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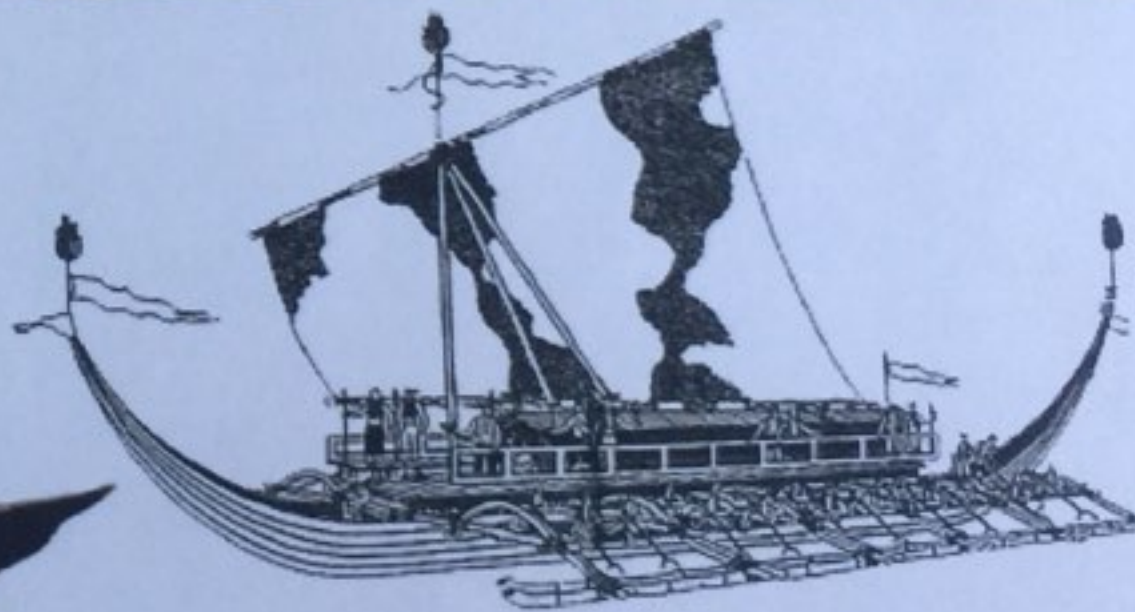
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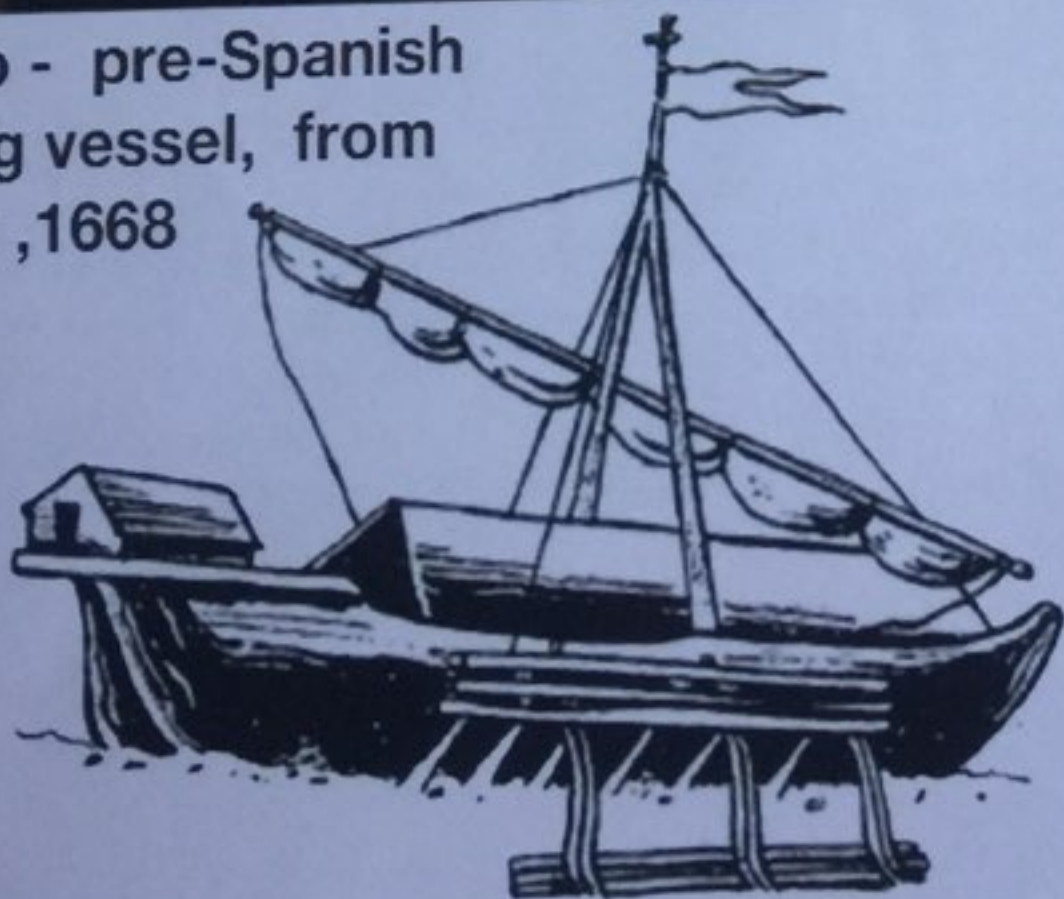
**NEWLY-DISCOVERED
BUTUAN "MOTHER BOAT"**



**Biroco - pre-Spanish
trading vessel, from
Alcina ,1668**



The VISAYANS, descendants of the early AUSTRONESIANS, at war in their CARACOAS and at peace in their ingenious large family-bearing BALANGAYS which enabled them, for the first time in human history to sail *against* the wind, enabling them to traverse "LAUT CHIDOL", their inland sea, and to bring their culture and trade to every island in the Pacific. On top is CORCOA (No. 0087) from ARGENSOLA 1708. Below are BALANGAY, CARACOA and BIROCO from CARPIO, A. T. 2015.



THE MOTHER OF ALL PHILIPPINE MAPS



The PEDRO MURILLO VELARDE MAP/ CHART of 1734 (No. 0061). This is the first detailed, scientific and WORLD/ WORLD-class Map of the Philippine Islands. This uniquely LEGAL/ HISTORICAL/ CULTURAL DOCUMENT was submitted by the Philippine Government in 2015 to the UN Arbitration Court in support of the Philippine position against China's claims in the West Philippine Sea. References: NUEVA CASTILLA OLUZON/ Isles de BABUYANES y BATANES/ Pta. de BOLINAO/ CABATUGAN/ Pta. de AGNO/ Pta. de PAYO/ I. de CULEBRA/ LA UNA HERMANA/ LA OTRA HERMANA/ PANACOT/ GALIT/ LUMBAY/ LOS BAJOS de PARAGUA/ ISLAS BISAYAS O DE PINTADOS/ PANAY/ Pta. de Potol/ Carabaos/ Lalutaya/ Capi/ Panay/ Manapao/ Mambusao/ ILOILO/ ANTIQUE/ BUGLAS o NEGROS/ ZEBU/ BOJOL/ SAMAR/ LEYTE/ MINDANAO/ Aquip/ JOLO.

8. A fierce looking crocodile with sharp teeth is drawn—"the rivers are full of these"; a boa constrictor or python, the tail wrapped around a pig and the other end around a branch to give it traction; a farmer behind a crude plow pulled by a water buffalo in the rice field; another farmer with his carabao pulling a bamboo sled; a nipa hut on four stilts; a white raven; a cacao tree; and a banana tree with the fruits dangling. Finally, in the left background, a woman is pounding rice in a wooden mortar called *luzon* after which, Murillo claims, "this island of Luzon has been called."
9. A plan of the Fort of Zamboanga in Mindanao has been drawn with meticulous detail, showing the residence of the governor, the barracks, chapel, stores, hospital and the Jesuit house.
10. The fort and peninsula of Cavite in Manila Bay occupies the next frame. The small towns along the coast to the city of Manila are named, such as Cavite Viejo, Binacayan, Bacoor, Paranaque, Malate, Ermita. A score of sailing vessels of all sizes and types dot the waters of the bay.
11. With the title *Ysla de Guajan* written on a ribbon at the top, this frame depicts the island of Guam in detail. "There are people only on the isalnds of Guam and Rota," states the caption, "with a population of three thousand souls." Two large Spanish ships and two native boats with outriggers have been drawn on either side of the island.
12. Lastly, the walled city of old Manila with nearby suburbs is pictured in the last frame. Only one bridge, called Puente de Espana, is shown leading to the south along a *calzada* or drive to Bagumbayan. 'The suburbs of San Miguel, the Parian, where Chinese were congregated, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Binondo and Tondo are marked, likewise the hospital for sangleyes or Chinese residents along the northern banks of the Pasig River. The walled city is congested with buildings, official and private; among the latter are a dozen churches, schools and convents. The redoubts on the huge limestone forts bristle with cannons aimed against possible enemies from sea and land, while the citadel of Fort Santiago to the left at the mouth of the river contains a formidable assortment of armament. A wide and deep moat surrounds Intramuros, as the Spaniards called it, and the shore facing the bay did not extend for more than a hundred yards. A comparison with earlier sketches of Manila shows how the city and population had grown during the seventeenth century.



MURILLO VELARDE, PEDRO 1744. The smaller "JESUIT Version" of MURILLO VELARDE 1734. References: PANACOT/ GALIT/ LUMBAY/ Pta de Bolinao/ Los Dos Hermanas/ 3 shoals west of PARAGOA.



MURILLO VELARDE, PEDRO 1788 (1744) (No. 0069). The smaller "AUGUSTINIAN Version" of MURILLO VELARDE 1734. References: PANACOT/ GALIT/ LUMBAY/ Pta de Bolinao/ Los Dos Hermanas/ 3 shoals west of PARAGOA.



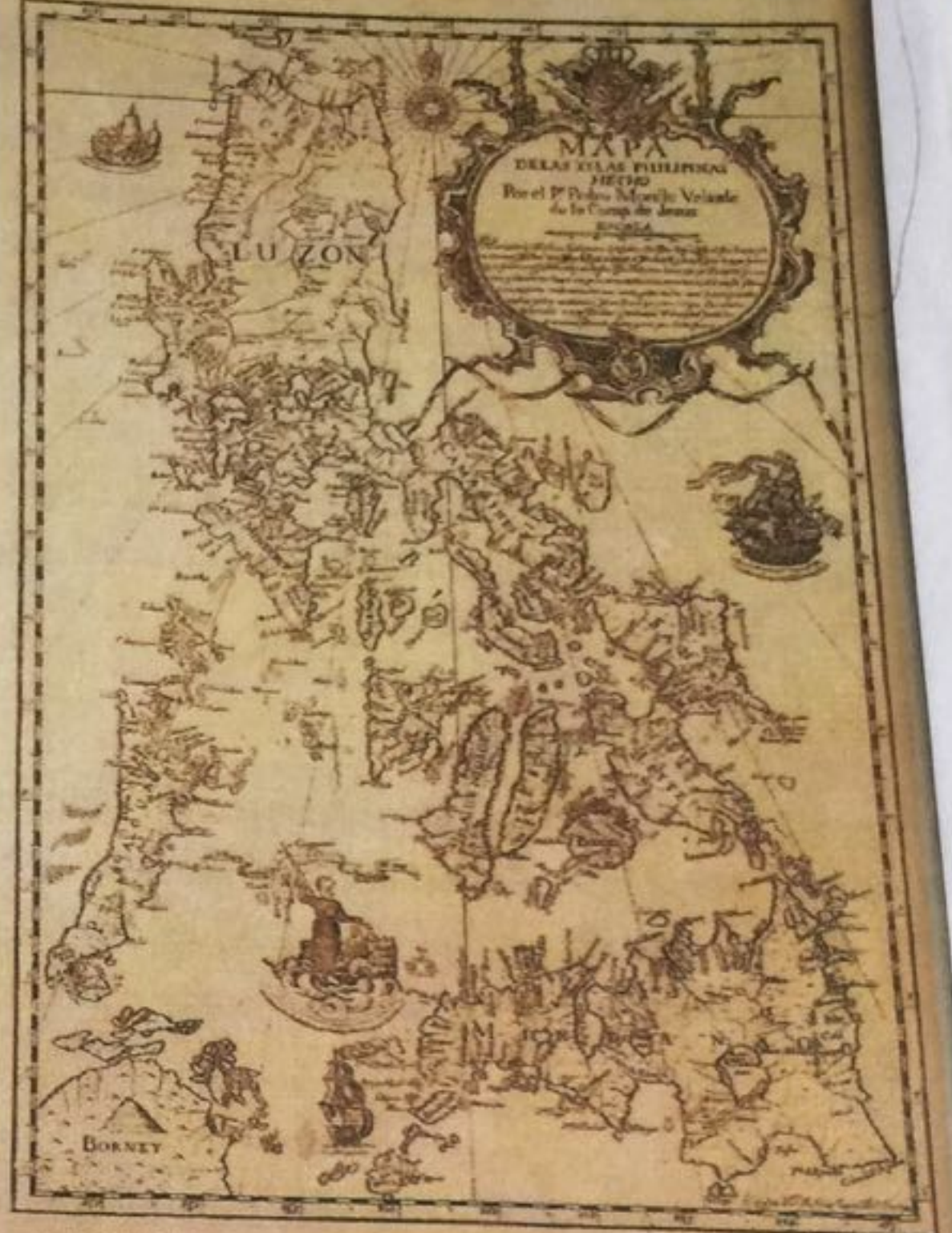
MURILLO VELARDE, PEDRO 1850 (1744/1788) (No. 0045). The smaller "OTAOLA (MADRID) Version" of MURILLO VELARDE 1734. Engraved by FRANCISCO OTAOLA in Madrid, Spain, while the Jesuits were on exile, finally to return to the Philippines in 1859. References: PANACOT/ GALIT/ LUMBAY/ Pta de Bolinao/ Los Dos Hermanas/ 3 shoals west of PARAGOA.

Maps make accessible not only a space for exploration conquest, missionary activity but also for commercial ventures as indicated by the maritime trade routes on many maps like the 1748 George Anson map.

(right)
Pedro Murillo Velarde, 1887.
Mapa de las Yslas Philipinas. Published in *Cartas de los P.P. de la Compania de Jesus de la Mision Filipinas.* Earlier published in *Diccionario Geográfico- Estadístico-Histórico de las Islas Philipinas.*, by Manuel Buzeta, Madrid, 1850.

(bottom)
Pedro Murillo Velarde, 1892. *Mapa de las Yslas Philipinas.* In Juan José Delgado S.J.'s *Historia General Sacro-Profana.*

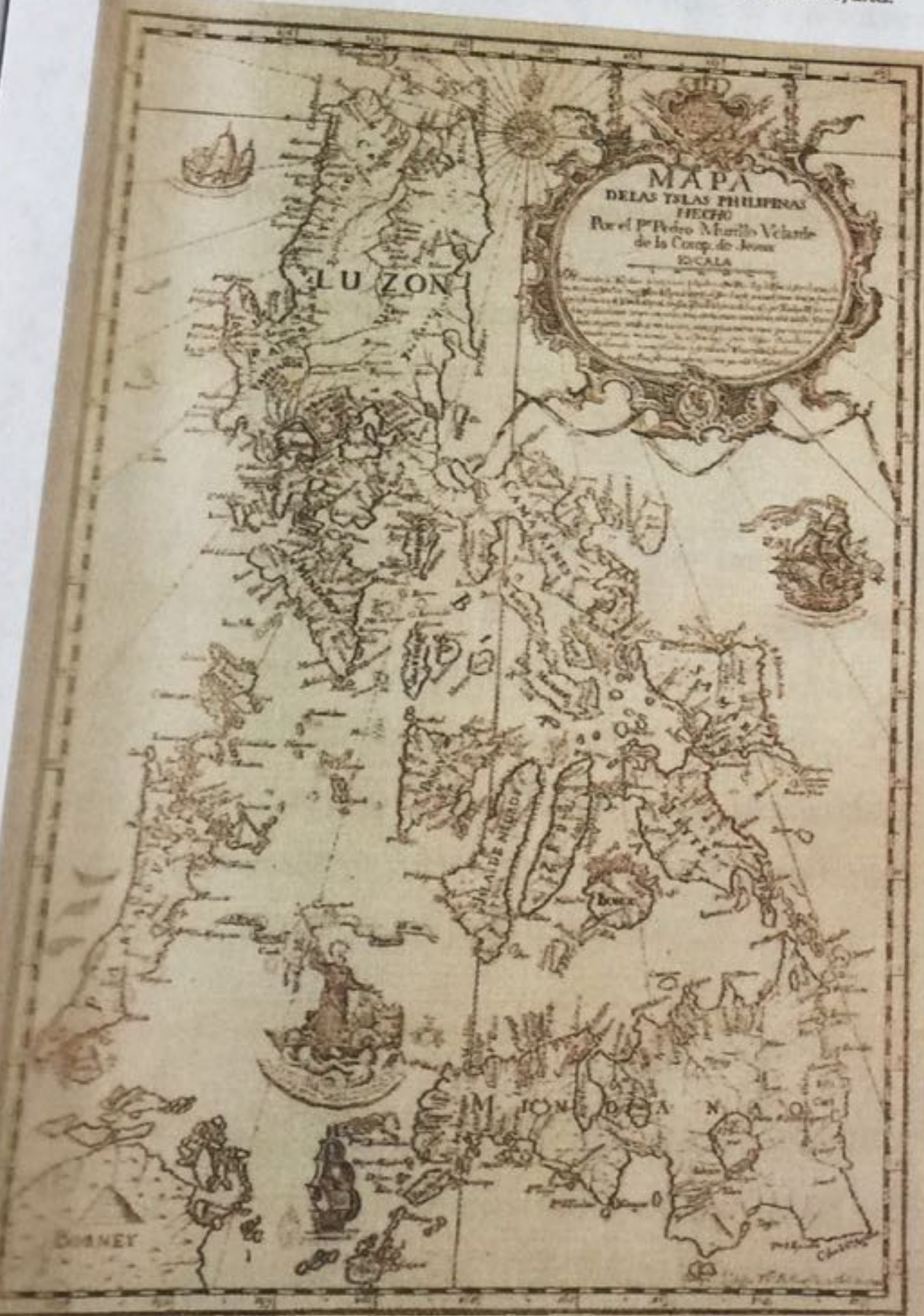
REPRODUCCION FIEL DEL PRIMER MAPA QUE SE PUBLICO DEL ARCHIPIELAGO FILIPINO



Se le han añadido las líneas encuadradas, para servir las fundaciones, administraciones y colegios de la Compañia de Jesus años de 1757.

(maps on opposite page)
George Anson, London, 1748. *A Chart of the Channel in the Phillipine Islands through which Manila Galeon passes together with the adjacent Islands.* English, Dutch and French versions of a map first published in 'A Voyage Round the World, by George Anson, London, 1748'. This map shows the normal route of the Manila Galleon from Manila past Mindoro, Romblon and Masbate to San Bernardino Strait, the "Embocadero". Commodore, later Admiral, George Anson gained fame for the capture of the galleon Ntra. Sra. de Covadonga in 1743, the only galleon of the four captured by the British to be loaded with Mexican silver on the return journey (the other three being laden with cargo on the outward journey).

The account of the voyage written by the chaplain Richard Walter went into numerous editions and was translated into several languages.



Se le han añadido las líneas encuadradas, para servir las fundaciones, administraciones y colegios de la Compañia de Jesus años de 1757.



A Chronology of World Events as Seen in Maps

YEAR 0: PRE HISTORY TO THE AGE OF GREECE AND ROME.

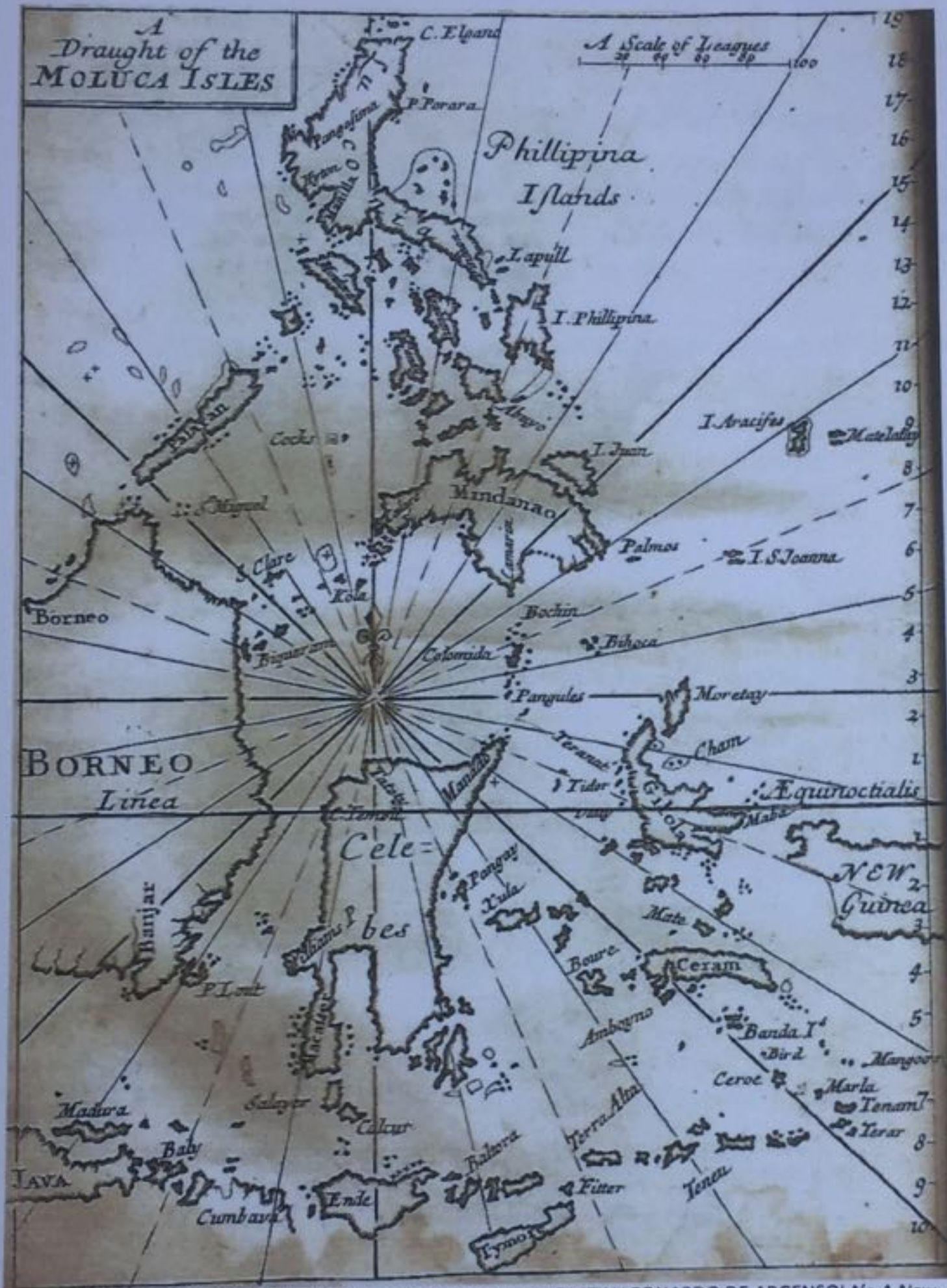
18000 BC: In the middle of the Ice Age, a small group of Asians cross the exposed bridge of the Bearing Strait between Asia and America, where they thrive and produce about five genetic lines that eventually populate both North and South America.

10000 BC: Evidence of the earliest form of communal animist religion starting to develop among hunter-gatherer groups in the area of Gobekli Tepe, Turkey, sparking the rise of settled agriculture and semi-permanent communities.

7000 BC: Evidence of food producing economy and seafaring in mainland Greece and the Aegean.

6500 BC: Rice cultivation begins in the Yangtze River Valley in China.

5000 BC: Seasonal flooding and irrigation systems in Mesopotamia, between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Iraq, Iran, Syria and Turkey, allow the occupation and exploitation of the region from the delta settlements. Organized agriculture leads to trade and the birth of early cities.



MAP of the MOLUCA ISLES (No. 0088) attached to BARTHOLOMEW LEONARDO DE ARGENSOLA's *A New Collection of Voyages and Travels*, 1708. The PHILIPPINES is at the top and center of the "GREATER VISAYAN SEA" ("LAUT CHIDOL" PIGAFETTA No. 0085) surrounded by the other original MALAY VISAYANS of MALAYA, BORNEO and INDONESIA, descendants of the early sea-faring AUSTRONESIANS.

5000 BC: Dead buried with grave goods at Banpo Village in China. Villages arise around the Yellow River. Terrace farming begins.

4000 BC: Just when it seems that man has reached the limit of his southward trek, AUSTRONESIANS (ancestors of the Visayans), using prototypical boats, cross over to TAIWAN from mainland ASIA, and there develop and perfect their own unique language and culture. This is the prelude of the largest migration leading to the peopling of the southern hemisphere, confirmed by archaeology and other sciences in subsequent investigations, as well as by the latest findings in genetics, as tracked by the National Geographic Genographic Project. (www.genographic.com)

6TH CENTURY: The SRI-VISAYAN/ SRIVIJAYAN Trading Empire, direct descendants of the unique insular Austronesian culture, based on travel by sea, is established in Sumatra, Indonesia, and is succeeded by the MAJAPAHIT empire, based in Java (10th Century), until its decline in the 14th Century. The scope of this MALAY trading empire initially covers POLYNESIA and northern AUSTRALIA, through INDONESIA, BORNEO, the PHILIPPINES and MALAYA, using a central maritime highway ("LAUT CHIDOL") to Southeast Asia and beyond, with constant interaction with INDIAN and ARAB traders/ sailors off the coast of INDIA and AFRICA.

9th CENTURY: Saiendra Dynasty in Central Java, Indonesia builds BOROBUDUR Buddhist Temple complex, the largest in the world.

892: VISAYANS in their balangays were already sailing back and forth to CHINA and other countries in Southeast Asia. (Carpio, A.T., *Historical Facts, Historical Lies, and Historical Rights in the West Philippine Sea*, 2015)

982: VISAYANS trading in CANTON to the north and the MOLUCCAS in the south. (Carpio, A.T.)

ILES PHILIPPINES ET MOLUQUES (No. 0085) attached to ANTOINE PIGAFETTA's original account of FERDINAND MAGELLAN's first circumnavigation of the world, *First Voyage Around the World 1809 (1522)*. Before any foreign power ever sailed to this part of the world, the surrounding sea was called "LAUT CHIDOL" (below left), surrounded by and encompassing the original MALAY VISAYANS (descendants of the early seafaring AUSTRONESIANS) of the PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, MALAYA and INDONESIA.

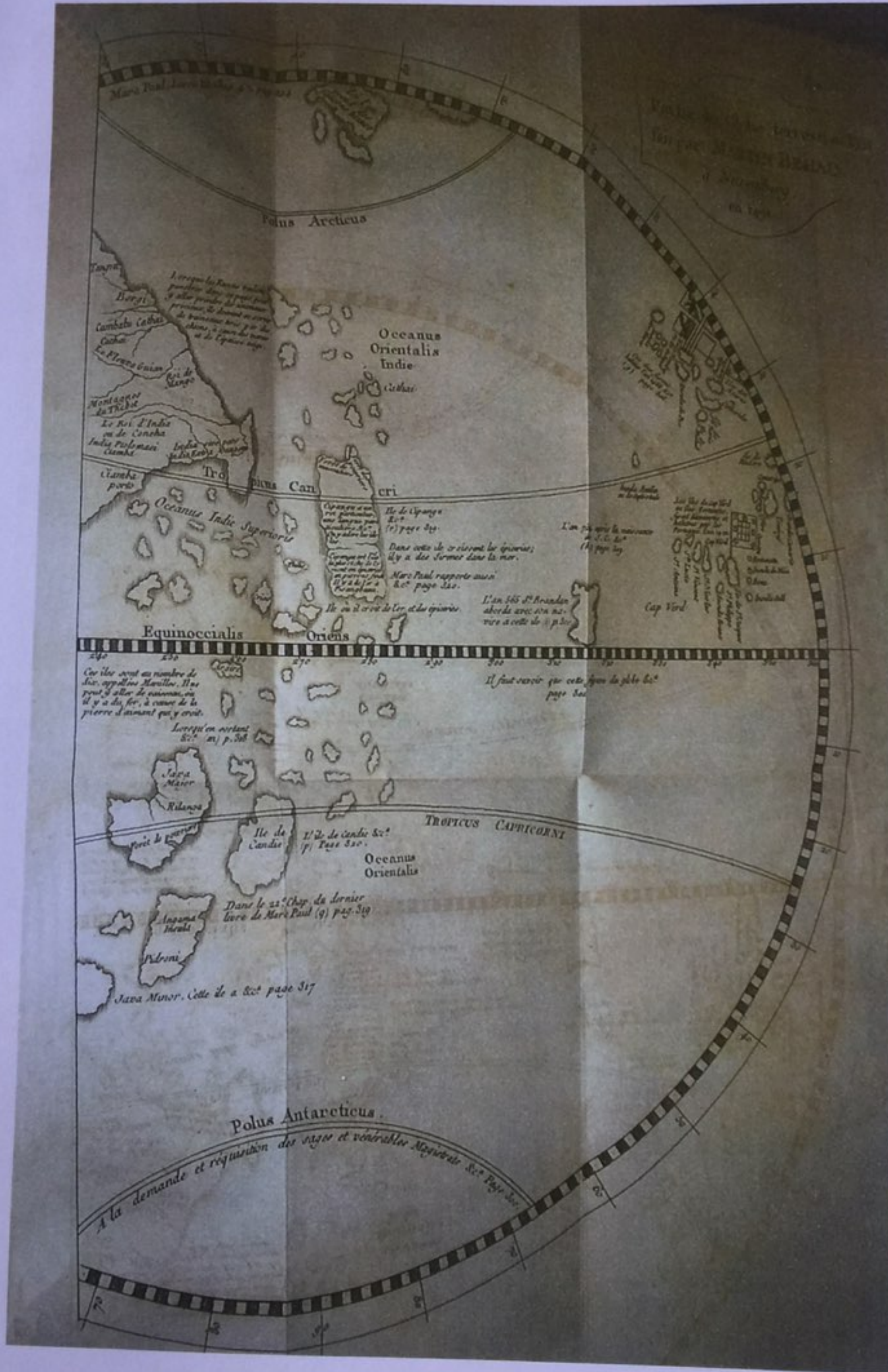
960 -1279: Through the SILK ROAD, China's SUNG Dynasty is characterized by great advances in trade, science and cultural exchanges. Perishable maps yield to some of the earliest Chinese maps on stone, and later, on paper.

ca. 1000: Viking LEIF ERICSON is said to have reached America.

1003: The Kingdom of BUTUAN sends a Trade Mission to China and is recognized by the Northern SUNG Court as a significant trading partner.

1095: Pope Urban II calls for the First CRUSADE in the spirit of the Reconquista. Under the Cross and banner of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, the European countries embark on a long, bloody struggle for power with the Arabs that stretches from 718 to 1492.





**The MARTIN BEHAIM
WORLD MAP of 1492**

(Eastern Hemisphere), No. 0079), Nuremberg, Germany. Based on the observations and writings of PTOLEMY and other authorities of note, it was used in making his First Globe of the World. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and FERDINAND MAGELLAN were colleagues of Behaim, and they both carried and used his map in their own respective historic voyages in 1492 (America) and 1521 (Philippines). Details follow. See also: ABELLA, *Portfolio 1, 2*.

MAIN SOURCES and SELECTED RESEARCH MATERIALS

ABELLA, DOMINGO (*Portfolio I, 1977*)
 ANGARA AND NER (*Mapping the Philippines, 2009*)
 METROPOLITAN Museum of the Philippines (*300 Years of Maps in the Philippines, 2012*)
 QUIRINO, CARLOS (*Philippine Cartography 1320-1899, 2010*)
 ANSON, GEORGE (*A Voyage Around the World, 1780*)
 ARGENSOLA, BARTHOLOMEW LEONARDO DE (*A New Collection of Voyages and Travels with Historical Accounts of Discoveries and Conquests in All Parts of the World, 1708*)
 ARTS OF ASIA (Selected Articles)
 BARRILLA (*The Central Bank Money Museum Quarterly*)
 CHARTON, M. EDOUARD 1886 (*Le Tour du Monde Nouveau Journal des Voyages, 1886, 2 Vol.*)
 DISCOVERY CHANNEL (*The Great Human Odyssey, 2015, 3 parts*), etc. PRINT and FILM
 D' URVILLE, M. DUMONT (*Voyage Pittoresque du Monde, 1834-1835, 2 Vol.*)
 GUMMA, ALFRED (*Le Dondiin et est Philippines, 1896*)
 LAPLACE, CYRILLE-PIERRE-THEODORE (*Voyage Autour du Monde, 1833, 2 Vol.*)
 MENZIES, GAVIN (*1421, The Year China Discovered America, 2002*)
 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC etc. (The Manila Galleon; The Ming Fleet; Shipwreck etc.)
 PRINT and FILM
 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC GENOGRAPHIC PROJECT, 2005/ 2012, www.genographic.com
 PIGAFETTA, ANTOINE (*First Voyage Around the World, 1809 (1522)*)
 PNAS MONOGRAPHS (Nos. 18, 28, 30, 31 etc.)
 READER'S DIGEST (*KASAYSAYAN, The Story of the Filipino People (10 Vol.), 1998*)
 SCHURZ, WILLIAM (*The Manila Galleon, 1939*)
 VILLEGAS, RAMON (*KAYAMANAN, The Philippine Jewelry Tradition, 1983*)
 WELLS, TONY (*Shipwrecks & Sunken Treasures in Southeast Asia, 1995*)
 WIONZEK, KARL-HEINZ (*Another Report About Magellan's Circumnavigation of the World, 2000*)

- 800.
 China Maps by
 Go Bon Juan Johann Sey
 Karin Pora sa Kamburon Im
 2000 ISBN 971-8957-20-6
 Eloyay Printing Co Inc

- Blair & Robinson
 - Kayamanan? Suro (Ayala)
 - ETC.



PIGAFETTA, ANTOINE 1809 (1522) similar to ZZUBU (Cebu)/ MATTAN (Mactan) (No. 0068) illustrating ANTONIO PIGAFETTA's book of FERDINAND MAGELLAN's historic voyage to the Philippines, resulting in the death of Magellan. The expedition continued upon its discovery of a coveted western route to the Spice Islands, but only one ship, the *Victoria* (with ANTONIO PIGAFETTA, Magellan's chronicler, and surviving crew including ENRIQUE de MALACCA, Magellan's Filipino? manservant), under the command of SEBASTIAN ELCANO, made it back to Spain to complete the first circumnavigation of the world in



MERCATOR, GERARD 1595 / HONDIUS, JODOCUS 1613 (No. 0081) after Ptolemy. *Insulae Indiae Orientalis praecipuae in quibus Moluccae celeberrimae sunt.* MAGELLAN's MAP (PIGAFFETA No.0067) established the PHILIPPINES as the "Center of the World." The Philippines at the center of Asia this time, and the 1600 naval battle off Fortune Island (Batangas) between the Dutch under Oliver van Noort, and the Spanish under Governor-General Antonio de Morga, commanding the Galleon *San Diego* (See No. 0008). References: C. Baiador/ P. de Mandato/ unnamed PANACOT/ GALIT/ LUMBAY/ DOS TAVAQUERO/ COTAN/ P. de Manilha/ PRACEL/ CALAMIANES/ PALOAN/ I de Sagini and other southern islands. The Philippines is referred to by its ancient name "SABADIBES" (See: No. 0017 and No. 0079). PRACEL is on the same latitude as P. de Manilha. P. de Mandato has 3 unnamed islands along the coast.

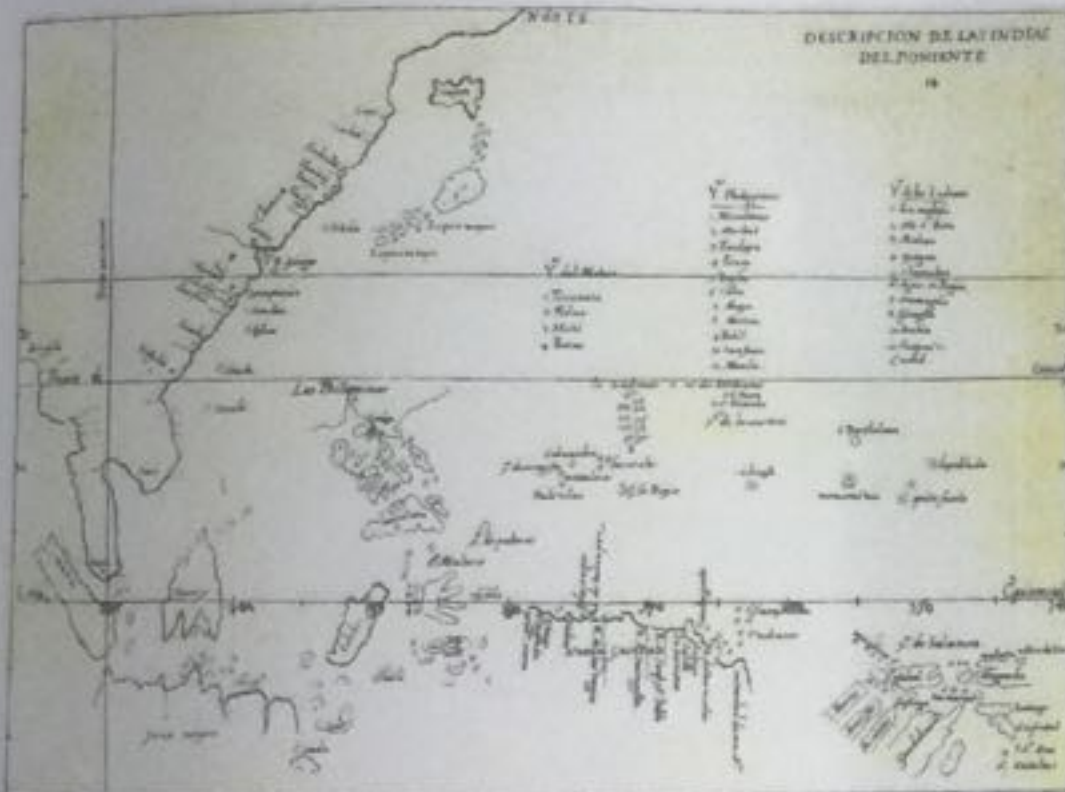
1521/ 22 (No. 0067). The surrounding sea originally hand-colored pale-blue. Big island shows a mountain, a town and a cross by the bay. On the small island marked "MATTAN": *Quivi mori il capt. gn le.*



KAERIUS CLAEVIT, PETRUS 1598 (No. 0003) *Insulae Philippinae*. References: OCEANUS SINENSIS/ C. de Engano/ Pancuasion/ Bajador/ Sidoy/ Ilocos/ northern islands/ P. de Mandato/ unnamed PANACOT/ GALIT/ LUMBAY/ Mindora/ Manilha/ PANAMA Negoos/ Cebu/ Tandola/ Sabuma/ CALAMIANES +PARACEL/ Pasagem de S. Clara/ MINDANAO/ I dos Palmeiras/ Tagima/ Solor + islands/ I de S MARIA.



HONDIUS, HENRICUS (1599). *India quae orientalis dicitur, et insulae adiacentes*. References. MARE INDICUM/ OCEANUS CHINENSIS/ northern islands/ C. Baiador/ Pta Mandato/ unnamed PANACOT/ PRACEL/ shoals west of PRAGOA/ S Jean/ southern Islands.



HERRERA, ANTONIO DE 1601 (No. 0071). *Descripcion de las Indias del Poniente 14*. References: An early map of Southeast Asia with the coast of southern CHINA on top. From top: The southern part of LUZON followed by the islands of the VISAYAS and MINDANAO, numbered for identification. Same with the SPICE ISLANDS, LADRONES and MARIANAS.

- Y DEL MALUCO: 1. Terrenata 2. Tidoro 3. Motil 4. Batan
 Y PHILIPPINAS: 1. Mindanao 2. Masbat 3. Tandaya 4. Panay 5. Buglas
 6. Cebu 7. Abuyo 8. Matan 9. Bohol 10. San Juan 11. Manila
 Y DE LOS LADRONES: 1. La Inglefa 2. Ota o Bota 3. Mahao 4. Gregua
 5. Ohemechoa 6. Agan o Pagan 7. Oramagan 8. Guagan 9. Natan
 10. Saepan 11. Volid XAPON

NOTE: The Philippine Islands located at approximately 190 on the horizontal line, EAST of the demarcation separating the dominions of SPAIN and PORTUGAL, under Pope Alexander VI's 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas, which twice prescribed that Spain would have dominion over territories WEST of the Cape Verde Islands. Spain claimed discovery rights (No. 0067). NOTE: Perhaps the earliest mention of BUGLAS, referring to the Island of NEGROS. Note also the imaginary Island of SAN JUAN.



VAN SPILBERGHEN, JORIS and LE MARIE, JACQUES/ COMMELIN, ISAAC 1619/1706 /1646? (Similar to No.0006). *Typus Freti Manilensis die Srtaedt Van de Manilles*. References: LUCONIAE/ Punta de Acure/ Punta de Tuleo/ MANILA/ Maribela/I Deverne/ I Fortuna/ Luban/ I Verde/ Malindoc/ Punta de Calabite/ El Banadero/ Bougco/ MINDORA/ FRETUM MANILA alias ESTRECHO/ I.S. BERNARDO/ I de Naranjao/ CABO DE ESPITUS SANCTUS/ Punta Boulan/ BORIAS/ Punta Matabaon/ TIGAN/ CEBUYAN/ PAUNAI/ a truncated MINDANAO?



D'ABBEVILLE, SANSON 1654. *Les Isles Philippines Moluques et de la Sonde*. References: OCEAN ORIENTAL ou INDIENE/ MER DE SUD DE PACIFIQUE/ BABUYANES/ C. de BULLIANO/ shoals all along western LUCON/ C de SAMBALLAS/ I de MIRABELES/ about 10 shoals and features west of PULOAN ou PARAGOYA et CALAMIANES/ PRACEL/ I de S. Maria/ S IOAN/ XOLO and southern islands. See: ABELLA Portfolio I 35.



DUVAL, PIERRE 1663 (No. 0009). References: MER DES INDES OCEAN ORIENTAL/ Babuyanes/ I. Ayuan/ Formose/ Pancuasion (Pangasinan?)/ Manillie/ Baie de Cavite/ C. Bajador/ Mindora/2 islands and 2 shoals west of PULOAN/ PARAGOA et CALAMIANES/ Panayon/ Passage de Ste Claire/ Cebu/ Matan/ Achan/ TENDAYE o PHILIPPINE / I. S IUAN/ I. Ste Marie/ many islands of I. S Miguel/ I. MINDANAO/ Islas Palmerias/ Tagima/ Candagari/ Carangam/ C. Bicayo/ 2 more small islands called I St IEAN.



MALLET, ALLAIN 1682 (No. 0012). *Les Isles Philippines*. References: MER DES INDES/ Cap. Bayador/ Cap del Engano/ EL PRACEL/ PINTADO/ Mindoro/Panay/ I PARAGOA/ MINDANAO/ I dos Pameiras/ Tagyma I. See also: MANILLE (No. 0013 showing a naval battle in Manila Bay, the walled city (Intramuros) and several land features and scattered structures on shore.



JANVIER, JEAN ca. 18th century (No. 0082). *L'Asie Diidee en ses Principaux Etats*. References: Note the unusual Icarian presentation using curved grid lines to emphasize the curvature of the Earth. References: C. Bajador/ C. Boulinao/ Banc PRACEL/ 2 features at CORDON/ one shoal at mid-sea to VIETNAM/ one shoal at mid-sea to CHINA.

Discoveries

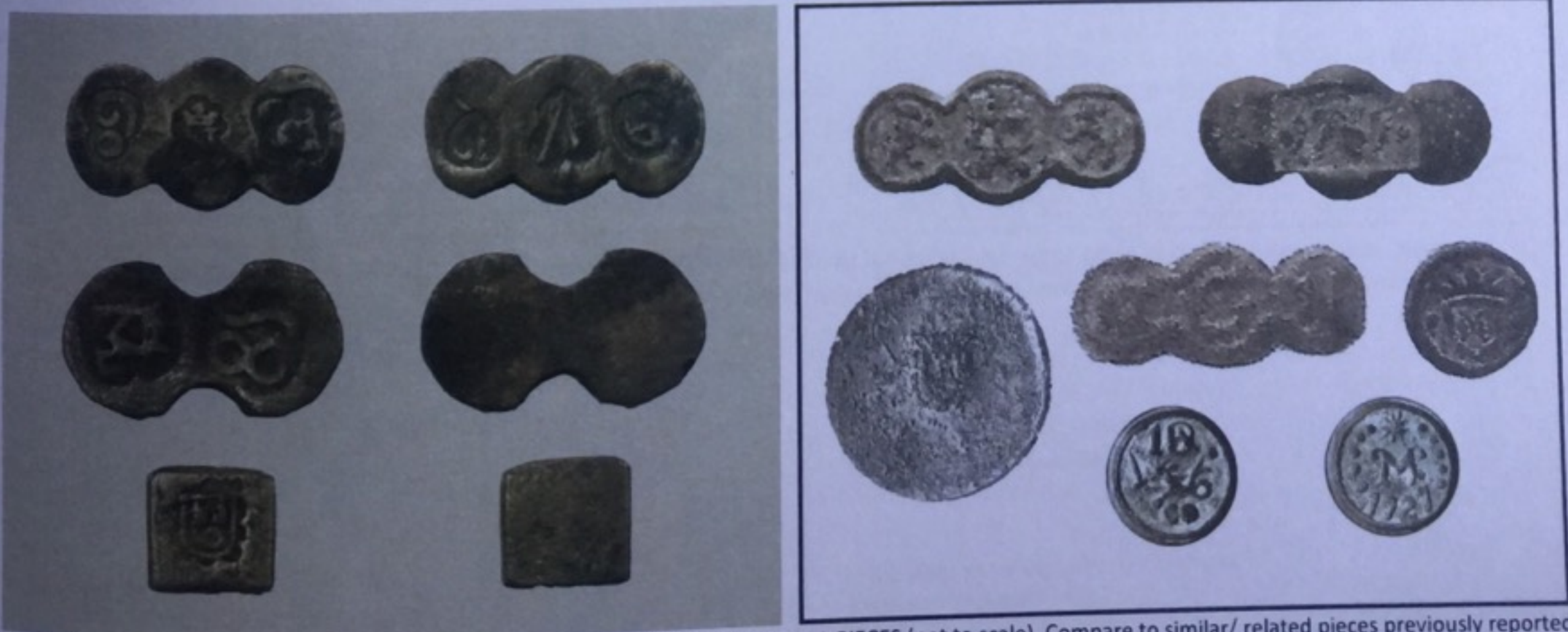
2015 ACQUISITION

PILONCITO



On top are the enlarged obverse and reverse of a UNIQUE PILONCITO discovered in Eastern Visayas in 2015. Below are the usual *piloncitos* for comparison. This unique design is cast/ moulded with a Hindu? display and stamped at the back with what appears to be an eastern character or symbol of a womb? or seed? Somewhat similar to those appearing on *piloncitos* and other Asian "bullet" pieces. It appears to be of medium to high grade gold. Other specifics are withheld pending further study.

PRE-BARRILLA

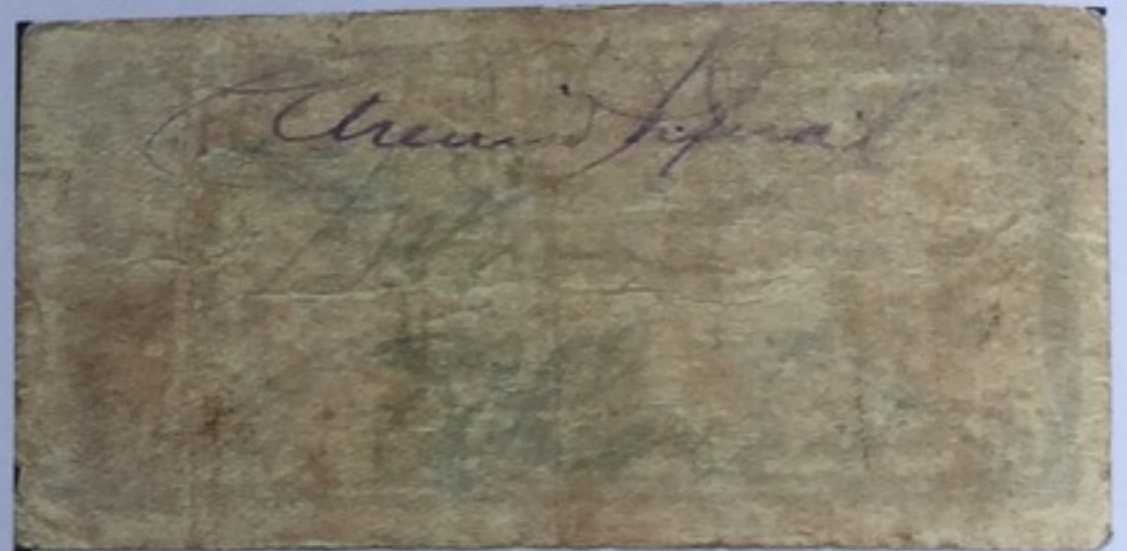


On the left are obverse/ reverse of three (3) UNIQUE recently-acquired PRE-BARRILLA PIECES (not to scale). Compare to similar/ related pieces previously reported in *BARILLA* Vol. III No.4, Vol. V No. 1 and Vol. V No. 2, etc.

Discoveries

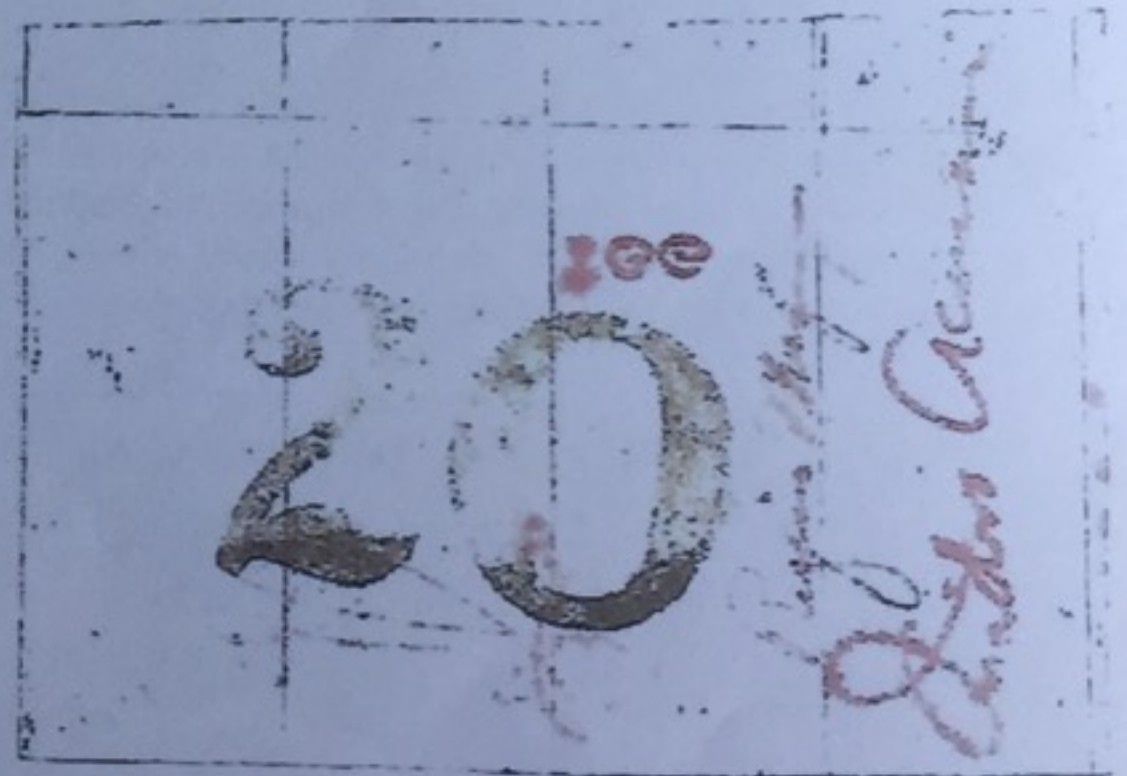
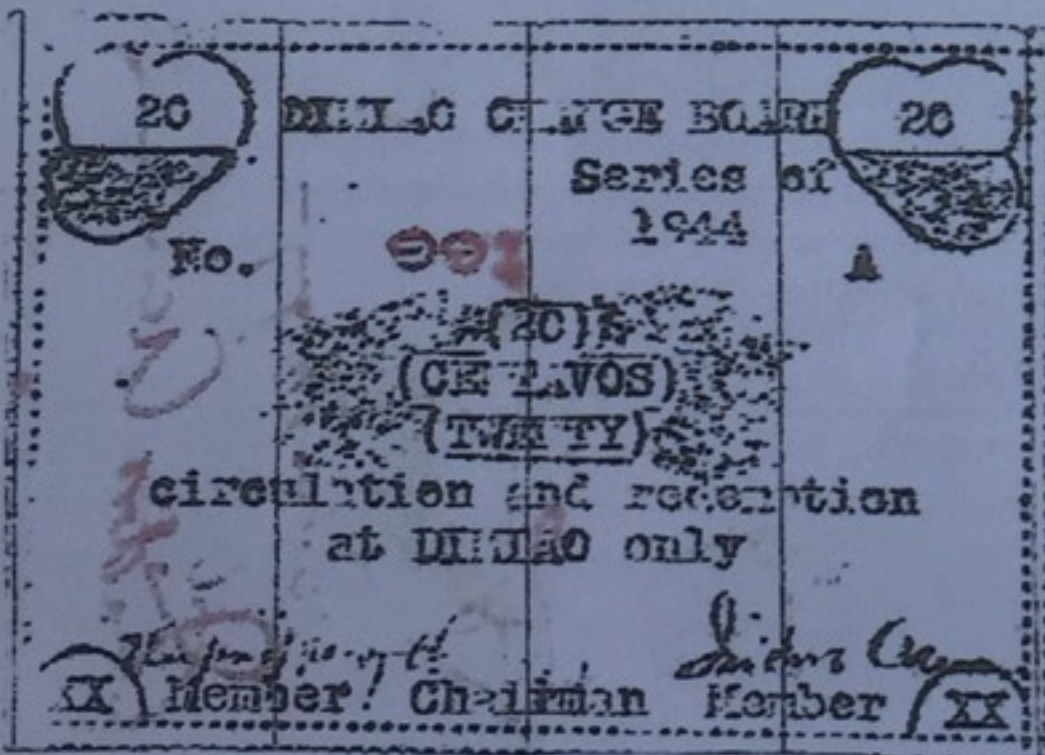
UNLISTED GUERRILLA CURRENCY ACQUIRED IN 2015

MAMBUSAO (CAPIZ) 50c



EXTREMELY RARE. Not to scale, one of 3 known MAMBUSAO (CAPIZ) Municipal Issue. On municipal voters registration list used as security paper, with the usual signatures (See: *BARRILLA* Vol. V No. 4, October 1978). Mambusao, Capiz, was declared the wartime resistance capital of the Province of Capiz by resistance Governor Cornelio T. Villareal. One original example of this note was donated to the Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas Money Museum on 6 August 2015.

DIMIAO (BOHOL) 20c



EXTREMELY RARE. Not to scale, DIMIAO (BOHOL) Municipal Issue Serial No. 991. The only other piece recorded, Serial No. 979, is in the collection of the Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas Money Museum. See: *BARRILLA* Vol. I No. 2, October 1974.