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The Heart of the Matter: The Sacred Heart

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consciously for unconsciously, the incorrect division of *fire* /p. 2/, distinct for distinguish /p. 5/, phonems for phonemes /p. 7/, the use of *backer* /p. 7/ to illustrate *a*, etc.) will no doubt be cleared up in printing the material. The same is no doubt true in certain translations which could be made a bit smoother ("some examples yet:" /p. 4/, "not by far all words may occur in all types" /p. 59/, etc.). The manuscript is however, surprisingly clear of such insignificant blemishes.

The charts on pages 74-76 as well as a rather complete index of forms and subjects make it possible for the reader to find his way around in the material in a very efficient way.

No two descriptions of the same language, or languages closely related, will be couched in the same terms, nor will the same system of analysis be used by different analysts. One of the tests of a truly good description is the convertibility of that description to a different set of terms as well as a different analytical approach. The ANALYSIS OF THE SYNTAX AND THE SYSTEM OF AFFIXES IN THE BISAYA' LANGUAGE FROM CEBU is truly a good one. One has no difficulty in applying modern technical terms to the material nor in seeing the similarities in Bisaya' and in other Philippine languages as described by other analysts. Further, I am sure that a transformational approach, immediate constituent approach, relative relevance approach, or a tagmemic approach could all be applied to the materials presented with varying success, but still essentially come out with, in general, similar conclusions. My sincere congratulations for a fine piece of work.

HOWARD P. MCKAUGHAN

THE HEART OF THE MATTER

THE SACRED HEART: a Commentary on Haurietis Aquas. By Alban J. Dachauer, S.J. Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Co., 1959. 209p. \$4.25.

THE SACRED HEART is, as its subtitle tells us, a commentary on Pius XII's Encyclical Letter, *Haurietis Aquas* [15 May 1956]. Father Dachauer tells us that his book "is an attempt to give the general reader a little more of the Scripture, tradition, theology, spiritual writing and history, which together form the background of [the Encyclical]." The present commentary, he says, "does not pretend to be a learned theological treatise, but merely a popular book writ-

ten to help the reader better understand the significance of the Holy Father's message, and to appreciate the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus."

Following *Haurietis Aquas* section by section, Father Dechauer has put together a popular "encyclopedia" on the devotion to the Sacred Heart which should prove most useful to priests, religious and religion teachers who will be happy to have a compendium of the theology and history of the devotion so competently and readably written. They, and the general reader, will also find Father Dachauer's book a rich source of material for prayerful reflection. We trust that this work will have the wide readership it deserves.

C. G. AREVALO

SPANISH PHILIPPINE ARCHITECTURE

ARQUITECTURA ESPAÑOLA EN FILIPINAS (1565-1800). By María Lourdes Díaz-Trechuelo Spínola. Sevilla: Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos, 1959. Preface; Introduction by Don Diego Angulo-Iníguez; Index. 562p. of text and appendices. 188 illustrations.

A rich and individual style of architecture peculiar to the Philippines has been looked at, but not seen, for four centuries; it has been seen and recognized only during the past decade and, characteristically, only after the majority of its finest monuments have suffered destruction through warfare or neglect. Research on what is left us is slowly and laboriously beginning in the Philippines, hampered up to now by an almost total lack of documentary information. Providentially, Miss Díaz-Trechuelo, with an imposing display of erudition and documentary wealth, has bridged much of the gap. Her book deals exhaustively with much that we have lost and she brings to light a mass of hitherto unexamined sources of indispensable importance to the Philippine cultural historian, all of it so carefully and clearly organized that the result becomes both the framework and the basic reference for all subsequent work on Philippine colonial architecture.

Naturally there still are gaps, inevitable in a work based entirely on documentary evidence. The biggest gap concerns civil architecture on which, naturally, very few specific documents exist. In my opinion, however, this is the only area of importance left untouched. For the rest the scholar is left with the pleasant task of filling in details and the slippery task of analyzing, evaluating and