PHILIPPINES HISTORY SUPPORTING RESEARCH SOURCES:

Over 3 years ago, we began a journey of unfolding research to explore a question. Is the Philippines Ophir, the ancient land of gold? We began with the origin of the narrative – the Bible and expanded into other disciplines in a progressive manner. In Part 6, we covered the history of the Philippines as we found it in sources mostly online initially and verified them at the time well enough as they still vet to this day. Now, as we continue, we have progressed even deeper into another level and we are still finding these sources certainly test credible. Here is a list of deeper confirming original sources in most cases in which fully confirm this video. We have included links for those in which we have as well for ease of research and go out and prove all things for yourself. These are strong confirmations of this case in this 3-year old video which still stands unphased by any critic as it is truth and factually accurate. These are Philippine sources.

REvised & UPDATED 2-24-2020

1 & 2. Barbosa on “Lequois,” “Lequois richer than Chinese” and Magellan Substituted “Tarsis” and “Ofir”:
https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31822013755558&view=1up&seq=34

3. Pinto’s Journal: “LEQUIOS”
“The Voyages and Adventures of Fernando Mendez Pinto, A Portugal, During His Travels: for the space of one and twenty years in The Kingdoms of Ethiopia, China, Tartaria, Cauchin-China, Calaminham, Pegu, Japan, and a Great Part of the East-Indies.”
Written Originally in Portuguese and Published in Spanish in 1612. Translated into English by H. C. Gent, 1663. Lequios On: P. 262, 77, 61 and others.

4. “Tome Pires Quotes from Pyrard De Laval, Indians, Pero Fidalgo and Pancaldo:

5. Samuel Purchas.
Page 18-48 at least. Purchase has a very long dissertation on Ophir bought and paid for by the East India Company (Rothschilds) and never traveled more than 200 miles from Essex in his own words thus he is no explorer according to: Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes, Contayning a History of the World, in Sea Voyages, & Lande Travels, by Englishmen and others by Dr James Robert Wood, Trinity College Dublin. Also, Purchas did not know where Ophir was nor did he actually put up an argument against the Philippines which he does not address. Purchas was peddling a British mindset and never proves anything nor did he locate Ophir as no scholar fully did until Magellan.

6. Periplus of the Erythraean Sea quote “the last part of the inhabited world toward the east, under the rising sun itself”
“This (China)” “silk”; (We editorialize in addition very accurately)

Part 63 and 64 of the Periplus:
https://depts.washington.edu/silkroad/texts/periplus/periplus.html
Early Mapping of South East Asia, By Thomas Suarez, Fig. 30-31. (Note Suarez never found Ophir)

https://books.google.com.ph/books?id=wQTQAgAAQBAJ&pg=PT162&lpg=PT162&dq=Early+Mapping+of+South+East+Asia,+Thomas+Suarez,+Fig.+30.+Reproduced+from+facsimile+in+Nordenskiold,+Facsimile+Atlas,&source=b&ots=Tc0gOgVL6i&sig=ACfU3U1mqD6N8ypXfK-JjRDsrOSPYVS4pAhI=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiAk5huL_nAhViF6YKHWifiDaQQ6AewAhoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Early%20Mapping%20of%20South%20East%20Asia%2C%20Thomas%20Suarez%2C%20Fig.%2030.%20Reproduced%20from%20facsimile%20Atlas%2Cf=false

NOTE: Under Fig. 31 is the exact quote we cited for the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea (1st Century C.E.)

“the last part of the inhabited world toward the east, under the rising sun itself” It continues to locate Chryse/Ophir as South of China essentially and we editorialize beyond the land of China. We do represent it as SouthEast of China which is South and for good reason as it proves to be the Philippines.

We editorialize: Beyond the land of... Quote: “This (China)” Editorial: which brought... Quote: “silk” Editorial: to India. All that is quoted in this portion is “This (China)” and “silk.” However, this is what it says in Washington University's copy of the Periplus: “After this region under the very north, the sea outside ending in a land called This” “This” is China. China is North of these islands. Then, it specifies “the sea outside.” There is no sea inside China. This is a reference to the China Sea either East or South but since China is North, it is the South China Sea. The land ends at China or China’s coast and this land is exactly as we represented beyond China and to the East as well as South of China. This is accurate.

We are aware Suarez and several believed Ophir was Malaysia in fact but this was never proven as Malaysia never produced such evidence and time vetted this out as Magellan found Ophir in the Philippines and not in Malaysia when he was there with Barbosa as well before his trip in his journal which called the Lequois/Philippines as Ofir and Tarshis. Suarez never traveled to Ophir and was hardly aware of a portion of the area in which he was referring was the Philippines not to be mistaken as Malaysia yet many from the West did in ancient times because they had not been there until Magellan. We cover that Columbus, Barbosa, Magellan, the King of Spain, Cabot, etc. all well knew the Philippines was Ophir and Tarshish in other videos. Not all in 1 video. This is a series. The thinking changed over time as no one found Ophir in Malaysia.

Correction for Fig. 30 has a typo for the date. It is A.D. not B.C. for the Turin Map.

“Later Christian writers for centuries associated the gold of Ophir with East Africa, but at the time of the Portuguese discoveries Ophir was thought of as the Aurea Chersonesus (Golden Peninsula) of Ptolemy, in which that Greek geographer also placed Cattigara, mentioned by Pigafetta as the immediate transpacific goal of Magellan. But Magellan connected Solomon’s treasure with something else he had read in Barbosa: Facing this great land of China there are many islands in the sea, beyond which [on the other side of the sea] there is a very large land which they say is mainland, from which there come to Malacca every year three or four ships, like those of the Chins, belonging to white men who are said to be great and rich merchants: they bring much gold, and silver in bars, silk, rich
cloth, and much very good wheat, beautiful porcelains, and many other merchandises."

However, Nowell also did not locate Chryse/Ophir. Magellan did when he found the Lequois land. Nowell, as we did not believe Josephus and the others had ever found Chryse or Ophir because they did not. To view things within that antiquated paradigm is likely the reason many scholars have never made it as far in this journey as we.

As noted, this is a reconstruction of Mela’s map showing China or Seres to the North of these islands and they are off the coast right where they should be. Taprobane which is debated as either Sumatra or Sri Lanka. That is impertinent however as the next island is associated with Sumatra. NE of Sumatra is Mindanao labeled Argyre or Tarshish and skip a pace (Visayas) and one is in Luzon labeled Chryse or Ophir. Though Mela did not know of the Philippines in his era and the Western mindset lumped it into Malaysia and he did not know the shap of the modern Philippine map, he was not inaccurate in his direction but was not aware of the specific geography of the region as he did not go there and Magellan discovered Chryse and Ophir not Mela nor Suarez and he found it not in Malaysia which he visited but the Philippines.

http://penelope.uchicago.edu/

https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31822013755558&view=1up&seq=34
https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/imgsrv/download/pdf?id=uc1.31822013755558;orient=0;size=100;seq=34;attachment=0

10. “Mindoro Possess Great Skill in mixing gold”: CORRECTION: Please NOTE: The original source cited Pigafetta as the source but this quote comes from Hernando Riquel instead:
Hernando Riquel, Excerpts From: “The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803 — Volume 03 of 55 / 1569-1576 / Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of the Islands and Their Peoples, Their History and Records of the Catholic Missions, as Related in Contemporaneous Books and Manuscripts, Showing the Political, Economic, Commercial and Religious Conditions of Those Islands from Their Earliest Relations with European Nations to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.” P. 65 Print Edition. P.100 e-book:
http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/13616.

11. “About their necks… gold” and “The natives proceed more slowly…” De Morga:
12. 1595 Boxer Codex

13. Lavazeris “some chiefs in this island who have on their persons ten or twelve thousand ducats’ worth of gold in jewels” (Note: approx. $1.5-1.8 million USD today in value): Reply to Fray Rada’s ‘Opinion.’ Guido de Lavezaris and others;” Manila, June, 1574.- The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803 — 1569-1576 by Edward Bourne, E.H. Blair, and J.A. Robertson Vol. 3, p.241 Print. P. 371 e-book.
http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/13616


15. Identifying the Surigao Treasure pieces: “The Story Behind the Philippine Gold.”
http://www.positivelyfilipino.com


However, we now have these direct sources and this is the other way around. These articles tie Egyptian and Persian artifacts found in the Philippines dated to about 2000 years ago which is the same overall point. We do not feel these blogs misrepresented anything but misunderstood and appreciate their work which has vetted to be pretty good as does this video. We did not seek out-of-print magazines and books for secondary sources in this YouTube series when several quoted this similarly and such expectation is not reasonable.

17. “Pieces of gold, the size of walnuts and eggs are found by sifting the earth in the island”: The First Voyage Round the World/Pigafetta’s Account of Magellan’s Voyage. P.78. The Lorenzo Da Ponte Italian Library. General Editor: Luigi Ballerini and Massimo Ciavolella. Edited by Theodore J. Cachey, Jr.