Tagalogs Voicing their Faith in 1600s Vernacular Documents (3)

The Settlement of Doña Juana Manahin’s Will towards the Foundation of a Capellanía, 1697

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The Bequest of Doña Juana Manahin, 1691

Sickly and dying, Doña Juana Manahin dictated her last will and testament on 23 July 1691. From this document¹, we learn that she was born in Puerto de Cavite, of the legitimate marriage of Don Juan Catorla and Doña María Cytain. (Typically in the 17th-century, Doña Juana did not carry her father’s family name. Her surname, based on the Tagalog word for inheritance, mana, would mean “will inherit.”) She was married to sargento mayor Don Bernavé Aliguid, now deceased. Her husband was a native of Banban, doctrina or mission station of the town of Bulacan, capital of the eponymous province (Fig.

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¹ For an earlier treatment on the will itself of Juana Manahin, see Regalado Trota José and Edgar Allan Sembrano, “Doña Juana Manahin, Bulakan heiress, and her 1691 will,” to be published in The Journal of History, 67 (January-December 2021). The original document is in the Archivo de la Provincia de los Agustinos Filipinos (APAF), Valladolid, 370/1-a: “Testamento, y disposiciones de los bienes de D.a Juana Manahin: y Fundación de una capellanía con sus tierras en términos de Banban, con cargo de hacer la fiesta de San Roque en su visita, y cantar en esta Yglesia una missa por su Alma.” The author thanks Fr. Policarpo Hernández, O.S.A., archivist of APAF, for sharing this document.

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1).2 (Today, Bulacan the town is today spelled with a ‘k’, to distinguish it from the province; although it is not contemporaneous with this study’s 17th-century context, we will henceforth use Bulakan to refer to the town and Bulacan to refer to the province, to avoid confusion.) Like the biblical Ruth, Doña Juana left her birthplace to live in the town of her spouse. We know from other sources that Don Bernave was gobernadorcillo or mayor in 1671, but it is not known if this was before or after their marriage. Halfway through her will, Doña Juana also reveals that her husband became governor of the province. The couple had no children, but they adopted a boy, Don Antonio Manuel de la Vega, who, because he was a Spaniard, may have been known by Doña Juana’s family back in Cavite.

Doña Juana’s last testament was dictated to Don Francisco Tapia, escrivano del gobierno (official scrivener) of the pueblo of Bulakan. Apparently it took a few days to complete. When her adopted son Don Antonio did not come upon her final bidding, Doña Juana made a complete turn around and, in the heart-wrenching final (and longest) paragraph of her document, dispossessed him of any inheritance. There were seven witnesses present at the conclusion of the dictation, three of them former gobernadorcillos of Bulakan. The testament is extraordinarily composed of 170 clauses, more than a hundred of which pertain to land holdings. The extension and manner of acquisition of all this land will still have to be studied. Some of the property was in Taliptip, an area fronting Manila Bay which is now being developed as the site of a mega-international airport (Fig. 2).

Curiously, it took three years for Doña Juana’s albaceas or executors, Don Nicolás de Tolentino3 and Don Nicolás de Alfaro, to initiate the steps that would lead to the final goal of her will: the establishment of a capellanía for her soul. A capellanía, or more specifically a capellanía de misa, was a chaplaincy in the form of a pious bequest where the grantor’s income, generally from agricultural lands, supported the offering of masses for the soul of the grantor. The grantor prepared a testament assigning such income from his or her property to a church or religious organization, which was responsible for the offering of the stipulated masses.4 According to Doña Juana’s wishes, her bequest was to underwrite the expenses for the fiesta of San

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2 In other parts of the will, Banban, also spelled Bangbang, is referred to as a pueblo. It seems that at this time, pueblo was used to refer to any large settlement, even though it was what we would classify today as a barangay.

3 Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino was a witness to the conclusion of Doña Juana’s will in 1691; he was gobernadorcillo of Bulakan earlier in 1674 and then in 1692. See Ian Christopher B. Alfonso, Bulakan. Pag-alala sa Biyaya ng Nakaraan. Unang Tomo. Kalikasan, Kasaysayan, at ang Parokya (Bulakan, Bulacan: Parokya ng Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, Bahay Saliksikan ng Bulacan, at Bulacan State University, 2012), 44. Both Tolentino and Alfaro were townmates of Doña Juana.

Roque in the chapel where she lived (Bangbang), including the celebration of mass, and the celebration as well of a sung mass for her soul in the main church of Bulakan. The income for this was to be taken from the earnings of the lands provided in her will, after the deduction of costs for her funeral. These expenses were specified for:

- the tolling of a bell upon her death;
- the dressing of her corpse in the black habit and cinture of Saint Augustine;
- the burial of her cadaver after mass in the church of the Assumption of Our Lady in Bulakan (to be led by a silver processional cross);
- the recitation of prayers for nine days after her death, to be ended by a vigil and a sung mass;
- a response to be chanted in front of both her residence and the chapel in Banban;
- the celebration of masses for her soul for seven years, to be arranged by the confraternity of the **concordia**, probably referring to that of Our Lady of Consolation;
- the distribution of alms to the confraternity of the cincture of Saint Augustine, and to that of the poor, both in Bulakan;
- the distribution of alms to the confraternity of the poor in Tondo, the confraternity of the church of San Sebastián in Sampaloc, and the church of Our Lady of Biglang Aua (Sudden Help, in the Parian outside Manila); and
- the offering of masses for the repose of her soul in the churches of the Franciscans, Jesuits, Augustinians, Augustinian Recollects, Dominicans, and the cathedral in Manila.5

Since the commissioning of the **capellanía** concerned the church of Bulacan, a ministry of the Augustinians, a copy was filed with the order’s central archives in Manila, which eventually ended up in Valladolid, Spain. Luciano P.R. Santiago, who combed archives for data on **capellanías**, says that this type of pious endowment became quite popular among the 17th century **principalía** in Manila and the surrounding provinces, particularly Pampanga. Based chiefly on the Augustinian archives in Valladolid, he listed the **capellanías** established by Filipinos for the years 1605 to 1699,6 but that of Doña Juana (which is also in the same archive) is not in his list. Evidently, there are many other similar grants to be retrieved.

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5 “Testamento,” fols. 2v-3v.
Summary and Presentation of the Texts

The article at hand presents the documents at the latter part of Doña Juana’s dossier. It sheds light on the complex process of carrying out the provisions of a will and the settlement of land issues, all leading to the foundation of the capellanía on 27 September 1697—six years after her death! Perhaps, one can imagine that masses were said for Doña Juana even if the capellanía had not yet been instituted. Much of it is in Tagalog, giving the readers an idea of the language as used and written by native speakers.

The documents are presented as they appear in the dossier, to give an idea of how such materials were compiled. They were not filed chronologically, but it can be seen that they were grouped into three parts, for which I have given provisional titles.

Part One. Apportioning of the lands of Doña Juana Manahin (Document 1, begun April 2, and concluded on July 6, 1697). In the Manahin dossier, this document begins on folio 38 and ends on folio 50; it once formed a document on its own, and its folios were originally marked from 1 (fol. 38) to 13 (fol. 50). It incorporated folios 47 to 50 (originally 10 to 13), which in this present article have been separated to form Part Two.

Part Two. Foundation of the capellanía of Doña Juana Manahin (Documents 2 and 3, September 25 and 27, 1697 respectively).

Part Three. Receipts for masses and alms (Documents 4 to 15, 1694 to 1695).

In early July 1694 Doña Juana’s executors, perhaps in preparation for the third anniversary of her death, proceeded to settle the proper apportionment of her properties. After having paid the funeral expenses, they now requested to be handed the original will (which had been dictated in Tagalog) to be translated into Spanish. Perhaps the translation was needed to expedite the multifarious procedures, and for both (Spanish) civil and religious authorities to authenticate the process. On 15 July 1694 Don Joseph Ygnacio de Arriola, capitán a guerra and alcalde mayor (governor) of the Provincia de Bulacan, acceded to the albaceas’ request, mandating that the will be translated and then entrusted to them. Francisco de Tapia, who had written down Doña Juana’s testament and attested to it three years before, entrusted the original document to Tolentino and Alfaro. Jacinto González, escribano público (public scrivener) of the Provincia de Bulacan and notario público de las Yndias (notary public of the Indies) made the translation, which was formalized on 2 August 1694.

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7 The original Tagalog text is not in Doña Juana’s dossier. However, a number of Tagalog words figure in the Spanish translation, especially those referring to measurements.
Equipped with the translation, Tolentino and Alfaro requested the *alcalde mayor* on 9 August 1694 to give them the competent authority to inspect the lands mentioned in the will. In a remarkable model of efficiency that would shame today’s bureaucracies, the governor gave both *albaceas* the necessary commission and faculty on the very same day.\(^8\)

It is only in 1694 and 1695 that receipts were produced to liquidate the funeral expenses. The hand-written receipts confirm that all Doña Juana’s requests were carried out, down to the exact amounts (some of the Manila churches were not represented, although the receipts may have been lost). In one document, Fray Diego de Alday, prior of Bulakan, testifies that Juana Manahin was fully conscious when she dictated her will (Doc. 4). Many of the receipts are in Tagalog, precious “snapshots” of ordinary transactions.

The documents remained silent until 2 April 1697, when Don Augustín Halili, Don Nicolás Calimos, and Don Luis de Móxica began inspecting, measuring, and assessing the lands in question. The three were *maguinoo* (ranking citizens) of Bulakan; Calimos, one of the seven witnesses in 1691, had been gobernadorcillo of the town in 1681 and would be again in 1698.\(^9\) It seems that Fray Nicolás de San Pedro, the new prior of Bulakan, had written them an urgent letter (*parali niyang sulat*), prodding them to complete the implementation of the Manahin will. On 6 July 1697 Halili, Calimos and Móxica, submitted their assessment and apportionment of the land (Doc. 1). This is the first and longest document in this article. It is written in Tagalog, a rare early example of indigenous negotiation in a native tongue. Unfortunately, the lack—and seemingly arbitrary placement—of punctuation marks, and the archaic wording make a coherent reading of about three folios not possible for the time being. Therefore I have decided not to complete the translation as will be indicated in the pertinent section below.

Perhaps the Augustinians, executors and other interested parties waited until the visit of the Augustinian provincial, Fray Álvaro de Benavente,\(^10\) to establish Doña Juana Manahin’s *capellanía*. On 25 September 1697, in the church of Bulakan, Fray Benavente gave Fray Nicolaás de San Pedro, prior of said church, the faculty to accept the legacy of Juana Manahin and to establish the *capellanía* (Doc. 2). Two days later, on the 27\(^{th}\), Fray Nicolás de San Pedro formally accepted the bequest, along with the responsibilities of fulfilling the provisions in the *capellanía* (Doc. 3).

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\(^8\) The pertinent documents for this paragraph are in “Testamento,” fols. 1-1v, 36v, 37-37v.
\(^9\) Alfonso, *Bulakan*, 44.
\(^10\) Álvaro de Benavente went on to become bishop of Kiang Si, China. He died in Macao in 1709, and his remains were brought to Manila in 1886. His tombstone can be found a few meters to the right after entering San Agustín Church in that city.
In the presentation of both Tagalog and Spanish texts, sections with lists were re-arranged to make reading easier. Entries with corresponding numeral values were placed in tables; other entries were given one or two lines each, instead of following each other in a paragraph.

**Notes on the transcription and translation of the texts**

As in the two previous articles in this journal (Numbers 167 and 168), the original spelling of the Tagalog words has been retained, except that disconnected syllables were joined, or compounded syllables were separated, to form recognizable words, as the case may be. Proper names were capitalized. A particular challenge was to recognize where sentences began and ended, because commas and periods were lacking, or were placed where the sense could not be made. Often, it was difficult to ascertain the past, present, or future sense of the statement. At times, ‘at’ ['and'] and ‘ay’ [an expression often used when one begins to say something] were taken as markers at the head of a sentence. Thus, commas that were obtrusive to present-day readers were removed; on the other hand, apostrophes, commas, hyphens, and periods, where they were not used in the original text, were added for the same readers. Abbreviated words were spelled out.

The transcription of Spanish texts has been slightly modernized. Abbreviations were spelled out and diacritical marks supplied. Some punctuation marks were supplied, to make reading of the long sentences more manageable. Spanish names and words in the Tagalog text were also accented.

The archaic spelling of some proper names was retained in both transcriptions, such as Augustín, Bernave, Móxica, Philipinas, and Venavente.

Some vernacular titles (**capitán**, **don**, **doña**, **padre**, **fray**) and measures (**balita**, **cabalita**, **bara**, **dipa**, **loan**/**loang**/**luang**) were retained in both renditions.

**Legend:**

[?] Tentative or unknown reading of a word.
[---] Illegible portion.
[- -] Torn portion.

In addition, misspellings or peculiarities are noted within brackets [ ].
Fig. 1. Present-day chapel of San Roque, Bambang, Bulakan, Bulacan
Photo: Edgar Allan Sembrano, 2020

Fig. 2. Map of the southern section of Bulacan Province

Fig. 3. Map of Bulakan, Bulacan. Bambang is between the town center and Santa Ines
Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection, University of Texas
Unang Bahagi. Pamamahagi ng lupa ni Doña Juana Manahin, 1697

Dok. 1. Bulakan, ika-6 ng Hulio, 1697

[fol. 38]


[the lower part of folio 38, and folios 39 to 42 and the upper portion of 42v will remain untranslated for now, due to the difficulty in understanding the negotiations.]

[fol. 42v]
Part One. Apportioning of the lands of Doña Juana Manahin, 1697

Doc. 1. Bulacan, 6 July, 1697

[fol. 38]

We, Capitán Don Augustin Halili, Capitán Don Nicolas Calimos, and Capitán Don Luis de Moxica, gentlemen of this town of Bulacan, are acting upon the instruction of Reverend Father Visitator Fray Nicolas de San Pedro, prior of said town, in an urgent letter. This was followed by the division of the lands and goods acquired by the spouses Sergeant major Don Bernabe Aliguid and Doña Juana Manahin, now both deceased. What we have found from our investigation that began on the second of April and was concluded today, will be presented in sections below. One section is for those who will inherit from Sargento Mayor Don Bernabe Aliguid. The other part is for the soul of Doña Juana Manahin, to which she willed her remaining properties. However, since neither of the two executors of the mentioned spouses was left an inventory, nor could we find the will of Sergeant Major Don Bernabe Aliguid, it seems none of these are in this town. The greater part of the land was converted into alms upon the deaths of the said spouses. Furthermore, we went through each section of Doña Juana’s will in the presence of Capitán Don Nicolas de Tolentino, executor of the woman, Capitán Don Lorenzo Omali, executor of the man, and Capitán Don Nicolas Alto, one of the heirs of the Sergeant Major. When we finish we will provide a narrative of each entry on the land. None among the executors or heirs was able to distinguish the lands from each other, except to say that the lands formed parcels of the greater property, leaving aside the small scattered properties. And this was all that was pointed out by the said executors. Therefore, to accomplish what we have been instructed to do, we will measure the fields by the spread between our feet and the tips of our hands stretched upwards, in the presence of the executors and heirs. However, the measurements that were mentioned in the will of Doña Juana Manahin are those that we entered in the list below.

[the lower part of folio 38, and folios 39 to 42 and the upper portion of 42v will remain untranslated for now, due to the difficulty in understanding the negotiations.]

[fol. 42v]
Ang cabahagui nang babaye

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[\textit{Mga Lupa}]</th>
<th>[\textit{Tacal: balita-luang-dipa}]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ang caonaonahan ysang boquid na cabilogan sa nagngalang Mimabolo ang tacal atap na balitang pitong luang at tatlong puot dipa.</td>
<td>04-7-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ysang lupang bacuod na calanit din nitong sinabi sa ytaas Dapit ylog. Ang tacal ysang balitang siyam na luang at limang puot valong dipa at calahate.</td>
<td>01-9-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ysang lupang bacuod sa ybayeo nang Bangbang. Ang tacal ay ysang balitang at daluang luang.</td>
<td>01-2-00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[\textit{Mga Lupa}]</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>[\textit{Mga Lupa}]</th>
<th>[\textit{Tacal: balita-luang-dipa}]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ysang boquir sa licod nang San Roque sa ybayeo nang laua atap na luang at limang puot tatlong dipa at calahate.</td>
<td>[torn but deduced: 00-4-53]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[\textit{Mga Lupa}]</th>
<th>[\textit{Tacal: balita-luang-dipa}]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ysang boquid na monting pitac sa Mitonas sa malapit sa pinagcocohan nang Maestro de Campo Don Miguel Macarang. Ang tacal valong puot tatlong dipa at sang bara.</td>
<td>00-0-83 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ysang Boquid sa Mitonas sa mey cobo ni Don Nicolas de Tolentino. Ang tacal daluang luang at siyam na puot anim na dipa.</td>
<td>00-2-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ysang boquid sa tobigan nang Mitonas. Ang tacal dalavang luang at labing valong dipa at calahati.</td>
<td>00-2-18 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatlong luang na boquid sa licod nang bayan nang Bangbang, sampong sa laua sa caagapay ni Don Augustín de Tápi na nabibili cay Don Antonio de la Vega.</td>
<td>00-3-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ysang boquid doon sa Carapdapan sacdal sa Tabon sa piling nang gubat na nagcaralaauang pitac. Ang tacal valong luang at labintatlong dipa.</td>
<td>00-8-13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textit{Note on left margin:} Dito sa 8 luang ang atap na luang sarili nang Babaye. Ytong boquid na ytoi quinocoha naman ni Don Luis Roque. ay sapagca nabibilin sa testamento nito ring si Doña Juana clausula = 107- na siyai linabagan lamang ay ypinalagai namin dito. sapagca combaga man hongmarap ang asaua ni D. Luis Roque na si Baring ay valan ypinaquitang sulat na manag sa testamento naturana at ang saisai lamang ay dili lupa nitong si Doña Juana bago lauong taon dinangnan at pinaquinabangan hayag at pinagcaalaaman. ay sucat ang may hatol ang justicia bago macoha nang ybang tauo dito cay Doña Juana.

\textit{Note on right margin:} Dito sa 8 luang ang atap na luang sarili nang Babaye. Ytong boquid na ytoi quinocoha naman ni Don Luis Roque. ay sapagca nabibilin sa testamento nito ring si Doña Juana clausula = 107- na siyai linabagan lamang ay ypinalagai namin dito. sapagca combaga man hongmarap ang asaua ni D. Luis Roque na si Baring ay valan ypinaquitang sulat na manag sa testamento naturana at ang saisai lamang ay dili lupa nitong si Doña Juana bago lauong taon dinangnan at pinaquinabangan hayag at pinagcaalaaman. ay sucat ang may hatol ang justicia bago macoha nang ybang tauo dito cay Doña Juana.
The share of the woman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Measurement: balita-luang-dipa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First, a rice field [boquid] that is roundish in shape in Mimabolo, measuring four balita, seven luang and thirty dipa.</td>
<td>04-7- 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An upland field [bacuod] that adjoins [calanit] the former, towards the river measuring one balita, nine luang and fifty-eight and a half dipa.</td>
<td>01-9- 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An upland field on the other side of Bangbang, measuring one balita and two luang.</td>
<td>01-2- 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rice field behind San Roque, on the other side of the swamp [laua], four luang and fifty-three and a half dipa.</td>
<td>[torn but deduced: 00- 4- 53]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[fol. 43]</td>
<td>[balance from previous folio] 08- 3- 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rice field that is a small portion of Mitonas, near the place of Master-of-camp Don Miguel Macarang, measuring eighty-three dipa and one yard [bara].</td>
<td>00- 0- 83 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rice field in Mitonas near the hut of Don Nicolás de Tolentino, measuring two luang and ninety-six dipa.</td>
<td>00- 2- 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rice field in the irrigated land near Mitonas, measuring two luang and eighteen and a half dipa.</td>
<td>00- 2- 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three luang in the rice field behind the community of Bangbang, in the swamp adjoining the land of Don Augustin de Tapia which is being sold to Don Antonio de la Vega.</td>
<td>00- 3- 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rice field there in Carapdapan, next to Tabon, towards the edge of the forest, which is in two parts, measuring eight luang and thirteen dipa. [Note on left margin: Of these eight luang, four are personally owned by the woman.] This land is being claimed by Don Luis Roque. But according to clause 107 of Doña Juana’s will, this was illegal, so we entered it here. Although Don Luis Roque’s wife Baring appealed, she could not show proof that would counter the will; she just said that the land was not Doña Juana’s. It is well known that the land had been cultivated by her since a long time ago. The judge is the only one who can decide on this, before the land is taken from Doña Juana.</td>
<td>00-8 - 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[fol. 43v]</td>
<td>[balance from previous folio] 10- 0- 53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ysang boq.d sa nagngangalang Cadapda ang tacal ay apat na luang at tatlong dipa. Ytoy na cocoha naman na ylan ang [- -] taon ni Don Joseph Garcia, ay sapagca hayag na ari nitong mag assaua na sina Don Bernave Aliguid at si Doña Juana at nabilibin naman ang dalauang luang dito sa testamento nito ring si Doña Juana clausula = 109- na nabilibi cay Don Juan Lalang na pinagmamanahan nito ring si Don Joseph Garcia caya ngat nalauong taong tinangnat pinaquinabanńgan nitong mag assaua. Ay ngayong maguiguin valo nang taon na quinoha nitong si Don Joseph Garcia diomanoy ari nang caniyang sono. at napasasacsi si Don Augustin Simoi na namatay na nang pagca di na bibili nitong mag assaua. ay nāg pagsiyasatin ang manga escriptura nang manga lupa na bibipagli sa lupang yto at magpilma nila nang panahong gauin ang testamento naturana na caharap si Don Nicolas de Tolentino at siya pang nacaquita sa escriptura na pagbili sa lupang yto at may firma doon ytong si Don Augustin Simoi. ai sa pagcasacsi nang pagbilibi ni Don Juan Lalang. ay nang mangyari naming maossisa maralas naming ypinatauag ytong si don Joseph Garcia nang sumaysay at magsaquita nang bagai nayquinocoha niya nitong boqoid na yto at pinalalalo pa sa dalauang luang na sucat niyang conin. conbaga dapat caya di ysaman hongmarap sa amin, caya ypinaglagai namin dito dahilgan sa mga cabagayang naturana at siya na ang bahalang homanap nang caniyang catuiran.

Anim na luang na boqoid sa Mipangdan na nacoha namin cay Don Augustin de Tapia sa pagcanang pag oossapin namin [illeg. overstricken word] testamento nito ring si Doña Juana sa clausula = 89. ay aapat na luang ang nasasanla nang dalauang puong pesos na siya nāg ng ban tinobos nitong si Don Augustin de Tapia. ay sapagca longmalaq ti ang quinochona nia at gongmagamit sa ybang lupa nitong magasaua. Ay binawi namin ytong anim na luang na nacacalalalohan sa apan, nang aming sulatin toloy ybinabala namin dito rin cay Don Augustin de Tapia ay valan na ysaissy anomang bagai.

Ysang boqoid na tobigan sa Mipolo. Ang tacal ay apat na luang at labin apat na dipa.

Ang naaalis na boqoid nang babaye tatlong balitang at tatlong luang at tatlong puot dalauang dipa na nasabi na sa ytaas.

Ang catiponan nitong nanga susulat na m[anga] lupa. Bacuod at Tubigan. ay labin apat na balitang valong luang at tatlong dipa.
A rice field named Cadapda, measuring four *luang* and three *dipa*. This is claimed for some years by Don Joseph García, but this land is known to be owned by the couple, and these two *luang* are included in clause 109 of Doña Juana’s will. It is being bought by Don Juan Lalang but is being claimed as inheritance by Don Joseph García. That’s why this land has long been cultivated by this couple. It will be almost eight years since Don Joseph García has taken over the land that was owned by his elders. And Don Augustín Simoi, now deceased, testified that the land was sold by the deceased couple. When the documents for the selling of land were examined, when the will of Doña Juana was being made in the presence of Don Nicolás de Tolentino, he [Tolentino] saw the deed of sale of the land in question with the signature of Don Augustín Simoi as a witness to the selling of the land to Don Juan Lalang. During our investigations we would often call on Don Joseph García to present materials to prove his claim over the land; in fact, he was claiming even more than the two *luang*. He must not avoid talking with us. Therefore, we are presenting this case here, and it will be up to him (García) to justify himself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>00- 4- 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six <em>luang</em> of rice field in Mipangdan that we acquired from Don Augustín de Tapia [based on] clause 89 of Doña Juana’s will. Four <em>luang</em> were mortgaged for two hundred pesos, and were redeemed by Tapia. However, Tapia was exceeding his claim and even using other lands of the couple. We retrieved these six <em>luang</em> (that were assumed into four), and we wrote this to Don Augustín Tapia, to which there was no reply.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>00- 6-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[fol. 44]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[balance from previous folio]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10- 4- 57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>00- 4- 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An irrigated rice field in Mipolo, measuring four <em>luang</em> and fourteen <em>dipa</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>03- 3- 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The land to be subtracted from the woman amounts to three <em>balita</em>, three <em>luang</em> and thirty-two <em>dipa</em>, as mentioned above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14- 8- 03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>03- 3- 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The sum of all the written land, upland and irrigated land, is fourteen <em>balita</em>, eight <em>luang</em>, and three <em>dipa</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PHILIPPINIANA SACRA*, Vol. LVI, No. 169 (September-December, 2021)
Dito sa labing apat na balitang valong luang at tatlong dipa mababauas ang dalauang [overstricken word] balitang at valong luang na sarili nang babaye. ang dalauang balitang at dalauang luan yaong napasoc sa ysang quiñon na nasasanla sa Señor provisor Don Domingo de Valenzia. ang dalauang luang yaong nasama sa tatlong luan na ypinagbili ni Don Antonio de la Vega cay Augustin de la Cruz. at ang apat na luang yaong nasasama sa quinocoha ni Don Luis Roque nang pagcasarili nang babaye nitong dauang [sic] puot valong luang naquiquita sa testamento nito ring si Doña Juana sa manga clausula-32= 33= 34= at 35.

Diyata ang maninira na mahihingguil sa ganan cabahagui nitong babaye [fol. 44v] ay labindalauang balitang at ang yba mapapalahay sa ganan sarili nia.

Lupang Tubigan at Bacuod na nagan cabahaguinang babaye—12 cabalitas

Lupang Bayan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pesos/reales</th>
<th>Mga lupa</th>
<th>cabalita-luang-dipa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02P- 0r</td>
<td>Ysang monting lupa sa bayan nang Bangbang ypinagbili nitong si Doña Juana Manahin nang dalauang pesos cay Juan tubo cayla.</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00- 6r</td>
<td>Ysang munting lupa sa Bangbang din ypinatubos nito ring si Doña Juana na nagsanglang cay Don Pedro Passahol nang micalauang cahating salapi.</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01P- 4r</td>
<td>Ysang luang sa Bangbang din sanla ni Cattalina na tagaMatunagao nang tatlong salape.</td>
<td>00- 1- 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- -</td>
<td>Calahatin luang homiguit comolang sa Bangbang din na nanggagaling cay Nicolas Almanso.</td>
<td>00- 0- 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00- 6r</td>
<td>Saycapat luang sa Bangbang din sa Bangbang din [sic; repetition] sa piling nang Cotcot sanla ni Maria Faustina nang micalauang calatio.</td>
<td>00- 0- 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From these fourteen balita, eight luang and three dipa will be deducted the two balita and eight luang that are the woman’s sole property. Two balita and two luan form part of the quinón mortgaged to Señor Provisor Don Domingo de Valenzuela. Two luang are included in the three luang sold by Don Antonio de la Vega to Augustín de la Cruz. And the four luang are within the land claimed by Don Luis Roque. Twenty-eight luang are listed in clauses 32, 33, 34, and 35 of the will of Doña Juana.

[fol. 44v] Therefore what remains of the share of the woman are twelve balita, and the others will be considered her own property.

Wetland and dryland that are the share of the woman—12 cabalitas.

Community land (lupang bayan)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pesos/ reales</th>
<th>Land description</th>
<th>cabalita- luang- dipa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02P- 0r</td>
<td>A small piece of land in the community of Bangbang, sold by Doña Juana Manahin to Juan Tubo Cayla.</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00- 6r</td>
<td>A small piece of land also in Bangbang, mortgaged by Don Pedro Passahol and redeemed by Doña Juana for one and a half salapi (micalauang cahating salapi).</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01P- 4r</td>
<td>A luang also in Bangbang, mortgaged by Cattalina from Matungao, for 3 salapi.</td>
<td>00- 1- 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- -</td>
<td>More or less one half luang also in Bangbang, from Nicolás Almario.</td>
<td>00- 0- 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00- 6r</td>
<td>One-fourth luang also in Bangbang next to Cotcot, mortgaged by María Faustina for one and a half salapi (micalauang calatio).</td>
<td>00- 0- 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ang Mga Lupang sarili

Micalauan cahatin luang homiguit comolang na lupa sa bayan nang Bangbang na quina[- -]ib, an nang Bahay [illeg. line at bottom of page] sama sa piling nang ylog.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>1º pedazo</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>rio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


00- 0- 25

Mga Boquid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mga lupa</th>
<th>cabalita-luang- dipa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalauang balitang at valong luang na hinanño doon sa nasusulat sa ganan cabahagui nang babaye na nasabi na sa ytaas. Bayad sa gaiondin calaquing boquid na sarili nang babaye na naaalis nang alvacea at heredero nang lalaqui.</td>
<td>02- 8- 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apat na luang homiguit comolang sa nagngangalang Mibotabota na lupang tubigan na nasa sa isa clausula = 36 nang testamento ni Doña Juana.</td>
<td>00- 4- 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meycalauan cahatin luang homiguit comolang .. sa piling nang bayan nang Bangbang tobigan.</td>
<td>00- 1- 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03- 3- 68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Personally owned lands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lands</th>
<th>cabalita- luang- dipa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More or less one and a half <em>luang</em> of land in the community of Bangbang where the house [was built], including land next to the river.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[fol. 45] One small piece of land also in Bangbang, more or less one-fourth <em>luang</em>, next to the land that came from Nicolas Almario that was mentioned above.</td>
<td>00-025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rice fields (*buquid*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lands</th>
<th>cabalita- luang- dipa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two <em>balita</em> and eight <em>luang</em> taken from share of the woman as stated above. Payment for the same size of rice field personally owned by the woman, deducted by the executor and the male heir.</td>
<td>02-8-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More or less four <em>luang</em> called Mibotabota that is wetland, listed as clause 36 of Doña Juana’s will.</td>
<td>00-4-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More or less one and a half <em>luang</em> next to the community of Bangbang, wetland.</td>
<td>00-1-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03-3-68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ang cabahaguing boquid labin dalauang balitang at tatlong dipa—ang maaalis dito tatatlong balitang tatlong luang at tatlong puot dalauang dipa na naypagbili nitong si Doña Juana; ang maninira 8 cabalitang- 6 luang 71 dipa. 08- 6- 71

Ang sarili 03- 3- 68

Ang catiponan na ualang quinalalagyan ngayon. 12- 0- 39 v[?]

[fol. 46]

Ang ganan cabahagui nang magmamana sa sargento mayor Don Bernave Aliguid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mga lupa</th>
<th>cabalita-luang-dipa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ysang boquíd sa tobigan nang Mitonas. Ang sucat valong luang at anim na puong dipa.</td>
<td>00- 8- 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ysang boquíd sa Mitonas sacdal sa patalicod sa mi pinagcocobohan ni Don Nicolas de Tolentino. Ang tacal tatlong luang at labin ysang dipa.</td>
<td>00- 3-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ang naaalis na naypagbilinang alvacea at heredero nang lalaqui na nasabi sa ytaas ay sang puong balitang valong luang at tatlong puot tatlong dipa bocod sa nasasanla sa Señor proveyor.</td>
<td>10- 8- 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ang catiponan labindalauang balitang</td>
<td>12- 00- 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—Lupang bacuod at tobigan na cabahagui nang magmamana sa lalaqui. 12 cabalitas

Lupang Bayan

Ysang lupa sa bayan na pinagbahayan sa onang arao nitong magasaua na si Don Bernave at si Doña Juana na ypinagbili ni Don Anttonio de la Vega cay Augustin de la Cruz nang sangpuong pesos, na bagaman nasabi na sa y sa [sic] ytaas ay dili na lalagom sa catiponan nang lupa na ynalis nang [fol. 46v] alvacea heredero nang lalaque caya ypinalagai dito.

Diyata ang nayari naming pinagbahagui lamang ay ang tanang lupa na nasasaysay sa ytaas. at ang ybang may ari na casamahan nito ding mag asuauang namatay na nasasabi sa testamento ni Doña Juana Manahin, y di namin napagbahagui sapagca
To be deducted from the share of twelve balita and three dipa, are three balita, three luang, and thirty-eight dipa that were sold by Doña Juana; this leaves eight cabalita, six luang and seventy one dipa. 08- 6- 71

Personally owned land 03- 3- 68

Total collation of land that is not allotted as of now: 12- 0- 39

[fol. 46]

The share of what will be inherited from Sergeant major Don Bernave Aliguid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lands</th>
<th>cabalita-luang-dipa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A rice field in the wetland of Mitonas, measuring eight luang and sixty dipa.</td>
<td>00- 8- 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rice field in Mitonas, just next to the rear of the place where Don Nicolas de Tolentino has his hut; measuring three luang and eleven dipa.</td>
<td>00- 3- 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deducted by the appointed executor and male heir, as mentioned above: ten balita, eight luang and thirty-three dipa, apart from the land mortgaged by the Señor provisor.</td>
<td>10- 8- 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collation: twelve balitang</td>
<td>12- 00- 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—Upland and wetlands that are the share of the heir of the man.

12 cabalitas

Community lands

A piece of land in the community where the house of Don Bernave and Doña Juana once stood, that was sold by Don Antonio de la Vega to Augustín de la Cruz for ten pesos. Since it was mentioned above that it will not be included in the collation of lands that were deducted by the [fol. 46v] executor and heir of the man, it is included here.

However, the only apportionment that we drew up was of all the land that is presented above. The other conjugal properties of the deceased couple that are listed in the will of Doña Juana Manahin, were not apportioned off, because there were
maraming caliuagan at mangá vala ang yba, at ang yba ay dimatoran nang mga albasea
ang tunay na naghahauac, ang sacsing caharap Don Nicolas de Tolentino, Augustín
Roq [sic], nagfirma cami nang aming ngalan dito sa bayan nang Bulacan nang anim
na arao nang bouang Juliio sang libot anim na daan siyam na pouo at pitong taon.

[sgd.] Augustín Halili Don Nicolás Calimos Luis de Móxica

Ikalawang Bahagi. Fundación de la capellanía de Doña Juana Manahin, 1697

Dok. 2. Bulakan, ika-25 ng Septyembre ng 1697

[fol. 47-10]

Fray Alvaro de Venavente Provincial de esta Provincia del Santísimo Nombre
de Jesús de Filipinas, del orden de nuestro Padre San Augustín Por cuanto el Padre
Predicador Fray Nicolás de San Pedro Visitador de esta Provincia y Prior de nuestro
convento de Bulacan me ha informado, que Don Nicolas de Tolentino natural, y
principal de este dicho pueblo, como albacea testamentario de Doña Juana Manahin
natural asimismo de dicho pueblo del barrio de Bamban, quiere dotar la fiesta del
Glorioso San Roque que se hace todos los años en el dicho barrio, e instituir otros
sufragios por el alma de la dicha difunta, lo qual ha de ser con unas tierras cuyos
frutos parecen bastantes, para la dicha dotación, y capellanía. Por tanto doy facultad
al dicho Padre Prior Fray Nicolás de San Pedro cuenta en derecho se requiere para
que admita, y acepte las dichas tierras con la carga sobredicha en la forma que me
tiene comunicado, y para que conste de esta en el dicho nuestro convento de Bulacan
en veinte, y cinco de Septiembre de mil seisientos, y noventa, y siete años.

Valiat sic. [sgd.] Fray Álvaro de Venavente Provincial

Por Mandado de Nuestro Padre Provincial
Fray Joan de Peralta Secretario de Provincia

Dok. 3. Bulakan, ika-27 ng Septyembre ng 1697

[fol. 48]

Sello quarto AÑO DE MIL SEISCIENTOS NOVENTA Y SIETE.

En el pueblo de Bulacán en veinte y siete días del mes de Septiembre de mil
seiscientos y noventa y siete años ante mí el escribano y testigos parecieron presentes
many difficulties (caliuagan), some were not there anymore, and the true possessors of
the others could not be pointed out by the executors. The witnesses in the presence of Don
Nicolás de Tolentino and Augustín Roq, signed our names here in the town of Bulacan
on the sixth day of the month of July, in the year one thousand six hundred ninety-nine
and seven years.

[sgd.] Augustín Halili  
Don Nicolás Calimos  
Luis de Mexica

Part Two. Foundation of the capellanía of Doña Juana Manahin, 1697

Doc. 2. Bulacan, 25 September 1697

[fol. 47]

Fray Alvaro de Venavente, provincial of this province of the Most Holy Name
of Jesus of the Philippines, of the order of our Father Saint Augustine, considering that
Father Preacher Fray Nicolás de San Pedro, visitor of this province and prior of our
convento in Bulacan has informed me, that Don Nicolás de Tolentino, resident, and
principal of this town, acting as the executor of the will of Doña Juana Manahin, native as
well of this town of the barrio of Bamban, wishes to sponsor the fiesta of the glorious Saint
Rock which is celebrated every year in said barrio, and institute other suffrages11 for the
soul of the said deceased. For these the benefits from the lands [presented in this petition]
appear enough for said sponsorship and chaplaincy.

Therefore I grant the said Father Prior Fray Nicolás de San Pedro whatever
faculty he rightfully needs to admit and accept the said lands for the stated purpose in the
form communicated to me, and for the record I gave this [license] in our said convento of
Bulacan, on the twenty-fifth of September, one thousand, six hundred and ninety seven
years.

Thus validated.  [sgd.] Fray Alvaro de Venavente, Provincial

As ordered by our father provincial.
Fray Joan de Peralta, secretary of the province

Doc. 3. Bulacan, 27 September 1697

[fol. 48]

Seal for the year 1697

In the town of Bulacan on the twenty-seventh day of the month of September of
the year one thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven, before me, the scribe, appeared

11 “Suffrage” has been used since the 14th century to mean “prayer” (especially a prayer requesting
divine help or intercession). the word’s Latin ancestor, suffragium, which can be translated as “vote,”
“support,” or “prayer.”
el Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino y Don Nicolás de Alfaro naturales y principales de este dicho pueblo a quienes doy fe conozco, ladinos lo bastante en castellano por que no hubo necesidad de el intérprete y dijeron que por cuanto Doña Juana Manahin principal a que fue de este dicho pueblo en su visita de Bangbang ya difunta, de quienes son los dos otorgantes albaceas y testamentarios, dejó varios pedazos de tierras, altas y bajas en términos de dicha visita y en el testamento que otorgó la susodicha, so cuya disposición falleció instituyó por única heredera en todos sus bienes a su alma, y por cuanto tienen cumplido con el funeral, mandas, y cegados de dicho testamento y han quedado por remanente de dichos sus bienes, doce cabalitas de dichas tierras, divididas en diez y seis pedazos, en esta manera:

= en el sitio que llaman Mabolo, seis cabalitas seis loanes y sesenta y una brazas, la una cabalita nueve loanes y cinquenta y ocho brazas de éstas, son tierras altas y las restantes de regadío;

= en el sitio detrás de la visita de dicho pueblo de Bangbang, cuatro loanes, y cinquenta y tres brazas;

= en el sitio de Meytunas, ochenta y tres brazas y media;

= en dicho sitio de Meytunas entre veradas con otras sementeras apenas está otro [fol. 48v] pedazo que tiene dos loanes, y noventa y seis brazas;

= yten a espaldas de dicho pueblo de Bangbang, está otro pedazo que tiene tres loanes;

= yten en el dicho de Carapdapan está otro pedazo que tiene ocho loanes y quince brazas;

= yten mas en dicho sitio de Carapdapan está otro pedazo que tiene cuatro loanes y tres brazas;

= yten en el sitio de Meipandan está otro pedazo que tiene seis loanes;

= yten en el sitio de Maypolo está otro pedazo que tiene catorce loanes y catorce brazas;

= yten en el sitio de Maybotabota está otro pedazo de cuatro loanes;

= yten otro pedazo de un loan y veinte y cinco brazas que compró la dicha difunta de Don Juan de la Vega que está a espaldas de dicho pueblo de Bangbang;

= yten en la isleta que está en frente de dicho pueblo de (San Nicolas) digo
Capitan Don Nicolás de Tolentino and Don Nicolás de Alfaro, residents and *principales* of this said town, to whom I affirm I know them, persons well-versed in Spanish therefore not necessitating an interpreter. The two declared that since Doña Juana Manahin—*principal* of the *visita* of Bangbang of this town and now deceased, of whom the two are the executors of her will—left various pieces of land, both high and low, within the boundaries of said *visita*, and in the will that she prepared, mandated that upon her death the only heir of her goods would be her soul. Whatever pertaining to the funeral and pertinent clauses of the will having been complied with, there remain twelve *cavalitas* of said lands, divided into sixteen parcels, in the following manner:

In the place called Mabolo, six *cavalitas*, six *loanes* and sixty one *brazas*; and one *cavaitita*, nine *loanes* and fifty-eight *brazas*. These are uplands, the rest are irrigated;

In the place behind the *visita* of said village of Bangbang, four *loanes* and fifty-three *brazas*;

In the place called Meytunas, eighty-three and a half *brazas*;

In the said place of Meytunas, among the riverbanks and other rice fields, there is hardly another [*fol. 48v*] property consisting of two *loanes* and ninety-six *brazas*;

Next, behind the said village of Bangbang, another property of three *loanes*;

Next, in the said place of Carapdapan is another property of eight *loanes* and fifteen *brazas*;

Next, also in Carapdapan, another property of four *loanes* and three *brazas*;

Next, in Meipandan, another property of six *loanes*;

Next, in Maypolo, another property of fourteen *loanes* and fourteen *brazas*;

Next, in Maybotabota, another property of four *loanes*;

Next, another property of one *loan* and twenty-five *brazas* that was bought by the deceased from Don Juan de la Vega, which is behind the said village of Bangbang;

Next, in the islet in front of the said village of (San Nicolas\(^\text{12}\)) that is,

\(^{12}\) Mistake; enclosed in parenthesis, and followed by *digo*, literally “I say.”
Bangbang\textsuperscript{13} está otro pedazo que tiene una cabalita y seis loanes;

= yten en el sitio de dicho pueblo de Bangbang en su circuito, están cuatro pedazos de tierras altas, el uno de cinquenta brazas;

= el segundo de veinte y cinco;

= el tercero de un loan y cincuenta brazas;

= y el quarto tiene veinte y cinco brazas;

Todos medidos por braza ordinaria, comenzando por una parte y corriendo por sus lados hasta rematar donde se comenzó que todo consta por el dicho testamento y es donde que especifican los linderos que tienen dichos diez y seis pedazos de que se componen [fol. 49] las dichas doce cabalitas que han quedado de dicho remanente, cuya repartición de las tierras de la dicha difunta y de la del sargento mayor Don Bernave Aliguid su marido asimismo difunto hecha por tres principales que son los capitanes Don Augustín Halili, Don Nicolás Calimos y Don Luis de Moxica. Tienen los dichos otorgantes con dicho testamento trasuntado en castellano, entregada al Reverendo Padre Predicador Fray Nicolás de San Pedro Visitador de la Provincia del Santísimo Nombre de Jesús y Prior del convento de este dicho pueblo, para efecto de dotar la fiesta de dicho pueblo de Bangbang del glorioso San Roque su Patrón que así lo tienen comunicado y conferido, con personas piadosas y que con ello daban cumplimento a la voluntad de dicha difunta y ceder en honor de Dios nuestro Señor y de sus santos, y también, en provecho de los moradores de dicho pueblo de Bangbang: por tanto los dichos albaceas con las dichas tierras dotan la dicha fiesta y desde luego las entregan a la iglesia de este pueblo de Bulacan en cuyo distrito está el dicho [49v] de Bangbang, y en su nombre al dicho Reverendo Padre visitador como su ministro, con calidad y condición que se obligue su paternidad por sí y sus sucesores a celebrar la fiesta de dicho Santo en dicho pueblo de Bangbang con la solemnidad acostumbrada, sin que para ello sea necesario que sus moradores contribuyan dinero alguno; y respeto de que la misa de la dicha fiesta se ha de aplicar por los del dicho pueblo el dicho Reverendo Padre prior ha de ser obligado a cantar una misa, después de ella en la iglesia de este dicho pueblo de Bulacan por el alma de la dicha Doña Juana Manahin difunta; estando presentes el dicho reverendo Padre Prior Fray Nicolás de San Pedro, y el Padre predicador fray Joseph de Vivera su vicario con licencia del Muy Reverendo Padre Provincial de dicha Provincia que ante mí se exhibió y de que doy fe del tenor siguiente:

\textsuperscript{13} The scribe acknowledges that he mistakenly wrote San Nicolás by enclosing it in parenthesis, then following it with the correct place, digo Bangbang [I say, Bangbang].
Bangbang, another property of one *cavalita* and six *loanes*; and

Next, in the same village of Bangbang within its parameters, are four pieces of upland, one of them of fifty *brazas*; the second of twenty-five; the third, of one *loan* and fifty *brazas*; and the fourth, of twenty five *brazas*.

All measured by ordinary *braza*, beginning from one end, following its sides until returning to where one started. All of these are verified by the said will, where are specified the boundaries of the sixteen pieces of property that comprise [fol. 49] the twelve *cavalitas* that have remained from the said procedure. This apportionment of the lands of the said deceased woman and those as well of her husband sergeant major Don Bernave Aliguid, prepared by the three *principales* who are Capitán Don Augustín Halili, Capitán Don Nicolás Calimos, and Capitán Don Luis de Moxica. The executors have had the said will translated into Spanish, entrusted to the Reverend Father Preacher Fray Nicolás de San Pedro, visitator of the province of the Most Holy Name of Jesus and prior of the convento of this said town, in order to sponsor the celebration of the fiesta of the patron of the village of Bangbang, the glorious San Roque, which has been communicated to, and conferred on pious persons, and with that complied with the will of the deceased; as well as to give honor to God our Lord and his saints, and also benefit to the residents of the said village of Bangbang. Therefore, the said executors with the said lands underwrite the expenses for the said fiesta and assuredly entrust the lands to the church of this town of Bulacan in which district is the village of Bangbang. And on his behalf, the said Reverend Father visitor as his minister, his paternity and his successors are obliged with quality and condition to celebrate the fiesta of the said saint in the village of Bangbang with the accustomed solemnity, without the residents having to contribute any money; and the mass for the fiesta will have to be applied for those residents of the said place; and afterwards, the said Reverend Father prior is obliged as well to celebrate a sung mass in the church of the said town of Bulacan for the soul of the said deceased Doña Juana Manahin. In the presence of the said Reverend Father prior Fray Nicolás de San Pedro, and of Father preacher Fray Joseph de Vivera his vicar, the following document was presented in front of me, with the license of the Very Reverend Father Provincial of the said province:
Fray Alvaro de Venavente Provincial de esta Provincia del Santísimo Nombre de Jesús de Filipinas del orden de Nuestro Padre San Augustín, por cuanto el padre predicador fray Nicolás de San Pedro, visitador de esta provincia y prior de nuestro convento de Bulacan me ha informado que Don Nicolás de Tolentino natural y principal de este pueblo [fol. 50] como albacea testamentario de Doña Juana Manahin natural asimismo de dicho pueblo del barrio de Bangbang quiere dotar la fiesta del glorioso San Roque que se hace todos los años en el dicho barrio e instituir otros sufragios por el alma de la dicha difunta, lo qual ha de ser con unas tierras cuyos frutos parecen bastantes para la dicha dotación y capellanía: Por tanto doy facultad al dicho Padre Prior Fray Nicolás de San Pedro, cuanta en derecho se requiere para que admita, y acepte las dichas tierras con la carga sobredicha en la forma que me tiene comunicado, y para que conste dí esta en el dicho nuestro convento de Bulacan en veinte y cinco de Septiembre de Mil seiscientos y noventa y siete años= valeat sic Fray Alvaro de Venavente. Provincial= Por mandado de Nuestro Padre Provincial Fray Juan de Peralta, Secretario de Provincia=

Acepto las dichas tierras con la carga sobredicha de hacer la fiesta de dicho glorioso Santo en la forma había expresada, y asimismo perpetuamente de decir una misa cantada por el alma de dicha Doña Juana Manahin en esta iglesia, y para ello obligo los vienes de dicho convento y los dichos otorgantes de haber por firme esta escriptura y de no la revocar ni [- -]cos[- -] ella por ninguna causa pensada o no pensada, aunque por derecho les sea concedida ante [fol. 50v] sí, se cumpla perpetuamente lo aquí contenido, en cuyo testimonio así lo otorgaron y lo firmaron de sus nombres siendo testigos, el Álfez Joseph Ruiz Don Thomas de Baranda y Juan de Balderrama presentes = fray Nicolás de S. Pedro= Don Nicolás de Tolentino= Don Nicolás de Alfaro= Ante mí: Jacinto González escribiente público y real.

Mi signo en testimonio de Verdad:
Jazinto Gonzalez [no.co?] escribiente Público y Real

Dros. [---].os y valen tres foxas con ésta doy fe.

---

**Ikatlong Bahagi. Recibos de misas y limosnas, 1694-1695**

**Dok. 4.** Bulakan, ika-17 ng Agosto ng 1694

[fol. 51]

Fray Diego de Alday de el orden de nuestro padre San Augustín calificador de el Santo Oficio, y prior de este convento de el pueblo de Bulacan de dicho
Fray Alvaro de Venavente, provincial of this province of the Most Holy Name of Jesus of the Philippines, of the order of our Father Saint Augustine, considering that Father Preacher Fray Nicolás de San Pedro, visitor of this province and prior of our convento in Bulacan has informed me, that Don Nicolás de Tolentino, resident, and principal of this town, [fol. 50] acting as the executor of the will of Doña Juana Manahin, native as well of this town of the barrio of Bamban, wishes to sponsor the fiesta of the glorious Saint Rock which is celebrated every year in said barrio, and institute other suffrages for the soul of the said deceased. For these the benefits from the lands [presented in this petition] appear enough for said sponsorship and chaplaincy. Therefore I grant the said Father Prior Fray Nicolás de San Pedro whatever faculty he rightfully needs to admit and accept the said lands for the stated purpose in the form communicated to me, and for the record I gave this [license] in our said convento of Bulacan, on the twenty-fifth of September, one thousand, six hundred and ninety seven years= Thus validated. [sgd.] Fray Alvaro de Venavente, Provincial= As ordered by our father provincial. Fray Joan de Peralta, secretary of the province=

I accept the said lands with the said obligation of celebrating the fiesta of the said glorious San Roque in the expressed manner, as well as to perpetually celebrate a sung mass for the soul of the said Doña Juana Manahin in this church. And for this I obligate the goods of said convento and the said executors to sign this document and not to revoke even [- -] for whatever reason, premeditated or not, even though they are given the right. What is here stipulated will be perpetually complied. In testimony of which the following prepared this document and signed their names: Fray Nicolás de San Pedro, Don Nicolás de Tolentino, and Don Nicolás de Alfaro, in the presence of the witnesses the second lieutenant [alférez] Joseph Ruiz, Don Thomás de Baranda, and Juan de Balderrama, in my presence, Jacinto González, public and royal scribe.

My seal in testimony of the truth:
[signed:] Jazinto González
[?] Public and royal scribe

Fees: [?] three leaves including this, which I certify.

Part Three. Receipts for masses and alms, 1694-1695

Doc. 4. Bulacan, 17 August 1694

[fol. 51]

Fray Diego de Alday, of the order of our father Saint Augustin, examiner [calificador] of the Holy Office, and prior of this convento of the town of Bulacan of
orden, certifico, que el Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino, y Don Nicolás de Alfaro, principales, y naturales de este dicho pueblo albaceas de Doña Juana Manahín, difunta, me han entregado ochenta y quatro pesos, y quatro tomines, por el funeral de dicha Doña Juana Manahín en la forma siguiente=

- Cincuenta pesos por su entierro, y misas por el alma=
- Diez pesos, por la misa de cuerpo presente=
- Un peso, por el doble de la campana=
- Diez pesos por un novenario de misas=
- Diez pesos por la misa, y vigilia de sus honras después de dicho novenario=
- Un peso por la cruz de plata=
- Y dos pesos, y quatro tomines por las candelas que se compraron.

Los quales dichas partidas, montan dichos ochenta y quatro pesos y quatro tomines: los quales he recibido de dichos albaceas, en plata y de contado. Y para conste donde convenga, les dí este recibo, y carta de pago firmada de mi nombre en diez y siete de Agosto de este presente año de mil seiscientos y noventa y quatro.

[sgd.] Fray Diego de Alday

84 pesos 4 tomines

Dok. 5. Bulakan, ika-15 ng Agosto ng 1694

[fol. 52]

Fray Diego de Alday [- -]
calificador de el santo [- -]
orden, certifico, que abe[- -]
sacramentos a Doña Juana Manahín [- -]
pueblo por hallarse muy enferma, fui a su cos[- -]
con su sano, y entero juicio, y se confesó, y recibió [- -]
Asi mismo certifico, que abriendola yo consejado su[- -]
testamento, me respondió, le tenía ya hecho, y que quería, y era su voluntad, fuese dicho testamento válido. Todo lo cual vi,
y oí de su misma boca, hallandola en su sano, y entero juicio como lo certifico si fuese necesario mi verbo sacerdotis.
y por ser verdad, di esta certificación, firmada de mi nombre en dicho convento, y pueblo en quince de Agosto de mil seiscientos y noventa y quatro.

[sgd.] Fray Diego de Alday
said order, certify that Capitan Don Nicolás de Tolentino and Don Nicolás de Alfaro, *principales* and residents of this said town, executors of Doña Juana Manahin, deceased, have entrusted me eighty-four pesos and four *tomines*, for the funeral of said Doña Juana Manahin in the following manner:

- Fifty pesos for her burial, and masses for her soul;
- Ten pesos, for the mass in the presence of the cadaver;
- One peso for the tolling of the bell;
- Ten pesos for the novena of masses;
- Ten pesos for the mass, and vigil of the exequies *[honrras]* at the end of the novena;
- One peso for the [*use of the*] silver cross; and
- Two pesos and four *tomines* for the candles that were bought.

Said expenses amount to eighty-four pesos and four *tomines*, the payment of which I have received from the said executors, in coined silver. And to confirm this, I gave them this receipt, and letter of payment signed by me on the seventeenth of August of this present year of one thousand six hundred and ninety-four years.

[sgd.] Fray Diego de Alday

84 pesos 4 *tomines*

**Doc. 5. Bulacan, 15 August 1694**

*[fol. 52]*

Fr. Diego de Alday
Examiner of the Holy [*-*]
order, certify that I have [*-*]
sacraments to Doña Juana Manahin [*-*]
town finding her very sick, went to her [*-*]
with her sane and complete judgement, and she confessed, and received [*-*]
At the same time I certify, that having counseled her [*-*]
testament, she answered me, she had it already prepared,
and that she wanted, and was
her will, that the said testament be valid. All of which I saw,
and heard from her lips herself, finding her in control of all her
senses, as I do certify on my priest’s word if it were necessary.
And this being the truth, I gave my certification, signed with my name
in the said convento, and town, on the fifteenth of August
one thousand six hundred and ninety-four.

[sgd.] Fray Diego de Alday
[fol. 52v] Testamento y disposición sobre las tierras de Banban; son los originales =

**Dok. 6.** Bulakan, ika-17 ng Agosto ng 1694

[fol. 53]

Acoi si Don Francisco de Cosar na mayordomo sa cofradía nang nuestra señora de la Concepción dito sa bayan nang Bulacan ang vica co ay ang Capitan don Nicolás de Tolentino at si Don Nicolás de Alfaro na manã alvazeas ni Doña Juana Mana [sic] na namatai na ay nagbigai sa aquin nang salaping pesos na pamana nitong namatai sa cofradia natorana caya sa pagtcatotoo binigay co nitong recivo. Bulacan at Agosto 17 de 1694 años.

[sgd.] Don Francisco de Cosar
1 peso

**Dok. 7.** Bulakan, ika-30 ng [Hulyo?] ng 169[4]

[fol. 54]

Acoi si Don Francisco de Tapia escrivano nang capitán bazal nang taong labi sa libon anim na daan at siyam na pouo at yiang taon. Ang vica co acoy napatotoo na tinanggap co ang salaping apat na pesos at yiang salapi, sa capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino at cay Don Nicolás de Alfaro na manã albacea ni Doña Juana Manahin na namatay na na caya gaito ay nang mamatay ytong nat[---]an nang ay vala ang caniyang testamento ay ypinag otos sa aquin nang Padre prior na bigyan co nang salin ytong dalauang albacea nang original na yniyangatang co nang guinaua co caniyang testam. to ay nga[---]on ay ang original ang ynibigai co sa canila; at ang salin [---] ay natira sa aquin; ang pagcatotoo ay binigyan co nitong [---] na pinilmahang co nang ngañan co Bulacan nang tr 30 [Julio] de 169[4]

[sgd.] Francisco de Tapia
4 pesos 4 reales

**Dok. 8.** Bulakan, ika-7 ng Agosto ng 1694

[fol. 55]

Acoi si Don Augustín de la Mota maestro capilla dito sa Bulacan binigyan aco nang recibo ytong capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino na albacea nang capítan Doña
[fol. 52v]

[cover title] Will and disposition on the lands of Banban; these are the originals.

**Doc. 6.** Bulacan, 17 August 1694

[fol. 53]

I, Don Francisco de Cosar, mayordomo of the confraternity of Our Lady of the Conception [sic] of this town of Bulacan, declare that Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino and Don Nicolás de Alfaro, the executors of Doña Juana Mana [sic], deceased, gave me one peso as a bequest by the said deceased for the said confraternity, and to certify this I give this receipt, Bulacan, and August 17, 1694 years.

[sgd.] Don Francisco de Cosar

1 peso

**Doc. 7.** Bulacan, 30 [July] 169[4]

[fol. 54]

I, Don Francisco de Tapia, scribe of the town mayor in the year one thousand, six hundred and ninety-one, declare that I certify that I accepted four pesos and one salapi, from Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino and from Don Nicolás de Alfaro, the executors of Doña Juana Manahin, deceased. When the said lady died, the will was not there, and the father prior instructed me to give a copy of the original of the will that was in my keeping to the two executors. When I finished copying the will, I gave the original to them, while the copy remained with me. And I attest to this on [ - - ], and I signed my name in Bulacan on the 30th of [July] of 169[4].

[sgd.] Francisco de Tapia

4 pesos 4 reales

**Doc. 8.** Bulacan, 7 August 1694

[fol. 55]

I, Don Augustín de la Mota, master of the chapel here in Bulacan, testify that I was given a receipt by this Capitán Don Nicolas de Tolentino, executor of Capitán
Juana Mana [sic] na ypagcatotoong tinanggap ko ang limos nitong namatay na limang salapi ang pagca totooi nag firma aco nang aquing ngalan Bulacan 7 de Agosto 1694 años.

[sgd.] Don Augustín de la Mota
2 pesos 4 reales

**Dok. 9.** San Nicolás, Maynila, ika-12 ng Mayo ng 1695

[fol. 56]

Fray Francisco del Rosario sacristan mayor de este convento de San Nicolás de Manila digo que recivió la limosna de catorce misas por la concordia de Doña Juana Manahin difunta, y lo recivió de Don Nicolás de Tolentino y para que conste ser verdad lo firmé en 12 de Mayo de 1695 años.

[sgd.] Fray Francisco del Rosario
7 pesos

**Dok. 10.** San Francisco, [Maynila], ika-30 ng Disyembre [walang taon]

[fol. 57]

Por mano de Don Nicolás de Tolentino dije una misa por el ma [sic] de Doña Juana Manahin y por así lo firmé hoy 30 de Diciembre etcetera

[sgd.] Monleón
San Francisco 4 reales

[fol. 57v]

Bulacan
Ant.o de la Vega hijo del [?] tubo ca[?]

**Doc. 11.** [Maynila], ika-30 ng Nobyembre ng 1695

[fol. 58]

Recivió del Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino albacea de Doña Juana Managin difunta cuatro tomines por una misa que tengo de decir para el alma de dicha difunta y para que conste dí esta en Manila en 30 de Nobiembre de 1695 años.

[sgd.] M. Juan Gonzáles
4 reales
Doña Juana Mana [sic], that certifies that I received the alms of said deceased consisting of five \textit{salapi}. I attest to this by signing my name, Bulacan, 7 August 1694 years.

[sgd.] Don Augustín de la Mota
2 pesos 4 reales.

**Doc. 9.** San Nicolás, Manila, 12 May 1695

\[\text{fol. 56}\]

Fray Francisco del Rosario, senior \textit{sacristán} of this convento of San Nicolás of Manila, declare that I received the alms for fourteen masses for the eternal rest of the soul of Doña Juana Manahin, deceased. And I received this from Don Nicolás de Tolentino, and to certify this I signed on 12 May 1694 years.

[sgd.] Fray Francisco del Rosario
7 pesos

**Doc. 10.** San Francisco, [Manila], 30 December [no year]

\[\text{fol. 57}\]

By the hand of Don Nicolás de Tolentino, I said a mass for the soul of Doña Juana Manahin, for which I sign on this day, the 30\textsuperscript{th} of December, etc.

[sgd.] Monleón
San Francisco. 4 reales

\[\text{fol. 57v}\]
Bulacan
Antonio de la Vega son of [?]

**Doc. 11.** [Manila], 30 November 1695

\[\text{fol. 58}\]

I received from Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino, executor of Doña Juana Manahin, deceased, four \textit{tominas} for a mass which I have to celebrate for the soul of the said deceased. And to certify this I gave this in Manila, on the 30\textsuperscript{th} of November of 1695 years.

[sgd.] M. Juan Gonzáles
4 reales
**Doc. 12.** Maynila, ika-30 ng Nobyembre ng 1695

[fol. 59]

Recibí seis tomines [- -]
colas de Tolentino manda [- -]
que hizo Doña Juana Manahín difunta [- -]
y para que conste di esta en Manila en 30 de Noviembre de 1695 años.

[sgd.] M. Juan González
6 reales

[fol. 59v]
Testa

**Doc. 13.** Bulakan, ika-5 ng Nobyembre ng 1694

[fol. 60]

Ang vica co ay acoy si Don Juan Caysip na pinanganganlan capitan nang mà nga pobres ay manan binigyan co nitong monting recibo ytong Capitán Don Nicolás Tino [sic] at ang yaong sia ang alvacea ni Doña Jua [sic] Manahin ay pinaman nia ang lahat na pobres nang ysang salapi ay ang pagcatotoo Bulacan y Noviembre 5 de 1694 años.

[sgd.] Don Juan Caysip
4 reales

**Doc. 14.** San Sebastián, Manila, ika-1 ng Nobyembre ng 1694

[fol. 61]

Recibi del Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino un tostón por limosna de una misa por el alma de Doña Juana Manage [sic]. San Sebastián y Noviembre 1 del año de 1694.

[sgd.] Fray Manuel de la Concepción
4 reales

**Doc. 15.** Parián, Manila, ika-30 ng Nobyembre ng 1694

[fol. 62]

Por mano del Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino recibí un tostón por limosna de una misa que diré por la ánima de Doña Juana Manahín. Parian y Noviembre último de 1694.

[sgd.] Fray Christobal Pedroche
4 reales

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Doc. 12. Manila, 30 November 1695

[fol. 59]
I received six tomines [- -]
[Ni]colás de Tolentino order [?] [- -]
which Doña Juana Manahin, the deceased, made [- -]
and to certify this I gave this in Manila on the 30th of November 1695 years.

[sgd.] M. Juan Gonzáles
6 reales

[fol. 59v]
Testa

Doc. 13. Bulacan, 5 November 1694

[fol. 60]
I declare that I, Don Juan Caysip, appointed capitán of the poor, was given this small receipt by this Capitán Don Nicolas Tino [sic] the executor of Doña Ju [sic] Manahin, who bequeathed one salapi to all the poor, and this is certified in Bulacan, and November 5, 1694 years.

[sgd.] Don Juan Caysip
4 reales

Doc. 14. San Sebastián, Manila, 1 November 1694

[fol. 61]
I received from Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino one tostón as alms for one mass for the soul of Doña Juana Manage [sic]. San Sebastián, and November 1, of the year 1694.

[sgd.] Fray Manuel de la Concepción
4 reales

Doc. 15. Parián, Manila, 30 November 1694

[fol. 62]
By the hand of Capitán Don Nicolás de Tolentino, I received one tostón as alms for one mass which I will say for the soul of Doña Juana Manahin. Parian, and the last day of November, 1694.

[sgd.] Fray Christóbal Pedroche
4 reales
Glossary

Legend of dictionaries used


bacuod. FSA, bacouor: una isleta pequeña que se seca, o hace en la menguante [a small islet that appears at low tide]. PSB, bacovor: tierra [land], isleta [islet]. Scott (Barangay, 190), describes bakawod as high land that remained dry in time of flooding, which corresponds to the context of the documents presented in this dossier. The Spanish texts refer to the bacuod as upland, tierra alta. JVP, bakood, high land, plateau.

balitang. An agrarian unit of ten by a hundred brasas, or about 2750m²; ten balitang make one quinón, or 27,950m² (JPP, 144, 286). In the Spanish documents presented here, it was written as balita or cabalita. JVP, balitang: measure of land area, or 1,000 square yards.

bara. localized version of Spanish vara, a unit of length worth four spans, that is 4 x 21 cm.= 84 cm. (JPP, 147). JVP, bara: unit of length measure about 2.8 feet.

bocuir/boquid. In both FSA and PSB, buqcid, buqir: sementeira [cultivated land]. Scott (Barangay, 199) adds that the bukid was swidden land planted to rice, as opposed to irrigated fields. JVP, bukid: countryside; farm, field under cultivation.

braza. Spanish fathom, equivalent to 2 varas or 1.6718 cm. (JPP, 157). It is equivalent to dipa in the Tagalog texts.

cahati. a silver coin worth half a tostón, or half a salapi, or two reales (JPP, 212). micalauang cahating salapi= 6 reales (that is, 1 ½ salapi).

calatio. a silver coin equal to the quarter of a real or the sixteenth of a tostón or salapi; also known in Spanish as cuartillo (JPP, 215). micalauang calatio= 6 reales (that is, 24 calatio).

capitan bazal. An administrative post equivalent to today’s town mayor. “The mayor was granted a bell [basál] or gong of authority, and he was the only one allowed to ring
Towards the end of the 17th century, the *capitan basal* was known as the *gobernadorcillo*. In Doc. 7, Don Francisco de Tapias identified himself as the *escrivano nang capitan bazal*. In other words, he was the municipal scribe.

**Capellanía.** Chaplaincy, a private pious grant, the income of which was applied for the support of its chaplain (*capellán*) or institution in charge said grant. The latter, in turn, were obliged to celebrate a certain number of masses annually for the soul or intentions of the founder. Adapted from Santiago 1987, 187.

**Dipa.** A unit of length of about 1.60m, supposedly corresponding to the span of two extended arms (JPP, 177). In contrast to this popular meaning, in Doc. 1 the *dipa* was defined as a measure beginning from the feet to the tips of the fingers of the hands extended upwards (*magmula sa paa hanggan sa dolo nang galamay nang camay naynoonat dapit ytaas*). However, *dipa* was expressed as *braza* in the Spanish documents. JVP, *dipá*: length of outstretched arms.

**Diyata.** Both FSA and PSB, *según eso* [according to that]; additionally, PSB has *luego* [later]. This adverb seems to have changed its meaning in the present day: JVP, *diyatà* is derived from *hindi* + *yata*, an interrogatory adverb, “Is it true?” “Is it a fact?”

**Luan, luang.** A section in a paddy field; a surface of 10 *baling-baling*, i.e. 25.60m² (JPP, 240). In the documents presented here, 1 *luang* was equivalent to 100 *dipa* (*calahating luang, 50 dipa; saycapat luang, 25 dipa*). In the Spanish texts in this article, it was spelled *loan*.

**Peso.** A Spanish silver coin of eight *reales* (JPP, 271).

**Quiñón.** An agrarian measure equal to 10 *balitas*, or 27,950m² (JPP, 286). JVP, *kinyóng*: land area consisting of 100 arms length square, around 2.8 hectares.

**Real.** A Spanish silver coin worth ¼ *tostón* (JPP, 286).

**Salapi.** Since the beginning of the Spanish period, the name given by Tagalogs to any coin worth half a peso. Being administered through Mexico, the *salapi* became equivalent to the *tostón*, a silver coin of 4 *reales*. *Micalauang cahating salapi (2 x cahati [2 reales] + 1 cahati [1 real] = 6 reales)*; *tatlong salapi = 1 peso 4 reales* (JPP, 245, 293). JVP, *salapi*: money, in general.

**Saycapat.** One fourth (JPP, 291).

**Tostón.** A 17th century 4-real Spanish coin called *salapi* by the Tagalogs (JPP, 331).

**Tobigan.** PSB, *tubigan: aguanoso* [watery]. The word’s use in the documents in this dossier implies a greater amount of swampland and river plains than we normally see; the seasonal flooding of these wetlands provided natural irrigation for rice planting (Scott, *Barangay*, 199). According to the Jesuit Ignacio Alcina (1668), the Visayans...

References

Archival source
Archivo de la Provincia de Agustinos Filipinos (APAF), Valladolid, Spain. “Testamento, y disposiciones de los bienes de D.a Juana Manahin: y Fundación de una capellanía con sus tierras en términos de Banban, con cargo de hacer la fiesta de San Roque en su visita, y cantar en esta Yglesia una missa por su Alma,” [1691-1697], 370/1-a.

Books and articles


