

Dizon's upcoming book

Photographing Revolutionary Cavite: The Colonial Representation, 1896-1899

Avid readers of Cavite history can now look forward to the publication of Cavite Studies Center's (CSC) writer in residence, Dr. Lino Dizon's *Photographing Revolutionary Cavite, the Colonial Representation, 1896 – 1899*. This book is set to be launched first semester of school year 2016-2017.

Through pictures, the author recounted scenes via various stories that transpired during the Philippine Revolution of 1896 to 1899. It could be noted that Spain and America attempted to show the public condition of Cavite during the revolution as seen from collection of photographs taken by photographers Felix Laureano, Manuel Arias y Rodriguez and soldier-photographers George Charles Dotter, D. S. Coles, and others.

The book features images of Cavite in 1897 as seen in social and geographical perspectives of battlefields, and photographs of Cavite that focused on the American colonials in 1898 to 1899 including the consequences of the Battle of Manila Bay in the Spanish-American War. Also in the concluding part are the photos that confirm the cultural heritage and everyday life of Caviteños at a century's end.

Other CSC publications for 2015

***Viñetas Caviteñas:*
the 'culture of everyday
life' in Cavite Province
from colonial eyes, 1609
– 1898.**

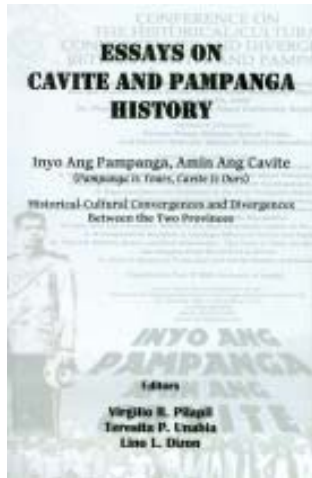


Cavite Vignettes is based on the observations of colonial personalities who settled in the environs at different stages of Spanish and American presence in the Philippines. Dr. Dizon selected, annotated, and translated the contents of the book from an array of articles based on government reports, church data and missionary resources, and travelogues, reviews, journals and periodicals. These illustrate the *costumbrismo*, the literary genre of romantic, colorful, and witty local everyday life, mannerisms, and customs portrayed largely by Hispanic scenes in Cavite.

Essays on Cavite and Pampanga History: *Inyo ang Pampanga, Amin ang Cavite (Pampanga is Yours, Cavite is Ours)*

The similarities and differences between the culture and history of Cavite and Pampanga were

(Dizon's upcoming book...continued from page 1)



discussed during the regional conference entitled: *Inyo ang Pampanga, Amin ang Cavite* held on January 24-25, 2006 at St. Therese de Liseux Hall, Holy Angel University, Angeles City jointly sponsored by CSC and JDN Center for Kapampangan Studies.

provinces to the founding and strengthening of the Philippine nation-state.

CSC also recognizes the works prepared by editors - Dr. Virgilio R. Pilapil, Dr. Lino L. Dizon, and Teresita P. Unabia. Similarly, the House of Isidoro Press in Springfield, Illinois is acknowledged for printing and publishing this book. Both *Viñetas Caviteñas* and the *Essays on Cavite and Pampanga History* were launched on 15 August 2015 at Zaguan, Museo De La Salle. The printed works are available at CSC.

As the former CSC Director Teresita P. Unabia said “*Viñetas Caviteñas* and *Essays on Cavite and Pampanga History* are attempts by CSC of DLSU-D to democratize history, to consider a different view, and to respond to gaps existing in historical research. Its purpose is to publish from the colonial historiography and engage in new ways of historical investigation and appreciation. There is a need to have positive observation and contribution in the past to learn and develop the present and the next generation.”

The featured paper presentations were compiled in a publication after ten years. Included in the book are the works of Emmanuel F. Calairo, Joel S. Regala, Angelo J. Aguinaldo, Gilbert E. Macarandang, Josephine L. Cruz, Jeffrey A. Lubang, Lino L. Dizon, Virgilio R. Pilapil, Renato N. Pelorina, Lord Francis D. Musni, Joel Pabustan Mallari, and Ivan Anthony Henares. To paraphrase, the articles highlighted the overlapping historical experiences and contribution between the two

CSC collaborates with *PAGHILOM* team

The Cavite Studies Center is proud to be a partner of *PAGHILOM*, an organization of local artists and cultural workers in Cavite. *PAGHILOM* project convenor and Artletics, Inc. chairman Emmanuel R. Garibay has formally invited CSC to take part in its activities. As an official member of the team, CSC is poised to take part in the forthcoming activity -*PAGHILOM: Cavite Art Camp and Festival* for target participants from Grade 7-12 public school students and teachers; Cavite-based artists from CALABARZON and/or other provinces and regions; and seminarians, theology students, and church workers on February 8-10, 2017 at Union Theological Seminary, City of Dasmariñas, Cavite.

The project features the following: an art camp that presents art talks, workshops, creative jamming; and an art festival that offers art performances, exhibitions, installations, film-showing and concert. On February 10, Dr. Roberto G. Paulino of the University of the Philippines Diliman will discuss “Visualizing Philippine Culture and History: The Paintings of Carlos V. Francisco” with CSC Director Palmo R. Iya as the reactor and *Grupo Ocho* as the workshop facilitator.

The team is looking forward to CSC’s assistance in the publication of a K-12 module or resource book that includes events and workshops documentation, art talk transcription and directories of Cavite schools and artists. The Art Camp and Festival has in mind the K-12 student participants of Cavite who will experience a multi-disciplinary intensive workshop-demo with the assistance of local artists.



EDITORIAL

Fundacion De Cavite and its vicissitudes

Hitherto, Caviteños are baffled on the actual date of its foundation as a province. Previously, historians that include the stalwart Dr. Soledad Borrromeo-Buehler have pointed on 1614 as its foundation year and this is actually widely accepted in most publications. Sadly, this could not be supported by a solid document however.

The Cavite Studies Center (CSC) has taken upon itself to direct this lacuna by holding a symposium entitled *La Fundación de la Provincia de Cavite: A Journey to Investigation*. Historians and specialists, including those from the National Historical Commission of the Philippines, Cavite local historical societies, and select De La Salle University-Dasmariñas academicians have been invited to take part.

Many facts have been provided in this gathering. It was found out, for example, that the popularly accepted 1614 was initially purported by the Philippines Census of 1918, in the provision of a historical sketch of the province. It was provided in turn by Agustin Cavada, in his almanac-like opus of 1876, but he was, as pointed out in the symposium, actually citing this foundation year for Cavite Puerto and not for the whole province, which he actually left as a lacuna also.

Many probable and logical dates have been provided that are more realistic than 1614. These include the 2nd of June, 1576, concerning the first *encomiendas* assigned in the Philippines that included the port of Cavite; the 16th of January, 1571, with Cavite province of yore becoming a part of the *encomienda de corona de Manila*, or that of the 14th of August, 1595, with

the province being under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archbishopric of Manila, among others.

There was also an offering that the foundation year should be synchronous with the founding of the *Fuerza de San Felipe Neri* (Fort San Felipe), i.e., 1609 – the year that catapulted as well the building of galleons in the Puerto, being the icon of the *Castellan de Cavite* and his evolution as the politico-military governor of the whole province as well with the passage of the centuries.

The symposium has left more questions than answers. This does not mean that it was not able to achieve its objective. Rather, similar to the unyielding and relentless pursuits of CSC concerning its assays and essays on Cavite's historical and cultural heritage, the enterprise, for the sake of history, is already its reward. "Thank you for the opportunity to be able to deliberate on the foundation year of our beloved province, which is usually taken for granted," as an attendee puts it, "for indeed the symposium has opened my mind to take cognizance of it hence."

EDITORIAL BOARD

Palmo R. Iya, PhD and Neriza M. Villanueva

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LAY-OUT

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Galeón is the official publication
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Palmo R. Iya is CSC director

The Cavite Studies Center (CSC) welcomes its new director Palmo R. Iya, a faculty from the Social Sciences Department, College of Liberal Arts and Communications.

Sir Iya (as what he prefers to be called) has been an educator for almost 20 years now. A recipient of a scholarship grant in Ashikaga Community College, Ashikaga City, Tochigiken, Japan for three years, he has published articles in refereed journals and presented papers in national and international conferences/seminars. Likewise, he has been involved in various organizations and has received various awards while studying and working in the field. He has just completed his doctorate degree (major in History and minor in Anthropology) at the University of the Philippines-Diliman.

The other side of Sir Iya

The CSC director must be guided by this Bible verse from Ecclesiastes 3:1 *“There is a time for everything, and a season for every activity under the heavens”* and his philosophy in life *“Living each day is living as if it is the last day”* because he lives life to its fullest –

putting everything in order without wasting any second of his time.

Sir Iya finds time for the enrichment of the other aspects of his life. In the middle of his busyness, his faith in God never falters and he continuously guides his family towards sustaining their spiritual life. His activities do not serve as hindrance for him to take care of his health by indulging in sports and recreation while cultivating friendship with people around him. He also has time to further enhance his professional life through research and establishing linkages. Also, he fulfills his commitment to environmental protection and love of nature.

His plans for the CSC

Sir Iya has a lot of ideas for the Center. He has started intensifying efforts for the CSC to get a wider collection of books. He also plans to strengthen linkages with stakeholders both from public and private sectors. Likewise, he is determined to continue the projects and activities which the former directors have started. His vision of the CSC’s future is vivid and he is ready to explore all possibilities to carry out meaningful programs and projects.



CSC visits Sta. Cruz parochial church

The Cavite Studies Center (CSC) participated in the Declaration of the Diocesan Shrine of St. Augustine and Eucharistic celebration at Sta. Cruz Parochial Church, Tanza, Cavite on 26 July.

The activity saw the people of Tanza and other Catholic devotees from nearby municipalities listen to the stories of miracles of “Tata Usteng”, an endearment made by devotees. It could be recalled that Tata Usteng’s stories have become popular because of the miracles, healing, and blessings received by the faithful.

The CSC team visited the *Convento Parroquial de Sta. Cruz*, photo-documented Tata Usteng’s exhibits mounted on the convent hall, and participated in the holy mass to witness the declaration of St. Augustine Shrine.

Rev. Fr. Virgilio Saenz Mendoza, an avid historian, is the rector at the Diocesan Shrine of Tata Usteng. He encourages pilgrims to travel and visit the shrine. Devotees in the Diocese of Imus are enjoined to attend masses, recite, sing or pray novenas and perform acts of charity for the poor.

Iya participates in ICHCC-SEA 3rd International Conference



CSC Director Palmo R. Iya (R), together with the Philippine Delegation headed by Philippine Historical Association President Emmanuel F. Calairo (5th-L) during the ICHCC-SEA 3rd International Conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Cavite Studies Center (CSC) Director Palmo R. Iya participated in the International Council on Historical and Cultural Cooperation - Southeast Asia (ICHCC-SEA) 3rd International Conference on History and Culture held at Wisma Sejarah Building, 230 Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on August 9-10.

The conference, with the theme “Pre-colonial History and Culture in the Malay World,” featured joint presentations of historians on the Malay culture of Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Through this, Iya was able to meet other Filipino, Indonesian, and Malaysian historians and delegates. The activity has provided him as well with possible international linkages and future researches.

ICHCC-SEA International Conference on History and Culture is the third in the series of conferences on the history and culture of the countries of the Malay World. This forum was organized by the historical societies of three countries in Southeast Asia – *Kapisanang Pangkasaysayan ng Pilipinas*, *Masyarakat Sejarawan Indonesia*, and *Persatuan Sejarah Malaysia*.

(DLSU-D joins...continued from page 6)

Commission of the Philippines records on Mabini and Rizal and in consolidating LHCN proposals for 2017. A visit at the Lumad Community in Davao and a trip at the Bagobo-Tagabawa tribe of Astorga, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur were held on the second day.

DLSU-D participants in the LHCN general assembly include CSC Director Palmo R. Iya, Cavite Historical Society representatives Teresita P. Unabia and Dr. Emmanuel F. Calairo, and Bacoor Historical Society members Jose Andres Diaz and Reynaldo Fajutnao.



DLSU-D joins LHCN 4th general assembly

Delegates from DLSU-D led by the director of the Cavite Studies Center joined the 4th general assembly of the Local Historical Committees Network (LHCN) held at the Waterfront Insular Hotel, Davao City on August 22-23, 2016. With the theme, Panaghiusa: Integrating Ethnic Consciousness into Philippine History, the assembly featured panel discussions by select resource persons.

Dr. Cynthia Zayas, Director of University of the Philippines Diliman (UPD) Center for International Studies, talked about Integrating Ethnic Consciousness into Philippine History. The discussion focused on the importance of indigenous people and local communities as repositories of knowledge of a culture or society. Another talk was on Filipino Muslims in History by



Dr. Maria Serena I. Diokno, NHCP Chair (3rd row) with the LHCN Cavite province participants

Dr. Maria Bernadette Abrera, Chair of UP Diliman Department of History. This topic highlighted the history of the Filipino Muslims as the backbone of the historical development of the country. Mr. Berino Mambo-o Sr., on the other hand, delivered a talk on the Ata Tribe, the upland dwellers of the ethno-linguistic group in Davao.

Also during the activity, the LHCN members took part in the screening of National Historical



The Bagobo-Tagabawa tribe of Davao with CSC Director Palmo R. Iya and LHCN participant

BMB collection now with CSC



(seated L-R) Dr. Willington O. Onuh, Dr. Palmo R. Iya, Dr. Mericia L. Bolivar and Br. Gus L. Boquer with (standing L-R) Aquino I. Garcia, Teresita P. Unabia, Dr. Lino L. Dizon and Dr. Emmanuel F. Calairo

The Benjamin M. Bolivar (BMB) Collection comprised 265 books. It includes rare publications sacrificially collected, purchased, and used by a history enthusiast, Imus historian and former professor of Manuel L. Quezon University. The collection is finally part of the Cavite Studies Center (CSC) collection. Aside from history books, the collection also includes local and foreign journals and publications, politics and sciences, and fiction and non-fiction materials.

The donation was made possible through the generosity of Dr. Mericia L. Bolivar, Benjamin Bolivar's wife and former dean of the College of Education. This was formalized through a signing held between Dr. Bolivar and De La Salle University-Dasmariñas President Br. Gus Boquer at Salon de Nicole, Hotel Rafael on October 28, in the presence of Assistant Vice Chancellor for Research Dr. Willington O. Onuh and CSC Director Dr. Palmo R. Iya. The list of these books is now available on the CSC webpage and researchers and teachers may visit the center's library to take a look at the collection.

It is worthy to mention here that CSC has a special linkage with the Bolivar family. On August 13, 2004, the center, together with the Cavite Historical Society and the Office of the Governor of Cavite, held a tribute to Benjamin Bolivar as a Cavite historian. This award was in recognition of his valuable work – his master's thesis at MLQU entitled *A Historical Study of the town of Imus*, which made a remarkable contribution to the study of Cavite history. At the moment, CSC is working

with the Bolivar family to let the center publish this much awaited manuscript about the history of Imus. These initiatives will ensure that Benjamin Bolivar's love for history lives on.



Mr. Rommel L. Bolivar (son of Dr. Bolivar) and his wife Eloise at the BMB Collection at the CSC

CSC's acquisition of Bolivar's books was the effort of former Director Teresita P. Unabia.



Caviteña

Fuerza de San Felipe: An icon of Cavite's colonial past

Most Filipinos, Caviteños in particular, are no longer aware of Cavite's once pivotal and powerful colonial importance. The icon of this forgotten legacy was Fuerza de San Felipe Neri (Fort San Felipe) – the headquarters of the *castellan de Cavite*, or who eventually evolve as the politico-military governor of Cavite Province during the Spanish colonial rule. *Castellan* literary means “gatekeeper of the castle and the castellany” for which the fort was deemed to be the castle by the colonizers, a carry-over of a medieval practice. The castellany was the territory within a castle's jurisdiction; in this case, what would be transformed as Cavite Province starting from the archaic Puerto de Cavite.

The people are not solely to be blamed for this non-awareness. A factor could be its inaccessibility to the touristic public eye, unlike its counterpart in the Manila capital; that of Fuerza de Santiago (Fort Santiago) in Intramuros. Since 1904, Fort San Felipe was made part of the constrained United States Naval Base and it was eventually transferred to the Philippine Military only in 1971. The fort is presently located within the 9-hectare Naval Station Pascual Ledesma (Cavite Naval Base) of the Philippine Navy and as stated, unfortunately or fortunately, is not open to the public.

It is unfortunate for a reason already mentioned. It is not part of any itinerary or a field trip for students and

tourists as is now the state of our popular build heritage including Fort Santiago, the cotta of Ozamis, and the ruins of Corregidor where everybody can take picture and embrace the past.

On the other hand, i.e. fortunately, it is not prey to the vandalizing acts of our tourists, students, and antique collectors. Since it is in the perimeter of a restricted military area, the remaining structure of stolid granite blocks with 30-foot high walls and features of a wide stairway leading to the top of the bastions and the residual walls of the *Fuerza* are well-preserved and secured.

Initially built between 1609 and 1616, during the terms of Governor-General Juan de Silva, it was the first military fortress of Cavite, intended with the influx of foreign and domestic trading as a consequence of the Galleon Trade. The colonial years would see the enhancements made of the Fort. “It was quadrilateral in form,” writes a report of 1659, and century and a half after its initialization, “with four corner bastions, and had a perimeter of 220 feet (67 m). It was built to face the Cavite Port and Manila. Furthermore, a cube or platform enough for 10 cannons and named Santa Catalina the Martyr was nearby. Facing San Felipe were the ruins of the *casa real* which had another low platform for eight cannons. However, it was in bad state and had to be repaired.”

Iya, Unabia attend CHS meetings

Cavite Studies Center (CSC) Director Palmo R. Iya and former CSC Director Teresita P. Unabia were present in the monthly meetings of the Cavite Historical Society, Inc. (CHS). As members of CHS, the two joined the following meetings held in: Cavite West Point College, Ternate on November 20; Baldomero Shrine, Binakayan, Kawit on October 30; 3rd Floor Penthouse, Carmona Municipal Hall, September 25; Malen's Restaurant, Noveleta, Cavite on August 28; and Audio Visual Room of Imus Institute, City of Imus, July 17. It was on June 12 at Island Cove Hotel and Leisure Park, Covelandia Road, Kawit, Cavite where Ms. Unabia introduced Sir Iya to officers and regular members of CHS from town historical societies in Cavite.

Former Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata's leadership in the historical society has sustained discussions on historical issues and concerns. Moreover, the members also get to visit historical sites in Cavite, Manila, and other provinces. Just recently, they were encouraged to engage in preliminary research or read about Caviteño heroes to be discussed or the places to be visited. These are efforts toward sustaining and enhancing the Caviteños' passion for local history and culture.



CSC Collection Build up

Publication

Viñetas Caviteñas: the 'culture of everyday life' in Cavite Province from colonial eyes, 1609-1898. Selected, annotated and translated by Lino L. Dizon, PhD. City of Dasmariñas, Cavite: De La Salle University-Dasmariñas, Cavite Studies Center, 2015.

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(continued on page 10)



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Malaysian Professor visits CSC.

(From left to right) Adjunct Prof. Dato' Dr. Ghazali Dato' Yusoff (center) of Academy of Malay Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Executive Chairman of Nusantara Technologies Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia with Susan and Jaime Bardeloso (1st & 2nd) went to Cavite Studies Center (CSC), De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D) on 23 September. In a meeting with CSC Director Palmo R. Iya (5th) and Philippine Historical Association President and DLSU-D Social Sciences Department faculty Emmanuel F. Calairo (4th), Dr. Ghazali shared his commitment of donating Malay history and culture books and envisioned establishing a Professorial Chair in Malay Studies or Muslim Studies at DLSU-D.

Iya and Dr. Calairo were with Dr. Ghazali during the 3rd International Conference on History and Culture of International Council for Historical-Cultural Cooperation in Southeast Asia on August 9-10, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

A nation's culture resides
in the hearts and in the
soul of its people.

- Mahatma Gandhi



Lutuing Cavite

Tamales

Mga Sangkap:

- ¾ kilo galapong
- 2 niyog (kakang gata at pangalawang gata)
- 2 ulo ng bawang (dinikdik)
- ¼ kilo giniling na mani
- ½ kilo asukal (segunda), atsuete, asin, paminta
- ¼ kilo pitso ng manok
- Sabaw ng manok
- 4 itlog na maalat
- 4 kutsarang mantika
- 1 bigkis dahon ng saging (sapat sa suson para sa 25 o 30 pirasong tamales)



Pamamaraan ng pagluluto:

Painitin ang kawali. Maglagay ng dalawang kutsarang mantika. Igisa ang bawang. Ihalo ang sabaw ng manok, bahagi ng pangalawang gata ng niyog, kaunting asin, at ¼ kilong galapong na basa (hinaluan pa ng tubig). Laging haluin hanggang kumunat. Lagyan ng kaunting kakang gata at tikman. Hanguin. Ito ang puting sangkap.

Sa pinainit na malaking kawali, igisa ang bawang sa mantika. Ihalo ang katas ng atsuete, asin, paminta, asukal, at giniling na mani. Ilahok ang lahat ng pangalawang gata at kalahating kilong galapong. Laging haluin. Kapag malapot na, tikman ang lasa. Isunod ang natirang kakang gata. Hinaan nang bahagya ang apoy. Haluin hanggang maluto. Hanguin. Ito ang pulang sangkap.

Iayos ang salansan ng tatlong suson ng dahon ng saging (1 pakwadrado, 1 parihaba at 1 maliit na dahon). Maglagay ng dalawang kutsara ng nilutong pulang sangkap. Sa ibabaw nito ay maglagay ng isang kutsarang puting sangkap. Tupiin nang bahagya at lagyan ang ibabaw ng dalawang sangkap ng ilang piraso ng hinimay na manok at hiniwa-hiwang itlog na maalat. Balutin at taliang mabuti. Isalansan ang lahat ng mga binalot na tamales sa isang “steamer” o pasingawan. Lagyan ng tubig (ang dami ay umaabot sa kalagitnaan ng sisidlan) at pakuluin sa loob ng kalahating oras o hanggang sa maluto. Palamigin.



Mula sa panayam kay Gng. Tess Malinog ng Toclong, Kawit, Cavite. Ang pagluluto ng tamales ay natutunan niya sa Pamilyang Parcerero ng Imus. Ang tamales ay pagkain sa almusal o meryenda, palaman sa tinapay, at maaari ding pangulam. Ito’y mabibili sa palengke ng Imus - sa umaga mula Lunes hanggang Linggo maliban sa araw ng Martes. Para sa iba pang karagdagang impormasyon makipag-ugnayan lamang kay Gng. Malinog.

