Hispanofilipino Literature Exhibit

Fater, Charlotte

https://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/163528

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/

Downloaded from Deep Blue, University of Michigan's institutional repository
Hispanofilipino Literature Exhibit

Charlotte Fater

Mentors: Fe Susan Go, Marlon Sales, and Barbara Alvarez
Project Overview

- Design an exhibit as part of the program Sites of Translation in the Multilingual Midwest
- Research the history of the Philippines and its literature
- Identify additional materials for use in exhibit
- Create wall panels and a layout for the display of physical materials
Exhibit Objectives and Personal Goals

- Educate visitors on history, literature, and translation in the Philippines
- Showcase the U-M library collections
- Expand my knowledge about the history and literature of the Philippines
- Learn practical skills related to exhibit design
Challenges and Solutions
#1

**CHALLENGE**
- Lack of access to the physical materials

**SOLUTION**
- Digital scans, cardboard boxes, and index cards
#2

**CHALLENGE**

- Design accessibility and relative size

**SOLUTION**

- A contrast check and a reality check
Evolution of a Wall Panel

First Encounters

The first Spanish expedition reached the archipelago in 1521, but it was not until 1542 that the name Filipinas (or Filipinas in its archaic Castilian spelling) was coined in honor of Philip II of Spain. It would take another two decades for Spain to establish its first settlements on the islands in 1565 upon the arrival of Miguel López de Legazpi. Although an economically profitless venture for the Spanish Crown, the Filipinas remained a colony of Spain because it was regarded as a springboard for the Christianization of continental East Asia, particularly China.

Translation figure prominently in the literary activities of this period. Although the official colonial policy was to teach the Spanish language, the Spanish priests who were directly involved in learning and documenting native languages in order to facilitate the process of conversion were not only competent in Spanish and several local languages, but they also served as interpreters and transcribers for the Spanish Crown. The Filipinas were regarded as a springboard for the Christianization of continental East Asia, particularly China.
#3

**CHALLENGE**

- Working from home - too few coworkers and too many distractions

**SOLUTION**

- Roommates and picnic tables
The Final Product(s)
Many books and manuscripts produced during the early days of Spanish rule reflected this missionary role. One of the first two books ever printed in the Philippines in 1593 was the *Doctrina christiana*, a book of Catholic prayers in Spanish with an accompanying Tagalog translation written in both the Latin alphabet and the pre-Hispanic Filipino alphabet called baybayin.

Also worth mentioning is the *Boxer Codex*, a manuscript produced in the capital city of Manila around 1590. In addition to very vivid narrative descriptions of Asian cultures, it also contains a series of drawings depicting the peoples of the Philippines and its neighboring countries.
The two foundational novels of the Filipino nation were written originally in Spanish by the most illustrious of the ilustrados. They were the *Noli me tángere* (or *Noli*) and *El filibusterismo* (or *Fili*) of the intellectual and martyr José Rizal. The *Noli* was first printed in Berlin, Germany in 1887, while the *Fili*, its sequel, came out in Ghent, Belgium in 1891.

Since Spanish authorities banned the novels in the Philippines, the first Philippine edition got published only in 1899, a year after the fall of the Spanish Empire. It was around this time when the first translations of the novels were made. In addition to translation into various Philippine languages, a number of English-language translations of Rizal’s novels have been produced over the years.

*La Solidaridad* Democratic fortnightly

*La Solidaridad* Quincenário democrático

**An Eagle Flight**, an anonymous translation into English based loosely on the plot of the *Noli*, was published in New York in 1900. *The Social Cancer* and *The Reign of Greed*, Charles Dersbyshire’s influential English-language translations, were printed in 1912.
It is worth noting that the University of Michigan played a pivotal role in the American imperialist project in the Philippines. One of Michigan’s alumni, Dean C. Worcester, became the US Secretary of Interior of the Philippine Islands. He also acted as the consultant of the University of Michigan Mission, whose objective was to gather archaeological and anthropological data on the Philippines. Worcester’s controversial research methods, which involved incursions into ancestral lands in search of precious metals, earned the ire of Filipino nationalists.

The Filipino newspaper *El Renacimiento* published its most famous editorial entitled “Aves de rapiña,” or Birds of Prey, in criticism of Worcester’s dubious fact-finding mission. It was Worcester who brought back to Michigan his collection of papers, photographs and other effects on the Philippines, which are now curated as the Worcester Philippine History Collection.
The fall of the Spanish Empire is a significant event for the US to claim the Philippines as its property. Amid the many changes in society transitioning from the feudal to modern times, Philippine culture in Spanish times evolved into a colonial society. As American colonizers, they changed its structure through the process of colonization. The impact of Spanish influence on the Philippines continued to endure for many years.

This exhibit, organized by the Department of Comparative Literature in cooperation with the University Library as part of the Senior Series entitled "Rise of Translation in the Multi-Ethnic World," tells the story of the Spanish Philippines through its literature and translation. It also reflects on the history of colonialism, the role of modernity, and the nature of translation, which is a crucial factor in understanding the process of cultural exchange and the formation of new identities in a multi-ethnic society. Where the legacy of colonialism is intertwined in a complex web of languages, where the promotion of multilingualism is sought internally as a hallmark of progress.
Translation, Memory, and the Archive: The Literary Worlds of the Spanish Philippines

The year 1739 was pivotal in the history of the Philippines. That year saw the significant expansion of the Spanish Empire's control over the entire archipelago, which included the present-day territories of the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia. The Philippines, in particular, saw a surge in economic activities, especially during the period when the Manila Galleon trade flourished, connecting Asia and the Americas. This trade route, known as the Manila Galleon, was a crucial economic link that facilitated the exchange of goods between the Americas and Asia, including the Philippines.

The fall of De Archipelago de las Filipinas, a major event in 1739, marked the beginning of a period of significant cultural and economic changes in the region. The floral and nautical decorations in the map highlight the historical context and the importance of the Manila Galleon trade. The map also includes a section that explains the map routes, providing a clear visual representation of the trade routes and the geopolitical landscape of the time.
Lessons Learned

- The history of the Philippines
- Perfectionism: a double-edged sword
- What is history, who writes it, and why that matters
The Future of the Project

Hopefully, it will be possible to safely visit the exhibit in its final form in the Clark Library on the second floor of Hatcher Graduate starting in January, 2021.
Questions?