Hispanofilipino Literature Exhibit

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Hispanofilipino Literature Exhibit

Charlotte Fater

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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 Philipinas (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.

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Translation figured 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 converting the locals were also engaged in teaching and documenting native tongues in order to facilitate the process of conversion. It was for this reason that a number of grammars, dictionaries, and introductory religious texts were produced throughout the colonial period. Many of these works have found their way to the University of Michigan and several other archives in the US Midwest.
#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 christianana*, 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.
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 set the stage for the US to claim the Philippines as its colony. Amidst the many changes in society transitioning between two imperial powers, Filipino culture in Spanish evolved into a colonial response to American colonialism, often challenging the process through various forms of resistance. This exhibit explores the cultural and social aspects of life in the Philippines as seen through the lens of a cultural historian. It highlights the impact of the Spanish colonization and its influence on Filipino identity and culture.

This exhibit, organized by the Department of Comparative Literature in cooperation with the University Library as part of the Seminar Series entitled "Rise of Translation in the Southeast Pacific," aims to provide an overview of the cultural and social aspects of life in the Philippines as seen through various forms of resistance. It highlights the impact of the Spanish colonization and its influence on Filipino identity and culture. The exhibit explores the cultural and social aspects of life in the Philippines as seen through the lens of a cultural historian. It provides a comprehensive look at the cultural and social aspects of life in the Philippines, highlighting the impact of the Spanish colonization and its influence on Filipino identity and culture.
Translation, Memory, and the Archive: The Literary Worlds of the Spanish Philippines

In the mid-16th century, a group of Spanish monks and friars began to explore the Spanish colonies in the Americas and Asia. They documented their observations in detailed maps and records, which are now known as the "Manila 1739" collection. These maps and records provide invaluable insights into the early history of the Philippines.

The year 1739 was pivotal in the history of the Philippines. That year saw the Spanish colonial administration's expansion and the establishment of a new capital, Manila. The city served as the center of administration and trade, and its development was closely tied to the broader global trade networks of the time.

By 1739, the Philippines had already experienced a significant cultural exchange. The influx of European and Asian traders, missionaries, and scholars had led to the integration of various cultural influences, shaping the development of the Filipino society.

The maps and records of the Manila 1739 collection serve as a testament to the historical significance of this period and provide a valuable resource for understanding the complex dynamics of cultural exchange in the early 18th century.
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?