Again consider local defining functions $f_1, \cdots, f_k$ for $D_1, \cdots D_k$.
$\Rightarrow$ Let φ

I think. in $\bigoplus_{D \in \mathrm{Div} M} \mathbb{C}_D$, D is an irreducible divisor on M.

$\Rightarrow$ $R : \mathcal{H}^1(\Omega(*)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{\substack{D \in \mathrm{Div} M \\ \text{irreducible}}} \mathbb{C}_D$ given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi & \longmapsto & \bigoplus \lambda_i 1_{D_i}, \\ \cap & & \cap \\ \mathcal{H}^1(\Omega(*))_x & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{D \text{ irreducible}} (\mathbb{C}_D)_x \end{array}$$

See P.70

$(\varphi)_\infty = D_1 + D_2 + \cdots + D_k$, D_i irreducible at x.

$\Rightarrow$ Let $\lambda_i = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\gamma_{D_i}} \varphi$, for $i = 1, 2, \cdots k$.

$\Rightarrow$ Let D_i' be an irreducible global divisor containing D_i. For example, $D_1' \supset D_1, D_2$ and $D_3' \supset D_3, D_k$.

$\Rightarrow$ $R_x(\varphi) = \{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) 1_{D_1'(x)}, \quad (\lambda_3 + \cdots + \lambda_k) 1_{D_3'(x)}\}$

$\Rightarrow$ R_x is injective as shown above.
To show that R_x is onto, consider $(\mathbb{C}_D)_x$ where D is irreducible in M.
$\Rightarrow$ For some nbd W of x, $D = D_1 + \cdots + D_k$, where D_i irreducible at x. Consider $\varphi = \lambda \frac{df_1}{f_1}$,

where $(f_1 = 0) = D_1$. $\Rightarrow$ $\underset{\displaystyle \lambda \cdot 1_D}{\underset{\shortparallel}{\frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\gamma_{D_1}} \varphi \cdot 1_D}} \in (\mathbb{C}_D)_x$ since $D_1 \subset D$.