

DR. JOSE PROTACIO MERCADO RIZAL ALONZO Y REALONDA

MEANINGS OF NAME



- **Doctor**- completed his medical course in Spain and was conferred the degree of **Licentiate in Medicine** by the **Universidad Central de Madrid**
- **Jose**- was chosen by his mother who was a devotee of the Christian saint **San Jose** (St. Joseph)
- **Protacio**- from **Gervacio P.** which come from a **Christian calendar**
- **Mercado**- adopted in **1731** by **Domigo Lamco** (the paternal great-great-grandfather of Jose Rizal) which the Spanish term mercado means '**market**' in English
- **Rizal**- from the word '**Ricial**' in Spanish means a **field where wheat, cut while still green, sprouts again**
- **Alonzo**- old surname of his mother
- **Y**- and
- **Realonda**- it was used by Doña Teodora from the **surname of her godmother** based on the culture by that time

- **June 19, 1861**- moonlit of **Wednesday between eleven and midnight** Jose Rizal was born in the lakeshore town of **Calamba, Laguna**
- **June 22, 1861**- aged **three days old**, Rizal was baptized in the **Catholic church**
- **Father Rufino Collantes**- a Batangueño, the parish priest who baptized Rizal
- **Father Pedro Casanas**- Rizal's godfather, native of Calamba and close friend of the Rizal family
- **Lieutenant-General Jose Lemery**- the governor general of the Philippines when Rizal was born

RIZAL'S PARENTS

✓ Don Francisco Mercado (1818-1898)

- born in Biñan, Laguna on **May 11, 1818**
- studied **Latin and Philosophy** at the **College of San Jose** in Manila
- became a tenant-farmer of the Dominican-owned hacienda
- a hardy and independent-minded man, who **talked less and worked more**, and was strong in body and valiant in spirit
- died in Manila on **January 5, 1898** at the age of **80**
- Rizal affectionately called him "**a model of fathers**"

✓ Doña Teodora Alonso Realonda (1826-1911)

- born in Manila on **November 8, 1826**
- educated at the **College of Santa Rosa**, a well-known college for girls in the city
- a remarkable woman, possessing refined culture, literary talent, business ability, and the fortitude of Spartan women
- is a woman of more than ordinary culture: she knows literature and speaks Spanish (according to Rizal)
- died in Manila on **August 16, 1911** at the age of **85**

THE RIZAL CHILDREN

- Eleven children**—two boys and nine girls

1. Saturnina (1850-1913)

- oldest** of the Rizal children
- nicknamed **Neneng**
- married **Manuel T. Hidalgo** of Tanawan, Batangas

2. Paciano (1851-1930)

- older brother and confidant of Jose Rizal
- was a second father to Rizal
- immortalized him in Rizal's first novel Noli Me Tangere as the wise **Pilosopo Tasio**
- Rizal regarded him as the "**most noble of Filipinos**"
- became a combat general in the Philippine Revolution
- died on **April 13, 1930**, an old bachelor aged **79**
- had two children by his mistress (**Severina Decena**)—a boy and a girl

3. Narcisa (1852-1939)

- her pet name was **Sisa**
- married to **Antonio Lopez** (nephew of Father Leoncio Lopez), a school teacher of Morong

4. Olimpia (1855-1887)

- Ypia** was her pet name
- married **Silvestre Ubaldo**, a telegraph operator from Manila

5. Lucia (1857-1919)

- married to **Mariano Herbosa** of Calamba, who was a nephew of Father Casanas
- Herbosa died of cholera in 1889 and was **denied Christian burial** because he was a brother-in-law of Dr. Rizal

6. Maria (1859-1945)

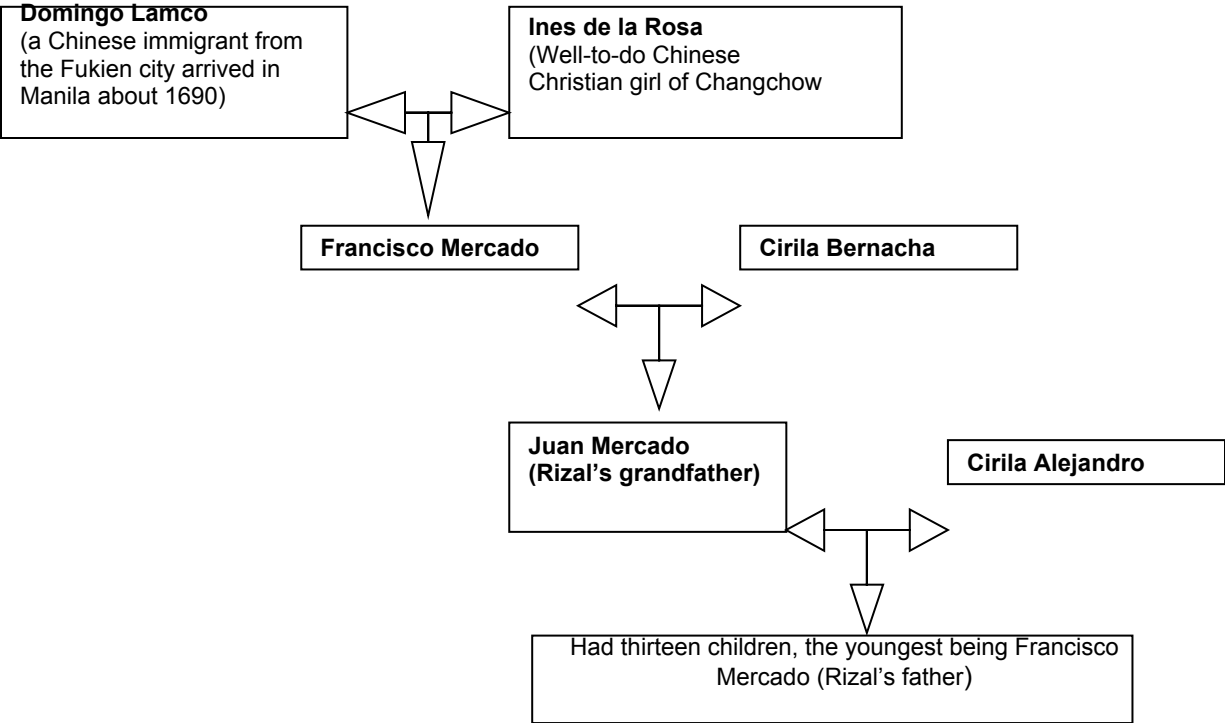
- Biang was her nickname
- married Daniel Faustino Cruz of Biñan, Laguna

7. Jose (1861-1896)
- the greatest Filipino hero and peerless genius
 - nickname was Pepe
 - lived with Josephine Bracken, Irish girl from Hong Kong
 - had a son but this baby-boy died a few hours after birth; Rizal named him "Francisco" after his father and buried him in Dapitan
8. Concepcion (1862-1865)
- her pet name was Concha
 - died of sickness at the age of 3
 - her death was Rizal's first sorrow in life
9. Josefa (1865-1945)
- her pet name was Panggoy
 - died an old maid at the age of 80
10. Trinidad (1868-1951)
- Trining was her pet name
 - she died also an old maid in 1951 aged 83
11. Soledad (1870-1929)
- youngest of the Rizal children
 - her pet name was Choleng
 - married Pantaleon Quintero of Calamba

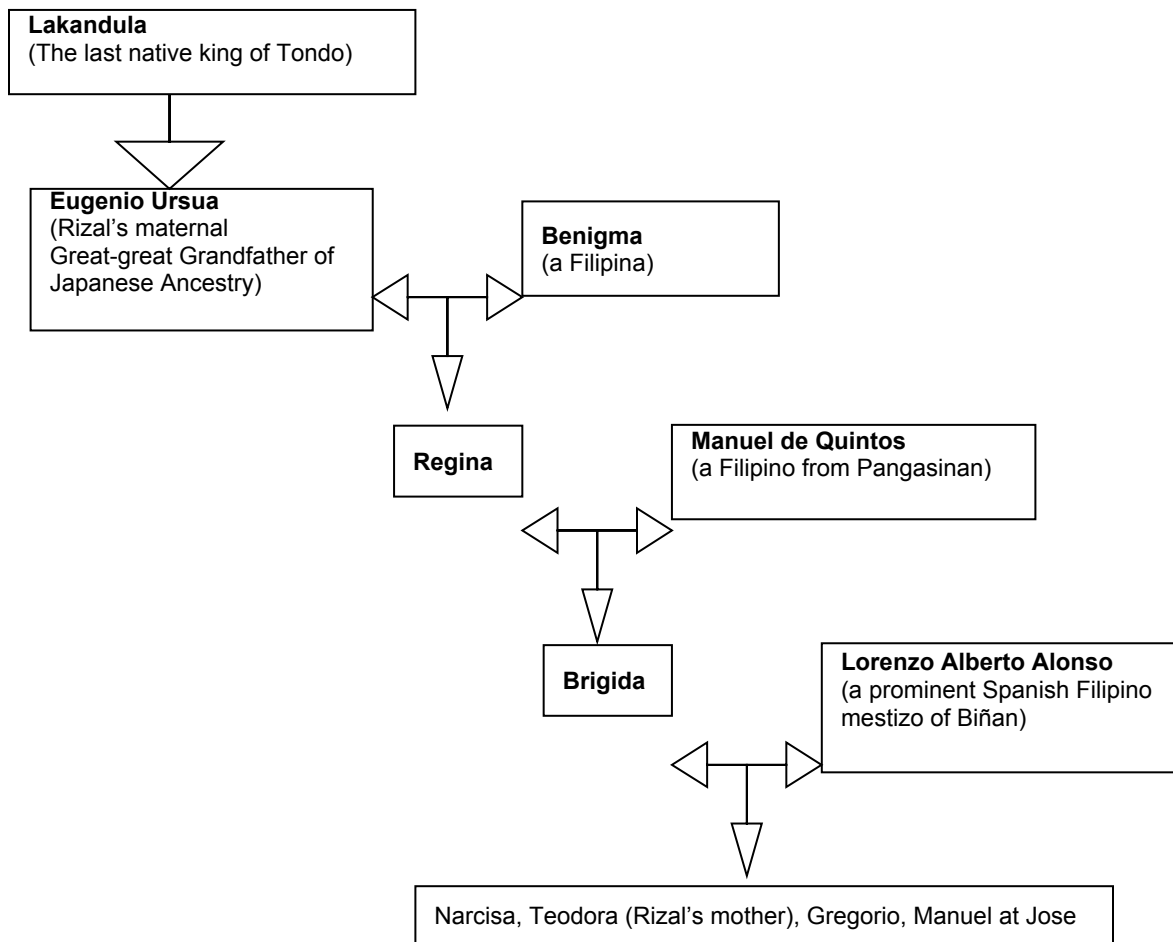
- Rizal always called her sisters Doña or Señora (if married) and Señorita (if single)
- Francisco Mercado and Teodora Alonso Realonda married on June 28, 1848, after which they settled down in Calamba
- The real surname of the Rizal family was Mercado, which was adopted in 1731 by Domingo Lamco (the paternal great-great grandfather of Jose Rizal), who was a full blooded Chinese)
- Rizal's family acquired a second surname—Rizal—which was given by a Spanish alcalde mayor (provincial governor) of Laguna, who was a family friend

RIZAL'S ANCESTRY

FATHER'S SIDE



• MOTHER'S SIDE



THE RIZAL HOME

-was one of the distinguished stone houses in Calamba during the Spanish times
 -it was a two-storey building, rectangular in shape, built of adobe stones and hard-woods and roofed with red tiles
 -by day, it hummed with the noises of children at play and the songs of the birds in the garden; by night, it echoed with the dulcet notes of family prayers

- The Rizal family belonged to the principalia, a town aristocracy in Spanish Philippines
- The Rizal family had a simple, contented and happy life

CHILDHOOD YEARS IN CALAMBA

- Calamba was named after a big native jar
- Calamba was a hacienda town which belonged to the Dominican Order, which also owned all the lands around it
- Un Recuerdo A Mi Pueblo (In Memory of My Town)- a poem about Rizal's beloved town written by Rizal in 1876 when he was 15 years old and was student in the Ateneo de Manila
- The first memory of Rizal, in his infancy, was his happy days in the family garden when he was three years old
- Another childhood memory was the daily Angelus prayer. By nightfall, Rizal related, his mother gathered all the children at the house to pray the Angelus
- Another memory of Rizal's infancy was the nocturnal walk in the town, especially when there was a moon
- The death of little Concha brought Rizal his first sorrow
- At the age of three, Rizal began to take a part in the family prayers
- When Rizal was five years old, he was able to read haltingly the Spanish family bible
- The Story of the Moth- made the profoundest impression on Rizal
- "died a martyr to its illusions"
 - At the age of five, Rizal began to make sketches with his pencil and to mould in clay and wax objects which attracted his fancy
 - Sa Aking Mga Kabata (To My Fellow Children)- Rizal's first poem in native language at the age of eight
- reveals Rizal's earliest nationalist sentiment
 - At the age of eight, Rizal wrote his first dramatic work which was a Tagalog comedy

INFLUENCES ON THE HERO'S BOYHOOD

- (1) hereditary influence
- (2) environmental influence
- (3) aid of Divine Providence

- **Tio Jose Alberto**- studied for eleven years in British school in Calcutta, India and had traveled in Europe inspired Rizal to develop his artistic ability
- **Tio Manuel**- a husky and athletic man, encouraged Rizal to develop his frail body by means of physical exercises
- **Tio Gregorio**- a book lover, intensified Rizal's voracious reading of good book
- **Father Leoncio Lopez**- the old and learned parish priest of Calamba, fostered Rizal's love for scholarship and intellectual honesty

EARLY EDUCATION IN CALAMBA AND BIÑAN

- The first teacher of Rizal was his mother, who was remarkable woman of good character and fine culture —her mother
- **Maestro Celestino**- Rizal's first private tutor
- **Maestro Lucas Padua**- Rizal's second tutor
- **Leon Monroy**- a former classmate of Rizal's father became Rizal's tutor that instructed Jose in Spanish and Latin. He died five months later
- **Sunday afternoon in June, 1869**- Rizal left Calamba for Biñan accompanied by Paciano
- **Maestro Justiniano Aquino Cruz**- Rizal's teacher in a private school in Biñan

-Rizal described his teacher as follows: He was thin, long-necked, with a sharp nose and a body slightly bent forward

- **Pedro**- the teacher's son which Rizal challenged to a fight
- **Andres Salandanan**- challenged Rizal to an arm-wrestling match
- **Juancho**-an old painter who was the father-in-law of the school teacher; freely give Rizal lessons in drawing and painting
- **Jose Guevara**- Rizal's classmate who also loved painting, became apprentices of the old painter
- **"the favorite painters of the class"**- because of his artistic talent
- **Christmas in 1870**-Rizal received a letter from his sister Saturnina, informing him of the arrival of the steamer Talim which would take him from Biñan to Calamba
- **Saturday afternoon, December 17, 1870**- Rizal left Biñan after one year and a half of schooling
- **Arturo Camps**- a Frenchman friend of Rizal's father who took care of him on board

DAILY LIFE IN BIÑAN

- Heard the four o' clock mass then at ten o' clock went home at once and went at school at two and came out at five
- The day was unusual when Rizal was not laid out on a bench and given five or six blows because of fighting

MARTYRDOM OF GOM-BUR-ZA

- **Night of January 20, 1872**- about 200 Filipino soldiers and workmen of the Cavite arsenal under the leadership of Lamadrid, Filipino sergeant, rose in violent mutiny because of the abolition of their usual privileges
- **Fathers Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos and Jacinto Zamora**- were executed at sunrise of February 17, 1872, by order of Governor General Izquierdo
- The martyrdom of Gom-Bur-Za in 1872 truly inspired Rizal to fight the evils of Spanish tyranny and redeem his oppressed people
- Rizal dedicated his second novel, El Filibusterismo, to Gom-Bur-Za

INJUSTICE TO HERO'S MOTHER

- **Before June, 1872**- Doña Teodora was suddenly arrested on a malicious charge that she and her brother, Jose Alberto, tried to poison the latter's perfidious wife
- **Antonio Vivencio del Rosario**- Calamba's gobernadorcillo, help arrest Doña Teodora
- After arresting Doña Teodora, the sadistic Spanish lieutenant forced her to walk from Calamba to Santa Cruz (capital of Laguna province), a distance of 50 kilometers
- Doña Teodora was incarcerated at the provincial prison, where she languished for two years and a half
- **Messrs. Francisco de Marcaida and Manuel Marzan**- the most famous lawyers of Manila that defend Doña Teodora

SCHOLASTIC TRIUMPHS AT ATENEO DE MANILA (1872-1877)

- **Ateneo Municipal**- a college under the supervision of the Spanish Jesuits
- **Escuela Pia (Charity School)**- formerly name of Ateneo, a school for poor boys in Manila which was established by the city government in 1817
- **Escuela Pia**----→ **Ateneo Municipal**---→ **Ateneo de Manila**

- **June 10, 1872**- Rizal accompanied by Paciano went to Manila
- **Father Magin Ferrando**- was the **college registrar**, refused to admit Rizal in Ateneo for two reasons: (1) **he was late for registration** (2) **he was sickly and undersized for his age**
- **Manuel Xerez Burgos**-because of his intercession, **nephew of Father Burgos**, Rizal was reluctantly admitted at the Ateneo
- Jose was the **first** of his family to adopt the surname "Rizal". He registered under this name at **Ateneo** because their family name "**Mercado**" had come under the **suspicion of the Spanish authorities**
- Rizal was first boarded in a house **outside Intramuros**, on **Caraballo Street**. This was owned by a spinster named **Titay** who owed the Rizal family the amount of **300 pesos**

JESUIT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

-it trained the character of the student by rigid discipline and religious instructions

-Students were divided into two groups:

- **Roman Empire**- consisting of **internos** (boarders); **red banner**
- **Carthaginian Empire**- composed of the **externos** (non-boarders); **blue banner**
- **Emperor**- the **best** student in each "empire"
- **Tribune**- the **second** best
- **Decurion**- the **third** best
- **Centurion**-the **fourth** best
- **Stand-bearer**- the **fifth** best
- The Ateneo students in Rizal's time wore a uniform which consisted of "**hemp-fabric trousers**" and "**striped cotton coat**". The coat material was called **rayadillo**

FIRST YEAR IN ATENEO (1872-1873)

- **Father Jose Bech**- Rizal's **first professor** in Ateneo whom he described as a "tall thin man, with a body slightly bent forward, a hurried walk, an ascetic face, severe and inspired, small deep-sunken eyes, a sharp nose that was almost Greek, and thin lips forming an arc whose ends fell toward the chin"
- **A Religious picture**- Rizal's **first prize** for being the **brightest pupil** in the whole class
- To improve his **Spanish**, Rizal took private lessons in **Santa Isabel College** during the noon recesses. He paid **three pesos** for those extra Spanish lessons
- At the end of the school year in March, 1873, Rizal returned to Calamba for summer vacation
- When the summer vacation ended, Rizal returned to Manila for his second year term in Ateneo. This time he boarded **inside Intramuros** at **No. 6 Magallanes Street**. His landlady was an old widow named **Doña Pepay**

SECOND YEAR IN ATENEO (1873-1874)

-At the end of the school year, Rizal received excellent grades in all subjects and a gold medal

- **The Count of Monte Cristo by Alexander Dumas**- the **first favorite novel** of Rizal which made a deep impression on him
- **Universal History by Cesar Cantu**- Rizal persuaded his father to buy him this set of historical work that was a great aid in his studies
- **Dr. Feodor Jagor**- a German scientist-traveler who visited the Philippines in 1859-1860 who wrote **Travels in the Philippines**

-Rizal was impressed in this book because of (1) *Jagor's keen observations of the defects of Spanish colonization* (2) *his prophecy that someday Spain would lose the Philippines and that America would come to succeed her as colonizer*

THIRD YEAR IN ATENEO (1874-1875)

-Rizal grades remained excellent in all subjects but he won **only one medal**—in **Latin**

-At the end of the school year (March 1875), Rizal returned to Calamba for the summer vacation. He himself was not impressed by his scholastic work

FOURTH YEAR IN ATENEO

- **June 16, 1875**- Rizal became an **interno** in the Ateneo
- **Padre Francisco de Paula Sanchez**- a great educator and scholar, one of Rizal's professors who inspired him to study harder and to write poetry

-Rizal described this Jesuit professor as "**model of uprightness, earnestness, and love for the advancement of his pupils**"

- Rizal topped all his classmates in all subjects and won **five medals** at the end of the school term

LAST YEAR IN ATENEO (1876-1877)

-Rizal's studies continued to fare well. As a matter-of-fact, he excelled in all subjects. The **most brilliant Atenean of his time**, he was truly "**the pride of the Jesuits**"

- **March 23, 1877**- Commencement Day, Rizal, who was **16 years old**, received from his Alma Mater, Ateneo Municipal, the degree of **Bachelor of Arts**, with highest honors
- **Marian Congregation**- a religious society wherein Rizal was an active member and later became the secretary

- Rizal cultivated his literary talent under the guidance of **Father Sanchez**
- **Father Jose Vilaclara**- advised Rizal to stop communing with the Muse and pay more attention to more practical studies
- Rizal studied **painting** under the famous Spanish painter, **Agustin Saez**, and **sculpture** under **Romualdo de Jesus**, noted Filipino sculptor
- Rizal carved an **image of the Virgin Mary** on a piece of batikuling (Philippine hardwood) with his pocket-knife
- **Father Leonart**- impressed by Rizal's sculptural talent, requested him to carve for him an **image of Sacred Heart of Jesus**

ANECDOTES ON RIZAL, THE ATENEAN

- **Felix M. Roxas**- one of Rizal's contemporaries in the Ateneo, related an incident of Rizal's schooldays in Ateneo which reveals hero's resignation to pain and forgiveness. **"Neither bitterness nor rancor towards the guilty party"**
- **Manuel Xerez Burgos**- This anecdote illustrates Rizal's predilection to help the helpless at the risk of his own life

POEMS WRITTEN IN ATENEO

-It was Doña Teodora who was first discovered the poetic genius of her son, and it was also she who first encouraged him to write poems. However it was **Father Sanchez** who inspired Rizal to make full use of his God-given gift in poetry

- **Mi Primera Inspiracion (My First Inspiration)**, 1874- the **first poem** Rizal probably wrote during his days in Ateneo which was **dedicated to his mother** on her birthday; Rizal wrote it before he was **14 years old**

-In 1875, inspired by **Father Sanchez**, Rizal wrote more poems, as such:

1. Felicitacion (Felicitation)
2. El Embarque: Himno a la Flota de Magallanes (The Departure: Hymn to Magellan's Fleet)
3. Y Es Espanol; Elcano, el Primero en dar la Vuelta al Mundo (And He is Spanish: Elcano, the First to Circumnavigate the World)
4. El Combate: Urbiztondo, Terror de Jolo (The Battle: Urbiztondo, Terror of Jolo)

-In 1876, Rizal wrote poems on various topics-**religion, education, childhood memories and war**. They were as follows:

1. Un Recuerdo a Mi Pueblo (In Memory of My Town)- a tender poem **in honor of Calamba**, the hero's natal town
2. Alianza Intima Entre la Religion y la Buena Educacion (Intimate Alliance Between Religion and Good Education)- Rizal showed the importance of **religion in education**
3. Por la Educacion Recibe Lustre la Patria (Through Education the Country Receives Light)- Rizal believed in the significant role which **education plays in the progress and welfare of a nation**
4. El Cautiverio y el Triunfo: Batalla de Lucena y Prision de Boabdil (The Captivity and the Triumph: Battle of Lucena and the Imprisonment of Boabdil)- this martial poem describes the **defeat and capture of Boabdil**, last Moorish sultan of Granada
5. La Entrada Triunfal de los Reyes Catolicos en Granada (The Triumphal Entry of the Catholic Monarchs into Granada)- this poem relates the **victorious entry of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel into Granada**, last Moorish stronghold in Spain

-A year later, in 1877, Rizal wrote more poems. It was his **last years in Ateneo**. Among the poems written that year were:

1. El Heroismo de Colon (The Heroism of Columbus)- this **poem praises Columbus**, the discoverer of America
2. Colon y Juan II (Columbus and John II)- this poem relates **how King Kohn II of Portugal missed fame** and riches by his failure to finance the projected expedition of Columbus to the New World
3. Gran Consuelo en la Mayor Desdicha (Great Solace in Great Misfortune)- this is a legend in verse of the **tragic life of Columbus**
4. Un Dialogo Aluviso a la Despedida de los Colegiales (A Farewell Dialogue of the Students)- this was the **last poem written by Rizal in Ateneo**; it is a poignant **poem of farewell** to his classmate

- **Al Niño Jesus (To the Child Jesus)**- this poem was written in **1875** when Rizal was **14 years old**; it was a **brief ode**
- **A La Virgen Maria (To the Virgin Mary)**- another religious poem which doesn't have exact date when it was written
- **San Eustacio, Martir (St. Eustace, the Martyr)**- a drama based on the **prose story of St. Eustace** which he wrote in poetic verses during the **summer vacation of 1876 and finished it on June 2, 1876**

MEDICAL STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS (1877-1882)

-After finishing the first year of a course in **Philosophy and Letters** (1877-1878), Rizal transferred to the medical course

-**"Don't send him to Manila again; he knows enough. If he gets to know more, the Spaniards will cut off his head."**- Doña Teodora, vigorously opposed the idea that Rizal pursue higher learning in the university

- **April 1877**- Rizal who was then nearly 16 years old, matriculated in the University of Santo Tomas, taking the course on Philosophy and Letters because (1) his father like it (2) he was "still uncertain as to what career to pursue"
 - **Father Pablo Ramon**-Rector of Ateneo, who had been good to him during his student days in that college, asking for advice on the choice of a career but unfortunately he was in Mindanao
 - It was during the following term (1878-1879) that Rizal, having received the Ateneo Rector's advice to study medicine
 - During Rizal's first school term in the University of Santo Tomas (1877-1878), Rizal also studied in Ateneo. He took the vocational course leading to the title of perito agrimensor (expert surveyor)
 - Rizal excelled in all subjects in the surveying course in Ateneo, obtaining gold medals in agriculture and topography
 - **November 25, 1881**- the title was issued to Rizal for passing the final examination in the surveying course
 - **Liceo Artistico-Literario (Artistic-Literary Lyceum) of Manila**- a society of literary men and artists, held a literary contest in the year 1879
 - **A La Juventud Filipina (To the Filipino Youth)**- Rizal, who was then 18 years old, submitted this poem
 - is an inspiring poem of flawless form. Rizal beseeched the Filipino youth to rise from lethargy, to let genius fly swifter than the wind and descend with art and science to break the chains that have long bound the spirit of the people
 - this winning poem of Rizal is a classic in Philippine literature for two reasons: (1) *it was the great poem in Spanish written by a Filipino, whose merit was recognized by Spanish literary authorities* (2) *it expressed for the first time the nationalistic concept that the Filipinos, and not the foreigners, were the "fair hope of the Fatherland"*
 - The Board of Judges, composed of Spaniards, was impressed by Rizal's poem and gave it the first prize which consisted of a silver pen, feather-shaped and decorated with a gold ribbon
 - **El Consejo de los Dioses (The Councils of the Gods)**- an allegorical drama written by Rizal which he entered in the literary contest of Artistic-Literary Lyceum in 1880 to commemorate the fourth centennial of the death of Cervantes
- was a literary masterpiece based on the Greek classics
- The prize was awarded to Rizal, a gold ring on which was engraved the bust of Cervantes
 - **D.N. del Puzo**- a Spanish writer, who won the second prize
 - **Junto al Pasig (Beside the Pasig)**- a zarzuela which was staged by the Ateneans on December 8, 1880, on the occasion of the annual celebration of the Feats Day of the Immaculate Conception, Patroness of the Ateneo
- Rizal wrote it as President of the Academy of Spanish Literature in Ateneo
- **A Filipinas**- a sonnet written by Rizal for the album of the Society of Sculptors; in this sonnet, he urged all Filipino artists to glorify the Philippines
 - **Abd-el-Aziz y Mahoma**- Rizal composed a poem in 1879 which was declaimed by an Atenean, Manuel Fernandez, on the night of December 8, 1879, in honor of the Ateneo's Patroness
 - **Al M.R.P. Pablo Ramon**- Rizal composed a poem in 1881, as an expression of affection to Father Pablo Ramon, the Ateneo rector, who had been so kind and helpful to him
 - **Vicenta Ybardolaza**- a pretty girl colegiala who skillfully played the harp at the Regalado home, whom Rizal was infatuated in Pakil
 - Rizal mentioned Turumba (wherein the people dancing in the streets during the procession in honor of the miraculous Birhen Maria de los Dolores) in Chapter VI of Noli Me Tangere and Pagsanjan Falls in his travel diary (united States—Saturday, May 12, 1888), where he said that Niagara Falls was the **"greatest cascades I ever saw" but "not so beautiful nor fine as the falls at Los Baños, Pagsanjan"**
 - **Compañerismo (Comradship)**- Rizal founded a secret society of Filipino students in University of Santo Tomas in 1880
 - **Companions of Jehu**- members of the society whose after the valiant Hebrew general
 - **Galicano Apacible**-Rizal's cousin from Batangas who is the secretary of the society

UNHAPPY DAYS AT THE UST

-Rizal found the atmosphere at the University of Santo Tomas suffocating to his sensitive spirit. He was unhappy at this Dominican institution of higher learning because (1) *the Dominican professors were hostile to him* (2) *the Filipino students were racially discriminated against by the Spaniards* (3) *the method of instruction was obsolete and repressive*

-In Rizal's novel, El Filibusterismo, he described how the Filipino students were humiliated and insulted by their Dominican professors and how backward the method of instruction was, especially in the teaching of the natural sciences. He related in Chapter XIII, "The Class in Physics"

SHATTERING THE MYTH ABOUT RIZAL AND THE PONTIFICAL UST

This can be very exhaustive as I deal with historical facts apropos of the relationship of Jose Rizal with the University of Santo Tomas. I am indebted to Fr. Fidel Villaroel, OP, the eminent historian and former archivist of the UST Archives for giving me the distinct privilege (without going through the norms and policies) of touring the archives and letting me examined some important documents pertaining but not principally to the history of the Philippines. As a pioneering institution of learning – from the martyrdom of Gomez, Burgos and Zamora, to the propaganda movement, to the revolution of 1896, to the birth of the Republic in 1898, to the commonwealth period and finally to the restoration of

independence in 1946 – it is therefore presumptuous to assume the UST has had a hand in the making of the history of the Philippines.

Sadly, in spite of some efforts of few academicians and historians to present a more truthful history of the UST during the Spanish era, many still were caught off guard and instead decided to rely on meager source materials. Worse, some merely copied what pre-war and post-war authors written in the past 100 years. New generation writers, historians and biographers of Jose Rizal are no exception to such historians like Retana, Craig, Russel, Lauback, Coates, Hernandez and Zaide who had pictured a villain character of the university.

As what Fr. Villaroel said, none of the biographers and historians took the time of looking into the original academic records of Rizal. Neither there were efforts on their part to make a study on UST based on the archival records of the Pontifical University. “It has been treated inadequately, at times, with a good deal of misunderstanding, exaggeration or prejudice.”

The second confusion was their failure to understand the underlying principles behind the anti-friars and anti-UST writings of Rizal particularly the El Fili.

After seeing the documents at the UST Archives and reading Fr. Villaroel’s well-written study on Rizal and the University of Santo Tomas, I can only scoff at those who bask at their ignorance and use many of the myths to advance their cause. Such is the case of some pexers here who undoubtedly use these myths for their own good. In the words of Dr. Serafin Quiason, former chairman of the National Historical Institute, “it is a great virtue of his (Fr. Villaroel) study that he sweeps away many of the myths which have passed for facts for almost three quarters of a century. He has solved many difficult questions and the readers can be grateful for a valuable and devoted piece of work.”

This thread intends to rectify some issues pertaining to the negative pictures projected about Rizal’s relationship with his alma mater, the University of Santo Tomas based on the study by Fr. Villaroel who had diligently dug through the archival materials of UST and Archivo de la Provincia del Sto. Rosario. Was Rizal discriminated and treated shabbily by the Dominicans? Why did he leave UST? Why did he criticize the University years later? How are the stories of El Filibusterismo to be understood?

Here are some excerpts from Fr. Fidel Villaroel’s study:

MYTH:

Rizal complained about his grades in UST and was discriminated and treated shabbily by the Dominicans.

FACTS:

(1) Rizal entered the UST in 1877, enrolling in the **Pre-Law Course**, which was made up of philosophical subjects. The course was commonly called **metaphysics**. He passed the course brilliantly with the highest grades in spite of his initial indifference to philosophy and his youthful distractions through the year. Then he opted for the career of **medicine**. And in 1878-1879 he took simultaneously the **Pre-Medical Course** and the **First Year of Medicine**; this was against the rules, but Rizal was favored with a dispensation. The Pre-Medicine Course was also called **Ampliacion**, because the student, having taken already Physics, Chemistry and Natural History in the high school, now took an advanced course on the same subjects (Rizal did not take in Santo Tomas the “class of physics” described in El Fili but rather in Ateneo).

In his courses of medicine, Rizal was a good student, above-average, though not excellent; but none of his classmates were excellent either. Summing up, in the **21 subjects taken in UST**, Rizal obtained one aprobado (passing grade), eight bueno (good), six notable (very good) and six sobresaliente (excellent). Majority of students in Rizal’s time, or in any time, would have been satisfied with the above grades. It is possible that Rizal was not, but it is a fact that he never complained about his grades, there is not a single word in his works showing displeasure at the unfairness of UST.

Yet many of his biographers are angry, unreasonably angry (including anti-ust pexers?) at the treatment given to the national hero by his alma mater. How could Rizal, after a perfect record of “Excellent” in the high school (Ateneo) now receive such “low” grades at UST? The critics had to look for an explanation, and since they did not find fault in Rizal, then they had to blame the Dominicans and UST. And from Retana to Austin Craig, from Frank Lauback to Austin Coates and to quite a long line of Filipino biographers (with some exceptions), we only hear the same repeated lamentation that every school child must now learn in the textbooks: that Rizal was “below his usual standards”, and for the extremely serious charge that the “Dominican professors were hostile to him” and “the Filipino students were racially discriminated” (Zaide), and that there was “excessive harping on the alleged intellectual superiority of the Spanish (because he was white) to the Filipino, a brown man, and Indio (JM Hernandez), and so on. An objective historian must squarely face and honestly answer these grave statements, which sound like accusations.

Was Rizal “far below his usual standards”? What standards, in the first place? If by usual standards we mean the grades of his Ateneo high school studies, the comparison is unfair. Nobody places elementary or high school standards against college or University standards. They belong to different levels. At Ateneo municipal, Rizal was excellent, though not the only excellent student. At the UST, none of his classmates ever got near to keeping a straight record of Excellent. And this was because Medicine was a different kind of stuff altogether.

Therefore, if we are to arrive at a just appreciation of Rizal’s performance at the UST, we should compare, not his grades in the high school with those in the university, but Rizal’s grades in Medicine against those of his classmates. In the first year of medicine, Rizal’s class was made up of 24 students, but due to academic failures, seventeen of them were left by the roadside before they reached the fourth year, when only seven took the final examinations. And in this fourth (and for Rizal last) year, he landed in second place behind Cornelio Mapa. A persecuted Rizal would have probably ended by the

same roadside as the seventeen “debarred” classmates, or would have never boasted of being second when he left for Spain in 1882.

(2) It can hardly be said that Rizal was discriminated and treated shabbily by the Dominicans since he was granted the rare privilege of studying simultaneously in the Preparatory Course of Medicine and the First Year of Medicine.

Records likewise show that six Spaniards were enrolled with Rizal in the first year of Medicine, of whom three were Peninsular and three Philippine-born. If the criticism of some biographers were true, these six students would have been favored by the friars. Yet at the end of the fourth year there remained only one Philippine-born Spaniard, Jose Resurreccion y Padilla, who managed to get only a poor passing grade (aprobado), last among successful students, and who in the following year received a crushing suspenso. It would be unkind to rejoice over failures, whether of Spanish or of Filipinos, but the biographers of Rizal will not be convincing unless they prove with valid documents the existence of “racial discrimination” in UST in the 19th century when it came to academic grades.

(3) Rizal’s inclinations and abilities must be taken into account. While he was undoubtedly inclined to, and remarkably fitted for, the arts and letters, he was not much attracted to Medicine. “Perhaps – says Leon Ma. Guerrero – Medicine was not his real vocation”. Medicine was a convenient career taken up in consideration of the poor health of Rizal’s mother, whom he wanted to help, and eventually helped as a physician.

(4) When Rizal transferred to Spain and continued his studies at the University of Madrid, he showed there similar characteristics. He was sobresaliente in the humanistic studies (literature, languages, history), while in Medicine he fared worse than at the University of Santo Tomas. Yet no historian or biographer has ever complained about his poor performance in Madrid or hinted that Rizal was discriminated against in that Central University.

(5) Rizal had Dominican friends in the persons of Fr. Evaristo Arias and Fr. Joaquin Fonseca. It was while studying at UST that Rizal obtained public recognition as a poet. It was the Dominican; Fr. Arias who helped him cultivate his craft in poetry. During his Thomasian years, Rizal composed the best poems of his pre-European period, one of them being *A la Juventud Filipina*, winner of the first prize in the contest organized by the Liceo Artistico-Literario in 1879.

MYTH:

Rizal is said to have left UST for the following reasons:

- a. because a certain professor of UST caused him displeasure (P. Pastells, SJ, 1897)
- b. because the atmosphere in UST (meaning Thomistic atmosphere) suffocated him, and “it is presumed that because of it he left” (E. Retana, 1907)
- c. because in his class of medicine the lay professor made a statement contrary to the textbook and then he refused to permit discussion or to give explanations; “so Rizal decided he was wasting his time to remain in the University” (Craig, 1909)
- d. because he found unfriendliness in the University, (Lauback, 1936)
- e. because UST could not give “fuller learning” to the youth, and its “usefulness was almost, if not altogether nil.” (D. Abella, 1965)

FACT:

Twenty authors quoting from the same erroneous source commit the same error twenty times over. Therefore, what the quoted authors have said must be submitted to scrutiny. More significantly, all the authors quoted above have one thing in common: none of them quote any historical source, like words from Rizal’s correspondence, his articles, etc. If any source is ever mentioned it is infallibly the novel *El Fili*.

But is there not, we ask, a better source to support historical facts than a novel? In the present case, there seems to be no other, and for one fundamental reason: because Rizal never revealed in clear terms why he left the Philippines in 1882. Neither he nor his brother Paciano, nor his uncle Antonio Rivera, nor his most intimate friends. Not a clear word from them, who were the only persons who could have known. This fact leads us to conclude that the writers who put the blame for Rizal’s departure on the University of Santo Tomas are only guessing, honestly guessing of course, but mistakenly.

It is almost needless to enter into discussion with those writers who lay the responsibility for Rizal’s departure at the door of UST. But let us face the question squarely.

(1) It has been stated that a certain professor, more concretely a lay professor of medicine, disagreed with the textbook and refused to entertain discussion on the topics of his subject (so Pastells and Craig). This professor is identified by Craig as one who, some years later, was classmate of Rizal at the University of Madrid. He was Dr. Jose Franco who, as professor of Rizal in Santo Tomas, had threatened to fail the whole medical class (P. Pastells). But granting that Professor Franco was speaking seriously, it is quite improbable that Rizal decided to leave the Philippines for an incident with one professor, who besides did not fail him in the final examinations. Rizal’s companions and friends did not seem to have noticed any misunderstanding between Rizal and any professor, as shown in a letter of Jose M. Cecilio: “Your departure without notice has caused surprise among many friends to the point of stirring their curiosity. They ask whether there were serious matters going on which prompted you to leave.”

(2) To attribute Rizal’s departure to what one author calls “rampant bigotry, discrimination and persecution” existing in UST, whether said in general or whether specifically referring to Rizal, is a gratuitous accusation expressed in ready-made phrases loaded with feeling. I presume that an educational policy like the one implied in such words has never existed in any school or university anywhere in any period. As for Rizal, we have already explained with academic records on hand, that there was in fact a discrimination in his favor when he was allowed to take simultaneously the Preparatory course of Medicine and the First Course of Medicine Proper. And finally, he was one of the seven, out of 26, who reached

the beginning of the fifth year course, which he started in Madrid. All this has been shown here without rhetoric, without feeling and only with the aid of laconic, diplomatic record as basis.

(3) That the UST did not provide “fuller learning” to its students, and that this prompted some of them like Rizal to go abroad, as suggested by some authors, might be as true then as it can be true at any other period of her history. This can also be said of any Philippine university today. The temptation to try better institutions abroad is always better, and those who can afford it, occasionally fall for it. There is no denying that, in the last quarter of the 19th century, Europe offered to the students of science, philosophy, literature and every aspect of material progress, horizons of learning that no colonial land in other continents could possibly give in such measure. But if many student like Rizal went abroad in search of “fuller learning” and profited from that experience, it would be wrong to conclude that a university like UST was therefore worthless. Whether by choice or by the force of circumstances many more students stayed behind than left for Europe, and those who remained received a tertiary education of such quality that enabled them to become builders of the Philippine Republic. Thomasians trained here and only here were Pedro Pelaez and Jose Burgos, Apolinario Mabini and Cayetano Arellano, Manuel Araullo and the Mapa brothers, Sergio Osmena and Manuel L. Quezon, Leon Maria Guererro and Anacleto del Rosario, Felipe Calderon and Epifanio de los Santos, etc. and most of the men of the Malolos Congress, all belonging to the generation of Rizal.

Until further historical research can project more light on the life of Rizal, little more remains to be said on this point. This little more is reduced to the following: If neither the UST records nor the correspondence of Rizal with Paciano and his family nor his letters to or from his intimate friends can support the alleged misunderstanding between Rizal and the University; if those documents do not explain the reasons for Rizal's departure for Spain, then i believe that the only valid recourse left to the historian is the recourse to the oral tradition. And two traditions come handily on our way, one preserved in Rizal's own family and another in the University of Santo Tomas.

MYTH:

The “Class of Physics” (Chapter 13) in *El Filibusterismo* is autobiographical of Rizal's stay in UST and that Rizal's anti-friars and anti-UST writings are reflective of how the national hero loathed the University.

FACT:

(1) While in Europe (1882-1892), Rizal changed considerably in at least one aspect, in his attitude towards religion. He gave up some basic and essential tenets of his faith and ceased to be a practicing Catholic. This was due mainly to his continuous association with many rationalist thinkers and liberal politicians of Spain and other countries of Europe. A new rationalistic approach to life and his affiliation to freemasonry accentuated his anti-clerical sentiments and his antipathy for the Catholic Church, for her belief and external manifestations (dogmas, rites and rituals and devotional life). These changes in Rizal must be taken into account when assessing his ironic criticism of the Church, the religious Orders and the University of Santo Tomas. History showed that the attacks thrown by propagandists at Santo Tomas, particularly the Church, were just part and parcel of the clash between liberalism and Thomism. And that the attack thrown at Santo Tomas , which was under the Royal patronage of Spain, was not unique since every university in Europe like Oxford received the same fate for upholding Thomism. The Vatican in an encyclical endorsed Thomism as an instrument to counteract rationalism, which at that time began to penetrate all spheres of society.

(2) Crucially affecting this new attitude of criticism were the events that occurred in Calamba from 1887 onwards as a result of the famous agrarian litigation between his family and the Dominican Hacienda. Whatever reasons for dissension might have existed in previous years due to worsening economic conditions affecting the country at large, Rizal's personal intervention in the affair in 1887 precipitated the legal suit. The case ended in the courts with an adverse sentence against the family and other tenants and the tragic deportation of some of Rizal's immediate relatives. That social question and lawsuit had nothing to do with the UST, but it surely soured Rizal's pen when writing about an educational institution that was run by the owners of Calamba Hacienda. We have here another factor for his critical attitude; again he had not in mind any past academic experience.

(3) The novel *El Fili* was written precisely during the years of the Calamba agrarian crisis (any student of literature or a practicing writer would agree that if there are things that affect the consciousness of a writer, it would be the moment, the milieu, and the race).

The “Class of Physics” is the subject of chapter 13 of the *Fili*, a subject that some historians and biographers have used and abused lavishly. They have a reason, because the story comes in very handily to illustrate the student years of Rizal at the UST, regardless of the novelistic character of the source.

The practical question here is whether the story of the “Class of Physics” really happened on even one day, whether it reflects educational methods practiced in UST in the 19th century, or whether Rizal was just creating a scene suitable to the aims of the novel, that is, to attack and discredit the religious institutes. Some biographers easily believe Retana's remark that “this chapter is an accurate picture of what happened in the Pontifical University of Manila when Rizal studied there.” a remark written of course, when Retana had turned into a bitter enemy of the religious orders.

But even taking for granted that Rizal based his story on some incident that happened during his university years, this is no reason to conclude that the general life of the University was similar. And as for the bleak picture of the physical classroom itself, the UST still possess the schedules of classes in those years, and the Class of Physics is invariably assigned to the Physics Laboratories, not to an ordinary classroom.

Finally, Austin Coates' statement that this chapter of the *Fili* is “clearly autobiographical” is totally unacceptable, if by autobiographical he meant that the experience of Placido was actually felt by Rizal personally or by some of his classmates. And the reason is very simple: Rizal did not take Physics at the UST. He had taken that course at the Ateneo

Municipal in 1876-1877. Rafael Palma who took up Physics and Chemistry in 1890 at Ateneo Municipal, a little over ten years after Rizal, recalled later that the laboratory materials in use at the Ateneo for teaching Natural History and Physics were "very poor" (Rafael Palma, My Autobiography, Manila 1953).

The whole chapter is a caricature, very useful for the aims of the novel; it is not Rizal's biography.

IN SUNNY SPAIN (1882-1885)

-After finishing the 4th year of the medical course in the University of Santo Tomas, Rizal decided to complete his studies in Spain

-Aside from completing his studies in Spain, Rizal has his **"secret mission"**—*was to observe keenly the life and culture, languages and customs, industries and commerce, and government and laws of the European nations in order to prepare himself in the mighty task of liberating his oppressed people from Spanish tyranny*

-This Rizalian secret mission was likewise disclosed by Paciano in his letter to his younger brother dated Manila, May 20, 1892

-Rizal's departure for Spain was kept secret to avoid detection by the Spanish authorities and the friars

- **Jose Mercado**- Rizal used this name; a cousin from Biñan
- **May 3, 1882**- Rizal departed on board the Spanish steamer Salvadora bound for Singapore

SINGAPORE

- **Donato Lecha**- the ship captain from Asturias, Spain befriended Rizal

-Rizal described him as an affable man, **"much more refined than his other countrymen and colleagues that I have met."**

- Rizal played chess with his fellow passengers who were much older than he
- **May 8, 1882**- while the steamer was approaching Singapore, Rizal saw a beautiful island, fascinated by its scenic beauty, he remembered **"Talim Island with the Susong Dalaga"**
- **May 9, 1882**- the Salvadora docked at Singapore
- **Hotel de la Paz**- Rizal registered here and spent two days on a sightseeing soiree of the city, which was a colony of England

FROM SINGAPORE TO COLOMBO

- In Singapore, Rizal transferred to another ship Djemnah, a French steamer, which left Singapore for Europe on May 11, 1882
- **May 17, 1882**- Djemnah reached Point Galle, a seacoast town in southern Ceylon (now Sri Lanka)
- Rizal wrote on his travel diary: **"The general appearance of Point Galle is picturesque but lonely and quiet and at the same time sad"**
- **Colombo**- capital of Ceylon

-Rizal was enamoured by Colombo because of its scenic beauty and elegant buildings

-**"Colombo is more beautiful, smart and elegant than Singapore, Point Galle and Manila"**

- For the first time, Rizal sighted the barren coast of Africa, which he called an **"inhospitable land but famous"**
- **Aden**- city hotter than Manila

-Rizal was amused to see the camels, for the first time

- **City of Suez**- the Red Sea terminal of the Suez Canal

-Rizal was impressed in the beautiful moonlight which reminded him of Calamba and his family

- **Suez Canal**- canal which built by Ferdinand de Lesseps (French diplomat-engineer) which was inaugurated on November 17, 1869
- **Port Said**- the Mediterranean terminal of the Suez Canal

NAPLES AND MARSEILLES

- **June 11, 1882**- Rizal reached Naples

-Rizal was pleased on this Italian city because of its business activity, its lively people, and its panoramic beauty

- **Night of June 12, 1882**- the steamer docked at the French harbor of Marseilles
- Rizal visited the famous Chateau d'If, where Dantes, hero of the Count of Monte Cristo, was imprisoned
- Rizal stayed two and a half days in Marseilles

BARCELONA

- **Afternoon of May 15, 1882**- Rizal left Marseilles by train for the last lap of his trip to Spain
- Rizal crossed the Pyrenees and stopped for a day at the frontier town of Port Bou

- **June 16, 1882**- Rizal finally reached his destination—Barcelona

- Rizal's first impression of Barcelona, the greatest city of Cataluña and Spain's second largest city, was unfavorable

- **Las Ramblas**- the most famous street in Barcelona

- **Amor Patrio (Love of Country)**- nationalistic essay, Rizal's first article written on Spain's soil

-under his pen-name Laong Laan, appeared in print in Diariiong Tagalog on August 20, 1882

-it was published in two texts—Spanish and Tagalog—the Spanish text was the one originally written by Rizal in Barcelona, the tagalog text was a Tagalog translation made by M.H. del Pilar

- **Basilio Teodoro Moran**- a friend of Rizal in Manila and the publisher of *Diariong Tagalog* where Rizal sent this article
- **Diariong Tagalog**- the first Manila bilingual newspaper (Spanish and Tagalog)
- **Los Viajes (Travels)**- Rizal's second article for Diariong Tagalog
- **Revista de Madrid (Review of Madrid)**- Rizal's third article written in Madrid on November 29, 1882 but returned to him because the *Diariong Tagalog* had ceased publication for lack of funds
- Rizal received sad news about the cholera that was ravaging Manila and the provinces according to Paciano's letter, dated September 15, 1882
- Another sad news from the Philippines was the chatty letter of Chengoy recounting the unhappiness of Leonor Rivera
- In one of his letters (dated May 26, 1882), Paciano advised his younger brother to finish the medical course in Madrid
- Rizal left Barcelona in the fall of 1882 and established himself in Madrid, the capital of Spain

LIFE IN MADRID

- **November 3, 1882**- Rizal enrolled in the Universidad Central de Madrid (Central University of Madrid) in two courses—Medicine and Philosophy and Letters
 - **Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando**- Rizal studied painting and sculpture
 - Rizal's only extravagance was investing a few pesetas for a lottery ticket in every draw of the Madrid Lottery
 - Rizal spent his leisure time reading and writing at his boarding house, attending the reunions of Filipino students at the house of the Paterno brothers (Antonio, Maximo and Pedro) and practicing fencing and shooting at the gymnasium
 - **Antigua Café de Levante**-during the summer twilights, this is where Rizal sipped coffee and fraternized with the students from Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, etc
 - On Saturday evenings, Rizal visited the home of Don Pablo Ortiga y Rey who lived with his son (Rafael) and daughter (Consuelo)
 - **Circulo Hispano-Filipino (Hispano-Philippine Circle)**- a society of Spaniards and Filipinos which Rizal joined shortly after his arrival in Madrid in 1882
 - **Me Piden Versos (They Ask Me For Verses)**- upon the request of the members of this society, Rizal's wrote this poem which he personally declaimed during the New Year's Eve reception of the Madrid Filipinos held in the evening of December 31, 1882
- in this sad poem, Rizal poured out the cry of his agonizing heart
- Rizal economized on his living expenses, and with the money he saved, he purchased books from a second-hand book store owned by a certain Señor Roses
 - **Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin and Eugene Sue's The Wandering Jew**- these two books aroused Rizal's sympathy for the oppressed and unfortunate people

FIRST VISIT TO PARIS (1883)

-During his first summer vacation in Madrid, Rizal went to Paris, gay capital of France

-The prices of food, drinks, theatre, tickets, laundry, hotel accommodations, and transportation were too high for Rizal's slender purse so that he commented in a letter to his family: **"Paris is the costliest capital in Europe."**

- **June 17 to August 20, 1883**- Rizal sojourn in Paris
- **Hotel de Paris**- located on 37 Rue de Maubange wherein Rizal billeted but later, he moved to a cheaper hotel on 124 Rue de Rennes in the Latin Quarter
- **Laennec Hospital**- where Rizal observed Dr. Nicaise treating his patients
- **Lariboisiere Hospital**- where Rizal observed the examination of different diseases of women
- Rizal was impressed by the way the Spanish Mason openly and freely criticized the government policies and lambasted the friars, which could not be done in Philippines
- **March 1883**- Rizal joined the Masonic lodge called Acacia in Madrid
- Rizal's reason for becoming a mason was to secure Freemasonry's aid in his fight against the friars in the Philippines
- **Lodge Solidaridad (Madrid)** – Rizal transferred where he became a Master Mason on November 15, 1890
- **February 15, 1892**- Rizal was awarded the diploma as Master Mason by Le Grand Orient de France in Paris
- **Science, Virtue and Labor**- Rizal's only Masonic writing; a lecture which he delivered in 1889 at Lodge Solidaridad, Madrid
- After Rizal's departure for Spain, things turned from bad to worse in Calamba: (1) harvests of rice and sugarcane failed on account of drought and locusts (2) the manager of the Dominican-owned hacienda increased the rentals of the lands (3) a dreadful pest killed most of the turkeys. Due to hard times in

Calamba, the monthly allowances of Rizal in Madrid were late in arrival and there were times when they never arrived

- **June 24, 1884**- a touching incident in Rizal's life in Madrid wherein **he was broke and was unable to take breakfast**

-Rizal attended his class at the university, participated in the contest in **Greek language** and won the **gold medal**

- **Evening of June 25, 1884**- a banquet was sponsored by the Filipino community to celebrate the double victory of the Filipino artist in the **National Exposition of Fine Arts in Madrid**—**Luna's Spoliarium** winning the first prize and **Hidalgo's Christian Virgins Exposed to the Populace (Virgenes Cristianas Expuestas al Populacho)**, second prize
- **November 20, 21, and 22, 1884**- the serene city of Madrid exploded in bloody riots by the students of the **Central University**
- These student demonstrations were caused by the address of **Dr. Miguel Morayta**, professor of history, at the opening ceremonies of the academic year on **November 20**, in which he proclaimed **"the freedom of science and the teacher"**
- The Rector, who also took the side of the students, was forced to resign and was replaced by **Doctor Creus, "a very unpopular man, disliked by everybody"**
- **November 26, 1884**- Rizal wrote the recounting tumultuous riots to his family
- **June 21, 1884**- Rizal **completed his medical course** in Spain; he was conferred the degree of **Licentiate in Medicine** by the Universidad Central de Madrid
- The **next academic year (1884-1885)**, Rizal studied and passed all subjects leading to the degree of **Doctor of Medicine** but he did not present the thesis required for graduation nor paid the corresponding fees, he was not awarded his Doctor's diploma
- **June 19, 1885**- on his **24th** birthday, Rizal was awarded the degree of **Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters** by the Universidad Central de Madrid with the rating of **"Excellent": (Sobresaliente)**
- **November 26, 1884**- a letter to Rizal's family written in Madrid wherein he said "My doctorate is not of very much value to me... because although it is useful to a university professor, yet, I believe they (Dominican friars—Z) will never appoint me as such in the College of Santo Tomas. I say the same thing of philosophy and letters which may serve also for a professorship, but I doubt if the Dominican fathers will grant it to me."

PARIS TO BERLIN (1885-1887)

-Rizal went to Paris and Germany in order to specialize in **ophthalmology**—Rizal chose this branch of medicine because he wanted to **cure his mother's eye ailment**

IN GAY PARIS (1885-1886)

- **Maximo Viola**- a medical student and a member of a rich family of San Miguel, Bulacan, Rizal's friend
- **Señor Eusebio Corominas**- editor of the newspaper La Publicidad and made a crayon sketch of **Don Miguel Morayta**, owner of La Publicidad and a stasman
- Rizal gave **Editor Corominas** an article on the **Carolines Question**, then a controversial issue, for publication
- **November 1885**, Rizal was living in Paris where he sojourned for about **four months**
- **Dr. Louis de Weckert (1852-1906)**- leading **French ophthalmologist** wherein Rizal worked as an assistant from **November 1885 to February 1886**
- **Paz Pardo de Tavera**- was a pretty girl, who was engaged to **Juan Luna**
- At the studio of Luna, Rizal spent many happy hours. Rizal helped Luna by posing as model in several paintings
- In Luna's canvas **"The Death of Cleopatra,"** Rizal posed as an **Egyptian priest**. In another of Luna's great paintings, **"The Blood Compact,"** he posed as **Sikatuna**, with **Trinidad Pardo de Tavera** taking the role of **Legazpi**
- **November 27, 1878**- Rizal told **Enrique Lete** that he **"learned the solfeggio, the piano, the voice culture in one month and a half"**
- By sheer determination and constant practice, Rizal came to play the flute fairly well. He was a flutist in various impromptu reunions of Filipinos in Paris
- **Alin Mang Lahi (Any Race)**-a patriotic song written by Rizal which asserts that **any race aspires for freedom**
- **La Deportacion (Deportation)**- a sad danza which Rizal **composed in Dapitan** during his exile

IN HISTORIC HEIDELBERG

- **February 1, 1886**- Rizal reluctantly left gay Paris for Germany
- **February 3, 1886**- Rizal arrived in **Heidelberg**, a historic city in Germany famous for its old university and romantic surroundings
- **Chess Player's Club**- a club wherein the students made Rizal as a member because of being a good chess player
- **Dr. Otto Becker**- distinguished **German ophthalmologist** where Rizal worked—**University Eye Hospital**

- **April 22, 1886**- Rizal wrote a fine poem “**A Las Flores de Heidelberg**” (**To the Flowers of Heidelberg**)
- In the **spring of 1886**, Rizal was fascinated by the blooming flowers along the cool banks of the Neckar River. Among them was his favorite flower—the light blue “**forget-me-not**”
- **Wilhelmsfeld**- a mountainous village near Heidelberg where Rizal spent a **three-month summer vacation**
- **Dr. Karl Ullmer**- a kind Protestant pastor where Rizal stayed, who became his good friend and admirer
- **June 25, 1886**- Rizal ended his sojourn at Pastor Ullmer’s home
- **May 29, 1887**- Rizal wrote from Munich (Muchen) to Friedrich (Fritz), son of Pastor Ullmer
- **July 31, 1886**- Rizal wrote his **first letter in German** (which he had improved after his stay with the Ullmers) to **Professor Blumentritt**, Director of the Ateneo of Leitmeritz, Austria
- **Aritmetica (Arithmetic)**-Rizal sent this book he mentioned and was published in two languages—Spanish and Tagalog—by the University of Santo Tomas Press in 1868. the author was **Rufino Baltazar Hernandez**, a native of Santa Cruz, Laguna
- **August 6, 1886**- the famous **University of Heidelberg** held its fifth centenary celebration

IN LEIPZIG AND DRESDEN

- **August 9, 1886**- Rizal left Heidelberg
- **August 14, 1886**- boarded by a train. Rizal arrived in Leipzig
- **Professor Friedrich Ratzel**- a famous German historian, Rizal befriended with him
- **Dr. Hans Meyer**- German anthropologist, a friend of Rizal
- In Leipzig, Rizal translated **Schiller’s William Tell from German into Tagalog** so that Filipino might know the story of that champion of Swiss independence
- Rizal also translated into **Tagalog for his nephews and niece Hans Andersen’s Fairy Tales**
- Rizal found out that the cost of living in Leipzig was **cheapest in Europe** so that he stayed **two months and a half**
- Because of his knowledge of German, Spanish, and other European languages, Rizal worked as **proof-reader in a publisher’s firm**
- **October 29, 1886**- Rizal left Leipzig for Dresden where he met **Dr. Adolph B. Meyer**, **Director of the Anthropological and Ethnological Museum**
- Rizal heard Mass in a Catholic church; evidently, this Mass impressed him very much, for he wrote on his diary: “**Truly I have never in my life heard a Mass whose music had greater sublimity and intonation.**”
- **Morning of November 1, 1886**- Rizal left Dresden by train reaching Berlin in the evening

BERLIN

- Rizal was enchanted by Berlin because of its **scientific atmosphere and the absence of race prejudice**
- Rizal met for the first time **Dr. Feodor Jagor**, celebrated German scientist-traveler and author of **Travels in the Philippines**, a book which Rizal read and admired during his student days in Manila
- **Dr. Rudolf Virchow**- introduced to Rizal by **Dr. Jagor**; famous **German anthropologist**
- **Dr. Hans Virchow**- son of Dr. Rudolf Virchow, professor of Descriptive Anatomy
- **Dr. W. Joest**- noted German geographer
- **Dr. Ernest Schweigger (1830-1905)**- famous German ophthalmologist where Rizal worked
- Rizal became a member of the **Anthropological Society**, the **Ethnological Society**, and the **Geographical Society of Berlin**, upon the recommendation of Dr. Jagor and Dr. Meyer
- **Tagalische Verkunst (Tagalog Metrical Art)**- Rizal wrote this **scholarly paper in German** which he read before the society in April 1887

-this paper was published by the society in the same year, and elicited favorable comments from all scientific quarters

- Rizal lived in Berlin, famous capital of unified Germany for five reasons: (1) *to gain further knowledge of ophthalmology* (2) *to further his studies of sciences and languages* (3) *to observe the economic and political conditions of the German nation* (4) *to associate with famous German scientists and scholars* (5) *to publish his novel, Noli Me Tangere*
- **Madame Lucie Cerdole**-Rizal’s professor of French in order to master the idiomatic intricacies of the French language
- **Unter den Linden**- the most popular boulevard of Berlin wherein Rizal enjoyed promenading, sipping beer in the city’s inns and talking with the friendly Berliners
- **March 11, 1886**- one of Rizal’s important letters written while he was in Germany that addressed to his sister, **Trinidad**

-in this letter, Rizal expressed his **high regard and admiration for German womanhood**

-The German woman, said Rizal to his sister, is serious, diligent, educated, and friendly. She is not gossipy, frivolous and quarrelsome

- Aside from the German women, Rizal admired the German customs which he observed well

NOLI ME TANGERE PUBLISHED IN BERLIN (1887)

-The bleak winter of 1886 in Berlin was Rizal's darkest winter because no money arrived from Calamba and he was flat broke. The diamond ring which his sister, Saturnina, gave him was in the pawnshop. It was memorable in the life of Rizal for two reasons (1) it was a painful episode for he was hungry, sick and despondent in a strange city (2) it brought him great joy after enduring so much sufferings, because his first novel, Noli Me Tangere came off the press in March, 1887

- **Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin**- inspired Dr. Rizal to prepare a novel that would depict the miseries of his people under the lash of Spanish tyrants
- **January 2, 1884**- in a reunion of Filipinos in the Paterno residence in Madrid, Rizal proposed the writings of a novel about the Philippines by a group of Filipinos
- Toward the end of 1884, Rizal began writing the novel in Madrid and finished about one-half of it
- When Rizal went to Paris, in 1885, after completing his studies in the Central University of Madrid, he continued writing the novel, finishing one half of the second half
- Rizal finished the last fourth of the novel in Germany. He wrote the last few chapters of the Noli in Wilhelmsfeld in April-June, 1886
- In Berlin during the winter days of February, 1886, Rizal made the final revisions on the manuscript of the Noli
- **Maximo Viola**- Rizal's friend from Bulacan, arrived in Berlin at the height of Rizal despondency and loaned him the needed funds to publish the novel; **savior of Noli**
- After the Christmas season, Rizal put the finishing touches on his novel. To save printing expenses, he deleted certain passages in his manuscript, including a whole chapter—"Elias and Salome"
- **February 21, 1887**- the Noli was finally finished and ready for printing
- **Berliner Buchdruckerei-Action-Gesellschaft**- a printing shop which charged the lowest rate, that is, 300 pesos for 2,000 copies of the novel
- **March 21, 1887**- the Noli Me Tangere came off the press
- **March 29, 1887**- Rizal, in token of his appreciation and gratitude, gave Viola the galley proofs of the Noli carefully rolled around the pen that he used in writing it and a complimentary copy, with the following inscription: "To my dear friend, Maximo Viola, the first to read and appreciate my work—Jose Rizal"
- The title **Noli Me Tangere** is a Latin phrase which means "Touch Me Not". It is not originally conceived by Rizal, for he admitted taking it from the Bible
- Rizal, writing to Felix Hidalgo in French on March 5, 1887, said: "Noli Me Tangere, words taken from the Gospel of St. Luke, signify "do not touch me" but Rizal made a mistake, it should be the Gospel of St. John (Chapter 20 Verses 13 to 17)
- Rizal dedicated his Noli Me Tangere to the **Philippines—"To My Fatherland"**
- The cover of Noli Me Tangere was designed by Rizal. It is a ketch of explicit symbols. A woman's head atop a Maria Clara bodice represents the nation and the women, victims of the social cancer. One of the causes of the cancer is symbolized in the friar's feet, outsized in relation to the woman's head. The other aggravating causes of oppression and discrimination are shown in the guard's helmet and the iron chains, the teacher's whip and the alfiler's scourge. A slight cluster of bamboo stands the backdrop; these are the people, forever in the background of their own country's history. There are a cross, a maze, flowers and thorny plants, a flame; these are indicative of the religious policy, the misdirected ardor, the people strangled as a result of these all
- The novel Noli Me Tangere contains 63 chapters and an epilogue
- **Dr. Antonio Ma. Regidor**- Filipino patriot and lawyer who had been exiled due to his complicity in the Cavite Mutiny of 1872, read avidly the Noli and was very much impressed by its author



CHARACTERS OF NOLI

- The Noli Me Tangere was a true story of the Philippine conditions during the last decades of Spanish rule
- **Maria Clara**-was Leonor Rivera, although in real life she became unfaithful and married an Englishman
- **Ibarra and Elias**- represented Rizal himself
- **Tasio**-the philosopher was Rizal's elder brother Paciano
- **Padre Salvi**-was identified by Rizalists as Padre Antonio Piernavieja, the hated Augustinian friar in Cavite who was killed by the patriots during the Revolution
- **Capitan Tiago**-was Captain Hilario Sunico of San Nicolas
- **Doña Victorina**- was Doña Agustina Medel
- **Basilio and Crispin**- were the Crisostomo brothers of Hagonoy
- **Padre Damaso**- typical of a domineering friar during the days of Rizal, who was arrogant, immoral and anti-Filipino

RIZAL'S GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE WITH VIOLA (1887)

- **May 11, 1887**- Rizal and Viola left Berlin by train
- **Dresden**- one of the best cities in Germany
- **Prometheus Bound**-painting wherein Rizal was deeply impressed
- **Teschen (now Decin, Czechoslovakia)**- next stopover after leaving Dresden

LEITMERITZ

- **At 1:30pm of May 13, 1887**- the train, with Rizal and Viola on board, arrived at the railroad station of Leitmeritz, Bohemia
- for the first time, the two great scholars—Rizal and Blumentritt—met in person
- **Professor Blumentritt**- a kind-hearted, old Austrian professor
- **May 13 to May 16, 1887**- Rizal and Viola stayed in Leitmeritz
- **Burgomaster**- town mayor
- **Tourist's Club of Leitmeritz**-which Blumentritt was the secretary; Rizal spoke extemporaneously in fluent German to the officers and members
- **Dr. Carlos Czepelak**- renowned scientist of Europe
- **Professor Robert Klutschak**- an eminent naturalist
- **May 16, 1887 at 9:45 AM**- Rizal and Viola left Leitmeritz by train

PRAGUE

- **Dr. Willkomm**- professor of natural history in the University of Prague
- According to Viola, “**nothing of importance happened**” in this city

VIENNA

- **May 20, 1887**- Rizal and Viola arrived in the beautiful city of Vienna, capital of Austria-Hungary
- **Vienna** was truly the “**Queen of Danube**” because of its beautiful buildings, religious images, haunting waltzes and majestic charm
- **Norfontals**- one of the greatest Austrian novelists was favorably impressed by Rizal, and years later he spoke highly of Rizal, “**whose genius he so much admired.**”
- **Hotel Metropole**- where Rizal and Viola stayed
- In Vienna, Rizal received his lost diamond stickpin

DANUBIAN VOYAGE TO LINTZ

- **May 24, 1887**- Rizal and Viola left Vienna on a river boat to see the beautiful sights of the Danube River
- Rizal particularly noticed that the passengers on the river boat were using paper napkins during the meals, which was a novelty to him. Viola, commented that the paper napkins were “**more hygienic and economical than cloth napkins**”

FROM LINTZ TO RHEINFALL

- **Munich**- where Rizal and Viola sojourned for a short time to savor the famous Munich beer, reputed to be the best in Germany
- **Nuremberg**- one of the oldest cities of Germany
- **The Cathedral of Ulm**- the largest and tallest cathedral in all Germany
- From Ulm, they went to Stuttgart, Baden and then Rheinfall (Cascade of the Rhine). At Rheinfall, they saw the waterfall, “**the most beautiful waterfall of Europe**”

CROSSING THE FRONTIER TO SWITZERLAND

- **June 2 to 3, 1887**- stayed at Schaffhausen, Switzerland

GENEVA

- This Swiss city is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, visited by world tourists every year
- **June 19, 1887**- Rizal treated Viola to a blow-out. It was his 26th birthday
- Rizal and Viola spent fifteen delightful days in Geneva
- **June 23, 1887**- Viola and Rizal parted ways—Viola returned to Barcelona while Rizal continued the tour to Italy
- **Exposition of the Philippines in Madrid, Spain**- Rizal was outraged by this degradation of his fellow countrymen the Igorots of Northern Luzon

RIZAL IN ITALY

- **June 27, 1887**- Rizal reached Rome, the “**Eternal City**” and also called the “**City of the Caesars**”
- Rizal was thrilled by the sights and memories of the Eternal City. Describing to Blumentritt, the “**grandeur that was Rome**”, he wrote on June 27, 1887

- **June 29, 1887**- the **Feast Day of St. Peter and St. Paul**, Rizal visited for the first time the **Vatican**, the **"City of the Popes"** and the capital of Christendom
- Every night, after sightseeing the whole day, Rizal returned to his hotel, very tired. **"I am tired as a dog,"** he wrote to Blumentritt, **"but I will sleep as a God"**
- After a week of wonderful sojourn in Rome, Rizal prepared to return to the Philippines. He had already written to his father that he was coming home

FIRST HOMECOMING (1887-1888)

-Because of the publication of the *Noli Me Tangere* and the uproar it caused among the friars, Rizal was warned by **Paciano** (his brother), **Silvestre Ubaldo** (his brother-in-law), **Chengoy** (Jose M. Cecilio) and other friends not to return home.

-Rizal was determined to return to the Philippines for the following reasons: (1) to **operate on his mother's eyes** (2) to **serve his people who had long been oppressed by Spanish tyrants** (3) to **find out for himself how *Noli* and his other writings were affecting Filipinos and Spaniards in the Philippines** and (4) to **inquire why Leonor Rivera remained silent**

- **July 29, 1887**- Rizal wrote to his father, announcing his homecoming, **"on the 15th of July, I shall embark for our country, so that from the 15th to the 30th of August, we shall see each other"**

DELIGHTFUL TRIP TO MANILA

-Rizal left Rome by train for Marseilles, a French port, which he reached without mishap.

- **July 3, 1887**-Rizal boarded the **steamer Djemnah**, the same steamer which brought him to Europe 5 years ago
- **July 30, 1887**-at Saigon, Rizal transferred to another steamer, **Haiphong**, which was Manila-bound
- **August 2, 1887**- the steamer left **Saigon for Manila**

ARRIVAL IN MANILA

- **August 3, 1887**- the moon was full and Rizal slept soundly the whole night. The calm sea, illuminated by the silvery moonlight, was a magnificent sight to him
- **Near midnight of August 5, 1887**, the **Haiphong** arrived in Manila

HAPPY HOMECOMING

- **August 8, 1887**- Rizal returned to Calamba
- In Calamba, Rizal established a **medical clinic**. His **first patient was his mother**, who was almost blind.
- Rizal, who came to be called **"Doctor Uliman"** because he came from Germany, treated their ailments and soon he acquired a lucrative medical practice
- Rizal opened a **gymnasium for young folks**, where he introduced European sports
- Rizal suffered **one failure during his six months** of sojourn in Calamba—his **failure to see Leonor Rivera**

STORM OVER THE NOLI

- **Governor General Emilio Terrero (1885-1888)**-requesting Rizal to come to Malacañang Palace
- **Don Jose Taviel de Andrade**-a young Spanish lieutenant assigned by Governor General Terrero to **posed as bodyguard of Rizal**
- **Msgr. Pedro Payo (a Dominican)**- sent a copy of *Noli* to **Father Rector Gregorio Echavarria** of the University of Sto. Tomas for examination by a committee of the faculty
- The report of the faculty members of University of Santo Tomas stated that the *Noli* was **"heretical, impious, and scandalous in the religious order and anti-patriotic, subversive of public order, injurious to the government of Spain and its function in the Philippine Islands in the political order"**
- **Permanent Commission of Censorship**-a committee composed of priest and laymen
- **Fr. Salvador Font**- Augustinian cura of Tondo, head of the committee

-found the novel to contain **subversive ideas against the Church and Spain**, and recommended **"that the importation, reproduction, and circulation of this pernicious book in the islands be absolutely prohibited."**

- **Fr. Jose Rodriguez**- Augustinian priest, published a **series of eight pamphlets** under the general heading **Cuestiones de Sumo Interes (Questions of Supreme Interest)** to blast the *Noli* and other anti-Spanish writings
- **Vicente Barrantes**- Spanish academician of Madrid, who formerly criticized the *Noli* in an article published in **La España Moderna (a newspaper of Madrid)** in January, 1890
- What marred Rizal's happy days in Calamba with Lt. Andrade were (1) **the death of his older sister, Olimpia**, and (2) **the groundless tales circulated by his enemies that he was "a German spy, an agent of Bismarck, a Protestant, a Mason, a witch, a soul beyond salvation, etc."**
- **Rev. Vicente Garcia**-a Filipino Catholic priest-scholar, a theologian of the Manila Cathedral and a Tagalog translator of the famous *Imitation of Christ* by Thomas A. Kempis

-writing under the penname **Justo Desiderio Magalang**, wrote a **defense of the *Noli*** which was published in Singapore as an appendix to a pamphlet dated July 18, 1888, he blasted the arguments of Fr. Rodriguez

- Rizal, himself defended his novel against Barrantes' attack, in a letter written in **Brussels, Belgium** in February 1880.

FAREWELL TO CALAMBA

- The friars asked **Governor General Terrero** to deport him, but latter refused because there was no valid charge against Rizal in court.
- Rizal was compelled to leave Calamba for two reasons: (1) *his presence in Calamba was jeopardizing the safety and happiness of his family and friends* (2) *he could fight better his enemies and serve his country's cause with greater efficacy by writing in foreign countries*
- Shortly before Rizal left Calamba in **1888**, his friend from Lipa requested him to write a poem in commemoration of the town's elevation to a villa (city) by virtue of the Becerra Law of 1888
- **Himno Al Trabajo (Hymn to Labor)**- a poem written by Rizal dedicated to the **industrious folks of Lipa**

IN HONGKONG AND MACAO (1888)

-Hounded by powerful enemies, Rizal was forced to leave his country for a second time in **February 1888**. He was then a full-grown man of **27 years of age**, a practicing physician, and a recognized man-of-letters

THE TRIP TO HONGKONG

- **February 3, 1888**-Rizal left Manila for **Hong Kong** on board the **Zafiro**
 - **February 7, 1888**- Zafiro made a brief stopover at **Amoy**
 - Rizal **did not get off his ship at Amoy** for three reasons: (1) *he was not feeling well* (2) *it was raining hard* (3) *he heard that the city was dirty*
 - **February 8, 1888**- Rizal arrived in Hong Kong
 - **Victoria Hotel**- Rizal stayed while in Hong Kong. He was welcomed by Filipino residents, including **Jose Maria Basa**, **Balbino Mauricio**, and **Manuel Yriarte** (son of **Francisco Yriarte** (son of **Francisco Yriarte**, **alcalde mayor of Laguna**))
 - **Jose Sainz de Varanda**- a Spaniard, who was a **former secretary of Governor General Terrero**, shadowed Rizal's movement in Hong Kong
- it is believed that he was **commissioned by the Spanish authorities to spy on Rizal**
- **"Hong Kong"**, wrote Rizal to Blumentritt on February 16, 1888, **"is a small, but very clean city."**

VISIT TO MACAO

-**Macao** is a **Portuguese colony** near Hong Kong.

-According to Rizal, the city of **Macao is small, low, and gloomy**. There are many junks, sampans, but few steamers. It looks sad and is almost dead.

- **February 18, 1888**- Rizal, accompanied by Basa, boarded the ferry steamer, **Kiu-Kiang** for Macao
 - **Don Juan Francisco Lecaros**- A Filipino gentleman married to a Portuguese lady
- Rizal and Basa stayed at his home while in Macao
- **February 18, 1888**- Rizal witnessed a Catholic possession, in which the devotees were dressed in blue and purple dresses and were carrying unlighted candles
 - **February 20, 1888**- Rizal and Basa returned to Hong Kong, again on board the ferry steamer **Kiu Kiang**

DEPARTURE FROM HONG KONG

- **February 22, 1888**- Rizal left Hong Kong on board the **Oceanic**, an **American steamer**, his destination was **Japan**
- Rizal's cabin mate was a British Protestant missionary who called Rizal **"a good man"**

ROMANTIC INTERLUDE IN JAPAN (1888)

-One of the happiest interludes in the life of Rizal was his sojourn in the **Land of the Cherry Blossoms** for **one month and a half** (February 28-April 13, 1888)

- **February 28, 1888**- early in the morning of Tuesday, Rizal arrived in Yokohama. He registered at the **Grand Hotel**
- **Tokyo Hotel**- Rizal stayed here from **March 2 to March 7**
- Rizal wrote to Professor Blumentritt: **"Tokyo is more expensive than Paris. The walls are built in cyclopean manner. The streets are large and wide."**
- **Juan Perez Caballero**-secretary of the **Spanish Legation**, who visited Rizal at his hotel who latter invited him to live at the Spanish Legation
- Rizal accepted the invitation for two reasons: (1) *he could economize his living expenses by staying at the legation* (2) *he had nothing to hide from the prying eyes of the Spanish authorities*
- **March 7, 1888**- Rizal checked out of Tokyo Hotel and lived at the **Spanish Legation**
- Rizal was favorably impressed by Japan. The things which favorably impressed Rizal in Japan were: (1) *the beauty of the country—its flowers, mountains, streams and scenic panoramas*, (2) *the cleanliness, politeness, and industry of the Japanese people* (3) *the picturesque dress and simple charm of the Japanese women* (4) *there were very few thieves in Japan so that the houses remained open day and night, and in hotel room one could safely leave money on the table* (5) *beggars were rarely seen in the city, streets, unlike in Manila and other cities*

- **Rickshaws**-popular mode of transportation drawn by men that Rizal did not like in Japan
 - **April 13, 1888**-Rizal left Japan and boarded the Belgic, an English steamer, at Yokohama, bound for the United States
 - **Tetcho Suehiro**- a fighting Japanese journalist, novelist and champion of human rights, who was forced by the Japanese government to leave the country
- passenger which Rizal befriended on board the Belgic
- **April 13 to December 1, 1888**- eight months of intimate acquaintanceship of Rizal and Tetcho
 - **December 1, 1888**- after a last warm handshake and bidding each other “goodbye”, Rizal and Tetcho parted ways—never to meet again

RIZAL'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES (1888)

- **April 28, 1888**- the steamer Belgic, with Rizal on board, docked at San Francisco on Saturday morning
- **May 4, 1888**- Friday afternoon, the day Rizal was permitted to go ashore
- **Palace Hotel**- Rizal registered here which was then considered a first-class hotel in the city
- Rizal stayed in San Francisco for two days—May 4 to 6, 1888
- **May 6, 1888**-Sunday, 4:30PM, Rizal left San Francisco for Oakland
- **May 13, 1888**-Sunday morning, Rizal reached New York, thus ending his trip across the American continent
- Rizal stayed three days in this city, which he called the **“big town.”**
- **May 16, 1888**- Rizal left New York for Liverpool on board the City of Rome. According to Rizal, this steamer was **“the second largest ship in the world, the largest being the Great Eastern”**
- Rizal had good and bad impressions of the United States. The good impressions were (1) the material progress of the country as shown in the great cities, huge farms, flourishing industries and busy factories (2) the drive and energy of the American people (3) the natural beauty of the land (4) the high standard of living (5) the opportunities for better life offered to poor immigrants
- One bad impression Rizal had of America was the lack of racial equality: **“America is the land par excellence of freedom but only for the whites”**

RIZAL IN LONDON (1888-1889)

-After visiting the United States, Rizal lived in London from May, 1888 to March, 1889 for three reasons: (1) to improve his knowledge of the English language (2) to study and annotate Morga's Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas, a rare copy of which he heard to be available in the British Museum (3) London was a safe place for him to carry on his fight against Spanish tyranny

TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

- The trans-Atlantic voyage of Rizal from New York to Liverpool was a pleasant one.
- Rizal entertained the American and European passengers with his marvelous skills with the yo-yo as an offensive weapon.
- Yoyo-is a small wooden disc attached to a string from the finger.
- **May 24, 1888**-Rizal arrived at Liverpool, England
- **Adelphi Hotel**-Rizal spend the night here while staying for one day in this port city
- According to Rizal, **“Liverpool is a big and beautiful city and its celebrated port is worthy of its great fame. The entrance is magnificent and the customhouse is quite good.”**

LIFE IN LONDON

- **May 25, 1888**- a day after docking at Liverpool, Rizal went to London
- Rizal stayed as guest at the home of Dr. Antonio Ma. Regidor, an exile of 1872 and a practicing lawyer in London. By the end of May, Rizal found a modest boarding place at No. 37 Chalcot Crescent, Primrose Hill
- **Dr. Reinhold Rozt**- librarian of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and an authority on Malayan languages and customs

-He was impressed by Rizal's learning and character and he gladly recommended him to the authorities of the British Museum. He called Rizal **“a pearl of a man” (una perla de hombre)**

- Both good and bad news from home reached Rizal in London. Of the bad news, were the injustices committed by the Spanish authorities on the Filipino people and the Rizal Family
- The greatest achievement of Rizal in London was the annotating of Morga's book, Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas (Historical Events of the Philippine Islands), which was published in Mexico, 1609.
- **September 1888**- Rizal visited Paris for a week in order to search for more historical materials in the Bibliotheque Nationale
- Rizal was entertained in this gay French metropolis by Juan Luna and his wife (Pas Pardo de Tavera), who proudly showed him their little son Andres (nickname Luling)
- **December 11, 1888**-Rizal went to Spain, visiting Madrid and Barcelona
- Rizal met, for the first time, Marcelo H. del Pilar and Mariano Ponce, two titans of the Propaganda Movement

- **December 24, 1888**-Rizal returned to London and spent Christmas and New Year's Day with the Becketts
- Rizal sent as Christmas gift to Blumentritt a bust of Emperador Augustus and a bust of Julius Caesar to another friend, Dr. Carlos Czeplak (Polish scholar)
- **The Life and Adventures of Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist**-a Christmas gift from Rizal's landlady, Mrs Beckett

RIZAL BECOMES LEADER OF FILIPINOS IN EUROPE

- **Asociacion La Solidaridad (Solidaridad Association)**- a patriotic society, which cooperate in the crusade for reforms, was inaugurated on December 31, 1888, with the following officers: Galicano Apacible (president); Graciano Lopez Jaena (vice-president); Manuel Santa Maria (secretary); Mariano Ponce (treasurer) and Jose Ma. Panganiban (accountant)
- By unanimous vote of all members, Rizal was chosen honorary president
- **January 28, 1889**- Rizal wrote a letter addressed to the members of the Asociacion La Solidaridad

RIZAL AND THE LA SOLIDARIDAD NEWSPAPER

- **February 15, 1889**- Graciano Lopez Jaena founded the patriotic newspaper called La Solidaridad in Barcelona
- **La Solidaridad**-fortnightly periodical which served as the organ of the Propaganda Movement
- Its aims were as follows: (1) to work peacefully for political and social reforms (2) to portray the deplorable conditions of the Philippines so that Spain may remedy them (3) to oppose the evil forces of reaction and medievalism (4) to advocate liberal ideas and progress (5) to champion the legitimate aspirations of the Filipino people to life, democracy and happiness
- **Los Agricultores Filipinos (The Filipino Farmers)**- Rizal's first article which appeared in La Solidaridad which is published on March 25, 1889, six days after he left London for Paris

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN LA SOLIDARIDAD

-Rizal wrote articles for La Solidaridad in defense of his oppressed people and to point out the evils of Spanish rule in the Philippines

1. "A La Defensa" (To La Defensa), April 30, 1889- this was a reply to an anti-Filipino writing of a Spanish author Patricio de la Escosura which was published by La Defensa on March 30, 1889
2. "La Verdad Para Todos" (The Truth For All), May 31, 1889- Rizal's defense against the Spanish charges that the native local officials were ignorant and depraved
3. "Vicente Barrantes' Teatro Tagalo", June 15, 1889- in this article, Rizal exposes Barrantes' ignorance on the Tagalog theatrical art
4. "Una Profanacion" (A Profanation), July 31, 1889- a bitter attack against the friars for denying Christian burial to Mariano Herbosa in Calamba because he was a brother-in-law of Rizal. Herbosa, husband of Lucia died of cholera on May 23, 1889
5. "Verdades Nuevas" (New Truths), July 31, 1889- a reply to Vicente Belloc Sanchez' letter published in La Patria, Madrid newspaper, on July 4, 1889, which asserted that the granting of reforms in the Philippines would ruin the "peaceful and maternal rule" of the friars
6. "Crueldad" (Cruelty), August 15, 1889- a brilliant defense of Blumentritt from the scurrilous attack of his enemies
7. "Diferencias" (Differences), September 15, 1889- a reply to a biased article entitled "Old Truths" published in La Patria on August 14, 1889, which ridiculed those Filipinos who asked for reforms
8. "Inconsecuencias" (Inconsequences), November 30, 1889- a defense of Antonio Luna against the attack of Pablo Mir Deas in the Barcelona newspaper El Pueblo Soberano
9. "Llanto y Risas" (Tears and Laughter), November 30, 1889- a denunciation of Spanish racial prejudice against brown Filipinos
10. "Ingratitudes" (Ingratitude), January 15, 1890- a reply to Governor General Valeriano Weyler who, while visiting Calamba, told the people that they "should not allow themselves to be deceived by the vain promises of their ungrateful sons."

- Simultaneous with Rizal retirement from the Propaganda Movement, Rizal ceased writing articles for La Solidaridad
- **August 7, 1891**- M.H. del Pilar wrote to Rizal begging forgiveness for any resentment and requesting Rizal to resume writing for the La Solidaridad
- Rizal stopped writing for La Solidaridad, it was because of several reasons: (1) Rizal need to work on his book (2) He wanted other Filipinos to work also (3) Rizal considered it very important to the party that there be unity in the work (4) Marcelo H. del Pilar is already at the top and Rizal also have his own ideas, it is better to leave del Pilar alone to direct the policy

WRITINGS IN LONDON

- While busy in research studies at the British Museum, Rizal received news on Fray Rodriguez' unabated attack on his Noli
- **La Vision del Fray Rodriguez (The Vision of Fray Rodriguez)**-pamphlet wrote by Rizal which published in Barcelona under his nom-de-plume Dimas Alang in order to defend his novel

-In La Vision del Fray Rodriguez, Rizal demonstrated two things: (1) his profound knowledge of religion (2) his biting satire

- **Letter to the Young Women of Malolos**- a famous letter wrote by Rizal on February 22, 1889 in Tagalog

-this letter is to praise the young ladies of Malolos for their courage to establish a school where they could learn Spanish, despite the opposition of Fr. Felipe Garcia, a Spanish parish priest of Malolos

- The main points of this letter were: (1) *a Filipino mother should teach her children love of God, fatherland, and mankind* (2) *the Filipino mother should be glad, like the Spartan mother, to offer her sons in the defense of the fatherland* (3) *a Filipino woman should know how to preserve her dignity and honor* (4) *a Filipino woman should educate herself, aside from retaining her good racial virtues* (5) *Faith is not merely reciting long prayers and wearing religious pictures, but rather it is living the real Christian way, with good morals and good manners*
- **Dr Reinhold Rost**, editor of Trubner's Record, a journal devoted to Asian studies, request Rizal to contribute some articles. In response to his request, the latter prepared two articles—(1) *Specimens of Tagal Folklore, which published in the journal in May, 1889* (2) *Two Eastern Fables, published in June, 1889*
- **March 19, 1889**- Rizal bade goodbye to the kind Beckett Family and left London for Paris

RIZAL'S SECOND SOJOURN IN PARIS AND THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION IN 1889

-In March, 1889, it was extremely difficult for a visitor to find living quarters in Paris

- **Valentin Ventura**- a friend of Rizal where he lived—No. 45 Rue Maubeuge, where he polished his annotated edition of Morga's book
- Rizal used most of his time in the reading room of the Bibliotheque Nationale (National Library) checking up his historical annotations on Morga's book
- Rizal was a good friend of the three Pardo de Taveras—Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, a physician by vocation and philologist by avocation, Dr. Felix Pardo de Tavera, also physician by vocation and an artist and sculptor by avocation, and Paz Pardo de Tavera, wife of Juan Luna
- **June 24, 1889**- a baby girl was born to Juan Luna and Paz Pardo de Tavera, she was their second child
- Her baptismal godfather was Rizal, who chose her name "Maria de la Paz, Blanca, Laureana, Hermenegilda Juana Luna y Pardo de Tavera"
- **May 6, 1889**- opening of Universal Exposition of Paris
- The greatest attraction of this exposition was the Eiffel Tower, 984 feet high, which was built by Alexander Eiffel, celebrated French engineer

KIDLAT CLUB

- **March 19, 1889**-the same day when he arrived in Paris from London, Rizal organized his paisanos (compatriots) into a society called Kidlat Club
- **Kidlat Club**-purely a social society of a temporary nature

-founded by Rizal simply to bring together young Filipinos in the French capital so that they could enjoy their sojourn in the city during the duration of the Universal Exposition

INDIOS BRAVOS

- Rizal was enchanted by the dignified and proud bearing of the American Indians in a Buffalo Bull show
- **Indios Bravos (Brave Indians)**- replaced the ephemeral Kidlat Club

-its members pledged to excel in intellectual and physical prowess in order to win the admiration of the foreigners

-practised with great enthusiasm the use of the sword and pistol and Rizal taught them judo, an Asian art of self-defense, that he learned in Japan

R.D.L.M SOCIETY

- **Sociedad R.D.L.M. (R.D.L.M Society)**- a mysterious society founded by Rizal in Paris during the Universal Exposition of 1889

-its existence and role in the crusade reforms are really enigmatic

-Of numerous letters written by Rizal and his fellow propagandists, only two mentioned this secret society, as follows (1) *Rizal's Letter to Jose Maria Basa, Paris, September 21, 1889* (2) *Rizal's Letter to Marcelo H. del Pilar, Paris, November 4, 1889*

- According to Dr. Leoncio Lopez-Rizal, grandnephew of the hero, the society has a symbol or countersign represented by a circle divided into three parts by two semi-circles having in the center the intertwined letters I and B meaning Indios Bravos and the letter R.D.L.M. placed outside an upper, lower, left and right sides of the circle
- The letters R.D.L.M. are believed to be the initials of the society's secret name Redencion de los Malayos (Redemption of the Malays)—Redemption of the Malay Race
- It was patterned after Freemasonry. It had various degrees of membership, **"with the members not knowing each other."**

- The aim of the secret society, as stated by Rizal, was “*the propagation of all useful knowledge—scientific, artistic, and literary, etc.—in the Philippines*. Evidently, there was another aim that is, the redemption of the Malay race
- It must be noted that Rizal was inspired by a famous book entitled Max Havelaar (1860) written by Multatuli (pseudonym of E.D. Dekker, Dutch author)

ANNOTATED EDITION OF MORGA PUBLISHED

- Rizal's outstanding achievement in Paris was the publication in 1890 of his annotated edition of Morga's *Sucesos*, which he wrote in the British Museum. It was printed by Garnier Freres. The prologue was written by Professor Blumentritt upon the request of Rizal
- Rizal dedicated his new edition of Morga to the Filipino people so that they would know of their glorious past
- The title page of Rizal's annotated edition of Morga reads: “Paris, Liberia de Garnier Hermanos, 1890”
- The Philippines Within a Century-article written by Rizal which he expressed his views on the Spanish colonization in the Philippines and predicted with amazing accuracy the tragic end of Spain's sovereignty in Asia
- The Indolence of the Filipinos- other essay of Rizal is also a prestigious work of historical scholarship. It is an able defense of the alleged indolence of the Filipinos

-Rizal made a critical study of the causes why his people did not work hard during the Spanish regime. His main thesis was that the Filipinos are not by nature indolent

- International Association of Filipinologists-association proposed by Rizal to establish taking advantage of world attention which was then focused at the Universal Exposition in 1889 in Paris and have its inaugural convention in the French capital
- Project for Filipino College in Hong Kong- another magnificent project of Rizal in Paris which also fizzled out was his plan to establish a modern college in Hong Kong
- Por Telefono-another satirical work as a reply to another slanderer, Fr. Salvador Font, who masterminded the banning of his *Noli*, in the fall of 1889

-it was published in booklet form in Barcelona, 1889, this satirical pamphlet under the authorship of “Dimas Alang” is a witty satire which ridicules Father Font

- Shortly after New Year, Rizal made a brief visit to London. It may be due to two reasons: (1) *to check up his annotated edition of Morga's Sucesos with the original copy in the British Museum* (2) *to see Gertrude Beckett for the last time*

IN BELGIAN BRUSSELS (1890)

-January 28, 1890- Rizal left Paris for Brussels, capital of Belgium

-Two reasons impelled Rizal to leave Paris, namely (1) the cost of living in Paris was very high because of the Universal Exposition (2) the gay social life of the city hampered his literary works, especially the writing of his second novel, *El Filibusterismo*

LIFE IN BRUSSELS

- Rizal was accompanied by Jose Albert when he moved to Brussels. They lived in a modest boarding house on 38 Rue Philippe Champagne, which was run by two Jacoby sisters (Suzanne and Marie). Later Albert, left the city and was replaced by Jose Alejandro, an engineering student
- Rizal was the first to advocate the Filipinization of its orthography
- Sobre la Nueva Ortografia de la Lengua Tagala (The New Orthography of the Tagalog Language)- was published in *La Solidaridad* on April 15, 1890

-in this article, he laid down the rules of the new Tagalog orthography and with modesty and sincerity, he gave credit for the adoption of this new orthography to Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, author of the celebrated work *El Sanscrito en la Lengua Tagala* (Sanskrit in the tagalog Language) which was published in Paris, 1884

** “I put this on record,” wrote Rizal, “so that when the history of this orthography is traced, which is already being adopted by the enlightened Tagalists, that what is Caesar's be given to Caesar. This innovation is due solely to Dr. Pardo de Tavera's studies on Tagalismo. I was one of its zealous propagandists.”**

- Letters from home which Rizal received in Brussels worried him. (1) the Calamba agrarian trouble was getting worse (2) the Dominican Order filed a suit in court to dispossess the Rizal family of their lands in Calamba
- In his moment of despair, Rizal had bad dreams during the nights in Brussels when he was restless because he was always thinking of his unhappy family in Calamba
- Rizal feared that he would not live long. He was not afraid to die, but he wanted to finish his second novel before he went to his grave.
- In the face of the sufferings which afflicted his family, Rizal planned to go home. He could not stay in Brussels writing a book while his parents, relatives, and friends in the distant Philippines were persecuted
- July 29, 1890- another letter to Ponce written at Brussels by Rizal, he announced that he was leaving Brussels at the beginning of the following month and would arrive in Madrid about the 3rd or 4th (August)
- “To my Muse” (A Mi...)- 1890, Rizal wrote this pathetic poem, it was against a background of mental anguish in Brussels, during those sad days when he was worried by family disasters

MISFORTUNES IN MADRID (1890-91)

-Early in August, 1890, Rizal arrived in Madrid

-Upon arrival in Madrid, Rizal immediately sought help of the Filipino colony, **The Asociacion Hispano-Filipina**, and the liberal Spanish newspaper in securing justice for the oppressed Calamba tenants

- **El Resumen**- a Madrid newspaper which sympathized with the Filipino cause, said: **"To cover the ear, open the purse, and fold the arms—this is the Spanish colonial policy"**
- **La Epoca**- an anti-Filipino newspaper in Madrid

1. **Jose Ma. Panganiban**, his talented co-worker in the **Propaganda Movement**, died in Barcelona on **August 19, 1890**, after a lingering illness

2. **Aborted Duel with Antonio Luna**—Luna was bitter because of his frustrated romance with **Nellie Boustead**. Deep in his heart, he was blaming Rizal for his failure to win her, although Rizal had previously explained to him that he had nothing to do about it. Luna uttered certain unsavory remarks about Nellie, Rizal heard him and angered by the slanderous remarks, he challenged Luna, his friend, to a duel. Fortunately, Luna realized that he had made a fool of himself during his drunken state, he apologized for his bad remarks about the girl and Rizal accepted his apology and they became good friends again

3. **Rizal challenges Retana to Duel**—**Wenceslao E. Retana**, his **bitter enemy of the pen**, a talented Spanish scholar, was then a press agent of the friars in Spain. He used to attack the Filipinos in various newspapers in Madrid and other cities in Spain. Retana wrote an article in La Epoca, asserting that the family and friends of Rizal had not paid their rents so they were ejected from their lands in Calamba by the Dominicans. Such an insult stirred Rizal to action, immediately he sent his seconds to Retana with his challenge to a duel

4. **Infidelity of Leonor Rivera**—Rizal received a letter from Leonor, announcing her **coming marriage to an Englishman (the choice of her mother)** and asking his **forgiveness**

5. **Rizal-Del Pilar Rivalry**—toward the closing days of 1890 there arose an unfortunate rivalry between Rizal and M.H. del Pilar for supremacy. Because of this, the Filipinos were divided into two hostile camps—the **Rizalistas and the Pilaristas**. The situation was becoming explosive and critical. Despite of winning the votes, Rizal graciously declined the coveted position

- Rizal wrote a brief note thanking his compatriots for electing him as Responsible. It was the last time he saw Madrid

BIARRITZ VACATION

-To seek solace for his disappointments in Madrid, Rizal took a vacation in the resort city of Biarritz on the **fabulous French Riviera**. He was a guest of the rich Boustead family at its winter residence—**Villa Eliada**

- **February, 1891**- Rizal arrived in Biarritz
- Frustrated in romance, Rizal found consolation in writing. Evidently, while wooing Nellie and enjoying so **"many magnificent moonlight nights"** with her, he kept working on his second novel which he began to write in Calamba 1887
- **March 29, 1891**- the eve of his departure from Biarritz to Paris, he **finished the manuscript of El Filibusterismo**
- **March 30, 1891**-Rizal bade farewell to the hospitable and friendly Bousteads and proceeded to Paris by train
- **April 4, 1891**-Rizal wrote to his friend, **Jose Ma. Basa**, in Hong Kong from Paris, expressing his desire to go to that British colony and **practice ophthalmology in order to earn his living**
- **Middle of April, 1891**- Rizal was back in Brussels
- Since abdicating his leadership in Madrid in January, 1891, owing to the intrigues of his jealous compatriots, Rizal retired from the Propaganda Movement or reform crusade
- **May 1, 1891**-Rizal notified the Propaganda authorities in Manila to **cancel his monthly allowance and devote the money to some better cause**
- Rizal's notification was contained in a letter addressed to **Mr. A.L. Lorena (pseudonym of Deodato Arellano)**
- **May 30, 1891**-revision of the **finished manuscript of El Filibusterismo was mostly completed**
- **June 13, 1891**-Rizal informed Basa that he was negotiating with a printing firm

EL FILIBUSTERISMO PUBLISHED IN GHENT (1891)

-Rizal was busy revising and polishing the manuscript of El Filibusterismo so that it could be ready for the press

-Rizal had begun writing it in **October, 1887**, while **practicing medicine in Calamba**, the following year (1888), in London; he made some changes in the plot and corrected some chapters already written. He wrote more chapters in Paris and Madrid, and finished the manuscript in Biarritz on **March 29, 1891**. It took him, therefore, **three years to write his second novel**

- **July 5, 1891**- Rizal left Brussels for Ghent, a famous **university city in Belgium**
- Rizal reasons for moving to Ghent were (1) **the cost of printing in Ghent was cheaper than in Brussels** (2) **to escape from the enticing attraction of Petite Suzanne**

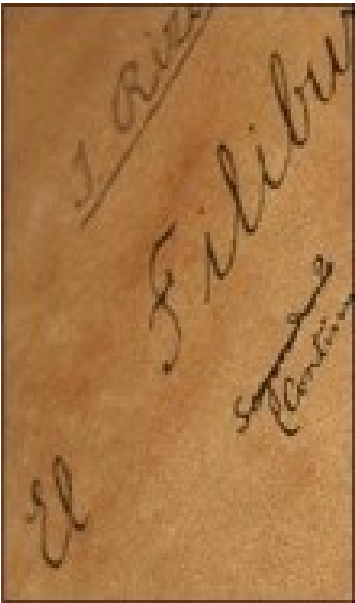
- Rizal met two compatriots while in Ghent, **Jose Alejandro (from Pampanga)** and **Edilberto Evangelista (from Manila)**, both studying engineering in the world-famed University of Ghent
- **F. Meyer-Van Loo Press (No. 66 Viaanderen Street)**-a printing shop that give Rizal the lowest quotation for the publication of his novel, who was willing to print his book on installment basis
- **August 6, 1891**-the printing of his book had to be suspended because Rizal could no longer give the necessary funds to the printer
- **Valentin Ventura**- the **savior of the Fili**

-When Ventura learned of Rizal’s predicament and immediately sent him the necessary funds

- **September 18, 1891**- El Filibusterismo **came off the press**

-Rizal immediately sent on this date two printed copies to **Hong Kong—one for Basa and other for Sixto Lopez**

- Rizal gratefully **donated the original manuscript and an autographed printed copy to Valentin Ventura**
- **La Publicidad**- a Barcelona newspaper, wherein it published a tribute eulogizing the novel’s original style **which “is comparable only to the sublime Alexander Dumas”** and may well be offered **“a model and a precious jewel in the now decadent literature of Spain”**
- **El Nuevo Regimen**- the liberal Madrid newspaper that serialized the novel in its issues of **October, 1891**
- Rizal dedicated **El Filibusterismo to Gom-Bur-Za** (Don Mariano Gomez, 73 years old; Don Jose Burgos, 35 years old; Jacinto Zamora, 37 years old)
- The original manuscript of El Filibusterismo in Rizal’s own handwriting in now preserved in the Filipiana Division of the Bureau of Public Libraries, Manila. It consists of **270 pages of long sheets of paper**
- Two features in the manuscript **do not appear in the printed book**, namely: the **FOREWORD and the WARNING**. These were not put into print to save printing cost
- The title page of El Filibusterismo contains an **inscription written by Ferdinand Blumentritt**
- El Filibusterismo is a sequel to the Noli. It has **little humor, less idealism and less romance than the Noli Me Tangere**. It is more **revolutionary**, more tragic than the first novel
- The characters in El Filibusterismo were drawn by Rizal from real life. **Padre Florentino** was **Father Leoncio Lopez**, Rizal’s friend and priest of Calamba; **Isagani**, the poet was **Vicente Ilustre**, Batangueño friend of Rizal in Madrid and **Paulita Gomez**, the girl who loved Isagani but married Juanito Pelaez, was **Leonor Rivera**



as

COMPARISON BETWEEN NOLI and FILI

NOLI ME TANGERE	EL FILIBUSTERISMO
>Noli is a romantic novel >it is a “work of the heart”—a book of feeling >it has freshness, color, humor, lightness, and wit >it contains 64 chapters	>Fili is a political novel >it is a “work of the head”—a book of the thought >it contains bitterness, hatred, pain, violence, and sorrow >it contains 38 chapters

- The original intention of Rizal was to **make the Fili longer than the Noli**
- The friends of Rizal and our Rizalistas today differ in opinion as to which is the superior novel—the Noli or the Fili. Rizal himself considered the Noli as superior to the Fili as a novel, thereby agreeing with M.H. del Pilar who had the same opinion

- **September 22, 1891**-four days after the Fili came off the press, Rizal wrote to Blumentritt: “I am thinking of writing a third novel, a novel in the modern sense of the word, but this time politics will not find much space in it, but ethics will play the principal role.”

- **October 18, 1891**- Rizal boarded the **steamer Melbourne** in Marseilles bound for **Hong Kong**

-during the voyage, Rizal **began writing the third novel in Tagalog**, which he intended for Tagalog readers

- The **unfinished novel has no title**. It consists of **44 pages (33cm x 21 cm) in Rizal’s handwriting**, still in manuscript form, it is preserved in the National Library, Manila

-The story of this unfinished novel begins with the **solemn burial of Prince Tagulima**. The hero of the novel was **Kamandagan**, a descendant of **Lakan-Dula**, last king of Tondo

-It is said that Rizal was fortunate not to have finsihed this novel, because it would have caused greater scandal and more Spanish vengeance on him

- **Makamisa**- other **unfinished novel** of Rizal in **Tagalog written** in a light sarcastic style and is incomplete for only **two chapters are finished**. The manuscript consists of **20 pages, 34.2cm x 22cm**

- **Dapitan**-another novel which Rizal started to write but it is unfinished, written in **ironic Spanish**. He wrote it during his exile in Dapitan to depict the town life and customs. The manuscript consists of **8 pages, 23cm x 16cm**
- A **novel in Spanish about the life in Pili**, a town in Laguna, is also unfinished. The manuscript consists of **147 pages, 8" x 6.5"**, without title
- Another unfinished novel of Rizal, also without title is about **Cristobal**, a youthful Filipino student who has returned from Europe. The manuscript consist of **34 pages, 8 1/2" x 6 1/4"**
- The beginnings of another novel are contained in **two notebooks—the first notebook contains 31 written pages, 35.5 cm x 22 cm and second 12 written pages, 22cm x 17cm.** this unfinished novel is written in Spanish and style is ironic

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON IN HONG KONG (1891-1892)

-Rizal left Europe for Hong Kong, where he lived from **November, 1891 to June, 1892**. His reasons for leaving Europe were (1) **life was unbearable in Europe because of his political differences with M.H. del Pilar and other Filipinos in Spain** (2) to be **near his idolized Philippines and family**

- **October 3, 1891**-two weeks after the publication of Fili, Rizal left Ghent for Paris, where he stayed a few days to say goodbye to the Lunas, the Pardo de Taveras, the Venturas and other friends; Rizal proceeded by train to Marseilles
- **October 18, 1891**- Rizal boarded the **steamer Melbourne** bound for **Hong Kong**
- **Father Fuchs**- a Tyrolese, Rizal enjoyed playing chess. Rizal describe him to Blumentritt as **"He is a fine fellow, A Father Damaso without pride and malice"**
- **November 20, 1891**-Rizal arrived in Hong Kong
- Rizal established his residence at **No. 5 D' Aguilar Street No. 2 Rednaxola Terrace**, where he also opened his **medical clinic**
- **December 1, 1891**- Rizal wrote his parents asking their permission to return home.

-On the same date, his brother-in-law, **Manuel T. Hidalgo**, sent him a letter relating the sad news of the **"deportation of twenty-five persons from Calamba, including father, Neneng, Sisa, Lucia, Paciano and the rest of us."**

- **The Christmas of 1891** in Hong Kong was one of the **happiest Yuletide celebrations** in Rizal's life: For he had a happy family reunion
- **January 31, 1892**- Rizal wrote to Blumentritt, recounting pleasant life in Hong Kong
- To earn a living for himself and for his family, Rizal practiced medicine
- **Dr. Lorenzo P. Marques**- a Portuguese physician, who became Rizal's friend and admirer, who helped him to build up a wide clientele. In recognition of Rizal's skill as an ophthalmic surgeon, he turned over to him many of his eye cases
- Rizal **successfully operated on his mother's left eye** so that she was able to read and write again.

BORNEO COLONIZATION PROJECT

- Rizal planned to move the landless Filipino families to **North Borneo (Sabah)**, rich British-owned island and carve out of its virgin wildness a **"New Calamba"**
- **March 7, 1892**- Rizal went to Sandakan on board the ship Menon to negotiate with the British authorities for the establishment of a Filipino colony
- Rizal looked over the land up the Bengkoka River in Maradu Bay which was offered by the British North Borneo Company
- **April 20, 1892**- Rizal was back in Hong Kong
- **Hidalgo**- Rizal's brother-in-law, **objected to the colonization project**
- **Governor Valeriano Weyler**- Cubans odiously called **"The Butcher"**
- **Governor Eulogio Despujol**- the Count of Caspe, a **new governor general after Weyler**
- **December 23, 1891**- first letter of Rizal to Governor Despujol
- **March 21, 1892**- Rizal's second letter and gave it to a ship captain to be sure it would reach Governor Despujol's hand

-in this second letter, he requested the governor general to permit the landless Filipinos to establish themselves in Borneo

- Despujol could not approve the Filipino immigration to Borneo, alleging that **"the Philippines lacked laborers"** and **"it was not very patriotic to go off and cultivate foreign soil."**

WRITINGS IN HONG KONG

- **"Ang Mga Karapatan Nang Tao"**- which is a Tagalog translation of **"The Rights of Man"** proclaimed by the French Revolution in 1789
- **"A la Nacion Española" (To the Spanish Nation)**- Rizal wrote in **1891**, which is an appeal to Spain to right the wrongs done to the Calamba tenants
- **"Sa Mga Kababayan" (To my Countrymen)**- another proclamation written in **December, 1891** explaining the **Calamba agrarian situation**

- **The Hong Kong Telegraph**- a British daily newspaper whose editor is **Mr. Frazier Smith**, a friend of Rizal

-Rizal contributed articles to this newspaper

- **“Una Visita a la Victoria Gaol” (A Visit to Victoria Gaol)**- Rizal wrote on **March 2, 1892**, an account of his visit to the colonial prison of Hong Kong

-in this article, Rizal contrasted the cruel Spanish prison system with the modern and more humane British prison system

- **“Colonisation du British North Borneo, par de Familles de Iles Philippines” (Colonization of British North Borneo by Families from the Philippine Islands)**- an article in French which Rizal elaborated on the same idea in another article in Spanish, **“Proyecto de Colonizacion del British North Borneo por los Filipinos” (Project of the Colonization of British North Borneo by the Filipinos)**

- **“La Mano Roja” (The Red Hand)**- Rizal wrote in **June, 1892**, which was printed in sheet form in Hong Kong

-it denounces the frequent outbreaks of intentional fires in Manila

- **Constitution of La Liga Filipina**- the most important writing made by Rizal during his Hong Kong sojourn, which was printed in Hong Kong, 1892

-to deceive the Spanish authorities, the printed copies carried the false information that the printing was done by **the LONDON PRINTING PRESS**

- **Domingo Franco**-a friend of Rizal in Manila whom the copies of the printed Liga constitution were sent

DECISION TO RETURN TO MANILA

- **May, 1892**- Rizal made up his mind to return to Manila.
- This decision was spurred by the following: (1) to confer with Governor Despujol regarding his Borneo colonization project (2) to establish the La Liga Filipina in Manila (3) to prove that Eduardo de Lete was wrong in attacking him in Madrid that he (Rizal), being comfortable and safe in Hong Kong, had abandoned the country's cause
- Lete's attack, which was printed in La Solidaridad on April 15, 1892, portrayed Rizal as **cowardly, egoistic, opportunistic—a patriot in words only**
- **June 20, 1892**- Rizal wrote **two letters** which he sealed, inscribed on each envelope **“to be opened after my death”** and gave them to his friend **Dr. Marques** for safekeeping
- The **first letter**, addressed **TO MY PARENTS, BRETHREN, AND FRIENDS**. The **second letter**, addressed **TO THE FILIPINOS**
- **June 21, 1892**- Rizal penned another letter in Hong Kong for Governor Despujol, incidentally his third letter to that discourteous Spanish chief executive
- Immediately after Rizal's departure from Hong Kong, the Spanish consul general who issued the government guarantee of safety, sent a cablegram to Governor Despujol that the victim **“is in the trap”**. On the same day (June 21, 1892), a secret case was filed in Manila against Rizal and his followers “for anti-religious and anti-patriotic agitation”
- **Luis de la Torre**- secretary of Despujol, ordered to find out if Rizal was naturalized as a German citizen

SECOND HOMECOMING AND THE LIGA FILIPINA

-Rizal's bold return to Manila in **June, 1892** was his second homecoming

-Rizal firmly believed that the fight for Filipino liberties had assumed a new phase: it must be fought in the Philippines not in Spain. **“The battlefield is in the Philippines,”** he told countrymen in Europe, **“There is where we should meet... There we will help one another, there together we will suffer or triumph perhaps.”**

ARRIVAL IN MANILA WITH SISTER

- **June 26, 1892**- Sunday at 12:00 noon, Rizal and his widowed sister **Lucia** (wife of late Mariano Herbosa) arrived in Manila
- In the afternoon, at 4:00 o'clock, he went to Malacañang Palace to seek audience with the Spanish governor general, **General Eulogio Despujol, Conde de Caspe**
- **June 27, 1892**- at 6:00pm, Rizal boarded a train in Tutuban Station and visited his friends in Malolos (Bulacan), San Fernando (Pampanga), Tarlac (Tarlac), and Bacolor (Pampanga)
- Rizal returned by train to Manila on the next day, **June 28, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon**

FOUNDLING OF THE LIGA FILIPINA

- **July 3, 1892**- on the evening of Sunday, following his morning interview with Governor General Despujol, Rizal attended a meeting with patriots at the home of the Chinese-Filipino mestizo, **Doroteo Ongjunco**, on **Ylaya Street, Tondo, Manila**
- Rizal explained the objectives of the Liga Filipina, a civic league of Filipinos, which he desired to **establish and its role in the socio-economic life of the people**.
- The officers of the new league were elected, as follows: **Ambrosio Salvador** (President); **Deodato Arellano** (Secretary); **Bonifacio Arevalo** (Treasurer); and **Agustin de la Rosa** (Fiscal)
- **Unus Instar Omnium (One Like All)**- the motto of the Liga Filipina

- The governing body of the league was the Supreme Council which had jurisdiction over the whole country. It was composed of a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a fiscal. There was a Provincial Council in every province and a Popular Council in every town
- The duties of the Liga members are as follows (1) *obey the orders of the Supreme Council* (2) *to help in recruiting new members* (3) *to keep in strictest secrecy the decisions of the Liga authorities* (4) *to have symbolic name which he cannot change until he becomes president of his council* (5) *to report to the fiscal anything that he may hear which affect the Liga* (6) *to behave well as befits a good Filipino* (7) *to help fellow members in all ways*

RIZAL ARRESTED AND JAILED IN FORT SANTIAGO

- **July 6, 1892**- Wednesday, Rizal went to Malacañang Palace to resume his series of interviews with governor general
- **Pobres Frailles (Poor Friars)**- incriminatory leaflets which allegedly found in Lucia's pillow cases; it is under the authorship of Fr. Jacinto and printed by the Imprenta de los Amigos del Pais, Manila
- Rizal was placed under arrest and escorted to Fort Santiago by Ramon Despujol, nephew and aide of Governor General Despujol
- **July 7, 1892**- the Gaceta de Manila published the story of Rizal's arrest which produced indignant commotion among the Filipino people, particularly the members of the newly organized Liga Filipina
- The same issue of the Gaceta (July 7, 1892) contained Governor General Despujol's decree deporting Rizal to "one of the islands in the South"
- **July 14, 1892, shortly after midnight (that is 12:30 am of July 15, 1892)** – Rizal was brought under heavy guard to the steamer Cebu which was sailing for Dapitan. This steamer under Captain Delgras departed at 1:00 AM, July 15, sailing south, passing Mindoro and Panay and reaching Dapitan on Sunday, the 17th of July at 7:00 in the evening
- **Captain Ricardo Carnicero**- Spanish commandant of Dapitan whom Captain Delgras handed Rizal
- **July 17, 1892- July 31, 1896**- Rizal began his exile in lonely Dapitan, a period of four years

EXILE IN DAPITAN, 1892-1896

-Rizal lived in exile far-away Dapitan, a remote town in Mindanao which was under the missionary jurisdiction of the Jesuits, from 1892 to 1896

-Rizal practiced medicine, pursued scientific studies, continued his artistic and literary works, widened his knowledge of languages, established a school for boys, promoted developments projects, invented a wooden machine for making bricks, and engaged in farming and commerce

BEGINNING OF EXILE IN DAPITAN

- The steamer Cebu which brought Rizal to Dapitan carried a letter from Father Pablo Pastells, Superior of the Jesuit Society in the Philippine, to Father Antonio Obach, Jesuit parish priest of Dapitan
- Rizal lived in the house of the commandant, Captain Carnicero
- **A Don Ricardo Carnicero**- Rizal wrote a poem on August 26, 1892, on the occasion of the captain's birthday
- **September 21, 1892**- the mail boat Butuan was approaching the town, with colored pennants flying in the sea breezes
- **Butuan**- the mail boat, brought the happy tidings that the Lottery Ticket no. 9736 jointly owned by Captain Carcinero, Dr. Jose Rizal, and Francisco Equilior (Spanish resident of Dipolog, a neighboring town of Dapitan) won the second prize of P20,000 in the government-owned Manila Lottery
- Rizal's winning in the Manila Lottery reveals an aspect of his lighter side. He never drank hard liquor and never smoked but he was a lottery addict—this was his only vice
- During his exile in Dapitan, Rizal had a long and scholarly debate with Father Pastells on religion.
- In all his letters to Father Pastells, Rizal revealed his anti-Catholic ideas which he had acquired in Europe and embitterment at his persecution by the bad friars
- According to Rizal, individual judgment is a gift from God and everybody should use it like a lantern to show the way and that self-esteem, if moderated by judgment, saves man from unworthy acts
- **Imitacion de Cristo (Imitation of Christ)**- a famous Catholic book by Father Thomas a Kempis which Father Pastells gave to Rizal
- **Mr. Juan Lardet**- a businessman, a French acquaintance in Dapitan, Rizal challenge in a duel—this man purchased many logs from the lands of Rizal
- **Antonio Miranda**- a Dapitan merchant and friend of Rizal
- **Father Jose Vilaclara**- cura of Dipolog

- **Pablo Mercado**-friar's spy and posing as a relative, secretly visited Rizal at his house on the night of November 3, 1891

-he introduced himself as a friend and relative, showing a photo of Rizal and a pair of buttons with the initials "P.M." (Pablo Mercado) as evidence of his kinship with the Rizal family

- **Captain Juan Sitges**- who succeeded Captain Carnicero on May 4, 1893 as commandant of Dapitan, Rizal denounced to him the impostor

- **Florencio Namanan**- the real name of "Pablo Mercado"
-a native of Cagayan de Misamis, single and about 30 years old. He was hired by the Recollect friars to a secret mission in Dapitan—to introduce himself to Rizal as a friend and relative, to spy on Rizal's activities, and to filch certain letters and writings of Rizal which might incriminate him in the revolutionary movement.
- **As physician in Dapitan**—Rizal practiced Medicine in Dapitan. He had many patients, but most of them were poor so that he even gave them free medicine.
-As a physician, Rizal became interested in local medicine and in the use of medicinal plants. He studied the medicinal plants of the Philippines and their curative values.
- **August 1893**- Rizal's mother and sister, Maria, arrived in Dapitan and lived with him for one year and a half. Rizal operated on his mother's right eye
- **Rizal held the title of expert surveyor (perito agrimensor)**, which obtained from the Ateneo
-In Dapitan, Rizal applied his knowledge of engineering by constructing a system of waterworks in order to furnish clean water to the townspeople
- **Mr. H.F. Cameron**-an American engineer who praised Rizal's engineering

COMMUNITY PROJECTS FOR DAPITAN

- When Rizal arrived in Dapitan, he decided to improve it, to the best of his God-given talents and to awaken the civic consciousness of its people
 - (1) Constructing the town's first water system
 - (2) Draining the marshes in order to get rid of malaria that infested Dapitan
 - (3) Equip the town with its lighting system—this lighting system consisted of coconut oil lamps placed in the dark streets of Dapitan
 - (4) Beautification of Dapitan—remodeled the town plaza in order to enhance its beauty
- **Rizal as Teacher**—Rizal exile to Dapitan gives him the opportunity to put into practice his educational ideas. In 1893 he established a school which existed until the end of his exile in July, 1896. Rizal taught his boys reading, writing, languages (Spanish and English), geography, history, mathematics (arithmetic and geometry), industrial work, nature study, morals and gymnastics. He trained them how to collect specimens of plants and animals, to love work and to "behave like men"
- **Hymn to Talisay (Himno A Talisay)**- Rizal wrote this poem in honor of Talisay for his pupils to sing
- **Contributions to Science**—during his four-year exile in Dapitan, Rizal built up a rich collection of concology which consisted of 346 shells representing 203 species. Rizal also conducted anthropological, ethnographical, archaeological, geological, and geographical studies, as revealed by his voluminous correspondence with his scientists friends in Europe.
- **Linguistic Studies**—In Dapitan, he learned the Bisayan, Subanun, and Malay languages. He wrote Tagalog grammar, made a comparative study of the Bisayan and Malayan languages and studied Bisayan (Cebuan), and Subanun languages
-By this time, Rizal could rank with the world's great linguists. He knew 22 languages—Tagalog, Ilokano, Bisayan, Subanun, Spanish, Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Arabic, Malay, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Dutch, Catalan, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Swedish, and Russian
- **Artistic works in Dapitan**—Rizal continued his artistic pursuits in Dapitan. Rizal made sketches of persons and things that attracted him in Dapitan.
-**The Mother's Revenge**- a statuette made by Rizal representing the mother-dog killing the crocodile, by way of avenging her lost puppy
-Other sculptural works of Rizal in Dapitan were a bust of Father Guerrico (one of his Ateneo professors), a statue of a girl called "the Dapitan Girl", a woodcarving of Josephine Bracken (his wife) and a bust of St. Paul which he gave to Father Pastells
- **Rizal as Farmer**—In Dapitan, Rizal devoted much of his time to agriculture. Rizal introduced modern methods of agriculture which he had observed in Europe and America. He encouraged the Dapitan farmers to discard their primitive system of tillage and adopt the modern agricultural methods
- **Rizal as Businessman**—Rizal engaged in business in partnership with Ramon Carreon, a Dapitan merchant, he made profitable business ventures in fishing, copra, and hemp industries
-**January 19, 1893**-Rizal wrote a letter to Hidalgo expressing his plan to improve the fishing industry of Dapitan
-The most profitable business venture of Rizal in Dapitan was in the hemp industry. May 14, 1893-Rizal formed a business partnership with Ramon Carreon in lime manufacturing
-**January 1, 1895**-Rizal organized the Cooperative Association of Dapitan Farmers to break the Chinese monopoly on business in Dapitan
- **Rizal's Inventive Ability**—Rizal invented a cigarette lighter which he sent as a gift to Blumentritt. He called it "sulpukan". This unique cigarette lighter was made of wood. "Its mechanism", said Rizal "is based on the principle of compressed air."
-During his exile in Dapitan, he invited a wooden machine for making bricks
- **My Retreat (Mi Retiro)**- Rizal wrote this beautiful poem about his serene life as an exile in Dapitan and sent it to her mother on October 22, 1895, which acclaimed by literary critics as one of the best ever penned by Rizal.

RIZAL AND THE KATIPUNAN

- **Andres Bonifacio**- the “Great Plebeian”, sowing the seeds of an armed uprising—the secret revolutionary society, called **Katipunan**, which he founded on **July 7, 1892**
- **May 2, 1896**- a secret meeting of the Katipunan at a little river called **Bitukang Manok** near the town of Pasig, **Dr. Pio Valenzuela** was named emissary to Dapitan, in order to inform Rizal of the plan of the Katipunan to launch a revolution for freedom's sake
- **June 15, 1896**-Valenzuela left Manila on board the **steamer Venus**
- To camouflage Valenzuela's real mission, he brought with him a blind man **Raymundo Mata** and a guide, ostensibly going to Dapitan to solicit Rizal's expert medical advice
- **June 21, 1896**-evening, Dr. Pio Valenzuela arrived in Dapitan
- **Rizal objected to Bonifacio's audacious project** to plunge the country in bloody revolution because he was of sincere belief that it was premature, for two reasons: (1) *the people are not ready for a revolution* (2) *arms and funds must first be collected before raising the cry of revolution*
- Rizal had offered his services as **military doctor in Cuba**, which was then in the throes of a revolution and a ranging yellow fever epidemic. There was a shortage of physicians to minister to the needs of the Spanish troops and the Cubans people
- **December 17, 1895**- Rizal wrote to **Governor General Ramon Blanco**, Despujol's successor, offering his services as military doctor in Cuba
- **July 30, 1896**- Rizal received the letter from Governor General Blanco dated **July 1, 1896** notifying him of acceptance of his offer.
- **“The Song of the Traveler” (El Canto del Viajero)** -Rizal wrote this heart-warming poem because of his joy in receiving the gladsome news from Malacañang
- **July 31, 1896**- Rizal's four-year **exile in Dapitan came to an end**
- Midnight of that date, Rizal embarked on board the **steamer España**
 - As farewell music, the town brass band strangely played the dolorous **Funeral March of Chopin**. Rizal must have felt it deeply, for with his presentment of death, it seemed an obsequy or a regimen
 - Rizal wrote in his diary, **“I have been in that district four years, thirteen days and a few hours”**

LAST TRIP ABROAD (1896)

-No longer an exile, Rizal had a pleasant trip from **Dapitan to Manila**, with delightful stopovers in Dumaguete, Cebu, Iloilo, Capiz, and Romblon

- **Isla de Luzon**-a regular steamer that Rizal missed which sailed to Spain the day before he arrived in Manila Bay
- **Castilla**- a Spanish cruiser wherein Rizal was kept as a “guest” on board
- **August 26, 1896**- Andres Bonifacio and the Katipunan raised the **cry of revolution in the hills of Balintawak**, a few miles north of Manila
- **September 3, 1896**- Rizal left for Spain on the **steamer Isla de Panay**
- **July 31, 1896**- Rizal left Dapitan at midnight on board the **España** sailed northward
- **August 1, 1896**- at dawn of Saturday, it anchored at Dumaguete, capitan of Negros Oriental
- “**Dumaguete**” wrote Rizal in his travel diary “spreads out on the beach. There are big houses, some with galvanized iron roofing. Outstanding are the house of a lady, whose name I have forgotten, which is occupied by the government and another one just begun with many ipil post
- **Herrero Regidor**- Rizal friend and former classmate, who was the judge of the province, Dumaguete
- The **España** left Dumaguete about **1:00pm** and reached Cebu the following morning
- “**In Cebu**, Rizal wrote in his diary **“I did two operations of strabotomy, one operation on the ears and another of tumor.”**
- In the morning of **Monday, August 3, 1896**, Rizal left Cebu going to Iloilo. Rizal landed at Iloilo, went shopping in the city and visited Molo. From Iloilo, Rizal's ship sailed to Capiz. After a brief stopover, it proceeded towards Manila via Romblon
- **August 6, 1896**- morning of Thursday, the **España** arrived in Manila Bay
- Rizal was not able to catch the **mail ship Isla de Luzon for Spain** because it had departed the previous day at 5:00pm
- Near midnight of the same day, **August 6**, Rizal was transferred to the **Spanish cruiser Castilla**, by order of Governor General Ramon Blanco. He was given good accommodation by the gallant captain, **Enrique Santalo**
- **August 6 to September 2, 1896**, Rizal stayed on the cruiser pending the availability of **Spain-bound steamer**

OUTBREAK OF PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION

- **August 19, 1896**- the Katipunan plot to overthrow Spanish rule by means of revolution was discovered by **Fray Mariano Gil**, Augustinian cura of Tondo
- **August 26, 1896**- the **“Cry of Balintawak”** which raised by Bonifacio and his valiant Katipuneros

- **August 30, 1896**- sunrise, the revolutionists led by Bonifacio and Jacinto attacked San Juan, near the city of Manila

-in the afternoon, after the **Battle of San Juan**, Governor General Blanco proclaimed a state of war in the **first eight provinces for rising in arms against Spain—Manila (as a province), Bulacan, Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, and Tarlac**

- Rizal learned of the eruption of the revolution and raging battles around Manila through the newspapers he read on the Castilla. He was worried for two reasons: *(1) the violent revolution which he sincerely believed to be premature and would only cause much suffering and terrible loss of human lives and property had started (2) it would arouse Spanish vengeance against all Filipino patriots*
- **August 30, 1896**- Rizal received from Governor General Blanco two letters of introduction for the Minister of War and Minister of Colonies, which a covering letter which absolved him from all blame for the raging revolution
- **September 2, 1896**- the day before Rizal departure for Spain, Rizal, on board the Castilla, wrote to his mother

-At 6:00pm, Rizal was transferred to the steamer Isla de Panay which was sailing for Barcelona, Spain

- The next morning, **September 3**, this steamer left Manila Bay
- The Isla de Panay arrived at Singapore in the evening of **September 7**
- **Don Pedro Roxas**- rich Manila creole industrialist and Rizal's friend that advised him to stay on Singapore and take advantage of the protection of the British law
- **Don Manuel Camus**- headed several Filipino residents in Singapore, boarded the steamer, urging Rizal to stay in Singapore to save his life
- The **Isla de Panay**, with Rizal on board, left Singapore at 1:00pm, **September 8**
- **September 25, 1896**- Rizal saw the steamer **Isla de Luzon**, leaving the Suez Canal, crammed with Spanish troops
- **September 27, 1896**- Rizal heard from the passengers that a telegram arrived from Manila reporting the **execution of Francisco Roxas, Genato and Osorio**
- **September 28, 1896**- a day after the steamer had left Port Said (Mediterranean terminus of the Suez Canal), a passenger told Rizal the bad news that **he would be arrested by order of Governor General Blanco and would be sent to prison in Ceuta** (Spanish Morocco), opposite Gibraltar
- **September 29, 1896**- Rizal wrote in his travel diary: There are people on board who do nothing but slander me and invent fanciful stories about me. I'm going to become a legendary personage
- **September 30, 1896**- at 4:00pm, Rizal was officially notified by **Captain Alemany** that he should stay in his cabin until further orders from Manila

-about 6:25pm, the steamer anchored at Malta. Being confined to his cabin, Rizal was not able to visit the famous island-fortress of the Christian crusaders

- **October 3, 1896**- at 10:00am, the Isla de Panay arrived in Barcelona, with Rizal, a prisoner on board
- The trip from **Manila to Barcelona lasted exactly 30 days**. Rizal was kept under heavy guard in his cabin for **three days**
- **General Eulogio Despujol**- military commander of Barcelona who ordered his banishment to Dapitan in July 1892
- **October 6, 1896**- at 3:00am, Rizal was awakened by the guards and escorted to the grim and infamous prison-fortress named **Monjuich**
- About 2:00 in the afternoon, Rizal was taken out of prison by the guards and brought to the headquarters of General Despujol
- **Colon**- a transport ship back to Manila
- Rizal was taken aboard the **Colon**, which was **"full of soldiers and officers and their families."**
- **October 6, 1896**- at 8:00pm, the ship left Barcelona with Rizal on board

LAST HOMECOMING AND TRIAL

-Rizal's homecoming in 1896, the last in his life, was his saddest return to his beloved native land. He knew he was facing the supreme test, which might mean the sacrifice of his life, but he was unafraid

-The trial that was held shortly after Rizal's homecoming was one of history's mockeries of justice

A MARTYR'S LAST HOMECOMING

- **October 6, 1896**- Tuesday, Rizal leaved Barcelona, Rizal conscientiously recorded the events on his diary
- **October 8, 1896**- a friendly officer told Rizal that the Madrid newspaper were full of stories about the bloody revolution in the Philippines and were blaming him for it
- **October 11, 1896**- before reaching Port Said, **Rizal's diary was taken away and was critically scrutinized by the authorities**
- **November 2, 1896**-the diary was **returned to Rizal**
- **Attorney Hugh Fort**-an English lawyer in Singapore

-his friends (**Dr. Antonio Ma. Regidor and Sixto Lopez**) dispatched frantic telegrams to Fort to rescue Rizal from the Spanish steamer when it reached Singapore by means of writ of habeas corpus

- **Chief Justice Loinel Cox**- denied the writ on the ground that the Colon was carrying Spanish troops to the Philippines
- **November 3, 1896**- the Colon reached Manila, where it was greeted with wild rejoicings by the Spaniards and friars because it brought more reinforcements and military supplies
- **November 20, 1896**- the **preliminary investigation** on Rizal began
- **Colonel Francisco Olive**-the judge advocate
- Two kinds of evidence were presented against Rizal, namely **documentary and testimonial**. The **documentary evidence** consisted of **fifteen exhibits**, as follows:

- (1) A letter of Antonio Luna to Mariano Ponce, dated Madrid, October 16, 1888, showing Rizal's connection with the Filipino reform campaign in Spain
- (2) A letter of Rizal to his family, dated Madrid, August 20, 1890, stating that the deportations are good for they will encourage the people to hate tyranny
- (3) A letter from Marcelo H. del Pilar to Deodato Arellano, dated Madrid, January 7, 1889, implicating Rizal in the Propaganda campaign in Spain
- (4) A poem entitled Kundiman, allegedly written by Rizal in Manila on September 12, 1891
- (5) A letter of Carlos Oliver to an unidentified person dated Barcelona, September 18, 1891, describing Rizal as the man to free the Philippines from Spanish oppression
- (6) A Masonic document, dated Manila, February 9, 1892, honoring Rizal for his patriotic services
- (7) A letter signed Dimasalang (Rizal's pseudonym) to Tenluz (Juan Zulueta's pseudonym), dated Hong Kong, May 24, 1892, stating that he was preparing a safe refuge for Filipinos who may be persecuted by the Spanish authorities
- (8) A letter of Dimasalang to an unidentified committee, dated Hong Kong, June 1, 1892, soliciting the aid of the committee in the "patriotic work"
- (9) An anonymous and undated letter to the Editor of the Hong Kong Telegraph, censuring the banishment of Rizal to Dapitan
- (10) A letter of Idefonso Laurel to Rizal, dated Manila, September 3, 1892, saying that the Filipino people look up to him (Rizal) as their savior
- (11) A letter of Idefonso Laurel to Rizal, dated Manila, September 17, 1893, informing an unidentified correspondent of the arrest and banishment of Doroteo Cortes and Ambrosio Salvador
- (12) A letter of Marcelo H. del Pilar to Don Juan A. Tenluz (Juan Zulueta), dated Madrid, June 1, 1893 recommending the establishment of a special organization, independent of Masonry, to help the cause of the Filipino people
- (13) Transcript of a speech of Pingkian (Emilio Jacinto), in reunion of the Katipunan on July 23, 1893, in which the following cry was, uttered "Long Live the Philippines! Long live Doctor Rizal! Unity!"
- (14) Transcript of a speech of Tik-Tik (Jose Turiano Santiago) in the same Katipunan reunion, where in the katipuneros shouted: "Long live the eminent Doctor Rizal! Death to the oppressor nation!"
- (15) A poem by Laong Laan (Rizal), entitled A Talisay in which the author makes the Dapitan schoolboys sing that they know how to fight their rights

- The **testimonial evidence** consisted of the oral testimonies of Martin Constantino, Aguedo del Rosario, Jose Reyes, Moises Salvador, Jose Dizon, Domingo Franco, Deodato Arellano, Ambrosio Salvador, Pedro Serrano Laktaw, Dr. Pio Valenzuela, Antonio Salazar, Francisco Quison, and Timoteo Paez
- **November 26, 1896**- after the preliminary investigation, **Colonel Olive** transmitted the records of the case to **Governor Dominguez** as special Judge Advocate to institute the corresponding action against Rizal
- After studying the papers, **Judge advocate General, Don Nicolas de la Peña**, submitted the following recommendations: (1) *the accused be immediately brought to trial* (2) *he should be kept in prison* (3) *an order of attachment be issued against his property to the amount of one million pesos as indemnity* (4) *he should be defended in court by an army officer, not by a civilian lawyer*
- The **only right** given to Rizal by the Spanish authorities was **to choose his defense counsel**
- **December 8, 1896**- Feast Day of the Immaculate Conception, a list of **100 first and second lieutenants** in the Spanish Army was presented to Rizal
- **Don Luis Taviel de Andrade**- 1st Lieutenant of the Artillery, chosen by Rizal to defend him
-brother of Lt. Jose Taviel de Andrade, Rizal's "bodyguard" in Calamba in 1887
- **December 11, 1896**- the information of charges was formally read to Rizal in his prison cell, with his counsel present
- Rizal was accused of being "**the principal organizer and the living soul of the Filipino insurrection, the founder of societies, periodicals, and books dedicated to fomenting and propagating ideas of rebellion.**"
- **December 13, 1896**- Dominguez forwarded the papers of the Rizal case to Malacañang Palace
- **December 15, 1896**- Rizal wrote the **Manifesto to His People** in his prison cell at **Fort Santiago**, appealing to them to stop the necessary shedding of blood and to achieve their liberties by means of education and industry
- **December 25, 1896**- a dark and cheerless Christmas for Rizal, his last on earth, was the **saddest in Rizal's life**
- **December 26, 1896**- at 8:00am, the court-martial of Rizal started in the military building called **Cuartel de España**
- **Lt. Col. Togores Arjona**- considered the trial over and ordered the hall cleared. After a short deliberation, the military court unanimously voted for the **sentence of death**

- **December 28, 1896**- Polavieja approved the **decision of the court-martial and ordered Rizal to be shot at 7:00 in the morning of December 30 at Bagumbayan Field (Luneta)**

MARTYRDOM AT BAGUMBAYAN

-After the court-martial, Rizal returned to his cell in Fort Santiago to prepare his rendezvous with destiny

-During **his last 24 hours on earth**—from **6:00am December 29 to 6:00am December 30, 1896**—he was busy meeting visitors

- **Santiago Mataix**- Spanish newspaper correspondent
- **Pearl of the Orient Sea**- Rizal called the Philippines
- **Pearl of the Orient**- Rizal's last poem in an article entitled "**Unfortunate Philippines**" published in **The Hong Kong Telegraph** on September 24, 1892

LAST HOURS OF RIZAL

DECEMBER 29, 1896

- **6:00am**

=Captain Rafael Dominguez, who was designated by **Governor General Camilo Polavieja** to take charge of all **arrangements for the execution** of the condemned prisoner, read the death sentence to Rizal—to be **s December 15, 1896** shot at the back by a firing squad at 7:00am in Bagumbayan (Luneta)

- **7:00am**

=Rizal was moved to the prison chapel, where he spent his last moments. His first visitors were **Father Miguel Saderra Mata** (Rector of Ateneo Municipal), and **Father Luis Viza**, Jesuit teacher

- **7:15am**

= Rizal, in a jovial mood, reminded **Fr. Viza** of the statuette of the **Sacred Heart of Jesus** which he had carved with his pen knife as an Ateneo student. Fr. Viza, **got the statuette from his pocket and gave it to Rizal**. The hero happily received it and placed it on his writing table

- **8:00am**

= **Fr. Antonio Rosell** arrived to relieve Father Viza. Rizal invited him to join him at breakfasts, which he did. After breakfast, **Lt. Luis Taviel de Andrade** (Rizal's defense counsel) came, and Rizal thanked him for his gallant services

- **9:00am**

= **Fr. Federico Faura** arrived. Rizal reminded him that he said that (Rizal) would **someday lose his head for writing the Noli**. "Father", Rizal remarked, **"You are indeed a prophet."**

- **10:00am**

= **Father Jose Vilaclara** (Rizal's teacher at the Ateneo) and **Vicente Balaguer** (Jesuit missionary in Dapitan who had befriended Rizal during the latter's exile) visited the hero. After them came Spanish journalist, **Santiago Mataix**, who interviewed Rizal for his newspaper **El Heraldo de Madrid**

- **12:00am (noon) to 3:30pm**

= Rizal was left alone in his cell. He took lunch after which he was busy writing. It was probably during this time when he finished his farewell poem and hid it inside his alcohol cooking stove which was given to him as a gift by **Paz Pardo de Tavera** (wife of Juan Luna) during his visit to Paris in 1890. at the same time, he wrote **his last letter to Professor Blumentritt in German**

- **3:30pm**

= **Father Balaguer** returned to **Fort Santiago** and discussed with Rizal about his **retraction of the anti-Catholic ideas in his writings and membership in Masonry**

- **4:00pm**

= **Rizal's mother arrived**. Rizal knelt down before her and kissed her hands, begging her to forgive him. Trinidad entered the cell to fetch her mother. As they were leaving, Rizal **gave to Trinidad the alcohol cooking stove, whispering to her in English; "There is something inside"** This "something" was **Rizal's farewell poem**. After the departure of Doña Teodora and Trinidad, Fathers Vilaclara and Estanislao March entered the cell, followed by Father Rosell

- **6:00pm**

= Rizal received a new visitor, **Don Silvino Lopez Tuñon**, the **Dean of the Manila Cathedral**. Fathers Balaguer and March left, leaving Vilaclara with Rizal and Don Silvino

- **8:00pm**

= Rizal had his last supper. He informed **Captain Dominguez** who was with him that he **forgave his enemies**, including the military judges who condemned him to death

- **9:30pm**

= Rizal was visited by **Don Gaspar Cestaño**, the fiscal of the Royal Audiencia of Manila. As a gracious host, Rizal offered him the best chair in the cell. After a pleasant conversation, the fiscal left with a good impression of Rizal's intelligence and noble character

- **10:00pm**

=The draft of the retraction sent by the anti-Filipino Archbishop Bernardino Nozaleda (1890-1903) was submitted by **Father Balaguer** to Rizal for signature, but the hero rejected it because it was too long and he did not like it.

DECEMBER 30, 1896

- **3:00am**

=Rizal heard Mass, confessed his sins, and took Holy Communion

- **5:30am**

=Rizal took his last breakfast on earth. After this, he wrote two letters, the first addressed to his family and the second to his older brother Paciano.

=Josephine Bracken, accompanied by a sister of Rizal (Josefa), arrived. Josephine, with tears in her eyes, bade him farewell. Rizal embraced her for the last time and before she left, Rizal gave her a last gift—a religious book, Imitation of Christ by Father Thomas a Kempis

- **6:00am**

= As the soldiers were getting ready for the death march to Bagumbayan, Rizal wrote his last letter to his beloved parents.

- **About 6:30am**

=a trumpet sounded at Fort Santiago, a signal to begin the death march to Bagumbayan, the designated place for the execution

=Rizal was dressed elegantly in black suit, black derby hat, black shoes, white shirt and black tie. His arms were tied behind from elbow to elbow. But the rope was quite loose to give his arms freedom of movement

- Dr. Felipe Ruiz Castillo- a Spanish military physician, asked Rizal permission to feel his pulse and was amazed to find it normal showing that Rizal was not afraid to die

- **7:03am**

=Rizal died in the bloom of manhood—aged **35 years, five months and 11 days**

- **Mi Ultimo Adios (Last Farewell)**- farewell poem of Rizal that originally was without title and was unsigned.
- **Father Mariano Dacanay**- a Filipino priest-patriot, who gave the title Ultimo Adios (Last Farewell) and under such title the poem was published for the first time in **La Independencia** (General Antonio Luna's newspaper) on September 25, 1898
- Immediately after Rizal's execution the Spanish spectators shouted "**Viva España!**" "**Muerte a los Traidores**" ("**Long Live Spain!**" "**Death to the Traitors!**") and the Spanish Military Band, joining the jubilation over Rizal's death, played the gay **Marcha de Cadiz**
- By Rizal's writings, which awakened Filipino nationalism and paved the way for the Philippine Revolution, he proved that "**pen is mightier than the sword**"

WHY IS RIZAL OUR GREATEST NATIONAL HERO

(1) Rizal is our greatest hero because, as a towering figure in the Propaganda Campaign, he took an "admirable part" in that movement which roughly covered the period from 1882-1896

(2) Rizal's writings contributed tremendously to the formation of Filipino nationality

(3) Rizal becomes the greatest Filipino hero because no Filipino has yet been born who could equal or surpass Rizal as "a person of distinguished valor or enterprise in danger, or fortitude in suffering."

(4) Rizal is the greatest Filipino hero that ever lived because he is "a man honored after death by public worship, because of exceptional service to mankind"

WHO MADE RIZAL THE FOREMOST NATIONAL HERO OF THE PHILIPPINES

=No single person or groups of persons were responsible for making the Greatest Malayan the Number One Hero of his people. Rizal himself, his own people, and the foreigners all together contributed to make him the greatest hero and martyr of his people. No amount of adulation and canonization by both Filipinos and foreigners could convert Rizal into a great hero if he did not possess in himself what Palma calls "excellent qualities and merits"

ROMANCES OF RIZAL

First romance—"that painful experience which comes to nearly all adolescents"

- **Julia**

-from Dampalit, Los Baños, Laguna

- **Segunda Katigbak**

-Rizal first romance that was then sixteen years old

-a pretty fourteen-year old Batangueña from Lipa

-In Rizal's own words: "**She was rather short, with eyes that were eloquent and ardent at times and languid at others, rosy-cheeked, with an enchanting and provocative smile that revealed very beautiful teeth and the air of a sylph; her entire self diffused a mysterious charm.**"

-she was the sister of Rizal's friend, Mariano Katigbak

-close friend of Rizal's sister Olimpia, was a boarding student in La Concordia College

-engaged to be married to her town mate, Manuel Luz

*The love of Rizal and Segunda was indeed "a Love at first sight"

*The last time they talked to each other was one Thursday in December, 1877 when the Christmas vacation was about to begin

*Rizal returned home, dazed and desolate, with his first romance "ruined by his own shyness and reserve."

- **Miss L (Jacinta Ibardo Laza)**

-young woman in Calamba

-Rizal describe her as "fair with seductive and attractive eyes

*After visiting her in her house several times, Rizal suddenly stopped his wooing, and the romance died a natural death

*Rizal gave two reasons for his change of heart namely (1) *the sweet memory of Segunda was still fresh in his heart* (2) *his father did not like the family of "Miss L"*

- **Leonor Valenzuela**

*During Rizal sophomore year at the University of Santo Tomas, he boarded in the house of Doña Concha Leyva in Intramuros wherein the next-door neighbors of Doña Concha were Capitan Juan and Capitana Sanday Valenzuela
-charming daughter of Capitan Juan and Capitana Sanday Valenzuela from Pagsanjan, Laguna
-a tall girl with a regal bearing
-Rizal sent her love notes written in *invisible ink*—ink consisted of common table salt and water—the secret of reading any note written in the invisible ink by heating it over a candle or lamp so that the words may appear
-*Orang* was her pet name
-Rizal stopped short of proposing marriage to Orang

- **Leonor Rivera**

-Rizal's cousin from Camiling, Tarlac
*In 1879, at the start of his junior year at the university, Rizal lived in "Casa Tomasina" at No. 6 Calle Santo Tomas, Intramuros owned by his uncle Antonio Rivera
-a student at La Concordia College, where Soledad, youngest sister, was then studying
-born in Camiling, Tarlac on April 11, 1867
-she was a frail, pretty girl "*tender as a budding flower with kindly, wistful eyes*"
-in her letters to Rizal, she signed her name as "*Taimis*" in order to camouflage their intimate relationship from their parents and friends
-died on August 28, 1893

- **Consuelo Ortiga y Perez**

- a young woman in Madrid
-prettier of Don Pablo Ortiga y Rey's daughters
-Rizal was attracted by Consuelo's beauty and vivacity
-Rizal composed a lovely poem on August 22, 1883 dedicated to her, *entitled A La Señorita C.O.y.P (to Miss C.O.y.P)* expressing his admirations for her
*Before Rizal romance with Consuelo could blossom into a serious affair, he suddenly backed out for two reasons: (1) he was *still engaged to Leonor Rivera* (2) his friends and co-worker in the Propaganda Movement, *Eduardo de Lete*, was madly *in love with Consuelo* and he had no wish to break their friendship because of a pretty girl

- **Seiko Usui**

-Rizal affectionately called her *O-Sei-San*
-a pretty Japanese girl that Rizal saw walking past the legation gate
-Rizal was attracted by her regal loveliness and charm
-a *lonely samurai's daughter of 23 years old* and had never yet experienced the ecstasy of true love
-Rizal saw in her the qualities of his ideal womanhood—beauty, charm, modesty and intelligence
*The beautiful romance between Rizal and O-Sei-San inevitably came to a dolorous ending. Sacrificing his personal happiness, Rizal had to carry on his libertarian mission in Europe, leaving behind the lovely O-Sei-San
-married Mr. Alfred Charlton, a British teacher of chemistry, and was blessed by only one child—Yuriko
-died on May 1, 1947 at the age of 80

- **Gertrude Beckett**

-*oldest* of the three Beckett sisters
-called *Gettie* or *Tottie* by her friends
-a buxom English girl with brown hair, blue eyes, and rosy cheeks
-Rizal affectionately called her "Gettie", in reciprocation; she fondly called him "*Pettie*"
*Rizal suddenly realized that he *could not marry Gettie for he had a mission to fulfill in life*

- **Petite Suzanne Jacoby**

-pretty *niece of his landladies*
*Rizal found certain bliss in the company of this pretty Belgian girl
*Rizal might flirted with Petite Suzanne, but he *could not stoop low to a deceptive amorous relationship*
-she fell in love with Rizal and cried when Rizal left toward the end of July, 1890 for Madrid, stopping for a few days in Paris

- **Nellie Boustead**

-the prettier and younger daughter of Eduardo Boustead
-Rizal found her to be a real Filipina, highly intelligent, vivacious in temperament, and morally upright
-also called *Nelly*
*Rizal wrote to his intimate friends, except Professor Blumentritt, of his love for Nellie and his intention to *propose marriage to her*
*Rizal's marriage proposal failed for two reasons: (1) he *refused to give up his Catholic faith and be converted to Protestantism, as Nelly demanded* (2) *Nelly's mother did not like Rizal as a son-in-law*

- **Josephine Bracken**

-an Irish girl of sweet eighteen, "slender, a chestnut blond, with blue eyes, dressed with elegant simplicity, with an atmosphere of light gayety."
-born in Hong Kong on October 3, 1876 of Irish parents—James Bracken, a corporal in the British garrison and Elizabeth *Jane Macbride*
-she was *adopted by Mr. George Taufer, who later became blind*
*Rizal and Josephine fell in love with each other *at first sight*
*After a whirlwind romance for one month, they agreed to marry but *Father Obach, the priest of Dapitan, refused to marry them without the permission of the Bishop of Cebu*
*Since no priest would marry them, Rizal and Josephine held hands together and *married themselves before the eyes of God*. They lived as man and wife in Dapitan

-Rizal wrote a poem for Josephine

*In the early part of 1896, Rizal was extremely happy because Josephine was expecting a baby

*Unfortunately, Rizal played a prank on her, frightening her so that she prematurely gave birth to an eight-month baby boy who lived only for three hours

*The lost son of Rizal was named "Francisco" in honor of Don Francisco (hero's father) and was buried in Dapitan

RIZAL AS BOY MAGICIAN

-Since early manhood Rizal had been interested in magic. With his dexterous hands, he learned vicarious tricks, such as making a coin appear or disappear in his fingers and making handkerchief vanish in thin air. He entertained his town folks with magic-lantern exhibitions. He also gained skill in manipulating marionettes (puppet shows)

-In later years when he attained manhood, he continued his keen predilection for magic. He read many books on magic and attended the performances of the famous magicians in the world. In Chapter XVII and XVIII of his second novel, El Filibusterismo (Treason), he revealed his wide knowledge of magic

RIZAL AS LOVER OF BOOKS

-A favorite pastime of Rizal in Madrid was reading. Instead of gambling and flirting with women, as many young Filipino did in Spanish metropolis, he stayed at home and read voraciously until midnight. Since early childhood, he liked to read

-Rizal economized on his living expenses, and with the money he saved, he purchased books from a second-hand book store owned by certain Señor Roses. He was able to build a fair-sized private library

-Rizal was deeply affected by Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin and Eugene Sue's The Wandering Jew. These books aroused his sympathy for the oppressed and unfortunate people

RIZAL AS A MASON

-In Spain, Rizal came in close contact with prominent Spanish liberal and republican Spaniards, who were mostly Mason.

-Rizal was impressed by the way the Spanish Masons openly and freely criticized the government policies and lambasted the friars, which could not be done in Philippines

-Rizal's reason for becoming a mason was to secure Freemasonry's aid in his fight against the friars in the Philippines. Since the friars used the Catholic religion as a shield to entrench themselves in power and wealth and to persecute the Filipino patriots, he intended to utilize Freemasonry as his shield to combat them

-As a mason, Rizal played a lukewarm role in Freemasonry

RIZAL AS MUSICIAN

-Rizal had no natural aptitude for music, and this he admitted. But he studied music because many of his schoolmates at the Ateneo were taking music lessons.

-By sheer determination and constant practice, Rizal came to play flute fairly well. He was a flutist in various impromptu reunions of Filipinos in Paris.

RIZAL AS HISTORIAN

-Rizal's research studies in the British Museum (London) and in Bibliotheque Nationale (Paris) enriched his historical knowledge. His splendid annotations to Morga's book showed his familiarity with the basic principles of historiography.

-As Rizal once told Isabelo de los Reyes: "A historian ought to be rigorously imparted... I never assert anything on my own authority. I cite texts and when I do, I have them before me."

-His knowledge of foreign languages enabled Rizal to read historical documents and books in languages in which they were originally written