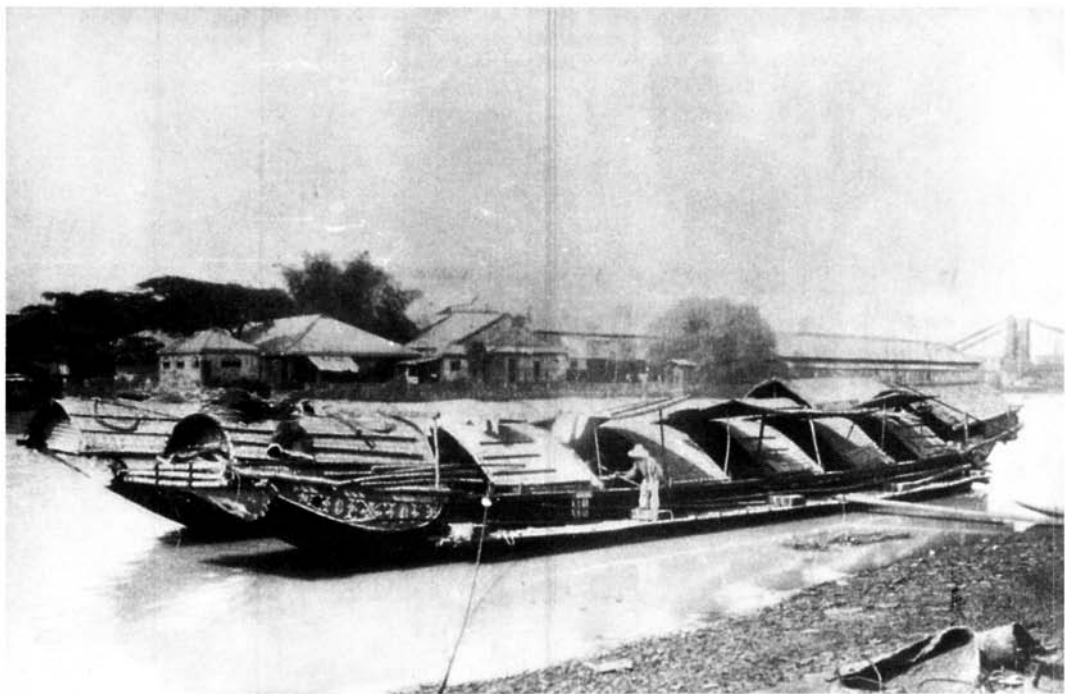


CHAPTER V

*Quiapo,
Manila*
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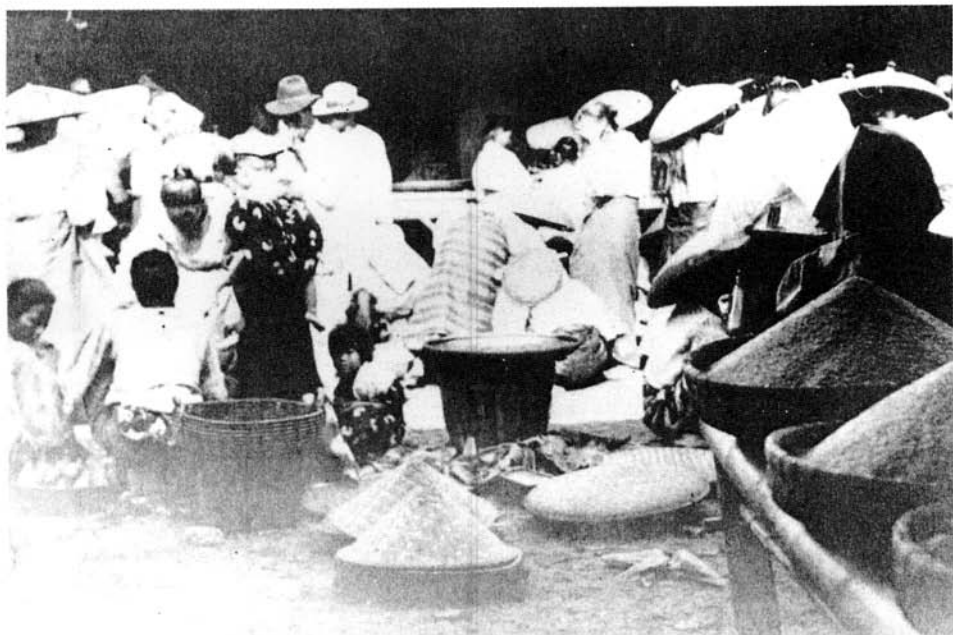
Government owned cargo boats or *cascos* plying the Pasig River. In the background is Quinta Market, Quiapo and the Puente Colgante, Manila, 1898. (ZA).



Puente de Claveria or Puente Colgante on Arroceros Street in the direction of Quiapo. It was constructed by Matia Menchatorre and Company and inaugurated on January 4, 1852. It was the first cable suspension bridge to go up in Asia. The structures on the right comprise Quinta Market, Quiapo.



Ruins of buildings along Villalobos Street as seen from Echague Street. The Quiapo Church can be seen in the background, 1945. (ZA)



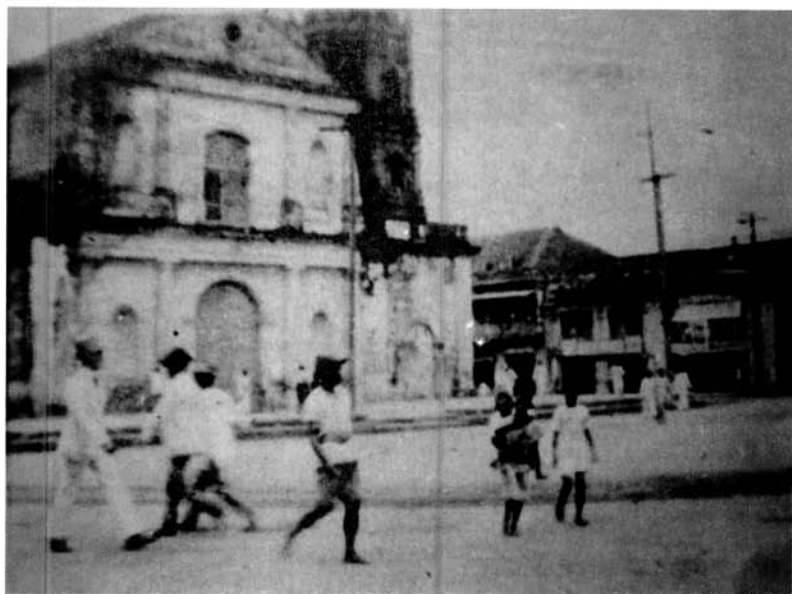
Rice stalls in the Quinta Market of Quiapo, 1886. (ZA)



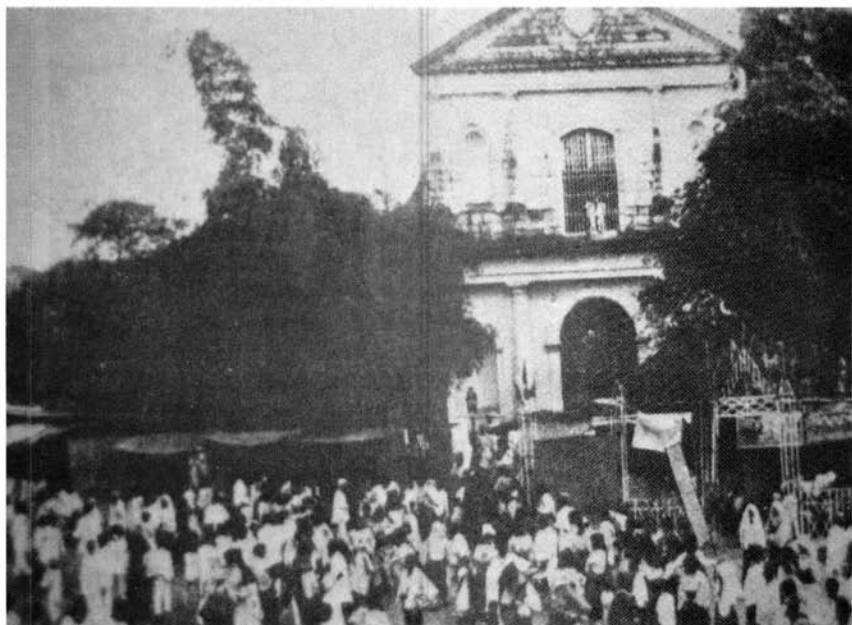
The Quinta Market of Quiapo, Manila, 1898, (ZA).



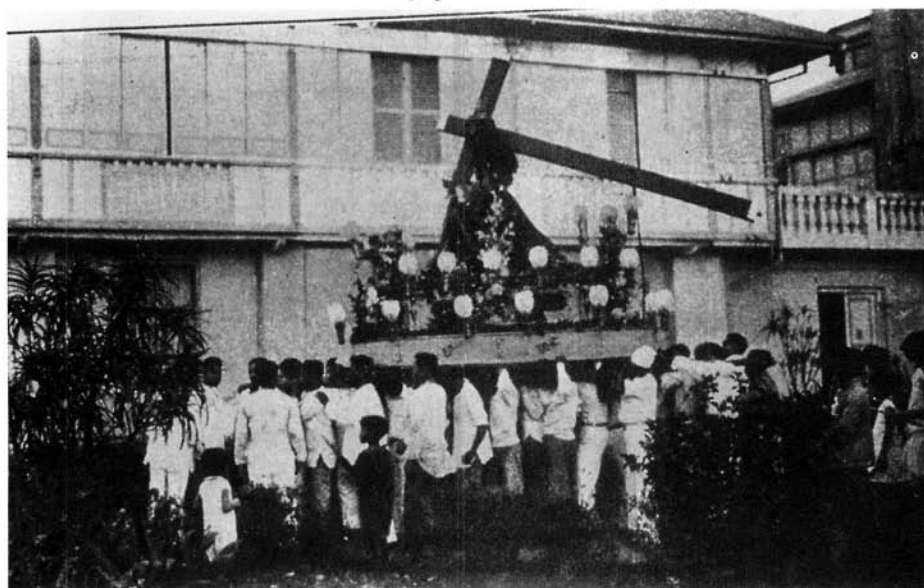
Quiapo Church and Plaza Miranda. The plaza was named after Jose Sandino y Miranda, the secretary of the Philippine Treasury from 1853-1854. (ZA).



Kiyapo means a place where the duckweed waterlilies abound. Plaza Miranda became in the 20th century the staging ground for a great number of anti-government rallies.



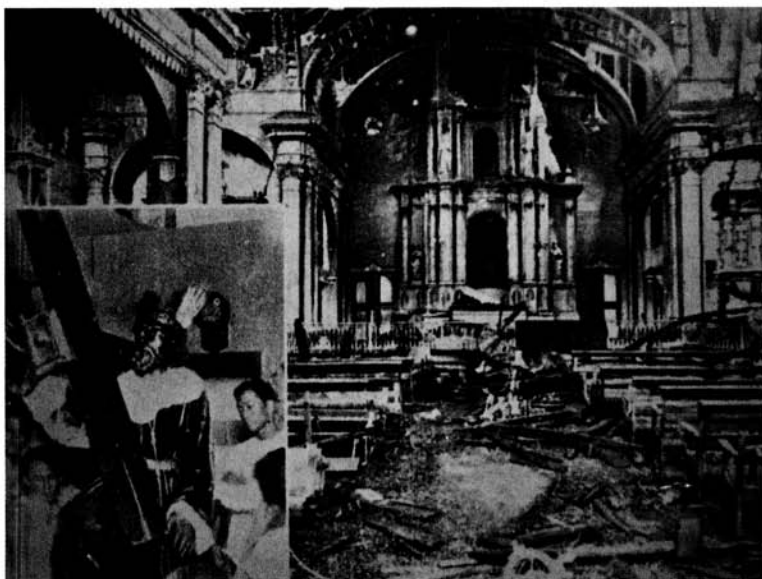
The first stone church of Quiapo was built by the Franciscan Friars in 1595. The Black Nazarene was enshrined in 1650 in this small hamlet webbed with streams and rivulets where the *Kiyapo* abounded, 1890. (ZA).



Procession of the Black Nazarene of Quiapo, 1900. (ZA).



View of the Quiapo Church's main entrance, with its damaged roof, the faulty wiring within which caused the 1929 fire. (ZA)



Interior of the burned church of the Black Nazarene of Quiapo. The fire occurred on October 30, 1929 and the devotees managed to save the venerated image of the Nazarene. A new church was built in the Neo-Rococo style in 1930. (ZA)



In 1984, the Quiapo Church was doubled in size enlarged on the request of its devotees and Cardinal Sin, Archbishop of Manila. Architect Jose Ma. Zaragoza of Quiapo, who was commissioned to undertake the project worked on its enlargement, but retained its renowned facade. (ZA)



The Quiapo procession of the Black Nazarene on January 9, 1987.



The grand mansions or *bahay na bato* at Calle Barbosa, Quiapo, Manila, 1920. (ZA)



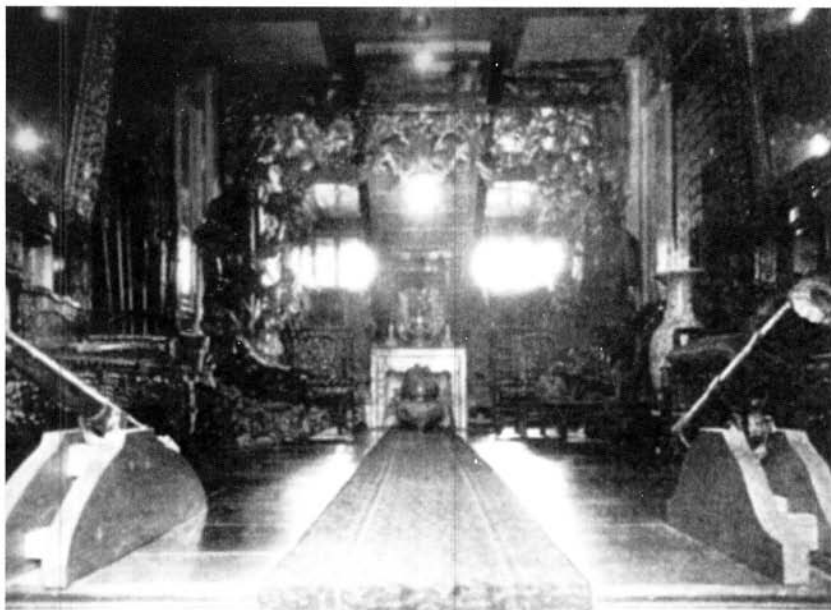
The Black Nazarene, which for five generations has been placed in the care of Doña Felicisima Agapito Vda. De Tal Placida for five generations. 1951. (ZA)



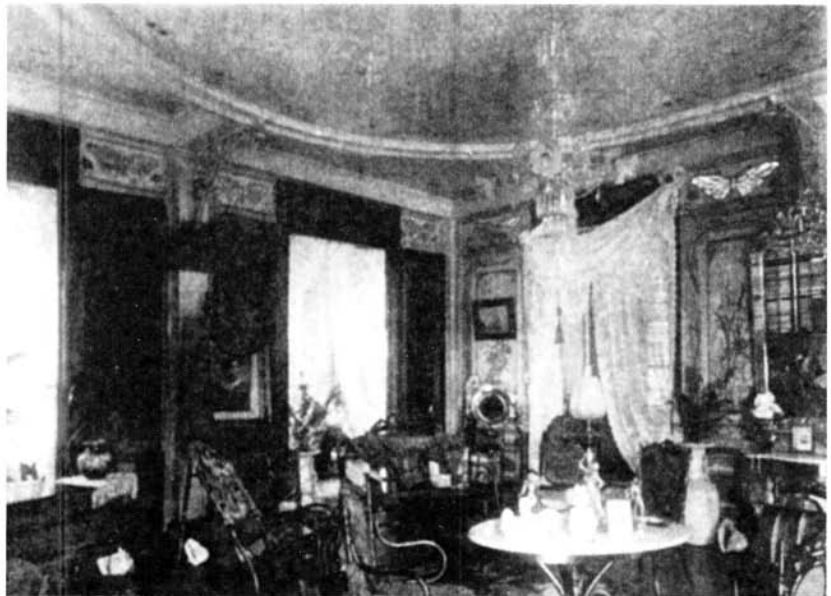
The Chinese pagoda of Don Jose Mariano Ocampo de los Reyes in Raon Street, Quiapo, built in 1935. (ZA)



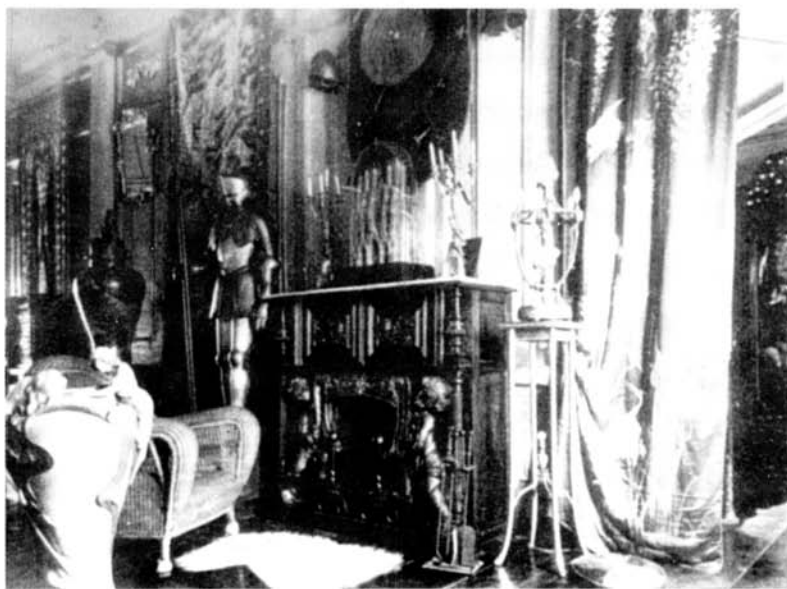
The front covers of the weekly newspaper *La Ilustracion Filipina*. 1891-1894. It was owned and edited by Ilustrisimo Don Jose Zaragoza of Quiapo, Manila. (ZA)



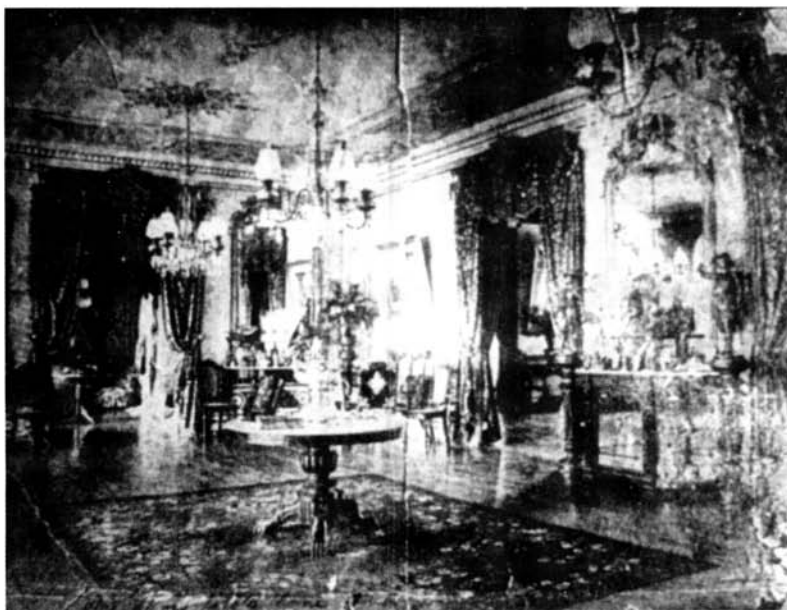
The entrance foyer showing the antique collection of Don Felipe Hidalgo located in front of Plaza del Carmen, Quiapo 1925. (ZA)



Formal living room of the Hidalgo Family, house of the famous painter, Felix R. Hidalgo, Quiapo, Manila, 1910. (ZA)



Ante sala showing the collection of Don Felipe Hidalgo, nephew of the painter Felix R. Hidalgo, Quiapo, Manila, 1925. (ZA).



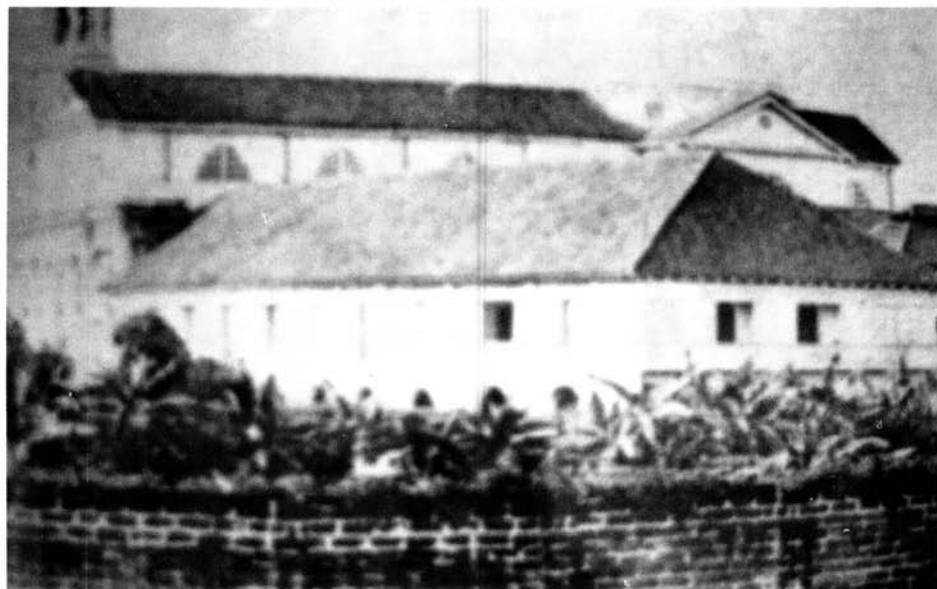
The opulent living room of Don Maximo Paterno's mansion; occupying half a block on Carriedo Street, Quiapo Manila in 1862. This mansion was destroyed in World War II, 1945.



The original Church of San Sebastian located in a small hamlet at the end of the *Calzada de San Sebastian*, Quiapo, Manila. It was built on February 16, 1621, but was destroyed by fire during a Chinese uprising in 1651. (ZA)



The new stone Church of San Sebastian, rebuilt in 1651, collapsed yet again during the earthquakes of 1859, 1863 and 1880. (ZA)



Another view of the church of San Sebastian, rebuilt in 1868. (ZA)



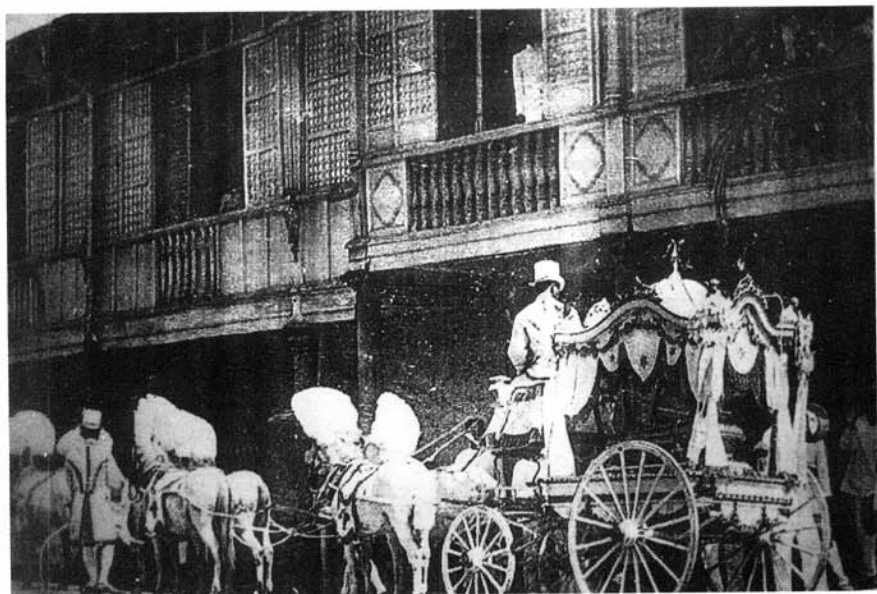
A view of the mansions that rose along the *Estero de Tanduay* with the *Puentecito de San Sebastian* in the background, 1880. (ZA)



The Zaragoza ancestral mansion on *Calzada de San Sebastian*, now R. Hidalgo Street, built in 1807, also served as the consular residence of Don Jose Zaragoza y Aranquizna, representing Liberia and Ecuador, 1890. (ZA)



A view of the demolition of the Zaragoza mansion in 1954. Notice the upturned wooden cupola from the family chapel. (ZA)



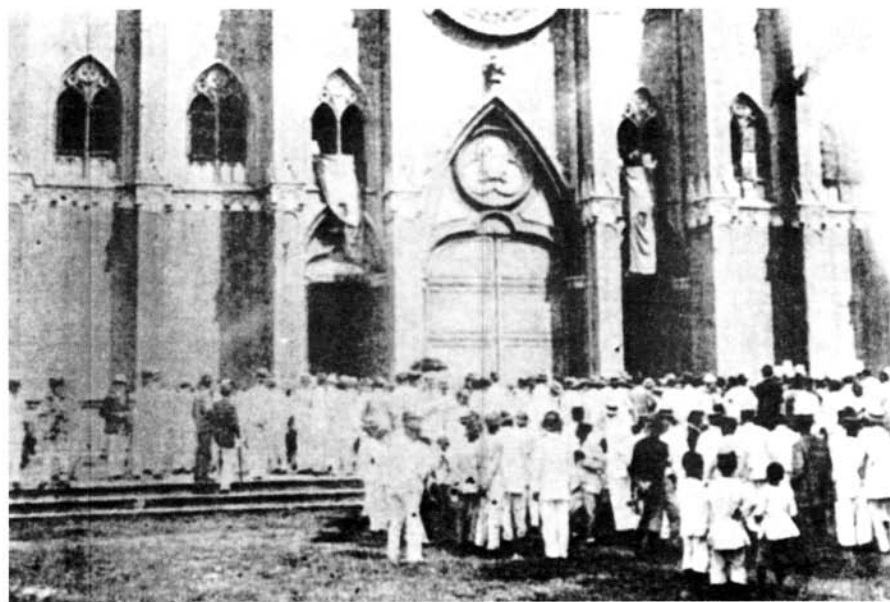
The funeral carriage of Carmelita Zaragoza Araneta who died at the age of three (1899-1902). (ZA)



Mansion of the *Condes de Aviles*, located on *Calzada de San Sebastian*, all decorated to receive the Duke of Edinburgh in 1869. Malacañang Palace was at the time under renovation. (ZA)



Seasonal street flooding on Azcarraga Street
(now C.M. Recto Street), 1910. (ZA)



Religious festivities at San Sebastian Church on the occasion of *El Dia Español*
or Spanish Day, Quiapo, Manila 1912. (ZA)



Tanduy Street leading to the Plaza del Carmen and the Church of San Sebastian, 1891. (ZA)



The horse-drawn tranvia managed by Jacobo Zobel going down Bilibid Viejo Street, with San Sebastian Church in the background, 1891. (ZA)



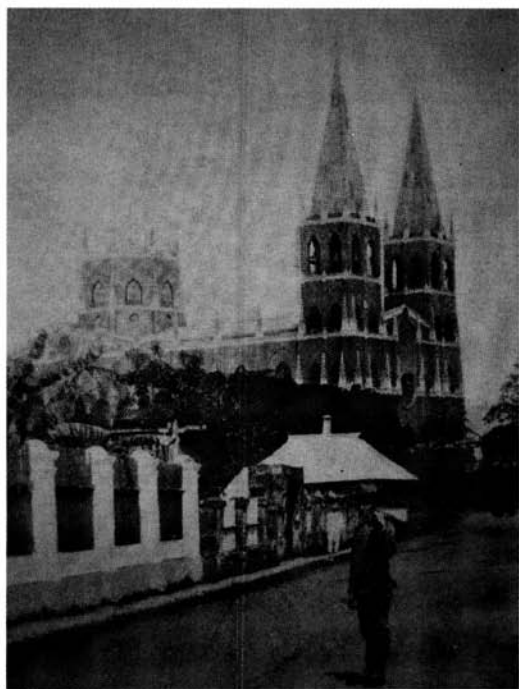
The prefabricated steel components of the San Sebastian Church were manufactured by the Societe Anonyme d' Enterprises de Travaux Publics of Brussels, Belgium in 1886. The church was completed in 1890. (ZA)



The Church of San Sebastian, designed by Spanish Engineer Genaro Palacios, Director of Public Works in 1883. (ZA)



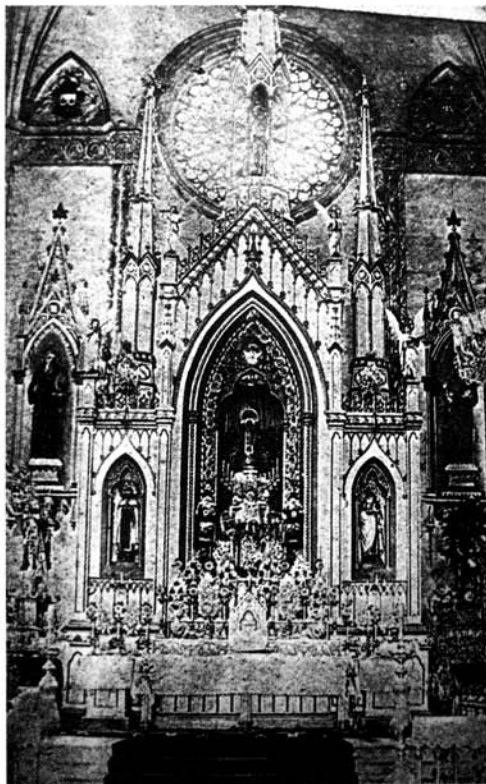
The steel parts of San Sebastian Church weigh 1,527 tons. They were shipped to Manila on June 12, 1888 on the William Burkitt. (ZA)



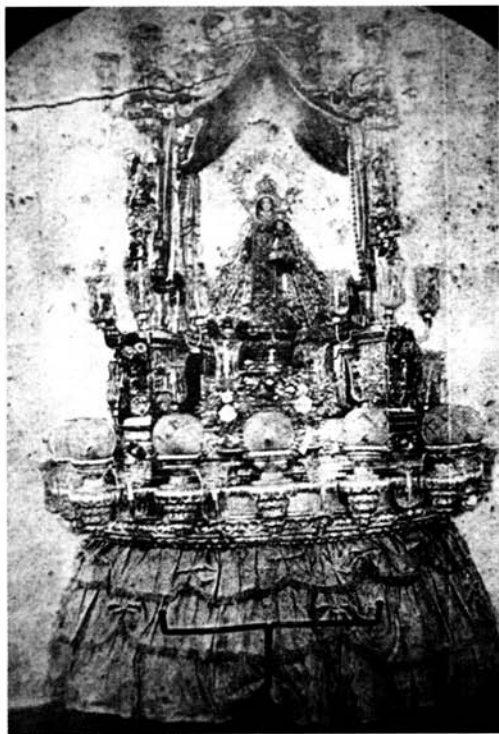
A view of San Sebastian church from Tanday Street, 1891. (ZA)



The main altar of San Sebastian church, designed by Lorenzo Guerrero, sculpted by Eulogio Garcia, and provided lighting by Elias Zaragoza. It is lighted up for the *Fiesta de La Virgen del Carmen* on January 29, 1895. (ZA)



Another view of the main altar. (ZA)



The doubled tiered, and silver crowned *carroza* of Our Lady of Carmen, donated to San Sebastian church by the Roxas-Zaragoza Family, 1890. (ZA)



The miraculous processional image of *Nuestra Señora del Carmen* of San Sebastian Church, dressed in solid gold cloth and bedecked with precious stones. 1890. (ZA)



The private altar of the Hidalgo Family. in the foreground is a processional statue used during Holy Week. 1912. (ZA)



Processional statue of Santa Teresa de Avila, owned by the Roxas-Zaragoza Family of Quiapo, Manila, 1950. (ZA)



Processional statue of San Juan de la Cruz, owned by the Roxas-Zaragoza Family, Quiapo, 1950. (ZA)