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Hispanofilipino Literature Exhibit

Fater, Charlotte
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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
First Encounters
The first Spanish expedition reached the archipelago in 1521, but it was not until 1542 that the name Philippines (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 Philippines remained a colony of Spain because it was regarded as a springboard for the Christianization of continental East Asia, particularly China.
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 tangere* (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 rapina,” 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.
Explanation of the map routes

Map of Manila 1739

Translation, Memory, and the Archive: The Literary Worlds of the Spanish Philippines

For much of its history, the Philippines had different institutional, cultural, and physical bases from the rest of the Spanish empire. While the Spanish empire of the Americas was composed of a series of colonial states, the Philippines was a unique entity that comprised various islands. The islands of the Philippines were governed by a network of Spanish administrators and missionaries, who established a system of education and governance that was distinct from the rest of the empire.

The year 1739 was pivotal in the history of the Philippines. It was during this year that the Spanish government implemented several reforms aimed at improving the economy and governance of the islands. These reforms included the establishment of a system of education and the promotion of trade with other parts of the empire.

In addition to these reforms, the year 1739 also saw the emergence of a new generation of artists and intellectuals who were inspired by the cultural and intellectual life of the Philippines. These artists and intellectuals were influenced by the Spanish empire and the local culture, and they sought to create a unique language and identity for the Philippines.

The year 1739 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Philippines. It was during this period that the island was transforming from a Spanish colony to a unique entity with its own culture, economy, and identity.
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?