



Fort San Pedro

Fort San Pedro - Iloilo City built in the early 1600s by the Spaniards; attacked by Dutch, British, American, and Japanese troops.

Graciano Lopez-Jaena

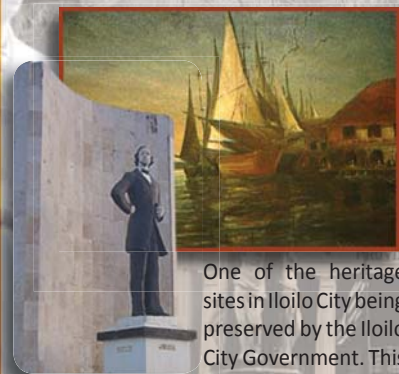
Jaro Plaza

- The first Filipino to launch the propaganda movement in Spain and in the Philippines
- Known as the greatest orator the Philippines ever produced
- the first and foremost Freemason hailing from Jaro
- the founder and first editor of La Solidaridad



Muelle Loney

The River Port of Iloilo which is considered one of the safest harbours because Guimaras protects it from winds. It was opened to international market in 1855.



One of the heritage sites in Iloilo City being preserved by the Iloilo City Government. This particular infrastructure is a monument of Filipino - American friendship which symbolizes the great strides that the Ilonggo people had achieved in terms of international relations.

Carpenter Bridge

Molo, Iloilo City



Jaro Belfry

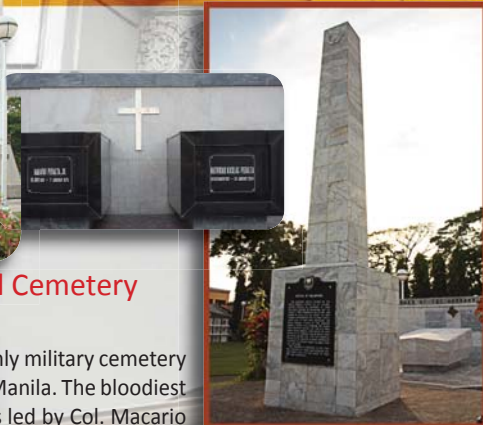
Across Jaro Cathedral, Jaro, Iloilo City The Jaro Belfry survived a major earthquake disaster sometime before the outbreak of World War II. Presently, it is a symbol of strong colonial heritage in the city.



Balantang Memorial Cemetery

Balantang, Jaro, Iloilo City

A national shrine. It is the only military cemetery established outside Metro Manila. The bloodiest battle of the guerrilla forces led by Col. Macario Peralta, Jr. had occurred in these hallowed grounds of Balantang and vicinity from Feb. 6 up to the liberation of Iloilo City on March 20, 1945.



Philippine-American Cemetery

The Philippine American Cemetery situated along the main road of Commission Civil is a testimonial monument of a long history of Filipino-American friendship. It is distinguished as the only American cemetery outside Luzon and Metro Manila. The Filipino-American cemetery is considered one of the distinct heritage in Iloilo City.



Arroyo Fountain

Iznart St., Iloilo City fronting the old Iloilo Provincial Capitol building. The regional kilometer zero point.



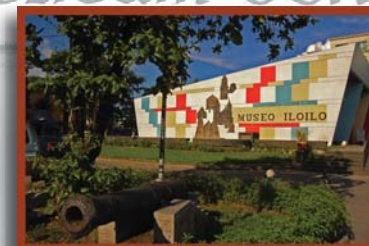
Old Provincial Capitol

Sitting across the street facing one of Iloilo City's oldest hotels, The Casa Plaza, the old Provincial Capitol Building is one historical and heritage landmark every traveler in Iloilo City cannot miss out. It is situated at the tip of three adjoining streets going towards downtown area of Iloilo City.



The Old Provincial Capitol building used to house the regional trial courts and many important government offices way back until the early 1970's. It's structure is conspicuously situated such that it imposes not only a unique architectural design but as well a lucid political prominence of Ilonggos' social evolution as a people.

Museo de Iloilo

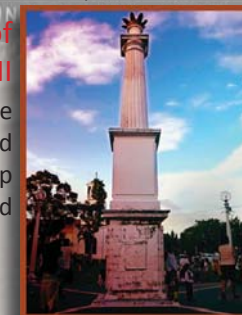
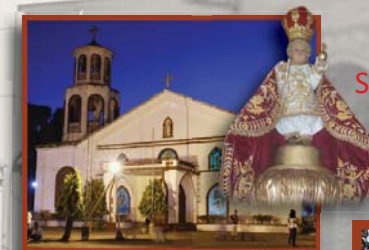


Museo de Iloilo is the cultural and historical repository of the people of Panay including the Ilonggos. Stories from the past can best be understood when one visits this place where antique collections, anthropological artifacts and historical documents and memorabilia collectively define the evolution of Ilonggo culture and its society as a whole.

Museo de Iloilo is situated along Bonifacio Drive immediately beside the new Provincial Capitol Building and the regional office of the Department of Tourism. It opens Monday to Saturday from 9 am to 5 pm and on Sundays from 10 am to 6 pm.

Replica of the Spanish Crown of Queen Regent Ysabel II

A replica of the Spanish Crown of the Queen Regent of Spain is a symbol and testimony of a long historic relationship between Iloilo City and Spain, can be found at Arevalo District.



Sto. Niño de Arevalo

The third oldest original image of Sto. Niño in the Philippines is enshrined in the Parish of Sto. Niño de Arevalo.

La Villa Rica de Arevalo

Located 6 kilometers southwest of city proper

This is the 2nd capital of the Alcadia of Panay. It is considered as the flower and firecracker district of Iloilo City.



Plaza Libertad

The flag of the First Philippine Republic was raised in triumph after Spain surrendered Iloilo, her last capital in the islands, to the revolutionaries led by Gen. Martin Delgado on December 25, 1898.



Ancient and Historical Heritage of Iloilo City

by Jeffrey Celiz

Iloilo City is indeed a repository of ancient and historical heritage. Every visitor can not miss-out the iconic imagery that these structures impose on the viewers' perception. The mixture of its colonial past and western influence is a unique feature of Iloilo City's line-up of cultural and artistic treasures.

The stand-out Baroque architectural design of Molo Church (St. Anne Parish) reflects the dominant influence of Catholicism in the Iloilo. From an early place used to be known as a Chinese Ghetto to the seat of Spanish authority in the south western side of Iloilo, Molo Church is astonishingly a surviving heritage of Iloilo City. It resembles the deep spirituality of the Ilonggos and an enduring legacy of majestic artistry handed down from generations to generations, from the complexities of a colonial past.

Historical records attest to the fact that Iloilo City had been a prominent place hosting the religious-political power of the Spanish Authority during the colonial period. Of course we can't deny the fact that the first political structure of Spanish Colonial Power in the entire Philippine Archipelago was established in the town of Oton, Iloilo, (the site of first "Encomienda System"). So it is not surprising if a lot of districts in Iloilo City had been adjunct of this Center of colonial political authority. Molo District and Jaro are the most commonly referred to as the place of "Alcalde Mayor".

The famous Jaro Cathedral and the prominent Jaro Belfry across it are among the monuments of religious heritage in Iloilo City. Until today, Jaro Cathedral still symbolizes and literally hosts the main Catholic Church's hierarchical center of authority. The Jaro Belfry survived a major earthquake disaster sometime before the outbreak of World War II. Presently, it is a symbol of strong colonial heritage in the city.

Calle Real or the main downtown area of Iloilo City does not only host the traditional trading bazaars of old entrepreneurial Chinese families. Old Spanish Houses of the "illustrados" (the rich Spanish mestizo families) still adorn its far end area along the road going to Plaza Libertad (JM Basa St.) These colonial houses which age more than a century since they were first built have their counterparts in the old mansions of the Montinolas, and Lizares in Jaro District.

The glorious and colorful history of Iloilo City is more vividly preserved in the monuments of heritage that continue to amaze visitors who come to the city. Written historical records may only possess the information of the past but they can never take the place of living heritage as undying testimonies of a people, their struggles, aspirations dreams and their cultural uniqueness. This is the living testimony of Iloilo City's ancient and historical heritage.



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Emergency Assistance Numbers:

ILOILO CITY POLICE OFFICE (ICPO)	337-0400/335-1254
POLICE ASSISTANCE	166
POLICE CENTRAL OFFICE/CRIS OFFICE	337-3499
PP1 - City Proper	337-9022
PP2 - Lapaz District	329-0904/508-0116
PP3 - Jaro District	329-7958
PP4 - Molo District	337-9502
PP5 - Mandurriao District	300-9527
PP6 - Arevalo District	337-9593
Iloilo City Emergency Response Team (24 hrs. emergency response service)	335-1554

Maragtas Tour

(A Historical Landmark Tour)

Iloilo City: A Cultural and Heritage Center

