ten to help the reader better understand the significance of the Holy Father's message, and to appreciate the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus."

Following *Haurietis Aquas* section by section, Father Dechauer has put together a popular "encyclopedia" on the devotion to the Sacred Heart which should prove most useful to priests, religious and religion teachers who will be happy to have a compendium of the theology and history of the devotion so competently and readably written. They, and the general reader, will also find Father Dachauer's book a rich source of material for prayerful reflection. We trust that this work will have the wide readership it deserves.

C. G. AREVALO

**SPANISH PHILIPPINE ARCHITECTURE**


A rich and individual style of architecture peculiar to the Philippines has been looked at, but not seen, for four centuries; it has been seen and recognized only during the past decade and, characteristically, only after the majority of its finest monuments have suffered destruction through warfare or neglect. Research on what is left us is slowly and laboriously beginning in the Philippines, hampered up to now by an almost total lack of documentary information. Providentially, Miss Díaz-Trechuelo, with an imposing display of erudition and documentary wealth, has bridged much of the gap. Her book deals exhaustively with much that we have lost and she brings to light a mass of hitherto unexamined sources of indispensable importance to the Philippine cultural historian, all of it so carefully and clearly organized that the result becomes both the framework and the basic reference for all subsequent work on Philippine colonial architecture.

Naturally there still are gaps, inevitable in a work based entirely on documentary evidence. The biggest gap concerns civil architecture on which, naturally, very few specific documents exist. In my opinion, however, this is the only area of importance left untouched. For the rest the scholar is left with the pleasant task of filling in details and the slippery task of analyzing, evaluating and
interpreting. Miss Díaz-Trechuelo is out to provide material, not to prove points in aesthetics. In her avowed purpose she succeeds spectacularly well. In her own words: “We have attempted a first step in this study by gathering and organizing within this work a mass of original sources obtained over a period of many years from the astonishingly rich documentation kept in the Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla, and this provides the basis of the present work.... The 'Audiencia de Filipinas' by the abundance of its material forms one of the most important parts of the Fifth Section of the Archivo de las Indias. We have carefully examined almost all of its one thousand and seventy-two legajos...”

The result of this staggering piece of research among papers that are classified by the standards of a simpler age and too often written in a style and penmanship calculated to try the patience of the most saintly, is best set forth by a simple translation of the book’s table of contents:

I. Urban evolution of Manila from its founding to the end of the XVIIIth Century.

II. Military Architecture. The fortification of the city up to 1700.

III. Military engineers in the Philippines.

IV. Manila's fortifications up to 1762 and the new project.

V. Military Architecture: The execution of the project.

VI. Civil and Military Architecture.
   Fort Santiago. Repairs carried out under Curuzeluagaui. Danger posed by the warehouses. Santiago at the start of the XVIIIth century. Repairs by Navamuél. The project of Juan de Ciscara. The collapse of the wall

1 Here follows a listing of bundles examined with titles that correspond to a specialized system of classification that this reviewer hesitates to interpret. Briefly, the bundles include official correspondence and reports of all kinds, plans and descriptions of fortifications and a wealth of ecclesiastical documents, particularly those concerning the Archdiocese of Manila and the Dioceses of Cebú, Nueva Segovia and Nueva Cáceres.


IX. Religious Architecture: The XVIIth and XVIIIth Century.


X. The Port of Cavite in the XVIIth Century.

Port fortifications. The projects of 1659. Opinions of Ricardo Carr and Juan de Somovilla. Execution of the project. Cavite constructions during the administration of Cuzcat y Góngora.

XI. The Cavite fortifications in the XVIIIth Century. The city and its buildings.

The works of Juan de Cisnera. Years of inactivity (1711-1745). The Fort of Arechederra. Cavite during the second half of the century. The typhoon of October 12, 1761 and its damage. Provisional repairs. The capture of Cavite by the British. New projects of fortification. The plan of Feliciano Marquez. Cavite during the administration of Basco y Vargas. Cavite under the command of Don Rafael Maria Aguilar. The city and its buildings.

XII. The episcopal cities of Cebu, Nueva Cáceres and Nueva Segovia.


XIII. The forts of Mindanao, Calamianes and Visayas.


After so lengthy and, I trust, so useful and illuminating a quote, there is really very little left to say. The table of contents provides not only a refreshingly clear outline of the entire subject under discussion but, in its abundance of hitherto unexamined material, the most powerful possible magnet for the attention of all students of Philippine culture.

I do not consider it profitable to hunt for small inaccuracies or to quarrel with the quality of the printing, which is much inferior to the quality of the text. My personal reaction is overwhelmingly one of delighted gratitude to the author and to all those who made the publication possible. I should perhaps mention that this book was successfully presented as a doctoral thesis to the University of Madrid and that it has received the Luis Vives Prize for 1955.
Personally, I wish that some way could be found to bring Miss Díaz-Trechuelo to the Philippines. I can see nothing but benefit resulting from a confrontation of her scholarship with the actual subjects of her brilliant research.

FERNANDO ZOBEL DE AYALA

THE DOMINICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES


This book is a welcome addition to historical literature on the Far East, where the Order of Preachers has played such an important role since the first Dominican, Bishop Domingo de Salazar, arrived in Manila in 1581.

Though the narrative carries the reader briefly to America and Europe, the Province—reckoned by Fr. Fernández the foremost of the Order—has its center in Manila. From Manila the Dominicans worked out to Japan, Formosa, China, Tonkin, Cambodia. In the Philippines they were active in Bataan, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Nueva Viscaya, Zamboales, the Cagayan Valley, the Mountain Province, the Batanes; and in a limited degree in Cavite, Laguna, the Ilocos provinces and La Union. They were very briefly in Iloilo, Negros and Zamboanga.

DOMINICOS is a compendium of Dominican archives, acta, letters, unpublished manuscripts, published works of restricted availability, and is the fruit of ten years' work. The treatment of particular events is necessarily brief in view of the long period and many activities covered. The author gives as his purpose "to write a compendium of the history of the Province... to serve as a text for our scholastics (colegiaturas) and novitiates, and as a source of information concerning the activities of those who have gone before" (Prólogo, p. 9).

The reader will be impressed by the record of the Dominicans. It is recognized that the conquest of the Philippines by Spain was due to the friars more than to anything else, but one understands this better after reading the present book. The Dominicans spread the faith in the Philippines mainly by the example of their holy lives. They were men of prayer and mortification, lovers of poverty, chastity and obedience, ready for any hardship, and if necessary prepared to lay down their lives for the Gospel.