

The Filipiniana Collections in Madrid

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ABSTRACT

Madrid and Seville are two sites of large repositories of archival materials and artifacts that can help fill in the gaps in our history and contribute to a better understanding of our colonial past. Various Filipiniana manuscripts in Madrid and other parts of Spain are now at our fingertips. With the advancement of technology and the efforts of the Spanish government to digitize voluminous numbers of documents, we can now easily access these materials. This paper will give a glimpse of the libraries and archives of Madrid and introduce the development of online sources like the Portal de Archivos Españoles (PARES) and how these can be used in historical research.

KEYWORDS

Portal de Archivos Españoles (PARES), *expediente*, Archivo Historico Nacional (AHN), Museo Naval de Madrid (MNM), Biblioteca Nacional de España (BNE)

INTRODUCTION

For historians, the use of primary sources is valuable. “Primary sources are testimonies of eyewitnesses, documents or objects which were written or created during the time under study.”¹ Primary sources establish the real matter of the story. One advantage of using primary sources is that “the writer can freely interpret the document, unlike using secondary sources wherein one is already conditioned by the author’s own thought.”²

The three centuries of Spanish colonization in the Philippines brought about a tremendous influence in our system of government, culture, and belief. The long presence of Spain in our country produced a multitude of records housed in the various archives in Spain and Mexico and in the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP). Unfortunately, many of our documents in the NAP were either lost or destroyed, particularly during World War II.³ For many historians whose area of studies is focused on the Spanish colonization of the Philippines, it is a dream come true to do their research in the libraries and archives in Spain. The two biggest repositories of historical documents about the Philippines are found in Seville and Madrid.⁴ While it is expensive to do research abroad, a number of Filipino researchers have conducted research in Spain through grants or scholarships.

This paper is based on the experiences of the writer who was sent to Spain in 2014, together with Prof. Ros Costelo of the University of the Philippines (UP) Diliman and Prof. Sophia Marco of the University of Asia and the Pacific, under the History Retrieval Project (HRP) of the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP). This project started in 2013, when the NHCP sent two faculty members of the Department of History of UP Diliman to Mexico City to gather documents

about the Manila-Acapulco galleon trade from the archives there. This initial activity in the retrieval of archival documents on the Philippines was preceded by a visit of NHCP officials to Spain in 2012, when the commission was able to bring home digital copies of Philippine revolutionary documents, such as the Katipunan papers kept at Archivo General Militar de Segovia, which are not available in the Philippines. Basically, the NHCP created the HRP in order to survey, identify, and request the digitization of Philippine archival documents in various libraries and archives in Spain and Mexico. The project aims to enrich our collection of primary sources on Philippine history, which will be made available to the public.

The paper will also try to provide a glimpse into the Filipiniana collection in the three major archives and libraries in Madrid: Archivo Histórico Nacional (AHN), Museo Naval de Madrid (MNM), and Biblioteca Nacional de España (BNE). The paper will also introduce the development of online sources, like Portal de Archivos Españoles (PARES), and how these can be used in data gathering.⁵

PORTAL DE ARCHIVOS ESPAÑOLES

Researching documents about the Philippines in Spain has been made easier with the partial digitization of Spanish archives and the online access to these digitized documents; a researcher who is unable to go to Spain can find resources just a click away in the Internet. A very useful tool for researchers is Portal de Archivos Españoles.⁶ PARES is a project of the Spanish Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. The Spanish state archives have been made available online since 2003 through Archivos Españoles en la Red (Spanish Archives on the Web), the forerunner of PARES.⁷ PARES is a portal that contains collections of various archives in Spain under the said ministry.

At present there are eleven state archives under this website, including Archivo Historico Nacional and Archivo General de Indias (AGI). PARES is open to anybody who wants to access and download documents. It is one way of disseminating Spain's historical heritage through online access, via its network of centers.⁸ The good thing about PARES is that it is dynamic; the cataloguing, digitization, and uploading of documents remain part of the ongoing project of the ministry. According to Anna Hernandez Calleja,⁹ chief archivist assigned at the Filipiniana collections in AGI, although the percentage of Filipiniana documents that have been digitized is small compared with the Mexican or Cuban documents, almost all the *expedientes* (records/file) have been catalogued and properly described.

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports approves the documents to be uploaded in PARES after these documents have undergone rigorous review and verification. The ongoing project also includes the proper preservation and conservation of manuscripts since majority of the manuscripts are very old. Documents that are about to be uploaded in PARES are located in the Intra-Pares, which is only accessible to archive personnel. By using PARES, researchers are able to identify the content of each archive and the exact location of the documents.



Figure 1. The home page of Portal de Archivos Españoles

There are three ways to search the collections of each archive in PARES: the simple search (*busqueda sencilla*), the advanced search (*busqueda avanzada*), and the dynamic inventory (*inventario dinamico*).

“The simple search allows the researcher to initially identify a certain topic in all the archives that belong to PARES.”¹⁰ “The advanced search, on the other hand, allows the researcher to specify the archive and its section where one would like to search.”¹¹ The dynamic inventory traces the entire collection of each archive and the main instruments in using PARES.¹² It also allows the researcher to have an overview of the scope of work that has been done on the collections, as far as description and digitization are concerned. The search result contains the title, the *signatura* (sign or code), and the date of creation or formation of the documents. The documents can be viewed by clicking the title. The camera icon on the right side indicates that the document is already digitized.

PARES provides researchers a new avenue to explore information, especially in this age of new technology, through the Internet.

ARCHIVO HISTORICO NACIONAL

One of the important archives that contain “Filipiniana treasures”¹³ is Archivo Historico Nacional (AHN). This archive is located on Calle Serrano, Madrid, at the compound of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC). AHN traces its creation to a royal order issued on 28 March 1886.¹⁴ It gathers and arranges various church documents that became the property of the government. AHN also collected from other state agencies that were closed during the administrative reform

of the second quarter of the nineteenth century.¹⁵ The collection of documents at AHN ranges from medieval to contemporary.

Generally, AHN is divided into five sections: Institution of Old Regime (*Instituciones del Antiguo Regimen*), Contemporary Institutions (*Instituciones Contemporaneas*), Church Institutions (*Instituciones Eclesiasticas*), Private Archives (*Archivos Privados*), and Collections (*Colecciones*).

An AHN collection important to researchers studying the history of Spanish colonies, such as the Philippines, Mexico, and Cuba, is the Ultramar. The Ultramar collection falls under the Central Administration of Poder Ejecutivo from Contemporary Institutions. The diagram below presents the organization of AHN collections.

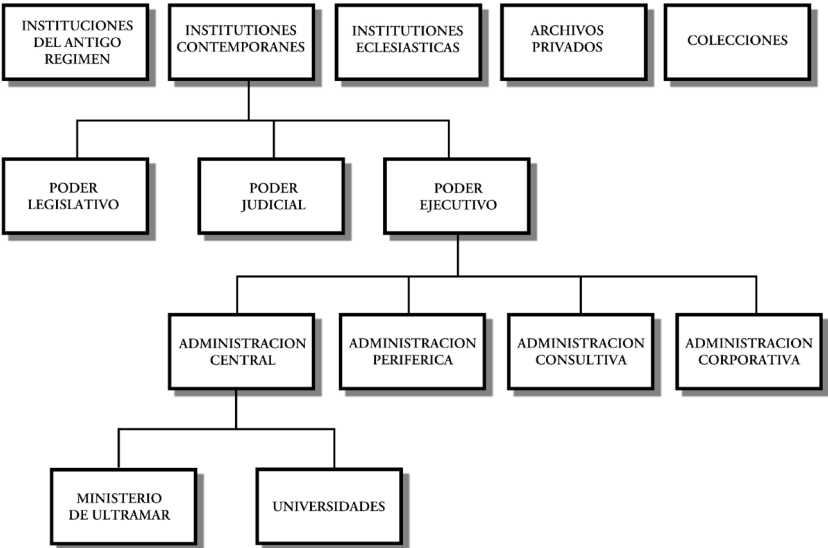


Figure 2. Diagram of the Archivo Historico Nacional collections

The Ministerio de Ultramar was created by a royal decree on 20 May 1863 to oversee the administration of Spanish colonies overseas. It was replaced on 25 April 1899, a year after Spain lost its possession of the Philippines, Cuba, and Santo Domingo.¹⁶

The huge number of documents pertaining to the administration of the Philippines and other colonies of Spain were brought to AHN in 1900 on provisional basis.¹⁷ The original plan was to transfer these documents to the Archivo General de Indias since there were already some documents there. However, due to lack of space and staff, the transfer was halted. A royal order was issued in March 1916 that these documents be permanently put under the care of AHN.¹⁸ Basically, the Ultramar collection found at AHN is a continuation of the Ultramar collection in the Archivo General de Indias.

There are four departments under the Ministerio de Ultramar—namely, Gobierno (Government), Fomento (Development), Gracia y Justicia (Grace and Justice), and Hacienda (Cultivated Lands). Gobierno de Filipinas contains 237 *legajos* (bundles) or 6,461 expedientes. Its content covers various topics, including organization, reform, administration, foundation of villages, creation of civil governments, taxes, census, issues pertaining to public order (such as indigenous or military uprisings or piracy), communications, trade with China, governors' reports, international treaties, legal regulations, and 187 maps and plans.¹⁹ Fomento de Filipinas contains 183 legajos, divided into five titles: (1) Agricultura, Industria y Comercio; (2) Beneficencia y Sanidad; (3) Fomento General; (4) Instrucción Pública; and (5) Obras Públicas. Fomento de Filipinas generally deals with the development of the Philippine islands. It contains records on the construction of schools, municipal or provincial buildings, roads, lighthouses, and others. It also includes reports regarding calamities or disasters that happened in the country.

For example, Ultramar 471, Exp. 1, is about the damage to buildings in Luzon by earthquakes in July 1880 (*Daños causados en construcciones de Luzón por los terremotos de julio de 1880*). Another, Ultramar 521, Exp. 4, pertains to the approval of the budget for repair for damage caused by earthquakes and hurricanes in the old Manila (*Aprobación del presupuesto de reparación de desperfectos causados por terremotos y un huracán en la antigua aduana de Manila*).

On the other hand, Hacienda contains budgets, loans, customs duties, domestic trade movement, and trade with China.²⁰ Gracia y Justicia is about the justice system and ecclesiastical issues.²¹ Other documents found in the Ultramar collection deal with the other territories in the Pacific, such as the Marianas Islands, the Caroline Islands, and Palau.²²

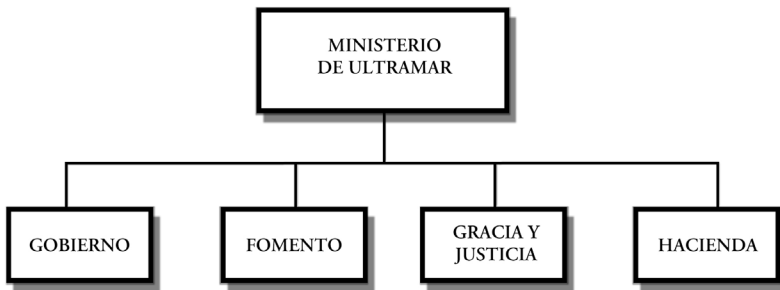


Figure 3. Departments under Ministerio de Ultramar

Another interesting area to visit is the Universidad Central. It also falls under Poder Ejecutivo of Instituciones Contemporaneas. It contains the list of alumni from Universidad Central de Madrid (now Universidad Complutense Madrid), which includes many of our heroes such as Jose Rizal, Felipe Calderon, and Graciano Lopez Jaena. This collection contains

records of grades, diplomas, and other academic documents of each student. Universidades 4337, Exp. 11, contains the academic transcripts of Graciano Lopez Jaena as well as his diploma.

NHCP'S RESEARCH AGENDA

A major part of the research work undertaken by the Research, Publications and Heraldry Division (RPHD) of the NHCP pertains to the creation of towns and provinces. Every year the division receives a huge number of requests from local government units for the certification of foundation of towns or provinces. The NHCP's certification forms the basis of the issuance of a presidential proclamation for requests for holidays in towns or provinces. Considering that the foundations of many provinces and towns date back to the Spanish, even pre-Spanish period, research on municipal or provincial creations frequently requires the use of archival or primary documents. This normally poses a problem for the RPHD since the collection of documents on the creation of towns at the NAP is not complete. As a result, their retrieval from Spanish archives became one of the priorities of the NHCP's History Retrieval Project (HRP). A considerable number of documents pertaining to the creation of towns and provinces are found in the Archivo Historico Nacional, and these have been digitized by the HRP.

Table 1 lists the documents pertaining to the creation of towns and provinces gathered from the AHN. These documents can help fill the gaps in the history of these towns and provinces. In turn, various local histories may be interwoven to create a general history.

Table 1. AHN documents on the creation of Philippine towns and provinces

SECTION	SIGNATURA	EXPEDIENTE	DESCRIPTION
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5162	EXP. 37	Creation of the town of Isabela in the province of Zamboanga
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5162	EXP. 50	Creation of the province of La Union in Luzon
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5162	EXP. 53	Creation of the province of Abra in the northwest of the island of Luzon, and appointment of Mr. Ramón Fajonera as interim military-political governor
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 7	Creation of the town of Cuenca, in the province of Batangas, formed by the union of several segregated neighborhoods of the town of San José
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 8	Creation of the town of Ayala in the province of Zamboanga, segregated from the town of Santa Maria de la Villa
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 9	Creation of the town of San Salvador, Misamis, segregated from the town of Alubijid
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 10	Creation of the town of Santa Cruz de Mindoro, on the island of Mindoro
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 14	Creation of the town of Moriones, in the province of Tarlac
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 24	Creation of the town of Calanucian in the province of Isabela in Luzon

ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 26	Creation of the town of Lucena, Iloilo, made up of neighborhood segregated from Timanbau
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 29	Creation of the town of Asturias in Cebu, formed by the union of visitas of Nagjalin and Bagacana
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 32	Creation of the town of Nuestra Señora de las Victorias in the island of Negros, formed by the segregation of various barrios in the pueblo of Sarabia
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 37	Creation of the town of Santa Rosa in the province of Nueva Ecija formed by the segregation of the barrios of the same name in the town of Cabanatuan
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 38	Creation of the town of San Miguel in the province of Pampanga, formed by the segregation of various barrios from the town of Macabebe
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 39	Creation of the town of Langao in Iloilo, formed by the segregation of various barrios from the town of Tigbauan
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 42	Creation of the town of Infanta in Zambales, formed by the segregation of various barrios of the town of Santa Cruz
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 43	Creation of the town of Carrascal in Surigao, formed by segregating the barrio of Paniquian belonging to the town of Cantilan
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 46	Creation of the town of Oroquieta in Misamis formed by the segregation of various barrios of the town of Aloran
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 48	Creation of the town of Santa Maria in the province of Isabela in Luzon, formed by the segregation of various districts of the town of Cabagan

ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5238	EXP. 49	Creation of the town of Magallanes, in the province of Cavite, segregated from the town of Maragondon
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 4	Creation of the town of Marcilla in Busuanga Island, in the province of Calamianes
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 5	Creation of the pueblo of Anda in the province of Bohol
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 6	Creation of the town of Moncada in the province of Tarlac
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 7	Creation of the town of Teresa in the province of Morong
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 8	Creation of the town of San Dionisio in the province of Iloilo
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 9	Creation of the towns of Talacogon and Bunauan in the province of Surigao
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 10	Creation of the town of San Clemente located between the provinces of Tarlac and Pangasinan
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 11	Creation of the town of Alcala in the province of Pangasinan
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 12	Creation of the town of Candelaria in the province of Tayabas
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 13	Creation of the town of Oteiza in the province of Surigao
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5243	EXP. 15	Creation of the town of San Enrique in the province of Iloilo

ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5250	EXP. 40	Creation of the town of Irocin in the province of Albay, formed by the segregation of several villages of the towns of Bulusan, Bulan, and Juban
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5250	EXP. 41	Creation of the town of Lucena from the matrix of Tayabas in the province of Tayabas
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5255	EXP. 23	Creation of the town of Cataigan, formed from the segregation of several visitas of their parent Palanas
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5255	EXP. 26	Creation of the town of Agoon by its segregation from the matrix of Tubao in La Union
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5255	EXP. 27	Creation of the town of Busugan in Northern Zamboanga
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5287	EXP. 10	Creation of the town of Tudela in the Camotes Islands
ULTRAMAR, GOBIERNO DE FILIPINAS	5287	EXP. 34	Creation of the town of Erenas located in the western part of Mindanao

MUSEO NAVAL DE MADRID

The Museo Naval de Madrid (MNM) is one of the more interesting museums to visit in Madrid. The museum contains collections of materials on Spanish maritime history from its early beginnings up to the present. Spain was one of the leading navigating and maritime countries during the exploration period. The museum exhibits several dioramas of galleons, navigation instruments, weapons, maps, and paintings. The Sala XVI of the museum specifically displays weapons brought from

the Philippines, Indonesia, and other Pacific islands like Palau and Marianas Islands. Sala XVIII, titled *Filipinas*, is about the *San Diego* ship that sank off Manila Bay in December 1600.²³ The *San Diego* held various ceramics, coins, potteries, jewelries, armaments, and other objects submerged in the sea.²⁴

It is also worth mentioning the documents gathered by the NHCP from Museo Naval de Madrid. The Museo is not included in the PARES since it is under the Ministry of Defense of Spain. It has its own website, which can be accessed through <http://www.armada.mde.es/>. Museo Naval de Madrid is one of the military archives in Spain located on Paseo del Prado, Madrid. The staff members assisting in the *sala de investigacion* and dressed in full uniform are actual naval officers.

The Deposito Hidrografico, established in 1789, is the Spanish Navy's first institution dedicated to historical and geographical studies.²⁵ Its aim was to gather all the letters, maps, navigation logs, and other hydrographic documents scattered in the departmental archives. When the Museo Naval was created in 1843, the Deposito Hidrografico was integrated with it. The MNM also absorbed the Instituto Historico de la Marina in 1942.²⁶

The collections of MNM came from the Deposito Hidrografico and from donations and acquisitions. The documents fall under different collections, such as the Coleccion Antonio de Mazzaredo, Coleccion Vargas Ponce, Coleccion Navarrete, Guardias Marinas, Serie General, Fondos Cartograficos, and Expedicion Malaspina.²⁷ The Philippine documents do not fall under any specific section; they are scattered in the various collections. The card catalogs are organized according to personages, places, and other subjects, such as the Philippine provinces and prominent government

officials. The card catalogues found at the research room prove helpful to researchers in locating needed manuscripts.²⁸

An MNM collection that has been digitized is *Planos de las plazas, presidios y fortificaciones* (1738) by Fernando Valdez y Tamon. According to the MNM, only three copies of this manuscript remain. Valdez Tamon was the governor-general of the Philippines from August 1729 to July 1739. He reorganized the army and engaged in public works.²⁹ The Valdez y Tamon manuscript contains plans and descriptions of various structures built during his time.

Another digitized MNM collection is *Construcciones navales* (1884) by Rafael Monleon, painter and restorer of the Museo Naval. It is a three-volume catalogue, organized alphabetically, of various naval vessels in the nineteenth century. It is accompanied by illustrations done by Monleon himself. Apart from the two materials, the NHCP was also able to digitize various eighteenth- to nineteenth-century Philippine maps, particularly of Mindanao. These maps give us an idea of the territorial jurisdiction of those areas at that time. All these data can be viewed at the Resource Center of the NHCP.



Figure 4. Museo Naval located on Paseo del Prado, Madrid

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DE ESPAÑA

The Biblioteca Nacional de España (BNE) is the largest library in Spain, equivalent to our National Library of the Philippines. Located on Paseo de Recoletos, Madrid, the building is like a castle with huge sculptures found at the staircase and entrance. It was founded by King Philip V of Spain in 1712 as the Palace Public Library.³⁰ In 1836, the ownership of the library was transferred to the Ministry of Governance and renamed Biblioteca Nacional.³¹ As the main bibliographical repository of Spain, this library contains thousands of Philippine materials from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. BNE has an ongoing digitization process, which facilitates access to their resources. BNE can be accessed through www.bne.es.



Figure 5. The entrance to Biblioteca Nacional de España

Some of the interesting materials that can be accessed and downloaded from BNE are Honorato Lozano's *Album: Vistas de las yslas Filipinas y trages de sus habitantes*: 1847. Lozano used the popular art form *letras y figuras*, vignettes depicting nineteenth-century Philippine life, intricately drawn and colored to form the letters spelling out the name of a certain person.³² This album portrays the daily life, traditions, and rituals of the Filipinos circa 1847. His works show the richness and different facets of Philippine culture.



Figure 6. Carinderia by Honorato Lozano, showing that carinderia was part of the Filipino culture as early as the Spanish period
(Biblioteca Nacional de España.)

A significant section in the BNE website is the Hemeroteca Digital (Digital Periodical Archives). This section contains hundreds of Spanish newspapers, including magazines dating as early as 1683, digitized and downloadable. A researcher can even download the whole issue of the newspaper or magazine. These periodicals provide the researchers a view of how events in the Philippines were reported in Spain.

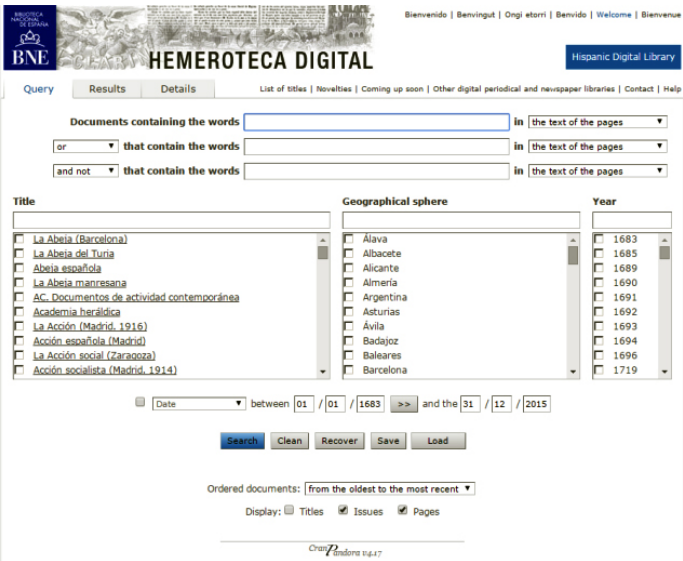


Figure 7. The home page of Hemeroteca Digital of the BNE

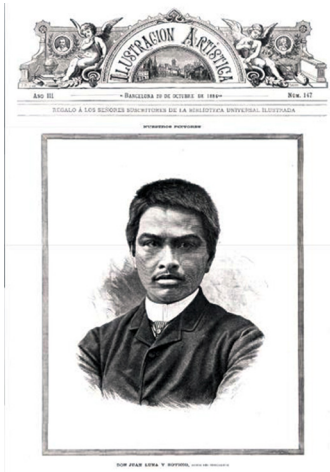


Figure 8. Juan Luna on the cover of *Ilustracion Artistica*,
20 October 1884
(Biblioteca Nacional de España.)



Figure 9. The Katipunan as reported in the newspaper *La Dinastia* a few months after the outbreak of the revolution in Manila, 27 October 1896 (Biblioteca Nacional de España.)

A number of documents of interest—including manuscripts, rare books, periodicals, dictionaries of different Philippines languages, maps, and images—are already accessible at the NHCP resource center for the general public.

CONCLUSION

There are still thousands of documents that need to be discovered in various archives and libraries not just in Spain but in other parts of the world. With the continuing efforts of the Spanish government in digitizing their archival documents and sharing this to the world, scholars can now make the most use of their availability. It is also a challenge to the libraries and archives in the Philippines to make our own local archival documents more accessible to the public.

NOTES

- ¹ Louis Gottschalk, *Understanding History: A Primer of Historical Method* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1950), 53–54.
- ² National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), *Oral and Local History Writing: Seminar-Workshop Proceedings (2007–2008)* (Manila: NHCP, 2011), 15.
- ³ “During the pre-war the National Archives of the Philippines was part of National Library of the Philippines. During the liberation of Manila, many important parts of the city were destroyed including libraries, schools and churches.” See A.V.H. Hartendorp, *The Japanese Occupation of the Philippines* (Manila: A.V.H. Hartendorp, 1967), 64.
- ⁴ Lourdes Diaz Trechuelo, *Primary Sources on the History of the Philippines in the Archives and Libraries of Spain* (Manila: Philippine Chapter of the International Association of Historians of Asia, 1969), 1.

- 5 Prof. Grace Concepcion of the University of Asia and the Pacific wrote an article regarding the use of PARES, which is one of the sources of this paper.
- 6 PARES can be accessed in the Internet through <http://pares.mcu.es/>.
- 7 Alfonso Sanchez Mairena, "El Portal de Archivos Españoles como recurso para la historia local en internet," *Canelobre Winter*, no. 58 (2001): 75, http://www.academia.edu/901504/_El_Potal_de_Archivos.
- 8 <http://pares.mcu.es/>.
- 9 Ms. Calleja explained to the HRP team the nature and organization of the Filipiniana documents in the AGI during a meeting in Seville on 31 October 2014.
- 10 Grace Concepcion, *The Philippines in Spanish Memory: Some Notes on the Ultramar Section of the Archivo Historico Nacional and the Portal de Archivos Españoles* (2012), 12.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 Mairena, "El Portal de Archivos Españoles como recurso para la historia local en internet," 75.
- 13 This phrase was used by Dr. Domingo Abella, former director of the National Archives of the Philippines, in his article published in *Archiviana* in August 1972, one of the sources of information of this paper.
- 14 Patricio Hidalgo Nuchera, *Historical Sources on the Philippines: A Guide to Manuscript Collections in Spain* (Madrid: Fundacion MAPFRE TAVERA, 2001), 3.

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid., 22.

17 Ibid.

18 Ibid.

19 Ibid., 23.

20 Ibid.

21 Ibid.

22 The Marianas Islands and other islands in the Pacific were colonized by the Spaniards. "The Magellan expedition reached Guam and its neighboring islands on 6 March 1521. Marianas is named in honor of Queen Marianas, widow of King Philip (1621–1665) of Spain. The queen facilitated the Christianization of natives in the islands." See Gregorio Zaide, *Documentary Sources of Philippine History*, vol. 1 (Manila: National Bookstore, Inc., 1990), 109.

23 Shirley Fish, *The Manila-Acapulco Galleons: The Treasure Ships of the Pacific* (United Kingdom: Shirley Fish, 2011), 228; "Morga's Report to the Governor on the Battle with the Dutch," in *The Philippine Islands 1493–1898*, ed. Emma Blair and James Alexander Robertson (Mandaluyong: Cacho Hermanos, Inc., 1961), 11: 173–86.

24 Many of the remarkable items that were retrieved, such as pieces of Chinese porcelain, a gold belt, a chain necklace, a rosary with ivory beads, and an inverted cross, are exhibited at the National Museum of the Philippines Museum of the Filipino People.

25 Nuchera, *Historical Sources on the Philippines*, 185.

26 Ibid.

- 27 Ibid., 187–92.
- 28 Bruce Cruikshank, *Filipiniana in Madrid Field Notes on Five Major Manuscript Collections* (Hawaii: Philippine Studies Program, University of Hawaii, 1984), 149.
- 29 “List of Philippine Governors,” in *The Philippine Islands 1493–1898*, ed. Emma Blair and James Alexander Robertson (Mandaluyong: Cacho Hermanos, Inc., 1961), 17: 295.
- 30 Patricio Hidalgo Nuchera, *Guia de fuentes manuscritas para la historia de Filipinas conservadas en España* (Madrid: Fundacion Historica Tavera, 1998), 291.
- 31 <http://www.bne.es/en/LaBNE/Historia/>.
- 32 Jose Maria Cariño, *Honorato Lozano Filipinas 1847* (Madrid: Ars Mundi, Philippinae, 2002), 9.

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