Intramuros to Europa

Rizal's Second Sojourn Abroad
(1888-1892)

Report Coverage

Countries

La Solidaridad

Quincenario democrático.

Año II — Madrid 31 Marzo de 1890 — Núm. 28

Precios de suscripción — En España, trimestre, ptas. 0'75 — Extranjero, ... 1'25

Redacción y administración — Atocha, 43, pral. izq.ª — Teléfono núm. 883

Comunicados y anuncios á precios convencionales. No se devuelven originales. Número suelto 15 céntimos.

FILIPINAS EN EL CONGRESO

La sesión del 6 de Marzo puede marcarse con un brillante en la historia política de Fi-

poco más, puesto que ya hemos sabido esperar. Los escépticos de allá no deben ver en la excusa del Sr. Becerra, invocando la oportunidad, ni en sus protestas de asimilación, nin-

DR. J. RIZAL.
FROM 2 TO 6 P.M.
D'AGUILAR STREET, 5
No. 2, Rednaxela Terrace.
HONGKONG.
號二第牌門

J. Rizal

Filibusterism

(Continuacion del Pol. ore Bangue)

Novela filipina

Countries

Characters

"Travel is a caprice in childhood, a passion in youth, a necessity in manhood, and an elegy in old age."

-Jose Rizal, "Los Viajes"

Rizal Goes to Hong Kong

FEBRUARY 3, 1888

- After staying for 6 months in Calamba, Rizal boarded the ship Zafiro and went to **Hong Kong**

Rizal Goes to Hong Kong

FEBRUARY 7, 1888

- Zafiro made a brief sto over at Amoy (now Xiamen), China
- Rizal did not leave the ship at Amoy for the following reasons:

1. He was not feeling well
2. It was raining hard
3. There was a report that the city was dirty

Rizal Goes to Hong Kong

FEBRUARY 8, 1888

- Rizal arrived at Hong Kong

Rizal Goes to Hong Kong

While in Hong Kong

- Rizal stayed at Victoria Hotel
- He was welcomed by Filipino residents, including Jose **Maria** Basa, Balbino Mauricio, and Manuel Yriarte (son of Francisco Yriarte, Alcalde Mayor of Laguna)

Rizal Goes to Hong Kong

While in Hong Kong

- Rizal observed that he was being followed by a Spaniard named Jose Sainz de Varanda, Governor General Emilio Terrero's former secretary, who was sent to spy on him.
- Majority of the Filipino living in Hong Kong were exiled like Jose Basa, who was exiled due to suspicions about the Cavite Mutiny

Rizal Goes to Hong Kong

FEBRUARY 16, 1888

- Rizal wrote to Blumentritt expressing his bitterness towards his enemies and described Hong Kong as a small, but very clean city.

Leitmeritz (Austria) 24. 12. 1887

Theurer Freund!

Heute am Christabend, dem größten Familienfeste aller Bewohner Deutschlands u. Oesterreichs gedenken wir lebhaft unseres Freundes Rizal, den wir ja ganz zu den Unsrigen zählen. Seien Sie vielten mal von uns begrüßt. Über Berge, Thäler, Flüsse u. Meere strecke ich im Geiste Ihnen die Arme entgegen!

Ihr treuer

J. Blumentritt

Rizal Goes to Macau

FEBRUARY 18, 1888

- **Rizal accompanied by Basa, boarded the ferry steamer Kiu-Kiang, going to Macau**

Rizal stayed at the house of Don Juan Francisco Lecaros while he was in Macau.

Rizal visited theaters, casinos, churches, and pagodas. He also saw the Grotto of Camoens.

According to Rizal, Macau is a small, low, and gloomy city.

Rizal Goes to Macau

FEBRUARY 19, 1888

- Rizal saw a Catholic procession where the devotees wore a blue and purple dress while carrying unlighted candles

FEBRUARY 20, 1888

- Rizal returned to Hong Kong

Rizal Goes to Macau

- During a two week stay in Hong Kong, Rizal studied the Chinese life, drama, language, and custom
- Rizal also experienced the Chinese New Year (February 11-13) as well as the Marathon Lauriat party
- He also went to the Boisterous Chinese Theater
- He was also aware that the Dominican Order was the wealthiest religion in Hong Kong

Rizal Goes to Japan

FEBRUARY 22, 1888

- Rizal boarded the American Steamer
  Oceanic heading to Japan

FEBRUARY 28, 1888

- Rizal Arrived at Yokohama and registered at the Grand Hotel.

Rizal Goes to Japan

MARCH 2-7, 1888

- Rizal moved to Tokyo and stayed at the Tokyo Hotel

He wrote to Blumentritt that Tokyo was more expensive than Paris. The streets are large and wide.

Rizal Goes to Japan

While in Tokyo

- Rizal moved to live at the Spanish embassy on the invitation of its secretary, Juan Perez Caballero .

- Rizal accepted the inviation due to 2 reasons:

  1. The Spaniards would save him money on his living expenses
  2. He believed he had nothing to hide from them

Rizal Goes to Japan

Rizal had a positive impression of Japan

- It was a country of great beauty
- Its people were industrious, clean, honest, and polite
- Japanese women were dressed picturesquely and were charming
- There were very few thieves and beggars

Rizal Goes to Japan

Rizal took the time to learn the language and customs of Japan

He was embarassed to look like a Japanese yet does not speak Japanese

ROMANCE WITH USUI SEIKO

O-Sei-San (Usui Seiko)

- The daughter of former samurai who became a proprietor of a bazar in Tokyo
- A cultured woman who worked at a Spanish consulate
- According to Rizal, no other woman has loved him as much as Osei San
- She guided him in observing around Tokyo
- She also improved his Niponggo and knowledge in Japanese History

Usui Seiko *(O Sei San)*
- a daughter of a former Samurai and a cultured woman who worked at the Spanish consulate

". . . O-Sei-san, sayonara, goodbye! I have spent a lovely golden month; I do not know if I will have another one like it in all my life. Love, money, friendship, esteem, privileges… no woman like you has ever loved me..no woman has made such sacrifices as you have…you shall never know what I still think of you, and that your image lives on in my memory..when shall I return to spend another divine afternoon like that in the temple of Meguro?..when will the sweet hours I spent with you come back?…everything is at an end! Sayonara, goodbye!

ROMANCE WITH USUI SEIKO

Jose Rizal could have settled in Japan since he was offered a good job at the embassy but he decided to decline the offer and continued his voyage to Europe.

It was a ploy to keep him near the Spaniards.

UNITED STATES

APRIL 18, 1888

- **Rizal boards the English vessel Belgic in an attempt to cross the Pacific.**

FEBRUARY 28, 1888

- **Rizal arrives in San Francisco and is appalled by racial discrimination by American authorities.**
- **Concerns are raised about possible cholera infection on the Belgic, leading to cargo complaints by Rizal.**

UNITED STATES

San Francisco in the 19th Century

UNITED STATES

MAY 4, 1888

- **Rizal sets foot in San Francisco and stays for two days before moving to Oakland across the bay.**

MAY 13, 1888

- **Rizal arrives in New York City after crossing the North American continent by train.**

UNITED STATES

Jose Rizal's Impressions of the United States

- The land is a great opportunity for immigrants.
- Observe the presence of huge farms and factories and appreciate the country's natural beauty and high standard of living.
- Rizal expresses dissatisfaction with racial prejudice, especially against people of color.

UNITED STATES

- **He also mentions the existence of "Jim Crow"** laws enforcing segregation.
- **He remarks on the culture of materialism and greed among Americans.**
- **He comments that freedom in America primarily applies to whites.**

ENGLAND

MAY 16, 1888	• Rizal departs from New York.
MAY 24, 1888	• Rizal arrives in Liverpool, England.
MAY 25, 1888	• Rizal moves to London and stays as a guest at the house of Antonio Ma. Regidor, an exile from the 1872 incidents.

ENGLAND

London in the 19th Century

During His Stay in London

- Rizal later boards at the house owned by the Beckett family.
- He becomes acquainted with Dr. Reinhold Rost, the librarian of the British Foreign Office.
- Dr. Rost introduces him to the authorities of the British Museum.
- Rizal encounters a copy of Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas by Dr. Antonio de Morga and decides to hand-copy and annotate the **book.**

SVCESOS DE LAS
ISLAS FILIPINAS.
DIRIGIDO.
A DON CRISTOVAL GOMEZ DE
Sandoual y Rojas, Duque de Cea.
POR EL DOCTOR ANTONIO DE MORGA,
Alcalde del Crimen, de la real Audiencia de la Nueua España, Consultor del santo Oficio de la Inquisicion.

1694

EN MEXICO.
En casa de Geronymo Balli. Año 1609.
Por Cornelio Adriano Cesar.

During His Stay in London

- Rizal's annotations contain explanations and arguments regarding Morga's views about the Filipinos.
- Instead of writing a new history book, he decides to republish Morga's work with his annotations.
- Rizal spends about a month copying and annotating the book, averaging ten pages a day.

ENGLAND

SEPTEMBER 1888 • Rizal makes a short visits to Paris.

DECEMBER 11,1888 • Rizal visits Barcelona to meet Marcelo H. Del Pilar and Mariano Ponce.
• They promise to cooperate in the propaganda effort.

Marcelo H. Del Pilar

Mariano Ponce

During His Time in England

- Rizal contributes articles to La Solidaridad, the newspaper of Filipino reformists in Spain.
- The Circulo-Hispano Filipino is founded, led by Felipe de la Corte and Dr. Dominador Gomez (Franco Ramiro).

- The Circulo is later superseded by the Asosacion Hispano Filipina, composed of Filipino reformists.
- Rizal writes under the pen names Laon Laan and Dimas Alang in La Solidaridad.

Departure from England

- Rizal leaves England for Paris, crossing the English Channel in March 1889.

- **He leaves a sculpture of the Beckett sisters and produces other sculptures during his time in England.**

Gertrude Beckett

Gertrude Beckett

- the eldest daughter of Rizal’s landlord when he stayed in London

Mid-Discussion Break

It can be a short activity, seatwork, or a question to think about.

France (1889 - 1890)

Rizal arrived in Paris on May 5, 1889 and founded the Kidlat Club on the same day.

It was named after lightning, it suddenly appears and then vanishes.

It started as a temporary tour group for Filipinos in the French Capital.

The original members were Jose Rizal, Antonio and Juan Luna, Julio Llorente, Gregorio Pautu, Baldomero Roxas, Gregorio Aguilera, Fernando Canon and Lauro Dimayuga.

France (1889 - 1890)

Inspired by Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, they dissolved Kidlat Club and formed the Bravos Indios.(Indios Bravos)

France (1889 - 1890)

Rizal wanted to hold a show similar to Buffalo Bill's Wild West show and an international convention.

It would've been held in Paris at around August 1889 by the International Association of Filipinologists, led by Ferdinand Bluementritt and Endmund Plauchut.

France (1889 - 1890)

However...

France (1889 - 1890)

Rizal continued working on the annotation for Antonio de Morga's

SVCESOS DE LAS
ISLAS FILIPINAS.
DIRIGIDO.
A DON CRISTOVAL GOMEZ DE
Sandoual y Rojas, Duque de Cea.
POR EL DOCTOR ANTONIO DE MORGA,
Alcalde del Crimen, de la real Audiencia de la Nueua España, Consultor del santo Oficio de la Inquisicion.

EN MEXICO.
En casa de Geronymo Balli. Año 1609.
Por Cornelio Adriano Cesar.

which was published on December 23, 1889 .

France (1889 - 1890)

Rizal continued to write articles for La Solidaridad during his stay in France. On May 15, 1889, Rizal sent home a manuscript for Por Telefono.

It is a satirical play depicting a transatlantic phone call between a friar and Fr. Salvador Font, the man responsible for banning Noli me Tangere.

France (1889 - 1890)

January 6, 1890 - Rizal arrived at London to compare Sucesos and visit Gertrude Beckett.

February 2, 1890 - Rizal arrived at Brussels, Belgium after complaining about cost of living.

Belgium and Spain

1890 - 1891

Jose Alberto

- Jose Rizal arrived in Brussels, Belgium on January 28, 1890
- He was accompanied by Jose Alberto
- He stayed at a dorm owned by the Jacoby sisters (Suzzane and Catherina)

Bad News

While in Brussels, he received many bad news:

- His family is being forced out of their land
- The Leaders of the group **protesta de calamba** which his brother in law Silvestre Ubando was a part of was deported

He wanted to go back to the Phillipines but his friends Ponce and Basa opted that he must not

Spain Bound

- He decided to go to Spain to appeal the cases in their supreme court
- He received nothing but sympathy and promises from the liberals

- While in Spain he received news thay Leonor Rivera is already married to an English Engineer named Henry Kipping
- Jose Rizal And Antonio Luna fought over a girl named Nellie Boustead
- Rizal and Luna were supposed to have a duel but it was aborted

Nellie Boustead

Nelly Boustead

- a daughter of a Peninsular Spaniard who owned a business in Manila

Asosacion Hispano-Filipina

- Jose Rizal and Marcelo H. Del Pilar's Rivalry on who was the real leader of the group
- January 1891 Rizal proposed an election and lost
- After he lost he went back to Brussels and packed his bags to live in Biarritz, France where Nellie's family is located
- He wanted to live in Hong Kong but he needed to supervise the publishing of El Filibusterismo in Ghent, Belgium
- Then it was succesfully distributed on September 18, 1891

Suzanne Jacoby

- the Belgian niece of Rizal's landlady when he stayed in Belgium for six months

"After your departure, I did not take the chocolate. The box is still intact as on the day of your parting. Don't delay too long writing us because I wear out the soles of my shoes for running to the mailbox to see if there is a letter from you. There will never be any home in which you are so loved as in that in Brussels, so, you little bad boy, hurry up and come back…"

"Where are you now? Do you think of me once in a while? I am reminded of our tender conversations, reading your letter, although it is cold and indifferent. Here in your letter I have something which makes up for your absence. How pleased I would be to follow you, to travel with you who are always in my thoughts.

You wish me all kinds of luck, but forget that in the absence of a beloved one a tender heart cannot feel happy.

A thousand things serve to distract your mind, my friend; but in my case, I am sad, lonely, always alone with my thoughts – nothing, absolutely nothing relieves my sorrow. Are you coming back? That's what I want and desire most ardently – you cannot refuse me.

I do not despair and I limit myself to murmuring against time which runs so fast when it carries us toward a separation but goes so slowly when it's bringing us together again.

I feel very unhappy thinking that perhaps I might never see you again.

Goodbye! You know with one word you can make me very happy. Aren't you going to write to me?

Hongkong and Sandakan (Y.R. 1891-92)

- Rizal wished to settle in Hong Kong and practice medicine.
- His friend, Jose Ma. Basa loaned him funds to travel to the British Colony.
- Arrived in Hong Kong on Nov. 20, 1891
- Wrote a letter to Queen Regent Maria Cristina regarding his family's situation.

Jose Ma. Basa

"smuggler of the Filipino Revolution"

Maria Cristina

Queen Regent of Spain 1891

Decision to leave Europe (1891)

Reasons:

- to make himself near to the Philippines
- to distance himself from his former colleagues in Europe
- to continue his propaganda work in Hong Kong

In Hong Kong (1891- 1892)

- He rejoined with his family again
- He set up two clinics and was successful
- He made a translation of “Rights of Man” written by Jean Jacques Rousseau
- He made a constitution of *La Liga Filipina*
- He planned on settlement with his fellow from Calamba in Sandakan, North Borneo in Malaysia

Hongkong and Sandakan (Y.R. 1891-92)

- Clinics at Rednaxela Street and Remedios Terrace on Hong Kong Island.
- Was featured in Hong Kong Telegraph.
- *La Mano Roja*(The Red Hand)
- Made a translation of the *Right of Man(Mga Karapatan Ng Tao).*
- Constitution of *La Liga Filipina*

Rednaxela Street

Rizal's Clinic Place (as of now)

Calling card of Jose Rizal in Hong Kong

Hongkong and Sandakan (Y.R. 1891-92)

- Plan for Filipinos to inhabit virgin areas of North Borneo.
- Rizal surveyed Sandakan, North Borneo.
- Let the Filipinos teach the natives of their livelihood.

Sandakan, North Borneo
(19th Century)

Constitution of La Liga Filipina

1. To unite the whole archipelago into one compact, vigorous, and homogenous body.
2. Mutual protection in every want and necessity.
3. Defense against all violence and injustice.
4. Encouragement of instruction, agriculture and commerce.
5. Study and opplication of reforms.

Members of La Liga Filipina(1892)

Hongkong and Sandakan (Y.R. 1891-92)

- de Lete wrote in La Solidaridad, attacking Rizal's credibility.
- Rizal decided to go back to the Philippines to prove the detractors wrong.
- Formed La Liga Filipina.
- Work for the North Borneo Project

Eduardo de Lete

Former Rival of Rizal

La Solidaridad

QUINCENARIO DEMOCRÁTICO

Año VII MADRID 31 DE ENERO DE 1895 Núm. 144

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN

España, trimestre.. Ptas. 0'75

Extranjero..... » 1'25

REDACCIÓN Y ADMINISTRACIÓN

Plaza de Bilbao, 5, 2.° derecha

COMUNICADOS Y ANUNCIOS

A precios convencionales

No se devuelven originales.

Número suelto, 15 céntimos.

España y Japón en Filipinas | Pero no nos creemos dispensados de contri-

Article provoked Rizal (not the actual image)

Hongkong and Sandakan (Y.R. 1891-92)

- Rizal prepared two letters to be opened in the event of his death.
- Subject of the letters:
  a. He is returning to save many innocent persons
  b. Redemption for the country
- A third letter was also made declaring his protection under the Spanish Government.
- The case was filed against Rizal; anti-religious and anti-patriotic agitation.