In the year 1744, the parish priest of Inabanga (Bohol) Jesuit Luis de Morales, S.J., ordered a constable name Sagarino, to capture a man named Ibong.

Ibong was a brave native of Talibon, a neighboring town of Inabanga. He roamed the mountains, having apostasized from the catholic faith. Fr. Morales ordered his arrest. However, no native dared to execute his order. In view of his insistence, Sagarino a peace-officer of the town who was Francisco Dagohoy’s brother, decided to go to the mountain.

**Fr. Morales:** Arrest this Boholano renegade who had abandoned his Christian religion.

**Sagarino:** I will go and look for him in the mountains. I will arrest this man right away.

Instead of capturing Ibong, the fugitive, however, resisted arrest and killed Sagarino in a fight after a bloody encounter.

His brother Francisco Dagohoy, was anxious to retaliate against the murderer, and went to the mountain. By not being able to find the killer, he brought his brother’s dead body and told the priest that there was no other alternative but to give him the catholic burial.

**Francisco Dagohoy:** Please give my brother a Christian burial for he has fought for arresting the boholano renegade that you ordered to do so.

But Father Morales, however, refused to give the constable Christian burial because he had died in a duel. Hence, giving him a Christian burial was contrary to religious practices at that time.

**Fr. Morales:** I will not give that man a Christian burial for he has died in a duel and that is banned by the church.

Dagohoy then begged for exemption for the reason that the death was caused by Fr. Morales’ order to arrest apostate Ibong, and it was on this principle that the right of stole be not applied.

The priest insisted on denying his burial in the catholic cemetery, on the grounds that he died excommunicated for having engaged in a duel which was a huge disgrace and thus he incurred the punishment imposed upon the duelers.

**Francisco Dagohoy:** My brother did not intent to kill the vagabond apostate but only to arrest him in compliance with your order. And that by obeying your command, my brother lost his life.

In these controversies, the cadaver remained unburied for three days and the priest became much more obstinate not to bury it.

**Fr. Morales:** I refused to grant your request, and that will never change my mind even if you let that dead body placed in town.

Naturally the cadaver was decomposed and eaten by worms emitting unbearable stench around the town.

The enraged Francisco Dagohoy gathered all his relatives, friends and followers, informed of the sad realities promised to follow his decision to take revenge. Francisco Dagohoy became so infuriated at the priest that he instigated the people to rise in arms.

Dagohoy and his followers continue in their revolt for a span of 85 long years, the longest revolt in the Philippines.

Dagohoy vowed that he should wait for the day to see that the cadaver of Fr. Morales would also get rotten and eaten by the worms.

**Francisco Dagohoy:** I will never let my brother’s life put into waste. I will never let someone live his life in peace because of his cruelty.

With such determination, Francisco Dagohoy went in hiding in the mountains followed by more than 3, 000 men and their families abandoned their homes in the lowland and trekked to the inaccessible mountainous interior where they built a fortification.

         In a remote region in the mountains between Inabangan and Talibon, Dagohoy established his headquarters and proclaimed the independence of Bohol. Dagohoy and his men sallied out in lightning raids on the lowland towns, assaulting the local Spanish garrisons, looting the churches, and slaughtering Spaniards, particularly the Jesuit priests.

On January 24, 1744 one of Dagohoy’s bold warriors killed Father Giuseppe Lamberti, an Italian Jesuit and parish priest of Jagna.