

Imágenes de Cavite: A Colonial Imaginary of Cavite Province

«Cavite es una verdadera tacita de plata de la Oceanía, que brinda al forastero con el néctar del más puro de los placeres...»

Cavite is a genuine silver cup of Oceania (Pacific) that offers a stranger with the nectar of the purest of pleasures...

- Aristides Saenz de Urraca, 1889

Such a statement of Aristides Saenz de Urraca. Cavite did not just offer the purest pleasures; it had been the venue of scenes and events which complete not only local but also the national history. These were captured through photographs evocative of our past.

In its effort to give the present generation an opportunity to have a glimpse of the province's history, learn from experiences of our forefathers and realize the significance of what happened and its meaning and

relevance to the lives that Caviteños have today, Cavite Studies Center (CSC) of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D) opened to DLSU-D community a photo-exhibit entitled *Imágenes de Cavite, 1571-1899: A Colonial Imaginary of Cavite Province*. It was held on August 10 at the Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo Gallery.

Dr. Dizon, CSC writer-in-residence, explained that the photographs were clustered under eight sub-themes.

(continued on page 3)



EDITORIAL

CAVITE – A Colonial Past Revisited

Spiderman, a fiction character who got his strength from the bite of a genetically modified spider, said: “With great power comes great responsibility.” Cavite Studies Center (CSC) does not possess such extraordinary power but it was established and mandated to promote the rich history of Cavite, and its being the seedbed of Philippine Revolution. The center has the responsibility to sustain consciousness and preserve the legacies of the Caviteños and the province in various episodes of the country’s past.

The role that Cavite and its local heroes played in the struggle for independence is influential. More so, CSC’s effort to unearth and consolidate the historical data through researches, publications, photo exhibit, and lecture with focus on its colonial experiences is equal to the tasks.

What matters eventually in historical writing and other relevant activities is not the dependence on colonial sources only, but on new interpretations based on data and certain perspective that could be somehow gleaned from archival and primary sources, for in many cases “they are all that we have.” A more significant and positive attitude is to consider these sources in the fold of more current historiography and to see them as data revealed through “cracks in the parchment curtain,” or “chinks, so to speak, through which fleeting glimpses of Filipinos and their reactions to Spanish dominion may be seen” as proffered by W. H. Scott.

CSC attends IMD ‘12

The personnel and staff of Cavite Studies Center (CSC) attended a two-day seminar that discussed the roles, challenges and inspirations of museums in a changing world. This was in observance of the International Museum Day held at Museo De La Salle on May 16-17.

The conference offered tours at GBR Museum and Aguinaldo Shrine. Participants who belong to Southern Luzon Association of Museums, Cavite Association of Historical Sites and Museums, Cavite Provincial Tourism Board, Inc., other agencies, guests and visitors were treated to an exciting tour of Museo De La Salle in the evening. Museums are other venues for learning. They are mirrors of the past and as such participants were given a workshop on heritage tourism, heritage resources and preservation and cultural mapping.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Teresita P. Unabia and Neriza M. Villanueva

CONTRIBUTORS

Lino L. Dizon, PhD and Aquino I. Garcia

LAY-OUT ARTIST: Heidi B. Sarno

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



(*Imágenes de Cavite...*
continued from page 1)

The first is sub-themed **Tangray, Kaut, Cavite: A Hook's Geography and Historiography**. It is a presentation of old maps, travel-routes and related materials on Cavite province, its salient geographical and demographic features. A classic example is a map of *Costa de Cavite, etc., 1715*. The second is **Puerto: A Historical Entrance to Cavite, la tacita de plata de la Oceania**. It is about Cavite Puerto, its role in the galleon trade and ship-building economy, and images about Cavite City. The third focused on **Salinas and Its Environs: Cavite by the Sea**. It presents images on Bacoor, Rosario (Salinas) and other coastal towns of the province. The fourth dealt with **Tierra Alta, Mataas-na-Lupa and Other Highlands of Cavite** where the colonial images of Upper Cavite are presented. The fifth cluster is about **Casa-haciendas, Pueblos and Other Frailocratic Legacies of Cavite** emphasizing the *Hacienda* System and the creation of towns. An 1897 perspective of *Casa-hacienda de Imus* illustrates this idea. The sixth concentrated on **Puente Isabel II, Presa de Molino y otros: The Colonial Built Heritage of Cavite**. The seventh features churches, the faithful and other manifestations of religiosity in Cavite and is sub-themed **Caracol: The Faith and the Faithful of Cavite Province**. The last cluster is titled **El**



(R) Dr. Willington Onuh, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Research (AVCR) and (L) Dr. George Francisco, Dean, College of Liberal Arts cut the ribbon on the opening of the exhibit. (C) Dr. Lino Dizon, CSC Writer-in-residence, assists them.

motin: The Philippine Revolution as the Colonial Backdoor in Cavite. It covers 1896-1899 events.

The travelling exhibit ran until August 29 and will be transferred to different cities and municipalities in Cavite.

In relation to the Tourism Month Celebration of the Provincial Government of Cavite, the Office of the Governor through the Provincial Tourism Development Office (PTDO) had *Imágenes* on display at the lobby of the capitol building from September 18 until September 30. During the opening, the ribbon cutting was led by Cavite Provincial Tourism Board, Inc. President Aquino Garcia and PTDO Head Liberty Herrera. Also present were tourism officers of various cities and municipalities of the province; private partner institutions;

heads of hotels, restaurants and resorts; employees from the provincial government; and faculty from public schools in Trece Martires City.

CHS visits Malolos

Throughout, heavy downpour accompanied the members of Cavite Historical Society (CHS) when they went to Barasoain Church in Malolos, Bulacan to be among the Bulakeños in celebrating the 114th Anniversary of the Malolos Congress, the revolutionary congress organized by Emilio Aguinaldo on September 15, 1898.

CHS headed by its President Cesar EA Virata toured the Lights and Sound Museum now officially known as Malolos Republic Museum.

(continued on page 12)



Cruising “The Rock”



(Top left) Former Senator Joey Lina offers flowers before the monument of Filipino heroes during the celebration of Day of Valor in the Island. (Top right) A bird’s eyeview of ‘the Rock’

After touring parts of upland and lowland Cavite during year-end workshops, the Cavite Studies Center (CSC) personnel headed to Corregidor Island on April 7 to be among the public and private groups to witness the wreath-laying and celebration of *Araw ng Kagitingan* (Day of Valor) at Filipino Heroes Memorial.

The group boarded *BRP Pampanga* upon reaching the Philippine Coast Guard Headquarters near Manila Hotel. The sea journey to ‘the Rock’ was an experience. The water was calm, and the fine weather enabled the team to observe other passengers, the ship and the scenic view along the

way. It took more than an hour for the vessel to reach its historic destination.

Upon arrival at ‘the Rock’, a *tranvia* took the group around the Island. A *tranvia* is a Spanish word for tram patterned after the electric car that plied Manila before the war. Many people including girl scouts, Filipino and American veterans and their relatives, members of the Philippine Navy and Philippine Coast Guards, public school teachers as well as representatives from the Provincial Government of Cavite gathered at the site for the event. After the program, the Cavite delegates proceeded to the dining area where lunch was served.

The Island

Corregidor is a tadpole-shaped island of Cavite. It is often called ‘the Rock’ because though small, it is rocky and highly fortified. The Americans built concrete caves, tunnels and barracks on this Island to watch ships approaching Manila Bay. From Corregidor Gen. Douglas MacArthur slipped in a torpedo boat to Mindoro from where he flew to Australia (Colliers Encyclopedia, Vol. 7, pp. 354-355, 1990, New York: MacMillan Educational Company).

(continued on page 5)



The CSC team while waiting to be boarded on *BRP Pampanga*. With them are CSC Events Coordinator Aquino Garcia’s (seated) family and Marketing Communications Office Director Rosanni Sarile (extreme right).



(Cruising...continued from page 4)

Corregidor comes from a Spanish word *corregir* which means to correct. Two versions emerged as to the name of the place. One account tells that the Spanish system had required ships to stop at the Island to have their papers checked and corrected thus having the place called “Isla del Corregidor” or Island of the Correction. Another story narrates that the island was used by the Spanish as a penitentiary or correctional institution hence the name “El Corregidor” (<http://corregidorisland.com/history.html>).

For CSC Director Teresita Unabia and Events Coordinator Aquino Garcia the journey was a revisit. For the rest of the CSC team, Neriza Villanueva, Heidi Sarno and Mylene Delatado, it was an adventurous first time experience.

The Chance to Explore

Lush verdant trees protected the tourists against the sun. With less than a hundred employees maintaining the place, the team observed that the Island is properly managed except for some thrash that can be seen floating near the breakwater/shore. Remaining structures and fortifications like the Mile Long Barracks, Malinta Tunnel, anti-aircraft cannons and tractor guns are left as they were in



The CSC Staff (L-R) Mylene, Nery and Tek in one of the ruined barracks in the Island

recognition of the gallantry of Filipino and American soldiers who perished during the war in the Island. There is also a museum that houses World War II memorabilia specifically constructed for the present generation to learn the truth and reflect on.

The Island has two dock points – the north and south sides for big and small sea vessels respectively. It also has a hotel and resort facilities where guests can enjoy a night or a few days stay. Today, Corregidor serves as a memorial for the sacrifices of those who made heroic stand against Japanese invaders.

As instructed, the group and the other tourists assembled at 2:00 pm for departure. The trip back to Manila was a bit bumpy with winds tossing the ship a little. The movement caused excitement especially to the CSC team. Sprays of sea water reached them even when they were seated on the upper deck.

Lessons Learned

The travel was pleasant and enriching. It was not just an escape from the busy city and tedious office works but rather a consciousness of Cavite’s past and its present eco-tourism impact. Though, many are still unaware of the concrete historic legacies that the province offers. A promise was made by the CSC personnel. They will return with their families and friends.

CSC’s new acquisitions

Cavite Studies Center (CSC) has purchased a copy of *Cultural Dictionary for Filipinos* by Thelma Kintanar and associates. The 1064-page dictionary published by the University of the Philippines Press, Kalayaan College and Anvil Inc. is divided into different subject categories like humanities and natural and social sciences. It has

(continued on page 11)



Ordoñez cited as Cavite historian



Dr. Elmer Ordoñez (center), Cavite Historian, receives the plaque of recognition from AVCR Dr. Willington Onuh (L) and CHS President Cesar Virata (R).

The awardee with his family, members of Imus Historical Society and CHS President Cesar Virata

“Literature in history...history in literature...Literature and history...history and literature” this was how Cavite Studies Center (CSC) Director Teresita Unabia summed up the response and viewed some of the works of Dr. Elmer Ordoñez, CSC Cavite historian of the year.

In a ceremony at the Zaguan, Museo De La Salle of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D) on August 24, CSC recognized Dr. Ordoñez because of his essays and other writings that have historical significance. He is also an active member of the Cavite Historical Society (CHS) and the Imus Historical Society (IHS). His involvement in these organizations and the historical material he has written and or edited only prove his consciousness about our local and national history.

Dr. Ordoñez is primarily a man of letters. He obtained his undergraduate and graduate studies in English from the University of the Philippines (UP), his doctoral degree at the University of Wisconsin and his post doctoral studies from Oxford University. He has been a UP professor of English and an associate for literary criticism at the UP Creative Writing Center. Some

of his works include *The Early Joseph Conrad: Revisions and Style* (1969), *The Other View: Notes on Philippine Writing and Culture* (1989), *The Other View: the Academe, Politics, Memory* (2010), *Nationalist Literature: A Centennial Forum* (1996), and *Philippine Revolution and Beyond* (Vols. I and II, 1998). Other writings focused on history are *Capitang Seryo: The Story of General Licerio Topacio*, *Great Lives: Emilio Aguinaldo*, and newspaper and magazine articles about Aguinaldo, Bonifacio and Rizal.

The awardee lives in Imus, Cavite. He was married to the late Elenita Sayoc of Imus, a retired UP professor of Art Studies and a great granddaughter of Gen. Licerio Topacio, a general of the 1896 Revolution.

During the awarding rites, Dr. Ordoñez was accompanied by his children and in-laws – Muriel and Fidel Rillo, Ishmael and Ellen Flores likewise with members of IHS, CHS and the DLSU-D community.

CSC is now on its 12th year of recognizing Caviteños who manifest love and concern in the

(continued on page 7)



Malagasang Dam, a premier yet forgotten colonial built heritage of Cavite

Malagasang, as a first impression, seems only among the many barangays – 97 in all - of the newly installed City of Imus. Delving into old records of the past, especially among the *relatos* and *historias* of the Recollects (the friars who founded the *pueblo* of Imus late in the 1700s), it actually holds the key to the beginnings of what now appears the biggest settlement in all of Cavite Province.

Malagasang (a toponym that has sprouted to fourteen barangays) is actually the original site of the *pueblo*, now referred to as ‘Lumang Bayan’ or ‘Simboryo’, as an aftermath of the British Occupation of Manila and Cavite in 1762. The establishment of the *pueblo* propelled the Recollects to go full blast with the hacienda system, causing the sprout of settlements outside of the colonial hub of Cavite Puerto.

Malagasang, before everything else, refers in fact to the middle stage of the lengthy and curly Imus River. This riverine branch was also mentioned as Casundig (in Recollect *historias*) or *Kasundít* in the vernacular (after the blazing red flower of the *dapdap*,

erythrina indica, L.), also known as Masilao (or what would become the town of

Amadeo). A center-piece of Malagasang of yore was a dam built by the Recollects in what eventually became the Hacienda de San Juan del Rio, the originator of the towns of Imus and Dasmariñas.

The dam, among the many to be built by the Recollects in the sprawling Imus Hacienda, was the handiwork of a Recollect brother, Fray Lucas de Jesús Maria. A native of Zaragoza, Spain who arrived in the Philippines on July 23, 1755, he was a sculptor by profession. Employed by the colonial government in spite of his religious garb, he was responsible for the designs of the famed *Puente de España* (Bridge of

(continued on page 11)

(Ordoñez...continued from page 6)

promotion of local history and culture. In addition to Dr. Ordoñez, four other Imuseños have already been named Cavite historians. They were Prof. Benjamin Bolivar (2004), National Scientist awardee Jose Velasco (2006), CHS President Cesar Virata (2009), and former Governor Erineo Maliksi (2010). The remaining eight who have been given tribute include author Dr. Isagani Medina of Cavite City (2000), Cavite City revolutionist and historian Dn. Gervacio Pangilinan (2001), former chair of the National Historical Institute Esteban de Ocampo of Tanza (2002), author and

historian Alfredo Saulo of Kawit (2003), retired District Supervisor and founder of Amadeo Historical Society Honesto Bayot (2005), author Dr. Evangelino Nigoza of Ternate (2007), cultural writer Felice Prudente Sta. Maria of Rosario (2008), and Naic Historical Society President Angelo Ryan Sebastian (2011).

The annual tribute to a Cavite historian is a flagship program of CSC and is a collaborative project of the Center with CHS, the provincial government of Cavite, and municipal or city government of the chosen awardee.



DLSU-D celebrates 114th year of Philippine Independence



On June 22, 1898, the Philippine Navy was established (www.scribd.com/doc/6078638/Military-Orientatoin). And on June 22, 2012, 3 pm at the balcony of the old Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo (AEA), a post celebration for the 114th year of Philippine Independence was being commemorated. Faculty members and students of De La Salle University – Dasmariñas (DLSU-D) were whispering and patiently waiting along the road fronting the old AEA building. Standing in the balcony and watching the crowd were Cavite Historical Society (CHS) President Cesar Virata and Retired Justice Ameurfina Herrera, grandchildren of Baldomero and Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, well-known figures in local and national history. With them were DLSU-D President Br. Gus Boquer FSC, EdD; Vice Chancellor for Academics and Research Dr. Olivia Legaspi; Vice Chancellor for Finance and Administrative Services Dr. Epifania Anfone; and Vice Chancellor for

Mission, External Affairs and Advancement Dr. Myrna Ramos.

Pieces from the past

Unlike the previous celebrations, this year's activity was held in the afternoon. Florentino Hornedo in his *The Nation's First Flag* (from A Timeline of Philippine History) wrote that the flag was officially unfurled for the first time during the Proclamation of Philippine Independence at 4:20 pm on June 12, 1898 in Kawit, Cavite (Kasaysayan: The Story of the Filipino People, Vol. 10, p. 102).

A saxophone instead of a band

The music for *Marcha Nacional Filipina* was a composition of Julian Felipe. It was first played in the presence of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and some revolutionists on June 11, 1898 before it was formally played in Kawit the following day. The lyrics of the song were taken from the poem

Filipinas of Jose Palma. The national anthem underwent title modifications before it became *Lupang Hinirang*. It used to be known also as *Marcha Magdalo* and *Himno Nacional Filipino*.

Another different scenario last June 23 was a saxophonist did the accompaniment in the singing of *Lupang Hinirang* instead of the Symphonic Band.

A festival of music and dances

At the venue, the Filipino spirit was felt, seen and heard. The Symphonic Band had its rendition of Jocelynang Baliwag and *Veteranos de la Revolucion*. While the La Salle Filipiniana Dance Co. did three production numbers featuring Bagobo and T'boli tribe dances as well as *La Jota Caviteña*. Paul Jacob Enriquez sang a medley of *Ako ay Pilipino* and *Pilipinas Kong Mahal*.

(continued on page 9)



DLSU-D faculty receive AUDRN grant

Three faculty members from De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D) were recipients of Asian University Digital Resource Network (AUDRN) funding for their research titled *The Virgins of Cavite: Religiosity, Arts and History*. The study aims to gather, narrate and preserve local knowledge on the Blessed Virgin Mary as the patroness in the four cities and five municipalities of Cavite namely: Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de Porta Baga in San Roque, Cavite City; Nuestra Señora del Pilar in the City of Imus; La Inmaculada Concepcion, City of Dasmariñas; Our Lady of Lourdes, Tagaytay City; Nuestra Señora de Candelaria of Silang; Our Lady of La Salette, Biga I, Silang; Nuestra Señora del Rosario of Rosario; Immaculada Concepcion, Naic; Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion of Maragondon; and Nuestra Señora de Guia in Magallanes.

Cavite Studies Center (CSC) Director Teresita Unabia, the project head, is responsible for gathering historical data particularly the enshrinement, enthronement, proclamation and tradition of celebration. Dr. Bernardo

Sepeda, a faculty from the Religious Education Department of the College of Education, focuses on the theological aspect of the devotion, dogmatic presentation and interpretation of the devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary. On the other hand, Marketing Communication Office Director Rosanni Sarile is in-charge of the mapping, video and photo documentation trips of the celebrations, and devotees as well as media education for students and laity which includes lecture, module, film showing, and photo exhibit.

Within a year's time, the group has to gather all possible existing documentations on the Virgins of Cavite as well as interviews with devotees and church workers and write a coherent narrative on the Blessed Virgin Mary as patroness of each parish municipality/city in Cavite. The output of the research is seen to be an effective tool in the promotion of local knowledge on the popular devotions to the Virgin and would be useful for classroom learning using digital media. The e-learning is a way to reach as many audiences from the university, parishes and religious organizations involved.

(DLSU-D celebrates...continued from page 8)

Message to the crowd

CHS President Virata spoke before the crowd emphasizing the importance of education in sustaining an independent and progressive country. According to him a free nation provides an opportunity for its people to think liberally and formulate actions for the good of all which could be achieved through rigorous studying, teaching and training and for the people to perform based on qualities embodied in the nationalistic oath.

Virata praised the Christian Brothers and the faculty for extending quality education to students and graduates of DLSU-D. Many have benefitted from what they have learned from the institution. He encouraged the students to study hard since education leads them to the right path.



The Aguinaldo descendants. Former Justice Ameurfina Aguinaldo Melencio-Herrera (L), Aguinaldo Shrine Curator Angelo Aguinaldo (C) and former Prime Minister Cesar EA Virata (R)



Meet CSC's resident writer

Lino Dizon PhD, is Cavite Studies Center's (CSC) new writer-in-residence. Also, he is a professor of Tarlac State University, Director of Center for Tarlaqueño Studies, and a recipient of Fulbright Research Fellowship,

Dr. Dizon was an AB History *cum laude* at Jose Rizal College. He took his Master of Arts in Teaching Social Studies and his PhD in Philippine Studies at the University of the Philippines-Diliman. He had served as project historical consultant of the Department of Education and a guest curator/historian of Baguio Teachers' Camp Museum. In addition, he is a consultant of Juan D. Nepomuceno Center for Kapampangan Studies of Holy Angel University, Angeles, Pampanga.

Among Dr. Dizon's works on local history are *Pedro Pedroche, Partido de Agraviados and a Counter-Revolution in Tarlac Province, 1898-1899 A Pentimento; Nascent Philippine Studies in the Life and Labor of José Felipe Del-Pan 1821-1891; and Mr. White: A 'Thomasite' History of Tarlac Province, 1901-1913*. A recent addition

Dizon on Cavite masonry, Cadiz Constitution of 1812

Dr. Lino L. Dizon, Cavite Studies Center (CSC) writer-in-residence, was among the distinguished lecturers of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines in celebration of the association's centenary existence. He delivered the lecture "Relics and Milestones: Philippine Freemasonry (*Francmasonería*), Local Historiography, and Deconstruction-Reconstruction 1912 and Beyond" for the Northern Luzon Region Multi-District Convention at the Sison Auditorium, Lingayen, Pangasinan on September 8.

to his intellectual birthing, *Cruceiro Spanish Galicia at Some Crossroads in Philippine History & Culture, 1521-1898*, was co-authored with José Rodriguez. He was an annotator in another work *Gloria: Roman Leoncio's Kapampangan Translation of Huseng Batute's Verse Novel, Lost and Found* released in 2004 which won the National Book awards (Translation Category). He also edited *Fr. Vicente Catapang and the History of the Philippine Educational System*.

As the CSC resident writer, Dr. Dizon is expected to give a lecture once a semester to faculty/students of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas. He also has to publish a book or its equivalent (scholarly/scientific paper) during the academic year.

As an initial output, a photo exhibit entitled *Imágenes de Cavite, 1571-1899: A Colonial Imaginary of Cavite Province* was launched on August 10 at the Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo Gallery. Presently, Dr. Dizon is working on his research project *Relaciones: The Recollect Legacy of Cavite Province, 1754-1898*.

His lecture highlighted Cavite being the birthplace of Masonry in the Philippines with the founding of *Primera Luz Filipina*, the first lodge established by Jose Malcampo y Monje and Casto Mendez Nuñez in Cavite Viejo (now Kawit), both then assigned at the naval base at Cavite Puerto in 1856. The Masons of the province, Spaniards and Filipinos alike, as Dr. Dizon pointed out, were prominent figures in the Cavite Mutiny of 1872 and the Philippine Revolution of 1896.

(continued on page 11)



(*Malagasang...continued from page 7*)

Spain), the *Alcaicería de San Fernando* of Binondo and other structures in the Manila capital.

Said to be the most formidable and ambitious irrigation dam of its time, the Casundig Dam was built by Fray Lucas during the late 1780s, to supply water to the palay and mango farms and the growing inhabitants of the Hacienda. Buzeta and Bravo, in the 1850s, referred to the dam as Pason-Molavig, Casundin or Malagazan (and which evolved to us as Malagasang in the present times). While building the dam, the friar was afflicted with a disease, causing him to become insane throughout his life. Sensing improvements in his state for a while, he was even sent by his superiors in Acapulco via the galleon *Trinidad* for possible treatment, only to find out that his disease returned immediately upon disembarkation in the Mexican City. The dam builder was sent back to the Philippines, in the Convento de San Nicolas of Cavite City, where he died on October 4, 1792.

The legacy of Fray Lucas is now forgotten, except probably by cogon grasses along the 'Simboryo' or what used to be the Casundig or Malagazan Dam.

(*Dizon...continued from page 10*)

Meanwhile in an International Conference entitled "*El Pueblo Soberano 200, Cadiz, Malolos, EDSA*" held on September 13-15, Dr. Dizon presented a paper on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of the 1812 Cadiz Constitution. The three-day symposium transpired at the Barasoain Center for Innovative Education, La Consolacion University, City of Malolos, Bulacan. In his talk, Dr. Dizon discussed the similarities of Cadiz, Spain with that of Cavite, Philippines and assessed the two subjects in relation to natural features, democratic spirit and cultural heritage.

(*CSC's new acquisitions...continued from page 5*)

provided sections on religion, mythology, sports, media, and mass communication. Information contained in this book will make its readers culturally literate. Another complementary material is the *Tagalog-English Dictionary* of Fr. Leo James English of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. This lexical compilation does not only contain Tagalog words and their derivatives, but also sentences with English translations. The Center also obtained a Diglot Bible.

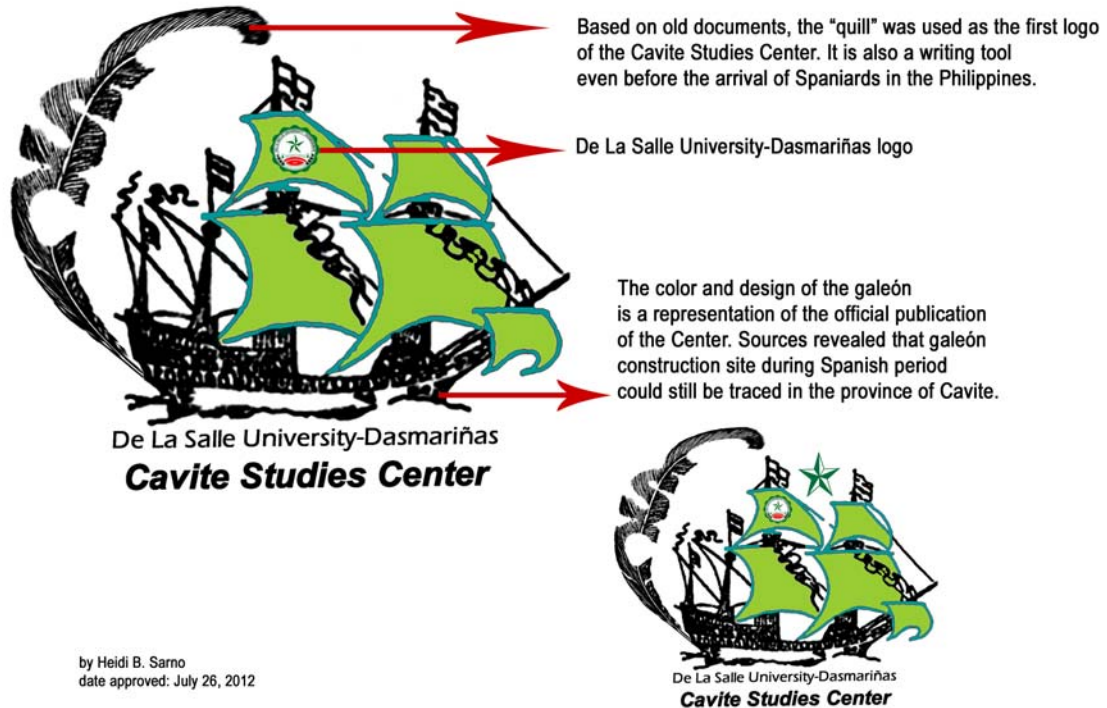
A copy of *Nuestra Señora Dela Asuncion Parish* written by Jeden Tolentino with Fr. Lino De Castro as one of the editorial board members was bought by the Center. It focused on the belief in the Blessed Virgin Mary and on the doctrine of her assumption and details of her images. Likewise, it features the church of Maragondon and the impact of the faith on the Maragdoneños. *Our Life... Our Charism... Our Mission...* is a publication of the Consecrated Life Association of Imus. It lists ministries of the religious in the Diocese of Imus as well as its history and charism.

Among the books donated, the center received a copy of *Cruceiro Spanish Galicia at Some Crossroads in Philippine History & Culture, 1521-1898* by Dr. Lino Dizon and José Rodriguez. Also, Dr. Dizon authored *Pedro Pedroche, Partido de Agraviados and a Counter-Revolution in Tarlac Province, 1898-1899 A pentimento*. It is a monograph to supplement the availability of few extant historical materials.



Academic Council approves CSC logo

The members of the Academic Council of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas approved on July 26 the official logo of Cavite Studies Center (CSC). Below is an illustration.



Likewise, CSC has come up with its tagline: **Historical scholarship. Relevance. Meaning.**

(CHS visits...continued from page 1)

Scenarios during the revolution in Cavite and Bulacan are depicted in digitally enhanced photos. These are the proclamation of the First Philippine Independence in Kawit on June 12, 1898, transfer of the Revolutionary Government to its new headquarters in Malolos, signing of decrees, framing of a constitution, establishment of the First Philippine Republic also known as Malolos Republic (the first democracy in Asia), and the Republic's determination to fight against America in January 1899. The trip exposed the CHS members to the promotion of the country's history via modern technology that allows interactive learning.

While in the City, the group had a brief monthly meeting at Fortune (Hong Kong) Seafood Restaurant. In the gathering, upcoming activities were mentioned including the commemoration of the 250th year of British Occupation in the country where Dr. Lino Dizon, Cavite Studies Center

writer-in-residence, will deliver a lecture on the consequences of British Invasion in relation to the ecclesiastical facet of Imus. Also, there will be an exhibit of maps by British cartographers at Yuchengco Museum. The schedule and venue for the next CHS regular monthly meeting were discussed.



The CHS members during the Malolos Congress visit

