

informed on island topics as many resident American groupings.

It was a profitable year, even financially, for Teacher, realizing that most of Kingsley's stories had the nucleus of a real plot, collaborated with him in revising the little stories, complicating the situations, and yet keeping the stories essentially his own. Some were disposed of to various boys' papers, and the returns divided between the collaborators, so that Kingsley was once constrained to remark that there was "some use studying English if people can make money writing it."

And not only the children, but the parents, also, were pleased when from time to time this or that *et'orial* was sold as an item or paragraph or filler, or the little things were accepted for publication, both in the Philippines and in the United States. Why, one day Kingsley and Teacher made ten dollars apiece—from one of their stories written in collaboration. Oh, the roundeyed surprise and the awed delight over that huge sum! So, the financial aspect of the work, and the idea of having their names in print inspired the children to read up and search farther afield for more material.

Truly it was a happy and profitable year, and all because the children themselves had instituted the reform of animated English.

### WALLS OF OLD MANILA (Concluded from September)

Too weak to stand even so modest a siege as that of the British in 1762, unless manned by superior force, these ramparts have still answered their purpose for the Spaniards.

They were undoubtedly a great safeguard against the frequent threats of the Mindanao and Sulu pirates who ventured into the bay up to within sixty years ago. Also for more than a century, the Spaniards were any day subject to hostilities from the Portuguese: whilst the aggressive foreign policy of the mother country, during the 17th century, exposed them to reprisals by the Dutch fleets, which in 1643 threatened the city of Manila. To this must be added the ever present danger of uprising by the natives themselves.

The old ramparts have afforded a point of support and secure base, but for which these islands could hardly have held so long; and in certain respects, their worth has not yet entirely disappeared; for no man is wise enough to say that they may not be needed again should foreign complications create an opportunity for revolt.

Manila, intramuros, is situated at the mouth and on the left bank of the Pasig river, Lat. north 14° 46', Long. east 120° 57'. Its encircling walls measured 2½ miles before recent demolitions destroyed their continuity. It is a dull city, with narrow streets, bearing a heavy, sombre, monastic appearance. It has six principal gates, three on the river side, named in order from the west, Almacenes, Santo Domingo and Isabel II; the other three on the land fronts, called Parián, Real and Santa Lucia. A seventh ranked as a postern in Spanish times—Postigo.

Formerly, the drawbridges were raised and the city was closed and under sentinels from eleven o'clock at night until four in the morning. It continued so until 1852, when, in consequence of the earthquake of that year, it was decreed that the gates should thenceforth remain open night and day.

There exist seven bastions, Tenerias Adiaguas, San Gabriel, San Lorenzo, San Andrés, San Diego, and Plano; and five redoubts, Parián, Recoletos, Real, San Pedro, and San Francisco; besides the four small bastions mentioned.

From direct examination of the walls and of maps, it would appear that there existed on the ramparts of Manila and outworks, emplacements for 370 guns of all natures requiring a theoretical war force of from 2,600 to 5,200 artillery to fully man; depending upon the number of reliefs per gun. The corresponding garrison of infantry according to modern estimates would number about 10,000.

We need hardly add that no such numbers, either of men or guns, ever did actually constitute the defensive force of this fortress. This statement refers of course, only to the garrison intramuros, and does not include the fleet forces. Appended is a table showing the numbers and natures of guns found on the walls at the date of United States occupation. This table is copied from one inscribed upon a plan of the Manila walls furnished by the United States Engineer Office:

### SANTIAGO.

Legend over entrance to office of Commanding Officer, Fort Santiago:

*Respuesta en las Españas y en las Indias L.C.Y.R.M.  
Del Rey N.S. que Dios gué.*

D. Felipe N.

*Siendo Gobernador Capitan General y Presidente de la R.I. Audiencia de estas Indias Philipina el M.Y. Dto Sr. D. Fernando Valdez Tamón Brigadier de los Re. Excmos. de su M. G. Cavallero del Hambre de San Juan Sacerdote de la Capilla el año de 1731. Siendo Capitan del puerto de M. G. el Capitan D. Carlos de Abasco y Valdez.*

**FREE TRANSLATION.**—The Catholic and Royal Majesty of the King, our Lord (whom God guard), Philip V, reigning in Spain and the Indies, the Very Illustrious Don Fernando Valdez Tamón, Brigadier of the Royal Armies of His Gracious Majesty, Knight of the Order of Santiago, being Governor, Captain General and President of the Royal Audiencia of these Philippine Islands, this fort was rebuilt in the year 1731. Captain Carlos de Abasca y Valdez being Commandant thereof for His Gracious Majesty.

### SAN ANDRES

Legend on wooden slab over sheltered doorway to magazine of Bastion San Andrés. The recess prepared for the Escudo of Spain above this legend is vacant:

REINANDO LAS ESPAÑAS LA CATHOLICA Y R.M.G. DEL INVICTISIMO MONARCA D.P.V. NRO. S. Q.D.S. GOR. Y GOBERNANDO EN SU R.L. NR. ESTAS ISLAS FILIPINAS EL M.Y. H.V.S. SR. D. FERNANDO VES. TAMON. CAVALERO DEL ORDEN SANTIAGO DEL CONGOZE. DE SU R.L. M. G. SU GOBERNADOR DEL PUERTO DE ESTAS DICHAS ISLAS Y PRESSENTE DE LA AYUDA. R.L. CHNSILA. SE FABRO. ESTE ALMAZAR. O CASAMATA PARA EL SEGURO I. CUSTODIA DI POLVORA. A DISPOSICION DEL ORDEN DE DICHO SEÑOR. AÑO DE 1733.

Legend incised in wood just under the foregoing:

REYNANDO LA SRA. DA. ISABEL 2da. Y CON MOTIVO DE HABER PASADO REVISTA DE INSPECCION AL CUERPO NACIONAL DE INGENIEROS EL EXCMO. SEOR. GUAL. 2º CABO DTE. RAMON MONTERO, SE RESTAURÓ DE ORDEN DE S. E. I. ANTERIOR ANTIGUA INSCRIPCION EN ENERO DE 1855.

**TRANSLATION FIRST LEGEND.**—The Catholic and Royal Gracious Majesty of the ever victorious Monarch Philip V, our Lord (whom God guard), reigning over Spain; and in his Royal name governing these Islands the Very Illustrious Don Fernando Valdez Tamón, Knight of the Order of Santiago, of the Council of His Gracious Majesty, his Governor and Captain General of these said Islands, and President of the Royal Audiencia Chancellery, this magazine or Escudo was built by direction and command of the said King in the year 1733 for the security and safeguarding of the powder.

**TRANSLATION SECOND LEGEND.**—Doña Isabel II reigning, and pursuant to the inspection of the National Corps of Engineers by the Most Excellent General, Second in Command, Don Ramon Montero, the preceding old inscription was restored in January, 1855.

Legend over Parián Gate.

PUERTA DEL PARIAN  
AÑO 1782.

Translation.

PARIAN GATE  
YEAR 1782.

**NOTE.**—This year José de Basco y Vargas was Captain General and Governor of the Philippine Islands and showed much activity in repairing the fortifications of Manila. The word "Parián" indicates a public market for the sale of small manufactured articles. The word might be translated as "bazaar".

Ramon Reyes Lala writes thus of the governor general at the very close of the Spanish period: "The Governor rides in a carriage drawn by four horses, with several outriders, who, by means of a shrill whistle, announce his approach. All streets are instantly cleared and all traffic suddenly ceases, every one standing still to make respectful obeisance. On, on, they come, the dashing four, with postillions in scarlet jackets. The Governor, dressed in civilian's dress, sits within—the picture of dignity. He bows right and left, in that perfunctory way characteristic of public dignitaries the world over, and the carriage passes on, while the citizens resume their wonted demeanor and avocations."

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