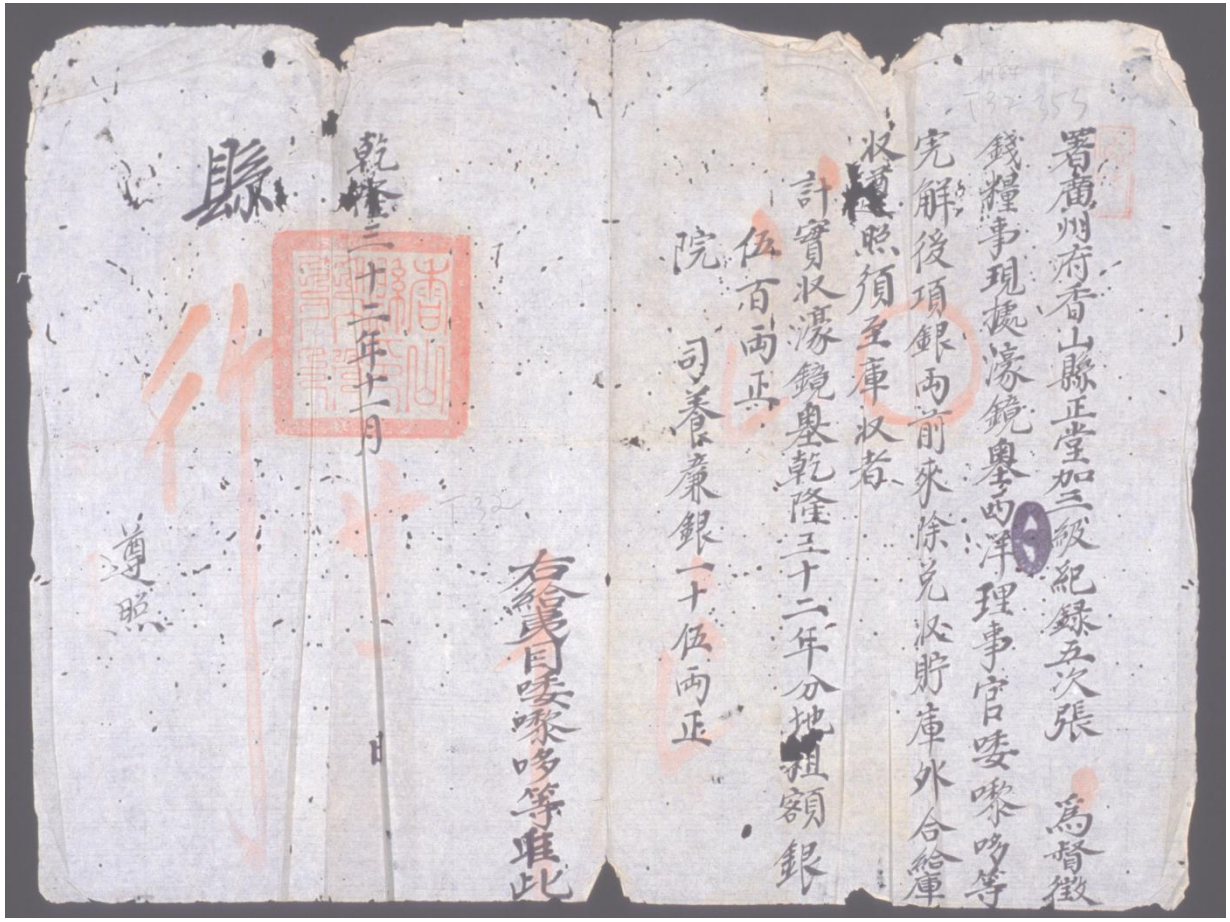


Account book of a Catholic church, recording expenses on the purchase of foodstuff, supplies, materials and services

1693 - 1703

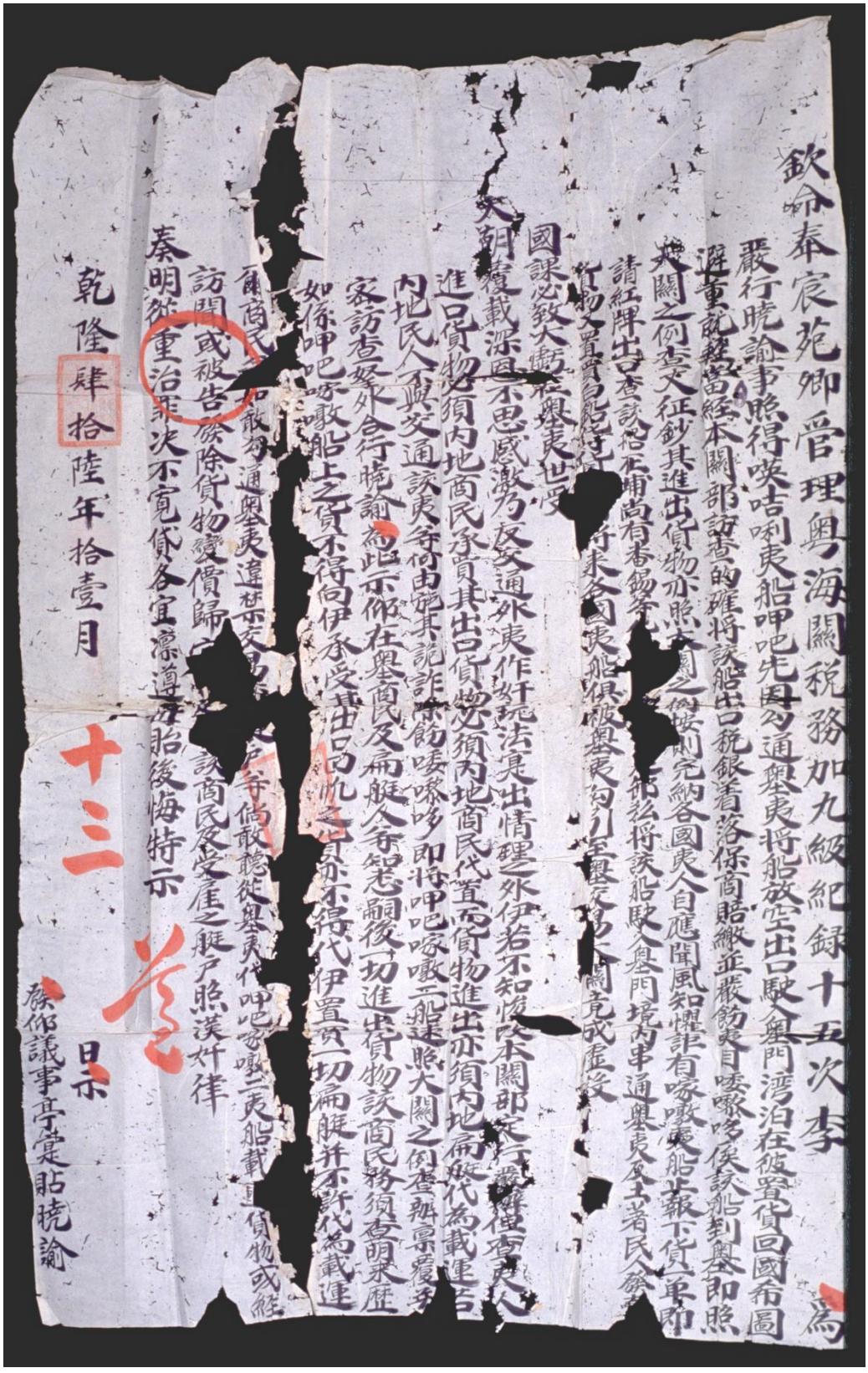
Navigation license issued by the Guangdong Customs Supervisor, Li Yongbiao, to merchant and vessel owner João Botelho for sailing to Luzon for trade

1758.3.4



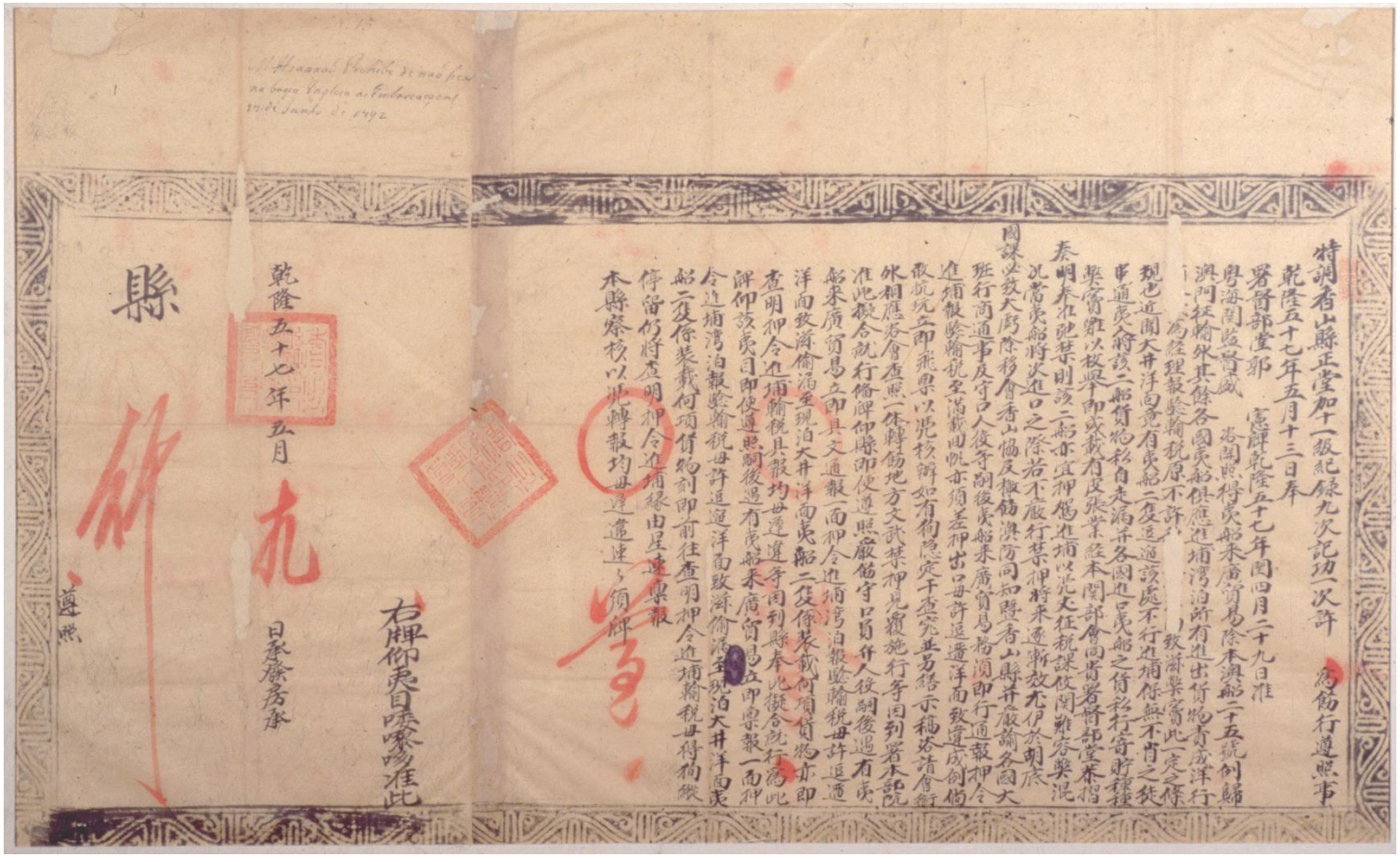
Receipt issued by the Deputy Magistrate of Xiangshan county, Zhang Dehui, to the Procurator of Macao for the payment of ground rent for Macao

1767.12.11



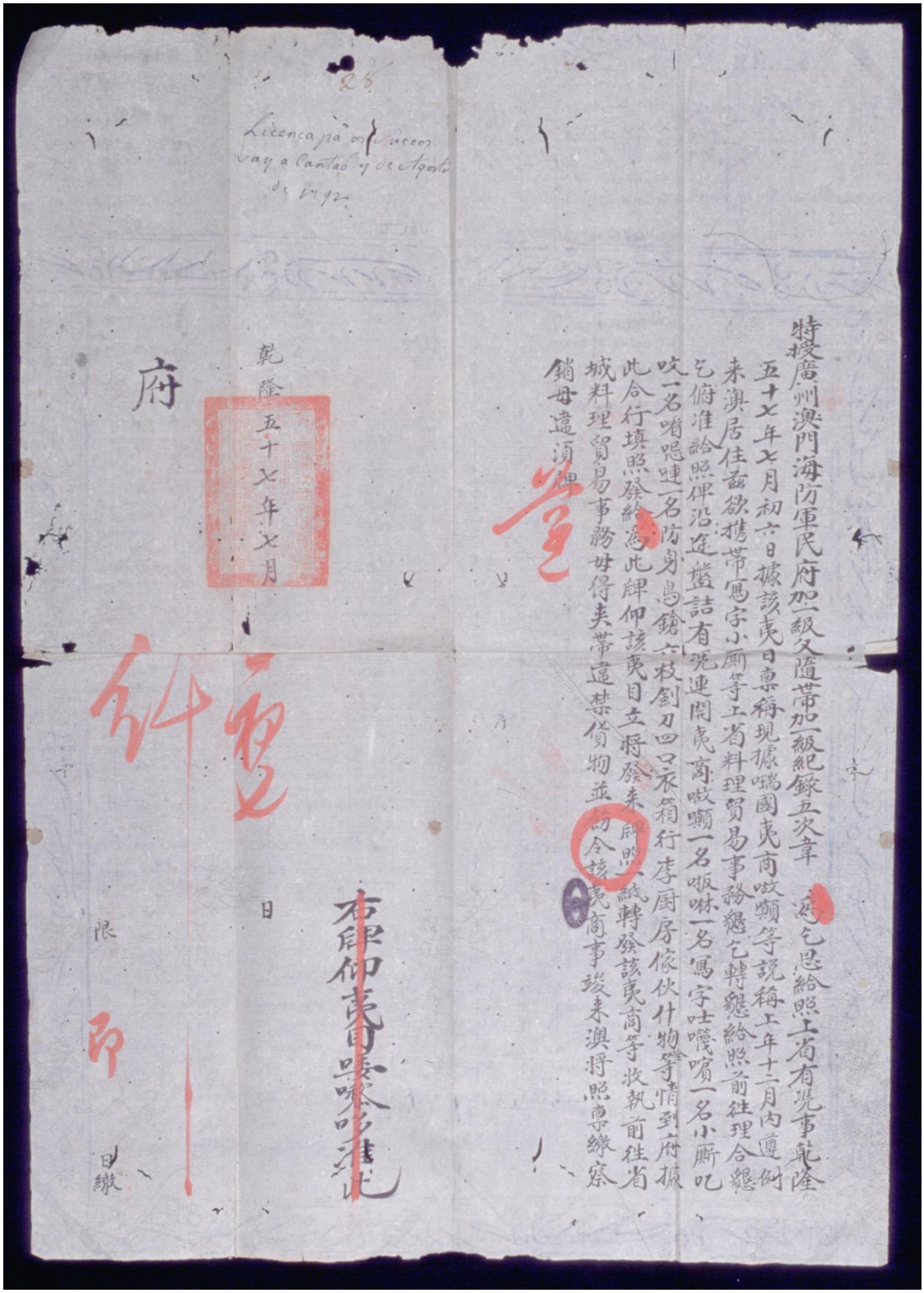
Notice issued by the Guangdong Customs Supervisor, Li Ziyin, to the Procurator of Macao to inform about the prohibition on merchants and barges in Macao to unload and transport goods from two English vessels

1781.12.27



Edict issued by the Magistrate of Xiangshan county, Xu Dunyuan, to the Procurator of Macao for the summoning of two vessels anchoring in the waters of Taijing (English Bay) to dock at Whampoa for tax collection

1792.7.7

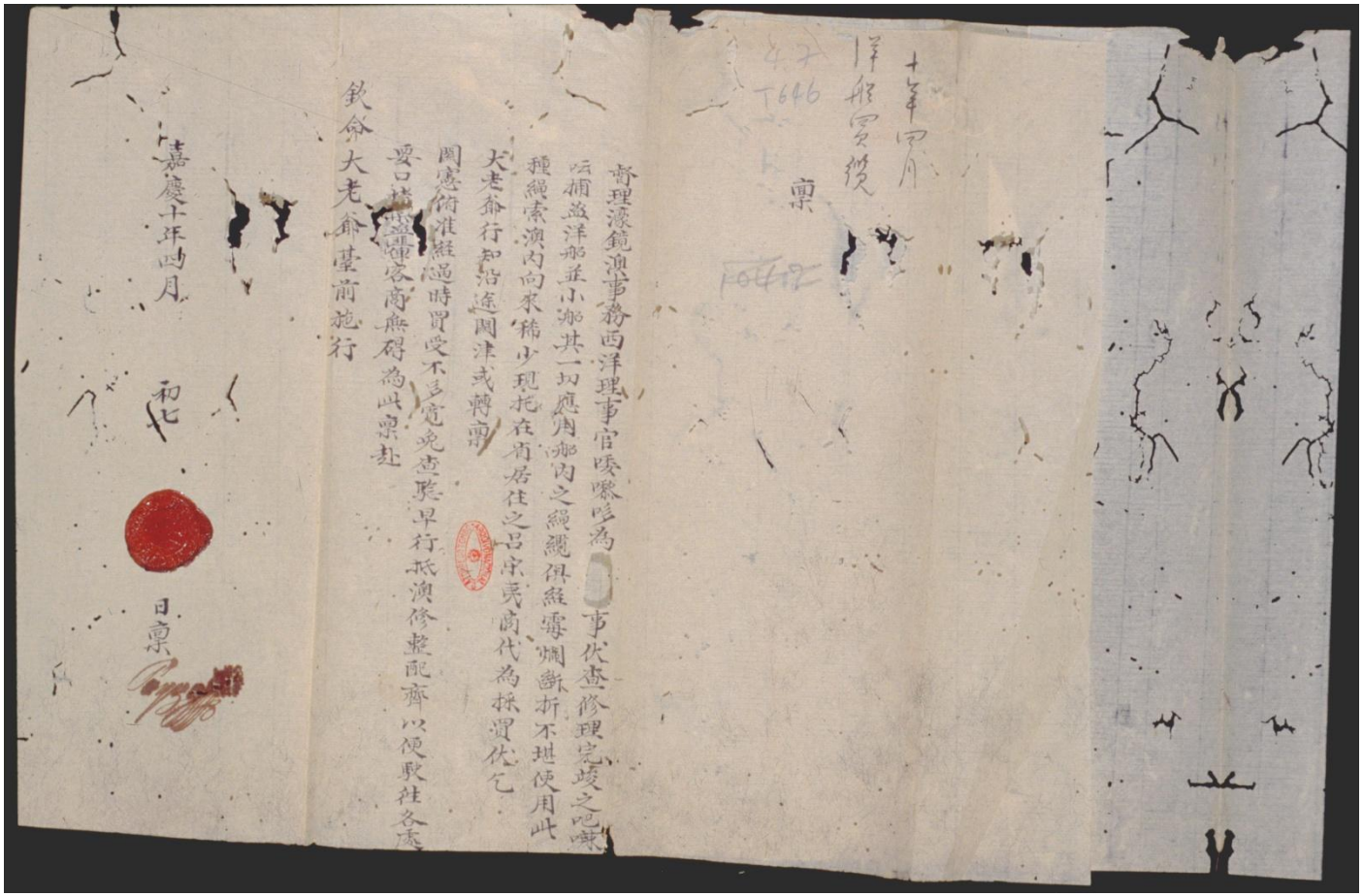


Document of proof issued by the Sub-Prefect of Macao, Wei Xiezhong, to the Procurator of Macao for the issuance of permit to a Swedish merchant to conduct trade in Guangzhou

1792.8.24

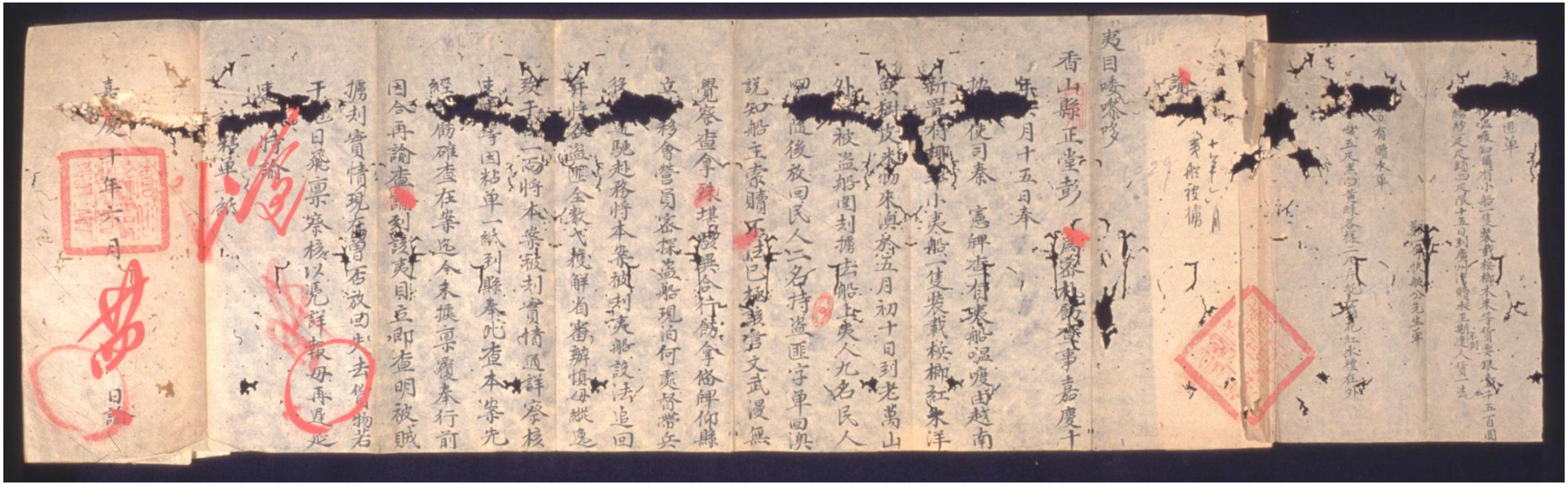
Application from the Procurator of Macao, António Vicente Rosa, to the Sub-Prefect of Macao for a prohibition on Chinese customs posts from charging money for the loading of stones and sands to be used in the repair of storm-damaged Portuguese houses. Reply to which is included in the record

1797.10.10



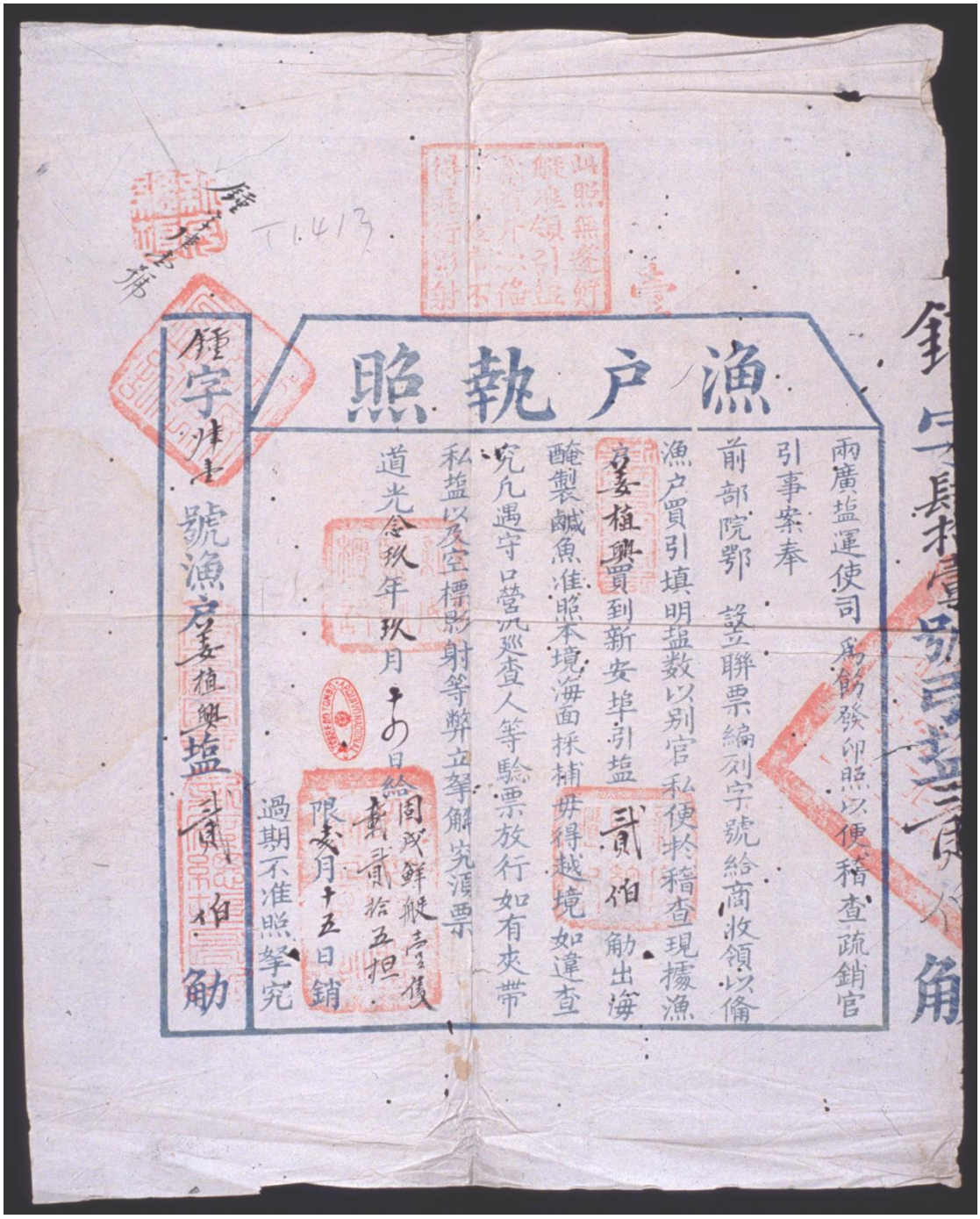
Application of the Procurator of Macao, Francisco José de Paiva, to a Qing mandarin for an exemption from customs inspection of ropes which were purchased for the Portuguese patrol vessels

1805.5.5



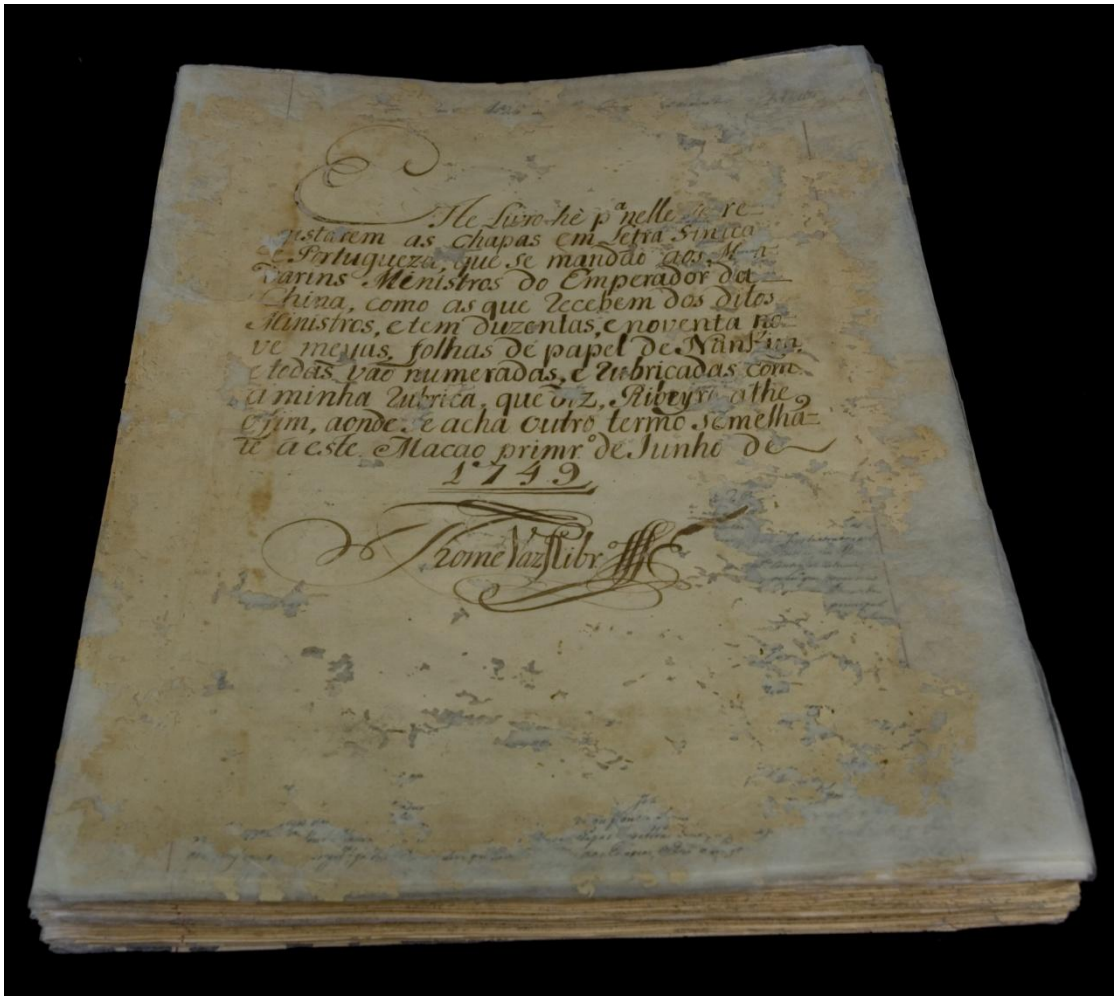
Edict issued by the Magistrate of Xiangshan county, Pang Zhaolin, to the Procurator of Macao for an investigation into the capture of a Portuguese vessel

1805.7.20



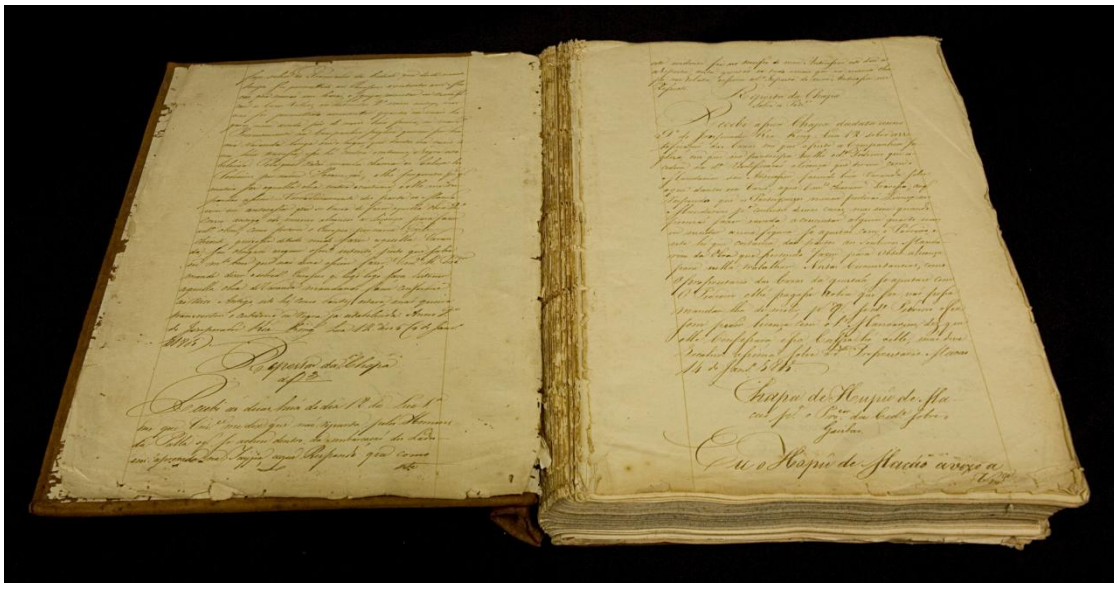
License issued to fishing operator Jean Ji-Shing

1849.10.29



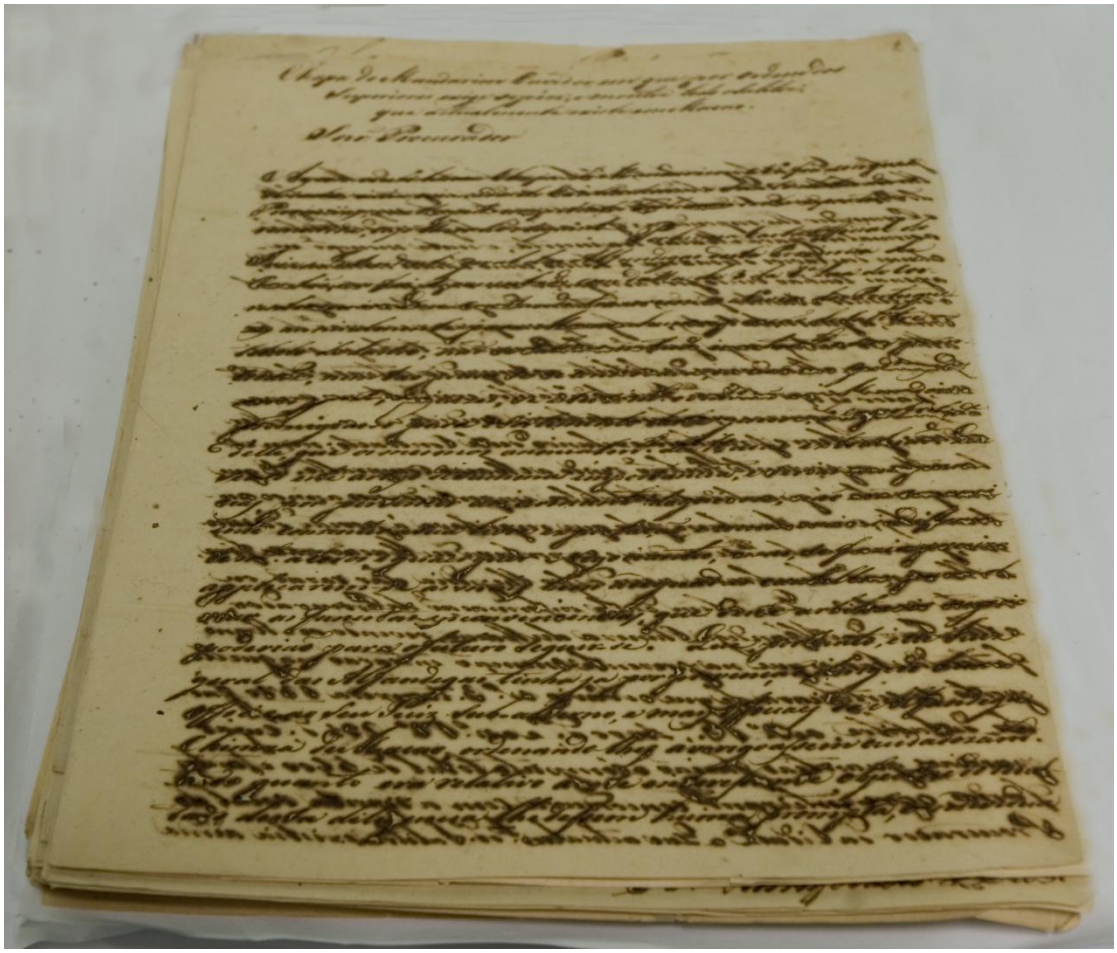
Record of the Chapas Sínicas write in chinese and Portuguese that were sent to the ministers of the China Emperor and similar to those received by Chinese ministers. Document Signed by Thomas Vaz Ribeiro

1749



Example of a translation of a document sent by the Chinese authorities and crafts or replies from the Portuguese authorities

1805 - 1807



Document of the Mandarin ordering the confiscation of all the saltpeter that exists in Macau

1806