



Ang

**PAMAHALAANG BAYAN NG TANAUAN
LUPONG PANGKASAYSAYAN NG TANAUAN
DAMAS DE MABINI**

sa pakikipagtulungan ng

PAMBANSANG KALUPUNANG PANGKASAYSAYAN

*ay malugod kayong inaanyayahang
dumalo sa pagdiriwang ng
ika-108 na anibersaryo
ng kapanganakan ni*

APOLINARIO MABINI

na gaganapin sa

DAMBANA NI MABINI

Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas

sa

SABADO, 22 Hulyo 1972

(Paanyaya at Palatuntunan)

**MGA PINUNO NG PAMAHALAAN NG
TANAUAN, BATANGAS**

FRANCISCO LIRIO *Alkalde*
NICOMEDES HERNANDEZ *Bise-Alkalde*

Mga Konsehal

Rogelio Narvaez	Melquiades Salisi
Francisco Dimayuga	Isidro Villa
Tomas Magsino	Francisco Laurel
Guillermo Roxas	Purificacion Repato

**MGA PINUNO NG LUPONG PANGKASAYSAYAN
NG TANAUAN**

Francisco Lirio — *Tagapangulo*
Reynaldo de Guzman — *Pangalawang-Tagapangulo*

**MGA PINUNO NG PAMBANSANG KALUPUNANG
PANGKASAYSAYAN**

Esteban A. de Ocampo — *Tagapangulo*

Mga Kagawad

Teodoro A. Agoncillo
Horacio de la Costa, S.J.
Emilio Aguilar Cruz
Domingo Abella
Serafin D. Quiason
Godofredo Alcasid

PALATUNTUNAN

Tanauan, Batangas

- 6:00 n.u. Pag-ihip ng sirena upang ihudyat ang
ika-108 taong kaarawan ni Apolinario
Mabini.
- 7:00-7:30 n.u. Misa (Simbahang Katoliko ng Tanauan)
- 7:45-8:00 n.u. Mga Pag-aalay ng Bulaklak (Bantayog
ni Mabini, Lumang Bahay Pamahalaan)
- 8:15-8:45 n.u. Parada buhat sa Simbahang Katoliko ng
Tanauan hanggang sa Sala Junction.
- 9:00-9:30 n.u. Paradang sibiko-militar patungo sa Dam-
bana ni Mabini, Baryo Talaga, Tanauan,
Batangas.

PALATUNTUNAN
DAMBANANG MABINI
Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas

1. Pambansang Awit Banda ng P.C.
2. Pag-aalay ng mga Bulaklak Dambanang Mabini
3. Imbokasyon Rev. Fr. Antonio Javan
4. Pambungad na Pananalita Alkalde Francisco E. Lirio
5. Maikling Pananalita Gob. J. Antonio C. Leviste
6. Pagbasa ng Dekalogo ni Mabini Prof. Esteban A. de Ocampo
*Tagapangulo,
Pambansang Kalupunang Pangkasaysayan*
7. Pagpapakilala sa Panauhing
Tagapagsalita Alkalde Francisco E. Lirio
8. Talumpati Kgg. Enrique Voltaire Garcia II
*Delegado sa 1971 Kapulungang Pansaligang Batas
(Unang Purok ng Rizal)*
9. Bilang na Musikal Mga piling guro ng paaralang
pambayan, Tanauan, Ikaapat na Purok)
10. Pagpapakilala sa Panauhing
Tagapagsalita Kgg. Jose B. Laurel, Jr.
11. Talumpati Kgg. Rogaciano Mercado
12. Pangwakas na Pananalita Konsehal Tomas M. Magsino
*Tagapangulo,
Komite sa pagdiriwang sa Araw ni Mabini*

Guro ng Palatuntunan: Rey de Guzman

APOLINARIO MABINI
(1864-1903)

Ang bayaning si Apolinario Mabini, na bantog sa taguring "Dakilang Lumpo." ay isinilang noong 22 Hulyo 1864 sa nayon ng Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas. Isang anak-dalita, siya ang pangalawa sa panganay ng walong anak nina Inocencio Mabini at Dionisia Maranan.

Mula pa sa pagkabata, si Mabini ay nagpamalas na ng likas at di-pangkaraniwang talino. Ang karukhaan ng kanyang mga magulang ay hindi naging sagabal sa kanyang pagsusumikap na mañasa at mapaulad ang kanyang angking talino sa pamamagitan ng pag-aaral. Mula sa mababang paaralan hanggang sa siya ay makapagtapos sa kolehiyo at maging isang ganap na abugado, siya ay nagpatulo ng pawis sa iba't-ibang gawain, tulad ng paniniilbihan bilang isang *muchacho*, upang matustusan lamang niya ang kanyang pag-aaral.

Sa kasamaang-palad, noong buwan ng Enero, 1896, dinapuan siya ng isang malubhang karamdaman na naging dahilan ng kanyang pagiging isang paralitiko. Subali't sa kabila ng kanyang pagiging isang lumpo, nagawa niyang gampanan ang isang natatangi at makabayang tungkulin noong ikalawang yugto ng himagsikan sa Pilipinas.

Nanungkulan siya bilang pangunahing taga-plano at Punong Ministro ng Pamahalaang Mapanghimagsik ng Pangulong Emilio Aguinaldo. Dahil dito, siya ay kinilalang "Utak ng Himagsikan." Nanungkulan din siya bilang Pangulo ng Kunsheho at Kaihim ng Suliraning Panlabas ng naturang pamahalaan.

Muling ipinamalas ni Mabini ang kanyang pagkamakabayan nang sumiklab ang Digmaang Pilipino-Amerikano sa pamamagitan ng pag-

katig sa panig ng mga rebolusyonaryong Pilipino. Maging nang magapi ng nakalalamang na puwersa ng mga Amerikano ang mga rebolusyonaryong Pilipino, tumanggi si Mabini na siya ay sumumpa ng kanyang katapatan sa Amerika. Dahil dito, siya ay itinaon sa Guam noong 7 Enero 1901 at nakabalik sa Maynila noong 26 Febrero 1903.

Lumubha ang kalagayan ng kanyang kalusugan mula nang siya ay idinestiyero sa Guam. Ilang buwan pa lamang matapos siyang palayain bilang isang desterado, siya sumakabilang-buhay. Ito ay noong 13 Mayo 1903.

A SERIES OF GREAT FILIPINO HEROES



MABINI

The Brains of the Revolution

CALTEX (PHILIPPINES) INC.

MABINI - Brains of the Revolution

A Caltex Public Relations Publication

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FOREWORD

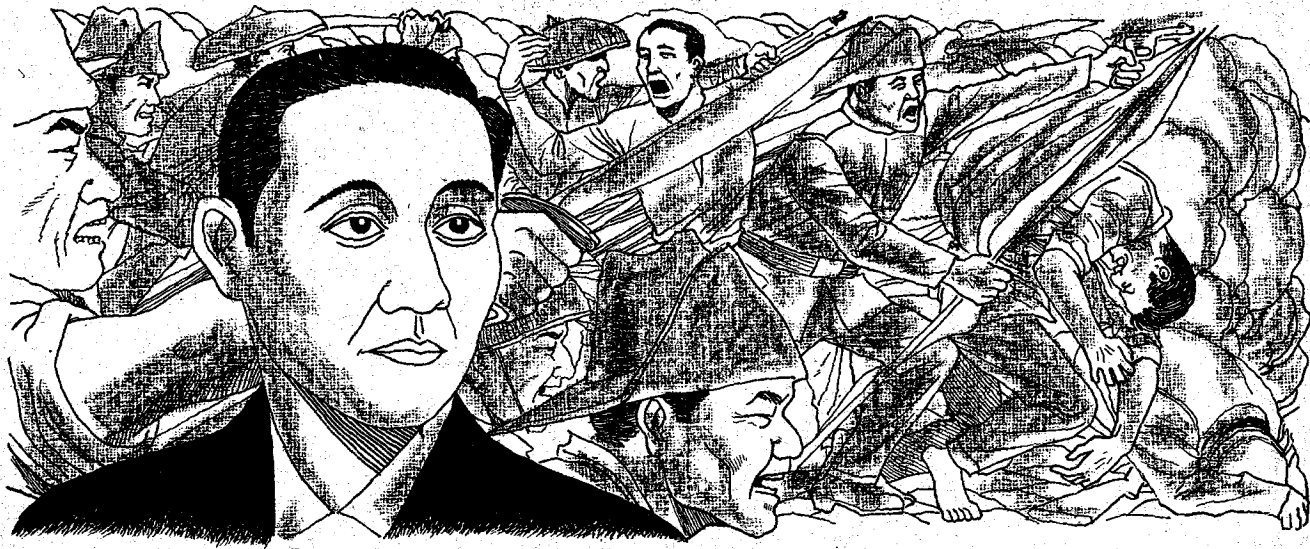
The sacrifices of our heroes for the benefit of the present generation are incalculable. They involve not only the prospect of persecutions in the hands of the ruling government at that time but also emphasize the caliber of these persons by whom danger is unknown and loss of prestige immaterial.

In the very near future one of these stalwarts of the Philippine revolutionary era shall have his centenary. I refer to Apolinario Mabini y Maranan, to whom the fit appellation of "Brains of the Revolution" has been given by historians and admirers alike.

He, who in life did not possess the joy of normal living, whose useful moments were spent in the invalid chair and who existed amidst misery and struggles, reached the heights of success and fame through sheer merit and rare intelligence.

This invaluable account of the trials and tribulations of the "Sage of Tanauan" may be gleaned from the pages of this brochure, which Caltex (Philippines) Inc. has so generously dedicated to the Mabini Centennial and for which the officials and employees of the National Heroes Commission are unanimously very thankful for. We commend Caltex (Philippines) Inc. for this initiative.

VICENTE DEL CARMEN
Officer-in-Charge
National Heroes Commission



WHEN WE SPEAK about our national heroes, what we think about mostly are tales of valor on the field of battle. We remember the men, and women, who gave their lives for the cause of freedom. We think about them undergoing undue physical suffering and privation, all for the sake of country.

We have this kind of heroes and their contribution to our history has been great. But we have another kind of heroes as well. The silent ones, the ones who do not take part in bloody battles or distinguish themselves in other military feats. These are the thinkers, the political philosophers, the dreamers. And



the debt we owe them is just as great and important.

Such a hero was Apolinario Mabini. He did not brandish a sword on the field of battle as Luna or Del Pilar did. He did not lead several hundred men in a heated renun-

ciation of Spanish rule by tearing their cedulas as Bonifacio did. And unlike Rizal, he did not have to face a firing squad as a result of his fiery writings.

In fact, he led a very serene life, as far as these things go. Most of the time he spent in



study and quiet thought. But these moments were what gave the Philippine Revolution its fervor and its fire. For Mabini was “the Glory of the Revolution,” “the Brains of the Revolution.”

Apolinario Mabini was born in the little

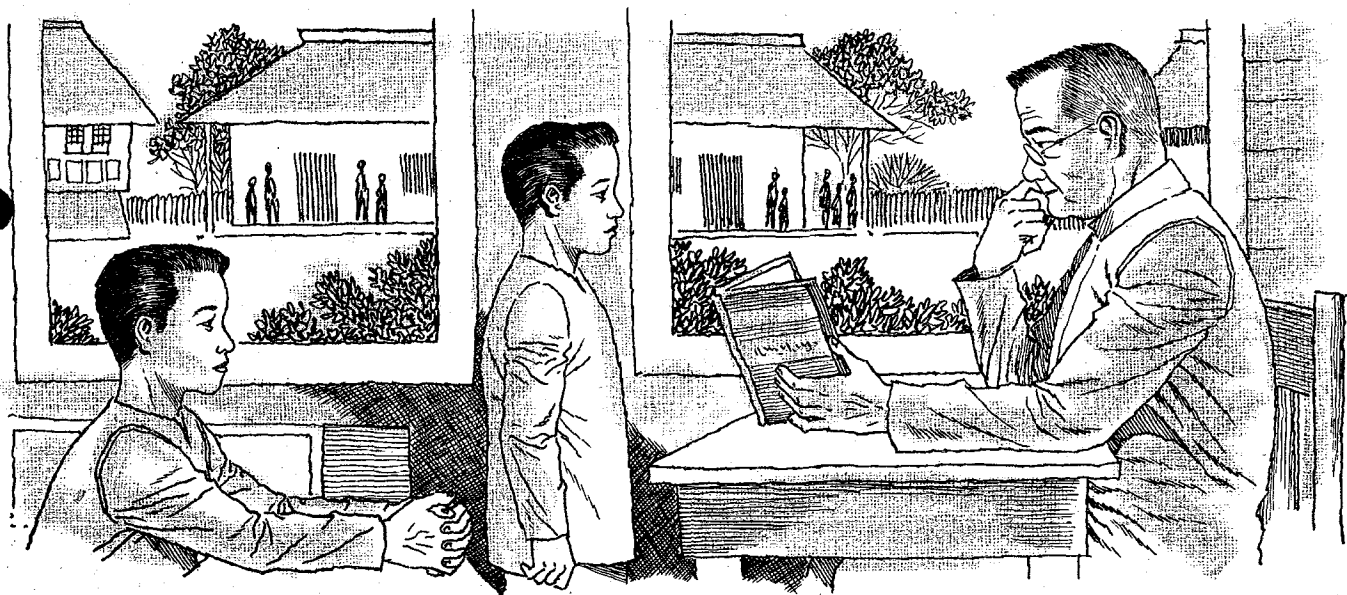
town of Talaga, in Tanauan, Batangas on July 22, 1864. His parents were poor, and in later life, Mabini referred to them as “peasants,” meaning, of course, that they made their livelihood from the land. There were eight children in the family, all boys, and



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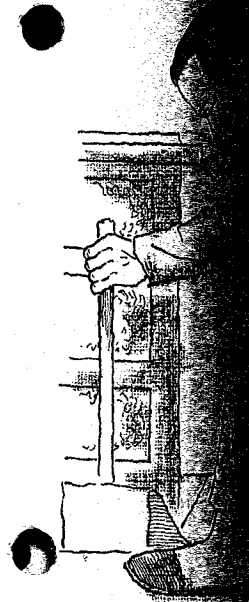


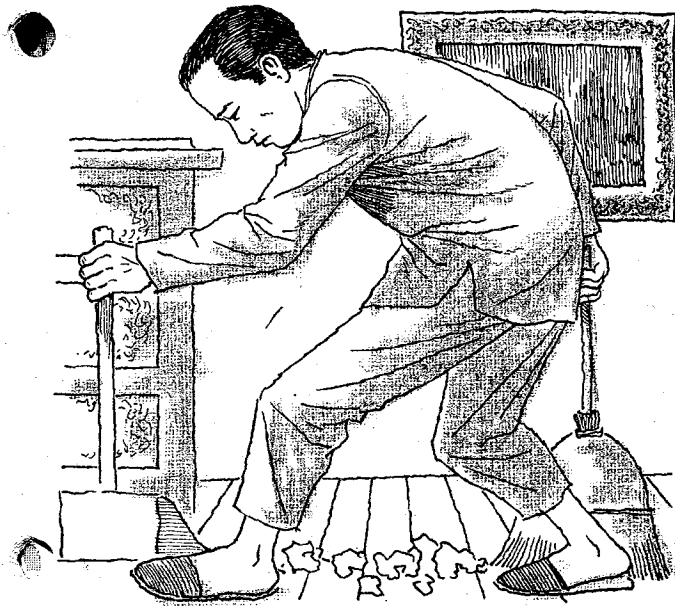
consequently there never seemed to be enough for everybody. If one child was sent to school, the next one would have to wait awhile for his chance. This is what happened to the boy Apolinario. He was next to the eldest, and when his "kuya" was sent to study his primer

with his grandfather — who was a renowned school teacher in Talaga — he tagged along to absorb the lessons himself.

But a funny thing happened. Whereas Apolinario only came as an "observer," he learned the lessons faster than his brother. This led

Juan Maranan, the grandfather, to suggest to Apolinario's parents that they allow Apolinario the benefit of an education instead. And this arrangement pleased both the elder brother and Apolinario, who seemed bent on desisting the carabao-pasturing chores. Said he later: "Even as a child there was manifest in me a great desire to study, coupled with a strong aversion to field work." He was a very diligent student, and he was so consumed with his books that to shut out the noise in their one-room hut he would cover himself with a blanket, tent-like, and proceed





to read, oblivious of everybody.

By the time he was ten he had learned everything his grandfather could teach him. His parents, being simple people, were overjoyed. "And now," they thought, "we can start him on the profession of priesthood." So Apolinario went to Tanauan to further his studies.

In order to support himself through school, he applied as a servant in the household of a tailor, Mariano Petrasante. His teacher was a Filipino priest, Fr. Valerio Malabanan, under whose direction Mabini did excellent work.

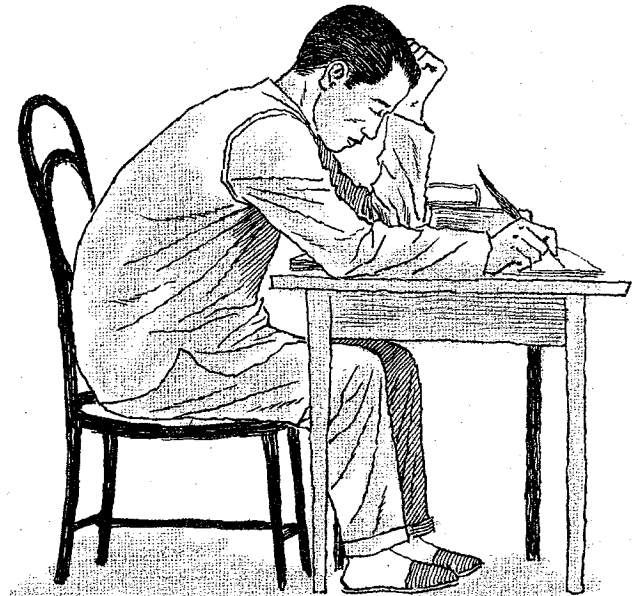


At the end of his third year in high school, he won a scholarship to the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, together with a silver medal and a diploma of honor for the course in General History.

But he did not make use of this scholarship until three years later, in 1881. When he finally did decide to go to Manila to finish his fourth year of secondary instruction, he did not stay long at the Colegio. A cholera epidemic broke out in the city, and he was forced to return to Talaga. Back in his hometown once again, his old friend, Fr.

Malabanan, offered him a position as a school-teacher.

Mabini taught as assistant Latin teacher in the good father's school for two years. As a teacher he was encouraging but somewhat exacting. He wanted so much for his students to take their studies seriously. Oftentimes, in exasperation, he would cry out to one of them in his native dialect: "Pañgal, napakapañgal mo naman!" When he was twenty years old, Mabini decided to finish the last year of his five-year secondary course, after which, he went back to Batangas. He became a



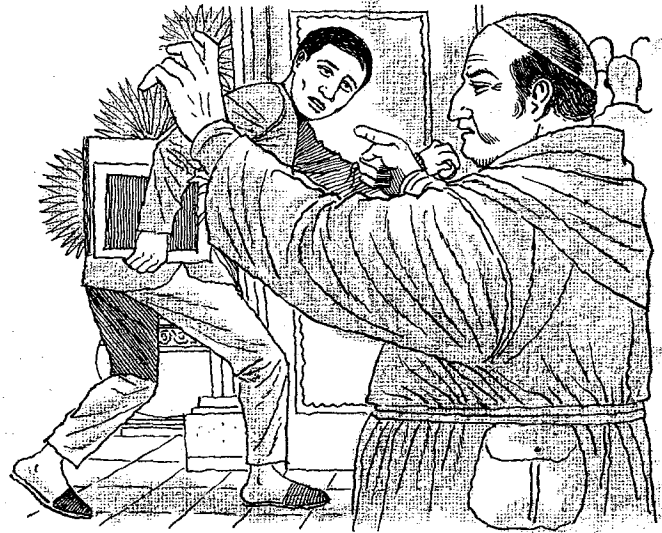
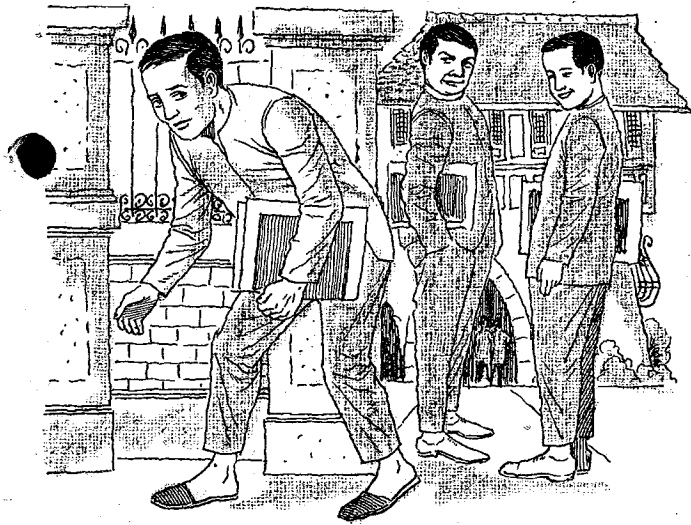


school teacher for another two years, this time in Lipa. Then, thinking that he still had not obtained the education which he needed in order to become good (it was always his belief that to be wisely good a man must have knowledge) he went to Manila to



take an examination for a Bachelor of Arts. He obtained this degree with a distinction of Meritissimus which is the highest. Then he went on to study law at the University of Santo Tomas.

At first, Mabini did not impress his pro-



fessors. For one thing, he was very poor and could not afford to dress well. He never joined social activities, and had few friends. His physical appearance was not striking either. And what made matters worse in the eyes of his professors was that he was al-

ways late to class.

One day, as Mabini tried as usual to sneak into the classroom, his professor spotted him and called his attention. "Little is needed," he told his student sharply, "to send you into the streets." To further humiliate the young



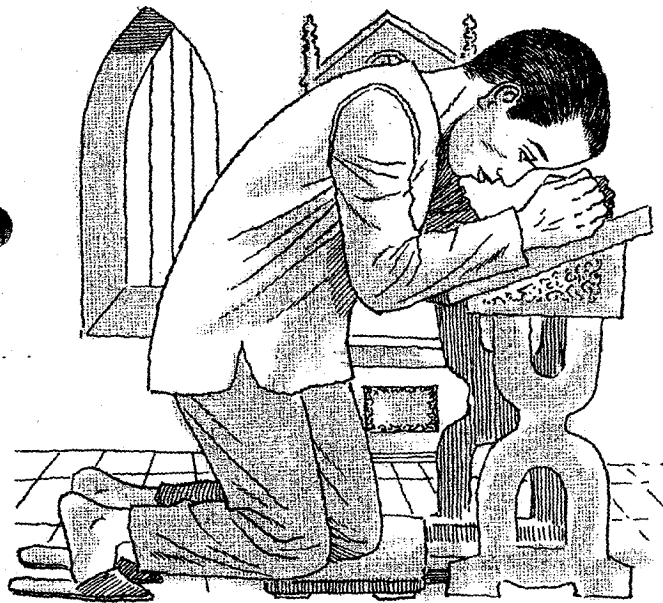
man, he asked him to recite the lectures of the day before.

And what should happen but that Mabini should give it back to him, nearly word for word, and certainly thought for thought. The professor was dumbfounded.



For the young hero knew the lessons by heart precisely because he had no textbook. It was his habit to write down the lectures in longhand as soon as he got home, so he would not forget them.

It is not known why he gave up his plan

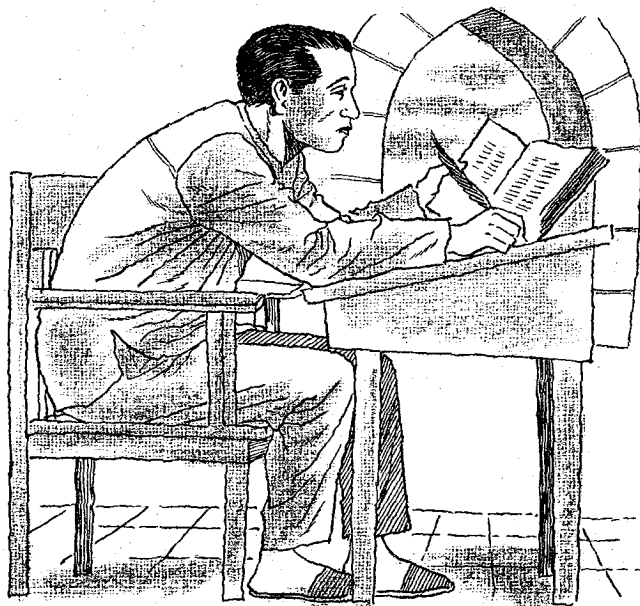


for the priesthood. It is said that his advisers told him that by so doing he would be in a better position to serve the defenseless, and to do some good for his country. Certainly it was not because he had lost faith in his religion, for he always remained a devout Roman Catholic.



At any rate, in a book, "A History of the Philippine Revolution" he dedicated to his mother years later, he wrote:

"When still a child I told you that I wished to study to please you above everything else, because your golden dream was to have your son a priest . . . Fate has not wished me to



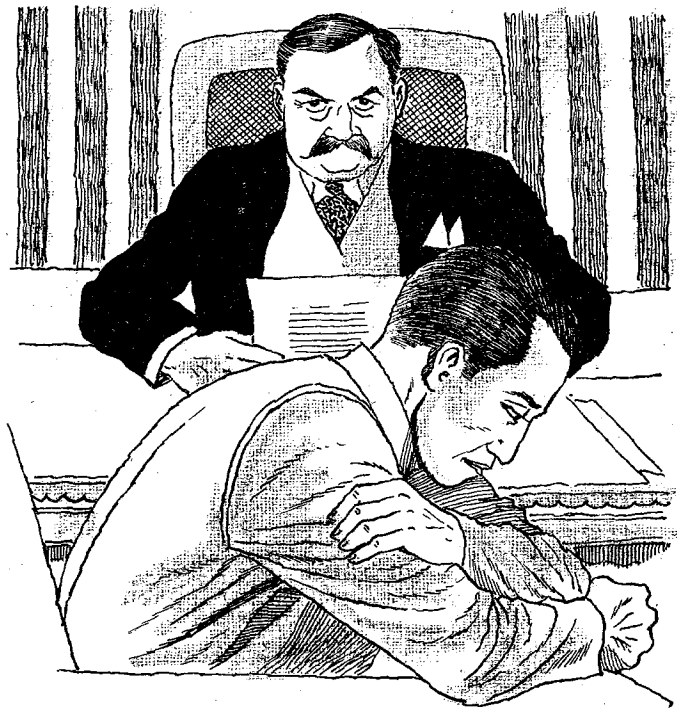
be a priest. Nevertheless, convinced that a true minister of God is not he who wears the long habiliments, but rather all those who proclaim His glory by means of good and useful works to the greatest possible number of His creatures, I will try to be faithful to your wishes while I do not lack strength for this end."

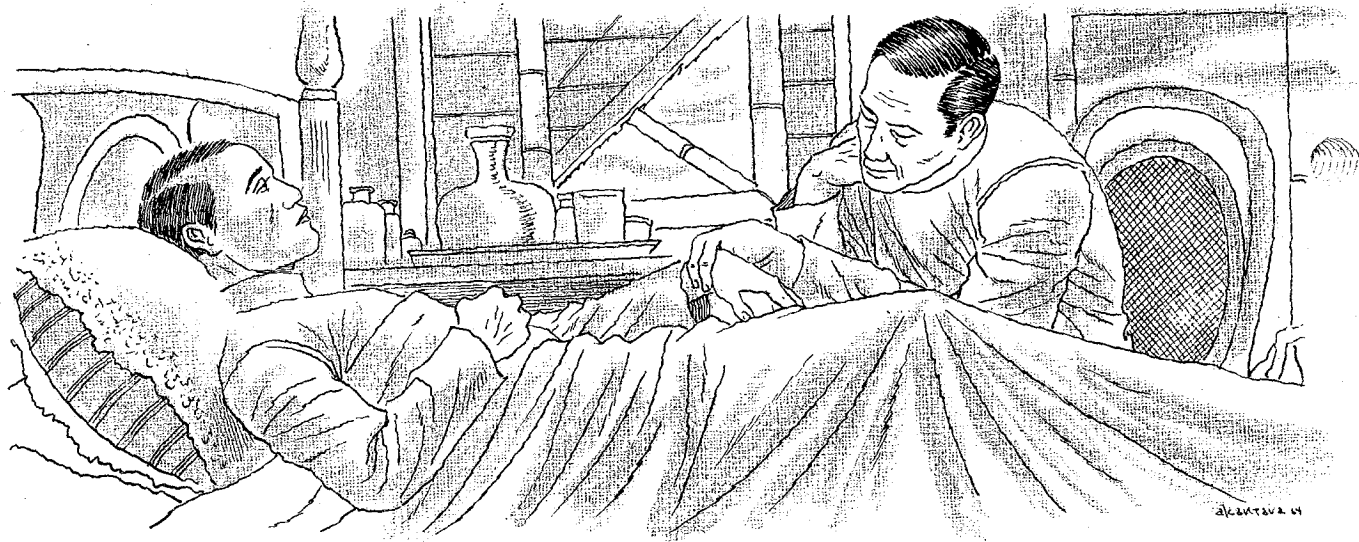
In order to support himself through school, he obtained jobs first as a copyist in the Court of First Instance in Manila, then as an assistant to the Clerk of Court. Despite the fact

that he was earning, he still had very little money to make his physical appearance more presentable. It is said that at one time the judge was irked with his shabby clothes and ordered him dismissed. But he quickly changed his mind when he saw a copy of the young man's works.

Later on, the position of Clerk was given to a Spaniard who decided to forego with an assistant. Mabini was left without a job.

In 1894, Mabini became a lawyer, having obtained his license with a grade of "excel-

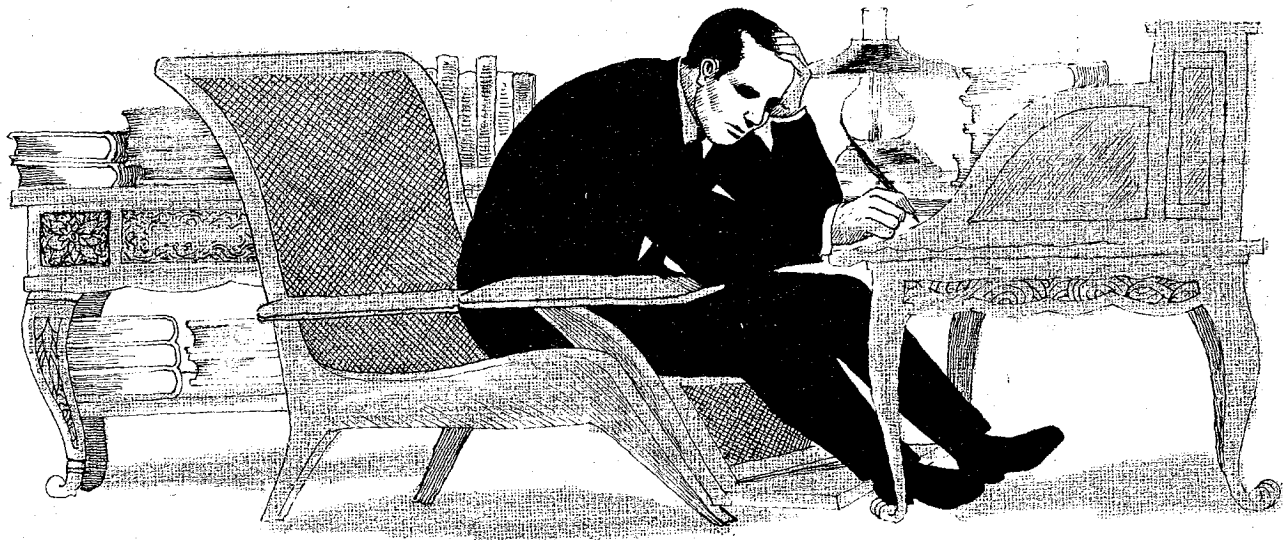




lent." It would seem now that his hardships had ended at last, and that his perseverance and genius would reap their just rewards. But he had not been working for a year when he fell ill of a fever. When he recovered, it was to find himself a cripple! Both his legs

had been paralyzed, and he was confined to an arm chair.

But because he had been schooled in adversity, he did not grow desperate over this new situation. He did whatever notarial work he could to support himself. And the rest of



the time he would just sit in his chair, lost in thought. It is not unmeet to presume that this is where he sharpened his mental faculties, where he formed those thinking habits that were to make him great. As a paralytic, he sat in his chair and dreamed. But they

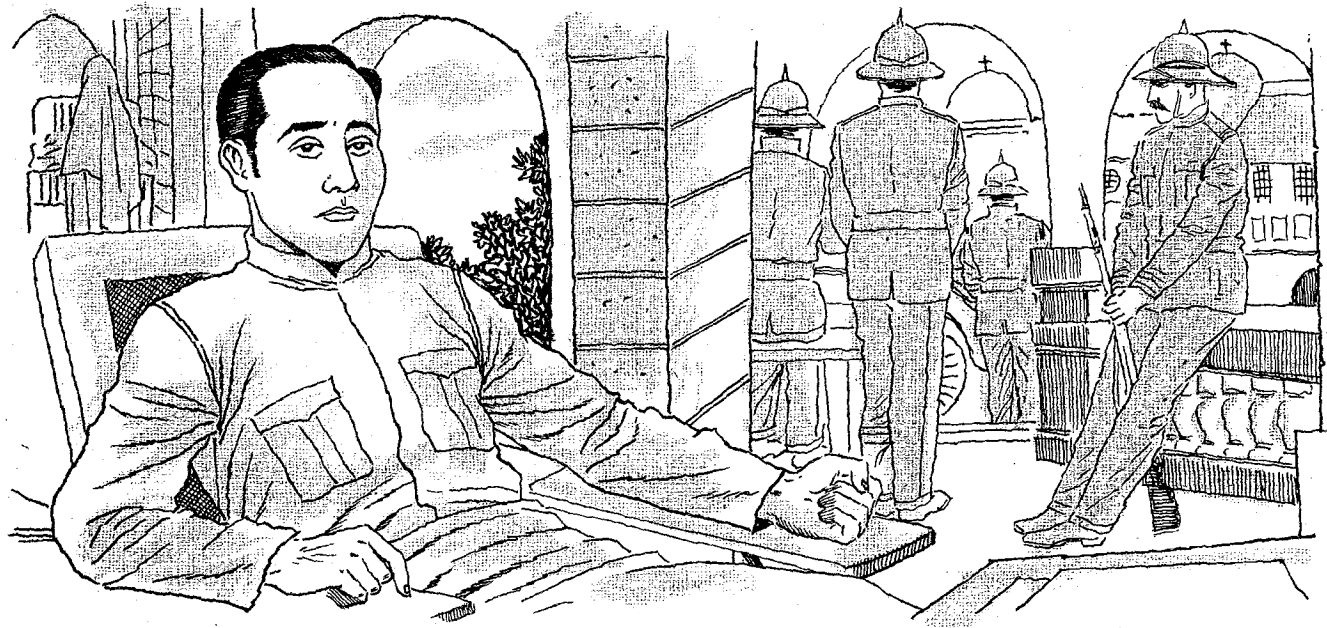
were not idle dreams. They were dreams that sought to better the lot of the Philip-pines of that time. They were dreams based upon reality, they were working dreams, dreams that made this talented intellectual "the Sublime Paralytic."



Two years after his graduation, in 1896, an era famous in Philippine history dawned. Andres Bonifacio, leading a small group of patriots, decided to take a definite, and bloody, stand against Spanish dominion in the Islands. But Mabini, according to his own admission, did not take part in this first epoch of the revolution. Like Rizal, he be-

lieved that reforms could be instigated not by force but by further petitioning the Spanish Crown. Of course, sooner or later, he believed that war was inevitable. It was simply a matter of proper timing. However, because he was connected with the reformers in one way or the other, he was seized by the authorities along with several other patriots two months after the discovery of the Katipu-

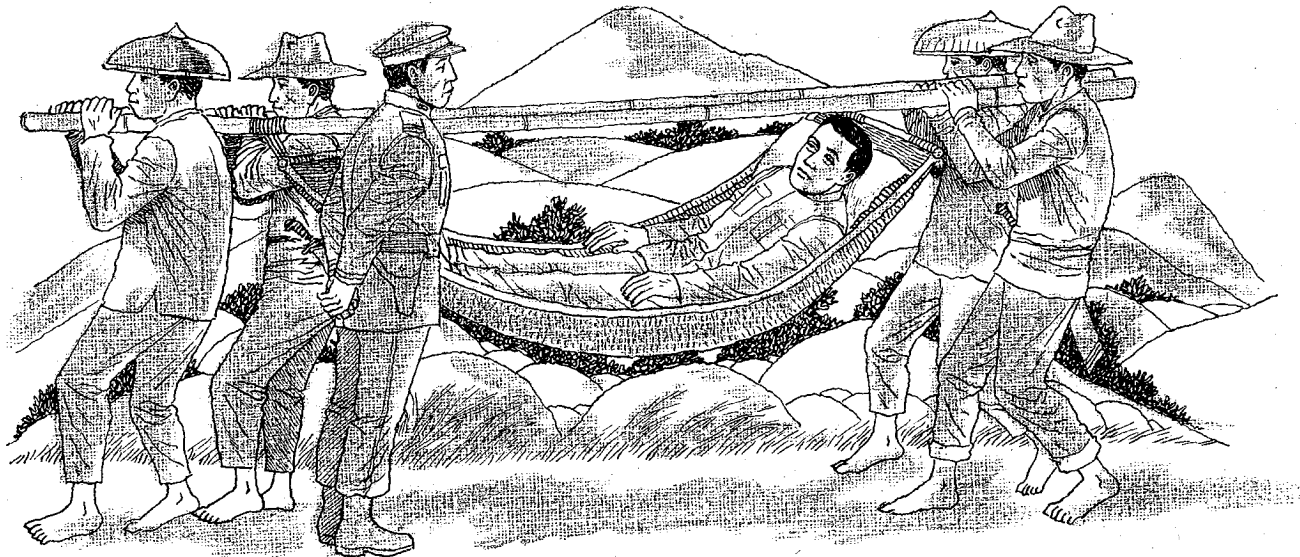




nan. But since he was a paralytic, his life was spared. For nine months he stayed in the San Juan de Dios Hospital instead of a regular prison. Then on July 17, 1897, he was released.

His active involvement in the Philippine Re-

volution started in 1898, the second epoch of the Revolution. At this time, Aguinaldo had decided to rally his people against Spain, after the latter had broken the Pact of Biak-na-Bato a pact which stipulated certain reforms on the part of Spain.



By 1898, Mabini was known far and wide for the prowess of his speech and his pen. Aguinaldo had heard of him, and was anxious to meet the young lawyer. So on June 12, 1898, with the flag of the newly independent Philippine nation flying in the winds of Ka-

wit, Cavite, Mabini arrived to meet with Aguinaldo, swinging thoughtfully in a hammock carried by several men.

The dictator of the Revolution was impressed with the little philosopher. He said: "I like the clearness and logic with which he



expressed his ideas, and the serenity and sincerity with which he argued.”

The young lawyer had many things to say. And some of them were prophetic.

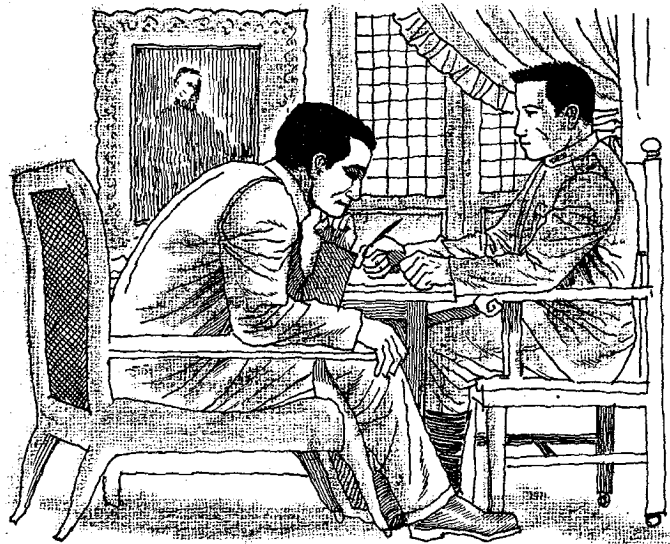
“What assurances do you have from the American (meaning Admiral Dewey) that led you to proclaim the independence of the Philippines?” Aguinaldo admitted he had none.

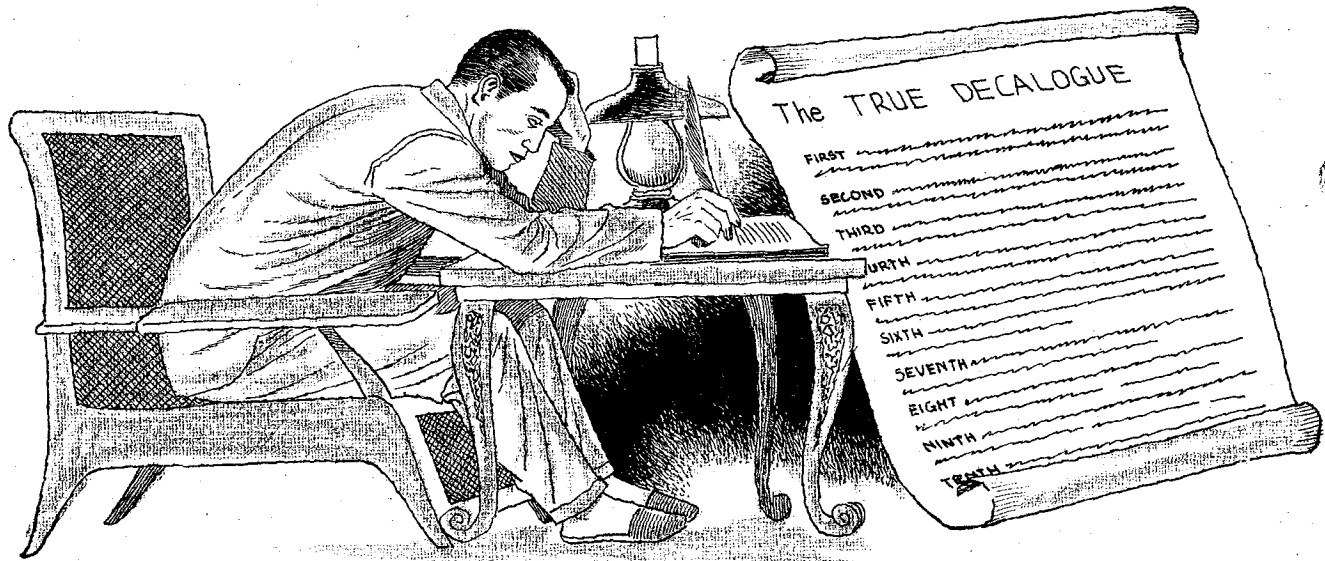
“In that case,” said Mabini boldly, “the proclamation was ill-advised.”

From that day onward, Apolinario Mabini

became the adviser of the military leader, and directed the policies of the Revolution in a series of brilliant proclamations, issued under both his name and that of his leader. He advised Aguinaldo to change his government from "dictatorship" to "Government of the Revolution." A cabinet and an elected congress were established. The provincial and municipal governments were reorganized.

Even in the midst of all his political activities, Mabini did not fail to go in for the scholarly reflection that characterized his

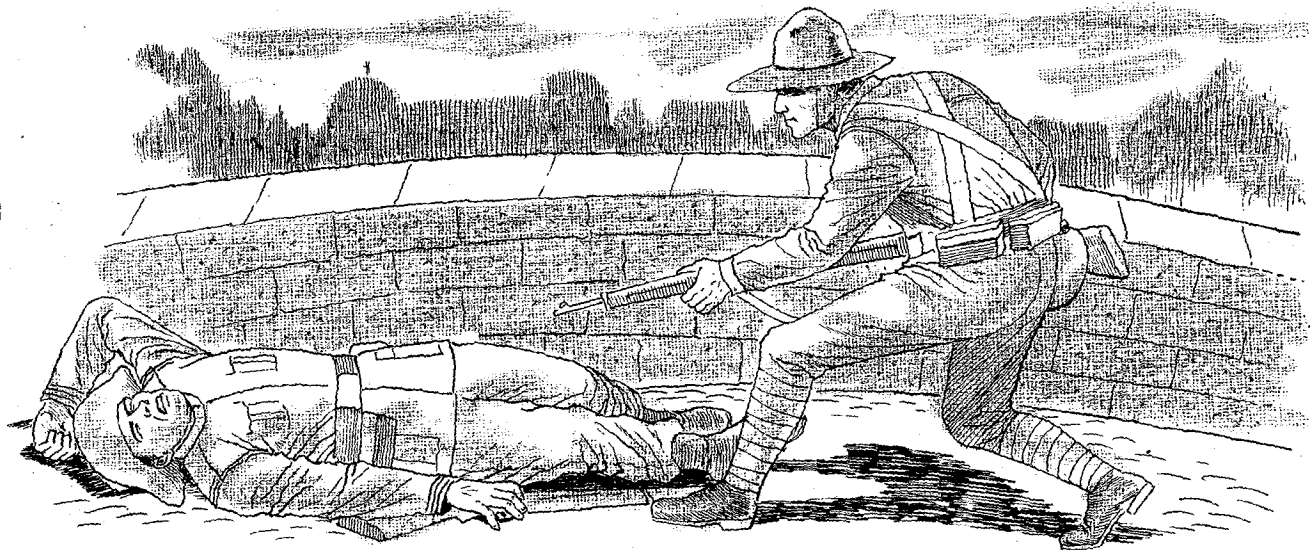




earlier days. And the most outstanding product of this was a document called "The True Decalogue" wherein he sought to present a few guiderules to a people struggling to understand the new tenets of democracy.

"I have offered you the True Decalogue,"

Mabini told the people, "so that you may understand that reason, your own conscience, constitutes the only true and solid basis for your moral education, and that honest work is the most firm foundation for your material education. In this way you will know that



true honor, true nobility, does not reside in blood but in a man's character, found in the atmosphere of reason and trained by honest work."

The True Decalogue" contained Mabini's principles on such values as God, one's neigh-

bor, one's self, and country.

Just as Mabini had predicted, hostilities broke out between the Philippines and the United States. This was triggered by the shooting of a Filipino sentry on February 4, 1899. Said Mabini: "I have done everything



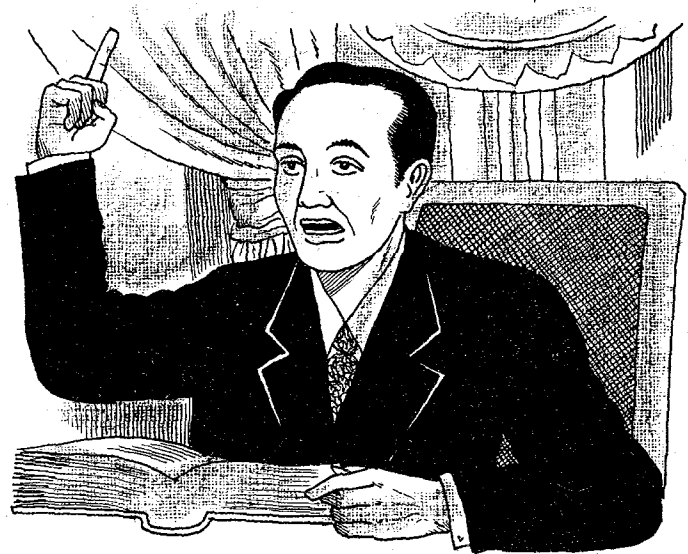
I could to avoid provoking war. Now that it has been provoked, I shall not be the one to retreat."

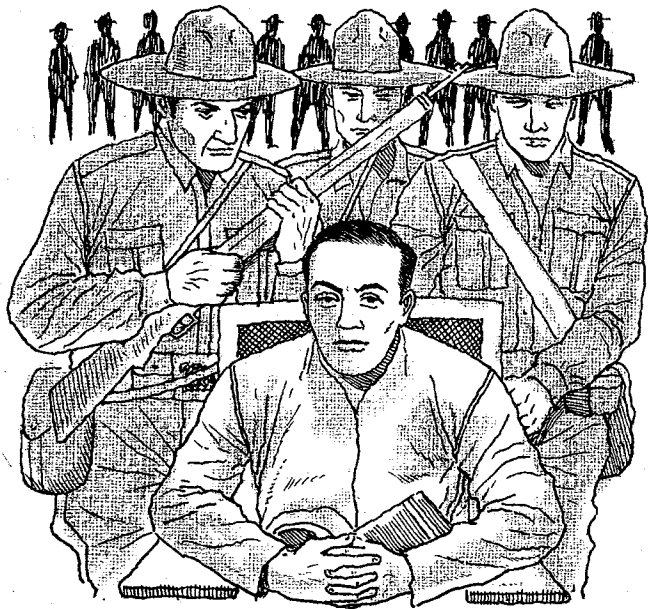
The months that followed were bitter, painful ones. Mabini did nothing but write, write, write. His enemies called him "stubborn, intransigent." In the end he had to resign as premier of Aguinaldo's cabinet. He wrote to the President in behalf of the others: "We believe that we have done everything we thought conducive to the well-being of the country, which to our mind consists of inde-

pendence . . . But there may be others who will know how to direct public affairs with more wisdom and better luck.”

Shortly after this, he was elected President of the Supreme Court. This was a feather in the cap of the humble lawyer, and he accepted. When his enemies objected to his election on the basis of his physical handicap, he gave them a stinging rejoinder.

“Is the President of the Supreme Court a messenger who must walk correctly? No? Then a man without legs can hold the post,





so long as he has the head and hands suited to the task.”

But he was never able to assume the post.

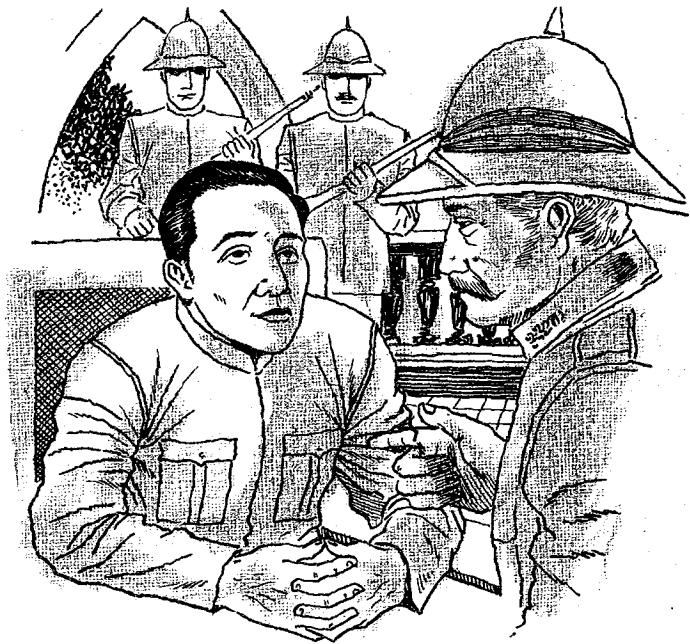
On December 10, 1899, he was captured by the American forces in the town of Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija. He was sent to Manila, where he stayed in prison until September 23, 1900.

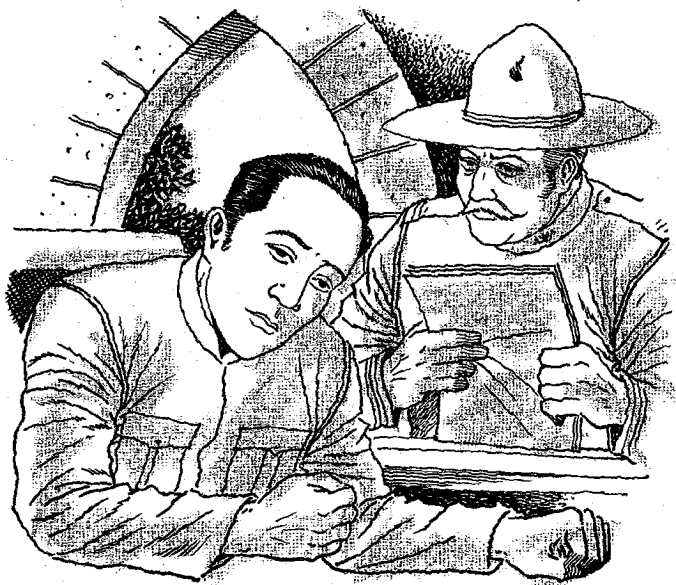
After his release, he lived in a nipa shack in Nagtahan, under the most trying circumstances. Although he knew that he was being kept under strict surveillance (the people still looked to Mabini as a leader) he did not

hesitate to voice his convictions as well as the general dissatisfaction of the Filipino people. On January 5, 1901, he wrote an article for a local publication where he severely criticized the government. He also said: "To tell a man to be quiet when a necessity not fulfilled is shaking all the fibers of his being is tantamount to asking a hungry man to be filled before taking the food he needs."

This article caused his second arrest, which was ordered the very next day.

And since the American authorities felt that

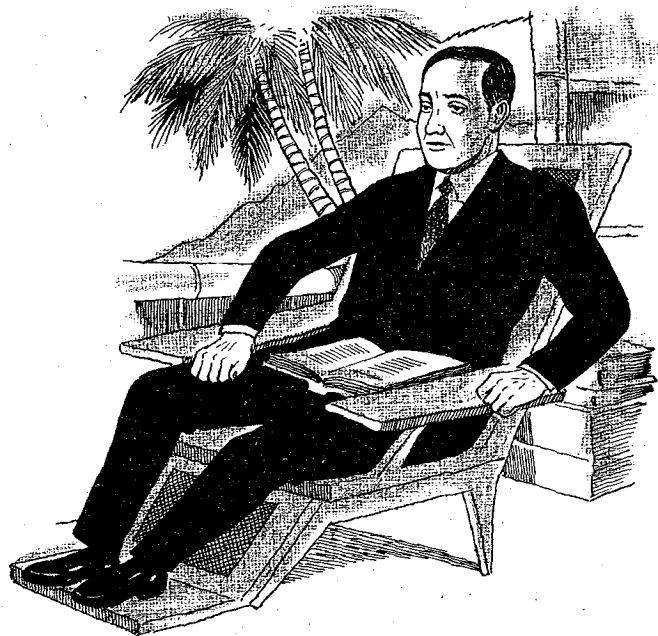


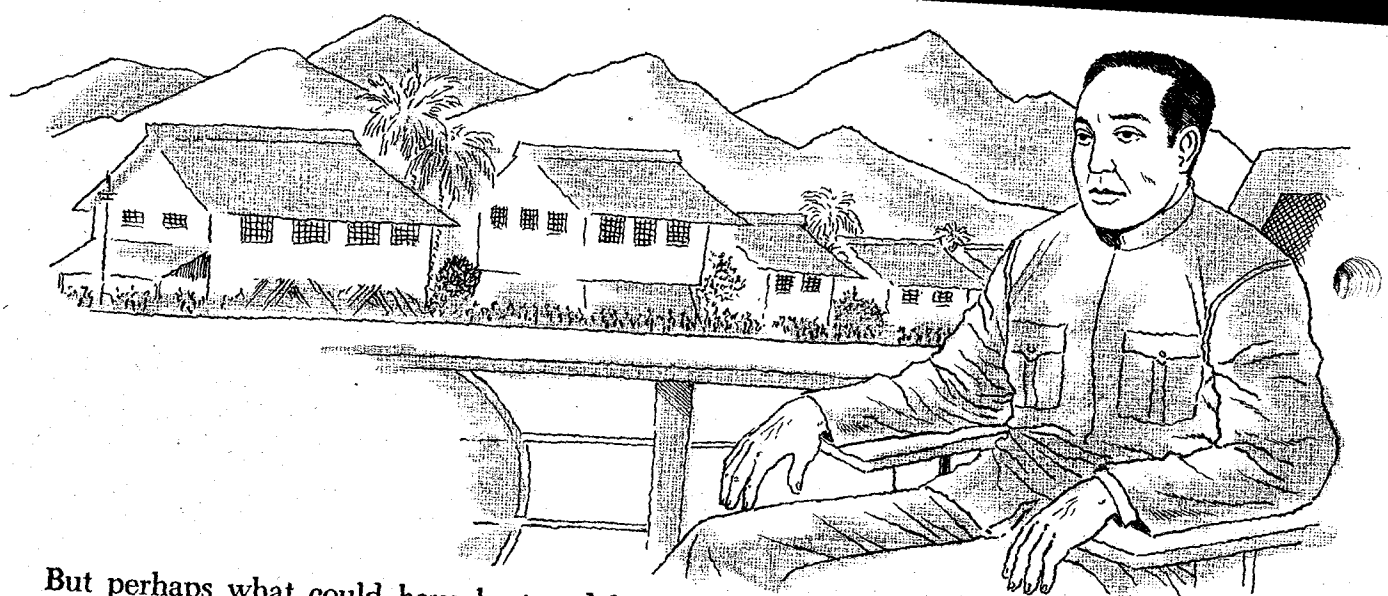


Mabini, along with 20 others, were the prime obstacles to their policies, they banished him to the island of Guam. In this lonely outpost, Mabini stayed for two years, far from friends, and most painful of all, far from the country he longed to serve.

In 1902, following the amnesty concluded between the Philippines and the United States, the exiles were told that they could return provided they took an oath of allegiance to the American government. Mabini refused. So he was left by his other companions, who

returned to the Philippines. But as the days continued to drag on, Mabini saw the futility of his resistance. In a "Manifesto" to his people, he said: "When the country went to war I believed that I should be by her side and help her suffer until the end; now that she feels helpless to continue fighting for her rights, I believe that I should also be by her side, in order to tell her that she should not be discouraged, but should have more confidence in herself, in justice, and in her future."





But perhaps what could have hastened his decision was the knowledge that his strength was rapidly failing him. How bitter it would have been for a patriot to die far from the land he loved so well!

On February 26, 1903, he arrived at the port of Manila, and took his oath before the collector of customs. He was offered a gov-

ernmental position but declined it. He returned to a quiet life, writing and thinking. "I am going back to the obscure condition from which, impelled by circumstances, I have come, in order to hide my shame and anguish, not for having committed an unworthy act but for not having been able to do better service," he wrote.



These words seemed to have a prophetic ring in them. A few months later, (on May 13, 1903) he died of cholera in the city of Manila. On May 16, he was taken to his final resting place in his home town, and it is said that perhaps no other funeral before that had been attended by so many mourners. Before his grave, both the poor and the rich, the

humble and mighty, assembled.

The lifetime of Mabini was very brief. But into it was crammed enough achievement to make any man, and for that matter, any nation, truly proud. In an age that bred many outstanding men, Mabini was a giant. He was a sublime thinker, a true patriot, and a remarkable leader.

TRUE DECALOGUE

FIRST—Thou shalt love God and thy honor above all things: God as the fountain of all truth, of all justice, and of all activity; and thy honor, the only power which will oblige thee to be truthful, just, and industrious.

SECOND—Thou shalt worship God in the form which thy conscience may deem most righteous and worthy: for in thy conscience, which condemns thy evil deeds and praises thy good ones, speaks thy God.

THIRD—Thou shalt cultivate the special gifts which God has granted thee, working and studying according to thy ability, never leaving the path of righteousness and justice, in order to attain thy own perfection, by means whereof thou shalt contribute to the progress of humanity; thus thou shalt fulfill the mission to which God has appointed thee in this life, and by so doing, thou shalt be honored, and being honored, thou shalt glorify the God.

FOURTH—Thou shalt love thy country after God and thy honor and more than thyself: for she is the only Paradise which God has given thee in life, the patrimony of thy race,

the only inheritance of thy ancestors, and the only hope of thy posterity; because of her, thou hast life, love and interest, happiness, honor and God.

FIFTH—Thou shalt strive for the happiness of thy country before thy own, making of her the kingdom of reason, of justice, and of labor: for if she be happy, thou, together with thy family, shalt likewise be happy.

SIXTH—Thou shalt strive for the independence of thy country: for only thou canst have any real interest in her advancement and exaltation, because her independence constitutes thy own liberty; her advancement, thy perfection; and her exaltation, thy own glory and immortality.

SEVENTH—Thou shalt not recognize in thy country the authority of any person who has not been elected by thee and thy countrymen: for authority emanates from God, and as God speaks in the conscience of every man, the person designated and proclaimed by the conscience of a whole people is the only one who can use true authority.

EIGHT—Thou shalt strive for a republic and never for a monarchy in thy country: for the latter exalts one or several families and founds a dynasty; the former makes a peo-

ple noble and worthy through reason, great through liberty and prosperous and brilliant through labor.

NINTH—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself: for God has imposed upon him as well as upon thee, the obligation to help thee and not to do unto thee what he would not have thee do unto him; but if thy neighbor, failing in this sacred duty, attempts against thy life, thy liberty, and thy interests, then thou shalt destroy and annihilate him, for the supreme law of self-preservation prevails.

TENTH—Thou shalt consider thy countryman more than thy neighbor, thou shalt see in him thy friend, thy brother, or at thy comrade, with whom thou art bound by one fate, by the same joys and sorrows, and by common aspirations and interest.

Therefore, as long as national frontiers subsist, raised and maintained by the selfishness of race and of family, with thy countryman alone shalt thou unite in a perfect solidarity of purpose and interest, in order to have force, not only to resist the common enemy, but also to attain all the aims of human life.

APOLINARIO MABINI

THE BRAINS OF THE REVOLUTION

1864-1903

*an illustrated biography
prepared by the*

NATIONAL HEROES COMMISSION

for the MABINI CENTENARY 1964



Marcelo

A Publication of the
NATIONAL HEROES COMMISSION

FOREWORD

The life of Apolinario Mabini, who has been called sometimes the "Sublime Paralytic" and sometimes the "Brains of the Revolution," has no parallel among the lives of great Filipinos. Born of a poor family in the Province of Batangas, he had nothing to make him happy as a boy aside from the mutual love he shared with his parents and the love of God they instilled in him.

Shunning farm work and the priestly profession but possessing extraordinary honesty, diligence and industry, he devoted all his time pursuing higher and higher education to be able to repay the debts of gratitude he owed his poor parents. His agile mind, his superb intelligence, and his retentive memory made him surpass his fellow students in the lower grades and in college. These same qualities brought him success later as a lawyer and made him an ardent patriot — the unwavering fighter for the independence of our country.

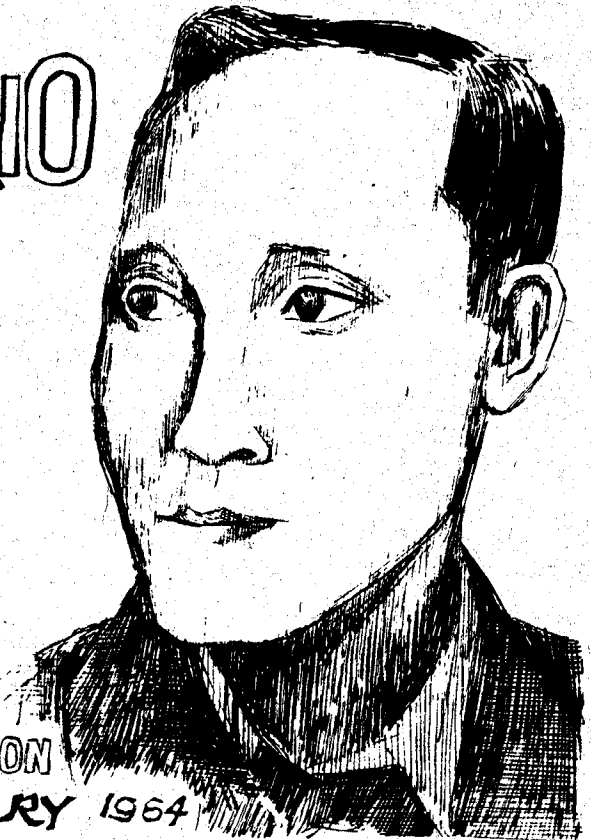
Scarcely was he able to sharpen his pen as his weapon when fate intervened to make his fights poignant and unduly unbearable — he was stricken with paralysis! Yet, even in such a condition, his pen could deliver its sting and caused him to be imprisoned by the Spaniards and, much later, to be exiled in Guam by the Americans. But, throughout, his spirit of patriotism never faltered. Having once been chosen by Aguinaldo to be his adviser, he had so unselfishly and so abundantly furnished the government with his invaluable counsel to guide the country's course in its struggle. He loved his country so dearly that he gave it all that his mind could yield to serve it steadily through the dark days of the Revolution and, at his death, served it whole.

The National Heroes Commission has utilized a popular medium of mass communication — the picture story — to convey to the largest number of readers possible, the salient facts and the great significance of Mabini's life. Persons who have simply a smattering of him or know him by name only, may, by this brief story, be able to gain fuller knowledge and greater understanding of one of the greatest patriots of this country.

THE NATIONAL HEROES COMMISSION

APOLINARIO MABINI

 **THE BRAINS
OF THE
REVOLUTION**
1864-1903



*an illustrated biography
prepared by the*

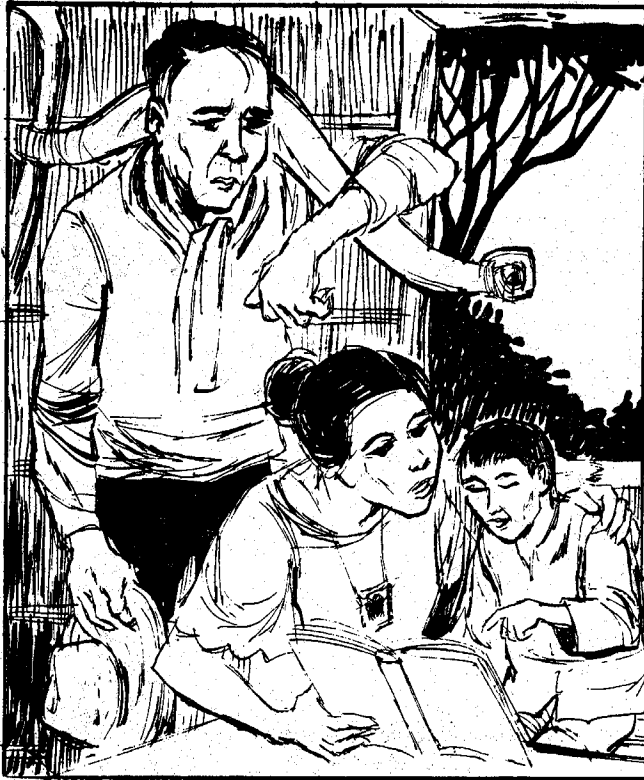
NATIONAL HEROES COMMISSION

*for the **MABINI CENTENARY 1964***

APOLINARIO MABINI Y MARANAN WAS BORN ON JULY 23, 1864, TO INOCENCIO MABINI AND DIONISIA MARANAN OF TALAGA, TANAUAN, BATANGAS. HIS PARENTS WERE POOR, INDUSTRIOUS AND DEEPLY RELIGIOUS. THEY OWNED A SMALL PIECE OF LAND WHICH THEY PLANTED TO SUGAR-CANE, RICE, GARLIC AND OTHER CROPS.

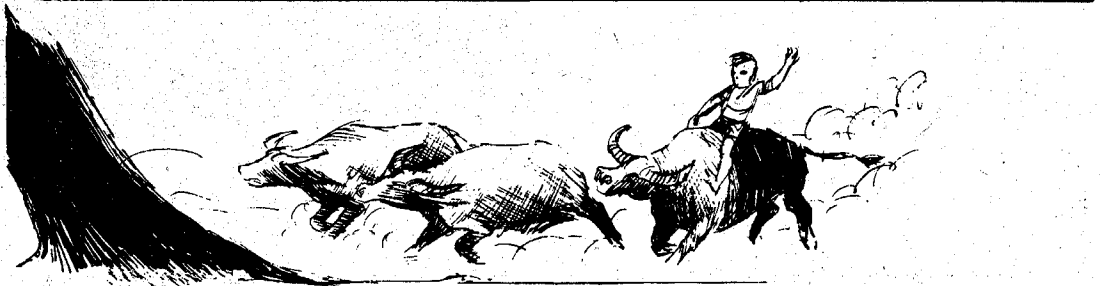
WHAT LITTLE THE MABINI FAMILY EARNED WAS DERIVED FROM THE FARM AND A FEW HEADS OF CARABAOS. THERE WERE NO OTHER KNOWN MEANS OF INCOME.



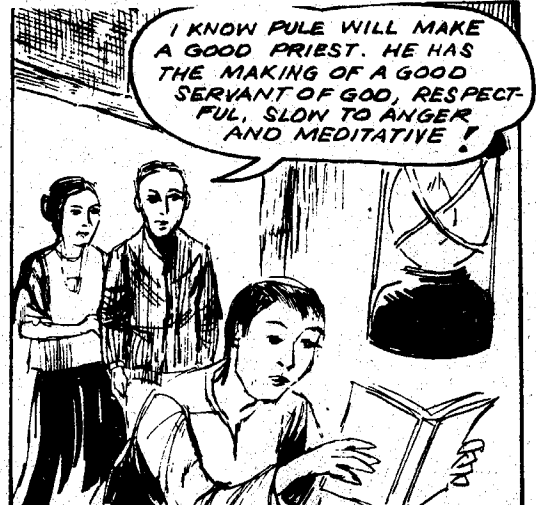


APOLINARIO'S FATHER HAD HAD NO SCHOOLING. ALTHOUGH HE BECAME A CABEZA DE BARANGAY, HE COULD HARDLY WRITE HIS OWN NAME. DIONISIA MARANAN, ON THE OTHER HAND, COULD READ AND WRITE, AND IT WAS FROM HER THAT THE YOUNG APOLINARIO LEARNED THE ALPHABET AND TO SAY THE ROSARY.

APOLINARIO CAME TO LEARN OF THE RIGORS OF FARMING EARLY IN HIS CHILDHOOD. HE HELPED HIS FATHER AND ELDER BROTHER TILL SOIL AND PASTURE CARABAOS. JUST AS EARLY IN HIS LIFE, HE SHOWED UNUSUAL PRECOCITY AND INTELLIGENCE. DEVOUT ROMAN CATHOLICS, MABINI'S PARENTS WANTED THEIR SON TO BECOME A PRIEST.

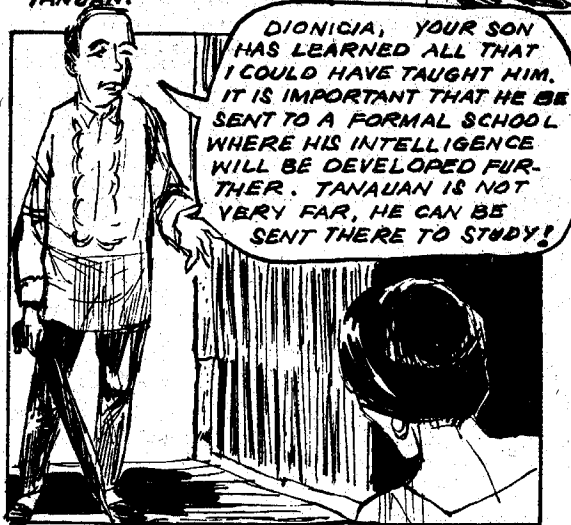
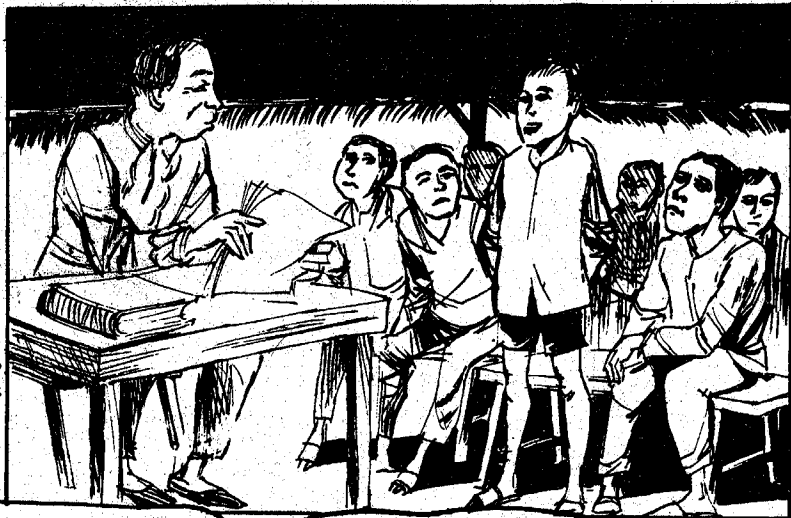


PULE WILL BECOME THE FIRST PRIEST IN THE FAMILY. I WANT MY SON TO BE A MINISTER OF GOD. STUDYING FOR THE PRIESTHOOD WILL NOT BE DIFFICULT FOR HIM. HE IS RELIGIOUS AND HE LEARNS EASILY!

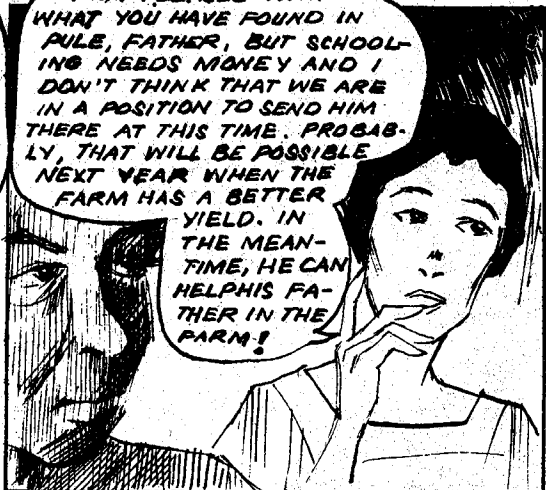


I KNOW PULE WILL MAKE A GOOD PRIEST. HE HAS THE MAKING OF A GOOD SERVANT OF GOD, RESPECTFUL, SLOW TO ANGER AND MEDITATIVE!

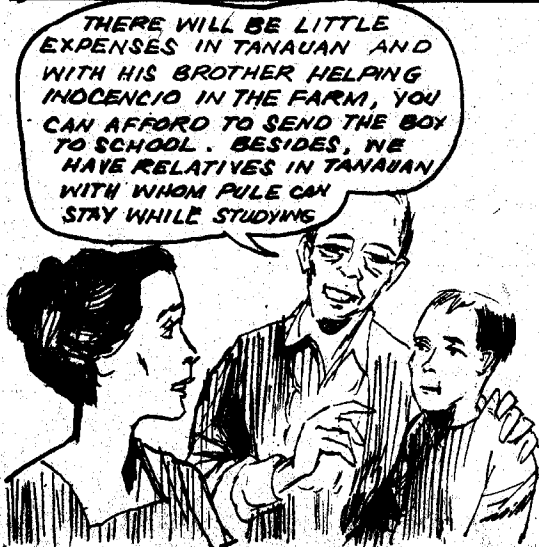
JUAN MARANAN SET APOLINARIO ON THE ROAD TO FORMAL EDUCATION. THE OLD TEACHER SAW IN HIS YOUNG WARD AN UNUSUAL INTELLIGENCE AND WILLINGNESS TO LEARN. APOLINARIO, WHO USED TO SIT IN WITH HIS ELDER BROTHER WHEN THE LATTER WAS STUDYING IN THE SCHOOL OF MARANAN, LEARNED FASTER THAN THE FORMER. MARANAN SUGGESTED TO APOLINARIO'S PARENTS THAT THE CHILD BE SENT TO A REGULAR SCHOOL IN TANAUAN.



DIONICIA, YOUR SON HAS LEARNED ALL THAT I COULD HAVE TAUGHT HIM. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT HE BE SENT TO A FORMAL SCHOOL WHERE HIS INTELLIGENCE WILL BE DEVELOPED FURTHER. TANAUAN IS NOT VERY FAR, HE CAN BE SENT THERE TO STUDY!



I AM PLEASED WITH WHAT YOU HAVE FOUND IN PULE, FATHER, BUT SCHOOLING NEEDS MONEY AND I DON'T THINK THAT WE ARE IN A POSITION TO SEND HIM THERE AT THIS TIME. PROBABLY, THAT WILL BE POSSIBLE NEXT YEAR WHEN THE FARM HAS A BETTER YIELD. IN THE MEAN-TIME, HE CAN HELP HIS FATHER IN THE FARM!



THERE WILL BE LITTLE EXPENSES IN TANAUAN AND WITH HIS BROTHER HELPING INCOCENIO IN THE FARM, YOU CAN AFFORD TO SEND THE BOY TO SCHOOL. BESIDES, WE HAVE RELATIVES IN TANAUAN WITH WHOM PULE CAN STAY WHILE STUDYING



FINALLY, APOLINARIO'S PARENTS WERE CONVINCED THAT DESPITE IMMINENT FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS, THEIR SON HAD TO BE SENT TO A REGULAR SCHOOL. MABINI WENT TO TANAUAN WHERE HE WAS ENROLLED AT THE SCHOOL MANAGED BY SIMPLICIO AVELINO...

TO TIDE HIMSELF OVER FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONTED HIM EVEN MORE REALISTICALLY NOW, HE SOUGHT EMPLOYMENT AS A HOUSEBOY OF A TAILOR ...



HIS STUDIES AT THE SCHOOL OF SIMPLICIO AVELINO WERE UNEVENTFUL. ECCENTRIC AND GIVEN TO DISCIPLINARY EXCESSES, AVELINO WHIPPED HIS PUPIL FOR SMALL FAULTS...

MABINI'S FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH FORMAL SCHOOLING WAS DISCOURAGING. HE DECIDED TO LEAVE THE SCHOOL OF AVELINO WHERE HIS INTELLIGENCE HAS BEEN MANIFEST BUT UNAPPRECIATED, AND TRANSFERRED TO THE SCHOOL MANAGED BY FATHER VALERIANO MALABANAN.

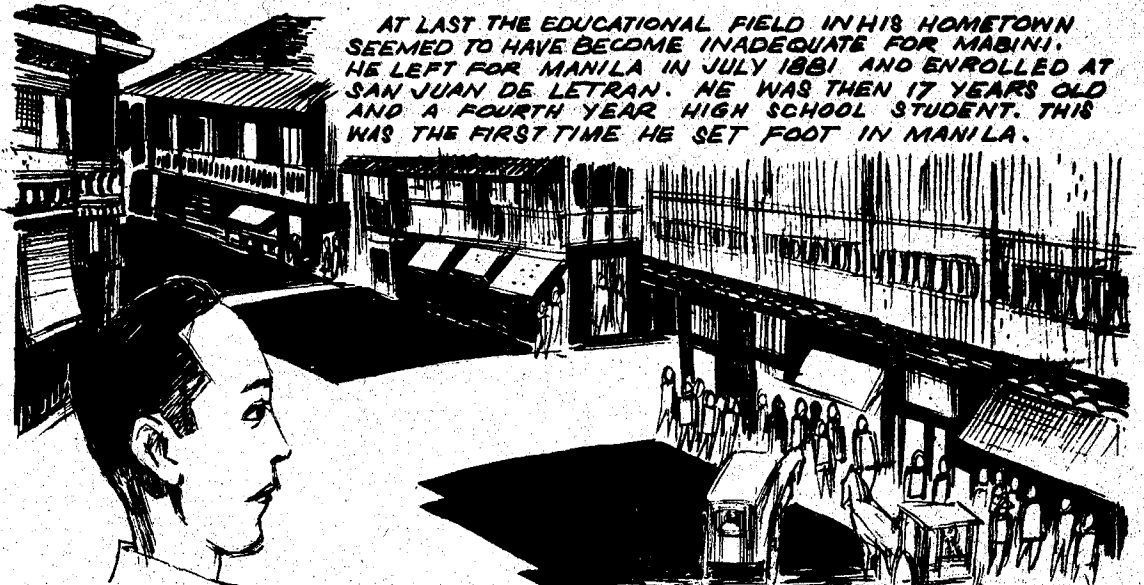
UNDER FATHER MALABANAN, HE STUDIED LATIN AND FINISHED HIS FOUR-YEAR SECONDARY COURSE. A BORN DISCIPLINARIAN BUT ONE WITH UNDERSTANDING OF THE HUMAN PERSONALITY, FATHER MALABANAN INCULCATED INDUSTRY AND SERIOUSNESS IN HIS STUDIES. HE COULD NOT AFFORD TO BUY BOOKS, BUT A QUICK GLANCE AT A FRIEND'S BOOK WAS ENOUGH TO MAKE HIM READY FOR THE DAYS LESSONS.



MABINI SPENT HIS OFF-SCHOOL HOURS IN COMMUNING WITH NATURE AND HIMSELF, FAR FROM THE NOISE OF BOISTEROUS YOUNGSTERS OF HIS AGE. HE WAS MEDITATIVE AND SEEMED TO HAVE NO GREAT NEED FOR COMPANY ALTHOUGH HE QUARRELED WITH NONE OF HIS FRIENDS ...



AT LAST THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD IN HIS HOMETOWN SEEMED TO HAVE BECOME INADEQUATE FOR MABINI. HE LEFT FOR MANILA IN JULY 1881 AND ENROLLED AT SAN JUAN DE LETRAN. HE WAS THEN 17 YEARS OLD AND A FOURTH YEAR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME HE SET FOOT IN MANILA.



HAVING LEARNED LATIN IN TANAUAN, AND HAVING NO PLACE WHERE TO LIVE AND EAT FOR FREE, HE TAUGHT LATIN AT THE SCHOOL OF MELCHOR VIRREY IN EXCHANGE FOR HIS BOARD AND LODGING.

THE FOLLOWING YEAR SAW THE OUT-BREAK OF CHOLERA IN MANILA, AND MABINI LEFT FOR BATANGAS.



SCHOOLS IN MANILA HAD BEEN CLOSED AS A RESULT OF THE EPIDEMIC.



BACK IN BATANGAS, MABINI TAUGHT AT THE SCHOOL OF HIS FORMER TUTOR, FATHER MALABANAN, WHO HAD SINCE THE FORMER'S DEPARTURE FOR MANILA TRANSFERRED HIS SCHOOL TO BUAAN.



THEN IN 1983, HIS MOTHER DIED.



MEMORIES OF HER CAME CEASELESSLY FLOODING MABI-NI'S MIND THROUGH THE YEARS. HE REMEMBERED VERY DISTINCTLY HOW ONE TIME HIS MOTHER SOLD COFFEE AND USED HER HARDEARNED CASH TO BUY A SUIT FOR HER SON.



I HAVE SOMETHING FOR YOU, PULE! I KNOW YOU WILL BE HAPPY TO HAVE THIS!

I DO NOT KNOW WHAT IT IS BUT COMING AS IT DOES FROM YOU I KNOW IT MUST BE PRECIOUS!

IT IS A SUIT! I HEARD YOU WANTED A NEW ONE!

IT IS A BEAUTIFUL SUIT BUT IT MUST HAVE COST YOU A LOT!



I SOLD THE COFFEE YOUR FATHER AND I HAVE HARVESTED AT PAYAPA SO YOU CAN HAVE ONE DECENT SUIT. IT FITS YOU VERY WELL!

BUT MOTHER, YOU SHOULD NOT HAVE WORKED SO HARD ONLY BECAUSE YOU WANT ME TO HAVE A NEW SUIT. I NEED A SUIT BUT THAT COULD HAVE WAITED UNTIL WE CAN AFFORD WITHOUT YOUR LABORING SO HARD!

WE CAN AFFORD IT, CAN'T WE?



IN 1884, STILL DETERMINED TO CONTINUE HIS OBT- INTERRUPTED STUDIES, MABINI AGAIN LEFT TANAUAN FOR MANILA. HE WAS ALREADY IN HIS FIFTH YEAR IN THE SECONDARY COURSE.



ONCE IN MANILA, MABINI RAN INTO ABJECT FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS SO THAT HE WAS FORCED TO RETURN AGAIN TO BATANGAS THE FOLLOWING YEAR 1885.



HAVING HAD PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING COUPLED WITH UNUSUAL INTELLIGENCE, HE WAS EASILY THE LEADING STUDENT IN HIS CLASS.



THE STUDY OF LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY WAS ONE OF THE MOST APPEALING COURSES THAT FASCINATED MABINI. WITTINGLY OR UNWITTINGLY, HE WAS PREPARING FOR A STUDY IN LAW.



AGAIN HE SOUGHT A TEACHING POSITION IN THE SCHOOL OF SEBASTIAN VIRREY IN LIPA. MELCHOR VIRREY, HIS FORMER EMPLOYER AND BROTHER OF SEBASTIAN, HAD DIED.



HE SERVED UNDER VIRREY FOR YEARS AFTER WHICH, IN 1887, HE TOOK A LEAVE FOR ABSENCE FROM THE SCHOOL TO TAKE AN EXAMINATION IN MANILA. THIS EXAMINATION QUALIFIED HIM FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHILLER EN ARTES WITH THE HIGHEST HONORS AND A TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE WITH THE TITLE PROFESOR DE SEGUNDA ENSEÑANZA.



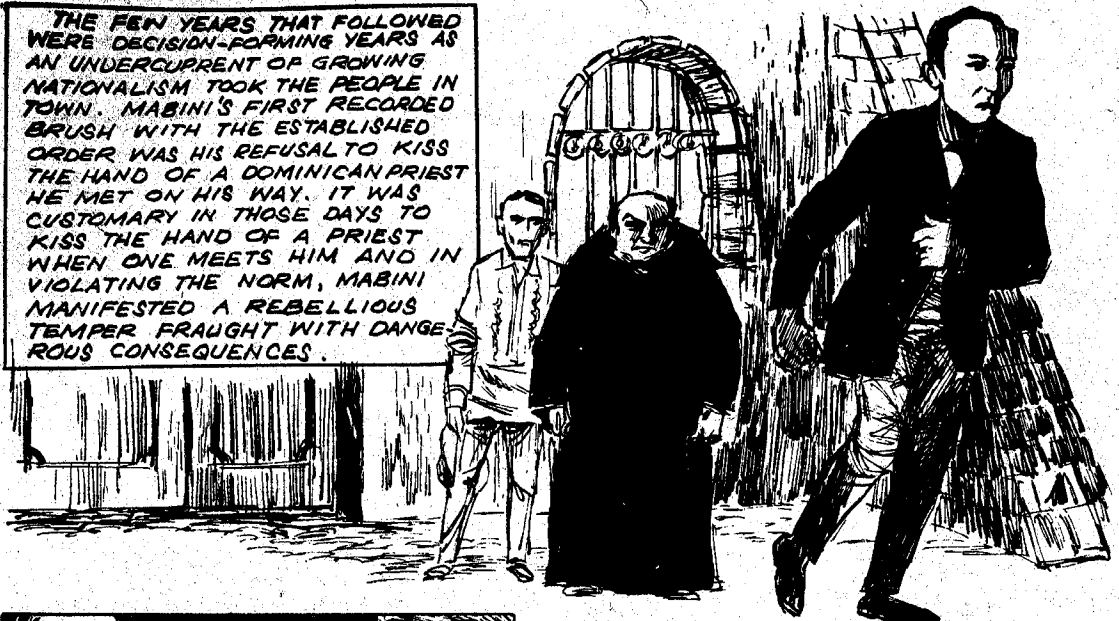
IN JULY 1888, MABINI FORMALLY RESIGNED FROM THE SCHOOL OF VIRREY TO CONTINUE HIS LAW STUDIES IN MANILA. HIS STUDIES THOUGH FRAUGHT WITH DIFFICULTIES, WERE MAKING A MORE STEADY PROGRESS. IN 1890, HE BECAME A DESK CLERK IN THE THIRD STATION OF THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, THEN GOT PROMOTED TO ASSISTANT TO THE CLERK OF COURT, NUMERIANO ADRIANO.

LEAVING HIS EMPLOYMENT DUE TO DISCRIMINATION IN PROMOTION, MABINI TOOK A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR A POSITION AT THE INTENDENCIA GENERAL, TOPPED THE TESTS AND WAS EMPLOYED. BUT AGAIN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION FORCED MABINI TO LEAVE THE INTENDENCIA GENERAL. HE GOT A PART-TIME TEACHING JOB IN THE SCHOOL OF A FORMER SAN JUAN DE LETRAN CLASSMATE BY THE NAME OF RAYMUNDO ALINADA.

THEN IN MID 1892, HE WORKED IN THE OFFICE OF NUMERIANO ADRIANO, AT THE SAME TIME TAKING PRIVATE LESSONS FROM ARCADIO DEL ROSARIO IN CIVIL LAW. FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES HAD BECOME LESS TROUBLESOME THANKS TO HIS PATIENCE AND INDUSTRY IN ACCEPTING PART-TIME TEACHING JOBS WHENEVER THEY CAME.



THE FEW YEARS THAT FOLLOWED WERE DECISION-FORMING YEARS AS AN UNDERCURRENT OF GROWING NATIONALISM TOOK THE PEOPLE IN TOWN. MABINI'S FIRST RECORDED BRUSH WITH THE ESTABLISHED ORDER WAS HIS REFUSAL TO KISS THE HAND OF A DOMINICAN PRIEST HE MET ON HIS WAY. IT WAS CUSTOMARY IN THOSE DAYS TO KISS THE HAND OF A PRIEST WHEN ONE MEETS HIM AND IN VIOLATING THE NORM, MABINI MANIFESTED A REBELLIOUS TEMPER FRAUGHT WITH DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES.



ADRIANO, MABINI'S FRIEND, NOT ONLY INTRODUCED THE UP-AND-COMING INTELLECTUAL TO THE EVILS PREVAILING IN THE COUNTRY'S POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SET-UP BUT ALSO OPENLY DISCUSSED HIS VIEWS ON THESE PROBLEMS, INITIATING MABINI INTO A NEW KIND OF HATRED OF EXISTING DEFECTS OF FILIPINO SOCIETY. IT WAS ALSO THROUGH ADRIANO THAT MABINI CAME IN CLOSER COMMUNION WITH THE WORKS OF FILIPINO REFORMISTS IN SPAIN, ESPECIALLY RIZAL AND MARCELO H. DEL PILAR.

ON MARCH 2, 1894, MABINI TOOK THE EXAMINATIONS FOR LICENTIATE IN JURISPRUDENCE. A WEEK LATER, HE BECAME A MEMBER OF THE COLEGIO DE ABOGADOS. AFTER HIS GRADUATION FROM THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW, MABINI DRIFTED MORE AND MORE TOWARD THE LIBERAL SEGMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY.





THE WAVE OF DISENCHANTMENT OVER SPANISH ABUSES FOUND MABINI GRIPPED BY FEAR THAT SOONER OR LATER ARMED UPRISINGS WOULD PREMATURELY ERUPT. THE FORMATION OF RIZAL'S LA LIGA FILIPINA ON JULY 3, 1892, AND ITS SUBSEQUENT DISINTEGRATION DUE TO THE BANISHMENT OF ITS FOUNDER TO DAPITAN FOUR DAYS LATER, CAME AS A FATAL BLOW TO THE MOVEMENT FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE THROUGH PEACEFUL MEANS. MABINI, STILL HOPING THAT ALL PEACEFUL EFFORTS FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE WERE NOT YET LOST, SIDED WITH THE COMPROMISARIOS, A BAND OF AGITATORS FOR THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF FILIPINO GRIEVANCES. THE LIGA SPLIT INTO THE COMPROMISARIOS AND WHAT WAS TO BECOME THE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY - THE KATIPUNAN.

I SAY THAT A REVOLUTION AT THIS TIME WOULD NOT SERVE THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WE HOPE THIS COUNTRY WILL SURVIVE FOR. ARMED UPRISING CAN ONLY BE SUCCESSFUL WHEN A MINIMUM OF EDUCATION IN THE ART OF GOVERNMENT IS ATTAINED. BUT FIRST AND FOREMOST, THE ADEQUACY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF WARFARE MUST BE ASSURED BEFORE WE COULD EMBARK ON A REVOLUTION AGAINST SPAIN. OTHERWISE SUCH A REVOLUTION WOULD BE A NATIONAL SUICIDE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WHICH THE FUTURE GENERATION OF THIS COUNTRY WILL LAY SQUARELY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THEIR FOREBEARS.

HOW LONG WILL OUR PATIENCE BE AND STAND IMPREGNABLE WHILE DAY AFTER DAY OUR PEOPLE SUFFER, DIE AND SLAVE FOR THE SPANIARDS? WERE THESE PEOPLE CREATED TO BE SLAVES OF ANOTHER RACE FOREVER? WILL THIS PEOPLE CONTINUE TO SUFFER BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT YET PREPARED TO ENJOY THEIR SHARE OF HUMAN DIGNITY? PATIENCE THEY SAY. BUT I SAY, LET US FIGHT BEFORE ALL OF US DIE WITHOUT FIGHTING!



THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE BANISHMENT OF RIZAL TO DAPITAN WERE CHARACTERIZED BY UNCERTAINTIES. IT WAS NOT SURPRISING THAT WITH ALL THE RUMORS OF AN IMPENDING REVOLT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, THE SPANIARDS RESORTED TO STRONG-ARM METHODS: FIRST, TO SHOW THE PEOPLE THAT THEY COULD NOT TOLERATE ANY FILIPINO INTRANSIGENCE, AND SECOND, TO SHOW TO THE FILIPINOS THAT REBELLION WAS A LOSING PROPOSITION.

IT WAS NOT SURPRISING, EITHER, THAT THE MOUNTING SPANISH ABUSES ONLY FANNED THE FLAMES OF REBELLION. ALL THE WHILE, MABINI IN HIS OWN WAY TRIED TO PREVENT THE OUTBREAK OF ARMED HOSTILITIES.



FROM THE OUTSET TO THE SECOND PHASE OF THE ARMED MOVEMENT, MABINI'S WAS A WEAK VOICE IN THE OVERALL SETUP OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT. HE WAS HEARD AND LISTENED TO BUT, LIKE AN UNAPPRECIATED PHILOSOPHER, HE WAS NOT HEADED.

ON JULY 5, 1897, MABINI WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON FOLLOWING THE PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY. IT WAS ABOUT THIS TIME THAT HIS FATHER DIED. RECORDS SHOW THAT FOLLOWING HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON, MABINI DRIFTED RATHER SPEEDILY TO THE REVOLUTIONARY CAMP. HIS VIEWS ON THE PACT OF BIAK-NA-BATO ARTICULATED HIS NEW POSITION; THAT OF JOINING THE REVOLUTION. MABINI WAS ALREADY SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS AT THIS TIME. HE BECAME SICK AS EARLY AS JANUARY, 1895, AND HIS SICKNESS DESPITE ALL EFFORTS TO CURE IT, WORSENERED WITH THE YEARS.

IN THE EARLY PART OF 1898, MABINI WROTE HIS TRUE DECALOGUE AND TWO OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS: THE PROGRAMA CONSTITUCIONAL DE LA REPUBLICA FILIPINA AND ORDENANZAS DE LA REVOLUCION. HE WAS LATER TO WRITE ABOUT HIS EARLY RELUCTANCE IN JOINING THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AND THE REASONS WHY HE JOINED UP LATER. HE STATED:

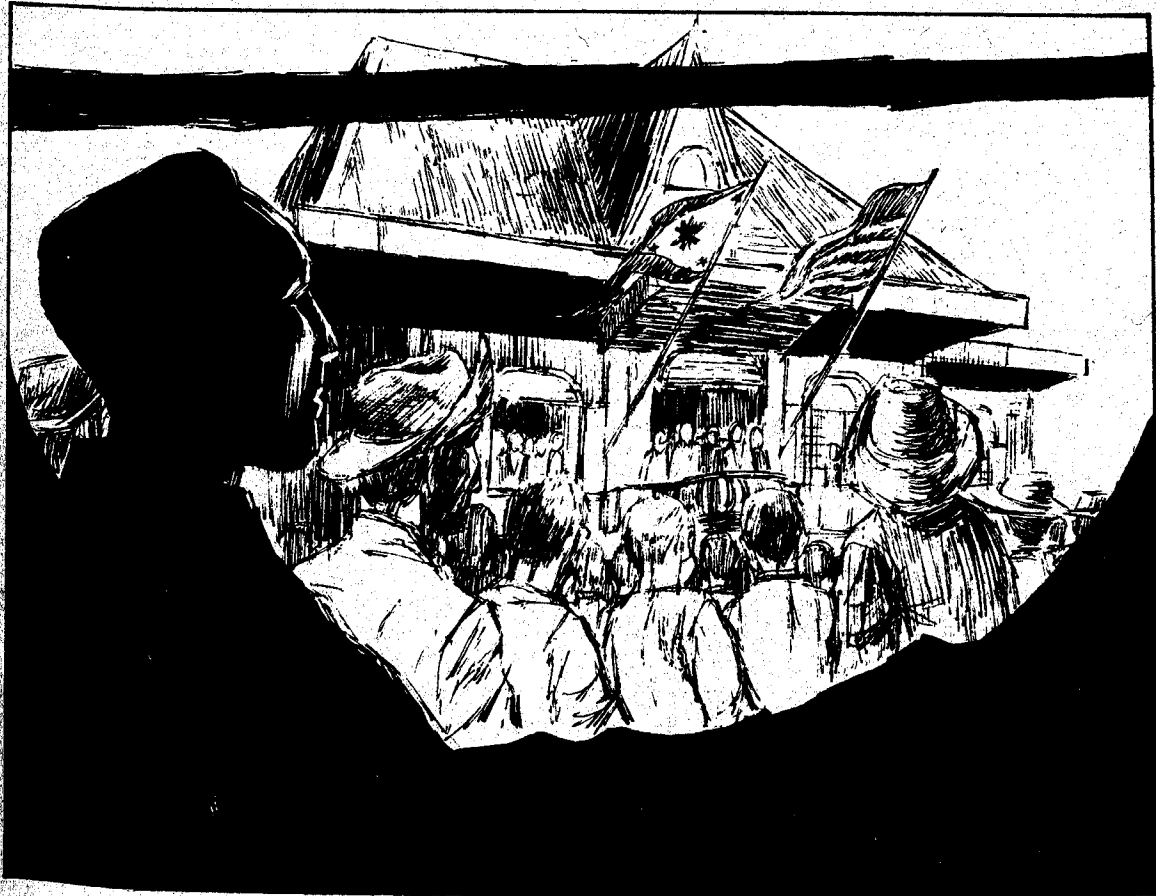


When in 1898 I observed everywhere the unrest and indignation caused by the blind obstinacy of the Spanish government and cruelties meted by it on those who warned against the dangers of its bad administration and who had also proposed the means for averting them, I saw clearly the popular will and declared it my duty to obey it and guide the Revolution in order to destroy in the former regime what was useless and to establish a new one more adequate to the real necessities of the Filipinos and more adaptable to the changes or reforms that their progressing civilization would require. I went to the struggle on the belief that I was following the voice of the people...



THE RETURN OF GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO FROM HONGKONG IN MAY 1898, AND THE RECONSTITUTION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES FORCED MABINI TO LEAVE HIS SICK BED ONCE MORE, TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT. THE OUTBREAK OF WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND AMERICA OVER CUBA ON APRIL 24, 1898, WAS TO MABINI A SINGULAR OPPORTUNITY FOR THE REACTIVATION OF THE FILIPINO RESISTANCE AGAINST SPAIN.

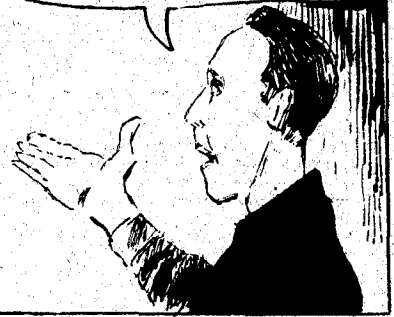
ON JUNE 12, 1898, BORNE IN A HAMMOCK, MABINI ARRIVED IN KAWIT, CAVITE. HE HAD BEEN SENT FOR BY GEN. AGUINALDO TO WITNESS THE PROCLAMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES. HE WAS AGAINST THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SAYING AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT IT WAS INOPPORTUNE. BUT HE DID NOT ALLOW HIS OPPOSITION TO AGUINALDO'S MOVE TO ALIENATE HIMSELF FROM THE MOVEMENT.



ASIDE FROM THIS INITIAL DIFFERENCES IN OPINION ABOUT THE COURSE OF ACTION TAKEN BY AGUINALDO, MABINI AGAIN OPPOSED AGUINALDO ON THE QUESTION OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE SPANIARDS. AGUINALDO, ALLEGEDLY PROMISED BY ADMIRAL DEWEY THAT THE AMERICANS WERE INTERESTED ONLY IN THE LIBERATION OF THE FILIPINOS FROM THE SPANISH RULE, MADE IT A POINT THAT THE AMERICANS DID NOT NURTURE ANY COLONIAL INTERESTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.



LET US NOT FOOL OURSELVES. THE AMERICANS, LIKE THE SPANIARDS AND OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS, COVET THIS BEAUTIFUL PEARL OF THE ORIENT SEAS. BUT WE DESIRE IT MORE THAN ANY OF THEM, NOT ONLY BECAUSE GOD GAVE IT TO US, BUT ALSO BECAUSE WE HAVE ALREADY SHED MUCH BLOOD FOR IT!



DESPITE HIS PROTESTATIONS AGAINST THE PROMULGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, MABINI AS IN HIS PREVIOUS DISAGREEMENTS WITH HIS CHIEF CHOSE TO ABIDE BY THE DECISION REACHED BY AGUINALDO. HE EVEN SUBMITTED HIS OWN DRAFT OF THE CONSTITUTION WHICH WAS ROUNDLY DISAPPROVED BY THE DELEGATES. THUS ON DEC. 23, 1898, THE MALOLOS CONSTITUTION, DRAFTED BY FELIPE CALDERON, WAS APPROVED BY AGUINALDO.

MABINI WAS ALSO OPPOSED TO THE FRAMING OF THE MALOLOS CONSTITUTION, SAYING AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT THE PEOPLE WHICH UNDERTOOK THE TASK OF WRITING THE HISTORIC DOCUMENT WAS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FILIPINO NATION BECAUSE MANY OF THEM, PROBABLY A PLURALITY OF THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE CONVENTION, WERE NOT ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RESPECTIVE REGIONS. MABINI, IT MUST BE NOTED, URGED THE CONVENTION DELEGATES TO BE NOT ONLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EDUCATED SEGMENT OF THE COUNTRY BUT THAT THEY MUST ALSO BE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE REGIONS. THE LATTER CONDITION WAS NOT SATISFACTORILY MET AS MANY OF THE CONVENTION DELEGATES WERE APPOINTED BY AGUINALDO HIMSELF.



EVENTS WERE FURIOUSLY LEADING TO A FORMAL CLASH WITH THE AMERICANS. EVEN BEFORE THE MALOLO CONGRESS OF SEPT. 15, 1898, IT WAS FAIRLY ESTABLISHED THAT THE AMERICANS WERE STAYING INDEFINITELY AND ANY OPPOSITION TO THIS PREMISE WOULD BE CRUSHED WITH FORCE.

SURFACE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FILIPINOS AND THE AMERICANS REGARDING DECISIVE POLICY MATTERS WERE BUT MERE SPARKS OF A MORE VIOLENT STORM UNDERNEATH. IN THE FACE OF THESE CONFLICTS, IT WAS JUST A MATTER OF TIME THAT DIVERGENCE OF OPINION AND INTERESTS, EVEN A MINOR ONE, WOULD EXPLODE INTO WAR. ON FEB. 4, 1899, A FILIPINO SOLDIER WAS SHOT BY AN AMERICAN SENTINEL ON THE SAN JUAN BRIDGE. THIS WAS THE FINAL STRAW. THE WAR WAS ON! AND MABINI'S EARLIER PROPHECY OF DOOM CAME TRUE.



WITH THE PHILIPPINES ALREADY AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, MABINI AGAIN JOINED THE FILIPINO FORCES WHOM HE HAD CAUTIONED BEFORE AGAINST GETTING INTO A MAJOR CONFLICT WITH THE AMERICANS. HE VIEWED EITHER WRONGLY OR RIGHTLY THAT THE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION AGAINST SPAIN WAS BASICALLY DICTATED BY COLONIAL MOTIVES SINCE THE FILIPINOS COULD HAVE WON THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN EVEN WITHOUT AMERICAN AID.

NEVERTHELESS, MABINI TRIED TO ELUDE THE AMERICANS BY TRANSFERING FROM ONE LOCALITY TO ANOTHER. HIS FLIGHT WAS FOILED, HOWEVER, WHEN HE WAS CAPTURED ON DEC. 11, 1899 AT BARRIO KAGUILIO, KUYAPO, NUEVA ECUIJA.

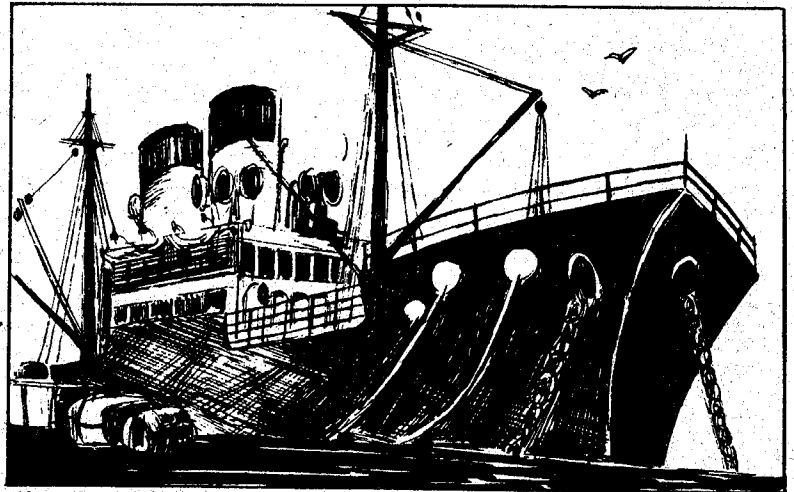




HE WAS IMPRISONED IN MANILA. ON JUNE 21, 1900, MABINI WAS REQUESTED TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE AMERICAN REGIME FOLLOWING THE DECLARATION OF AMNESTY TO ALL THOSE WHO FOUGHT THE AMERICANS SINCE FEB. 4, 1899, ON CONDITION THAT THOSE GRANTED THE AMNESTY WOULD RENOUNCE ALL THEIR CONNECTIONS WITH THE REVOLUTION AND TAKE AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE NEW REGIME. MABINI REFUSED TO SIGN THE OATH.



GUERRILLA WARFARE DID NOT STOP AND THE AMERICANS DETERMINED TO ELIMINATE THESE DISTURBANCES STEPPED UP THEIR "PACIFICATION CAMPAIGN" BELIEVING THAT MABINI WAS STILL A RALLYING POINT OF THE INSURRECTOS, THE AMERICANS AGREED TO EXILE HIM TO GUAM IN THE HOPE OF RIDDING THE FILIPINOS OF ANY MORAL SUPPORT FROM HIM. ON JAN 15, 1901, MABINI WAS PUT ABOARD THE TRANSPORT "ROSENCRANS" BOUND FOR GUAM.



HE ARRIVED IN A BAR-IO CALLED PITI ON FEB. 12. IN GUAM, MABINI CONTINUED TO WRITE ABOUT HIS WAR EXPERIENCES.

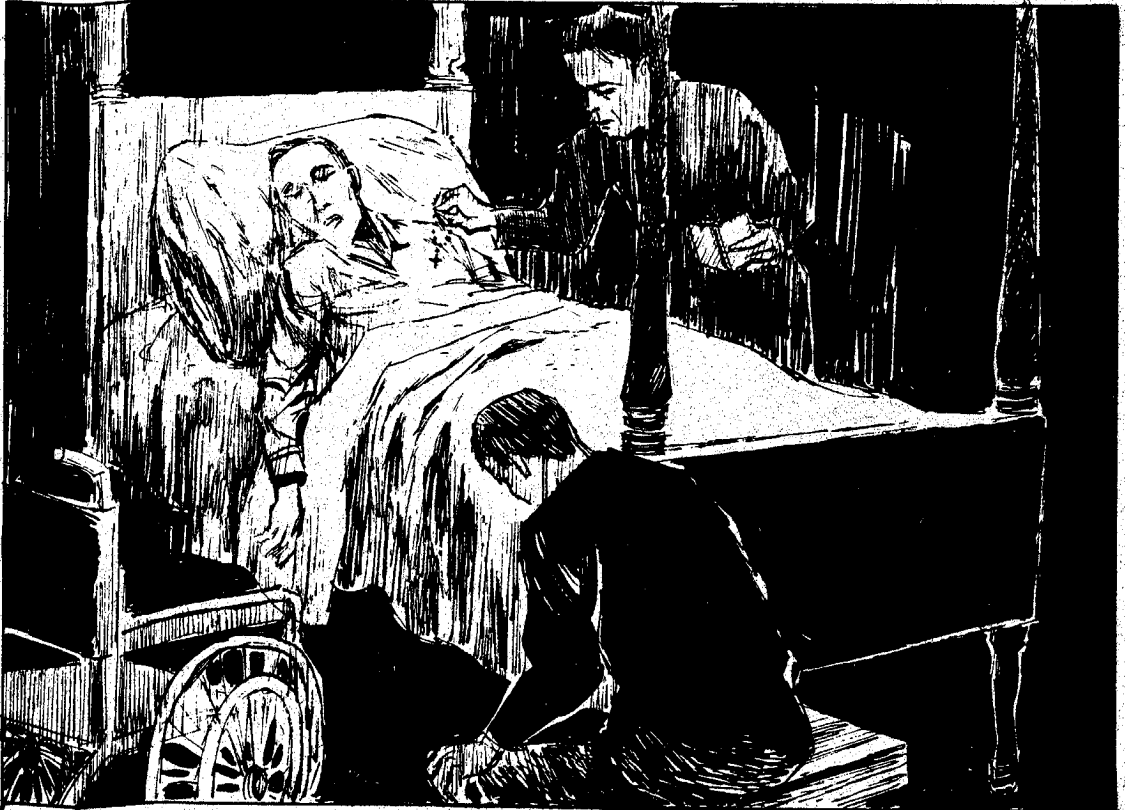




SOFTENED BY LONG YEARS OF SICKNESS AND HARDSHIPS, MABINI WAS FURTHER DRAWN TO THE BRINK OF SURRENDER BECAUSE OF APPROACHING DEATH. WITH THE COUNTRYSIDE ALMOST COMPLETELY PACIFIED AND AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AROUSED TOWARDS THE PLIGHT OF A SICK MAN BEING HELD IN CAPTIVITY, THE UNITED STATES TOOK A KINDER VIEW OF MABINI. HE WAS ORDERED RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES AND ON FEB. 26, 1903, HE ARRIVED IN MANILA ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT "THOMAS." ON THE SAME DAY HE TOOK HIS OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE AMERICANS. EARLIER ON FEB. 9, 1903, HE WAS INFORMED THAT HE WAS NO LONGER A PRISONER AND THAT HE COULD LEAVE GUAM FOR ANY PORT TOUCHED BY AMERICAN TRANSPORTS, BUT HE WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO LAND IN THE PHILIPPINES UNLESS HE TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.



AT 11 P.M. MAY 13, 1903, MABINI DIED A VICTIM OF THE THEN PREVAILING CHOLERA EPIDEMIC. HE WAS IN THE PHILIPPINES ONLY TWO MONTHS AND SEVENTEEN DAYS FOLLOWING HIS RETURN FROM EXILE.



QUOTATIONS FROM MABINI

He alone possesses true patriotism who, whatever the position he fills, be it high or low, strives to do for his countrymen the most possible good.

* * * * *

The Americans, just like the Spaniards as well as all European powers, seek to possess this Pearl of the Orient seas; but we cherish its possession more, not only because God has given it to us, but because we have shed so much blood for its sake.

* * * * *

Revolution is the violent means employed by nations to regain the sovereignty which is theirs since birth.

* * * * *

The Philippine Revolution is just — in that the people has taken it as a last resort after having exhausted all peaceful means offered by reason and experience.

* * * * *

A nation which has shown its capacity to suffer and to meet tribulations and danger, to work for and promote peace, is not destined for slavery. That nation is bound to become great . . . and to obtain a modest but honorable place in the concert of free nations.

* * * * *

Liberty should only be used to yield good; it should never be the instrument of evil.

* * * * *

Liberty does not mean that we obey nobody; we should obey the person we have placed in office — the man who is most capable to lead us.

* * * * *

Reason, which is your conscience, is the only basis of a true and solid moral education. It is just like honest labor, which is the firm foundation of your material education. Thus, you come to know that true honor and true nobility do not rise from the blood but from the character of an individual, molded by reason and made perfect by honest labor.

* * * * *

The welfare of an individual is nothing compared to the common good. The individual loses his identity before the group, which sees clearly the selfishness and personal politics that destroy him, the envy and favoritism that make him vile, and the buffoonery and pretense that bring him ridicule.

* * * * *

I have done everything possible not to provoke war, but once it has started it is not I to turn about.

THE ROLE OF MABINI IN THE FRAMING
OF THE MALOLOS CONSTITUTION

By

Emiterio R. Moreno

Mabini's early family life must have greatly influenced his career as a statesman while serving as an adviser in the Cabinet of General Emilio Aguinaldo. He was born in poverty and want but he overcame them all. He ascended to great heights with a disciplined mind, a strong will, and a stout heart invigorized by his unfailing faith in the Divine Providence. He was never an opportunist; he fought hard his battles relentlessly and with almost and inflexible logic he never compromised with evil.

It was during the second phase of the revolution that General Emilio Aguinaldo, having known him as a great writer, enlisted him as his personal adviser after the proclamation of Philippine Independence in Cavite on June 12, 1898. Gaining full trust and confidence in his capacity, General Emilio Aguinaldo made him as his official adviser. Mabini was therefore, entrusted with the complicated and delicate task of drafting the decrees of General Aguinaldo during the revolutionary days.

The occupation of Manila by the Americans on August 13, 1898 and the importunities of General Wesley Meritt and the failure of the Filipino troops to participate in the surrender of Manila impressed Aguinaldo that sooner or later, an armed

clash was inevitable. It was, therefore imperative that prompt action be taken to strengthen the position of the revolutionary forces. On August 22, General Emilio Aguinaldo issued a decree ordering his headquarters to move to Buñacan from Bacoor, for strategic reasons. It was not until September 14, however, that the seat of the government was transferred to Barasoin where Aguinaldo and the leaders of the revolution started to expand their authority to the north by the formation of a revolutionary government.

Pursuant to the decree as of June 23, the convocation of Congress was announced. Twice or thrice the order was made not until September 15 that it finally decided to meet in Barasoin. Since the decree provided only for elected members, for obvious reasons, Mabini inserted in the provisions, that in places or regions where elections were not feasible, the government was given the power to appoint the delegates. As of July 7, 1899, therefore, the delegates totalled 193 - forty-two were elected and 151 were appointed.

Convening the Congress was actually a brain-child of Mabini. To General Aguinaldo's purpose, it was a well-mapped strategy to enlist the wealthy and intellectual to the revolutionary side. The revolutionary movement was sustained from funds turn over by the Spanish Government after the conclusion of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato in 1897, donations from the patriotic citizens, and the pro-

properties confiscated from the enemy. A substantial support of the wealthy and the intellectuals will greatly bolster the strength of the independence movement in terms of money, materials, and men.

To attract these segments of the society would be to abolish the Katipunan which to the "principlia" was identified with the "oligarchy of the ignorants". Once won over to the revolutionary side, the continuing armed resistance against Spain will be generated, for to mention, the wealthy and the intellegentia were the least enthusiastic in the rmed struggle against the colonial administration of Spain.

Uppermost in the mind of General Aguinaldo of course, was to create an atmosphere whereby the revolutionary struggle would impressed on foreign powers, of the de facto character of its status - a recognition he sought. At this point, therefore, ~~was~~ a gargantuan task fell on the hands of Mabini as the mind behind the Commander-in-Cheif of the Revolutionary Government.

At the time that Congress convened, three drafts on a constitution were submitted : by Paterno, Calderon and Mabini, respectively. Calderon's draft was accepted by the legislative body and although Mabini's draft was not adopted, he continued to hold on the opinion that his draft was the one best suited to the Philippines at that time.

At the very start, Mabini opposed to the action of Congress to frame a constitution on the argument that the convocation of Congress was only to serve as an advisory body to the President of the Revolution and to collect funds to carry out the armed struggle. He was convinced on the belief that holding an office in times of stress, as in the revolution was one of a patriotic venture that demands a noble and greater service to the country and that the educated and economically better off serving the country would ^{contribute} substantial and vital services to the revolutionary cause. Such services, as patriotic acts rendered by the educated as demanded of the times, would relegate to the background all personal and class interests. His belief, however, failed to shadow the situation that once congress was formally convoked and formed as a social group, they would move for their own benefits by virtue of their education and economic means in their respective localities. Congress was dominated by the elite and no doubt, with the relief of Don Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista by Mabini, enmity between Mabini was there - he (Mabini) albeit a minority in the legislative body.

Points of bitter controversy came out upon discussion of the articles of the Calderon Draft was made on October 25 to November 29, 1898. Salient points or hotly contested subjects were:

1. a provision for the establishment of a republic and the exercise of the bill of rights. It aimed to establish a representative form of government and consist of about 30 0/0

of the charter enumerating the protection of the personal and property rights of the individual against the government. An inclusion in Article 28 provides that these rights were not exclusive, giving more weight of the individual or emphasis on the right of the individuals against the government.

2. Article 33 and 34 provided for a representative government with definite provisions of full powers of congress as the duly authorized body to control affairs of the nation. This provision superseded the power of the executive or President and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Government and of the Armed Forces.

In another article, there was no provision as to whether or not an added provision ~~was to be~~ ~~had~~, "not to limit the electorate to the most distinguished by virtue of their education and honorable conduct", as provided for in the June 23, 1898 decree.

Tacitly or explicitly, Calderon did not trust the Army and the "oligarchy of the ignorant", as he often referred to the leaders of the revolution forces who controlled the movement.

Another provision states that Congress cannot be dissolved without its concurrence with an added stipulation that Congress could proffer charges

against the President and other high ranking officials and by this condition Congress can form itself as a judicial body to try herring government officials. To strengthen this move, Congress created a Permanent Commission of seven members whose duties were to look into the actuation of the President while Congress was not in session.

Calderon advocated for a one chamber legislative body forwarding the argument that there not enough educated men to fill up a two-chambered assembly.

Under Article 5, Title III, a separation of the church and state was provided for mentioning among its tenets for the establishment of a state religion - the Catholic Religion. Calderon, the grandson of a (regular) friar sought equality in religious proposition stating that in countries where armed struggles were effected a state religion existed.

Mabini clearly saw the designs of the Congress which was composed mostly by the ilustrados to bridle the executive power. As was the case, many of the wealthy and intellectual groups were less enthusiastic about the armed resistance against Spain. When the Americans defeated Spain in the Battle of Manila Bay, many of these groups switched to the rebels' cause as a matter of protection of their vested interests ; others to use the revolution to achieve their own gains. These were investments which dividends were expected.

Mabini's arguments states that the purpose for which Congress was convened was only to form a body to discuss ways and means to carry out the revolution and collect funds to sustain the armed forces - that once a republic was formed and a constitution framed, the revolutionary government will have less bargaining power in a negotiation with the United States, except under the promise of absolute independence. To put his points clearly, he meant that his proposition would give enough leeway for the revolutionary organization to negotiate with the United States to recognize the rights of the Filipinos and general welfare of the country. If this proposition were to succeed, then the horrors of war will be avoided. He has sacrificed much for the cause of Philippine Independence and as a matter of political strategy, if independence cannot be achieved through an armed conflict, as perhaps he realized the might of the American Armed Forces, for expediency, other alternatives may be employed to achieve the aspiration of the people for independence.

He was firm on the opinion that the rights enumerated in the constitution, cannot be exercised during the war for the military not the civilian predominates in the armed conflict against the foreigners.

He was for the separation of the Church and State, yet to advocate a state religion, or adopt a national religion would alienate those who are

already supporting the revolutionary movement. Further, the Catholic hierarchy is dominated by the regular orders who are Castellans, the very segment of the Spanish community in the Philippines who ~~are~~^{were} instrumental to the existence of the deplorable state of the country. And for the protection of the secular clergy who in the various localities were supported by the people therein. Adopting a state religion-Catholicism- will stage a come back of the old regime.

A powerful legislative body as per the Calderon Plan was not acceptable on grounds that ~~during~~ⁱⁿ the exigencies of war, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces must be given free hand in the management of the affairs in which armed conflicts are the vital solutions for the government. Predominance of the military, not the civilian, in the operation of war is a necessity at that time.

On January 1, 1899. Aguinaldo delivered his proposed amendments to Congress, citing the provisions of Article 25 of the Decree of June 23, 1898, which empowered the President of the Republic to veto, nullify under his own responsibility, any act of Congress which were pernicious to the public welfare. Among these amendments were:

1. To empower the President and the Cabinet to act as a legislative body while Congress was not in session
2. Curtailing the powers of the Permanent Commission
3. Upon notice to Congress, arrest of members of Congress who committed acts flagrant to the security of the state

4. veto of the President of acts repassed by Congress for the second time

5. if Congress adopts a hostile attitude toward the President, he had the power to dissolve Congress

The amendments as penned by Mabini was designed to strengthen the position of the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Government. Following this event, On January 2m 1899, a new Cabinet was formed with Mabini as Presiding Officer and Sec. of Foreign Affairs, Teodoro Sandiko, Sec. of Interior, Baldomiro Aguinaldo as Se. of War, Mariano Trias as Sec. of Finance, and Engracio Gonzaga as Sec. ofomento. On the same day, Mabini wrote to Congress (a message) that the New Cabinet belongs to bo party and its main work was to defend the interest of the country and in the same message he stated further that the nation rests on the equilibrium of forces, thereby, all are committed to defend the interests of all concerned under the direction of independence. He therefore, asked the support of the citizens in proportion to their means, to watch the Army to ensure that it serve as a guarantee for the liberties of the individuals. The Cabinet was also to work finally for the foreign recognition of Philippine Independence.

Framing the Constitution was a real tag-of-war between Calderon representing Congress and Mabini representing the Executive. The leaders sensing the debacle which was to wreck the organization immediately set on high-level conferences to iron out the differences of opinons. By so doing,

many hotly contested issues were added as transitory provisions which were willingly accepted by the leaders. By Article 99, the power of the President was strengthened, providing that the Cabinet can issue decrees when Congress was not in session. Temporary Article 101 suspended the issue on the separation of the Church and State and the provision for adopting a state religion, a move which Mabini considered as enemical to the supporters of the armed revolution against Spain .

Mabini at least, weakened the power of Congress. From the very start he was for a unified command and every member was committed to the movement as a matter of a national patriotic service. He saw keenly, the actuations of the vested interest group in the framing of a constitution designed only to protect their interests - the very persons who were very enthusiastic in the promulgation of the Constitution were the very ones least disposed to support it at the very first signs of danger to their persons and properties. For a month later, the rapid American advance practically controlled all nerve centers of the nation. The military under General Emilio Aguinaldo carried on the armed struggle until annihilation, hunger and disease sapped completely the strength of the resistance movement.

Mabini was a great thinker and a fiscalizer in the framing of the Malolos Constitution. To him:

No revolutionary people should adopt a perfect constitution. They should limit

themselves to the declaration of principles in the light of the proposed work. The form in which it is to be cast should be flexible in order to adjust itself to the circumstances of time, place and surrounding atmosphere. The Revolution does not construct but simply prepares; it makes the people ready for more perfect constitution on the advent of peace, and this always should be born in mind, because the best system applied at the improper time gives bad results. The science of government does not consist in knowing how to choose the best and the most perfect, but the most useful and expedient.

THE MANILA TIMES. July 19, 1957.

A Column by Armando Malay.

Mabini cab. 8

DISCCUSANT

It is to Dra. Encarnacion Alzona that singular compliments be given for bringing to light some inner thoughts of Mabini expressed in three letters written sometime after he left in the government service.

These letters, never before published, form a part of a private collection which, I presume, belongs to the Alzona family of which our distinguished resource person is a proud scion.

To begin with, Apolinario Mabini and Cayo Alzona met in the Faculty of Law, University of Santo Tomas during their student days and together taught during their spare hours at the Escuela Privada de Enseñanza in Manila.

Letter in the course of their professional lives as lawyers, Mabini, in a note to President Aguinaldo on the composition of the Audiencia, proposed Don Cayo Alzona as one of the 13 members and hold one of the positions of Attorney-fiscals. That letter although undated was written according to T.M. Kalaw on March 12, 1899, two months before Mabini resigned as President of the Cabinet on May 4, 1899.

Seeking a cure for his health and upon invitation of the Municipal President of Rosales, Pangasinan there Mabini went and stayed in Balungaw a barrio of the town where was a hot spring. That was in June 1899. Cayo Alzona, who was his private secretary stayed with him until they parted ways, partly attributable to the fact that the American were pursuing Aguinaldo up the north of Luzon.

Later, contact between the two was made by the first letter. Here Mabini explained to his friend the legal angles and his defense on the controversy raised by his detractors on his (Mabini's) appointment a President of the Supreme Court.

His opponents opposed because of his paralytic condition. But the real reason could be that, and this is not expressed in any of the letters of views of the oppositors, Mabini as president of the Supreme Court would also be, according to Article 40 of the Malolos Constitution, the Vice President of the Republic who would have to presidential functions "in the meantime; while the choice of the President of the Republic has not yet taken place." The consequence of this was that the nation would be led in its struggle for independence and during the times of the Fil-American hostilities by a paralytic. The question that nagged, supposedly was: How effective can a paralytic discharge one of the main presidential

functions in such circumstances. For according to Article 65 of the same Constitution, "The President shall command the army and navy, declare war ... and Article 67, no. 6 which says the President was to "preside over national ceremonies and to receive envoys.....

This line of thinking show somehow the Paterno cabinet was totally wrong and therefore Aguinaldo rightfully listened to it.

The second letter in relation to the Republic is not very significant because by that time it no longer existed, as the Philippines was already occupied by the Americans.

What it reveals was the heroic forbearance Mabini had for one of his strongest opponents--Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, CFI Judge of Pangasinan whom he called Nor (short for Señor) Bosiong. Bautista in effect wanted him captured by the Americans and thereby silence his opposition to the American occupation.

Here Mabini also revealed his humanity. He said he bears no grudge at him but in the same breath he called him dotard--an imbecile or one of advanced age attended by enfeebled mentality and childishness. Let us take note of the translation phraseology: "I bear no grudge at the dotard who is proud like a child of his

post...

But let us hear from him! Mabini wrote this letter in prison, two months after his capture by the Americans, to Alzona who was then in Hongkong.

Written in his residence at Nagtahan, Manila, the 3rd letter found Alzona in Iligan, Isabela as provincial fiscal. It revealed Mabini's delicate patriotic conscience. He wanted to be sure that remorse would not follow him to the grave if he were to sign the oath of allegiance to the American flag. It was a farewell letter to politics; he even declined the post of register of deeds in the American regime government. A certain prescription of death was surely in his mind for in two week's time he breathed his last. It was the 14 May 1903, 14 days after his arrival from his exile in Guam.

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MABINI SHRINE

In this house as in the hearts of all Filipinos is enshrined the memory of Apolinario Maranan Mabini. In this house were penned by him brilliant essays, letters and documents that served as guides for his contemporary Filipino leaders in the early struggles for national independence.

Born in poverty but endowed with a vastly superior intellect, Mabini stayed in this nipa house as a boarder from 1888 when he entered law school. Owned by a couple, Cecilio del Rosario and Maxima Castañeda, the humble dwelling stood on #23 Nagtahan, Sampaloc on a lot portion of the estate of the Tuazon - Legarda, to whom the del Rosarios presumably paid rents.

It was in that house that on 23 July 1892 Emilio Jacinto consulted Mabini then a law student on the preparation of a draft for a newly organized secret society. He agreed and drafted in Spanish a blue-print of the organization which Jacinto later translated into Tagalog and became the Katipunan's constitution.

On Christmas day of 1893, Andres Bonifacio came here to ask advise on a planned purchase of arms for the Katipunan which he formally organized at about this time. This plan was

deferred until 1895 when Mabini, already a lawyer, drafted the credentials of the Katipunan representatives to Japan to pursue Bonifacio's plan.

Undoubtedly, the house at Nagtahan sitting on a rented lot from an ilustrado became the birthplace of the Katipunan for here the seeds of its organization were sown.

Two months after the Cry of Balintawak, and the start of the struggle for national independence in August 1896, Mabini was paralysed in both legs. The Spaniards arrested and brought him away from the house but not to a prison cell. Instead he was placed "under house arrest" at the San Juan de Dios Hospital until 5 July 1897.

Despite his physical handicap he continued writing; before and after his stint in the Malolos Congress he served as a paramount intellectual powerhouse of Aguinaldo's short-lived republic. Mr. Cayo Alsona was Mabini's private secretary.

During the American regime he was rearrested in Jan. 1901 and exiled to Guam only to be returned to this house in 1903 where he died, victim of a cholera epidemic on 13 May, 14 days after his arrival. He was age 39.

The house at #23 Nagtahan Sampaloc was first located on

a lot near the foot of the north approach to the old Bailey bridge (now Mabini) across the Pasig going to Pandacan. In the 1930s the lot was acquired by the Ampil family from the Legarda estate, while the house passed on to Mabini's younger brother Agapito, married to Maria, a daughter of the del Rosario couple, the original owners.

At this turn of events, the memory of Apolinario Mabini was endangered of being obliterated. Whereupon President Quezon ordered an adjacent lot of the Ampil's to be bought and through Director T. M. Kalaw of the National Library & Museum, the national government acquired for P1,800 the house and its relics and had them transferred to the new site which was declared in 1941 a national Shrine at the instance of the Philippine Historical Committee.

Came the war and the destruction of Manila, including the Bailey bridge but the fragile shrine remained intact unlike the neighboring buildings which were reduced to ashes. As rehabilitation and progress advanced into the area the bridge was reconstructed and so expanded that its foot at the north approach at the Sampaloc side bank of the Pasig occupied a major portion of the shrine.

Decades passed and the shrine seemed to have passed into oblivion until Pres. Marcos ordered the shrine's transfer,

which was completed in 23 Mar. 1966, to a 3 1/2 hectare lot located across the Pasig, opposite the old shrine site and ceded for the purpose by the Bureau of Animal Industry to the Philippine Historical Commission. On 12 Jan. 1968, the new site was finally declared the permanent shrine of Mabini.

Of thatch and pyramidal roofed and built of sturdy local materials, the house stands a few meters from the south bank of the Pasig on the randacan side. Its posts are of whole tree trunks, whose upper parts extend to the second floor area where their exposed portions are polished to a sheen of reddish brown. The inner walls and the ceilings are of aged sawali, partitioned by a movable divider, the spacious one-room upper floor of 15 windows is constantly wafted through by cool breezes from the Pasig; here and there are the few furnishings that served the almost heremitic needs of the intellectual Mabini: a writing desk, an aparador, a couple of thonet chairs, a chinal mirror and the familiar convalescent chair.

Except for a wooden bench in a corner and a carved wooden wreath the rest are replicas of the originals which are now on display at the Mabini Birthplace Shrine in Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas.

Today, thanks to the efforts of First Lady Loida R. Mar-

cos the then Chairwoman of the National Parks Development Committee, Mr. Teodoro Valencia and Jose Guevarra, monetary contributions from civic groups and individuals and, today, with the care of the National Historical Institute, the Mabini Shrine is truly a lasting memorial, albeit with the atmosphere of fragility of relic and rusticity of scenery, yet verily reflecting the lasting ideas of an intellectual and scholar who belonged to the rare breed of the first generation of Filipino intellectuals.

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By Atty. C. Acain

TAYABAS: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWN
AND ITS CHURCH

The town of Tayabas was founded by the Franciscan Fathers in 1578 by Fathers Juan de Plascencia and Diego de Oropesa. It became the capital of the Province in 1605 which was formerly at Calilaya (now Unisan). The capital was transferred to Lucena on March 10, 1901.

The first church which was then made of bamboo, nipa and anahaw was built in 1580 till 1585, under the patronage of San Miguel Arcangel whose feastday is celebrated by the church on September 29. The people believed that this saint delivered the town when it was attacked by the Moros in 1599. However, the special patron saint of the town is San Diego de Alcalá whose feastday is observed on November 11 every year. A very old image of the saint is venerated in this church brought from Acapulco, Mexico by Fr. Diego de Oropesa, the very first parish priest of Tayabas and the first "recamadero" or caretaker was Don Marcos Fernandez. It is said that this saint protected the town when there was famine and pestilence brought about by a big typhoon and cholera in 1743.

In 1590 the church was repaired under the supervision of San Pedro Bautista, the first Spanish Franciscan parish priest of San Francisco del Monte Church in Quezon City, and later, became its patron saint after his martyrdom in Nagasaki, Japan.

In 1600 a brickstone church was constructed but it was ruined by an earthquake in 1743. In the following years, the church was reconstructed and enlarged in 1856 by the addition of a transept with a copula. In 1894 the tile roofing of the transept was replaced with galvanized iron sheets. This church is considered one of the biggest and most magnificent temples in the Philippines.

During the Spanish period there was a beautiful stone bridge built across the Malagonlong river which was finished in 1840, under the supervision of Fr. Antonio Mateo. There were also other stone bridges built across the Lamanan, Alitao, Mata and Mayao Rivers.

The most significant event that happened in this town was in 1841. On October 23 of that year, ^{a revolt} led by Apolinario de la Cruz, a bloody battle ensued between his men and the Spanish forces in barrio Isabang, led by Spanish Governor Ortega with a force of 150 soldiers and several friars. The Governor was killed. Another fighting occurred in Alitao on November 1 and ^W Hermano Pule together with some members of his Cofradia were captured and executed near the Tayabas Town Hall on November 7. He was acclaimed as the first hero of Tayabas Province and the King of the Tagalogs.

According to available records, the Capitan Municipal of

this town in 1620 was Lucas Plata. Etymologically, the name of Tayabas was derived from "bayabas", a native fruit.

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C

Other significant events during the Spanish occupation written in chronological order, found in "Kasaysayan ni Apolinario de la Cruz (Hermano Pule) by G. B. Francisco, 1915, pp. 114-136 and "Mga Dahong Pang-alaala sa Bayan ng Tayabas," 1928, pp. 6-7.

A. DURING THE SPANISH OCCUPATION

1. Date of Establishment- 1578
 - a) Naming the community "Tayabas derived from the native fruit bayabas which was found and growing in the locality abundantly.
 - b) The founders were immigrants from Lucban, Majayjay, and other Laguna towns.
2. In 1620 the first constituted municipal government began under a Capitan in the person of Don Lucas Plata.
3. May 4, 1681- the construction of the old convent was begun when Don Carlos Manhawa was the gobernadorcillo.
4. In 1746 the concrete wall of one yard thick was built in the Roman Catholic Church. Don Juan Palad was the gobernadorcillo at that time.
5. The Roman Catholic Church was constructed to its present height in 1570 when the gobernadorcillo was Don Francisco de San Juan.
6. Under the rule of gobernadorcillo Don Francisco Lopez in 1776 the construction of the old Municipal building was begun.
7. The wooden bridge across the Alitao river was constructed in 1778. Don Juan Lopez as gobernadorcillo supervised it.

Important Incidents:

8. 1718- the gobernadorcillo of this town was Don Pedro Francisco. Under his rule famine broke out resulting in several deaths.
9. There was a big conflagration in Tayabas in 1732.
10. Small pox epidemics broke out in 1739. Many people died.
11. Another small pox epidemics broke out in 1761 resulting in many deaths.

12. In 1808 the third small pox epidemics broke out.
13. Dysentery epidemic occurred in 1822. Many people died of it.
14. In 1841, the uprising of the religious society called "Comfradia de San Jose" under the leadership of Apelinario dela Cruz more popularly known as "Hernano Puli" took place. Its important and decisive battle was waged in the barrie of Alitao and the site is actually known as "Pinaglabanan." In this battle Hernano Puli had about 5000 followers or soldiers. Governor Joaquin Ortega, a spaniard was killed in the battle.
15. On October 24 and 25, 1874, a very great flood which overflowed the Alitao bridge and the whole Hunting Bayan was then in a very grave danger. It caused the death of Don Cristobal Juala. Since then, that event was known as "Nag Tubal."
16. In 1888, the whole town was burned by the spaniards. It was so destructive that the four corners of the town proper could be seen at any angle.
17. When Don Diego Enriquez was the gobernadorcille in 1831 the Casa Municipal or Presidencia was constructed. It was the biggest building in this town. After
18. On September 5, 1897, a group of poorly armed natives led by General Juhika entered the town with the intention of subduing the spaniards, the revolt was easily suppressed and many of the native were killed. These rebels had their camp in the barrie of Ilasan.

CHURCH OF TAYABAS

THE FIRST CHURCH OF BAMBOO, NIPA AND ANAHAW WAS BUILT BY THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS IN 1580 UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAN MIGUEL ARCANGEL AND REPAIRED BY SAN JUAN BAUTISTA IN 1590. IN 1600 A BRICKSTONE CHURCH WAS CONSTRUCTED BUT WAS RUINED BY AN EARTHQUAKE IN 1743. IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS THE CHURCH WAS RECONSTRUCTED ENLARGING IT. IT WAS ENLARGED FURTHER IN 1856 BY THE ADDITION OF A TRANSEPT WITH A COPULA. IN 1894 THE RILE ROOFING OF THE TRANSEPT WAS REPLACED WITH GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS. THIS CHURCH IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Draft of proposed text of the marker for
the Tayabas Church:

CHURCH OF TAYABAS

FIRST CHURCH WHICH WAS THEN MADE OF BAMBOO,
NIPA AND ANAHAW WAS BUILT BY THE FRANCISCANS IN
1578 UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAN MIGUEL ARCANGEL;
REPAIRED BY SAN PEDRO. BAUTISTA IN 1590. IN 1600
A BRICK-STONE CHURCH AND CONVENT WERE CONSTRUCTED
BUT WERE RUINED BY AN EARTHQUAKE IN 1743. ANOTHER
CHURCH WAS BUILT ON THE SAME SITE IN 1856 WITH A
BIG CROSS VAULT OR TRANSEPT UNDER ITS DOME; MAKING
IT AS ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT TEMPLES IN THE
PHILIPPINES. IN 1894 A PART OF THE CHURCH TILE
ROOFING WAS REPLACED BY GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS. A
VERY OLD IMAGE OF SAN DIEGO DE ALCALA IS VENERATED
IN THIS CHURCH.

HISTORY OF THE OLD CEMETERY OF TAYABAS

This mansion of a forgotten resting place, was once surrounded by a great exuberance of life. The murmur of the river that breaks the hard rock at the foot of one of its walls; the genteel loftiness of the flexible bamboos that crown the place and the beautiful feathers of the golden oriole and its solitude that weigh the grayish and viscous mortars, constitute a bitter truth that teaches those who return and believe that life is just beside the death.

At one side of the old cemetery of Tayabas, there was a spacious, strongly and solidly built Chapel in which for a certain time on this place, a funeral shelves had been found, an invention of human poverty. Without doubt was believed that a box made of lime and stone elevated three fourths of a foot from the ground was better than six feet below the ground.

The old cemetery of Tayabas had to be closed due to the establishment of a new town called Lucena from the said place called Cota. The old cemetery still preserved a very precious and beautiful Chapel.

The heavy door, extravagantly laced with brass ornaments, grated with its hinges, left the interior of the

sanctuary a beautiful sight to the viewers. This Chapel consisted of a small cloister, a modest presbyterium and a sacristy that was located at the right side of the altar. There were four windows on the walls made of shells and crystals; the altar with the image of the Sorrowful Mother and a silver lamp that lighted in front of the image made up the modest temple whose gateway had a small bronze bell that tolled everyday announcing the angelus. Every Friday it chimed joyfully too, announcing to the faithful the message of the Holy Sacrifice celebrated on every said day since time immemorial commemorating the sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

At the foot of the Blessed Mother - there was a cane, a cane of dominion whose rich handle coarsely engraved a detach cipher. In the same Chapel there was a Chalice and a lamp, the former was made of gold and the latter of silver both were the properties of the old Chapel. In the said Cipher there was an engraved words that said: "8 de Enero 1720".

The said cemetery in Cota, had the Chapel, the image, cane, the ruins and the old cannon. The ruins of the fortress showed the remnants of the moonish raids with its old useless cannon.

The date of the construction of the cemetery in Cota could not be ascertained but what was certain was that the construction of the cemetery including its Chapel was funded by the excess funds of the construction of the Church in accordance with section 24 of the Holy Council of Trent and that it was under the sole and exclusive administration of the Church.

A royal decree on 27th of May 1789 and 15th of May 1804 decreed that the establishment of the cemeteries must be outside the town proper. The Chapel of Tayabas was built out of the following materials: namely 1,500 square hewn stone of Guadalupe (piedra de Guadalupe) 28 x 11 x 10 for the foundation; 200 cavans of lime for the foundation; 500 square stone from local vicinity for the lower portion of the Chapel; 600 cavans of lime from Binangonan for the walls and for the mortars; 500 cavans of sand; 3,200 roof-tiles; 12,800 bricks; 1,000 flat paving stones; 1,500 gutter-tile and gravel to fill the hollow portion of the walls.

The Tayabas cemetery and its Chapel in Cota was formerly one of the beautiful structures that existed in the said province but because of the creation of the town of Lucena, the said cemetery was closed preserving only its

beautiful Chapel. The fund that maintained the Chapel came from its coconut grove owned by the Virgin of Anguish; the products of this coconut grove were used for the maintenance of the said Chapel. From time to time an amount was withdrawn from its savings to pay for the oil used in lighting the Chapel.

Later years, the said Chapel was left unattended and became the mute testimony of once a beautiful repose of the dead. A testimony that only a past could unveil its mystery and its service to the people of Tayabas.

*

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CASA DE COMUNIDAD DE TAYABAS

1983
M. Bayhon

Quezon Province, known before as Tayabas, was first explored by Captain Juan de Salcedo in 1571 after he explored Cainta and Taytay.

Tayabas, as the present province of Quezon was called, was under the jurisdiction or part of the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Nueva Ecija. In 1585, the central and southern sections of the region was governed from Bonbon or Balayan, the old name of Batangas. For sometime, the northern portion of this territory was divided between Laguna and Nueva Ecija for administrative purposes.

In 1591, Tayabas was created as a province under the name of Calilayan with its capital, at the town of Kalilaya now the municipality of Unisan.

Until 1605 the capital was in the town of Calilayan (now Unisan) facing the Mindoro Sea, with a healthful climate and its advantage being the center of the province. In the said year the capital was transferred to the place actually located because of the constant raid of the pirates from Jolo.

The first structure built in the said province was the Church. It was constructed in 1580 to 1585 with bam-

boo and nipa which was later destroyed by typhoons. The said Church was reconstructed by the proto martyr of Japan San Pedro Bautista in 1590. By a superior decree also in 1590, it was granted that the said Church be built of stone, but this was not executed until 1600. The construction then started in 1600 together with its convent. These buildings were destroyed by an earthquake on January 12, 1743 between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first Tribunal of Tayabas was built during the time of Don Francisco Lopez in 1776. This Tribunal which served the double purpose of town hall and lodging house for wayfarers was a hut of bamboo and palm leaves. Tayabas was lucky enough to have this Tribunal because in some villages, there was no Tribunal at all, and the official business had to be transacted in the municipal governor's house.

This Tribunal however did not last long because of typhoons and oftentimes it was razed to the ground by fire.

The structures that the Province of Tayabas had in general were made of wood and the roofs were covered with the cabo negro. The ones that excelled all these structures

were the Casa Real, the Church and the Tribunal. The Casa Real although smaller, was full of all the necessary and personal things of the Alcalde Mayor who resided in the said building. The Tribunal of Tayabas was without doubt one of the best Tribunals in the Philippines. This was constructed in 1831. The gobernadorcillo during this time was Don Diego Enriquez. The construction was finished in 1837. but the embellishment of this Tribunal was due to the indefatigable works of governor Don Jose Maria La O. He saw to it that the said Tribunal should have wide saloons, with a magnificent decorations and fully furnished. The Telegraphic Station was installed in one of its corners.

The funds used in constructing this Tribunal came from the earnings of the land leased by the Galleria de Tayabas, from its Propios, and the Arbitrios and from the "Fallas" an exemption fee paid by a well-to-do Tayabenses who were supposed to render personal services in the Tribunal.

The materials used were mostly lime and stone and adobe found in the said place. It was due to the availability of these materials that this Casa Tribunal, later called Casa Comandada and much later was called Presidencia or Town

Hall, resulted into one of the best Tribunal in the Philippines. There were all sorts of Tribunals, from the well-built stone and wood house to the poverty-stricken bamboo shanty, but that of Tayabas was an exceptional.

In 1855, the said Tribunal was again remodelled through the order of Governor Politico Militar and Subdelegate of the Finance of Tayabas, Don Jose Maria de ... portion of the upper floor including its floor was repaired. The exterior lower portion of the wall of the Casa Tribunal was plastered by a whitewash cement. The total cost of the repair amounted to P30.00.

On December 6, 1877, around 10 o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out and destroyed almost the whole town of Tayabas. Only the Church, the Convent, and the Alcaldia were saved. The Casa Tribunal was not spared by the said fire. Almost the whole building was left in a deplorable condition. Although the reparation work was begun the Casa Tribunal was left untouched for lack of fund. What was left of the Casa Tribunal after the calamity was its wall. What was being found in the Province of Tayabas during the years under the construction and it was almost finished was the Casa Tribunal of Pagbilao. One thing to

be observed were those public buildings that were destroyed by fires and typhoons were the buildings of the towns of Tayabas, Mauban, Sariaya, Tiaong, Candelaria, Gumaca and Lucena. There Casas Tribunales were temporarily lodged in private houses until an opportune time that a reconstruction of the public buildings got started. It was likewise worthy to note that there was no item pertaining to public works in the municipal expenses. This was a provincial responsibility in general. This was due to a circular passed on May 7, 1857 whereby all expenses pertaining to economic administration in towns, the maintenance of prisoners, major repair of roads and bridges, construction and maintenance of jails and Casas Tribunales, schools and other local services could be disbursed from the Propios and Arbitrios of the province or in cases of shortage, from those of the entire archipelago. Moreover, they were centralized to Spain. Hence, what happened to the reconstruction of these buildings were left untouched because it was caught by the web of Spanish administration.

In 1883, due to dysentery and high fevers, the Headquarters of Civil guards was transferred to Sariaya. But

prior to this, the Headquarters of the Riflemen and the Office of the Public Finance of Tayabas were transferred to Lucban.

On August 14, 1890, there was an attempt on the part of the Tayabenses to create an Ayuntamiento and they recommended their proposal to the Governor-General including the proposed members to constitute the Ayuntamiento and at the same time the reconstruction of the Casa Municipal into an Ayuntamiento. Their proposed members were the following:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>PROFESSION</u>
Ramon Pimentel	32	Daet, Cam. Norte	Lawyer
Joaquin Villapando	43	Tayabas	Proprietor
Luis Palad	48	"	"
Procopio Nadera	44	"	"
Buenaventura Reyes	40	"	"
Benedicto Nagar	40	"	"
Ramon Abadilla	46	"	"
Pedro Chavez	40	"	"
Valeriano Llenares	55	"	"
Escolastico San Agustin	36	"	"

TAYABAS - AUGUST 14, 1890

This proposal however was disapproved on August 23, 1890 for lack of personnel to handle the work of the Regidores and for lack of funds.

During the American period the said Casa Municipal was converted into a Central School building. This is the present site of school building No. 3.

During the Japanese occupation the town of Tayabas was bombed by the American Air Force on March 15, 1945. Most of the houses were burned and demolished including the municipal building and school houses.

The destruction of lives, properties and institutions during wars, especially in 1896-1900 and 1941-1945 caused great damages all over the Philippines. In Tayabas, the municipal government building was never restored into its once a beautiful building all over the Philippines. What is left today is its wall, a mute testimony of its past grandeur.

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Tayabas-Historical Account

The region now known as Tayabas was explored by the Spaniards in 1571 and 1572. In 1572, Juan de Salcedo visited what is now the central portion of Tayabas on the occasion of his march across Laguna to Paracale. The following year, Salcedo led his famous expedition around the northern coast of Luzon. He visited the contracosta towns of Casiguran, Baler and Infanta.

The territory which now constitutes the Province of Tayabas was at one time under the jurisdiction of various provinces. The southern and central portions, for example, were in 1585 under the jurisdiction of the province of Bombon, sometimes called Balayan. The northern portion was divided between Laguna and Nueva Ecija.

In 1591, Tayabas was created into a province under the name of Kalilaya. Its capital was the town of Kalilaya now Unisan. However, by about the middle of the eighteenth century, the capital was moved to the town of Tayabas. The new capital in the course of time gave the province its present name.

Another important event in the annals of Tayabas is the revolt of the Cofradia in 1841. This revolt was led by Apolinario de la Cruz, once a lay brother in the San Juan de Dios Hospital. The rebellion spread to a few towns in the neighboring provinces of Laguna and Batangas. Apolinario was called by his followers "the king of the Tagalogs."

Like many other provinces, Tayabas suffered from Moro depredations. In 1798, a fleet of some twenty-five Moro boats harassed the towns of Casiguran, Palanan, and Baler and took 450 captives. The towns along the southern coast of Bondoc Peninsula were also at their mercy. These depredations continued almost to the end of the Spanish rule.

Tayabas was among the first provinces to join the Revolution. On August 15, 1898, General Miguel Malvar took possession of Tayabas in the name of Revolutionary Government.

Civil government was established in Tayabas on March 12, 1901, with Lucena as the capital. On June 12, 1902, the district of Principe, formerly a dependency of Nueva Ecija, and the district of Infanta, including Polillo, formerly a dependency of Laguna, were annexed to Tayabas. Six months later, Marinduque, which up to that time had been a separate province, was also annexed to Tayabas.

Source: Provinces of the Philippines, Reprinted from Vol. I of the Census of 1918, pp. 267-269.

important commercial town on the Manila-Hondagua railway line. It is located in the southwestern part of the province. It has 11,030 inhabitants. The towns of Gumaca, Nauban and Atimonan, protected from high winds by the Islands of Polillo and Alabat, are important coastal trade centers.

The population of Tayabas is very sparse. All the Christians inhabitants are found along the shores, chiefly on Lamon Bay. Among them are found Ilocanos, Tagalogs, Bicolanos, and Visayans. The primitive tribes occupy the mountainous regions of the interior.

Draft for the proposed text of the marker:

TAYABAS

FOUNDED BY THE FRANCISCANS IN 1578, IT BECAME THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE IN 1605 WHICH WAS FORMERLY AT CALILAYA (NOW UNISAN) AND THEN TRANSFERRED TO LUCENA ON MARCH 10, 1901.

ON OCTOBER²³, 1841, LED BY APOLINARIO DE LA CRUZ, A BLOODY BATTLE ENSUED BETWEEN HIS MEN AND THE SPANISH FORCES IN THE BARRIO OF ~~TAO AND ISABANG~~ ^{Isabang, Isabang}. ~~THE GOVERNOR WAS KILLED.~~ ^{Another fighting occurred in Alitao on November 7.} HERMANO PULI AND SOME MEMBERS OF HIS COFRADIA WERE CAPTURED AND EXECUTED NEAR THE TAYABAS TOWN HALL. ON NOVEMBER⁷ OF THAT YEAR. HE WAS ACCLAIMED AS THE FIRST HERO OF TAYABAS PROVINCE.

On October 23, 1841, led by Apolinario de la Cruz, a bloody battle ensued between his men and the Spanish forces in ~~the~~ barrio ~~of~~ Isabang. The Governor was killed. Another fighting ~~took~~ and occurred in Alitao on November ~~7~~ and Hermano Puli ~~and~~ with some members of his Cofradia were captured and executed near the Tayabas Town Hall on November 7. He was acclaimed as the first hero of Tayabas province and King of the Tagalogs.

Himagsikan ng 1898 sa Tayabas

Dumating si Heneral Malvar at si Heneral Lukban noong 1898. Si Don Sofio Alandy ay nombrado ng Heneral na magdala ng kuwarta na nasamsam sa mga prayle, para kay Generalissimo Aguinaldo at siya rin ang naging representante ng provincia ng Tayabas sa Malolos Congress.

Sumuko ang mga Kastila dito sa Tayabas noong ika-15 ng Septiembre, 1898, sapagkat nilagyan ng mga insurrecto ng tuba, pinitipit na makabuhay at binolok na bunga ng irok at kaong ang deposito ng tubig na dumadaan sa Convento at sa Cuartel ng mga sundalong Kastila.

Si Heneral Pana ay dumaan dito sa Tayabas ng taon ding ito na may dalang 20 carretong salapi (cuartang mejicano) na galing sa Ambos Camarines at Albay para sa gobierno revolucionario sa Malolos.

Himagsikan ng 1898 sa Tayabas

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Si Heneral Paua ay dumaan dito sa Tayabas ng taon ding ito na may dalang 20 carretong salapi (cuartang mejicano) na galing sa Ambos Camarines at Albay para sa gobierno revolucionario sa Malolos.

ALGUNAS PREGUNTAS

"En varios discursos de nuestro dignísimo Presidente el honorable Sr. Aguinaldo, hemos tenido la honra de oír la explicación de los colores de nuestra enseña nacional, así como también la de los emblemas que figuran en el escudo de la República; pero nada semejante hemos oído ó leído sobre una Marcha nacional que entre otras, se ha ejecutado con frecuencia en actos solemnes oficiales, como en la proclamación de la Independencia el 3 de Agosto ^[sic], en la inauguración del ^{Congreso} ~~Agosto~~ el 15 de Septiembre, en la ratificación de la Independencia del 29, etc. Oficialmente hablando, hoy de hecha una Marcha nacional? Según informes que tenemos, parece que sí, y no falta más sino que se la declare oficial de derecho.

Dicen nos también que existen varias Marchas nacionales escritas por diversos autores, pero entre todas, á juicio de los inteligentes, descuella por lo grandiosa, la obra de Julian Felipe, y que expresamente fué pedida por el Sr. Aguinaldo, cuando el primero se presentó á nuestro gran patriota á raíz de su llegada á Kabite, después de la Capitulación del general Peña. En la proclamación de nuestra Independencia (el 3 de Agosto) en Kabite Viejo, si mal no recordamos, nuestro ilustre caudillo el Sr. Aguinaldo, antes de ~~dar~~ ^{terminado} por ~~terroviado~~ el acto, advirtió á las Sres. Presidentes locales que estuvieron presentes que, como prueba de civismo, exigiera a todos el Saludo ó el descubrimiento á la primera nota de la Marcha nacional,

asi como tambien en presencia de nuestra ~~de~~ banderas. Existe, pues, una marcha que, segun todas las probabilidades, ^{debiera} ~~deberia~~ ser la que se estuvo ejecutando durante la procesion de los ultimos festejos de Malolos; pero nosotros hemos oido tambien otra tocada por una banda de musica que presenciaba el desfile, y constanos que hasta la fecha no hay siquiera un solo ejemplar impreso de la citada composicion, ignorandose por lo tanto, donde se podrian adquirir las copias de la legitima que ha recibido la consagracion del uso, sancion de nuestro eximio presidente y al aplauso del publico. ?Que hace la Secretaria del interior, ó quien fuere, que no publica un Decreto declarando oficial la Marcha nacional hecha por ~~el~~ Sr. Felipe, aljudicándole, si es posible, el monopolio de la edicion, como premio á la alta prueba de civismo del autor? . . .

. " [This comment was sent in by a reader]

. . . procediendo como proceden de autores que siempre se han distinguido ^{por su} ~~en~~ genial inspiracion, el primero (Felipe's Marcha Nacional)

for file

CANDELARIA

Erigido en pueblo civil hacia cosa de unos 20 años, fué su primer cura el P. Luis Mansilla, quien hizo Iglesia, convento y escuelas de caña y nipa. En 1891, el P. Telesforo del Rio edificó la Iglesia de mamposteria y tabla, techandola de hierro galvanizado. Este mismo religioso principio á construir la parroquial, la que se termino' el año 1897 por el P. Severino Marcos quien gastó de sus ahorros 450 pesos, en la construccion de este edificio, que es de piedra la planta baja y de madera la superior, techado de hierro galvanizado: cooperaron no poco el Capitán D. Pedro de Gala y algunos vecinos de la poblacion. Las escuelas son de tabla y fueron edificadas á iniciativa y bajo la inspeccion del P. Telesforo del Rio.

Source: Valentin Marin y Morales, "Provincia de Tayabas". Ensayo de una Sintesis de los Trabajos Realizados por las Corporaciones Religiosas Españolas de Filipinas, Tomo II, Imprenta de Santo Tomas, Manila, 1901, p. 436.

CANDELARIA

El P. Fr. Telesforo del Rio, nombrado Párroco de este pueblo el año de 1891, se interesó por la siembra del palay y plantó de oces, con lo que el pueblo se dedicó á la agricultura con tal ardor que hoy día hay muchas familias que tienen sus diez mil ponos y aun veinte mil, familias que antes estaban poco menos que en la miseria.

Source: Valentin Marin y Morales, "Provincia de Tayabas
Ensayo de una Sintesis de los Trabajos Realizados por las Corporaciones Religiosas Españolas de Filipinas, Tomo II, Imprenta

MAIKLING KASAYSAYAN SA NAGDAAN HIMAGSIKAN

sa

TAYABAS, TAYABAS

1897



Ysa sa mga dimalilimot na araw ng himagsikan sa Filipinas ng taong 1896 ng kasalukoyang ang pangkat na pinamomonoan ni Andres Bonifacio at Emilio Aguinaldo ay nagwawagui sa Lalawigan ng Cavite at ipinamamalas ang katapañgan ng kanyang mga kawal laban sa Hukbo ng Castila, sa isang dako namay naglalatang na ang kaguluhang sa mga provincias ng Nueva Exija, Laguna, Bulacan, Tarlac at Morong, na pinamunoan ni Mariano Llarena, Paciano Rizal, Macabulos, Tiño, Cirio, Malvar at ibat ibapa, somagot din naman ang Tayabas sa dandamin ng filipinas at di naghalokikip ng kamay at nagbonot ng sandata na pinamonuan ng nagngañgalan Quika, yaong puno ng Colorum sa Bondok ng Banhaw at S. Cristobal na mauunawa ng guiliw na bumabasa sa masosonod.

(I)

Si Yna Quika ito ang tawag ng mga Colorum ay siyang punong sinosonod at nagpapasampalataya sa Bondok ng Banhaw at S. Cristobal, ng makapag amam ng maraming salapi, ay sinamantala ang malaking kaguluhang sa filipinas, nagipon ng maraming taw sa nayon ng Bukal Tayabas, at ng itoi mabalitaan ng Gobierno ay ipinag otos na salidahin ng mga Tenientes sa cazadores Canot at Lamela, casama auxilio ang Juez de camino Montano Zalameda ay nagkawatak watak ang kanyang mga campon at lomipat sa Nayon ng Ylasan sa Bondok ng Taaw.

(II)

Ang Bondok ng Taaw ay nasakagubatan ng Ylasan, Tayabas malapit sa guinagawang bayan ng Sevilla, bokod sa maykataasan ng kaonti ay naliliguid ng matataas na pampañgin at naglalahang puno ng kahoy at pinanununghan ang mga bayan ng Tayabas Lucena at Pagbilao at ang mga caragatan ng dalwang bayan holi, kong kaya ito ang napili ni Quika na

to at Cuartel Gral, naglagay ng mga pamonuan at si Gral Sio Luisiana Lalaguna ang General && en Gefe mga Tenientes Grales Mariano Jardifiano Quiterio Reyes Tayabas Mateo taga Pagbilao at Francisco Mangoyo Ilocano, Coronel Turnino at Ibapa. Ang unang guinawa ay dakpin ang lahat na lalaqui sa Nayon ng Ylasan, Masin, Si at Cl. Palale, Alsam, Banilad, Pook, Alupay, Si. at Cl. Catigan, Tamlong Talolong at ibapa at nilagyan ng simbolico na kanilang dugo ang isinusulat na kinukuha sa caliwang kisig (itoi panunumpa dika magtataksil) na kong ang pañgalan moi Santo ay gagawin mong Peritos ó anomang magustohan, para hwag makilala maholiman sakali ang relacion, itoi may roong derechos na lo cmos, bokodpa ang contribucion mula sa isang salapi hangan limang piso, ang mayaman ay sapilitan magbibigay ng palay, vaca at salapi ang hindi somanayon ay ibinabaon buhay ang kaputol na kataoan, paris ng guinawa kay Juan Abadicio na pagkatapos ibaon ay ipinaghatid hatiran sa mga bayan ng Luisiana at Pagsanjan. Ditoi ang kajero naghahawak ng salapi ay isang anak na dalaga ni Quika.

Libolibong taw ang napaparoon at maraming palay at vacang hacobos, nilagyan ng trincerang kahoy at mga soliguing kawayan ang daan pagpanhik sa Bondok. Si Quika araw gabi nagdarasal minsay malagong ang voces at minsan namay matinis, yaondaw ay dumaratingna ang gracia ng Dios.

Sa mga tawng bayan nadakip ay caunaunahan si Serapio Jokum escribiente sa Juzgado de I-a instancia na guinawa nilang Escribano, si Petronilo Faustino at isapang cuadrillero nakaon ng quintos na dadalhing sondalo sa Maynila, na pinahirapang maigugui at dina pinawalan.

(III)

Mga pañgako ni Quika sa catipunan ay ito

- 1-o Na silay padadalhan ng sondalo at armas na galing Pagsanjan.
- 2-o.. Papasokin ang bayan ng Tayabas, papatayin ang Gobernador, frayle cazadores at lahat na castila
- 3-o.. Papayindin ang mga taw nasasabi sa mababa, sasamsamin ang mga bahay at kayamanan at ibibigay sa mga Generales.

D. Marcos Pabiloña.....Gobernadorcillo
 Mariano Fernandez.....Teniente I-o
 Felix Millar.....Madalas ang bibig
 Segundo Millar.....Maki frayle
 Escolastico S Agustin..Maki castila
 Hermanos Alandy..... id. id.
 Montano Zalameda.....id. id.
 Gabriel Cord.....Gefe de telegrafo

(IIII)

Nakaraan ang maraming araw at buan na hindi dumarating ang armas at sondalong ipinañgako ni Quika, ay maraminang gustong hoñ miwalay sa Taaw. Nagjunta ang mga Generales at si Mariano Jardifiaño ang nag mungkahing silay pomasok na sa Tayabas na hindi sinan ayonan ñig ibang Generales kundi magantaypa ñig kaonting panahon anilay anong masasapit ñig ilang escopeta de salon at mga niloglog na iparap sa Mauser at Remington; ñigunit nagmatigas si Jardifiaño na kong hindirin papasok ay bigyang pahintolot na maghiwa hiwalay, maraming naabalang taw, naaaksayá ang panahon, salapi, palay at vaca at maramina pating nalilikum na salapi si Quika sa kapaguinabañgan niyang sarili at hindi sa katiponan, sa gayon pag mamatwid ñi Jardifiaño ay somanayon ang lahat at pinagkaisahan na sa araw ñig Viernes 3 de Set. 1897 ay papasok ñig bayan, at umasana lamang sa bisá ñig antinganting na isinosobó sa Taaw at sa magandang pañgako ni Quika at mga Generales na ang bala ñig cazadores at Gua civil ay hindi makaano at hindi tatalab.

(V)

Miercoles ñig hapon I-o de Set. 1897 bomabana sa Bondok ñig Taaw ang mga katiponan at sa bahay ni Ciriaco Abar nagtoloy sa nayon ñig Cabalantian malacit sa Cabolosan at quinabukasan araw ñig Jueves ay pinaformar ang lahat at sinabing .Sinomay walang taliked sa caaway hangan may tomotolong dugó sa katawan, pinabantayan ang tubig ñig Dumakaa na sinomay walang palalampasin ñig di makapagbigay parte sa Gobernador.

A las 9 ñig gabi ñig Jueves nakita dito sa bayan ang isang globo aeriostatico na pinalipad, na ang ibig sabihin ay papasok ñi ñig bayan kinabukasan ay sumabay pumasok ang nasa Bukal at ito

ang kanilang hugyatan. Ng madaling araw ay isang malakas ugong at mabilis na haigin na biglang dumating, noonpay inakala nilang may masamang masasapit.

(VI)

Madalingaraw ng Viernes umalis sa bahay ni Cab. Diakó at pagdatig sa tubig ng Load ay isang potok ang guinawa ng mapipi landaw ang lahat na Militares. A las 6 ng umaga ng Viernes 3 de Set. 1897 ay pomasok ng bayan ang may dalwang libong sandatahan may vestidong guingon at may bandang cocong pula, kasama si Kadáng damit Reyna, isang batang damit Angel at may pakpak, nagsisi pagloksohan ipinagsisigawan VIVA S. MIGUEL. VIVA S. MIGUEL. Ang mga catiponan ay pinag tatlong pangkat na may tiguiguisang aban derado, ang unang grupo sa Calle Angeles, ikalwai patoño Carcel at ang ikatlo sa Calle S. Ysidro lampas sa Ermita ng Dolores at ang ibai sa daan sa Lucban, pinanhik ang estacion ng telegrafo, sinira ang mga papeles at pinatid ang cawad, salamat at naka pagtago si Sr Cord at ang kanyang familia na papatayin walang sala ni Gral Ysco, dahil sa itoi quinagagalitan at di nagtatanim ng abaca sa Mainit at permina lamang lasing.

Ang mga cazadores Guardias civiles at voluntarios ay pinagtatlong grupo ng Gobernador D. Ramon Lorite. ang isay sa may Escuelahan luma, ang ikalway sa Tribunal at ang ikatlo sa tapat ng bahay ni Capitang Valing. at diyan pinasimulan ang pagpopotokan na may ilanding oras na natagalan at nagtakbohan ang katiponon at naiwan ang mahiguit na sandaan taw patay, bokod ang sugatan at namatay sa gubat, isa sa mga Grales na napatay ay si General Sidó na tinamaan ng baril ni Registrador Damian Martinez sa tabi ng Carcel Publica, ang mga bangkay ay inilagay sa carreton at inilibing sa labas ng campo-santo at si D. Victor valencia ang nagmakaalam

May tatlong naholing buhay na ipinadadala ng Gobernador Lorite sa Carcel, ang guinawa ni Teniente Gonzales sa Gua Civil ay pinagbabaril ng revolver pagliko ng calle, quinagabihan naman binaril sa Campo Santo ang iba; ngunit may isang taw naka libre at buhay pa hangan ngayon

mahiguit na isang daan metro sa kaaway, baquit magpipilit pang somogba sa kamatayan, kong sa lugar na paghiwahiwalayin ang Cabilang mga kawal, ang may dalwang ^{libo} daan sandatahan ay paminsanan lomusob, hindipa napatayan ng marami at nagtakbuhan sana ang mga Militares dahil sa takot sa nagdidilim na katipunan.

Sa cabilang dako namay pinagiisip na kong nagtagumpay ay anong masasapit ng bayan, kalaguim laguim at nakapañgiñgila bot. Dumating ang fuerzang galing Maynila ng hapon ng ~~Sabado~~ Domingo 5 de Set. 1897 na di ibat ang bahitang Regimiento N. 73 na pinamomonoan ng Capitan Comandante Xiquera na nagpaquita ng tapang sa Zapoti at Daemariñas sa paquiquilaban sa Hukbo ni General Aguinaldo sa Cavite, lolan ng Transporte de Guerra, may dalangcañon at petrollo at sisilaban ang bayan at may orden pa tayin ang lahat na lalaqui, salamat sa pamamagitan ng mabait na Gobernador Lorite at walang nanyari sa bayan, na ang guinawai siya at mga principales ay sinalobong ng musico sa castillo sa Pagbilaw at sa karamihan ay walang pagpatoloyan bahay kondi pi naghiwahiwalay at ang mga pinuno lamang ang sa Gobierno at ng quihabukasan araw ng Lunes ay omalisdang pa Pagbilao at nagbalik sa Maynila 6 de Set 1897

Sa isang Sesion ng Concejo municipal ay pinagtibay na ang Gobernador D. Ramon Lorite y Sabater ay pagkalooban ng Titulong HIJO ADOPTIVO NG TAYABAS, at ngayon Visconde de Romanones sa España dahil sa mabuting pagpapasonod sa bayan sa boong panahon ng kanyang Gobierno

(VIII)

Dahil sa pagpasok ng katipunan ay maraming pinagdadakip Si Adriano Lucerna nagpabayó ng isang baloyot na ipakakain, Enrique Valencia nagbigay ng escopeta de salon, Ramon Zarsuela at Feliciano Rodillas complicados, Benedicto Nagar may simbolico sa Taaw na si HAGUIBES at isang toro vaca ang handa ipacoolam, hindi ito pumasok sa Carcel sa pamamagitan ni Padre Camba, sa mga taga linang si Gral Mariano Jardiano Coronel Turnano, Serapio Jocum Marti Reyes at ibapa

Isang taw tinamaan ng bala sa paa ay di makatakbo at nakalawit ang kapotol ay inilagay sa plaza ilaya ng Tribunal at pagkakita kay Padre Paulino Camba ay homihingi siya confisalin na hindi lamang pinagkaitan kondi pinagwikaanpa ng masama iyan ang Ministro ng Dios nakahalili ni Jesucristo dito sa lupa. Pagkakita ni Cabo Mañez at ng mga cazadores ay pinagsaksakanan ng bayoneta ang caawaawang bihag na dina lomalaban.

Ang mga katipunan galing sa Bukal ay nakarating sa labas ng monting bayan ay dina nagpatoloy pagkaalam na napipilam ang mga casamhan.

Sa mga tawng bayan ay isang bata ang napatay na tinamaan ng bala ng civil ng oras na naglalaban ay nakadungaw sa bintana ng bahay ni Montano Zalameda.

Ng magtakbohan ang catipunan ang ibai somoot sa simbre ng bambang ng comun ni Capitang Yloy, ligtasna sana sa kamatayan kong hindi ipinag sumbong ni Felipe Nose, na itoi pinagbabaril at walang nakaligtas, maliban sa isa kataw na sa lugar na somoot sa simbre ay nagadyo sa isang punong ratiles namayanggoong tabi ng bambang, at kaya hindi nakita ay ang mga cazadores ay hindi natingin sa itaas gayong nadadaan ang puno ng kahoy.

Ng paroon ang Gobernador sa daan sa Lucban ay sakapa lamang nakalabas si Cord at ang kanyang asawa sa simbreng pinagtagoan na basang basa.

Ng alas 9 o 10 sa umaga ay dumating ang Capitan sa Gua Civil maraming kasamang fuerzas galing Sariaya at kong hindi tinanghali ay sa daanpa sana magkakalaban dahil sa sasalidahin ng araw na yaon ang Bondok ng Taaw.

Tatlo sa mga voluntario ang propuesto sa Gobierno sa España na inihihingi ng ganting pals, si Marcos Pabiloña, Buenaventura Reyes at Ricardo Valdeavella, ang unay Cruz de Carlos III at Cruz de Ysabel la Catolica ang dalwang nahoholi. (16 Dic. 1897 R.Lorite)

Ang pagkatalo ng mga katipunan ay may ibat ibang pagcocoro at binibigyang sisi ang mga Generales, alam nilang anoman ang talas ng canilang linoglog ay hindi macasusugat sa layong

Ñg 9 de Set. 1897 ang Gobernador Lorite, Gua Civiles, cazadores at voluntarios ay sinalida ang Bondok ñg Taaw, sinonog ang bahay ni Cab. Diako tinirahan ñg katipunan ñg pomasok ñg bayan, sa pagpanhik sa Bondok si Gobernador Lorite, Gua Civil at voluntarios ang vanguardia, ang mga cazadores ay retaguardia, putla at mga take-takót, hindi dumaan sa lupar na nilagyan ñg trincera at mga puas at sa dakong silaňangan ñg Bondok dahil sa guia si Flavio Abadicio.

Pagkatanaw sa campamento ay pinagsabaysabayang rapido-hin; ngunit cahit iaai walang neholi, may tomalon sa baňgin, ang iba ay nakatakbo at iyacan ang mga babae, naiwan ang mga vestidong guingon, gorra at mga bandang pula, pagkain at mga papeles ñg catiñpunan, may 15 at 30 metros ang camalig na pinasilaban ñg Gobernador Lorite.

Napatoňgo sa Tamlong at, sinilaban ang mga bahay na ma-daanan, kay Tomas Buhaňgin, sa bahay ni Crispin Zalazar natolog at itoi nagpatay ñg isang vaca

Dahil sa pagkakuha ñg Campamento sa Taaw. S. & S. M. el Rey de España sa R.O. ñg 21 Enero 1898 ay pinagkalooban ñg MENTION HONORIFICA ang mga voluntarios Marcos Pabiloña, Procopio Nadera, Buenaventura Reyes, Gregorio Romero at ibat ibapa

(IX)

Dumating dito ang Juez instructor Capitan ñg Cazadores na si Sr Mateo casamang escribano de causa si Cabo Fernandez at guinawa ang investigacion at masosing pagsosori ay napagkilalang walang casaysayan, dahil sa walang armas de fuego at wala namang nasugatan sa mga Militares at taw sa bayan ay ipinalagay na mga PANATISMO at binigyan ñg libertad ang mga napipiit (awan kong itoi nagastahan) ang hindi lamang ay si Jardiano, Turnino, Jocum at Reyes at ipinadala sa Bilibid na hindi natagalan at ibinalik dito dahil sa Paz de Biak na Bato ñg 24 de Dic. 1897

Yamang tahimikna ang sasabihinko naman ñgayon ay ang bago natuklasan sa pagmiminañg salapi, hindi contribucion de guerra at malaonang nabasag ang pamunoan ni Quika sa Taaw, iyan ang tina-

tawag na nueva invencion.

Sinuyo si Cabo Fernandez yaong escribano ng Juez instructor inanyayahan ng mga banquete gabi gabi sa ibat ibang bahay ay ng maholina ang calooban sa pamamagitan ng masasarap na pagkain ay ipinatawag naman ang mga maguino sa canayonan at tinakot na sila silay mga capturadong dadakpin, at sa malaquing takot ay siyaring sinosuyo ang sa kanyai tomatakot at sa isa ó dalwang daang piso ay libre na paanoi talagang di casama sa captura, ang nacapagtataka nitoi malaunang may indulto ay toloy ang panhihimilak, sinam sam ang mga palay sa linang ng di maipakain sa insurrecto na ipi nacargang paowi sa mga tawng nayon walang bayad, at inipon sa oficina ng Tribunal, binili ang palay ng Mestzo sa Masin sa mababa halaga at ipinagbili dito sa bayan sa mataas na precio, na wala ring bayad ang nag owi, si Segundo Oabel ang nakakaalam nito; ang maraming nanguiguilalas ay nawal at sukat ang palay sa Tribunal na parang napalad ng hañgin; nakawin ay di manyayari at maraming cuadrillero, ipagbili ay sino namang nagbili at ito ang bolong bolobolangan ng panahong yaon.

Hindipa nagkasiya sa pagapi sa kapwa niya kababayan ay isibohol pa kay Cabo Fernandez ang isang babae si Esperanza ang pangalan asawa ni Jacinto Garcia na sila silarin ang gumawa ng paraan madala sa Maynila at ang kaawaawang babae ay naglalagalag sa Ermita na dina bomalik sa malaking kahihian; magnilaynilay kayo at isiping kong anong saquit ng loob ang daramdamin ninyo kong sa inyong asawa nanyari.

Maliwanagpa sa sikat ng araw at quita ng dalwa kong mata, at sinomang magpabulaan ay SIYANG TINATAMAAN NITO.

Si Quiká umalisna sa Taaw at lomipat sa Bondok ng Banahaw na dala ang maraming salapi ng revolucion, at doon inagaw ng mga tolisan, ang mga taw namay sa takot madakip ay nagtago sa kagubatan at ng salidahin ng civil at voluntario casama si Mariano Fernandez ay inabot sa isang dampa sa gubat ng Ylasan ang isang babae pinag takbohanan ng mga casama, may gulang na labintatlo ó lo

binapat na taong gulang, magandang binibini, si Urbana ang pañglan na dinala dito sa bayan at ipinag regalo ni Marianito sa Gobernador Lorite na may ilang buwan kinasama at sa awa ng Gobernador ay ipadala sanang pensionada sa Camarines para magaral sa Maestra Normal kong tomoloy ang katahimikan ng Filipinas; datapat si Lorite napalis na Gobernador at omowina sa España, at bago umalis ay nag ayaw ng cuarta sa isang taw de confianza para ibigay na utay utay kay Urbana na 30 pesos buwan buwan. Sa unang araw ay natupad datapat sa mga somonod na buwan ay hindina dahil sa inabot ng guló

W A K A S .

Ang pagpasok dito sa bayan ng mga insurrecto ay malaquing kaibhan sa ibang lalawigan nanhimagk, doo sa pagsasangalang ng filipinas, dito namay ang panhihiganti at ang iguiguinhawa ng sa rili paris ng bantag pagpatay sa mga tawng mababait at oliran ng magandang ugali Capit. III at ang pagaaram ng kayamanan nito samantalang ang Juez instructor na si Capitan Mateo kong sa bagay ay castila at enemigo ng filipinas ay pinawalang halaga at inaring PANATISMO aking ipinaubaya sa bomabasa nito ang kanilang matapat at malomanay na pagkokoro.



Habol. Nakalimotan kong sabihin dito na ang guinagawang bayan ng Sevilla ay sinilaban ng mga Gua Civil casama si Gobernador orcillo Marcos Pabiloña, at ito ang dahilan kaya quinagagalitan ng taga Taaw.



MEMORIAS.
SEGUNDA ETAPA ÑG REVOLUCION

Ang hindi pagtupad ñg mga Castila sa casonduan sa Biak na Bató ñg 24 de Dic. 1897 na pinag firmahanan ñg Exmo Sr. D. Pedro Paterno kinataoan ñg Filipinas at ñg Exmo Sr D. Fernando Primo de Rivera Capitan Gral de Filipinas sa ñgalan ñg Gobierno Español at ang pagkakagalit ñg España at E.E. U.U. de America ay dumating na galing sa Hongkong si D. Emilio Aguinaldo na lolon ñg Escuadra Americana ni Almirante Diwy, at nagbañgon ñg bagong pamahalaan at nag alsang panibago ang filipinas. * 19 Mayo 1898.

Ang Gobernador Civil na si D. Ramon Lorite ay umalisna dito at ang homalili ay Gobernador Militar dahil sa pinairal ang ESTADO DE SITIO na si D. Carlos Garcia Alonso Comandante ñg Estado Mayor ñg Ejercito Español. Ñg 24 de Mgrzo de 1898 ay umalis dito pato ñgo sa Sta Cruz Lalaguna at pagbalik ay sa Pagsanjan nagdaan at guinawa ang Consejo de Guerra laban sa nag ñgañgalan Tarikwat na taga Lukban, at hinatolan barilin at pagkatapos ay sa Luisiana dumaan at pagdating sa lugar na tinatawag na Duhatan ay hinarang ñg maraming insurrecto napatay ang Teniente de Guias at tinamaan ñg

Ferrero at Teniente Lamberto Santos galing sa bayan ng Lucban at quinagabihan ay pinasok ng insurrecto ang Lucban na pinamonoan ni Pedro Cortes, dinokot ang Juez de Paz Diwa, Macario Villalater at ibat ibapang pinatay.

Sa nayon ng Anos sa bahay ni Abila ay may mga nagipon taw, hindi insurrecto kondi mga kolurum na madadasal, itoi dina quip ng mga civil at cazadores, casama auxilio si Mariano Fernandez, may roong pito kataw may lalaquit babae, hindina guinawa ang expediente at ang guinawa ng Gobernador, isang hapon ipinadala sa civil at cazadores sa daan sa Lucban, pagdating sa Camaysa makalampas ng tolay ng Ybia ay pinalihis sa cabila ng daan caliwa at sinabing magsisi kayo at kayoi ipinababaril sa amin, na anomang pagtotol at anomang pagiyak ay di pinakingan at pinagsabay sabayan barilin, dito naman sa bayan ay nagkagulo ang fuerza ng Militar bayoneta calada ang akalai insurrecto

Quinabukasan ililibing ay di kakaonti ang pagtataca at sa pitong binaril ay aanim ang bangkay at kulang ng isa, ito pelay may isang di tinamaan ay nagpatimbuang pati at ng quingabihan ay nag alis ng gapos at tomanan.

Dalwang Gua Civil ang nag paysano at pinagsakahan sa Alupay si Mariano Jardifano at sinabing silay mga disertor ay gusto nilang sumama sa katiponan ng panhihimagsik kong si Jardifano macapagbabañgon ng maraming kawal ay omowi ng bayan at silay magkaintindihan, nanawala ito at ng 4 de Julio 1898 ay dinaquip siya dito sa bayan ng mga Gua Civil at ang juez de Policia Felix Millar ang casamang auxilio at quinagabihandin ay siyai isinilid sa costal at pinagsibatanan ng bayoneta ng mga Militar sa silong ng Tribunal, at isang matandang lalaqui nacasamang dakpin at tinabak sa liig at nagpataypatayan at ng tahimik ang gabi ay somoot sa simbre ng banbang, at ito ang nagsabi ng camatayan ni Jardifano at ang hirap niyang pinagdaanan ng mabasana ng tubig ang kanyang sugat.

Ang kahabaghabag na kamatayan ni Mariano Jardifano ay hindi lamang nagdolot ng malaking kapanglawan sa maraming taw

kondi naman nawalana ang mabuting pagpapalagay ng mga castila sa mga filipino, at nawalana pati ang confianza. May nagpapalagay na ang kamatayan ni Jardifiano ay calcooban ng Dios, dahil sa maraming magulang asawat mga anak na nagdadalamhati sa maraming namatay ng pomasok ang galing sa Taaw na kagustohan niya kahimat walang sandata. ó armas de fuego.

Ang reconcentracion dito sa Tayabas ng fuerzas Españolas ng 29 de Mayo 1898 na tomira sa Tribunal at Convento ay iquinabañ lia ng mga taw sa bayan at nag alisang patoñgo sa kanayonan, hinañ kot na lahat ang mga kasangkapan, at walang natira liban sa mga quilala ng Gobernador Pacheco, si Marcos Pabiloña Gobernadorcillo, Mariano Fernandez Teniente I-o, Gregorio Romero, Escolastico S. Agus tin, Buenaventura Reyes, Silvesre Sandobal, Montano Zalameda, Estefania Rogel é hijas, Gabriel Cord, Yreneo Cabañero telegrafista, Aboga do D. Ramon Pimentel Sra é hijos, Marcelino Gabiño y familia, Abogad do D. Sofio Alandy y hermanos. *Dicente Pagano a Anastasio M...*

Samantalang nagipon dito sa bayan ang mga Militar ay sa nayon ng Bukal ay naglagayna ng pamunuan ng Hukbong tagalog Si Ysidoro Labarez ang kataastaasan Gral sa digma, naroon ang kawal ni Capitan Pitá at nilagyan ng trincera ang tolay ng Malaca isang frayle sira ang isip ang tomawid sa labas ng Montingbayan ang sinamang palad at pinagtataga ng cawal ni Capitan Pita.

Isang araw na pisan kami sa Escuelahan ay tomangap ng parte ni Prudencio Soronda na ang maraming insurrecto ay nasa nayon ng Opias at sa pagaala alakong madadaan ang aking familia sinabiko kay Capitan Marcos na akoi paparoon sa Ayaas na hindi ako pinahintolutan at baká akoi madakip, gayon may diko pinaquin gan at isinamako si Fulgencio Huelva, ngunit samang pagkakataon napanhik lamang kami ng hagdanan ay casonodna namin ang mga insur rectong may salwal na cocong pula at kami dinadaquip, dahil sa hin di paghiwalay ng aking anak na si José ay hindi ako nadala. Pina- kainko bago umalis at ang aking familia inilipat sa bahay ni Engé gracia Villon sa Ayaas at bomalik ako sa bayan, at ng naritona ako nadagdagan ang aking takot parang nagugunitakong kong maalaman

ng mga Militar ay ikapapahamako.

Hindina akó pomisan sa aqing mga casamahan sa Escuela han at ipinaglihimko kay Capitan Marcos ang nanyari sa aquin, sa bahay ni Elpidio Alandy akó tomira at sa kanyako ipinagtapat na pinagsabihan akong kaninomay hwagkong ipaalam.

Quinabukasan napatoñgo ako sa bahay ni Escolastico San Agustin at doonko nakitang ang maraming sondalo ay pinapanhik ang bahaybahay at dinadala ang bawat magustohan. Siyang pagdating ni Prisco Cordero na may dalang sulat ni Isidoro Labares, nakabiguis sa kanyang hita, na akoi tinatawag sa Malaoa at dumating doo doon si Gral Marasigan ay magtatayó ng Gobierno; isana namang pag katakotko at kong nagkataon naholi ang sulat ay akó at si Prisco marahil ay binaril.

Sa mga bagay na itoi inakalá kong walanang kailañgan sa aquin matira dito sa bayan, kaninomay di akó nagpaalam at noon din ay nagsakana akó sa linang, na siyako namang natagbuan ang mga insurrectong Pagbilao, na may mga dalang sibat na guinagamit sa pañgagaso ng baboy at ipinakakaon akó ng pamonoan sa Lacawan na hindirin akó naipagsama dahil kay José kondi ng kinabukasan

Quinabukasan naparoon akó sa Lakawan na hindirin na hiwalay ang aqing anak, sa bahay ni Cab. Nasario Abrigo ang cuartel Gral, si Pedro Chavez, Simeon Maaño at Capitan Claudio ang siy mga namiminuno. Dumating din halos casabayko si Escolastico S. Agustin at Narciso Lopez, ang aming mga dinatnan dooi mga formal a at ipinakita ang malaking kagalitan, parang ipinagmamayabang ang kanilang katayoan, na may isang tercerolang Rimengton, apat na sibat na pañgaso at mga soliguing kawayan, at hindi na alaala, iilan pang araw na magkahihiwalay kami sa bayan sa ilalim ng pamahalaan castila. Dooi nagkagulohan kami dahil sa balitang lomabas an ang mga Militar, takbohan diyang namomoti ang talampakan, salamat at hindi nagtoloy at nagsilabna lamang ng mga bahay sa Mationa, kaya inisipkong ilipat sa Masin sa bahay ni Juan Abadicio ang aking familia.

Ipinatawag ang lahat na maguinoo at mayayaman at pinagkaisahan naming mag ambagan ng á P.20.00 para maibili ng

Tsang katawatawang nanyari ng panaheng napeprese sa Tribunal ang mga maguinee

Minsang araw ang bantay na sendalong Americano ay nag vesita ng casillas ay dinatnan lamutak ng dumi, nagkataon namang si Escelastico S Agustin ay nasalobong ng bantay ay natawag at ipina kuha ang balde at siyang pinapaglines ng comun. Ng pamanhik ay pulang pula sa galit e hiya, binati ni Cab Martin Reyes ng ganitong salita, ano cab Escelastico pare parehena tayo ngayen na hindi man semaget

Nacaraan ang maraming araw at buan at siyai nanunuparan ng dati niyang tengkelin pagka Juez de Paz, nakopo ang sugalan at isa sa mga nadakip ay si Martin Reyes, pagka kita sa kanya ay sinabing malakas ang voces, ano cab/ Martin naholegka sa kamayke, ang wicamei tayeri pareparejena, ngayei hindi at akei Juez de Paz

Handwritten notes and signatures, including a signature that appears to be 'Escelastico S. Agustin' and other illegible text.

baril para may ipag defensa at nakalikum kami ñg may P700.00 na ang cuartang itoi dina naibili ñg baril at naubos na lamang sa mga vale ni Inocente Mercado Capitang Edó at ibapa oficiales

Sa Lucena nag lagay ñg Gobierno Republica, na ang Presidente Arguelles, Secretario de Justicia at Guerra Marquez at Barcelona at ibpa.

Ang kaunaunahan dumating dito oficial na may dalang ilan fuerza ay si Esteban Beril at Capitang Edó at somonod ang dalwata Taal na nag apellido Punsalan, na naglagay agad ñg trincera sa silongni Pedro Chavez, ang mga sondalo nitoi mababait at may deciplina; datapwat ñg dumating si Inocente Mercado ay dumami ang looban sa linang at maraming vale nakuha sa cuartang pinag ambaganan.

Sitiadona ang mga castila si Marasigan ang Gral en Gefe sa daan sa Sariaya ang cuartel Gral, si Mariano Castillo sa daan sa Lucban, sa daan Lucena Ancelmo Rances at sa Pagbilao ang mga naolit kona, constituidona ang pamahalaan, sa Sariaya Marcelo Capiistrano sa daan Lucban Benedicto Nagar at sa Castillo Pagbilao ay Pedro Chavez.

Inilipat ang cuartel sa bahay ni Calixto Dolindo, dahlan sa calayoan sa Lacawan ang mga oficiales ay sa bahay ni Maes treng Siso at ipinag otos na lagyan ñg trincera ang mga bahay ni Antonio Cabañero, Fiscal Adriano, Gil Jarmin, Laurente, Pilanderia de arroz, Capitan Vicente, Campo-Santo, Sidong Orias at daan sa Lucban, ang mga castila namay nag trincera din sa Carcel Publica, Gobierno, Tribunal, Ermita Angustias at Convento.

Ang pagkain ñg tropa ay kinokuha sa nayon ang mga vaca ay dinadakup na lamang na dina ipinagbibigay alam sa may arari, dalwampo araw araw ang pinapatay, walo sa daan Sariaya, walo sa castillo Pagbilao at apat sa daan sa Lucban, at sa daan Lucena ay tagarito ang nagpapakain. (sa 90 dias na sitio ay 1800 vaca ang napatay)

Halihalili kaming nagpapakain sa tropa, ang mga sondalo ay aayaw komain ñg laman sa loob ñg vaca paris ñg bitoka, bágangunit maiguing magiihaw ñg atay. Isang araw na ang mga son-

dalo may kanikanilang tindagan ng olam ay di nakatiis si Chavez na pagsabihan hwag mag ihaw at pinadadalhan naman ng racion, sukat sa salitang itoi nagalit si Magtibay at siyai babarilin, pali libhasay parehong kubano ang aming soot ay pinagkamalan at ako naman ang babarilin, maiguit may isang oficial na namagitan kaya di nakapotok, si Magtibay ay pomasok ng bayan, tomindig sa trincerita ninda Laurente at nagpapalalong di tinataan ng bala, at noon din ay bangkay na dinala sa Lucena dahil sa tama ng bala sa olokaya ang kapalaluan ni Magtibay noondin ay nagbayad.

Dumating dito si Gral Miguel Malvar ng..... 1898, casa ma si Gral Lucban, Maloles, Dr Roxas, Coronel Oroga, Juez instructor at ang mga bihag na sumoko sa Lipa, Juan Carmona, isang frayle at maraming Gua Civil, si Malvar ang Gral en Gefe na hinalinhan si Marasigan na inilipat ang Cuartel Gral sa bahay ni Dolendo at ni Maestro Siso at inalis sa daan Sariaya,

Ipinakuha ni Gral Malvar ang mga lumang cañon sa Pagbilao at sa Cotta, nagpagawa ng polvora at pinagsabaysabayang cañonin ang simbahan, carcel at Gobierno, na walang nanyari.

Ang mga filipinong natira sa bayan, Pabiloña, Marianito Romero, Cord, Cabañero at Zalameda ay nagpilit ding tomakas, somoot sa simbre ng Escuelahan, gumapang na pailaya hangan sa tubigan at tomawid ng Alitaw at dooi natagbuan nila sinda Ramallosa na babarilin si Montano Zalameda dahil sa pagsama nito sa mga Militar ng magsi salida sa Bukal. Sa makatwid ang natitira lamang sa Convento na hindi nakatanan ang Abogado Pimentil at familia, Marcelino Gaviño y Sra, Estefania Rogel é hijas at ang Abogado Alandy hermanos, ang hindi lamang ay si F. Alandy at nakapatoño sa Lucena

Namatay ang farmaceutico Luis Alandy na tinamaan ng bala sa loob ng kanilang bahay.

Guinawa ni Coronel Oroga ang paglilitis sa kanyang tongkolin pagka Juez instructor, ang nakapagtataca ay hindi ini-vestigar ang mga sondalong nanloloob at nagnanakaw at ang ipindaquip ay ang mga mayayaman at mababait na taw na pinaratañgan campi sa mga castila, paris ni Moreno Somilang, Ricardo Valdeave

at ibapat ibapang pinagkonan lamang ng salapi, maraming cabayo vaca at carabaw na naipon na ipinadala sa canilang bayan, isa taga rito sa atin (at ngayoi buhaypa-) ang kainalam nito sa lahat ng iyan.

Nilooban si Moreno Somilang, Tomas Padua mga Abrigo at maraming guinto castila ang nakuha, gabi gabi halos ay hindi nawawalan ng looban at sinong nanloloob kondi purong sondalo na pinababayaan ng kanikanilang mga oficial, at ang Juez instructor Oroga ay diman lamang gumawa ng investigacion kahimat maalaman ang maykasalanan.

Ang mga sondalo ni Inocente Mercado ay nacapapasok sa loob ng bayan at nakuha ng apian sa bahay ni Cab. Ramon (dito narito ang estanco) at dinadala kay Mercado dahil sa itoi mag apian. Minsay nadakip ang isa sa kanyang kawal at nagnacaw ng alhajas sa bahay ni Cab. Potin, alam ninyo ang guinawa ng Gral, ang relox na guinto at mga alhajas ay di ibinigay sa may ari at ipadalaraw sa Malolos at ang sondalong kinacunan ay pinalayang para bagang walang anomang nanyari (among kailangan ipadalapa sa Malolos sa isolit sa tunay na may ari;

Nakapañgiñgilabot isipin ang revolucion, walang dicipt plina ang mga sondalo, at ang mga pinono namay nagpapaubaya, ang di masupil, ng lakas ng katwiran ay guinagahasa ang katwiran ng lakas.

Sa Cuartel Gral namay maquiquitamo ang naglalaparang tapa ng vaca, isang babae ang nagawa nito (awan kong saan dadalhi

Ang paghahakot ng kasangkapan ikinakarga sa mga cayong nakawdin na dinadala sa kanikanilang bayan.

Ng hindi nakuko ang mga castila ay sarisaring taw ang pinagbintañgan nagdadala ng vaca at pagkain sa loob, kong minsay pinagsasabay sabayang cañonin, kong minsan namay nirarapido ng lahat ng sondalo nasa trincera, na walaring nanyari, dahil sa kati bayan ng tinataywan ng mga castila, kayat naisipan toloy ng Gral na ang isang frayling bihag ay guinawang mensagero kong ibig somoko. Ang mga castila ay homiñgi ng apat na araw na itiguil muna ang labanan, upang mapag usapan ang paz, samantalang nagtitibay at

palá ñg kanilang tricera, ang guinaway naghukay ñg malalim na bambang sa patio, lampas sa Tribunal, Gobierno at Carcel Publica at dito sila domadaan, at saká itinoloy ang labanan. Nahalata ito ñg Gral na ang inilakas ñg loob ñg mga castila ay gawa ñg mensajero frayle ang guinaway ipinadala noondin sa Batangas.

Ang hindi pag rendir ñg mga castila at ang katagalan ñg pagsisitio ay kinokulang na ñg palay at vacang ipinakakain sa so sondalo, hangan pinapatayna pati kahimat mga batang carabao na sukat magamit sa pagtatrabajo, ipinag otos ñg Gral na lagyan ñg tuba, binolok na buñga ñg kaong at pinitpit na makabuhay ang bambang na domadaan sa Convento na kinokonan ñg tubig na guinagamit, at dahil dito maraming sondalo ang binolos at nagkasaquit. Nag lálád ñg banderang puti ang mga Castila sa Torre ñg simbahan at itiniguilna ang labanan, nagpadala sa Mationa sa Cuartel G gral ñg mga parlamentario para gaoín ang condiciones ñg capitulacion, dalwang oficial na castia at isang tagalog na si D. Sofio Alandy.

Yarina ang capitulacion na pinag firmahanan ñg magkabilang partes, at sumokona ang Hukbong Castila ñg 15 de Set. de 1898 at tinipon ñg Gral ang lahat ñg kawal sa Mationa, galing sa campamento sa daan Sariaya, Lucban Lucena at Pagbilao at kami ay pomasok ñg bayan hatid ñg musicong Pagbilao, sa Convento ay amin dinatnana ipon ang Gobernador Militar, empleados, civiles, Gefes at oficiales at mga soldados ñg Gua Civil, cazadores at Guias rurales, na isinuko ang maraming armas at municiones de guerra, inales sa Torre ñg simbahan ang Bandera Española at pinalitan ñg Bandera Filipina, yaong may tatlong bitwin na nawagayway sa LUZON, VISAYAS AT MINDANAW.

Ang mga armas ay ipinamahagui sa ibatibang mga pinono may dinala sa Sta Cruz Lalaguna at itoi dipa na rendir ang ibai kay Gral Lucban para dalhin sa dalwang Camarines at Albay, ito lamang Tayabas ang diman lamang binigyan, kong sa bagay ay siyang malaqu quing pagod at gogol ang mga guardia civil ay isinamang sondalo ñg revolucion at natirang prisionero de guerra ang mga oficiales

cazadores, frayles, Españoles at mga castila empleados

Tinipon ni Gral Malvar ang lahat na oficiales at isinolit ang kanicanilang sondalo na may pase kay D. Braulio de Villa sa S Sariaya ñg hindi komalat sa kanayonan, si Inocente Mercado ang ka holiholihan dumating yaon palay hinahanap sa bahay ni Cab. Potin ang cuartang habilin ni Cab. Julio.

Si D. Sofio Alandy ang nombrado ñg Gral na magdadala ñg cuarta nasamsam sa mga frayle para sa Generalisimo Aguinaldo at siya ang Representante ñg provincia ñg Tayabas sa Congreso sa Gobierno Republica sa Malolos.

Walá isamang binigyan ñg ganting pala si Gral Malvar liban kay Calixto Dolendo, na isang biolanda pagkahabahaba, na galing sa mga Castila. Alam ñg Gral na itoi nacacaibig sa isa sa mga Sritas de Alandy, ang guinaway sa kalapit ñg bahay nito na sa dakong ilaya isinoot ñg isang oficial sa guitna ñg libolibong tã taw na sa kanyai nanonood.

Ng umalis dito si Gral Malvar, natirang Gobernador Militar si Coronel Maloles, Gobernador Civil D. Querino Ellazar, Delegado de Justicia Aguedo Macasait at Policia Ysidro Herrera

Napalagay na Presidente Procopio Nadera, Delegado de Policia Pedro Chavez at Rentas Santiago Jara.

Ang mga wihag na cazadores ay binibigyan ñg racion 20 cmos diario, doble ang sa mga oficiales at empleados at frayles ang Delegado de Policia ang nakaka alam. Si Pedro Chavez ay nag mataas sa kanyang katongkolan at gomamit ñg malabis na kapala-loan, itoi may malaquing garroteng luyong at pagpanhik sa Tribunal ay pinapiformar na lahat mula sa matandang Coronel Baquerohangan sa último frayle at guinagarrote ang somala sa pila.

Si Esteban Mendieta ay binigyan ñg comision na magdala ñg mga vaca kay Gral Trias, na hindi nito tinupad at kay Del Pilar ibinigay at dumating ditong may estrella sa balikat at may nombramiento Comandante de reserva.

Nakitako sa kaunting panahon ñg ating Gobierno ang malabis na casagwahan ñg mga Militares, ang hindi pagalang sa Gobierno Civil, darating sa isang municipio at urgente hihingi ñg

18 Agosto 1898. Baudilio de Malvar

cabayong sasakyan, wala naman nito ang isang Presidente ay siyapa pañgañgahasan barilin kong hindi mabigyan kapagkaraka

Minsay pinadalhan ni Escolastico S. Agustin (ito ang may jace ñg pagkainñg sondalo) ñg gulay na balatong dahil sa wal walang carne, nagalit si Teniente Villaran at ang bahay niyai nil kinolong ñg mga sondalo at guiniguirrilla maiguina lamang at piñ nagitanan ñg mga pono sa Lucena.

Pagkatapos ñg sitio at maka owina sa bayan ang mga taw ay quita ñg dalwang matakong ang isang taw ay naghabilin ñg ₱.800. kay Cabezang Escolastico na yaondaw ay pinagbilhan niya ñg asin sa campamento ay natatacot siyang avancehin. Saan kukuha ñg maraming asin ipagbibili, kong ang mga horno ñg tinapayan dito sa bayan ay hinohokay ang asin para may magamit, iyan pang makapag-comercio siya. Hindi natagalan ipinamili ñg palay hangan sa Candelaria at naponong ñg palay ang silong ni Escribano Abas at kinompetencia si Mariang Tambolokan sa pagbibili ñg bigas

Maraming hiwaga ñg mag sitio sa Tayabas

T A T A P U S I N .



ANG PAGKAKASIRA NG MGA AMERICANOT FILIPINO



Ng mapotol ang magandang pagsasamahan ng Americano at Filipino, ay nag dolót ng malaking kagolohan sa boong filipinas, si Coronel Maloles na Gobernador Militar ay hinalinhan si D. Querino Ellazar Gobernador Civil, kinuha ang fondo ng provincia at siya ang nagmakaalam.

Bokod sa sating Batallon Banahaw ay naglagay ng maraming Miliciano at Junta de Defensa, si D. Sofio Alandy ang Presidente at akoi isa sa vocal. Nagtipon kami ng contribucion de guerra na ibinili ng mga linoglog ng Miliciano at gastos sa pagbabantay sa Pisngi, nagtayó ng trincera sa tabi ng aplaya sa Cotta, na inaatag ng boong bayan ng Tayabas, Lucena at Pagbilao, namahal sa Pisngi ang lahat ng bibilhin at isang vasong tubig ay dalwang cuarta.

Nilagyandin ng trincera ang Tongko sa tinatawag na H Quipot, ang tolay ng Domoit at tolay ng Princesa at pinaglalaman ng toquil na may lamang buñga ng irok na binolok at may mga tali itong mahaba at hihiguitin pagdaan ng Americano (ng mamatay ang coto) kong isamang potok ay walang nagawa iyan pang maghila ng toquil.

Ang mga bihag sa takot maagaw ng Americano ai ipinadala kay Comandante Esteban Mendieta sa mga bayan ng costa at contra costa, ito namay pagdating doon ay naquipag kasondo sa mga bihag na isinakay sa Vapor patoñgo sa Maynila at ipinagbili ng Walong libong piso.

Ang di maronong magtipon
walang hinayang magtapon.

Cerradona ang puerto sa Maynila ay sinamantala ni Maloles ang pamimili ng kalibkib na piso ang isang pico na doon ito inilagay sa Camarin sa Convento, na itoi sinamsam ng Mga Militar dahil sa cuarta ng rdvolucion

Domaan dito si Gral Pawa na sinalobong ng bayan at Banda ng Musica, may dalwang singsing na brillante solitario na malaquipa halos sa kanyang daliri (yaon palay kay Orejola sa

Naga Camarines) at ng bumalik dito patoñgo sa Maynila ay may dalang sampong carretong salapi na galing sa dalwang Camarines at Albay na contribucion de guerra,awan kong ang cantidad na ito ay nacarating sa Gobierno sa Malolos,ang masasabikoi malaqui ang bahay ni Pawa sa Maynila

Naglagay ng emprestitong VEINTE MILLONES ang Gobierno ng Republica sa Malolos,si D.Victor Ellazar ang naparitong Delegado sa Tayabas at sa bahay ni Padre Bacilio naniñgil na totoong na pacahigpit,akoi may isang numero P.100.00, fecha. 15 *Eno* 1899. na hangan ngayoi ipinagsisigawan ng mga pahayagan sa Maynila kong saan naroon ang cuarta ng revolucion. *Calonacio Du. Recibario no. 5833.*

Dumating din dito si Coronel Vinegras,maraming dalaring salapi contribucion de guerra na may kong ilang carreton,inanya yahan ng isang baile sa Convento,at ng umalis itong patoñgo sa Cavite ay masasalubong ang mga Americano galing sa Calamba,ay hindi hindina nagpatoloy at ang guinawai bomalik dito,sa may Bondok ng Banahaw nagdaan at hinanap sinda Coronel Maloles sa Silaingan Palale at doon pomisan,na hindi maalaman kong ano ang nanyari sa dala niyang cuarta.Maliliwanagan sa holi.

Ng pomasok dito ang mga Americano. 1899..... ay nag takbohan ang ating Batallon Banahaw,na malaonding pinagkagastahan ng bayan sa pagasang magdedefender ng boong kaya sa mga ipinagawang trincera,ni isang potok ay walang nagawa,ni ang toquil na ibinitin may lamang binolok na kaong ay hindi nahiguit,at ang kaunaunahang tomakbo ang bantog na coronel Maloles at ang balita Comandante Roman Hernandez.

Inilagay ni Maloles na Presidente sa linang si Aguedo Zafranco at sa bahay ni Juan Padua sa Ylasan nag tayó ng Presidencia,at si Maloles ay palipat lipat sa ibat ibang nayon,kong minsai sa Ayaas at kong minsai sa Tamlong sa bahay ni Procopio Alcoreza,na dooi ipinag otos na dacpin sa bayan ang dalwang estu diante Primitivo S.Agustin at Lucio Zafranco na pinag bintañgan secreta ng Americano,narcondin ang mga oficiales ang magama Perez at ibapa,ang catapus tapusan pomisan sa bahay na tinitirahan ninda Cabezang Taliong at Capit.Yloy sa Ylasan sa bahay ni Arcañ

dio Reyes at doon siya natiktikan ng mga Americano.

Isang gabi ng..... ay sinalida ng fuerzas ng caballeria ang unang dinaanan ang bahay ni Juan Padua na guinawang Presidencia, na walang dinatnan doon maliban kay Laureano Dacer, lomampas sa Ylasan at dalwang bantay na soldado ni Maloles ang napatay, lahat ay nagtakbohan maguing ang mga gefes at soldado pati familia ni Abadilla at Capistrano ay walang naholi at ang bahay ni Arcadio ay sinilaban, na pinag bintañgan secreta ay si Inocente bataan ni Capistrano na itoi dinakip sa Wacas at pinatay

Isang Americano natiwalag sa mga casama sa cadiliman ng gabi sa nayon ng Cabalantian, na dina pakuha maguing bankay maguing armas at mga boto, si Eulalio Jarbiña ang pinagbintañgan pumatay at itoi nalaonding mapreso at dahil sa kakulañgan ng prueva ay binigyandin ng libertad.

Nawala ang cuarta ng contribucion sa bahay ni Juan Padua at tiningoab ang aparador na di maalaman kong saan napa-roong kamay, bagay itong maraming bolong boloñgan ang mga taw.

Ng magtakbohan sinda Maloles ang cuarta osong ng mga sondalo sa gubat at doon inaywan sa pagasa marahil na kanila pagbabalikan. Ang sabi ni Doroteo Nadres ay isang taw ang nacakuha at ngayoi mayamana na kong kanyang tawaguin ay si BANIL; ganitoraw ang nanyari, si Banil ay naroon at Miliciano, ay nawala ang takot sa Americano at ang pagimbót ng salapi ang nagpalakas ng loob ang guinawai iniholog sa bañgin na somampit sa banil ng isang malaquing kahoy, na doon kinuha at ipinakargang paowi dito sa bayan at ito ang dahilan kong kaya tinawagang si BANIL (si Doró ang magpaliwanag)

Sa caramihanang totoo ng niloloban paris ng guinawa kay Fernando Ramelo sa Cabalantian na pinatay sa baril ay nawala ang takotko sa Americano at nagpresentana ako kay Coronel Gardine at sa Comandanteng millionario malagó ang bohok sa bahay ng mga Alandy at si Alfonso ang nag interprete, ay maraminang somonod sa amin, namahal ang mga bibilhin at isang piling na saguing ay piso ay biglang sa sisipot ang isang malaking comerciante galing sa Silañgan Palale, casama ni Padre Valentin at sa Convento tomira

quinarga sa carabao ang cuartang mexicano na pagkadami dami at ang ibai isinasama sa costal ng calibkib sa pagdadala dito sa bayan. Nagtayó ng malaking tindahan sa silong ni Cabezang Potenciano S. Victores at nilagyan sa itaas ng pinto ng ganito BAZAR DE LOS TRES HERMANITOS at namili ng calibkib dito at sa bayan ng Lucena.

Maraming taw ang nagtatataka kong saan nangaling ang napa-karaming salapi, wala namang puhonan nangagaling sa Maynila at walá rin namang dalang cuarta ng magsakahan sa linang, at saká anót sa Palale mangagaling, walá namang natutuklasang mina doon Lihim na kababalaghan.

Maraming napagaralan ako sa revolucion at maraming kahi mahimalang nakita ng dalwa kong mata, nariyan ang kahabaghabag na mga sondalo, libaguin at ponit ponit ang brusa, samantalang ang mga pinono ay magagarang nagyikislapan ang estrella sa balik na ang salapi ng bayan ay naobos sa kapaquinabañgan sari li

Ng 16 de Juli 900 si Coronel Gardiner ay naglagay ng mga pamonon dito sa Tayabas, noon ay walapang codico municipal ay siyarin ang Presidente ng eleccion, sabaysabay kaming nag juramento at sabaysabay din naman caming sumulat ng balota, may sa babahan ng convento at may sa coro ng simbahan, ito ang kinalabasan

Alcalde.....	Yreneo Cabañero.
Ten. Alcalde...	Marcelo Capistrano
Concejales....	Vicente Ragudo
..	Escolastico S. Agustin
..	Enrique Valencia
..	Elpidio Alandy
..	Buenaventura Reyes
.. Mariano	Mariano Zarsadias
..	Anastasio Bautista
..	Sancho Nagar
Sindico	Sofio Alandy
Tesorero	Gregorio Romero

Sa silong ni D. Gil Jarmin ang oficina ng Presidencia at dito guinagawa ang Junta, dalwa ó tatlong sesion ay ni isang acuerdo ay walang pinagca sondoan at wala namang actang magkaigui, sapagkat si Cabañero ay amigo de discusion at ang isang asunto ay pagtatalohan ng dalwa ó tatlong oras ay dipa magkaigui, si D. Escolastico ay totologna sa canafe pagpuno ng pagtatalo.

Minsang araw naparito si Gardiner galit na galit sa amin

at ang wika: kayong mga filipino ang hinihingi ng independencia ng filipinas ay hindi kayo maalam tumupad ng inyong katungkolan

Isang hapon namang kami nag sesecion ay siyang pagtanggap ng Bando ni coronel Surbano na pinagbabalaan patayin ang sinomang filipino tomanggap ng anomang katungkulan sa pamahalaang Americano; dalidali kaming nag hiwahiwalay sa takot na abutin ng gabi at dokoyin ng kanyang mga sondalo.

Ng 12 Marzotaong 1901 dumating dito ang Gobernador Gral Mr. Taff maraming casamang mga prohombres, isai si D. Cayetano Arellano Dr Pardo de Tavera, juez Llorente at ibapa na sinalobong ng boosigla ng bayan, maraming arcos at banderas sa bahay ni Padre Bacilio guinawa ang banquete at baile at nagtatag ng Gobierno & Militar sapagkat ng panahong yaon ay Militar ang Gobernador na ang inilagay ay ito Gobernador civil Gardiner, Secretario Geracio Unson at fiscal provincial Sofio Alandy at noondin ay tomanggap ng juramento ang mga nahalal.

Maraminang nag presentang Gefes at oficiales at mga soldados na isinuko ang kanikanilang sandata na binayaran ng 30 pesos ang bawat isa na ang nakinabang ay ang mga pinono at ang mga pobre sondalo ay diman nakatikim sa malaon ding inalagaan huag kapitan ng kalawang.

Si Ten. Crispo at Antonino Suarez ang hindi nagpepresenta walana naman siyang fuerza liban sa 8 o 10 soldados at ang guinagawai sa Banilad at Pook palipat lipat at nanliligao kay Lucia Pabilla. Natiktikan siya nñ Ten. sa Policia Juan Maderal at naipag sumbong kay Ten. Hikman na isang gabi ay lomabas ang salida ng mga Americano kasama ang nasabing Maderal at doon naholing lahat sa bahay ni Lucia, nakuha pati libro at maraming mga tenientes del barrio ang nadamay mapreso at mga kilalang tao dito sa bayan, isa riyang ay si Enrique Valencia at Nimesio Valencia.

Ng dumating akó sa Lucena galing Maynila ng buan ng junio ng 1901 at akoi nagdala sa Colegio ng bata, doonpay aking nabalitaan akoi dinadakip, nag presenta agad akó kay Ten. Hikman at sinabing ang pangalankoi kasama sa nagbibigay ng aboloy sa

sa mga insurrecto, sinagot kong, marahil ay inilagay lamang para akoi mapahamak sapagkat si Coronel Surbano ay may Bando na cami pinagbabalaan patayin dahil sa pagtanggap namin ng tongkol na Consejo sa Gobierno ng Americano, hindi nagkasiya sa katwiran kong ito ay sinabikong hindi ako lamang ang may ganiyang paglalan at sa St. Palale naroon ang isang Buenaventura Reyes ay segurong iya iyang tao iyan ang nag bigay. Ipinadala akong preso é incomunicado sa Carcel Publica na kahiwalay ng maraming presos politicos at ipinakaon ang aking katukayo sa Palale, at sa dahilang ito ay isang taong simple ay di pinaniwalaan makipagintindihan sa mga revolucionario.

Ipinisan ako sa cuarto ng mga may sarisaring kasalanan nagawa sa pagnanacaw at panloloob, na parang ganoonding kasalanan ang ~~aka~~ ibinibintang sa akin. Itó ang unang araw na pagpasoko sa bilangoan nang hirap ng kalooban ng isang taong preso, hindi ako makakain ng masasarap na potajeng ipinadadala ng aking asawa at akoi diman makatolog at nabibilang ko halos ang oras na domadaan sa boong magdamag, may nagogonigoni akong kami itatapon sa Guam at may roon namang ipadadala kami sa presidio.

Sa mga gabing ipinagpapahinga ng mga presong casamako sa cuarto ay diyan mo maririnig ang pagpapalabasan ang tapang ng isat isa, diyan mo Laririnig ang sarisaring paraang guinagawa sa pagnanacaw at diyan mo maaalaman ang lihim ng maitim nilang kabuhayan at dooi walang malilihim, samantalang pagdating sa Hocuman ay di maliwanagan ang casalanan pinag oosig sa isang preso

Minsang tomangap ako ng visita ng aking asawa ay si nabing ang ikaliligtaskoi magbigay ng baril paris ng guinawa ng ibang nakalabas, bagay na pinakatanguitanguihan ko at ang gayoi parang tinatangap kong kasalanan, saká walá naman ako noon. Somonod na visita ng aking asawa ay hindina pagamo at sapilitan magbibigay at nakapag pabilina sa aking pamankin Vicente Cordero ng isang Remington na P.20.00, pomayagna ako kahit mabigat sa kaloobanko ng hindi nagdaramdam ang kalooban ng aking familia at may dalwang Domingo akong nabilango na isipkoi kong ilang taon.

Si Pedro Chavez ay dinakip ng mga Americano sa Tam-

long kasama si Agaton Eder, dinala sa Maynila at homarap sa Consejo de guerra, dahil sa pananampalasan sa mga prisionero, ito i ipinasok sa Bilibid at inabot ng biglang kamatayan.....

Si Felix Millar buhat ng mag auxilio sa pagdakip kay Mariano Jardiano ay dina nakapag visita sa linang dahil sa takot, minsay kakayarin sa tian ng tiad ni M. Daloraya sa canyang almacén sa daang Pagbilao, dahil lamang sa naquitang namimili ng guin gong at cocong pula sa Insik ay binati nito kong yaon gagamitin vestido sa Taaw.

ANG KAMATAYAN NI JUAN MADERAL

Isa sa mga filipinong nagpaquita ng malabis na paglilingkod sa Americano ay si Juan Maderal, hindi lamang sa pagtupad sa tongkol na Ten. de Policia kondi siya ang nagbibigay ng balita sa mga Militar sa mga insurrectos at siya ang pirming casama sa twing ito sasalida.

Ganito lng sabi ni Montano Zalamea bayaw niya

Nagpagawa ng timbreng kahoy na katulad ng guinagamit ni Gral Malvar at gumawa ng isang komunikasion, sinaka ang firma ni Malvar, nilagyan ng timbre at ipinadala kay Capitang Manó sa Nayon ng Mayit Lucban, doon itinatanong kong magkano ang naiipon contribucion, kong ilang sondalo at kong ilang Remington may roon at ipinadala sa isang taong dikilala. Naniwala si Capitang Manó at sinagot ang General na wala siyang naiipon contribucion at wala magbigay at natatakot, ang kanyang sondalo hiwahiwalayna at may roon lamang anim na Remington.

Pagtanggap ni Juancho ay nagisip na naman ng iba paraan pinalampas muna ang isang Domingo at gomawana naman ng isang comunicacion kay Capitan Manó nilagyan ng timbre at ipinirma si Malvar na ganito homiguit comulang ang sinasabi: TIPONON MO ANG LAHAT MONG SONDALO AT PAPARIYAN AKO SA GABI NG BAGONG TAON.

Umasa si Juancho aabutin ang mga sondalo sa arao na sina bi ay ipinagbigay parte kay Comandante Emint at ng gabi ng bagon 31 de Dic. 1904 ay lomabas ang dalwang pangkat na sondalo, isai sa daan sa Tamlong at ang isay sa daang Lucban ay sa Mayit nagtagbo

Ngunit samang pagkakataon at walang dinatnan isamang sondalo ni Capitang Manó at silasilarin ang nagkabarilan at walang tinamaan ng bala kondi si Juancho na dinala ditong bangkay.

Ipinarte sa Maynilang nagtama ang mga sondalo at insurrecto at napatay ang Teniente de Policia sa Tayabas; Ngunit ang municipio sa Lucban ay nagprotestang walang insurrecto sa canilang Bayan.

Kong may naholi isaman lamang sondalo filipino at di namatay si Juancho ay nabos mabilango ang lhat na lalaqui sa Tamlong at Mayit paris ng nanyari sa Banilad ng madakip si Ten. Crispo na maraming idinamay.

|Dios ang nakaalam|



Draft of proposed text of the marker for
the Tayabas Church:

CHURCH OF TAYABAS

FIRST CHURCH WHICH WAS THEN MADE OF BAMBOO,
NIPA AND ANAHAW WAS BUILT BY THE FRANCISCANS IN
¹⁵⁸⁵
~~1578~~ UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAN MIGUEL ARCANGEL;
REPAIRED BY SAN PEDRO BAUTISTA IN 1590. IN 1600
A BRICK-STONE CHURCH AND CONVENT WERE CONSTRUCTED
BUT WERE RUINED BY AN EARTHQUAKE IN 1743. ANOTHER
CHURCH WAS BUILT ON THE SAME SITE IN 1856 WITH A
people have said an imposing cupola and an imposing
~~BIG CROSS VAULT OR~~ TRANSEPT UNDER ITS DOME, MAKING
helping
IT AS ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT TEMPLES IN THE
PHILIPPINES. IN 1894 A PART OF THE CHURCH TILE
ROOFING WAS REPLACED BY GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS. A
VERY OLD IMAGE OF SAN DIEGO DE ALCALA IS VENERATED IN
THIS CHURCH.

Draft of the proposed text of the charter
for the town of Tayabos

Founded by the Franciscans in 1578.
Capital of the Province in 1605 which was
formerly at Kalibayan (now Unisan).
Transferred to Lucena, March 10, 1901.

On October 25, 1841, led by Apolinario
de la Cruz, a fighting ensued between his men
and the Spanish forces in barrio ~~Isobay~~.
The rebels won the battle and killed the
Spanish Governor. Another encounter occurred
in Alifan on November 11 where Hermans
Puli was captured and executed near the
Tayabos Town Hall on November 9. He
was acclaimed as the First Hero of Tayabos
Province and King of the Tagalogs.

Proposed text of the marker:

T A Y A B A S

FOUNDED BY THE FRANCISCANS IN 1578, SEPARATED FROM LUCBAN IN 1620. CALILAYA WAS THE OLD CAPITAL, TRANSFERRED TO TAYABAS IN 1605 AND THEN TO LUCENA ON MARCH 10, 1901.

IN OCTOBER, 1841 A BLOODY BATTLE ENSUED BETWEEN APOLINARIO DE LA CRUZ! MEN AND SPANISH FORCES IN THE BARRIOS OF ALITAO AND ISABANG. HERMANO PULI AND HIS FOLLOWERS WERE CAPTURED AND EXECUTED NEAR THE TAYABAS TOWN HALL ON NOVEMBER 4, 1841.

Draft for the proposed text of the marker for the town

T A Y A B A S

FOUNDED BY THE FRANCISCANS IN 1578, IT
BECAME THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE IN 1605 WHICH
WAS FORMERLY AT CALILAYA (NOW UNISAN), ~~AND THEN~~
TRANSFERRED TO LUCENA ON MARCH 10, 1901.

ON OCTOBER 23, 1841, LED BY APOLINARIO DE
LA CRUZ, A BLOODY BATTLE ENSUED BETWEEN HIS MEN
AND THE SPANISH FORCES IN BARRIO ISABANG. THE
GOVERNOR WAS KILLED. ANOTHER FIGHTING OCCURRED
IN ALITAO ON NOVEMBER 1 AND HERMANO PULI WITH SOME
MEMBERS OF HIS COFRADIA WERE CAPTURED AND EXECUTED
NEAR THE TAYABAS TOWN HALL ON NOVEMBER 7. HE WAS
ACCLAIMED AS THE FIRST HERO OF TAYABAS PROVINCE
AND KING OF THE TAGALOGS.

*In 1670 municipality first was
constituted under
Don Lucas Platana
first Captain General*

Spanish

Draft of proposed text of the marker for
the Tayabas Church:

CHURCH OF TAYABAS

FIRST CHURCH WHICH WAS THEN MADE OF BAMBOO
NIPA AND ANAHAW WAS BUILT BY THE FRANCISCANS IN
1578 UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAN MIGUEL ARCANGEL;
REPAIRED BY SAN PEDRO BAUTISTA IN 1590. IN 1600
A BRICK-STONE CHURCH AND CONVENT WERE CONSTRUCTED
BUT WERE RUINED BY AN EARTHQUAKE IN 1743. ANOTHER
CHURCH WAS BUILT ON THE SAME SITE IN 1856 WITH A
BIG CROSS VAULT OR TRANSEPT UNDER ITS DOME, MAKING
IT AS ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT TEMPLES IN THE
PHILIPPINES. IN 1894 A PART OF THE CHURCH TILE
ROOFING WAS REPLACED BY GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS. A
VERY OLD IMAGE OF SAN DIEGO DE ALCALA IS VENERATED IN
THIS CHURCH.

oh
QUEZON

Quezon Province, known before as Tayabas, was first explored by Captain Juan de Salcedo in 1571 after he conquered Cainta and Taytay. He visited also the eastern coast of Luzon in what are called the regions of Casiguran, Baler and Infanta.

Tayabas, as the present province of Quezon was called, was under the jurisdiction or part of the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Nueva Ecija. In 1585, the central and southern sections of the region was governed from Bonhon or Balayan, the old name of Batangas. For sometime, the northern portion of this territory was divided between Launa and Nueva Ecija for administrative purposes.

In 1591, Tayabas was created as a province under the name of "Kalilaya"¹ with its capital at the town of Kalilaya now the municipality of Unisan. The province was known as Kalilaya. In the middle of the eighteenth century the capital was transferred to Tayabas. In the

¹ Zoilo M. Galang. Encyclopedia of the Philippines. Vol. VII. P. Vera and Sons, 1936. p. 474.

course of time, the province was called by that name - Tayabas.

Like most provinces in Luzon, Tayabas suffered under Muslims attacks. In 1798, a fleet of some twenty-five Muslim boats attacked the towns of Casiguran, Baler, and Palanan. In these raids, the marauders took 450 captives. The coastal towns along the Bondoc Peninsula also fell under the devastating effects of Muslim assaults. These depredations continued down to the end of Spanish sovereignty in the Islands.

Another event that rocked Tayabas was the revolt of the Confradia de San Jose in 1841 led by Apolinario de la Cruz. Large numbers of his followers fought the Spanish authorities not until after the rebellion was suppressed and Apolinario de la Cruz was publicly executed on November 4, 1841.²

Tayabas was one of the provinces which joined earlier, the Philippine Revolution. On August 15, 1898, General Miguel Malvar took possession of Tayabas in the name of the Philippine Revolutionary Government.

Upon the restoration of peace and order under the American Regime, civil government was established in

²Ibid. p. 84.

Tayabas on March 12, 1901. The capital of the province was also transferred to Lucena where it remains today.

On June 12, 1902, the districts of Principe which was formerly a part of the province of Nueva Ecija and Infanta together with Polillo were merged with the province of Tayabas. Marinduque was made a part of the province of Tayabas not until 1920 when it was separated as a regular province.

By virtue of Republic Act No. 14, as approved on September 7, 1946, the name of the province was changed to Quezon.

The municipalities of Quezon are:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Agdangan | 11. Dilasag |
| 2. Alabat | 12. Dingalan |
| 3. Atimonan | 13. Dipaculo |
| 4. Baler | 14. Dolores |
| 5. Buenavista | 15. General Luna |
| 6. Burdeos | 16. General Nakar |
| 7. Calauag | 17. Guinayangan |
| 8. Candelaria | 18. Gumaca |
| 9. Casiguran | 19. Infanta |
| 10. Catanauan | 20. Jumalig |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 21. Lopez | 35. Real |
| 22. Lucban | 36. Sampaloc |
| 23. Macalelon | 37. San Andres |
| 24. Maria Aurora | 38. San Antonio |
| 25. Mauban | 39. San Francisco |
| 26. Malanay | 40. San Luis |
| 27. Padre Burgos | 41. San Narciso |
| 29. Perez | 42. Sariaya |
| 30. Panukulan | 43. Tagkawayan |
| 31. Pitogo | 44. Tayabas |
| 32. Plaridel | 45. Tiaong |
| 33. Polillo | 46. Unisan |
| 34. Quezon | 47. Dinalongan |
| 48. Patnanungan | |

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2. Eminent Filipinos, by Hector K. Villareel et. al. National Historical Commission Publication No. I. Manila, 1965. p. 84.
3. Galang, Zoilo M. Encyclopedia of the Philippines. Vol. VIII. Manila: P. Vera and Sons, 1936. pp. 474-475.
4. Data on the Total Number of Precincts . . . In Each Province . . . In the Regular Election Held on November 8, 1971. Statistics and Election Records Division, COMELEC, Manila, 1971.
5. Republic Act No. 14 - An Act Changing the Name of the Province of Tayabas to Quezon. Official Gazette, October 1946, Vol. 43, No. 10, p. 2372.

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Tayabas, as ~~the~~ the present province of Quezen was called, was under the jurisdiction or part of the provinces of Batangas, Iaguna and Nueva Ecija. In 1585, the central and southern sections of the region was governed from Bonben or Balayan, the old name of Batangas. For sometime, the northern portion of this territory was divided between Iaguna and Nueva Ecija for administrative purposes.

In 1591, Tayabas was created as a province "under the name of Kalilaya"¹ with its capital at the town of Kalilaya now the municipality of Unisan. The province was known as Kalilaya. In the middle of the eighteenth century the capital was transferred to Tayabas. In the course of time, the province was called by that name- Tayabas.

1

Zeile M. Galang. Encyclopedia of the Philippines. Vol. VII. P. Vera and Sons, 1936. p. 474.

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2

Ibid. p. 84.

QUEZON - 3

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- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Agdangan | 7. Calauag | 13. Dipaculae |
| 2. Alabat | 8. Candelaria | 14. Deleros |
| 3. Atimenan | 9. Casiguran | 15. General Luna |
| 4. Baler | 10. Catanauan | 16. General Nakar |
| 5. Buenavista | 11. Dilasag | 17. Guinayangan |
| 6. Burdeos | 12. Dingalan | 18. Gumaca |

QUEZON - 4

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 19. Infanta | 35. Real |
| 20. Jumalig | 36. Sampalec |
| 21. Lopez | 37. San Andrés |
| 22. Lucban | 38. San Antonie |
| 23. Macalalen | 39. San Francisco |
| 24. Maria Aurora | 40. San Luis |
| 25. Mauban | 41. San Narciso |
| 26. Milanay | 42. Sariaya |
| 27. Padre Burgos | 43. Tagkawayan |
| 28. Pagbilae | 44. Tayabas |
| 29. Perez | 45. Tinang |
| 30. Panukulan | 46. Unisan |
| 31. Pitogo | 47. Dinalangan |
| 32. Floridell | 48. Patnanungan |
| 33. Polillo | |
| 34. Quezon | |

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QUEZON - 5

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Wells H. Galloway. Encyclopedia of the Philippines. Vol. VII. P. Vora and Sons, 1936. p. 474.

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QUEZON - 3

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By virtue of Republic Act No. 14, as approved on September 7, 1946, the name of the province was changed to Quezon.

The municipalities of Quezon are:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Agoncillo | 7. Calauag | 13. Dapacla |
| 2. Alabat | 8. Candelaria | 14. Deloros |
| 3. Atimonan | 9. Casiguran | 15. General Luna |
| 4. Baler | 10. Catanauan | 16. General Nakar |
| 5. Buenavista | 11. Dilasag | 17. Guinayangan |
| 6. Burdeos | 12. Dingalan | 18. Guaca |

QUEZON - 4

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 19. Infanta | 35. Roal |
| 20. Jumlig | 36. Sanggaloc |
| 21. Lopez | 37. San Andres |
| 22. Lechan | 38. San Antonio |
| 23. Macalalen | 39. San Francisco |
| 24. Maria Aurora | 40. San Luis |
| 25. Mauban | 41. San Narcise |
| 26. Sulanay | 42. Sariaya |
| 27. Padre Burgos | 43. Tugkawayan |
| 28. Pagbilae | 44. Tayabas |
| 29. Perez | 45. Tiaeng |
| 30. Panukulan | 46. Unisan |
| 31. Pitego | 47. Dinaleogan |
| 32. Flardiel | 48. Patnanungan |
| 33. Pelille | |
| 34. Quezon | |

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QUEZON - 5

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5. Republic Act No. 14 - An Act Changing The Name Of The Province Of Taybas To Quezon. Official Gazette, October 1946, Vol. 43, No. 10. p. 2372.

QUEZON

Quezon province, known before as Tayabas, was explored by Captain Juan de Salcedo during his march across Laguna to ~~Taracate, Samarines Norte.~~ ^{the area} The Spaniards also conquered the eastern coast of Luzon, visiting the regions of Casiguran, Baler and Infanta.

Tayabas, as the present province of Quezon was then known, was under the jurisdiction of various provinces. The southern and central sections were governed from Bonbon or Balayan as Batangas was then known, in 1585, whereas the northern part of the province was divided between Nueva Ecija and Laguna.

In 1591, Tayabas was created as a province with its capital at Kalilaya or Unisan as the town is popularly known today. The territory was named by that name, Kalilaya, for sometime. At about the middle of the eighteenth century, the capital was transferred to Tayabas. In the course of time the capital town was used to name the province.

Like most provinces of Luzon, Tayabas suffered under Muslim attacks. In 1798, a fleet of some twenty-five Muslim boats attacked the towns of Casiguran, Baler, and Palanan and took 450 captives. The coastal towns along the Bondoc Peninsula also fell under the devastating effects of Muslim piratical assaults. These depredations continued down to

in 1591
of what is now
Quezon

under the name of Kalilaya
Balayan
p. 47d

act of the

*Another event that
 involved
 QUEZON was
 the revolt of
 the large
 F. de la Cruz
 led by the
 Cofradia de San Lorenzo
 followed by his
 Spaniards
 against the
 authorities
 after the
 outbreak of
 the rebellion
 against the
 Spanish
 Govt. in
 1898.
 Nov. 4, 1898.*

the end of the Spanish sovereignty in the Islands.

Tayabas was one of the provinces which earlier joined the Philippine Revolution. On August 15, 1898, General Miguel Malvar took possession of Tayabas in the name of the Philippine Revolutionary Government.

Upon the advent of peace and order under the American Regime, civil government was established in Tayabas on March 12, 1901. The capital was transferred to Lucena. On June 12, 1902, the districts of Principe, formerly a part of Nueva Ecija and the district of Infanta together with Polillo were merged with Tayabas. Six months later, Marinduque was made a part of the province. Marinduque, however, became a separate province in 1920. With the enactment of Republic Act No. 14, approved on September 7, 1946, the name of the province was changed to Quezon.

The municipalities of Quezon are:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Agdangan ✓ | 17. Guinayanagan ✓ | 33. Quezon ✓ |
| 2. Alabat ✓ | 18. Gumaca ✓ | 34. Real ✓ |
| 3. Atimonan ✓ | 19. Infanta ✓ | 35. Sampaloc ✓ |
| 4. Balor ✓ | 20. Lopez ✓ | 36. San Andres ✓ |
| 5. Buonavista ✓ | 21. Lucban ✓ | 37. San Antonio ✓ |
| 6. Burdeos ✓ | 22. Macalolon ✓ | 38. San Francisco ✓ |
| 7. Calauag ✓ | 23. Maria Aurora ✓ | 39. San Luis ✓ |
| 8. Candelaria ✓ | 24. Mauban ✓ | 40. San Narciso ✓ |
| 9. Casiguran ✓ | 25. Milanay ✓ | 41. Sariaya ✓ |

*Dr.
 P. S. I.
 Quezon*

QUEZON - 3

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 10. Catanuan ✓ | 26. Padre Burgos ✓ | 42. Tagkawayan ✓ |
| 11. Dilasag ✓ | 27. Pagbilao ✓ | 43. Tayabas ✓ |
| 12. Dingalan ✓ | 28. Panukulan ✓ | 44. Tiaong ✓ |
| 13. Dinalaculao ✓ | 29. Perez ✓ | 45. Unisan ✓ |
| 14. Dolores ✓ | 30. Pitogo ✓ | 46. Dinalongan ✓ |
| 15. General Luna ✓ | 31. Flaridel ✓ | 47. Jumalig ✓ <i>see 14 + 20</i> |
| 16. General Nakar ✓ | 32. Polillo ✓ | 48. Patnanungan ✓ |

- B ① Palang, Zito M. Encyclopedia of the Phil. Vol. 1. P. Vera and Sons. Dec 1936. ~~and~~ p. 474-475
- f ② Eminent Filipina. National Hist. Co. Public No. 1 by Victor K. Villaverde, et al. Manila; 1965 p. 84
- ③ R.A. No. 14. An act changing the name of The Province of Tayabas to Quezon. O.G. October 1946, vol. 42 No. 10 p. 237.
- ④ data.
- ⑤ Slip, Z. M. Phil. History, vol. 2. Manila: Alfonso Sison, Inc. 1969. p. 153.

History And Cultural Life of the Town of Tayabas,
Province of Quezon.

Local Committee :

- Mr. Luis Fineda (Chairman)
- Miss Rebecca A. Valle (Member)
- Miss Trinidad E. Fandy "
- Miss Felina Obeiana "

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
Bureau of Public Schools
Division of Quezon
Tayabas

PART ONE: History

19. Present official name of the town.
TAYABAS
20. Former name or names and their meanings or derivation. Tayabas was derived from "bayabas" a native fruit.
21. Date of establishment- 1578
22. Names and social status of the founders.
Fray Juan de Placencia and Diego de Oropesa. They were Franciscan Fathers.
23. Names of persons who held leading official position in the community with the dates of their tenure, if possible. (In the spanish time, the leading official were gobernadorcillo, capitan municipal, teniente absolute, cura parroco, jueces de semantera y de policia, maestro municipal. In the American time : President and Vice President, mayor and vice mayor, justice of the peace, councillors, municipal treasurer municipal secretary, chief of police.)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAMES OF PERSONS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1620	Don Lucas Plata	Capitan
1621	" Pedro Ospiques	"
1622	" Antonio de Abella	"
1623	" Antonio Karayao	"
1624	" Martin Paqueras	"
1625	" Buenaventura Gomes	"
1626	" Rafael Pagdaman	"
1627	" Juan Cabansong	"
1628	" Francisco Kocintang	"
1629	" Juan Cristobal	"
1630	" Andres Tamayas	"
1631	" Juan Cristobal	"
1632	" Pedro Katanggal	"
1633	" Juan Cabansong	"
1634	" Bartolome Tampong	"
1635	" Andres de Mesa	"
1636	" Juan Komintang	"
1637	" Tomas Puraw	"

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAMES OF PERSONS</u>	<u>TITLES</u>
1638	Don Simon Onabong	Capitan
1639	" Tomas Suintugan	"
1640	" Tomas Puraw	"
1641	" Felipe Perez	"
1642	" Juan Gimaz	"
1643	" Simon Ongbag	"
1644	" Juan Dalabay	"
1645	" Andres de Mesa	"
1646	" Juan Miraw	"
1647	" Gabriel Castro	"
1648	" Antonio Kasadia	"
1649	" Andres Pascual	"
1650	" Antonio Kasadia	"
1651	" Valeriano Manalo	Gobernadorcillo
1652	" Pedro Mañana	"
1653	" Tomas Suintugan	"
1654	" Juan Angeles	"
1655	" Bartolome Pagsusunin	"
1656	" Lucas Karimaw	"
1657	" Ventura Liwanag	"
1658	" Ventura Castillo	"
1659	" Andres Manalo	"
1660	" Agustin Pausap	"
1661	" Mateo Pagsunan	"
1662	" Tomas Manalo	"
1663	" Juan Halili	"
1664	" Antonio Pasco	"
1665	" Miguel Lopez	"
1666	" Pedro de Silva	"
1667	" Pascual Garcia	"
1668	" Santiago Gutierrez	"
1669	" Ventura Fernandez	"
1670	" Andres Manalo	"
1671	" Carlos Manhawa	"
1672	" Pedro Claudio	"
1673	" Andres Manalo	"
1674	" Pedro Guinhawa	"
1675	" Francisco Mahapuli	"
1676	" Andres Manalo	"
1677	" Domingo Villegas de	"
1678	" Antonio Salagginto	"
1679	" Juan dela Isla	"
1680	" Gabriel dela Cruz	"
1681	" Carlos Manhawa	"
1682	" Andres Manalo	"
1683	" Martin Pausap	"
1684	" Pedro Kasilang	"
1685	" Diego Malipol	"
1686	" Ignacio Bernabe	"
1687	" Antonio Kasinag	"
1688	" Francisco Mahapuli	"
1689	" Pedro Enriquez	"
1690	" Santiago Sevara	"
1691	" Francisco Palatron	"
1692	" Juan de Vargas	"
1693	" Andres de Villegas	"
1694	" Gaspar Valerio	"

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAMES OF PERSONS</u>	<u>TITLES</u>
	Don Antonio Manalo	Gobernadorcillo
1696	" Francisco Guinhawa	"
1697	" Domingo de Mesa	"
1698	" Francisco Lopez	"
1699	" Pedro Salamat	"
1700	" Bartolome de Ramos	"
1701	" Francisco Kasilang	"
1702	" Francisco Kapuno	"
1703	" Pedro Enriquez	"
1704	" Juan Magayon	"
1705	" Francisco Magayon	"
1706	" Francisco Lopez	"
1707	" Pedro Manahan	"
1708	" Antonio Manalo	"
1709	" Agustin dela Cruz	"
1710	" Domingo dela Mesa	"
1711	" Juan Pasco	"
1712	" Juan de los Santos	"
1713	" Francisco Lopez	"
1714	" Santiago Abela	"
1715	" Mateo Magayon	"
1716	" Francisco Manalo	"
1717	" Antonio Eguerra	"
1718	" Francisco Pedro	"
1719	" Juan de Vargas	"
1720	" Juan de los Santos	"
1721	" Jose Santiago	"
1722	" Andres Manalo	"
1723	" Francisco Gutierrez	"
1724	" Antonio Halili	"
1725	" Francisco de Mesa	"
1726	" Pablo Magayon	"
1727	" Juan de los Santos	"
1728	" Diego de San Buenaventura	"
1729	" Francisco Manalo	"
1730	" Juan Lopez	"
1731	" Francisco de los Santos	"
1732	" Pedro Alcantara	"
1733	" Ignacio Bernabe	"
1734	" Juan de los Santos	"
1735	" Jose Santiago	"
1736	" Antonio Custodio	"
1737	" Francisco de Quiwa	"
1738	" Francisco Manalo	"
1739	" Andres de Torres	"
1740	" Juan Bernardo	"
1741	" Diego de San Buenaventura	"
1742	" Francisco dela Cruz	"
1743	" Francisco Manalo	"
1744	" Juan Capistrano	"
1745	" Juan de los Santos	"
1746	" Juan Palad	"
1747	" Lucas Masebio	"
1748	" Juan de los Santos	"
1749	" Santiago Pausap	"
1750-1751	" Francisco de San Juan	"

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAMES OF PERSONS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1752	Don Pedro dela Cruz	Gobernadorcillo
1753-1754	" Juan Enriquez	"
1755	" Francisco de San Juan	"
1756	" Ventura Hilaria Sindew	"
1757	" Juan dela Cruz	"
1758	" Luis S. Buenaventura	"
1759	" Francisco Miguel	"
1760	" Tomas delos Reyes	"
1761	" Andres Deleola	"
1762	" Andres de San Juan	"
1763	" Jose Ignacio	"
1764	" Juan delos Santos	"
1765	" Luis de Capistrano	"
1766	" Francisco Lopez	"
1767	" Francisco Mendoza	"
1768	" Bartolome delos Santos	"
1769	" Francisco Mendoza	"
1770	" Miguel de San Agustin	"
1771	" Bartolome delos Santos	"
1772	" Luis de San Pedro	"
1773	" Ignacio Trinidad	"
1774	" Agapito Antonio de Chavez	"
1775	" Pedro dela Cruz	"
1776	" Francisco Lopez	"
1777	" Miguel de San Agustin	"
1778	" Ignacio Trinidad	"
1779	" Luis de S. Buenaventura	"
1780	" Juan de S. Gregorio	"
1781	" Diego Calero	"
1782	" Juan de San Francisco	"
1783	" Francisco de Juan	"
1784	" Jose de S. Buenaventura	"
1785	" Juan dela Concepcion	"
1786	" Salvador Flores de San Francisco	"
1787	" Francisco delos Santos	"
1788	" Jose de San Miguel	"
1789	" Diego Enriquez	"
1790	" Antonio Hilario de San Juan	"
1791	" Francisco de Mesa	"
1792	" Lazaro de San Juan	"
1793	" Francisco Lopez de San Juan	"
1794	" Francisco Lopez	"
1795	" Francisco de Chavez	"
1796	" Francisco Lopez Enriquez	"
1797	" Lazaro de San Juan	"
1798	" Juan Lopez	"
1799	" Miguel Pedro Alcantara	"
1800	" Francisco Manuel	"
1801	" Juan Ignacio S. Juliano	"
1802	" Luis S. Buenaventura	"
1803	" Francisco de Mesa	"
1804	" Lucas de S. Juan	"
1805	" Domingo de San Juan	"
1806	" Bartolome de Vera	"
1807	" Juan Palad	"
1808	" Pedro Juan Enriquez	"

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAMES OF PERSONS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1809	Don Domingo de San Juan	Gobernadorcillo
1810	" Lorenzo delos Reyes	"
1811	" Francisco Sacramento	"
1812	" Francisco Ignacio	"
1813	" Lazaro de San Juan	"
1814	" Francisco de Mesa	"
1815	" Salvador de San Juan	"
1816	" Luis De S. Buenaventura	"
1817	" Juan de San Luis	"
1818	" Juan de Sto. Tomas	"
1819	" Luis De S. Buenaventura	"
1820	" Ignacio Martin Trinidad	"
1821-1822	" Pascual delos Santos	"
1823	" Diego Urbano	Primer Alcalde
1824	" Bernabe dela Cruz	Capitan
1825	" Juan de S. Jose	"
1826	" Francisco Juan de San Andres	"
1827	" Francisco de San Agustin	"
1828	" Juan Carlos	"
1829	" Francisco de Capistrano	"
1830	" Ladislao Torres	"
1831	" Diego Enriquez	Gobernadorcillo
1832	" Roque De S. Buenaventura	"
1833	" Lejo Enriquez	"
1834	" Macario de San Juan	"
1835	" Tomas delos Santos	"
1836	" Ladislao Lopez	"
1837	" Juan Reyes S. Agustin	"
1838	" Isidoro S. Agustin	"
1839	" Pedro de S. Juan	"
1840	" Lucas de Torres	"
1841	" Joaquin Marcelo	"
1842	" Miguel delos Santos	"
1843	" Miguel Trinidad	"
1844	" Salvador Santiago	"
1845	" Adriano Francisco	"
1846	" Macario de San Juan	"
1847	" Blas Capistrano	"
1848	" Pelagio Lopez	"
1849	" Juan Valencia	"
1850	" Juan Villoria	"
1851	" Pedro Nadera	"
1852	" Jose Abadilla	"
1853	" Gervasio Villafuerte	"
1854	" Rosendo Valencia	"
1855	" Juan Saballano	"
1856	" Lucio Saavedra	"
1857	" Rafael Jardiniano	"
1858	" Mariano Sacramento	"
1859	" Ruperto Labrador	"
1860	" Ruperto Labrador	"
1861-1862	" Elciano Valencia	"
1863-1864	" Pacifico Jarvifa	"
1865-1866	" Damian Pinera	"
1867	" Ruperto Labrador	"
1868	" Severino Capistrano	"
1869	" Simon Reyes	"

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAMES OF PERSONS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1870-1871	Don Elciano Valencia	Gobernadorcillo
1872	" Pedro San Agustin	"
1873-1874	" Vicente San Agustin	"
1875-1879	" Ventura Alandy	"
1880-1882	" Ligorio Capistrano	"
1883-1884	" Buenaventura Reyes	"
1885-1886	" Pedro Abadilla	"
1887-1888	" Procopio Nadera	"
1889	" Gregorio Comero	"
1890-1891	" Esteban Mendieta	"
1892	" Valeriano Llemares	"
1893	" Marcelo Capistrano	Capitan Municipal
1894-1897	" Marcos Pabilonia	Presidente Local
1898-1900	" Procopio Nadera	"

AMERICAN REGIME

1901	" Ireneo Cabañero	Presidente Local
1902-1903	Vicente Ragudo	Presidente Municipal
	Isodero Lavarez	Vice Presidente
1904-1905	Santiago Jara	"
	Santiago Nagar	Vice
1906-1907	Procopio Nadera	"
	Ramon San Agustin	Vice
1908-1912	Ildefonso Alandy	"
	Sergio Villoria	Vice
1913-1916	Blas Umilang	"
	Gabriel Quinto	Vice
1917-1919	Pedro Palomera	"
	Elias Umali	Vice
1920-1922	Mr. Santiago Reyes	"
	" Severino Orias	Vice
1923-1925	" Doroteo Madres	"
	" Severino Orias	Vice
1926 (2 months only)	Severino Orias	"
	" Jose C. Reyes	Vice
1926-Oct. 15, 1928	Jose C. Reyes	"
	Pedro Orias	Vice
1928-1931	" Pedro Orias	"
	Atty. Severo Leonado	Vice
1932-1937	Mr. Santiago Reyes	"
	" Leon Baldovino	Vice
1938-1940	Atty. Geronimo Gordero	Alcalde
	" Hilarton Yanza	Vice Alcalde
1941-Dec. 29, 1941	Hilarton Yanza	Alcalde
	Mr. Tranquilino Fernandez	Vice

Councillors

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Benjamin C. Reyes | 5. Mr. Apolonio Pellosa |
| 2. Dr. Sofio V. Orias | 6. Mr. Bartolome Cabutihan |
| 3. Dr. Trinidad Jara | 7. Mr. Estanislao Eclavea |
| 4. Mr. Beato Racelis | 8. Mr. Esteban Valle |

JAPANESE OCCUPATION - January 9, 1942 to Jan. 30, 1943

Sayabes Peace Commission

Names	Title
Atty. Domingo Lopez	Chairman
Atty. Dionisio Mayer	Commission on Justice
Mr. Santiago Reyes	" " Finance
Dr. Ubaldo Potenciano	" " Health
Dr. Sulpicio Peres	" " Peace & Order
Mr. Juan Abado	" " Agriculture

AFTER LIBERATION - Sept. 2, 1945 to March 17, 1946

Mayor Atty. Hilarion Yanga
 Vice Mayor Mr. Tranquilino Fernandez
 Councilors:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Benjamin C. Reyes | 5. Mr. Elias Umali |
| 2. Dr. Sofio V. Orias | 6. Mr. Bartolome Cabutihan |
| 3. Dr. Trinidad Jara | 7. Mr. Estaneslao Eclavea |
| 4. Mr. Beato Racelis | 8. Mr. Esteban Valle |
| Municipal Secretary Atty. Epifanio V. Orias | |
| Municipal Treasurer Mr. Eleuterio Z. Evangelista | |
| Chief of Police Mr. Sancho de Torres | |

MARCH 18, to April 4, 1946

Acting Mayor Dr. Sofio V. Orias
 " Vice Mayor Mrs. Beatriz Reyes

Acting Councilors:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Carmelo Alandy | 4. Mrs. Iluminada M. Laano |
| 2. Dr. Juan de Ocampo | 5. Mr. Gregorio Z. Ballana |
| 3. Mr. Juan Baldivino | 6. Mr. Juan Veranga |

1946-1947

Mayor Mr. Benjamin C. Reyes
 Vice Mayor Mr. Tranquilino Fernandez
 Councilors:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Bartolome Cabutihan | 5. Mr. Beato Racelis |
| 2. Mr. Estaneslao Eclavea | 6. Miss Lydia Echevarria |
| 3. Mr. Donato Jardiniano | 7. Mr. Francisco Zeta |
| 4. Atty. Eulalio Abrigo | 8. Mr. Hermogenes Labios |
| Secretary Atty. Epifanio V. Orias | |
| Treasurer Mr. Eleuterio Z. Evangelista | |
| Chief of Police Mr. Sancho de Torres | |

1948-1951

Mayor Mr. Bartolome Cabutihan
 Vice Mayor Mr. Tranquilino Fernandez
 Councilors:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Atty. Eulalio Abrigo | 5. Mr. Santiago Pabilonia |
| 2. Miss Lydia Echevarria | 6. Mr. Donato Jardiniano |
| 3. Mr. Estaneslao Eclavea | 7. Mr. Francisco Zeta |
| 4. Mr. Beato Racelis | 8. Mr. Felipe Cabriga |
| Secretary Atty. Epifanio V. Orias | |
| Treasurer Mr. Eleuterio Z. Evangelista | |
| Chief of Police Mr. Sancho de Torres | |

1952- 1954

Mayor Mr. Benjamin C. Reyes

Vice Mayor Miss Lydia Echevarria

Councillors:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Sefio V. Orias | 5. Mr. Anado Abrigo |
| 2. Mr. Tomas Valencia | 6. Mr. Marcelino Valderamos |
| 3. Mr. Felipe Cabrigo | 7. Mr. Felix Villon |
| 4. Mr. Juan Gabryao | 8. Mr. Polonio Añoso |

Secretary

Atty. Epifanio V. Orias

Treasurer

Mr. Eleuterio Evangelista

Chief of Police

Mr. Sancho de Torres

24. DATA ON HISTORICAL SITES, STRUCTURES??BUILDINGS, OLD RUINS, etc.

1. May 4, 1681 - Construction of the old convent was begun when Don Carlos Manhawa was gobernadorcillo.
2. 1746 A concrete wall one yard deep was placed in the Roman Catholic Church when Don Juan Palad was the gobernadorcillo
3. 1750 The Roman Catholic Church was constructed to its present height when Don Francisco de San Juan was the gobernadorcillo
4. 1776 Construction of the old Municipal building was begun when Don Francisco Lopez was gobernadorcillo
5. 1798 With Don Juan Lopez as gobernadorcillo the wooden Alitao bridge was constructed.
6. June 10, 1914 Erection of Dr. Jose Rizal's monument under the auspices of "Club de los 33" with Don Blas Sumilang and Don Ildefonso Standy as municipal leaders.
7. 1929 Tayabas Elementary School building no. 1 was completed when Don Pedro Orias was Presidente Municipal.
8. 1930 Construction of the Luis Palad high school was started with Don Pedro Orias as presidente municipal.
9. December 26, 1941- Alitao bridge was destroyed by the USAFFE to safeguard the town from Japanese invaders.
10. 1942 Destroyed Alitao bridge was reconstructed under the Japanese Administration
11. 1945 Automatic siphon in barrio Camaysa was constructed and made into a swimming pool when Atty. Hilarion Yansa was the town mayor.
12. March 15, 1945 Municipal building, Central School building no. 2, Ermita Church and part of the public market were destroyed when the town was bombed by Allied forces.
13. July 1, 1950 Elementary School building no. 2 began to be used.
14. 1950 Puericulture Center was constructed.

25. Important Facts, Incidents or events That Took Place

- A. During the Spanish Occupation.
- B. During the American Occupation to World War II.
- C. During and after World War II.
(Mention dates, places, personalities, etc., political, educational, economic, religious and other events and developments are recorded under this head.)

A. DURING THE SPANISH OCCUPATION

1. Date of Establishment- 1578
 - a) Naming the community "Tayabas derived from the native fruit bayabas which was found and growing in the locality abundantly.
 - b) The founders were immigrants from Lucban, Rajayjay, and other Laguna towns.
 2. In 1620 the first constituted municipal government began under a Capitan in the person of Don Lucas Plata.
 3. May 4, 1681- the construction of the old convent was begun when Don Carlos Manhawa was the gobernadorcillo.
 4. In 1746 the concrete wall of one yard thick was built in the Roman Catholic Church. Don Juan Falad was the gobernadorcillo at that time.
 5. The Roman Catholic church was constructed to its present height in 1570 when the gobernadorcillo was Don Francisco de San Juan.
 6. ~~Under~~ the rule of gobernadorcillo Don Francisco Lopez in 1776 the construction of the old Municipal building was begun.
 7. The wooden bridge across the Alitao river was constructed in 1778. Don Juan Lopez as gobernadorcillo supervised it.
- Important Incidents:
8. 1718- the gobernadorcillo of this town was Don Pedro Francisco. Under his rule famine broke out resulting in several deaths.
 9. There was a big conflagration in Tayabas in 1732.
 10. Small pox epidemics broke out in 1739. Many people died.
 11. Another small pox epidemics broke out in 1761 resulting in many deaths.
 12. In 1808 the third small pox epidemics broke out.
 13. Dysentery epidemic occurred in 1822. Many people died of it.
 14. In 1841, the uprising of the religious society called "Comfradia de San Jose" under the leadership of Apolinario dela Cruz more popularly known as "Hermano Puli" took place. Its important and decisive battle was waged in the barrio of Alitao and the site is actually known as "Pinaglabanan." In this battle Hermano Puli had about 5000 followers or soldiers. Governor Joaquin Ortega, a Spaniard was killed in the battle.
 15. On October 24 and 25, 1874, a very great flood which overflowed the Alitao bridge and the whole Munting Bayan was then in a very grave danger. It caused the death of Don Cristobal Juala. Since then, that event was known as "Nag Tubal."

16. In 1838, the whole town was burned by the spaniards. It was so destructive that the four corners of the town proper could be seen at any angle.
17. When Don Diego Enriquez was the gobernadorcillo in 1831 the Casa Municipal or Presidencia was constructed. It was the biggest building in this town. After some years during the American Occupation it was made a Central School building. This building stood on the present site of school building no. 3.
18. On September 5, 1897, a group of poorly armed natives led by General J. Ahika entered the town with the intention of subduing the spaniards, the revolt was easily suppressed and many of the natives were killed. These rebels had their camp in the barric of Ilasan.

B. AMERICAN OCCUPATION -

1. In 1903 an epidemic of cholera spread throughout the whole municipality. It was so terrible that it claimed hundreds and hundreds of lives.
2. The first municipal mayor, Presidente Municipal was Don Ireneo Cabaneros. His government was organized in 1901.
3. A very destructive typhoon visited the town of Tayabas in 1905.
4. In June 1907, a big fire burned the south eastern section of the town. More than 100 families lost their houses. It occurred on "Corpus Christi" day.
5. Don Domingo Lopez, an attorney, became the governor of the province in 1908. He is a native of this town.
6. On June 10, 1914, the monument of Dr. Jose Rizal was unveiled the construction was initiated and financed by civic society of this town known at the time as "Club de las 33"
7. In 1929 our coconut trees suffered very much from the destruction caused by insects called leaf wivers, our copra production remained poor for some years.
8. The Lusi Palad high school was opened in 1931. It was first house in the two rooms of central school building no. 2.
9. On December 26-28 1935 the National Eucharistic Congress had its seat in the town of Tayabas. Our parish priest at that time was Rev. Vicente Ella. (RIP)

C. DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR II:

1. After December 8, 1941 the people of the town could not have peaceful sleep. Japanese-American War broke out. The people were in blackouts every night. Civilians were assigned either as "Civilian Guards" or "First Aiders".
2. In the afternoon of December 26, 1941, the Japanese forces began to occupy the town. The USAFFE did not offer any resistance. They however destroyed the important river bridge to delay the advances. One of these bridges is the Alitae connecting the town proper and Munting Bayan.
3. On December 27, 1941, the eastern section of the town was burned accidentally. About 40 houses were razed to the ground.

4. By order of Japanese Captain Toza Wataya "the Tayabas Peace committee" was organized to form the governing body of the town. That was from January 9, 1942 to January 30, 1943. The following persons were chosen to compose the Commission:

Atty. Domingo Lopez	President of the Comm.
Atty. Dionisio Mayor	Commissioner on Justice
Mr. Santiago Reyes	" " Finance
Dr. Ubaldo Potenciano	" " Health
Dr. Sulpicio Perez	" " Police
Mr. Juan Abado	" " Public Works & Agriculture.
5. From July 1, 1942, was enforced in the community the combination of civil and military Administration by order of the Japanese Military High Command.
6. The destroyed Alitao Bridge was reconstructed in 1942 by the commission.
7. In 1943 Anderson's Guerilla was organized. Many citizens became member of it. Several of these members were garrisoned and executed by the Japanese. There were days in that year when every citizens was required to carry bamboo spears when walking on the streets.
8. The American Air Force bombed the town on March 15, 1945. Most of the houses were burned and demolished including the municipal building and school houses.
9. On March 22, 1945, exactly a week later, another group of American bomber planes completely destroyed the whole town by bombing the Munting Bayan section.
10. The people of Tayabas with rejoicing of the American liberation forces on April 5, 1945. Construction of improvised homes began and gradually the Community returned to be an inhabited place once more.
11. Regular classes resumed on April 24, 1945 in our public schools.
12. Mayor Hilarion Yanza began to rule again the town on April 19, 1945 by order of the Lieutenant Scheneider, with the same councilors he had at the outbreak of the war.
13. A very destructive typhoon known as "Jean" visited on December 26, 1947. Most of the barong-barongs built after the liberation were totally destroyed.
14. In April and May 1948, there appeared intermittent lights on the cross on top of the Roman Catholic Church. It was presumed to be a great miracle so that many people from nearby and far away provinces came to witness the appearance of the lights from from dusk to midnight.
15. On the night of November 4, 1948, at about 8:00 o'clock, a big group of dissidents entered the town from the eastside. Several homes and other stores were trespassed and looted. The former municipal mayor, Mr. Santiago Reyes was captured and intentionally killed not far from his house. Thousand of shots were fire until past midnight. All the town people remained hidden in their respective houses. No army resistance was offered.
16. In 1950, the Central School building no 2 and the Puericulture Center building began to be used. The former was a rehabilitation done by the Philippine war Damage Commission to replace the one destroyed on March 15, 1945.

26. (A) Destruction of Lives, Properties, and Institutions During Wars, especially in 1896-1900 and 1941-1945

Wars cause great damages in properties, lives and institutions. World War II which took place from 1941 to 1945 caused the following destructions in our town:

December 25, 1941- Alitao bridge was destroyed by the USAFFE to hinder the Japanese advancement.

December 26, 1941- Dumakaa bridge was destroyed.

March 15, 1945- The town was bombed by the American forces for they thought that the Japanese soldiers were still in the town. Many houses were burned. This bombing caused great damages in the town.

Among the public properties damaged were:

<u>DAMAGE PROPERTIES</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
(A) Public Market	5,000
(b) Municipal Gov't Building	60,000
(c) The value of the equipments burned in the municipal bldg. was P23,077.05	
(c) Tayabas Elementary School (Main bldg.)	120,000
(d) Escolapia in front of the church	10,000
(e) Home Economics Bldg.	10,000
(f) Portion of school bldg. no. 1	5,000
(g) Portion of Luis Palad High School	2,000
(h) Portion of Market bldg. (east side)	5,000
(i) a part of the Catholic Church with the sacristy totally damaged	11,000
(j) Convent- now the seminary	100,000
(k) Chapel of Agustias (Ermita)	70,000

Many people died during the war, some were killed by the Japanese. Some died of sickness due to lack of food and proper medical attention, while others were killed during the bombing of the town. Still others died in the hands of bandits.

The following persons were held by the Japs as guerri-lla suspects and were later beheaded: Dr. Ubaldo Potencia no, Apolinar Potenciano, Apolinar Yacaba and Nicetas Cabañeros Jr. they were caught and kept in the garrison for several days and later on they were killed. As to how these persons were killed nobody can tell, but for sure we know how atrocities were done during the Japanese Occupation.

The following persons were killed during the bombing of the town:

1. Mrs. Claudia Atienza- killed in the foxhole.
2. Mrs. Gaela an invalid was killed while on bed.
3. ~~Mrs.~~ Sancho Abellanova and four children- killed in in the foxhole.
4. Family of Chinese "Kuba"- killed in the foxhole
5. Yanson family- near the road to Lucena. their house was directly hit by the bombs.
6. Tereso Yap- killed near the high school.

The following were killed by the bandits:

- a. Jan. 2, 1942- Blas Jayag of Pook and another Chinese were killed by the bandits who wished to get some money from them.
- b. Jan 10, 1942- Aquilino Eudencia was killed when the bandits entered the house of Mrs. Benjamin C. Reyes in the barrio of west Palale.

- (c. Jan. 29, 1942- the bandits went to the house of Maximo Quintero in Alitao. One bandit was killed.
 d. A person named Juan Basal in Munting Bayan lost his right arm when Japanese soldiers fired at him.
 Approximately 1,500 houses were burned and destroyed during the World War II.

(B) Measures and Accomplishments Towards Rehabilitation and Reconstruction following World War II

Immediately after the war the town seemed to be very lonely place to live in with almost all the lots being vacant. People of our town live in different neighboring towns as in ~~Lungs~~, Sariaya, Lucban, and others. But as time went by the people returned and built their new homes. By this time many new houses and public buildings were already built. New and beautiful houses, some big and some small, had replace the old ones damaged by the war.

With the help of the War Damage Commission and the RFC people were able to build their new homes. Some public buildings were already reconstructed such as the Tayabas Elementary School, Home Economics Bldg., Catholic Church, Seminary and the Puericulture Center. The office of the Municipal Government is now in a rented house. There is a plan to construct a new Municipal Government building but up to this time the plan is not yet realized.

The following are some of the accomplishment after the war:

- 1942 - Alitao bridge reconstructed
- 1946- Catholic Church improved through the help of the town people.
- 1948 - Home Economics building built.
- 1950 - Puericulture Center established
- 1950 - Seminary reconstructed through the patronage of the people.
Tayabas Elementary School bldg. no. 2 was built
- 1948 - Tayabas Elementary School bldg. no.4 was reconstructed.
- 1952 - Catholic Social Hall reconstructed.
- 1953 - Shop building of the Elementary school through the help of the P.T.A. and benefit proceeds.

The following public buildings were granged their War Damage Claims:

Tayabas Elem. School main Bldg.	P105,000.00
Escolapia (near the church)	7,660.00
Home Economics Building	7,199.00

THE LEGEND OF TAYABAS TOWN

Way back in 1577, two Franciscan priest named Fray Juan de Placencia and Pedro de Reposa came to our place as missionaries. There were plenty of guava trees at the place during that time. The missionaries met a boy and asked him the name of the town in Spanish language. The missionaries accidentally were pointing to the guava trees. The boy thought that the missionaries were asking for the name of the trees so he answered, "Bayabas". The priest tried to pronounce the word "Bayabas" but they pronounce it "Tayabas". They thought that the boy gave them the name of the town. From that time on this place was called Tayabas from the word "Bayabas".

The following are some of the establishments after the war:

- 1942 - Public bridge reconstructed
- 1944 - Public market improved through the help of the war people.
- 1948 - Public building built.
- 1949 - Public school opened.
- 1950 - Public hospital reconstructed through the help of the war people.
- 1951 - Public library opened.
- 1952 - Public school opened.
- 1953 - Public school opened.
- 1954 - Public school opened.

Novy tany 1620 at naging kabiseen ng labwigan
Novy 1605 na dati ay nasa kablayan
(ngayong Unisan). Imhigat sa Lucena Novy
ika 10 ng Marso, 1901.

Ang mung simbahan o bisita na gawa
sa Kawayan, ^{Anahawat} nasa ay itinayo Novy 1580
kongyong 1585, sa advocacion ng Santo Paton
na si San Miguel Arcangel. Novy 1590,
Opinangkumpuni ay Santo Martin na si San
Pedro Bautista ang kamaunabang paring Franciscan
na naging Santo na naging paring parokya sa
San Francisco del Monte, Quezon City, at siya ngayong
gipangyong
Paton ng nabanggit na parokya. Novy 1600
naging simbahang bato at ladrilyo ngunit nagusto
ng lundol Novy 1743. Halong pinalaki Novy
1856 at dinagdagan ng Crucero at Copula.
Ang ladrilyong tubang ay pinahiran ng
yeros Novy 1894. Ang simbahan ng
Tayabas ay isa na sa pinakamalaki
at maganda sa Pilipinas. →

Novy parahan ng Katedral, ay
nagpapakita ng napakalaking na tubay na bato
ng tany 1840 sa pamamagitan
sa Sentro ng Mater, ...

Magandang batong tuloy sa itong ng ilog
Jacaran, Mata, Alitas at Mayas. Meion ding
maluang na calzada patungong barriaya
at Sukbay
→ ang Tayabas etc. ✓

Ding pinakamalaking ulat na dapat malaman
sa kasaysayan ng bayan ito ay ang tanyag
1841, sa banyo ng Isabang at Alitas na
sinang naging Golgota ni Herodes Pulo
(Apolinario de la Cruz) ang karamulang
banyo ng labuwigang Tayabas
1841 etc - Joaquin etc. p

Ang Tagabas ay asang maunlad na
Bayan ng Tagabas, may malaking imbakan
ng tubig na pinanggagalingan ng mga
dumadabay sa mga bahay bahay at dalawon
pang bayan na ay ginagamit na tubig
ay dito rin nangyayari. May ^{up} Bay Electrical,
may magandang lawang bayan at dalawon
na isa na sa hinahangian dito sa
Philippines. Nasa perito ng bayan ang
Bahay Pamabuloon at dalawang magandang
gasalin ng Pagaralan Bayan

The Province of Tayabas

Although sparsely populated, this province has an extensive territory. It extends from the mouth of the channel up to the opposite coast of Mauban, extending all along this coast up to San Ildefonso Point. It is bounded on the north by the bishopric of Ilocos and the province of Cagayan, on the west by the province of Pampanga until Pantabangan, by the Laguna de Bay and the mountains of Majayjay, and by the province of Batangas and the towns of San Pablo de los Montes and Rosario, among which is the town of Tiaong of Tayabas province. In the east it is bounded by Camarines province with a little isthmus bordering both of them, located between Guinayangan Bay which lies in the mouth of a stream and the opposite Lucmón Bay. There is always a river which empties into each of these bays and the rivers are usually navigable, by small vessels and so close to one another that they are barely $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league apart. The currents of these two bays are so opposite each other that it is said that when the waters of one rise, those of the other ebb since the distance between them is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league. In this place there are two small habitations, one for travelers and another for the use of guards who are continuously on duty to despatch whatever urgent communications should be sent to the province. The rest of Tayabas province is surrounded by the sea. In the south the mouth of the San Bernardino Strait

surrounds it and in the northwest by the sea near Gumaca and Mauban. It is said that this type is effective for storage.

Tayabas is regularly mountainous, although level tracts are not lacking, specially along the shores which are excellently suitable for rice cultivation, the main support of its inhabitants. The mountains abound in first-class woods and I have heard it said that many of the tables of the royal palace of Madrid were made from the woods of these mountains sent by Father Serrano, provincial of the Franciscans. The mountains also provide cows, horses, and carabaos which were raised in Pating-bubangin and other estates (which formerly existed in this neighborhood) which had since then strayed and become wild and increased in number. Anyone who so desires can hunt and chase them. Many wild boars and deer can also be caught. Such fowls as ducks, doves, quails, tickling, and mountain roosters are plentifully available to hunters. The natives do not catch them because there is no demand for them and although they like them, their indolence is greater than their appetite. They, however, catch some of these fowls by means of string traps. From these mountains are also obtained fish, pitch, tar, and abundant wax produced by wild bees. In these same mountains are some frogs as big as turtles. They are caught by means of dogs and are brought by the people of Laguna to Manila whose inhabitants consider them a rare delicacy. Many trees, locally called mamuyal,

which are lighter than cork, yellow and very bitter, are also raised there. It is said that this tree is effective for stomach aches and serves as a tonic for intermittent fevers. From its trunk water jars are made so that the water placed in them can absorb the flavor and bitterness of the tree which is very beneficial to those who drink it. It is believed that snakes avoid this wood, but I heard of someone who owns a tree who, on a certain occasion, found a snake curled inside it.

The natives raise many cows and horses which are very much valued because of their hard hooves, a requirement of good horses in the Philippines where they cannot be shod because the humidity and heat instantly eat away the iron and the rust of iron damages the hooves of horses. In soft soils, the horses produce soft hooves, but to stony lands like Tayabas the hooves are hard and need no horseshoes. Sufficient rice is raised in this province and if there were enough hands many towns could be provided with this staple. There are extensive untilled fields highly suitable for this crop, especially in those parts of the province that border Pampanga and Batangas. Wheat, garden products, sugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, cocoa, and black pepper all grow well in this province. The Royal Company has succeeded in encouraging the production of black pepper and cotton. Agents of the government have been appointed for this purpose in various towns, but the natives

are so lazy that very little benefit is secured from the cultivation of cotton. The planting of black pepper has progressed more but the harvest is still not satisfactory. Swine and fowls are very cheap because there is no demand for them and very few in this province eat these animals. Food is quite abundant, but if a small army or naval contingent arrives, food provisions could hardly be secured with the exception of cows, which because they could be taken for sale to Manila, the people raise in sufficient quantities for both local consumption and export. In addition to the above, there are all kinds of fruits and garden products commonly available, while the mountains provide coconuts, several species of palms, and plants from which wine, oil, and pitch are extracted.

Tayabas is the capital of this province and is located at $14^{\circ}12''$ latitude and $2^{\circ}4''$ longitude west of San Bernardino. Calilaya was the old capital and was transferred to another place which was a little farther inland as a precaution against Moro raids. Now a provincial port, it is provided with a fortress for defense against Muslim pirates. Sariaya, Cavinti, and Tiaong are also located farther inland; all the other towns are situated on the opposite shore of Gumaca Bay. The biggest town in Tayabas is Mauban, which serves as a port for vessels from Camarines. Manillans desiring to go to Camarines by the shortest possible route go to Mauban first. They sail from Manila, cross the Laguna de Bay, and land in one of the

Laguna towns. They take a land route from this town to Masuan where they can take a boat to Nueva Caceres or Naga. The route by way of Laguna is short and may take only one day, but the trip is rather rough, and the greater portion of the way cannot be made on horseback and must needs be walked or be carried by natives. On the northern part of this province is the port of Laspon which at some time has served as refuge for our ships threatened by chasing corsairs. Governor General Arandia wanted to transfer the Cavite arsenal to this port. If this project were followed, no doubt a greater portion of this area will be cultivated and developed, but it will adversely affect the importance of Manila. This territory is where the province of Nueva Ecija has been established and that is why they have managed to have it settled and people. If there were no such thing as the Acapulco trade, the Spaniards would have taken advantage of these natural riches of the islands.

Juan de Salcedo was the first to discover the province of Tayabas. After he subdued Laguna, he was informed of the mines of Paracale. Picking the most reliable men among his soldiers, he traversed the province of Tayabas and reached the much desired mines where he suffered so much that it was necessary for his grandfather to send an expedition to search for him. The Franciscan fathers converted the natives to the Catholic faith, and has administered their spiritual needs up to the present. The natives speak Tagalog.

the dialect spoken in the vicinities of Manila, from which it can be deduced that they are descendants of the natives of Laguna and Batangas provinces. There were but very few natives when the Spaniards came. There were only 2,004 payers of tribute in 1755 but these have increased so extraordinarily that at this writing there are 7,396 native and 12 Chinese mestizo taxpayers. Their habits, customs, superstitions, ingenuity, and their appearance are entirely similar to the Tagalogs from whom they descended.

Source: Fr. Joaquin Martinez de Zuffiga, O.S.A., Status of the Philippines in 1800, Manila, 1973, pp. 416-419.

TAYABAS

Men, heir to both glories and woes, susceptible to enemy impulse and stimulus, often make decisions--right wrong as men err on and off. One day in November, 1957, as though to seize an auspicious moment, we packed up ourselves in a care and raced to this town on a 80-to-90-miles-per-hour speed. In an effort to drive away drudgery, we told tall tales which seemed to kill time and brought us somehow into the labyrinth of non-existing castles or "castles existing only in our fancies." While we were inadequately provided for due to great haste in leaving, we enjoyed the luxury of time as we cut distances on the way. We hit Tayabas town at quarter to twelve, moring with hunger and thirst in us already on the 7th degree, we drifted to a restaurant in the heart of the town, and, surprisingly, we were served in less than ten minutes, a record time that has few parallels anywhere I had gone to in the past even abroad.

As excitement was staging a riot in our minds in a way no different from the feeling of hunters giving chase to a game, we finished off our well-cooked, excellently flavored meals in forty minutes. Immediately teo plunged into our tasks of information gathering which bagged in fresh and heartening results.

VITAL STATISTICS, FINDINGS

First, there was an overwhelming joy patiently manifesting

in my companions' mood over the fact that the town's 1967 income stood at P150,000.00; that its population stood in the neighborhood of 30,000; and that it has an area of 24,131 hectares, one of the largest in this province.

We crisscrossed and rounded it with our eyes and ears kept open and in the process saw its municipal building in very good shape plus a new annex just added; its market building, big, and beautifully situated, had its iron roofing been renewed. That it has almost excellent transportation facilities and good communication services, that her streets, roads and bridges were of first, second and third classes with four bridges to cross on the way to Sariaya, and one to Pagbilao; that it has three parks, four (4) monuments, various school playgrounds, four (4) public plazas, NAWASA waterworks and artesian wells in all barrios take good care of the water supply, the Meralco provide electric light adequately.

On the crossroad of General Luna and J. Rizal streets, stands the Tayabas Rural Bank Main Office. The Benefits it brought to the townspeople defy description. All said, 37% of the farmers took loans and none as yet has defaulted in repayment. Of the businessmen 27% borrowed and all came off good payers. Farm production most presumably buoyed up by the bank's resources heightened to 74% compared to only 61% during pre-

banking days. The volume of business handled by businessmen took an upward trend, a delightful 17% increase.

In all four principal supports of the town's economy, namely: farming, coconut plantations, poultry and piggery, there's one unique virtue; the fact that their ownership (Coconut plantations) and operations are in the people's hands. This breeds confidence, security and engenders industriousness. There's also absolutely no chance nor ground opened to subversion. You have yet to see one who is dispossessed nor one out of job, except on his own choice. Farm chores claim 80% of their working hours, hence the utter lack of vagabonds.

The farmers raise rice the main food staple in this country, also corn, root crops, bananas, citrus and other fruit trees, vegetables, garden verdures, peanuts, and of course copra from coconut trees. The town is just being self-sufficient in rice most often but faces insufficiency when there's crop failure due to drought or overflowing or pest infestation. With farm mechanization, rice production may possibly be trebled.

As to lesser farm crops including fruits, tomatoes, these are not raised fully on commercial scale which should be the case. There is no point why since lands are plentiful, the climate is favorable, rain is just right and the soil is fertile. Perhaps there's no ready big local market. Well, its easy to

sell them in Manila. The time to provide for the future is now-today.

Poultry and piggery should also be made commercially profitable. It's true small scale chicken and pig raising is going on, but more many, many more people, should get involved. As of today our estimate place no more than 21% of the towns-people are engaged in them--which is not a thing to be happy about in the face of favorable factors being present. As to the common complain that the cost of feeds has gone high--there's a sure way out--concoct your own feeds out of discarded corn grit coconut meal and discarded rice bran and discarded fish parts. These make ideal feed mixed in the right proportion. Its costs nothing to get guidance and assistance from the government experts who can easily be contacted. It's sure from coconut plantations above, enough income is assured, but why should you not earn more from other sources which lay on your feet? With the adoption of more modern ways of production and a bit more of vision, vigor and industry, the town's economy could easily be trebled or quadrupled.

There is shallow water good for fishing in Sopia, also lime quarry by Guanzon, and rattan as a minor forest product is produced. Definitely however, these are carried on in small scale.

A good number of restaurants with de luxe service and choice courses operate here: Habuhay on L. Palad Street; Heding's Place on Paterno Street; and her's Panciteria on Quezon Avenue, are the most well known.

There are also a number of night clubs bursting with tender-footed pleasure seekers: Moonlight, Embassy, Stardust, Jecel and New Quality Night Clubs further evidence of the town's economic ascendancy.

Cattle raising could be profitable in here. The presence of Dumacan, Iyan, Rakawang, Malasa and Alitao rivers could easily supply enough fresh water to cattle. Then Banhaw mountain ideal climate can lend a favorable factor. It is strongly suggested that this be looked into with the assistance of cattle experts from the Bureau of Animal Industry.

TOOLS FOR PROGRESS

In matters of education and the pursuit of knowledge as tools for progress, peace and happily living, this town is in the forefront. Education and knowledge are deeply treasured. They are held as the most precious commodities a man should possess and could go no where in life without. No price is high enough to get them, if only they could simply be bought outright without talents. Universal is the thirst for education and

knowledge. Incessant indeed is the search for them. Hence all barrios headed by the poblacion have schools all teeming with a river of youth. Two high schools, one public, the other private, offer courses and vie for enrolment.

They are Luis Palad High School (Public) and Don Bosco Academy. The number of professional grow bigger every end of the year.

1964-1967 TOWN OFFICIALS

We found the town officials efficient, full of energy and eagerness to give the best of service; have enormous appeal for support and cooperation; dedicated and above all, alert, able and capable. Their goals: to carpet the barrios with first class roads, to maximize food production, to maintain peace and order and to increase fourfold the town's income. As we list them down in these lines, our respects go for them all. Included are: Carmelo C. Madera, Mayor; Apolinar Obdianela, Vice-Mayor; Santiago Parreño, Treasurer; Atty. Leonardo Reynoso, Secretary; Atty. Francisco M. Matungdan, Judge; Dr. Javier A. Palacio, Health Officer; Isidro Hernandez, Supervisor; COUNCILLORS: Elias Abadilla, O. Papito Silang, Pedro Riola, Federico Valencia, Aringal Palad, Ramon Rubio, Rosmare Alandy and Apolonio Afioso; Eufracia de Ocampo, Chief of Fire Department, and Mauricio C.

Martinez, Chief of Police and Alfredo Pandini, Postmaster.

Religion

The town of San Mateo was founded by the Franciscan Fathers in 1580 by Fathers Juan de Plasencia and Juan de Salcedo.

The town church was erected in 1580. Titular: St. Michael Archangel in whose honor a big town fiesta is held Sept. 29 every year. Today's able Pastor is Rev. Jose Salvania;

Rev. Ciriaco Sevilla is Assistant and Rev. German Avilla is

Chaplain of Missionary Catechists (See Catholic Directory, 1967).

1968-1971 TOWN OFFICIALS

Those town officials elected in the election of Nov. 14,

1967, took their oath of office on Jan. 1, 1968, and in that

occasion they vowed and pledged to their constituents and to the

Almora. There seem to be a very old image of the saint brought

the townspeople particularly in the field of economics. They

also vowed never to permit disunity among them to prevail over

public demands for good, efficient, and loyal service. They

have in mind some specific projects to pursue, but they said it

is quite premature to announce them now. Included among them are:

- Mayor: Carmelo C. Nadera; Vice Mayor: Rosauro M. Alandy;
- COUNCILORS: Antonio C. Talavera; Pedro S. Riola; Armincol Palas;
- Ricardo R. Ebron; Milagros C. Cabuyao; Diosdado Bandelaria; Rogaciano Caagbay; Elias Abadilla.

Source: Cosme P. Garcia, Inside the Philippines, Vol I, 1968 p. 588-590

Tayabas: Establishment of the Town
and its Church

The town of Tayabas was founded by the Franciscan Fathers in 1578 by Fathers Juan de Plascencia and Diego de Oropesa. It became the capital of the Province in 1605 which was formerly at Callaya (now Unisan). The capital was transferred to Lucena on March 10, 1901.

The first church which was then made of bamboo, nipa and anahay was built in 1580 till 1585, under the patronage of San Miguel Arcangel, whose feastday is celebrated by the church on September 29 every year. The people believed that this saint delivered the town when it was attacked by the Moros in 1599. However, the titular patron saint of the town is San Diego de Alcala. There used to be a very old image of the saint brought from Mexico by Fr. Diego de Oropesa, the very first parish priest of Tayabas and the first "recamadero" or caretaker was Don Marcos Fernandez. It is believed that this saint protected the town when there was famine and pestilence brought about by a big typhoon and cholera in 1743.

In 1590 the church was repaired under the supervision of San Pedro Bautista, the first Spanish Franciscan parish priest of San Francisco del Monte Church in Quezon City, and later, became its patron saint after his martyrdom in Nagasaki, Japan.

In 1600 a brickstone church was constructed but it was ruined by an earthquake in 1743. In the following years, the church was reconstructed and enlarged in 1856 by the addition of a transept with a cupola. In 1894 the tile roofing of the transept was replaced with galvanized iron sheets. This church is considered one of the biggest and most magnificent temples in the Philippines.

During the Spanish period there was a beautiful stone bridge built across the Malagonlong river which was finished in 1840, under the supervision of Fr. Antonio Mateo. There were also other stone bridges built across the Lananan, Alitao, Mata and Mayao Rivers.

The most significant event that happened in this town was in 1841. On October 23 of that year, led by Apolinario de la Cruz, a bloody battle ensued between his men and the Spanish forces in barrio Isabang, led by Spanish Governor Ortega with a force of 150 soldiers and several friars. The Governor was killed. Another fighting occurred in Alitao on November 1 and Hernando Pule together with some members of his Cofradia were captured and executed near the Tayabas Town Hall on November 7. He was acclaimed as the first hero of Tayabas Province and the King of the Tagalogs.

According to available records, the Capitan Municipal of

this town in 1620 was Lucas Plata. Etymologically, the name of Tayabas was derived from "bayabas", a native fruit.

Sources:

Fr. Felix Huerta, Estado Geográfico, Topográfico, Estadístico, Histórico-Religioso etc. Binondo, Imp. de N. Sanchez y Co. pp. 224-253.

Fr. Valentin Marin y Morales, Ensayo de una síntesis de los trabajos realizados por las corporaciones religiosas españolas en Filipinas. Manila, 1901, pp. 427-428.

Fr. Joaquin Martinez de Zuniga, OSA, Estadismo de Filipinas. pp. 416-419.

Cavada, Mendez de Vigo, Agustin de la, Historia Geográfica, Geológica y Estadística de Filipinas. Tomo II, 1876, p. 233.

Dahong Pragsalaala ng Tayabas. 1928, pp. 6-7.

NOMBRES de los pueblos que tienen las 21 provincias, 5 ditritos y 4 Comandancias militares de la Isla de Luzon, con expresion del numero de almas de cada uno de ellos, y fecha del año en que se formaron.

	Años de su creacion	Almas
<u>Tayabas Prov.</u>		
Tayabas	1578	20766
Atimonan	1635	7976
Calauag	1801	1069
Catansuan	1837	2647
Dolores	1835	1306
Guinayagan	1864	1451
Guraca	1666	9129
Lopez	1857	2461
Lucban	1578	13237
Macalelon	1783	1606
Mauban	1647	9005
Mulanay	1745	1460
Pagbilao	1727	4182
Pitogo	1684	2571
S. Narciso	1845	1579
Saryaya	1582	7673
Tiaon	1600	6400

Source: Cavada, Mendez de Vigo Agustin de la, Historia Geográfica, Geológica y Estadística de Filipinas, Tomo II, 1876, pp. 233-337

QUEZON: Tayabas (1578), Lukban (1578), Sariaya (1582), Gumaca
(1582), Mauban (1583), Atimonan (1637), Paabilao (1685),
Tiaong (1600), Dolores (1840), Calilaya (1578), Icaluan
(1584), Bondoc (1584), Mayoboc (1681), Piris (1677), Ma-
lumay (1600), Ogbuyon (1608), Pocolao (1609), Llave (1740),
Macalelong (1696), Lucena (1880), Candelaria (1691), Ba-
ler (1609), Casiguran (1609), Ituy (1609), Polillo (1635).

Source: Boletín Eclesiástico de Filipinas,
Vol. XXXIX, No. 435, Jan.-Feb. 1965,
p. 85

EL PUEBLO DE TAYABAS

En 1585 tenía esta cabecera, Iglesia de Caña y nipa, la cual fue mandada reparar por el protomartir del Japon, San Pedro Bautista en 1590. En el año 1600 empezaron los religiosos a construir Iglesia y Convento de piedra; estos edificios se terminaron y en 1743 fueron destruidos por unos temblores; volvieron a reedificar en el mismo sitio, aprovechando parte de los paredes que quedaron de los antiguos. En 1666 se dió mas amplitud a la iglesia con la construcción de un gran crucero en forma de rotonda, bajo la dirección del P. Benito de la Fila, siendo en aquel entonces, este templo uno de los mejores de Filipinas. El P. Paulino Camba en 1894 techo de hierro galvanizado el crucero de la iglesia, quitando la teja, y restauró el convento colocando una nueva escalera. El cementerio es de piedra con una bonita capilla, la cual tiene dos torres, barja y puerta de hierro, obra del P. Samuel Nena en 1889. El antiguo cementerio hubo necesidad de cerrarlo al erigirse en pueblo el barrio de Cota, hoy Lucena, en este antiguo cementerio se conserva aun una preciosa capilla.

Arruinadas las escuelas que de antiguo existian, el P. Manuel Gonzalez en 1855 compró en \$962 un edificio que fue casa administracion y lo donó al pueblo para escuelas. El mismo religioso en 1878 edificó una magnífica escuela de mamposteria

con techo de teja. El antiguo tribunal, obra del indio Gobernador Sr. La O. y que era uno de los mejores de Filipinas, quedó mal pasado en un incendio el año de 1877, en el mismo año se empezaron las obras de reparación contribuyendo no poco los párrocos P. Manuel Rodríguez y Samuel Mena.

Source: Marín y Morales, Ensayo de una síntesis de los trabajos realizados por las corporaciones religiosas españolas de Filipinas, Tomo II, 1901, Imprenta de Sto. Tomas, Manila, pp. 427-428.

El edificio de la iglesia, que se construyó en el año de 1877, es de estilo neoclásico, con una fachada que recuerda a la de San Agustín de Manila. El interior está decorado con pinturas y estatuas de santos. La iglesia fue restaurada en 1901 por el Sr. Marín y Morales.

Source: Marín y Morales, Ensayo de una síntesis de los trabajos realizados por las corporaciones religiosas españolas de Filipinas, Tomo II, 1901, Imprenta de Sto. Tomas, Manila, pp. 427-428.

El Pueblo de Tayabas

En este pueblo hay una carretera que dirige a Pagbilao empezada a abrir por los religiosos y concluida de orden del Sr. Gobernador D. José María de la O., en la cual existe un magnifico puente de piedra construido el año de 1840, bajo la direccion del P. Fr. Antonio Mateos, quien abonó de sus ahorros la mano de obra ignorándose cuanto fue su importe. Este puente se halla sobre el rio de Malagonlong y tiene 445 pies de largo; con cinco ojos, de los cuales el primero tiene 36 pies de alto y lo mismo de ancho; el segundo y tercero, iguales en altura y 23 de ancho, el cuarto 30 pies de ancho, y 18 el quinto. En este mismo pueblo, sobre el rio Alitao hay otro puente de piedra construido a expensas y bajo la direccion del P. Fr. Bartolome Galan el año de 1826.

Source: Marín y Morales, Ensayo de una síntesis de los trabajos realizados por las corporaciones religiosas españolas de Filipinas, Tomo II, Manila, Imprenta de Santo Tomas, 1901, p. 359.

PUEBLO DE SAYABAS

Este pueblo, que da nombre á la provincia y en el que se halla establecida la cabecera desde el año 1605, debe su fundación á los VV. Fr. Juan de Plasencia y Fr. Diego de Oropesa por los años de 1578 y siguientes.

Está enclavado en los 14° 50' latitud, en terreno pedregoso, sobre la falda ESE. del gran monte Banajao, y á las márgenes de los rios Ybiang y Alitao. Donfina por conel de Saryaya y por NNO. conel de Lauban, á tres leguas de todos ellos.

Su temperamento es malsano, experimentándose, con frecuencia, repentinas mutaciones de frío y calor. Los vientos constantes son lèsonortes y vendabales y las enfermedades que se padecen con mas frecuencia son los pulmonias, tabardillos y tisis. Se curton de aguas de los dos rios arriba mencionados, las cuales son de buena calidad, y por medio de pequeños cauces bañan todas las calles de la poblacion. Las vias de comunicacion que parten de este pueblo son de herradura, y dirigen á un barrio llamado la Cota, situado en la playa, y al pueblo de Nauban; una hermosa calzada para el pueblo de Fagbilao, concluida bajo la direccion del infatigable Sr. Gobernador D. José Maria de la O., en la cual, y dentro aun de la poblacion, existe un magnifico puente de piedra, construido por los años de 1840 bajo la direcciones su celoso cura el R.P. Fr. Antonio Mateos, quien al mismo tiempo pagó

la mano de obra. Este hermoso y sólido puente se halla sobre el río Malaronlong y tiene cuatrocientos cuarenta y cinco pies de largo, cincino ojos, de los cuales el primero tiene treinta y seis pies de alto y lo mismo de ancho; el segundo y tercera iguales en altura y á treinta y tres pies de ancho; el cuarto tiene treinta pies de ancho y el quinto diez y ocho. En esta misma calzada se dejan ver tres puentes mas de piedra, con una multitud de alcantarillas, debidos todos al laborioso señor la O. Los puentes se hallan sobre los rios Lacuan, Mata y Mayao, con un ojo cada uno, de los cuales el primero tiene veinte y cuatro pies de alto por cuarenta y dos de ancho; el segundo diez y ocho de alto por treinta y tres de ancho y el tercera diez pies y alguna pulgadas de alto por diez y ocho de ancho.

Además están para concluirse otras dos calzadas que dirigen á los pueblos de Saryaya y Lucban, en las cuales ha sido preciso construir los siguientes puentes de piedra.

CAMINO DE LUCBAN.

N.º Medida en pies de cada ojo

<u>NOMBRES DE LOS RIOS.</u>	<u>DE OJOS.</u>	<u>ALTO</u>	<u>ANCHO</u>
Ibiangualaqui	1	18	24
Ibiangmunti	1	18	18
Bay	1	24	24
Dumacan	1	96	45

Alcaldes de la Poblacion de CAMINO DE SARYAYA

Daamin	1	12	15
Bolain	1	12	12
Nangca	1	18	18
Potol-grande	1	12	21
Potol-chico	1	12	12
Calamatian	1	12	12
Ygan	2	27	39
Mulaca	1	60	39
Domuit	1	60	37
Hibanga	1	24	36

Á estas se deben añadir diez alcantarillas, y otro magnifico puente de cuatro ojos que existe dentro de la poblacion sobre el rio Alitao, los años de 1826. El correo se recibe de la parte N. los jueves, y los domingos de parte S., saliendo los mismos dias.

La Iglesia, bajo la advocacion del glorioso Principe San Miguel Arcángel fue primeramente de caña y nipa, la cual debió ser construida por los años de 1580 á 1585, porque el día 3 de agosto de 1586 ya murió en el coro de esta Santa Iglesia, abrazado con un Santo Cristo, nuestro Venerable P. Fr. Francisco de Galagarza, secretario que había sido antes de tomar nuestro santo hábito, del Sr. D. Martin Enriquez, virey de Nueva-España. El año de 1590 fué reparada, de orden de nuestro santo mártir S. Pedro Bautista, y en mismo año concedió el Superior Gobierno la competente licencia para fabricarla de piedra, pero no se puso en ejecucion hasta pasado el año de 1600. En los temblores acaecidos en 1743 se arruinó la Iglesia y convento, y en los años

siguientes se reedificó la existente, ampliándola mas, pero sin variar desitio, como la indica una de las paredes que aun presenta vestigios de las troneras que tenia la antigua para defensa contra los moros, así como tambien el convento. El año de 1856 se amplió la Iglesia formando un gran crucero bajo la celosa actividad de su cura Párroco Fr. Benito de la Pila, siendo hoy uno de los templos mas hermosos de Filipinas.

En dicho templo se venera con extraordinaria devocion una antiquisima imagen de S. Diego de Alcalá, y la multitud de fieles concurrentes, aun de pueblos muy distantes, es seguramente el mejor argumento de los muchos beneficios que el Señor les dispensa por la intercession de este santo lego. Existen tambien dentro de la poblacion dos ermitas dedicadas á Nuestra Señora de las Angustias y á San Diego de Alcalá. La casa real donde se hallan las oficinas del juzgado superior de la provincia; la municipal, que á caso no tenga semejante en Filipinas; y á la carcel, son de piedra, así como la escuela de instruccion primaria, cuyo edificio fué antes casa-administracion de la provincia, y rematada en pública subasta por el presbitero D. Juan Huelva, fué comprada despues en la cantidad de novecientos sesenta y dos pesos por el R.P. Fr. Manuel Gonzales, quien la cedió al pueblo para el espresado objeto. El casco del pueblo solo comprende unas quinientas casas, todas de tabla y techadas de cabonegro, hallándose las restantes diseminadas

en el r adio de unas seis leguas, por cuya causa es bastante penosa su administracion. En su Cura P rroco el R. P. Fr. Joaquin de Coria, Predicador, as-Definidor, Custodio actual y Vicario Foraneo, de 57 a os de edad, con tres PP. Cl rigos coadjutores.

ESTADO DE LA PARROQUIA.

Tributos	5945
Ahuas	21554

El t rmino de este pueblo se estiende de N.   S. como seis leguas, y lo mismo de E.   O. Se halla ba ado por multitud de rios, cuyas utilizan ^{en} el riego, y uno de ellos d  impulso   tres m quinas de descascarar arroz. La mayor parte de dichos rios tienen su nacimiento en el monte Banajao, y corren de N.   S. con mas   menos declinacion hasta desembocar en la mar. El  nico monte, que puede llamarse tal en la comprension de este pueblo, es el referido Banajao, del cual ya hicimos m rito tratando del pueblo de Majayjay. Solo debe notarse que por esta parte es casi imposible la subida, presentando muchas y profundisimas quebrabas, con enormes pedruzcos lanzados por el volcan, cuya explosion se efectu  h cia esta banda. Los bosques abundan de excelentes maderas de construccion y ebanisteria, palmas, ca as, bejucos, buri, buenos pastos, con bastante caza de toda clase. cera y buenas resinas. En su costa

se coge mucho y buen pescado y en los rios, además de la anguila y varias clases de pescado se coge, desde Agosto hasta Diciembre, el llamado lalong, de unos de palmas de largo y de un gusto exquisito.

El Terreno cultivado produce mucho arroz, y en la parte de regadío dos cosechas al año, muchos cocos, bastante cacao, café y alguna caña de azúcar. Sus naturales se dedican generalmente á la agricultura, beneficio de aceite de coco, á la pesca, caza, corte de maderas, y tejidos de petates y bayonas, cuyos productos realizan en el mercado que el mismo pueblo celebra semanalmente, ó bien conducen al mercado de Santa Cruz y aun á Manila.

Source: Fr. Felix de Huerta, Estado Geográfico, Topográfico, Estadístico, Histórico-Religioso, p. 224-253.

PROVINCIA DE TAYABAS

Esta provincia, llamada antiguamente Galilaya, por haber estado la cabecera en un pueblo de este nombre, se halla situada en la isla de Luzon entre los $127^{\circ} 29'$ y los $129^{\circ} 58' 40''$ de longitud y en latitud de $13^{\circ} 10'$ hasta los $14^{\circ} 21' 20''$ incluso las islas de Alabat y Calbalete adseritas á la misma.

Confina por N. con la provincia de la laguna, y distrito de la Infanta; por E. con la de Camarines N., á la cual se halla unida por un istmo de unas seis leguas, entre la ensenada de Sogod y el gran peno de Guinayan; por S. es marítima, siendolo tambien en gran parte por O., y en lo restante confina con la provincia de Batangas, internandose en esta hasta el monte Maralayot. El terreno en generalmente montuoso, pero abundante de buenas maderas, cañas, bejucos, cocos, muchas raices alimenticias, coza de todas clases, miel y cera, alquitran, brea y otras resinas. Tiene buenos y seguros puertos y sus costas abundan de esquisito pescado y balate. Sus producciones principales son arroz, caña de azúcar, abacá, añil, cacao y café.

Los primeros apóstoles de esta provincia fueron nuestros VV. PP. Fr. Juan de Plasencia y Fr. Diego de Oropesa, quiones por los años de 1578 y siguiente corrieron impávidos sus esposos basques, plantando la enseña consoladora de la Cruz y formando varios pueblos.

PROVINCIA DE TAYABAS

Esta provincia, llamada antiguamente Calilaya, por haber estado la cabecera en un pueblo de este nombre, se halla situada en la isla de Luzon entre los $127^{\circ} 29'$ y los $129^{\circ} 58' 40''$ de longitud y en latitud de $13^{\circ} 10'$ hasta los $14^{\circ} 21' 20''$ inclusive las islas de Alabat y Calbaleta adscritas á la misma.

Confina por N. con la provincia de la Laguna, y distrito de la Infanta; por E. con la de Camarines N., á la cual se halla unida por un istmo de unas seis leguas, entre la ensenada de Sogod y el gran peno de Guinayan; por S. es marítima, siendolo tambien en gran parte por O., y en lo restante confina con la provincia de Batangas, internandose en esta hasta el monte Maralayut. El terreno en generalmente montuoso, pero abundante de buenas maderas, cañas, bejucos, cocos, muchas raices alimenticias, coza de todas clases, miel y cera, alquitran, brea y otras resinas. Tiene buenos y seguros puertos y sus costas abundan de esquisito pescado y balate. Sus producciones principales son arroz, caña de azúcar, abacá, añil, cacao y café.

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si bien es verdad que muchos de ellos se cedieron despues.

Actualmente administran los hijos del gran Patriarca San Francisco de Asis, los siguientes pueblos.

Source: Cavada y Mendez de Vigo, Historia, Geografica, Geologica y Estadística VI c. 2 Manila Imp. de Ramirez y Giraudier, p. 198

APOLINARIO DE LA CRUZ

Ang mga maykapangyarihang Kastila ay walang nalalaman tungkol dito, na noong magtatapos na ang 1840 o bago mag-1841, nagsimulang magdaos sa Majayjay ng mga pulong na ipinalagay ng pamahalaan na mga pagpupulong na lihim na ang tunay na likas hanggang sa kasalukuyan at marahil magpakailanman ay mananatiling isang hiwaga.

Ang nagtatag na samahan, na si Apolinario de la Cruz, ay ipinanganak sa kalapit na bayan ng Lucban at nag-aral sa Maynila sa Hospital de San Juan de Dios. Pumasok siya rito sa pamamagitan ng isang kaloob. Sa mga dahilang hindi malinaw sa kasalukuyang salaysay, nagtatag siya ng isang samahang may uring relihiyoso na kilala sa tawag na Cofradia de San Jose. Ang layunin ng samahan ay lubhang magulo sa mga bersiyong nakarating sa amin. Ang mga kasapi, na umabot sa malaking bilang sa mga lalawigan ng Tayabas, Laguna at Batangas, ay nagsisipag-abuloy ng tila isang real mensual (isang kawalong bahagi ng piso) sa kaha ng samahan. Ang salaping ito'y inilalaan sa mga gastos ng mga palagiang pagpupulong na idinarao sa Lucban bukod pa sa pagbabayad sa misa cantada na pinagkaisahang ipinababahala nila bawat buwan sa kura paroko ng bayan. Ang balita ukol sa mga pulong na ito ay ikina-bahala ng kura ng Tayabas, na isang Vicario Fareneo, na nagbigay ng tagubilin sa mga taga-Lucban na itigil ang mga misa at wakasan

ang mga pagpupulong. Noong ika-19 ng Oktubre, ginulat ng gobernadorcillo ng Lucban, na sumusunod sa mga utos ng kura, ang pagpupulong ng kapatiran at dinakip ang 243 katao, na nang sumunod na araw ay pinalaya rin sa kautusan ng gobernador ng lalawigan. At noon ay sinimulan na nilang isaos ang pulong sa Majayjay sa ilalim ng pangungulo ni Octavio Ignacio de San Jose na kumatawan kay Apolinario na siyang kalihim.

Samantala, sa Maynila, si Apolinario, sa hangaring gawing legal ang samahan, ay humingi ng isang pahintulot sa mga pinunong eklesiyastiko. Tinaggihan naman ito ng mga pinunong totoong mapaghinala. Sa gayo'y sa pagsunod sa mga payo nina F. Ciriacó de los Santos at D. Domingo de Rojas at sa utos ng mga nangangalakal ng Maynila at ng maraming mga abogado, na lahat ay pawang mga Filipino, naghabol si Apolinario sa Audiencia. Ipinalagay ni Heneral Oraa, na siyang Gobernador Heneral noon, na kahina-hinala ang mga ikinikilos ng mga kasapi at ng kanilang mga tagapayo sa Maynila at nang malaman ang tungkol sa paghahabol ay nagpasiyang namagitan nang personal at naglabas ng kautusan upang paharapin sa kaniya si Apolinario. Ang mga salaysay ng panahong iyon ay nagbigay ng impresyon na hanggang noon, ang mga maykapangyarihan ay walang matibay na sakdal laban kay Apolinario ni sa samahan at ang tanging dahilan ng kanilang paghihinala ay, na ang samahan ay binubuo at pinamamahalaan ng mga Filipino lamang. Haniwala silang wari'y may hangarin itong huwag isama

ang mga Kastila na sa kanilang palagay ay sapat na katibayang ito'y nagtataglay ng isang lihim at masamang layunin.

Walang sala o mayroon, nang siya'y ipinatawag upang humarap sa Gobernador, inisip niyang lalong mabuti na siya'y magtago. Ito and nagpabilis sa takbo ng mga pangyayari. Sa Mani ay dinakip si P. de los Santos at ipinalibot ang mga kautusan sa mga lalawigan upang dakpin ang mga ibang kasapi ng samahan. Sa Majayjay, sa masigasig na paglahok ng parokong si P. Antonio Roman, isang bitag ang inihanda upang sa pagdaraos ng pulong ng kapatiran ay madaling madakip ang mga pinuno. Subali't ang plano ay di nagtagumpay, pagka't kahit na sila pina-talastasan, hindi nila alam kung paano iyon isasagawa. Ang kara-mihan ay nakatakas. Gayon nan ay nadakip sa San George, naluha ang ilang dokumento ng samahan at dito'y nabatid kung saang lugar sa Maynila nagtago si Apolinario. Ang huli ay nakatakas sa Maynila at sumanib sa isang pangkat ng kaniyang mga kasamahan na nagtipun-tipon nang sandatahan sa Bay. Buhat doon, sa tunay na loobing tahasang lumaban, nangtungo silang patinog at pagkatapos ng isang matagumpay na pagdaan sa San Pablo, Tiaong at Sarigya, humampil sila sa isang baryo ng Tayabas, sa Isabang, kung saan kung saan nagkatipun-tipon ang mararing tao, mga lalaki, babae at bata na umabot sa bilang na apat na libo. Buhat doo'y sinikap ni Apolinario na makipag-unawaan sa gobernadorcillo at kura ng Tayabas

Ang Bayan ng Tayabas

Ang pagkatatag ng bayan

Ang bayang ito ay itinatag noong bago sumapit ang taong 1578. Sa pamamahala ng mga unang misionerong Franciscanong sina V.V. Fr. Pray Juan de Plasencia at Diego de Oropesa. Ang unang naging pangulong bayan sa lalawigan ay ang Calilaya (ngayon ay Unisan) pagkatapos ay nalipat sa bayang ito ng taong 1605, at ng Marso 10, 1901 ay sa Lucena naman natayo.

Ang Tayabas, ay isang lalong malusog sa lalawigan ng Tayabas, may malaking imbakan ng tubig na pinanggagalingan ng mga dumadalo'y sa mga bahay-bahay at dalawa pang bayan na ang tubig na ginagamit ay dito nanggagaling, may "Luz Electrica", may magandang liwasang bayan, at dulaan na isa sa hinahangaan dito sa Pilipinas. Nasa puno ng bayan ang Bahay Pamahalaan at dalawang magarang kasali ng Pambansang Bayan.

Pintakasi at tagasaklolo, si San Diego de Alcalá, na ang unang larawan sa Santo Iago ay dala ng unang "cura parroco" dito na si Pray Diego de Oropesa buhat sa Acapulco (Mejico) at ang unang reklamadero o tagapangasiwa'y si G. Marcos Fernandez.

Ang Binibahan sa bayang ito ay ginawa ng taong 1580 hanggang 1585 na ito ay ang mga kagamitan ay kawayan, anahaw at kasa lamang na ang naging Santong pintakasi ay ang maluwalhatang San Miguel Arcangel, na ito'y siyang nagligtas sa mamamayan ng

tangkain lusubin ang bayang ito ng mga Moros" ng taong 1599 sa pamamagitan ng "Santong himala." At ng taong 1743 na ang bayan ay dinalaw ng salot at pananalot sa pagkain ay/dala ng bagyo at sakit na colera, bulutong at peste ay napagkaisahan ng bayan na dalanginon si Poon San Diego de Alcalá upang siyang maging tagapamagitan dito sa katakotakot na parusa ni Bathala, kayat sa sumunod na buwan ay naspawi na ang mga sakit na ito, at mula noon ay kinilalang pintakasi at tagapagtatag ng bayan si San Diego de Alcalá, at ayon naman sa ilang matatandang ulat ay ito'y nagpakita ng mga himla sa araw ng ang bayan ay dumadanas ng sakuna.

Ang kursero ng Simbahan na hubog rotonda ay ginawa ng taong 1856 sa pangangasiwa ng Fray Benito de la Pila.

Sa bayang ito ay may dalawang bisitang handog sa Nuestra Señora de las Angustias at sa Poong San Roque.

Inilagay dito ang Kabesera noon araw

Nang ilipat ang punong lalawigan sa bayang ito buhat sa Calilaya (Unisan) simula nang taong 1605, ay naging payapa na ang buhay ng mga Padres misioneros sa talim ng "Cris" ng mga Moros na doo'y palaging dumadalaw at namamayan. Iyan ang unang sanhi na pinagbabatayan nila kung bakit inilipat sa bayan ito. Kalawa, pagkat ang Tayabas ay higit sa Calilaya, ay isang pook na mayaman at malusog. Sa kasaganaan sa Niyog ang bayang ito ay

nangunguna sa boong lalawigan Tayabas.

Mahalarang ulat na dapat Maalaman

Narito rin sa bayang ito ang pook ang kilalang Isabang at Alitao na siyang naging Golgotha ni Hermano Puli (Apolinario de la Cruz) unang bayani ng lalawigan Tayabas.

Source: Dahong Pans-Alaala sa Bayan Tayabas, 1928,
pp. 6-7.

TAYABAS

Ang bayan ng Tayabas na naging ngalan ng lalawigan, mula ng nahihalay sa Lukban ng taong 1620 at naging pangalong bayan, ang mga nakaipitan nasang iginagalang ng kanilang mga kababaya'y ang mga sumusunod:

- 1620 Lucas Plata
- 1621 Pedro Kapiques
- 1622 Antonio de Abela
- 1623 Antonio Karaway
- 1624 Martin Feguerna
- 1625 Ventura Gomez
- 1626 Rafael Pagdaman
- 1627 Juan Kabansong
- 1628 Francisco Kosintang
- 1629 Juan Cristobal
- 1630 Andres Tanayas
- 1631 Juan Cristobal
- 1632 Pedro Katanggol
- 1633 Juan Kabansong
- 1634 Bartolome Tampong
- 1635 Andres de Mesa
- 1636 Juan Komintang
- 1637 Tomas Furaw
- 1638 Simon Umabang
- 1639 Tomas Bantugan
- 1640 Tomas Furaw
- 1641 Felipe Perez
- 1642 Juan Gimaw
- 1643 Simon Ungbag
- 1644 Juan Dalahay

1645	Andres de Mesa
1646	Juan Muraw
1647	Gabriel de Castro
1648	Antonio Kasadia
1649	Andrés Pascual
1650	Antonio Kasadia
1651	Valeriano Manalo
1652	Pedro Mafiana
1653	Tomas Bintugan
1654	Juan Angeles
1655	Bartolome Pagsusunin
1656	Lucas Karinaw
1657	Ventura Liwanag
1658	Ventura Castillo
1659	Andres Manalo
1660	Agustin Pausap
1661	Mateo Pagsunan
1662	Tomas Manalo
1663	Juan Halili
1664	Antonio Pasco
1665	Miguel Lopez
1666	Pedro de Silva
1667	Pascual Garcia
1668	Santiago Gutierrez
1669	Ventura Fernandez
1670	Andres Manalo
1671	Carlos Manhawa
1672	Pedro Claudio
1673	Andres Manalo
1674	Pedro Guinhawa & Pedro Claudio
1675	Francisco Makapuli
1676	Francisco Makapuli

1676	Andres Mabalo
1677	Domingo de Willegas
1678	Antonio Salaguinto
1679	Juan de la Isla
1680	Gabriel de la Cruz
1681	Carlos Maunawa - Nang aka-4 nang Mayo ay sinimulan ang pagyari ng convento ng Tayabas
1682	Andres Manalo
1683	Martin Pausap
1684	Pedro Kaselang
1685	Diego Malipol
1686	Ignacio Bernabe
1687	Antonio Kasinag
1688	Francisco Makapuli
1689	Pedro Enriquez
1690	Santiago Devara
1691	Francisco Palatuan
1692	Juan de Bergas
1693	Andres de Willegas
1694	Gaspar Valerio
1695	Antonio Manalo
1696	Francisco Guinhawa
1697	Domingo de Mesa
1698	Francisco Lopez
1699	Pedro Salamat
1700	Bartolome de Ramos
1701	Francisco Kasilang
1702	Francisco Kapuno
1703	Pedro Enriquez
1704	Juan Maganyo
1705	Francisco Magayon

- 1707 Francisco Lopez
- 1708 Pedro Manahan
- 1709 Agustin de la . . .
- 1710 Domingo de Mesa
- 1711 Juan Pasco
- 1712 Juan de los Santos
- 1713 Francisco Lopez
- 1714 Santiago Abela
- 1715 Mateo Haganon
- 1716 Francisco Manalo
- 1717 Antonio Esguerra
- 1718 . . . Francisco Pedro. Hang taong ito nagkagutom sa
Tayabas at maraning namatay.
- 1719 Juan de Bargas
- 1720 Francisco de los Santos
- 1721 Jose Santiago
- 1722 Andres Manalo
- 1723 Francisco Gutierrez
- 1724 Antonio Halili
- 1725 Francisco de Mesa
- 1726 Pablo Magayon
- 1727 Juan de los Santos
- 1728 Diego de San Buenaventura
- 1729 Francisco Manalo
- 1730 Juan Lopez
- 1731 Francisco de los Santos - Hang
taong ito nagkagutom at nagkabalang pa.
- 1732 Pedro Alcantara, sa taong ito
lunindol ng nalakasat nagkasunog sa bayan

- 1733 Ignacio Bernabe
1734 Juan de los Santos
1735 Jose Santiago
1736 Antonio Custodio
1737 Francisco de Guina
1738 Francisco Manalo
1739 Andres de Torres, sa taong ito'y nagkabalutong dito
ng marami, at maraming tao ang namatay
1740 Juan Bernardo
1741 Diego de San Buenaventura
1742 Francisco de la Cruz - Nang ika 10 ng Nobyembre ay
bumagyo ng malakas, maraming bahay at halamanan
ang nasira
1743 Francisco Manalo
1744 Juan Capistrano
1745 Juan de los Santos
1746 Juan Palad, sa taong ito nilakipan ang pader ng sin-
bahan sa loob, may isang bara ang haba o kapal
1747 Lucas Eusebio
1748 Juan de los Santos
1749 Santiago Pausap, nang ika-11 ng Agosto umulan dito
ng abo na may kasamang lindol, maraming halamang
nasira
1750 Francisco de San Juan
1752 Pedro de la Cruz
1753 Juan Enriquez
1755 Francisco de San Juan, sa taong ito, nagkasalot at
dito rin itinag ang pasikad ng Kombento, at isang
tao ang namatay
1756 Ventura Hialrio Sindiro
1757 Juan de la Cruz
1758 Luis S. Buenaventura, sa taong ito gumawa ng horno
ng tisa sa labas ng bayan sa nayong Bakas na ang
guro nito ay intsik.

- 1759 Francisco Manuel
- 1760 Tomas de los Reyes - Nang ika-10 at 11 ng Enero ay ipinagdiwang dito ang koronasion ng haring Carlos IV, dito rin nasaan inihulog ang semento ng portada ng kampanario
- 1761 Andres Lenla, sa taong ito ay nagkabalutong at maraming tao ang namatay at dito inilagay ang kampanang malaki
- 1762 Andres de Torre, sa taong ito ay nagkabalutong din
- 1763 Jose Ignacio
- 1764 Juan de los Santos
- 1766 Francisco Lopez, sa taong ito gumawa ng mga bangkong sa mga tabi ng kalsada
- 1767 Francisco Mendoza, sa taong ito pinatapos ang Latorre ng simbahan dito sa kabesera
- 1768 Bartolome de los Santos, sa taong ito ipinagawa ang bobeda na altar mayor at pinahaba pa
- 1769 Francisco Mendoza, sa taong ito ibinaba ang pasikad ng simbahan at pinalitan ng bago, pati ng tatlong builong busulan, at binubungan ng tisa
- 1770 Miguel de S. Agustin, sa taong ito nalagyan ng mohom ang lupa sa Domoit
- 1771 Bartolome de los Santos, sa taong ito nilagyan ng kisame ang simbahan
- 1772 Luis de S. Pablo, ipinagawa ang larawan ng mga santos na S. Francisco, Sto. Domingo, Sto. Tomas, S. Agustin, S. Buenaventura, S. Juan Nepomuceno at Angeles sa mga altar.
- 1773 Ignacio Trinidad, sa taong ito pinahibuan ang mga kandeleros at ramalletes sa mga altar at ginawa ang altar ni S. Augustias

- 1774 Agapito Antonio de Chaves, sa taong ito ginawa ang
Casa real dito sa Cabecera ng Alcayde, at dito
nasan napabayaang nabuwal ang kalap ng Convento
- 1775 Pedro de la Cruz
- 1776 Francisco Lopez, sa taong ito minulan ang paskakatayo
na Casa de Comunidad nitong Cabecera
- 1777 Miguel de S. Agustin
- 1778 Ignacio Trinidad, Sa taong ito inilagay sa katedral
ang Nuestra Señora de Apocalipsis kapiestahan ng
Candelaria
- 1779 Luis de S. Buenaventura, sa taong ito binibungan ang
Casa de Comunidad nitong kabesera
- 1780 Juan de S. Gregorio
- 1781 Diego Galero, sa taong ito ay gumawa ng eskuelahan,
at pinalakhan ang kamalig ng kahoy
- 1782 Juan de S. Francisco, sa taong ito gumawa ang kom-
bento at ipinanguna ang kusina at ng ika 20 ng
Agosto ay bumayo ng malakas
- 1783 Juan de S. Francisco
- 1784 Jose de S. Buenaventura, sa taong ito ginawa ang
kubol na buho sa mga lansangan
- 1785 Juan de la Concepcion, sa taong ito ginawa serientong
bato sa casa real
- 1786 Salvador Flores de S. Francisco, sa taong ito lamakhan
ang ermita ng N.S. de las Angustias ó Dolores,
ginawa ang Casa de Comunidad, binubusan ang palipos
at dito rin inilagay ang tatlong altar, ang isa'y
sa Cristia, at ang isa'y sa ermita ni S. Diego,
at ang isa'y sa Dolores at S. Angustias
- 1787 Francisco de los Santos, I.O.D. Juan de Luis

- 1788 Jose de S. Miguel at Juan de S. Juan, sa taong ito nagdalawa ng kapitan gayon din ang mga tinientes oficiales at dito nilakhan ang ermita sa haba ng patio.
- 1789 Diego Enriquez, Tnte. I.O.D. Juan de la Cruz, sa taong ito nasawi na uli, ang isang kapitan na paris ng dati, niluwangan ang Patio; sa dakong silangan. Sa taong 1788 nagkabalang ng makapal dito sa Cabecera at ipinagutos ng Padre Cura, pati ng hukom, ay magpatay ng lukton ang buong bayan, at dito rin nagkabalutong ng marami at maraming bata ang namatay
- 1790 Antonio Bilario de S. Juan Tnte. I.O. D. Antonio Sacramento
- 1791 Francisco de Mesa, Tnte. I.O. D. Luis de S. Juan
- 1792 Lazaro de S. Juan, Tnte. I.O. D. Luis de S. Juan
- 1793 Francisco Lopez de S. Juan, Tnte. I.O. D. Benito Juan de Sto. Tomas, sa taong ito'y binubungan ng bato ang Istorre.
- 1794 Francisco Lopez, Tnte. I.O. D. Juan Lopez, sa taong ito'y binubungan ang entabladong buhos ng kamalig
- 1795 Francisco Lucas de Chaves, Tnte. I.O. D. Rafael de los Santos
- 1796 Francisco Lopez Enriquez, Tnte. I.O. Francisco de S. Gregorio
- 1797 Francisco Lopez Enriquez, Tnte. I.O. D. Ignacio Julian de S. Juliano
- 1798 Juan Tnte. I.O. D. Fernando Capistrano
- 1799 Miguel Pedro Alcantara, Tnte. I.O. D. Luis de San Juan, sa taong ito pinagasapan ang pagitan ng Tayabas at Pagbilao, na may mohon ang taga Pagbilaw na kanilang sarili.

- 1800 Francisco Manuel, Tnte. 1.0 D. Juan de los Santos
- 1801 Juan Ignacio S. Juliano, Tnte. 1.0 D. Bae. Pollicarpio
- 1802 Luis de S. Buena Ventura, Tnte. 1.0 D. Bernardino Capistrano, sa taong ito ginawa ang Castillong batoong patungong Sariaya
- 1803 Francisco de Mesa, Tnte. 1.0 D. Lucas de S. Juan
- 1804 Lucas de S. Juan, Tnte. 1.0 D. Mateo de la Concepcion
- 1805 Domingo de S. Juan Tnte. 1.0 D. Luis Lorenzo de los Reyes sa taong ito humingi si Sr. Bartolome Galan ng ambag sa bayan, an ibinili ng kamaapanang malaki, na ang ngala'y S. Blas
- 1806 Bartolome de Vera, Tnte. 1.0 D. Bae. Ignacio sa taong ito'y ipinabili sa Latorre ang kamaapanang malaki
- 1807 Juan Palad, Tnte. 1.0 D. Pablo de la Cruz
- 1808 Pedro Enriquez, Tnte. 1.0 D. Hilario de S. Juan
- 1809 Domingo San Juan, Tnte. 1.0 D. Pablo de los Santos
- 1810 Luis Lorenzo de los Reyes, Tnte. 1.0 D. Salvador de S. Juan, sa taong ito inihulog ang semento ng casa de Comunidad at ginawang bato.
- 1811 Francisco Sacramento, Tnte. 1.0 D. Ignacio Martin Trinidad
- 1812 Francisco Ignacio, Tnte. 1.0 D. Felipe de S. Juan. Sa taong ito ginawang bato ang tatlong kastillo sa daang Lukban, Pagbilao at Cutta
- 1813 Lazaro de S. Juan, Tnte. 1 ro. D. Rafael de S. Juan
- 1814 Francisco de Mesa, Tnte. 1 ro. D. Antonio de S. Juan
- 1815 Salvador de S. Juan Tnte. 1 ro. D. Miguel de S. Juan
- 1816 Luis de S. Buena Ventura, Tnte. 1.0 D. Francisco Juan de Andres
- 1817 Juan de S. Luis, Tnte. 1.0 D. Andres de Sta. Cecilia

- 1818 Juan de Sto. Tomas, Tnte, 1.º D. Francisco Miguel
- 1819 Luis de S. Buenaventura, Tnte. 1.º D. Juan Lorenzo
de los Reyes
- 1820 Ignacio Martin Trinidad, Tnte, 1.º D. Juan de S. Jose
- 1821 Francisco Miguel, Tnte. 1.º D. Marcos de S. Buena-
ventura
- 1822 Pascual de los Santos, Tnte. 1.º Don Antonio Victorino
- 1823 Diego Urbano, Alkalde Mayor, at Alkalde 2º D. Pedro
Juan Alcantara
- 1824 Bernabe de la Cruz, Tnte. 1.º D. Santiago S. Miguel
- 1825 Juan de S. Jose. tnte. 1.º D. Antonio Victorino de
Jesus
- 1826 Francisco Juan de San Andres, tnte. 1.º D. Luis de
La Concepcion
- 1828 Francisco de Capistrano, Tnte. 1.º D. Francisco Miguel
Enriquez
- 1829 Juan Carlos Tnte. 1.º D. Gregorio Alfonso, sa taong
ito pinalitan ng krus na bato ang latorre, dahil an
sa tinamaan ng lintik.
- 1831 Alejo Enriquez, Tnte. 1.º S. Mateo de los Santos,
sa taong ito inihulog ang Semento na Casa de
Comunidad intong bayan, na ito'y ginawa ng
Escritura na ang maghahaliling kapitan ay musul-
tahan ng \$100 kung hindi mapagawa ng nasabing
Tribunal
- 1832 Roque S. Buenaventura, Tnte. 1.º D. Joaquin Antonio
de Padua
- 1833 Alejo Enriquez, Tnte. 1.º D. Juan Fernando
- 1834 Macario S. Juan, teniente P. Salvador Gerónimo
- 1835 Diego Benbenuto, tnte. 1.º D. Tomas de los Santos
- 1836 Lades Lopez, tnte. 1.º D. Pablo Marcelo

1837 Juan Reyes San Agustin, Tnte. 1.^o D. Miguel de los Santos, sa taong ito natapos ang Casa de Comunidad nitong Cabecera.

1838 Isidro S. Agustin, Tnte. 1.^o D. Juan Valencia

1839 Pedro S. Juan Anteros, Tnte. 1.^o D. Jose Sto. Tomas

1840 Lucas de Lorres, escribiente del tribunal, Tnte. 1.^o D. Salvador Santiago

1841 Joaquin Marcelino de los Santos, Tnte, 1. ro D. Pedro Bartolome. Sa taong ito at buwan ng Oktubre ay naguho ang bayan dahil sa mga taong alzado na ang wika'y taga Cofradia na naskakapansa nayon ng Isibang na mahigit ba limang libo katao, at nilabas sila ng mga taong bayan, at ng Sr. Gobernador D. Joaquin Ortigas, at kasama ang padre vikario na si Sr. Antonio Mateo, ang ang kura sa Pagbilao na si Sr. Victoriano Paraleja at ang Sr. Administrador. Araw ng Sabado 19 ng Oktubre at ang napatay ay ang Sr. Gobernador, at hindi rin tinahanan ang nasabing Cofradia, hanggang sa umalis na sila sa Ysabang at doon napareon sa nayon ng Alitao, o Ypilan at talagan mula dito papasok sa Bayan ay sa malagro ni Poong S. Miguel ay sa Ypilan napatungo, at doon naman gumawa ng mabuting real nila o ermita. Ang Bayan naman ang humingi ng auxilio sa mga bayan-bayan at sa Gobierno sa Maynila ay tambing namang dumating agad, ang komandante ng tropa ng Joaquin Huet na 800 katao, bukod pa ang mga Komisionados na auxilio sa mga bayang nilalabas, ang nasabing taga Cofradia na ang pinaka-general at amo nila ay si Apolinario de la Cruz.

Ang isang kompanyang sundalo ay nalaong dito sa cabecera ng may anim (6) ding buwan at ang ibang kawal ay umalis din agad, nang mabiril na ang mga puno ng taga Cofradia ng 7 ng Nobiembre at ito'y pinarte ang katawan, ang relo ay dinala sa lukban, sapagka't ito'y taga roon, at ibinitin sa tapat ng kanilang bahay, sa Castillong patungong Mahayhay, at ang 2 kamay at paa ay sa apat na Castillo nntong Cabecera.

Source: G. B. Francisco, Kasaysayan ni Apolinario de la Cruz na May Pamagat na Hermano Pule, 1915, pp. 114-136.

PUEBLO DE TAYABAS

Este pueblo, que da nombre á la provincia y en el que se halla establecida la cabecera desde el año 1605, debe su fundacion á los VV. PP. Fr. Juan de Plasencia y Fr. Plasencia y Fr. Diego de Oropesa por los años de 1578 y siguientes.

Está enclavado en los 14° 50' latitud, en terreno pedregoso, sobre la falda ESE. del gran monte Banajao, y á las márgenes de los rios Ybiang y Alitao. Confina por conel de Saryaya y por NNO. conel de Luchan, á tres leguas de todos ellos.

Su temperamento es malsano, experimentándose, con frecuencia, repentinas mutaciones de frio y calor. Los vientos constantes son los nortes y vendabales y las enfermedades que se padecen con mas frecuencia son los pulmonias, tabardillos y tisis. Se surten de aguas de los dos rios arriba mencionados, las cuales son de buena calidad, y por medio de pequeños cauces bañan todas las calles de la poblacion. Las vias de comunicacion que parten de este pueblo son de herradura y dirigen á un barrio llamado la Cota, situado en la playa, y al pueblo de Mauban: una hermosa calzada para el pueblo de Pagbilao, concluida bajo la direccion del infatigable Sr. Gobernador D. José María de la O., en la cual, y dentro

aun de la poblacion, existe un magnifico puente de piedra, construido por los años de 1840 bajo la direcciones su celoso cura el R. P. Fr. Antonio Mateos, quien al mismotiempo pagó la mano de obra. Este hermoso y sólido puente se halla sobre el rio Malagonlong y tiene cuatrocientos cuarenta y cinco pies de largo, concinco ojos, de los cuales el primero tiene treinta y seis piés de alto y lo mismo de ancho; elsegundo y tercera iguales en altura y á treinta y tres piés de ancho; el cuarto tiene treinta piés de ancho y el quinto diez y ocho. En esta misma calzada se dejan ver tres puentes mas de piedra, con una multitud de alcantarillas, debidos todos allaborioso señor la O. Los puentes se hallansobre los rios Lacauan, Mata y Mayao, con un ojo cada uno, de los cuales al primero tiene veinte y cuatro piés de alto por cuarenta y dos de ancho; el segundo diez yecho de alto por treinta y tres de ancho y el tercero diez piés y algunas pulgadas de alto por diez y ocho de ancho.

Además están para concluirse otras dos calzadas que dirigen á los pueblos de Saryaya y Lueban, en las cuales ha sido preciso construir los siguientes puentes de piedra.

CAMINO DE LUCBAN.

<u>NOMBRES DE LOS RIOS.</u>	<u>N.^o</u> <u>DE OJOS.</u>	<u>Medida en pies de cada ojo</u>	
		<u>ALTO</u>	<u>ANCHO</u>
Ibiangmalaqui	1	18	24
Ibiangmunti	1	18	18
Bay	1	24	24
Dumacaa	1	96	45

CAMINO DE SARYAYA.

Daauin	1	12	15
Bolain	1	12	12
Nangca	1	18	18
Potol-grande	1	12	21
Potol-chico	1	12	12
Calamatian	1	12	12
Ygam	2	27	39
Malaoa	1	60	39
Domuit	1	60	37
Hibanga	1	24	36

A estos se deben añadir diez alcantarillas, y otro magnifico puente de cuatro ojos que existe dentro de la poblacion sobre el rio Alitao, los años de 1826. El correo se recibede la parte N. losjueves, y los domingos de parte S., saliendo los mismos dias.

La Iglesia, bajo la advocacion del glorioso Príncipe San Miguel Arcangel fué primeramente de caña y nipa, la cual debió ser construida por los años de 1580 á 1585, porque el día 3 de Agosto de 1586 ya murió en el coro de esta Santa Iglesia, abrazado con un Santo Cristo, nuestro Venerable P. Fr. Francisco de Galagarza, secretario que habia sido antes de tomar

nuestro santo hábito, del Sr. D. Martin Enriquez, cirey de Nueva-España. El año de 1590 fué reparada, de orden de nuestro santo martir S. Pedro Bautista, y en el mismo año concedió el Superior Gobierno la competente licencia para fabricarla de piedra, pero no se puso en ejecucion hasta pasado el año de 1600. En los temblores acaecidos en 1743 se arruinó la Iglesia y convento, y en los años siguientes se reedificó la existente, ampliándola mas, pero sin variar desitio, como lo indica una de las paredes que aun presenta vestigios de las troneras que tenia la antigua para defensa contra los moros, así como tambien el convento. El año de 1856 se amplió la Iglesia formando un gran crucero bajo la celosa actividad de su cura Párroco Fr. Benito de la Pila, siendo hoy uno de los templos mas hermosos de Filipinas.

En dicho templo se venera con estraordinaria devocion una antiquisima imágen de S. Diego de Alcalá, y la multitud de fieles concurrentes, aun de pueblos muy distantes, es seguramente el mejor argumento de los muchos beneficios que el Señor les dispensa por la intercession de este santo Lego. Existen tambien dentro de la poblacion dos ermitas dedicadas á Nuestra Señora de las Angustias y á San Diego de Alcalá. La casa real donde sehallan las oficinas del juzgado superior de la provincia; la municipal, que á caso no tenga semejante en Filipinas, y

y la cárcel, son de piedra, así como la escuela de instrucción primaria, cuyo edificio fué antes casa-administración de la provincia, y rematada en pública subasta por el presbítero D. Juan Huelva, fué comprada después en la cantidad de novecientos sesenta y dos pesos por el R. P. Fr. Manuel González, quien la cedió al pueblo para el expresado objeto. El casco del pueblo solo comprende unas quinientas casas, todas de tabla y techadas de cabonero, hallándose las restantes diseminadas en el radio de unas seis leguas, por cuya causa es bastante penosa su administración. Es su Cura Párroco el R. P. Fr. Joaquín de Coria, Predicador, es-Definidor, Custodio actual y Vicario Férreo, de 57 años de edad, con tres PP. Clérigos coadjutores.

ESTADO DE LA PARROQUIA.

Tributos	5945
Almas	21554

El término de este pueblo se extiende de N. á S. como seis leguas, y lo mismo de E. á O. Se halla bañado por multitud de ríos, cuyas aguas utilizan en el riego, y uno de ellos dá impulso á tres máquinas de descascarar arroz. La mayor parte de dichos ríos tienen su nacimiento en el monte Banajao, y corren de N. á S. con más ó menos declinación hasta desembocar en la mar. El único monte, que puede llamarse tal en la comprensión de este pueblo, es el referido Banajao, del cual ya

hicimos mérito tratando del pueblo de Majayjay. Solo debe notarse que por esta parte es casi imposible la subida, presentando muchas y profundísimas quebradas, con enormes pedruzcos lanzados por el volcán, cuya explosión se efectuó hácia esta banda. Los bosques abundan de excelentes maderas de construcción y ebanistería, palmas, cañas, bejucos, buri, buenos pastos, con bastante caza de toda clase, cera y buenas resinas. En su costa se coge mucho y buen pescado y en los ríos, además de las anguilas y varias clases de pescado se coje, desde Agosto hasta Diciembre, el llamado lalong, de unos dos palmos de largo y de un gusto exquisito.

El Terreno cultivado produce mucho arroz, y en la parte de regadío dos cosechas al año, muchos cocos, bastante cacao, café y alguna caña de azúcar. Sus naturales se dedican generalmente á la agricultura, beneficio de aceite de coco, á la pesca, caza, corte de maderas, y tejidos de patates y bayones, cuyos productos realizan en el mercado que el mismo pueblo celebra semanalmente, ó bien conducen al mercado de Santa Cruz y aun á Manila.

Source: Fr. Felix de Huerta, Estado Geográfico, Topográfico, Estadístico, Histórico-Religioso, pp. 224-253.

PROVINCIA DE TAYABAS

ESTA provincia, llamada antiguamente Calilaya, por haber estado la cabecera en un pueblo de este nombre, se halla situada en la isla de Luzon entre los $127^{\circ}29'$ y los $129^{\circ}58'40''$ de longitud y en latitud de $13^{\circ}10'$ hasta los $14^{\circ}21'20''$ incluso las islas de Alabat y Calbalete adscritas á la misma.

Confina por N. con la provincia de la Laguna, y distrito de la Infanta; por E. con la de Camarines N., á la cual se halla unida por un istmo de unas seis leguas, entre la ensenada de Sogod y el gran seno de Guinayan; por S. es marítima, siendo también en gran parte por O., y en lo restante confina con la provincia de Batangas, internándose en esta hasta el monte Maralayát. El terreno es generalmente montuoso, pero abundante de buenas maderas, cañas, bejucos, cocos, muchas raíces alimenticias, caza de todas clases, miel y cera, alquitran, brea y otras resinas. Tiene buenos y seguros puertos y sus costas abundan de esquisito pescado y balate. Sus producciones principales son arroz, caña de azúcar, abacá, añil, cacao y café.

Los primeros apóstoles de esta provincia fueron nuestros VV. PP. Fr. Juan de Plasencia y Fr. Diego de Oropesa, quienes por los años de 1578 y siguiente corrieron impávidos sus espesos bosques, plantando la enseña consoladora de la Cruz

y formando varios pueblos, si bien es verdad que muchos de ellos se cedieron despues.

Actualmente administran los hijos del gran Patriarca San Francisco de Asis, los siguientes pueblos.

Source: Cavada y Mendez de Vigo. Historia, Geográfica, Geologica y Estadística VI c. 2 Manila Imp. de Ramirez y Giraudier. p. 198

APOLINARIO DE LA CRUZ
(1815-1841)

"Founder of the ³Confradia de San Jose"

Apolinario de la Cruz, a religious crusader, founder of the Confradia de San Jose, a religious organization, and leader of one of the earliest religious revolts in the Philippines was born on July 22, 1815¹ in barrio Pandak, Lucban (formerly Tayabas) now Quezon province.²

His parents were Pablo de la Cruz and Juana Andres, both devote catholics and civic minded citizens of peasant stock.³ After completing his early education from a school in his hometown, he went to Manila to pursue his dream for a religious career in life, to become a priest. While in the city he wanted to enter in one of the religious orders but got disappointed because he was not admitted on the ground that he was an indio, a native Filipino. Fortunately he was employed as a donado, lay-brother helper at the San Juan de Dios Hospital. ⁴Here he became a member of the Confradia de San Juan de Dios, an affiliate society of the hospital.⁵

During his leisure time and having shown great interest in public speaking, he attended church services and listened to the sermons in the pulpit; in this way he learned many things about the Bible and the Catholic theology.⁶

Apolinario de la Cruz did not work ~~at~~ too long at the hospital. Having little knowledge on the doctrine and precepts of catholicism he left his job, returned to Lucban where he founded in 1840, the

de la Cruz-2

"Cofradia de San Jose", (Confraternity of St. Joseph), a religious society of pure Filipinos, aimed to promote unity and social intercourse among the members, each of whom was free to worship God in accordance to his own ways and beliefs. Shortly after its establishment thousands of enthusiastic adherents coming from neighboring towns of Lucban including those of Lugana and Batangas/joined the organization. At the start the confradia had only 19 members and its original founders were called "hermano mayor." The members held meetings every 15th of the month and the new affiliates will be introduced by the hermano mayor during the session. Because of its simple initiation method, unlike the Katipunan Society of Andres Bonifacio, its membership increased rapidly, despite only pure Filipinos were qualified to become one. Within a short period of time, the confraternity gained so many adherents and the Spanish authorities suspected it as a political activity. Because of popularity of the confradia under the successful leadership of "Hermano Pule," as he was fondly called by his followers among the rich, the influential and the educated men of the community caused great apprehension to the Spaniards particularly those in the civil and ecclesiastical hierarchy. Fr. Manuel Sancho, parish priest of Lucban unjustly accused Apolinario de la Cruz of being "heretic, anti-christian, filibuster, and an insurgent." Hermano Pule who was very much aware of the situation and sinister consequences of his confradia petitioned the Archbishop

de la Cruz-3

of Fray Casero who had ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Tayabas province for recognition and authority to hold public meetings but such request was absolutely denied by both the church and political authorities including the Royal Audiencia in Manila. 10

Instead, Governor-General Marcelino Orao de Encarnacion accused Hermans Pule of the crime of sedition and ordered the dissolution of the organization. 11 Despite its unfavorable atmosphere of religious intolerance perpetuated by the church and state at the time, Hermans Pule carried on clandestinely his religious activities.

Incidentally, on October 19, 1840, on the occasion of its monthly meeting held in Lucban, the guardias civiles broke into the assembly and subsequently arrested some 250 members but luckily Hermans Pule was able to escape and fled towards the town of Nagayjay in Laguna. 12

Later, on September 19, 1841, the Spanish soldiers with the help of Fr. Antonio Roman, parish priest of Tayabas returned against the organization and arrested many of its members. At the time Hermans Pule was in Manila and upon learning of the incident he immediately left for Batavia, Rizal where he boarded a banca which took him across the Laguna Lake and reached Bac (Bay) where he was joined by his armed followers. 13 From Bac they marched overland to San Pablo then to Tiaong, finally reaching Isahang, a sitio between Marisya and Tayabas where he established his headquarters. 14

de la Cruz...

Meanwhile the local government forces under Governor Joaquin Ortega of Tayabas was mobilized for a given battle against the rebels who were then mustering its strength and fortifying their defenses at the new camp. Here, Hermano Pule unfurled his war flag and subsequently proclaimed an openwar against the authorities in defense of a religious freedom. On October 23, 1941, Governor Ortega with a force of 100 soldiers and several friars attacked the rebel camp and the bloody battle ensued. Hermano Pule and his brave men fought courageously and with the aid of a band of Negrito archers finally repulsed the onslaught of Governor Ortega's forces. Such attack proved futile on the part of the government forces because Governor Ortega and some of his men perished in that battle. The rebels routed the enemies, sieged their arms, ammunitions including three small canons. Such encounter was then a mighty blow against the foreign invaders.

Because of the defeat of the Spanish forces and the death of Governor Ortega the civil and church authorities in Manila were alarmed. Later, reinforcement of regular troops were dispatched in order to augment and strengthen the local command.

On the other hand, Hermano Pule made plans and preparations for a more formidable defense because he believes that another furious attack shall be made by the Spaniards to avenge the death of the governor as well as the honor and prestige of the Spanish soldiers.

...

de la cruz-5

He transferred his headquarters to a more secured and strategic place in barrio Alitao situated at the foot of Mt. Banahaw protected by a hill on one side and bounded by Iyam and Ibilan rivers on two sides.

Here at his new camp, Hermano Pule built a chapel and bamboo house with constructed palisade. He ordered installed three canons on the strategic places guarding the camp. Stirred by his fiery speech his followers raised the battle standard and proclaimed Hermano Pule, "King of the Tagalogs."

At dawn of November 1, 1841, the combined government troops led by B_ueno simultaneously attacked the rebel camp. Hermano Pule and his gallant men fought furiously until they ran out of ammunitions. On that bloody encounter in Alitao, the rebels suffered heavy casualties. The rebels were routed and tortured but Hermano Pule and a few of his followers secretly fled from the scene of the battle and retreated towards Sariaya but being pursued by their enemies they were captured alive in barrio Ibanga on the following day. Given a summary trial by court martial, Apolinario de la Cruz and his followers were promptly convicted of the crimes of treason and sedition and sentence to death. On the early morning of November 4, 1841, Apolinario de la Cruz and his men were executed near the town hall of Tayabas. His head cut off, stuck on a bamboo pole and publicly displayed opposite his house in Luban, near the road leading to Majayjay.

In his own way the great religious crusader and founder of the Confradia de San Jose was the precursor of Fathers Burgos, Gomez and Zamora, martyrs of 1872, and many other native priests as well as Filipino patriots who fought for the principle of religious freedom and racial equality in the church.

NOTES

¹The birthdate mentioned in this short biography of Hermanc Pule was taken from Domingo Ponce in his book Cronologia Filipina which states that he was baptized on July 23, 1815 when he was two days old, footnote Eminent Filipino, p. 184.

²Zaide, Gregorio F. : Philippine Political & Cultural History: Vol., I, Mc Cullough Printing Company, Manila, 1949, p. 364.

³Ibid: same page

⁴Zaide, Gregorio F. : Great Filipinos In History: Verde Book Store, Manila, 1970, p. 147.

⁵Manuel, Arsenio E. : Dictionary of Philippine Biography: Vol. II, Filipiniana Publications, Manila, 1970, p. 155.

⁶Zaide, Gregorio F. : Philippine Pictorial & Cultural History: Vol. I, Mc Cullough Printing Company, Manila, 1949, p. 365.

⁷Zaide, Gregorio F. : Great Filipinos In History: Verde Book Store, Manila, 1970, p. 148.

⁸Reyes Pedrito & Grau-Santamaria, Mercedes: Political History of the Philippines, Capitol Publishing House, Inc., Quezon City, 1953, p. 123.

⁹Eminent Filipinos: Manila, National Historical Commission, 1965, p. 84

¹⁰Zaide, Gregorio F. : Great Filipinos In History: Verde Book Store, Manila, 1970, pp. 148-149.

¹¹Manuel, Arsenio E. : Dictionary of Philippine Biography: Vol., II, Filipiniana Publications, Manila, 1970, p. 158.

¹²Ibid: page 159.

¹³Zaide, Gregorio F. : Great Filipinos In History: Verde Book Store, Manila, 1970, p. 149.

¹⁴Ibid: same page

¹⁵Palason, Juan : Malaysia: How A Town Came Into Being: Manila, 1964, p. 83.

16 Bayan, Pedrito & Cruz-Santamaria, Mercedes: Pictorial History of the Philippines: Quezon City, 1953, p. 124.

17 Zaide, Gregorio F.: Great Filipinos In History: Verde Book Store, Manila, 1970, p. 150.

18 Manuel Arsenio E.: Dictionary of Philippine Biography: Filipiniana Publications, Manila, 1970, p. 150.

19 Zaide, Gregorio F.: Great Filipinos In History: Verde Book Store, Manila, 1970, p. 150.

20 Atlas of the Philippines: Philippine Asian Publishers, Inc., 1959, p. 110.

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PUEBLO DE TAYABAS

Este pueblo, que dá nombre á la provincia y en el que se halla establecida la cabecera desde el año 1605, debe su fundacion á los VV. PP. Fr. Juan de Plasencia y Fr. Plasencia y Fr. Diego de Oropesa por los años de 1578 y siguientes.

Está enclavado en los 14^o 50' latitud, en terreno pedregoso, sobre la falda ESE. del gran monte Banajao, y á las márgenes de los rios Ybiang y Alitao. Confina por conel de Saryaya y por NNO. conel de Luchan, á tres leguas de todos ellos.

Su temperamento es malsano, experimentándose, con frecuencia, repentinas mutaciones de frio y calor. Los vientos constantes son los nortes y vendabales y las enfermedades que se padecen con mas frecuencia son los pulmonias, tabardillos y tisis. Se surten de aguas de los dos rios arriba mencionados, las cuales son de buena calidad, y por medio de pequeños cauces bañan todas las calles de la poblacion. Las vias de comunicacion que parten de este pueblo son de barradura y dirigen á un barrio llamado la Cota, situado en la playa, y al pueblo de Mauban; una hermosa calzada para el pueblo de Pagbilao, concluida bajo la direccion del infatigable Sr. Gobernador D. José María de la O., en la cual, y dentro

aun de la poblacion, existe un magnifico puente de piedra, construido por los años de 1840 bajo la direccion su eclesio cura el R. P. Fr. Antonio Mateos, quien al mismotiempo pagó la mano de obra. Este hermoso y sólido puente se halla sobre el rio Malagenlong y tiene cuatrocientos cuarenta y cinco pies de largo, concinco ojos, de los cuales el primero tiene treinta y seis piés de alto y lo mismo de ancho; elsegundo y tercera iguales en altura y á treinta y tres piés de ancho; el cuarto tiene treinta piés de ancho y el quinto diez y ocho. En esta misma calzada se dejan ver tres puentes mas de piedra, con una multitud de alcantarillas, debidos todos allaborioso señor la O. Los puentes se hallansobre los rios Lacauan, Mata y Mayao, con un ojo cada uno, de los cuales al primero tiene veinte y cuatro piés de alto por cuarenta y dos de ancho; el segundo diez y ocho de alto por treinta y tres de ancho y el tercero diez piés y algunas pulgadas de alto por diez y ocho de ancho.

Además están para concluirse otras dos calzadas que dirigen á los pueblos de Saryaya y Lucban, en las cuales ha sido preciso construir los siguientes puentes de piedra.

CAMINO DE LUCBAN.

<u>NOMBRES DE LOS RIOS.</u>	<u>N.^o DE OJOS.</u>	<u>Medida en pies de cada ojo</u> <u>ALTO</u>	<u>ANCHO</u>
Ibiangmalaqui	1	18	24
Ibiangmunti	1	18	18
Bay	1	24	24
Dumacaa	1	96	45

CAMINO DE SARYAYA.

Daauin	1	12	15
Bolain	1	12	12
Nangca	1	18	18
Potol-grande	1	12	21
Potol-chico	1	12	12
Calamatian	1	12	12
Ygam	2	27	39
Malaoa	1	60	39
Domuit	1	60	37
Hibanga	1	24	36

Á estos se deben añadir diez alcantarillas, y otro magnifico puente de cuatro ojos que existe dentro de la poblacion sobre el rio Alitao, los años de 1826. El correo se recibe de la parte N. los jueves, y los domingos de parte S., saliendo los mismos dias.

La Iglesia, bajo la advocacion del glorioso Principe San Miguel Arcangel fué primeramente de caña y nipa, la cual debió ser construida por los años de 1580 á 1585, porque el dia 3 de Agosto de 1586 ya murió en el coro de esta Santa Iglesia, abrazado con un Santo Cristo, nuestro Venerable P. Fr. Francisco de Galagarza, secretario que habia sido antes de tomar

nuestro santo hábito, del Sr. D. Martin Enriquez, circy de
Nueva-España. El año de 1590 fué reparada, de orden de
nuestro santo martir S. Pedro Bautista, y en el mismo año
concedió el Superior Gobierno la competente licencia para
fabricarla de piedra, pero no se puso en ejecución hasta pa-
sado el año de 1600. En los temblores acacidos en 1743 se
arruinó la Iglesia y convento, y en los años siguientes se
re edificó la existente, ampliándola mas, pero sin variar desitio,
como lo indica una de las paredes que aun presenta vestigios
de las troneras que tenia la antigua para defensa contra los
moros, así como tambien el convento. El año de 1856 se amplió
la Iglesia formando un gran crucero bajo la celosa actividad
de su cura Párroco Fr. Benito de la Pila, siendo hoy uno de
los templos mas hermosos de Filipinas.

En dicho templo se venera con extraordinaria devocion una
antiquisima imagen de S. Diego de Alcalá, y la multitud de
fieles concurrentes, aun de pueblos muy distantes, es segura-
mente el mejor argumento de los muchos beneficios que el Señor
les dispensa por la intercession de este santo Lego. Existen
tambien dentro de la poblacion dos ermitas dedicadas á Nuestra
Señora de las Angustias y á San Diego de Alcalá. La casa real
donde se hallan las oficinas del juzgado superior de la provincia;
la municipal, que á caso no tenga semejante en Filipinas, y
el cuartel de la milicia, que es el referido benéfico, del qual ya

y la cárcel, son de piedra, así como la escuela de instrucción primaria, cuyo edificio fué antes casa-administración de la provincia, y rematada en pública subasta por el presbítero D. Juan Huélva, fué comprada después en la cantidad de novecientos sesenta y dos pesos por el R. P. Fr. Manuel González, quien la cedió al pueblo para el expresado objeto. El casco del pueblo solo comprende unas quinientas casas, todas de tabla y techadas de cabonegro, hallándose las restantes diseminadas en el radio de unas seis leguas, por cuya causa es bastante penosa su administración. Es su Cura Párroco el R. P. Fr. Joaquín de Coria, Predicador, es-Definidor, Custodio actual y Vicario Francés, de 57 años de edad, con tres PP. Clérigos coadjutores.

ESTADO DE LA PARROQUIA.

Tributos	5945
Almas	21554

El término de este pueblo se estiende de N. á S. como seis leguas, y lo mismo de E. á O. Se halla bañado por multitud de rios, cuyas aguas utilizan en el riego, y uno de ellos dá impulso á tres máquinas de descascarar arroz. La mayor parte de dichos rios tienen su nacimiento en el monte Banajao, y corren de N. á S. con mas ó menos declinación hasta desembocar en la mar. El único monte, que puede llamarse tal en la comprensión de este pueblo, es el referido Banajao, del cual ya

hicimos mérito tratando del pueblo de Majayjay. Solo debe notarse que por esta parte es casi imposible la subida, presentando muchas y profundísimas quebradas, con enormes pedruzcos lanzados por el volcán, cuya explosión se efectuó hacia esta banda. Los bosques abundan de excelentes maderas de construcción y ebanistería, palmas, cañas, hejucos, buri, buenos pastos, con bastante caza de toda clase, cera y buenas resinas. En su costa se coge mucho y buen pescado y en los ríos, además de la anguila y varias clases de pescado se coje desde Agosto hasta Diciembre, el llamado lalong, de unos dos palmos de largo y de un gusto exquisito.

El Terreno cultivado produce mucho arroz, y en la parte de regadío dos cosechas al año, muchos cocos, bastante cacao, café y alguna caña de azúcar. Sus naturales se dedican generalmente á la agricultura, beneficio de aceite de coco, á la pesca, caza, corte de maderas, y tejidos de patates y bayones, cuyos productos realizan en el mercado que el mismo pueblo celebra semanalmente, ó bien conducen al mercado de Santa Cruz y aun á Manila.

Source: Fr. Felix de Huerta, Estado Geográfico, Topográfico, Estadístico, Histórico-Religioso, pp. 224-253.

PROVINCIA DE TAYABAS

ESTA provincia, llamada antiguamente Calilaya, por haber estado la cabecera en un pueblo de este nombre, se halla situada en la isla de Luzon entre los $127^{\circ}29'$ y los $129^{\circ}58'40''$ de longitud y en latitud de $13^{\circ}10'$ hasta los $14^{\circ}21'20''$ incluso las islas de Alabat y Calbalete adscritas á la misma.

Confina por N. con la provincia de la Laguna, y distrito de la Infanta; por E. con la de Camarines N., á la cual se halla unida por un istmo de unas seis leguas, entre la ensenada de Sogod y el gran seno de Guinayan; por S. es marítima, siéndolo también en gran parte por O., y en lo restante confina con la provincia de Batangas, internándose en esta hasta el monte Maralayut. El terreno es generalmente montuoso, pero abundante de buenas maderas, cañas, bejuco, cocos, muchas raíces alimenticias, caza de todas clases, miel y cera, alquitran, brea y otras resinas. Tiene buenos y seguros puertos y sus costas abundan de esquisito pescado y balate. Sus producciones principales son arroz, caña de azúcar, abacá, añil, cacao y café.

Los primeros apóstoles de esta provincia fueron nuestros VV. PP. Fr. Juan de Plasencia y Fr. Diego de Oropesa, quienes por los años de 1578 y siguiente corrieron impávidos sus espesos bosques, plantando la enseña consoladora de la Cruz

y formando varios pueblos, si bien es verdad que muchos de ellos se cedieron despues.

Actualmente administran los hijos del gran Patriarca San Francisco de Asis, los siguientes pueblos.

Source: Cavada y Mendez de Vigo. Historia, Geográfica, Geologica y Estadística VI c. 2 Manila Imp. de Ramirez y Giraudier. p. 198

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Este pueblo, que dá nombre á la provincia y en el que se halla establecida la cabecera desde el año 1605, debe su fundacion á los VV. PP. Fr. Juan de Plasencia y Fr. Plasencia y Fr. Diégo de Oropesa por los años de 1578 y siguientes.

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R. P. Fr. Antonio Mateos, quien al mismotiempo pagó la mano de obra. Este hermoso y sólido puente se halla sobre el río Malagonlong y tiene cuatrocientos cuarenta y cinco piés de largo, concinco ojos, de los cuales el primero tiene treinta y seis piés de alto y lo mismo de ancho; elsegundo y tercero iguales en altura y a treinta y tres piés de ancho; el cuarto tiene treinta piés de ancho y el quinto diez y ocho. En esta misma calzada se dejan ver tres puentes mas de piedra, con una multitud de alcantarillas, debidos todos al laborioso señor la O. Los puentes se hallan sobre los ríos Lacauan, Mata y Mayao, con un ojo cada uno, de los cuales el primero tiene veinte y cuatro piés de alto por cuarenta y dos de ancho; el segundo diez y ocho de alto por treinta y tres de ancho y el tercero diez piés y algunas pulgadas de alto por diez y ocho de ancho.

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Source: Fr. Felix de Huerta, Estado Geografico, Topografico, Estadístico, Histórico-Religioso, Binondo Imprenta de M. Sanchez y Co. pp. 224-253.

LAS MEMORIAS DE GUAM

Nací en 1864 en Tanawan, Batangas.

Estudié en Manila en 1881.

Pasé 1882-83 en Bawan.

Volví a Manila a estudiar Filosofía en 1884-85.

Pasé 1886-87 en Lipa. Durante este tiempo obtuve los títulos de Bachiller en Artes y Profesor de Segunda Enseñanza.

Estudié Derecho en 1888 y lo terminé en 1894.

Quedé paralítico en enero de 1896. En octubre del mismo año fui preso por los españoles y suelto en junio del año siguiente.

Estuve con Aguinaldo desde junio de 1898 hasta mayo, 1899. En diciembre de este último año fui hecho prisionero por los americanos y deportado a Guam en enero, 1901.

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RUSH

TALAGA MABINI SHRINE

**BARRIO TALAGA
TANAUAN, BATANGAS**

006157
10 folios

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Department of Education & Culture
NATIONAL HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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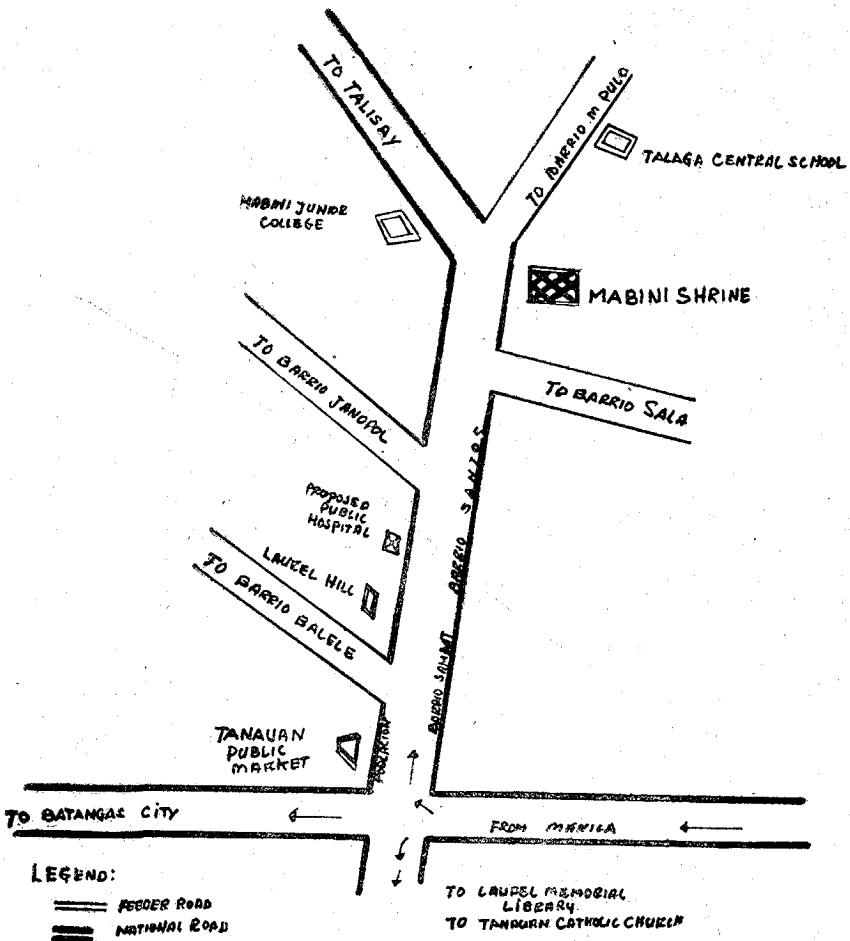
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Auditor

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LOCATION PLAN OF THE SHRINE

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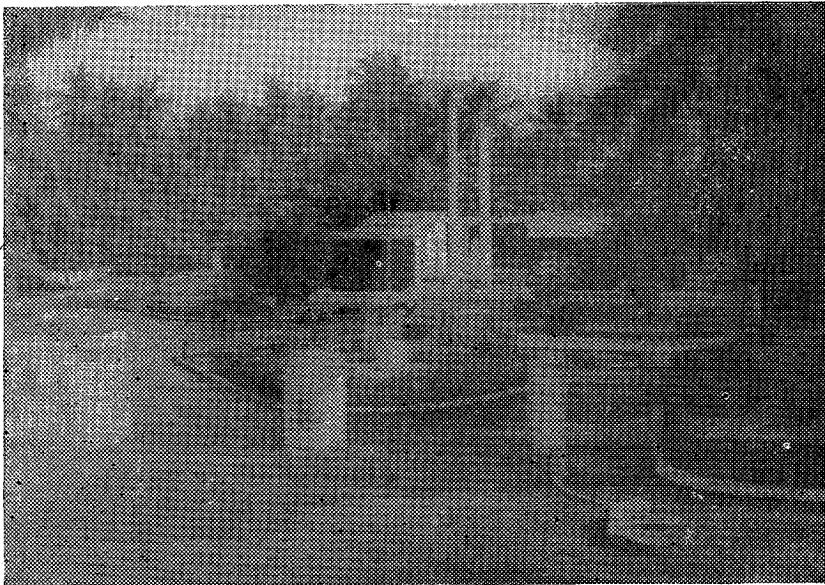
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TALAGA MABINI SHRINE

☉ The Shrine in Barrio Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas, is a memorial to the Filipinism of the "Sublime Paralytic" whose moral convictions and political principles illuminate the Filipinos in their search for national identity.

☉ It is reached by ten minutes bus ride from the Municipality of Tanauan, along the national highway to Talisay. The barrio, of 10,000 square meters area and 1,650 industrious, cooperative and peaceful inhabitants, boasts of its educational institutions — Talaga Central School (complete public elementary grades) and Mabini Junior College (private high school). It also claims the major products of rice, corn, citrus, coconut, and different leafy vegetables.

☉ The site and buildings are worth ₱100,000.00. Surrounded by concrete and steel fences, the horseshoe con-



THE MABINI MEMORIAL SHRINE. Front view of the Shrine — site and buildings.

(2)

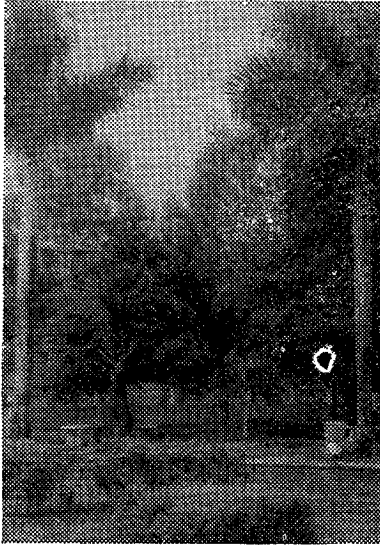


MABINI HOME IN TALAGA. Replica of the nipa hut where he was born.

crete one-way pavement from the entrance turns around the mausoleum, passing through an ideal parking space at the back, to the exit.

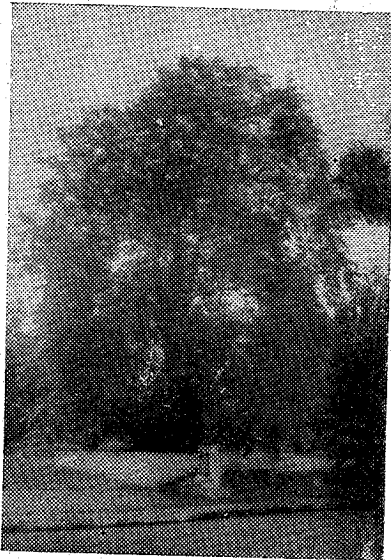
In front of the mausoleum at the center are two big symbolic pylons — the sign of greatness. Two one-story buildings of the library and the museum, at the right and left wings, guard the stairs at the middle where the tomb of the remains of Mabini lies behind his solid white marble bust, sculptured by G. T. Nepomuceno of G. de Leon and Sons.

At the eastern part (right side) is a replica of the bamboo-fenced nipa hut where Mabini was born. Near the hut is the *narra* memorial tree at the entrance of the Shrine and on an erected cement slab at its side are historical markers in Pilipino and English. And, further at the back is a small amphitheater constructed by the Bureau of Building and Real Property Management. Also at the back, western part (left end), are the comfort and store rooms.



THE CHICO TREES. Shade trees with granulithic benches beneath.

THE NARRA MEMORIAL TREE. Planted by Mrs. Caedo, wife of then Batangas Governor Vicente Caedo.



THE AMPHITHEATER. Programs in honor of Mabini and other civic-patriotic ceremonies or occasions are held on this stage.



(A)

Historically conscious, the relatives of Mabini and prominent citizens of Batangas led by the Hon. Jose P. Laurel, Sr. initiated the movement to remember his birthplace—original site of the nipa hut where Mabini was born. In response, the government purchased the one hectare lot for about ₱1.00 per square meter.

Later, on December 30, 1939, a historical marker was installed and unveiled through the untiring efforts of Miss Julia Oñate, Eulogio B. Rodriguez (Chairman of the Philippines Historical Committee), and Mr. Alfredo M. Yatco. Supreme Court Justice Jose P. Laurel, Sr. and Director Segundo Infantado were the principal speakers. A memorial narra tree was planted by Mrs. Caedo, wife of then Governor Vicente Caedo of Batangas.

In honor of the hero, Miss Oñate founded the Mabini High School near the site. In the school, the faculty members and students hold their annual programs to commemorate Mabini's birthday.

Subsequently, on July 23, 1953, Alejandro Mabini (only surviving brother at that time), Chairman Luis Montilla of the Philippines Historical Committee and his party together with barrio lieutenants and ardent admirers, led the cornerstone laying rites. With the cooperation of the barrio people, a replica of the hut was constructed and inaugurated on the same date. The principal speakers were Superintendent Venancio Trinidad and Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Sr. On this memorable occasion, Laurel, Sr. promised to work for the construction of the Shrine. In a fiery nationalistic speech challenging and urging the Batangueños to join the movement, he also commended and cited the services of Chairman Montilla who, although an Ilocano, took up the cudgel and, side by side with the Batangueños, spearheaded the cause of the patriotic project honoring Mabini. In recognition of his efforts, Montilla was accorded the honor of being an "adopted son of Batangas".

✓

The design was later prepared by Architect Juan F. Nakpil and its construction was awarded to a private contractor under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Works.

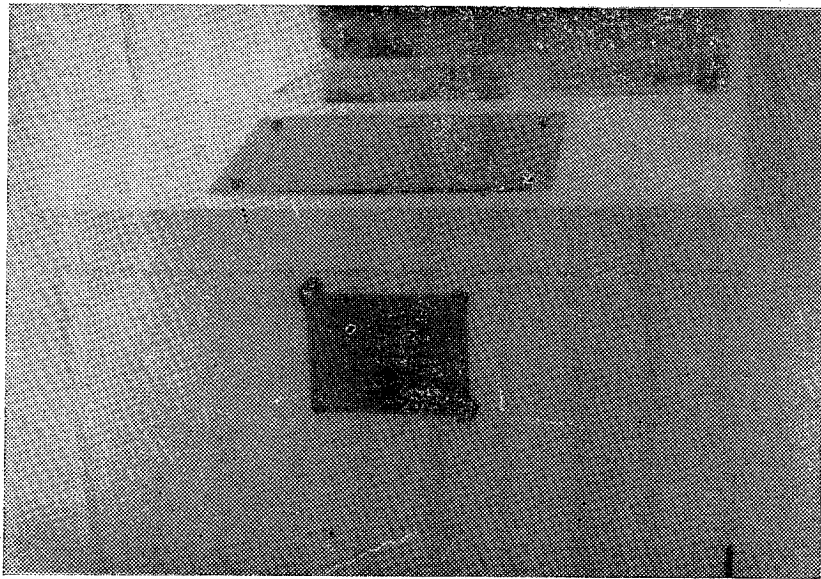
Finally, on July 23, 1956, Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia and Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay led the very solemn inaugural ceremony — the previously exhumed remains of Apolinario Mabini were re-interred in the tomb of Talaga Mabini Shrine.

President Emilio Aguinaldo of the First Philippine Republic raised the Filipino flag during the ceremony.



APOLINARIO MABINI MARKER. Installed at his birthplace and unveiled on December 30, 1939; this was replaced with Filipino and English markers.

MARBLE BUST OF MABINI.
Installed in 1956 in front of the
tomb of the hero.



TOMB OF MABINI. Final resting place of the exhumed mortal remains
of the hero which were re-interred on July 23, 1956.

APOLINARIO MABINI

Renowned as the "Brains of the Revolution", Apolinario Mabini was born on July 22, 1864, in Barrio Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas. He was the second of the eight sons of Inocencio Mabini, an unschooled *cabeza de barangay*, and Dionisia Maranan, daughter of a barrio school teacher. The family was very poor.

Mabini learned the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic from his grandmother and mother. As a house-boy to a tailor, he was able to study in the primary school of Simplicio Avelino. Later, he took the secondary course under Father Valerio Malabanan.

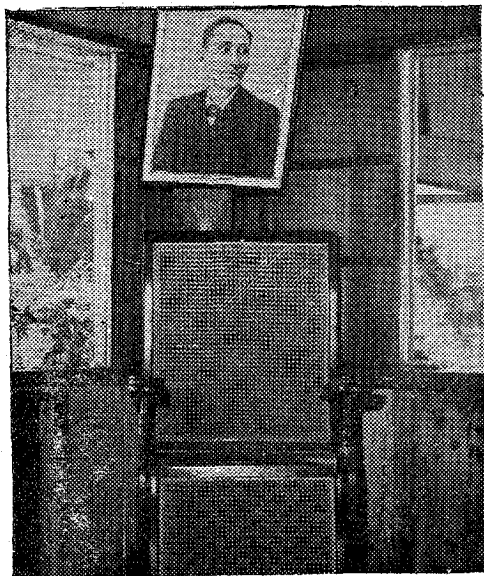
While a third year high student, he won first prize in a competition for scholarship conducted by San Juan de Letran College in Manila. He was awarded a silver medal and a diploma of honor for the course in *Universal History*.

Mabini availed of the scholarship the next school year. But, the cholera epidemic forced the city schools to close in 1882. Resigning from his position as assistant Latin teacher in Melchor Virrey's school in Sta. Cruz, Manila, he returned to Tanauan and worked, also as assistant Latin teacher, in Father Malabanan's school in Bauan, Batangas.

After two years teaching, he continued his fifth year of study at Letran. He also resumed his teaching job at Virrey's school. Unfortunately, at the end of the school year in 1886, Virrey died and the school was closed. Without financial support for his study, he again returned home and taught in the school of Sebastian Virrey, brother of Melchor, in Lipa.

Determined to continue studying, Mabini took and passed the required examination in June 1887 at the University of Sto. Tomas, Manila — obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Professor of Latin, *meritissimus*.

(7)

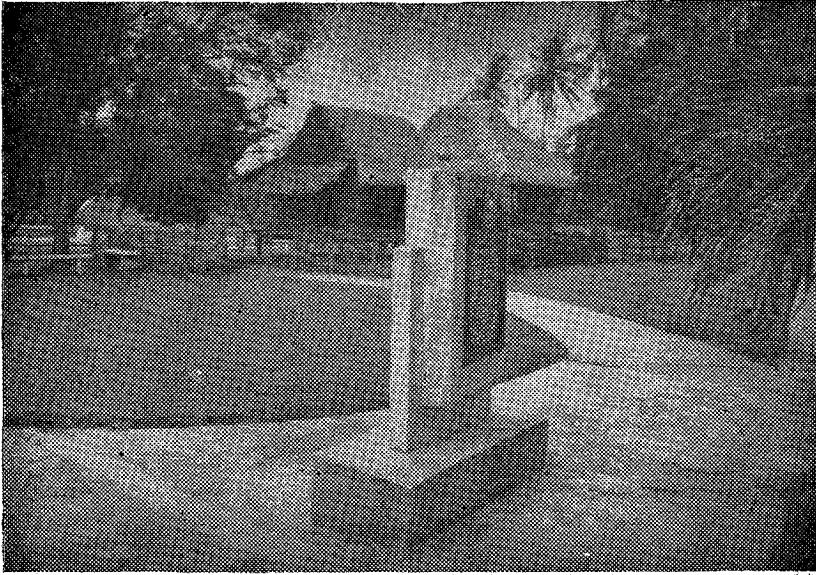


ARMCHAIR OF MABINI.
Used by the hero when he
was a paralytic.

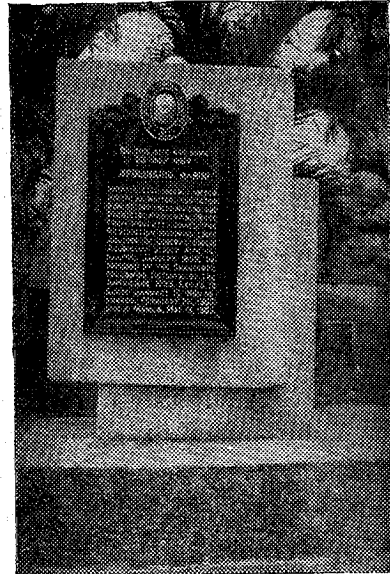
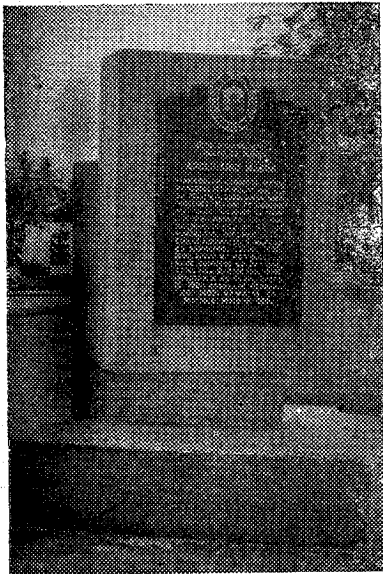
¶ In July 1888, he studied Law at the same university, completing the course without interruption in 1894. Considered as the best in his class, he graduated with "Excellent" in all subjects except in *General Literature* and *Critical History of Spain* which were marked "Good". On March 2, 1894, he also obtained the rating of "Excellent" in the examination for Jurisprudence.

¶ To support his law course, Mabini tutored private students and abstracted law cases for the *Relator de la Audiencia*. Subsequently, he was appointed copyist in the Court of First Instance of Manila; and later, as assistant to the clerk of court, Numeriano Adriano. After the resignation of Adriano, Mabini was laid off from office.

¶ Again, he got the highest score in an examination for *Aspirante Tercero de Hacienda* in the *Intendencia General*. Already employed, he continued teaching in the private school of Raymundo Alindada during his spare hours in the afternoon. He resigned from the *Intendencia* on August 31, 1894.



MABINI MARKERS. Installed in 1952 by the Philippines Historical Committee at the birth site, near the replica of the hut. The Filipino text was placed by the Bureau of Building and Real Property Management in 1967 on the same cement slab, at the back of the English marker.



9

The following year, he was admitted to the bar as *colegial* of the third class. He then became a notary public in the law office of his friend and former chief, Adriano.

Tragically, in January 1896, Mabini contracted a severe fever which resulted to his being a paralytic. Physically handicapped and imbued with shyness, he never married.

Despite permanent disability, his nationalism was aroused by Numeriano Adriano, Domingo Franco, Moises Salvador and other patriots. However, for alleged conspiracy against the government, Mabini, the only person spared from being shot among several others, was detained by the Spaniards for about ten months in the San Juan de Dios Hospital and finally released on July 5, 1897.

Mabini joined the Revolutionary Government in June 1898, and later acted as Chief Adviser of President Emilio Aguinaldo. He was also designated as President of the Government Council of Secretaries and Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Subsequently, in August 1899, the Revolutionary Congress elected him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; but he did not assume the office.

His *Ordenanzas*, matrix of most organic laws, guided the progress of the revolution, from its resumption to the proclamation of independence.

For personal reasons, Mabini resigned from the Aguinaldo Cabinet in May 1899. He was captured by the American forces on December 10, 1899 in Kuyapo, Nueva Ecija, and imprisoned in Intramuros. After nine months, he was released on September 23, 1900.

In a small nipa hut in Pandacan, Manila, he earned his living by writing political articles; one of which, *El Simil de Alejandro*, caused his exile to Guam by the American authorities. Consequently, he finally took the oath of allegiance to the United States before landing in Manila on February 26, 1903.

At the age of 39 years, Apolinario Mabini died of cholera in Manila on May 13, 1903. A lonely man whose strength lay in his deep intellect, dauntless spirit, and boundless love of country, the "Sublime Paralytic" left an indelible imprint of greatness in the revolutionary annals of Philippine history.



MAP
OF
BATANGAS
PROVINCE

BATANGAS PROVINCE

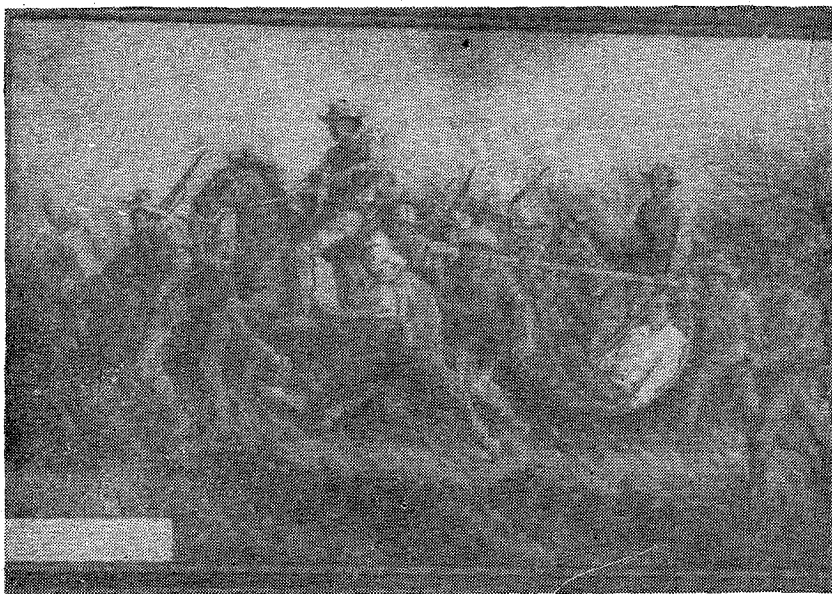
Archaeological discoveries traced human habitation in Batangas back to some 250,000 years ago, with Taal and surrounding areas as the center of their first abodes. Thousands of years later, two Bornean chieftains — Dumangsil and Balensula — with their families and slaves then captivated by the serene beauty and splendor of Taal Lake and the fertility of the adjoining region, settled permanently and gave birth to the first pronounced leadership over a wide area composed of now Batangas, Oriental and Occidental Mindoro, Quezon (then Tayabas) and Laguna provinces and part of the Bicol region. This originally was Batangas Province, called Bonbon. Its first formally recognized provincial capital was Balayan which fell under Spanish domination in 1570. It was transferred to Taal in 1732 and to Batangas in 1754.

Two Spaniards, Juan de Salcedo and Martin de Goiti, explored and saw Batangas in 1570 already rich with its own culture which bore traces of Indian, Chinese and Arabic influences. This aspect got better explanation from the recent discoveries made by the American archaeologist, Dr. Robert E. Fox, in the peninsular town of Calatagan, which tended to prove that Batangas was in contact with the outside world even during the dominance of the late Yuan Dynasty (1230 to 1368) to the early part of the Ming Dynasty in the 15th century.

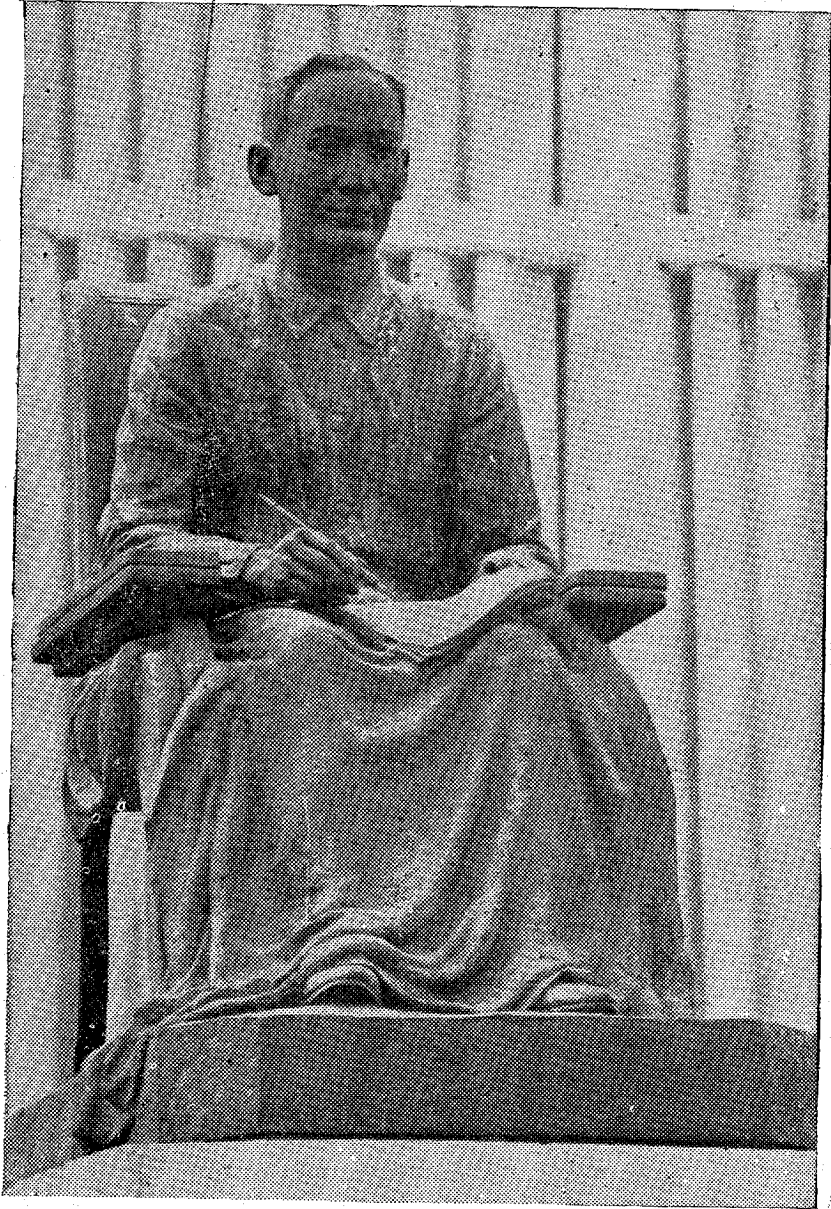
Batangas has always been in the forefront in the country's struggle for independence. It was never subjugated by any foreign rule without opposition. In fact, when the Philippine Revolution started under the leadership of Bonifacio and Aguinaldo, Batangas appeared to be already well organized with the Agoncillos, Apacibles, Ilustres, Mabinis, Malvars, and others joining the revolutionary forces.

Even after the top revolutionary leaders had surrendered or faded from the scene of encounters, General Miguel Malvar still stood his ground with undiminished courage. Because of his intense nationalism, he gave up only when he realized that statesmanship had its own place. Malvar refused to receive any reward from his foes, much less serve in their administration. Analogically, Mabini, the "Brains of the Revolution", elected banishment in Guam. He and Malvar were the last vanguards of that bold attempt of the Filipinos to attain freedom — an action physically but not morally defeated.

The province of Batangas reenacted this feat during the Japanese occupation with the same dint of courage, nationalism and glory.



CAPTURE OF MABINI. On exhibit at the Talaga Mabini Shrine, this painting shows the "Sublime Paralytic" being carried by the revolutionary soldiers and guarded by the American forces. (First Prize Winning Entry in a painting contest sponsored by the National Heroes Commission during the birth centenary of Apolinario Mabini, July 22, 1964.)



BRONZE MABINI STATUE. At the Commission in Manila, this statue was erected in front of the National Library Building, during the 105th birth anniversary of Mabini on July 22, 1969. The pedestal was designed free of charge by Architect Angel Nakpil.

APPENDICES



10/24/19
24 pages added

(9)

TRUE DECALOGUE

FIRST—Thou shalt love God and thy honor above all things: God as the fountain of all truth, of all justice, and of all activity; and thy honor, the only power which will oblige thee to be truthful, just, and industrious.

SECOND—Thou shalt worship God in the form which thy conscience may deem most righteous and worthy: for in thy conscience, which condemns thy evil deeds and praises thy good ones, speaks thy God.

THIRD—Thou shalt cultivate the special gifts which God has granted thee, working and studying according to thy ability, never leaving the path of righteousness and justice, in order to attain thy own perfection, by means whereof thou shalt contribute to the progress of humanity; thus thou shalt fulfill the mission to which God has appointed thee in this life, and by so doing, thou shalt be honored, and being honored, thou shalt glorify thy God.

FOURTH—Thou shalt love thy country after God and thy honor and more than thyself: for she is the only Paradise which God has given thee in life, the patrimony of thy race, the only inheritance of thy ancestors, and the only hope of thy posterity; because of her, thou hast life, love and interest, happiness, honor and God.

FIFTH—Thou shalt strive for the happiness of thy country before thy own, making of her the kingdom of reason, of justice, and of labor: for if she be happy, thou, together with thy family, shalt likewise be happy.

SIXTH—Thou shalt strive for the independence of thy country: for only thou canst have any real interest in her advancement and exaltation, because her independence constitutes thy own liberty; her advancement, thy perfection; and her exaltation, thy own glory and immortality.

SEVENTH—Thou shalt not recognize in thy country the authority of any person who has not been elected by thee and thy country-

men; for authority emanates from God, and as God speaks in the conscience of every man, the person designated and proclaimed by the conscience of a whole people is the only one who can use true authority.

EIGHTH—Thou shalt strive for a republic and never for a monarchy in thy country: for the latter exalts one or several families and founds a dynasty; the former makes a people noble and worthy through reason, great through liberty, and prosperous and brilliant through labor.

NINTH—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself: for God has imposed upon him as well as upon thee, the obligation to help thee and not to do unto thee what he would have thee do unto him; but if thy neighbor, failing in this sacred duty, attempts against thy life, thy liberty, and thy interests, then thou shalt destroy and annihilate him, for the supreme law of self-preservation prevails.

TENTH—Thou shalt consider thy countryman more than thy neighbor, thou shalt see in him thy friend, thy brother, or at least thy comrade, with whom thou art bound by one fate, by the same joys and sorrows, and by common aspirations and interests.

Therefore, as long as national frontiers subsist, raised and maintained by the selfishness of race and of family, with thy countrymen alone shalt thou unite in a perfect solidarity of purpose and interest, in order to have force, not only to resist the common enemy, but also to attain all the aims of human life.

au

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS ON MABINI'S OATH-TAKING

Manila, February 26, 1903

HONORABLE WILLIAM H. TAFT
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands
Manila

SIR:

I have the honor to report that pursuant to your instructions, and under authority conferred by Act No. 265, of the Philippine Commission, I proceeded this morning to the U.S. Army Transport "Thomas" recently arrived in this harbor, and presented oath of allegiance prescribed by the above Act to Sres. Apolinario Mabini and Artemio Ricarte, who were brought to these Islands on said transport from the Island of Guam.

Act No. 265 was read by me to Sr. Mabini in Spanish and he signified his willingness to sign the oath (in Spanish), which thereupon presented to him, and by him signed. He was then informed that he was at liberty to land in these islands whenever he wished, and expressed his desire to be furnished transportation ashore and to his house, for which the necessary order have been given. I enclose you herewith the original of said oath, duly witnessed by me.

Sr. Ricarte declined to sign the oath, and was deported in accordance with law by the steamer "Gaelic" leaving at noon this day.

Sr. Mabini took his oath in the presence of the undersigned Insular Collector of Customs, Mr. F. S. Cairns, Insular Surveyor of Customs, Captain Jesse M. Baker, Quartermaster of the U.S. Army Transport "Thomas," and Señor Artemio Ricarte.

Respectfully,

W. MORGAN SHUSTER
*Collector of Customs for the
Philippine Archipelago*

MABINI'S STATEMENT TO THE PRESS ON HIS RETURN¹

About the end of August of last year, I requested that I be brought to Manila and be allowed to find out, in the first place, the state of public opinion in the Philippines before taking the oath of allegiance and loyalty to the supreme authority of the United States, in the conviction that this claim is in conformity with the paragraph of the Proclamation of Amnesty, which orders that the oath-taking be administered by any authority in the Philippine Archipelago.

Five months later, on February 9th of the current year, I received a communication from the Governor of Guam in which the latter, carrying out the instructions of the Government in Washington, informed me that I was free to go anywhere, except to the Philippines, where I would not be allowed to land without taking the above-cited oath. Afterwards, in answer to consultations, the Governor said that the authorities of Guam, as well as the United States consuls abroad, are authorized to administer the oath.

It now appears clear that the intention of the President of the United States is that the oath may be taken before any Government official authorized to administer it, whether he be in, or outside of the Philippine Archipelago. I have to put on record that I never had any intention to put off signing in order to evade the oath, no. Right from the beginning, I considered it the same, to take the oath either in Guam, or in Manila or anywhere else. All I wanted was to ascertain before taking it, whether the circumstances now obtaining in the Islands justify my taking it or not, so that I would not be taken for a rash man who places very little value on his word.

¹ Mabini, together with Ricarte, arrived at the Manila Bay on February 26, aboard the transport *Thomas*, after an exile of 25 months. He was courteously attended upon by the Customs authorities and, in general, by all the American officials in the Government who had anything to do with him. The Governor of Guam, W. E. Sewell, whom we already know, in a letter to the Commander of the Division of the Philippines, said: "On account of the helpless condition of Mr. Mabini, and of the high opinion of his character held by all those who have known him here, I recommend that he be given every possible consideration."—T. M. K.

In the full conviction that, in order to know what is useful and necessary for my country, I have, before doing anything else, to find out what the majority of my countrymen think and want. And, fully convinced also that I could not effectively find out what I wanted to know with the greatest possible certainty, without coming back to the Islands and finding it out for myself, I took the oath, hoping as I have said to the Governor of Guam, to be still able to convince the American authorities that they have wrongly interpreted the independent criterion with which I judged the political questions of the Archipelago.

After an absence of two long years, I come back, so to speak, utterly confused, and, what is worse, almost annihilated by ailment and sufferings. Nevertheless, I hope, after some time of tranquility and study, to be still of some usefulness,² unless I have just returned to the Islands with the sole purpose of dying.³

² Of some usefulness to his country, working to obtain the longed-for freedom, looking for satisfactory solutions to the Filipino problem, showing the culture and the capacity of the Filipinos for an independent life: that was what Mabini wanted to say. The Americans offered him, a few days after his arrival, the position of Register of Deeds, but Mabini refused it. Before his deportation to Guam, the Americans vainly tried to lure him with seats in the Judiciary.—T. M. K.

³ Only a little time was left to Mabini to serve the cause of his country in time of peace. His presentiment that he was to die soon came true. He died at eleven o'clock on May 13, 1903, two months and seventeen days from his return from Guam.—T. M. K.

* * * * *

QUOTATIONS FROM MABINI

Liberty should only be used to yield good; it should never be the instrument of evil.

* * * * *

Liberty does not mean that we obey nobody; we should obey the person we have placed in office — the man who is most capable to lead us.

* * * * *

Many believe that by having liberty, one can act without restraint for evil as well as for good, which is a great mistake. Liberty is only for good and never for evil; it is always in accord with man's reason and with his upright and honorable conscience.

* * * * *

The welfare of an individual is nothing compared to the common good. The individual loses his identity before the group, which sees clearly the selfishness and personal politics that destroy him, the envy and favoritism that make him vile, and the buffoonery and pretense that bring him ridicule.

* * * * *

Many have ambitions and have for their excuse love of country, but when analyzed carefully it will be seen that they are after their own personal interests.

* * * * *

Reason, which is your conscience, is the only basis of a true and solid moral education. It is just like honest labor, which is the firm foundation of your material education. Thus, you come to know that true honor and true nobility do not rise from the blood but from the character of an individual, molded by reason and made perfect by honest labor.

* * * * *

He alone possesses true patriotism who, whatever the position he fills, be it high or low, strives to do for his countrymen the most possible good.

* * * * *

It matters not whether we die in the middle or at the end of the wearisome journey, the future generations who would pray over our graves would shed for us no bitter tears of reproach but tears of love and gratitude.

* * * * *

There cannot be a popular government where the people are not given real and effective participation in the organization and direction of the government.

* * * * *

A nation which has shown its capacity to suffer and to meet tribulations and danger, to work for and promote peace, is not destined for slavery. That nation is bound to become great . . . and to obtain a modest but honorable place in the concert of free nations.

* * * * *

**MALACAÑANG
MANILA**

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 105

DECLARING NATIONAL SHRINES AS SACRED (HALLOWED) PLACES AND PROHIBITING DESECRATION THEREFORE.

WHEREAS, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has declared certain places in the country as National Shrines because they were the sites of the birth, exile, imprisonment, detention or death of great and eminent leaders of the nation;

WHEREAS, among these National Shrines are the birthplace of Dr. Jose Rizal in Calamba, Laguna; Talisay, Dapitan City, where the hero was exiled for four years; Fort Santiago, Manila, where he was imprisoned in 1896 prior to his execution; Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas, where Apolinario Mabini was born; Pandacan, Manila, where Mabini's house, in which he died, is located; and Aguinaldo Mansion in Kawit, Cavite, where General Emilio Aguinaldo, first President of the Philippines, was born and where Philippine Independence was solemnly proclaimed on June 12, 1898; Batan, Aklan, where the "Code of Kalantiyaw" was promulgated in 1433; etc.

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Government to hold and keep said National Shrines as sacred and hallowed places:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081 dated September 21, 1972, and General Order No. 1 dated September 22, 1972, do hereby declare said National Shrines and others which may be proclaimed in the future as National Shrines to be hallowed places and the desecration of the same in the form of disturbing their peace and serenity by digging, excavating, defacing, causing unnecessary noise and committing unbecoming acts within the premises of said National Shrines, is hereby strictly prohibited.

Any person who shall violate this Decree shall upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten (10) years or a fine of not less than ten thousand pesos (P10,000) or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court or tribunal concerned.

This Decree is hereby made part of the law of the land and shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-three.

(Sgd.) FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

By the President:

(Sgd.) ALEJANDRO MELCHOR
Executive Secretary

○

October 23, 1973

file

Sir,

Returned herewith are the original materials of Mabini
brochure and the revised manuscript already rearranged according
to the proposed layout.

R. G. Untivero
R. G. UNTIVERO

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
National Historical Commission
Manila

FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

JUAN L. MANUEL
Secretary of Education

ESTEBAN A. DE OCAMPO
Chairman

DOMINGO ABELLA
Member

TEODORO A. AGONCILLO
Member

HORACIO DE LA COSTA, S. J.
Member

EMILIO AGUIAR CRUZ
MEMBER *lc*

GODOFREDO L. ALCASID
Ex-Oficio Member

SERAFIN D. QUIASON
Ex-Oficio Member

FLORDELIZA K. MILITANTE
Executive Director

T RAMON G. CONCEPCION
Chief, Administrative Division

JOSE C. DAYRIT
Chief, Research &
Publication Division

L BELEN V. FORTU
Chief, Budget & Fiscal Division

AVELINA M. CASTAÑEDA
Chief, Special & Commemorative
Events Division

L BULOGIO M. LEAÑO
Chief Historical Writer-Translator
& Publications Officer

ROSAURO G. UNTIVERO
Historical Researcher & Editor

TALAGA MABINI SHRINE

by

Apolinario Mabini II

Curator

(Seal)

National Historical Commission
Manila
1973

THE MABINI MEMORIAL SHRINE AT TALAGA, TANAUAN, BATANGAS.

Front view of the shrine -- site and buildings.

MABINI HOME IN TALAGA. Replica of the nipa hut
where he was born.

STATE OF TEXAS

County of _____

(LOCATION PLAN)

TALAGA MABINI SHRINE

The shrine in Barrio Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas, is a memorial to the Filipinism of the "Sublime Paralytic" whose moral convictions and political principles illuminate the Filipinos in their search for national identity.

It is reached by ten minutes bus ride from the Municipality of Tanauan, along the national highway to Talisay. The barrio, of 10,000 square meters area and 1,650 industrious, cooperative and peaceful inhabitants, boasts of its educational institutions -- Talaga Central School (complete public elementary grades) and Mabini Junior College (private high school). It also claims the major products of rice, corn, citrus, coconut, and different leafy vegetables.

The site and buildings are worth P100,000.00. Surrounded by concrete and steel fences, the horseshoe concrete one-way pavement from the entrance turns around the mausoleum, passing through an ideal parking space at the back, to the exit.

In front of the mausoleum at the center are two big symbolic pylons -- the sign of greatness. Two one-story buildings of the library and the museum, at the right and left wings, guarded the stairs at the middle where the tomb of the remains of Mabini lies in front of his solid white marble bust, sculptored by G.

T. Nepomuceno of G. de Leon and Sons.

At the eastern part (right side) is a replica of the bamboo fenced nipa hut where Mabini was born. Beside the hut is the memorial tree, near the children's playground constructed in June 1968 by the Bureau of Building and Real Property Management. On an erected cement slab at the side is a historical marker in Pilipino. And, further at the back is a small amphitheater. Also at the back, western part (left end), is the comfort and store rooms.

All around the landscaped spacious lawns, under chico and caimito trees, are granolithic benches ordered by the National Historical Commission. The beautiful garden of flowering roses and doña aurora lined the hedges along the pavement and in-between evenly distributed calachuchi and cypress plants. Coconut and palm trees also dot around.

Inside the museum and the library are many reading materials and historical articles and items of and about Mabini. Long reading tables and benches of dao, donated by the Philippine Banking Corporation, Tanauan Branch, are provided for researchers and visitors.

On display are writing tables from the hero's office in Nagtahan, Manila; sparader and armchair used when he was paralyzed; dining table from his home in Manila; trunk for his clothes while a student in Tanauan and Lipa; family mirror from his house in Ma-

nila; rattan cane with an emblem of justice on top; solid marble paper weight; wall clock "el sol"; silver buttons; watch fob; eye glasses; handkerchief, a gift of Mabini to Florentina Cesarie when he was a teacher in Lipa; and some books used by Mabini.

Other items of interest are: True Decalogue in three versions (Spanish, Pilipino and English), inscribed in bronze; coffin of his remains at the Mausoleum of the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution in the North Cemetery in Manila; 27 pictures with frames, portraying his life and ideals (donated by Prof. Diosdado G. Capino on July 23, 1964); pictures of the ^{hero} in three postures (also donated by Prof. Capino); and one page of the Manila Times, dated May 14, 1903, Vol. No. 208, headlined "APOLINARIO MABINI DIES A VICTIM OF CHOLERA".

The shrine, managed by a Curator with the assistance of a groundsman-gardener and a security guard, is under the control and supervision of the National Historical Commission.

It became a Shrine after a series of private and public civic-patriotic representations and endeavors. Historically conscious, the relatives of Mabini and leading citizens of Batangas initiated the movement to remember his birthplace -- original site of the nipa hut where Mabini was born. In response, the government purchased the one hectare lot for about P1.00 per square meter.

Later, on December 30, 1939, a historical marker was installed and unveiled through the untiring efforts of Miss Julia Oñate, Eulogio Rodriguez (Chairman of the Philippines Historical Commit-

tee), and Mrs. Alfredo M. Yatco. Supreme Court Justice Jose P. Laurel, Sr. and Director Segundo Infantado were the principal speakers. A memorial narra tree was planted by Mrs. Caedo, wife of then Governor Vicente Caedo of Batangas.

In honor of the hero, Miss Oñate also founded the Mabini High School near the site. In the school, the faculty members and students hold their annual programs to commemorate Mabini's birthday.

Subsequently, on July 23, 1953, Alejandro Mabini (only surviving brother at that time) and Miss Oñate, together with the barrie lieutenants and ardent admirers, led the cornerstone laying rites. With the cooperation of the barrie people, a replica of the hut was constructed and inaugurated on the same date. The principal speakers were Superintendent Venancio Trinidad and Dr. Jose P. Laurel. On this memorable occasion, Jose P. Laurel, Sr. and Speaker Jose B. Laurel, Jr. promised to work for the construction of the shrine.

The design was later prepared by Architect Juan Nakpil and its construction was awarded to a private contractor under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Works.

Finally, on July 23, 1956, Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia and Mrs. Luz Banzen Magsaysay led the very solemn inaugural ceremony -- the previously exhumed remains of Apolinario Mabini were re-interred in the tomb of Talaga Mabini Shrine.

President Emilio Aguinaldo of the First Philippine Republic raised the Filipino flag during the ceremony.

THE MABINI MUSEUM. Repository of the hero's relics --
writing and dining tables, family mirror, armchair,
etc.

THE MABINI LIBRARY. Miscellaneous writings --
books, brochures, pamphlets, etc. -- of and about
Mabini for research students and scholars.

THE CHICO TREES (at left). Shade trees
with granolithic benches beneath.

THE NARRA MEMORIAL TREE (at left bottom)
Planted by Mrs. Casdo, wife of then
Batangas Governor Vicente Casdo.

(below).
THE AMPHITHEATER. Programs in honor
of Mabini and other civic-patriotic
ceremonies or occasions are held on
this stage.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

MARBLE BUST OF MABINI. Installed in 1956 in front of the tomb of the hero.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF APOLINARIO MABINI

Renowned as the "Brains of the Revolution", Apolinario Mabini was born on July 22, 1864, in Barrio Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas. He was the second of the eight sons of Inocencio Mabini, an unschooled cabeza de barangay, and Dionisia Maranan, daughter of a barrio school teacher. The family was very poor.

Mabini learned the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic from his grandmother and mother. As a houseboy of a tailor, he was able to study in the primary school of Simplicio Avelino. Later, he took the secondary course under Father Valerio Malabanan.

While a third year high student, he won first prize in a competition for scholarship conducted by San Juan de Letran College in Manila. He was awarded a silver medal and a diploma of honor for the course in Universal History.

Mabini availed of the scholarship the next school year. But, the cholera epidemic forced the city schools to close in 1882. Resigning from his position as assistant Latin teacher in Melcher Virrey's school in Sta. Cruz, Manila, he returned to Tanauan and worked, also as assistant Latin teacher, in Father Malabanan's school in Bauan, Batangas.

After two years teaching, he continued his fifth year of study at Letran. He also resumed his teaching job at Virrey's school. Unfortunately, at the end of the school year in 1886, Virrey died and the school was closed. Without financial support for his study, he again returned home and taught in the school of Sebastian Virrey,

brother of Melchor, in Lipa.

Determined to continue studying, Mabini took and passed the required examination in June 1887 at the University of Sto. Tomas, Manila -- obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Professor of Latin, meritissimus.

In July 1888, he studied law at the same university, completing the course without interruption in 1894. Considered as the best in his class, he graduated with "Excellent" in all subjects except in General Literature and Critical History of Spain which were marked "Good". On March 2, 1894, he also obtained the rating of "Excellent" in the examination for Jurisprudence.

To support his law course, Mabini tutored private students and abstracted law cases for the Relator de la Audiencia. Subsequently, he was appointed copyist in the Court of First Instance of Manila; and later, as assistant to the clerk of court, Numeriano Adriano. After the resignation of Adriano, Mabini was laid off from office.

Again, he got the highest score in an examination for Aspirante Tercero de Hacienda in the Intendencia General. Already employed, he continued teaching in the private school of Raymundo Alindada during his spare hours in the afternoon. He resigned from the Intendencia on August 31, 1894.

The following year, he was admitted to the bar as colegial of the third class. He then became a notary public in the law office of his friend and former chief, Adriano.

Tragically, in January 1896, Mabini contracted a severe fever

which resulted to his being paralytic. Physically handicapped and imbued with shyness, he never married.

Despite the permanent disability, his nationalism was aroused by Numeriano Adriano, Domingo Franco, Moises Salvador and other patriots. For conspiracy against the government during the revolutionary movement, he was the only person spared from being shot by the Spaniards. Instead, he was detained for about ten months in the San Juan de Dios Hospital and finally ~~was~~ released on July 5, 1897.

Mabini joined the Revolutionary Government and acted as Chief Adviser of President Emilio Aguinaldo. He was also designated as President of the Government Council of Secretaries and Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Later, in August 1899, the Revolutionary Congress elected him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but he did not assume the office.

His Ordenanzas, matrix of most organic laws, guided the progress of the revolution, from its resumption to the establishment of independence. These laws were to be succeeded by his Programa Constitucional de la Republica Filipina after the republic had been recognized by foreign powers.

For personal reasons, Mabini resigned from the Aguinaldo Cabinet in May 1889. He was captured by the American forces on December 10, 1899 in Kuyapo, Nueva Ecija, and imprisoned in Intramuros. After nine months, he was released on September 23, 1900.

In a small nipa hut in Pandacan, Manila, he earned his living by writing political articles; one of which El Simil de Alejandro

caused his exile to Guam. He however finally took the oath of allegiance to the United States before landing in Manila on February 26, 1903.

At the age of 39 years, Apolinario Mabini died of cholera in Manila on May 13, 1903. A lonely man whose strength lay in his deep intellect, dauntless spirit, and boundless love of country, the "Sublime Paralytic" left an indelible imprint of greatness in the revolutionary annals of Philippine history.

#

APOLINARIO MABINI

MARKER. Installed
at his birthplace;
unveiled on December
30, 1939.

TOMB OF MABINI. Final resting place of the exhumed mortal remains
of the hero which were re-interred on July 23, 1956.

Taken from:

The Philippines Since Pre-Spanish Times by Gregorio F. Zaide, 1949, pp. 410-440.

Facts verified from the following sources:

1. Historia General de Filipinas por Jose Montero y Vidal, 1894 Vol. I. pp. 136, 185, 306-309, and 545.
2. Sucesos de Las Islas Filipinas por Antonio de Morga. Mexico, 1609. pp. 33-34.
3. Efemerides Filipinas por Jaime C. de Veyra, Manila, 1914, Vol. I. pp. 229-234.
4. Twenty Years In The Philippines by Paul P. de la Gironiere (New York, 1845) pp. 48-52.
5. Political and Cultural History of the Philippines by Eufronio M. Alip. Manila, 1950. pp. 174-180.
6. The Filipinos Fight For Freedom by Austin Craig. pp. 62-66, 235, 238, 198-199.
7. The Philippine Islands by Blair & Robertson, Vols. VII - pp. 102, 106-111; XXXII - pp. 113-120; XXIV - pp. 116-119; XXXVIII - 181-215, 215-223; XXXVII - pp. 91-94; XXII - pp. 69, 95; XXXIV - pp. 175-216; XXXV - pp. 229, 47-51; XIV - pp. 327-329; XLVIII - p. 28; XLIX - pp. 162-163; LI - pp. 32, 47-48 and LII - pp. 92-93.

Br. History of the Mabini Memorial Shrine
Bo. Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas
by: Apolinario Mabini II and Leandro Perez

Apolinario Mabini, renowned "Sublime Paralytic" and "Brains of the Philippine Revolution", was born on July 22, 1864, and died on May 13, 1903.

Thirty-six years after his death, on December 30, 1939, a historical marker was first installed at his birthplace in barrio Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas. The heraldic and colorful ceremony was undertaken thru the untiring efforts of the late Miss Julia Oñate, then Provincial Supervisor in Adult Education. The late Chairman Eulogio B. Rodriguez of the Philippines Historical Committee, and Mrs. Alfredo M. Yatco unveiled the marker. A memorial tree planting was done by Mrs. Caedo, wife of the then Batangas Governor. The principal speaker was the late Chief Justice Jose P. Laurel Sr. He expressed that the reverences for Mabini's memory by the people of Batangas was shared by the whole nation.

Since then, the provincial officials set aside July 22nd as a day of observance for commemoration of the hero's memory. Later, ^ahigh school named in his honor was constructed in the barrio.

In 1953, through the initiative of Mr. Alejandro Mabini, brother of the hero, and Miss Oñate, with the cooperation of barrio lieutenants and other admirers of Mabini, a cornerstone-laying rites (with valuable documents deposited) was held at the Shrine site. A replica of Mabini's house was constructed on the same spot where it formerly stood. On July 23, 1955, the house was inaugurated with then Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr. as the principal speaker. He promised an allocation of P30,000.00 from the public works bill, in addition to the P50,000.00 already given by the government, to construct a building where the relics of the hero would be enshrined. The lot on which the Shrine is located was acquired by the Philippine Government, thru the efforts of then Director Luis Montilla, from the heirs of Mabini for P10,000.00.

The remains of Mabini were exhumed from the North Cemetery and re-interred on July 23, 1956 in the Shrine. On the same day, the inauguration of the embellished Memorial which initially cost a hundred thousand pesos was attended by high national officials, except the late President Ramon Magsaysay who was represented by the First Lady, Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay.

On the 100th birth anniversary of Mabini, July 23, 1964, a program was held thru the joint efforts of the National Heroes Commission, National Museum, and Mabini High School. During the occasion, Prof. Diosdado Capino donated to the Shrine 27 framed pictures portraying the hero's life, a narra coffin stand, books and brochures about Mabini.

Sometime in June 1963, the Bureau of Buildings and Real Property Management personnel, in coordination with the National Historical Commission, made improvements on the Shrine, namely: building of a

concrete fence, restoration of the replica of Mabini's house, complete landscaping of the entire ground, and construction of an amphitheater. A historical marker in Filipino and English was also installed in front of the nipa hut which reads:

DITO IPIMANGALAK
HULYO '22, 1864
APOLINARIO MABINI

MAKASAYAN, ESTADISTA, MANANANGGOL, HATUPLAT
HINGGIL SA PULITIKA, GURO, ANAN NIÑA INOCENCIO MABINI
AT DIONISIA MARAHAN. MAGNUS SA ISANG DULANG ANGKAN.
LUMAHOK SA HINAGSIHAN AT NAGING PUNONG TAGAPAYO NI
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OKTUBRE: AT NG MGA AMERIKANO, 1899. IPINATAPOH SA
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ON THIS SITE WAS BORN
23 July 1864

APOLINARIO MABINI

PATRIOT, STATESMAN, LAWYER, POLITICAL WRITER,
EDUCATOR, SON OF INOCENCIO MABINI AND DIONISIA
MARAHAN. ROSE FROM POVERTY. JOINED THE REVOLUTION
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STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS, JANUARY, 1896. IMPRISONED BY THE
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The Mabini Shrine which stands in loving dedication to the memory of Apolinario Mabini and bequeathed to the present generation for them to reap the fruits of his heroic sacrifices, serves not only as a pride of the 51,000 people of Tanauan but also of the entire Filipino nation.

Relics at the Mabini Shrine
Bo. Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas

As one enters the Mabini Shrine, an imposing three-meter phylon which symbolizes the hero's greatness stands majestically at the center. Fronting the main building is the bust of Mabini; and right behind is

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GITNA O SA WAKAS MAN NG SAING-ARAW
NA PAGPAPAKASAKIT; ANG NGA SUSUHOD
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NILA SA HARAP NG ATING NGA PUNTO
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Inside the mausoleum, at the right wing are all the relics personally used by the hero. These are:

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7. The White Company - by A. Conan Doyle
8. Photostat copy of Mabini's own handwriting

B. OTHERS

1. Silver Buttons
2. Eyeglasses
3. Watch fob
4. Cane - rattan
5. Paper weight - marble
6. One El Sol clock
7. Handkerchief with frame
8. One family mirror
9. One jar - tapayan

C. FURNITURE

1. One aparador - narra
2. One armchair - narra
3. One writing table - escritorio
4. One writing table - darker than escritorio
5. Three chairs - rattan
6. One trunk - baul
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Aside from these, are three pictures of Mabini in three postures, decalogues made of bronze in three versions, a coffin with stand donated by Prof. Diosdado Capino, a fire extinguisher donated by Hon. Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr., and twenty seven pictures with frames also donated by Prof. Diosdado Capino.

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NULYO '22 1864
APOLINARIO MABINI

MAKABAYAN, ESTADISTA, MANANANGGOL, MANUPULAT
HINGGIL SA PULITIPA, GURO, ANAK NINA INOCENCIO MABINI
AT DIONISIA MARANAN. NAGBUKA SA ISANG DUKELANG ANAKAN.
LUMAHOK SA HIMPAGSIKAN AT NAGING PUNONG TAGAPAYO NI
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Bo. Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas

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"WALANG KAILANGANG MAMATAY TAYO SA GITNA O SA WAKAS MAN NG SANG-ARAW NA PAGPAPAKASAKIT; ANG MGA SUSUNOD NA SALIN NG LAHI, SA PAGDARASAL NILA SA HARAP NG ATING MGA PUNTO AY MAGMAHARDOG SA ATIN NG LUHA NG PAGMAHAHAL AT PAGPAPASALAMAT AT HINDI NG NASAKLAP NA PACSISISI"

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6. Collecion de Trozos Escogidos
7. The White Company - by A. Conan Doyle
8. Photostat copy of Mabini's own handwriting

B. OTHERS

1. Silver Buttons
2. Eyeglasses
3. Watch fob
4. Cane - rattan
5. Paper weight - marble
6. One El Sol clock
7. Handkerchief with frame
8. One family mirror
9. One jar - tapayan

C. FURNITURE

1. One aparador - narra
2. One armchair - narra
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1896. IBINILALAGO NG MGA KASTILA NANG SUMUHOD NA
OKTUBRE: AT NG MGA AMERIKANO, 1899. IPIINATAPON SA
GUAM, 15 ENERO 1901; NAGBALIK, 26 FEBRERO 1903; NAMATAY
SA MAYNILA, 13 MAYO 1903.

ON THIS SITE WAS BORN
23 July 1864

APOLINARIO MABINI

PATRIOT, STATESMAN, LAWYER, POLITICAL WRITER,
EDUCATOR, SON OF INOCENCIO MABINI AND DIONISIA
MARAMAN. ROSE FROM POVERTY. JOINED THE REVOLUTION
BECOMING THE CHIEF ADVISER OF GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO.
STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS, JANUARY, 1896. IMPRISONED BY THE
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The Mabini Shrine which stands in loving dedication to the memory of Apolinario Mabini and bequeathed to the present generation for them to reap the fruits of his heroic sacrifices, serves not only as a pride of the 51,000 people of Tanauan but also of the entire Filipino nation.

Relics at the Mabini Shrine
Bo. Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas

As one enters the Mabini Shrine, an imposing three-meter phylon which symbolizes the hero's greatness stands majestically at the center. Fronting the main building is the bust of Mabini; and right behind is

his final marble resting place with the following inscriptions:

"WALANG KAILANGANG MAMATAY TAYO SA
GITNA O SA WAKAS NAN NG SAING-ARAW
NA PAGPAPAKASAKIT; ANG MGA SUSUNOD
NA SALIN NG LAHI, SA PAGDARASAL
NILA SA HARAP NG ATING MGA PUNTO
AY NAGHAHANDOG SA APIN NG LUHA NG
PAGMAHAL AT PAGPAPASALAMAT AT
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Inside the mausoleum, at the right wing are all the relics personally used by the hero. These are:

A. BOOKS

1. A critical pronouncing Dictionary and expositor of the English language
2. Nuevo Metodo del Dr. Ollendorff
3. Los dos Primeros Años de la Regencia
4. Monsanto de Langueller - Spanish course by Joselyn
5. Manual Para Uso de los Párrocos - 1880
6. Collección de Trozos Escorridos
7. The White Company - by A. Conan Doyle
8. Photostat copy of Mabini's own handwriting

B. OTHERS

1. Silver Buttons
2. Eyeglasses
3. Watch fob
4. Cane - rattan
5. Paper weight - marble
6. One El Sol clock
7. Handkerchief with frame
8. One family mirror
9. One jar - tapayan

C. FURNITURE

1. One aparador - narra
2. One armchair - narra
3. One writing table - escritorio
4. One writing table - darker than escritorio
5. Three chairs - rattan
6. One trunk - baul
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Aside from these, are three pictures of Mabini in three postures, decalogues made of bronze in three versions, a coffin with stand donated by Prof. Diosdado Capino, a fire extinguisher donated by Hon. Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr., and twenty seven pictures with frames also donated by Prof. Diosdado Capino.

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Bo. Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas
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Apolinario Mabini, renowned "Sublime Paralytic" and "Brains of the Philippine Revolution", was born on July 22, 1864, and died on May 13, 1903.

Thirty-six years after his death, on December 30, 1939, a historical marker was first installed at his birthplace in barrio Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas. The heraldic and colorful ceremony was undertaken thru the untiring efforts of the late Miss Julia Oñate, then Provincial Supervisor in Adult Education. The late Chairman Eulogio B. Rodriguez of the Philippines Historical Committee, and Mrs. Alfredo M. Yatco unveiled the marker. A memorial tree planting was done by Mrs. Caedo, wife of the then Batangas Governor. The principal speaker was the late Chief Justice Jose P. Laurel Sr. He expressed that the reverences for Mabini's memory by the people of Batangas was shared by the whole nation.

Since then, the provincial officials set aside July 22nd as a day of observance for commemoration of the hero's memory. Later, high school named in his honor was constructed in the barrio.

In 1953, through the initiative of Mr. Alejandro Mabini, brother of the hero, and Miss Oñate, with the cooperation of barrio lieutenants and other admirers of Mabini, a cornerstone-laying rites (with valuable documents deposited) was held at the Shrine site. A replica of Mabini's house was constructed on the same spot where it formerly stood. On July 23, 1955, the house was inaugurated with then Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr. as the principal speaker. He promised an allocation of P30,000.00 from the public works bill, in addition to the P50,000.00 already given by the government, to construct a building where the relics of the hero would be enshrined. The lot on which the Shrine is located was acquired by the Philippine Government, thru the efforts of then Director Luis Montilla, from the heirs of Mabini for P10,000.00.

The remains of Mabini were exhumed from the North Cemetery and re-interred on July 23, 1956 in the Shrine. On the same day, the inauguration of the embellished Memorial which initially cost a hundred thousand pesos was attended by high national officials, except the late President Ramon Magsaysay who was represented by the First Lady, Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay.

On the 100th birth anniversary of Mabini, July 23, 1964, a program was held thru the joint efforts of the National Heroes Commission, National Museum, and Mabini High School. During the occasion, Prof. Diosdado Capino donated to the Shrine 27 framed pictures portraying the hero's life, a narra coffin stand, books and brochures about Mabini.

Sometime in June 1968, the Bureau of Buildings and Real Property Management personnel, in coordination with the National Historical Commission, made improvements on the Shrine, namely: building of a

concrete fence, restoration of the replica of Mabini's house, complete landscaping of the entire ground, and construction of an amphitheater. A historical marker in Pilipino and English was also installed in front of the nipa hut which reads:

DITO IPIMANGANAK

HULYO 22, 1864

APOLINARIO MABINI

MAKASAYAS, BERNADISTA, MANANANGGOL, KATUNULAT
KINGGIL SA PULITIPA, GURO, ANAT NINA INOCENCIO MABINI
AT DIONISIA MARANAN. NAGNULA SA ISANG DUMIANG ANGKAN.
LUMAHOK SA HINAGSIHAN AT NAGING PUNONG TAGAPAYO NI
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2. Eyeglasses
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4. Cane - rattan
5. Paper weight - marble
6. One El Sol clock
7. Handkerchief with frame
8. One family mirror
9. One jar - tapayan

C. FURNITURE

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HULYO '22, 1864

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MARABAYAN, ESCADISTA, MANANANGCOL, HANUNULAT
KINCCIL SA PULITIKA, CURO, ANAT HINA INOCENCIO MABINI
AT DIONISIA MARAWAN. KAGNULA SA ISANG DUKIANG ANKAN.
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