

Foundation and Settlement: The Early Years of Urdaneta, 1858-1887

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ABSTRACT

In 2008, the city of Urdaneta celebrated its 150th year as a *pueblo* coinciding with the fifth centenary of Fr. Andres de Urdaneta. The year before, former President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo signed Proclamation No. 1423 on Fr. Urdaneta's commemoration in which one of its whereas clauses states that the good priest's name "is believed to be the etymological source of City of Urdaneta, Pangasinan." A hint of doubt is present in the text as it is still unsure whether or not the city is really named after the friar-navigator. There is a widespread belief that the town was originally an Ilocano town ignoring the inhabitants who were Pangasinans. The final section of this article resolves this issue after examining the foundation of the *pueblo* and its development thereafter. Using primary and folk sources,

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this article proves that the Pangasinans already resided in the barrios even before the *pueblo*'s organization as a new town. It gives an account of the political activities in the town primarily centered on elections and bureaucratic office works by *gobernadorcillos*; tells of town politics as it involved a teacher and his quarrel with some members of the *principalia* and the curate; sheds light on the 1884 uprising that had an impact on the tumult in 1896; and discusses other political and economic developments that happened in Urdaneta in 28 years after its establishment.

KEYWORDS

Urdaneta, Pangasinan, history, politics, Fr. Andres de Urdaneta

No hay cosa mas conveniente, justa, y necesaria asi en lo esperitual, como en lo temporal que levanta en Bayaoas un nuevo Pueblo formado de los tres barrios dichos a fin de poner eficaz remedio a los infinitos males asi espirituales como temporales que con sola la ereccion del dicho pueblo se esperan remediar.

— *Fr. Juan Gutierrez, cura parroco de Santa Barbara*
30 Enero de 1857

INTRODUCTION

On 15 October 1856, the chiefs of the barangay and their lieutenants and a number of residents of the three barrios of Nancamaliran, Bagtad (Bactar, Bactad), and Caoacalan (now San Vicente) from the towns of Sta. Barbara, Asingan, and Mangaldan respectively, sent a petition to the governor of the province, Alcalde Mayor Don Manuel Boutelon y Soldevilla, in Lingayen for the creation of a new town. According to the

petitioners namely Pedro de Vera, Jose Ramirez, Felis Valdes, Rufino Velasco, Patricio Agustin, Fernando Flores, and others, they have sufficient number of tributes and there were many unopen lands which once opened, other settlers would come to till. The first four names were specified as cabezas de barangay in the list of tribute-payers submitted along with the petition. De Vera, for example, signed his name after the clerk had written Sta. Barbara and the date, indicating that he lived in Nancamaliran. His name was not included in the list of cabezas and their wards, (the *Listaay totoo...cabezas ed baley a oalaay estado ed sayan lugar*) [Pangasinan for List of persons...chiefs in the village with social status in this place] but a relative of his, Don Lorenzo de Vera was registered. Ramirez and Valdes did not sign their names in the list of tributes; thus, it is not known which town they were part of. Velasco and Flores were listed as tribute-payers under Valdes and Celistino Manzano, respectively. Together with the plan indicating the town's metes and boundaries with other towns, the petition also stated that materials were being prepared for the construction of a tribunal or town hall, schools, and the storehouse of a church with the center of the town to be located in Bayaoas. The town, in honor of the alcalde mayor, and under the guidance of the Ynmaculada Purisima Concepcion, shall be named Soldevilla. To further bolster their claim of having enough tributes—the minimum number of which was 500—a list of names were submitted out of the 45 *cabeceras* or villages. The tributes totaled 517½ with *cailianes* or the townspeople numbering 365½ and the cabezas consisting of the principales numbering 172.¹

This article goes back to the pioneering cabezas, tenientes and residents of the three barrios who petitioned the Spanish colonial government to form a new town out of the towns of Sta. Barbara, Asingan, and Mangaldan. It describes the political and economic development of the new town, the creation of new barrios, and the arrival and settlement of migrants before

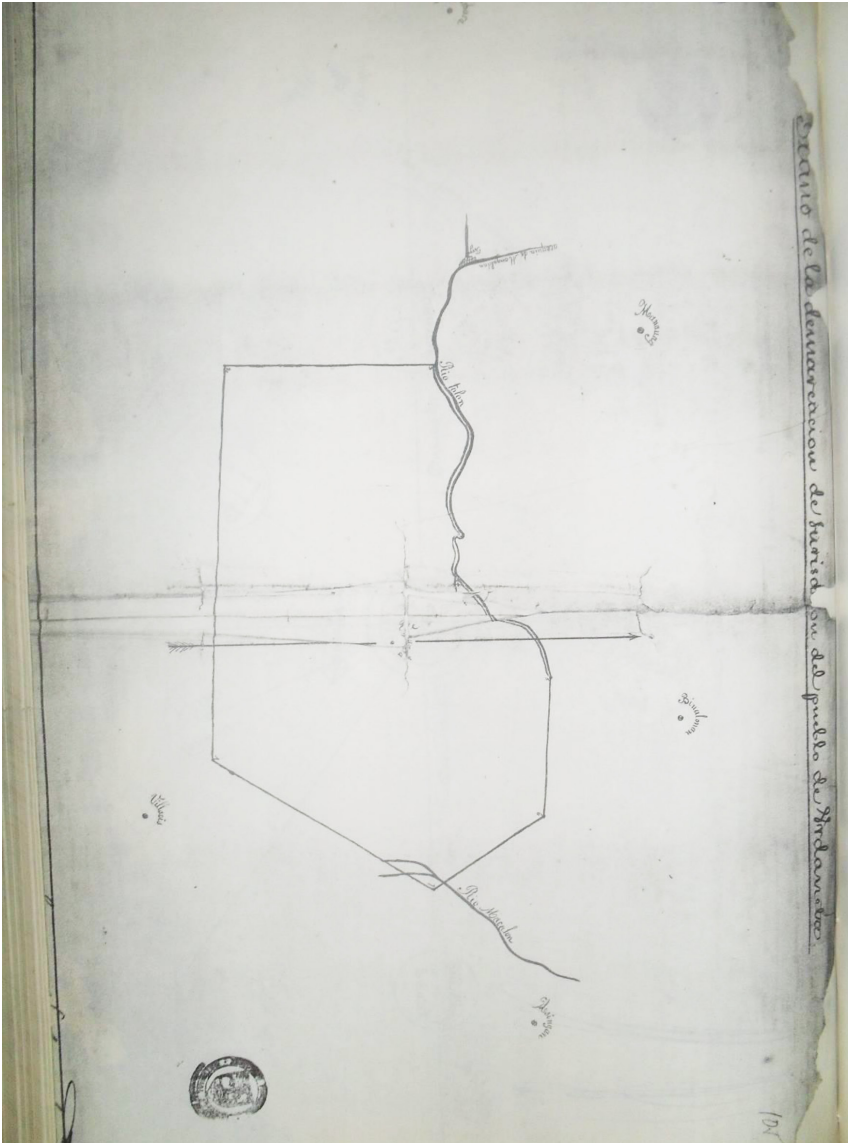


Figure 1a. Metes and boundaries of Urdaneta showing the rivers and the border towns of Asingan, Mangaldan, Villasís, and Manaoag submitted along with the petition (NAP).

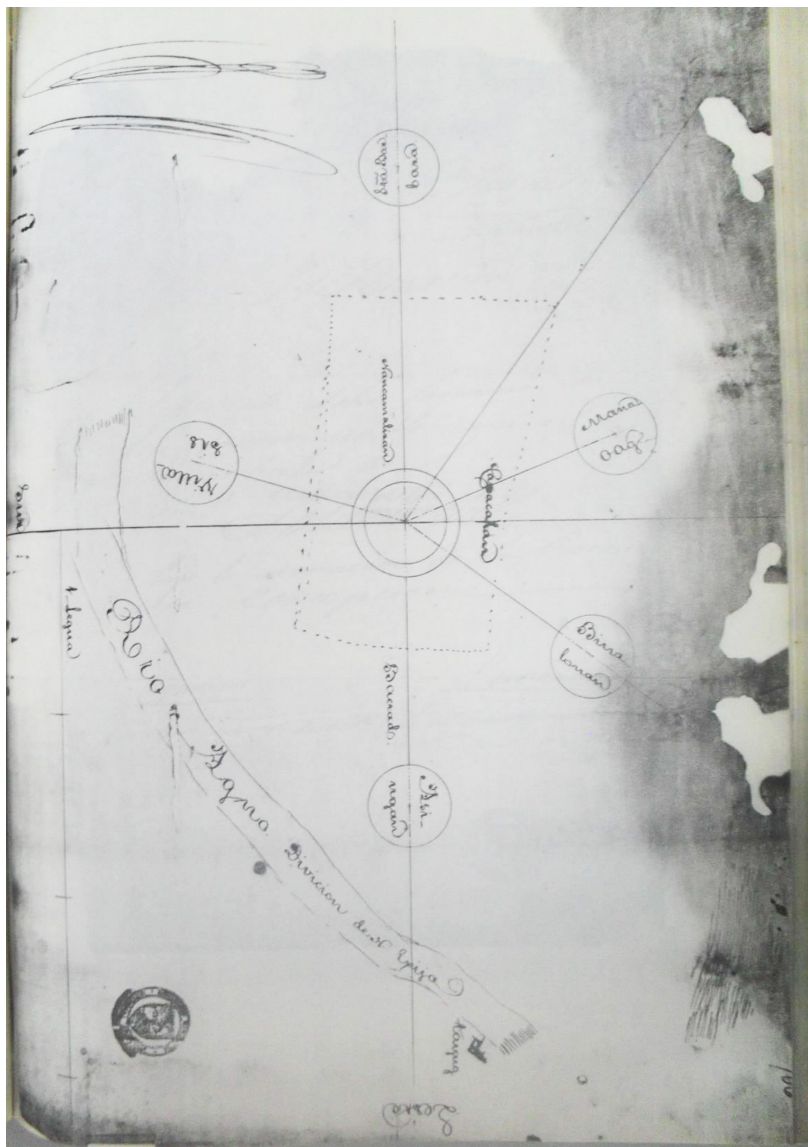


Figure 1b. Metes and boundaries of Urdaneta showing the rivers and the border towns of Asingan, Mangaldan, Villasis, and Manaoag submitted along with the petition (NAP).



Figure 2a. Plan for the town of Urdaneta drawn by David Rous (NAP).

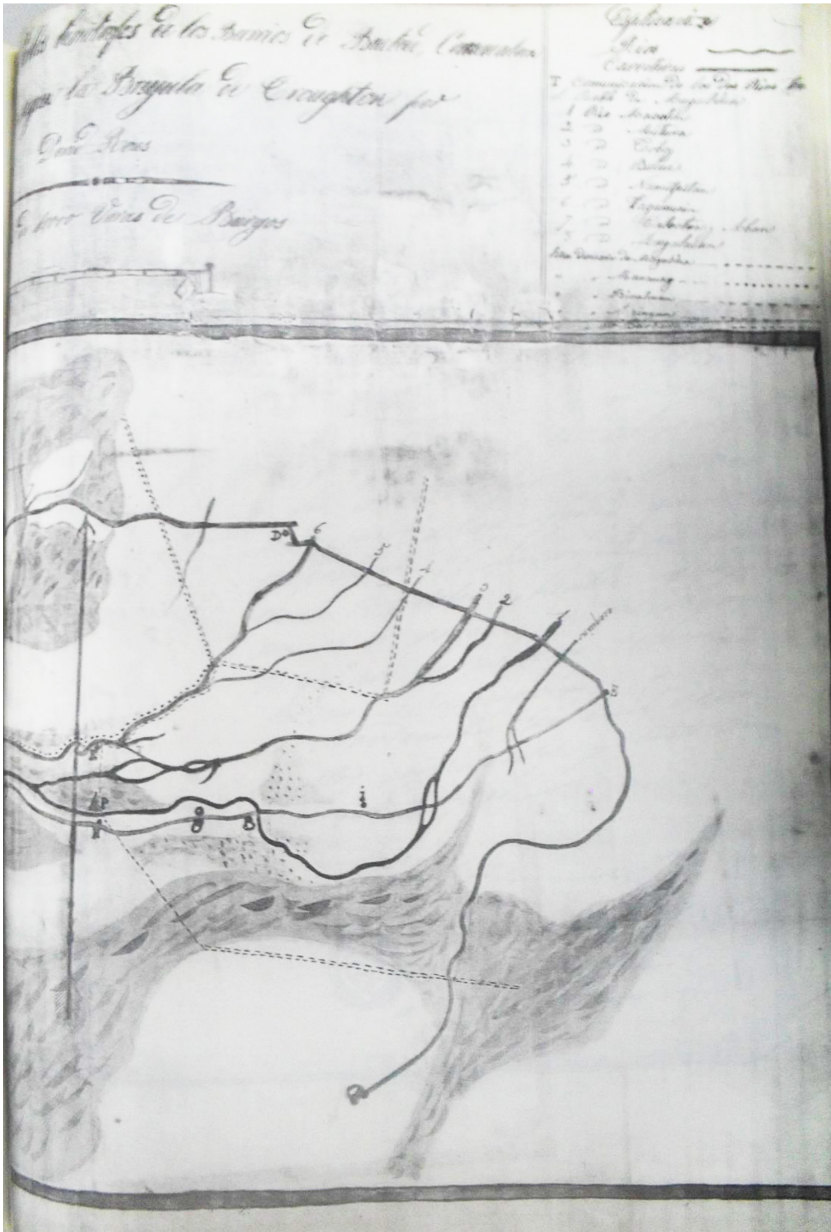


Figure 2b. Plan for the town of Urdaneta drawn by David Rous (NAP).

the outbreak of the revolution. It resolves the issue of whether the town's name came from the word *organita* or the town was named after Andres de Urdaneta, the friar-circumnavigator and explorer.

THE BIRTH OF A TOWN

What could have forced the chiefs and the lieutenants to petition? Months prior to their visit to the capital, refugees, either vagabonds or tenants from the haciendas in the province of Nueva Ecija, arrived in Asingan and Sta. Barbara owning properties that were unaccounted for, as well as strong dwellings in Caoacalan in Mangaldan. The principales of Sta. Barbara wrote a letter to the same alcalde mayor imploring for proper treatment of these people who must have intended to settle in their town. Before the petition could be properly elevated to the higher authorities, territorial conflict between the town of Asingan and town of Mangaldan regarding Caoacalan was raised in a letter written by Asingan principales. The imperative of establishing a town was further emphasized by reports on *tributantes ocultos*, *infieles* and *malhechores* which the long arm of the law could not reach due to the distance of the towns from each other and the distance from the town centers to the far-flung areas. One instance cited was the killing of a cabeza de barangay of Bactad who was passing by Nancamaliran with his nephew to search for missing tributes.²

The petition took almost a year en route. Involved were letters to the Bishop of Segovia regarding the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the new town, as well as letters from the parishes of Sta. Barbara, Asingan, and Mangaldan to the Archbishop in Manila giving their support and reason or objection to the creation of a new town. These letters were sent to officials of the colonial government up to the office of governor-general. Issues were raised in these correspondences. One of them was

the location of the town center, which the people of Mangaldan wanted to be in Camantiles instead of Bayaoas. To resolve the issue, the *asesor-general del gobierno* suggested the assignment of a knowledgeable person who would measure the distance from the town's center to its matrices; David Rous, a European resident in Bactad, was chosen and endorsed for the work.³

According to Fr. Juan Gutierrez of the parish of Sta. Barbara, Bayaoas has "good sky and good land that has never become flooded; has abundant waters to the sides for all the uses of a town." The site, according to the same priest, offered advantages to the new town since it was located in the center enabling other residents to carry out their political and spiritual obligations. Unlike Camantiles located in the fringe—more correctly at the corner—of a town, swampy, flooded, and without a road, Bayaoas was beside a highway going to Asingan. Moreover, a pathway could be made into a road that could connect to Binalonan and pass through the town of Villasis. On the other hand, he likened Caoacalan into a small island since it was three *leguas* away from Mangaldan with a bad road that was passable only during the dry season "because during wet season, the road would be for the birds," which meant that people must have wings to fly over the flooded road. Camantiles was associated with a small river quay where wooden rafts could navigate because of the dams that feed water into it. With their interest of protecting the dam in Mapangdan that provided water for irrigation purposes, the bid for Camantiles by the people of Mangaldan did not prevail over the advantageous location of Bayaoas. The people of Nancamaliran under the jurisdiction of Sta. Barbara agreed with putting the town center in Bayaoas, provided that it would not ask for more land beyond Catablaan (Catablan) and that their rights to the water must not be prejudiced. In support of the petition, Fr. Gutierrez who had never ceased hearing—and later observing—wonders regarding the three barrios in his more than 14 years in this part of Pangasinan said that the creation of the

new town was to be welcomed in Bayaoas for “it will be easier to convert those inhabitants under [the] bell.”⁴

The governor-general issued a decree on 8 January 1858 establishing the town of Urdaneta, which was not named Soldevilla, with additional territories coming from the towns of San Jacinto, Manabuac (Manaoag), Binalonan, and Billasis (Villasis). The decree provided for the establishment of an *estancia comunal de ganados* [a public ranch for cattle] and *una suerte de buenas tierras de labor* [a public communal land] in the town's territory at the discretion of the town. The land was not for sale but for communal work or for lease whose proceeds would go to the town's coffers. It also stated that the creation of the new town would not jeopardize the water rights of the people of Mangaldan with respect to the dam. Exactly two months after, the town was inaugurated. The event was attended by the principales from the nearby towns of Sta. Barbara, Mangaldan, Manaoag, Binalonan, Asingan, Villasis, and Malasiqui who witnessed the alcalde mayor's marking off the center of the town in Bayaoas and declaring with loud and clear voice the establishment of the town of Urdaneta. Three cheers for Queen Isabel II were heard to which the crowd responded with fervor befitting the celebration.⁵

GOVERNING A NEW TOWN ON ITS FIRST FOUR YEARS

Election of the gobernadorcillo and his ministers followed after the inauguration. In the presence of Don Pedro Gutierrez, the alcalde mayor, the meeting was composed of all past and present cabezas de barangay and other members of the principalia. Elected unanimously as interim gobernadorcillo was Don Tomas Manzano while Don Patricio Palandiano Agustin was elected *teniente primero*. Other officers elected included Don Eufracio

Edrolin Benito as *juez de sementera*; Don Angelino Edrolin Benito as *juez de policia*; Don Maximo de Aquino, Don Filomeno Cristoval, Don Jose Manzano and Don Jose Palandiano Agustin as *tenientes subalterinos*; and Don Pedro Edrolin Benito, Don Pedro Antemano, Don Roman Marquez, Don Ramon Corpuz and Don Jose Babalarin de la Cruz as *alguaciles*. Witnesses to the election were Don Ysidro Perez and Don Fernando Flores. Don Pedro de Vera acted as interpreter. After taking the oath of office, they proceeded to mark the sites for the tribunal, plaza, streets, church and convent, and schoolhouse. They also signed the document proclaiming the town of Urdaneta with its metes and boundaries clearly stated in an appended page. The alcalde mayor approved the election on 17 April.⁶

Called capitan, the town's gobernadorcillo or "little governor" was a colonial official, usually a native or a mestizo, exercising both administrative and judicial powers. He was chosen by twelve electors consisting of senior principales, mostly cabezas de barangay plus the incumbent gobernadorcillo. In this election, there was no current gobernadorcillo since Urdaneta was still in the process of selecting its gobernadorcillo. The election presided by the alcalde mayor along with a notary was usually cast in a ballot by the electors who would write three names, the so-called *terna*, of nominees who must be able to read, write and speak the Spanish language. The ballots were counted and published by the alcalde mayor; the proceedings were transmitted to the governor-general. A gobernadorcillo was not chosen through a plurality of votes but by possessing or meeting certain qualifications. Through inquiries to persons who knew the nominees, the governor-general would decide whom he would appoint as the gobernadorcillo. The gobernadorcillo would be assisted by a *teniente* or the town deputy, *juez de policia* tasked with maintaining peace and order, *juez de sementera* who would look after lands and crops, *juez de ganados* who would take charge of the butchering and sale of livestock, and minor

officials down to an *alguacil*, either a sheriff or a policeman. These officials were selected by the assembly of principales including the outgoing gobernadorcillo prior to the conduct of the election.⁷

Manzano as the gobernadorcillo would take charge of public works such as the building and maintenance of the tribunal, roads and bridges; administer justice and supervise the collection of taxes; and look after the needs of official visitors, travelers and guests in the town. He had to pay out of his own pocket for the difference in the tax collection as recorded in the census and the actual number of tribute payers and those who could pay. The office, according to Jose Feced y Temprado, alcalde mayor of Albay, is “honorific, gratuitous, and binding for two years.” Nonetheless, a gobernadorcillo is exempted from rendering compulsory service; enjoys a monthly allowance of two pesos; receives a percentage in the collection of royal assets along with the cabezas de barangay; and collects fees on the branding of animals and other emoluments along with the juez de ganados. The two-year term, however, would become five years later upon the issuance of a royal decree.⁸

Under Manzano, the town of Urdaneta grappled with the exigencies of being a separate entity and an independent pueblo. Manzano was succeeded on the same year by Don Angelino Benito who managed to build the tribunal and the plaza as well as undertake other public works. By gathering his people for personal service in the town, he avoided paying money for redemption fees against rendering personal labor or *fallas*. For the increase in tribute, the following were recognized as cabezas: Don Tomas Jacob, Don Rufino Velasco, Don Fernando Florez, and Don Nicolas Estrada on 24 March, and Don Jose Caliolio, Don Pedro Edrolin, and Don Francisco Rebarbra on 5 November. Benito, by the end of 1858, recorded a tribute population of 922, far lower than the number of tributes of its mother towns

in 1857 and 1858 respectively like Mangaldan with 3626 and 3696, Asingan with 1986.5 and 1993.5, Sta. Barbara with 1628 and 1265.5, San Jacinto with 1803 and 1841, Manaoag with 1650 and 1718, and Binalonan with 1865 and 1718. However, the collections were higher than in Villasis with 605 and 681. A tribute was valued at 12 centimos and cuatro octavos since a peso consisting of 100 centimos was divided into eight reales while a real was equivalent to four quartos or eight octavos. Cuatro octavos were equal to 0.005 centimos. The amount of tribute collected in Urdaneta was ₱115.25, which constituted the main funds for the town called *cajas de comunidad* [community chests]. Expenses incurred two percent for the office (a) ₱2.30%; (b) two percent allocated to the cabezas de barangay, ₱1.72%; (c) half percent for the gobernadorcillo, ₱0.575%; (d) two percent for the subdelegate of the province, ₱2.30%; (e) imposts on elections, ₱3; (f) salary of the gobernadorcillo, ₱20; (g) salary of the teachers, ₱60; (h) salary for church servants; and (i) nil for a total of ₱89.914%. In addition, there were the (j) salary of the counsel, ₱2 and the (k) salary for the vaccinator, ₱3.06%. The total expenditure for 1858 (l) was ₱94.983% with a remaining balance (m) of ₱20.265%.⁹

Fresh from its inauguration as a town, Urdaneta displayed fiscal responsibility by having no deficit; it even had a minimal budget surplus. Sta. Barbara and Villasis, on the other hand, registered fiscal deficits of ₱1.861% and ₱32.511%, respectively. Mangaldan, with its large tribute population, registered the biggest collected amount for its community chest followed by Asingan, San Jacinto, Binalonan, and Manaoag. It is not surprising that Mangaldan allocated the highest budget for all the categories. Its teachers got the highest salary of ₱144 while Urdaneta gave less than half of Mangaldan's; it was still higher than Villasis' budget for its teachers, the lowest in the set. Urdaneta paid its gobernadorcillo ₱4 less than the salary given to the gobernadorcillos of Mangaldan down to Binalonan. Villasis,

TOWNS	TRIBUTE	AMOUNT COLLECTED	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Urdaneta	922	115.25	2.30.4	1.72.7	0.57.5	2.30.4	3	20	60	0	89.91.4	2	3.06.7	94.98.3	20.26.5
S. Barbara	1265.5	159.93.6	3.20	2.40	0.80	3.15.5	2.95.6	23.72.3	94.86.4	21.73.4	154.60	2.83	4.36.7	161.79.7	-
Mangaldan	3696	462.50	9.25	6.93.6	2.31.2	9.25	3	24	144	22	220.75	8.19	12.94.6	241.88.6	220.61.2
S. Jacinto	1841	230.93.6	4.81.7	3.46.3	1.15.4	4.61.7	3	24	72	22	134.85.5	4.9	6.97.6	145.32.3	85.61.3
Manaoag	1718	215.12.4	4.30.2	3.22.5	1.07.5	4.30.2	3	24	88	22	149.90.6	3.81	5.93.6	159.65.4	55.47
Binalonan	1863.5	232.93.6	4.66.4	3.49.7	1.16.5	4.66.4	3	24	96	22	158.99.4	4.27	6.66.7	169.93.3	63.00.3
Asingan	1993.5	249.18.6	4.98.4	3.73.7	1.24.5	4.98.4	3	24	84	22	147.95.4	4.41	6.91.6	159.28.2	89.90.4
Villasis	681	85.37.4	1.70.6	1.28	0.42.6	1.20.6	2.13.7	16.97	42.58	15.3	114.12.2	1.51	2.25.3	117.88.5	-

Table 1. Comparative data on collected tributes and administrative expenses in Urdaneta and selected towns in Pangasinan in 1858

with its deficit, paid its chief ₱7 less than the regular pay while the salary of its church servants was below ₱22. Urdaneta not allotting budget for church servants will be explained later. Angelino Benito managed successfully the finances of Urdaneta on its first year. On 19 May of the following year, he received notice on a public tender for the construction of a brick-walled school for boys in Mangaldan, an undertaking that could have been the upshot of a good fiscal management of its former mother town.¹⁰

Efforts during the first four years of the town's existence with a succession of six capitanes—with the latter four, namely Don Vicente Benito (1859-1860), Don Rufino Velasco (1860-1861), Don Pedro de Vera (1861-1862) and Don Patricio Agustin (1862-1863)—were directed to meeting the obligations in tribute collection for the town and the province, maintenance of peace and order and taking care of the religious and temporal needs of the townspeople. Vicente Benito sought the help of his cabezas such as Don Antonio Fernandez, Don Antonio Carrion, and Don Macsimo Manzano upon the death of Don Jose Ramirez. He received a directive from Lingayen asking for data on the number of carriages available in Urdaneta. He reported in July 1859 that since his was a new town, there was no person who owned a carriage. Almost all of the carriages in Pangasinan were owned by parish priests. One exception was a two-wheeled vehicle and a horse worth ₱3 owned by Don Antonino Salinda of nearby Sta. Barbara. Wagons were for delivering mails that usually arrived in Pangasinan every Monday at 5 p.m. Vicente Benito also acknowledged receipt on 15 November of the announcement for the bidding of a three-year lease on the seal and stamp of *pesas y medidas* [weights and measures] for the province at ₱312 annually. All local chiefs were directed to publish it on eight consecutive nights before the event on 29 November. At one time, however, he got sick that the *teniente primero* or first lieutenant, Nicolas Espilita, prepared the required report on the

account of *arbitrios particulares* or special levies for the year on 31 December. In addition to tributes as forming the bulk of the municipal budget, Urdaneta had collected ₱120 for 40 *tanorias*, also called *reservas* or domestic service required for the citizens of a community. It was especially for cleaning the *casa tribunal* or municipal government hall and for the work of a night watchman valued at ₱3 each and ₱12.37½ for the 165 days of *falla* or the payment for exemption from rendering domestic service, worth 12 centimos for a total amount of ₱132.37½. Items that used up the funds were expenses for the lighting of the tribunal, ₱12; writing desks, ₱20; unforeseen costs, ₱5; a book on medicine, ₱5; and the salary of the directorcillo or the clerk, ₱24; for a total expenditure of ₱66. The remaining balance was ₱66.37½. The inspector for public works in the 2nd district, Don Manuel del Prado, agreed with the entries provided by Espilita. As patriarch of the family, Del Prado would later have sons, one of whom his namesake, who would figure prominently in Urdaneta politics.¹¹

There was a relative influx of migrant-settlers in the town so that by 1859 there were 1,013 *tributantes naturales* or a population of 3,574. Although it paled in comparison with other towns such as Lingayen with tributes numbering 3,713 and a population of 19,140, the number of tributes increased almost a hundred percent since 1856. Unlike Lingayen which had 540½ of *tributantes de mestizos de sangley*, the Chinese mestizos had not found it profitable to settle in a new town. The town was said to be established as an independent parish but in 1859, no parish priest was assigned to administer to the needs of the residents. For new parishes such as Urdaneta, Fray Felipe Sanchez was listed. However, during the next two years, the town parish was under the vicariate of Binalonan. In 1861, the interim parish priest of Binalonan, Juan Guzman managed the religious affairs of Urdaneta. By then, the town had 2,319 *tributantes naturales* and a population of 2,331. The church in Urdaneta handled 160

baptisms and 143 memorial services, as well as solemnized 19 marriage vows.¹²

UNDER THE NEXT FOUR GOBERNADORCILLOS: DE LOS SANTOS TO SIQUIG

In 1863, Don Feliciano de los Santos (1863-1865) began holding office that would last for two years. Fr. Juan Fernandez assumed responsibility for church functions, dispensing 82 baptisms, 97 memorial services, and 20 marriages. In the previous year, he administered 104 baptisms, 202 memorial services, and 19 marriage ceremonies. The population stood at 6,405 with a native tribute population of 1,273 and two-and-a-half mestizos sangleyes. There was an increase of 157 persons from the 6,248 population in 1862 although the native tribute population remained the same. The exception was the arrival of Chinese mestizo settlers in the town. In the same year, the parish was placed under the supervision of the Dominican Order and elevated as a separate vicariate under Fr. Nicolas Manrique Alonso. Under Fr. Manrique, the town made great progress; the people contributed their labor to the building of the parochial house. Later on, this hall used for religious services was transferred to a new site still in Bayaoas where a wooden church would be erected. The spiritual needs of the people were given due attention because the town became an independent parish.¹³

In cooperation with De los Santos and subsequent gobernadorcillos such as Don Pedro de Vera (1865-1867) who was re-elected as capitan, and Don Cristino Manzano (1867-1869), Fr. Manrique opened roads and reconstructed some of them going to the neighboring towns. De Vera must have solicited the support of his cabezas, namely Don Enrico Laliag and Don Antonio de los Santos, and the people. In September

1866, it was announced by the provincial government that the overall sublessor in Pangasinan of duties for the seal and stamp of weights and measures was Don Felipe Santiago y Gonzales while Don David Rous was assigned for Urdaneta, Asingan, Binalonan, San Manuel, Tayug, and San Nicolas. Manzano in the same way must have asked for the cooperation of Don Francisco de los Santos, Don Ambrocio Mendoza, Don Filomeno Lopez, Don Manuel Acosta, Don Manuel Roque, Don Lorenzo Daranciang, Don Proceso Suyat, Don Marcos Parinas, Don Fernando Vabier, Don Mariano Malapit, Don Francisco Vallesteros, Don Pascual Valdes, Don Carlos Villena, Don Mateo Pimentel, and Don Eugenio Gotoy, all cabezas and the residents of the barrios. In 1857 the alcalde mayor of Pangasinan suggested the creation of primary schools for girls, separate from the opposite sex, with funds coming from the cajas de comunidad for the salary of the teachers. Prior to this, only boys were allowed to acquire primary education. In 1863, a royal decree mandating the establishment of primary schools for males and females was passed. It was only upon the issuance of this decree that the building of these schools was made compulsory. De Vera and Manzano were, therefore, forced to establish these schools in the town.¹⁴

Anyway, the rush to fulfill the requirement of the said decree is seen in the several *bandillos* coming from Lingayen announcing the vacancy of a teaching position in a certain town. When Doña Petronila Reyes resigned from her post as *maestra de niñas* in the *gremio de mestizos* in Lingayen, a vacancy of post was announced on 8 November 1867 and disseminated all over the towns in the province. Manzano indicated that he received and understood the announcement on 16 November 1867. He did the same thing when he received the dispatches announcing vacancies of teaching posts in Binmaley due to the death of Doña Dorotea de los Santos y Magat and in Paniqui in June and September 1868, respectively. Manzano also received the announcement on the bidding for the levies on carriages, wagons, and horses on 29

May. On the bidding day on 18 June, the bidders insisted that imposing taxes on all vehicles would imperil the livelihood of natives so it was agreed upon that the *carretas* or little wagons be exempted from the levy. A new bidding was announced on 18 August, which Manzano received for announcement on 4 August. A superior decree was then issued in July exempting carriages and carts used for agricultural purposes from the payment of taxes. It was a boon to this industry since the money paid for the taxes could be used by farmers for other important things. This exemption would be brought up and challenged nine years later.¹⁵

In April 1869, the election of a new *gobernadorcillo* was held in the *casa tribunal* in the presence of the *alcalde mayor*, Don Luis Santa Maria and Fr. Manrique. Eight current *cabeza de barangays*, namely Don Simeon Arcangel, Don Ambrocio Mendoza, Don Francisco Vallesteros, Don Antonio de los Santos, Don Marcos Parinas, Don Carlos Villena, and Don Mateo Pimentel; four *capitanes pasados*, namely Don Rufino Velasco, Don Angelino Benito, and Don Ysidro Yano and the incumbent, Manzano, constituted the thirteen electors. Ten votes went to Don Simeon Arcangel and four votes were garnered by Don Rufino Velasco. The rest of the officials chosen were Don Esteban Siquig as *teniente primero*; Don Eusebio Estantivo as *juez de policia*; Don Vicente de Guzman as *juez de sementera*; Don Anselmo Benito as *juez de ganados*; Don Francisco de los Santos, Don Roman Manzano, Don Enrico Sahay, Don Lorenzo Daranciang, Don Marcos Pariñas, and Don Filomeno Lopez as *subalterinos*; and Don Antonio Canon, Don Pascual Valdez, Don Agustin Villasista, Don Juan Carrion, Don Rufino Velasco, Don Sinforoso Quesada, and Don Ambrocio Alonzo as *alguaciles*. Each *cabeza* seeking titles and appointment had to pay two pesos and two reales. Eleven *cabezas* were appointed in 1869 and another three *cabezas* were appointed the following year.¹⁶

In October 1869, Arcangel must have known of the need for a set of weights and measures in the whole of province including Urdaneta as well as a marker for such in the following year. One of the tasks of a *gobernadorcillo* was to preside over the *sorteo de quinta* or drawing of lots for military draftees. Young men from 18 to 25 years old were eligible for military service. Also included were married men without children at the same age bracket. Cabezas of *cabeceras* or villages would identify men to be listed down while the parish priest would verify names in the *padron de tributantes* or register of tribute-payers. On 29 April 1870, Arcangel led the yearly raffle for the sorteo. Two cabezas de barangay, namely Don Visente de Guzman and Don Francisco Vallistiros and two capitanes pasados, namely Don Ysidro Yano and Don Angelino Benito with the presence of Fr. Alonso who gave his *visto bueno* or approval accompanied him. The sorteo yielded 38 bachelors with one mistaken to be listed as single when he was, in fact, married and 30 married men without children. During the previous year, a draftee from Urdaneta, Arcadio Pascual, did not present himself for the annual sorteo. A native of Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur, he was apprehended that year and brought before the *gobernadorcillo*. He reasoned that he did not know of the sorteo and that he was absent because he was in San Nicolas searching for a living. Based on his birth certificate, which stated that he was 32 years old, thus making him exempted from the service, the *alcalde mayor* absolved Pascual in August.

Fr. Manrique was assumed to have translated St. Luke of the New Testament in Pangasinan, the first vernacular translation in the Philippines while ministering to his flock in Urdaneta. He was defrocked, expelled from his order and deported to Spain along with the parish priests of Villasis, Asingan, and Tayug in October 1870. The immediate reason for his expulsion was that he availed of Segismundo Moret's decree allowing the friars to abandon their orders. Arcangel would face difficulty without the presence of Fr. Manrique. In May, Arcangel received a

notice seeking applicants for teaching positions for both sexes in Pozorrubio. The task of completing the church and the convent Fr. Manrique had begun fell on his shoulder. He enlisted the labor of the polistas for the cutting of trees in the forests of Palina and up to August 1871, he was able to sign his name on the announcement for the auction on the lease on the taxes on animal-drawn vehicles.¹⁷

Don Esteban Siquig (1871-1873) succeeded Arcangel. One of the official acts he did was to sign the announcement on 13 October 1871 for the same auction signed by his predecessor. Under him, Urdaneta followed the course of growing towns with the coming of migrants from other towns in Pangasinan, La Union, and Ilocos. He allowed people to settle in the Barrio of San Jose. It was formerly called Nambayoan or the Pangasinan word for "the place where they pounded." It is said that there was a shortage of food in the 1860s and to cope with the crisis, the people allegedly pounded ["bayo"] buri trunks as alternative food. The original settlers were from Sta. Barbara and Dagupan who were Pangasinans. Shortly after, many other Pangasinans and Ilocanos would reside in the place. Siquig and his cabezas collected exemption fees for the *polos y servicios personales* or the obligatory service for public works for 40 days from males 16 to 60 years of age. The exemption fees amounted to ₱4,380. *Falla* or the payment for the failure to do the *polo* was ₱235. Horse-racing, a pastime in Urdaneta, generated a revenue of ₱19.50. For passes on livestock, the town accumulated ₱35 while its transport passes were valued at ₱40. For the second semester of 1870-71, the total revenue was ₱4,709.50 with the approval of the inspector Francisco Bustamante. The drawing of lots for military conscription must have been performed because one Sabas Valdes and another Mariano Mateo were listed as reserves ready for enlistment. News from Manila regarding the Cavite mutiny in which three Filipino priests were implicated in the conspiracy and meted out with death at the gallows must

have reached Pangasinan and sent shivers to the spine of the principalia. Don Zacarias Alonso (1873-1875) replaced Siquig.¹⁸

ALONSO TO GARCIA: THE EARLY 1870S TO THE LATE 1880S

Alonso handled the usual bureaucratic mill as well as the dispatch announcing the vacancy of a *maestro de instruccion* in Villasis, which he received on 12 November 1873. He continued to deal with the influx of migrants coming from the other towns of Pangasinan and northern provinces with the help of the following cabezas: Don Agustin Mendoza, Don Felis Epistola, Don Marcos Lucas, Don Seberino Lapeña, and Don Leon Elegado. The steady rise in the population of the town meant an increase in the population attending the primary school, which could have been established from the very beginning. On 21 May 1874, the services of Don Tomas Mendoza, a substitute teacher, was terminated and he was replaced by Don Andres Soriano. The reason for the dismissal was not stated in the documents. With the increase in population, Alonso and his cabezas de barangay managed to collect ₱618 in tributes for the first semester of 1873-74 second to San Carlos' ₱942 and way higher than Dagupan's ₱160.94 and Mangaldan's ₱10.25. That semestral year, Urdaneta expended ₱210 for the salaries of the gobernadorcillo and the clerks; ₱97 for the office and lighting expenses; and ₱32.71 for two percent rewards for the gobernadorcillo and the cabezas in the collection of taxes. But Alonso was deposed because of unknown reason; Don Domingo Castillo took his place. Castillo received the announcement for the public auction on the taxes on fishponds on 8 March. He led the drawing of lots for the military conscription in April 1875. Don Cristino Manzano, Don Rufino Velasco, Don Roque Castillo, Don Pedro Elegado, Don Agustin Mendoza, and Don Marcos Rincuraya witnessed the event that yielded 53 unmarried males with ages ranging from 18 to 25 years, with one who was

17 years old, and ten married males without children as eligible for the draft. Fr. Miguel Llambi gave his approval. A *quinto* or draftee from the town of Manaoag was the subject of a manhunt order from the *alcalde mayor* in October. Don Antonio Carion, the first lieutenant, signed the receipt of the edict since Castillo was sick.¹⁹

In the elections that followed after Alonso's term, Castillo as the interim *gobernadorcillo* facilitated the exercise. Presided by Don Geronimo Sampedro, the secretary of the public treasury and the interim provincial governor, the elections went to Don Francisco de los Santos with twelve votes; Don Pedro Elegado garnered seven votes; and Don Vicente de Guzman got six votes. De los Santos knew how to read and write Spanish but could hardly speak it; owned sufficient wealth; and currently a *cabeza*. Elegado was a *cabeza*, formerly a *teniente 2º* and *4º*, and possessed enough wealth while De Guzman was a *cabeza*, *ex-alguacil 1º*, *ex-teniente 2º*, and *juez de sementera*, who could hardly write his name and could hardly speak Spanish. Sampedro, in a report, rated De los Santos (1875-1877) as *es apto para el mango de gobernadorcillo* or "is qualified for the position of *gobernadorcillo*." Other ministers were chosen: Don Antonio Carion as *teniente 1º*; Don Estevan Jacob as *juez de policia*; Don Cristino Manzano as *juez de sementera*; and Don Rufino Velasco as *juez de ganados*. The number of *tenientes* according to rank was increased to twenty from six in 1869. From seven, the number of *alguaciles* increased to twenty. Barrio San Jose was assigned a *teniente unico*, Don Macario Perez, and an *alguacil*, Don Miguel Pedro.²⁰

The phenomenal rise in the number of *tenientes* and *alguaciles* must have been due to the increase in the arrival of migrants who had begun settling in the barrios such as San Jose and tilling the lands. More officials were needed to collect the tributes from the people including migrants. It also meant more

lands were being claimed from the forested areas and becoming inhabited by migrants. These places were previously the abodes of criminals and bandits. De los Santos presided over Urdaneta with a growing number of officials to govern the town effectively. He also received in June 1875 a notice for the apprehension of a draftee from Salasa, another three notices in October of three runaway draftees from San Fabian and San Jacinto. He left to Don Antonio Carrion, the *teniente primero*, the signing of five others for five escapees from Salasa, Sual, and San Carlos on 30 October because he was sick. In January 1876, he received a notice for the capture of two *quintos* or draftees for military service from Bayambang who escaped their masters in Paniqui and sent the announcement to Tarlac, Zambales, and Nueva Ecija; another two in March of draftees from the *gremio de naturales* in Lingayen; another three notices of runaway draftees from Calasiao, San Jacinto, and Bayambang in April, May and July; and another notice of runaway draftee from San Fabian in October. The following year in May, June and October, he received four directives for the capture of draftees from Salasa and San Fabian. A caylian named Leonardo Sibucan y Garcia, 21 years-old and single, reneged on his duty of paying the tribute so that he was ordered to be hunted like a fugitive draftee. During his escape, he was said to have passed by Urdaneta and Sta. Barbara where he met his aunt.

The public schools in Urdaneta were listed among the 18 towns at the level of Lingayen (*naturales* or natives), Binmaley, Dagupan, Calasiao, Mangaldan, Binalonan, Malasiqui and Bayambang submitted in March 1876 to the director-general of the administracion civil by the *alcalde mayor* soliciting a funding of ₱63. For the first semester of 1876-77, De los Santos remitted exemption fees for the *polo y servicios* in the amount of ₱894 to the governor, Don Federico Garcia Requena. He also forwarded to the latter exemption fees ₱30 from the previous years. He

received a vacancy of a post for teaching girls in San Carlos on 16 January 1877.²¹

Don Pedro Elegado (1877-1879) took the place of De los Santos. That Urdaneta had become a rich parish of 2,916½ tributes based on the 1875 register was indicated by the stipend allocated for it for the economic year 1877-78, which was ₱1,049.94 bigger than Sta. Barbara's ₱653.22 or Binalonan's ₱937.44 but way below San Carlos' ₱2,229.66 or Lingayen's ₱1,924.74. For the second semester of 1877, Elegado managed to remit a total of ₱418.12½ tribute from the people of Urdaneta but *cabeceras* no. 21 and no. 51 were indebted of ₱35.37 and ₱39.92 respectively of unremitted tribute to the provincial government. It was bigger than the one collected from the natives of Lingayen at ₱360.70½ but less than Mangaldan's ₱626.62½, Binmaley's ₱611.62½, Calasiao's ₱574.37½ and Dagupan's ₱474. The total tribute collection of the province including other taxes for 1877-1878 was ₱8,340.75½. The expenses, totaling ₱2,011.88½ included the salary of the *gobernadorcillos* and the clerks at ₱972; writing desks and lighting ₱418.30; election expenses for the ministers of justice and the *sorteo de quintos* or the drawing of lots for military draft; salary for church singers, sacristans and caretakers; and ten percent charged for the state at ₱197.33 and another ten percent for the subdelegate of local funds at ₱166.25½.²²

Urdaneta by 1877 was still less visited among the towns in Pangasinan and traffic on its roads was very minimal with its very few carriages, wagons or vehicles valued at ₱6 one or two most probably owned by the parish priest. Lingayen, which was the capital and home to the richest people in the province had a number of vehicles worth ₱80, followed by Dagupan valued at ₱50, Calasiao ₱40, Binmaley ₱30, Mangaldan, San Jacinto, Binalonan, San Carlos and Mangatarem ₱20, and Malasiqui

₱15. San Fabian, Manaoag, Bayambang, Aguilar and Sual had ₱12 worth of vehicles each. Even Asingan, Sta. Barbara, and Salasa had ₱9 value of carriages each. In October, a case ensued between the contractor for the collection of taxes on carriages and wagons in the town of Dagupan that could have implications for Urdaneta and other Pangasinan towns. The contractor wanted to include small carts used for agriculture that were exempted nine years ago from taxes. Some residents of Dagupan opposed the idea and the *gobernadorcillo* brought it to the attention of the *alcalde mayor* who favored the move. The lawyer of the Chinese contractor brought the issue to the attention of the superior government. He argued that some of those vehicles were used not only for agricultural purposes but also for transporting goods from one place to the other. Thus, they must be subject to taxation since they were being paid for the service. He contended that only the cart called *galosa* in Pangasinan was eligible for exemption. Having no knowledge of the decree, the contractor was not obligated to follow it and wished to end the contract

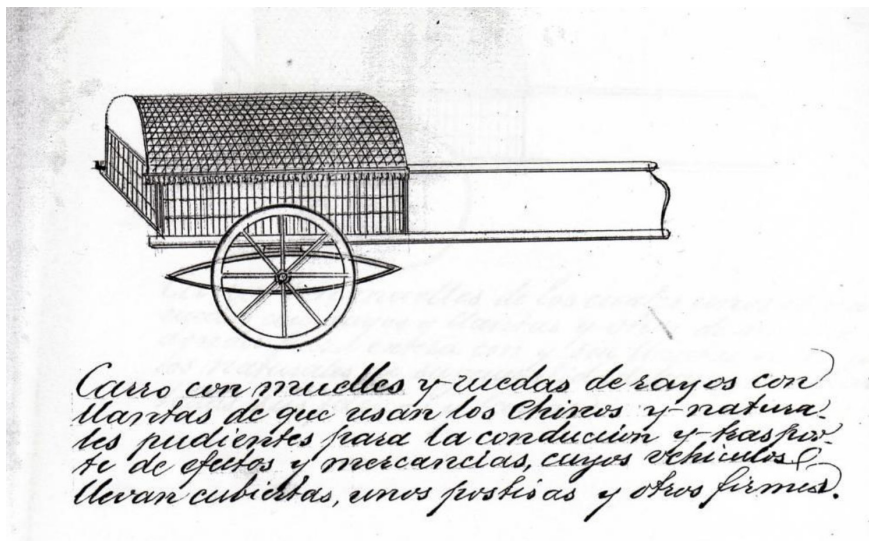
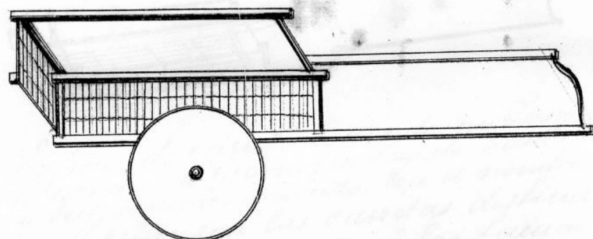
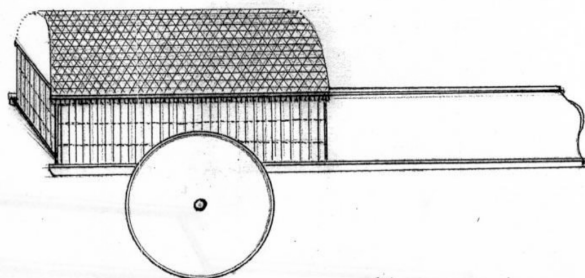


Figure 3a. Design of a *carreta* or small cart used for agricultural purposes and transporting people and goods (NAP).



Carros sin cubierta tambien de uso general con las mismas ruedas que los del modelo N.º 2 y p.º los mismos usos.
Nota = De la clase de los del modelo N.º 2 y de este hacen tambien uso las Cabezas de Barauay p.º la conduccion de materiales p.º obras publicas. 292

Figure 3b. Design of a *carreta* or small cart used for agricultural purposes and transporting people and goods (NAP).



Carros sin muelles de los cuales unos llevan ruedas con rayos y llantas y otros de madera se agnoda fierro entera con y sin llantas, de los que los naturales en su generalidad hacen uso para todas sus faenas y tareas.

Figure 3c. Design of a *carreta* or small cart used for agricultural purposes and transporting people and goods (NAP).

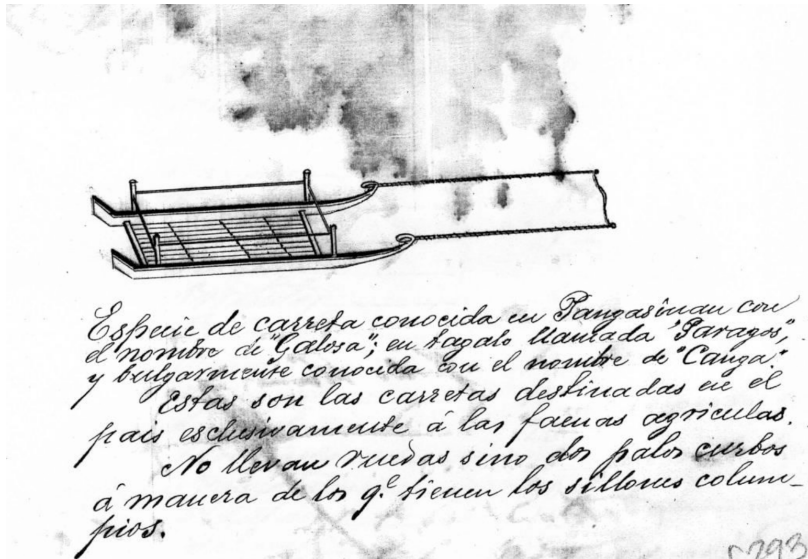


Figure 3d. Design of a *galosa* in Pangasinan used as a farming implement drawn by a carabao (NAP).

but his lawyer was asking for the revocation of the decree so that the taxes as well as the compensation for damages could be imposed. The contractor had some basis for imposing the tax because the loophole in the decree was used for evading the payment of tax when the vehicles were not really for agricultural purposes but for transporting goods and people. Revoking the decree, however, would mean additional burden to those who had these types of carts. In late April 1878, Elegado conducted the sorteo generating 128 names of young men qualified for the conscription. For the year 1877-78, he remitted tributes worth ₱62.62⁴/₈.²³

An opportunity arose in October 1878 when Doña Giralda Olarte, a teacher for ten years in Binmaley, requested her transfer to her town, Urdaneta, so that she could recuperate her health. The request was recommended by the civil governor to the

director-general de administracion civil. The latter approved it in January 1879 giving Olarte a monthly salary of ₱6 and even naming Doña Leonarda Sandoval to replace her in Binmaley. Olarte must have gone to her hometown, which was unknown from her letter so that in the 1881 report for Urdaneta there was no public school for girls in the town. Elegado received and signed in February 1879 a dispatch on the vacancy of a *maestra de niñas* due to the resignation of the teacher in San Manuel. In early April, Elegado along with two cabezas and two capitanes, namely Don Zacarias Alonso, Don Simeon Arcangel, Don Estevan Jacob and Don Mariano Oran conducted the sorteo de quinta yielding 212 young men barely 18 years-old, including those married without children eligible for military conscription. In a separate list, there were 63 married men without children assigned with lots for the draft. The two lists were approved by Fr. Cano.²⁴

On this year, a conflict arose between the Urdaneta principales and Mangaldan principales because the latter were using the waters of the Mitura River for their irrigation purposes. The principalia of Urdaneta sought the help of Don Manuel del Prado, a Spanish lawyer, in filing a case against the principalia of Mangaldan. In early February, del Prado wrote a letter to the Consejo de Administracion requesting permission to represent the town of Urdaneta in a litigation against the town of Mangaldan. The office replied that the issue “is by its nature an administrative question; since he did not air any right of propriety, it is not possible for them to air it before other authority that governs it.” The highest provincial official, it said, can prevent it by putting the two parties in an agreement resolving it justly and equitably within his own capacity. It was better to arrive, in other words, in a compromise since bringing a lawsuit would be costly for the two parties. The office suggested the denial of the request of the principalia of Urdaneta as the course of action and directed the alcalde mayor to resolve it between the principalias of Urdaneta

and Mangaldan. There was no trail of papers detailing the actions on the part of the officials of Urdaneta and Mangaldan or of Del Prado. In any case, it is safe to assume that it was resolved during the time Don Nicolas Estrada (1879-1881) started to govern the town in early-to-mid-1879.²⁵

Estrada, as usual, conducted the affairs of the town particularly presiding over the sorteo. Six draftees from Urdaneta were listed as reserves with a certain Matias Macaraeg who had gone to service in June 1880. Other duties of Estrada included cooperating with authorities on curbing tobacco smuggling. Tobacco was one of the crops planted on the fields in Urdaneta but the acreage could not equal the extent of land allotted to palay. The imposition of tobacco monopoly in the previous century—on its wane and abolished the following year—provided the impetus for the raising of tobacco in Pangasinan. Cultivating the cash crop was limited to licensed areas. To curb smuggling, *carabineros* or customs police were assigned to towns to seize contraband tobacco. One such detachment was stationed in the town of San Jacinto from the Pampanga command in May 1881. On 25 May, at five o'clock in the morning a patrol unit met with Estrada to carry out its mission of confiscating contraband tobacco in places suspected of harboring them. Estrada sent Tagudin-born Don Antonio Manzano, the *teniente de justicia*, to accompany the carabineers led by Atanacio San Juan to Nancalobasaan. At the said *sitio* at nine o'clock, two bundles of contraband tobacco were found lying between cogon grasses abandoned without the owner. When they were brought to the tribunal in the *poblacion*, the bundles contained 35 *manos de tabaco en ramo* or hands of tobacco in bundles with a weight of one *arroba* and 11 *libras* or pounds, which was equivalent to 16.562 kilograms. In another similar operation on 15 July, the unit coordinated again with the gobernadorcillo of Urdaneta, who this time was Don Domingo Castillo who sent Don Melchor Ancheta, the *teniente de justicia*. In their visit to

the sitio of Cayambanan at eight in the evening, they found in the fields two packages being carried each by Jose de la Cruz and Valentin Pimentel. Upon inspection of the packages at the tribunal, it showed that the first package contained 24 hands of tobacco, the second eight, the third 19, and the fourth 17 for a total of 68 hands of tobacco at one *arroba* and three *onzas* or 11.588 kilograms. Upon interrogation, De la Cruz said that he was a resident of Villasis from the town of Bangar in La Union. Pimentel was also a resident of Villasis from the town of Sta. Lucia in Ilocos Sur and that the contraband tobacco was acquired from sitio Paldungan somewhere in Igolot [Igorot] land. In both instances, the confiscated tobacco was forwarded to the warehouse under the Administracion de la Hacienda Publica in Lingayen which notified the representative of the contractor for the transport of the tobacco in July and October, respectively. On 18 and 20 July, an earthquake was felt in Luzon that created some cracks on the walls of the convent in Urdaneta but no visible destruction was observed on the church and other town structures made of wood and nipa.²⁶

The progress of Urdaneta as town was evident in the increase of its population. During the 20-year period from 1858 to 1878, the number of residents in the poblacion and the barrios grew from mere 517.5 tributantes naturales in 1856 to 1,013 tributantes naturales or 3,574 persons in 1859-1860 and from 1,709 tributantes naturales or 5,273 persons in 1868 to 2,901 tributantes naturales or 12,600 persons in 1878-1879. By 1868, Urdaneta had surpassed the population of Sta. Barbara by less than 70 persons and had slowly caught up with Villasis while Binalonan maintained its ascendancy by more than 4,000. Mangaldan, its parent town, was more than three times the population size of Urdaneta. But by 1883, the demographics would change. What caused the rapid increase in population of Urdaneta so that in the 10-year period from 1868, it more than doubled? The migrants could not only be coming outside

the province because settlers also came from the neighboring towns of Urdaneta and even from rather not-so-distant places like Lingayen. The construction of roads to the town facilitated the coming of people who settled in the barrios. The agricultural intensification of Pangasinan in the beginning of the 19th century made the province a leading rice producer and exporter in the country. The network of rivers in Urdaneta made agriculture a profitable industry because of available irrigation even during the summer season. People in Mangaldan who had lands in Urdaneta sought assurance that their usufruct rights would not be prejudiced by the creation of the town. Mangaldan must

YEARS	TRIBUTANTES NATURALES	ALMAS
1856	517.5	circa 1000
1859-1860	1,013	3,574
1861	2,319	2,331
1862	1,273	6,248
1863	1,273	6,405
1868	1,709	5,273
1878-1879	2,901	12,600

Table 2. Population of Urdaneta between 1856 and 1879

NAME OF TOWN	TRIBUTANTES NATURALES	ALMAS
Urdaneta	1,709	5,273
Binalonan	2,367.5	9,468
Mangaldan	4,221	18,033
Sta. Barbara	1,473	5,207
Villasis	1,339	5,356

Table 3. Comparative demographic statistics between Urdaneta and nearby towns in 1868

have been a rice producer that a part of its yield was brought to Sual and Dagupan for trade. The opening of the port of Sual to foreign trade in 1855 further increased the commercial activities in Lingayen and Dagupan. The reclaiming and tilling of new lands in Urdaneta soon became a boon to the local economy as rice cultivation was the primary occupation of its people which perhaps, encouraged them to participate in the Manila-Macau rice trade at Sual or Dagupan.²⁷

Don Domingo Castillo (1881-1883) was elected gobernadorcillo in 1881. A native of Mangaldan, Castillo as directed by the government in mid-November, produced a list of richest residents and categorized them into three categories according to their annual income. Eight residents of Urdaneta were included including Castillo himself. In the first category were Don Manuel del Prado, a Spanish peninsular represented by his wife, Doña Placida Salinda at ₱300, Don Esteban Siquig at ₱275, Don Zacarias Alonzo at ₱210, and Don Domingo Angud at ₱300. Don Francisco de los Santos, Don Domingo Castillo, Don Juan Ferrer and Don Juan Estrada must have incomes between ₱210 and ₱300 but this could not be ascertained because the document listing their incomes had been eaten by mites. Binalonan and Mangatarem had the biggest number of richest residents with incomes of the first category at 17 and 13, respectively. Castillo received and announced publicly the auction on the lease of levy on fishponds on 4 October and again on 9 December. He also facilitated the sale of land between Julian Baltazar and Sinforozo Baltazar. The former owned a lot in Catablan acquired through hard work and sold it to the latter for one hundred silver pesos. Castillo became involved in the dismissal of a *maestro de niños*, Don Andres Soriano, who was appointed in May 1874 replacing the substitute teacher, Don Tomas Mendoza. In December 1881 the local inspector of schools, the parish priest of Urdaneta, Fr. Rafael Cano, reported on the alleged activities of Soriano impugning him of negligence

of his duties resulting in his students' lack of progress, of his addiction to card games, and of his marital infidelity. Castillo along with other principales signed a declaration supporting the claims of the local inspector. They added that they were aware of the little progress made by their sons because of the accused's disinterest in teaching. The provincial commission on primary education was convened and testimonies from the local inspector and the Urdaneta principales were taken. The Direccion Gral de Admin Civil arrived at the decision to suspend Soriano from his work and to stop his salary in March 1882. It appointed in May Don Francisco Macasieb y Armas, a native of Malasiqui, to temporarily manage the school for boys in Urdaneta pending the investigation. Meanwhile, the government stepped up its campaign through its carabineros or customs police to seize contraband tobacco. On 14 January 1882, 9 pounds and 14 ounces of the illegal merchandise were recovered worth ₱1.20; followed by 3 pounds and 10 ounces worth ₱0.57 on 14 May, all in Urdaneta. These figures were lower than the contraband weighing 11 pounds and 16 ounces valued at ₱4.38 seized in July the previous year. The sorteo yielded four males as reserves from Urdaneta in August.²⁸

Toward the last quarter of 1882 and January 1883, the province suffered from a cholera epidemic, which affected Urdaneta. Castillo could not do anything at all but witness the deaths of local people who drank infected water. In fact, the epidemic which started in Jolo was brought by boats plying the Sulu Sea to other islands like Borneo. Then, the epidemic hit Zamboanga in July, and moved north to Capiz in August. The movement of people, steamers, and ships, finally brought the bacteria to Manila and elsewhere. Dr. Jose de Castro, the *medico titular* of Pangasinan, listed 1,191 deaths in Urdaneta out of 24,187 in the whole of Pangasinan, eighth in the record, which was topped by Mangaldan with 2,831 deaths followed by San Carlos with 2,693. Unlike Sta. Maria with no public place for

burial, interment for the dead in Urdaneta was not a problem because it had its own cemetery of 4,234 sq. m. enclosed only by shrubs and trees. The doctor also noted that diseases common in the province were smallpox, measles, afflictions of the skin, rheumatism, hemorrhages, malarial fever, heart disease, and the common cold. The epidemic might have affected the annual raffle for the military conscription in April. Castillo along with Don Simeon Arcangel and Don Francisco de los Santos, and two cabezas gathered and listed 136 young qualified men, single or married without children, and 111 married men without offsprings for the sorteo. The conduct of the sorteo was approved by Fr. Cano. By the end of the year, twelve men from the list were chosen. Juan Berbon, Graciano Costales and Mariano Ramos were enlisted in September while Benito Ysidro, Espiritu Aban and Juan de la Cruz took the places left by the earlier three.²⁹

The case of Soriano dragged on for years without resolution covering three subsequent gobernadorcillos: Don Fermin Garcia (1883-1885; 1885-1887), Don Pedro Sison (1887-1889) and Don Enrico Laliag (1889-1891). Soriano insisted on obtaining justice and wrote a letter to the *gobernador civil* in July 1885 petitioning for his reinstatement. The following year, his appeal was taken up by the provincial commission on primary instruction with the parish priest of the capital and the provincial administrator of the treasury. The commission found the restatement of Soriano as a teacher prejudicial to education and recommended his dismissal from the service. But the *comision superior de instruccion primaria* found the proceedings wanting. He returned the case to the provincial commission in June 1886 for the proper hearing on Soriano's defense. The hearing revealed that Soriano was a student intern at the Escuela Normal Superior de Maestros in Manila. Summoned to appear before the commission, Soriano, a native of Manaoag, produced an affidavit within a day as ordered contending that all the complaints were baseless and manufactured by the parish priest and the principales

of Urdaneta. He alleged that the case was fueled by enmity and he brought the testimony of the principales of Manaoag that he was “of ordinary life and respectful in his conduct, never have they observed anything that would denigrate his name.” It took another letter to the *director general de administracion civil* in April 1887 for Soriano’s case to prosper and reach the office of the *comision superior de instruccion primaria* headed by the Archbishop of Manila. The Archbishop did not find any substantial evidence against Soriano and rejected the resolution of the provincial commission. The *administracion civil registro* concurred with the decision in a letter to the gobernador civil of Pangasinan in February 1889. Carlos Peñaranda, the civil governor, elevated to the director general de administracion civil in January 1891 the request for the exchange in the places of the teaching assignments of Andres Soriano and Mariano Ordoño. In a favorable response, Soriano was assigned to Manaoag, his hometown, while Ordoño was transferred to Urdaneta.³⁰

The state of education in Urdaneta was contained in a report of 14 September 1880. With a population of 11,786, the town had a school building for boys but none for girls. The costs of the personal expenses of male and female teachers were ₱144 and ₱72, respectively and annually. Meantime, the yearly cost of educational materials for both sexes was ₱60. There were 92 male students attending the school while there were 66 girls under the care of a female teacher. Villasis with a population of 10,104 had school buildings for both sexes while Binalonan and San Carlos had the same predicament as that of Urdaneta. It was reported that from the founding of Urdaneta and up to that time, there was no school for girls. On 29 January 1880, Maria Carmen Concepcion was appointed as a substitute teacher not necessarily for Urdaneta and took her position on 22 February of the same year. The report also disclosed that there were no female students who attended the public school in 1880-1881. Another report dated 1 August 1881 painted a dismal picture of education in

TOWNS	TABLES		CHAIRS		BENCHES		DRAWERS		CRUCIFIXES	
Urdaneta	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Villasis	2	2	0	2	16	0	0	2	0	2
Binalonan	2	5	2	0	3	8	0	2	0	0
Sta. Barbara	0	14	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	2
Dagupan	5	4	0	2	6	14	0	2	0	2
San Carlos	0	18	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	2

Table 4. Comparative data on the educational facilities in six towns in Pangasinan in 1881

Urdaneta. There were two buildings built of wood and cogon, three tables, and nine benches with no chairs, blackboard, books, inkwells, and pens. The town had a school building only for boys numbering 430 with 10 classified as poor while 80 were said to be rich. A comparison of the student populations in other towns revealed that Villasis had 400 boys and 350 girls; Binalonan had 283 boys and 325 girls; Sta. Barbara had 256 boys and 205 girls; Dagupan had 405 boys and 362 girls; and San Carlos had 623 boys and 800 girls. There was no recorded number of girls attending the public school in Urdaneta; daughters of the rich must have been sent to boarding schools in Binalonan, Villasis, Sta. Barbara or Dagupan. The monthly rent for housing accommodation for a teacher in Urdaneta was pegged at ₱3, the same rate in Sta. Barbara and Villasis, while in Binalonan, it was a peso higher. Table 4, above, shows the comparative conditions of education in terms of facilities for boys (first column) and girls (second column) in selected towns of Pangasinan.³¹

In 1884, Don Fermin Garcia facilitated the transfer of the poblacion from Bayaoas to the present site. The Del Prados, a landowning family, donated the plaza and the lots adjoining it for the establishment of a new tribunal to replace the old convent where official activities were held. For the year 1883-1884, there

were 16 registered urban properties in Urdaneta, four of which were built of bricks and concrete by masons while the rest were of light materials. These properties had an annual income of ₱472. Less the zero revenue for the unproductive period and repairs of ₱222.80, the net taxable income was ₱249.20 for a toll of ₱13.08 including a surcharge of five percent at ₱0.62½. Dagupan and Lingayen, the most urbanized towns in Pangasinan, had 56 and 55 registered properties. Under Fr. Cano, a tin-roofed church was built with concrete walls one meter high; the portions of the walls were made of *tabique pampango*. It had three naves measuring 77, 10 meters in length and 23, 30 meters in width. Another source, indicated that Fr. Cano laid down the foundation of a bigger church south of the wooden structure but it was never constructed. It was during this year that an uprising in Sta. Maria occurred on 10 May implicating the town chief of Urdaneta. A certain Juan Bolivar, probably a pseudonym, wrote a letter to one Don Nicolas Flores of San Fernando (?), Lingayen on 20 April informing him about a rebellion that would ensue on the night of 10 May with simultaneous attacks in all provincial capitals. The letter also revealed the drafting of bachelors aged 18 to 40 years, widowers at 56, and the gathering at San Isidro in Nueva Ecija in preparation for the siege of Manila. Prior to the execution of the plot, Garcia went to Lingayen and received 694 *cedulas of decima clase gratis* for indigent residents of Urdaneta. Amidst this conspiracy, he was able to hold the annual sorteo on 30 April at the tribunal witnessed by Angud, Don Francisco de los Santos, Don Filomeno Mendoza, Don Gabriel de Lima, Don Sisenando Elegado, and Don Anastacio Mendoza. It produced 102 young males, including widowers in the first list and 144 married men without children surprisingly without the approval of the parish priest. Angud was acting strange because he signed the register as if he was acting as the *gobernadorcillo*.³²

On 9 May, the Guardia Civil received information about the planned insurrection as told to Don Ricardo Carnicero, head

of a unit in Tayug. The parish curate of Umingan reported to the authorities that on the night of 9 May in the town of Sta. Maria, there was a gathering of men from different parts of the province led by Adriano Novicio, past lieutenant of the said town. These men said that an uprising would begin on the night of the following day make its way to Asingan, and engage with some principales, particularly *gobernadorcillos* in Binalonan and Urdaneta. The “*gobernadorcillo*” of Urdaneta was identified as “Jacinto Amulacion” but, in reality, it was Garcia. Were the rebels trying to mislead authorities or drumming up support from other towns that they had *gobernadorcillos* championing their cause? Rebels gathered at Sta. Maria, Tayug, San Nicolas, and San Manuel with a subversive intent and a rallying cry of independence for the country and death to the Spaniards. They were led by Cipriano Diaz de la Concepcion, a native of Tayug and a migrant from Paoay, Ilocos Norte, and his brother, Valentin Diaz, *directorcillo* of Tayug. But Lt. Don Francisco Garcia y Talens with his 20 men proceeded to Tayug at dawn of 10 May and apprehended 31 rebels. Meanwhile Carnicero, commander of the Spanish forces, pursued the rebels in San Nicolas and learned of the encounter of the rebels with a Guardia Civil patrol at Rosario, La Union. It was reported that people in San Quintin and Umingan were alarmed. All the Spaniards from nearby towns gathered in the convent and heard that some 300 men attacked Asingan. These men were planning to attack Rosales. The Diaz brothers, the alleged ringleaders, secretly denounced the movement revealing names of their co-conspirators. Valentin Diaz would figure prominently later in 1892.³³

The disturbance caught the attention of Filipino propagandists in Spain because of the many arrests that followed in its wake in Manila and neighboring provinces including the arrest of prominent intellectual, Gregorio Sancianco. The cause was the heavy-handedness of Spanish higher authorities in dealing with the local officials who were late in paying the

tribute. In July and August, Filipinos condemned in Spanish periodicals the arrests which were likened to the aftermath of the 1872 mutiny. Graciano Lopez-Jaena, the fiery Ilongo, confronted the issue head-on, engaging in a polemic with *La Epoca* and *La correspondencia de España*. He could not believe that the uproar was instigated by a group of bandits who had the intent of sacking a neighboring town: "Indeed this last version is so devoid of common sense, as well as gratuitous any way, all the more so because, according to *El Comercio* of Manila, among the rebels were not only the lieutenants of justice of Santa Maria and their directorcillos, but also the gobernadorcillos of Binalonan and Urdaneta. Is it not absurd to suppose that all the high officials of those towns are all bandits? If they are, what happened to the law prescribing the qualifications of individuals who should hold the position of gobernadorcillo?" Was Garcia, having been implicated in the conspiracy, relieved of his duty and indicted for his crime of sedition? It seemed, however, that he was not acting as the gobernadorcillo during this period because Don Domingo Angud who received on 18 August in Lingayen two packets of printed forms as receipts for provincial taxes for the town of Urdaneta was usurping his authority as the gobernadorcillo. But the issue did not die down as Jose Rizal, the leading propagandist in Madrid, wrote a polemical article referring to the incident with his undeserved sympathy toward the rebels as peaceful and unarmed peasants (which was not true) and commented for the sake of advancing their cause that the Spanish government would blame any disorder that would arise immediately to *filibusterismo* or to subversion.³⁴

The turmoil had overtaken the efforts to reform the taxation system in the Philippines. On 6 March 1884, a royal decree by King Alfonso mandated the abolition of iniquitous tribute system. The decree created the graduated form of taxation by income through personal certificates for persons above 18 years old which served as their passports and identification. It

took effect on 1 July with provisional rules and procedures of 30 June approved on 15 July by a decree of the government, which was accepted by the royal decree of 22 July the following year. The collection of tributes from the natives continued on 7 May 1884, three days before the uprising, which was the date of the receipt of the decree by Governor-General Joaquin Jovellar. Those who paid a direct tax amounting to more than ₱400 and had an annual income of more than ₱8,000 were classified as *primero* clase of taxpayer with a personal certificate worth ₱25; *segunda* clase of ₱20 were those with a direct tax costing ₱300 to ₱400 and an annual income of ₱6,000 to ₱8,000; *tercera* clase of ₱15 with ₱200 to ₱300 direct tax and ₱4,000 to ₱6,000 annual income; *cuarta* clase of ₱8 with ₱100 to ₱200 direct tax and ₱2,000 to ₱4,000 annual income; *quinta* clase of ₱5 with ₱50 to ₱100 direct tax and ₱1,000 to ₱2,000 annual income; *sexta* clase of ₱3.50 with ₱12 to ₱50 direct tax and ₱600 to ₱1,000 annual income and whose wives and children 18 years of age, with more than ₱100 direct tax and annual income of more than ₱2,000; *septima* clase of ₱2.25 with ₱8 to ₱12 direct tax and annual income of ₱200 to ₱600 and whose wives and children 18 years of age with ₱12 to ₱100 direct tax and annual income of ₱600 to ₱2,000; *octava* clase of ₱2 for wives and children 18 years of age with ₱8-₱12 direct tax and ₱200-₱600 annual income; *novena* clase of ₱1.50 divided into two groups: first, those people with less than ₱8 direct tax and less than ₱200 annual income; and second, those individuals of both sexes, 18 years of age with no income and who did not qualify under the first eighth and next classes could pay in three installments; *decima* clase, which was free and without payment was reserved for the religious community including cloistered nuns, residents of asylums, indigents, members of the army and navy, and convicts; and *privilegiada* with no charge was accorded to the *gobernadorcillos* and their wives, chiefs of the *barangays* and their wives and the latter's agents known as *first-born* for their work in administering and collecting the tax.³⁵

It was incumbent on Garcia to enforce the rules and regulations of the new policy. Under the Intendencia General de Hacienda, the agency tasked with implementing the guidelines was the Administracion Central de Impuestos Directos in cooperation with the Administracion y Subdelegacion de Hacienda Publica of each province. From this office, the tax registry forms were distributed to the provinces, and from the provincial offices to the towns. From Lingayen, the tax declaration forms were furnished house-to-house to be filled out by heads of family and submitted before 1 April. Registry forms were assigned to the gobernadorcillo who, in turn, sought the help and cooperation of the cabezas de barangay in listing the names of taxpayers and classifying them according to their types starting on 1 January. The chiefs of the barangay were required to create a registry in triplicate annually during the whole month of January listing all those people under them who belonged to the clase novena or those without visible livelihood. Two copies were submitted on 1 February to the gobernadorcillo, who would check the contents to be submitted to the parish priest for observation. After that, the registry would be sent to Lingayen on 15 February for verification purposes by officials concerned. The distribution and collection of personal certificates of the primera to the novena clase would take place on 1 July to 31 August. The personal certificate of the ninth class of the second group shall only bear the cost of the tercio or the third part. Tax collection was delegated to the cabezas who would remit the amount to Lingayen with their book of accounts to be signed by corresponding official. The cabezas and the gobernadorcillos were entitled to one-and-a-half percent and half percent, respectively, of the four percent incentive in the collection of the taxes. Since the implementation of the decree was delayed, the schedule for the registry and collection was not followed and moved to the date which would be announced by the Administracion de Hacienda Publica in Pangasinan for two months. It was ordered that the registry be finished and given to the lower officials

concerned before 1 August. Personal certificates to be used in any legal matter would take effect after 1 November.³⁶

It was a testament to the bureaucratic efficiency of the central government down to the *gobernadorcillos* and the *cabezas de barangay* that a summary of tax registry was made in Lingayen on 24 November. According to this report, Urdaneta had one taxpayer of *quinta* clase, 33 of the *sexta* clase, 20 of the *septima* clase, 14 of the *octava* clase, 76 of the *novena* clase of the first group, 7,997 of the *novena* clase of the second group, and 225 of the *clase privilegiada*. Its total of 8,366 taxpayers was higher than Binmaley's 8,019 and Dagupan's 7,700 but lower than San Carlos's 12,688, Mangaldan's 9,985 and Lingayen's 9,739. Dagupan maintained its ascendancy as the hometown of richest people in the province having two taxpayers of the *primera* clase, one *segunda* clase, five *tercera* clase, seven *cuarta* clase, four *quinta* clase, 197 *sexta* clase, 52 *septima* clase, 48 *octava* clase, 208 *novena* clase of the first group, 6,933 *novena* clase of the second group, and 243 *clase privilegiada*. Lingayen trailed Dagupan with its two taxpayers of the *segunda* clase, two *tercera* clase, 20 *cuarta* clase, 11 *quinta* clase, 175 *sexta* clase, 137 *septima* clase, 52 *octava* clase, 438 *novena* clase of the first group, 8,389 *novena* clase of the second group, 183 *decima* clase, and 330 *clase privilegiada*. San Ysidro had the lowest number of tax-paying population of 1,459 but had one taxpayer of *cuarta* clase. Binmaley had three taxpayers of *cuarta* clase, Mangaldan had one, San Carlos had one and Salasa had four. In terms of the quality of Urdaneta taxpayers, the majority of the population or 95.59 percent clearly had no stable income/livelihood or had low-paying jobs. To this class belonged 90 percent of Dagupan's taxpaying public, 86 percent of Lingayen's, 95.56 percent of Mangaldan's, 96.40 percent of San Carlos, and 95.51 percent of Binalonan's. The overall percentage of this taxpaying class to the total taxpaying population of Pangasinan was 94 percent.

One of Garcia's last official acts was receiving on 12 February the announcement for the lease on taxes on horse-driven vehicles.³⁷

The Pangasinan uprising, which showed Urdaneta in a bad light nationally and internationally did not affect the re-election of Don Fermin Garcia in 1885. Immediately after assuming office, he led the town in mid-May in collecting contributions for the victims of earthquake in Granada and Andalucia in Spain. The provincial government took the initiative of directing towns to do the same. The towns collected a total of ₱642.57 $\frac{4}{8}$ with ₱44.08 coming from Urdaneta. Ordinary people from Urdaneta gave four centimos each while the ruling principalia gave four reales each. Garcia himself gave two pesos while Fr. Cano contributed five pesos. Since part of municipal funds came from taxes or duties on *pontazgos* or portages and *vadeos* or tolls on various ways and means of crossing rivers without bridges, Garcia received on 18 December the first bidding on the lease for this revenue-collecting mechanism pegged at ₱867.50 or ₱2,602.50 in three years before the *junta subalterna de almoneda* or the lower bidding board in Lingayen. Upon the failure of the first bidding, he publicly announced in Urdaneta the second bidding on the lease for such in February 1886 at the same place. Mode of travel in those days was through a two- or four-wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse. The distance to Lingayen from Urdaneta was 35 km with three-and-a-half to six hours of travel time. Manila was 160 km from Urdaneta and it took two to four days to go there by horse-drawn wagon. According to the report by Garcia to Lingayen, Urdaneta had an area of 12,100 hectares with a population of 14,015 indigenous inhabitants (14,000 natives, seven Chinese, and eight Filipinos or Spaniards born in the country) and two Europeans (Spanish peninsulars, those born in Spain) who spoke Pangasinan, Ilocano, Spanish, and Chinese in this order. The means of transportation to Lingayen were “carriages, carts, wagons, horses and sometimes boats.” Water-borne vessels were used for transporting people

or goods via riverways. In Garcia's reckoning, travel time to Lingayen would take eight to twelve hours. There is evidence that a cockpit was available in town as Garcia and other four *gobernadorcillos* in Pangasinan took charge of collecting taxes on cockpits from April to June 1886 under the supervision of Don Domingo Castro but whose contractor was Chu-Borsing, a Chinese. The 1886-87 *cedula* collection yielded 18 taxpayers for the *sexta clase*, ten for *septima clase*, three for the *octava clase*, 38 for the first group of the *novena clase* and 21,684 for the second group of the *novena clase* for a total 21,753 taxpayers which was much greater than the total number of 8,366 in 1884. Efficient tax collection could have increased the coverage of the *cedula*. In the yearly *sorteo de quintos* in April 1886, Garcia along with Don Simeon Arcangel, Don Francisco de los Santos, Don Pedro Sison, and Don Mariano Giron made a list of 278 young males, married and unmarried. He seemed not to have received the announcement on the auction of tax on the seal and stamp of weights and measures for the province on 7 October. However, on 17 January of the following year, he received a notice on the new bidding of the same scheduled on 31 January.³⁸

TO WHOM WAS THE TOWN NAMED AFTER?

How did the town's name come about? A group theorized that Urdaneta came from the word *organita*, which means "little organ or unit." A local historian said that such idea was plausible since the town was created out of the *barrios* of adjacent towns. Moreover, due to the native's little education and bad grammar, the word came to evolve to what it is now. This explanation, however, is unacceptable because *organita* cannot be found in any Spanish dictionary. Thus, the assumption that Urdaneta came from *organita* is fictitious at best and created by imaginative minds who did not care to do little research.³⁹



Fr. Andres de Urdaneta (1508-1568)

Source: (Víctor Villán de Aza 1890, El Escorial as posted in www.andresurdaneta.org)

As mentioned in this text, Soldevilla was the name proposed for the town in honor of the alcalde mayor at that time. In his letter to the then Gov. Gen. Manuel Crespo in November 1856, Alcalde Mayor Sr. Don Manuel Boutelon y Soldevilla requested that the town's name be changed; however he did not suggest any name. It took two more years before the creation of the town could be effected. On 5 January 1858, an official, probably the *asesor general*, suggested that it was better for the governor-

general, now Lt. Gen. Fernando de Norzagaray, to change the town's name; the official possibly had read the letter of the then alcalde mayor of Pangasinan. A notation written by the governor-general himself read: *Que se llame Urdaneta* or "that is called Urdaneta" with the date of 8 January 1858. On this same date, he issued the decree establishing the town of "Ordaneta." The change from "u" to "o" could be attributed to the clerk.⁴⁰

Without giving any reason at all, Norzagaray named the town "Urdaneta." Did the name refer to the famous circumnavigator and explorer, Andres de Urdaneta, who was born in Ordizia, Spain? There is only one Andres de Urdaneta, not Miguel or Simon, who had discovered the *tornaviaje*, the return route that guided the ships connecting Acapulco and Manila in the galleon trade. To honor Andres de Urdaneta, the town of Urdaneta was named after him. Don Carlos Peñaranda, the civil governor of Pangasinan in 1891 who wrote a report on the state of the province of Pangasinan mentioned the name of the town of Urdaneta as "del nombre del insigne misionero agustino" or from the name of the famous Augustinian missionary who was none other than Fr. Andres de Urdaneta.⁴¹

CONCLUSION

This article has established beyond doubt that Urdaneta was really named after Fr. Urdaneta. The town's name did not come from *organita*. But there was another angle—although preposterous and unreliable—that was proposed regarding the naming of the town. The research of Dr. Regino Paular, formerly of the National Historical Institute, on the history of Urdaneta, perhaps commissioned by the municipality in 1989, narrated that Fr. Andres de Urdaneta, accompanying Miguel Lopez de Legazpi on his conquest of Luzon, was told to explore the northern section of the island. Honoring the order, he was said to have

come into the area called Cabuloan, the present barangay. Paular further wrote: “He [Fr. Urdaneta] was impressed of the vast agricultural resources that the municipality then enjoyed. For his daring travel, pleasing disposition and discovery of the village, the town was, therefore, named Urdaneta in his honor.” All these facts have no basis at all; it is contradictory and illogical to say that Fr. Urdaneta visited an already established municipality. By the time Legazpi had arrived in Luzon and specifically in Manila in May 1571, Fr. Urdaneta had long passed away (he died in 1568). After arriving in Cebu and establishing a colony in April 1565, Legazpi immediately sent Fr. Urdaneta to obtain supplies from New Spain (Mexico) aboard a ship on 1 June. It was this voyage—he and other surviving crew members arrived in Acapulco in October—in which he was credited for having discovered the *tornaviaje*, the route that ships of the Manila galleon trade had trained their course for centuries until 1815.⁴²

Regarding the founders of the barrios numbering 19 in 1887 including the Poblacion, the toponyms reveal their Pangasinan identity. Nancamaliran is from the Pangasinan word “kamalir” or the place where they put up rice storehouses; Caoacalan from “oacál,” a Pangasinan term for climbing vines, thus a place teeming with these creepers; and Bactad is Pangasinan term for “to fall down” due to the uneven topography of the village. Barrio Camantilis was named after a fruit tree in Pangasinan. It was the same with Barrio Bayaoas for guava. Barrio San Jose’s former name was Nambayoan, which means the place where they pounded rice and later buri due to famine. Barrio Caboloan was the place where “bolo,” a type of bamboo, was abundant; it is also the other name of the Pangasinan language. Barrio Nancayasan was from “cayas” or where they peeled off the nodes of bamboos used as material for a house or a piece of furniture. Barrio Cayambanan was named after the many yamban trees in the area while Barrio Nancalobasaan came from the squash planted in the area. Barrio Bulaoen was named after the molave

tree. Barrio Butao literally meant hole. Barrio Pinmalodpod meant the barrio that became like the herb called “palorpor” because it has grown and spread so profusely. Barrio Labit was named after the sucker of a taro. Barrio Lunec was called as such because it was originally a deep quagmire or a muddy place. There must have been some migrants from other provinces and towns but they would arrive in large numbers later.

The *gobernadorcillos* seemed to be mere receivers of orders coming from Manila through Lingayen. Based on the sources, they could not be considered as initiators of change for the betterment of their respective towns. Rather, they were like colonial automatons ready to obey any directives coming from higher Spanish authorities with regard to tax collection and other levies on the local people. They were also subject to the whims and caprices of the local curate. The case of Don Andres Soriano demonstrated the power and capacity of the priest in connivance with the *principalia* to demonize a local teacher who was also persistent in getting his acquittal from baseless charges. The involvement of the *gobernadorcillo* in the uprising showed a certain degree of independence or autonomy but his role was not clear. The town of Urdaneta grew unprecedentedly from 1,000 persons in 1856 to 14,015 in 1886; the tax registry for that year, however, listed 21,753 taxpayers. Urdaneta by then had surpassed in terms of population some of the more established towns like Binalonan, Villasis, Santa Barbara, and Malasiqui. In the next ten years up to the Philippine revolution in 1896, Urdaneta would further show growth as it continued to attract migrants from Pangasinan towns and other provinces. But that would be the subject of another article.

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NOTES

- 1 Espediente sobre formacion de un nuevo pueblo con el nombre de “Urdaneta, Soldevilla” y bajo de advocacion de la purisima concepcion le cuenta al Superior Gobierno en 25 Nobe 1856 principio en 25 Octe, National Archives of the Philippines [hereafter cited as NAP] *Ereccion de Pueblos, Pangasinan 1805-1885* (1819-1875) Tomo 6, Folios 104-122B. The other petitioners with their signed names were Ysidro Bentoc^e Manzano, Mariano Olivo, Estiban Antunño, Ramon Corpuz, Zacarias Alonzo, Marcos Parinas, Valintin Gomtang, Vicente de Guzman, Marcelino Martinez, and Tomas Villanueva Jacob.
- 2 *Ibid.*, Folios 124-133.
- 3 *Ibid.*, Folios 135-170.
- 4 *Ibid.*, Folios 142-147, 175-177.
- 5 *Ibid.*, Folios 187B-189B; Rosario Mendoza Cortes, *Pangasinan 1801-1900: The beginnings of modernization* (Quezon City: New Day, 1990), 22-23. Led by the alcalde mayor, Pedro Gutierrez y Salazar, those who attended were from Sta. Barbara: Ysidro Yano, gobernadorcillo; Lorenzo Fernandez, Fructuoso Benito, Antonino Salinda, Lorenzo de Vera, Pedro de Vera, and Eufracio Benito, capitanes pasados; Pablo Dacasin, Ysidro Benito, Antonio de los

Santos, Fructuoso Balli, Cristoval Pontaoe, Manuel Ramas Francisco, Vicente Benito, Feliciano Cabrera de los Santos, Patricio Plandiano Agustin, and Pedro Ramido Luciano, cabezas de barangay. From Mangaldan: Antonio Caramat, gobernadorcillo; Jose Cabrera, Domingo Cerafica Victorio, Juan de Aquino, Francisco de Guzman, Tomas Mercado Atienza, Domingo de Guzman, Tomas de Vera, Andres Soriano, Agustin de Vera Prado, Gregorio Calicdan, Domingo Yden, and Domingo Bianan, cabezas de barangay. From Manaoag: Juan Tabilin, gobernadorcillo; Leonardo Garcia, Domingo Barrozo, Domingo Soriano, Jose Lomboy, Mariano Soriano, Domingo Carriño, Buenaventura Abad, Bartolome Carriño, Carlos Velasquez, Vicente Samzon, and Tomas Garcia, capitanes pasados y cabezas de barangay. From Binalonan: 1st Lt. Manuel Asuncion representing the sick gobernadorcillo; Juan Roman, capitan pasado; Andres Fernandez, Bernabe Fajardo, Leonardo Aquilana, Pioquinto Fajardo and Antero Ganancial, cabezas de barangay. From Asingan: Mariano de Vera, gobernadorcillo; Gelacio Nonato de Dios, Domingo Escorpizo, Vicente Sanchez, Lucas Bugayong, Francisco Abalain Manud, and Tomas Manzano, capitanes pasados; Feliciano Ambrocio Escorpizo, Mariano Fabie, Bartolome Ygnacio, Dionisio Agustin, Francisco Bautista, Alejandro Boquiren, Jose Ramirez, Mariano Otezo, Nicolas Espeleta, Pedro Elegado, Ygnacio Ventura Manzano, Rufino Velasco, Tomas Jacob, Nicolas Estrada and Fernando Flores cabezas de barangay. From Villasis: Patricio Lopez, gobernadorcillo; Geronimo Evangelista, Leonardo Evangelista, Tomas Fabro, Andres Fabro, Domingo Ulanday, and Blas Macaraeg, capitanes pasados; Francisco Origenes, Gregorio Basconcillo Santos, Melecio Fabro, Bonifacio Obedoza, and Carlos Abrenica, cabezas de barangay; From Malasiqui: Cornelio de Guzman, goberndorcillo; Domingo Centino de Guzman, Geronimo Barican, Francisco Macaranas, Felix Sta..., and Francisco Macaranas primero, capitanes pasados; Mateo Terrado, Antolin Biclatao Macaraeg, Francisco Fernandez, Pascual Serio Pinlac, Yldefonso de Guzman, and Domingo Calimlim, cabezas de barangay.

6 Prov^a de Pangasinan, Pueblo de Urdaneta, Año de 1858. Acta interina de eleccion de gobernadorcillo y ministros de justicia del

espresado pueblo de nuevo creacion, NAP *Elecciones de gobernadorcillo Pangasinan, 2-3-B 191 SDS 14660*.

- 7 Jose Feced y Temprado, *Manual del gobernadorcillo en el ejercicio de sus atribuciones judiciales y escriturarias* (Manila: Imp. de Ramirez y Giraudier, 1867), 4-6.

- 8 *Ibid.*, 4, 6, 12.

- 9 Relacion o resumen-general N^{ro}. 1, del numero de tributos de los pueblos de la Provincia de Pangasinan y de los reservados de todas clases correspondientes al año de 1857...NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1825-1892 B-647 SDS 4465*, s-376; Cajas de comunidad, Resumen general de los valores de es ramo de la Provincia de Pangasinan y de sus gastos, cargos, liquidos productos correspondientes en el año de 1858 in *ibid.*, s-387; Cajas de comunidad, Pueblo de Urdaneta, Legajo N.o 12, in *ibid.*, s-476, 477; Relacion de los cabezas nombra... en todo el año de 1858 por esta Alcaldía mor. de Pangasinan, NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1838-1887/1814-1892 B-656 SDS 4474*, n.p.

- 10 Cajas de comunidad, Resumen general de los valores de es ramo de la Provincia de Pangasinan y de sus gastos, cargos, liquidos productos correspondientes en el año de 1858 in *ibid.*, s-387; Espediente interior sobre la construccion de una escuela maniposteria de niños en el pueblo de Mangaldan, NAP *Escuelas – Pangasinan (GS B238) SDS 12911*.

- 11 NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1858-1891, 1857-1897 G.S. B-653 SDS-4471*, S-67; Direccion de la Admon local de Filipinas, 1859, Expediente original relativo de arriendo del sello y resell de pesas y medidas, NAP *Varias Provincias 1843-1890 B-643 SDS 4461*, s-250, 277; NAP *Cabezas de barangay Pangasinan 1855-1897 SDS 14990 (2-4-A/0068)*, 11; Urdaneta, Testimonio de no haber carruages, NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1825-1892 B-647 SDS 4465*, s-644, 645; Padron de carruages in *ibid.*, s-1154, 1168, 1175, 1185, 1192, 1197, 1209; Arbitrios 1859, Legajo no. 10, Datas de los pueblos, and Provincia de Pangasinan, Pueblo de Urdaneta, Año

- de 1858, NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1825-1892 B-647 SDS 4465*, s-1005, 1017; *Guia de forasteros de Filipinas para el año de 1861* (Manila: Imprenta de los Amigos del Pais, 1861), 77, 305.
- 12 *Guia de forasteros en Filipinas para el año de 1860* (Manila: Imp. de los Amigos del Pais, 1859), 205-206; *Guia de forasteros... de 1861*, 398; *Guia de forasteros en Filipinas para el año de 1862* (Manila: Imp. de Ramirez y Giraudier, 1862), 194-195.
 - 13 *Guia de forasteros en Filipinas para el año de 1863* (Manila: Imp. de Ramirez y Giraudier, 1863), 365; *Guia de forasteros en Filipinas para el año de 1864* (Manila: Imp. de Ramirez y Giraudier, 1864), 346-347; Jose Ma. Gonzalez, O.P., *Labor evangelica y civilizadora de los religiosos dominicos en Pangasinan, 1587-1898* (Manila: University of Santo Tomas Press, 1946), 21, 111.
 - 14 Gonzalez, *Labor evangelica*, 111; Relacion de las cabezas de barangay aprobados en el año de 1866, 1867, 1868, NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1850-1898 G.S. B-655 SDS 4473*, S-114, S-146, S-149; Relacion de los subarrendadores del arbitrio... NAP *Varias Provincias 1843-1890 B-643 SDS 4461*, S-344; Cortes, Pangasinan 1801-1900, 68-69.
 - 15 NAP *Escuelas – Pangasinan 1868-1898 (B-235) SDS 12908*; *Escuelas Pangasinan (234) SDS 12907*; Al apoderado del contratista del arbitrio de carruages de esta provincia, NAP *Carruajes, Carros y Caballos B-23 SDS 11909*, s-23, 24, 75, 81, 289.
 - 16 Acta de eleccion de gobernadorcillo y demas ministros de junta del pueblo de Urdaneta, 1869-1871, NAP *Elecciones de gobernadorcillo Pangasinan, 2-3-B 191 SDS 14660*; Gobierno de la provincia de Pangasinan, Relacion nominal de los cabezas de barangay nombrados en los años de 1869 y 70 en los pueblos que a continuacion se espresan para la espedicion de sus correspondientes titulos, NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1850-1898 G.S. B-655 SDS 4473*, S-233. The cabezas seeking their appointments for 1869 were Don Justo Mateas, Don Jose Calis, Don Ysidro Yano, Don Laureano Angud,

Don Ygnacio Carlos, Don Jose Elegado, Don Gervacio Dumlao, Don Leonardo Parinas, Don Fernando Echanes, Don Simon Gabino, and Don Vicente Caliolio; for 1870, they were Don Gervacio Valdes, Don Ancelmo Morales, Don Roman Balala and Don Ysidro Catalan.

- 17 *Relacion de los pueblos que comprende la provincia de Pangasinan y que necesitan un juego de pesas y medidas...* NAP *Varias Provincias 1843-1890 B-643 SDS 4461*, S-373; Pueblo de Urdaneta, Año de 1870, Lista de mosos en orden cronologico de numero, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1870-1883 SDS 4847*, 11-13; Oficio de Sr. Obispo de Nueva Segovia anunciando que estan declarados incursos en la pena de excomunion mayor de los parrocos de Pangasinan; PP Nicolas Manrique, Joaquin Palacio, Jose Ysla y Remigio Zapico, 1871. Archivo de Universidad de Santo Tomas, *Seccion Pangasinan* Rollo 51, Tomo 4, Doc. 20; NAP *Escuelas – Pangasinan 1868-1898 (B-235) SDS 12908*; John N. Schumacher, S.J., *The propaganda movement 1880-1895* (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1998), 161; Local histories of the barrios and town of Urdaneta, *Historical Data Papers*, National Library of the Philippines; A la seccion gobierno de Carlos Ma. Torre, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan B-247 SDS 4845*, 116-117. The unverified assumption that Fr. Manrique was expelled due to his translation into Pangasinan of St. Luke is found in Restituto Basa, Nicolas M. Alonso Lallave, *Pangasinan masons: Nation builders* (self-published, 2000), 9-10; NAP *Carruajes, Carros y Caballos B-23 SDS 11909*, 1036-1037.
- 18 *Ibid.*, 1077-1078; Local histories of the barrios and town of Urdaneta, *Historical Data Papers*, National Library of the Philippines; Provincia de Pangasinan, Pueblo de Urdaneta, 2º. Semestre de 1870 a 71, Cuenta que yo Dⁿ. Esteban Siquig gobernadorcillo actual del espresado pueblo presento al Señor Gobernador de esta provincia de las cantidades cobradas en el presente semestre por cuenta de los ramos que acontinuacion se espresan___ a saber, NAP *Varias Provincias 1822-1900 Pangasinan B658 SDS 4476*, s-1036; Prov.a de Pangasinan, Estado demostrativo de los individuos que en el dia de la fha tiene esta provincia en reserva con especificaciones de los pueblos

aquellos pertenecen, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1863-1897 B-246 SDS 4844*, 390, 403.

- 19 NAP *Escuelas – Pangasinan 1868-1898 (B-235) SDS 12908*; NAP *Escuelas Pangasinan Project – 105 (1869-1898) Not indexed U.P. G.S. B. 239 SDS 12912*; Relacion de los cabezas de barangay nombrados en el año 1873 la cual ser emito Yntendencia general de hacienda Publica para la espedicion de sus correspondientes titulos, NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1850-1898 G.S. B-655 SDS 4473*, s-291; Gobierno de la prov.^a de Pangasⁿ, 1^{er} Semestre de 1873 a 74, Relacion n^o. 1 Tesoro, Presupuesto municipal de ing^{os} de 1873 a 74, Relacion de los ingresos obtenidos por este Gobierno durante el citado semester por los ramos comprendidos en el numiro usado presupuesto; a saber, NAP *Cuentas Pangasinan SDS 18768*, n.p.; Gobierno de la Prov.a de Pangasinan, Semestre 1873-74, Relacion No. 1, Tesoro, Presupuesto municipal de gastos de 1873-74, NAP *Cuentas Pangasinan SDS 18768*, n.p.; NAP *Pesquerias Pangasinan B-24 SDS 19308*, S-498, 502b; Prov.^a de Pangasinan, Pueblo de Urdaneta, Año de 1875, Lista en orden cronologico de numeros del sorteo de los mozos solteros casados antes de 18 años de edad hasta 25 y viudos sin hijos para quinta del presente año, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1863-1897 B-246 SDS 4844*, 816-817; Lista en orden cronologico de numeros del sorteo de los casados sin hijos antes de 18 años de edad hasta 25 para la quinta del presente año, in *ibid.*, 818; Gob^{cillos} del margen, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1863-1897 B-246 SDS 4844*, 1050, 1064b.
- 20 Acta de eleccion de gobernadorcillo y demas ministros de junta del pueblo de Urdaneta, 1875-1877, NAP *Elecciones de gobernadorcillo Pangasinan, 2-3-B 191 SDS 14660*. Tenientes were Don Juan Ferrer, Don Pascual Valdez, Don Justo Matias, Don Domingo Angud, Don Francisco Morales, Don Marcos Lucas, Don Alberto Parinas, Don Seberino de la Peña, Don Miguel Lachica, Don Santiago Yano, Don Francisco Baltazar, Don Nicolas Alano, Don Gregorio Espeleta, Don Cayetano Laroza, Don Benito Lantano, Don Domingo Carion, Don Mariano de Guzman, Don Alejo Tacayan, and Don Gabriel de Luna. Alguaciles were Don Jose Manzano, Don Ylario Lorenzano, Don

Bernardo Abalos, Don Vicente Parinas, Don Pedro Mamasig 1º, Don Jose Meosales (?), Don Santiago Esteves, Don Pedro Mamasig 2º, Don Antonio Mamomo, Don Benedicto Ronio, Don Lorenzo Siquig, Don Pablo Villanueva, Don Mariano Ramos, Don Pablo Parayno, Don Santiago Echanes, Don Rafael Carlos, Don Eusebio Loquiao, Don Eugenio Manuel, Don Basilio Baniaga, and Don Salvador Rednombre.

- 21 NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1875-1879 B-253 SDS 4851*, 17, 21, 35, 39, 69, 116, 120b, 160, 164, 193, 228, 274, 674, 679, 702, 708b, 747, 753; NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1856-1878 SDS 4842 B-244*, 7, 12, 34, 39, 107, 153, 158, 196, 201, 241, 246; NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1875-1878 SDS 4850 B-252*, s-377, 450, 582, 587b, 628, 632b, 1029, 1034b; NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1811-1897 B-644 SDS 4462*, S-701, 704, 870; NAP *Escuelas Pangasinan Project – 105 (1869-1898) Not indexed U.P. G.S. B 239 SDS 12912*; Relacion de las escuelas de instruccion primaria de esta provincia de Pangasinan por cuya importancia se les debe conceder un cuadro sinoptico de Don Leon Salcedo cada uno, NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1860-1890 SDS 4466 B-648*, S-80-82; Administracion Civil de Filipinas, Gobierno de la provincia de Pangasinan, Presupuesto provincial de ingresos de 1876 a 1877, Relacion justificada por articulos del presupuesto de los creditos contraidos en el presente semestre que emanan de los derechos adquiridos por la Administracion sobre los ramos que la componen ... a saber, NAP *Cuentas Pangasinan SDS 18710*, n.p.; Administracion Civil de Filipinas, Gobierno de la provincia de Pangasinan, Presupuesto provincial de ingresos de 1876 a 1877, Relacion justificada por articulos del presupuesto de los creditos cobrados en el presente semestre que emanan de los derechos adquiridos por la Administracion sobre los ramos que la componen ... a saber, in *ibid.*, n.p.
- 22 Admon de Hacda Pca de Pangasinan, Presupuesto de 1877-78, Seccion 3ª Capitulo 4 Articulo 2º, Relacion de los estipendios que corresponden a los R.R. C.C. Parrocos segun el numero de tributes de cada pueblo, NAP *Presupuestos Pangasinan 1860-1898 B-165 SDS*

- 18285, n.p.; Administracion Civil de Filipinas, Subdelegacion de Fondos Locales de la Provincia de Pangasinan, Presupuesto Municipal de Ingresos de 1877 a 1878, NAP *Cuenta Pangasinan 1859-1897 SDS 18703*, n.p.; Subdelegacion de Fondos Locales de la Provincia de Pangasinan, Presupuesto Municipal de Gastos de 1877 a 1878, in *ibid.*, n.p.; Don Enrique Villanueva, almacenero de la administracion de hacienda de la provincia de Pangasinan e ynterventor por sustitucion de la misma, NAP *Rentas Publicas Pangasinan SDS 12032*, n.p.
- 23 Relacion de los pueblos de la provincia de Pangasinan existentes de los carruages, calesas, carros y caballos de montar, NAP *Carruajes, Carros y Caballos B-23 SDS 11909*, s-221; Escmo Sor., in *ibid.*, s-284-287; Pueblo de Urdaneta, Año de 1878, Listas de mozos y casados sin hijos en orden cronologico de numerous p^a. la quinta del presente año, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1856-1878 B-244 SDS 4842*, 727-730; Administracion civil de Filipinas, Subdelegacion de ramos locales de la prov.^a de Pangasinan, Presupuesto municipal de ingresos de 1877 a 1878, Relacion justificada por articulos de dicho presupuesto de lo recaudado a cuenta, durante el citado semestre, por los ramos del cargo de la espresada Administracion...a saber, NAP *Rentas Publicas Pangasinan SDS 12032*, S-14.
- 24 NAP, *Escuelas-Pangasinan 1868-1898 B-235 SDS 12908*; Provincia de Pang.ⁿ, Pueblo de Urdaneta, Año de 1879, Cronologico de mozos casados sin hijos, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1874-1880 SDS 4848*, 645-651.
- 25 Exmo Sor. Presidente del Consejo de Ad^{min}, NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1858-1891, 1857-1897 GS B-653 SDS-4971*, S-449.
- 26 Prov.^a de Pangasinan, Estado demostrativo de los individuos que en el día de la fha tiene esta provincia en reserva con especificaciones de los pueblos aquellos pertenecen, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1863-1896 SDS 4843*, 739. Others listed were Pedro Advrar, Benito Ysidro, Pablo Castro, Cirilo Blanco and Macario Tolentino. Pangasinan 1881, N^o. 1804 404, Sobre apprehension de 1 @ y 11 lib.^s de tabaco por

los carabineros en el de Urdaneta sin reo, NAP *Tabaco Pangasinan B-99 SDS 16478*, s-293-301; Pangasinan 1881, No. 1849, Sobre apprehension de 1 @ y 3 onzas de tabaco por los carabineros en el de Urdaneta a Jose de la Cruz y Valentin Pimentel, in *ibid.*, s-267-278. For overview on the tobacco monopoly, see Ed. C. de Jesus, *The tobacco monopoly in the Philippines: Bureaucratic enterprise and social change 1766-1880* (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1980). Among Estrada's peers in the tribunal were Simeon Elegado, Benito Lantano, and Antonio Manzano while Castillo worked with Gregorio Jovero, and Alejandro Marzo. On the 1880 earthquake, see Jose Centeno, *Memoria sobre los temblores de tierra ocurridos en Julio de 1880 en la Isla de Luzon* (Madrid: Imprenta y litografia de la Guirnalda, 1881).

27 *Guia de forasteros... 1860*, 205-206; Edilberto V. Santos, *Western Pangasinan: Earliest beginnings, 1582-1898 as told by primary sources*, Vol. 1 (Alaminos: Diocese of Alaminos, 2004), 228-229; *Guia de Filipinas: Anuario historic-estadistico administrative 1879* (Manila: Imprenta de Amigos del Pais, 1878), 283, Cortes, *Pangasinan 1801-1900*, 52-55.

28 Relacion de los individuos de este pueblo que cosugecion en un todo a lo dispuesto por las autoridades de las Yslas pueden obtener de renta anual calculo aproximado como abajo de espresan por categoridad que es a ... a saber, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1863-1897 B-246 SDS 4844*, n.p.; Gobierno de la provincia de Pangasinan, Resumen de los datos estadisticos recibidos de todos los pueblos de esta provincial, redactado por este gobierno en cumplimiento de la Circular de S. E. el Gober Gral de estas Yslas de fha 29 Setiembre ultimo, el cual se remite a la Yntendia gral de Had pub.^a con los comprobantes que se acompañan, in *ibid.*, 1239; NAP *Pesquerias Pangasinan B-24 SDS 19308*, S-408, 413, 498, 502b; National Library of the Philippines [cited hereafter as NLP], *Philippine Revolutionary Papers* [cited as PRP], Roll 540, Folder 186/4; Direccion Gral de Administracion Civil, Pangasinan Interior, Expediente instruido contra el maestro de Urdaneta, Don Andres Soriano por faltas cometidas en el desempeño

de su cargo, 1889, NAP *Escuelas Pangasinan Project – 105 (1869-1898) Not indexed U.P. G.S. B. 239 SDS 12912*; Relacion detallada de la aprehensiones de tabaco fraude verificadas por los carabineros en distintas fechas y pueblos de la provincia de Pangasinan... NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1839-1891 G.S. B-646 SDS 4464*, s-948b, 954, 964, 970; Relacion detallada de la aprehensiones de tabaco fraude verificadas por los carabineros en distintas fechas y pueblos de la provincia de Pangasinan... NAP *Varias Provincias Pangasinan 1844-1881 SDS 4475*, s-802, 806; Prov.^a de Pangasinan, Estado demostrativo de los individuos que en el dia de la fha tiene esta provincia en reserva con especificaciones de los pueblos aquellos pertenecen, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1869-1897 B-247 SDS 4845*, n.p. The reserves were Domingo Balbin, Cirilo Cabanilla, Doroteo Ellan, and Catalino Jacob.

- 29 Jose de Castro, Memoria medica correspondiente el año de 1883 de la provincia de Pangasinan, 31 Diciembre 1883 in Carlos Peñaranda, Memoria oficial relativa a la provincia de Pangasinan, Islas Filipinas, correspondiente el año 1891 redactada, en cumplimiento de 5 de Marzo 1886, NAP *Memoria Pangasinan 1883-1892 Book I*, 3b-8b; Ken de Bevoise, *Agents of apocalypse: Epidemic disease in the colonial Philippines* (Quezon City: New Day, 2002), 168-175; Estado y condiciones de los cementerios de Pangasinan, in Peñaranda, Memoria oficial, n.p.; Prov.^a de Pangasinan, Pueblo de Urdaneta, Alistamiento de los mosos solteros y casados antes de 18 años de edad hasta 25 y viudos sin hijos, en orden cronologico segun el resultado de sorteo, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1874-1898 SDS 4849*, 439-440; Prov.^a de Pangasinan, Pueblo de Urdaneta, Alistamiento de los casados sin hijos desde 18 años de edad hasta 25 en orden cronologica segun el resultado del sorteo, in *ibid.*, 441-442; Prov.^a de Pangasinan, Estado demostrativo de los individuos que en el dia de la fha tiene esta provincia en reserva con especificaciones de los pueblos aquellos pertenecen, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1869-97 B-248 SDS 4846*, n.p.
- 30 Expediente instruido contra el maestro de Urdaneta, Don Andres Soriano...

- 31 Prov^a de Pangasinan, Estado que demuestra el estado de la instruccion primaria en estas provincias formado en cumplimiento de la circular de la Direccion Gral de Administracion Civil de 31 de Julio ultimo, 1880 and Provincia de Pangasinan, Estado de las escuelas de niñas existentes en la misma y maestros que las desempeñan, Lingayen 12 November 1892, NAP *Escuelas Pangasinan Project – 105 (1869-1898) Not indexed U.P. G.S. B. 239 SDS 12912*; Relacion de los pueblos que tienen edificio propio para las escuelas de niños y niñas, sus condiciones y construccion, in *ibid.*, S-596-602.
- 32 Cortes, *Pangasinan 1801-1900*, 69; Gonzalez, *Labor evangelica*, 111-112; Admon de Hacda Publica de Pangasinan, Año Economico de 1883-84, Resumen de los padrones formados por las juntas locales de estadistica de esta provincia demostrativo del numero de contribuyentes a dicho impuesto fincas empadronadas con espresion de los materiales de que se componen sus valores renta con las deducciones hechas por huecos y reparos liquid imponible e importancia de las cuotas correspondientes a cada pueblo, NAP *Rentas Publicas Pangasinan SDS 12032*, n.p.; Centenary commemoration plaque at Immaculate Conception Cathedral in Urdaneta; Expediente remitiendo datos con un ampliacion a la 1^a comunicacion del parte dado con motivo de la insurreccion havida en este provincia, Lingayen 12 de Mayo de 1884, NAP *Sediciones y rebeliones 1884-1896 Tomo Exp. 1*, s-3; Urdaneta, NAP *Cuentas Pangasinan SDS 18711*, n.p.; Pueblo de Urdaneta, Año de 1884, Cupo---8, Listas de mozos en orden cronologico de numeros, falta duplicado, NAP *Quintas Pangasinan 1874-1888 SDS 4849*, 608-612.
- 33 Expediente remitiendo datos con un ampliacion a la 1^a comunicacion del parte dado con motivo de la insurreccion havida en este provincia, Lingayen 12 de Mayo de 1884, s-6, s-18, s-19, s-22B. See also NAP *Memoria cronologica de operaciones militares para sofocar la insurreccion de 1884*.
- 34 Schumacher, *The propaganda movement 1880-1895*, 45-46; Graciano Lopez-Jaena, *Speeches, articles and letters* (Encarnacion Alzona, trans.)

- (Manila: National Historical Commission, 1974), 113-114; Exclmo Sor Director Gral de Admon Civil, NAP *Prestacion Personal 1878-1898 Pangasinan B-126 SDS 5115*, s-191, 215.
- 35 *Reglamento nang pagpapalagay, pamamahala, at paniningil nang impuesto nang manga cedulas personales*; Isinulat sa uicang Tagalog nang presbitero Don Saturnino Pacheco (Manila: Imprenta de Don Esteban Balbas, 1884), 3-7.
- 36 *Ibid.*, 13-46.
- 37 De Hacienda Publica de la Provincia de Pangasinan, Año Economico de 1884-1885, Resumen general de los padrones para el impuesto de cédulas personales, formados por esta oficina y por los Gobernadorcillos de los pueblos de esta provincial, NAP *Cedulas Personales Pangasinan 1884-1898 SDS 6135*, 4; NAP *Carruajes, Carros y Caballos B-23 SDS 11909*, S-939, 943.
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