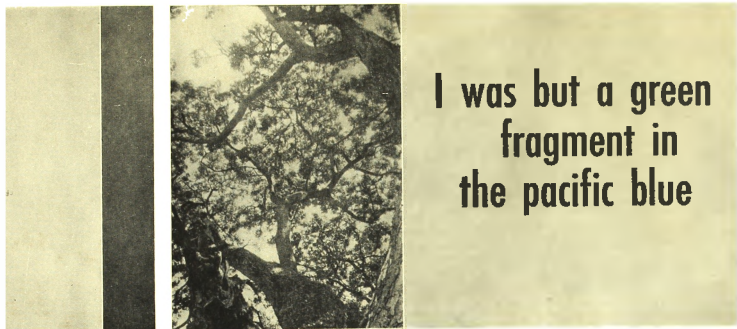


PICTORIAL

A *Walk* IN TIME



**I was but a green
fragment in
the pacific blue**

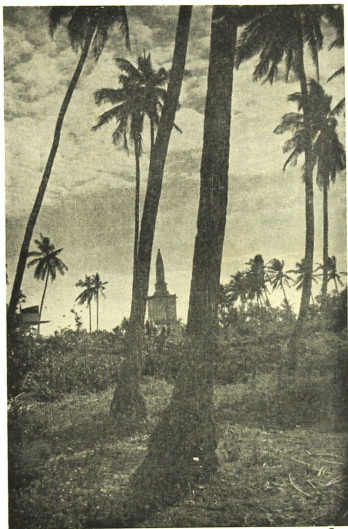
A.



B.

when my proud history dawned

**in the coming of a navigator
who probed beyond the
edge of the yander**



C.

D

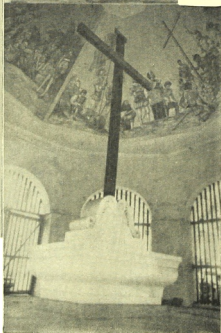


yes, he was humbled
before a doughty warrior



but the faith he sowed
to a chosen rajah

E.



bloomed within
a pagan world

F.



and shall seed forever
in each bead of fervor

G.

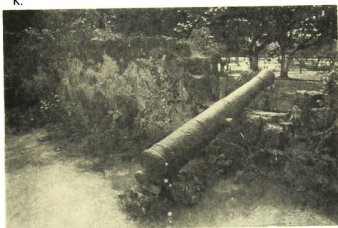


H.

but it was not until the
coming of a soldier and a fray
that I found my unity

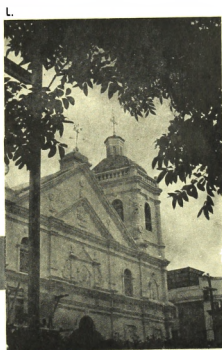


J.



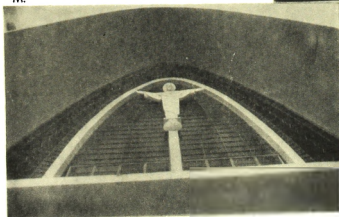
K.

between grits of force



L.

M.



and my soul

in the vastness of
the Christian Faith

Thus I roared to express myself



N



before the others

Q



and with my brothers

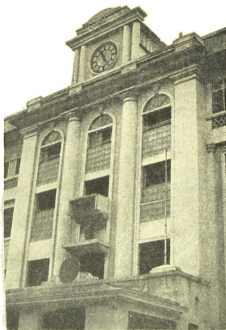
O

P.



lightheartedly

R.



seriously

S.



and in agony

mine is a
destiny of greatness
for great are my sons

AA.



DD.

BB.



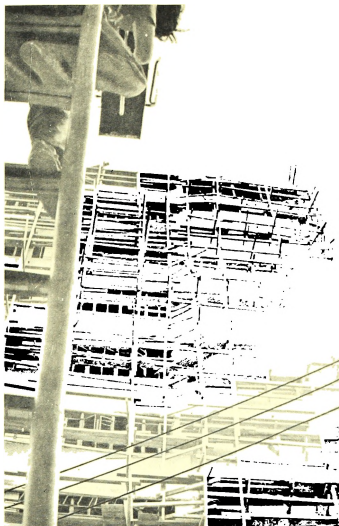
CC.

before men
before fire
and against vice

... even in their homage
of brothers with equal task



EE.



GG.



FF.

HH.

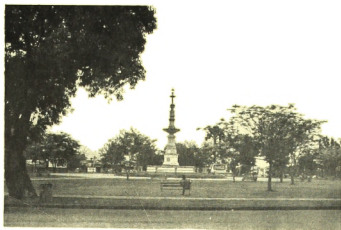


and puff with the cloud
and inch in the mud



maybe i'm west in my ease

JJ.



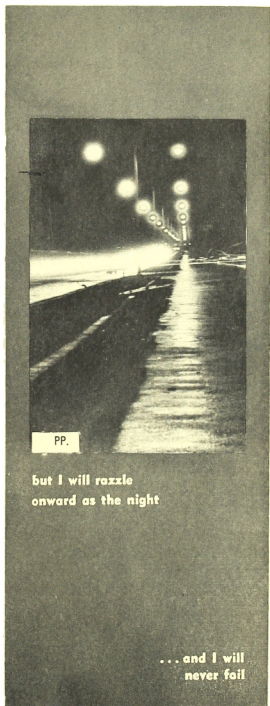
but I am east in my wish

KK.



LL.

or aged



PP.

but I will rozzle
onward as the night

... and I will
never fail



MM.

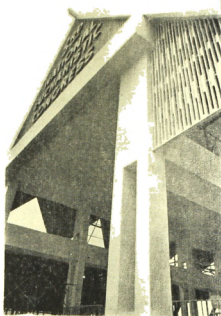
fumbling

NN.

and rickety



**for I am always
in the architecture
of the Lord**

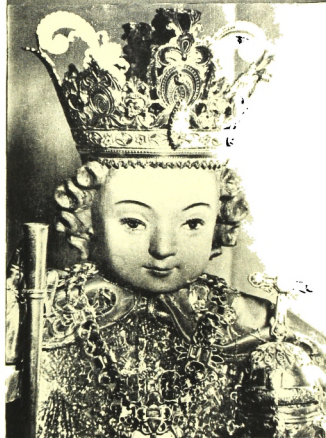


XX



YY.

**and four centuries
have chiselled my soul
in the way of**



Z.

THE HOLY CHILD

The Multi-faceted Gem that is Cebu

(PICTORIAL SECTION DESCRIBED)

- B. SUNSET AT SUBLON.** In this agricultural reservation, a marker at the peak of Bishop Pons commemorates the first stronghold of the Filipino forces in Cebu against the American invasion. The revolutionary flag of Bapeyog Ridge fell when Toydo Talon showed the Americans a weak spot.
- C. MAGELLAN MONUMENT.** On April 7, 1521, Magellan came to Saba after learning from Kolambu of Limosawa that it was more populous and progressive. He was welcomed in the mainland but not by Lupulogu of Mactan. So on April 27, he led 60 steel-clad Spaniards and 1,000 natives for a long rowing voyage. Magellan's valor was not enough to shackle Lupulogu.
- D. LAPULAPU.** This monument of the Abellana National School pays tribute to the latter who repel an independent invader. He knew of the white superiority but he insisted on his independence. By dividing his almost 6,000 warriors into 3 flanks (1 in front and 1 at each tip of the enemy) he preserved his land and his people.
- E. PLAZA HUMABON.** A Siamese trader briefed Humabon on the Spanish might. So the latter welcomed Magellan and was so convinced that on April 14, 1521, he, his wife and their 800 followers were baptized into the fold by Fr. Valderama. However, Humabon had hosted a banquet (of the pressure of Lupulogu) where 27 Spaniards were massacred.
- F. CROSS OF MAGELLAN.** This cross enshrines the huge wooden cross which Magellan planted shortly after the pintados were baptized. Within the years 1735-40, Fr. J. de Albranon built a little enclosure for the cross. In 1834, Bishop Santos Maranon enclosed the original cross in tando to preserve this from the faithful who clipped it for souvenirs.
- H. LEGASPI OBELISK.** When the Victoria recombined Spain on Sept. 6, 1522, the news of the Archipelago of St. Lazarus was received with awe and enthusiasm. But it was not until the coming of Miguel Lopez de Legaspi that Cebu was founded in 1565. He became the first Adelantado of the Islands.
- J. FORT SAN PEDRO.** A marker at its facade reads, "This Fort of San Pedro described in an official report of 1739 is triangular in shape and is made of stone and brick with bastions at the corners, Concepcion, San Ignacio de Loyola and San Miguel Powder Magazine." It is now a zoo managed by the Lamplighters.
- L. SAN AGUSTIN CHURCH.** Father Urdaneta in 1565 established this church and convent together with Martin de Rada, Diego de Herrera, Andres de Aguilar and Pedro de Gonsalves as vicars. This is now a Basilica Minor and enshrines the Santo Niño and the Ecce Homo which is reputed to be as old as the Niño.
- M. SACRED HEART CHURCH.** Decidedly one of the most beautiful and most modern churches built by the Jesuits near Gen. Maximilian end of D. Jakosalem Streets. The Jesuits also have one of their two retreat houses at the Bonaville Hills near the Good Shepherd convent.
- N. ANTIQUE AT THE DOOR OF THE CEBU METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL.** When the Spanish authorities withdrew from the province after the signing of the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898, one of the landmarks left is this church. It was constructed in 1838 and was recently renovated from its scars of World War II.
- Q. CEBU PROVINCIAL CAPITOL.** Constructed in 1937, this is the seat of the provincial government of Cebu which has four cities, 49 municipalities and seven congressional districts. Latest official estimate places its population at 1,629,000 in an area of 1,867 square kilometers.
- O. CEBU CITY HALL.** Rebuilt with American aid under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, this inspiring edifice is the center of the "Queen City of the South." Fronting it is Plaza Rizal. It was chartered in 1937 with Alfredo D. Santos as its first appointive mayor and incumbent Sergio Osmeña, Jr. its first and only mayor by election.
- R. USC DANCE TROUPE.** These young university students are executing one of the folk dances of the region. The Visayans, Binisayans and the kurdang and ballaw and kuratso. But the most fervent is a votive dance, the Sinulog, in honor of the Santo Niño which requires the dancers to cry "Pa Senyosi!" with the native drums.
- S. A STREET BEGGAR.** Cebu is plagued with multiple sociological problems in its continuous growth. This is graphically noted in the official report of Councillor John H. Ornelas. "...Up to this time, the development of Cebu has not been assisted by national or local government... its growth has been purely due to natural forces..."
- P. UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS.** This only Catholic University in Cebu antedates all other schools in the Islands as it was founded in 1595. Major reconstruction was effected by the S.V.D. Community within the years 1947 to 1951. Its facilities are comparable to any other modern institution of learning in the East.
- AA. TRES DE ABRIL MARKER.** Led by Pantaleon Villegas (better known as Gen. Leon Kilat), the Cebuanos rebel on April 3, 1898 against Spanish troops. The Cebuanos began at the corner of now Fr. de Abila and V. Rama Avenue. The Spaniards were driven to Fort San Pedro and for three days were besieged. The timely arrival of 3 warships from Manila saved the day for the colonizers.
- BB. DON SERGIO OSMEÑA.** The Grand Old Man of Cebu, he was the first President of the Philippine Assocn. of 1907. He was elected President of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1944 after the death of Quezon. He founded the Nacionalista Party and is fondly called "The Apostle of Unity."
- DD. TORMIS MARKER.** Erected by the Federation of Provincial Press Clubs of the Phil., on November 18, 1964, the marker commemorates Antonio Abad Tormis, then News Editor of a local daily. The newspaperman was murdered by an assassin allegedly because of his exposure on corrupt government officials. His life was taken for only P400 in blood money.
- CC. MAGSAYSAY MONUMENT.** After a series of speaking engagements here, President Ramon Magsaysay decided to rush back to Manila to personally attend to the functions of his Office. This characteristic dispatch was costly as his Meant Pinatubo plane crashed at Meant Manungal on March 17, 1957. The site now is a hallowed national park.
- EE. LAHUG AIRPORT.** Cebu is also the hub of air routes as it has more domestic plane landings than any other airport in the Phil. This might be partly explained by Cebu's having the biggest number of commercial and industrial firms compared with any other province — 4,216 establishments; 38 of which is capitalized at more than P1 million.
- FF. FORT OF CEBU.** Located in Longitude 123° 53' 39" E. and Latitude 10° 18' 10" N., it is the finest natural harbor in the Phil. being protected on the East and South by Mactan and on the North and West by the mainland. This port was opened to foreign trade in 1845. It outranks Manila in the volume of domestic cargo handled.
- GG. LUDO AND LUYM BUILDING.** This tallest and plush commercial structure is owned by the Ludo and Luym Development Corporation which also owns the biggest single unit copra crushing plant in the world with a capacity of 600 tons per day. Ludo & Luym is also the biggest copra exporter in the Phil. and has its processing factories at Tupas Street.
- HH. THE CEBU PORT DEVELOPMENT AND RECLAMATION PROJECT.** This is an undertaking by the City Government and the Cebu Development Corporation to construct a marginal wharf of 2,200 linear meters to meet the critical demand for additional berthing spaces. It will also reclaim 160 hectares and is expected to raise revenues by about P2 million in realty taxes alone.
- JJ. MAGELLAN HOTEL.** The establishment of Magellan Hotel answers a long-felt need for a really plush and comfortable hotel. Visiting dignitaries check in here as its facilities, a total of 220 rooms, standard State and high society banquets are always held at its Fairview or Par Tee Rooms.
- KK. FUENTE OSMEÑA.** This park is fancifully called the Luneta of Cebu. What it lacks in history, it fills up with the brevities of life whispered on its benches, grass and shrubs. Bicycle racers rendezvous here at noon, concert lovers on Sunday afternoons and scooter bugs at night. Most rallies and parades are either held or started here.
- LL. PLAZA INDEPENDENCIA.** As it fronts Fort San Pedro, it had been a field for bloody skirmishes. Now it is a cool and peaceful plaza for tired waterfront hands to rest and chat while waiting for another ship to dock at the nearby pier. Rallies and parades often wind up here. Inaugural and important programs are also held at this place.
- MM. COLON STREET.** To quote the Philippine Historical Committee, "Colon Street, known also as the Parian, is the oldest street in the Philippines. It was built by the Spaniards who arrived at Cebu in 1565 on the fleet commanded by the vessel, San Pedro, San Pablo and San Juan under the command of Miguel Lopez de Legaspi."
- NN. TARTANILLA OR PARADA.** It is the local counterpart of the karts of Rizal and the celase of Zamboanga. The 43rd edition of the Collex Phil Touring Guide describes it as "tiny colorful horse-drawn bulgocars native to the place..." The introduction of Japanese bantam passenger cars offers a bleak future for the more than 3,000 rigs around.
- PP. OSMEÑA BOULEVARD.** With its stretch of bi-merged steel posts holding mercury vapor lamps, this boulevard reflects the cosmopolitan make of the City. It was named after the wife of Don Sergio. It is one of the most cozy drives around town. Its islands have been beautified by the Cebu Garden Club.
- YY. CENTENNIAL TEMPLE.** Built on the generosity of the faithful, the Temple will be the heart of the weeklong celebration of the Quadricentenary of the Christianization of the Philippines (April 27 to May 2, 1965). Architects Foca, Espino and Borromeo designed this altar in Oriental lines.
- Z. THE SANTO NIÑO.** Tupas' Sebo was reduced to ashes when Legaspi bombarded it on April 28, 1565. Juan Canus found the image from a burning ruin where the Cathedral is now located. Its feast on April was changed in 1721 by Pope Innocent XIII to the second Sunday after Epiphany so it will not coincide with the Holy Week. The image is also revered as SENCOR SANTO NIÑO. In 1902, General Woodford ordered him a Captain-General with the decoration Toizon de Oro.