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Quirino: Maps and Views of Old Manila

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believes that the danger of a Communist take-over in Australia is minimal, and therefore he favors Australian recognition of Red China. Indeed, it had been his hope to become, before his retirement, the first Australian ambassador to Peking.

This reviewer has had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Crocker (who was then Australian High Commissioner in India) first in Bangkok (at a SEATO Round Table Conference on Asian Culture) and then in Cambodia where, after viewing the magnificent ruins, we had a stroll through the streets of Siem Reap. The impressions gained on these occasions are confirmed by the present book. Mr. Crocker is a man of the Old World who values tradition, culture and human dignity. He is not always tolerant towards modern innovations, nor does he suffer fools gladly—and the world, alas, is full of fools. But his views, even at their most conservative, are generally on the side of sanity and common sense. This reviewer does not agree with all the views expressed in this book: notably, Mr. Crocker's apparent failure to understand the predicament (or to have studied in depth the viewpoint) of the French Canadians.

But in general, his views are weighty and based on experience and observation. They should be carefully considered by diplomats—not least by the officials and representatives of the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs. It is to be regretted that Mr. Crocker was never posted to Manila: it would have been interesting to hear his views regarding the Philippine situation.

MIGUEL A. BERNAD

THE FOUNDING OF MANILA

MAPS AND VIEWS OF OLD MAYNILA. By Carlos Quirino. With a Preface by Mayor Antonio J. Villegas. Manila. Maharnilad. 1971. (x), 88 pp.

In May of 1571 Legazpi sailed into Manila Bay and occupied a triangular piece of land at the mouth of the Pasig River, which the natives had vacated after their fortified village (called Maynila) had been destroyed the previous year in an encounter with Goiti. On the 3rd of June 1571, scarcely three weeks after disembarking, Legazpi declared this area a City and laid out the streets and squares of the future metropolis. Legazpi's proclamation was confirmed by the King of Spain who conferred upon the new town a coat-of-arms and gave to it the title of Noble and Ever Loyal City. This triangular place of land, bounded on the northeast by the river and on the west by the

sea, was to become the Walled City of Manila, seat of the Philippine government and center of whatever commerce and industry was allowed to the Islands. In the course of four centuries, that City, surrounded at first by well-defined suburban towns, has grown into one sprawling metropolis called Greater Manila. The year 1971 marks the fourth centenary of this City, and the occasion has been marked by the publication of several books, of which one of the best and most important is the one under review.

Carlos Quirino is a well known author, former Director of the National Library and present curator of the nascent museum planned by the Ayala corporation. Among his books, the two most significant are *Philippine Cartography* (1959) and the compilation of the original documents pertaining to the *Trial of Andres Bonifacio* (1963).

The present book (published under the sponsorship of the City Mayor's Office) is largely a collection of maps and pictures (some in color and some in black and white) depicting the Manila of the past. Many of the items reproduced here have already been published elsewhere: but it is good to have them brought together into one compact volume.

The maps of the Island include Linschoten's map of Southeast Asia (Amsterdam 1595); the *Asiae nova descriptio* of Ortelius (Antwerp 1570); a map of Luzon drawn in 1597 by Hernando de los Rios Coronel and preserved in Seville; the first separate map of the Philippines (under the name of the Archipelago of St. Lazarus) engraved by van den Keere for the Cornelis Claesz atlas (Amsterdam 1598); and of course Father Pedro Murillo Velarde's famous map, contained in his *History of the Philippines*, published by the Jesuit press in Manila in 1744. One of the most curious is a chart of Luzon and the Visayas which appeared in a London magazine in 1750, after British corsairs had captured a treasure-laden Spanish galleon in Philippine waters.

Among the maps and plans of the Walled City are those of 1577, 1660, 1671, 1819, 1872, and that graphic masterpiece drawn by Antonio Fernández de Roxas in 1720.

There are reproductions from the famous Boxer Codex, and water colors by the Filipino artist Damian Domingo (c 1800) and by the German Johann Karuth (c 1850). There are engravings from the 18th and photographs from the 19th and 20th centuries.

This otherwise excellent volume is marred by some technical defects. There is no list of illustrations (only the colored plates are listed) and the reader must hunt among the pages in search of a particular map or picture. This lack could have been remedied by an index, but there is none — and that is a second defect. Thirdly, the color-separation and even the offset printing of the black-and-white material leave

much to be desired. Philippine printing has a long way to go before it could match the perfection of the British or the Japanese. We Filipinos are an artistic people: why don't we produce books which would be an aesthetic delight?

MIGUEL A. BERNAD