

# ¿Cómo se pronuncia Women, one, y once? The University of Santo Tomas Press and Its Shift from Spanish to English<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract:** In 1611 the Dominicans in the Spanish colonial Philippines established a college-seminary that is now known as the University of Santo Tomas. For the next three hundred years until the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the medium of instruction was Spanish. The University operated a printing press that served the needs not only of the school but also of the Dominican order and other institutions besides. Because of its various patrons the University Press ran publications in different languages, which in the last decade of Spanish rule (1890-1898) included not only Spanish and Latin but also Greek, French, and various Filipino languages. In 1898 the Philippines was sold by Spain to the United States of America, and the first English manuals, with corresponding Spanish and Tagalog texts, began to be printed in Manila in this year. The University, which remained in Spanish hands, now faced the challenge of an ever-growing English-speaking studentry. Eventually, the rector made the tough decision that English be the language of instruction in all classes and laboratories beginning with the academic year 1924-1925.

This article attempts to show how the Philippines, and the Dominicans in Asia's oldest university in particular, confronted the change from Spanish to English through the publications of the University of Santo Tomas Press. The University Press printed an outline

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of examinations which showed that at least by 1893 English was being taught; in this case, at the Dominican–run secondary school of San Juan de Letran.

**Keywords:** Dominicans, education, English, textbooks, University of Santo Tomás Manila

## Introduction

The shift from Spanish to American rule in the Philippines in 1898 presupposed the replacement of the Spanish language by that of the conquerors, English. No more was this felt than at the University of Santo Tomas in Manila. Founded in 1611 by the Dominican Archbishop of Manila, Miguel de Benavides, the University, or UST for short, lays claim to being one of the oldest Western-style centers of education in Asia. The Spanish king Charles III bestowed the title “Royal” to the University in 1785. UST has formed generations of Filipinos, many of whom eventually occupied positions of power and prestige in their various fields of endeavor. With over three hundred years of involvement in Philippine society at the end of the nineteenth century, the University was perceived as one of the principal icons of Hispanism in the country.

In this article I propose to show how the UST reacted to forces that would bring about the change of the medium of instruction from Spanish to English. I will first situate English-speaking in the last century of Spanish rule, mentioning the various British and American interests already in the country. I will then describe the institution of English classes at the University, which in itself was a surprise to me when I first embarked on this study. After this I will look on the response of the UST to the English “offensive,” gauging this through its publications. The publishing arm of the University of Santo Tomas is considered one of the oldest in the world. A press acquired by the Dominicans began printing in 1593, 18 years before the University’s founding. In 1625 the press came to be housed in the University, and the UST continues to publish to this day. A sizeable collection of the UST imprints is housed in the University’s archives, which provided much of the data for this article.

## Pre-American period English language relations with the Philippines

Though it had been a Spanish colony for over two and a half centuries, the Philippines in the first years of the nineteenth century was not as closed a territory as commonly presumed. In particular English speakers, whether British or North American, were beginning to include the islands in their burgeoning Canton-

Batavia commercial runs. American whalers were making port at Zamboanga. As early as 1809, an English firm was granted a concession to establish itself in Manila.<sup>3</sup> Merchants of Bryant and Sturgis of Boston on their journey either from Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope passed through the Philippines to pick up a cargo of rice which they traded in Canton.<sup>4</sup> Some of these businessmen established firms in the Philippines in the 1820s that would last throughout the rest of the century or beyond. American houses included those of George W. Hubbell (established in 1822), whose firm was later to become Peele, Hubbell and Co., with main offices in New York and Salem; and Russell and Sturgis (1828), with headquarters in Boston. British were Wise & Co. (1826), extant to this date; and Ker, McMicking & Co., now Ker & Co. (1827).<sup>5</sup> About the 1840s a cordage factory was set up by two Americans, Charles Mugford and Oliver Keating. Mugford also initiated, unsuccessfully, the importing of ice from Boston to Manila in 1846.<sup>6</sup> The Englishman Nicholas Loney, the British vice consul in Iloilo, pioneered the sugar industry in Panay and Negros in the 1850s and 1860s.<sup>7</sup> A direct steamship line from Singapore to Iloilo, from where passengers could continue to Manila, facilitated the travel of English speakers to the Philippines, as well as connected Filipinos to English-speaking areas in Malaysia, India, and beyond.<sup>8</sup>

By the middle of the nineteenth century, Britain and the United States, together with China were the main trading partners with the Philippines. Banking transactions were done almost wholly through the two large American houses of Russell & Sturgis and Peele, Hubbell & Co., but these went out of business in 1876 and 1887 respectively.<sup>9</sup> Their functions were ably replaced by the British-owned Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, which opened in 1872; and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in 1875.<sup>10</sup> Thus one contemporary writer commented: "From the commercial point of view the Philippines is an Anglo-Chinese colony with a Spanish flag."<sup>11</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Benito J. Legarda, Jr., *After the Galleons. Foreign Trade, Economic Exchange and Entrepreneurship in the Nineteenth-Century Philippines* (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1999), 95.

<sup>4</sup> Legarda, *After the Galleons*, 235.

<sup>5</sup> Legarda, *After the Galleons*, 242.

<sup>6</sup> Mugford sold his interest in 1857 to Sturgis and Russell. Legarda, *After the Galleons*, 304-307, 311. A painting of his name in *letras y figuras* style by José Honorato Lozano, dated 1845, is in the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Massachusetts.

<sup>7</sup> Legarda, *After the Galleons*, 309-310.

<sup>8</sup> A Singapore-Iloilo voyage in 1898, which passed through the Sulu Sea, is described by the Englishman George John Younghusband in his *The Philippines and Round About* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1899; reprinted by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines, Manila, 2012), 29-39.

<sup>9</sup> Legarda, *After the Galleons*, 210, 320-321.

<sup>10</sup> Legarda, *After the Galleons*, 208.

<sup>11</sup> Carlos Recur, 1879, in Legarda, *After the Galleons*, 93.

Filipino encounters with English speakers, however slight, increased in the last two decades of the nineteenth century with the steady increase of British business interests. Engineers and officers of a Liverpool firm, the Manila Railroad Company, laid the tracks which connected the 195 kilometers between Manila and Dagupan, Pangasinan in the north, between 1887 and 1892. (One of these British engineers married Jose Rizal's sweetheart, Leonor Rivera, in 1891.) In the 1890s an Anglo-American firm, Warner, Barnes & Co. began building another line in Mindanao to link Iligan with Lake Lanao, but this was stopped by the Spanish-American War. The British were also behind the installation of telegraphic lines linking Manila with other parts of the country beginning in 1872 and onwards as well to Singapore and Hongkong.<sup>12</sup> English and German recognition of Spain's right over the Sulu Archipelago, including the nearby islands from Tawi-Tawi to Borneo in the Protocol of Sulu of 1877, allowed their ships to trade freely at any port in Sulu.<sup>13</sup> The British in Manila converged in their watering hole at the English Club in Malate by the seashore, or at its annex the Tiffin Club in the San Gabriel section of Binondo.<sup>14</sup>

All these Anglo-American activities are reflected in less than a handful of known works in English published in Manila. All were printed within the last 25 years of Spanish rule. In 1875 the *Revista Mercantil* press came out with a 76-page Catalogue of forest products sent by the General Inspection of Woods and Forests of the Philippine Islands to the Universal Exposition of Philadelphia, U.S.A.<sup>15</sup> In 1880 the *Chofré* press published a list of Rules and Regulations and a new roster of members of the "Manila Club," presumably the English Club in Malate.<sup>16</sup> In 1893, George Simpson prepared a Report on the mines of Mambulao in Camarines Norte for The Philippines Mineral Syndicate Limited.<sup>17</sup> Both the catalogue for forest

<sup>12</sup> Legarda, *After the Galleons*, 328-329, 337.

<sup>13</sup> Henry S. Totanes, research editor, *A Timeline of Philippine History*, Volume Ten of *Kasaysayan The Story of the Filipino People*, Jose Y. Dalisay, Jr., Executive Editor (N.p.: Asia Publishing Company Limited, 1998), 133. The next year, 1878, the British North Borneo Company was established, which leased the Sultan of Jolo's possessions in North Borneo. In 1885, a second protocol extended recognition of Spanish sovereignty over Balabak and Cagayan de Sulu. Spain however relinquished its claims over Sulu possessions in North Borneo. Totanes, *A Timeline*, 136.

<sup>14</sup> Younghusband, *The Philippines*, 64.

<sup>15</sup> *Catalogue-memoir of a collection of forestal productions exhibited by the General Inspection of Woods and Forests of the Philippine Islands at the Universal Exposition of Philadelphia, U.S.A.* (Manila: *Revista Mercantil*, 1875). Cited in Medina, *Filipiniana*, no. 2351; Spanish version, no. 2352. For brevity, bibliographical citations in the footnotes are shortened; full entries are in the Bibliography at the end of this work.

<sup>16</sup> Manila Club, *Rules and Regulations ... with a list of the members corrected to 31<sup>st</sup> August 1880* (Manila: *Chofré*, 1880). Cited in Medina, *Filipiniana*, no. 978.

<sup>17</sup> George Simpson, *Report on the mines of Mambulao in Camarines Norte presented on the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1893, to the chairman and board of directors of The Philippines mineral syndicate limited* (Manila: *Revista mercantil*, 1893). Cited in BPI, 95.

products and mines report were English translations of Spanish originals which also had their own printing; both were also printed by the Revista Mercantil press. (As we shall later see, 1893 was also the same year that the University of Santo Tomas came out with its first publication with English texts.) Although primarily printed for an English-speaking clientele, they represent a primal effort of Filipino printers to grapple with putting English in print.

By way of interest, I would like to mention a couple of works that bear out the presence of English speakers not in Manila, but in Sulu. These are two dictionaries of English, Sulu, and Malay, published in 1885 and 1886 in Malaysia<sup>18</sup> and in 1893 in London<sup>19</sup> respectively. These reveal the intensity of British business interests in the Philippine deep south, as a result of the 1877 Sulu Protocol mentioned above. It may be argued that the first Philippine language to be translated into English was Tausug. The Joloano language is certainly one of the few Philippine languages to have been translated into a language other than Spanish prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **English-speaking Filipinos**

Before we proceed to the formal teaching of English in the Philippines, it would be worthwhile to mention some Filipinos who already had more than a textbook acquaintance with English at this time. An early Filipino English speaker was Francisco Rodríguez, who was implicated in a rebellion in 1823 and exiled to Spain. Escaping to London, he was helped by the American Quaker community and became a British subject. When he returned to Manila he operated a financial house as a companion to the British and American houses in the 1830s.<sup>20</sup> Felix Rojas was the first Filipino to earn a degree in architecture. He studied in India for three years around the late 1830s, then lived in England, and partially in Spain, for another 14 years. He returned to Manila in 1854 and successfully practiced his profession until his death some 30 years later. He introduced the neo-Gothic style in Manila at a time when the Houses of Parliament in London were under construction (beginning in 1836); the fan-vaulted sacristy in Manila's Santo Domingo church, built 1864-1868, was directly inspired by English Gothic.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>18</sup> T.H. Haynes, "English, Sulu, and Malay vocabulary," in *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* 16 (December 1885): 321-394; and 18 (December 1886): 193-239. Cited in BPI, 54.

<sup>19</sup> (Andson) Cowie, and (Wm. Clark) Cowie, *English-Sulu-Malay Vocabulary, with useful sentences, tables, &c. By ...*, edited by Wm. Clark Cowie; Grammatical Introduction by The Editor (London, 1893). Cited in Retana AB, no. 3309.

<sup>20</sup> Legarda, *After the galleons*, 210.

<sup>21</sup> Felix Rojas was born about 1820, and died between 1880 and 1889. The Santo Domingo church replaced by the neo-Gothic structure was a copy of St. Paul's cathedral in London. It may be surmised that Rojas was also behind this style, even though there is no evidence to support this. There

Jose Rizal (1861-1896) learned English when he traveled to the United States in 1888, continuing to London and staying there for several months until 1889. There he spent many research hours at the British Library. In May and June of 1889, he submitted two articles, “Specimens of Tagal Folklore” and “Two Eastern Fables” to a publication edited by Dr. Rost, *Trubner’s Record*.<sup>22</sup> On exile in Dapitan (1892-1896), Rizal taught Spanish to his future bride Josephine Bracken, an Irish woman, while she refreshed his English.<sup>23</sup> In 1894 he was working on an English-Tagalog dictionary, which only reached 4 leaves.<sup>24</sup> A day before his execution in December 1896, he advised his sister Trining in English to look into the stove that he gave her as a souvenir (it contained his valedictory, popularly called *Mi Ultimo Adios*).<sup>25</sup> Rizal’s sisters Josefa and Trinidad could communicate with Josephine in English, however deficiently.<sup>26</sup>

It is very possible that Andres Bonifacio, the founder of the Katipunan, also spoke or understood some English, since he had worked for a British firm Fleming and Company as a messenger and later a salesman.<sup>27</sup>

One enigmatic personality who transcended the late Spanish and early American periods was Ramon Reyes Lala. Mr. Lala was born in Manila about the 1850s. As a boy he was sent to England and was graduated from St. John’s College, London in the 1870s. When he returned to Manila he prepared for a book on the Philippines, perusing the archives of his friend the Governor General, Domingo Moriones (1877-1880). Due to his “sympathy with the rising cause of the insurgents” he was “banished” by the Spanish authorities in 1887. This is the year Rizal’s *Noli me tangere* was published, and so Lala must have been identified as one of the miscreants. He took refuge in the United States and there became the first Filipino to take American citizenship. His book, *The Philippine Islands* (New York, Continental Pub.

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was perhaps no stronger or more influential architectural personality at this time (the late 1850s-early 1860s) than Rojas, who with his elite family background may have had enough ‘clout’ to convince the Dominicans to adopt the style of this Anglican masterpiece. Regalado Trota Jose, “Felix Rojas and the Gothicizing of earthquake baroque,” in *1030 R. Hidalgo, Volume 2, Legacy in Art*, ed. Antonio S. Araneta (Metro Manila: MARA, Inc., 1986), 7-26.

<sup>22</sup> Felice Prudente Sta. Maria, *In Excelsis. The Mission of Jose P. Rizal* (Makati City: Studio 5 Designs, Inc., 1996), 130.

<sup>23</sup> Luis Lisa and Javier de Pedro, *Romance and Revolution. A Look into the Lives and Times of Jose Rizal and Josephine Bracken* (Pasig City: University of Asia and the Pacific, 2010), 51.

<sup>24</sup> Ambeth R. Ocampo, *A Calendar of Rizaliana* (Manila: University of Santo Tomas Publishing House, 2011), 139.

<sup>25</sup> Sta. Maria, *In Excelsis*, 254.

<sup>26</sup> Lisa and de Pedro, *Romance*, 258.

<sup>27</sup> Milagros C. Guerrero, “Andres Bonifacio and the Katipunan,” in *Reform and Revolution* by Milagros C. Guerrero and John N. Schumacher, S.J., Volume Five of *Kasaysayan The Story of the Filipino People*, Jose Y. Dalisay, Jr., Executive Editor (N.p.: Asia Publishing Company Limited, 1998) 153.

Co., 1899) runs for more than 300 pages, and is well-illustrated. This is one of the first books on the Philippines published in the United States. Lala was a fervent advocate of American rule over the Philippines, and was a popular lecturer on his country in the US. One journalist noted: “Mr. Lala speaks English fluently, and barring the color of his skin, would not be taken for a native of the Philippines.”<sup>28</sup>

### The first formal English classes in the Philippines

A royal decree dated January 9, 1865, introduced a new system of secondary education in the Philippines (Fig. A).<sup>29</sup> This was based on earlier recommendations from the civil government of Manila as proposed by the rector of the University of Santo Tomás, and on the plan for public instruction for Cuba approved in 1863. Under the system, a student could opt for a course in either English or French towards obtaining a bachelor’s degree in Arts, which took five years, or a diploma for the shorter vocational courses of Agriculture, Industrial Arts, or Commerce. Classes of English or French were given alternatively on three lessons weekly, and took place in the University from 10 to 11 in the morning [Fig. 1]. There were similar language offerings at the secondary education program of the Ateneo Municipal, which was run by the Jesuits. Annexes to the publication of the yearly University *Discurso de apertura* or inaugural address provide details on the teaching of English, such as the names of the professors, the textbooks, the number of enrollees, the number of those who passed versus those who failed, and the names of those prizes for excellence.

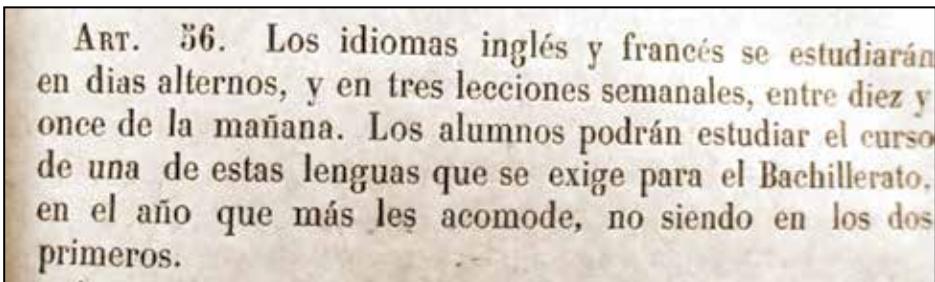


Fig. 1.

Instructions on the teaching of English and French, from the 1866 Program for Secondary Education.

<sup>28</sup> Lala’s preface to the book, datelined New York December 1898, gives some details about his life though without much specific dates. For news commentaries on him, see <[digital.lib.uiowa.edu/cdm/ref/collection/tc/id64778](http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/cdm/ref/collection/tc/id64778)>, accessed May 31, 2017.

<sup>29</sup> *Programa y reglamento de segunda enseñanza para las Islas Filipinas. Edición oficial* (Manila: Imprenta del Real Colegio de Santo Tomás, a cargo de D. B. Saló, 1866). More details and citations of UST publications are in Annex 2 of this work.

Table 1. Random sampling of professors, textbooks, and time and venue for the teaching of English at the University of Santo Tomas (including enrollees from the Colegio de San Juan de Letran). Sources: *Discursos de Apertura*, University of Santo Tomas, for the corresponding years.

School Year	Professor (Dominican)	Textbook	Time and venue
1869-1870	Miguel Narro <sup>30</sup>	Metodo de Ollendorff, expuesto por Palenzuela y Carreño	M-F-Sat, Rm 5, 10-11
1872-1873	Juan Vilá <sup>31</sup>	Id.	T-F-Sat, Rm 3, 10-11
1873-1874	Id.	Id.	Id.
1874-1875	Id.	Id.	Id.
1875-1876	Id.	Bergues de las Casas	Id.
1878-1879	Casto de Elera <sup>32</sup>	Id.	M-W-F, Rm 4, 10-11
1881-1882	Id.	Id.	Id.
1887-1888	Lorenzo Garcia Sempere <sup>33</sup>	Id.	Id.
1891-1892	Id..	Ayuso	--
1896-1897	Acisclo Alfágeme <sup>34</sup>	Id.	M-W-F, Rm 4, 3-4 pm
1897-1898	Id.	Id.	Id.

The first and only known teaching aid for English published in Spanish colonial Philippines was printed by the University of Santo Tomas press in 1893 (Fig.

<sup>30</sup> Fr. Miguel Narro Andreu, O.P. (1843-1929) arrived in the Philippines in 1864. He taught at the University of Santo Tomas in the 1860s and 1870s. He was responsible for the formation of many young Dominicans in Avila and Ocaña, Spain, from 1886 to 1906. Eladio Neira, O.P., Hilario Ocio, O.P., and Gregorio Arnáiz, O.P., *Misioneros Dominicanos en el Extremo Oriente*. Vol. 2, 1836-1940 (Manila: Life Today Publications, 2000), 123.

<sup>31</sup> Fr. Juan Vilá Masmitja, OP (1848-1899) arrived in the Philippines in 1869. In the 1870s he taught at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, where he became its vice-rector. Neira, *Misioneros*, 147.

<sup>32</sup> Fr. Casto de Elera Canillas, O.P. (1852-1903) arrived in the Philippines in 1875. He taught in the 1870s and 1880s at both the Colegio de San Juan de Letrán and the University of Santo Tomás. In this last institution he distinguished himself in the study of natural history, and established its museum, the first in the country. Neira, *Misioneros*, 180-181.

<sup>33</sup> Fr. Lorenzo García Sempere, O.P. (1861-1922) arrived in the Philippines in 1885, and in 1886 was assigned to teach at the secondary school in San Juan de Letrán. Where he learned his English is not specified, though he may have had lessons in Avila before departing for the Philippines. He was re-assigned to the University of Santo Tomás in 1894. Neira, *Misioneros*, 223.

<sup>34</sup> Fr. Acisclo Alfágeme Misol, O.P. (1869-1926) arrived in the Philippines in 1893. This same year he began to teach at the secondary school in San Juan de Letran. He learned to speak fluent English in Avila, and served as an interpreter when the Americans entered Manila in 1898. In 1900 he was assigned to the University of Santo Tomas. Neira, *Misioneros*, 279.

B).<sup>35</sup> The booklet, *Programa para exámenes* was a 16-page set of examinations based on the *Gramática inglesa* of Francisco García Ayuso, which was published in Spain in 1881. Francisco García Ayuso (1835-1897) was a Spanish philologist, who seems to have been more distinguished for his scholarship on French, German, and Middle Eastern cultures, than on his sole work on the English language.<sup>36</sup> The first few chapters dealt with pronunciation, which indeed must have posed problems to both Spaniards and Filipinos. Truly intriguing was the question used as the title of this paper, ¿Cómo se pronuncia Women, one, y once? (How are Women, one and once pronounced?) (Fig. 2). At the end of the book appear the name of the Colegio de San Juan de Letran and the date 10 September 1893, probably referring to the place and date where it was written and finished. These in turn allude to the one who prepared it, since the professor assigned to this course at the time was Fr. Lorenzo García Sempere, who resided at Letran.

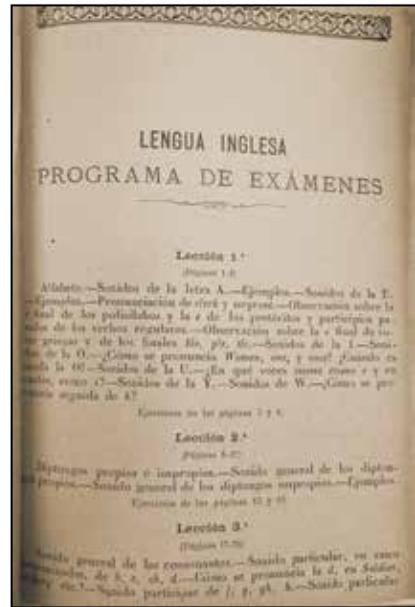


Fig. 2.

Initial program of examinations for learning English, from the 1893 *Asignatura de Lengua Inglesa*.

Up until 1896 apart from the University of Santo Tomas and the Ateneo Municipal no other English classes were offered in the newly opened secondary schools in Cebu, Jaro, Nueva Caceres, Dagupan, and Vigan. In this last year however, English was offered in the brand-new Colegio de Guinobatan in Albay. Four enrolled, but only two passed. In the next school year, 1896-1897, five enrolled in Guinobatan but only one passed. There was not much luck either in the Colegio de Bacolod in Negros, where the only enrollee failed.

Where the Dominican professors learned their English is not clear from a brief reading of their biographies. It is quite likely they had their first lessons during their formation years in Avila, Spain. We know that Fr. Acisclo Alfágeme obtained

<sup>35</sup> 2ª Enseñanza. *Asignatura de Lengua Inglesa. Programa para exámenes* (Texto de D. Francisco G. Ayuso) por el Padre Profesor de esta asignatura (Manila: Establecimiento Tipográfico del Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1893).

<sup>36</sup> *Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europea-Americana*, Vol. 25, 772 (Barcelona: Hijos de J. Espasa, 1924).

his fluency in English while in Avila, and this skill was invaluable when he served as interpreter upon the coming of the Americans in 1898.<sup>37</sup>

Table 2. Random sampling of enrollees who passed the English course at the University of Santo Tomas (including those from the Colegio de San Juan de Letran). Sources: <i>Discursos de Apertura</i> , University of Santo Tomas, for the corresponding years.		
Year	Number of enrollees	Passed
1871-1872	55	9
1873-1874	52	15
1874-1875	64	26
1886-1887	146	56
1890-1891	199	132
1895-1896	212	55
1896-1897	214	24

As seen in Table 2, the mortality rate for English was quite high, reaching more than fifty percent in most cases. The unusually high number of those who passed in 1891 bears more scrutiny: could it have been the introduction of the new textbook based on Ayuso, or could it have been the perspicacity of the professor? In any case, the small number of Filipinos exposed academically to English must be seen in light of the fact that many of these same Filipinos were to take over the administration of the country in the next century.

Thus, it may be deduced that the English language began to make steady inroads into Philippine society towards the last four decades of the Spanish era, introduced not only by the subjects of the Queen of England and the North Americans, but also by home-grown Filipinos who had studied abroad or worked with English speakers, but also by those who had undertaken a course in English under the secondary education system.

### **English-language publications in the first five years of American-controlled Philippines**

Even before the cession of the Philippines by Spain to the United States on December 10, 1898, the Americans had established no less than four newspapers

<sup>37</sup> Neira, *Misioneros*, 279.

in Manila.<sup>38</sup> The next few years saw the appearance of an average of two to as much as four English-language periodicals per year. As may be seen from the titles, the contents were intended not only for the consumption of Anglo-Americans, mainly military personnel, businessmen, and professionals such as social scientists and meteorologists, but also for the convincing of the Filipinos to new concepts: the benevolence of American rule and the benefits of a new religion, primarily.

Non-periodical publications in English were at first infrequent, but slowly and surely increased with each passing year. Some works were English translations of Spanish originals meant for the Americans, such as two guidebooks on the Philippines published in 1899.<sup>39</sup> Other output consisted primarily of special reports from the various government and commercial agencies.

Apart from periodicals and reports, the principal publications that clarified the English language for Spanish speakers in the Philippines were English-Spanish dictionaries and grammars. In 1898 there appeared a curiously titled 21-page *Bilingual school primer* in Spanish and English; it was a *cartilla*, a type of school textbook that utilized the question-and-answer method.<sup>40</sup>

Other Spanish-English manuals included glosses in local Philippine languages. In 1898 the J. Marty Press introduced a 60-page conversation manual in Spanish, Tagalog, and English,<sup>41</sup> and a dictionary with 167 pages devoted to Spanish and English and another 60 pages for Spanish-Tagalog-English.<sup>42</sup> In 1899 a version of the Spanish-English conversation manual was printed for Visayan speakers by the

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<sup>38</sup> The English Major George John Younghusband, who was in Manila from October to November in 1898, named these newspapers and observed: "With a ready eye to business, and appreciating the power of the Press, the Americans have already started four newspapers in Manila." Younghusband, *The Philippines*, 64.

<sup>39</sup> Francisco X. Baranera, *Handbook of the Philippine Islands. Translated from the Compendio de geografia de las Islas Filipinas, Marianas, Joló y Carolinas, With an historical sketch by Alexander Laist* (Manila: William Partier, 1899). Cited in Aparicio 3:1, no. 769; BPI, 12; Spanish original cited in BPI-BF no. 240. F. G. Veree, *Guide for the Americans in the Philippines; a description of each of the provinces of the archipelago ... ending with instructions for the preservation of health, adapted to the requirements of Americans in this country. Translated from the Spanish by F. C. Fisher* (Manila: Chofré y comp., 1899). Cited in Aparicio 3:1, no. 794; BPI, 159; Medina, *Filipiniana*, no. 454.

<sup>40</sup> *Bilingual school primer. English and Spanish. Cartilla bilingue, inglés y español* (Manila, 1898). Cited in Rodríguez I, no. 3231.

<sup>41</sup> *Manual de conversaciones en castellano tagalo é ingles con la pronunciación figurada* (Manila: Establecimiento Tipográfico de J. Marty, 1898). Cited in Rodríguez I, no. 3232.

<sup>42</sup> *Vocabulario Castellano-Inglés el más complete que se ha publicado, seguido de un pequeño diccionario Castellano-Tagalo-Inglés* (Manila: Establecimiento Tipográfico de J. Marty 6- Carriedo-6, 1898). Cited in Medina, *Filipiniana*, no. 1493; Retana AB, no. 4055.

press at the Seminary of San Carlos in Cebu;<sup>43</sup> it was followed the next year by a dictionary for the three languages.<sup>44</sup>

### The University of Santo Tomas’ “baptism of fire” with English

The Dominicans at the University of Santo Tomas, to be sure, were confronted with all sorts of correspondence in English. An idea of this can be had at the university’s archives. Perhaps anticipating the American conquest of Manila was a letter from the University of the State of New York dated June 23, 1898, requesting the university rector for information on statutes and regulations towards the publication of a register of professional education. A Spanish translation was written on the back, possibly by one of the few Dominicans who had some knowledge of English.<sup>45</sup> (For the texts, see Appendix, Documents 1 and 2.)

Particularly trying were the negotiations in 1900 concerning the Colegio de San Jose, the university’s seat for its faculties of medicine and pharmacy. This case, whose complexity cannot be presented here, involved communicating with the

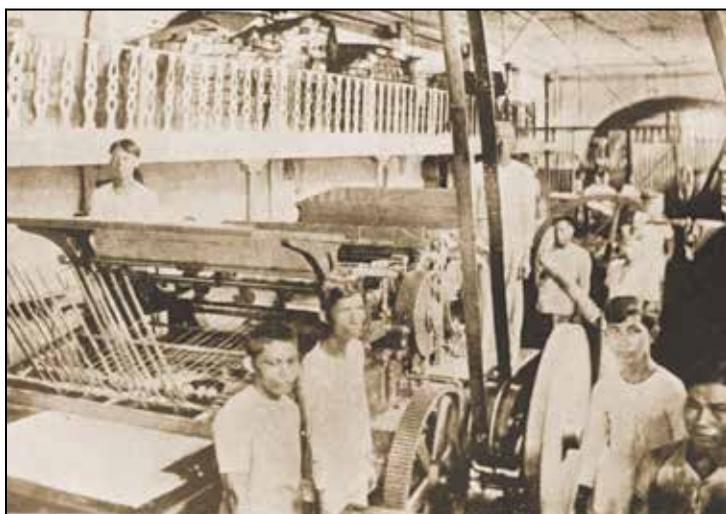


Fig. 3.

A view of the University of Santo Tomás Press and its personnel, circa 1900.

American military authorities, headed first by Major General Elwell Stephen Otis and then Major General Arthur MacArthur, and with the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Placide-Louis Chapelle, archbishop of New Orleans.<sup>46</sup> Opinions from various parties were printed in both Spanish and

<sup>43</sup> *Manual de conversaciones en Castellano, Visaya é Inglés con la pronunciación figurada* (Cebu: Imprenta del Seminario de San Carlos, 1899). Cited in Rodríguez I, no. 3234.

<sup>44</sup> Hymen M. Cohen and Antonio Medalle y Zaguirre, *Pocket dictionary of the English, Spanish and Visayan languages. In two parts. Part 1: English-Spanish-Visayan* (Cebu: Imprint of the S. Carlos [sic], 1900). Cited in BPI, 53.

<sup>45</sup> AUST Libros 120.28, fs. 145-146.

<sup>46</sup> Fidel Villarroel, O.P., *A History of the University of Santo Tomas. Four Centuries of Higher*

English. The typed and hand-written communications between Spanish Dominicans and American generals are kept in the University archives and await a more dedicated study.<sup>47</sup>

In the meantime, the University's presses slowly groaned to include English texts in its output [Fig. 3]. We may classify this into three categories: references, linguistic materials, and creative writing.

### UST publications: References and documents

A small but notable sign of the transition from Spanish to English appeared in the printing of the inaugural address delivered by Fr. José Farpón y Tuñón in 1898 (Figs. C).<sup>48</sup> This was the last address before the American take-over, and was written completely in Spanish. It had been typeset in 1898 but a printed note at the end says that additional notes were included on August 1, 1900, and therefore it only left the press after that

date. The notes were largely in Spanish, with a few paragraphs in French, but significantly there were large sections of quotations from English sources on philosophy, equivalent to about two of the seven pages. The author indicated that

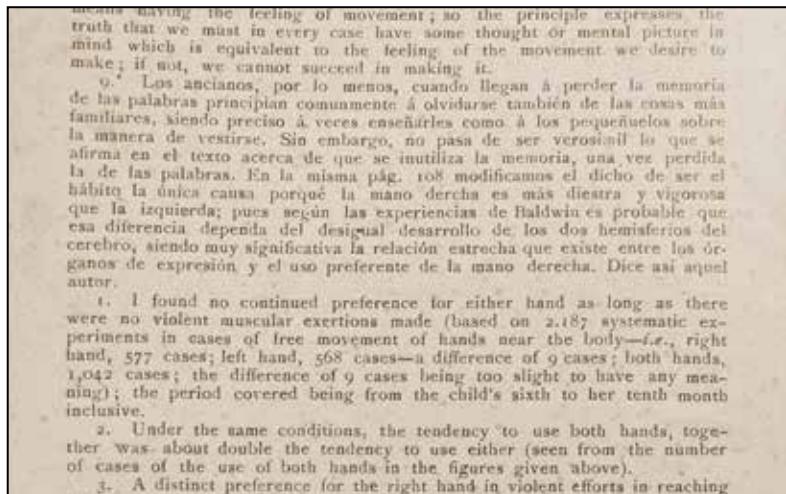


Fig. 4.

A section of the 1898 *Discurso de Apertura*, inserting major quotations from an English source in the largely Spanish text.

these notes were added since the two years that elapsed after the *discurso*, during which time he was able to access readings in English. Beyond the misspelling of *thatt*

*Education in the Philippines (1611-2011)* (Manila: University of Santo Tomas Publishing House, 2012), vol. 2, 227-236.

<sup>47</sup> See especially AUST Libros 120.

<sup>48</sup> José Farpon y Tuñón, O.P., *Discurso leído en la Apertura Anual de los Estudios de la Real y Pontificia Universidad de Santo Tomas de Manila el día 2 de Julio de 1898* (Manila: Establecimiento tipográfico del Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1898 [1900]).

(that) and *braiu* (brain), the text was remarkably free of any typographical errors (Fig. 4).

Beginning in 1900, the UST began printing a series of bilingual textbooks on geography and history. The Dominican Fr. Manuel Arellano Remondo (1866-1929) (Fig. 5)<sup>49</sup> prepared three titles: *Description of the United States*, *Notions of General Geography*, and *Geography of the Philippine Islands*. Texts were in two columns per page, with Spanish on the left and the English translation on the right. The *Brief Description of the United States* was first printed in 1900;<sup>50</sup> it was out of print in three years and had to be reprinted in 1903 (Fig. H).<sup>51</sup> This edition was thoroughly revised and expanded,



Fig. 5.

Fr. Manuel Arellano y Remondo, O.P., pioneer UST author of English textbooks.

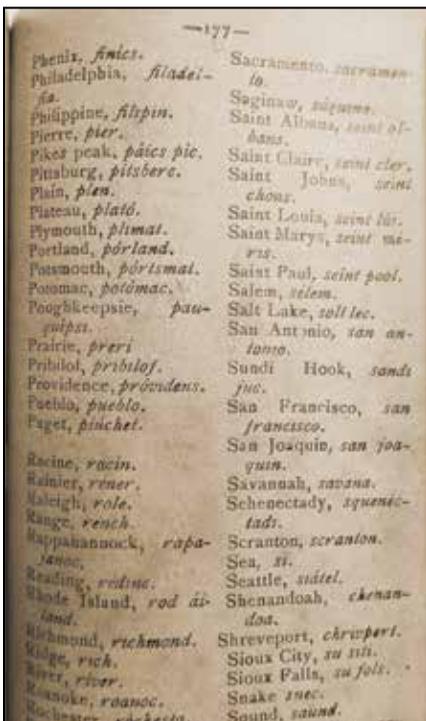


Fig. 6.

A page of the pronunciation guide to placenames, from the Fr. Arellano's *Breve Descripción de los Estados Unidos* (1903).

with new illustrations. It also boasted a guide to pronunciation of place names such as Albany (ólbani), Black Hills (*blac jils*), Blue Ridge (*blu rich*), Cambridge (*quembrich*), and Pike's Peak (*páics pic*) (Fig. 6). A third edition in 1907 was similarly revised and enriched from many sources, principally the Rand McNally Atlas of 1900 (Fig. J).<sup>52</sup> It was

<sup>49</sup> Fr. Arellano arrived in the Philippines in 1895, and taught at the secondary school of San Juan de Letran. He transferred to the University of Santo Tomas the next year, and taught there until 1906. He was archivist of the Dominican province in the Philippines, 1912-1922, and served as rector of the University from 1923 to 1926. Neira, *Misioneros*, vol. 2, 289-290.

<sup>50</sup> Manuel Arellano, O.P., *Breve Descripción de los Estados Unidos* (Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás, 1900).

<sup>51</sup> Manuel Arellano y Remondo, O.P., *Breve descripción de los Estados Unidos por el Rdo. P. Fr. Manuel Arellano y Remondo Dominico Doctor en Filosofía y Letras. 2ª edición* (Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás, 1903).

<sup>52</sup> Manuel Arellano y Raimundo, O.P., *Breve Descripción de los Estados Unidos = A brief description of the United States. 3d ed.* (Manila: Imp. del Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1907).

adopted as a textbook not only by the University of Santo Tomás but also by the colleges of San Juan de Letrán and San Beda in Manila, San Alberto in Dagupan, San Jacinto in Tuguegarao, San Agustin in Iloilo, and other schools.

The first edition of Arellano’s *Geography of the Philippine Islands* was written in Spanish and then translated into English by Capt. J.Y. Mason Blunt. As before, the text was in two columns for Spanish and English.

2,000 copies printed in 1908 were sold out afterwards (Figs. K, 7 and 8).<sup>53</sup> A much revised edition came out in 1912.<sup>54</sup> Among the author’s new sources were four reports of the Philippine Commission from 1900 to 1911, and other local reports in English from other American government offices such as the Departments of War and

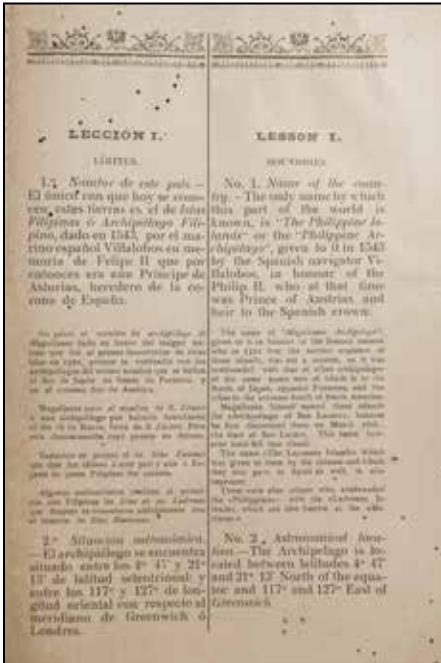


Fig. 7.

First lesson, in Spanish and English, on Fr. Arellano’s *Geografía General de las Islas Filipinas* (1908).



Fig. 8.

*Lecheros filipinos/ Filipino milkmen.* From Fr. Arellano’s 1908 *Geografía*. A simple misspelling could malign these gentlemen.

Navy, and the Superintendents of Schools. The second edition was updated with the assistance of Fr. Esteban Saladich, professor of geography in San Juan de Letrán. The new additions were translated into English by Fr. José R. González, professor and secretary also of Letrán. Arellano’s third major work, *Nociones de Geografía General* was published in 1910, in English and Spanish.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Manuel Arellano Remondo, O.P., *Geografía de las Islas Filipinas por el... en idioma Castellano é Inglés. Traducido á este por Capt. J.Y. Mason Blunt, U.S.A. 1.ª ed.* (Manila: Tipografía del Colegio de Sto. Tomás, 1908).

<sup>54</sup> Manuel Arellano, O.P., *Geografía de las Islas Filipinas... en idioma Castellano é Inglés. Traducido a este por Capt. J.Y. Mason Blunt, U.S.A. 2d ed.* (Manila: Tip. del Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1912).

<sup>55</sup> Mentioned in Neira, *Misioneros*, vol. 2, 290. I have not yet located a copy of this book.

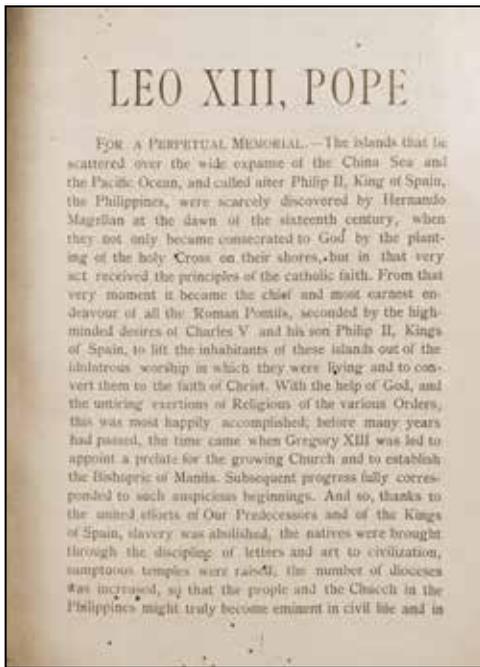


Fig. 9.

Beginning of the English version of *Quae Mari Sinico* (1902).

The second document was the much-awaited letter from Pope Leo XIII, which was given on September 17, 1902 (Figs. G and 9).<sup>57</sup> Beginning with the words “*Quae mari sinico ...*” the pope outlined his vision for the church in the Philippines, establishing new dioceses and providing guidelines for the conduct of all the faithful. It was here where he accorded the University of Santo Tomás with the title “Pontifical.” The UST Press printed the entire document in Latin with translations in Spanish, English, Tagalog, Ilocano, and Bisaya. No other publication in recent times had carried so many languages in one volume.

The UST Press printed two crucial documents for the growth of the church in the Philippines in 1902. This year marked the end of the Spanish hierarchy in the country, and the advent of a new one brokered between the Vatican and the United States. For greater dissemination, these documents were printed in several languages. The last Spanish bishop in the Philippines, Martín García Alcócer, O.F.M., issued a pastoral letter urging Catholic unity in the wake of confusion and new religions. There were versions in Spanish, Tagalog, and Cebuano.<sup>56</sup>

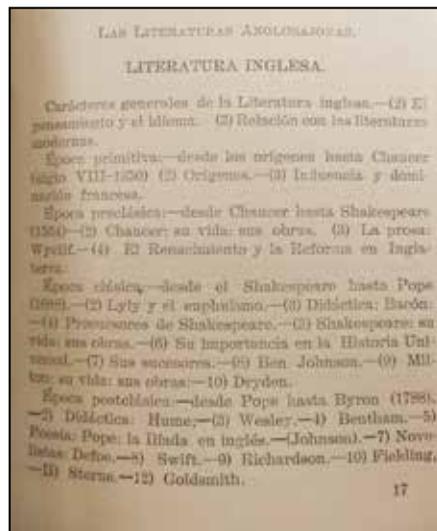
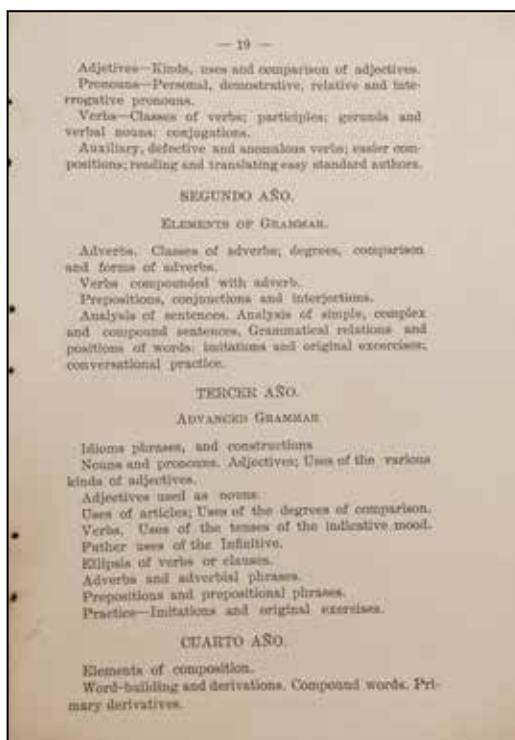
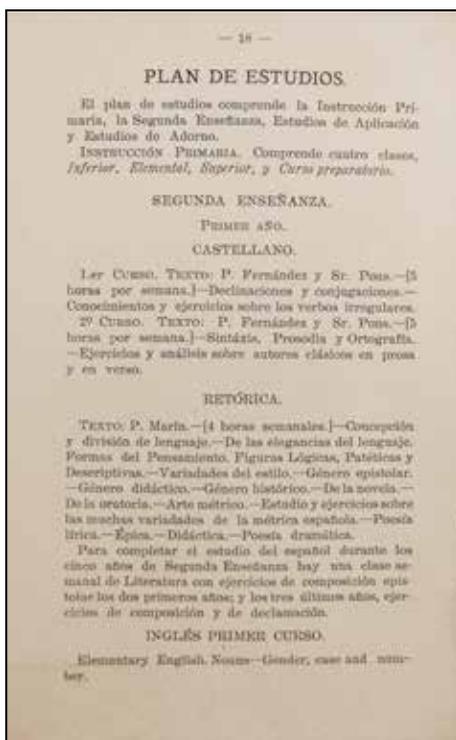


Fig. 10.

Course description for English Literature, in UST's 1908 *General Bulletin*.

<sup>56</sup> Martín García Alcócer, O.F.M., *Pastoral letter by R. Rev. Msgr. ... Bishop of Cebu and Apostolic Administrator of Manila, sede vacante* (Manila: Print. of St. Thomas College, 1902).

<sup>57</sup> Pope Leo XIII, *Constitución Apostólica de S.S. el Papa Leon XIII, para las Islas Filipinas en Latin, Castellano, Inglés, Tagalog, Ilocano y Bisaya* (Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1902).



Figs. 11 and 12.

Course descriptions for the First to Fourth Year English courses, in the 1908 Letrán *General Bulletin*.

Commencing in 1908, following U.S. prescriptions, general bulletins for each academic year were published by the two Dominican educational institutions, the University of Santo Tomás (Figs. L and 10) and the Colegio de San Juan de Letrán (Figs. 11 and 12). Also in 1908, both Santo Tomás and Letrán published richly illustrated and documented histories of their schools. Santo Tomás now proudly bore the title, Royal and Pontifical (Fig. M).<sup>58</sup>

These general bulletins contained information on class schedules and faculty. We find the names of the Dominican professors of English: Guillermo Domingo Noon, O.P., “Professor of Neo-Latin Literature and English,” and Juan Raimundo

<sup>58</sup> *The Manila University of Santo Tomás [Royal and Pontifical] Founded in 1611. A brief sketch of its Origin and Development with a Directory of its Departments, Offices and Professors* (Manila: The University Press, 1908). *Reseña Histórica del Colegio de S. Juan de Letrán de Manila (Historical Sketch of the College of S. Juan de Letran) bajo la dirección de los PP. Dominicos* (Manila: Universidad de Santo Tomás, 1908).

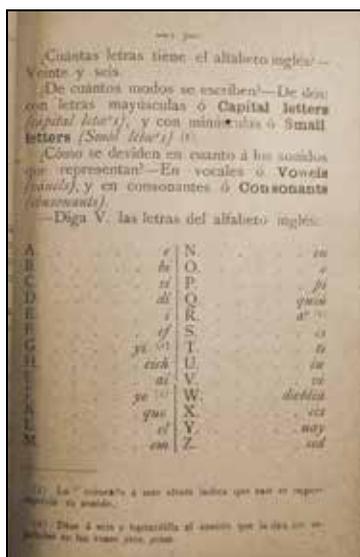


Fig. 13.

Guide to pronouncing the English letters, from Fr. García's 1901 *Elementos de Inglés*.

Volz, O.P., “Professor of Anglo-Saxon Literature and English.”<sup>59</sup> The titles of these bulletins shifted between English and Spanish through the years, until English reigned supreme in 1924.

### UST publications: Linguistic materials

In 1901 the University put out its first English grammar book, authored by Fr. Francisco García, O.P.<sup>60</sup> as a textbook for primary school students, especially those in the Colegio de San Juan de Letrán (Figs. D and 13).<sup>61</sup> It was revised, corrected, and expanded in 1902 (Fig. E and 14),<sup>62</sup> and was reprinted in 1904.<sup>63</sup> A manual for conversations in Tagalog, Spanish, and English is said to have been printed by the UST Press in 1901, but I have not been able to examine this.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>59</sup> Universidad de Santo Tomás, *General Bulletin of the Manila University of Santo Tomás (Royal and Pontifical) 1908-1909* (Manila: University of Santo Tomás Press, 1908). On page 37, the rector reports the University's moves towards the teaching of English: “As a further evidence of the University's sincerity of purpose and of the desire to carry on its work in harmony with the new order of things introduced by the U.S. Government, the teaching of English, for years a regular part of the curriculum in its accredited colleges, has been taken up with redoubled energy and zeal. Two American members of the Dominican Order have been added to the staff of professors and not only have they undertaken lectures in English in the faculty of Philosophy and Letters, but they have organized special free night classes open to the general Filipino public. When these Fathers left their respective fields in Washington, D.C. for Manila, they brought with them many expressions of good will and of cordial good wishes for the University from the President of the U.S., and from the Hon. Secretary of War. Mr. Taft, as Governor-General, frequently came into personal relation with the University professors and has since, on various occasions, voiced his appreciation of the character and value of their work.”

<sup>60</sup> Francisco García González, O.P. (1864-1933) was assigned to the Colegio de San Juan de Letrán from 1887 to 1891. From 1891 to 1896 he was in the Dominican house in Hong Kong, where he may have acquired enough acumen to write his English grammar book. From 1901 to 1903 he was back in Letrán. Neira, *Misioneros*, vol. 2, 240.

<sup>61</sup> Francisco García, O.P., *Elementos de gramática inglesa para uso de los niños de la primera enseñanza compuestos por el P. Francisco García, O.P. Director de colegiales* (Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1901).

<sup>62</sup> Francisco García, O.P., *Elementos de Gramática Inglesa para uso de los niños de 1ª enseñanza compuestos por el P. Francisco García, OP Director de Colegiales. 2ª edición* (Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás, 1901 [sic, on title page; but 1902 on illustrated hard cover]).

<sup>63</sup> Francisco García, O.P., *Elementos de gramática inglesa para uso de los niños de primera enseñanza. 3. ed.* (Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás, 1904).

<sup>64</sup> *Manual de conversaciones en tagalo, castellano, é Inglés con la pronunciación figurada* (Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1901).

García's *Gramática Inglesa* was reprinted with a Tagalog version by Fr. Ulpiano Herrero, O.P. in 1902: the Tagalog/ English version on the left page faced the Spanish/ English one on the right (Fig. F).<sup>65</sup> The Spaniards were still hard-put to assign equivalents to sounds like the final *ng* in English *ring*, which did not occur in Spanish but was perfectly pronounce-able by Filipinos. Hence the pronunciation of ring was rendered the same for Filipinos and Spaniards: *rin*. However, they did assign *h* for *hapi* (happy) when in Spanish the equivalent was *japi* (Figs. 15 and 16).

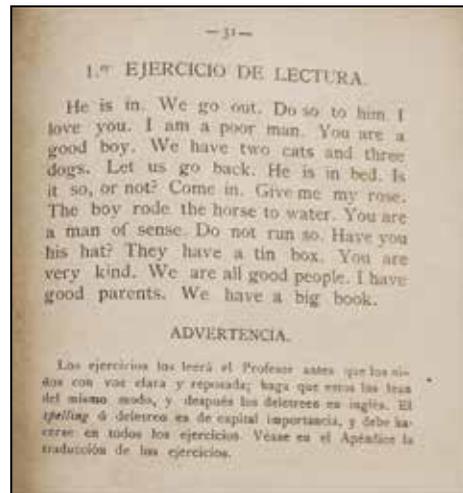
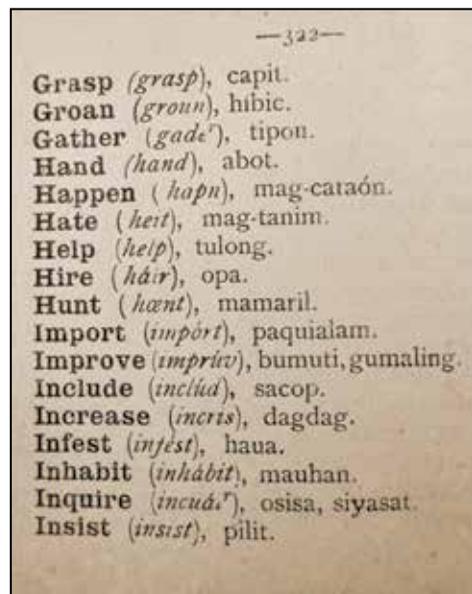
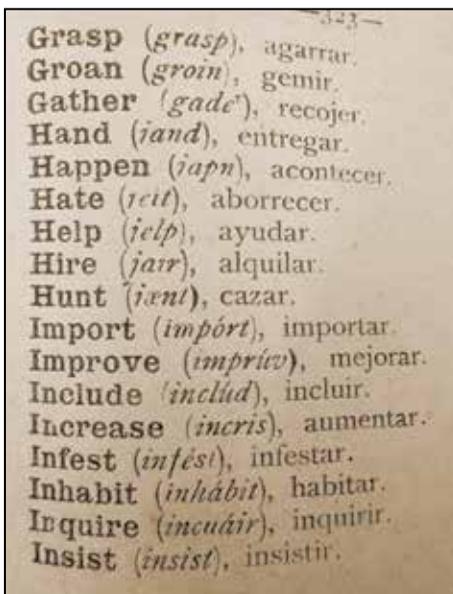


Fig.14.

First English reading lesson, from Fr. García's 1902 *Elementos de Gramática Inglesa*.



Figs. 15 and 16.

Sections of the English pronunciation guide, with translations in Spanish and Tagalog, from *Manga Onang Turo sa Uicang Inglés* (1902).

<sup>65</sup> Francisco Garcia, O.P., *Manga Onang Turo sa Uicang Inglés na may Catha ang R.P. Francisco García profesor sa Inglés sa Colegio ni San Juan de Letran at tinagalog nang R.P. Ulpiano Herrero cura sa catagalogan* (Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás, 1902).

In 1911 the UST Press came out with one more English-Spanish dictionary in relation to another Philippine language, this time Ifugao. It was written by Fr. Julián Malumbres, OP (1858-1932), veteran missionary of northern Luzon (Figs. P and 17).<sup>66</sup> He took to the study of English upon his release from the revolutionary forces in 1900. His *Vocabulario inglés-español-ibanag* is also said to have been published, but no copy of this has yet been located.<sup>67</sup>

VOCABULARIO		
EN		
MAGULANG	ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS
Adadanglol	Beshaloso	Slip, slippery.
Apsar	Fuego	Fire.
Argudung	Carcocillo	Small snail.
Ajo	Perru	Dog.
Alas	Petate	Palm mat.
Anchin	Todo, toda	All, the whole.
Ansiques	Largo	Large.
Antiques	Corto	Short.
Ampayo	Tapis	Shift.
Awag	Necesitar	To need, want.
Algo	Día	Day.
Alase	Tomar	To Take.
Aiban	Cargar	.. Burden.
Abra	Vender	.. Sell.
Aybu	Canado, a	Brother, sister- in-law.
Ayuzan	Lamar	To Call.
Aiada	Llave	Key.
Anga	Especo	Looking glass.
Ahuton	Convulsar	To invite.
Anga	Rostru	Beak.
Ahmit	Conceder	To Give, grant.
Ah	Ser	.. Be.
Ayapm	Ajotar	.. Scourge, lash.
Apa	Añelo, amo	Grand father, .. mother.
Ayungue	Camión	Song.
Abad	Cerro	Peak, circle.
Aad	Aril	Blas.
Algo	Sol	Sun.
Aju	Humo, húmido.	Smoke, moist, .. dampy.
Ahalon	Profundo	Deep.
Alos	Techo	Roof.
Ampuro	Saca	Little fork.
Agud	Almucil	Constante.
Abel	Cuerpo	Body.
Alu	Higdo	Liver.

Fig. 17.

First page of the Ifugao (Magulang)-Spanish-English dictionary by Fr. Malumbres (1911).

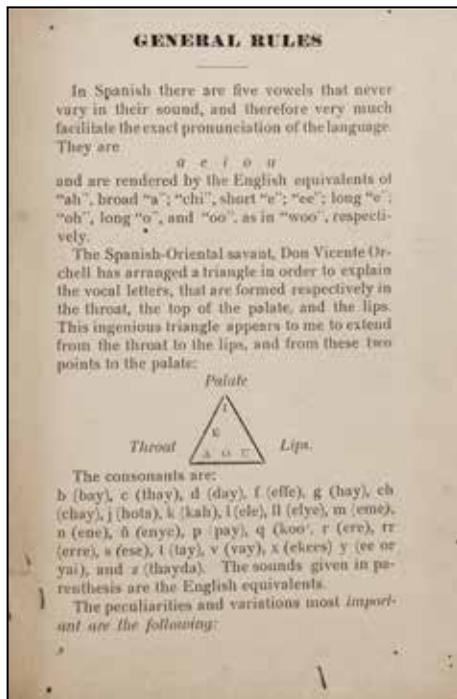


Fig. 18.

Rules in English on the pronunciation of Spanish, from Gaytero's *Reglas de Gramática Castellana* (1911).

<sup>66</sup> Julian Malumbres, O.P., *Vocabulario en Castellano, Ingles é Ifugao del Quiangan* (Manila: Tip. de Santo Tomás, 1911).

<sup>67</sup> Neira, *Misioneros*, vol. 2, 199.

<sup>68</sup> Manuel Gaytero, *Reglas de Gramática Castellana. Explicaciones y ejemplos para entender el uso de la Gramática y reglas para su correcta pronunciación por ... Profesor del Idioma Castellano en la Manila High School* (Manila: Imprenta de Santo Tomás, 1911).

## UST publications: Creative writing

Examples of creative writing emerged rather slowly and took some time to develop among those within the purview of the University of Santo Tomás. The *Corona Literaria*, an elegant publication commemorating in 1904 the fiftieth year of the declaration of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception (Fig. 1),<sup>69</sup> carried only a poem, “Spotless Maid” (Fig. 19) and a eulogy (Fig. 20) by aspiring writers with Anglo-American names.

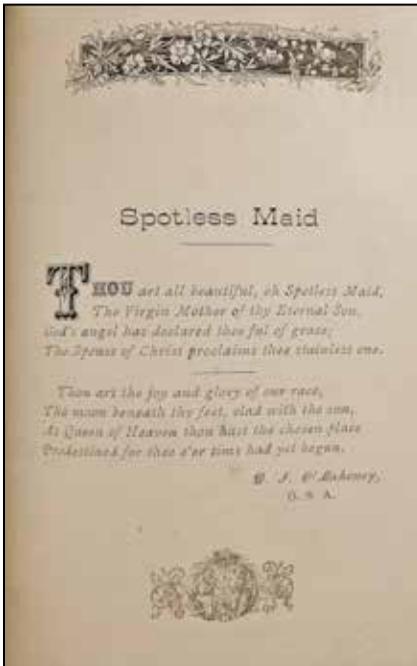


Fig. 19.

“Spotless Maid,” by D. F. O’Mahoney, O.S.A., from *Corona Literaria* (1904).

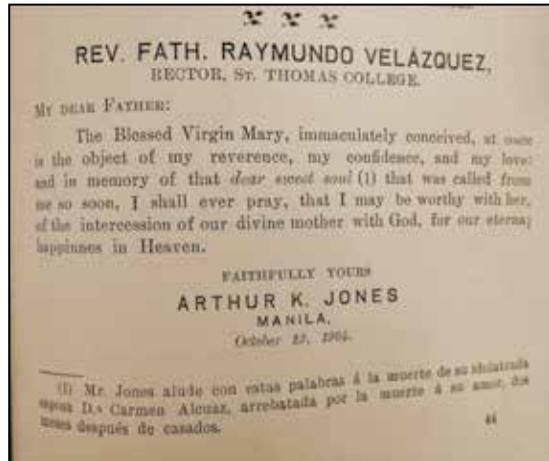


Fig. 20.

A eulogy by Arthur Jones, from *Corona Literaria* (1904).

Essays and poems only began to blossom towards the end of the first decade of the twentieth century. These appeared in new periodicals published or sponsored by the University of Santo Tomás such as *The Philippine Catholic*, which began in 1908,<sup>70</sup> and *El Martes Escolar* which began and ended after 16 issues in 1910.<sup>71</sup> The only item in English in *El Martes Escolar* was the poem, “My Favourite Flower” by Franocamp (Fig. 21), which appeared in the last

<sup>69</sup> *Corona Literaria que la Pontificia Universidad de Sto. Tomás de Manila dedica y consagra a S.S. Pio X con motivo del Quinquagésimo Aniversario de la Definición Dogmática de la Inmaculada Concepción* (Manila: n.p., but the publication was sponsored by the University of Santo Tomas, 1904). “Spotless maid,” poem by D.F.O. Mahoney, O.S.A., 217; “The blessed V.M. immaculately conceived” prose by M. Arthur K. Jones, 349.

<sup>70</sup> *The Philippine Catholic* (Manila: Imp. de Santo Tomás).

<sup>71</sup> *El Martes Escolar. Revista Semanal. Organó de la Clase Secular* (Manila: Imp. de Miranda y Ca., San Jacinto, Manila).

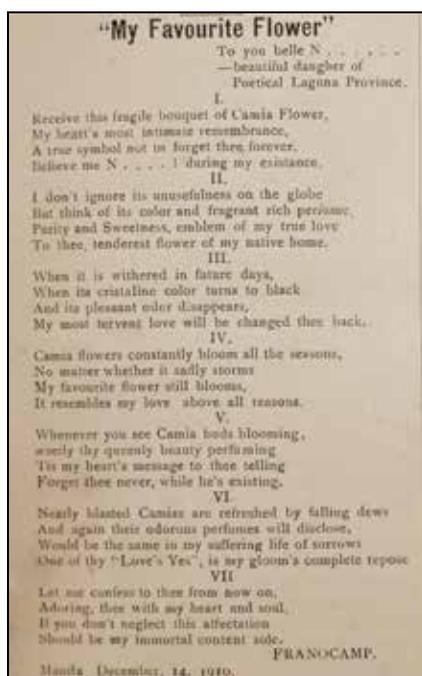


Fig. 21.

"My Favourite Flower," by Franocamp, from the first issue of *El Martés Escolar*, 1910.

by the Philippine Commission, a move that was taken as a surrender to the policy to make English the official language of the land. "Since that date," he rued, "it has been hard to convince young men and their parents that the road to success lies through English education. The belief has been expressed within the last year by Filipinos very high in authority that Spanish would always continue to be the official language." The perception was deepened by the postponement of the declaration of English as the official language of the courts to January 1, 1913.<sup>73</sup>

Ironically, the same year that Barrows lamented the fate of English in the Philippines, a Dominican, Marcos Lainez, published his *Gramática Inglesa* in Avila, Spain (Figs. 22 and 23).<sup>74</sup> This manual adopted the Robertson system which facilitated

<sup>72</sup> Cristina Pantoja G. Hidalgo, "The Literary Barkada," in *A Timeline of Philippine History*, Volume Ten of *Kasaysayan The Story of the Filipino People*, Jose Y. Dalisay, Jr., Executive Editor, 156 (N.p.: Asia Publishing Company Limited, 1998).

<sup>73</sup> David Barrows, *Ninth Annual Report of the Director of Education. July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909* (Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1909), 16.

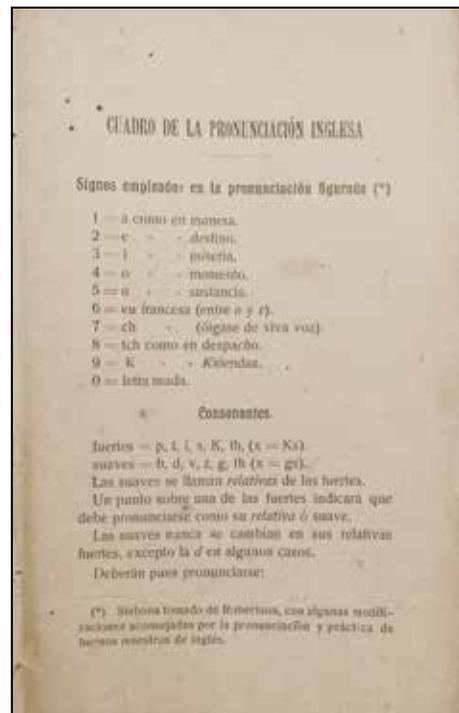
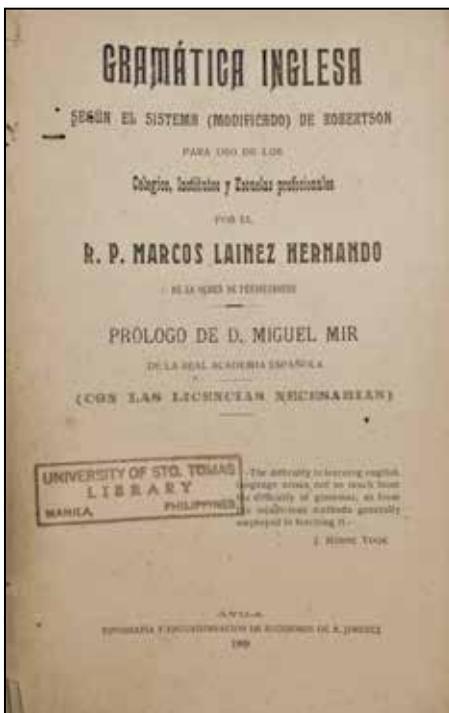
<sup>74</sup> Marcos Lainez Hernando, O.P., *Gramática Inglesa según el sistema (modificado) de Robertson para uso de los Colegios, institutos y Escuelas profesionales por el ...* (Ávila: Tipografía y Encuadernación de Sucesores de A. Jiménez, 1909).

number of the ill-fated magazine (Fig. N). This is extremely meagre compared with the establishment in 1910 of *The College Folio*, a project of students at the University of the Philippines aimed in pioneering the adoption of English.<sup>72</sup> But it is understandable in light of the Royal and Pontifical University's long Hispanic history.

### A momentous change

In 1909 David Barrows, the chief of the Department of Public Instruction, worried that it was difficult for English to replace Spanish. Though the number of English-speaking youth educated in the public schools was increasing, still it was difficult for them to adjust to jobs where official instructions and correspondence were conducted in Spanish. He noted that in 1905 the date for declaring English as the official language of the courts was deferred

the correct pronunciation of English words for Spanish speakers. A particular sound was assigned to each of 10 numbers (no. 1 representing *a* as in *manera*, 2 for *e* as in *destino*, 6 for the French *eu*, between *o* and *e*, 8 for *tch* as in *despacho*, and so forth). Such a number was positioned like a superscript over the concerned letter as a guide on how it was to be pronounced. It appears that the Dominicans themselves in the previous century had been teaching English to their novices in Spain before leaving for the Philippines, and Lainez' *Gramática* was only the latest and most sophisticated method.



Figs. 22 and 23.

Title page and a guide to pronouncing English sounds, from Fr. Lainez' *Gramática Inglesa* (1909).

The push for English was relentless. In 1914, Commissioner Quezon requested the drafting of a bill that would enable the Philippine Assembly to request the U.S. president to begin handing over complete and absolute independence should a census indicate that 60 percent of Filipinos were literate in English.<sup>75</sup>

<sup>75</sup> Milagros C. Guerrero, *Under Stars and Stripes*, Volume Six of *Kasaysayan. The Story of the Filipino People*, Jose Y. Dalisay, Jr., Executive Editor, 87 (N.p., Asia Publishing Company Limited, 1998).

Finally, the venerable Universidad de Santo Tomás adopted a historic change. The rector of the University, Fr. Manuel Arellano—whose farsighted and pioneering authorship of bilingual books on US and Philippine geography was noted above—issued a circular to all professors in 1923 that starting with the academic year 1924-1925, English was to be used as the medium of instruction in all classes and laboratories.<sup>76</sup> This was reflected in the permanent change of titles of the annual school bulletins mentioned earlier, among others. Only after this date do publications in English begin to proliferate. The initial production consisted mainly of textbooks and scientific papers. It would take a few more years for prayerbooks in English to emerge.

By way of comparison, in 1918 the only Manila Catholic schools teaching in English were Assumption, St. Scholastica's, La Salle, and St. Theresa's. English replaced Spanish as the language of instruction in the Ateneo de Manila before 1921. The adoption of English in higher educational Catholic institutions “was at least a first step toward the integration of the Church into Philippine society.”<sup>77</sup>

The foundations were laid for the University of Santo Tomás to claim its place as one of the leading centers for English education not only in the Philippines but in Asia. It has bred no less than three National Artists for Literature, who have made hugely important contributions to literature in English: Francisco Sionil Jose (2001), Bienvenido Lumbera (2006), and Cirilo F. Bautista (2014).

But today its students cannot read literature in Spanish, in a country which is one of the few in the world that cannot grapple with the primary sources of its history.**PS**

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Aparicio 2:3. Aparicio, Angel, O.P., ed. 2015. *Catalogue of Rare Books. University of Santo Tomás Library*. Volume 2, Part 3: 1800-1899. Manila: University of Sto. Tomás Miguel de Benavides Library and UnionBank of the Philippines.

<sup>76</sup> Villarroel, *A History*, vol. 2, 323.

<sup>77</sup> See John N. Schumacher, S.J., “Hispanized Clergy, Americanized Country,” in his *Growth and Decline. Essays on Philippine Church History*, especially pp. 250-253 (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2009).

- Aparicio 4:1. Aparicio, Angel, O.P., ed. 2015. *Catalogue of Rare Periodicals. University of Santo Tomás Miguel de Benavides Library*. Volume 4, Part 1. *Filipiniana Rare Periodicals (up to 1945)*. Manila: University of Sto. Tomás Miguel de Benavides Library and UnionBank of the Philippines.
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- Jose, Regalado Trota. 1986. "Felix Rojas and the Gothicizing of earthquake baroque." In *1030 R. Hidalgo, Volume 2, Legacy in Art*, edited by Antonio S. Araneta, 7-26. Metro Manila: MARA, Inc.
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#### Website

On Ramon Reyes Lala: <[digital.lib.uiowa.edu/cdm/ref/collection/tc/id64778](https://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/cdm/ref/collection/tc/id64778)>, accessed May 31, 2017.

## Annexes

Each entry is followed by a bibliography or holding where it is cited or located, and the pertinent page or catalogue number.

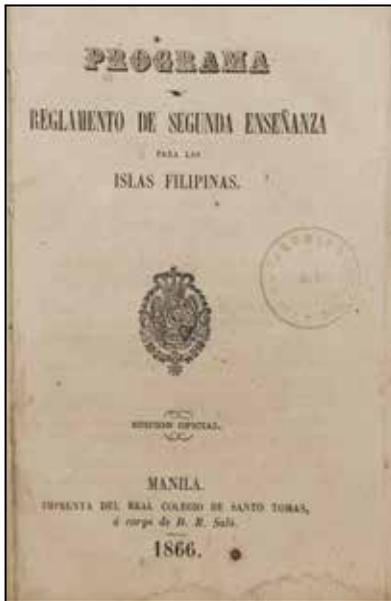
### Legend:

- Aparicio 3:1. Aparicio, Angel, O.P., ed. *Catalogue of Rare Books. University of Santo Tomas Library*. Volume 3, Part 1. Filipiniana (1610-1945). Manila: University of Sto. Tomas Library and National Commission for Culture and the Arts, 2005.
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- AUST            Archivo de la Universidad de Santo Tomas, Manila
- BF                Trinidad Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, in BPI
- BPI                *Bibliography of the Philippine Islands*. Washington [D.C.]: Government Printing Office, 1903.
- Medina          Medina, Isagani R., comp. and ed. *Filipiniana Materials in the National Library*. Quezon City: The National Library and the University of the Philippines Press, 1972.
- Neira            Neira, Eladio, OP, Hilario Ocio, OP, and Gregorio Arnáiz OP. *Misioneros Dominicanos en el Extremo Oriente*. Vol. 2, 1836-1940. Manila: Life Today Publications, 2000.
- NL                Philippine National Library, Manila
- Retana AB      Retana, Wenceslao E. *Aparato bibliográfico de la historia general de Filipinas*. 3 volumes. Madrid, 1906.
- Rodriguez      Rodriguez Rodriguez, Isacio, OSA, comp. *Updated Checklist of Filipiniana at Valladolid*. 2 volumes. Manila: National Historical Institute, 1976.
- Rup                Rare UST Press section of the AUST

## Annex 1. Preliminary bibliography of English-related materials printed in the Philippines, 1866-1898

1866

*Programa y reglamento de segunda enseñanza para las Islas Filipinas. Edición oficial.* 1866. Manila: Imprenta del Real Colegio de Santo Tomás, a cargo de D. B. Saló.  
AUST Rup (Fig. A).



1869

*Discurso leído en la Apertura Annual de los Estudios de la Real y Pontificia Universidad de Santo Tomas de Manila ...* 1869. Manila: Establecimiento tipográfico del Colegio de Santo Tomás.  
AUST Libros; issued yearly from 1866 but the 1869 publication is the first to contain information on English classes.

1875

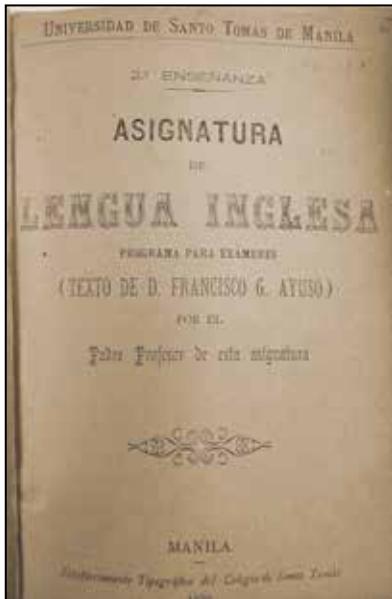
*Catalogue-memoir of a collection of forestal productions exhibited by the General Inspection of Woods and Forests of the Philippine Islands at the Universal Exposition of Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 1875. Manila, Revista Mercantil. 46 + 30 pp.  
Medina, no. 2351; Spanish version, no. 2352.

1880

*Manila Club. Rules and Regulations ... with a list of the members corrected to 31<sup>st</sup> August 1880.* 1880. Manila, Chofré. 32 pp.  
Medina, no. 978.

1893

*2<sup>a</sup> Enseñanza. Asignatura de Lengua Inglesa. Programa para exámenes (Texto de D. Francisco G. Ayuso) por el Padre Profesor de esta asignatura.* 1893. Manila: Establecimiento Tipográfico del Colegio de Santo Tomás. 16 pp.  
AUST Rup (Fig. B).



Simpson, George. 1893. *Report on the mines of Mambulao in Camarines Norte presented on the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1893, to the chairman and board of directors of The Philippines mineral syndicate limited.* Manila: Revista Mercantil. 7 pp.  
BPI, p. 95. Also has a Spanish version, *Memoria sobre la mina de oro de Mambulao ...*

1897

*The American.* Manila.

Aparicio 4:1, p. 131 no. 2 (evening newspaper established in 1897); AUST has Oct-Dec 1899. Medina, no. 135.

1898

*The American Soldier*. 1898. Manila.

Medina: NL has: 1898 Sept 10. Retana AB, p. 1396.

*The American victories in the Philippines*. Illustrated. 1898. Manila, P.I.

BPI-BF, no. 2699.

*Bilingual school primer. English and Spanish. Cartilla bilingüe, inglés y español*.

1898. Manila. 21 pp.

Rodríguez 1, no. 3231.

*Manila Freedom*. 1898-1899. Manila: Freedom Publishing Company.

Aparicio 4:1, no. 83. BPI, p. 90.

*The Manila Times*. Oct. 15, 1898-Mar. 14, 1930. Manila.

Medina, no. 155.

*Manual de conversaciones en castellano tagalo é inglés con la pronunciación figurada*. 1898. Manila, Establecimiento Tipográfico de J. Marty. 60

pp.

Rodríguez 1, no. 3232.

Observatorio meteorológico. 1898. *The baro-cyclonometer ... A new instrument ... to determine the existence and forecast the approaching of typhoons; also the probable distance, and motion and direction of center, in the Far East, between the 0 and 50<sup>th</sup> parallels, in the Northern Hemisphere*. Manila: Observatory Private Printing Office. 8 pp.

BPI, p. 90.

The Philippine Mining and Development Company Limited. [1898].

*Prospecto ... [Manila?]*. 4 pp.

Retana AB, no. 4048.

Office of the Military Governor in the Philippine Islands. 1898. *United States Provisional Customs Tariff and Regulations in the Philippine Islands*.

Manila, P.I. 43 pp.

BPI-BF, no. 2747. Retana AB, no. 4051.

*Vocabulario Castellano-Inglés el más complete que se ha publicado, seguido de un pequeño diccionario Castellano-Tagalo-Inglés*. 1898. Manila: Establecimiento Tipográfico de J. Marty 6- Carriedo-6. 10 pp. + 107

pp. + 60 pp.

Medina 1972, no. 1493. Retana AB, no. 4055.

## Annex 2. Preliminary checklist of English-related materials printed by the University of Santo Tomas Press, 1900-1930

1900

Arellano, Manuel, O.P. 1900. *Breve Descripción de los Estados Unidos*. Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás. 108 pp.  
Aparicio 3:1, no. 800.

*The Civilizers of the Philippines*. [ca 1900]. [Manila, UST?]. 79 pp.  
AUST Folletos 42.4; Duplicate in Folletos 44.2.

Farpon y Tuñón, José, O.P. 1900. *Discurso leído en la Apertura Anual de los Estudios de la Real y Pontificia Universidad de Santo Tomás de Manila el día 2 de Julio de 1898*. Manila: Establecimiento tipográfico del Colegio de Santo Tomás. [A note at the end says the notes, pp. 1-7, were provided on 1 August 1900].  
AUST Libros (Fig. C).



Nozaleda, Bernardino, O.P. 1900? *St. Joseph's College of Manila. Statement of his grace the Most Rev. Fr. Bernardino Nozaleda de Villa, archbishop of Manila*. [n.d., n.p.]. 89 + xxviii pp.

BPI-BF, no. 1848; Spanish original, no. 1847. Rodríguez 2, no. 6585  
Spanish version [Manila, Imp. del Colegio de Santo Tomas].  
AUST Folletos 71.4.

1901

García, Francisco, O.P. 1901. *Elementos de gramática inglesa para uso de los niños de la primera enseñanza compuestos por el P. Francisco García, O.P. Director de colegiales*. Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Santo Tomas. 159 + 2 pp.  
Aparicio 3:1, no. 830. Rodríguez 1, no. 3235.  
AUST Rup (Fig. D).



*Manual de conversaciones en tagalo, castellano, é Inglés con la pronunciación figurada*. 1901. Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Santo Tomás. 55 pp.  
Rodríguez 1, no. 3236.

Recoder y Borda, Joaquín, O.P. 1901. *Programa de Historia de los Estados Unidos*. Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Santo Tomás. 226 + xxiv pp.  
Aparicio 3:1, no. 841.

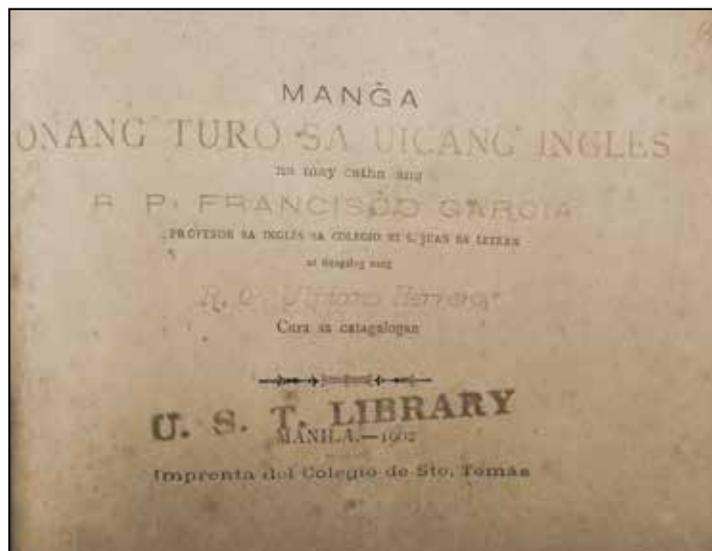
1902

García, Francisco, OP. *Elementos de Gramática Inglesa para uso de los niños de 1ª enseñanza compuestos por el P. Francisco García, OP Director de*

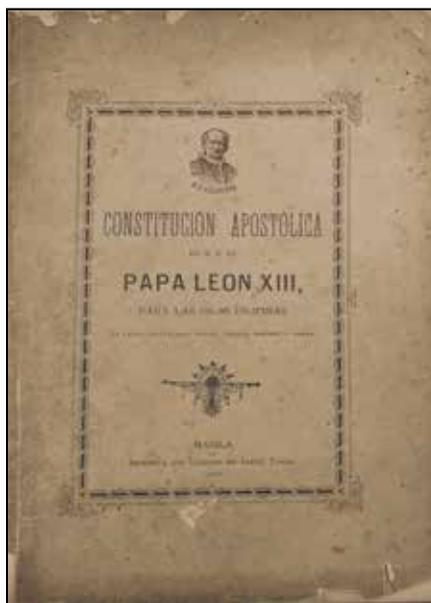
*Colegiales*. 2<sup>a</sup> edición. 1902. Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás, 1901 [sic, on title page; but 1902 on illustrated hard cover]. 174 pp. + 2 Índice.  
AUST Rup (Fig. E).



García, Francisco, O.P. 1902. *Manga Onang Turo sa Uicang Inglés na may Catha ang R.P. Francisco García profesor sa Inglés sa Colegio ni San Juan de Letran at tinagalog nang R.P. Ulpiano Herrero cura sa catagalogan*. Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás. 477 + viii pp.  
AUST Rup (Fig. F).



García Alcócer, Martin, O.F.M. 1902. *Pastoral letter by R. Rev. Msgr. ... Bishop of Cebu and Apostolic Administrator of Manila, sede vacante*. Manila: Print. of St. Thomas College. 82 pp.  
Rodríguez 2, no. 5233.



Leo XIII, Pope. 1902. *Constitución Apostólica de S.S. el Papa Leon XIII, para las Islas Filipinas en Latin, Castellano, Inglés, Tagalog, Ilocano y Bisaya*. Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Santo Tomas. 13 + 15 + 15 + 19 + 16 + 18 pp.

Aparicio 3:1, no. 855. Rodríguez 2, no. 6705.

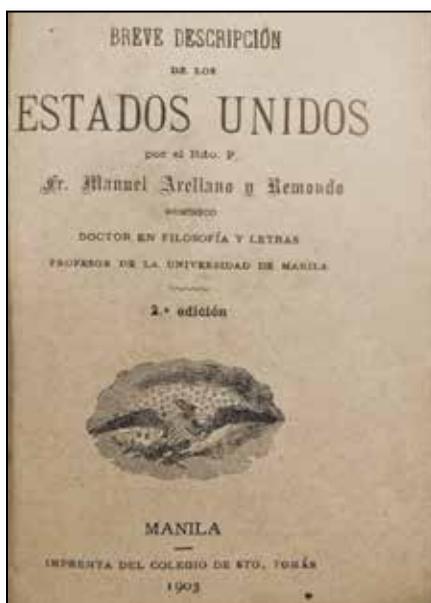
AUST Rup (Fig. G)

1903

Arellano y Remondo, Manuel, O.P. 1903. *Breve descripción de los Estados Unidos por el Rdo. P. Fr. Manuel Arellano y Remondo Dominico Doctor en Filosofía y Letras. 2ª edición*. Manila: Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás. 195 pp. Pp. 173-195, guide to pronunciation of place names, *indice*, etc.

AUST Rup (Fig. H)

1904



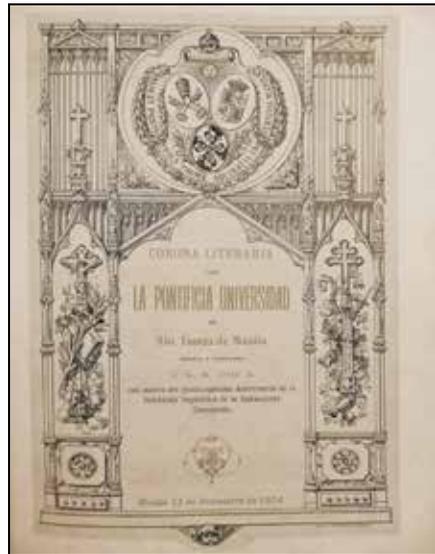
*Corona Literaria que la Pontificia Universidad de Sto. Tomás de Manila dedica y consagra a S.S. Pio X con motive del Quinquagésimo Aniversario de la Definición Dogmática de la Inmaculada Concepción. Manila 13 de Noviembre de 1904*. 1904. No colophon, but artistic title page bears Tipo. Lit. Germania (Manila) at the foot. 444 pp. + viii *indice* and errata.

Mostly in Spanish, but some in English: three eulogies by Jeremias Harty, archbishop of Manila, Frederick Z. Rooker, bishop of Jaro, and J. Dougherty, bishop of Nueva Segovia; "Spotless maid," poem by D.F.O. Mahoney, OSA,

p. 217; “The blessed V.M. immaculately conceived” prose by M. Arthur K. Jones, p. 349.

AUST Rup (Fig. I)

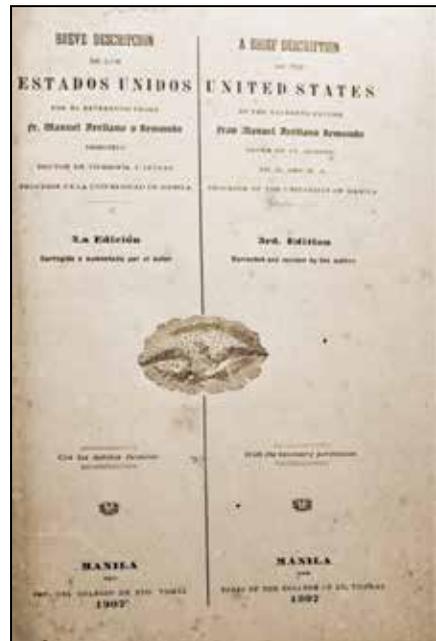
Garcia, Francisco, O.P. 1904. *Elementos de gramatica inglesa para uso de los niños de primera enseñanza*. 3. ed. Manila, Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás. 174 pp. Aparicio 3:1, no. 892. Rodríguez 1, no. 3008.



Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank, Manila. 1904. *Statutes. January 1901*. Manila: Printing Establishment of the College of Sto. Tomas. 32 pp. Rodríguez 1, no. 2513.

1907

Arellano Remondo, Manuel, O.P. 1907. *Breve Descripción de los Estados Unidos = A brief description of the United States*. 3d ed., corrected and revised. Manila: Imp. del Colegio de Santo Tomás. 8°. 183 pp. [155 + folded map of the US + 157-183 appendices]. Aparicio 3:1, no. 948. (Fig. J)

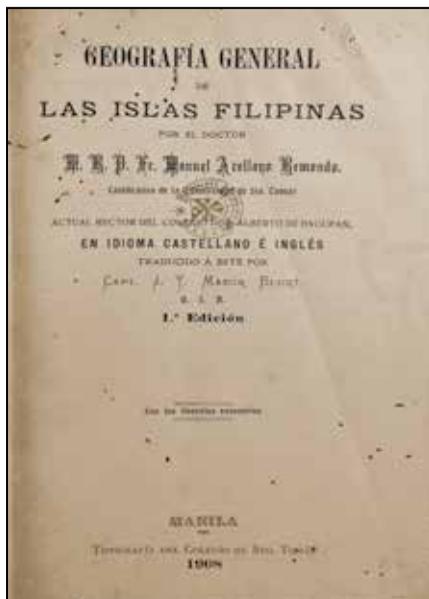


1908

Arellano Remondo, Manuel, O.P. 1908. *Geografía de las Islas Filipinas por el... en idioma Castellano é Inglés. Traducido á este por Capt. J.Y. Mason Blunt, U.S.A.* 1.ª ed. Manila: Tipografía del Colegio

de Sto. Tomás. By its 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of 1912, this 1<sup>st</sup> edition had sold 2,000 copies (Aparicio 3:1, no. 1086).

AUST Rup (Fig. K)

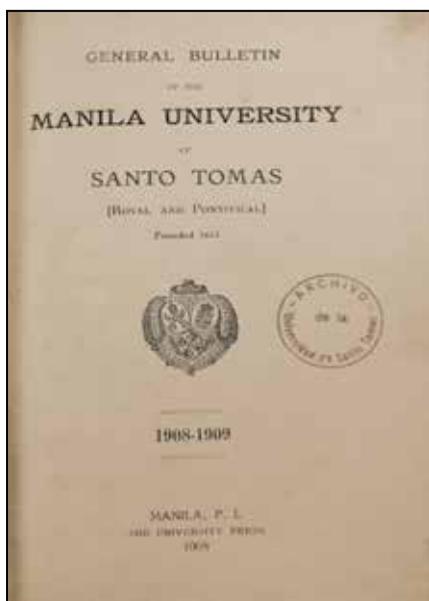


*General Bulletin of the Manila University of Santo Tomas (Royal and Pontifical)* 1908-1909. 1908. Manila: University of Santo Tomas Press.

[Published annually from this year; title shifts between English and Spanish through the years, until 1924.]

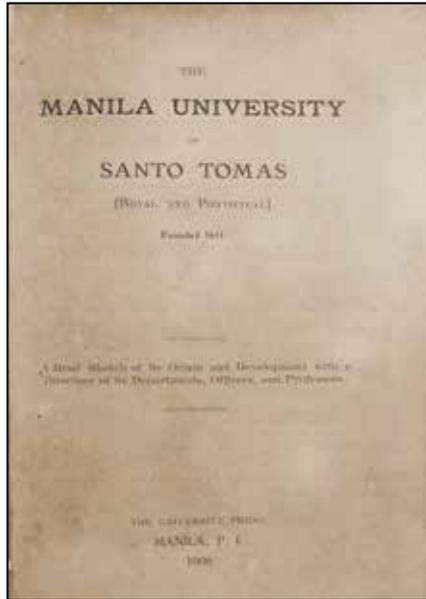
Aparicio 3:1, no. 995; Series goes until 1940. Rodríguez 2, no. 6438 [1910].

AUST Libros 263.8 to 274; 1908-1941. (Fig. L)



*The Manila University of Santo Tomas [Royal and Pontifical] Founded in 1611. A brief sketch of its Origin and Development with a Directory of its Departments, Offices and Professors.* 1908. Manila: The University Press. 39 pp.

Aparicio 3:1, 982. AUST Rup (Fig. M)



*The Philippine Catholic*. 1908- Manila: Imp. de Santo Tomas. Weekly. In English with some articles in Spanish.

Aparicio 4:1- UST periodical publications, no. 20. UST has 1908-1910.

*Reseña Histórica del Colegio de S. Juan de Letrán de Manila (Historical Sketch of the College of S. Juan de Letran)*. bajo la dirección de los PP. Dominicos. 1908. Manila: Universidad de Santo Tomas. 28 + 264 pp. photos. Aparicio 3:1, 985. Bound with the work is the Bulletin of the College, 1909-1910.

1910

Arellano Remondo, Manuel, O.P. 1910. *Nociones de Geografía General*. Manila: [University of Santo Tomas?].

Neira, *Misioneros*, 2, p. 290. In English and Spanish.

*El Martes Escolar. Revista Semanal. Organó de la Clase Secular*. 1910. Manila: Imp. de Miranda y Ca., San Jacinto, Manila. Editorial Offices, Calle Muralla 37, Intramuros. Lasted only 16 numbers (Sep 13-Dec. 27, 1910).

AUST Flt 131.2. (Fig. N) Only item in English was the poem, “My Favourite Flower” by Franocamp, on p. 16 of the last number.



1911

Gaytero, Manuel. 1911. *Reglas de Gramática Castellana. Explicaciones y ejemplos para entender el uso de la Gramática y reglas para su correcta pronunciación por ... Profesor del Idioma Castellano en la Manila High School*. Manila: Imprenta de Santo Tomás. 235 pp. Spanish on left page; English on right page.

AUST Rup (Fig. O)



Malumbres, Julian, O.P. 1911. *Vocabulario en Castellano, Ingles é Ifugao del Quiangan*. Manila: Tip. de Santo Tomás. 60 pp.

Fr. Julian Malumbres Muñoz (1858-1932) is reported by Neira (2, 199) to have also written a *Vocabulario inglés-español-ibanag* which was published, but no copy of this has yet been located. Aparicio 3:1, no. 1057.

AUST Folletos nos. 141.5, 165.2 (Fig. P)



1912

Arellano Remondo, Manuel, O.P. 1912. *Geografía de las Islas Filipinas... en idioma Castellano é Inglés. Traducido a este por Capt. J.Y. Mason Blunt, U.S.A.* 2d ed. Manila: Tip. del Colegio de Santo Tomás. 216 pp. ill. Aparicio 3:1, 1086. (First edition 1908.)

*Estatutos de la Sociedad "Letran College Athletic Club." de Manila aprobados en la Junta General del 21 de Enero de 1912.* 1912. Manila: Tip. de Sto. Tomás. 14 pp. In Spanish, except for the title "Letran College Athletic Club."

AUST Rup

Guerrero, M.S., and Calderón, F. 1912. *Memorias y comunicaciones de la Primera Asamblea Regional de Médicos y Farmacéuticos de Filipinas,*

*publicadas por ... (4 al 8 de Febrero de 1912)*. Manila: Tip. de Sto. Tomás. 588 pp. In Spanish; but two papers in English, presented by two doctors with American names (Whittmore, Duddley).

AUST Rup

1915

*University of Santo Tomas Students Association Manila P.I.* 1915. Manila: Tip. Linotype de Santo Tomas. 7 pp. All in Spanish except for title. Spanish version with title, "Estatutos de la University ..."

AUST Rup

1917

Cabarrus, Dr. Juan B. 1917. *Actas, Memorias y Comunicaciones de la Tercera Asamblea Regional de Medicos y Farmaceuticos de Filipinas (celebrada en Manila del 7 al 11 de Febrero de 1916) publicadas por el ...* Manila: Tip. Linotype del Col. de Sto. Tomás. 614 pp. Table of contents in Spanish, but between 40 to almost 50% of papers were in English.

AUST Rup

1920

Cabarrus, Dr. Juan B. 1920. *Actas y Comunicaciones de la Cuarta Asamblea Regional de Medicos y Farmaceuticos de Filipinas (celebrada en Manila del 4 al 8 de Febrero de 1918) publicadas por el ...* Manila: Tip. Pontificia del Col. de Sto. Tomás. 515 pp. As in the 1917 edition, Table of contents in Spanish, but between 40 to almost 50% of papers were in English.

AUST Rup

*Revista Escolar de Derecho*. Manila: Tip. Pontificia del Colegio de Santo Tomás. First issue, September 1920. Monthly.

First article in English appeared in November issue, p. 129, "Nov. 17, 1920, will be a lucky and lovely day," by P. Manlapas, on the birthday of the UST Rector, Fr. Acisclo Alfágeme. "Rev. Fath. Acisclo Alfágeme, Rector of the University is one of the great figures born on Nov. 17. We can consider him one of the true evidences." Next article appeared Jan. 1922, pp. 53-62, "Bar Examination in Civil Law" a presentation by the editors (headed by Salvador Araneta) of the

examination papers in Civil Law of Leovigildo Mijares who scored the highest percentage on this subject in the last Bar Examinations. Next, "Bar Examinations in Commercial Law," March 1922, pp. 80-86. The bound volume ends in June 1922 with no other article in English.

AUST Lib 331

1922

*Unitas. Organo de los alumnos de las diversas facultades de la Universidad de Sto. Tomás.* Vol. 1 no. 1, Julio de 1922. Monthly.

First number already had English articles: Anonymous, "Said the fool in his heart: 'There is no God,'" 25-31; "A greeting and an appeal" by Molinero, 56-57. The next number, Agosto, had one English article: "A picnic in Parañaque," 129-132 by A.M.L.

AUST Lib 334.

Villamor, Ignacio. 1922. *La antigua escritura filipina, deducida del Belarmino y otros antiguos documentos.* = *The Ancient Filipino Writing drawn ... from Belarmino and other ancient documents.* Manila: Tip. Pontificia del Colegio de Sto. Tomás. 116 pp.

Aparicio 3:1, 1345. AUST Rup

1923

*Catálogo de la Librería Católica del Colegio de Sto. Tomás.* 1923. Manila: Tip. Pontificia del Col. de Sto. Tomás. 61 pp.

Classified by language: Spanish (pp 3-480, including the geography of the Philippines and of the United States); Greek (49); English (49-50); Tagalog (50-55); Ilocano (55-56); Pangasinan (56-57); Pampango (67); Ibanag (57-58); Bicol (58); Visaya (58-59); Chinese (59). However, in previous five years there were also works in Ivatan, Agutaynon, and Chamorro.

English titles:

Bower, E.A., LL.D. *Analytic Mechanisms, Elementary Treatise.*

Mason Blunt, Captain J. I., U.E.A. *An Army Officer's Philippines Studies.* en rústica.

Williamson, B. *An Elementary Treatise Dynamics.*

Bowser, Edward A. *Elementary Treatise on Hydromechanic with*

*numerous examples.*

Bowser, Edward A. *Elementary Treatise on Analytic Mechanics with numerous example* [sic].

Williamson, B. *An elementary treatise on Dinamics.*

Henry, James. *Modern electricity 150 illustration* [sic].  
*Mechanics.*

Rivas, F. M. de. *Practical Spanish instructor.*

Gaytero. *Reglas de gramatica en inglés para aprender Castellano.*

AUST Rup

Gabriel, Dr. P. 1923. *Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation by ... of the University of St. Thomas and Medical Officer of the Philippine Health Service Manila.* Manila: Tip. Pont. de la Univ. de Sto. Tomás.

Mentioned in 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 1924.

*San Juan de Letran College conducted by the Dominican Fathers. Prospectus. School Year 1923-1924.* 1923. Manila: Tip. Pont. del Colegio de Sto. Tomás. 44 pp. First part in English, to p. 23. Pp. 24-44, in Spanish. However, course offerings in both sections are mostly in English (with exception of Spanish and religion courses).

AUST Rup

1924

Gabriel, Dr. P. 1924. *Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation by ... of the University of St. Thomas and Medical Officer of the Philippine Health Service Manila.* Manila: Tip. Pont. de la Univ. de Sto. Tomás. [2<sup>nd</sup> ed.] 250 pp. Revised and enlarged edition. Translated into English by Dr. J.P. Bantug and Mr. M. Tianco, and edited by Dr. J. B. Cabarrus.

AUST Rup

Kennedy, D. I. 1924. *Saint Thomas Aquinas, O.P.* Manila: Sto. Tomás University Press. 77 pp.

To commemorate the 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his canonization in 1323.

AUST Rup

Villamor, Ignacio. 1924, *Crime and Moral Education.* Manila: Santo Tomas University Press. 293 pp.

Aparicio 3:1, no. 1387.

1925

[Catholic Church- Philippines]. 1925. The “Our Father”... El “Padre Nuestro” ... Manila: University Press. 30 pp. Book of prayers in Spanish and English.

AUST Libritos, no. 707

1926

Dar Juan, Dr. Timoteo. 1926. *Scientific dissertation on coal. Discurso de Apertura*. First *discurso* in English.

AUST Libros, no. 292.1

[*Souvenir de las Misiones Católicas en Filipinas*]. 1926. Manila: Tip. Pont. de la Univ. de Sto. Tomás.

113 pp. + additional pp. with p. nos. spelled out in Spanish, to *cuarenta*. On back pages: two pages on attending Holy Mass, in English. Advertisements in English.

AUST Rup

University of Sto. Tomás College of Pharmacy. 1926. *Notes on Phytological Pharmacy*. Manila: University of Santo Tomás Press. 464 pp. + x “index” (table of contents).

AUST Rup

1927

Gabriel, Dr. P. 1927. *Manual of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine (Adapted for the Philippine Islands) by ... Professor of Hygiene University of Santo Tomas Officer of the Philippine Health Service from 1899 to 1924. 2<sup>nd</sup> and revised edition*. Manila: Santo Tomás University Press. 655 pp.

2<sup>nd</sup> revised edition of “Manual de Medicina Preventiva y Sanitación.” This edition was prepared by Dr. J.P. Bantug. In preface to the 1<sup>st</sup> edition, material availed from various reports of the US Public Health Service and numerous works in English.

AUST Rup

*The Thomasian*. 1927. First issue of the annual UST Yearbook.

AUST Libros, no. 301

1928

Delbeke, M. Edmund. 1928, *Religion and Morals of the Early Filipinos at the Coming of the Spaniards*. Manila: University of Santo Tomás Press. x + 134 pp. Masteral thesis published in *Unitas*, vol. 7, no. 7, July 1928. Aparicio 3:1, 1456.

*A Partial Flora of the Campus of the Santo Tomás University*. 1928. Manila: Santo Tomás University Press. 55 pp. For use especially of students taking the basic course in Systematic Botany in the College of Pharmacy.

Aparicio 3:1, no. 1464.

*The Varsitarian. Organo en inglés de los estudiantes de la UST*. 1928. First issue of the UST student body.

AUST Libros no. 398

1929

Flores, Ramon López. 1929. *Lectures on Obstetrics; translated by Alfredo M. Jocson*. 2d rev. ed. Manila: Santo Tomás University Press. 371 pp.

Aparicio 3:1, no. 1473.

Sánchez García, Juan, O.P. 1929. *Historical Documentary Synopsis of the University of Santo Tomás of Manila from its Foundation to our day. Translated by James H. Bass D.C.l.* Manila: Santo Tomás University Press. 181 pp. Translation of no. 1465, *Sinopsis histórica*, 1928.

Aparicio 3:1, 1486.

1930

Alip, Eufronio M. 1930. *Tagalog Literature: (a Historico-Critical Study)*.

Manila: UST Press. xv + 164 pp. Aparicio 3:1, no. 1498.

## Appendix.

**Document 1.** Request for copies of statutes and regulations on professional education, to be compiled in a register to be published by the University of the State of New York; typescript, June 23, 1898. AUST Libros 120.28, fol. 145.

Incorporated May 1, 1784

University of the State of New York

‘A’

Organized 1889

Examination Department

Melvil Dewey, Secretary

James Russell Parsons jr., Director  
Regents office, Albany, N.Y. June 23, 1898

### Register of Professional Education

New York has now formally recognized in her statutes that the public is as much entitled to protection against incompetent practitioners of the learned professions, as against untrustworthy corporations in insurance or banking. The University is responsible for the administration of these protective laws and regulations and for the registration of the standards for license and for admission and graduation from the various professional schools of other states and countries. In this work the daily need of an authoritative register is so keenly felt that we have now undertaken its preparation and constant revision so that it shall be a standard book of reference to all interested.

The register will contain:

1. Statutes, court rules and government regulations of this and other countries touching the practice of law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and pharmacy.
2. Synopsis of requirements for license.
3. Professional schools registered on a uniform basis for each profession.

Will you kindly send at your earliest convenience two copies of the statutes, court rules or governmental regulations touching the practice of such of these professions as come under your supervision, together with the rules adopted for their enforcement and the addresses of the officers in charge? If for any reason you are unable to send us all we ask, we shall be grateful for information as to where we can obtain it.

As we bear the chief labor and cost of this important book, we feel confident that we may rely on the active cooperation of officials in other states and countries in supplying us promptly with the official information on which our publication must be based. In return for this courtesy we will furnish the volume as soon as published without cost to each officer so cooperating.

We express in advance our thanks for the assistance which we are sure every person interested in professional education or standards, will be very glad to give in securing this greatly needed register.

[signed] Melvil Dewey, Secretary

**Document 2.** Spanish translation of the request. Ms., no date. AUST Libros 120.28, fol. 146.

[Written in blue pencil close to the top of the page: Reglas de Incorporación Universitaria en la Universidad y Estado de Nueva York, EE. UU. 1898, con modelos]

(Traducción del anterior)

Incorporada Mayo 1- 1784	“A”	Organizada 1889
Universidad del Estado de N. <sup>a</sup> York		Departamento de examen
Melvil Dewey, Secretario		Santiago Russell P. Director
		Oficial Regente, Albany, N.Y. Junio 23/ 98

### Registro de la educación profesional

Nueva York ha formalmente reconocido en sus estatutos el derecho que el público tiene de ser protegido contra los prácticos incompetentes de las profesiones científicas como contra las sociedades de seguro ó bancos no dignos de confianza. La Universidad es responsable de la administración de estas leyes protectores y regulaciones y del registro para la licencia, admisión y graduación de las varias escuelas profesionales de otros Estados y países.

De aquí la diaria necesidad de un registro autorizado es tan perfectamente sentido que hemos ahora determinado su preparación y constante revisión, de suerte que será un libro modelo de referencia á todos interesantes.

El registro contendrá:

- 1.<sup>a</sup>. Estatutos, reglas cortes y regulaciones gubernamentales de ese y de otros países tocante a la práctica del derecho, medicina, dentistería, medicina veterinaria y farmacia.
- 2.<sup>a</sup>. Sinopsis de los requisitos para la licencia ó permiso.
- 3.<sup>a</sup>. Escuelas profesionales registradas sobre una base uniforme para cada profesión.

Tendrá V. la bondad de enviarme á su mas pronta oportunidad dos copias de los estatutos, reglas cortes ó regulaciones gubernamentales tocante á la práctica de cada una de estas profesiones justamente con las reglas adoptadas para su sanción y los recursos (obsequios) de los oficiales encargados? Si por algún motivo no pudiera

V. enviarnos todo lo que pedimos, le agradeceríamos nos informe á donde podemos acudir para obtenerlo.

Como nosotros llevamos el principal trabajo y coste de este importante libro, confiamos en la activa cooperación de los oficiales de otros estados y países para completarla mas pronto con la información oficial en la que es necesario esté basada nuestra publicación. En cambio por esta cortesía proporcionaremos el volumen tan pronto como se publique, sin coste alguno a cada oficial que así coopere.

Le damos las gracias anticipadamente por la ayuda que estamos seguros que toda persona interesada en la educación y normas profesionales nos dará muy gustoso asegurando de esta manera este tan necesario registro.

Melvil Dewey, Secretario



<b>VOCABULARIO</b>		
EN		
MAGULANG	ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS
Adaddanglol	Resbaloso	Glip, slippery.
Apuy	Fuego	Fire.
Aggudung	Caracolillo	Small snail.
Aju	Perro	Dog.
Abac	Petate	Palm mat.
Amhin	Todo, toda	All, the whole.
Andreque	Largo	Large.
Antieque	Corto	Short.
Ampuyo	Tapis	Shift.
Auag	Necesitar	To need, want
Algo	Día	Day.
Alauc	Tomar	To Take.
Abban	Cargar	„ Burden.
Abbu	Vender	„ Sell.
Aydu	Cuñado, a	Brother, sister- in-law.
Ayagan	Llamar	To Call.
Aladdu	Llave	Key.
Agga	Espejo	Looking glass.
Ahuiton	Convidar	To Invite.
Anga	Rostro	Face.
Abulut	Conceder	To Give, grant.
An	Ser	„ Be.
Apapon	Azotar	„ Scourge, lash
Apu	Abuelo, amo	Grand father, master.
Ayyungue	Canción	Song.
Alad	Cerco	Fence, circle.
Asul	Azul	Blue.
Algo	Sol	Sun.
Ajue	Humo, húmedo	Smoke, moist, dampy:
Adalom	Profundo	Deep.
Atop	Techo	Roof.
Ampuyo	Saya	Little frock.
Agutil	Alguacil	Constable.
Adol	Cuerpo	Body.
Alte	Hígado	Liver.

First page of *Vocabulario en Castellano, Ingles é Ifugao del Quiangan* by Fr. Julian Malumbres, O.P. (Manila: Tip. de Santo Tomás, 1911)