

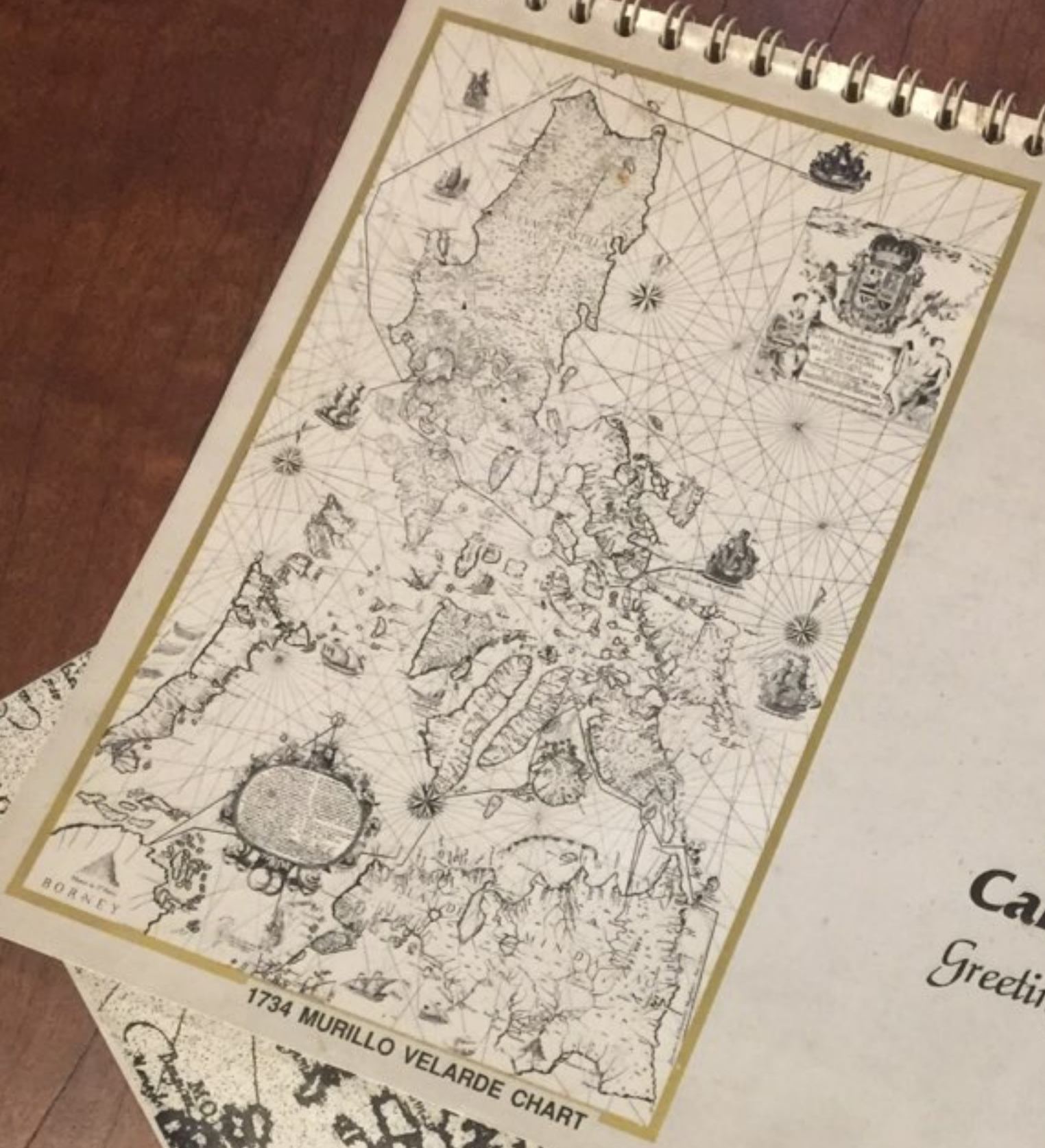
The
**PHILIPPINE
&
ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY**



**1992
Calendar**
Greetings from:



**1991
Calendar**
Greetings from:



1734 MURILLO VELARDE CHART



The
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NUMISMATIC
 &
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The PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY (PNAS), founded in 1929, is the oldest and largest numismatic society in the country. It conducts bi-monthly auction-meetings and holds an annual convention on the third week of November every year with bourse trading, competitive exhibits, election of officers, grand auction and a fellowship dinner where awards are given to deserving members and outstanding personalities. The PNAS maintains a clubhouse/office at 1184-F Mabini St., Malate, Manila, where members and friends regularly exchange coins, notes and ideas. The society also publishes a journal, the *Philippine Numismatic Monograph*, through which it advances the knowledge and interest of numismatics.

Numismatics is the science, study and collection of coins, tokens, medals, decorations, paper notes and other items used as money. To a numismatist, a coin or a note is an object of art and at the same time a historical record whose mystique and fascination stretches back to the last twenty-seven centuries.

This initial project of the PNAS is issued in the form of a calendar, but more than this, it is intended to serve as a historical numismatic survey and catalogue of Philippine coinage from the earliest Pre-Historic periods to just before World War II. Printed in a limited edition of 2,000 copies, each individually numbered and certified by the society, this folio represents the first of a series on Philippine coins, some of which have never before been published, and whose numismatic rarity and condition — for some, even their very existence — is legend. Put together from various Philippine collections and friends of the hobby who have so graciously allowed the society to photograph and exhibit these numismatic rarities, these coins may never again be gathered together in one publication.

We wish to specially acknowledge Dr. Angelita G. de Legarda, member and friend of the society, whose pioneering work *Piloncitos to Pesos* is a major source of information for this catalogue. All errors, of course, are entirely ours.

For purposes of this catalogue, a form of numismatic shorthand will be used, whenever convenient, to identify coins shown in the accompanying photographs. To illustrate: "8R Mexico 1732 F" should read: a coin of 8-real denomination; minted in Mexico; in the year 1732; F being the initial of the official mint assayer for the Spanish Crown. Photographs are enlarged for detail and are not necessarily to scale.

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1734 MURILLO VELARDE CHART

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THE MURILLO VELARDE CHART. Our cover features what is probably the best known and most significant early map of the Philippines. Formally known as the "Carta Hydrographica y Chorographica de las Islas Filipinas", this chart was published in Manila in 1734 by Father Pedro Murillo Velarde of the Society of Jesus, having been commissioned by Governor-General Fernando Valdez, y Tamon by virtue of a royal decree of King Felipe V dated 1733. The Murillo Velarde Chart was by no means the first map in which the Philippines or parts of it were featured, but it was at the time the most detailed, comprehensive and accurate map dealing exclusively with the Philippines and its waters.

Measuring 27 inches in width, 42 inches in height and its four sheets bordered on the left and right sides by separate illustrated panels depicting contemporary events, customs, flora and fauna, Murillo Velarde's masterpiece served not only as a map but also as a sea chart, replete with a number of compass roses from which radiated a complex of lines and grids dividing the waters which would serve to guide ship pilots, and from which they could plot their relative positions and courses.

On the southwestern portion of the chart appears a medallion on which is inscribed a concise history of the islands starting from Fernando Magallanes' departure from Seville, Spain, to his "discovery" of the Philippines in 1521; the subsequent arrival and colonization by Miguel Lopez de Legazpi in 1565; a brief description of the island economy and the conversion and administration of the native population.

Below the medallion is an illustration of the famous ship "Victoria" which first circumnavigated the world. The title of the chart appears on the northeast corner accompanied by the Spanish coat of arms and heraldic slogans proclaiming the limitless power of the reigning monarch. Towards the end appear the words "En Manila" and the date 1734.

To support its claim of being a hydrographic map, the chart indicates several sailing routes such as those of the Manila-Acapulco Galleon and the previous expedition of Magallanes, anchorages, reefs and shoals amid a variety of Spanish vessels, Chinese junks and Moro vintas. Both a work of science and an object of art, the Murillo Velarde Chart created such an impact on the state of cartography at the time that it was either copied or used as a basis for other maps that followed.

Pedro Murillo Velarde was born in southern Spain in the province of Granada on August 6, 1696. He studied in Spain, joined the Jesuit Order and was assigned to the Philippines to perform various duties. At the time that he was ordered to prepare his famous chart, Murillo Velarde was considered the undisputed authority on maps on the Philippines and its surroundings.

Two Filipinos, both Tagalogs, whose names appear on the chart, figure just as prominently in the production of the Murillo Velarde Chart. The artist, about whom very little is known (except that judging from his work, he must have been the most skillful illustrator of his time) was Francisco Suarez. Nicolas de la Cruz Bagay, on the other hand, not only expertly engraved but also printed the famous chart. Cruz was the undisputed master engraver of his time and the official printer of the Jesuit press.

A second edition of the Murillo Velarde Chart was printed in 1744. This time it was smaller (virtually one-fourth the original size) and contained some illustrative modifications that made it serve more as a map than a chart. Sometime after 1763, the 1734 chart was reprinted in London but this time, instead of the original four sheets, only two sheets were used.

The 1734 Murillo Velarde Chart is an extremely rare historical document. It has been said that no more than a dozen original pieces have survived to this day. Even rarer are the marginal illustrated panels which depict contemporary culture and practices and the cosmopolitan character of the people of the islands which have now been reproduced (reduced sizes) in this calendar to be enjoyed by all.

We wish to acknowledge Carlos Quirino's formidable work *Philippine Cartography (1320-1899)* (1969) from which much of the information on the Murillo Velarde Chart is derived.

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This publication is the second issue of a series of numismatic calendars/catalogues first published by the PNAS in 1991. As such, all the information herein contained is presented in the light and context of the said previously published information. Once again, to maintain its value as a collectible, this issue will likewise be limited to 2,000 individually numbered and properly certified copies. As a ready reference, we are also presenting below a very short glossary of numismatic terms:

COIN – Usually a piece of metal, marked with a device, issued by a governing authority and intended to be used as money.

LEGEND – The inscription on a numismatic item.

MINTMARK – A letter or other symbol, sometimes of a privy nature, indicating the Mint origin.

OBVERSE – The side of a numismatic item which bears the principal design or device, often as prescribed by the issuing authority.

REVERSE – The side opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed. The side opposite from the obverse.

SYMBOLS (GRADING) – UNC: Uncirculated; AU: Almost Uncirculated; EF: Extremely Fine; VF: Very Fine; F: Fine; VG: Very Good; G: Good; Fr.: Fair.

For purposes of this catalogue, a form of numismatic shorthand will be used, whenever convenient, to identify some silver coins shown in the accompanying photographs. To illustrate: "8R Mexico 1732 F" should read: a coin of 8-real denomination; minted in Mexico; in the year 1732; F being the initial of the official mint assayer for the Spanish Crown. Spanish gold pieces (escudos) will be designated by the letter "E" after the denomination, as in 8E. Photographs are enlarged for detail and are not necessarily to scale.

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The PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC & ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY



PRE-HISPANIC COINAGE (800-1521).

Assorted gold barter rings and piloncitos of different sizes and weights bearing a distinctive Malay character are considered the prototypes of Philippine coinage.

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EARLY COPPER COINAGE (1728-1835).

A bronze or copper 1728 Barrilla (32 mm). Later dates are known to exist, particularly 1766 which has been referred to in historical documents. Earlier dates and similar specimens in lead or other base metal have been reported.

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DOS MUNDOS OR PILLAR COINAGE (1732-1772).

A set of Dos Mundos coins otherwise known as *Columnarias* or Pillar Dollars from the Mexico Mint: 8R 1764 MF; 4R 1752 MF; 2R 1756 M; 1R 1762 M; ½R 1754 M.

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SILVER PORTRAIT COINAGE (1772-1825).

A set of silver portrait coins from the Mexico Mint: 8R 1800 FM;
4R 1801 FT; 2R 1799 FM; 1R 1800 FM; ½R 1799 FM.

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GOLD PORTRAIT COINAGE (1728-1824).

A set of gold portrait coins: 8S Popayan (Colombia) 1793 JF; 4S Madrid 1786 DV; 2S Mexico 1799 FM; 1S Madrid 1787 DV; ½S Madrid 1770 PJ.

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SILVER COINAGE FROM THE CASA DE MONEDA (1864-1885).

On the left is a set of silver coins of the Isabel II series in 50, 20 and 10 centimos de peso denomination all dated 1868. On the right is a similar set of the Alfonso XII series all dated 1885. All the above were minted by the Casa de Moneda de Manila. At center is the crown-size silver peso of Alfonso XIII dated 1897 which was minted in Madrid for Philippine circulation.

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COINAGE OF THE AMERICAN REGIME (1903-1935).

A set of American regime coins minted in San Francisco dated 1903 (first year of issue): 1 peso, 50, 20 and 10 centavos in silver; 5 centavos in nickel; one and half centavo in copper.

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EARLY COPPER COINAGE (1728-1835).

Top of photo shows a uniface (design on one side) copper piece called CONDIN (30 mm) stamped with the full seal of the City of Manila. The lower row shows the obverse and reverse of a 1727 Barrilla (18 mm) made from some base metal, probably lead.

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DOS MUNDOS OR PILLAR COINAGE (1732-1772).

Obverse and reverse of the famous 8 R Mexico 1732 F (40 mm). 1732 was the first year of issue of the Dos Mundos or Pillar coins which became the prototypes of the first international currency. The coin shown above is the signature coin of the entire Dos Mundos Series (1732-1772).

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GOLD COINAGE FROM THE CASA DE MONEDA
(1861-1885).

Top row shows the obverse and reverse of an unusual Isabel II 2-peso coin dated 1868/? (re-cut 8?) struck on a greenish-white metal. Lower row displays the obverse and reverse of a coin struck on gold from exactly the same set of dies from which the former coin came. Both coins measure 18 mm.

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COUNTERSTAMPED COINAGE (1828-1836).

Obverse and reverse of a very unusual and extremely rare MANILA 1828 (40 mm) with YII counterstamps on both sides of the hole.

The PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC & ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY



COINAGE OF THE AMERICAN REGIME (1903-1935).

Obverse and reverse of the famous 1906-S Philippine Peso (38 mm) designed and engraved by Melecio Figueroa and minted in San Francisco, California. It is the most popular and the signature coin of the U.S.-Philippine Series.