

Chapter 10

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.”*
- **Fr. 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

Chapter 11

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"**

Chapter 12

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