

## *Día de la Amistad*

# CSC hosts conference on the 500th year of Spanish Presence in the Philippines

The Cavite Studies Center (CSC) of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D) in coordination with the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), Cavite Historical Society and Kapisanan ng mga Bahay Saliksikan sa Bansa (KABANSA) made possible the observance of

*Día De La Amistad: España – Filipinas* (Friendship Day: Philippines - Spain) at the Tanghalang Julian Felipe, DLSU-D on September 13, 2013.

The conference featured experts in their fields. Ms. Estrella Domingo, chief archivist, National Archives of the Philippines (NAP) discussed the efforts of NAP in restoring and reformatting the Spanish Period records in its custody. Dr. Lino Dizon, CSC writer in residence, gave a survey on the legacy of the Recollects in Cavite from 1616 to 1898. Mr. Marlon Pareja, DLSU-D Environmental Resource Management Center director, focused on the Spanish living legacies or botanical and faunal species that have enriched the natural and cultural landscape of the Philippines. Dr. Patrick Flores, curator of Vargas Museum-University of the Philippines, Diliman explored the process through which western-style painting emerged in Philippine colonial culture and history as depicted by the works of Carlos Francisco and Fernando Amorsolo.

Participants came from five municipalities (Rosario, Silang, Magallanes, Amadeo, and Tanza) and three cities (Dasmariñas, Imus and Cavite City) both private and public high schools and colleges in Cavite. In full force were Education major



(Above L-R) The presenters: Dr. Lino Dizon, Dr. Patrick Flores, Dir. Marlon Pareja, and Ms. Estrella Domingo (Below L-R) DLSU-D Chorale; AVCR Dr. Wellington Onuh tests his dancing prowess as he does the 'tinikling' with the Performing Arts Group during the conference; some of the participants

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## EDITORIAL

### A SHARED - NOT EXACTLY PLEASANT - PAST

The CSC's *Día de la Amistad* conference is among the string of activities slated by the government, through the National Historical Commission, to commemorate Philippine-Spanish relations. This friendship, history tells us, had its lengthy bitter moments especially in Cavite. The last years of the so-called Spanish colonial period were most gory in the province. It was the site of the initiatory battles of the Revolution and where Spain, in retaliation, made its strongest campaigns that resulted in the numerous losses of lives on both sides, including the Trece Martires or thirteen martyrs of Cavite.

But it was a great Caviteño, President Emilio Aguinaldo, who dared to see something else on our shared past with Spain in spite of the enmity. Holed out in his Tarlac capital against the incursive American troops, he decreed on June 30, 1899 an act of clemency to brave Spanish soldiers who defended the Baler Church for 337 days, amidst deaths, starvation, diseases, and loneliness. Surrendering to Filipino revolutionaries on June 2 earlier that year, Aguinaldo's decree beckons that they not be treated as enemies but rather as brothers, or -"¡Amigos, amigos!" - as shouted by their captors then.

The Cavite Studies Center intends to capitalize on the objectives of the *Día de la Amistad*, inasmuch as the province has so much commonalities and shared legacies with Spain. This will be most visible in the research initiatives and agenda of the CSC, as well as its cultural and similar activities.

## NOCEI 2013 Education Summit held

The Network of CALABARZON Educational Institutions, Inc. (NOCEI) sponsored the 2013 Education Summit held at Manuela Q. Pastor Auditorium, St. Bridget College, Batangas City on May 29, 2013. Eight faculty members from Cavite Studies Center, University Research Office and Lasallian Community Development Center of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas attended the activity.

The participants were updated on the latest development in the K to 12 program of Department of Education and its implications for tertiary institutions. The discussant was Dr. Brenda Corpuz, National President, Philippine Association for Teacher Education. Also presenters from First Asia Institute of Technology and Humanities, De La Salle University-Lipa and Lyceum of the Philippines University-Batangas shared their institutions best practices in preparation for K to 12.

### EDITORIAL BOARD

Teresita P. Unabia and Neriza M. Villanueva

### CONTRIBUTOR

Lino L. Dizon, PhD

### ENCODER

Mylene B. Delatado

Galeón is the official publication  
of Cavite Studies Center.

For comments, suggestions or contributions,  
contact:

### OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR CAVITE STUDIES CENTER

Second Floor, Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo  
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas  
Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines 4115  
(02) 844 7832 . (046) 416 4531 loc. 3141



## Reina de Cavite opens at AEA

As a prelude to the September 13 observance of *Diá de la Amistad: España-Filipinas*, the Cavite Studies Center (CSC) of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D), Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo (AEA) and the Diocesan Shrine of the Immaculate Conception-Naic through its parish priest Rev. Fr. Virgilio Saenz-Mendoza, presented a week-long exhibit themed *Reina de Cavite: Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de Porta Vaga* at the AEA Gallery. The exhibit opened on September 11, 2013 with a lecture delivered by Fr. Saenz-Mendoza, a devotee of the Blessed Virgin.

The exhibit historicized the provenance of the Virgin in Cavite Puerto, the miracles associated with the Soledad, her Ermita and the many *estampitas* and *novenarios* in her honor.

A huge replica of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad graced the exhibit area. Its presence was made possible by Ryan Jonelle Enriquez, president of *Cofradía de la Virgen de la Soledad de Porta Vaga, Inc.*, an organization of devotees from Cavite and Metro Manila. Another portrait came all the way from San Isidro, Pangasinan also through the effort of Mr. Enriquez. Majority of the collections



*Fr. Virgilio Saenz-Mendoza assisted by Ryan Jonelle Enriquez cuts the ribbon for the Reina de Cavite exhibit. Looking on are CSC Director Teresita Unabia, University Chaplain Rev. Fr. Mark Anthony Reyes and Campus Ministry Office Director Dr. Gil Ellema. (Below) The Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de Porta Vaga at the Reina de Cavite Exhibit, AEA*

displayed were from Fr. Saenz-Mendoza's.

Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de Porta Vaga is one of the 10 images of the Blessed Virgin Mary researched by CSC Director Teresita Unabia, Marketing Communications Office Director Rosanni Sarile and former Religious Education faculty, Bernardo Sepeda, EdD and funded by Asian University Digital Resource Network.



*(Dia de la Amistad...continued from page 1)*

students of DLSU-D. Of equal significance were the Filipino and Spanish songs and dances presented by the University Chorale and the Performing Arts Group.

An exhibit capped the day long activity. The image of the *Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de Porta Vaga, Reina de Cavite* along with the photos and chronicles of her

provenance at the Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo Gallery were displayed. In addition, publications courtesy of NHCP were raffled off to participants and awarded to early bird and the first to confirm attendance.





## CSC hits the road to Tarlac

To have an exposure and to assess other cultural and historical heritage of communities, the personnel and staff of Cavite Studies Center (CSC) of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas with Dr. Mark Edwin Aspra, a faculty from the Social Sciences Department, journeyed to Concepcion, Capas and Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac on April 25, 2013.

Tarlac and Cavite have one thing in common. They were among the eight provinces that rose against Spain in 1896.

Both provinces are etched in the pages of history. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, the president of the First Philippine Republic, was from Cavite. Benigno Aquino, Jr., former Senator and whose assassination sparked major changes in the Philippine politics, and his wife, ex-President Corazon Aquino, hailed from Tarlac.

The CSC team reached Concepcion, one of the 17 towns of Tarlac, after almost four hours of travel. Concepcion is the hometown of CSC Writer in residence Dr. Lino Dizon. At his parents' house, Dr. Dizon had *lugaw* and *duman*, green rice cake (*pinipig* in Cavite), for us. A few blocks away from the Dizon's residence is the ancestral house of the Aquinos'. The house was

declared by the National Historical Commission in 1987 as a historical site. The old structure served as home to Benigno Aquino, Sr. who held various political and cabinet positions as a senator, secretary of agriculture and commerce,

*A booklet guide on the Aquino Ancestral House of Concepcion, Tarlac prepared by Dr. Lino Dizon.*

and Tarlac representative. Former Senator Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino, Jr. stayed at the house when he was elected as the mayor of Concepcion in 1953. President Benigno Simeon "Noynoy" C. Aquino III also spent his



*The CSC Staff at the azotea of the Aquino ancestral house, Concepcion, Tarlac*

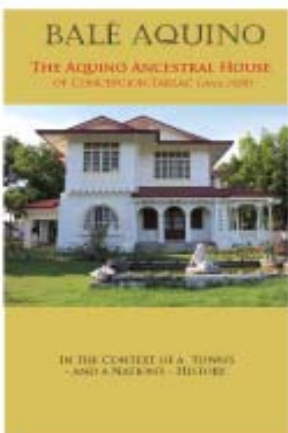
childhood here. Dr. Dizon became the tour guide of the group.

The members of the team also made a courtesy call to Hon. Mayor Noel Villanueva and Councilor Andres Lacson of Concepcion. The table that Ninoy used during his term as mayor of Concepcion was shown to the 'local tourists'.

### ***Fiestang Balen***

The immersion activity of the CSC personnel and staff coincided with the *Fiestang Balen* (town fiesta or Pistang Bayan) of Concepcion (though it was a feast day). The group observed that there were neither marching bands nor rides in the town plaza. But at the church patio vendors lined their products ranging from food, toys, clothes, CDs, and housewares. The place could be described as little Divisoria. Former CSC Events Coordinator Aquino Garcia had *sineguelas* and *tamales* as *pasalubong*. The CSC

*(continued on page 5)*



(CSC hits the road...continued from page 4)



The CSC staff with Dr. Mark Aspra (2nd to the left) in front of the Municipal Hall of Concepcion, Tarlac

Director, Nery and Mylene preferred colorful fans to ease the humidity. Mylene also bought miniature clay pots called *lutu-lutuan* for her little girls. Inside the church, the altar was decorated with flowers. The religious sat or kneeled while silently offering their prayers to the Lord as well as the patroness of Concepcion, the Immaculate Conception.

The CSC team prayed and took note of the rituals and other related activities of the faithful.

### **Kalatog Pinggan**

Lunch was held at the house of Dr. Dizon's former colleague from B.S. Aquino National High School. Food like beef broccoli, shrimp and fish fillet among others filled the table. There was no *menudo*, *chopsuey* or *adobo* which is usually found in tables of Caviteños during fiestas. However, the members of the group were treated with *buko macapuno*, *buko salad* and *leche plan* for the dessert. At Dr. Dizon's sister-in-law, we were served with *bringhe* together with some other dishes. From *Memories of Philippine Kitchen: Stories and Recipes from Far and Near* (Besa and Dorotan, 2006) *bringhe* is a Filipino version of *paella* which is a dish made of chicken, glutinous rice, coconut milk, turmeric, onion, garlic, red bell pepper, fish sauce, and vegetables like potato and carrot steamed in banana leaves.

A fiesta is always a bountiful and sumptuous affair even for non-acquaintance like us. But according to Dr. Dizon, it was all right because such practice known as *Kalatog Pinggan* is observed in the place. *Kalatog pinggan* (Kalatok pinggan) literally means the clatter of dishes or plates. It refers to a person who is always on the lookout for occasions where he can have a free meal. It also means a gate crasher or a free-loader (Kintanar, 2009). Ooops!

Distance is not a hindrance to compare the culture and practices that Cavite and Tarlac possess. There is no difference with the way fiestas are observed. In both places, hospitality is at its best.

### **Aquino Center and Museum**

After lunch, the group headed to Hacienda Luisita in San Miguel, Tarlac City where the Aquino Center and Museum is located. It was established as a tribute to the late Senator Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino, Jr. and his wife, the late president Corazon "Cory" Aquino, both Filipino icons of democracy.

The Center houses the memorabilia of the Aquinos. Events worthy to be remembered were the death of Ninoy, the People Power phenomenon and subsequent presidency of the first woman president of the Philippines. The Center Museum has facilities for functions and conferences. It was designed by Architect Francisco Manosa and is maintained by Benigno Aquino Jr. Foundation.



The CSC staff at the Aquino Center, San Miguel, Tarlac City





## CSC Book Launching 2013: *Recoletos, Ingleses y la joya gaditana*

In its bid to promote local history and culture, the Cavite Studies Center (CSC) of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D) launched its publication for SY 2013-2014 entitled ***Recoletos, Ingleses y la joya gaditana: Essays on Colonial Cavite, 1616 – 1898*** on July 26, 2013 at the Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo Gallery.

To quote the CSC Director, the book by Dr. Lino Dizon, CSC writer in residence, focused on “three research subjects woven into one coherent narrative which furthers the goal of DLSU-D on excellence in historical scholarship, meaning and relevance”. The essays include *Relaciones: The Recollect Legacy of Cavite Province*, a descriptive survey of the legacy of the Augustian Recollects who came to the Philippines for mission particularly in Cavite province from 1616 up to 1898; *post nubila Phebus: The Other Side of the British Occupation of the Philippines and the Recollects in Cavite, 1762-1766* reflected on the effects and consequences of the

British Occupation in the province; and *Cavite, la joya gaditana del Mar de la China...* touches on the comparison of geography, cultural legacies and libertarian spirit embodied in the *La Pepa*, or the Cádiz Constitution of 1812, the Cavite Mutiny of 1872 and the Philippine Revolution of 1896.

Fr. Rex Bangcaya, OAR, Past Prior Provincial, Recollect Province of St. Ezekiel Moreno (Asia and Africa) and Dr. Jaime Veneracion, former University of the Philippines (UP) – Diliman professor and president, *Samahang Pangkasaysayan ng Bulakan (SAMPAKA)* reviewed the book.

The launching was attended and supported by guests from Tarlac State University (TSU), SAMPAKA, Sta. Rosa Studies Center-Laguna, Antipolo City, University of Asia and the Pacific, UP-Manila, San Sebastian College Recoletos-Cavite City, Immaculate Conception Parish-Naic, Cavite Historical Society, and the DLSU-D community.



*Hon. Governor Jonvic Remulla signing the guest list*



*(L-R) Dr. Louella Ona of TSU, Fr. Rex Bangcaya OAR, VCMEAA Dr. Myrna Ramos, Dr. Jaime Veneracion, VCAR Dr. Olivia Legaspi, AVCR Dr. Willington Onuh, and the author during the ceremonial launching of the book.*



## Voices during the book launching...

... But with so many studies already made and published about Cavite, I was wondering if anything new can still be produced.

The book, “*RECOLETOS, INGLESES y la joya gaditana*”, might still give the best answer. Dr. Dizon has traced and convincingly shown the Recollect legacy in the province of Cavite. The foundation and subsequent administration of several towns of Cavite, although not unheard of, is one section of the book that stands out because of its fresh presentation. Interestingly, the essays have encompassed all aspects of the life of the Recollects in Cavite, from the initial organization of their convents to the profile of outstanding religious personalities, from their ministry of souls to their socio-economic and infrastructure projects, from the controversy of the haciendas to their apostolate among the growing populace of the port of Cavite.



- Fr. Rex Bangcaya OAR  
Past Prior Provincial  
Recollect Province of St. Ezekiel Moreno  
(Asia and Africa)

Nasa proseso ng bangga ang luma at bagong Cavite, ang mga namamatay na dating realidad, napapalitan ng panibago... tulad ng nagaganap sa maraming lugar. Sa kanilang paraan, binubuo ng mga bagong salta at dayo ang kanilang bayan...



kaiba ngunit di naman itim lamang. Marahil ang kailangan lamang, makita ng mga bagong salta na mayroong pamana o heritage mula sa dinatnan nila na dapat ma preserve o mapanatili... tulad ng ginagawa ni G. Jaime Tiongson ng Malolos na ngayon ay taga-Pila, Laguna o ni Manny Calairo na mula Novaliches ngunit ngayon ay taga-Cavite. Baka nga higit pa roon ang magagawa ng pansamantalang dayo tulad ni Lino Dizon ng Tarlac na sa kanyang paraan, sa kanyang scholarship bilang writer in residence dito sa DLSU-Dasmariñas, tulad ng mga dayong Kastila sa Cavite na kanyang pinaksa, ay pinagtagpo ang pagiging taga-Cavite at pagiging Caviteño dito sa kanyang bagong aklat.

- Dr. Jaime Veneracion  
former University of the Philippines – Diliman professor  
and president, Samahang Pangkasaysayan ng Bulakan

## CSC Director attends book launching, exhibit

Cavite Studies Center (CSC) Director Teresita Unabia attended the launching of the book *Reframing the Cádiz Constitution in Philippine History* at Malolos City, Bulacan on April 11, 2013. The book is a collection of papers presented by Filipino and Spanish researchers at the University of the Philippines, Diliman on June

28, 2012 during the conference themed *From Cádiz to Malolos: The Philippines and the Spanish Constitution of 1812*.

In addition *Liberal Streaks*, an exhibit related with the Cádiz Constitution was also opened to the public. It was held at the Barasoain Church Historical Landmark. The activities were initiated by the National

Historical Commission of the Philippines, the government agency which takes care of the country's history and cultural heritage.

Copies of Dr. Dizon's *Recoletos, Ingleses, y la joya gaditana* and other publications of the Cavite Studies Center and the Cavite Historical Society, Inc. are available at the CSC office.



## The Virgins of Cavite: Directors present AUDRN funded research

Teresita Unabia and Rosanni Sarile, directors of Cavite Studies Center and Marketing Communications Office respectively, presented their Asian University Digital Resource Network (AUDRN) funded research on *The Virgins of Cavite: Religiosity, Art and History* during the 1<sup>st</sup> National Convention at Miriam College, 20-21 June 2013 with the theme AUDRN Beyond Borders.

The research subject was Br. Andrew Gonzalez's FSC suggestion to Director Unabia fifteen years ago. The study covers the faith-ritual-historical dimension on the Blessed Virgin Mary being venerated as patroness in the five (5) municipalities/parishes and

four (4) cities in Cavite namely Silang, Maragondon, Naic, Rosario, Magallanes; Imus, Dasmariñas, Tagaytay, and Cavite City.

The research took more than a year to complete. The researchers conducted photo and video documentations of the images, rituals, and liturgical celebrations related to the devotion to the Blessed Virgin. On the other hand, primary data were gathered through interviews and some questionnaires to parish priests, members of religious organizations e.g. Cofradia, layworkers and devotees. The interviews provided the researchers an opportunity to validate, clarify and/

or supplement the data gathered. Secondary data were taken from photocopies of documents e.g. royal order, published books, pamphlets, articles, fiesta souvenir programs, and calendar on the subject. Other relevant information came from on-line sources.

The study is an attempt to systematically document and narrate the devotions of the Caviteños specifically in the aforementioned areas and make sense of their stories, symbols, rituals, and celebrations which form part of their identity as a people.

## CSC's new acquisitions

### Purchased

**Sugar is Sweet: The Story of Nicholas Loney** by Demy P. Sonza is an account of Nicholas Loney, the man behind the development of sugar planting and cultivation in Panay and Negros, the premier sugar region. The book was published by the National Historical Institute.

**Remembering World War II in the Philippines, Vol. 2** published by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines contains proceedings presented in the conference entitled "World War II in the Philippines: Remembering 60 years after".

**The Japanese in the Philippines 1880's – 1980's** includes a collection of essays about the Japanese in the Philippines written at various time frames by Dr. Motoe Terami-Wada, an expatriate.

**The Memoirs of Elpidio Quirino** is the chronicle of the second president of the Third Philippine Republic. It was published on his centennial.

**Philippines-Mexico Historical Relations** is a compilation of the proceeding of the Symposium held at the National Museum of the Philippines on November 16-17, 2006.

**When Britain Ruled the Philippines 1762-1764** written by Shirley Fish is an account of the 18<sup>th</sup> century British invasion of the Philippines during the Seven Years War.

**The Manila-Acapulco Galleons: The Treasure Ships of the Pacific** also by Shirley Fish narrates the fate of these vessels on its route from Philippines to Mexico or vice versa during the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The book contains an annotated list of the transpacific galleons from 1565 to 1815.

**A Past Updated: Further Essays on Philippine History and Historiography** written by Glenn Anthony May contains seven (7) essays on the Philippines' past.

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# CHS visits Purefoods, OISHI, Hayakawa, San Miguel Yamamura plants in Cavite

Cavite Historical Society, Inc. (CHS) through its President Cesar EA Virata is making a tour of the manufacturing plants in Cavite. In the last four monthly meetings, Mr. Virata together with CHS members visited Purefoods-Hormel in Gen. Trias, Liwayway Marketing Corporation in the City of Imus, Hayakawa Electronics (Philippines) Corporation at Cavite Export Processing Zone, Rosario, Cavite and the San Miguel-Yamamura Bottling Plant at Imus City on April 27, June 8, September 21, and November 9, 2013 respectively.

Purefoods-Hormel Company, Inc. is the largest producer and marketer of processed meats in the Philippines. Originally known as Purefoods Corporation, it was established in 1956 by a prominent group of retailers. The company entered into a joint venture agreement with Hormel Netherlands B.V. in 1999. This then led its meat processing division to become Purefoods-Hormel Co., Inc. In 2001, San Miguel Corporation purchased Purefoods Corporation including Purefoods-Hormel Co., Inc. Today, San Miguel Purefoods Corporation owns 60% of the joint venture and Hormel owns the remaining 40% ([http://www.purefoods.ph/?page=about#company\\_div](http://www.purefoods.ph/?page=about#company_div)). Its products include hotdogs, hams, bacon, breaded meats, pizza toppings, and sauces. It also offers meal solutions for hotel, restaurant and catering needs.

Liwayway Marketing Corporation (LMC) before was the maker of Liwayway *gawgaw*, a laundry starch. It still sells such product however at present the bulk of its produce comprised mainly of Oishi brand snack products. Its growing product line has expanded to over 50 variants of cereals, popcorn, cookies, powdered juices, and sauces. The company has four plants in the Philippines, the main and largest manufacturing facility is located in Imus, Cavite. Oishi products are exported to Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong among others. (<http://www.ph.all.biz/oishi-company-e1677>) Presently, Oishi has 14 factories in ten provinces in China.

The Hayakawa Electronics Philippines Corporation was established by Hayakawa Densen Kogyo Co. Ltd. based



*CSC Director Teresita Unabia (L) in conversation with CHS President and former Prime Minister Cesar EA Virata (R) during the Society's visit at the Purefoods-Hormel plant*

in Himeji City, Japan. It manufactures wire harness, assemblies for cars, consumer appliances and automated banking. (<http://www.businesslist.ph/company/131221/hayakawa-electronics-phil-corporation#sthash.BTG1Ea57.dpuf>).

On the other hand, San Miguel Yamamura Asia Corp. (SMYAC) is a technologically advanced glass manufacturing facility located at Km. 27, Aguinaldo Highway, Anabu, Imus, Cavite. It is jointly owned by food and beverage conglomerate San Miguel Corporation and Nihon Yamamura Glass Co. of Japan. The company makes and serves the requirements of a wide variety of industries, including the beverage, food, pharmaceutical, personal and health care industries. (<http://globaldocuments.morningstar.com/documentlibrary/document/5b8175b9aefe6273.msdoc/original>)

During visits, CHS members were briefed on the operation of the plants in the province, its organizational structure, employees and corporate responsibility. After touring the facilities, CHS members had a taste of Purefoods and Oishi products, and were given caps and bags from Hayakawa.





## A message from Cadíz

José Ignacio Bidón y Vigil de Quiñones  
Cónsul General Honorario de Filipinas en Andalucía Occidental  
Sevilla, España

*Nos alegramos, con la publicación de este Libro “La Joya Gaditana y otros Ensayos sobre Cavite Colonial 1571-1900” del eminente Profesor D. Lino Dizón.*

*No podemos más que congratularnos, de la semejanza situacional entre Cavite y la antigua Gades, por su Istmo-Península, la primera insertada en la Bahía de Manila y la segunda, en el Golfo de Cádiz respectivamente.*

*Fue en el reinado de Felipe II, cuando 5 galeones, con 350 hombres, al mando de López de Legazpi, acompañado de un Fraile Agustino, Fray Andrés de Urdaneta, tomaron posesión en 1565, en las Islas de Leyte y Samar, creando posteriormente el primer asentamiento hispano.*

*Seis años después, en 1571 se funda la Ciudad de Manila, siendo el primer diseño de la Ciudad Intramuros (la parte española), obra del Arquitecto del Monasterio del Escorial, Juan de Herrera.*

*Siempre estas Islas, pertenecieron al Virreinato de Nueva España, hasta la independencia de Méjico en 1821, pasando a depender en esa fecha directamente de la Corona de España, hasta la fecha de su independencia en 1898, pasando a ser la República de Filipinas.*

*Como no recordar aquí, la gesta heroica de “los héroes de Baler” conocidos como “Los últimos de Filipinas”, entre los que se encontraba mi Abuelo materno D. Rogelio Vigil de Quiñones y Alfaro, Médico militar, y que atendió a los adversarios que le sitiaban en la Iglesia del pueblo.*

*España entregó mucho a Filipinas: Cultura, enseñanza, obras, leyes de defensa del nativo y sobre todo, la gran labor realizada de evangelización sobre los pueblos Tagalos. Es verdad que los misioneros llevaron a cabo una nueva evangelización, de la que tanto se habla hoy. La obra de la Iglesia fue inmensa y partió de la nada; así se crearon escuelas primarias, secundarias*

*y se fundó la primera Universidad de todo el Continente Asiático.*

*Mejoraron las condiciones de un pueblo que hasta esa fecha, había estado siempre sometido a infinidad de guerrillas continuas, llevando el mensaje y la moral cristiana del momento, sirviendo de un vínculo de unión entre los nativos, que fueron adquiriendo un alto grado de civilización.*

*Aquí llegan las ideas liberales del Siglo XIX, y viven la Constitución gaditana de 1812 (La Pepa).*

*Gracias a la Iglesia, no hubo esclavitud en Filipinas, ya que se protegió al indígena, facilitándoles el acceso a la cultura y al progreso en lo personal y en lo social.*

*Volviendo a Cádiz y Cavite, su entramado de calles, que siempre miran al mar, con barrios populosos, como el de la Viña, o del Mentidero, en Cádiz o barrios como el de San Roque o Santa Cruz, en Cavite. A sus gentes, les gusta vivir en la calle y muchos todavía hablan el “Chabacano” (castellano-filipino), y en Cádiz el andaluz gaditano.*

*Pueblos con raíces cristianas, con Fiestas populosas, y en su nomenclátor Calles como Santiago, Santa Cruz, Del Rosario, San José, De Dios, así como nombre de personajes que favorecieron a las Ciudades.*

*Asomados al mar, divisas Manila, Rota, Puerto de Santa María y finalmente Cádiz, unidos por sus respectivas Bahías y la brisa marinera mirándose como a un espejo, al que salpican las olas y se miran los veleros.*

### Editor's Note

Consul Bidón's message was originally intended as a foreword to Dr. Dizon's book. Unfortunately, for some reasons, it failed to reach the printing period. We decided to have it in this issue of *Galeón*. The English translation was done by Dr. Lino L. Dizon.



English Translation

We are so happy with the publication of this book “*Recoletos, Ingleses y la joya gaditana: Essays on Colonial Cavite, 1616-1898*” by the eminent Professor Lino L. Dizon.

We cannot but congratulate ourselves, inasmuch as there is geographical sameness between Cavite and Ancient Gades (the old name of Cadiz), both being isthmus-peninsula, the first inserted in Manila Bay and the second in the Gulf of Cadíz, respectively.

It was during the reign of Philip II, when five galleons - with 350 men, led by López de Legazpi, accompanied by an Augustinian friar, Fray Andrés de Urdaneta - took over the islands of Leyte and Samar in 1565, subsequently creating the first Hispanic settlement.

Six years later, in 1571, the City of Manila was founded, its initial design being Intramuros (the Spanish portion), designed by the architect of the monastery of the Escorial, Juan de Herrera.

For some time, the Islands were governed by the Viceroy of New Spain until the independence of Mexico in 1821, from this date directly governed by the Crown of Spain until their independence in 1898, with the birth of the Republic of the Philippines.

How can we forget from here the heroic deeds of “the heroes of Baler” known as “The last of the Philippines” that included my maternal grandfather, Don Rogelio Vigil de Quiñones y Alfaro, the chief medical officer who even attended to the enemies besieging them in the town church.

Spain gave much to Philippines: Culture, Education, Public Works, Laws for the defense of the natives and, above all, the grand labor of evangelization among Tagalog towns. It is true that the missionaries came up with a novel form of evangelization,

being talked about even today. The work of the Church has been immense and it started from scratch: through it, schools in the primary and secondary were created and it founded the first University in the Asian continent.

These improved the condition of the people until this date - having been subjected to infinity of continuous disputes – elevating the Christian message and morality until the present time, serving as a network for unity among the natives, who were able to attain through them a high degree of civilization.

Here comes the liberal ideas of the nineteenth century, embodied in the Cadiz Constitution of 1812 (*La Pepa*) .

Thanks to the Church, there is no slavery in the Philippines, as it protected the indigenous people, facilitating their access to culture and their personal and social progress.

Returning to Cadiz and Cavite, the design of their streets always looks towards the sea, with populous barrios, as the La Viña or the Mentidero in Cadiz or San Roque or Santa Cruz in Cavite. Both their inhabitants prefer to live along the street and many speak the Chabacano (Filipino-Castilian) and, in Cadiz, the Andaluz-Gaditano.

Both have people with Christian roots, with popular fiestas, and with street names like Santiago, Santa Cruz, Del Rosario, San Jose, De Dios, being names also of personages that shaped the cities.

Facing the sea, divided by Manila, or in the case of Cadiz, by Rota and Puerto de Santa María, both are joined by their respective bays and sea breeze that resembles a mirror, with waves splashing and where sailboats can be seen.

(CSC's New Acquisitions... from page 8)

Donations (from Mr. Cesar E.A. Virata, President, Cavite Historical Society, Inc.)

**More Hispanic Than We Admit: Insights into Philippine Cultural History**, a 410 page book edited by Isaac Donoso, is a compilation of scholarly essays on Philippine culture and history.

Photocopy of **My Memoirs on the Philippine Revolution: Second Phase – 1898 to 1901** (Materials and documents for the history of the Philippine Revolution in its second phase or from May 1898 to 1901) by Felipe G. Calderon.

**Autobiography of Mark Twain, Vol. I**, the complete and authoritative edition of Mark Twain's (Samuel L. Clemens) life story. The 736 page volume (including index) contains existing manuscripts and documents that show his efforts to write his story. It also includes several prefaces that he started in 1906, daily dictations arranged according to the order of their creations and a manuscript about the death of his youngest daughter, Jean. The book is edited by Harriet Elinor Smith and other editors of the Mark Twain Project.

**The Other View: Literature, Culture and Society, Vol. One** is a compilation of newspaper (The Manila Times) column written by Elmer A. Ordoñez. The essays feature an interaction between culture and politics in mid-century Philippines.

**Cavite Historical Sites: A Guide to Local Heritage Tourism** by Emmanuel Franco Calairo is a K-12 material compliant and Cavite Historical Society recommended reading material on historical sites in Cavite. The book comes with a map of Cavite where the sites mentioned in the book are located. The book aims not just to boost awareness in local history but also to promote heritage tourism.

Other Collections:

Photocopy of **Katipunan in Cavite, 1895-1905: An Analysis**, Teresita Unabia's master thesis at Manuel Luis Quezon University, 1993

Digitized copy of Prof. Benjamin M. Bolivar's thesis **A Historical Study of the Town of Imus** obtained from the National Library of the Philippines

CD of conference papers presented during the **21<sup>st</sup> Annual Manila Studies Conference**, July 18-19, 2012 at Far Eastern University

CD of conference papers presented during the **22<sup>nd</sup> Annual Manila Studies Conference**, August 27-29, 2013, Thomas Aquinas Research Complex, University of Santo Tomas, Manila

CD of **Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de Porta Vaga Reina de Cavite** courtesy of Fr. Virgilio Saenz-Mendoza





# Caviteñana

## The Bridge on the River Imus



*The Puento de Isabel II in 1903*



*The present-day Puento de Isabel II*

The historic Puento de Isabel II over the Imus River, completed by the priest-engineer Matias Carbonell of the Recollects in 1857 during the Spanish colonial period, connecting the *pueblos* of Imus and Bacoor. It was the site of the Battle of Imus River on September 3, 1896.

## *Pancit Puso*

### Ingredients:

½ k. bihon  
 ¼ k. pork  
 ¼ k. small shrimps  
 2 heads garlic (crushed)  
 1 onion (sliced)  
 1/8 k. cabbage (diced)  
 50 g. chicharon  
 1 small carrot (cut into strips)  
 100 g. green beans (sliced thinly)  
 Cooking oil  
*Achuete* (for coloring)  
*Puso ng saging* (cut into strips)  
*Patis* or salt (for seasoning)  
 Black pepper  
 Pork *chicharon* (crushed)  
 Spring onion (sliced)



Cavite Studies Center photo collection

### Procedure:

1. Cut pork in cubes. Boil and reserve broth.
2. Sauté garlic and set aside some of the garlic for garnishing. Add onion, pork and shrimps, cabbage and other vegetables except the *puso ng saging*.
3. Add pork broth. Season with salt or *patis* and pepper, then add *achuete* for coloring.
4. Add the *bihon*. Lower the fire and keep tossing the *bihon* until fully cooked.
5. Boil the *puso ng saging* separately in vinegar. Season with a little salt. This will serve as *paasim* to the pancit.
6. Garnish with spring onion, crushed *chicharon* and the remaining garlic before serving. Best paired with *puto* or *cochinta*.

Note: Adjust amount of ingredients accordingly, as needed.

Source: *Aviso*, Newsletter of Cavite City Library and Museum, Vol. 2, No. 4, April 2004

