

FILIPINOS ***in*** ***HISTORY***

VOLUME VI

National Historical Commission
of the Philippines

920
F477
2011

5868

Acc. no. 5868

NHCP Library



5868

Published by:



NATIONAL HISTORICAL COMMISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES
T.M. Kalaw St., Ermita
Manila, Philippines
Tel. 523-1037 • website www.nhi.gov.ph

Copyright © 2011 NATIONAL HISTORICAL COMMISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be
reprinted or reproduced in any means whatsoever
without the permission of the copyright owner and publisher.

Recommended entry:

Filipinos in History, volume 6 -- Manila: National Historical Commission of the
Philippines, c2011.

pp. ; cm.

1. Heroes -- Philippines -- Biographies. 2. Filipinos -- Biographies

I. Title.

ISBN: 978-971-538-230-4

N
H
I



005758

FILIPINOS
in
HISTORY

VOLUME VI

National Historical Commission
of the Philippines

DEDICATION

This is the sixth of the volumes of *Filipinos in History*, a compilation of biographies of noted Filipinos whose lives, works, deeds, and contributions to the historical development of our country have left lasting influences and inspirations to the present and future generations of Filipinos.

National Historical Commission of the Philippines
2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abarquez, Ramon.....	1
Abelardo, Juan.....	3
Abellon, Ruperto.....	4
Albert, Mariano.....	6
Aldaba, Vicente A.....	7
Alicante, Marcos.....	9
Arellano, Justina Galos de.....	10
Banas, Raymundo C.	12
Basa, Pio M.	13
Bonifacio, Espiridiona.....	14
Bulosan, Carlos S.....	17
Burgos, Manuel Xerez	19
Calda, Rafael	20
Carmelo, Alfredo.....	20
Casimiro, Bayani	22
Casimiro, Pascual	23
Cecilio, Agaton.....	25
Coching, Gregorio.....	27
Dalida, Valeriano	29
Dayrit, Nicolasa.....	31
De Jesus, Anselmo.....	33
Del Mar, Jose Ma.....	34
Del Rio, Benigno.....	35
Del Rosario, Mateo.....	36
Del Rosario, Vicente.....	38
Delfin, Cornelio.....	39
Diaz, Severino.....	41
Elises, Valeriana.....	43
Eraña, Cervasio	44

Fajardo, Anselmo Jorge.....	46
Faustino, Leopoldo A.....	47
Francisco, Gabriel Beato.....	49
Francisco, Sixto A.	50
Garcia, Antonio.....	51
Garcia, Gumersindo Sr.	54
Gomez, Angel K.	55
Gonzales, Concepcion R.	56
Guerrero-Zacarias, Evangelina	58
Gumban, Delfin	60
Gurrea, Adelina M.....	61
Hernandez, Leon.....	63
Herrera, Inocencio.....	65
Hilario, Tiburcio.....	67
Ilustre, Lorenzo.....	70
Jacob, Camilo.....	72
Jimenez, Isidoro.....	74
Laza, Miguel.....	75
Lopez, Angelina Rizal.....	76
Luna, Andres De San Pedro	77
Madriñan, Mariano.....	79
Manalang, Cristobal.....	80
Masferre, Eduardo	81
Melencio, Jose P.....	83
Melgarejo, Mariano	85
Mendoza, Agustin	87
Mercado, Cornelio	88
Molina, Gaspar.....	90
Molina, Juana	93
Morales, Alfredo.....	96
Nakpil, Angel S.	97
Octavo, Bonifacio.....	99
Ordenanza, Mariano	100

Ortiz, Andres.....	102
Paglinawan, Mamerto.....	103
Patero, Santiago M.....	105
Planas, Carmen.....	106
Prieto, Gabriel	108
Prieto, Tomas	110
Puentes, Segunda	111
Quintos, Joaquin	113
Ramos, Benigno P.	114
Ranudo, Vicente.....	120
Reyes, Simplicio.....	121
Rodriguez, Matea	123
Romualdez, Daniel.....	124
Rosal, Cochita	125
Roxas, Baldomero	127
Segovia, Canuto	129
Sempio, Antonio G.....	131
Siaopoco, Salome.....	133
Silos, Leandro.....	135
Silos, Rosalio.....	137
Sucgang, Telesforo A.	138
Tagalog, Bernarda.....	140
Tagaroma, Patrocinio.....	141
Tampinco, Isabelo	143
Torres, Pantaleon.....	145
Trinidad, Pio F.	149
Tuason, Jose	151
Valdez, Alejo.....	152
Valdes, Benito	153
Valentin, Macario	155
Ventura, Honorio	156
Victoriano, Pacifico	158

RAMON ABARQUEZ
(1891-1959)

Engineer & Educator

A geologist and mining engineer by profession, Ramon Abarquez was born in Pagsanjan, Laguna on August 31, 1891. He was the eldest of the sixth children of Antonio Abarquez and Cristina Fabella, both natives of Pagsanjan. His father, a fisherman, was also a flutist in the town band. He obtained his elementary education in Pagsanjan and secondary schooling in the Manila High School in 1913.

Abarquez was able to pursue his college education by working as a houseboy of Prof. Felix Hocson. He received a certificate as graduate in pharmacy in the University of the Philippines in 1916. He continued his studies while serving as graduate assistant in the School of Pharmacy until he completed the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy in 1917.

He worked at the Bureau of Science. Later, he was granted a scholarship as a government *pensionado* to the United States in 1919. He studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated with a bachelor of science degree in mining engineering in 1923.

Upon his return to the Philippines, he resumed his services at the Bureau of Science, until 1935.

That year, when the Bureau of Mines was created, he was appointed geologist, then mining engineer, and finally chief of the division on mines. He held this position up to the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941. After the war, he was appointed chief of the bureau's division of geological survey in 1945. On eight occasions, from 1947 to 1952, he acted as officer-in-charge and as acting director.

After 40 years of service in the government, he retired in 1956.

Abarquez taught chemistry at the Mapua Institute of Technology since its founding in 1925. After the war, he was appointed dean of its Institute of Mines.

Abarquez was a member of the Board of Examiners for Mining Engineering. He acted as board chairman on many occasions, from 1921 to 1947. He was also a member of the Philippine Science Society; Chemical Society of the Philippines; Geological Society of the Philippines; Philippine Pharmaceutical Association; Philippine Society of Mining, Metal and Geological Engineers; and the Colegio Medico Farmaceutico de Filipinas. He was a delegate to the ECAFE working committee on mineral resources in Shanghai, China in 1948, elected member of the world map committee at the 19th International Geological Congress in Algiers, Africa in November 1952; and member of the Commission of Volcanology. During the 8th Pacific Science Congress held in Quezon City and Manila in 1953, he served as convener on mineral resources of the Western Pacific, division of geology and geophysics.

Abarquez was married to Guadalupe Fabella, daughter of Francisco Fabella and Lucia Yan of Pagsanjan, on September 1, 1926, and had seven children: Ramon Jr., Julio, Alicia, Belen, Fe, Lucia and Lupe.

He passed away at the age of 68 on March 17, 1959.

JUAN ABELARDO
(1874-1948)

Drop-Curtain Painter

A scene painter, Juan Abelardo was born on October 19, 1874. A native of San Miguel, Bulacan, he stayed in Manila to study under Mariano Henson, his uncle. After his brief study, he went back to his hometown.

Abelardo moved to Manila by the time his children and nephew, Nicanor, had to go to school. To earn their keep, he worked for a while under such well-known drop-curtain painters as Toribio Antillon and Valeriano Torres. That was the time he learned about perspective drawing and how to handle the paintbrush. Later, he decided to make a living by using brush and color.

In 1902, he was hired to paint the interiors of the San Miguel Church in his hometown. This was followed by similar painting jobs on the churches of Aliaga and Gapan in Nueva Ecija.

Occasionally, Abelardo also did drop-curtain paintings for dramatic productions. He had such stints with the opera company managed by Gonzales; the Compania Infantil's presentation of "Viuda Alegre," directed by Gregoria R. Cobarrubias; the Spanish play "El Dinero y el Trabajo", Aurelio Tolentino's "Kahapon, Ngayon at Bukas" and "Venus", and with some other Tagalog plays and zarzuelas.

Abelardo favored the use of water, glue or the white of eggs as media in doing church decors. For theater productions, he became very much in demand painting settings that gave perfect illusions owing to his expert knowledge of perspective.

With the development of Tagalog plays and zarzuelas in the early 20th century, many dramatic companies and playwrights sought his services. During the incumbency of Felix Ma. Roxas as president of the Carnival Association, he was engaged yearly in painting its auditorium. He also accepted jobs like decorating the interiors of movie houses in Manila, among them the Savoy and Sirena, and in preparing curtains for operatic productions.

Abelardo passed away at a ripe age of 74 on February 2, 1948.

RUPERTO ABELLON

(1875-)

Panay Revolutionary Leader

Ruperto Abellon was one of the revolutionary leaders of the Visayas who liberated Panay from Spanish rule in 1897.

Born on March 27, 1875 in Hamtik, Antique, he was the eldest of the seven children of Balbino Abellon and Serapia Guerrero.

As young man, Abellon was imbued with a sense of adventure. He longed to travel to faraway places. After working as houseboy for a year in Iloilo, he left for Manila where he hoped to find a chance to go overseas. While waiting for his golden opportunity, he took on menial jobs to support himself. He would trudge the waterfront along the Pasig River and at the port of Manila, offering his services to the crews of vessels docked at the piers, until he was accepted as a cabin boy on the steamship *Salvadora*.

The *Salvadora* was the same vessel Rizal sailed on during his first voyage to Europe in 1882. It plied Manila and the neighboring ports of Hong Kong, Singapore and Saigon. Abellon spent seven years with its crew. That proved to be a salutary influence on his political awakening. It not only exposed him to the liberal ideas of equality and justice, but also made him wonder why the Philippines' Asian neighbors were getting a more tolerable treatment from their British and French colonizers. Contributing to his nationalist fervor was his association with his cousin, Leandro Fullon.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Abellon joined Fullon, who had been commissioned a general by Emilio Aguinaldo. Fullon had been ordered to lead an expedition to Panay in September 1898. Abellon, with the rank of lieutenant, was included in the force of 141 men commanded by his cousin which landed in what is now the town of Libertad, in northern Antique, on September 21, 1898.

In the first week of October 1898, the revolutionaries had their first major battle. This took place in barrio Cabaluden, in the town

of Bugasong, against a large Spanish force under Colonel Brandais. The rebels suffered heavy casualties, with Abellon being among those wounded. To avert their complete annihilation, the revolutionaries fled to the nearby hills of Culasi, where they regrouped.

Shortly thereafter, their ranks swelled with the defection of 190 Filipino members of the Guardia Civil from Culasi, under Marcelino Iping. With a bigger and better-armed force, they again engaged the Spaniards, who retreated to San Jose, the provincial capital of Antique.

In December 1898, Abellon joined forces with General Martin Delgado and fought in the battles of Balantag and Sambag. By this time, the Americans had already obtained possession of the country from Spain under the Treaty of Paris, which was concluded on December 10, 1898. Abellon, who had been designated as the revolutionary chief of Southern Antique, prepared to engage the new enemy.

The battles against the Americans took the form of guerrilla warfare. The Americans resorted to massive reconcentration of the civilian populace and the destruction of their crops to deny food to the revolutionaries. Harassed by the constant military campaigns of the Americans and hounded by their own countrymen who had sided with the enemy, the rebel-guerrillas gave up the fight.

With General Fullon and his 264 men, Abellon surrendered to the Americans under Major Scott on March 23, 1901 in the barrio of Palma, Barbaza, Antique.

When the Americans had established a civil government in the country, they offered Abellon a commission in the newly created Philippine Constabulary and the position of justice of the peace. He accepted the second offer. He served as justice of the peace of Hamtik until 1904, when he was appointed municipal mayor of the same town. His appointment lasted for three terms. In 1920, he was elected to the same position.

Abellon capped more than 40 years of service to the town of Hamtik when he was reappointed to the position in 1946 by the first postwar President, Manuel A. Roxas.

MARIANO ALBERT

(1891-1951)

Jurist & Educator

Mariano Albert was a lawyer who became an associate justice in the Court of Appeals. He was also an able professor of criminal law and criminal procedure who authored several books on penal law.

He was born in Manila on March 1, 1891. His parents were Alejandro Albert, former undersecretary of public instruction, and Ignacia Bustamante. He earned the degree of bachelor of arts from the Liceo de Manila in 1907 and finished his law studies at the Escuela de Derecho in 1909. He passed the bar examinations in October 1912.

He was already a practicing lawyer when World War I broke out. He served as a captain of infantry in the 4th Regiment of the Philippine National Guards in 1918.

Albert started his career in government service as a special attorney in the justice bureau. He had a stint as an assistant city fiscal of Manila before his appointment as an auxiliary judge of the Court for First Instance. His integrity and dedication eventually earned for him a post in the appellate court as an associate justice.

Albert was an educator as well. He not only taught criminal law and criminal procedure at the Far Eastern University, but also served as dean of its College of Law. He was popular among his students. He conducted lively discussions in class, and spiced up his lectures with anecdotes and illustrative examples.

As a writer, Albert was the author of such books on criminal law as *The Law of Crimes* and *The Philippine Law of Criminal Procedure, Annotated*. His foremost contribution to the study of law, however, was the book, *The Revised Penal Code, Annotated*, which effectively explained the provisions of the 1932 penal code. It was described as containing "the most exhaustive and authoritative commentaries on the penal law" at the same time.

Albert died on January 24, 1951 in California, in the United States.

VICENTE A. ALDABA

Fiber Research Pioneer

Vicente A. Aldaba was a pioneer in the research and technological studies of fibers and textiles.

Aldaba studied at the University of the Philippines' College of Agriculture in Los Baños, Laguna, where he received his bachelor of science degree in agriculture in April 1915, and his master of science degree in agriculture in 1920.

He was still an undergraduate when he started teaching at the college in 1912.

As a graduate student, he taught fibers, rubber, and coconut in the field of agronomy from 1915 to 1917. After completing his graduate course in agriculture at the UP, he left for the United States and enrolled at Harvard University, where he obtained the degrees of master of science in 1924 and doctor of science in 1925. At the Lowell Textile School, aside from Harvard, he also studied the technology and economics of fibers and textiles. At the US Department of Agriculture, he studied thoroughly the work being done with fibers and textiles, especially cotton and hard fibers.

Upon his return to the country in 1926, he conducted extensive researches on the possibilities of the Philippine bast fibers for making sacks. At the same time, he resumed teaching at UP, as an assistant professor in agronomy.

In 1928, Dr. Aldaba joined the Bureau of Science as its ichthybiologist. He devoted his time to the comprehensive study of fishing methods in the Philippines and the fibers used by Filipinos in making their numerous fish-catching devices.

He then joined the Bureau of Plant Industry. As chief of its fiber research division from 1931 to 1936, he undertook studies and

researches on the latest technologies in fibers and textiles, complemented by his travels to different countries.

In 1934 and 1936, Aldaba visited the cotton spinning and weaving factories in the United States, and then proceeded to Mexico, England, and Germany to study the manufacture of sacks from hard fibers, such as abaca and maguey, as well as the latest machinery used in the process. He also went to France and Switzerland to take a close look at their textile factories and household industries, and afterwards observed cotton growing and manufacturing in Egypt, India, and Japan.

In recognition of his service to the nation in the fields of education, science, and industrial technology, Aldaba was posthumously conferred the distinguished alumnus award of the UP College of Agriculture in 1967.

About a generation earlier, in 1939, the UP had cited him as one of its "Distinguished 100," the title of the book on its 100 outstanding graduates up to that year.

MARCOS ALICANTE

(1895-1968)

Soil Chemist & Agronomist

The first director of the Bureau of Soils, Marcos Alicante was a soil chemist and agronomist by profession.

He was born in Maasin, Iloilo on April 25, 1895. His parents were Gregorio Alicante and Dominga Oscars. He obtained his elementary education in Iloilo. He completed his secondary course at the Manila High School in 1914.

He pursued his college studies in the United States, graduating from the Oregon State College with the degrees of bachelor of science in 1920 and master of science in 1921. He was granted a fellowship in the University of Illinois, where he finished his doctorate degree in 1923. His doctoral dissertation, "The Variability of the Module Bacteria of Legumes Outside the Plant," was published by the university.

In 1924, Dr. Alicante returned to the Philippines and joined the government service. He was soil biologist of the Bureau of Science from 1924 to 1929. He served as consulting soil chemist of the Philippine Sugar Association from 1929 to 1934; as soil technologist of the Bureau of Science from 1934 to 1937; and as chief of the division of soil survey of the Bureau of Science from 1937 to 1938. He held the position as chief when that division was under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce from 1938 to 1946, and up to 1951, when the department was renamed Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. In 1951, he initiated the creation of the Bureau of Soil Conservation, and became its director from 1951 to 1960, when he retired.

Most of his works were published in the *Philippine Journal of Science*, *Sugar News*, *Annual Report of the Philippine Sugar Association*, *University of the Philippines Natural and Applied Science Bulletin*, *Journal of the Soil Science of the Philippines*, and *Soil Reports*. He authored a book, *Twenty-Five Years of Soils Work in the Philippines*, published in Manila in 1960. His article, entitled "Soil Conservation and Water Supply," was published by the *Evening News Saturday Magazine* on August 30, 1947. In 1959, he was named as one of the outstanding Filipino scientists, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Star by President Carlos P. Garcia.

Alicante was married to Augusta Evan of Logsdon, Oregon, by whom he had three children, namely, Theresa, Mary and Michael.

He passed away at the age of 73 on May 21, 1968.

JUSTINA GALOS DE ARELLANO
(1900-1943)

Opera Singer & Music Teacher

Justina Galos de Arellano was an opera singer.

She was born in Quiapo, Manila on September 26, 1900. Her Visayan father, at one time municipal president of the town of Ormoc, Leyte, died when she was about eight-years-old. She grew up under the care of her Tagalog mother.

Justina Galos, popularly called "Tinay," studied in Maestro Victorino Carrion's Escuela de Canto in Quiapo. She became a full-fledge lyric soprano at the age of 20.

On October 17, 1922, she appeared in the title role in Verdi's opera "Aida," which was performed on Lavesares Street in Binondo, Manila during the feast day of the Santisimo Rosario. The presentation was part of the musical program sponsored by Prudencia Rodriquez vda. de Mariano and her children. She also appeared in concerts sponsored by the Asociacion Musical de Filipinas.

She pursued her studies in music after her marriage to a widower, Manuel Arellano in 1923. Ellin, a Russian resident of Manila, and Mary Jordan, the wife of an American army officer, gave her new lessons in the study of voice. Later, the U.P. Conservatory of Music, under the directorship of Alexander Lippay, admitted her as faculty member to teach voice.

In 1928, she was sent to Italy to take advance studies in music. As a student of less than a year polishing her musical skills, she again

appeared in the principal role of Aida in the Verdi opera, but this time at the Carlo Felice Theater in Genoa. Directing it was one of the leading conductors in Italy at that time, Maestro Gaitano Navagnoli. About six months later, she made another successful appearance, as Madame Butterfly in the Puccini opera, at the Teatro Nazionale of Milan.

Tinay Arellano gave operatic performances in music centers not only in Europe, where she stayed for eight years, but also in Northern Africa and South America. Prominently citing her country of origin at the same time, the Italian press described her singing voice as "crystalline and supremely expressive" (*La Vedette de Italia*) and "eminent" (*Il Piccolo*). Prof Renzo Bossi, a noted Italian music critic who taught composition at the Royal Conservatory G. Verdi, spoke of her as being "gifted with full, vibrant, and well-trained musical and interpretative qualities."

She returned home in the middle of 1936. On October 19 of that year, she appeared at the Metropolitan Theater, singing excerpts from the popular works of Francisco Santiago, Antonio Caldera, Franz Schubert, Sergei Rachmaninoff, and Giacomo Puccini, among others, during a recital sponsored by the Asociacion Musical. This was followed by several opera performances, under the direction of Lippay, Santiago, Zipper or F. Elizalde, where she was paired with most of the time with J. Mossessgeld Santiago. She stopped making musical appearances during the Japanese occupation.

Arellano was also a music teacher. She gave voice culture lessons to budding singers and her apartment on Alejandro VI Street and taught music at the school of Victorina Llobregat in Malate and at the Santa Theresa College. During the war, she opened a voice clinic in one of the rooms of Margarita Building, located at the corner of Azcarraga Street (now Claro M. Recto Avenue) and Avenida, Rizal. It was while she was working in her studio at the David Building that its lower floors caught fire on September 7, 1943.

She died at the Philippine General Hospital the following morning due to serious burns. She was 43-years-old, and childless.

RAYMUNDO C. BAÑAS

(1894-1962)

Music Critic & Historical Writer

Raymundo C. Bañas was a popular historical writer and music critic.

He was born in Manila on March 15, 1894. He was the son of Dr. Bibiano Bañas, a prominent physician.

Bañas took up veterinary science at the University of the Philippines, but later quit the course. He then transferred to the Philippine Normal School, where he obtained his teacher's diploma.

He had his first teaching assignment at the Santa Ana Elementary School (now Hizon Elementary School) in Manila. He also taught at the Gregorio H. del Pilar Elementary School, Soler Elementary School, and Padre Gomez Elementary School, all of them also in Manila. He retired from teaching in 1959.

While he was actively pursuing his teaching career, Bañas also found time to write historical studies, biographical works, and music critiques.

His book, *The Music and Theater of the Filipino People*, which featured the early music of the Filipinos, as well as their various musical organizations and institutions, appeared in 1924. That same year, his article, "La influencia de España en la Musica Filipina," was published in the supplement of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, followed by "Historical Sketch of Education in the Philippines," in *Philippine Education*. In 1925, "The Rose of My Country," a critique of one of Francisco Buencamino's musical compositions, came out in *The Tribute*, which was published in the United States. His "Musical Education in the Philippines" appeared in *The Independent*, also in 1925.

The following articles written by Bañas appeared from 1926 to 1954: "A Historical Sketch of Quiapo Church," *Sunday Tribune Magazine* (January 10, 1926); "The Philippine National Anthem,"

The Philippine Herald (February 21, 1926): "The Manila Cathedral," *The Sunday Tribune* (March 13, 1927); "Correcting Some Historical Misstatements About the Flag," *The Sunday Tribune* (August 4, 1928); "Santa Ana de Sapa Catholic Church," *La Defensa* (December 29, 1929); "The Sampaloc," *La Defensa* (January 7, 1930); "'Filipino Musician in Peru," *Philippine Herald Magazine* (July 16, 1935); "Maria Clara as Is," *Sunday Tribune Magazine* (December 31, 1950); "Guillermo Y. Santiago-Cuino," *The Manila Times* (June 23, 1953); and "Sofronio G. Calderon, Humble Writer," in Marcelino P. Garcia's *Mga Manunulat sa Tagalog* (1954).

His other book, *Brief Historical Sketches of Philippine Catholic Churches*, was published in 1937.

Bañas got married in 1926 to Trinidad Vecino, the daughter of Eulogio Vecino and Ana Miranda from Bacoar, Cavite. They had five children, namely, Jose and Luis, who were twins born in 1928, Conrado, Ester, and Celia.

He died at the age of 68 on February 25, 1962.

PIO MA. BASA

Suspected Cavite Mutiny Supporter

A businessman, Pio Ma. Basa was among those suspected of supporting the Cavite Mutiny in January 1872. The authorities based their suspicion on the fact that his sister was married to the editor and publisher of *El Eco Filipino* and that he maintained an active correspondence with his brother-in-law on political matters, particularly the Spanish administration in the country.

He was court-martialed, with the letters he had received from his brother-in-law as the evidence used against him. He was sentenced to a prison term of six years and was exiled to the Marianas Island. Together with Pedro Carrillo, Bartolome Ma. Serra, Gervacio

Sanchez, Jose Mauricio de Leon, Joaquin Pardo, Toribio del Pilar, Justo Guason, and 14 others made up of priests, lawyers, and businessmen, he left Manila for Guam aboard the Spanish mercantile ship *Flores de Maria* on March 14, 1872.

ESPIRIDIONA BONIFACIO

(1875-1956)

Andres' Youngest Sister

A sister of the Katipunan Supremo, Espiridiona Bonifacio was the youngest among the children of Santiago Bonifacio and Catalina de Castro. She was born on December 14, 1875 in Tondo, Manila.

As an infant, Espiridiona had to be suckled by her family's neighbor, Marina Dizon, the mother of Emilio Jacinto, because her own mother was sick with tuberculosis at that time. Both of her parents died early, and it rested on Andres, being the eldest child, to provide for the family.

Andres was only 14-years-old when he began supporting his brothers and sisters by selling fans, hats, and canes. His special concern was Espiridiona, because she was his youngest sister.

Espiridiona grew up to be a lovely young woman, having inherited the mestiza features of her mother. She had a good voice, and by singing to attract customers, she helped her brother peddle his goods.

The Bonifacio brothers and sisters lived in a house on Santo Cristo Street in Tondo which they shared with boarders in order to earn extra money. One of the roomers was Teodoro Plata, who had finished the *segunda enseñanza* and was studying law. He worked as an *official de mesa*, or a petty official, of Binondo. He was not able to finish his law studies, but in 1894, he was appointed clerk of court of Mindoro.

A widower, Plata courted Espiridiona until she agreed to marry him in 1893.

Along with Plata and Ladislao Diwa, Andres Bonifacio organized the Katipunan on July 7, 1892 at a house in Binondo. Plata became the secretary of the supreme council of the secret revolutionary society, with Bonifacio, of course, as the Supremo.

Sometime in 1896, Bonifacio sought Plata's opinion on the launching of the revolution. Membership in the Katipunan had been swelling, and Bonifacio believed that in no time at all, the Katipuneros would be in a position to wage an armed struggle for the country's independence from Spain, Plata disagreed with him, saying that they needed more preparations to get ready for it. Despite their differences of opinion, Bonifacio appointed him as the Katipunan's secretary of war.

Following the discovery of the Katipunan on August 19 of that year, Bonifacio started the revolution with the symbolic cry at Pugadlawin on August 23. Plata was named general-in-chief of the revolutionary forces.

Plata, who was then in Mindoro, had confided his connections with the Katipunan to the judge of the provincial court. The judge advised him to hide in the neighboring island of Marinduque. However, spies of the Spaniards reported his presence there. He was arrested and brought to Manila. Plata died a martyr's death at Bagumbayan on December 31, 1896, the day after Rizal's execution.

After the death of her husband, Espiridiona became actively involved in the revolution. She helped her brothers Andres, Procopio, and Ciriaco in stealing guns for the Katipunan. She concealed the weapons under her skirt at the appearance of Spanish soldiers and civil guards.

As if the loss of her husband was not enough, she suffered more painful losses with the deaths of her three brothers at the hands of their fellow revolutionists after they had been accused of becoming enemies

of the revolution by the camp of General Emilio Aguinaldo. Ciriaco was killed while defending his brother Andres' headquarters in Naic from the men whom Aguinaldo had sent to arrest Andres, while Andres himself and Procopio, who were seriously wounded in that encounter, were executed on May 10, 1897 after a hastily-conducted trial by the tribunal convened by Aguinaldo. With the loss of her three brothers, Espiridiona withdrew from the revolution.

Later, Espiridiona got married again. Her second husband, Emiliano Distrito, was an employee of the Philippine General Hospital. She gave him six sons: Gavino who became a master plumber; Sebastian a shoemaker and owner of a shoestore; Primitivo, a motorman of the Manila Railroad Company; Cenon, a master electrician; Mauro, an employee of the National Waterworks and Sewerage System; and Roque, an electrician of the Manila Gas Corporation.

As a sister of the great plebeian who sparked the Philippine Revolution, Espiridiona Bonifacio graced important occasions honoring his memory.

Even in her old age, she remained dignified-looking and retained her beautiful singing voice. She lived with the family of her son Mauro. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Liwanag Santos-Distrito, described her as a nice person and easy to please.

She died on May 26, 1956.

Recently, the National Historical Institute conducted an investigation into what happened to the other brothers and sisters of Andres Bonifacio. His only other sister, Maxima, appeared to have died during the revolution. Another brother, Troadio, had been sent abroad by Andres to get international support for the Katipunan. He stayed in Macao, served on board merchant ships, and later settled in Europe. His descendants are now said to be living in Italy.

Procopio, who was executed together with Andres, had a son named Juan by his sweetheart whom he had promised to marry. Juan had

two sons, Gregorio and Mateo Bonifacio. Gregorio is the father of Andres Bonifacio II, who works at present at the Commission on Elections.

CARLOS S. BULOSAN
(1911-1956)

Outstanding Filipino Writer in America

A poet, writer and fictionist, Carlos Bulosan was hailed as the foremost Filipino short story writer to rise in America. He is best remembered for his vivid portrayal of the life of Filipino migrant workers in the United States.

Born on November 2, 1911 in Binalonan, Pangasinan, he was the son of a farming couple, Simeon Bulosan and Antilia Sampayan. He attended the elementary school in Binalonan and, later, studied for one-and-a-half years at the Lingayen High School, where he finally quit schooling.

After living briefly in Baguio City, Bulosan migrated to the United States, where he joined his two brothers, Aurelio and Dionisio, who had earlier settled there. At that time, the US was on the throes of the Great Depression. Jobs were hard to come by because of the closure of many businesses. The Americans viewed the immigrants with envy and hostility, seeing them, especially the Filipinos and other Asians, as competitors for the scant employment opportunities that were then available.

Bulosan endured the racial bigotry and discrimination he encountered. His hardy Ilocano trait for thrift and perseverance helped him survive in his new but inhospitable environment. He found himself doing odd jobs, from the farms of California and Washington to the salmon canneries of Alaska. He developed an attachment to the plight of the migrant workers and was soon involved in the labor movement, where he strove to improve their working conditions.

Bulosan wrote for local newspapers and radical literary magazines and edited yearbooks. Meanwhile, his health started to deteriorate. He developed tuberculosis, kidney problems, and a paralysis of the hands which he blamed on the cold working conditions at the salmon canneries. His poor health was aggravated by alcoholism and too much hard labor. He died of tuberculosis and malnutrition at the Kings County Hospital, now Harbor View Medical Center, in Seattle, Washington.

During World War II, Bulosan published four collections of short stories. *Letter from America* and *Chorus from America* appeared in 1942. These were followed in 1943 by *Voice of Bataan*. The *Laughter of my Father*, a collection of his humorous short stories, was first published in 1944, and was later reprinted in several European languages.

During the same period, Bulosan also wrote a then untitled novel about the Hukbalahap movement in the Philippines. It saw print only in 1986 with the title, *Power of the People*, edited by Epifanio San Juan Jr.

Bulosan's major work, *America Is in the Heart*, which was written in 1946, is an almost autobiographical portrayal of the migrant worker in the United States. This novel unravels the bittersweet experiences of millions of migrant farm and cannery workers in the 1930's and 1940's.

Bulosan had many other works, consisting both of poems and short stories, which were collected and published long after his death. These were *Bulosan: An Introduction With Selections*, printed in 1983; *Carlos Bulosan and His Poetry: Biography and Anthology*, 1985; *The Power of Money and Other Stories*, 1990; *Now You are Still*, 1990, and *The Philippines Is in the Heart*.

Bulosan was virtually unknown as a writer in the Philippines until the early 1970's when his book, *America Is in the Heart*, was republished by the University of Washington in 1973. The anti-American sentiment and the concept of class struggle present in it gained relevance with the militant and intellectual Filipino youth who were protesting the country's neocolonial and traditional political

system. In 1981, the Philippine Educational Theater Association staged an adaption of this famous novel, entitled "Nasa Puso ang America."

MANUEL XEREZ BURGOS

Malolos Congress Delegate

A nephew of the martyred secular priest Fr. Jose Burgos, Manuel Xerez Burgos was a physician. He earned his degree in medicine at the University of Sto. Tomas.

Dec. 20. 1868
Dr. Xerez Burgos served as one of the 94 delegates to the Malolos Congress, which was convened in 1898 following the issuance of three successive decrees by Emilio Aguinaldo in June of that year. The decrees were those of June 18, which established the dictatorial government; June 20, which supplemented the first decree on election matters; and June 23, which abolished the dictatorial government and replaced it with a revolutionary one.

The Congress was supposed to act as an advisory body for Aguinaldo, but once it was organized, with both elected and appointed members, it formed a 19-man committee to study various constitutional drafts, particularly the ones submitted by Felipe Calderon and Apolinario Mabini. After much deliberation, with the provision on the separation of church and state being hotly contested, Calderon's draft which was chosen by the committee was refined by the Congress and then submitted to Aguinaldo for final approval.

The Malolos Constitution was promulgated on January 21, 1899.

RAFAEL CALDA

Cavite Mutiny Indictee

Intensely nationalistic, Rafael Calda did not hesitate to stand up for the rights of the secular priests and of the Filipino people. For his espousal of reformist ideas, he was charged with complicity in the Cavite Mutiny in January 1872.

The Spanish military court sentenced him to 10 years' imprisonment and exile. Initially, he was ordered to serve his sentence in one of the Spanish prisons in Africa. However, this order was revoked and, instead, he was banished to Cartagena, Spain.

Calda was convicted of conspiring with others against the political constitution of Spain, and of being sympathetic to the military rebellion in the Fort of Cavite on the night of January 20, 1872.

ALFREDO CARMELO

(1896-1985)

Dean of Filipino Pilots

Alfredo Carmelo was a well-known aviator, businessman, and painter.

He had the distinction of being the first Filipino to fly solo on a plane in the Philippines and of holding the No. 1 pilot certificate from the first aviation school in the country.

Carmelo was born in Manila on July 8, 1896. His father, Eulalio Carmelo de Lakandola, was the founder of Carmelo and Bauermann, a printing company set up in 1887. His mother was Maxima Casas.

After attending the Ateneo de Manila and San Beda College, he was sent by his father to Germany in 1914 to learn all about lithography, the family business. While there, he took an interest in flying among his circle of friends, who were mostly pilots. He was introduced to aerial acrobatics. While in Leipzig, he religiously attended the weekend air shows and observed the great German pilots, such as Immelmann and Von Rikthofen, display difficult maneuvers. This developed in him an enthusiasm for air stunts. He was supposed to enroll at the famous Linthenthal Flug Schule at Hale but his plans were thwarted by the eruption of the First World War. He was made to come home by his family.

Luck was with him. By the time he returned, the Americans had opened an aviation school in the country. He enrolled at the Curtiss Aviation School, becoming one of the six members of its first class in aviation, under pilot Alfred Croft. Flying meant so much to Carmelo that he bought his own Curtiss JN-4D so he could have a plane at his disposal. On January 9, 1920, he piloted his seagull plane alone, making two flights over Manila Bay and Cavite. He thus earned the honor of being the first Filipino aviator.

As an acrobatic pilot, he participated in both local and international air shows, thrilling thousands of spectators with his well-executed stunts and high-flying maneuvers. He also won countless trophies and awards for his exceptional ability. In 1954, he received the Clarkins trophy as the most outstanding pilot of the year. During the 36th anniversary celebration of the Philippine Air Force, he was one of two recipients of the commanding general's cup, the other one being Capt. Carlos A. Barretto director of the prewar Philippine Air Service. He was nominated to the Aerospace Hall of Fame in San Diego, California for his outstanding contributions to the development of Philippine aviation and local air power. Even at an old age, Carmelo still took part in air shows during the annual observance of Philippine Aviation Week. His last public performance was in 1976.

Carmelo actually didn't make a career of daredevil flying. A successful businessman, he ran the famous printing firm his father founded. He was its president starting in 1938. At one time, he also served as honorary consul for Mexico in the Philippines. In later years,

he devoted his time to painting, mounting one-man exhibits, locally and abroad.

Carmelo was married to the former Elvira Ullman in Manila in 1917. He sired five daughters.

He died on August 26, 1985, and was buried at the Loyola Memorial Park in Parañaque.

BAYANI CASIMIRO

(1918-1989)

'Stage Show' & Movie Dancer, Comic

He was an instinctive master of theatrical dance and comedy, and later an indispensable comedian in the movies and on television.

Reynaldo Casimiro in real life, Bayani Casimiro was born in San Pablo, Laguna on July 16, 1918. His parents were Trinidad Gutierrez and Paulino Casimiro.

He saw clowning as an art and a source of livelihood at the tender age of seven, earning 50 centavos for his comedy act in a stage show. He loved dancing, particularly tap dancing, which he popularized, "Filipino-style," with the use of *bakya*, or wooden clogs. He once won in a song and dance contest at the Teatro Zorilla. He displayed a remarkable talent in singing when he won in an amateur singing contest in 1928 for his rendition of "Rainbow in the River".

Casimiro was part of zarzuela queen Atang de la Rama's troupe in Hawaii in 1936. In 1938, he had his first film break in Excelsior Films "Bayan at Pag-ibig" (Country and Love). Later, he moved over to Filipino Films, and then drifted to the group of Lou Salvador and became part of his stage shows.

He met his comedy partner, Jose Cris Soto, during his appearances in Salvador's shows. Their team-up was a huge success. He and Cris Soto came to be known as the "Laurel and Hardy of the Philippines," after the popular American duo of slapstick comedians.

As a tap dancer, Casimiro, who was hailed as the "Fred Astaire of the Philippines," had no equal in local show business.

World War II temporarily halted his flourishing career. After the war, he again appeared in stage shows, and then moved on to the movies and television.

He was married to Nieves Manuel, who gave him two children.

He died on January 27, 1989.

PASCUAL CASIMIRO
(1876-1946)

Revolutionary

A Katipunero who also fought during the Filipino-American war, Pascual Casimiro was born in Santa Cruz, Manila on May 17, 1876. He was the fourth of the seven children of Nicolas Casimiro and Gertrudes Peña.

His father, a cattle merchant and one-time business partner of Edilberto Evangelista, the hero of Zapote Bridge, was a member of the *Liga Filipina*. He served as *cabeza* in the *tribunal de mestizos* in Santa Cruz from 1893 to 1896. During the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in 1896, he was imprisoned, and died later due to the tortures inflicted on him by the Spanish authorities. In 1892, Dr. Jose Rizal visited him at his residence on Felix Huertas Street (formerly Hangyahan) in Manila.

Casimiro obtained his primary education first, under Juan Yamzon, and then in a public school in Santa Cruz. He took up the first years of his secondary education at the private school of Juan Baricana, but completed it at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in 1893.

He became an employee in the Spanish colonial government as clerk in the forestry office in the district of San Miguel, Bulakan until 1896.

Casimiro was initiated into the Katipunan in 1894 at Barangay Binhing Payapa (now Oroquieta Street), with Julian Nepomuceno as head. He adopted the war name "Pag-asa."

He was employed at the Compania Maritima when the Philippine Revolution broke out. He left his work as well as his studies at Letran and joined the rebels. He served the revolutionary forces as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and then captain of the infantry from 1896 to 1900.

He fought in the war against America until his capture in December 1900. He took his oath of allegiance to the United States on December 4, 1900.

From 1900 to 1906, he was again employed at Compania Maritima. He transferred to Smith Bell & Company in 1906, and worked there up to 1919.

Joining the government service, he served as secretary of the city of Manila from 1919 to 1925. In 1925, he transferred to the Philippine legislature as chief of the Division of Provincial and Municipal Legislation. Later, he became an assistant at the library of the Legislative Reference Division, and then chief of the Property Division, until 1935. He was a census officer from 1939 to 1941.

Casimiro tried the buy-and-sell business during the Japanese occupation. He returned to government service after the war in 1945, as property officer of the Philippine Senate, and then retired due to old age.

Casimiro was married twice. His first wife, Macaria Navarro, gave him nine children, namely, Magdalena, Lucino, Maria Concepcion (who was married to Olimpio Carluen), Rosendo, Jesus, Lucia (who was married to Tomas Domingo), Agatona, Lucia, and Elayda. He had 13 more children by his second wife, Engracia Saliner: Maura (who was married to Francisco Layag), Ramon, Pura (who was married to

Flavio Antonio), Pura Maria, Otillo, German, Ofelia, Pacita, Leandro, Juvenal, Alfredo, Leandro II, and Flavio Antonio.

He died at the age of 70 on May 18, 1946.

AGATON CECILIO
(1871-1948)

Revolutionary Medic

Agaton Cecilio, who fought in the revolution against Spain and in the war against the United States, was born in Manila on January 10, 1871, the son of Numeriano Cecilio.

He studied medicine at the University of Santo Tomas. While still a medical student, he became a member of La Liga Filipina, an organization of Filipino patriots founded by Jose Rizal on July 3, 1892. He also contributed articles to *La Solidaridad*, the mouthpiece of the Filipino reformers in Spain. When the Liga was discovered by the Spanish authorities, he enlisted with the Katipunan, the revolutionary secret society formed by Andres Bonifacio.

The untimely discovery of the Katipunan on August 19, 1896 forced Bonifacio and his followers to flee to Caloocan. Bonifacio established his temporary headquarters in Balintawak, and on August 23, 1896, the Katipuneros raised the Cry of Pugad Lawin, signalling the start of the revolution.

The Katipuneros were attacked by the Spanish *guardias civiles* from Malabon, and a bloody battle ensued, leaving many Katipuneros dead. The wounded retreated to the marshes of Balara, where Cecilio immediately set up an improvised medical clinic to treat them and otherwise tirelessly minister to their needs. As the bloody encounters between the Spanish and Filipino forces raged, he set up similar clinics in various towns of Cavite and Batangas. With the help of other

volunteers and doctors, he made sure that the ailing Katipuneros were immediately given medical aid.

Cecilio's efforts were greatly appreciated by General Emilio Aguinaldo, who commended him highly for his decision to sacrifice his promising career for service to his country.

After the Spanish government failed to comply with the terms of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, the revolutionary government decided to resume the war against Spain. General Aguinaldo sent Cecilio to Hong Kong and Australia on a special mission - that of soliciting monetary and other contributions from the supporters of the revolution.

The arrival of the American forces on Philippine shores after the Spanish-American War heralded the establishment of American sovereignty in the country. This did not augur well for the Filipino revolutionists, who once again took up arms against a new colonizer. Cecilio rejoined his fellow revolutionists and when the fighting began, he reopened his makeshift clinics to attend to his wounded comrades as well as their impoverished families.

Once the Americans had installed a civil government in the country, Cecilio retired to his private practice.

During the cholera epidemic in Manila in 1902, he cared for the thousands of the afflicted. He also participated, albeit briefly, in city politics. He was twice a member of the municipal board of Manila and, once, became its president.

Cecilio had 10 children by his wife, Victorina Eloriaga.

He died on June 3, 1948.

GREGORIO COCHING

(1892-1961)

Engraver & Tagalog Writer

Gregorio Coching was a Tagalog writer and novelist as well as an engraver.

He was born on May 13, 1892 in Buting, municipality of Pasig (now Pasig City), then a part of the province of Rizal. His parents were Juan Coching and Andrea Cabral, both from Aklan. His ancestors came from Kuching, in North Borneo, thus the family name Coching.

In 1904, he enrolled in La Juventud, a school in Tondo, Manila, run by Perfecto del Rosario, where he learned Spanish and Latin. He got thoroughly acquainted with Balagtas' "Florante at Laura" from a neighborhood enthusiast of metrical romance, and read novels in the same genre, such as *Don Juan Tiñoso* and *Ibong Adarna*, on his own. He must have lost his father early because he was still very young when he had to sell newspapers in the streets in order to help his mother eke out a living.

At the age of 15, he attempted to commit suicide probably because of their miserable life. When he was about to jump into a deep well, however, he realized something useful in a branch of a guava tree, which he later carved into the handle of a ladle. The incident made him see the other side of poverty and his potentials.

Coching worked under Tandang Lolong, a maker of *karetela* wheels. Afterwards, he became an apprentice, then a regular, engraver in Crispulo Zamora's engraving shop on Padre Gomez Street in Manila. It was obviously a rewarding job, for it enabled him to study and, eventually, finish a four-year course at the University of the Philippines' School of Fine Arts.

He was still employed in Zamora's shop when some officials of the Legionarios del Trabajo ordered from him all sorts of engraved insignias for its members.

In 1917, Coching visited China and Japan. For three years, he also traveled to Panama, Mexico, Argentina, and other countries in South America.

He was still also with Crispulo Zamora when he tried his hand in writing.

In 1924, when the Tagalog magazine, *Liwayway*, announced its contest in writing novels, he decided to polish some of his earlier works. Then, in 1925, he joined it. His entry, *Sanggumay*, copped the first prize, which carried a cash award of 200 pesos. It launched his writing career.

Coching became acquainted with the editor of *Liwayway*, Severino Reyes, who was then considered as the master of the popular narrative. He joined the staff of the magazine and, from 1927 onwards, regularly wrote stories and novels for it.

Among his published works were: *Baliya*, a novel; *Nita Ravensky*, a story of a Filipino adventurer who goes abroad and marries a princess; *Okami San*, a story of a Japanese woman who falls in love with a Filipino; *Dalagang Pangit*, a love story revolving around an ugly woman with a beautiful body; *Dama de Noche*, a novel about a cabaret dancer; and *Nanay Ko*, his masterpiece, a story of daughter whom her mother refuses to acknowledge.

Two of Coching's novels were made into movies: *Tenyenteng Rosario*, by X'Otic Films, which paid him 300 pesos (it starred Lusita Goyena and Fernando Poe), and *Ilaw ng Langit*, by Philippine Films, which also paid him 300 pesos.

He also wrote for *Silahis*, another weekly magazine, where his *Mutya ng mga Mutya* and *Pamanang Binhi* appeared.

In 1935, his novel, *Ang Naglahong Paraiso*, was published serially in *Liwayway*.

He also translated into Tagalog John Milton's "Paradise Lost".

Coching had few engraving works, one of them being that of Elpidio Quirino in bronze. He had woodcarving "The Man Who Found Himself," done in Hagonoy, Bulacan in 1943.

Coching was married twice. He had five children by his first wife, Juana Decente, namely: Vito, who became an engraver like himself; Apolonia Francisco, who became an illustrator in *Liwayway*; Felipe; and Emerita. He had an only son named Gregorio Jr. by his second wife, Sixta Cagalingan.

In the later years of his life, he became abusive of his health. As a result, he suffered from asthma.

He passed away at the age of 69 on October 18, 1961.

VALERIANO DALIDA (D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Capiz

Like most of the 19 martyrs to the Philippine Revolution in Capiz, little is known about the personal life of Valeriano Dalida.

Dalida was part of the group which was organized by Francisco del Castillo and Candido Iban and which became the nucleus of the Katipunan in Capiz. The two Panay natives, who joined the Katipunan in Luzon, were instrumental in the acquisition of the secret organization's printing press, which they purchased with part of their winnings in a lottery. Bonifacio had personally instructed Del Castillo to establish the Katipunan in Capiz. Del Castillo assumed the rank of general and appointed Iban as colonel.

Del Castillo and Iban organized the Katipunan at a meeting in Comtang, Ochang (now New Washington), Capiz in January 1897. Dalida was there together with his brother Romualdo, Teodorico Motus, Albino Rabaria, and Cornelio Delfin. The group recruited other members, and plotted the start of the revolution in Panay.

However, the existence of the Katipunan on the island was prematurely discovered when the Spanish navy seized the boat owned by Del Castillo on March 17. It yielded incriminating documents about the secret organization. Apprised of the incident, General Del Castillo hastily assembled his men for an attack on the Spanish garrison in Kalibo on February 23. As he and his men surrounded the garrison to demand its surrender, however he was killed by a sniper. His followers fled in disarray.

Meanwhile, Colonel Iban was captured in Malinao, Capiz.

On March 19, Spanish reinforcements had arrived in Kalibo to hunt the remnants of the rebels. Its commander, Col. Ricardo Monet, offered an amnesty and promised not to harm those who would surrender.

Many Katipuneros, believing him to be sincere, took advantage of the offer. Upon surrendering, however, they were treacherously arrested and then tortured to reveal the leaders of the movement in Capiz. Among those who were arrested later was Valeriano Dalida.

Dalida and 18 others, including Candido Iban and his brother Benito, Ramon Aguirre, Tomas Briones, Claro Delgado, Lamberto Mangat, Valeriano Malinda, Maximo Mation, Simplicio Reyes, Canuto Segovia, Gabino Sugang, Francisco Villorente, and Gabino Yonsal, were tied up and taken to a warehouse on Amadeo Street in Kalibo on the night of March 22. After midnight, they were horribly tortured and then shot. In the morning, their bodies were paraded on a cart and then displayed at the town plaza to serve as a stern warning to those who would also defy Spain's authority. Afterwards, the bodies were hauled off for burial in a common unmarked grave.

Instead of frightening the Capizeños into submission, however, the martyrdom of their 19 provincemates only strengthened their resolve to overthrow Spanish colonial rule. By the end of 1897, not only Capiz, but the whole of Panay, was in open revolt.

As a memorial to the Capiz martyrs, a mounted statue of General Del Castillo was erected in Kalibo, which became the capital of the new province of Aklan. Leading to the statue are 19 steps symbolizing each of the martyrs.

After the creation of Aklan province, the provincial government declared March 23 as a local public holiday in honor of the 19 martyrs.

NICOLASA DAYRIT
(1874-1945)

Pampangeña Patriot

Nicolasa Dayrit was one of the women who managed the military hospital of the revolutionary government in Pampanga during the Filipino-American War.

She was born on September 16, 1874 in Bacolor, Pampanga. Her father, Florentino Dayrit, once served as *cabeza de barangay*. Her mother was Antonina Pamintuan. Both of her parents came from well-to-do families of Bacolor, which was then the capital of Pampanga.

Dayrit received her education from the school managed by Modesto Joaquin. It was the finest institution of learning in Pampanga during that time. She became fluent in Spanish, and grew up to be one of the best pianists in the entire province.

During the Filipino-American War, Dayrit served at the Bacolor convent, which had been converted into a military hospital. She worked closely with Praxedes Fajardo, who headed the Philippine Red Cross

in Pampanga. Dayrit spent long hours taking care of the sick and wounded soldiers. The casualties of the revolutionary army increased after the Americans captured most of Bulacan and started advancing into Pampanga to crush the Philippine Republic. The hospital also admitted an increasing number of civilians injured in the fighting.

The defense of Pampanga was carefully planned by the Filipino strategists, led by General Antonio Luna. It relied on the Bagbag-Quingua-Santa Maria line, which utilized the banks of the Rio Grande de Pampanga as a natural barrier. The northern bank of the river was lined with fortifications consisting of trenches and bunkers strengthened by steel rails taken from the railroad. These fortifications were designed by General Jose Alejandrino, an engineer trained in Belgium. With the defense line in place, the Filipinos hoped to stall any American advance to the north and thus achieve a stalemate in the fighting.

When the Americans came in force and were about to cross the river, General Luna asked for reinforcements from General Tomas Mascardo in Guagua. However, Mascardo did not act immediately on his request. Angered by Mascardo's non-cooperation, Luna ordered his arrest. Undaunted, Mascardo prepared for a confrontation with his superior, saying, "If Luna has enough guts to implement his order, Mascardo has enough to resist him."

Luna left for Pampanga. He took along all his forces consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. General Gregorio del Pilar was left in charge of the remaining Filipino forces.

Seeing the potentially explosive situation, the governor of Pampanga, Tiburcio Hilario, tried to dissuade Luna from confronting Mascardo, but failed. Luna had arrived in Bacolor and was about to leave for the next town, Guagua, where Mascardo was waiting for him. Tiburcio then summoned Praxedes Fajardo and Nicolasa Dayrit to seek their help. The two gathered the other women and, with flowers in their hands, they knelt before General Luna and his men, pleading with them to call off the confrontation. Luna's heart must have softened at the sight of the women. The situation was diffused when Mascardo sent word that he was willing to submit himself to Luna's authority. Mollified, Luna returned to his headquarters, but only to find out that the Bagbag-Quingua-Santa Maria line had fallen to the enemy.

After the Filipino-American War, Dayrit married Vicente Panlilio, a Spanish-trained physician. They settled in Bacolor and had five children:

Luis, Carlos, Teresita, Pablo, and Lourdes. Luis became a lawyer; the Harvard-trained Carlos became not just a lawyer but also a businessman, while Pablo became an architect. Teresita married Justice Augusto Luciano of Magalang, Pampanga. Perhaps because of the heavy strain of caring for the sick and wounded, Mrs. Panlilio became very sickly after the war.

During the Second World War, the Panlilios lost their house to the Japanese Imperial Army which occupied it. They moved to Malate, Manila, thinking that the place would be safer. However, with the rest of the southern part of the city, Malate actually bore the brunt of the fighting during the liberation of Manila in January-February 1945. Mrs. Panlilio lost her husband, probably as one of its victims. She herself died of heart failure on April 1, 1945. She was 71-years-old.

ANSELMO DE JESUS

(1869-1901)

Poet in Spanish

A poet in Spanish, Anselmo de Jesus was born in Manila on April 21, 1869. His father, Romualdo T. de Jesus, was a famous sculptor of Santa Cruz in Manila. His mother was Benedicta Vergara.

He acquired the rudiments of woodcarving at his father's shop. He attended an art school known later as the Academia de Dibujo Para Artes e Industrias, which was established by an Italian artist, E. Alborni, and J. Zapanta on Quiotan Street in Santa Cruz, Manila.

In school year 1885-1886, De Jesus enrolled at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, where he studied Spanish grammar and Latin. He also took up such courses as *historia sagrada*, *dibujo de adorno*, and *dibujo de figura*. He later transferred to a private school directed by Enrique Mendiola for the first three years of the *segunda enseñanza*, and then went back to San Juan de Letran to complete the fourth and last. He studied in Letran up to the end of school year 1892-1893.

Most of the poems written by De Jesus appeared in newspapers and magazines published in Manila, such as *El Comercio*, *El Resumen*, *El Bello Sexo*, *Moda Filipina*, and *El Liberal*. His "A Filipinas" came out in *La Solidaridad*. He also wrote "Todo Es Llorar," "A la Virgen de Antipolo," "En Primera Aniversario de la Muerte de Señorita Severina Ventura," "A Mi Madre Cumpleaños," and "Mi Patria No Se Muere." He wrote this last poem in 1899, during the Filipino-American War.

He passed away at the age of 32 on May 7, 1901.

JOSE MA. DEL MAR
(1896-1982)

Eminent Cebuano Writer in Spanish

Jose Ma. Del Mar was an eminent Cebuano writer in Spanish.

A contemporary of three other important Cebuano writers, Vicente Padriaga, Buenaventura and Celestino Rodriguez, Del Mar was born in 1896 to Mariano del Mar and Juanita La Sala. He studied in Cebu's Colegio Seminario de San Carlos, where he obtained his bachelor of arts degree, and in Manila's Escuela de Derecho, where he finished law at the age of 18.

He worked as an aide of Dionisio Jakosalem, who was then the secretary of commerce; as a secretary of the governor of Cebu, Buenaventura Rodriguez; as an assistant of the mayor of Cebu City, Alfredo Jacinto; and as head of the provincial Bureau of Labor in Cebu. He briefly entered politics as a councilor of Cebu City, then taught Spanish at the University of Southern Philippines.

Del Mar started writing at 16, and acted in the plays of playwright Buenaventura Rodriguez. Soon he was also writing his own plays, the best known being "El Pasado" (The Past). As a journalist, he edited the newspapers *La Revolucion*, *El Espectador*, and *The Advertiser*. Del Mar founded, published, and edited *La Prensa*, Cebu's last Spanish newspaper.

In 1936, Del Mar won the first prize in a short story writing contest in Spanish for his work, "El Pasado se Compra" (The Past is Bought). Two

years later, he won the top honors for another short story in a contest conducted by *Excelsior*.

During the commemoration of the centennial of the birth of Jose Rizal in 1961, Del Mar was commissioned with other writers to translate Rizal's works into Cebuano. In 1965, he received the Premio Zobel for his collection of biographical essays, *Perfiles* (Profiles).

Del Mar was also recognized abroad as an outstanding Cebuano writer in Spanish. In 1953, he was presented the Merit Award by the Institute of Spanish Culture. In 1955, he was conferred the Royal Order of Isabela by the Spanish government. In 1966, he received an award from the Academy of Arts and Science in Puerto Rico.

Del Mar died on June 20, 1982.

BENIGNO DEL RIO

(1907-1969)

Outstanding Writer & Journalist

A native of Manila, Benigno del Rio was a noted poet, fictionist, and playwright in Spanish. Born in 1907, he was the son of a Spanish soldier who fought during the Philippine Revolution.

Del Rio studied first in Leon, Spain, and then at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran and San Vicente de Paul. After completing his studies, he became a contributing writer to the Spanish newspapers *La Vanguardia* and *El Debate*, where he wrote a hard-hitting column called "Trallazos" (Whiplashes).

In 1923, his essay condemning what he considered a cruel sport, entitled "Abajo con el Boxing" (Down with Boxing), won the Rizal Pro Patria Literary Award. In 1929, he received the first prize in a contest sponsored by the magazine *Excelsior* for his short story, "La Maldicion del Bonzo" (The Curse of the Buddhist Priest).

In 1936, he was awarded the Premio Zobel for his short story "El Hijo de Madame Butterfly." In 1940, the Commonwealth Literary

Award honored him for his collection of short stories, entitled *Prejuicio de Raza* (Racial Prejudice).

During the Second World War, Del Rio was incarcerated by the Japanese on suspicion of being part of the underground resistance movement. He recalled the Japanese period and his imprisonment in his journals, which were later published as *Etapas de la Ocupacion* (Images of the Occupation).

In 1954, he published his writings in *La Vanguardia*. Of these, the best known was "Siete Dias en el Impierno" (Seven Days in Hell), which was about his imprisonment by the Japanese. The other works were "Yo, Aprendiz a Poeta" (I, a Poet's Apprentice) and his World War II journals. During the same period, he published his book of essays and impressions, entitled *Tangencias* (Tangents).

An avid hispanist, Del Rio sought the preservation and promotion of Spanish heritage in the Philippines. This sentiment was reflected in his newspaper columns.

He died in Manila in 1969.

MATEO DEL ROSARIO

Malolos Congress Delegate

Mateo del Rosario was an appointed member of the revolutionary Congress which was convened in September 1898 in Malolos, Bulacan.

Originally intended as an advisory council, the Malolos Congress was established in consonance with the decree issued by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo on June 23, abolishing his dictatorial government to set up a constitutional one instead.

Del Rosario was appointed to represent La Union. However, unlike those who were duly elected by the town chiefs of provinces which were already controlled by Filipinos, he had to wait until fighting

with the Spanish forces in his area was over before his appointment could be duly confirmed.

By the end of 1898, the Congress had more than 90 elected and appointed delegates, a gathering of some of the most prominent and able men in the archipelago - educators, lawyers, businessmen, physicians, artists, priests, military officers, etc.

Buckling down to business, the Congress created a 19-member committee to study various constitutional drafts submitted to it. Apolinario Mabini, Aguinaldo's political adviser, had disapproved of the idea of the body being turned into a constituent assembly. Nevertheless, he submitted his own constitutional program. So did Felipe G. Calderon, whose version was the one eventually chosen by the committee.

Deliberations on the constitutional draft began in October and ended in November.

The constitution crafted by the Congress was approved by Aguinaldo, who promulgated it on January 21, 1899.

VICENTE DEL ROSARIO

Priest Implicated in Cavite Mutiny

An army chaplain, Vicente del Rosario y Engracia was one of the Filipino priests who were arrested by the Spanish authorities for their alleged involvement in the aborted Cavite Mutiny on January 20, 1872. After a court martial proceeding, however, he was later released together with Joaquin Basa, Vicente Generoso, and Mariano Sevilla.

The authorities held him as a suspect because, as a Filipino priest, he had great influence over the native soldiers who joined the revolt at the Cavite arsenal.

The object of envy and racial prejudice by the Spaniards like other prominent and liberal-minded Filipinos, he was known to be sympathetic to the secularization movement espoused by militant Filipino priests. The movement sought to secure for the local clergy equal rights with the Spanish friars in administering parishes and in gaining appointments to high ecclesiastical offices.

He was released from prison with some help from his friends in the Spanish army.

CORNELIO DELFIN

(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Capiz

A native of Batang, Capiz, now a part of Aklan, Cornelio Delfin was one of the first adherents of the Katipunan in Panay.

He was inducted into the revolutionary society by Francisco del Castillo and Candido Iban sometime during the Christmas of 1896. The two men were acting under orders of Bonifacio to spread the Katipunan in Panay and lead the revolution on the island at the most opportune time.

After arriving in Batang, Del Castillo and Iban contacted prominent men in the town, urging them to convince others to enlist in the Katipunan.

Delfin was joined by the other recruits, namely Gabino Sugang, Simplicio Reyes, Isidro Jimenez, Valeriano Dalida, Teodoro Motus, and Albino Rabaria. Together with the first four men, he would later offer his life in martyrdom to the cause of freedom. The group conducted secret meetings disguised as parties in the barrios of Ochando, Kawayan, Tambak, and Lagatic. In the sitio of Kumtang in Ochando, they inducted hundreds of members on the night of March 3, 1897.

The existence of the Katipunan in Panay was discovered by the Spaniards after the seizure of the boat owned by Del Castillo. After hastily gathering his men, who were armed only with lances and bolos, he led an attack on the headquarters of the civil guards at the capital town of Kalibo, where he was killed. His loss was aggravated by the capture of Iban with the help of Filipino traitors, in Malinao. There followed sporadic skirmishes, but the leaderless rebels had lost their will to fight.

When Col. Ricardo Monet, the commander of Spanish forces in the Visayas, proclaimed an amnesty, some 50 rebels from Kalibo, including Delfin, decided to surrender on March 19 to 22. Monet, who

was ignorant of the rebel's true strength and wanted to avoid prolonged warfare, had heeded the advice of the local friars to pardon all rebels. He promised to do this in his amnesty proclamation. Once the rebels had turned themselves in, however, they were instead imprisoned and tortured to force them to reveal their leaders.

Of the 50 men, 20 were singled out, among whom was Delfin. Their number was further reduced to 19 when one of them, Nicanor Gonzalez, was released after his pretty mestiza wife pleaded on her knees to Colonel Monet to spare him.

With Delfin among the 19 were Candido Iban and his brother Benito, Ramon Aguirre, Tomas Briones, Domingo dela Cruz, Valeriano Dalida, Claro Delgado, Angelo Fernandez, Simeon Inocencio, Catalino Mangat, Lamberto Mangat, Valeriano Malinda, Maximo Mation, Simplicio Reyes, Canuto Segovia, Gabino Sugang, Francisco Villorente, and Gabino Yonsal. The group was taken to a *camarin*, or warehouse, on Amadeo Street on the night of March 23. There they were severely beaten again and then shot to death.

In the morning of the following day, March 23, their bloodied remains were paraded around the town as a warning to would-be rebels against Spanish authority.

SEVERINO DIAZ

(D.1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

A native of Bulan, Sorsogon, Severino Diaz was the third priest among the 11 martyrs of Bicol during the Philippine Revolution. The two others were Fr. Gabriel Prieto, parish priest of Malinao, Albay, and Fr. Inocencio Herrera, choirmaster of the cathedral of Nueva Caceres.

Father Diaz was born to a poor family, however, he did not allow poverty to deter him from pursuing his religious vocation. He embarked on a professional career as a student earning a scholarship that eventually secured his ordination as an Augustinian priest.

As a person, Diaz possessed a large degree of self-initiative and leadership. His fervent wish was to bring the church closer to the people. His enlightened leadership earned him the appointment to the position of parish priest of Nueva Caceres. As chief curate, he resided and said masses at the city's cathedral, whose renovation was one of his major achievements.

The rapid progress in his career and his liberal attitude drew the jealousy of friars and conservative Spaniards, who felt that their dominance in the community was being challenged. The outbreak of the revolution in 1896 provided them a pretext for persecuting Father Diaz. Using the 1872 experience, they accused the native clergy, along with Masons and *ilustrados*, or educated Filipinos, of being agitators against Spanish rule. An arrested Mason, Vicente Lukban, supposedly implicated in his confession Filipino members of the clergy as sympathizers of the revolution.

On September 19, 1896, Diaz, along with Fr. Inocencio Herrera, the cathedral choirmaster, Fr. Manuel Subarbano, the master of ceremonies, and Fr. Severo Estrada, the coadjutor, was arrested by the Guardia Civil Veterana. Of the four priests, only Father Subarbano was eventually freed. They were bound and sent to Manila aboard the

mail steamer *Isarog*. Upon arrival in the city, they were detained at the convent of San Agustin, which had been converted into a prison. They were later joined by Fr. Gabriel Prieto, the parish priest of Malinao, Albay.

While in detention, they were beaten by the guards with hard sticks and whips. Father Estrada, who was released in May 1897, related how he and his fellow priests were treated by the soldiers and the friars who were supposed to show compassion to them.

"In the convent of San Agustin in the City of Manila which served as a prison for priests, the friars received them with insults and injuries calling them riff-raff, beasts, monkeys, etc. Locked up in filthy cells, they are taken from these places every morning, not for a breath of fresh air, but to sweep the floor of the spacious convent with whippings, insults and buffetings. For meals they were given fermenting rice not more than, twice a day, a fare which even dogs would not eat."

On December 29, 1896, Father Diaz and 14 other prisoners were tried by a military court for rebellion and sedition against Spain. The defense panel, composed of military officers headed by a certain Captain Diaz, was not given a fair chance to defend the prisoners. The courtroom was packed with Spanish loyalists who cheered every time the prosecutors made a point against them.

The prosecution was not able to prove that any of the 14 prisoners were members or even sympathizers of the revolutionary movement. All of them denied that they were members of the Katipunan during their interrogation and trial. The confession allegedly extracted from Lukban mentioned only Mariano and Domingo Abella, Tomas Prieto, Camilo Jacob, and Fr. Inocencio Herrera as sympathizers, not bonafide members of the Katipunan. Furthermore, this alleged dossier was obtained under duress. The other prisoners were implicated by torture and false promises by the Spaniards. The only evidence of the prosecution was that the prisoners desired the emancipation of the country from Spanish oppression. It was a political belief which all of the 14 had professed. That alone, according to the prosecution, was sufficient to warrant the death sentence.

The farcical trial was over in one day, Diaz, along with 10 others - Fr. Gabriel Prieto, Fr. Inocencio Herrera, Manuel Abella, Domingo Abella, Camilo Jacob, Tomas Prieto, Macario Valentin, Cantilo Mercado, Mariano Melgarejo, and Florencio Lerma - were condemned to die by musketry. Two of the indictes, Ramon Abella and Mariano Araña, were ordered deported to Fernando Po Island off Africa while another indictes Mariano Ordenanza, was sentence to 20 years in prison.

On January 4, 1897, Father Diaz and his 10 co-defendants were executed at the Bagumbayan Field. He was 45-years-old at the time. His execution, along with that of the others, helped fan the flames of revolution which culminated in the attainment of Philippine independence against Spain.

VALERIANA ELISES

Revolutionary

Valeriana Elises is said to have engaged the Spaniards in actual battle during the Philippine Revolution.

She was the daughter of Meliton Elises, who hailed from Tayabas, now Quezon province, and Anicia Palma, of Imus, Cavite. She grew up in Imus, and most likely joined the Magdalo faction of the Katipunan along with her husband, Pantaleon Garcia.

Garcia composed part of the tribunal which tried Andres and Procopio Bonifacio from April 29 to May 4, 1897 in Maragondon, Cavite. He later became one of the generals of the revolutionary government under Emilio Aguinaldo.

Valeriana's brother, Jose Elises, was the fiscal who took charge of the prosecution of the Bonifacio brothers, resulting in their conviction and execution on May 10, 1897 for treason against the Aguinaldo

government. He later became the governor of the province of Morong, now Rizal, under the revolutionary government.

During several engagements against the enemy, Valeriana displayed enviable courage, composure, and gallantry.

GERVASIO ERAÑA
(1888-1965)

Eminent Dental Practitioner

One of the organizers of the Philippine Dental Association, which honored him with a lifetime membership, Gervasio Eraña was responsible for upgrading the professional standards of dentistry in the country.

Born in Bustos, Bulacan on June 19, 1888, Eraña was the third of the five children of Francisco Eraña and Mercedes Alba.

He was supposed to take up medicine as a government *pensionado* (scholar) at the age of 16, but his mothers' sudden death prevented him from doing so. Instead, he took a course in education and became a school teacher.

While teaching, he studied dentistry at the Philippine Dental College. He was the principal of the Tondo Elementary School in Manila when he passed the board examination for dentists in 1916. He went into private practice, holding a professorial chair at PDC at the same time.

As a dental practitioner, Eraña is credited with elevating the stature of the dental profession, thus helping Filipino dentists gain recognition in the field abroad. He was responsible for making dentistry a four-year college course, with a preparatory course added to it. He also sponsored the Dental Law of 1949, which prescribes the rules and regulations governing the dental profession in its present high standards.

To raise the standards of the profession, he wrote the code of ethics for dentists and denounced the existence of several spurious dentistry schools which were considered "diploma mills." He succeeded in securing presidential veto of the bill approved by the Philippine legislature in 1934 authorizing physicians to practice dentistry or to register as dentists even without having taken the dental course or passed the board examinations.

Eraña headed Philippine delegations to foreign scientific conventions and accepted membership in the National Research Council. He became chairman of the board of dental examiners, a position which he held without compensation until 1953. Before his term expired, he was elected president of the Philippine Association of Boards of Examiners.

Eraña's sterling contributions to Philippine dentistry were recognized not only in the country but also abroad, with foreign dental associations honoring him with memberships. The American Dental Association made him an honorary member, while the State of Tennessee and Little Rock in Arkansas conferred upon him the title of honorary citizen.

Eraña was married to Magdalena Basa and had four children.

He died on December 18, 1965.

ANSELMO JORGE FAJARDO

(1785-1849)

Clergyman & Writer

A Catholic priest, Fr. Anselmo Jorge Fajardo was also a writer and poet. He was considered as the "Father of Kapampangan Literature,"

He was born in Bacolor, Pampanga sometime in 1785. After his ordination as a priest, he pursued further studies, capped by a doctorate in theology.

Fajardo distinguished himself not just as a religious leader but also as an orator.

He was chosen Philippine representative to the Spanish Cortes, and attended its sessions in Cadiz. His visits to Granada, Toledo, and other places in Spain exposed him to scenes of the Castillian wars against the Moors. This inspired him to write the *moro-moro* play, or quasi-historical comedy.

Written in 1831, his immortal work, entitled *Comedia Heroica de la Conquista de Granada, o Sea Vida de Don Gonzalo de Cordova*, is considered as the longest play in such genre in the Philippines. Published in Bacolor, Pampanga in 1912, it consisted of 832 pages, in three volumes.

The play appealed to the Kapampangans because of its "richness in vocabulary, the refinement of its rhetoric, and its intricate terms of phrasing..."

Fajardo passed away in 1849.

LEOPOLDO A. FAUSTINO

(1882-1935)

Eminent Scientist

Leopoldo A. Faustino was a geologist, minerologist and conchologist.

Born in Calamba, Laguna on November 15, 1882, he was the eldest of the three children of Aniceto Faustino, who hailed from Bacoor, Cavite, and Candida Alcaraz. His father completed the third year in *Latinidad* at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in Manila and became municipal councilor of Calamba.

Faustino grew up in Calamba, where he served as an acolyte to the parish priest. A cheerful youngster, he loved to narrate tales. His favorite game was chess.

Faustino obtained his early education from Soledad Rizal. He had his formal primary schooling at Calamba Elementary School. He took up part of his secondary education at the Laguna High School in Santa Cruz, Laguna, and then transferred to Pasay, where he finished his high school studies. He pursued his college education at the University of the Philippines, but without completing a degree, he left for the United States in 1912.

In the US, he learned to work hard and be a self-supporting student. He was employed at the Western Union Telegraph Company in Columbus, Ohio as an office messenger, earning 15 cents an hour. He also served as delivery clerk, at 45 dollars a month. He took a civil service examination, which he passed, garnering fifth place. This facilitated his employment at the Ohio State Highway Department. On Sundays, however, he still worked at Western Union to have extra income.

His savings enabled him to enroll at the Ohio State University. There, he joined the cadet corps, attaining the rank of major. The school gave him an annual allowance of 50 dollars, but it was enough to cover his expenses. He had to ask for financial help from his aunts and a grandfather in Calamba. He was already graduating when he was appointed assistant in the mining department of the College of

Engineering in 1917, giving him 30 dollars monthly salary. In the same year he finished his bachelor of science in engineering degree.

Sometime in 1918, the year World War I ended, Faustino returned to the Philippines, and joined the Bureau of Science as a junior assayer. Later, he enlisted in a training contingent for fighting on the European front, called the Philippine National Guard. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the engineers corps. However, he was never sent on a European mission.

In 1920, he was appointed lecturer in metallurgy at the University of the Philippines while working at the same time as junior assayer, assistant geologist, and chief geologist in the Bureau of Science's division of mines. In 1921, Governor General Leonard Wood assigned him to evaluate the conflicting coal mine claims at Uling-Naga, Cebu of two large mining companies. His report was used as the basis for settling the dispute. He became a government *pensionado* to the United States in the same year.

Back in the Ohio State University, this time as a government scholar, he took up a mining engineering course, which he finished in 1921. He then enrolled in Stanford University, where he obtained his master of arts degree in 1922 and doctorate degree in 1924. While schooling from 1921 to 1924, he had his field training under an assistantsip in the U.S. Geological Survey.

In Washington, D.C., he met Paz Pamintuan, who came from a well-known family in Angeles, Pampanga. They got married on February 15, 1926. They had four children, namely, Carmen, Erlinda, Milagros, and Jose Luis.

Dr. Faustino was admitted as a member of such scientific societies as the Sigma XI, Palaeontological Society of America, American Macalological Union, Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Philippine Science Society and the National Research Council of the Philippines. Aside from his doctoral dissertation, *Coral in the Philippines*, his other scholarly works were read in various scientific fora or published in scientific journals or books, such as the *Mineral Resources of the Philippine Islands*, 1924-1925 Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress Proceedings, Tokyo, Japan, 1926; *Philippine Journal of Science*, 1928; Bureau of Science Monograph, *Philippine Education Magazine*, August 1928; Fourth Pacific Science Congress Proceedings, Java, 1929; *Philippine Journal of Commerce*, June 1934; *Philippine*

Mining News, 1934; *National Research Council of the Philippines Bulletin*, 1935; and *Encyclopedia of the Philippines*, 1936.

He passed away at the age of 53 on November 8, 1935.

GABRIEL BEATO FRANCISCO
(1850-1935)

Tagalog Novelist

A noted Tagalog writer and novelist, Gabriel Beato Francisco was born in Sampalok, Manila on March 18, 1850. He was the eldest of the five children of Silvino Francisco and Agustina Almadra Ignacio.

Francisco obtained his primary education at the Sampalok parish school. He continued his studies in a vocational school, the Escuela de Artes y Oficios. However, he was forced to stop studying due to the untimely death of his father.

At the age of 18, he worked as a compositor in the press of the newspaper *El Comercio*. Soon, he became a master typesetter. Then he was employed as a typesetter in the *Revista Mercantil*. He also learned lithography. His lithographic picture of Queen Regent Maria Cristina was awarded a prize during the 1887 Exposicion General de Filipinas in Madrid.

He became interested in writing while working as a printer. He wrote prose and poetry based on historical or semi-historical characters. In 1890, he wrote the *Casaysayan Nang Bayan Nang Sampalok*, published in Manila by the Imprenta de Santa Cruz. His "Cababalaghan ni P. Bravo" was published serially in *Ang Kapatid ng Bayan* from August 12 to September 8, 1899. He also wrote *Ang Katipunan*, in three parts, which was published in Manila by the Limbagan Nang "La Democracia" in 1899. In 1905, his "El Filipino y el Japonés" was published in *The Philippine Historical Review* with an English translation, "The Philippines and Japanese." His first novel, *Fulgencio Calbillo*, was published by the Limbagan Ang Kapatid Ng Bayan" in 1907; his second novel, *Capitan Bensio*, was published by the Limbagan Germania, also in 1907; and his third novel, *Alfaro*, was published by Limbagan Juan Fajardo in 1909. The *Taliba* published serially his "Ang Katipunan sa Bagong Ecija nang

Taong 1896" from June 6 to September 7, 1910. His collection of odds and ends, customs, etc. entitled, *Tiit ng Siit*, was also published serially in some newspaper in 1915. His last work, *Kasaysayan ni Apolinario de la Cruz*, with the heading "Hermano Pule," also came out in 1915.

Francisco was married to Maria Cleofe Ignacio. They had eight children, namely, Fidela, who was married to Dr. Augusto Rialp; Filomena, who was married to Dr. Alfredo Guerrero; Maria Pilar, who was married to Ramon Villaceran; and Gabriel Jr., Agustina, Victoria, Bonifacia, and Silvino, who all died young.

He passed away at the age of 85 on December 19, 1935.

SIXTO A. FRANCISCO

(1891-1959)

Anti-TB Crusader

Physician and crusader against tuberculosis, Dr. Sixto A. Francisco was born in Batangas, Batangas on April 18, 1891, to Sixto and Juana Acosta.

Francisco studied in the Liken Medical College, Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan and in the University of Illinois in Chicago, USA, where he completed his medical doctor's degree in 1917.

From 1917 to 1919, he served as a medical intern at the Cook County Hospital while at the same time working for a year as a resident physician of Battle Creek Sanitarium in Michigan.

In 1919, he returned to Manila and took the medical board examination, coping first place. He had a short stint as resident physician in Baguio Hospital before joining the University of the Philippines' College of Agriculture, Los Baños as college physician from 1919 to 1933. He took up a postgraduate course at the Pasteur Institute in Paris and at the Wenkebach Clinic in Vienna from 1932 to 1933. Upon his return to the Philippines, he accepted a position in the Bureau of Health as chief of the Tuberculosis Control Section.

Dr. Francisco represented the University of the Philippines at the World Federation of Education Associations in Honolulu, Hawaii. He wrote articles on scientific researches on tuberculosis. He not only initiated the establishment of a BCG (Bacillus Calmette- Guerin) laboratory, but also implemented the BCG inoculation program in the country.

Francisco was awarded a diploma of merit by the Colegio Medico-Farmaceutico de Filipinas, 1950; diploma and medal for his outstanding contribution to tuberculosis control, 1952; and a diploma of merit, with golden key, by the Philippine Health Association, 1954.

He served as vice-president of the Philippine Islands Medical Association in 1933; vice-president of the Colegio Medico-Farmaceutico de Pilipinas in 1936; associate editor, *Revista Filipina de Medicina y Farmacia*, and associate member of the National Research Council of the Philippine Islands.

He was married to Teresa del Rosario of Manila. They had one daughter, named Victoria.

He passed away at the age of 68 on March 18, 1959.

ANTONIO GARCIA (1865-1919)

Versatile Musical Artist

A music artist, Antonio Garcia was born in Sta. Cruz, Manila on June 13, 1865. He was the youngest son of Calixto Garcia, a church organist and cantor, and Eusebia del Rosario, a businesswoman. He obtained his early musical education from his father, who could expertly play the flute, violin, and guitar.

He was nine-years-old when his father enrolled him at the Colegio de Niños Tiples of the Manila Cathedral. It was at this school that he received his formal musical instruction under several teachers, namely: Fr. Luis Calpe, singing and vocalization; Luis Vicente Arche, piano, and Ramon Valdes, violin and cello. He stayed there for four years until he completed his course in music, emerging as an excellent violinist, pianist, and cellist.

Garcia made his first public appearance as a musician in 1878. The following year, during the musical contest conducted by the Liceo Científico Artístico-Literario in 1879, he was awarded second *accesit*. In 1881, he was made organist of the Parroquia de Sagrario of the Manila Cathedral. He became a quartet and duet player.

Garcia gave musical performances in almost all programs presented by the University of Santo Tomas, the Malacañang Palace, or the Casino Español. He was popular in concerts sponsored by Garrido, Mrs. Cecilia Poloni Coppa, Remenyi, Rasory, Friedenthal, the Liceo Científico Artístico-Literario, and the Sociedad Musical Pilipina de Sta. Cecilia.

On January 19, 1882, at a concert sponsored by the Liceo Científico Artístico-Literario, he played the piano part of a transcription for piano and flute by Barbrau from the opera "Norma." In December 1884, at a concert presented by Mrs. Coppa at the Filipino Theatre, he played the violin, and, in a quartet number together with Coppa, Carreras, and Garrido, he played the cello.

Garcia entertained audiences with his musical genius not only in theaters but also in churches. He sang at San Agustín Church, and sometimes he had to do it even without rehearsals because of his tight schedule. He played the violin in the orchestra directed by Echegoyen when Gounod's mass, "St. Cecilia," was sung at Quiapo Church on November 22, 1889.

The Colegio de San Juan de Letran enlisted his services to teach solfeggio and piano. Later, he transferred to the Ateneo Municipal.

In November 1891, he was appointed director of the instrumental section of the Sociedad Filipina de Sta. Cecilia.

Garcia formed the quartet that accompanied Hungarian artist Remenyi on his concert tours in Manila in 1886. Taking notice of his skills as a pianist, violinist, and cellist, Remenyi made him a member of the quartet that played again in the Hungarian concertmeister's farewell concert at Filipino Theatre on October 11, 1886. The group's interpretation of Mozart's "Quartet in D Minor" received a warm ovation. On January 7, 1892, also at the Filipino Theatre, Garcia accompanied a German pianist who gave concerts in Manila.

Among the members of the elite whom Garcia impressed with his musicality was Governor-General Eulogio Despujol at a performance in Malacañang during his birthday in March 1892.

During Rizal's first death anniversary, he joined with a group of Filipino artists and nationalists that gathered in the house of Eugenio Guidote on Alex Street (now Legarda Street) to mark the occasion. In a musical tribute, he played the cello with a group that included Andres Dancel, first violin; Jose Prado, second violin; Narciso Vergara, viola; Joaquin Reyes, bass, and Ramon Javier, piano. It was a solemn affair. Outside, pedestrians on the streets stopped to listen to the music.

In 1899, when the Euterpe Orchestra was organized by non-professional musicians, he served as its director.

During the American Period he taught piano at the Ateneo de Manila. He also taught music at Centro Escolar, Santa Catalina, and Colegio de Consolacion.

Garcia was offered by then University of the Philippines president Ignacio Villamor the directorship of the U.P. Conservatory of Music, but he declined.

Garcia was married to Paulina Vasquez. They had six children.

He passed away at the age of 54 on April 4, 1919.

GUMERSINDO GARCIA, SR.

(1895-1964)

Doctor to Tondo's Poor

A civic leader, social worker, and medical practitioner, Gumersindo Garcia, Sr. devoted his life to helping the less fortunate among his fellowmen by addressing their physical, spiritual, and moral needs.

He was born in Kabankalan, Negros Occidental on July 16, 1895 to Domingo Garcia and Eulogia Besas.

He finished medicine at the University of the Philippines. In 1957 he was conferred an honorary' doctorate in the humanities by Silliman University.

A surgeon and gynecologist, Dr. Garcia served as resident physician and surgeon of the Mary Chiles Hospital. He became its director in 1924. In 1927, he was appointed a member of the board of medical examiners, becoming its chairman from 1932 to 1935.

As director of Mary Johnston Hospital later on, he looked after the health and ministered to the medical needs of the people of Tondo. He sought the help of his friends from both the private and public sectors in solving the problems of the hospital's dispensary, like limited space and lack of equipment, to keep the place well maintained. Through his solicitations, he was able to secure the necessary funds, medical supplies, and even professional help for his community outreach program through the out-patient department. He not only served the poor as a doctor, but also counseled and cheered them up with his warmth, understanding, and friendship. He also assisted socially handicapped ex-convicts in rehabilitating themselves and bring them back to the mainstream of society through Friendship, Inc., which he founded on September 22, 1961. So concerned was he over the conditions of the indigent and homeless of Tondo that he once begged a wrecking crew to postpone the ejection of squatters on the grounds of the hospital.

A true nationalist, Garcia inspired both Senators Jose P. Laurel and Claro M. Recto to sponsor the Noli-Fili law, which made Rizal's novels required readings in the public as well as private schools and colleges. He also wrote speeches and contributed articles to newspapers expressing his views on subjects that touched on the morals of the public service, nationalism, law and justice, community development, civic liberties, and human rights.

Garcia's life and works are a shining proof that an individual need not to venture into the field of politics or hold a sensitive government post to be able to contribute to the development of his community and serve the country's poor.

He died of cardiac arrest on April 8, 1964 at the age of 69.

ANGEL K. GOMEZ
(1891-1960)

Veterinarian & College Dean

Veterinarian and former dean of the University of the Philippines' College of Veterinary Science, Angel K. Gomez was born in Ermita, Manila on August 2, 1891. He obtained his primary and elementary education at the Cavite Elementary School and his secondary education at the Cavite High School. He received his degree as a doctor of veterinary medicine from the University of the Philippines in 1914. After a brief teaching stint, he pursued his graduate studies in pathology and bacteriology as a university fellow, first at the University of Pennsylvania, 1916-1917, and, later, at Cornell University, 1917-1918.

Dr. Gomez is the author of a college textbook, *Compendium of Veterinary Pathology*, published in 1950. In 1952, he was granted a fellowship to the United States by the World Health Organization, and participated in the 33rd annual conference of veterinarians in Urbana, Illinois on October 24-25, and the annual meeting of the US Livestock Association in Louisville, Kentucky on October 29-31. Upon his return, he attended the 8th Pacific Science Congress in Manila and Quezon City in 1953. His paper, "Animal Diseases Transmissible to Man," was read in a symposium he conducted.

At the UPCVS-Los Baños, he held various academic and administrative positions to wit: professor of veterinary anatomy, 1919-1920; college secretary, 1920-21; professor of pathology and bacteriology, 1932; assistant dean, 1934-1939; acting dean, 1939; dean, 1944. In 1921 he took charge of the Buencamino Veterinary Hospital. He was reappointed dean of the UP-CVS after the Japanese occupation, and served in this position until his retirement at 65-years-old on August 3, 1956.

Gomez was a member of a number of scientific groups, including Sigma Xi, an honorary science society in Cornell University, 1918; Philippine Veterinary Medicine Association; Los Baños Biology Club; Society for the Advancement of Science; Philippine Society of Bacteriology; Philippine Science Society; and Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, 1931-1932.

He was married to Wally Baade-Koye, and had seven children, namely, Quintin, Frank, Mariano, Paul, Ingeborg, Winifred, and Luis

He died on February 6, 1960 at the age of 69.

CONCEPCION R. GONZALEZ

(D. 1964)

Girl Scout Movement Leader

Concepcion R. Gonzalez was the first national commissioner of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines, a position she held for 10 years from 1941 to 1951. In 1951, she was elected as its national president, a position she held for three consecutive terms up to 1957.

Gonzalez devoted her life to girl scouting. Like Josefa Llanes Escoda, GSP Founder, she attended to both the spiritual and material needs of the movement to insure its success in its various projects and activities.

Upon being elected as GSP president in 1951, she immediately assumed the task of building a permanent home for the institution, a task she achieved nine years later. The new GSP national headquarters, a big,

concrete, and modern building, can now be found on Padre Faura Street in Ermita, Manila.

Among the activities Gonzalez initiated to provide quality and wholesome girl scouting was the regional centenary world camp in 1952. That year delegates from girl scouting movements in different countries around the globe converged in the Philippines. For that international jamboree, Gonzalez acquired and later developed the first national GSP campsite in San Bartolome, Novaliches, Quezon City.

Through the girl scouting movement, Gonzalez helped guide the Filipino youth in their academic pursuits as well as community involvement, using her extensive training as an educator and her experience as a wife and mother of five children. Her keen understanding of people enabled her to look deep into the complex problems of the youth whom she believed need proper rearing and guidance to make them develop into well-rounded individuals. She was a staunch leader and rallying spirit behind the growth and development of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines from an unknown outfit into a nationally respected institution committed to serve the best interest and welfare of all upright Filipino girls.

In recognition of her unselfish and outstanding contributions to the girl scout movement in the country, she was conferred the lifetime title of "Chief Scout," the highest honor ever accorded to a girl scout leader, at the sixth GSP biennial convention held on May 26, 1957.

Gonzalez died in Manila on May 25, 1964 after a lingering bout with cancer.

EVANGELINA GUERRERO-ZACARIAS

(1904-1949)

Poet and Short Story Writer

Winner of the Zobel Prize in 1935, Evangelina Guerrero-Zacarias was a poet and short story writer.

Born in Quiapo, Manila on May 22, 1904, she was the eldest child of Fernando Ma. Guerrero and his second wife, Remedios Entrala, a daughter of Francisco Entrala, a famous Spanish journalist.

Her Family was prominent in the field of arts and letters. His father, Fernando, who served as editor-in-chief of the Spanish newspapers *La Vanguardia* and *La Opinion*, was the undisputed prince of Philippine lyric poetry. During the Philippine Revolution, he was the staff writer of *La Independencia*. In this paper, which was edited by Antonio Luna, he wrote patriotic poems that earned for him the title of "Poet of the Philippine Revolution." Evangelina's sister Nilda was also a poet who, like her, won the Zobel Prize, in 1964. Her uncle, Manuel Guerrero and her cousin, Leon Ma. Guerrero III, were essayists and fictionists. So is another cousin, Carmen Guerrero Nakpil, who is still active in the field. Yet another cousin, Wilfrido Ma. Guerrero, was a noted playwright and theater director.

Evangelina was married to Antonio Zacarias, himself a poet and newspaperman. He later became the secretary to the Philippine Senate.

Evangelina learned her first letters at home, and started writing at an early age. She attributed her love for writing to her love of reading. She attended the Escuela Catolica de Nuestra Señora de Guia in Ermita, now the Ermita Catholic School, and, later, the Centro Escolar de Señoritas, now Centro Escolar University, which was then managed by its founder, Librada Avelino.

After finishing her studies, Evangelina wrote for *La Vanguardia* and *La Opinion*. Her poems appeared in *La Nueva Ruta*; *Excelsior*, and "El Sabatino," the weekly magazine of *La Opinion*. Among her notable works were "La Lagrima" (The Tear), which she wrote in 1930; "Frivolidad" (Frivolity), written in 1932; "Cuando los Dioses Lloran" (When the Gods Weep), 1936; and "Como Los Aguas Dormidas" (Like Still Waters), 1937. A collection of her poems was published in a book, *Kaleidoscopio Espiritual* (Spiritual Kaleidoscope), which won for her the Zobel Prize in 1935. This book was reissued 20 years later.

Because of her efforts in promoting literature in the Spanish language, she was elected to the Academia Filipina, the first Filipino woman to be accorded such distinction. However, she declined the honor not only because of her poor health but also because of her humble character, which led her to believe that she did not deserve it.

Only one child was born out of her marriage – a daughter named Graziella, who, like her, loves to write poetry.

Evangelina Guerrero-Zacarias died on April 11, 1949 at the age of 45.

DELFIN GUMBAN

(1890-)

Poet & Assemblyman

Delfin Gumban was a poet and public official. He was born in 1890 in Pavia, Iloilo, where he grew up. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Instituto de Molo, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from La Jurisprudencia.

Gumban became a judge in Mindanao. He later served as a representative of Surigao in the National Assembly, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1934. He also served as municipal President of Pavia.

While working as a judge, Gumban was engaged in literary pursuits. He became known for his poems in the Hiligaynon or Ilongo dialect, such as "Ambahanon sa Kaluasan" (Song of Freedom) "Mindanaw" (Mindanao), and "Kon sa Akon Lamang" (In My Opinion), which was an eloquent defense of traditional poetry. He was also involved in poetic jousts, or *balagtasan*, the best remembered of which was with Vicente Padriaga, during the Cebu Carnival in 1927. Known as the Prince of Bisayan Poetry, he was editor of the Spanish Journal, *Nuevo Herald* and founder of the vernacular paper, *Pahayagan*.

Gumban sought the adoption of Hiligaynon as a language of literary expression. He wrote literary critiques which appeared in *Ang Bisaya sa Hiligaynon* in October and November, 1934. Along with Serapion Torre and Flaviano Zaragoza, he formed a literary triumvirate called "Trinidad Poetica Ilonga." He was an authority on the traditional Hiligaynon poetry, or *dinumaan*, which had strict rules on versification and use of language. The use of the words *bathara* (prince) and *bathari* (princess), both of Sanskrit origin, were popularized by Gumban and adopted in the Hiligaynon dialect and in the Filipino national language.

During the 1930's, local poets were debating on the style in which poetry should be delivered. At the same time, there was a rivalry

between individual poets. Two schools of thought had emerged, one advocating *dinumaan*, or traditional metrical poetry, and the other, *binag ihamon*, or modern poetry. Gumban and another poet, Lerio Pama, represented traditional poetry while Dilag Fajardo advocated modern poetry.

Dilag criticized Gumban and Pama for their adherence to the traditional form and its rigidity which he argued, could cause the decline of poetry itself, in his writing, "Manunulat Kag Ang Ila mga Sinulaton" (Our Writers and their writing). Gumban answered him in his critique, "Kon sa Akin Lamang" (In My Own Opinion), while Pama replied in "Langkoy Kay Dilag Fajardo." Dilag answered back in another critique, "Paathag kay Gg. Lerio Pama kag kay Delfin Gumban."

Dilag considered Gumban not as a serious poet but as a mere balladeer or versifier during wakes. Pama defended Gumban calling him a great epic poet. Gumban also collected legends of the Manobos of Mindanao and had them published in the *Philippine Free Press*.

ADELINA H. GURREA

(1904-1971)

Outstanding writer in Spanish

A short story writer, playwright, and poet in Spanish who brought international fame to the Philippines, Adelina Gurrea was born in La Carlota, Negros Occidental in 1904 to Carlos Gurrea and Ramona Monasterio, both sugar planters of La Vanguardia.

Gurrea studied at the St. Scholastica Academy, where she graduated with the degrees of bachelor of arts and commerce. She became the editor of the literary and women's sections of La Vanguardia.

In 1915, Gurrea, then aged 12, won first place for a short story, entitled, "Alma del Poeta" (Soul of the Poet) during the El Bufon literary contest. Two years later, she won the top honors in the Concurso del

Casino in Iloilo for her sonnet, "España, America y Filipinas" (Spain, America and the Philippines).

In 1921, she left for Madrid, Spain, where she remained ever since. There, she established two associations to promote Philippine and Spanish culture: the Asosacion España Filipinas, in 1934 and the Circulo Filipino, in 1950. She was elected member of the Academia Filipina and the Real Academia Española.

Gurrea reached the peak of her writing career in 1951 when she was awarded the first prize at the prestigious Union Latina de Paris for her collection of short stories, *Cuentos de Juana* (Stories of Juana), which highlighted the lively culture of the province of her birth. In 1956, she was awarded the Premio Zobel for her collection of poems, *Alo Largo Camino* (Along the Path). In 1964, she won the first prize for her short story for children, entitled, "Comodin y Pamplinosa" (Comodin and Pamplinosa), at the Editorial Doncel in Madrid.

Considered as the first important Filipina poet in Spanish, Gurrea collected her other works in two volumes - *Mas Senderos* (More Paths), and *En Agras* (In Disgust), which were published in 1967 and 1968, respectively.

Gurrea also authored a satirical play, "Filipinas," which featured allegorical characters, such as Tio Sam, España, Filipinas, and Historia. It was first staged at the University of Valladolid on June 19, 1954, and published by the Imprenta Agustiniana.

Gurrea died on April 29, 1971 at the age of 67.

LEON HERNANDEZ

(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

A native of Libmanan, Camarines Sur, Leon Hernandez was one of the early victims of Spanish cruelty during the Philippine Revolution. He was the father of Jaime Hernandez, who served as secretary of finance in the Philippine Commonwealth government under President Manuel Luis Quezon.

A businessman, Leon Hernandez engaged in the profitable trade in rice and abaca. He became fairly prosperous, thus enabling him to send his children to seek higher education in Nueva Caceres, now Naga City.

At the outbreak of the revolution in August of 1896, well-to-do Filipinos like Hernandez were suspected of being supporters of the Katipunan. At the time of his arrest, Hernandez was said to be more than 60 years old.

He was arrested in the second week of September, along with other prominent Filipinos and members of the clergy. He joined other Bicolanos such as Manuel Abella, also a successful businessman, and Abella's two sons, Domingo and Ramon; the pharmacist Tomas Prieto; Macario Valentin, the chief of the night guards of Naga; Camilo Jacob, a photographer; Frs. Inocencio Herrera and Severino Diaz; and Florencio Lerma, Mariano Melgarejo, Cornelio Mercado, and Mariano Ordenanza, all of whom were public works employees. They were detained at the *tribunal* or jail, of Nueva Caceres where they were subjected to terrible tortures to make them confess their alleged role in the revolution and to implicate other suspects.

On September 20, his companions were shipped to Manila, where they were again detained pending their trial for rebellion, sedition, and treason.

Hernandez remained at the prison in Nueva Caceres, where he died in October 1897 as a result of the injuries inflicted upon him. Of his former prison mates, 11 were sentenced to death on December 29, 1896 after a farcical trial similar to Jose Rizal's. They were shot to death on January 4, 1897 at Bagumbayan, on the very same ground where Rizal had fallen. Two others, Ramon Abeila and Mariano Araña, were exiled to the prison island of Fernando Po, off Africa, where they died a miserable death. Mariano Ordenanza met a fate similar to Hernandez's: he died in the Bilibid prison in Manila.

Years after their death, it became known that Hernandez and the others were actually innocent of the crimes they had been charged with. According to Tomas Arejola, at the time one of the remaining members of the Circulo Hispano Filipino in Spain, the cruel and unjust punishment meted out to the Bicol martyrs was incited by jealous anti-Filipino writers like Jose Ma. Feijoo and Pablo Feced. They aggravated the hysteria which led to the persecution of Filipino *ilustrados*, businessmen, and members of the clergy. Arejola, who was a native of Albay, said that Feced, who was also known as "Quioquiap," never hid his hatred for certain Bicolanos. He added that the unwillingness of those who were unjustly condemned to accept a status inferior to the Spaniards was enough to incur the enmity of men like Feced.

INOCENCIO HERRERA

(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

The choirmaster of the Cathedral of Nueva Caceres, now the city of Naga, in Camarines Sur, Fr. Inocencio Herrera was one of the three priests among the 11 martyrs of Bicol who were executed during the Philippine Revolution.

Herrera hailed from Pateros, Morong, now the province of Rizal. He was born to a poor family, but possessing wit, intelligence, and a good singing voice, he was awarded a scholarship which culminated in his ordination as a Franciscan priest. Due to his fondness for music, he was later appointed as choirmaster of the Cathedral of Nueva Caceres.

During the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in August 1896, the Spanish authorities launched a campaign against all liberal-minded Filipinos, including those in Bicol. They suspected that the Bicolanos somehow also had a role in the outbreak of hostilities in Manila. Masons were a particular object of their suspicion, many of whom they ordered arrested. Among them was Vicente Lukban, a native of Labo, Camarines Norte.

Lukban, who later became one of the generals of the revolution, was a member of the "Triangulo Bicolano," a secret Masonic organization. He had been traveling, between Manila and the Bicol region ostensibly for business purposes. However, in a confession allegedly obtained from him, it was revealed that he was a courier between some Katipuneros in Cavite and Bicol. Several persons, including members of the clergy, were implicated in his confession. It was obvious that the names were extracted from him under torture, and that the persons he had implicated were merely suggested by his captors. Nevertheless, the Lukban dossier became the basis of the arrest of many other Bicolanos among them Father Herrera, who was arrested on September 19, 1896 along with Frs., Severino Diaz, a parish priest, Severo Estrada, the coadjutor of the Cathedral of Nueva Caceres, and Manuel Subarbano, the master of ceremonies.

The priests were subjected to severe beatings by the Spanish soldiers to extract confession from them. Only the arrival of Msgr. Arsenio Campo, the bishop of Nueva Caceres who had taken an interest in his priests, caused an improvement, in their oppressive conditions.

On December 29, 1896, a military tribunal was convened to try Father Herrera and 10 others from Bicol. One of the defense lawyers was Lt. Jose Taviel de Andrade, Rizal's former counsel. However, the trial, which lasted only that day, was merely a formality. The 11 prisoners, had been adjudged guilty from the very start. The loyalist Spaniards who attended the trial applauded every time the prosecutors made a point against the indictees. Herrera vehemently denied all charges against him. However, all his protestations of innocence were in vain. At the end of the trial, he and the others were sentenced to die by musketry.

On January 4, 1897, his blood, mixed with that of his fellow martyrs, drenched the ground of Bagumbayan amid the fading echoes of gunfire and the shouts of frenzied Spaniards who celebrated their deaths. Shot with Father Herrera were Fr. Severino Diaz, Fr. Gabriel Prieto, his brother Tomas, Manuel Abella, his son Domingo, Camilo Jacob, Macario Valentin, Camilo Mercado, Mariano Melgarejo, and Florencie Lerma. The other priests who were arrested with Herrera, Fathers Subarbano and Estrada, were later cleared and released by the authorities. They were fortunate to live to tell what happened to Herrera and the other priests during their imprisonment.

At the time of his execution, Father Herrera was only 30 years-old.

TIBURCIO HILARIO
(1863-1903)

Brains of the Revolution in Pampanga

Tiburcio Hilario was born on August 11, 1863 in Barrio San Juan, San Fernando, Pampanga. His Father was Anastacio Hilario, a lawyer who practiced his profession in Quiapo, Manila. His mother was the former Maria Tuason.

Hilario had a brother, Cecilio, and a sister, Isabel. His mother died early. His father remarried and had three more children: Silverio, Procopio, and Laureana.

He graduated from the University of Santo Tomas, together with his brother. His intelligence showed in his eyes, according to many of his friends. He was taller than average, and sported a crewcut known as *Alfonsin*.

Gentle in speech and manner, he was known for his happy disposition, the warm sincerity of his friendship, and his hospitality not only to his acquaintances but to strangers as well.

He is said to have befriended even a monitor lizard (*tuko*). His dog slept under his bed.

His deep hatred of oppression became widely known when he began his law practice.

Hilario was able to hold a prominent position at a time when Filipinos were hardly given an opportunity to have a voice in the colonial government. For a while he was an *ad interim* judge of the court of First Instance in Pangasinan.

On July 7, 1892, the colonial government prohibited the distribution of pamphlets critical of the Catholic Church or advocating national unity. Hilario, who was promoting peaceful reforms as a follower of Jose Rizal, was arrested along with his brother Cecilio and imprisoned in Bacolor. They were later exiled, he to Siasi and, his brother, to Balabac.

It was Hilario who had urged Marcelo H. del Pilar, a cousin of his, to leave for Spain to escape arrest and imprisonment for his anti-government activities.

The life of an exile bored Hilario. Nevertheless, he was able to make friends with the Muslims in Siasi. They who brought him fish, dried venison, and fruit, like bananas and durian. Through them, he managed to communicate with his family in Bacolor.

After two years, Hilario and his brother were brought back to Bilibid to testify against Rizal. They refused. They were later permitted to live with their family, renting the second floor of the three-storey house of Francisco Reyes at 1414 Azcarraga Street.

The Reyes house soon became an important center of revolutionary activity since Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, one of the political advisers of General Aguinaldo, had his law office there.

During the second phase of the revolution, Hilario and his brother escaped from Manila. They were taken by their followers to the Hilarios' ancestral home. From there, they proceeded to Barrio Isidro, Bacolor and went into hiding. By this time, the revolution had gained momentum.

Hilario figured in an incident during which he freed a captive Spanish priest although the people had wanted to execute him. In spite of this magnanimity, his house was burned by the Guardia Civil.

Finding himself without a house in Bacolor, he and his family stayed in barrio Banaba, in Angeles, in the house of *Capitan* Goyo Makapinlas.

Hilario was elected in absentia as revolutionary governor of Pampanga. He returned to Bacolor in triumph. His family lived in the convent.

After taking his oath of office, he embarked on his new role with zeal. He appealed to both the rich and the poor to contribute cash and food to the cause of the revolution. Many responded. Dorotea Rodriguez Sioco, Manuel Escaler, and Joaquin Gonzales were but a few of the generous donors. Even the Chinese gave money and food for the sustenance of the rebel troops in Pampanga.

Hilario believed firmly in democratic processes. He showed this when he objected to the execution of spies without trial. As a friend, he dissuaded Gen. Antonio Luna from doing away with General Mascardo for insubordination.

Although primarily military in nature, the feud between the two generals also had to do with politics in Pampanga.

Anxious to take the governorship from Hilario, two prominent citizens of Bacolor befriended General Mascardo and even reported a plot whereby General Luna was supposed to ease Aguinaldo out of the presidency of the revolutionary government with the aid of Hilario. Indeed, his association with Luna nearly brought him death.

In the town of Concepcion, Emilio Ejercito of Cavite had him surrounded by armed soldiers with orders to shoot him if he proved difficult. That same day, General Luna was assassinated in Cabanatuan by Filipino soldiers. Undoubtedly, the Cavitenos suspected Hilario of being Luna's ally.

On June 21, 1899, when Aguinaldo and his staff moved from Angeles to the town of Tarlac, which, on that date, had been made the capital of the Republic, Hilario turned over to persons authorized by Aguinaldo the *impresito* of Pampanga for the use of the Philippine government in Tarlac province.

On July 7, he and Venancio Concepcion were appointed as representatives of Iloilo to the National Congress. July 14, the Congress elected its officers, headed by Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista as president. Elected as vice-presidents were Hilario and Mateo Gutierrez.

On August 14, 1899, Hilario was appointed justice of the Supreme Court, with Apolinario Mabini as the chief justice. Hilario was also appointed as a professor in law at the Universidad de Filipinas in Tarlac.

When General Aguinaldo was on the retreat, Hilario tried to follow him to Bayambang-Bautista, but learned that the trains had been derailed. The Americans caught up with him in the home of Hilario Caniza.

From Mangatarem, Pangasinan, Hilario proceeded to Dagupan to defend Col. Vicente Prado, a revolutionary leader accused of being responsible for the death of many Americans. Prado was executed, anyway, and, somehow, the Americans found out that Hilario was the revolutionary governor of Pampanga. He had to take his oath of allegiance to the United States.

Hilario had a hard time in Pampanga. Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista convinced him to continue his legal practice in the province. He stayed there for two years.

The last important case he handled as a lawyer was the defense of Modesto Joaquin, Benito Vergara, Macario Goma, Manuel Ruiz, and Cristino Ongton, who were accused of rebellion against the Americans. He succeeded, along with other lawyers, in having some of them acquitted in court.

Hilario, the brains of the revolution in Pampanga, died on February 18, 1903. The famous physician, Dr. Santiago Barcelona of Manila, diagnosed his illness as "scarlatine," or scarlet fever, the only one known in Philippine medical history.

LORENZO ILUSTRE

(1866-1922)

Musician and Band Leader

Born in Ibaan, Batangas, on August 8, 1866, Lorenzo Ilustre was the son of Nicolas Ilustre and his wife Narcisa Saez.

He first studied under the guidance of the town's parish priest, whose generosity he repaid by singing for the church choir. Belonging to a musically inclined family, he was prevailed upon by his parents to take formal training in music under the tutelage of his uncle, Maestro Lino Ilustre, Batangas church organist and composer of "Jota Batangueña." This enabled him to compose church music at a young age. At 15 he had already composed liturgical hymns

which were sung during the Lenten and Mayflower seasons. He was also adept at playing several musical instruments, particularly the clarinet, which he mastered. His superb playing earned for him the title, "Estrella del Orient" (Star of the East), conferred on him by the Spaniards.

One time, a high Spanish official saw Ilustre conduct a band during a Sunday afternoon concert in Batangas. He so impressed the official with his performance that he was immediately drafted into the active service of the Spanish army. He was assigned to conduct the Spanish regimental band which toured Batangas, Cebu, and Iligan in Mindanao.

Ilustre was a highly respected musician during his time. Musicians from other towns who participated in the town fiestas in Batangas always paid him homage by playing first at his residence.

Ilustre served in the Spanish army for 10 years, after which he returned to Batangas and spent his time composing church music, danzas, mazurkas, pasodobles, violin works, and short instrumental melodies. He also composed nationalistic pieces. Some of these were the music to Rizal's poem, "Mi Ultio Adios," which he composed in 1921 and was played at the unveiling ceremonies of the hero's monument in Batangas; the "Himno Al Recibimiento de los Restos de Apolinario Mabini," played when the Sublime Paralytic's remains were permanently interred in Batangas.

When the revolution against Spain broke out in 1896, Ilustre joined Gen. Miguel Malvar's forces which were stationed in the sector around Mt. Banoy embracing the Batangas towns of Rosario, Ibaan, and Taysan. When the Americans occupied the country following the defeat of Spain, he surrendered to Capt. D.H. Bughton of the Third Cavalry, United States Army, who was the officer-in-charge of civil affairs in the province.

Ilustre was inducted later as conductor of the Filipino American regimental band, which toured Manila and the surrounding provinces.

After his stint with the American army, he retired and opened the Ang Kaibigan store in Batangas.

Ilustre died on June 3, 1922 in Batangas, Batangas, leaving behind his wife, Apolonia Guerra y Pastor of Ibaan, four daughters, and two sons.

CAMILO JACOB
(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

Camilo Jacob was one of the 11 Bicolanos who were executed at Bagumbayan on January 4, 1897 as martyrs to the Philippine Revolution. He was a native of Polangui, Albay.

The outbreak of the revolution in the Tagalog provinces in August 1896 raised fears among the Spanish authorities that the conflict might spread to the Bicol region. They began persecuting liberal-minded Bicolanos whom they suspected of holding separatist views and advocating the overthrow of Spanish authority in the Philippines. These included businessmen and professionals, particularly adherents of Masonry, as well as members of the secular clergy.

Shortly after the outbreak of the revolution, the authorities arrested Vicente Lukban, who belonged to the Masonic lodge La Luz Oriente. He headed one of its chapters, called Triangulo Bicol, whose members were from the Bicol region. Upon interrogation, Lukban implicated Jacob as one of the active supporters of the Katipunan.

At that time, Jacob, a professional photographer, was running a fairly successful business in Albay and Nueva Caceres. Aside from maintaining a photographic studio in Naga, he traveled around the towns of Bicol to ply his trade. Since photography was still a novelty and a luxury, most of his clients were families of government officials and businessmen who wanted their portraits taken.

On September 19, 1896, Jacob was arrested by the authorities in Naga. He joined others accused of rebellion and sedition against Spain, like Tomas Prieto, Leon Hernandez, Ramon Abella, Mariano Araña, Mariano Ordenanza, Macario Valentin, Cornelio Mercado, and Frs. Inocencio Herrera, Manuel Subarbano, Severo Estrada, and Severino Diaz, who were all arrested that same day. They were beaten up, starved, and insulted. Intermittently, they were individually hung by their thumbs or fingers and beaten some more to force them to name their supposed accomplices. They were given false promises of freedom if they did.

Later, Jacob and his fellow prisoners were taken to Manila on the steamer *Isarog*. Upon arrival in the city, they were brought to the old Bilibid, where they received more maltreatment.

On December 29, 1896, Jacob and 14 others faced a military court for rebellion and sedition against Spain. The only evidence the prosecutors could present against them was their avowed desire to end Spanish oppression in the country. Of the 14, Jacob and 10 others accused of being sympathizers or bonafide members of the Katipunan, were sentenced to death. Two others Ramon Abella and Mariño Araña, were ordered deported to Fernando Po Island, in Africa. A third indicttee Mariano Ordenanza, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

On January 4, 1897, Jacob and 10 fellow Bicolanos were shot at Bagumbayan.

ISIDORO JIMENEZ

(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Capiz

Isidoro Jimenez was one of the first members of the Katipunan in Panay and one of the 19 martyrs of Capiz.

He was mentioned as one of the residents of Batang contacted by Francisco del Castillo and Candido Iban, who induced them to join the revolutionary movement during the Christmas of 1896. The two men had been instructed by Andres Bonifacio to establish the Katipunan in Panay and lead the revolution on the island at the most opportune time. The others who were recruited with Jimenez were Albino Rabaria, Teodorico Motus, Cornelio Delfin, Gabino Sugang, Simplicio Reyes, and Valeriano Dalida. They were given the task of inducting more men into the Katipunan and collect arms for a projected uprising.

Under the leadership of Del Castillo and Iban, Jimenez and the others secretly gathered members in the barrios of Kawayan, Tambak, and Lagatic. In barrio Ochando, they obtained the support of more than a hundred men on March 3, 1897. Because of their efforts, Jimenez and the others succeeded in enlisting hundreds of recruits.

On March 17, the Spanish authorities learned of the existence of the Katipunan in Panay following the seizure of seditious papers from the boat owned by Del Castillo. The rebels tried to attack Kalibo, Aklan. However, their attack failed when Del Castillo was killed while trying to storm the *cuartel*, or headquarters, of the local civil guards. The other Katipunan chieftain, Iban was captured in Malinao. As a result the Katipuneros under the *cabecillos* became a scattered group.

With the arrival of Spanish reinforcements under Col. Ricardo Monet, the demoralized rebels started to surrender once an amnesty was proclaimed. In Kalibo, 50 Katipuneros, including Jimenez, surrendered.

Despite their promise that they would not harm the surrendered revolutionaries, the Spaniards treacherously arrested the 50 men and tortured them so they would reveal their leaders and the strength of the Katipunan. From the 50 men, 20, including Jimenez, were selected. With this group were his fellow cabecillos Cornelio Delifin, Gabino Sugang, Simplicio Reyes, and Valeriano Dalida. All of the 20 men were identified as the leaders of the Katipunan. However, one of them, Nicanor Gonzales, was later freed when his wife pleaded to Colonel Monet for his freedom.

On the night of March 23, they were taken to a *camarin*, or warehouse, on Amadeo Street in Kalibo. Shouts and moans of anguished men were heard as the 19 men were subjected to more tortures before they were shot to death. In the morning, their bloody remains were paraded around the town as a warning to those who would defy Spanish authority. The bodies were later dumped in a common grave whose site remains unknown up to this day.

MIGUEL LAZA

Suspected Cavite Mutiny Supporter

A choir chaplain of the Manila Cathedral, Fr. Miguel Laza y Benaches was one of the Filipino priests implicated by the Spanish authorities for complicity in the 1872 Cavite mutiny.

When the mutiny started in the evening of January 20, 1872, Father Laza was sick. He was staying with Fr. Jacinto Zamora, one of the principal suspects in masterminding the mutiny. Fr. Jose Burgos was visiting him at Zamora's residence when Burgos was arrested together with Zamora. Later, Laza was also arrested because of his friendship with Burgos and Zamora.

Laza was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and exile to Marianas Island, together with Antonio Regidor, Balbino Mauricio, Ramon Maurente, Maximo Paterno, Jose Maria Basa, Jose Maria

Guevara, Agustin Mendoza, Feliciano Gomez, Pedro Dandan, and Anacleto Desiderio.

ANGELICA LOPEZ RIZAL
(1877-1937)

Rizal 's Niece, Katipunan Official

A niece of the national hero Jose Rizal, Angelica Lopez Rizal was born on April 27, 1877 in Calamba, Laguna. She was the daughter of Antonio Lopez and Narcisa Alonso Rizal, the second child in a brood of nine.

At an early age, she was already conscious of the persecution suffered by the Rizal family at the hands of the Spanish authorities. Together with two of her aunts, Josefa and Trinidad, and a cousin, Delfina Herbosa Rizal, she witnessed the founding of the La Liga Filipina on July 2, 1892. She became one of the first Filipino woman Masons when she joined the Logia de Adopcion, which was headed by Rosario Villaruel.

Angelica, fondly called "Ikang" by her relatives, considered Jose Rizal his favorite uncle. She visited him during his exile in Dapitan in 1893 together with the hero's mother, Doña Teodora, her six aunts, and Mauricio Cruz, who was Rizal's favorite nephew. She had a tearful farewell with him at his prison cell at Fort Santiago a few hours before his execution.

She was elected fiscal of the women's section of the Katipunan after she joined it. Along with the other women members, she performed important and sometimes dangerous tasks for the secret revolutionary society, like concealing its meetings from the Spanish *guardias civiles* by making them believe that a party or merriment was in progress in the houses where the meetings were being held or transporting its documents and other revolutionary paraphernalia.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, she served as a sub-treasurer under her uncle Paciano Rizal, who became a Katipunan general. She had to make sure that all the contributions made to the movement was

fully accounted for and delivered to the headquarters of General Emilio Aguinaldo.

When American rule was established in the country, she studied at the newly founded Philippine Normal School, where she finished a course. She married Benito Abreu, a shipping agent, whom she bore a daughter, Anita Lopez Abreu de Gracia.

Angelica Lopez Rizal de Abreu died on December 1, 1937 at the age of 60.

ANDRES LUNA DE SAN PEDRO (1886-1952)

Outstanding Painter and Architect

Born in Paris, France in 1886, Andres Luna de San Pedro was the son of the famous Filipino painter, Juan Luna, and Paz Pardo de Tavera. He set foot in the Philippines with his father and uncle, the great revolutionary General Antonio Luna, when he was six to begin an early education. He studied painting under Miguel Zaragoza and, later, under Ramon Sta. Coloma and Lorenzo Guerrero.

He first gained international recognition as a painter in Hanoi, Indo-China (then under the French) in 1902, when he won an honorable mention for his works. In the more famous St. Louis Exposition in the United States, he won a silver medal for one of his paintings. He got another silver medal at the position of the Society of Artists held in Manila in 1908.

Luna went to Japan to study ceramics, but got nowhere and returned to Manila and took a correspondence course, instead, in architecture with the International Correspondence School. It awarded him his diploma in 1911. The following year, he left for Europe and studied art in Paris under Charles Gilardi, an artist constructor, and entered the Superior School of Fine Arts. At the same time, he worked in the office of Pauline, a French architect. He also studied

mathematics under Professor Bauduit, and sculpture under the famous Professor Vernon, the renowned sculptor and winner of a grand prize in Rome. Not content with these, he also attended the Night School de Temple. In 1918, he obtained his architect's diploma from the French government.

Luna got a job in the office of Emil Bertone, chief architect of the French government, and was admitted to the Salon des Artistes Francais. One of his works there, a design for a school of fine arts in Manila, garnered an award. He was also inducted into the Societe Central des Architectes Francais.

On his return to Manila, he was made chief architect of the city government. He held the job from 1920 to 1924. Afterwards, he served as president of the Philippine Institute of Architects. He was the first recipient of its gold medal merit award.

Luna was one of the earliest practitioners of the modern architectural style, and was at ease with the revivalist style. He used both methods with utmost elegance.

His works in the revivalist style include the Legarda Elementary School (1922); the Alfonso Zobel house on Roxas and Padre Faura Streets; the San Vicente de Paul Chapel (now church) on San Marcelino Street, built in 1930; and the Rafael Fernandez house on Arlegui Street which was used by President Aquino as her official residence.

Most of the buildings showing his modern style were destroyed during World War II. The Crystal Arcade, a commercial building housing shops and offices, was considered Manila's most modern prewar building.

The Perkins house that Luna built was said to be the most beautiful in the country. It won first prize in the 1925 House Beautiful Contest.

Luna was married to Grace V. Morae.

He died on January 22, 1952.

In 1964, he was posthumously given the Patnubay ng Sining at Kalinangan Award by the city of Manila.

MARIANO MADRIÑAN
(1858-4939)

Noted Religious Sculptor

Known for his realistic and detailed woodcarvings, Mariano Madriñan hailed from Paete, Laguna. At the time of his birth on September 26, 1858, the town was already famous for its woodcarving industry.

At an early age, he was exposed to various sculptors making mostly religious images for churches and private homes. Before he was 10, he himself displayed remarkable talent in the craft. He improved his skills as a sculptor when he trained with Bonifacio Arevalo.

Arevalo (1850-1920), Madriñan's contemporary, was a prominent resident of Quiapo, Manila. A dentist by profession, he was also a superb carver who supplied religious images to various churches. Arevalo was known for such works as the ones depicting the Immaculate Conception (La Purisima Concepcion) and Saint Raphael. He was also a patron of the arts, having sponsored fellow sculptors and painters and supported a musical band which bore his name. His generous assistance to Madriñan as a mentor and friend helped his colleague pursue his calling as a sculptor.

In 1883, Madriñan sent one of his works, a Mater Dolorosa image, a sorrowful depiction of the Virgin Mary after the crucifixion and burial of Christ, to the universal exposition in Amsterdam, in the Netherlands. It won popular acclaim and earned for him a plaque of recognition from King Alfonso of Spain.

Later, his friend Arevalo presented his own work, El Cristo de Velasquez (The Christ of Velasquez), at the Exposition Regional de Filipinas in 1895. A three-dimensional interpretation of Velasquez's painting, it won for Arevalo a gold medal.

In his later years, Madriñan continued making religious images and sculptures which were praised for their detailed and life-like presentation.

He died on January 7, 1939.

CRISTOBAL MANALANG

(1891-)

Outstanding Leprologist

Cristobal Manalang was a renowned scientist and scholar who became an international figure due to his contributions to the control of leprosy and malaria. His scientific achievements gave new direction in the control of leprosy during his time.

Manalang was born in Nagcarlan, Laguna on July 10, 1891 to Mariano Manalang and Rosario Castillo. He studied at the Philippine Normal School. After finishing his course there in 1908, he took up medicine at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, graduating in 1914. He earned his degree of doctor of tropical medicine at the University of the Philippines in 1917.

Dr. Manalang started his career in government service as a pathologist of the Philippine General Hospital from 1915 to 1919. He was later transferred to the Bureau of Health to act as pathologist of the Zamboanga General Hospital. Afterwards he became the bacteriologist of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu until 1926, and then was named as the chief of the division of malaria control in the Bureau of Health.

From 1939-1949, Manalang served as chief pathologist of the Culion Leper Colony. As such, he made studies on the epidemiology, transmission, and control of leprosy. He also prepared a plan for the liberalization of leprosy control after a pathologist and bacteriologic survey of lepers in 1933-1935.

His researches on malaria and leprosy brought him to many parts of the world. He headed Philippine delegations to scientific conferences abroad, like the International Congress of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene held in Cairo, Egypt, in 1928. He also attended

the inter-governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene held in Bandoeng, Java and the fifth International Congress of Leprosy held in Havana in 1948. His scientific papers saw print in various scientific publications both in the Philippines and abroad.

For his remarkable achievements in the field of tropical medicine, he was chosen as one of two distinguished alumni of the University of the Philippines in 1933. He was awarded a diploma of honor and a gold medal of merit. In 1935, the government of France made him an *officer d'academic*. He was also honored with a presidential diploma and medal by the Philippine government in 1959. The Republic of Indonesia sought him out as consultant-leprologist.

Manalang retired from government service in 1952 as research pathologist of the Department of Health.

EDUARDO MASFERRE (1909-1995)

Pioneer Photographer

One of the Philippines' pioneer photographers, Eduardo Masferre was known for his pictures of the vanishing culture of the Cordillera people.

He was born on April 18, 1909 in Sagada, Mountain Province. His father, Jaime Masferre, was a former Spanish soldier who had settled in that town and later became a missionary. His mother, Mercedes Pins, also a Sagada native, belonged to the Kankana-ey tribe.

Masferre grew up in Sagada. He attended St. Mary's Mission School, which was run by American Episcopal missionaries, then continued his studies in Baguio City, from 1926 to 1928.

In 1934, when he was 15-years-old, he taught himself the art of photography. Intending to become a portrait photographer, he later setup a shop in the more populous town of Bontoc, Mountain Province. However, there was not much demand for his services, since the harsh environment in which they lived made its inhabitants very frugal. He was thus forced to turn to farming, to

support himself and his family. That did not stop him from pursuing his art, though.

Without expecting any monetary reward, he decided to document the life and culture of the people of the Cordillera region. This ambitious project would take him more than 20 years to pursue. According to his wife, Nena Ogues, he would hike mountains and cross rivers lugging his bulky camera, to shoot images that he knew would soon be gone.

Masferre was very strict with himself. If the initial photographs proved unsatisfactory, he would go back to the place where he had taken them, and reshoot. He never trusted the modern automatic camera, and strongly believed that what counted most was the person peering through the lens. He worked alone, and had very little contact with other photographers in his time. When he was taking pictures, some people thought he was stupid for spending too much time with his camera.

Masferre's best photographs were taken between 1934 and 1956, some of the most poignant being "Lakay Kabayo" (1950), showing an aged tribal nobleman smoking a pipe, and "A Woman Wearing Beads of Bistakaw Seeds" (1956). Sadly, though, his efforts in preserving a cultural treasure were largely ignored by his countrymen at the time, except as tourist items that could be made into postcards. Initially, his admirers were mostly foreigners who had been to Sagada and Bontoc. They were the ones who purchased many of his photographs, some of which found their way to libraries and museums abroad. It was only during the 1980s, when there was a heightened interest in ethnic Philippine culture that Filipinos themselves learned to really appreciate his works.

Masferre had his first photographic exhibits in Manila, in 1982 and 1983. The following year, his first international exhibit was held in Copenhagen, Denmark. In 1986, he had another international exhibit in Tokyo. A third exhibit in Manila was held in 1988.

With a grant from the giant oil company Mobil, Masferre produced a book containing his precious photographs, entitled *People of the Philippine Cordillera*. It had a print run of 1,500 copies, most of which were distributed to various schools, museums, and libraries. Mobil also provided support for a mobile exhibit of his works in the cities of Baguio, Cagayan de Oro, and Bacolod.

In 1989, Masferre was invited to Arles, France to show his works at the Les Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie, the world's most prestigious photographic exhibition. He was the only Filipino to be accorded such honor. The following year, the Smithsonian Institution purchased 120 of his original prints, which were then exhibited at the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. Excellent copies of these prints were subsequently shown in traveling exhibit, first, at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of New Haven, Connecticut and, later, in California, as well as Spain and other countries.

With "power and clarity," Masferre preserved in his photographs "timeless images that transcend ethnography and imbue documentary with deeper meaning," according to critics.

Masferre lived simply in Sagada, where he had set up an inn for tourists visiting the relatively unspoiled town known for its burial caves, underground rivers, and pine forests. He had six children by his wife Nena, namely: Roland, Jaime, Nena, Pancho, Leonor, and Elvira. He died on June 24, 1995 at the age of 86.

JOSE P. MELENCIO (1894-1952)

Legal Luminary & Diplomat

Jose P. Melencio was born in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija on April 10, 1894. Both his parents, Emilio Melencio and Marcela Payawal, died when he was still very young. He also lost his only sister. His grandmother managed his family's vast ricelands and lots. An aunt took him under her care and made sure that he had a good education.

Melencio earned the degree of bachelor of arts, with honors, in 1914 from the University of the Philippines. Three years later he finished his bachelor of laws degree, also in UP. After passing the bar examinations, placing second, he left for Washington, D.C. and enrolled at Georgetown University in January 1918. He obtained the degrees of master of laws and of master of diplomacy from that American school in 1919.

Apart from being a legal luminary, Melencio was also a brilliant orator. This made him a powerful influence in the country's campaign for independence during the American regime. In 1920, at a resolutions committee meeting of the Democratic national convention in San Francisco, California, he delivered a stirring speech on the Filipino cause. He was so effective as a speaker that the Democrats included the grant of immediate independence to the Philippines in their platform. He also caught the admiration of no less than William Jennings Bryan, who wrote an article on him.

In 1919, then Senate President Manuel Luis Quezon headed the first Philippine independence mission to Washington, D.C. When Quezon thought of opening a publicity office, Melencio's name came up. Upon the recommendation of Resident Commissioner Jaime C. de Veyra, Melencio was offered the post of assistant director of the Philippine Press Bureau. He later became its director.

Aside from his duties as publicity director, Melencio also wrote a pamphlet, entitled "Arguments Against Philippine Independence" and acted as technical adviser to the Quezon delegation that obtained the Tydings-McDuffie independence law in 1933.

Melencio also served as the representative for Cotabato in the Philippine Legislature. When he returned to the Philippines, his term was extended by Governor General Leonard Wood in 1925. At the legislature, he worked for the development of Cotabato, thus earning the title, "champion of Moroland."

Melencio also joined the bureau of justice as a ranking assistant attorney and, later, head of its criminal division on January 1, 1932. In 1934, he was promoted to assistant solicitor general and then to undersecretary of justice in June 1936. He served as acting secretary from January to August, 1937.

Melencio held the distinction of being the first Filipino to have served in the American diplomatic service during that time. He was assigned to the American legation in Havana, Cuba, where he assisted General Enoch Herbert Crowder in the revision of the Cuban electoral laws.

He joined the country's foreign service as the consul general in New York.

Melencio was married to Carmen Aguinaldo.

He died on December 13, 1952 in Tokyo, Japan while heading a Philippine mission. He was the, first top-ranking Filipino diplomat to die at his post. His remains were brought to Manila and buried in the South Cemetery with full military honors.

MARIANO MELGAREJO
(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

A native of Nueva Caceres, now Naga City, Mariano Melgarejo was one of the 11 martyrs of Bicol during the Philippine Revolution.

He was an employee of public works in Nueva Caceres when he was arrested by the Spanish authorities shortly after the outbreak of the revolution in Manila in August 1896. Like the other Bicolanos arrested with him, he was suspected of being a member or supporter of the Katipunan. Their arrest was a consequence of the fear among the authorities that the conflict might spread to the Bicol region. It was aggravated by the hysteria whipped up by anti-Filipino Spaniards who harbored hatred against Filipinos with liberal inclinations.

Melgarejo's name was not among those mentioned in the confession extracted from Vicente Lukban, who was arrested earlier. Lukban was a member of the Masonic lodge Triangulo Bicolano, claimed by the authorities as having links with the Katipunan. Melgarejo was implicated by others who were also arrested earlier. One of them was Tomas Prieto, who had implicated his own brother, Fr. Gabriel Prieto, the parish priest of Malinao, Albay. Prieto was supposed to be the central figure of a projected uprising in Bicol. During his interrogation,

he was tricked into mentioning the names of individuals alleged to be members of the Katipunan or its sympathizers.

Rounded up by the authorities were members of the local clergy, such as Frs. Inocencio Herrera, Gabriel Prieto, Severino Diaz, Manuel Subarbano, and Severo Estrada; businessmen like Manuel Abella and his son Ramon, Mariano Araña, and Leon Hernandez. Melgarejo, like Florencio Lerma, Cornelio Mercado, and Mariano Ordenanza, were employees of the local Obras Publicas. Together with photographer Camilo Jacob and night watchman Macario Valentin, they represented the masses among the alleged *filibusteros*.

On October 19, Melgarejo and others were shipped to Manila aboard the steamer *Isarog*. In Manila, they were sent to the Bilibid Prison, which was then crowded with other men similarly facing rebellion charges. At the Bilibid, Melgarejo and his fellow Bicolanos-like the other detainees, suffered further physical abuses and insults.

On December 29, 14 detainees from Bicol were tried by a military court. One of the lawyers tasked to defend them was Lt. Taviel de Andrade, Rizal's former counsel. Other members of the defense panel were a Captain Diaz and Lieutenants Soreza, Salgado, Rivadalla, and Lopez Blanco. Their trial was, of course, a farce. It was all over in just one day.

Melgarejo and 10 others were sentenced to die by firing squad. Ramon Abella and Mariano Araña were ordered deported to Fernando Po Island off Africa, while Mariano Ordenanza was ordered jailed at the Bilibid for 20 years.

On January 4, 1897, the 11 condemned men from Bicol met their martyr's fate.

AGUSTIN MENDOZA

Priest Implicated in Cavite Mutiny

Fr. Agustin Mendoza Casimiro was a parish priest of the district of Santa Cruz in Manila.

A member of the *Comite de Reformadores*, he was an ardent supporter of the secularization movement which was vigorously pursued by Filipino priests, who sought equal rights with Spanish friars in administering parishes and being appointed to higher ecclesiastical offices. Through his rich parish, he was able to send 7,000 pesos to Rafael Labra, a Cuban-born liberal and delegate to the Spanish Cortes, for the establishment of a newspaper that would champion the interests of the Filipino clergy.

He was among the militant members of the local clergy who were charged with complicity in the 1872 Cavite Mutiny.

He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and exiled to the Marianas Island.

CORNELIO MERCADO

(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

Together with Macario Valentin and Mariano Melgarejo, his co-employees at the Obras Publicas, or public works department, of the Spanish government, Cornelio Mercado was among the 11 martyrs from the Bicol region who were executed during the Philippine Revolution.

Mercado was born in Atimonan, Tayabas, now Quezon province. However, most of his adult life was spent in Nueva Caceres, now the city of Naga, in Camarines Sur.

The start of the revolution in 1896 and its rapid spread in the eight Tagalog provinces raised fears among the Spanish authorities that the conflict might reach the Bicol region. They inaugurated a reign of terror in Manila which resulted in the arrest of members of Masonry, which they suspected of formulating separatist doctrines among the people. One of those arrested was Vicente Lukban, a native of Labo, Camarines Norte, who was a member of the Masonic lodge La Luz Oriente.

Lukban was accused of being the link between the Katipunan and certain Bicolanos who favored the overthrow of Spanish rule in the country. The Spaniards, especially those with anti-Filipino views, regarded the liberal-minded professionals and businessmen, as well as members of the local clergy, as agitators and *filibusteros*.

While under interrogation, Lukban was said to have mentioned the names of certain persons. Strangely, that of Mercado was not among them. Possibly, it was with the first group of prisoners consisting of Manuel Abella, Tomas Prieto, Camilo Jacob, and Frs. Severino Diaz and Inocencio Herrera that his name was mentioned. It was also possible that it was his co-employees in the public works who caused him to be implicated as a member or sympathizer of the Katipunan.

After being picked up by the Spanish *voluntarios*, or para-military soldiers, Mercado was lumped together with the others who were accused of rebellion and sedition against Spain. They were adjudged guilty from the very start, and were subjected to insults, beatings, and outright torture. One of Mercado's fellow prisoners, Leon Hernandez, died from severe beatings at the hands of soldiers and jailers.

To relieve the crowded conditions at the prison in Nueva Caceres, the authorities shipped Mercado and other prisoners to Manila on the steamer *Isarog*. Upon arrival in Manila, they were detained at the old Bilibid, where their horrible ordeal continued. Prison conditions worsened as more detainees packed the cells.

On December 29, 1896 Mercado and 14 others from the Bicol region were held to a military court packed by anti-Filipino spectators who were crying for their blood. The only evidence the prosecution had against the indictees was the declaration of Mercado and others that they craved the emancipation of the Philippines from Spanish abuses and cruelty.

Mercado and 11 others were sentenced to death by musketry. Another indictee, Mariano Ordenanza, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, while two others, Ramon Abella and Mariano Araña, were ordered exiled to the prison island of Fernando Po off the African coast.

On January 4, 1897, barely four days after the execution of Rizal, Mercado and 10 others were shot in Bagumbayan.

GASPAR MOLINA

(c. 1761)

Master Shipbuilder

Acknowledged as the builder of the first sea-going vessels on the Pacific coast of America, Gaspar Molina was one of the expert Filipino marine craftsmen brought by the Spaniards to Baja California sometime during the 1750's. He was mentioned in the writings of a Jesuit missionary, Miguel del Barco, as the builder of two ships in Loreto, Baja California.

There were certainly other Filipinos who were brought to New Spain, as Spain's colonies in North America were called. However, only Molina's name was mentioned in the writings of Del Barco because of his extraordinary feats. When the Jesuits were expelled from Spain and its colonies in 1867, Del Barco wrote a book on the history of California, *La Historia de California Vieja*, which was published in Italy.

Baja California is a long peninsula jutting out of the California mainland. The peninsula, which is now a part of Mexico, is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and, on the east, by the Gulf of California, which separates it from the Mexican mainland. Arid and desert-like, the region was governed through its capital, Loreto, a town founded by the Jesuits and inhabited mostly by Indians.

During the heyday of the galleon trade between Manila and Acapulco, the Spanish colonizers founded towns on the California coast for the recuperation of sick crew members and passengers and for the repair of their vessels. The most important of these towns was San Jose del Cabo, which was located at the southern tip of the peninsula. In this town, galleons which had sailed for at least six months twice a year from Manila made a mandatory stop to load water and provisions before proceeding to Acapulco, a thousand miles further south. Here, the sick passengers and crew were sent ashore and nursed back to health at a religious mission called "Agua Segura." The mission was close to a large freshwater lagoon where the tired sea voyagers bathed.

The battered galleons, on the other hand were repaired in the nearby town of San Blas.

With the setting up of the repair station, the Spaniards brought along skilled workers such as rope-makers, carpenters, and sail makers from the Philippines, since the native Americans or Indians did not possess skills for maintaining the large *naos*, or galleons. Among these Filipinos was Gaspar Molina, who came to Mexico as a sailor. He married a local girl from the province of Sinaloa and settled there upon retirement.

Around 1719, the chief procurator of the Jesuit mission in Mexico, Lucas Valentin, wrote to the missionaries in Loreto about the need for a vessel that would be used to supply the religious missions from the mainland. At that time, there was only one small ship, the *Triunfo dela Santa Cruz*, serving all the missions. However, the ship, which was more of a boat, proved inadequate for the purpose. The viceroy of Mexico, unable to secure an appropriate vessel, decided, instead, to have a ship built in Baja California itself with the cost of its construction charged to the account of the Spanish king, Carlos III.

Loreto's parish priest, Fr. Juan Ugarte, asked Molina to build the ship. Molina, who had already gained a reputation for rebuilding galleons, agreed to do the job, and moved his family from Sinaloa to Loreto.

With a group of workers, many of whom were Filipinos like him, Molina undertook the project. He took great care to avoid a waste of construction materials. Wood was actually hard to obtain in the desert-like environment of the province. Fortunately, there was a clump of cedar trees, excellent for shipbuilding, found near Loreto. Other lumber supplies had to be hauled along the coast.

In 1761, the ship, a brigantine christened *Nuestra Señora dela Concepcion*, was completed. It had a keel measuring 16.5 varas (yards). Although smaller than a galleon, it was fast and sturdy.

Fr. Ugarte noted that Molina had strictly followed the plan of the ship. The measurements were so exact that each space could be fully utilized.

Building the *Concepcion* cost 18,000 pesos of which only 10,000 was paid for by the viceroy.

The Jesuits proudly sailed the *Concepcion* to Acapulco for inspection by the naval and port authorities. According to Del Barco, all the officials who boarded the vessel and scrutinized its every detail were amazed at the way it had been built, and applauded Molina. The colonial authorities in Mexico showed their admiration for the *Concepcion* by offering to pay the remaining balance of its construction cost.

Later, Molina was commissioned to build a second ship. Another brigantine, named the *Nuestra Señora de Loreto*, it was launched in 1764. The *Loreto*, which had a keel of only 16 varas, was smaller than its sister ship, the *Concepcion*. However, it was as just fast and sturdy.

In 1766, King Carlos III decreed the expulsion of Jesuits from his realm because of their meddling in what he considered purely secular affairs. They were ordered to leave Spain and its overseas colonies, including the Philippines. All their property were confiscated, and their missions taken over by other religious orders.

The chronicler, Fr. Miguel del Barco, was among the Jesuits in California who were expelled to Europe. Their missions and property in California were taken over by the Franciscans.

Meanwhile, the two ships, the *Concepcion* and the *Loreto*, remained in Loreto.

Molina died in Loreto. It is believed that his descendants are still living there and in the surrounding towns.

Like him, many of the other Filipinos brought over by the Spaniards to Mexico settled in Loreto and such towns as La Paz, San Jose del Cabo, Todos Santos, and San Felipe. They intermarried with the local population, and their heirs eventually assimilated with Mexican society.

JUANA MOLINA

(1883-1930)

Zarzuela & Opera Star

Famous as a prima donna of the Tagalog zarzuela, Juana Molina was born in Santa Cruz, Manila on October 20, 1883. Her parents were Vicente Garcia and Teodora Molina. Her father died when she was still very young. Her mother married again. She was left to the care of her mother's brother, Juan Molina, who was employed in the customs service of Manila. She grew up as a member of her uncle's family, and this probably explains why she adopted her mother's family name.

Better known as "Titay," Molina, at the age of 14, joined Elisea Raguer's dramatic troupe as a member of the chorus. At first, her uncle-parent, Juan Molina, who was well-to-do, had opposed her acting on stage. Later, however, he allowed his adopted daughter to join the troupe.

After she completed her six-month apprenticeship without pay, the troupe assigned her supporting roles with a good salary. A Spanish stage director, Manuel Molinero, was her tutor in speech and delivery. Afterwards, a certain Nemesio Ratia polished her diction. She also received lessons in voice from the Italian sopranos Maria and Lina Cavallini, the famous singing sisters who visited Manila to stage various operatic performances.

Already separated from the Raguer troupe after a year with it, she had a role in "*Cosas del 91*," considered as the first real Spanish play during that period.

Titay Molina was a member of the Quiapo Church choir. She developed her voice singing to the Holy Virgin. On Good Fridays, she sang the solo part of "*Stabat Mater*." There were occasions, too, when she would sing the aria "*Retorna Vincitor*" from the difficult opera "*Aida*."

Molina performed at the Tagalog Theater, where her musical talent received salutary recognition. The "Ultimo Adios de Rizal," written by Severino Quiambao Bautista, was the first Tagalog Zarzuela she appeared in. Later, she was featured in the zarzuela "Manga Caraniuang Ugali," written by Ambrocio de Guzman and produced by the Compania Ilagan.

Molina wrote zarzuelas herself, three of them. The first was "Paghahangad ng Karangalan," in 1901, which was shown with repeat performances; the second was "Bulaklak na de Napitas," which was staged in 1902; and the third was "Sintang Nabikig."

Her vast singing experience and popularity prepared her for her debut in Tagalog opera. On August 16, 1902, Molina appeared in "Sandugong Panaginip." Written by Pedro A. Paterno, with music by Ladislao Bonus and the musical direction of the orchestra by Alejo Carluen, this first Tagalog opera was presented at the Zorrilla Theater. She also appeared in "Magdapio," another opera authored by Paterno, with music composed by Carluen. She was paired with Julian Benito, as first tenor, and Patricio Loyola, as first baritone.

Molina organized the Samahang Zarzuela Molina-Benito, with herself as first soprano and stage director; Julian Benito as first tenor and comic actor; Alejo Carluen as musical director and treasurer; Paterno Loyola as first baritone; Armando Alvarez as dramatic actor; Patricia Natividad and Sixta Alvarez as sopranos and character actresses; Emilia Santos as comic soprano; Manuel Soriano as second tenor; Macario Enriquez as comic tenor; Epifanio Fernandez and Marciana Dominguez as chorus members; Manuel Paterno as messenger; Fermin Macario as prompter; Domingo Mendoza as legal counsel; and Molina's first husband, Juan Uson, as manager of the company.

The Molina-Benito Company staged the two plays written by Honorio Lopez, namely, "Mabuhay ang Pilipinas" and "Los Hijos de Pueblo." It also produced Juan Cruz Matapang's "Nasa ng Puso" and Maximo Valenzuela's "Sakim sa Pagyaman." Paid from 200 to 300 pesos per performance and with its transportation expenses shouldered by the contractor, the company presented stage shows in the provinces. Molina acted as Margarita in "El Anillo de Hierro," which was adapted into Tagalog in 1903.

Later, the company's productions were overshadowed by Severino Reyes' Gran Compania.

Molina met Dr. Edward M. Gross, a discharged U.S. Army man in the Philippines, who got interested in Dr. Rizal's works. The two got married.

Dr. Gross took the initiative in staging Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere* as a zarzuela, with Molina as Sisa, Socorro Basilio as Maria Clara, Honorio Lopez as Crisostomo Ibarra, Armando Alvarez as Padre Damaso, Patricio Loyola as Capitan Tiago, and A.T. Molina as Basilio. Alejo Carluen directed the musical parts and the orchestra. In 1908, this zarzuela first appeared in Cavite, then successively in Manila, at Teatro Rizal and Teatro Angel. Gross later produced a motion picture, "Life of Dr. Jose Rizal," with Molina as the leading character. In four reels, it was first shown at the Manila Grand Opera House in 1912.

Molina last appeared on stage in "Ang Mascota," Jose Ma. Rivera's adaptation of a French opera, which was staged in 1917.

She passed away at the age of 47 on May 16, 1930. She had no child from her first husband, Juan Unos, and her second husband, Dr. Gross.

ALFREDO T. MORALES
(1916-1991)

Prominent Educator

Educator, literary critic, and scholar, Alfredo P. Morales finished his bachelor of philosophy degree, *magna cum laude*, at the University of the Philippines in 1936, and his master of arts and doctor of philosophy in English degrees, 1939 and 1946, at the University of Michigan. For his post-doctoral study, he received a Guggenheim fellowship to research and observe the use of a secondary language in several universities in the United States (Michigan, Cornell, Yale and Harvard) and in Great Britain (Cambridge and London), as well as in the University of Puerto Rico and Chulalongkorn University in Thailand. This was from 1953 to 1954. In 1955, he was awarded the Smith-Mundt leader grant for his research on the inter-disciplinary area studies in Asia. In 1965, he became senior specialist fellow in education and cultural change at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii.

At the University of the Philippines, Dr. Morales not only taught English and education, but also served as chairman of the English department and of the humanities division; director of the Asian Studies Institute, dean of the College of Education, and vice-president for external studies. He also served as director of the Regional Asian Institute for Teacher Educators, which was founded by the UNESCO, from 1946 to 1972; executive secretary of the U.S. Educational Foundation for the Philippines Fulbright Program, 1948-1959; member of the UNESCO National Commission for the Philippines and chairman of the Committee of Education, 1962-1978; director of the National Research and Development Center for Teacher Education, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports 1973-1981; consultant to SEAMEO and member of the International Educational Evaluation Team for SEAMEO Regional Programs and Center; UNESCO expert and adviser on educational planning and administration for the government of Bangladesh, 1978-1981; UNESCO consultant, and member of the UNDP, UNESCO International Educational Evaluation Team for its projects in Asia, 1983.

Morales was also a professional lecturer at the De La Salle University, and an executive assistant in the office of Senator Sotero H. Laurel.

He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, Phi Kappa Phi, National Research Council of the Philippines, Philippine Association of School Superintendents, Senior Education Executives Association, Modern Language Association of America, International Council on Education for Teachers, Philippine Association for Teacher Education, and American Studies Association of the Philippines.

He was a founding member and first chairman of the Philippine Center of International PEN.

Morales authored two books-*Achievement and Self-Discovery* (1953) and *New Horizons in Asian Education* (1971).

He died in 1991.

ANGEL S. NAKPIL
(1914-1980)

Eminent Architect

An eminent architect, Angel S. Nakpil was born on February 20, 1914. His parents were Enriqueta Sancho and Ramon Nakpil, a government *pensionado* in the United States who studied industrial design. His marriage to Carmen Diaz ended with her death. Their union gave him two daughters. He then married a widow, Carmen Guerrero. They had three children, one of whom, Luis, is also an architect. The national artist Juan Nakpil was his cousin.

Nakpil finished high school at De La Salle College (now a university), and architecture at the University of Santo Tomas in 1936.

He spent time doing graduate work in Harvard University. There he came to know Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus in Germany and an exponent of the international style, who was then a professor at Harvard. Nakpil earned a master's degree in regional planning in 1940.

When he returned to Manila, he worked in the US Army Engineer's Office. In 1941 he was assigned to the Land Planning Commission, tasked to prepare a new plan for Baguio City. However, World War II prevented its implementation and the project was scuttled.

Nakpil served as commissioner of the City Planning Office of Manila in 1947-1949. By 1949 he had his own office as architect and city planner. Come 1976, he joined Gabriel F. Formoso and Partners as a senior partner. He became faculty member of the UST School of Architecture in 1950-1961 and later served as its dean in 1959-1961.

He was a member of Philippine Institute of Architects and was a charter member of the United Architects of the Philippines, which was founded in 1975.

His architectural prowess was proven in his design of the National Press Club Building on Magallanes Drive, Manila; the former head office of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company on De La Rosa Street, Makati; the Lopez Museum Building on Lancaster Street, Pasay; the Picache Building in Quiapo, Manila; the Roche Building on Pasong Tamo, Makati; and the Petrona Apartments on Taft Avenue, Manila.

His designs have been described as daring and disciplined. The concept behind the cylindrical, glass-sheathed stairway of the NPC Building was really daring at that time, but the structure was also designed that way to keep the vertical traffic of the multi-purpose building away from the normal functions of each floor. In the Petrona Apartments, the massive wall fronting the street protects the rooms from glare and street noise, while side windows cool the place. The Lopez Museum Building is triangular in plan and has cantilevered floors.

Creative, literate, and cultured, Nakpil wrote numerous articles, among them "Architecture in the Philippines," "Filipino Modern," and "Homes for the Middle Income Group."

In 1974, Nakpil was given the Patnubay ng Sining at Kalinangan Award by the City of Manila.

He died on November 2, 1980.

BONIFACIO OCTAVO

Suspected Cavite Mutiny Leader

Bonifacio Octavo y Samson was a Chinese mestizo. He was implicated by the Spanish colonial authorities as one of the leaders of the Cavite Mutiny in 1872. He was a second sergeant of the First Infantry Regiment in the fort of Cavite when he was tried for complicity in the rebellion.

The record of Octavo's trial gives interesting details about the mutiny in January 1872. His statement, although it sounds unbelievable, is important because he was a participant-observer of the event. It provides direct knowledge of the conspiracy angle of the revolt and how it was hatched.

Octavo testified that he deserted in the early afternoon of January 20 and sailed to Cavite Viejo, and then proceeded to Imus. He went back to Cavite Viejo and sailed to Bataan, where he took refuge in the mountains and barrios until his capture in the second week of September. He was tried by the Spanish military court for 10 days. He confessed that in November or December 1871, a marine infantry corporal, Pedro Manonson, showed him a paper exhorting all the native troops to rebel against the Spaniards. He met a certain Sergeant Madrid, a clerk in the Cavite arsenal, and Vicente Generoso, Francisco Saldua, an unnamed artillery corporal, another corporal of the marine infantry, a retired sergeant, and many more in Manonson's house on

the main street of Cavite in the afternoon of October 1871. Generoso presented to the group a piece of paper which listed an estimate of forces ready for the rebellion. Octavo said that Saldua told the group that the forces were for Fathers Burgos, Gomes, Zamora, and Guevarra and other leaders who would direct the rebellion.

Octavo was sentenced to serve 10 years' imprisonment in Cartagena, Spain. He was also ordered chained for life.

The record of his trial has not given incontestable proofs of guilt. The verdict of the Spanish military tribunals was not based on authentic proofs.

The documents about his life, and service to the Spanish government have been made unavailable.

MARIANO ORDENANZA (D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

Mariano Ordenanza is considered as one of the 11 martyrs from the Bicol Region during the Philippine Revolution.

At the time of his arrest by the Spanish authorities on suspicion of sympathizing with the revolutionary cause, he was an employee of the Obras Publicas, or public works department, of the colonial government. Arrested with him were several of his co-employees, namely Mariano Melgarejo, Florencio Lerma, and Camilo Mercado.

The spread of the revolution in the Tagalog-speaking provinces sparked fears among Spaniards that it might soon reach the Bicol region with Bicolanos among its sympathizers, if not active participants. The mass arrests conducted by the authorities in Manila snared a member of Masonry from Bicol, Vicente Lukban, who later became one of the generals of the revolution. Lukban was alleged to have mentioned the

names of certain men from Nueva Caceres as leaders of a planned insurrection. Acting on this information, the authorities arrested Manuel Abella, a prominent businessman; Tomas Prieto, a pharmacist; Frs. Inocencio Herrera and Severino Diaz, priests connected with the cathedral of Nueva Caceres, and Camilo Jacob, another co-employee of Ordenanza in the Obras Publicas.

Tortured and deceived, they in turn were supposed to have mentioned the names of other people, who were also arrested and detained.

When the prison at Nueva Caceres became crowded, Ordenanza and other detainees were shipped on the mail steamer *Isarog* to Manila,

On December 29, 1896, they were tried by a military tribunal along with prisoners from other parts of the country. The courtroom was packed with rabid pro-Spanish spectators who madly applauded every time a point was made against the accused. The case against them was weak, relying as it did mainly on the professed wish of Ordenanza and the others to see the emancipation of their country from Spanish oppression. However, that alone, according to the prosecutors, was seditious and treasonous.

At the end of the trial, 11 prisoners from Bicol - Fathers Herrera, Diaz, and Gabriel Prieto, Father Prieto's brother Tomas, Mariano Valentin, Florencio Lerma and his co-employees Camilo Jacob, Cornelio Mercado, Mariano Melgarejo, and Domingo Abella - were ordered executed at Bagumbayan on January 4, 1896.

Ordenanza and two others, Ramon Abella and Mariano Araña, escaped the firing squad. He was sentenced to 20 years' incarceration at the Bilibid Prison in Manila, while Abella and Araña were ordered deported to the west African island-prison of Fernando Po.

Ordenanza succumbed to disease and maltreatment at the Bilibid sometime in 1897.

ANDRES ORTIZ

(1863-1899)

Popular Theater Singer & Actor

A singer and actor, Andres Ortiz was born in Binondo-Tondo, Manila in 1863. Little is known of his parents, except that his mother was a dancer who became a student of an Italian master choreographer, Appiani, who was in Manila sometime in the mid-19th century. After completing his primary education, he studied music under Lamberto Javellana.

Ortiz appeared on shows staged by the Compania Lirica and Carrillo on San Nicolas district. From 1876 to 1878, he played minor singing roles at Teatro Cervantes on Jaboneros Street under Ramon Mulet. At the age of 17, he had already performed important singing roles in a theater on Cervantes Street. With the popular Chananay theater troupe, he gave solo singing performances not only in Manila but also in the provinces. The Compania de Navarro Peralta also gave him tenor parts in their successful shows in Iloilo.

Ortiz joined the Fernandez troupe in 1892. He appeared in "El Secreto de un Medico," a drama by Camilo Millan, which was shown at Teatro Filipino with a famous cast of stage performers, including Tagaroma, Barbero, Carvajal, Macario Martinez, and Ratia. The troupe also gave a series of performances in Silay, Bacolod, and other parts of Negros Occidental.

When Ratia formed his own company, Ortiz joined him. The troupe had its debut at Teatro Filipino on March 25, 1894. In 1895, it was producing shows in Bacolor, Pampanga. In January 1896, it performed at Teatro Aguila in Tondo.

In 1898, the Ratia Company, which became inactive during the revolution, resumed productions with mixed presentations of the moro-moro and the zarzuela. On November 1, 1898, it staged a zarzuela in Teatro Aguila in Tondo. The cast, composed of Molina, Suzara, Ratia, and Ortiz, received acclaim. Ortiz sang the intermezzo parts of the

Tagalog drama "El Rey Villarba." He also sang solo interlude pieces in "Don Juan Tiñoso," a Tagalog comedy shown at Teatro de Tanduay on November 18, 1898.

Ortiz was among the cast of "La Tela de Araña" and "Y Comici Tornati," which were presented in Pasig when the Filipino-American War broke out on February 4, 1899. The group had to pass by Malapad-na-bato on their return to Manila. On reaching Marilaw, Bulacan, Ortiz and Macario Martinez joined the Filipino forces.

Ortiz was appointed *capitan de sandatahan* by General Antonio Luna. He performed Red Cross duties during the fighting in Cementerio de Binondo. Later, he returned to Manila via Bangkusay and joined Ratia in a small theater on Tanduay Street.

Briefly, he joined the Chinese Sui Chiu group at Teatro Libertad. In one of his rehearsals for a benefit show he had organized, he was taken ill after eating a mango from a refreshment parlor in Quiapo, and died. He was only 36-years-old.

MAMERTO PAGLINAWAN (1890-1980)

Tagalog Grammarian & Lexicographer

Author and grammarian-lexicographer in Tagalog, Mamerto Paglinawan was born in San Miguel, Manila, on May 11, 1890, to Juan Paglinawan and Juana Pangilinan. His parents were both from Manila. However, his grandparents came from Baliwag, Bulakan. His father, who worked in *El Comercio* as printer and, later, as its bill collector, became a *cabeza de barangay* of San Miguel district.

The third in a family of five children, he had his early education from private tutors. Afterwards, he enrolled at the Liceo de Manila. He transferred later to the Colegio Mercantil, and then to the Ateneo de Manila, where he completed his certificate of *perito mercantil*.

Paglinawan was a member of Samahan ng mga Mananagalog. His membership in this society must have aroused his interest in linguistic studies. He became acquainted with such famous Tagalog writers as Jose N. Sevilla, Rosauro Almario, and Julian C. Balmaseda.

His first essay, entitled "Bayan at Pag-ibig," appeared in 1910. In the same year, he published his *Gramatikang Tagalog*. His *Diksionaryong Tagalog*, a continuation of his earlier work which was halted due to a civil suit filed by Pedro Serrano Laktaw and later dismissed for lack of merit by Judge Simplicio del Rosario, came out in 1911. This was followed by his *Diksionariong Kastila-Tagalog*, published in 1913, when he acquired a printing press called "El Progreso" on Trabajo Street.

With his own press, Paglinawan also printed nationalist pictures, like those of Rizal and Bonifacio. Later, he printed a group picture, entitled "Insignes Filipinos," consisting of 25 eminent Filipinos.

In 1914, realizing that he could not support a family as a publisher-author, Paglinawan, together with his brother, established a chocolate and coffee factory on Castaños Street in Sampaloc. Later, he sold his printing press to Frank & Company and put up branches of his factory in other parts of Manila. His factory continued operation during the Japanese occupation. After the war, he expanded his business and opened a bakery and refreshment parlor on Legarda Street, in front of Arellano University. This business enterprise was later pursued by his children.

Paglinawan's linguistic interest did not end with his preoccupation in business. He still managed to write *Aritmetikang Tagalog* in 1919. More of his works came out up to 1940, when he published his last book, *Bagong Balarila ng Wikang Tagalog*.

Paglinawan was married to Ildelfonsa Cruz, the daughter of Julian de la Cruz, a fishpond owner in Polo, Bulakan, and Felisa Alejandrino, a relative of General Jose Alejandrino. They had five children: Jose, Carlos, Elias, Manuel, Rosa, and Paz. He passed away at the age of 90 on July 24, 1980.

SANTIAGO M. PATERO
(1865-)

1907 Assembly Member

Santiago Patero was one of the deputies of the First Philippine Assembly, which was formed in 1907.

Born on September 21, 1865 in Cubion, Palawan, Patero studied under the Jesuits at the Ateneo Municipal from 1872 to 1880. It was not certain what course he was able to finish, but most probably it was a *bachiller en artes*.

After his studies, he went back to his home province, settling in Puerto Princesa, its largest town.

In 1888, he worked as an interpreter in the municipal government and, on the side, served as an *escribano*, or secretary. He also took up a navigation course, seeing the profitability of trade and commerce between Palawan and other islands.

When the revolutionary government was established in the country in 1898, Patero was elected provincial president of Palawan. However, he resigned the following year when the Americans started asserting their control over the island-province.

In 1901, Patero was elected councilor of the town of Coron in Northern Palawan, and served until 1904.

During the elections for the First Philippine Assembly on July 30, 1907, he ran and won as representative of the lone district of Palawan.

CARMEN PLANAS

(1914-1964)

First Woman Board Member of Manila

Carmen Planas was the first woman to be elected as a member of the municipal board of Manila.

She was born on March 23, 1914 in Tondo, Manila. Her parents were Iluminado Planas and Concepcion Lim.

Planas had her elementary education at the Colegio de Sta. Rosa, finishing the primary course in three years and graduating later as valedictorian of its intermediate department. For her secondary education, she enrolled at Holy Ghost College (now College of the Holy Spirit), where she graduated with honors in 1933. That same year, she entered the University of the Philippines to pursue her bachelor of laws degree, which she obtained in 1940.

At UP, where she was a scholar, she distinguished herself as well as a declaimer, debater, and orator. In one oratorical contest, she won the gold medal awarded by the floor leader and speaker of the National Assembly. In a similar contest, she was cited as honorable mention.

She was still a junior law student when, in 1937, at the age of 23, she was fielded as the official candidate of Young Philippines, a minority party, in the election for members of the Manila municipal board. She topped the elections, winning over older and seasoned politicians. She duplicated the feat when she was reelected in 1940.

During her terms as councilor of Manila, Planas chaired the committees on law, health and social welfare, and education. She worked hard to help uplift the living conditions of the residents of the city, particularly the poor. Through her efforts, the city government established day nurseries as well as puericulture and health centers, along with parks and playgrounds, for the benefit of the underprivileged children. Tenement houses were built for low-income families, who

were also provided free dental and medical assistance periodically. Among the other measures she sponsored were those calling for the standardization of salary increases for teachers and policemen, the clearing of slum areas, the installation of public incinerators, and the designation of pedestrian lanes.

Being a lawyer, Planas represented the country at the International Bar Conference in Monte Carlo in 1954 and in Cologne in 1958; International Conference of Lawyers in Salzburg in 1960, and at the International Conference of Women Lawyers in Helsinki, Finland.

She also represented the country at the Philippine National Exposition in Brussels, Belgium, and was the first Filipino lady Red Cross governor to be chosen as delegate to the Red Cross International Convention of Governors.

During World War II, Planas provided assistance to the Vinzon guerrillas. For this she was investigated and taken to Fort Santiago four times by the Japanese. She also assisted British and American internees at the Assumption Convent and their children at the Holy Ghost College, as well as the Filipino and American ex-servicemen confined in various hospitals and convalescent homes. Planas held the rank of captain in the Andersons ROTC Hunters women auxilliary service.

She died at the Grant Hospital in Chicago, Illinois, on August 25, 1964 at the age of 50.

GABRIEL PRIETO

(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

Gabriel Prieto was one of the 13 martyrs from the Bicol region who were executed during the Philippine Revolution. At the time of his execution, he was the parish priest of the town of Malinao, Albay. Together with two other members of the clergy who were executed with him, Fathers Inocencio Herrera and Severino Diaz, he had been implicated as being among the leaders of the revolution in Bicol.

Prieto showed remarkable intelligence as a youth. This won the admiration not only of the town curate but also of Bishop Francisco Gainza, who helped him acquire a scholarship at the seminary of Nueva Caceres, one of the oldest and most prestigious in the country. After he was ordained as an Augustinian priest, he became the parish priest of Malinao, Albay, as well as the secretary and spiritual adviser of Bishop Casimiro Herrero.

The rapid spread of the revolution to the eight Tagalog-speaking provinces of Luzon following its outbreak in August 1896 fuelled speculations that the conflict would engulf the Bicol region as well. These were confirmed by the authorities with the arrest of Vicente Lukban, who later rose to prominence as one of the generals of the revolution. Lukban was not only a member of the Masonic lodge La Luz Oriente but was the president as well of its chapter, Triangulo Bicol. Residents from the Bicol region, including rich businessmen, professionals, and members of the clergy, were members of this chapter.

Upon interrogation, Lukban implicated several persons, among whom was the pharmacist Tomas Prieto, Father Prieto's brother. After his arrest in Nueva Caceres, Tomas Prieto then implicated Fr. Prieto and others as the plotters of the projected revolution in Bicol. According to him, his brother would receive the arms coming from Cavite.

During the first week of October, the authorities arrested Father Prieto along with several other prominent residents of Malinao. On October 9, he and other prisoners were brought to Manila on board the mail steamer *Aeolus*. Upon arrival in Manila, he was imprisoned in the convent of San Augustin together with other priests from Albay who were also accused of rebellion against Spain. They were locked in filthy cells and subjected to insults by the guards and Spanish friars. Their condition somewhat improved when Bishop Arsenio Campo came to visit them.

On December 29, the eve of Rizal's execution, Prieto stood trial for committing acts of rebellion, sedition, and conspiracy to commit rebellion under Articles 229 to 230 of the Spanish penal code. The only evidence against him was his brother's testimony, which was obtained under duress. The trial was over in one day and the verdict, guilty, was pronounced by the court. Father Prieto was sentenced to die by musketry along with his brother Tomas and two other priests, Frs. Inocencio Herrera and Severino Diaz, and Manuel Abella, his son Domingo, Camilo Jacob, Macario Valentin, Camilo Mercado, Mariano Melgarejo, and Florencio Lerma. They were to share a common fate for their enlightened liberalism and expressed desire to see the emancipation of their country from tyranny.

Their death sentence was carried out in Bagumbayan on January 4, 1897, exactly five days after the execution of Rizal.

TOMAS PRIETO

(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

Tomas Prieto was one of the 13 martyrs of Bicol during the Philippine Revolution. He was executed along with his brother, Fr. Gabriel Prieto.

A pharmacist, Prieto was an expert in chemistry and botany. He had an excellent memory, and was liberal-minded and patriotic.

Prieto was in the mold of Filipinos who inspired fear and hatred among conservative and reactionary Spaniards because of their enlightened, independent, and progressive thinking-traits common to the *ilustrados* who agitated for greater freedom from Spain. They were the natural targets of harassments and vilification by anti-Filipino Spanish journalists like Pablo Feced, Jose Ma. Feijoo, and Vicente Olives.

Being better educated than most Filipinos, Prieto was elected *alcalde mayor* of Nueva Caceres, now Naga City, in Camarines Sur, then a center of education and government in southern Luzon. His rise to an office equivalent to today's governor elicited jealous sentiments from the Spaniards, who viewed such offices as their exclusive domain.

The outbreak of the revolution in August 1896 provided the pretext for the persecution of men like Prieto. Sometime in September, the authorities arrested Vicente Lukban, who was a member of Masonry. Lukban was alleged to have been the courier of arms for the revolutionary movement in Bicol. In the confession extracted from him, he implicated prominent residents of Nueva Caceres, including Prieto. According to Lukban, Prieto received the weapons from one Luciano Victoriano from Cavite.

On the basis of this confession, Prieto was immediately arrested along with others. They were taken to the Nueva Caceres prison, and tortured to extract confessions. Under duress, Prieto was tricked

into mentioning the name of his brother Gabriel, the parish priest of Malinao, Albay. Father Prieto was also arrested and subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment like an ordinary prisoner.

Tomas Prieto and other prisoners were taken to Manila aboard the vessel *Isarog*. More hardships awaited them. At the city's Bilibid Prison, they were physically abused some more, insulted, and fed rotting food.

On December 29, after a quick farcical military trial, they were all sentenced to death by musketry.

On January 4, 1897, Prieto, together with his brother, Father Gabriel, were taken with nine others to Bagumbayan Field, where they were shot as "traitors" to Spain.

SEGUNDA PUENTES

Revolutionary

Segunda Puentes y Santiago was one of two Filipino women exiled to Guam during the Philippine Revolution, the other being Melchora Aquino.

A resident of Santa Mesa, Manila, Puentes was with the group of Katipuneros that took part in the Battle of Pinaglabanan in San Juan del Monte on August 30, 1896. The Katipuneros had planned on seizing the San Juan waterworks so they could gain control of the water supply and, thus, place the city at their mercy. However, the timely arrival of Spanish reinforcements thwarted their plan, and turned the tide of battle in favor of the enemy.

The Battle of Pinaglabanan, which was the first battle of the Revolution, was also fought in the area of Santa Mesa in Manila. It was there that Segunda Puentes and other Katipuneros engaged the Spanish

forces. She was captured along with 40 other rebels, including another woman named Luisa Lucas, on August 30, 1896. The other victims of the debacle at Pinaglabanan were the Katipunan leaders Sancho Valenzuela, Modesto Sarmiento, Eugenio Silvestre, and the brothers Ramon and Salvador Peralta Bautista. Except for Salvador Peralta, these leaders were executed at Bagumbayan on September 4, 1896.

Puentes was with the group of 171 persons ordered deported to Guam. They were hauled on board the transport *Churruca*, which sailed to Agana, the largest town of Guam. Of these deportees, 45 were imprisoned at the town's, *Presidio*. Puentes, along with Melchora Aquino, was given a more lenient treatment, as detainees under "house arrest" in the home of Justo Dungca. Dungca, who was originally from Pampanga, had settled in Agana several years earlier and become one of its most affluent citizens.

By the middle of May 1898, Guam had fallen to the hands of the Americans after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The exiles were allowed to return to the Philippines, but they each had to shell out 50 pesos for the voyage home. Many deportees, including Puentes, were too destitute to raise the money. Soon, they were joined by a new group of exiles headed by Apolinario Mabini and Artemio Ricarte, who were branded by the Americans as "irreconcilables" for their refusal to swear allegiance to the United States, the new colonial master of the Philippines.

Mabini came to know about Puentes' plight and took pity on her. In his letter to his brother Alejandro, Mabini said that Puentes was staying in Guam not of her own free will. "A woman in a foreign land without relatives or means is an object of compassion," he wrote. He told his brother that he would talk to the American authorities in Guam to allow her to return with him and other exiles to the Philippines.

In 1902, Mabini was able to return to the Philippines together with other exiles, including Melchora Aquino. However, there is no record available on whether Puentes was with them, nor is there any other account of her return to her native country.

JOAQUIN QUINTOS
(1877-1927)

Respected Physician & Pediatrician

Joaquin Quintos was a physician and pediatrician.

He was born in Manila on August 19, 1877. He obtained his doctor of medicine degree from the University of Santo Tomas in 1908. After his graduation, he joined the medical staff of San Juan de Dios Hospital and the faculty of UST's College of Medicine.

Dr. Quintos was very much interested in the diseases of children. He was active in the society called La Proteccion de Infancia, which put up La Gota de Leche in 1907. Part of his interest lay in the control of infant mortality. He was considered as one of the pioneers in the study of infantile beriberi. His other special concern was the incidence of tuberculosis in the Philippines. His paper, entitled "Nueva Orientation en La Lucha Social Contra la Tuberculosis en Filipinas," presented new approaches to the control of the dreaded disease.

A very popular and influential doctor during his time, Quintos was courted by the Democrata Party, then the major opposition party, as well as by the majority party. He was offered important government positions, like the directorship of the proposed Bureau of Children, by then Speaker Sergio Osmeña, and the presidency of the Council of Hygiene, at P21,000 a year, by then President Manuel L. Quezon. However, he declined them. He preferred to pursue his private practice, which was then very lucrative.

In the 1920's, he had two clinics, one in his residence at 1125 M.H. del Pilar Street, Ermita, Manila and, the other, at 124 Real Street, Intramuros, Manila.

He was married to Demetria Temponco. They had three children, namely, Emilia, Eliza, and Joaquin Jr.

He passed away at the age of 50 on August 9, 1927.

BENIGNO P. RAMOS
(1892-1946)

Sakdalista Leader

A controversial figure, the fiery Tagalog poet, orator, and writer Benigno P. Ramos was the founder of the SAKDAL and GANAP political parties in the 1930's and one of the founders of the MAKAPILI organization during the Second World War.

He was born on February 10, 1892 in Taliptip, Bulacan, to Catalino Ramos and Benigna Pantaleon. A product of the public school system, he obtained his education in Bulacan. He started to write poems as a student at the Bulacan Elementary School. He was fluent in both Spanish and English.

After finishing his studies, he was appointed to a position in the Bulacan provincial government. Later, he became a teacher and was assigned in Pandi, also in Bulacan.

Ramos created a furor when he staged a play he had written alluding to the sordid affair's of the town's parish priest. He was arrested and detained for 24 hours. After his release, he resigned from teaching and then worked in Manila as a reporter for the Spanish newspaper *La Vanguardia*. While in Manila, he wrote a patriotic poem, "Biak na Bato," which won first prize in a national poem-writing contest.

Around 1915, he met Manuel Luis Quezon in Bulacan. On learning that Quezon needed someone who could translate his speeches into Tagalog, he volunteered for the job and soon was doing it part-time. He became full-time translator when Quezon assumed the post of Senate President.

In 1919, Quezon appointed him permanent clerk in the Senate's clipping division. Ten years later, he was its director. He also served as Quezon's secretary and speech writer.

His relationship with the powerful politician grew closer when they became *compadres*, having acted as joint sponsors during weddings and baptisms. Everybody thought that Ramos, who was young, intelligent, and eloquent, would follow in Quezon's footsteps. In 1930, however, the two had a falling out when Ramos sided with protesting students at the Manila High School, now Arellano High School. The demonstration was directed at an American teacher, Miss Mabel Brummit, who made racist remarks about Filipinos being a bunch of "monkeys and sweet potato (*kamote*) eaters." Quezon, who had been working to attain Philippine independence from the United States, did not wish to offend the American governor-general and send the impression that Filipinos were not ready to govern themselves. He ordered Ramos, who had joined the student picket, not only to stop supporting the protesters but also to denounce their walkout from their classes. Ramos refused. Citing Ramos' frequent absences from work and the rejection of his directives, Quezon angrily demanded his aide's resignation on June 17, 1930. Ramos did so eight days later.

Jobless, with a wife and two sick children, Ramos was an embittered man when he met Guillermo Masangkay, an old Katipunero and a friend of Andres Bonifacio. Masangkay shared Ramos' view that at the root of the country's problems was the American stranglehold on its politics and economy, on one hand, and the corruption of Filipino politicians, on the other. With the help of Masangkay, who chipped in 50 pesos, and Representative Francisco Varona, who gave 20, Ramos founded the newspaper *Sakdal*.

A weekly, *Sakdal* had its first issue on July 5, 1930. Written in Tagalog, the newspaper denounced the American colonial establishment and their "lackeys," personified by Quezon and the other politicians, the *hacenderos* or big landowners, the Catholic Church, and the Philippine Constabulary. Ramos charged the officials of the Philippine independence missions, especially Quezon and Sergio Osmeña Sr., with serving American interests and accused them of insincerity, saying that independence was not granted but won through the united action of the people. Citing statistics, he denounced the economic and political oligarchy as being responsible for the widening of the gap between the rich and the poor. In time, Ramos gained a large following among the landless peasants and those who were against the status quo.

At the height of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act controversy in 1933, which saw the struggle for power between Quezon and Osmeña, Ramos formed a political party also name "Sakdal," meaning "Absolute," on October 29, 1933, with him bearing the title of *Tandis*, or supreme leader. Adopting a nationalist platform, the Sakdal party advocated the removal of American control on the Philippine economy, objected to the proposed establishment of a of U.S. military bases in the country, and demanded the reform of the country's colonial educational system which glorified American culture. It sought the attainment of complete and absolute Philippine independence by 1935. With its promise of sweeping social changes, membership in the party swelled to over 300,000.

The government viewed the *Sakdalistas*, as the Sakdal members were called, with suspicion. Constabulary and police agents shadowed their movements. Many of their meetings had to be held in barbershops, sari-sari stores, or even on boats in the middle of Manila Bay or Laguna de Bay, since the permits for their meetings were not granted.

During the national elections in 1934, three candidates from the Sakdal party won seats in the House of Representatives, two for Laguna and another for Quezon's home province, Tayabas. One candidate was elected governor of Marinduque. Others won local government positions in Laguna, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, and Cavite.

Ramos, however, did not take advantage of the poll victories of his party. He actually scaled down its platform to the mere investigation of friar lands; reduction of the per diems of senators and congressmen; increase in salaries of teachers, policemen and soldiers; use of native dialects in schools, and the formation of a 50,000-man army.

Ramos and his group rejected the 1935 Commonwealth Constitution, saying that it would perpetuate American influence in Philippine affairs and that it was against their desire for complete and absolute independence. He demanded ~~immediate~~ independence instead of the 10-year transitional period of the Commonwealth. During the campaign for the plebiscite for the ratification of the Constitution, Ramos led a boycott which was branded illegal by the American governor-general. Following the governor's cue, permits for

Sakdal rallies were revoked and many party leaders and members were harassed and arrested.

Incensed by the harsh action of the Constabulary, many party leaders planned an armed uprising. Around midnight of May 2, 1935, more than 150 Sakdalistas armed with bolos and *paltiks* took over the municipal building of Santa Rosa, Laguna. Almost simultaneously Sakdalistas stormed the town hall of San Ildefonso, Bulacan. They hauled down the American and Philippine flags and then raised the red Sakdal banner, shouting, "Long live Philippine independence!" This was followed by similar uprisings in Cabuyao, Laguna and Tanza, Cavite and 14 other towns in Cavite, Bulacan, Rizal, and Laguna. Almost 60,000 Sakdalistas were involved in the revolt.

At that time, Ramos was in Japan to solicit aid for his movement. Lacking a central leadership, the poorly armed rebels were thus easily overwhelmed by the Constabulary units sent against them. By noon of May 3, 1935, the Sakdal revolt had been crushed, with 59 peasants killed, several hundred more wounded, and about 500 arrested.

Ramos disowned the rebellion, saying that the decision to launch it was made by his subordinates. Nevertheless, upon his return to the Philippines, he was arrested and imprisoned for rebellion. Denounced by its own leader, the Sakdal party lost most of its membership and practically disappeared in the countryside.

After being temporarily released from jail, Ramos formed a new party, called Lapiang Ganap, on September 12, 1938 at 2326 Juan Luna Street, Galangin, Tondo, Manila. The party, whose name was derived from a Tagalog word that means "full" or "complete," had a platform similar to that of Sakdal. It adopted the Japanese concept of Asiatic-Monroeism, which warned European and American powers against making imperialistic ventures in Asia. Ramos praised Japan for its war to liberate Asia from western imperialists. In return, the Japanese praised him for denouncing American domination of the Philippines.

The Ganap party was perceived to be working for the Japanese, who were about to invade the Philippines. Just before the outbreak of the Second World War, reports reached the police that its members

were signaling Japanese ships. A police raid on the party headquarters yielded pro-Japanese propaganda materials and pictures of Japanese military officials. The discovery of these evidence triggered a mass arrest of *Ganapistas*.

Ramos, who was then still serving his prison sentence for the Sakdal rebellion, issued a denial and expressed support for the Commonwealth government and the American administration. When the Japanese forces started occupying the country, he and the detained Ganap followers were freed by the government on December 31, 1941.

During the Japanese occupation, Ramos was appointed director for publicity of the Kapisanan sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas on December 8, 1942. Supposedly a movement to help Filipinos rediscover their Oriental roots, the KALIBAPI was actually created by the Japanese to drumbeat support for their administration of the country.

Ramos was one of the Filipino officials who praised Premier Hideki Tojo during the large gratitude rally on February 8, 1943 for his promise to grant Philippine independence that year. Despite his loyalty to the Japanese, he was not given any position in the Philippine Executive Commission, headed by Jorge B. Vargas, or the puppet Philippine Republic, inaugurated on October 14, 1943 under President Jose P. Laurel, although the Japanese had been pressuring Laurel to appoint him and other pro-Japanese Filipinos to the cabinet.

Sometime in August or September 1944, Ramos, together with General Artemio Ricarte, Pio Duran, Sotero Baluyot, youth leader Ricardo Alvero, and a few others, formed the Makabayang Kalipunan ng mga Pilipino, better known by its acronym, *MAKAPILI*. It was inaugurated in Malacañan on December 8, 1944. President Laurel protested its organization because it operated outside the authority of the Philippine Republic and was directly under the control of the Japanese Army.

Ostensively intended as a peace-keeping army against bandits and other lawless elements, the *MAKAPILI*, was actually used as an instrument of repression. With a membership numbering by the

thousands, including Ramos' Ganap followers, it had the capability to launch a coup d' etat against Laurel if the Japanese approved it. Laurel had been resisting the demands of the Japanese to declare war on the United States and to conscript Filipinos to fight the Americans.

As the leader of this powerful armed group, Ramos threatened with severe punishment officials of the occupation government, including Laurel, if they would not follow the orders of the Japanese. However, mindful that Ramos and his MAKAPILI and Ganap followers were not popular with the people, the Japanese military command did not allow any confrontation between them and the Laurel government.

Spies and informers from the MAKAPILI betrayed their own countrymen to the Japanese as members of the resistance movement. Many of the alleged guerrillas were actually innocent and were implicated because of personal grudges. Many MAKAPILI men served with the Japanese armed forces and were involved in clashes with the Americans and the Filipino guerrillas late in the war. When the defeat of the Japanese became imminent, Ramos fled to the mountains. It is believed that he died in the mountains of Rizal in 1946.

As a man of letters, Ramos was also known by his pen name "Ben Ruben." He was a versatile poet capable of incorporating revolutionary ideas into poetry and of molding poetic structures to suit his own purposes. Among his notable works were "Katas Diwa" (Creative Juice), "Ano Pa?" (What Else?), "Ang Buhay ng Dios" (The Life of God), "Bayani" (Hero), "Ang Ating Pag-ibig" (Our Love), "Ang Kayumanggi" (The Brown Race), and "Malolos." For his biting commentaries against American influence, he was known as "El Poeta Revolucionario."

VICENTE RANUDO

(1882-1930)

"Prince of Cebuano Poets"

Acknowledged as the "Prince of Cebuano Poets," Vicente Ranudo was born in Cebu City in 1882.

He obtained his education at the Seminario Colegio de San Carlos, and then became a staff member of the newspaper *Ang Suga*, which was owned and edited by Vicente Sotto.

Ranudo worked in the provincial government as a secretary to two governors of Cebu, Dionisio Jakosalem and Manuel Roa. He quit this job later to found the Theosophical Society of Cebu and chose the life of a mystic.

Ranudo mastered the poetic idiom in Cebuano and created works which incorporated the romanticism of the 19th century. His distinctive style served as an inspiration to other Cebuano poets, such as Jose del Mar, Vicente Padriaga, Celestino Rodriguez, and Buenaventura Rodriguez.

Among his best works were "Hikalimutan" (Forgotten) and "Pagusara" (Alone), which were Cebuano poetic masterpieces.

Ranudo tried his hand in novel writing with a work entitled "Loling." He also wrote verses for the plays of Vicente Sotto during the early 1900's. He then wrote his own plays, like "Ang Dila sa Babaye" (A Woman's Tongue) and "Sa Tiilan sa Magtutudlo" (At the Teacher's Feet), which was published after his death.

Literary critics agreed that Ranudo popularized the use of Cebuano in verse. However, considering the very limited number of his works, they believed that he had been overrated as the "prince" of Cebuana poetry.

Ranudo died in 1930.

SIMPLICIO REYES

(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Capiz

Simplicio Reyes was one of the first adherents of the Katipunan in Panay and one of the 19 martyrs of Capiz.

The unforeseen discovery of the Katipunan which led to the premature outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in Luzon made it necessary for the revolutionary leaders to involve other regions in the struggle for freedom. The Katipunan Supremo, Andres Bonifacio, ordered two of his men, Francisco del Castillo and Candido Iban, both of whom hailed from Panay, to establish the revolutionary society and lead the revolution on the island.

Upon setting foot on Panay on Christmas Day, 1896, they started recruiting men in the town of Batang. One of them was Simplicio Reyes. Reyes was initiated to the Katipunan through the practice called *sandugo*, in which blood, drawn from one's arm, was used to enrol one's name in the roster of members. Later, he was designated by Del Castillo as a *cabecillo*, or petty chief. Together with the other original recruits - Teodorico Motus, Albino Rabaria, Isidoro Jimenez, Cornelio Delfin, and Gabino Sugang - he moved around the barrios of Malinao, Kawayan, Tambak, Ochando, and Langatan in Capiz. The group was credited with having inducted a thousand members into the Katipunan. While the revolution raged in Luzon, the Visayan revolutionaries were busy gathering men and arms, and drawing their battle plans against the Spaniards.

The newly formed Katipunan in Panay was discovered on March 17, 1897 when the Spanish navy captured documents revealing its existence on the island. Del Castillo, who had designated himself as general, prepared to commence hostilities against the enemy. His plan was to seize Kalibo, which was then the capital of Capiz, with Iban supporting the attack. The plan failed because of the death of Del Castillo, who was killed by a sniper, and the capture of Iban in Malinao. Meanwhile, sporadic fighting flared up in other parts of the province.

The Spaniards sent reinforcements under Col. Ricardo Monet to quell the rebellion. They landed in Dumaguit. Monet, however, was not aware of the rebels' true strength. Heeding the advice of the local friars, he promised to pardon all those who had taken up arms against Spain.

The poorly armed rebels under Reyes, Sugang, and the others, on the other hand, were demoralized because of the death and capture of their two leaders, as well as by their defeats in the initial battles. Thus, 50 of them, including Reyes, surrendered in Kalibo on March 19.

The expected pardon did not come. Instead, they were made to form a line. From the group, 20, including Reyes, were selected. They were either rebel leaders or very active Katipuneros. With the exception of Nicanor Gonzales, the remaining 19 were herded to a *camarin*, or warehouse, on Amadeo Street on the night of March 23. There, they were severely beaten and shot. The following morning, their bodies were paraded around the town and displayed at the plaza. Later, their remains were buried in an unmarked common grave.

MATEA RODRIGUEZ

(1835-1918)

Pampangueña Patriot

One of the major contributors to the revolutionary cause in Pampanga, Matea Rodriguez was born on February 24, 1835 in Bacolor, then the capital of Pampanga. Her parents were Olegario Rodriguez and Juana Tuason, who both belonged to rich landowning families in the province.

She grew up in Bacolor, but later lived in the town of Apalit, also in Pampanga, after marrying a rich widower named Jose Sioco. The couples were blessed with two daughters, Sabina and Florencia.

With industry and hard work, Jose and Matea Sioco built up a partnership which made their family one of the richest in Apalit. It was rumored that they had a lot of gold buried in their backyard since there were no banks in the province at that time. Jose, however, died, leaving Matea to manage the family's businesses. Soon she remarried. Like Jose Sioco, her second husband, Juan Arnedo Cruz was one of the richest men in Apalit. He, too, had business acumen. In time, the Cruzes became one of the economic giants of the province.

During the revolution, Tiburcio Hilario, the governor of Pampanga, asked Matea Cruz to help sustain the rebel army in the province, led by General Maximino Hizon. She readily acceded to the request, considering it a patriotic duty. While a Chinese baker provided bread, she took care of supplying the army's other daily needs without expecting anything in return. Matea did not have any children from her second marriage. One of her daughters by her first husband, Sabina Sioco, married the manager of their hacienda, Manuel Escaler. Her other daughter, Florencia, married Joaquin Gonzales, a Spanish mestizo from Baliwag, Bulacan. He later became the president of the Universidad Literaria de Malolos.

She spent the rest of her life with Sabina's family in Quiapo, Manila. They lived near the house of Gregoria de Jesus, the widow of Andres Bonifacio who had become the wife of Julio Nakpil.

She died on January 22, 1918 at the age of 83, and was buried at the North Cemetery in Manila.

DANIEL ROMUALDEZ
(1907-1965)

Speaker, House of Representative

Daniel Romualdez was born in Tolosa, Leyte on September 11, 1907 to an illustrious family of educators, statesmen, and lawyers. His father, Miguel Romualdez, was a former municipal president and justice of the peace of Tolosa who later became assemblyman for the third district of Leyte, from 1912 to 1916, and mayor of Manila, from 1924 to 1927. His mother was Brigida Zialcita.

Romualdez had his early education at the Tolosa Elementary School and at another school in Tacloban City, before moving on to complete his elementary studies at the Paco Intermediate School and Ateneo de Manila. After finishing his secondary education at the high school department of the University of the Philippines, he pursued a liberal arts course, which he completed at the University of Washington in the United States.

Upon his return to the Philippines, he enrolled at the UP, where he obtained his law degree in 1931. He passed the bar examinations with honors, and went into a private law practice.

As a lawyer, he attended lectures at Columbia University in New York and at Oxford University in London. He was admitted to the Federal Supreme Court of Washington D.C. in 1938.

In 1947, he was conferred a master of laws degree by the University of Manila.

Romualdez's political career took off in 1949 when he was nominated official candidate of the Nacionalista Party to represent the fourth district of Leyte in Congress. As a congressman, he was ranking member of the powerful committee on appropriations. As such, he was able to obtain enormous public works funds to bolster the growth and development of the towns of Leyte. He was also a member of the committees on ways and means, government reorganization, and internal government and privileges.

In 1954, he was chosen speaker pro-tempore of the House of Representatives. Four years later, he was elected Speaker for the fourth session, 1958 to 1961, and the first three months of the fifth session, in 1962.

He was voted several times as one of 10 best congressmen during his first term.

When he ran for congress for the third time, he bested his rival, the lawyer Montilla of Tacloban City, by an overwhelming majority of 17,000 votes. This victory earned for him national prominence, thus paving the way for his unanimous choice as Speaker, over Congressman Sergio Osmeña, Jr. of Cebu.

Romualdez was married to Paz Gueco y Aquino, who belonged to a prestigious and wealthy family in Pampanga and Tarlac.

This virtuous man died on March 22, 1965 of a fatal heart attack. He was given a state funeral. His remains were interred in the family mausoleum at the La Loma Cemetery.

CONCHITA "CONCHING" ROSAL (1926-1985)

Outstanding Opera Singer

Conchita Rosal was born in San Jose, Batangas in 1926. Her parents were Eusebio and Soledad Rosal. She was married to Luis Pimentel, a lawyer-impresario.

At the tender age of six, she began singing in the church of San Jose as a soloist. She also sang while keeping her mother, a fish vendor, company in the market, delighting listeners with songs like "Ang Maya" (The Sparrow).

Rosal took voice lessons in the University of Santo Tomas Conservatory of Music, where she became a favorite student of noted

professor Lourdes Corrales de Razon and a classmate of Sylvia La Torre. She also did some studying of her own. In the late 1960's, she took advanced studies in the United States under Dean Verchines, coach to leading artists of the Metropolitan Opera and the New York City Opera.

Her first performance on stage was in "Dalagang Bukid" (Country Maiden), which was presented in 1950 at the Far Eastern University Auditorium. The way to prominence was opened to her when she won the Elizalde Family Hour talent search in 1952. She became adept in acting while playing Sally in Herbert and Trudi Zipper's production of "Die Fledermaus." She was cast as Carmen in the Tagalog version of Bizet's opera when she was singing in the Manila Symphony Society Chorus. It was presented at the FEU Auditorium in 1956.

Set in the 19th century Binondo, the Tagalog "Carmen" was a huge success and brought Conching her first taste of fame in the opera world. However, she is best remembered for her performances in the Philippine productions of "Madame Butterfly," in 1967 and "Aida," 1971. She gained her reputation as one of the country's top opera singers from her performances in these productions. She also starred in "La Gioconda" and sang the lead role in the zarzuela "Ang Kiri" (The Flirt).

Rosal was able to use her spinto voice in dramatic or lyric roles and to execute an operatic repertoire ranging from very light zarzuela to "Carmen" for a mezzo soprano. She made several renditions of "Kundiman," Together with Sylvia La Torre, she popularized the light classics in mini-concerts at the Philamlife Auditorium. This time, she was a familiar and respected radio and television personality.

For more than three decades, Rosal graced the music scene of the Philippines. Her last operatic performance was in "Aida," in 1981. Her last public appearance in the Philippines was with La Torre, in a concert entitled "May Rosal at Torre," in 1982. After this she went on tour in the US in 1983 to raise funds for the Dipolog church. She was then already battling cancer.

She died in Quezon City on December 6, 1985.

Before she died, she was engaged in a project to record various renditions of "Ave Maria." She managed to do only five.

BALDOMERO ROXAS

(1868-)

Physician & Patriot

Known by his sobriquet, "Doctor de la Revolucion," Baldomero Roxas distinguished himself for selflessly ministering to the medical needs of the victims of the Philippine Revolution.

He was born in Lipa, Batangas, the fifth son of the 18 children of Sixto Roxas, who served as *capitan municipal* of Lipa, and Alejandra Luz.

After going to school in Lipa, Roxas attended the Ateneo Municipal in Manila, where he obtained his *bachiller en artes* degree in 1885. He then entered the University of Santo Tomas to take up medicine. After four years, he transferred to the Universidad Central de Madrid in Spain to complete the course. After serving as an intern at the Hospital Provincial de Madrid, he undertook further medical studies in Paris, France. He completed his medical education in 1897.

While in Spain, Roxas was exposed to the groups of Filipinos working for reforms. In Paris, he became a member of the Indios Bravos, which was organized by Jose Rizal to uphold the dignity of his countrymen who were derided by the Spaniards as inferior beings incapable of learning western civilization.

Upon his return to the Philippines, he offered his services to the revolutionary army.

Commissioned as a major, Dr. Roxas served in Batangas under General Miguel Malvar during the Filipino-American War. He initiated the establishment of military hospitals in Lipa and in Taguig, also in Morong, now Rizal. He also served as a medical adviser to the revolutionary government.

While the war raged, he wrote nationalistic articles in the newspaper *Columnas Volantes*, of which he was a co-publisher. Considering the printed word more powerful than the sword or gun, the Americans seized the newspaper's printing facilities and his collections of writings. After the war, he fought to recover the seized press and his writings. He later donated these to the National Library as relics of the Philippine Revolution.

After a civil government was installed by the Americans, Roxas started a private medical practice. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed police surgeon by the Americans. At the same time, he performed duties as medical examiner of the civil service employees and the Manila Fire Department.

With the establishment of the College of Medicine in the University of the Philippines, he was appointed assistant professor in obstetrics. He rose to the rank of full professor, which he held until the outbreak of the Second World War. In grateful recognition of his services to the state university, he was conferred the title honorary professor.

He also became member of several financial firms in Manila, most notably as director of Ma-ao Sugar Central and President of Isabela Sugar Central. He also served as director of Philippine National Bank.

The most notable contribution of Dr. Roxas to Philippine medicine was his introduction of the caesarian method of infant delivery and the practice of asepsis.

After the liberation of the Philippines from the Japanese, Roxas, who had retired from active teaching, resumed his private practice. Despite his advancing age, he retained his sharp mind and steady hand in treating his patients, especially in the delivery of babies.

He was married to Pilar Asuncion in 1910, who bore him two children.

CANUTO SEGOVIA

(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Capiz

Canuto Segovia, a leader of the Katipunan in Capiz, was among the province' 19 martyrs to the Philippine Revolution.

With the outbreak of the revolution in Luzon in August 1896 the Supremo of the Katipunan ordered its two loyal members, Francisco del Castillo and Candido Iban, who were both from Capiz, to establish the secret society and spread the revolution in Panay.

Around Christmas of 1896, the two men arrived in Batang, Capiz and at once contacted its prominent residents, consisting of Albino Rabaria, Teodorico Motus, Cornelio Delfin, Gabino Sugang, Simplicio Reyes, Isidoro Jimenez, and Valeriano Dalida. As the first members of the Katipunan in the province, they were designated as chiefs of the organization, tasked with inducting new recruits from the barrios of Ochando, Kawayan, Tambak, and Lagatic.

When the Katipunan spread to the towns of Jimeno (now Altavas), Balete, Kalibo, Malinao, Lezo, and Ibajay, Del Castillo and Iban contacted other members. They formed another group, which included Canuto Segovia, Pedro Pamintuan, and Isidoro Madayag. With the help of the first group of Katipuneros, they inducted men from those towns in secret blood-compact rites in the barrios of Nalook and Mabilo. At the same time, they drew up plans for the start of hostilities against Spanish rule in Panay.

All in all, Del Castillo, who had designated himself as general, and Iban, whom he had given the rank of colonel, were able to recruit about a thousand men since their arrival on the island. This newly

formed Katipunan army was, however, acutely lacking in arms. Aside from bamboo lances and bolos, it only had Del Castillo's revolver and a handful of rifles.

Hostilities erupted on March 17, 1897 following the discovery by the authorities of the Katipunan's existence on the island. The rebels suffered serious reverses after Del Castillo was killed in his attempt to storm the headquarters of the civil guards in Kalibo, and Iban was captured in Malinao.

Leaderless and demoralized, Segovia and the other minor rebel chiefs surrendered on March 19 to 22 with the offer of amnesty by Col. Ricardo Monet, the commander of Spanish forces in the Visayas. Instead of being set free, however, he and the others were imprisoned and tortured to reveal the names of their comrades and the strength of the Katipunan in Panay. He was singled out with 18 others all of were taken later to a warehouse on Amadeo Street on the night of Mar 23. They were subjected to more physical abuses before they were finally shot to death. The following morning, their bodies were paraded around the town, displayed in the plaza, and then dumped in a common unmarked grave.

ANTONIO G. SEMPIO

(1891-1943)

Versatile Tagalog Writer

Noted Tagalog novelist, short story writer, and dramatist, Antonio G. Sempio was born in Calumpit, Bulacan on February 22, 1891. He was the eldest of the six children of Jacinto Sempio and Lucia Gonzales. He obtained his elementary education from Calumpit's, public school and his secondary education from the provincial high school in Malolos.

He had a brief teaching stint at the Bulacan Elementary School. He left his job and went to Manila to work as clerk at the Bureau of Customs. At the same time, he took up the preparatory law course in the University of the Philippines. He wanted to become a lawyer, but the early death of his father, a victim of tuberculosis, forced him to stop his studies and to eke out a living for the family. He decided to concentrate on writing.

His first novel was *Ilaw at Panitik*. This was followed by *Pangarap Lamang* and *Dalagang Bukid*. These novels were published in 1919. In 1920, *Ang Mga Ulila* and *Rosa Birhen* appeared. In 1921, three novels of his came out in succession, namely, *Karugtong ng Ilaw at Panitik*, *Magandang Loleng*, and *Ave Maria*, along with his translation of M. Corelli's *Vendetta*, entitled *Parusa ng Patay*.

His *Rosa Birhen* was produced as a Tagalog stage play. One of the members of the cast was Sixta Villanueva, whom he successfully courted. They got married in August 1923.

As a married man, Sempio felt that he could not depend on his writing for a living. So, when a teaching job was offered to him, he grabbed the opportunity.

In 1923, he taught English, history, and geometry at the Eastern Tayabas Institute in Lopez, Tayabas while he was assigned there as assistant principal teacher. He quit this position in 1929 after saving some money, and moved his family back to Manila. He acquired an

old press and set up a printing shop, which he later called Sempio Press, on Rizal Avenue in Santa Cruz. He wanted to go back to writing and, with this press, hoped to publish his own works. However, he was only able to put out *Selia Makaraig*, and then sold the machine to Benipayo Press to make up for his losses in the novel's publication. He concentrated, instead, on writing.

Sempio's works that came out in *Alitaptap* and *Liwayway* were: "Malikmata sa Katanghalian" (1929); "Ang Dalagang Luksa" (1929); "Dasalang Perlas" (1929); "Mga Anak Dalita" (1930); "Ang Punyal Na Ginto" (1930); "Dalagang Silangan" (1931); "Bayan at Pag-ibig" (1931); "Mag-Inang Pulubi" (1932); and "Ang Awit ng Magsasaka" (1934). His "Ang Birang na Sutla" was published in *Hiwaga* on September 9, 1933 and "Ang Pugad Agila" appeared in *Taliba* in 1936.

His other published Tagalog novels were: *Ana Maria* (April 1933); *Anak Dalita* (September 1933); *Ang Punyal na Ginto* (1933); *Rosa Birhen* (1934); *Dasalang Perlas* (1936); *Nasaan Ka Giliw* (1936); *Naglahong Bituin* (1937); *Malikmata ng Pag-ibig* (1941); and *Luha at Luwalhati* (1942).

Aside from about a hundred short stories, he also wrote zarzuelas, namely: "Anak ng Uliran o Pusong Ginto"; "Ang Dasalang Perlas"; "Ang Punyal na Ginto"; "Magandang Loleng" "Batas ng Salapi"; "Pugad ng Agila"; "Rosa Birhen"; and "Utopia?"

His *Nayong Manggawa* was awarded honorable mention during the Commonwealth Literary Contest in 1939.

He died in 1943, during the Japanese occupation.

SALOME SIAOPOCO
(1855-1917)

Wife of General Llanera

Salome Siaopoco was the wife of General Mariano Llanera, one of the ablest military leaders of the Philippine Revolution and the Filipino-American War.

Of Chinese descent, she was born in 1855.

There is hardly any data available on her birth or her early life.

Llanera, who hailed from Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, finished the *segunda enseñanza*. He served as *capitan municipal* of the town for two terms during the last years of Spanish rule. Siaopoco married him in 1877, when she was around 22-years-old. A petite and industrious woman, she helped her husband work their rice and sugarcane farms in Cabiao and San Isidro. San Isidro was then known as Factoria, because of its sugar mills. Cabiao was also known as a sugar-producing area, with several *cabiawan*, the local term for sugar mill, hence the name of the town. It is said that she gave Llanera 24 children, six of whom were born in three sets of twins. However, only five of the children - Eduardo, Elena, Francisco, Salvador, and Salud - reached adulthood, since most of them died at birth, during infancy or in their teens.

By 1894, her husband had already joined the Katipunan. He became its leading figure in the province. General Llanera launched the revolution in Nueva Ecija on September 2, 1896. It was marked by his now celebrated attack on the tribunal of San Isidro accomplished by the *musikong bumbong*, a band which played bamboo instruments. His forces almost took the town hall, but the arrival of Spanish reinforcements from Bulacan forced them to withdraw to the town of Jaen. By then, however, they had already raided the municipal treasury and the local *tabacalera*, or tobacco exchange. Llanera used the looted funds to build up his army.

Under his command, the revolutionary movement in Nueva Ecija was noted for its perfect unity and the cooperation of the people.

It spread like wildfire in the province and made Llanera a legendary figure.

Salome Llanera strongly believed in the ideals of the revolution. With other women, she greatly aided it by collecting funds for her husband's army. Soon, this army had 5,000 to 8,000 men, and was larger than that of Aguinaldo. This prompted Governor General Primo de Rivera to regard Llanera's threat to the colonial regime a more potent one than Aguinaldo's. Indeed, Llanera's formidable army was responsible for more battlefield victories than any other Filipino fighting unit during the revolution.

Mrs. Llanera was arrested and imprisoned several times by the Spaniards for her activities, twice while she was pregnant. Land and other property belonging to the Llaneras were confiscated, and General Llanera himself was tried in court in absentia for his role in the revolution. Despite all this, she never wavered. She told her children, to whom she had imparted a strong sense of patriotism and family loyalty, never to betray their father's whereabouts or activities, saying that she preferred a dead hero than a live coward who gave in to the enemy.

It appeared that she was aware of the existence of rivalries within the revolutionary government. Her husband was identified with the group of Andres Bonifacio, who was later involved in a power struggle with Aguinaldo, ending in the Katipunan Supremo's execution. After the death of Bonifacio, all his former followers were viewed with suspicion by the Aguinaldo camp. At one time, Llanera's children prevented Aguinaldo's emissary from personally meeting their father and handing over a letter to him. This was believed to be a security measure for General Llanera. Similar letters were sent to Generals Makabulos and Luna, as well as Governor Hilario of Nueva Ecija. Luna complied with the instructions in the letter in which Aguinaldo allegedly asked to meet with him in Cabanatuan. He was assassinated there.

General Llanera was later captured by the Americans. He was exiled to Guam together with Apolinario Mabini, Artemio Ricarte, and 54 other Filipinos branded as "irreconcilables" by the Americans. Mrs. Llanera accompanied her husband to Guam. They returned on September 21, 1902, after the Americans had established civil government in the country. They went back to Nueva Ecija and resumed quiet lives, cultivating their farms in San Roque and Cabiao.

It was Mrs. Llanera who thought of establishing a movie house in Cabiao, one of the first in Nueva Ecija. However, she caught pneumonia, which degenerated to tuberculosis.

She died in 1917.

LEANDRO SILOS
(1826-1910)

Bandmaster & Composer

Musician and bandmaster extraordinary, Leandro Silos was the first Filipino to assert himself in the field of band direction. He was born in Sampaloc, Manila on November 6, 1826. His father owned a number of bancas and barges which ferried people and cargoes across the Pasig River from a place called Nagtahan.

Silos had an excellent ear for music, but had no formal music education. A boyhood friend initially taught him how to play the guitar, but he had to do the rest by studying a book on guitar, a *metodo* by Aguado. He also taught himself the concepts of harmony and melody and, later the intriguing intricacies of orchestration, based on the same book. When he reached the age of 16, he had already familiarized himself with almost all kinds of musical instruments. He then organized and directed an orchestra in Sampaloc.

He was about 20-years-old when he passed a competitive government examination. This made him eligible for appointment as director of the band of Regiment 5 of the Spanish army, then stationed in Manila. The band went with the regiment wherever it was assigned. It was in Jolo in 1870, then in Cebu, back in Manila, and then once more in Jolo. His last place of assignment was Cotabato. He stayed there until 1887, and then resigned his appointment with a pension.

Upon his return to Manila, he directed the Pasig band. He also gave lessons in playing the guitar and a favorite musical instrument of

his, the *bandurria*. When the mandolin and laud became known in the Philippines and proved popular with the masses, he also gave lessons in playing them.

Silos taught music until 1909. The following year, he died.

Silos was also a respected composer. Sadly, though, most of his compositions were never published. A hymn which he had composed and dedicated to Alfonso XII on that monarch's birthday merited a golden baton given to him by the grateful Spanish royal family. This piece was played by a *banda magna*, at a concourse of regimental bands in Manila, under his direction. His "*Plegaria*," on the other hand, received a diploma during the centenary celebration of Santa Teresa de Jesus in October 1882.

Silos also wrote a minuet, several *paso dobles*, and funeral marches,

Silos was married to a Spanish mestiza, Antonia Enriquez y Gamboa, who died in August 1911. She gave him eight children.

The son of theirs, Rosalio, followed in his father's footsteps. He also became a bandmaster, and was assigned to Regiment No. 74 and, later, Regiment No. 72, of the Spanish army in the Philippines. He was implicated in the revolutionary movement because he was a mason, and was imprisoned and then shot in Bagumbayan on December 29, 1896, a day before the execution of Jose Rizal.

ROSALIO SILOS

(1862-1896)

Bandmaster & Composer

Musician and martyr, Rosalio Silos was born in Sampaloc, Manila on September 4, 1862. His father, Leandro Silos, was an accomplished musician and bandmaster. His mother, Antonia Enriquez y Gamboa, was a Spanish mestiza. He was the third of eight children.

Silos received his first lesson in music from his father. At the age of 16, he enrolled in a solfeggio and piano class. His father taught him how to play the flute and the guitar.

His constant association with his father, who was then a bandmaster, must have encouraged him to study more seriously the principles of harmony and orchestration.

From 1885 to 1886, he directed the Pasig Band. After passing a competitive examination given by the Spanish colonial government, he was assigned bandmaster of Regiment No. 74 of the Spanish Army in the Philippines. His first assignment was in Manila. Then he was sent to Jolo, to Cotabato, and back to Manila as director of the Regiment No. 72 Band.

Among his unpublished musical compositions were: "Lamentos," a *romanza*; "Orillas de Mandaluyong," a *danza habanera* "Brisa Nacional," a mazurka; "Gugma," a polka; "Amor y Celos" another *danza*; and a number of *paso dobles*, or marches.

During the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in 1896, he was assigned in Iligan. The Spanish authorities suspected him of being a revolutionist because he was a Mason. On December 29, 1896, a day before Dr. Jose Rizal's execution, he was shot to death in Iligan, together with the then *alcalde* of the military *presidio* of Ermita, Manila, Blas Zamora.

Silos was married to Benita Melgarejo. They had children, but only Antonia was able to reach the majority age, and later became the wife of Alejandro del Prado.

TELESFORO A. SUCGANG
(1855-1916)

Artist, Composer & Educator

Famous as a painter, Telesforo Sucgang was also a sculptor of religious images and a composer.

He was born in Banga, Capiz on January 5, 1855. His parents, Eusebio Sucgang and Matea Alayon, were landowners. His father had served as *capitan municipal*.

His education started at home with a private teacher. Afterwards, he attended the parish school where he caught the attention of the parish priest for his drawings on cardboards, paper, and desks, as well as his carvings on the walls of the school.

At the age of 12, he was enrolled by his parents at the College of San Jose in Manila. Then he transferred to San Juan de Letran College, where he finished the degree of bachelor of arts.

Because of his natural inclination for the fine arts, he continued studying at the Academia de Dibujo y Pintura. The director of the school, Agustin Saez, and a noted Filipino painter, Lorenzo Rocha, became his teachers. Jose Rizal, Glicerio Janso, and Javier Gomez de la Serna were among his classmates. In 1879 he received an award for his sculptural work on Cardinal Cisneros' bust during the literary-artistic contest conducted by the Academia. While studying, he became an apprentice of woodcarver and sculptor Juan Flameño, who had an atelier in Santa Cruz.

In 1884, he passed the competitive examination to select two Filipino *pensionados* to study art abroad, and became a pensionado in Madrid.

It was in Madrid that he painted "El Desembarco de Magallanes" (1888) and "La Llegada de Legaspi y Urdaneta," and composed the "Bahia de Manila" and "La Rosa Temprana," both *danzas*, and "Submarino Peral," a waltz. He also executed a number of portraiture and religious sculptural works. Some of these were kept in the Museo de Filipinas in Madrid. He portrayed on canvases Alfonso XIII, the Infant King of Spain; Manuel Secera, the Minister of Ultramar, and many more Spanish personages. His portrait of Rizal in 1891 was considered as "one of the finest and truest likenesses of Rizal."

His religious sculptural works were: "La Purisima Concepcion," a life-size creation; "Sagrada Familia"; "El Despojamiento de la Sagrada Tunica"; and carvings of various saints.

He was teaching modeling and engraving at the Escuela de Artes y Oficios in Iloilo when the Philippine revolution against Spain broke out. He joined its second stage as captain. He was later promoted to commandant of the military administration in Santa Barbara under General Martin Delgado.

During the revolution, he wrote articles which appeared in *El Comercio* in Manila, and in *El Porvenir de Visayas*, *El Panay*, *El Elonguillo* and in *Revolucion*, all Visayan periodicals.

In 1900, with the end of the revolution and the establishment of American rule, he co-founded the Instituto de Visayas in Jaro, Iloilo. In 1905, he founded the Instituto Aklan in Kalibo and, in 1907, the Instituto Capiz. In 1921, he founded the Colegio de Minerva in Manila.

Sucgang was married to Manuel Mateo y Villarama from Madrid, Spain. They had 12 children, of whom only three survived, namely: Ignacio, single; German, who was married to Marcela Labrador; and Angeles, who was married to Diosdado Soncuya. He passed away at the age of 61 on December 16, 1916.

BERNARDA TAGALOG

Revolutionary

The mother of the revolutionary general Santos Nocon (1866-1944), Bernarda Tagalog y Monson is among the lesser known women heroes of the Philippine Revolution. There is little information about her, and the circumstances of her birth and early life could not be determined.

A resident of Bacoar, Cavite, Tagalog was the wife of Leoncio Nocon, by whom she had 12 children, including Santos. At the outbreak of the revolution, she was about 50-years-old, a fact which merited her the moniker "Matandang Anday."

Some documents erroneously refer to her as "Bernalda" or "Alejandra." During the revolution against Spain, she often accompanied "Duhat," as her son Santos Nocon was called, into battle. One of the leaders of the Katipunan in Cavite, General Santiago Alvarez, mentioned her exploits in his memoirs. According to him, she accompanied Nocon, then a colonel, and hurled rocks at the enemy. She had a sharp bolo and a dagger tied around her waist, and usually carried a sack containing bread which she distributed to the hungry revolutionists. Often Colonel Nocon had to seek permission to leave the battlefield to take his mother to safer areas.

PATROCINIO TAGAROMA

(1874-1926)

Theater Actress & Singer

An actress in Spanish plays and a soprano, Patrocinio Tagaroma was born in Quiapo, Manila on November 19, 1874. Her father, who hailed from Cagayan province, was a sergeant in the Spanish *Guardia Civil*. Her mother, Juanita Panson, a Chinese mestiza, used to be a noted dancer in Spanish plays.

She studied singing under an Italian teacher of voice culture, Caria Caballini, and music, under a Filipino musician, Pedro Castañeda.

A beauty during her prime, she was also fond of Spanish literature.

While still a little girl, she started singing in puppet shows performed usually on busy sidewalks or in private yards. At seven-years-old, she joined the *Campaña Lirico*, a dramatic group of young performers under the musical direction of Florencio Lerma. Her first theater appearance was at Teatro Popular on Crespo (now R. Hidalgo) Street, near Plaza Miranda in Quiapo. Barely eight years old, she performed as milkmaid and princess in Francisco de P. Entrala's "*Cuadros Filipinos*," a *sainete* staged in Tondo Theater, with the Spaniard Alejandro Cubero as director. She also appeared in "*Las Amazonas del Tormes*" and "*El Barberillo de Lavapies*."

Already an accomplished stage performer at 11-years-old, she appeared in "*Torear por lo Fino*" and "*Musica Clasica*" in 1885. In 1887, she had performances in the provinces, such as Iloilo and Negros. She also performed in "*La Gran Via*" and "*Cadiz*" under contract with the *Compania de Navarro Peralta*.

In 1890, the Fersuta Company was organized, with Fernandez, Suzara, and Tagaroma as chief performers. It conducted several engagements in the provinces. Later, Zuzara left the group.

Tagaroma sang the *tipler* part in *Bocaccio*, and as *Fiameta* in "*La Mascota*." She appeared in the comedy "*El Secreto de un Medico*." In 1892, she joined the Fernandez dramatic troupe, which staged plays in Iloilo and Negros. She performed the part of Antonelli in "*El Duo de la Africana*" at the Zorilla Theater with great success. Then, in 1894, she joined the *Compania de Zarzuela Carvajal*. With Elisea Raquer, a Spanish artist, as the leading soprano, it presented a number of shows in the Bikol region.

Tagaroma was with Fernando Augusti's *Compania Español* when the Philippine Revolution broke out in August 1896. The company stopped producing plays temporarily. It resumed its activities after the signing of the Pact of Biyak-na-Bato in 1897.

Tagaroma was with the Carvajal troupe that provided entertainment to the Filipino revolutionists in Malolos, Bulacan, the revolutionary capital. During the Filipino-American war, she went with the revolutionists protecting the seat of the Philippine Republic as it was being transferred from town to town or province to province. The pursuing American forces captured Tagaroma and the members of her theater troupe in Bayambang, Nueva Vizcaya.

She was back in Manila late in 1899 and reappeared successfully in "*Bocacio*" at Teatro Filipino. The Si-Chui-Chim impresario got a contract with her and members of her troupe to stage "*Bocacio*" "*La Mascota*," "*Anillo de Hierro*," "*Tempestad*," "*Cadiz*," and others.

In 1905, Tagaroma married Carvajal, her long-time partner in stage plays. She continued performing during her married life. She was already 50-years-old when she appeared in "*La Viuda Alegre*." She sang parts from Aurelio Tolentino's "*Sumpaang*," Honorio Lopez "*Lakandula*" and Severino Reyes' "*Walang Sugat*."

She passed away at the age of 52 on January 4, 1926.

ISABELO TAMPINCO

(1850-1933)

Outstanding Sculptor

Isabelo Tampinco, a sculptor and woodcarver, was born in Binondo, Manila on November 19, 1850. He was the eldest of Leoncio Tampinco and Justa de Lacandola's three sons. His father, a Chinese mestizo, was an accomplished sculptor and woodcarver. His mother was a descendant of the old chieftain of Manila, Rajah Lakandola, during the early Spanish occupation.

He lost his parents when he was only 14-years-old. He lived with his aunt. Through discipline and hardwork, he was able to study in the *Escuela de Artes y Oficios*, where he took figure-drawing courses under two noted Spanish teachers, Agustin Saez and Lorenzo Rocha. He started actual carving early and accepted job orders.

Through experience, Tampinco acquired extensive knowledge of Renaissance ornaments and developed a predilection for the style. The altars, pulpits, doors, and images of the two old churches of Intramuros - San Ignacio and Santo Domingo - were vivid showcases of his exceptional ability and clear concept of ornamentation. Resourceful and talented, he adhered to the Gothic style in embellishing the doors and carving the figures in high relief. He made the ornaments in the *intrados* and archivolts of the Manila Cathedral, but these were destroyed during the liberation of Manila in 1945. He executed various works of minor importance, like designs on paper, pillars, pendants, and other units of ornaments, using Philippine forms like betel nut tree, anahaw, and banana leaf. The designs from these native materials, which became very popular in the first two decades of the 20th century, originated from his genius.

Tampinco was the professor of woodcarving at the Escuela de Bellas Artes when the Philippine Revolution broke out in 1896. He served as a volunteer in the Spanish military service. During the American rule, he was appointed teacher of carving at the Philippine School of Arts and Trades on June 25, 1908. He resigned on April 1,

1910. In 1914, he became associated with Graciano Nepomuceno, another talented woodcarver. They established the "Taller de Modelado y Vaciado de Nepomuceno y Tampinco" on Arlegui Street in Quiapo. In 1922, their partnership was dissolved.

Together with his two sons, Angel and Vidal, Tampinco executed the Renaissance ornaments of the Malacañang Social Hall, and the designs of the decorative woodcarving of the Ayuntamiento and the Ateneo de Manila.

A charter member of the Centro de Escultores, Tampinco was a recipient of various honors for his sculptural works during the Spanish period, starting with the *merito civil* medal presented to him on February 20, 1880. This was followed in 1882 with a silver medal and a diploma for exhibiting a carved wooden cover of a set of Fr. Manuel Blanco's *Flora de Filipinas* in 1887, with a silver medal and a diploma during the Exposicion Universal de Barcelona in Spain; and in 1895, with a gold medal from the Exposicion Regional de Filipinas, Manila.

In 1904, during the American regime, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri, awarded him a medal of honor at the architectural exhibits, and a gold medal for exhibiting "Shrine with Wooden Crucifix," painted by Felix Martinez.

Tampinco was married to Victoria Jocson, the daughter of a Chinese mestizo, Remigio Jocson, and Marta Papa of Santa Cruz, Manila. They had nine children.

He was 82-years-old when he died on January 30, 1933.

PANTALEON TORRES

Revolutionary Leader

Pantaleon Torres helped organize the Magdiwang and Magdalo chapters of the Katipunan in Cavite. He was a member of the third and fourth supreme Councils of the secret revolutionary organization founded by Andres Bonifacio.

The Supreme Council, known as the Kataastaasang Sanggunian, was the highest governing body of the Katipunan. Originally, it consisted of a president or Supremo, a secretary, a treasurer, and a comptroller or intervenor. In February 1893, it was reorganized and enlarged to include councilors.

In January 1895, the third Supreme Council was formed with Bonifacio as president or Supremo; Emilio Jacinto, fiscal; Jose Turiano Santiago, secretary; and Vicente Molina as Treasurer. The councilors were Pantaleon Torres, Aguedo del Rosario, and Doroteo Trinidad. Dr. Pio Valenzuela held the position as physician.

In January 1896, the body was again reorganized. This fourth Supreme Council had Bonifacio as president; Dr. Valenzuela, fiscal and physician; Jacinto, secretary; and Vicente Molina as treasurer. The councilors were Bibiano Florentino, Francisco Carreon, Hermenegildo Reyes, and Torres.

The fifth and last Supreme Council was formed in August 1896, just before the discovery of the Katipunan. It had taken the form of a government, obviously in preparation for the creation of a republic after the hostilities had started. The men who took their oaths of office were Bonifacio as Supremo, Jacinto as secretary of state; Teodoro Plata, secretary of war; Briccio Pantas, secretary of justice; Aguedo del Rosario, secretary of *gubernacion* or interior; and Enrique Pacheco, secretary of finance. There were no councilors in this last council and Torres, together with other members of the inner core of the Katipunan, such as Dr. Valenzuela, Carreon, and Dizon, were enjoined by Bonifacio to help spread the Katipunan by assisting its members in the provinces in forming their own chapters or councils.

Bonifacio and his closest aides had to be extremely careful in organizing new Katipunan chapters. They made contact only with trustworthy people, such as Masons and former members of La Liga Filipina, as the reactionary Spaniards, specially the friars, were already aware of the Katipunan's existence and were only waiting to seize upon incriminatory evidence to pounce on its suspected members and supporters.

On Good Friday in April 1896, Torres accompanied Bonifacio, Jacinto and Dr. Valenzuela to Noveleta, Cavite, to organize a Katipunan council in that town. This council, which came to be known as the Magdiwang, had as its officers Mariano Alvarez, president; Pascual Alvarez, secretary; Dionisio Alvarez, treasurer; Valentin Salud, prosecutor; Benito Alix, sergeant-at-arms, and Nicolas Ricafrente, Adriano Guinto, Emeterio Malia, and Valeriano Aquino as directors.

In the late afternoon of the same day, Torres, Bonifacio, Jacinto, and Valenzuela went to the neighboring town of Kawit as secret guests of Candido Tirona, Emilio Aguinaldo, and Aguinaldo's cousin Baldomero. They organized another Katipunan council, which became known as the Magdalo, after Aguinaldo's nom de guerre. The initiation rites took place in Aguinaldo's estate house with the new members signing their oaths of affiliation with their own blood.

On the night of August 21, 1896, just before the discovery of the Katipunan and the outbreak of the Revolution, Bonifacio called a meeting of Katipunan officials and organizers, including Torres, at the house of Vidal Acab in Kalookan to discuss a strategy of the revolution. The meeting had barely started when a commotion involving the cuadrilleros, or the municipal policemen, took place just outside the house. The Katipuneros thought there was a raid, and the cuadrilleros's shows of "Halt! Who's there?" were directed at them. One of the Katipunan organizers, Silverio Baltazar, who was the municipal captain, went down to investigate. It turned out that the cuadrilleros had just stopped a rig with an Englishman on board and were asking him questions.

As a result of the incident, which had caused the Katipuneros much alarm, Bonifacio moved the meeting to Barrio Kangkong, in the outskirts of Kalookan, at the house of another Katipunero, Apolonio

Samson. His group arrived there at 11 o'clock in the evening. They remained in Samson's house until August 23, then proceeded to Bahay Toro, converging on the yard of Cablesang Melchora Aquino, better known as Tandang Sora.

The Katipuneros numbered about a thousand when Bonifacio called a meeting inside Cablesang Melchora's barn the following day. Pantaleon Torres was with the group of Dr. Pio Valenzuela, Emilio Jacinto, Briccio Pantas, Enrique Pachero, Ramon Bernardo, Francisco Carreon, Vicente Fernandez, Teodoro Plata, and others.

After a lengthy discussion, the Katipuneros agreed that the uprising would begin at midnight of Saturday, August 29; that the revolutionary army would be organized with Aguedo del Rosario, Ramon Bernardo, and Gregorio Coronel installed as brigadier generals, to take charge of the tactical planning for the capture of Manila; and that all the chapters of the entire Katipunan organization should be ready to launch simultaneous attacks in their localities to catch the enemy off-guard. It was also agreed, however, that the rebellion could commence earlier than the agreed time of midnight of August 29, and that its immediate objective would be the capture of Manila, Generals Del Rosario, Fernandez, and Bernardo taking the offensive and converging inside the Walled City.

At the outbreak of the revolution, one of the chapters which Torres had assisted in creating, the Magdiwangs under Mariano Alvarez, figured in the first encounters with the Spaniards, starting with a daring attack on the town hall in which the chief of the town's police force was slain and the firearms of its men fell into the hands of the rebels. The Magdiwang Council was acknowledged as the vanguard of the Katipunan in Cavite owing to the efficiency of its organization as well as of the planning and implementation of its actions. Consequently, its forces, the territory it liberated from the Spaniards, and its influence were initially greater than those of the Magdalos.

Fully organized with the semblance of a government, the council had the following officers: Mariano Alvarez, president and first general of the Army; Pascual Alvarez, minister of administration; Diego Mojica, minister of finance; Mariano Trias, minister of justice; Ariston Villanueva, minister of war; Emiliano Riego de Dios, minister of welfare; Cornelio Magsarile, minister of the interior; Santiago Alvarez, captain general; and Artemio Ricarte, lieutenant general.

Bonifacio, Jacinto, Torres, and the other Magdiwang leaders who helped form the two Cavite councils did not foresee, however, that the Magdiwangs and the Magdalos would vie with each other for supremacy and that Bonifacio, as Katipunan Supremo, would have to go to Cavite to personally try to unite the two groups. He not only failed, of course, but was also later deposed as the leader of the revolution and accused of undermining it.

There is no information on the activities of Pantaleon Torres after Bonifacio's fateful mission in Cavite and up to the outbreak of the Filipino-American War.

In 1901, Torres' helped form the first Nacionalista Party, which vowed to seek early Philippine autonomy under American rule and, later, independence under the aegis of the United States government. The party had two presidents, Santiago V. Alvarez and Pascual Poblete, and a vice president, Andres Villanueva. Torres was one of its 16 secretaries, including Aguedo del Rosario and Francisco Carreon, his former comrades in the Katipunan. Some of the other secretaries were Aurelio Tolentino, who was himself a Katipunero, the writer and poet Lope K. Santos, and Jose Palma.

The party's policy statement was reminiscent of the Katipunan's Kartilla: "To inculcate in the Filipino people a love of instruction, a desire to work, the necessity of economy and spirit of association." However, the American authorities viewed its members as a band of "irreconcilables" and ordered its disbandment despite the installation of civil government and the supposed end of the Filipino insurrection against the US. In fact, the "insurrection," which was really the war for Philippine independence, was still raging and other nationalist groups had appeared. Among these were the new Katipunan headed by General Luciano San Miguel, the "Tagalog Republic" of Macario Sakay, the Iglesia Filipina Independentista of Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, and Isabelo delos Reyes Union Obrero Democratica.

What happened to Torres after the dissolution of the original Nacionalista Party is not known.

PIO F. TRINIDAD
(1860-1940)

Piano Inventor and Manufacturer

Pio F. Trinidad was born on May 5, 1860 in Sta. Cruz, Manila. He was the first of the seven children of Braulio Trinidad, a small proprietor, and Tranquilina Fernandez, a Spanish mestiza. He obtained his primary education in a private school, then studied first year Latin with Maestro Hugo Ilagan. With no real interest in schooling, apart from being sickly, he didn't pursue further studies, thus dashing his father's high hopes for him to become a doctor someday.

To earn his keep, since his father stopped giving him money, Trinidad sought employment in the drugstore owned by Pablo Sartorius. After learning how to prepare tinturas, emplastor, and the like, he moved on to another botica, that of George Ludwig on Plaza Binondo.

In 1878, he apprenticed as a watch and piano repair man in the shop of Mariano Benitez. His first exposure was with watches. He tinkered with their mechanisms. He was more intrigued, however, by the piano. He also showed a skilled hand in handicrafts. He made toys, like a miniature barco which caught the fancy of Tobias Tuason. It brought him good fortune, for in exchange for the barco, Don Tobias gave him an old, broken-down piano. It was something that Trinidad wanted. He dismantled the piano to study its intricacies. When he had sufficiently acquainted himself with piano tuning and repairing, he established his own shop on Calle Alcala in 1879.

With some money his father lent him, Trinidad began a business of importing Swiss-made pianos from C. Randorf & Co. He added to his knowledge of pianos by continually reading books on them.

On November 26, 1883, he got married to Juana Bernabe Lucena. His wife augmented his capital in the business, which his brothers eventually joined. They, too, learned the art of piano assembling, tuning, and repairing. Meliton became his chief assistant and technician, Gaudencio his skilled assembler, and Miguel, his tuner. During that time, piano parts had to be ordered from Europe. Being a sensible man, Trinidad invented those parts which could be manufactured in the Philippines, supplying them to the local market in

sufficient amounts. He also conducted experiments on how to improve the piano. One of the inventions he came up with was the piano tubular, which augmented the piano's sound resources. In 1895, he perfected what he himself called the tremolofon, which made it possible for trills to be produced on the piano with a powerful sonority when any key was struck and released, without the process being repeated by the finger.

Another invention of his regulated air pressure in organs by providing their air chambers with constant air supply through a centrifugal pump, thus enabling the organs to produce flawless notes.

In later years, Trinidad would also conduct experiments on how to improve graphophone sound reproduction. This with the attachment of native-wood mouthpieces, to test the effect of different music and sound effects on wood.

By 1895, Trinidad was already building his own piano, using indigenous wood. He finished his first piano, the following year. For its case and frame, he used acle; for the bridge of clavicord, dungon; and for the sounding board, he used kalantas. He donated this piano, on which music critic Oscar Camps had given appreciative comments.

In 1903, he established Pio Trinidad & Co. on Calle Ronquillo. It served both as a music store and a piano manufacturer and repair shop. At the end of the year, he acquired another business partner, Jose Oliver, a Spanish clothier from Barcelona.

In 1904, he won awards at the St. Louis Exposition for a violin and a piano he had built specifically for that occasion. His violin was made of kalantas wood (back and front pieces), lanutan (sides), and mulawing aso (neck). The piano, on the other hand, was made with 17 different kinds of wood, each one selected for its resonating property.

During this time, Trinidad was employing from 12 to 15 workers. Until 1905, his factory was turning out over a hundred pianos. Lack of continuing patronage and protection, however, discouraged him from going on any further. That same year, he gave up his manufacturing business and went back to importation.

In 1906, he began making furniture, introducing veneer work in his products. In 1908, his Spanish partner, Oliver, separated from him

to put up his own music store. In 1921, he finally sold his firm to Rafael and Luis Echogoyen, owners of the La Lira music store.

During the years of his retirement, Trinidad made toys and gadgets. In 1923, he built two round tables. He donated one of them, which was made of 89 classes of native wood, to Pope Pius XI.

He died in 1940.

JOSE TUASON

Writer of "Ang Magtanim ay Di-Biro"

Poet, playwright and educator, Jose Tuason was a native of Balanga, Bataan. There is no available information about his family and education.

Tuason had an innate talent for writing plays and poems. Among his more prominent works was a collection of plays entitled, "Mga Siniphayo ng Pag-ibig." Among the poems he wrote was "Ang Matandang Sariwa."

Tuason is better known, however, as a writer of songs, some of which are still sung up to this day. He was the author of the ever popular "Ang Magtanim ay Di-Biro," which is about farm life. This song has been translated into various dialects in the Philippines, as well Spanish and English.

Tuason lived in Manila and Navotas, then a part of Morong, later Rizal province, where he taught in a secondary school. When the revolutionary Congress was convened in Malolos, Bulacan, he was appointed to it as a member, representing the province of Bataan. He was one of the poets in that first Filipino legislature.

There is no information about his death.

ALEJO VALDEZ

(1890-1945)

Poet and Short Story Writer

Winner of the Premio Zobel in 1934, poet and short story writer. Alejo Valdez was born in Quiapo, Manila on November 3, 1890. He was the eldest child of Benito Valdez, a physician and Filomena Pica.

Valdez attended primary school in Manila. He completed his secondary studies, though, in Barcelona, Spain. He took up law at the University of Santo Tomas, but decided to quit after three years and joined the Philippine Constabulary. He also joined the Manila Symphony Orchestra, and composed music.

Valdez wrote for several Spanish newspapers and for the magazine *Excelsior*. In 1915, he collected two volumes of his poems under the title "Electa" (Chosen). Another collection of his verses, *Intimas* (Intimates), came out 1919. In 1920 and 1924, he published *Sinceridad* (Sincerity) and *Letras* (Letters), respectively.

He also produced works in prose, such as "*Brevario de Amor*" (Compendium of Love) in 1919, "*Sensaciones*" (Sensations), 1922, and "*Insignificaciones*" (Meaninglessness) in 1924. Valdez wrote a short novel, *La Chispa* (The Spark), in 1922, and a verse-drama, "*Salome*," which he wrote in 1926. In 1934, his collection of short stories, *De La Vida*, won him the Premio Zobel.

His other works were "*A La Luz Moribunda*" (To the Imprisoned Light), "*Lucian en Tu Espalda*" (They Shine on your Back), "*En La Quietud*" (In Silence), "*Oracion*" (Prayer), "*Autoconsolacion*" (Self-Consolation), "*El Amor de los Amores*" (Love of Loves), and "*Bendita Seas, Pecadores*" (Bless You Sinners).

Valdez was married to Angela Lopez, by whom he had three children. He was killed by the Japanese during the liberation of Manila in February 1945.

BENITO VALDES

(1860-1935)

Physician & Educator

Physician and hospital director, Benito Valdes was born in Hacienda del Carmen, Floridablanca (then a barrio of Lubao), Pampanga on March 21, 1860. His Father, Basilio Valdes, a Spaniard from Andalucia, was a captain in the Spanish navy. His mother, Francisca Salvador, was a mestiza from Manila.

Valdes obtained his primary education from a tutor in the town. He was granted a scholarship in the University of Santo Tomas, where he received his bachelor of arts degree in 1878. In April 1878, he was sent to Spain to study medicine in the University of Barcelona. As a medical student, he became a member of the Academia y Laboratorio de Ciencias Medicas of Barcelona in 1882. He obtained his *licenciado en medicina y cirujia* in August 1884. He pursued further medical studies in the Universidad Central de Madrid, where he was conferred the doctor of medicine 1885.

Dr. Valdes returned to the Philippines in December 1885. In January 1886, he was appointed *medico titular* for Tayabas (now Quezon province) with a monthly salary of 39 Mexican pesos. Some six months later, he was transferred to Santa Ana, Manila as municipal doctor with a monthly compensation of 36 pesos, with free practice. After about three years, he took a leave of absence for his second travel to Barcelona, to marry his college days' girlfriend, Filomena Pica, an orphan from Matanzas, Cuba.

The newlyweds decided to make their home in the Philippines. On their way to Manila, however, their boat *Anader* collided with another vessel and sank. Fortunately, they survived this tragedy, but they reached Manila almost penniless.

Valdes returned to his old job in Santa Ana as municipal doctor. Later, he was transferred to the Quiapo district.

He was working as visiting physician of the San Juan de Dios Hospital while serving at the same time as Quiapo municipal doctor when the Philippine Revolution broke out in August 1896. Charged with complicity in it, he was incarcerated in Fort Santiago. His wife, who had just given birth, pleaded with the Spanish authorities for his release. He got back to his family, but on October 30, his wife died from the strain of her exertions. Grieving over her death, he left for Spain again while the revolution was raging.

He returned to the Philippines during the American rule. He had a house on Mendoza Street which was converted into a medical station for American soldiers. He joined the faculty of the University of Santo Tomas as teacher of history of medical science. In 1900, he also accepted the position as director of the San Juan de Dios Hospital.

Valdes was a member of the Colegio Medico Farmaceutico, Medical Association of the Philippine Islands, Manila Medical Society, and that National Council of Hygiene.

He believed that, as a profession, medical service should not be commercialized and that those who embraced it should have "broad human sympathies."

By his first wife, Filomena Pica, Valdes had five children namely, Alejo, writer in Spanish and soldier; Basilio, physician-surgeon, major-general and former chief of staff of the Philippine Army; Francisco, sea captain and reserved officer of the Philippine Army; Ramon; and Jose, who died young. He had six children by his second wife, Rita Legarda: Manuel, retired lieutenant colonel in the Philippine Army; Fernando, who died young; Jose; Rosario; Teresa; Rita; and Carmen.

He died of influenza at the age of 75 on September 8, 1935.

MACARIO VALENTIN
(D. 1897)

Revolutionary Martyr from Bicol

One of the 11 martyrs from the Bicol region who were executed by the Spanish authorities at Bagumbayan during the Philippine Revolution, Macario Valentin, of Nueva Caceres, now the city of Naga, in Camarines Sur, was a night watchman at the Obras Publicas (Public Works) of the colonial government.

The outbreak of the revolution in the Tagalog provinces in August 1896 fueled fears among the authorities that it might spread to other parts of the country, particularly the Bicol region. Already, they had instituted a reign of terror which resulted in the mass arrests of Filipinos suspected of professing separatist views. The capture and interrogation of Vicente Lukban, a member of the Masonry from Bicol, produced an alleged confession implicating prominent residents of Nueva Caceres as active members or sympathizers of the Katipunan. These were Mariano Abella, Tomas Prieto, Camilo Jacob, and Fathers Severino Diaz and Inocencio Herrera.

Valentin's name was not included in the alleged confession of Lukban. He may have been implicated by anyone of the other arrested suspects who, like Lukban, underwent severe torture and were tricked with false promises into naming supposed *filibusteros* among people they knew.

Valentin was one of five employees of the Obras Publicas who were arrested on suspicion of abetting a projected rebellion against the Spaniards. The four others were Mariano Melgarejo, Florencio Lerma, Cornelio Mercado, and Camilo Jacob. Only Jacob was mentioned in the Lukban confession. They were jailed at the *tribunal*, where they were beaten and starved.

On September 19, 1896, they were taken with other prisoners to the vessel *Isarog*, which sailed for Manila. Upon arrival in Manila they were accorded treatment reserved for traitors, an ordeal which

lasted until December 29, On that day, Valentin and 14 others from Bicol faced a military court jammed with Spanish spectators calling for their blood. The prosecution had no significant evidence against them, not even the alleged confession of Lukban or that of Tomas Prieto, who was one of the indictes, Yet, according to the prosecutors, their having openly professed the wish to see the Philippines emancipated from the oppression of the Spaniards was enough to find them guilty of sedition and treason.

Valentin and 10 others were sentenced to die by firing squad, while two of their co-defendants, Mariano Araña and Ramon Abella, were ordered exiled to Fernando Po. A third, Mariano Ordenanza, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

On January 4, 1897, gunfire rent the air amid the lusty cheers of the Spanish spectators as the so-called "eleven traitors from Bicol" were executed at Bagumbayan Field.

HONORIO VENTURA (1887-1940)

Acting Governor General During American Regime

Honorio Ventura was the only Filipino who became acting governor general during the American colonial period. Indisputably honest, he entered the government service as a rich man but left it poor after 20 long years.

Ventura was born in Bacolor, Pampanga on July 30, 1887 to wealthy parents, Balbino Ventura and Juana Tizon. He became a lawyer. He earned his bachelor of laws degree at the University of Santo Tomas and, his doctor of jurisprudence degree, in Spain. He was barely 20-years old when he entered politics as an affiliate of the Nationalista Party.

Ventura's career in public service started in 1914, when he was appointed acting governor of Pampanga following the death of the

incumbent. He was a hard-working governor who gave his province more roads, school buildings, etc. He was elected governor in 1916, and then reelected in 1919. He vacated his post, however, when he was appointed chief of the executive bureau in 1921.

When Felipe Agoncillo resigned as secretary of interior, Governor General Leonard Wood appointed him to the post. Ventura gave his best as such for eight years. He resigned as interior secretary in 1933 due to political conflict with then Senate President Manuel L. Quezon.

Ventura had become the target of Quezon's attacks when he sided with Sergio Osmeña and Manuel Roxas on the controversial Hare-Hawes-Cutting Independence bill. Quezon had strongly opposed the bill with Governor General Frank Murphy showing sympathy for his stance. This made Ventura's membership in Murphy's cabinet untenable. Taking the honorable way, he gave up his cabinet post and campaigned as a non-government official for the bill's acceptance. The controversy ended with the triumph of the "antis," led by Quezon.

Ventura helped poor but deserving students by providing them financial assistance. Among those he sent to school was former President Diosdado Macapagal.

Ventura remained a bachelor.

He died of a heart attack on September 3, 1940 at the age of 53.

PACIFICO VICTORIANO
(1886-1953)

Poet

A poet who was awarded the prestigious Premio Zobel, Pacifico Victoriano was also an educator who held two college degrees.

He was born on September 25, 1886 in San Roque, Cavite.

Victoriano studied at the University of Santo Tomas, where he graduated with a degree in medicine in 1909. He continued studying at a law school named La Jurisprudencia, and graduated with a bachelor of laws degree in 1918.

He became a professor of literature and the Spanish language in such schools as the Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, Instituto de Burgos, and the Centro Escolar de Señoritas, now Centro Escolar University. Later, he assumed the post of director of Liceo de Manila.

Victoriano served as "corrector of style" at the Philippine National Assembly, the Philippine Senate, and the House of Representatives.

He rose to prominence as a poet when he won the top prizes in three literary contests. The first was in 1903, for his poem honoring the national hero Jose Rizal; the second was in 1904, for the poem he wrote in honor of the Immaculate Conception, and the third was in 1909, for a poem paying tribute to Cervantes' hero, Don Quixote.

Victoriano won awards in 1922 in other literary contests for his poems and a short story. In 1933, he produced two books containing his verses. These were *Arias de Primavera* (Songs of Spring) and *Arpeggios* (Arpeggios).

In 1934, he was cited for his poems in *Arpeggios* and was accorded the Premio Zobel.

He died in 1953.

